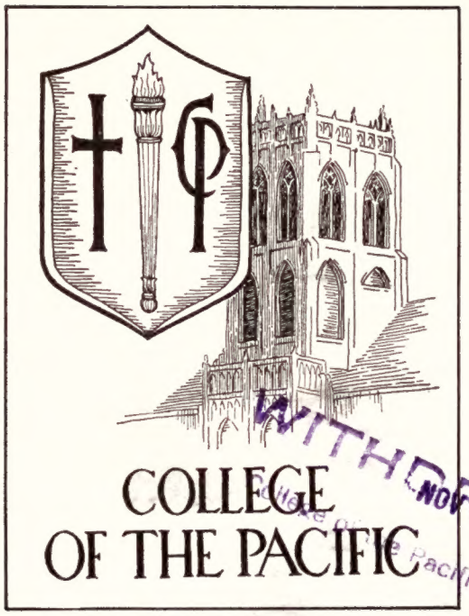

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WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOLUME VI.

L M

BY HENRY BRADLEY,

HON. M.A. OXON., HON. PH.D. HEIDELBERG; FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY.

N

BY W. A. CRAIGIE,

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PREFACE TO VOLUME VI.

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THIS volume, of which a large part of the cost of production has been defrayed by the munificence of the Goldsmiths' Company, contains L and M, edited by Henry Bradley, and N, edited by W. A. Craigie. It may be remarked that in several recent Dictionaries the space occupied by the part of the English vocabulary here treated amounts almost exactly to one-tenth of the whole.

For observations on the etymological and other characteristics of the words included in the three divisions of this volume, and for detailed statistics relating to the number of words of various classes, and the number of quotations, the reader is referred to the separate prefaces to L, M, and N. The following recapitulation of some of the figures there given may be found convenient:—

	Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special combinations.	Obvious combinations.	Total of words.	No. of quotations.
L (528 pages)	7,049	2,669	2,342	2,929	14,989	65,440
M (820 ,,)	12,988	6,422	2,986	3,636	26,032	99,255
N (277 ,,)	3,484	2,298	440	1,570	7,792	36,859
	23,521	11,389	5,768	8,135	48,813	201,554

The aggregate numbers for the first six volumes of the Dictionary are as follows:—

Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special combinations.	Obvious combinations.	Total number of words.
130,219	34,047	25,165	21,349	210,780

PREFACE TO THE LETTER L.

THIS half-volume, containing the words with initial L, includes 7,049 Main words, 2,342 Special Combinations explained and illustrated under these, 2,669 Subordinate entries, and 2,929 Obvious Combinations; in all 14,989 words. Of the Main words, 1,945 are marked † as obsolete, and 330 are marked ‖ as alien or not completely naturalized *.

In the prefatory note to G it was pointed out that the portion of the English vocabulary under that initial letter was characterized by the entire absence of the words with Greek, Latin, French, and English prefixes, which under nearly all the other letters of the alphabet are abundant, and by the unusually large number of words (chiefly of Old English, Scandinavian, or early French origin) expressing notions of extreme generality, which have branched out into a great variety of special senses. The L portion of the vocabulary is also distinguished by both these characteristics, and the consequence is that the L words, like the G words, have in this work a proportionately much larger space than is allotted to them in dictionaries which do not follow the historical method of treatment.

The proportions in which the component linguistic elements of the English language are represented in the words with initial L are probably not far from the average. The native English element has numerically only the second place; but it comes unquestionably first with regard to the importance of the words belonging to it, and the amount of space which they occupy in the Dictionary. Typical examples of the wide and often interesting ramification of meaning characteristic of this oldest portion of the language may be seen under *lady*, *land*, *lay* vb.[1], *let* vb.[1], *lie* vb.[1], *life*, *light* sb., adjs. and vbs., *long* adj., *look*, *lord*, *lose* vb.[1], *lot*, *love* sb.[1], vb.[1], *lust*, *lusty*. The Scandinavian words are perhaps somewhat less numerous than in some other letters, but several of them, as *law*, *leg*, *loft* (whence *lofty*), *loose* adj. and vb., *low* adj., are more than ordinarily frequent in use, and rich in variety of senses and applications. The Romanic and Latin words outnumber those from all other sources together. Many of them, as usual, are of rare occurrence; but the great importance of this element may be seen from such examples as *label*, *labour*, *language*, *large*, *letter*, *liberty*, *library*, *line*, *liquid*, *literature*, *locomotive*, *lodge*—to mention only a few of the most prominent. The Greek derivatives are mainly scientific terms of modern formation; among those of earlier introduction and wider currency are *lexicon*, *lexicography*, *logarithm*, *logic*. The quasi-suffixes *-loger*, *-logian*, *-logic*, *-logical*, *-logue*, *-logy*, representing the terminal elements in certain Greek compounds of λόγος, and in derivatives of these, are so common in English that it has been found convenient to treat them in special articles. From Dutch or Low German we have the important words *luck* and *loiter*, besides several others little used or obsolete. The list of Celtic words is even shorter than usual; whether it should include *loop* sb.[1] is doubtful; the only other L words of Celtic origin that are at all widely known are *loch*[1] (*lough*), *leprechaun*, and *lymphad*. Of words from extra-European languages there are the Hebrew *leviathan*, *Levite*, *log* sb.[2], the Arabic *latic*, *leban*, *lohoch*, the Indian *lac*[1], *lac*[2], *langooty*, *langur*, *lascar*, *lat*, *lathee*, *lingam*, *lodh*, *loot*, *lootie*, *lota*, *lungi*, *lunkah*, the Chinese *langshan*, *li*[1], *li*[2] *liang*, *likin*, *ling* sb.[3], *litchi*, *longan*, *loquat*, the Malay *lanchara*, *lata*, *lorikeet*, *lory*, the African *lamba*, *leche*, *lhiamba*, *limbo*[2], *loa*, *lobola*, and the South American *llama* and *lucuma*.

In a very large number of instances the etymology of words will be found to be more correctly stated or more fully discussed than in any previous English dictionary. Attention may be specially called to the etymological notes on *lad*, *larch*, *lass*, *laudanum*, *lavendar*, *law-abiding*, *lawn* sb.[1], *lectern*, *Lenten*, *leprechaun*, *less*, *lewd*, *ligure*, *like* adj., *lobby*, *lobe*, *lobster*, *locomotive*, *lodge*, *lose* vb.[1], *louver*, *lozenge*, *lucern*[1], *lymph*. In the articles on the suffixes *-let*, *-lewe*, *-like*, *-ling*[1], *ling*[2], *-ly*[1], *-ly*[2], the history and functions of these formatives are explained with greater fullness than has been attempted elsewhere.

The material originally collected for the letter L was laboriously and efficiently sub-edited, about twenty-five years ago, by Mr. W. M. Rossetti, whose work was continued by the Rev. C. Y. Potts, of Ledbury. Subsequently the portion from *L* to *Lusus* was taken in hand, for the incorporation of the new quotations, by the late Mr. E. C. Hulme, and that from *Lut-* to the end of the letter by Mr. E. Warner, of Eltham. The work of these gentlemen was completed in 1885–6, since which time a large mass of additional material has been accumulated.

* The following table illustrates the scale of this work as compared with that of certain other Dictionaries:

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic' (including Supplement 1902).	'Century' Dict.	'Funk's Standard.'	Here.
Total words recorded in L	1,286	7,320	7,719	8,017	14,989
Words illustrated by quotations	1,068	2,211	2,503	762	11,469
Number of illustrative quotations	4,017	2,787	6,279	999	65,440

The number of quotations in the L portion of Richardson's Dictionary is 3,321.

PREFACE TO THE LETTER L.

Amongst those who have rendered assistance in the preparation of the articles in this half-volume, especial thanks are due to Prof. Sievers, of Leipzig, M. Paul Meyer, of Paris, Prof. Napier, of Oxford, Prof. Kluge, of Freiburg-im-Breisgau, and Prof. Morsbach, of Göttingen, for help in the treatment of etymological questions; to Mr. James Platt, jun., for information relating to the origin and history of words from American and other little-known languages; to Dr. W. Besant, of Cambridge, and Prof. Love, of Oxford, for help with terms of mathematical and physical science; to Prof. J. K. Laughton, for much information on the nautical uses of words; to Prof. J. Cook Wilson, of Oxford, for important suggestions relating to the article *Logic*; and to Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart, and Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., M.P., for information on the legal sense of *Lien*. The verification, in the British Museum Library, of references to books not accessible at Oxford has been done, at no small cost of time and labour, by Mr. E. L. Brandreth. Mr. R. J. Whitwell, of Oxford, has frequently rendered help of various kinds. Dr. Furnivall's multifarious services to the Dictionary have been no less abundant than in the former volumes.

The proofs have been regularly read, and many valuable suggestions furnished, by Lord Aldenham, the Rev. Canon Fowler, of Durham, Dr. W. Sykes, F.S.A., of Exeter, Mr. W. H. Stevenson, M.A., the Rev. Prof. Skeat, the Rev. W. B. R. Wilson, of Dollar, Mr. A. Caland, of Wageningen, Holland, and latterly by Mr. H. Chichester Hart, who has supplied many important additional quotations. The first 64 pages had the advantage of being read in proof by the late Dr. Fitzedward Hall, whose invaluable services have been acknowledged in all the foregoing instalments of the work.

The assistants who have worked with me in the preparation of this half-volume are Mr. G. F. H. Sykes, B.A., Mr. Walter Worrall, B.A., Mr. C. T. Onions, M.A., Mr. W. J. Lewis, Mr. H. J. Bayliss, Miss E. S. Bradley, and (in the later portions) Mr. James Dallas.

OXFORD, JULY, 1903. HENRY BRADLEY.

ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

Lability. Earlier example:—1554 in *Maitl. Club. Misc.* III. 1855 65 The labilite and breuitie of tymes maneris and of men in this wale of teiris beand considerit.

Labyrinthine, *a.* Earlier example:—1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 99 These Laborinthing Seas.

Lachrymous, *a.* Earlier example:—1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* viii. 35 Lacrymous and playnynge sorowes.

Lake, *sb.*3 The reference to LETCH *v.* in the etymology should be to LEACH *v.*2

Lamantin. Earlier example:—1666 J. DAVIES tr. *Rochefort's Caribby Isl.* I. xvii. 103 A certain fish by the French called Lamantin, by the Spaniards Namantin and Manaty. *Ibid.* 300 Their not eating of salt, Swines-flesh, Tortoises, and Lamantin.

Lamba. Earlier example:—1729 DRURY *Madagascar, Journal* 234 The Corps being . . wrapped up in a Lamber, or perhaps two Lambers.

Landaulet. Earlier example:—1771 *Patent Specif.* No. 997 The fore part of the head of a landawlet is constructed with a hinge [etc.].

Land-tax. Delete the first quot.

Lantern, *v.*2 Example:—1815 *Paris Chit-Chat* (1816) II. 184 He was himself very near being lanterned in the streets of Paris by a group of the *fauxbourg Saint Antoine*.

Lark, *sb.*2 Phrase, *To make a lark of* = 'to make game of':—1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxix. (1885) 385 Don't make a lark of me, hang it!

Lathe, *sb.*4 The Ger. *lade* is used in the same sense, and should have been cited as cognate.

Lawn, *sb.*1 3 b. For an explanation of the torture of the 'lawn', see 1569 JEWEL *Expos.* 1 *Thess.* Wks. 1848 VII. 42–3. (Cf. *linen-ball*, LINEN B 5.)

Ledger, *sb.* 1 b. Earlier examples:—1401 in Wylie *Hen. IV*, IV. 198 [Items of expenditure] 19 portos, 3 liggers. 1444 in *Dugdale's Mon.* VI. 1427 Duo portiphoria . . alias nuncupata lyggers.

Leetle, *a.* Earlier example:—1687 PHILLIPS *Don Quixote* 496 The Taylour . . held up five leetle Cloaks.

Legitimate, *a.* Earlier example of *legitimate drama*:—1821 BYRON *M. Faliero* Pref. 18 *note*, While I was in the sub-committee of Drury Lane Theatre . . we did our best to bring back the legitimate drama.

Let, *sb.*1 2. Earlier instance (*attrib.*):—1819 *Examiner* 7 Feb. in *Hazlitt's Table Talk* (1870) 118 His [Cavanagh the fives-player's] blows were not . . let balls like the Edinburgh Review.

Lettice. See also LITUIT.

Liberty 2 b. Earlier instance of *liberty of conscience*:—*a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 364 To suffer euerie man to leaf at libertie of conscience.

Lieutenant-general 2. Earlier example:—1589 [T. CATES] *Sir F. Drake's W. Ind. Voy.* 5 We descried another tall ship . . vpon whom Maister Carleill, the Lieutenant Generall, being in the Tiger, vndertooke the chase. [C. 'commanded the land forces against the Spanish West Indies' (Dict. Nat. Biog.).]

Lifehood. Delete quot. 1484: *lyuehode* is an error in the modern reprint for *lyuelode*.

Lift, *sb.*2 11. Add to the definition:—Also = LOCK *sb.*2 9 c. For the quotation read as follows:—1825 [see LOCK *sb.*2 9 c]. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Lighthouse. Earlier example:—1622 BACON *Hist. Hen. VII* 142 They . . were executed . . at diuers places vpon the Sea-Coast . . for Sea-markes or Light-houses, to teach Perkins People to auoid the Coast.

-lock, *suffix*, in mod. Eng. occurring only in *wedlock*, represents OE. *-lāc*, the second element of numerous compounds (usually neuter: rarely masc.) in which the first element is a sb. OE. had about a dozen of these compounds (those in which *-lāc* means 'offering', LAKE *sb.*1, are not counted); in all these the second element may be rendered 'actions or proceedings, practice', as *brýdlāc* nuptials, *beadolāc*, *feohtlāc*, *heaðolāc*, warfare, *hǽmedlāc*, *wīflāc*, carnal intercourse, *reaflāc* robbery, *wedlāc* pledge-giving, also espousals, nuptials, *wīteldāc* punishment, *wrōhtlāc* calumny. The *-lāc* of these compounds should probably be identified with *lāc* play, sport, LAKE *sb.*2; the words meaning 'warfare', which may have been the earliest examples of this use, may be compared with the synonymous compounds in *-plega* play. Of the OE. compounds of *lāc* three (*brýdlāc*, *feohtlāc*, *réaflāc*) survived into early ME., and *wedlāc* still survives with altered meaning. In ME. the suffix was sometimes assimilated in form to the etymologically equivalent but functionally distinct Scandinavian -LAIK. A few examples, not recorded in OE., appear in early ME.: *dweomerlak* (DEMERLAYKE), FERLAC, SCHENDLAC, TREWLAC, WOHLAC (the last from a vb.-stem, *woȝ-* to woo); but none of these survived later than the 14th century.

Long standing. The origin of this phrase seems to be illustrated by the following passage:—*a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* 1. (Arb.) 34 Except a very fewe, to whom peradventure blood and happie parentage, may perchance purchase a long standing vpon the stage.

Look, *v.* The synonymous MDu. *loeken* should have been cited as cognate.

Loot, *sb.*1 See LUTE *sb.*3, which is etymologically identical.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z *have their usual values.*

g as in *g*o (gōᵘ).
h ... *h*o! (hōᵘ).
r ... *r*un (rʊn), te*rr*ier (te·riəɪ).
ɹ ... he*r* (həɪ), far*th*er (fā·ɹðəɪ).
s ... *s*ee (sī), *c*ess (ses).
w ... *w*en (wen).
hw ... *wh*en (hwen).
y ... *y*es (yes).

þ as in *th*in (þin), ba*th* (baþ).
ð ... *th*en (ðen), ba*th*e (bēᵃᵢð).
ʃ ... *sh*op (ʃɒp), di*sh* (diʃ).
tʃ ... *ch*op (tʃɒp), di*tch* (ditʃ).
ʒ ... vi*s*ion (vi·ʒən), dé*j*euner (deʒœne).
dʒ ... *j*u*dg*e (dʒʊdʒ).
ŋ ... si*ng*ing (si·ŋiŋ), thi*nk* (þiŋk).
ŋg ... fi*ng*er (fiŋgəɪ).

FOREIGN.)
ń as in *French nasal*, *environ* (aṅvi·roṅ).
lʸ ... It. *sc*ra*gl*io (*se*.ä·lʸo).
nʸ ... It. si*gn*ore (*se*.ä·ʸo·re).
χ ... Ger. a*ch* (aχ), Sc. lo*ch* (loχ, loχʷ).
χʸ ... Ger. i*ch* (iχʸ), Sc. ni*ch*t (noχʸt).
γ ... Ger. sagen (zā·γən).
γʸ ... Ger. legen, regnen (lē·γʸən, rᵉ·γʸnən).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.	LONG.	OBSCURE.
a as in Fr. *à la* mode (a la mod').	ā as in *a*lms (āmz), b*a*r (bāɹ).	ă as in *a*mœb*a* (ămī·bă).
ai ... aye=*yes* (ai), Is*ai*ah (əizai·ă).		
æ ... m*a*n (mæn).		ǎ ... *a*ccept (ǎkse·pt), mani*a*c (mā·niǎk).
ɑ ... p*a*ss (pɑs), ch*a*nt (tʃɑnt).		
ɑu ... l*ou*d (lɑud), n*ow* (nɑu).		
ʊ ... c*u*t (kʊt), s*o*n (sʊn).	ʊ ... c*ur*l (kʊɹl), f*ur* (fʊɹ).	ŭ ... d*a*t*u*m (dā·tŭm).
e ... y*e*t (yet), t*e*n (ten).	e (ē·) ... th*ere* (ðeəɹ), p*ear*, p*are* (pēəɹ).	ĕ ... m*o*ment (mō·mĕnt), sev*e*ral (se·vĕral).
ɛ ... surv*ey* *sb.* (sə·rve), Fr. attach*é* (ataʃɛ).	ē (ēⁱ) ... r*ei*n, r*ai*n (rēⁱn), th*ey* (ðēⁱ).	ĕ ... s*e*parate (*adj.* se·pa·rĕt).
‖ɛ ... Fr. ch*e*f (ʃɛf).	ɛ̄ ... Fr. f*ai*re (fɛ̄ɹ).	
ə ... ev*er* (evəɹ), nat*i*on (nēⁱ·ʃən).	ə ... f*ur* (fəɹ), f*ern* (fəɹn), *ea*rth (əɹþ).	ĕ ... a·dĕd (ə·dĕd), estate (est·ĕt).
əi ... *I*, *eye*, (əi), b*i*nd (bəind).		
‖ə ... Fr. eau de vie (ō də vī·).		
i ... s*i*t (sit), m*y*st*i*c (mistik).	ī (ī·) ... b*ee*r (bīəɹ), cl*ea*r (klīəɹ).	ĭ ... v*a*n*i*ty (væ·nĭti).
ɨ ... Psych*e* (səi·kɨ), react (rɨæ·kt).	ī ... th*ie*f (þīf), *see* (sī).	ĭ ... remain (rĭmēⁱ·n), believe (bĭlīv).
o ... ach*o*r (ē·koɹ), m*o*rality (morælĭti).	ō (ōᵒ) ... b*oa*r, b*o*re (bōəɹ), gl*o*ry (glōᵒri).	ŏ ... th*e*ory (þī·ŏri).
oi ... *oi*l (oil), b*oy* (boi).		
o ... her*o* (hīᵒ·ro), z*o*ology (zo|ɒlŏdʒi).	ō (ᵒᵘ) ... s*o*, s*ow* (sᵒᵘ), s*oul* (sᵒᵘl).	ŏ ... vi*o*let (vəi·ŏlĕt), par*o*dy (pa·rŏdi).
ɒ ... wh*a*t (hwɒt), w*a*tch (wɒtʃ).	ɒ̄ ... w*a*lk (wɒ̄k), w*a*rt (wɒ̄ɹt).	ɒ̄ ... *au*thority (ɒ̄þɒ·riti).
ɒ, ɒ̄* .. g*o*t (gɒt), s*o*ft (sɒft).	ɒ̄ ... sh*o*rt (ʃɒ̄ɹt), th*o*rn (þɒ̄ɹn).	ɒ̄ ... c*o*nnect (kɒ̄ne·kt), am*a*zon (æ·mɒzɒn).
‖ö ... Ger. K*ö*ln (köln).		
‖ŏ ... Fr. p*eu* (pŏ).	‖ō̄ ... Fr. c*oeu*r (kō̄r).	
u ... f*u*ll (ful), b*oo*k (buk).	‖ŏ̄ ... Ger. G*ö*the (gŏ̄tĕ), Fr. j*eu*ne (ʒŏ̄n).	
iu ... d*u*ration (diurēⁱ·ʃən).	ū (ūᵒ) .. p*oo*r (pūᵒəɹ), m*oo*rish (mūᵒ·riʃ).	
u ... unt*o* (ʊ·ntu), fr*u*gality (fru-).	iū, ᵢū ... p*u*re (piūᵒəɹ), l*u*re (lᵢūᵒəɹ).	iŭ, ᵢŭ ... verd*u*re (vəɹ·diŭɹ), meas*u*re (me·ʒᵢŭ).
	ū ... t*wo* m*oo*ns (tū mūnz).	*ŭ* ... alt*o*gether (ɒ̄ltŭge·ðəɹ).
iu .. Matth*ew* (mæ·þiu), virt*ue* (vō·ɹtiu).	iū, ᵢu ... f*ew* (fiū), l*u*te (lᵢūt).	iŭ ... circ*u*lar (sə·kiŭlăɹ).
‖ü ... Ger. M*ü*ller (mü·lĕr).		
‖*ü* ... Fr. d*u*ne (dün).	‖*ū* ... Ger. gr*ü*n (grūn), Fr. j*u*s (ʒū).	

° (see ī°, ē°, ō°, ū°) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.
ᵢ, ᵘ (see ēⁱ, ōᵘ)
' as in able (ēⁱb'l), caten (ēt'n) = voice-glide.

* ɒ̄ the *o* in s*o*ft, of medial or doubtful length. ‖ Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the Etymology,

OE. *e*, *o*, representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as ɛ, ɒ (having the phonetic value of ɛ and ɒ, or ɒ, above); as in *ɛnde* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *mɒnn* from *mann*, *ɒn* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as *a* 1300) = *ante*, before.
a., *adj.*, adj. = adjective.
absol., absol. = absolutely.
abst. = abstract.
acc. = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.] = adaptation of.
adv., adv. = adverb.
advb. = adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr. = Anglo-French.
Anat. = in Anatomy.
Antiq. = in Antiquities.
aphet. = aphetic, aphetized.
app. = apparently.
Arab. = Arabic.
Arch. = in Architecture.
arch. = archaic.
Archæol. = in Archæology.
assoc. = association.
Astr. = in Astronomy.
Astrol. = in Astrology.
attrib. = attributive, -ly.
bef. = before.
Biol. = in Biology.
Boh. = Bohemian.
Bot. = in Botany.
Build. = in Building.
c (as *c* 1300) = *circa*, about.
c. (as 13th c.) = century.
Cat. = Catalan.
catachr. = catachrestically.
Cf., cf. = *confer*, compare.
Chem. = in Chemistry.
cl. L. = classical Latin.
cogn. w. = cognate with.
collect. = collective, -ly.
colloq. = colloquially.
comb. = combined, -ing.
Comb. = Combinations.
Comm. = in commercial usage.
comp. = compound, composition.
compl. = complement.
Conch. = in Conchology.
concr. = concretely.
conj. = conjunction.
cons. = consonant.
Const., *Const.* = Construction, construed with.
Cryst. = in Crystallography.
(D.) = in Davies (Supp. Eng Glossary).
Da. = Danish.
dat. = dative.
def. = definite.
deriv. = derivative, -ation.
dial., *dial.* = dialect, -al.
Dict. = Dictionary.
dim. = diminutive.
Du. = Dutch.
Eccl. = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. = elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. = east midland (dialect).
Eng. = English.
Ent. = in Entomology.
erron. = erroneous, -ly.
esp., esp. = especially.
etym. = etymology.
euphem. = euphemistically.
exc. = except.
f. [in Etymol.] = formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) = form of.
fem. (*rarely* f.) = feminine.
fig. = figurative, -ly.
F., Fr. = French
freq. = frequently.
Fris. = Frisian.
G., Ger. = German.
Gael. = Gaelic.
gen. = genitive.
gen. = general, -ly.
gen. sign. = general signification.
Geol. = in Geology.
Geom. = in Geometry.
Goth. = Gothic (= Mœso-Gothic).
Gr. = Greek.
Gram. = in Grammar.
Heb. = Hebrew.
Her. = in Heraldry.
Herb. = with herbalists.
Hort. = in Horticulture.
imp. = Imperative.
impers. = impersonal.
impf. = imperfect.
ind. = Indicative.
indef. = indefinite.
inf. = Infinitive.
infl. = influenced.
int. = interjection.
intr. = intransitive.
It. = Italian.
J., (J.) = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.) = Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.) = Jodrell (quoted from).
L. = Latin.
(L.) (in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's [Johnson.
lang. = language.
LG. = Low German.
lit. = literal, -ly.
Lith. = Lithuanian.
LXX. = Septuagint.
Mal. = Malay.
masc. (*rarely* m.) = masculine.
Math. = in Mathematics.
ME. = Middle English.
Med. = in Medicine.
med.L. = mediæval Latin.
Mech. = in Mechanics.
Metaph. = in Metaphysics.
MHG. = Middle High German.
midl. = midland (dialect).
Mil. = in military usage.
Min. = in Mineralogy.
mod. = modern.
Mus. = in Music.
(N.) = Nares (quoted from).
n. of action = noun of action.
n. of agent = noun of agent.
Nat. Hist. = in Natural History.
Naut. = in nautical language.
neut. (*rarely* n.) = neuter.
NF., NFr. = Northern French.
N. O. = Natural Order.
nom. = nominative.
north. = northern (dialect).
N. T. = New Testament.
Numism. = in Numismatics.
obj. = object.
Obs., *obs.*, obs. = obsolete.
occas. = occasional, -ly.
OE. = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr. = Old French.
OFris. = Old Frisian.
OHG. = Old High German.
OIr. = Old Irish.
ON. = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. = Old Northern French.
Opt. = in Optics.
Ornith. = in Ornithology.
OS. = Old Saxon.
OSl. = Old Slavonic.
O. T. = Old Testament.
OTeut. = Original Teutonic.
orig. = original, -ly.
Palæont. = in Palæontology.
pa. pple. = passive or past participle.
pass. = passive, -ly.
pa. t. = past tense.
Path. = in Pathology.
perh. = perhaps.
Pers. = Persian.
pers. = person, -al.
pf. = perfect.
Pg. = Portuguese.
Philol. = in Philology.
phonet. = phonetic, -ally.
phr. = phrase.
Phren. = in Phrenology.
Phys. = in Physiology.
pl., *pl.* = plural.
poet. = poetic.
pop. = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., ppl. adj. = participial adjective.
pple. = participle.
Pr. = Provençal.
prec. = preceding (word or article)
pref. = prefix.
prep. = preposition.
pres. = present.
Prim. sign. = Primary signification.
priv. = privative.
prob. = probably.
pron. = pronoun.
pronunc. = pronunciation.
prop. = properly.
Pros. = in Prosody.
pr. pple. = present participle.
Psych. = in Psychology.
q.v. = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.) = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch. = Roman Catholic Church.
refash. = refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl. = reflexive.
reg. = regular.
repr. = representative, representing.
Rhet. = in Rhetoric.
Rom. = Romanic, Romance.
sb., *sb.* = substantive.
Sc. = Scotch.
sc. = *scilicet*, understand or supply.
sing. = singular.
Skr. = Sanskrit.
Slav. = Slavonic.
Sp. = Spanish.
sp. = spelling.
spec. = specifically.
subj. = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. = subordinate clause.
subseq. = subsequently.
subst. = substantively.
suff. = suffix.
superl. = superlative.
Surg. = in Surgery.
Sw. = Swedish.
s.w. = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. = technical, -ly.
Theol. = in Theology.
tr. = translation of.
trans. = transitive.
transf. = transferred sense.
Trig. = in Trigonometry.
Typog. = in Typography.
ult. = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. = unknown.
U.S. = United States.
v., vb. = verb.
v. str., or *w.* = verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb. = verbal substantive.
var. = variant of.
wd. = word.
WGer. = West Germanic.
w.midl. = west midland (dialect).
WS. = West Saxon.
(Y.) = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.
† = obsolete.
‖ = not naturalized.

In the quotations.
* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.
1 = before 1100.
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
5–7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.
* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
:— = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

L.

L (el), the twelfth letter of the modern and the eleventh of the ancient Roman alphabet, represents historically the Gr. *lambda* and ultimately the Semitic *lamed*. The earliest known Semitic forms of the character are 𐤋 and 𐡋; both these occur in early Greek inscriptions; the latter was adopted from the Greek into the Latin alphabet, and is the ancestor of the modern Roman forms, but in Greece itself was superseded by the inverted form ᒣ, which eventually became Λ.

The sound normally expressed by the letter is the 'point-side' consonant, i.e. a sound produced by the emission of breath at the sides, or one side, of the oral passage when it is partially closed by contact of the 'point' of the tongue with the gums or palate.

In phonetic treatises *l* is used as a general name for consonants produced by lateral emission of breath, whether the stoppage is produced (as above) by the 'point', or by some other part of the tongue; thus we speak of a 'guttural *l*' and a 'palatal *l*' as occurring in various foreign languages.

The 'point-side' consonant admits of considerable diversity in mode of articulation and consequently in acoustic quality. The Eng. *l* differs from that of Fr. and Ger. in being uttered with the 'front' of the tongue more concave; hence its sound is 'duller' or 'thicker'. Its precise place of articulation varies according to the nature of the adjacent sounds. In Eng. it is normally voiced; an unvoiced *l* occurring only as a 'glide' connecting the voiced *l* with a preceding or following unvoiced consonant. Like *r* and the nasals, *l* may be used as a sonant or vowel (in the phonetic notation of this Dictionary indicated by 'l'); but this occurs only in unstressed syllables, as in *little* (li·t'l), *buckled* (bʊ·k'ld).

The mod. Eng. *l* represents not only the OE. *l*, but the OE. *hl* (early ME. *lh*) and *wl*.

In certain combinations an original *l* has regularly become silent, after having modified the sound of the preceding vowel. In most of these cases the *l* is still written, and serves to indicate the pronunciation of the preceding vowel. The following combinations of letters (when occurring in the same syllable, or in derivatives of words in which they were tautosyllabic) may be regarded as compound phonetic symbols of almost unvarying value: *alf* (āf), *alve* (āv), *alm* (ām), *alk*, *aulk* (ǫk), *aulm* (ǫm), *olk* (ōʊk). In many dialects, esp. in Sc., the instances in which an original *l* regularly disappears are much more numerous than in standard Eng.; cf. Sc. *awfu'*, *fou*, *ca'*, etc.; in Sc. the regular representative of *ol(l)* is *ow*, as in *fowk*, *pow*.

I. 1. Illustrations of the literary use of the letter.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* iii. (Z.) 6 *Semivocales* syndon seofan: *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *x*. 1530 Palsgr. 32 The soundyng of this consonant *L*. *Ibid.* 46 So often as *l* cometh before *h* havyng his aspiracion..it is the errour of the printers whiche knowe nat their owne tonge. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 60 If Sore be sore, then ell to Sore, makes fiftie sores O sorell: Of one sore I an hundred make by adding but one more L. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 24/1 Wordes in the which manye R. R. R. and L. L. L. come. 15.. *Gude & Godl. B.* Calendar (S. T. S.), Where ye shal finde a Capital L there begine for the finding of Lent. 1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *L*, The French louis d'ors have a cross on them consisting of eight L's interwoven, and disposed in form of a cross. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 5/2 There are pedantic persons who would bid us pronounce the 'l' in 'salmon'. 1897 *Spectator* 2 Jan. 13/1 For the sake of Learning, with a capital 'L'.

2. An object shaped like the letter L. (Also written *ell*.) **a.** An extension of a building at right angles to the main block, giving the whole the shape of the letter L.

1879 Webster, Suppl. *s.v.*, L (of a house). 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 358/2 An L of the house where she was born is still standing.

b. A pipe-joint connecting two pipes at right angles; an elbow-joint (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *L-shaped* adj.; **L desk**, a reading-desk of which the ground-plan is of the form of the letter L.

1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Ch.* ix. 57 That glorious compromise called an L desk. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 332/2 It is..an L-shaped room. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 347 An L-shaped pad.

II. Symbolical uses.

4. Used like the other letters of the alphabet to denote serial order; applied e.g. to the twelfth (or more usually the eleventh, either I or J being often omitted) group or section in classification, the eleventh sheet of a book or quire of a MS., etc.

1850 Forshall & Madden *Wyclif's Bible* Pref. xxxi, [Manuscripts] E, L, and P frequently agree together in differing from the other copies. 1899 *N. B. Daily Mail* 16 Feb. 5, Companies L, D, and H of the Californian Volunteers. 1899 Sir A. West *Recoll.* I. iv. 104 He had carefully put it [an umbrella] away under the letter L.

5. In *Cryst.*, *h*, *k*, *l* are used to denote the quantities which determine the position of a plane.

1868 Dana *Min.* Introd. 28. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* ii. 19.

6. The Roman numeral symbol for Fifty.

As in the case of the other Roman numeral symbols, this was originally not the letter, but was identified with it owing to coincidence of form. In the ancient Roman notation L (with a stroke above) represented 50,000.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* iv, xl or l crownes.

III. 7. Abbreviations.

L. = various proper names as Lionel, Lucy, etc. L. = † Lord, Lordship (pl. LL.); † lawful money; in *Bot.*, Linnæus; Latin; in Stage directions, left; in abbreviations of degrees, Licentiate, as L. D. S. = Licentiate of Dental Surgery; (*Chem.*) Lithium. L or l [L. *libra*] = pound of money († formerly also in weight, now lb.), now often repr. by the conventional sign £; e.g. 100*l.* or £100; see also L. s. d. *The three L's* (see quot. 1867). l = in ship's log-book, lightning; in references, line, as bk. 4, l. 8; in solmization, la. l. b. w. (*Cricket*), leg before wicket; *l.c.* (*Printing*), lower case. L. C. M. (*Arith.*), least common multiple. L. M. (*Prosody*), long metre. See also LL., LXX.

1527 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 117 My lord. we your seruandis..hes ressauit your l. guid mynd..touching your l. brig of Dee. 1554 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 218 It was..ordered by the L. L. 1577 *Ibid.* 389 Appointed by order from their LLs. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) A b, If your L. vouchsafe to receive it. 1637 Heylyn *Answ. Burton* 61 Your dealing with my LL. the Bishops. 1684 *Acts Tonnage & Poundage* 86 Alabaster the Load..02*l.* 00*s.* 00*d.* 1684 R. Waller *Ess. Nat. Exper.* 103 A mass of 500*l.* of Ice. 1701 Dr. Wallis in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 329 An allowance of 20 £ a year. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 591 An 100000 *l.* was given. 1774 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1887) XIV. 299 To pay said sum of £54 14 0, L. money. 1795 in Lillywhite *Cricket Scores* (1862) I. 190 Hon. J. Tufton, lbw, b Wells . . . 3. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *L. A. C.*, an abbreviation used by the dispensing surgeon or chemist, implying that he is a 'licentiate of the Apothecaries Company'. 1865 *Derby Mercury* 26 Apr., A ... dividend of 1*s.* in the £. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *L.* The three L's were formerly vaunted by seamen who despised the use of nautical astronomy; viz. lead, latitude, and look-out. ... Dr. or Captain Halley added the fourth l.—the greatly-desired longitude. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 127 Cratægus, *L.* Hawthorn, Whitethorn. 1885 *Law Jrnl.* 17 Jan. 38/2 A salary of 4*l.* a week. 1891 W. G. Grace *Cricket* i. in *Out-door Games* 17 You should all know how difficult it is to get any one l.b.w. when [etc.].

La (lā), *sb. Mus.* [Orig. the first syllable of L. *labii*: see Gamut.] The name given by Guido d'Arezzo to the sixth note in his hexachords, and since retained in solmization as the sixth note of the octave; also (now *rarely*) used as in Fr. and It. as a name of the note A, the sixth note of the 'natural' scale of C major.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Sol and ut and la. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* (1771) 4 There be in Musicke but vi. Notes, which are called vt, re, mi, fa, sol, la. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. ii. 149 O these Eclipses do portend these divisions. Fa, Sol, La, Me. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. lv. 77 The other.. will drink often musically a health to every one of these 6 notes, Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La; which, with his reason, are all comprehended in this exameter, *Ut Relevet Miserum Fatum Solitosque Labores*. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Solmization*, Of the seven notes in the French scale, only four were for a while used by us, as *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*.

La (lā, la), *int.* [Cf. Lo (OE. *lá* and early ME. *la*).] An exclamation formerly used to introduce or accompany a conventional phrase or an address, or to call attention to an emphatic statement; † also *la you*. In recent use, a mere expression of surprise. Now only *dial.*, *vulgar*, and *arch.*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. i. 86, I thank you alwaies with my heart, la: with my heart. *Ibid.* 324 You doe your selfe wrong indeede—la. 1601 — *Twel. N.* III. iv. 111 La you, and you speake ill of the diuell, how he takes it at heart. 1694 Congreve *Double Dealer* IV. ii, O la now! I swear and declare, it shan't be so. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* IV. xii, La, ma'am, what doth your la'yship think. 1839 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* x, La, Miss La Creevy, how very smirking. 1844 Willis *Lady Jane* II. 311 He'd a caressing way—but, la! you know it's A sort of manner natural to poets! 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. Fleet* III. 239 'La, sir,' she asked, 'Is it the voice of your sweetheart?'

† b. Repeated (*a*) as a refrain; (*b*) as an expression of derision. *Obs.* (Hence La-la *adj.*, = 'so-so', poor.)

1578 *Gude & Godl. B.* (S. T. S.) 138 Christ .. Quhilk meiklie for mankynde, Tholit to be pynde, On Croce Cruellie. La. La. *Ibid.* 83 La Lay La. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* III. i. 22 [He] hath sent to your Lorship to furnish him: nothing doubting your present assistance therein. *Luc.* La, la, la, la: Nothing doubting sayes hee?

La, obs. form of Law, Lay *v.*, Lo *int.*

Laace, obs. form of Lace.

Laache, obs. f. Latch *v.*; var. Lashe *Obs.*, lax.

Laad, Laade, obs. forms of Load, Lade.

‖ **Laager** (lā·gəɪ), *sb.* Also **lager.** [S. African Du. *lager* = G. *lager*, Du. *leger* (see Leaguer).] A camp, encampment; among the S. African Boers, a temporary lodgement in the open marked out by an encircling line of wagons.

1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 202 Their tents and waggons were drawn up on every side of the farm-house... The Boers informed me that all their countrymen, and also the Griquas, were thus packed together in 'lagers', or encampments. 1883 *Standard* 7 Sept. 5 Captain Mansell, with the native police force, has been obliged to go into laager at Ekowe for safety. 1891 R. W. Murray *S. Africa* 177 Laager was formed that same evening about five o'clock. 1899 *Times* 25 Oct. 5/2 Our men dashed forward to carry the laager with bayonets.

‖ **Laager** (lā·gəɪ), *v.* [f. Laager *sb.*] *trans.* To form (wagons) into a laager; to encamp (persons) in a laager; also with *up*. Also *absol.* or *intr.* Hence **Laa·gered** *ppl. a.*, **Laa·gering** *vbl. sb.*

1879 *Daily News* 1 Mar., The waggons were not 'laagered' or drawn up so close as to make it difficult to force the camp. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 222 The laagered waggon their sole protection. 1883 *Standard* 17 May 5/4 Four hundred Boers, laagered in Stilleland, have threatened to attack Mankoroane. 1894 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 5/2 The Army Service Corps were drilled in laagering. 1896 *Tablet* 22 Feb. 290 We stopped firing at about seven o'clock, and laagered up for the night.

Laak, obs. form of Lack, Lake.

Laan, Laar, obs. forms of Lawn, Lore.

Laard, Laas, obs. forms of Lard, Lace.

Laat, Laaŏ, obs. forms of Late, Loath.

Lab (læb), *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4–5 **labbe**, 8 **labb.** [Belongs to Lab *v.*] A blab, tell-tale.

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 323, I nam no labbe Ne though I seye I am not lief to gabbe. *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Jereslaus's Wife* 542, I neuere was yit of my tonge a labbe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 282/2 Labbe, or he that can kepe no counsel, *anubicus*. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 25 Ees dedent thenk tha had'st a be zich a Labb o' tha Tongue. 1847 Halliwell, *Lab*, a tittle-tattle; a blab. Also called a lab-o-the-tongue. *West.*

† **Lab** (læb), *v. Obs.* [? Onomatopœic; cf. Du. *labben* = *klappen* 'garrire, blaterare, fabulari' (Kilian).] *trans.* and *intr.* To blab. Hence **La·bbing** *ppl. a.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 102 No þinge þat is pryue publice þow it neuere, Neyther f[illegible] [illegible] [*MS. B.* lab] it nouȝt ne lakke it for enuye. 1393 [illegible] C. XIII. 39 Noþer for loue labbe hit out ne lacke [illegible] c 1386 CHAUCER *Epil. Merch. T.* 10 Of h[illegible] [illegible]yng shrewe is she. c 1475 *Partenay* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tonges iongling.

Labadist ([illegible]). [ad. F. *Labadiste*, f. *Labadie*: see -IST.] A follower of Jean de Labadie (1610–74), who seceded from the Roman Church and founded a sect holding Quietist views. So **La·badism**, the doctrines or practice of Labadists.

1753 CHAMBERS [illegible] *Supp.*, *Labadists.* 1882–3 SCHAFF in *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1604.

† **La·bant**, [illegible] *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *labant-em*, pr. [illegible]]

1727 BAILEY vol. II *Labant*, sliding, falling down, wavering.

L[illegible], obs. form of LEOPARD.

Labarinth, obs. form of LABYRINTH.

‖ **Laba[illegible]m** (læ·bărŏm). [L.; = Gr. λαβαρόν, of un[illegible] origin.] The imperial standard adopted by C[illegible]tantine the Great (306–337 A.D.), being the Roman military standard of the late Empire modified by the addition of Christian symbols; [illegible]ce *gen.*, a symbolical standard or banner.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Labarum*, a military streamer, or flag, also a Church Banner, or Ensign. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 189 On the South-side..is the Labarum; which is a Knot, consisting of the first Letters of Χριστὸς, which the Christian Emperours, from Constantine, placed in their Banners. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* 54 A labarum was not deem'd Too much for the old founder of these walls. 1850 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ess. Eccl. Biog.* (ed. 2) I. 347 The Labarum of Luther was a banner inscribed with the legend, 'Justification by Faith'. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 213. 206 Constantine wears the labarum and the phœnix. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Sp.* (1873) iii. 106 That body of sacred truth..should now be inscribed upon the common labarum.

† **Laba·scate**, *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [erron. f. L. *labascĕre*, inceptive f. *labāre* to totter.] *intr.* 'To begin to fall or slide' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Labascency.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. **labascentia*, noun of state f. *labascĕre* to totter: see -ENCY.] Tottering state or condition.

a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 174 He that can take [illegible] from his own sloth, to let fall the thred of a [illegible]ercourse, betrayes a labascency and a languor in [illegible]e resentments.

[illegible]a (læ·bă). [? Native name.] One of the [illegible] [*Cœ*]*logenys paca*, native to Guiana.

1825 W[ATERTON] *Wanderings* i. (1879) 92 The Tapir, the [illegible] Deer, afford excellent food. 1876 C. B. BROWN [illegible]*a* ii. 25 [He] went .. to procure some game for [illegible]ned with three fine labba (*Cœlogenis paca*).

Labbe, obs. form of *let be*: see LET *v.*

[illegible]ism: see LAMBDACISM.

[illegible]anum (læ·bdănŏm). Also 6, 8 **lapda-** [illegible]d.L.; form of L. *lādanum*.] = LADANUM.

[illegible]*franc's Cirurg.* v. ii. 334 Lapdanum.] 1502 [illegible]*ron.* (1811) 234 [In list of spices] Lapdanum. [illegible]*ast. Helthe* 1541) 11 a, Thinges good for a colde [illegible]bes: Galingale: .. Labdanum. 1611 COTGR., [illegible]abdanum; a fat, clammie, transparent, and [illegible]ng Gumme. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 93 Lapdanum per 100 weight 02 60. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 307 Hills green with flowering shrubs, and in particular with labdanum. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 152 The resinous balsamic substance called Labdanum. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* 101 Heap cassia, sandal-buds, and stripes Of labdanum.

La-bee, obs. form of *let be*: see LET *v.*

Labefact (læ·bĭfækt), *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. L. *labefact-us*, pa. pple. of *labefacĕre*: see LABEFY. Cf. It. *labefatto* (Florio).] Shaken, tottering.

1874 BUSHNELL *Forgiveness & Law* i. 86 The integrity of the heathen world in general is just so far labefact, prostitute, and morally rotted away, as it has religiously abounded in expiations.

† **La·befact**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *labefacĕre*: see LABEFY.] *trans.* To shake, weaken.

c 1540 ABP. PARKER *Corresp.* (1853) 11 Not with covert inventions to labefact the credence of the people.

† **Labefa·ctate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *labefactāt-*, ppl. stem of *labefactāre*, freq. of *labefacĕre*: see LABEFY.] *trans.* To cause to totter or fall.

1657 TOMLINSON tr. *Renou's Disp.* 428 It labefactates houses by its weight.

Labefactation (læ:bĭfæktēⁱ·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *labefactātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *labefactāre* (see prec.).] = next.

1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, There is in it [the 'Beggars' Opera'] such a labefactation of all principles as may be injurious to morality.

Labefaction (læbĭfæ·kʃən). [n. of action corresp. to LABEFY: see -FACTION.] A shaking, weakening; overthrow, downfall.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 41 A suddaine labefaction of the liuer. *Ibid.* vii. 123 It .. resisteth the corruption of humors, and labefaction of the vitall and naturall parts. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 36 (1794) II. 41 We should .. join them in promoting the labefaction of all human government. 1834 GLADSTONE in Liddon *Life Pusey* (1893) I. xiii. 309 Until the whole body of Churchmen is in such a state that all will be .. secure against labefaction. 1878 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. v. 321 To private difficulties and causes of labefaction such as these, must be added several notable measures of confiscation which took place within the same limits of time.

† **La·befy**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *labefacĕre* (f. root of *labāre* to fall, totter + *facĕre* to make): see -FY.] *trans.* To weaken, impair.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 178 Not .. to oppresse and labefie the digestiue faculty..with too great variety of meats.

Label (lēⁱ·bĕl), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4 lable, 4–6 labelle, 5–7 labell, 6 labil, 4– label. [a. OF. *label* (also *lablel*) ribbon, fillet, file (in *Her.*); of obscure etymology; by some scholars thought to be of Teut. origin (cf. OHG. *lappa*: see LAP *sb.*¹). The synonymous OF. *lambel*, *lembel* is app. a variant: see LAMBEAU.]

1. A narrow band or strip of linen, cloth, etc.; a fillet, ribbon, tassel; the infula of a mitre.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 974 King Ermin .. ȝaf him a scheld gode & sur Wiþ þre eglen of asur, Þe champe of gold ful wel i-diȝt Wiþ fif lables [*MS. S.* labelles, *MS. N.* lambels] of seluer briȝt. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 129, I wyll recompense the with a labell, *reponam appendice quadam.* 1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Labell, *houppe.* 1552 HULOET, A labell hanging on each side of a miter, *infula.* Labelles hanging down on garlands, or crownes, *lemnisci.* 1564 tr. *Jewel's Apol. Ch. Eng.* P vj b, Peter .. sytting in his Chaire, with his triple Crowne full of labelles. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 335 Broade beneath and sharpe aboue, in fashion somewhat like to the label of a bishops Miter. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 24 A knit night-cap .. With two long labels button'd to his chin. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xv. 79 Persons .. whose outside seemed to have appropriated religion to the labels of their frontlets. 1872 SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 199 s.v. *Fillet*, The labels of a bishop's mitre.

† **2.** A small strip of paper or parchment attached to a document by way of supplement to the matter contained therein; hence, a supplementary note, comment, or clause, a codicil. Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 331 Certis if þise popis bulles shulen be undurstonden wiþ sich a label, þen-ne þei weren not profitable to þe purchasour ne to þe churche. — *Sel. Wks.* II. 399 And so sich cursing of popis is tokene of blessing of God. And if þe Chirche were wel enformed of þis sentence, wiþ hise labellis, men shulden not drede feyned cursingis, ne lette for hem to sue Cristis lawe. 1562 *Apol. Priv. Masse* (1850) 39 It is but a very fond dalliance to brawl upon the labels before you agree upon the original verity. The true sense of this little sentence, *This is my body that shall be delivered for you*, is the root and the original of all such labels as we teach. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 57 Ere this hand by thee to Romeo seal'd, Shall be the Labell to another Deede .. this shall slay them both. 1611 — *Cymb.* V. v. 430 When I wak'd, I found This Labell on my bosome. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. 75 Make us .. read our duty in the pages of revelation, not in the labels of accidentall effects. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* 80 It was presented to the King without any such saving label. 1658–1706 PHILLIPS, *Labels* .. little pieces of parchment cut out long-wayes, and hanging upon Indentures, or other kinde of writings.

† **3.** *Astron.* and *Surveying.* In an astrolabe or a circumferentor, a narrow thin brass rule used chiefly in taking altitudes. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 22 Thanne hastow a label, that is schapen lik a rewle, save that it is streit & hath no plates on either ende with holes. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* vi. Introd. (1636) 607 This Labell is divided into 90 degrees twice set doune therein with Arithmeticall figures. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) II. xiii. 50 The Astrolabe is a round Instrument flat on either side. .. Upon the Center is a moveable Label or Ruler .. whereupon is placed two Sights. *Ibid.* 51 The degree and part of degree that the Label lies on is the height of the Sun above the Horizon.

† **4.** *gen.* A slip or strip of anything; a narrow piece (of land); a clamp (of iron); etc. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 282/2 Labelle, *labellum.* 1577–87 HARRISON *England* I. x. in *Holinshed* I. 34 By north of the Brier, lieth the Rusco, which hath a Labell or Byland, stretching out towards the southwest. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* xv. 39 They .. 'sealed the grave, and rolled a great stone at the mouth of it' and as an ancient tradition says, bound it about with labels of iron. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. i. 25 Where Balak met Balaam, standing as it were on his tiptoes on the very last labell of his land, to reach forth welcome to that false prophet. 1679 *Hist. of Jetzer* 5 The flesh and skin hung down in long Collops and Labels. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 249 Its Lungs .. consisting of a thin, skinny Substance..divided into two Labels, placed on each side, and filled with Air; which being let out, those Labels shrunk together. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 335 Nine fryingpan-plates .. claspt together by turning up 4 Labells which are ordinarily fixt to the lower plate.

5. *Her.* A mark of cadency distinguishing the eldest son of a family and consisting in a band drawn across the upper part of the shield having (usually three) dependent points (*label of three points*); cf. FILE *sb.*² 5. † Also, one of the dependent points (or *lambeaux*).

[1394 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1709) VII. 763 Habeat justum Titulum hæreditarium ad portandum, pro Cresta sua, unum Leopardum de Auro, cum uno Labello Albo.] ? a 1412 LYDG. *Two Merchants* 868 For now of trowthe no man can contryve A verray seel or thenpreent i-grave Withoute a label his armes hool to save. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 35 My best herte of gold with aungellys and a ruby with iiij. labellys of white innamyl. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* f vii b, Off armys barrit and of labellis borne in armys. c 1500 *Sc. poem on Heraldry* 44 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.*, etc. 95 Nobillis bere merkis, to mak be knawin, ther douchtynes..The fader the hole, the eldas son deffer[e]nt, quhiche a labelle; a cressent the secound. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 107 [see FILE *sb.*² 5]. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. vi. (1660) 33 The Labell of the Heire apparent (saith Wyrley) is seldom transferred unto the second brother. 1611 COTGR., *Lambel*, ..a File with three Labells pendant. *Ibid.*, *Pendante*, a labell pendant. c 1640, 1727 [see FILE *sb.*² 5]. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *State Gt. Brit.* I. II. v. (1743) 58 The Arms of the Prince of Wales at this Day differ from those of the King only by addition of a Label of three points. 1863 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* ix. 46 A Label is sometimes borne as a sole Charge. *Ibid.* xiv. 153 A silver label of five points.

6. A narrow strip of material attached to a document to carry the seal.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 344 An instrument or wrytynge, at yᵉ which hynge many labellys with sealys. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camd.) 64 For writing, flourishing, and embellishing and guilding the subscripc'on and labells of a l're sent to the Czars of Russia. a 1680 BUTLER *Licentious Age Chas. II* 142 Until the subtlest of their conjurers Seal'd up the labels to his soul, his ears. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 131 On this Label of Lead, the Heads of the two Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul are impressed from the Papal Seal. 1738 BIRCH *App. to Life Milton* M.'s Wks. I. 88 He did stitch the silk Cord or Label of that Seal with silk of the Colours of the said Label, and so fixed the Label and Seal to the said Commission.

7. A slip of paper, cardboard, metal, etc. attached or intended to be attached to an object and bearing its name, description, or destination. (The chief current sense.) Also *fig.*

1679 *Roxb. Ball.* (1883) IV. 549 Let several Labels from their mouths proceed, To note the different Tribes o' the Holy Seed: Here, 'Root and Branch'; there, 'Down with Babel, down!' 1680 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* I. i, About his Neck There hung a Wench; the Label of his Function. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Christi* III. III. (1852) 556 A poor Indian having a label going from his mouth, with a *come over and help us.* 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 261 The hamper was directed by a lable on the cording. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1789) IV. 155 Sometimes a short label [in or on Hogarth's figures] is an epigram, and is never introduced without improving the subject. 1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 Labels for bottles. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. xv. 129 A collection of books..is viewed through glass doors, their outsides and labels are visible to the child, but the key is carefully kept. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, With a brass label and number round his neck. 1841 FORBES *Eleven Yrs. Ceylon* I. 131 'Fine cold-drawn castor-oil' was found printed on the label. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 To the critic of the schools, ever ready with the compendious label, he is the revolutionary destructive. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* vii, Poison that is bought at a drug-store usually has a label on the bottle.

b. An adhesive postage-stamp, bill-stamp, or the like. (Now only in official language.)

1840 in Philbrick & Westoby *Postage Stamps Gt. Brit.* (1881) 46, I beg to enclose you two specimens of the Penny and Twopenny stamped Covers and Envelopes, and two of the Penny adhesive Labels. *Ibid.* 47 Sheets of 1*d.* Labels containing 240 Stamps. 1861 *Brit. Postal Guide* Jan. 14 Postage Stamps. Every Postmaster is required to have on hand a sufficient stock of postage labels and embossed penny envelopes.

8. *Arch.* A moulding over a door, window, or other opening; a dripstone.

1823 in NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 587. 1850 *Parker's Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) s.v. *Dripstone*, The term *Label* is borrowed from heraldry, and therefore in strictness is only applicable to the straight form which is used in Perpendicular work, which resembles the heraldic label. 1851 *Turner's Dom. Archit.* II. ii. 30 The arches have no projecting label. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Med. Archit.* I. vi. 225 As the junction of the arch with the wall above was but slightly marked a small projecting moulding was introduced which we call the drip-stone or label.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 7) *label-licking*, *-paster*; **label-cloth**, cloth used for the making of labels for books; **label-ink**, ink used in the marking of labels; † **label-lolling** *a.*, projecting like a label (sense 7); **label-mould**, **-moulding** = sense 8; † **label-seal**, a seal attached to a document by a 'label'; **label-stop** *Arch.*, a boss or corbel supporting the end of a label or dripstone.

1891 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 2/3 The manufacture of book cloth, tracing cloth, *label cloth, and grey cloth. 1863 *Fownes' Man. Elem. Chem.* (ed. 9) III. 683 [It] forms a most excellent *label-ink for the laboratory, as it is unaffected by acid vapours. 1899 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 3/4 *Label-licking, which is practised largely in thread mills and aerated water factories. 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* v. 237 These mushrumps (grounded vpon a lesse motiue) may not bee questioned, though nothing so euident as a blareing *label-lolling tongue, which without the helpe of a Muffler, could not be so well concealed. 1878 MᶜVITTIE *Ch. Ch. Cath.* 67 Over the large pointed arch is a *label-mould. 1830 MRS. BRAY *Fitz of Fitz-ford* iv. (1884) 33 A well-turned archway, ornamented with the oak-branch and the *label-moulding. 1889 PASK *Eyes Thames* 172 They have been book-binders, boot-closers, *label-pasters, and such like. 1679 WILLOUGHBY in *Mansell's Narr. Pop. Plot* 21 A Commission, with thirteen *Label-seals, and as many Names thereto. 1894 C. G. HARPER *Marches of Wales* 132 A carefully rendered little head .. carved on the *label-stop of the canopy.

Label (lēⁱ·bĕl), *sb.*² *Bot.* [ad. L. LABELLUM.] † **a.** ? A segment of a leaf (*obs.*). **b.** The lip of a ringent corolla.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* iv. § 16 If the Leaves be much indented or jagg'd, now we have the Duplicature; wherein there are divers plaits in one Leaf, or Labels of a Leaf. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 162 The flower stands on a three inches long foot-stalk, is made like the flowers of the Aristolochia .. the label being covered with a yellowish farina. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Label*, same as *Labellum.*

Label (lēⁱ·bĕl), *v.* Also 9 lable. [f. LABEL *sb.*¹] *trans.* To affix a label to, mark with a label.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 265, I will giue out diuers schedules of my beautie. It shalbe Inuentoried and euery particle and vtensile labell'd to my will: As, Item two lippes indifferent redde [etc.]. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Aug., The Queen .. employed the Princess Royal to label them [books]. 1790 W. HASTINGS *Let.* 2 Dec. in Boswell *Johnson* (1793) III. 315 A parcel containing other select papers, and labelled with the titles appertaining to them. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* II. 309 Common ashes are solemnly labelled as fell poison. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 313/2 This may be labled 'oxygen mixture'. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 385/2 The due diligence of the consignors in labelling and delivering the goods to the carriers. 1893 MATHESON *About Holland* 22 A carriage labelled *Niet rooken.*

b. *fig.* To describe or designate as with a label; to set down in a category (*as* so and so).

a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. (1858) 59 This foolish and wicked system of labelling men with names. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1872) 277 We cannot label Voltaire either spiritualist or materialist. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 293 He despatches the bad to Tartarus, labelled either as curable or incurable. 1881 M. ARNOLD *Byron* in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 376 It would be most unjust to label Byron .. as a rhetorician only.

Hence **La·belling** *vbl. sb.* Also **La·beller.**

1871 *Echo* 8 Feb., The public .. condemn us for labelling the Poison. .. By inserting this in your next issue you will greatly oblige one of the labellers. 1895 *Athenæum* 17 Aug. 219/3 A labelling of Welsh names. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Mar. 2/1 Bottle fillers, washers, and labellers.

Labellate (lăbe·lĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. L. LABELLUM + -ATE 3.] (See quot.)

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 432 *Labellate* .. Long-lipped, or in shape nearly like the blade of a shovel .. It passes into the dimidiate form.

Labelled (lē·lbĕld), *a.* [f. LABEL *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED.] a. *Her.* Of a mitre: Having labels or infulæ (of a particular tincture). *Labelled line* (see quot. 1753). b. *Arch.* Having a label or dripstone. c. Marked with a ticket bearing the name, description of contents, etc. of the article.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 49/37 Labelled, *infulatus.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Labelled line*, in heraldry, a term used by some to express the line in certain old arms, called more usually urdee or champagne. Others apply the same word to express the patee or dovetail line, called also the inclave line by Morgan. 1841 R. P. WARD *De Clifford* II. x. 115 A castle .. with .. its towers, and labelled windows. 1863 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. 358 Arg., on a cross sa., a mitre labelled or. 1895 *Bookseller's Catal.*, Leech himself in a nightcap sitting by the fire with a labelled bottle on the mantelshelf.

Labelloid (lăbe·loid), *a. Bot.* [f. next + -OID.] Lip-like, lip-shaped.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 275 Perianthium minute, either a single labelloid lobe, or an urceolate 6-toothed body.

‖ **Labellum** (lăbe·lŏm). [L. 'little lip', dim. of *labrum* lip.]

1. *Bot.* The lower division or 'lip' of an orchidaceous corolla, often enlarged or curiously shaped.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 263 Sometimes it [*sc.* the anther] stands erect, the line of dehiscence of its lobes being turned towards the labellum. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1873) 154 This orchid has part of its labellum or lower lip hollowed out into a great bucket. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 882 The labellum of *Megaclinium falcatum.*

2. *Ent.* One of a pair of tumid lobes terminating the proboscis of certain insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 361.

† **La·bent,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *lābent-*, pr. pple. of *lābī* to fall.] 'Falling, sliding, fleeting, running, or passing away' (Bailey 1727 vol. II).

† **Labeon, labion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *labeōn-em, labiōn-em*, augmentative, f. *labium* lip.] One who has large lips.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* (1653) 175 The same or worse must befall these artificiall Labions, for their Lips must need hang in their light, and their words stick in the birth. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Labeons*, blaber-lipped persons.

Laberinth, -ynth, obs. forms of LABYRINTH.

Labey (læ·bi). *Sc.* Also 9 **laby, lebbie.** [Of obscure origin; cf. Gael. *leòbag* 'little shred or fragment' (MᶜL. & D.); also LAP *sb.*[1]] A loose garment or wrap; the lappet or skirt of a coat.

a 1597 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 190 The hirdis and hinde men in their labeis lay. 1811 A. SCOTT *Poems, Country Smiddy* 68 (Jam.) His new coat labey. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Lebbie*, the lap or fore-skirt of a man's coat. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* iv. 20 The labies o' his Sark.

Labia: see LABIUM.

Labial (lē·biăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *labiālis*, f. *labi-um* lip. Cf. F. *labial* (1690 in Furetière).]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the lips.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xi. 107 Lip-Gallantry, or certain labial Fashions invented by diverse Nations. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* xix, The olfactory examination was favourable, so he put his mouth to it—the labial essay still more so. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* ii. 157 The labial muscles that swelled with Vehement evolution of yesterday Marseillaises. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Lily & Lute* ii. 108 More than I can make you view, With my paintings labial. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. § 3. 161 The volume of the mouth is divided into two bent tubes of which the first may be termed the *lingual* passage as its front extremity is formed by the tongue, and the second, the *labial* passage.

b. *spec.* in *Anat.*, *Zool.*, etc. Pertaining to a lip, lip-like part, or LABIUM; having the character or functions of a lip.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein, Labial veins*, the lip veines, whereof there are two on each inner side, both of the upper and under lip. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 227 Labial Glands. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 356 *Palpi Labiales* (the Labial Feelers). 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 211 The lips and labial tentacles of the ordinary bivalves. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 230 Labial cysts are very common, and are usually met with on the inner side of the labia. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 27 The membrane lining the mouth abounds in small glands, those within the cheeks and lips being termed buccal and labial respectively.

c. *Labial pipe*: an organ-pipe furnished with lips, a flue-pipe.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 21 An organ .. which contained the following labial or languet registers. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* viii. App. 280 The flame is also affected by various D's of an adjustable labial pipe. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 23 Flue-pipes are also called *Labial*, or lip-pipes.

2. *Phonetics.* The distinctive epithet of those sounds which require complete or partial closure of the lips for their formation, as the consonants p, b, m, f, v, w, and the 'rounded' vowels.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 87 The Hebrewes name their letters, some gutturall .. ; others dentall .. ; & so they call others, labiall, that is letters of the lips. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* I. vii, I beginning to lay my grundes of labial, dental, and guttural soundes and symboles. *Ibid.* A labial letter can not symboliz a guttural syllab. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xiv. 379 The Vowels, as they are distinguished into *Labial*; being framed by an emission of the Breath through the Lips [etc.]. 1865 TYLOR *Hist. Man.* iv. 73 Words containing labial and dental letters.

B. *sb.*

1. A labial sound.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xiv. 380 The Labials are represented by two curve Figures for the Lips. *a* 1709 W. BAXTER *Let.* in *Gloss. Antiq. Rom.* (1731) 409 The third Sort are Labials formed by the Lips alone. 1849–50 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlvi, You have but the same four letters to describe the salute which .. you bestow on the sacred cheek of your mistress—but the same four letters and not one of them a labial. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. II. iv. 162 It is a fact..that the Mohawks..have no p, b, m, f, v, w—no labials of any kind.

2. A labial part or organ, e.g. one of the plates or scales which border the mouth of a fish or reptile, one of the labial palpi of insects.

1885 W. K. PARKER *Mammalian Desc.* ii. 46 The finished labials (lip-cartilages) of the types just referred to.

Hence **La·bially** *adv.*, with a labial sound or utterance.

1798 H. T. COLEBROOKE tr. *Dig. Hindu Law* (1801) I. xxvii, Sometimes pronounced gutturally, sometimes labially.

Labialism (lē·biăliz'm). *Phonetics.* [f. LABIAL + -ISM.] Tendency to labialize sounds; labial pronunciation.

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 810/2 In one set [of cognate words] we see the phenomenon of labialism, in the other assibilation, but no touch of labialism.

Labialize (lē·biăləiz), *v. Phonetics.* [f. LABIAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To render (a sound) labial in character; to 'round' (a vowel). Also *absol.* Hence **La·bialized** *ppl. a.*

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. § 3. 160 Round or Labialised Vowels. *Ibid.* 162 That (u) is almost (ə) labialized or rounded. *Ibid.* 163 By merely neglecting to labialise, (u, *u*) are converted into (*œ*, ɐ). 1874 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 74 The *i* has been gutturalized and labialized into *u* by *l*. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's Law* § 57. 140 The labialized *K*'s.

Hence **Labializa·tion,** the action of labializing or the condition of being labialized; 'rounding' (of a vowel).

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 74 The vowels differ by the important distinction of labialisation. 1877 SWEET *Primer Phonetics* § 36. 13 Rounding,..a contraction of the mouth cavity by lateral compression of the cheek passage and narrowing of the lip aperture, whence the older name labialization.

Labiate (lē·bi,ĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *labiāt-us*, f. LABI-UM: see -ATE 3.] A. *adj.*

1. *Bot.* a. Lipped: applied to flowers which have the corolla or calyx divided into two parts opposed in such a way as to suggest lips; bilabiate. b. Belonging to the N.O. *Labiatæ*, consisting of herbaceous plants and under-shrubs, characterized by flowers of the form above described, opposite leaves, and usually square stalks, e.g. the mints, ground-ivy, the dead nettles, etc.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Labiate Flowers* (among Herbalists) are those that have one or two Lips; some of which represent a kind of Helmet, or Monk's Hood. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* iv. 46 The white Dead-nettle bears a monopetalous labiate flower. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 334 When the two lips are separated from each other by a wide regular orifice, .. the corolla is said to be labiate or ringent. 1862 BELLEW *Miss. Afghanistan* 451 The greensward .. was covered with a variety of labiate herbs, amongst which the wild thyme, mint, basil, sage, and lavender were recognized. 1881 *Sci. Gossip* 254 The black horehound and other labiate plants.

2. a. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Formed like or resembling in shape, function, etc. a lip or labium. b. *Ent.* Of an orifice: Having thickened, fleshy margins.

In recent Dicts.

B. *sb. Bot.* A labiate plant.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1862) 95 Order XLIV. Lamiaceæ —Labiates. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Flowers* III. (ed. 4) 196 The common bugle, .. one of the labiates. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 19 Generally in the Labiates, the corolla has the lower lip adapted as an alighting board for insects.

Labiated (lē·bi,ĕtèd), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* ? *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -ED.] Lipped, labiate.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 173 Small stalks, having .. many white labiated flowers. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 26 The labiated shape of the calyx. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xii. 333 In some [Annelidans] it [the mouth] is simple, orbicular or labiated.

Labiatiflorous (lē·bi,ĕtiflō·rəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *labiātus* LABIATE + *-flōr-us* (f. *flōr-*, *flōs* FLOWER) + -OUS.] Having a labiate corolla. Also **La·biatiflo·ral** *a.* (in recent Dicts.).

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Labiatiflorus* .. labiatiflorous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 417 Labiatiflorous. Said of certain Compositae with bilabiate corollas.

Labidometer (læbidǫ·mĭtəɹ). *Surg.* [f. Gr. λαβιδο-, λαβίς forceps + μέτρον -METER. Cf. F. *labidomètre.*] An instrument consisting of a pair of obstetric forceps with a graduated scale attached for measuring the size of the fœtal head.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 9).

† **Labies,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [Plural of **labie*, **laby*, ad. LABI-UM. Cf. obs. F. *labie* (Cotgr.).] Lips.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 C iv, Yf a shepeherde sawe the labies of a sore harde, flynty, wan, and blacke..he wold haue no dowbte for to cut it.

Labile (lē·bil, læ·bil), *a.* Also 5 **labyl,** 7 **labil.** [ad. L. *lābil-is*, f. *lābī* to slip, fall, LAPSE: see -ILE. Cf. F. *labile.*]

1. Liable or prone to lapse. † a. Prone to fall into error or sin; *Theol.* liable to fall from innocence (*obs.*). b. Of a fund, etc.: Lapsable.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 147 My labyl mynde and the dulnesse Of my wyt. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 199 The supralapsarian Divines, who make man as labile the object of reprobation. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* iv. 140 All Creatures being finite and free, must necessarily, by their Nature, be labile, fallible and peccable. 1894 *Forum* June 449 These funds are no more labile than any other form of trust or mortmain.

† 2. Apt to slip away, slippery. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Labile*, slipperie, unstable. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 14 Now a man would think we had him sure; but his nature is labile and slippery.

3. Prone to undergo displacement in position or change in nature, form, chemical composition, etc.; unstable. Now only in *Physics* and *Chemistry.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 340 Pithagoras [said] that each thing or matter was ever gliding and labile. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* § 1 Wood .. can .. be made thin, labile and inconsistent. 1878 FOSTER *Physiol.* II. v. 363 More labile than tissue proteid and yet more stable than the circulating proteid. 1889 BURDON-SANDERSON in *Nature* Sept. 26 Protoplasm .. comes to consist of two things .. of acting part which lives and is stable, and of acted-on part which has never lived and is labile, that is, in a state of metabolism. 1894 LD. SALISBURY in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 40 The genius of Lord Kelvin has recently discovered what he terms a labile state of equilibrium.

4. *Electr.* Said of the application of a current by moving an electrode over an affected region instead of holding it firmly at one part.

1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* vi. 65 With the anode labile over the foot, leg, and thigh. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 369 The battery current labile over the affected muscles.

Hence **Labi·lity,** proneness to lapse, instability of form or nature.

1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 34 Vanity of Science, error of Conscience, lability of innocence. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* xi. § 32. 247 Consistence or lability, are not essential to wood and water. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* v. (1790) 218 But Sensibility and Intelligence, being by their Nature and Essence free must be labile, and by their Lability may actually lapse, degenerat [etc.].

Labi·meter. *Surg.* [ad. F. *labimètre*, incorrectly f. Gr. λαβίς (nom.): see LABIDOMETER.] = LABIDOMETER.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 9).

Labio- (lē·bio), taken as comb. form of L. *labium* lip, (*a*) in *Phonetics*, with the sense 'formed with lips and (some other organ)', as *labio-dental* adj. and sb., *labio-guttural*, *-lingual*, *-nasal*, *-palatal* (hence *labio-palatalize* vb.), *-velar* adjs.; (nonce-wd.) *labio-palato-nasal* adj.; (*b*) *Path.*, 'affecting or having to do with the lips and (some other part)', as *labio-alveolar*, *labio-glosso-laryngeal*, *-pharyngeal*, *labio-mental* [L. *mentum* chin], etc. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). Also **la·biomancy** [Gr. μαντεία divination], lip-reading.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 71 P. and B. are Labial: Ph. and Bh. are *Labio-dental. *Ibid.* 138 The Labiodentals. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 405 The labial and labio-dental Consonants. 1887 COOK tr. *Sievers' O. E. Gram.* 100 A sonant spirant, either labial or labio-dental. 1874 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* IV. xi. § 2 No. 7. 1353 Labials .. Labio-dentals .. *Labio-linguals. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 82 Progressive *labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 862 In labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis anæsthesia of the larynx has been observed. 1879 H. NICOL in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 632/1 French and Northern Provençal also agree in changing Latin *ñ* from a *labio-guttural to a *labio-palatal vowel. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 288 So .. skill'd was she in this Art (which we may call *Labiomancy)..that..when in bed, if she might lay but her hand on their lipps so as to feel the motion of them, she could perfectly understand what her bedfellows said. 1812 *Europ. Mag.* LXII. 287 [Title of article.] Labiomancy. 1874 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* IV. xi. § 2 No. 7. 1336 Granting that consonants may be labialised, or palatalised, or *labio-palatalised. 1867

O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* ii. (1891) 16 A sort of half-suppressed *labio-palato-nasal utterance. 1894 LINDSAY *Latin Lang.* Index, *Labiovelar Gutt[urals].

Labion, variant of LABEON.

Labiose (lē^{1}·biōus), *a. Bot.* [f. LABI-ATE, with substitution of suffix.] (See quot.)

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. § 7. 119 If the [polypetalous] corolla .. resembles what is called labiate in gamopetalous corollas, it is termed *labiose.*

Labirinth, -ynth, obs. forms of LABYRINTH.

‖ **Labium** (lē^{1}·biŏm). [L. = 'lip'.] A lip or lip-like part. (Cf. LABRUM.)

1. *Anat.* †a. One of the sides of the aperture of a vein. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 28/4 When we bende the elbowe, both the labia or lippes of the vayn do separate themselves.

b. Chiefly in pl. **labia,** in full *labia pudendi*: The lips of the female pudendum; the folds of integument on either side of the vulva.

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 174 The *Labia,* or Lips of the great Chink. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 21 When the uterus remains within the labia. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Women* 101 An ichorous, fetid, nauseating fluid bathes the labia majora. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 229 In women, the labium may be the seat of an inguinal hernia.

2. In insects, crustaceans, etc., the organ which constitutes the lower covering or 'floor' of the mouth and serves as an under lip. (Cf. LABRUM.)

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 209 They [Myriapoda] have .. a labium or lip without palpi, formed of united portions. 1862 in *Goldsmith's Nat. Hist.* II. 575 The mouth has usually two mandibles, a labium, or lip below, and from three to five pairs of jaws. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 245 When those gnathites are fused in the middle line the so-called labium is formed.

b. *Conch.* The inner lip of a univalve shell.

1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 54 *Labium,* or inner lip. Is used to express that side of the aperture which is nearest the axis, and generally contiguous to the body whorl, the lower part of this, when sufficiently distinct from the part which overwraps the body whorl, is called the Columella. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 240 The *labium,* or columellar lip.

3. *Bot.* The lip, esp. the lower or anterior lip, of a labiate corolla. (Cf. GALEA.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Labium,* the Lip, the exterior part of a labiate or ringent corolla. It is distinguished into upper and lower; but sometimes the upper lip is called the *labium,* and the lower *galea.* 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419 A bilabiate corolla or calyx..is cleft into an upper (superior or posterior) and a lower (inferior or anterior) portion or lip (labium).

4. The lip of an organ pipe (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*).

‖ **Lablab** (læ·blæb). [Arab. لبلاب *lablāb.*] The Egyptian or black bean, a native of India, but naturalized in most warm countries.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Lablab,* the *Dolichos Lablab* of Linnæus. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Lablab,* a genus of tropical pulse formerly included in *Dolichos.* The two recognised species are natives of India, but .. they are now found naturalised in most tropical countries. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains India* 161 Of the numerous forms of Lablab the majority are eaten as a green vegetable.

Labor: see LABOUR.

†**Laborant.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *labōrant-em,* pr. pple. of *labōrāre* to LABOUR.] A laboratory workman; chemist's assistant; a working chemist.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. iii. (1848) 105 As I am wont to reverence vulgar Chymists, I then envy'd their Laborants, whose employment requires them to attend the Fire. 1680 — *Exper. Chem. Princ.* I. 39 We caused the Laborant with an iron rod dexterously to stirr the kindled part of the Nitre. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 203 Glauber .. a very Chymist or Laborant, and nothing at all of a clear Philosopher.

†**La·borate,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 **labourate.** [f. ppl. stem of L. *labōrāre* to LABOUR.] *trans.* To elaborate.

1662 J. CHANDLER tr. *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 298 The transpiring or breathing thorow of Spirits labourated in the heart.

†**Labora·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Also 5 **-acion.** [ad. L. *labōrātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *labōrāre* to LABOUR.] Working, work, labour.

c 1460 ASHBY *Poems* 77 Wisdam must haue grete applicacion In meche redyng and other laboracion. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Laboration,* a labouring.

Laboratorial (læ·bŏratō·riăl), *a.* [f. LABORATORY + -AL.] Pertaining to the laboratory.

1862 H. MARRYAT *Yr. in Sweden* II. 368 A large glass bowl, with a laboratorial spout. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 509 Their courses of instruction whether lectures or laboratorial.

Laborato·rian, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. LABORATORY + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* = prec. **B.** *sb.* A chemist who works in a laboratory.

1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 155 Young laboratorians at home .. will not be slow to show their dexterity. *Ibid.* 173 The laboratorian chemists can liquify this metal.

Laboratory (læ·bŏrătəri). Also 7 **laboritary, labratory.** [ad. med.L. *labōrātōri-um,* f. L. *labōrāre* to LABOUR: see -ORY. Cf. F. *laboratoire,* It., Sp., Pg. *laboratorio*; also ELABORATORY.]

1. A building set apart for conducting practical investigations in natural science, orig. and esp. in chemistry, and for the elaboration or manufacture of chemical, medicinal, and like products.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 191 Wee commonly prouide that they bee prepared in our laboratorie. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Mercury Vind.* Induction, A Laboratory or Alchemist's workhouse. 1683 WILDING in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 258 For seeing ye Labratory .. oo oo oo. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 392 He had a Laboratory to prepare all Medicines that he used on his Patients. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 248 His best pieces were representations of chymists and their laboratories. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 87 To establish in London a laboratory, or manufacture of artificial mineral waters. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* Introd. 9 The greater number of the experiments were made in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* 435 The electro-magnetic machine has been brought from the physical laboratory into the province of engineering.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1664 POWER *Exper. Philos.* I. 65 The Soul (like an excellent Chymist) in this internal Laboratory of Man, by a fermentation of our nourishment in the Stomach [etc.]. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 461 Fissures and caverns of rocks are the laboratories, where such operations are carried on. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 15 The soil is the laboratory in which the food is prepared. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xviii. § 740 Like the atmosphere it [the sea] is a laboratory in which wonders by processes the most exquisite are continually going on. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 260 A notion neatly turned out of the laboratory of the mind.

2. *Mil.* 'A department of an arsenal for the manufacture and examination of ammunition and combustible stores' (Voyle *Milit. Dict.* 1876).

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5439/3 The Ammunition Laboratory ..was..set on Fire. 1804 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) III. 528 The arsenal, the laboratory [etc.]..are under his immediate superintendence. 1846 GREENER *Gunnery* 85 A fuse, invented..by..a person employed in the laboratory at Woolwich.

3. *Metallurgy.* 'The space between the fire and flue-bridges of a reverberatory furnace in which the work is performed; also called the *kitchen* and the *hearth*' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts,* etc. 822 The flame and the smoke which escape from the sole or laboratory pass into condensing chambers. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 393 The laboratory is 9 feet long, 6 feet 9 inches wide, and connects with the chimney, 2 feet 6 inches square, by a flue.

4. *attrib.,* as *laboratory apparatus, chemist, experiment, fire, forge, furnace, machinery, man,* (sense 2) *stores, work*; **laboratory-chest,** a chest containing ammunition and explosive stores.

1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 145 As the botanist does with plants so does the *laboratory-chemist with the salts. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) D d, A *laboratory-chest is to be on board each bomb-vessel, in the captain's cabin, in which all the small stores are to be kept. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 5/2 Most of this evidence has had to be tested by *laboratory experiments. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* v. § 185. 148 My assistant dissolved the substance in a pan over our *laboratory fire. 1866 ODLING *Anim.Chem.* iv.78 Whether the chemist may not effect in his *laboratory-machinery a similar intercombination of deoxidised carbonic acid and water. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 449 Coal heavers, dustmen, *laboratory-men, and others who work among dry powdery substances. 1828 SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 8 Ammunition and *Laboratory Stores. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* 318 Whether we passed from low to high temperatures in *laboratory work.

†**Labori·ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *labōrifer* (f. *labōr(i)-* LABOUR + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS: see -FEROUS.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Laboriferous,* that takes pains, that endures labour, painfull, difficult.

Laborinth, -ynth, obs. forms of LABYRINTH.

†**Laboriose,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *labōriōs-us* (see LABORIOUS).] 'Laborious, pains-taking' (1727 Bailey vol. II).

Laboriosity (lăbō·ri,ŏ·sĭti). *rare.* [f. L. *labōriōs-us* (see next) + -ITY. Cf. F. *laboriosité.*] Laboriousness.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Laboriosity,* painfulness, laboriousness, or laborosity. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 132 Numberless folio and quarto dissertations .. attest their invincible laboriosity. 1842 BLACKIE in *Tait's Mag.* IX. 749 The lumbering laboriosity of dead grammars and dictionaries.

Laborious (lăbō·riəs), *a.* Also 6 **-yous(e.** [ad. F. *laborieux* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. L. *labōriōs-us,* f. *labor* LABOUR: see -IOUS.]

1. Given to labour or toil; doing much work; assiduous in work, hard-working.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 90 If thou wolt here Of hem that whilom vertuous Were and therto laborious. *c* 1407 SCOGAN *Moral Balade* 69 Therefore laborious Ought ye to be, beseeching god .. To yeve you might for to be vertuous. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 318 Thinhabitauntes are men of good corporature..and laborious. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 5 The limbs of your industry are so strong and laborious. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* Life (1886) 192 He .. was observed seldom or never .. to sweat much, though he were very laborious. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 242 All..combine to drive The lazy Drones from the laborious Hive. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 21 ¶ 5 Laborious Ben's Works will bear this Sort of Inquisition. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* i. 17 Their own steel and iron, in such laborious hands, become equal to the gold and rubies of the Indies. 1857 LD. DUFFERIN *Lett. fr. High Latitudes* (1867) 78 Those calm laborious minds .. pursuing day by day with single-minded energy some special object. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 He was always serious in meaning and laborious in matter.

b. = LABOURING *ppl. a.* 1.

1777 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* I. 280 By this means..a greater number of laborious men are maintained, who may be diverted to the public service. 1795 BURKE *Th: Scarcity* Wks. VII. 378 The moral or philosophical happiness of the laborious classes.

2. Of actions, conditions, etc.: Characterized by or involving labour or much work; toilsome. †Of wages: Hardly earned. *Obs.*

14.. *Chaucer's Friar's T.* 130 (Corpus MS.) My office [is] ful laborious. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 83 Nothynge is more..laboryous to kepe, than is virginite. 1549 LELAND (*title*) The laboryouse Journey and Serche of Johan Leylande for Englandes Antiquitees. 1607 TOPSELL *Hist. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) Pref., I have not any accesse of maintenance, but by voluntary benevolence for personal pains, receiving no more but a laborious wages. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* vii. 15 Hate not laborious worke, neither husbandrie. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 72 To scorn delights, and live laborious dayes. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 127 Shall I the long laborious scene review, And open all the wounds of Greece anew? 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 11 Forced jests, and laborious laughter. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 202 The subject of minute and laborious disquisition. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 7 In a laborious anxiety to be correct, they have evaporated away all the spirit of their book. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iv. 33 These days were laborious and instructive. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 43 The great advantage of capital is that it enables us to do work in the least laborious way.

b. Of concrete objects: Entailing labour in construction or execution; involving much elaboration. † Also (*rare*$^{-1}$), Causing wearisome toil.

1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb. 49 The laborious Tabernacle whiche Moises buylded. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 14 July, Up betimes to the office to write fair a laborious letter. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 105 The long laborious Pavement here he treads. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xlvii, A most laborious and long-winded letter. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 20 Laborious orient ivory sphere in sphere. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. iii. 45 We have a large and laborious outfit to arrange.

3. *Midwifery.* Attended with severe labour.

1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 148 Very apt are they to be with childe, and very laborious when they beare children. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 23 Labours in such Circumstances are generally laborious. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwifery* I. 242 Laborious births. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Labour, Laborious,* or *Instrumental* .. that requiring the use of extracting instruments for its completion .. also called *Difficult Labour.*

†4. Pertaining to labour. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* II. lxxvi. (1660) 89 Me thinks that they should change their trade [*sc.* that of the theatre] for shame Or honour't with a more laborious name.

Laboriously (lăbō·riəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY ^{2}.] In a laborious manner; with labour or assiduous toil.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 16 Thei, that .. in the space of this temporall death laboriously purchase themself eternall death. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* viii. 65 The Experiment was laboriously try'd. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 597, I chuse laboriously to bear A weight of woes. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I* (1830) III. i. 12 Never was there a Monarch who employed his pen so laboriously. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvii. 180 The laboriously-earned results of the expedition. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 934/2 The .. beams of the .. ceiling..were laboriously carved.

Laboriousness (lăbō·riəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Laborious character or condition; assiduity in work; toilsomeness.

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 89 That great laboriousnesse they so much frame to themselves. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 38 To strenuous minds there is an inquietude in overquietness, and no laboriousness in labour. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 135 The exceeding Laboriousness of my Work. 1818 HALLAM *Middle Ages* (1853) II. 62 Masdeu, in learning and laboriousness, the first Spanish antiquary. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 32 Leaf and stem disintertwined itself With infinite laboriousness.

†**Laboro·sity.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. **labōrōs-us* (see next) + -ITY.] Laboriousness.

1656 [see LABORIOSITY].

†**La·borous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4–7 **laborous,** 5 **-ose,** 5–8 **labourous,** 6 **-orouse, -orus,** 5–6 **-erous,** *Sc.* **laubo(u)r(o)us.** [a. OF. *laboros, -us, laboureux*:—L. **labōrōs-us,* f. *labor* LABOUR (cf. *dolōrōsus,* f. *dolor*): see -OUS.] = LABORIOUS.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 130 Myn offyce is ful laborous [*Corpus MS.* laborious]. *a* 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 4 Huntyng haukyng and fowlyng be so laborous & greuous þat [etc.]. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lii. 125 Wheþer all laborose þinges be not to be suffrid for euerlasting lif? *c* 1460 ASHBY *Poems* 87 Be ye therin right laberous. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 958 His laubourous mynd on othir materis wrocht. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 199 Quhow thow may all laubourus pane sustene. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 72 We nede not a longer or more laborous profe. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 266 For husbands life is labourous and hard. 1593 T. HYLL *Gardening* 3 Then must you dig a pit (although ye same wil be very labourous). 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 153 Why should we undertake the laborous business of dividing the world into equal partitions? 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4057/3 After a labourous..March. 1782 T. VAUGHAN *Fash. Follies* I. 67 Reading and writing .. were too laborous [ed. 2 (1810) laborious] for the nerves of a man of fashion.

Hence † **La·borously** *adv.,* † **La·borousness.**

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. v. 69 Oþir, þat .. desiren laborously þinges euerlasting. *Ibid.* III. xxxvi. 106 þat þat is laborosly goten by mannys witte. 1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Labourousnesse, *laboriosité.* 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. x. (1880) II. 275 He laborously and studiously discussed controuersies.

Labour, labor (lē·bəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **labore**, 4–6 **-ur, -oure**, 5–6 *Sc.* **laubour**, 4– **labour**, 5– **labor.** [a. OF. *labor, labour* (mod.F. *labeur*), ad. L. *labōrem* labour, toil, distress, trouble. Cf. Pr. *labor, laor*, Sp. *labor*, Pg. *lavor*, It. *labore.*

As in *favour*, etc., the spelling with *-our* is preferred in the British Isles, while in the U.S. *-or* is more common.]

1. Exertion of the faculties of the body or mind, esp. when painful or compulsory; bodily or mental toil. *Hard labour*: see HARD *a.* 18 b. † *To do one's labour*: to exert oneself, make efforts (*to* do something).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23699 Þan sal it [þe erth] blisced be and quit o labur, and o soru, and sit. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 633 Why schulde he not her [i.e. innocents'] labour alow? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 11 To telle a storie I wol do my labour. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10770 Hit were labur to long hir lotis to tell. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Avian* (1889) 2 He that wylle haue .. worship and glorye may not haue hit withoute grete laboure. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 93 O heuinlie fader giff vsz alsua necessar thingis to our corporal sustentatione be our aune richtus laubour. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* ii. 18, I was weery of all my laboure, Which I had taken vnder the Sonne. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* civ. 23 Man goeth forth vnto his worke: and to his labour, vntill the euening. 1619 DRAYTON *Idea* lix, Labour is light where Loue .. doth pay. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1021 So he with difficulty and labour hard Mov'd on, with difficulty and labour hee. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* i. 12 Everything in the world is purchas'd by labour, and our passions are the only causes of labour. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 20 Pleasure is labour too, and tires as much. 1827 LYTTON *Falkland* 15 Nothing seemed to me worth the labour of success. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 87 Ah, why Should life all labour be?

personified. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4994 With hir Labour and Travaile Logged been. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 82 Nature .. Still grants her bliss at Labour's earnest call. 1804 GRAHAME *Sabbath* 2 Mute is the voice of rural labour.

transf. 1842 COMBE *Digest.* 267 The stomach, having less labour imposed upon it, will require less blood.

b. Phr. *Labour in vain, lost labour.*

[1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 181 [They] helden hem vnhardy and here conseille feble, And leten here labowre lost & alle here longe studye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 293 Whan he sigh .. that his labour was in veine.] 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 13 The leill labour lost, and leill seruice. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxvii. 2 It is but lost labour that ye ryse vp early. 1615 T. ADAMS *England's Sickn.* 10 Let Nature doe her best, we dwelt at the Signe of the *Labour-in-vaine.* Onely Christ hath washed vs. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 67 That Commission ended at *Labour in vain*; not, as the old Emblem is, to go about to make a Black-moor white, but to make him that was White to appear like a Black-moor. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii, The sign-post for the *labour in vain.* 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) p. xviii, Add to the rest (for it is not labour lost) that old unfashionable medicine, Prayer.

† **c.** Bodily exercise. (Cf. Gr. πόνος.)

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* i. (1612) 1 Labour then, or exercise is a vehement mooving, the end whereof is alteration of the breath or winde of man. 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* x. (1672) 28 Moderate labour of the body is universally experienced to conduce to the preservation of health.

† **d.** An alleged term for a 'company' of moles.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f vj b, A Labor of Mollis.

2. *spec.* in modern use: Physical exertion directed to the supply of the material wants of the community; the specific service rendered to production by the labourer and artisan.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. Introd. 1 The annual labour of every nation is the fund which originally supplies it with all the necessaries and conveniencies of life, which it annually consumes. *Ibid.* I. i. v. 35 Labour, therefore, is the real measure of the exchangeable value of all commodities. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* iv. iv. (1806) II. 348 If the population of this country were better proportioned to its food, the nominal price of labour might be lower than it is now. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* XLIII. 14 The .. remedy is to diminish the supply of labour. 1842–59 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Labour*, a term in masonry employed to denote the value of a piece of work in consideration of the time bestowed upon it. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. iii. § 1 (1876) 28 Labour is indispensable to production, but has not always production for its effect. 1863 BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 45 The difficulty of organising labour, particularly in masses, is well known. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 56 Preamble, Doubts have arisen as to whether or not it be lawful for an employer of labour to permit electors in his regular employ to absent themselves.

b. The general body of labourers and operatives, viewed in its relation to the body of capitalists, or with regard to its political interests and claims. Chiefly *attrib.* (see 8).

1880 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 228 Labour .. was gradually discovering the truth of the old saying, that God helps those who help themselves. *Mod.* The parliamentary representation of labour.

3. An instance of bodily or mental exertion; a work or task performed or to be performed. *A labour of Hercules, a Herculean labour*: a task requiring enormous strength. *Labour of love* (see LOVE *sb.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2229, I rede we bigin a laboure..and make a toure. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 If that a pigmei scholde make him redy to conflicte after the labores of Hercules .. plenerly finischede. 1535 COVERDALE *Rev.* xiv. 13 Yee the sprete sayeth, that they rest from their laboures. 1539 TAVERNER *Prov.* 34 Laboures ones done, be swete. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 257. 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 380. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. vii. 226 They are two insupportable labours in searching of the mettall; first to digge and breake the rockes, and then to drawe out the water all together. 1617, 1732 [see HERCULEAN *a.* 3]. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* Ded., When they shall reckon up his Labours from the Battle of Seneff. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* iii. (ed. 2) 32 Whose lives have been a careful labour to exercise these virtues. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i. 4 My labours of the body, at least, have been light enough. 1871 DAVIES *Metric Syst.* II. 29 The rich treasures of their labors.

4. The outcome, product, or result of toil. Also *pl. Obs.* exc. *arch.* [Cf. L. *hominumque boumque labores*, Virgil.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1986 Ȝeildes til your creatur þe tend part o your labour. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Y .. intende to compile a tretys .. excerpte of diuerse labores of auctores. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* civ. 44 They toke the labours of the people in possession. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 307 To worke what they can, and lyue on theyr laboures. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 12 Others haue laboured, and you may enter into their labours. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 688 The waxen Labour of the Bees. 1709 SWIFT *Vind. Bickerstaff* Wks. 1755 II. I. 174, I saw my labours, which cost me so much thought and watching, bawled about by common hawkers. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 556 Five ample plates the broad expanse [of the shield] compose, And godlike labours on the surface rose. 1736 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 176 The Thing they want is the peaceable Possession of their Labours.

† **5.** Trouble or pains taken. (Occas. *pl.*) *Obs.*

14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. O.) 928 'Haue this', he sayde, 'for thy labour!' 1520 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 27 The auditors .. be diligent and take labors herapon. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 139 If it please you, take it for your labour; And so good-morrow Seruant. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 The Emperour got for his labour the name Pupillus. *a* 1656 USSHER *Power of Princes* II. (1683) 141 He caused the Fellow to be soundly whipped for his labour.

† **b.** *esp.* The exertion of influence in furthering a matter or obtaining a favour. *To make labour*: = LABOUR *v.* 13. *Obs.*

1454 T. DENYES in *Paston Lett.* No. 199 (1897) I. 274 Aftirward my wif was sum dele easid bi the labour of the Wardeyn of Flete, for the cursid Cardenale had sent hir to Newgate. 1461 J. PASTON *ibid.* No. 408 II. 35, I undirstand ther shall be labour for a coroner that day, for ther is labour made to me for my good wyll here. 1482 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlviii. 315 By labour of lordes that wente bytwene ther was a poyntement taken that ther was no harme done. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 Preamble, I pray you make laboure unto my Lady Warwyk to write to the King of Fraunce. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 2 Without any further sute or labour to be made to kyngs highnes .. for the same. 1542 UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camd.) 2 Your labour for my restitution to the roume of Scholemaister in Eton. 1565 STOW in *Three 15th c. Chron.* (Camd.) 136 Ye paryshe of S. Marie Magdalyn in Mylkestret, makynge labour to ye byshope, had by hym a mynister apoyntyd to serve them with communion that day.

6. The pains and efforts of childbirth; travail. Phr. *in labour.*

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 383 Sith of wemens labours thou hast charge, And generation goodly dost enlarge. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* XXXV. 16 Rachel traueiled, and she had hard labour [COVERDALE: the byrth came harde vpon hir]. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, V. i. 18 The Queens in Labor They say in great Extremity, and fear'd Shee'l with the Labour, end. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 477 [She] had then been in labour about two hours. .. Interrogating her afterwards respecting her former labours [etc.]. 1819 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1887) II. 308 She has..brought me a fine little boy, after a labour of the very, very mildest character. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* vi. (ed. 4) 34 In the first labour the woman's power and especially the labour, including the uterine, power is the greatest.

b. *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 81 With Newes the times with Labour, And throwes forth each minute, some. 1612 BACON *Ess., Beauty* (Arb.) 208 As if nature were rather busie not to erre, then in labour to produce excellency. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maydenhd. well lost* I. B 3 b, My brain's in labour, and must be deliuered Of some new mischeife. 1665 MANLEY tr. *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 121 And now that sentence is brought forth, wherewith .. the Warre had now been in labour for the space of nine years. 1797 T. HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Travv.* (ed. 2) II. lxvi. 29 We beheld..the mountain incessantly in labour.

† **7.** Eclipse. [A Latinism.] *Obs.*[-1]

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 679 Teach me the various Labours of the Moon, And whence proceed th' Eclipses of the Sun [L *defectus solis varios, lunæque labores*].

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple attrib., as *labour-sphere*; (sense 2 b) *labour bank, leader, member, party, question*; objective and objective gen., as *labour-easing, -saving, -worthy* adjs.; instrumental, as *labour-bent, coarsened, dimmed* adjs.; also **labour book**, a book containing accounts of labour employed; † **labour-fellow**, fellow-labourer; † **labour-house**, a laboratory; **labour-market**, the supply of unemployed labour considered with reference to the demand for it; **labour-pains**, pains of childbirth; **labour-show** *Obstetrics*, the mucous discharge streaked with blood which immediately precedes the occurrence of labour; **labour-starve** *v. trans.*, to impoverish (land) by expending too little labour upon it; **labour-time** (see quot.); **labour-yard**, a yard in a workhouse or prison, where enforced labour is done by the inmates.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 135/3 The Chartists are raising subscriptions to establish a bank, to be called the '*Labour Bank'. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov. 609 The .. *labour-bent back of the labourer. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 665 Taking notes from farmers' *labour-books. 1866 HOWELL *Venet. Life* XX. 345 Her *labour-coarsened hands. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Heine's Grave* 89 The weary Titan! with deaf Ears, and *labour-dimm'd eyes. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristoph.* I. 196 The fertile vine, whose tendrils bear The *labour-easing grape. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par., Phil.* 9 My *labourfelowes in ye gospell. 1557 N. T. (Geneva) 1 *Thess.* iii. 2 Timotheus .. our labour felowe in the Gospel of Christe. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creat.* 169 Did chymic chance the furnaces prepare, Raise all the *labour-houses of the air? 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Myst.* viii. 113 A hand was laid upon the *labour leader's shoulder. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Spectacles* ix. (Grosart) II. 298 Th' idle Lubber, *labour-loathing. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. 149 The expenditure consequent on this, is thrown into what people call the *labour-market. 1876 H. FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. iv. 146 The home labour-market is relieved by emigration. 1895 *Whitaker's Almanack* 134 The House of Commons .. Liberals, 267 (including 4 *Labour Members). 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwifery* I. 197 If it is delivered without any other assistance than that of the *labour-pains the birth ought to be called natural. 1799 ADOLPHUS *Mem. Fr. Rev.* I. 2 The dauphiness..was unexpectedly seized with labour-pains, and delivered. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 May 3/1 The position attained by the new *Labour party. 1888 E. BELLAMY *Looking Backward* v, What solution, if any, have you found for the *labour question? 177. ADAM SMITH (Worcester), A *labor-saving machine. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 110 Only too thankful for any labor-saving contrivance whatsoever. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 60 *Leucorrhea Nabothi*, *Labour-Show. 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses Var. Occasions* 140 Severed..From thy loved *labour-sphere. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 2/6 The land of Lincolnshire .. was *labour-starved. 1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* viii. 183 Hundreds and hundreds of labour-starved acres. 1887 KIRKUP in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 212/1 The *labour-time which we take as the measure of value is the time required to produce a commodity under the normal social conditions of production with the average degree of skill and intensity of labour. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* ii. (1867) 116 It will be a *labour-worthy discourse. 1856 READE *Never too late* x, He went into the *labor-yard, looked at the cranks [etc.].

Labour, labor (lē·bəɹ), *v.* Forms: 4 **laborie, -y, labre**, 4–5 **labore, -er**, 4–6 **laboure**, 5 **-owre**, *Sc.* **lauber**, 5–6 **labur**, *Sc.* **laubour**, 6 **-or, -ur, -yr**, 4– **labor**, 5– **labour.** [a. F. *labourer* (early *laborer*, 10th c.), ad. L. *labōrāre*, f. *labōr-*, *labor* (see prec.). Cf. It. *lavorare*, Sp. *labrar*, Pg. *lavrar.*

In mod. Fr., Sp., and Pg. the word is chiefly restricted to the specific sense 'to plough', the wider sense having passed to the vb. represented in Eng. by TRAVAIL.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To spend labour upon (the ground, † vegetable growths, etc.); to till, cultivate. Now *poet.* or *arch.* Also, in recent use, to work (a mine).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 503 To labor vyne watz dere þe date. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1607 The abill ground gert laubour thryftely. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* viii. (1893) 29 They laboured no londe by eryng. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxxviii. 223 The landes were voyde and nat laboured. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 123 The grond that i laubyr. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 197 He gaue her landes and steddings, with seruandes to labour thame. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 82 a, To labor the Lords vineyard. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 18 Labouring the soile, and reaping plenteous crop. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s.v., To Labour the Ground, is to manure the Ground by removing the Earth. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 5 The Earth must be laboured before it gives its Increase. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 411 The English labourer .. hazards much when he labours land for himself. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxviii, The garden was weeded, and the glebe was regularly laboured. 1833 [see LABOURED *ppl. a.*]. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* II. 140 Fair then was the son of Sigmund as he toiled and laboured the ground. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 2/1 A claim must be properly laboured by the owner or by someone paid by him.

2. *gen.* To spend labour upon; to work upon; to produce or execute with labour. (Also with cogn. obj.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lx. (1869) 99 Litel rouht hire of spinnynge, or to laboure ooper labour. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 67 In eny other welle whiche hathe be laborede by diuerse kynges of Egipte. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 4 Now haue I ymagyd and cast all myn hool werk of þis welle; which I schal laboure to ȝou lxxxix. dayes and v., ere it be performyd. 1523 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 328 All manere goods and marchandis as shalbe labored, tracted, and adventured by ony of the inhabitants of this citie. 15.. WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 11/1 Claye labored to make pottes. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 24 With this Rabbinicall rubbish .. haue you laboured a lonne and sandie building. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 Whether it be by deuising any thing our selues, or reuising that which hath bene laboured by others. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 82 The other are to labour the fish at land, (of which sixteene) seuen are to be skilfull headders, and splitters of fish. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 82 They .. labour Honey to sustain their Lives. — *Æneid* VI. 859 Anvils, labour'd by the Cyclops Hands. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 317 A wondrous net he labours. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 111 Love laboured honey busily. I was the hive and Love the bee. 1832 STANDISH *Maid of Jaen* 8 The diamond labour'd from the mine.

† **b.** *To labour one's needs*: to work for one's livelihood. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6688 A man .. That .. wol but only bidde his bedis, And never with honde laboure his nedis.

† **3.** To use labour upon in rubbing, pounding, or the like; *hence*, to rub, pound, beat, etc. (Cf. *work* vb.) *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a v b, Take ye white of an egge, & labur thessame in a sponge. 1544 PHAER *Regim.* (1560) S iij b, Laboure the sope and the rose water wel together. *Ibid.* S vi b, Red coral..hanged about the neck, wherupon the childe should oftentymes labour his gummes. 1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. III. 25 Boyle them,

laboring them with the spatter. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 79 As he trotteth, labour his contrarie side with the calfe of your leg. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 486 Take to every six gallons of water one gallon of the finest honey, and put into the boorn, and labour it together half an hour.

4. To belabour, ply with blows. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1594 CAREW *Huart's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 211 The Asse..if he be laboured with a cudgell, he setteth not by it. 1645 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 177 Our horse did so fast labour y^m wth their longe tucks y^t they could not endure it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 639 Take a Plant of stubborn Oak; And labour him with many a sturdy Stroak.

mod. Sc. He took a stick an' laubor'd [*or* labber'd] the beast terrible wi'd.

5. To work at or treat laboriously; to take great pains with (a matter); to work out in detail, to elaborate. Now almost exclusively in *to labour a point, a question*, and similar expressions.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 91 So preciose and vnlackeable occupacion to be had and laborid among hem. 1548 UDALL *Erasmus Par.* Pref. 13 b, Verai fewe studentes dooe vse to reade and laboure any one autour in any one particuler facultee or disciplyne. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 5. 220 Science of government, which we see is laboured and in some part reduced. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheomastix* II. xi. § 4 (1622) 317 Which point, hee..hath laboured exactly, with much finenesse and subtility. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. iii, The Invention of the New-River-Water was much labour'd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 92 ¶ 12 These lines, laboured with great attention. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Solicitude* 29 How the nightingales labour the strain. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 787 Th' accomplished plan That he has touch'd, retouch'd, many a long day Labor'd, and many a night pursued in dreams. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. 1842 II. 357 Though he labours this point, yet he confesses a fact .. which renders all his labours utterly fruitless. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marbles* II. 225 In a single figure, parts are often highly laboured. 1863 C. CLARKE *Shakesp. Char.* x. 254 The reason why the poet has so laboured the character of his hero. 1892 A. J. BALFOUR *Sp.* in *Standard* 11 Apr. 3/5, I do not desire on the present occasion to labour this proposition.

† b. = ELABORATE *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 373 In the cauity of this ventricle the vitall spirits are laboured. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 96 The Heart .. is the fountain of Life and labors the vital Spirits.

6. To endeavour to bring about (a state of things); to work for or with a view to (a result); to work hard for (a cause or the like). (Cf. 12.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

In early legal use often associated with *sue.*

1439 *E. E. Wills* 1882) 118 The mater so to be laboryd and sewyd that he be constrayned ther to do hit. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 40 If ony wil laboure the contrarye. 1484 *Certificate* in *Surtees Misc.* 1890) 42 þe foresaid forged and untrue testimonyall, shewed [?*read* sewed] & labord by þe said Richard Davis. 1523 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 328 If ony such parson .. shall sue or laboure ony such writte. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. i, Two things I must labour, That neither they upbraid, nor you repent you. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 28 The Mother of Echebar .. laboured a peace, but not preuailing, fell sicke. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xviii. (1647) 199 [She] laboured his cause day and night. *a* 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) III. 2 When Shat-over woods .. were likely to be cut down, the university by letters labored their preservation. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* II. i. Dram. Wks. 1725 IV. 303 Is this a Song to be sung at such a time when I am labouring your Reconcilement? 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* 52 And labour that first palm of noble minds, A manly scorn of terror from the tomb. 1793 BURKE *Observ. Cond. Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 612 How much I wished for, and how earnestly I laboured, that re-union. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 621 In labouring the ruin of Nujeeb ad Dowlah.

† **7.** To endeavour to influence or persuade; to urge or entreat. (Cf. 13.) *Obs.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 404 II. 31 Tudynham, Stapylton, and Heydon, with theyr affenyte labur the Kyng and Lords unto my hurt. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lv. title, The butterflie .. fleeth into the tree: laboring the flies to haue the ant heerd speake ere he die. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1225/2 He was laboured and solicited dailie by wise and learned fathers, to recant his diuelish & erronious opinions. 1598 SPENSER in *Wks.* (ed. Grosart) I. 539 The landlords..began..to labour the Erle of Tireone vnto theire parte. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 604 Hee began cunningly to labour divers of the noblemen one by one. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 119 Yet would not the French King deliver him up to King Henry (as hee was laboured to doe). 1633 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. iii. 75 [He] laboured the King ..earnestly for their pardons and obtained it.

† b. To advocate strenuously, urge (a matter).

1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 785 III. 172 That ye schuld labur the mater to my maister. 1616 F. COTTINGTON in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 183 Much it is laboured there that he should come as ordinary, and not for a small time.

† **8.** (with *compl.*) To bring into a specified condition or position by strenuous exertion. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1823 þer is a woman .. þat hether hath laberyd me owt of mercyll. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 171 Loke if thou haue not laboured him oute of his house or ground. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 134, I have beene labouring generall favour firme. 1611 *Second Maiden's Trag.* v. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 465 Our arms and lips Shall labour life into her. Wake, sweet mistress! 1615 T. ADAMS *Spirit. Navigator* 34 Whiles he labours them to Hell, winde and Tide are on his side. *a* 1617 P. BAYNE *Ephes.* (1658) 17 Men must labour their hearts to a sense of the worth of the benefits. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 16 To labour the eye to see darknesse. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 151 Drink..a good Draught of your strongest Beer.. and then labour it out, as Plowmen do. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 65 Sisyphus that labours up the Hill The rowling Rock in vain.

† **9.** To impose labour upon; to work (an animal); to use (the body or its parts, *occas.* the mind) in some work. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xvii, The hors was passynge lusty and fresshe by cause he was not laboured a moneth afore. *c* 1500 *Yng. Children's Bk.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 19 A byrde hath wenges forto fle, So man hath Armes laboryd to be. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 b, Thou were so ferre ouer laboured & faynt for payne. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxi. 3 A yonge cowe which hath not bene laboured, ner hath drawen in the yocke. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 46 A pastyme..where euery parte of the bodye must be laboured. 1638 *Tarlton's Test.* C j b, My fore-horse .. being let bloud and drencht yesterday, I durst not labour him. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1298 This Idols day..Labouring thy mind More then the working day thy hands.

† b. To cause to undergo fatigue. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 1298, I trowe..that our gode man Hath yow laboured sith the night bigan. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13490 A tempest hym toke .. þat mych laburt the lede er he lond caght. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* (1810) h v, Yf it fortune you to smyte a grete fysshe wyth a smalle harnays: thenne ye must lede hym in the water and labour him there tyll he be drownyd and ouercome. 1632 J. FEATLY *Hon. Chast.* 25, I will not labour your eares with the many and vulgar arguments to prove a God.

† **10.** To burden, overwhelm, oppress, distress.

1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 240 The drede of god, by whiche she was ful sore laboured & troubeled. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 19 Sore laboured with gret febulnes and wekenes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1632) 908 Nature being sore laboured, sore wearied and weakned.

II. Intransitive senses.

11. To use labour, to exert one's powers of body or mind; in early use chiefly said of physical work, *esp.* performed with the object of gaining a livelihood; to exert oneself, toil; to work, *esp.* to work hard or against difficulties.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 26, I wol helpe þee to labore whil my lyf lastiþ. *Ibid.* 117 We haue no lymes to labore [C. IX. 135 laborie] with. *Ibid.* 259 þat Fisyk schal..beo fayn ..his fysyk to lete, And leorne to labre wiþe lond leste lyflode faile. *Ibid.* B. XV. 182 þanne wil he some tyme Labory in a lauendrye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 387 He..preyde hem to labouren in this nede, And shapen that he faille nat to spede. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 267 Not..to laboure on þe lawe as lewde men on plowes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 64 Thei tylen not the Lond, ne thei laboure noughte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5862 He .. Hade laburt so longe, hym list for to rest. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 142 This serche..hath be a digression ffrom the mater in wich we labour. 1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xvi. (1874) 40 He that laboryth not, let him not eate. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlix. 4, I have laboured in vain, I have spent my strength for nought. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 181 It is not enough, for a man to labour for the maintenance of his life. 1698 FRYER *East India & P.* 111 Who Run .. or else Dance so many hours to a Tune..when they labour as much as a Lancashire man does at Roger of Coverly. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 239 Those who laboured at the oars. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 16/2 [He] labours hard over his proofs of the book.

indirect pass. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 22 You must be instructed and laboured with to be a good child.

† b. *refl.* in same sense. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 981 (1009), I mene as though I laboured me in this, To enqueren which thing cause of which thing be. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* C viij b/1 Grete in contemplacion of heuenly thynges and a tylyar in labouryng hymself. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 171 b, The more y^u enforcest & labourest thy selfe in ye begynnynge.

12. To exert oneself, strive (*for* some end); to endeavour strenuously (*to* accomplish or bring about something).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxvii. (1495) 836 They..labouren to helpe eche other wyth all theyr myghte. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 847 Laboryng the Seruyce of God to Multyply. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxi. 10 Is nane of ws .. Bot laubouris ay for vthiris distructioun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, They laboured..to knowe the natures of thynges in this worlde. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxx. 7, I laboured for peace. — 2 *Macc.* iv. 7 Iason the brother of Onias laboured to be hye prest. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. iv. 131 They which saile from West to East, labour alwaies to be out of the burning Zone. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxii. 4, I will weepe bitterly, labour not to comfort me. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 191 For your highness' good I ever labour'd More than mine own. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* 157 When false flowers of rhetoric thou would'st cull, Trust nature, do not labour to be dull. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 95 ¶ 4 True Affliction labours to be invisible. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxv, I laboured to become cheerful. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vii, Most earnestly did she labour to prove the probability of error. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 387 Water is constantly labouring to reduce all the inequalities of the earth to a single level. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3 (1882) 371 Parker was labouring for a unformity of faith and worship amongst the clergy.

† **13.** To exert one's influence in urging a suit or to obtain something desired. Const. *to* (a person).

?1475 *Plumpton Corr.* 31, I have receaved from you diverse letters .. that I shold labour to Sir John Pilkinton, to labor to my lord of Glocester or to the king. *Ibid.* 51 This day com Wylliam Plompton to labor for Haveray Parke. 1533 MORE *Apol.* viii. Wks. 860/2 If I desired a manne to geue me a thynge, and laboured muche to hym therefore. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 236 He laboured to the Pope to have a dispensation. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 188/1 His coosen..who was about to labour to the king for his pardon.

14. To move or travel, *esp.* with implication of painful exertion or impeded progress. *lit.* and *fig.* Now *rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4814 þai labourde vp a-gayn þe lift an elleuen dais. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 82 Nasciens that In the se was Abrod, Vpp and down labowred. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxiv. 34 The kynge .. retourned agayne into Englande, and laboured so longe that he came to Wyndesor. 1530 PALSGR. 600/2 This horse is nat very fayre, but he laboureth well on the waye, ..*il chemine bien.* 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* vii. 3 Let about two or three thousand men goe vp,..and make not all the people to labour thither. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XII. 458 He poised, and swung it round; then, toss'd on high, It flew with force and labour'd up the sky. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic of Hades* I. 3 The stream Which laboured in the distance to the sea.

b. quasi-trans. *To labour one's way*: to pursue it laboriously.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiii. 231 Laboring our way with great difficulty upon the ice-belt.

† c. To make little progress, suffer impediments.

1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 360 The job was labouring for three years space. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. iii. 360 A petition of Capt. Hutchinson and others labored, although their title was originally derived from the Indian sachems and proprietors, and the lands had been long possessed.

15. To be burdened, troubled, or distressed, as by disease, want, etc.; to be trammelled by or suffer from some disadvantage or defect. Const. *under* (also † *of, with, on, in*).

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 345 Lawberand [*v. r.* laubourit] in mynd thai had beyne all that day. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 16 No maruaile .. if the eye in dolour labouryng, this Muscle sometyme be affected also. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 106 Whereby vnprofitable marishes were drained .. and such places relieued as laboured with the penury of waters. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 69 This our shaken Monarchy, that now lies labouring under her throwes. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 15 Speech labours of a blinde crampe, when it is too concise, confused or obscure. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writings* Pref. general xi, Men of very excellent spirits may labour with prejudice against so worthy an Authour. *a* 1677 BARROW *Euclid* (1714) Pref. 3 Seems .. to labour under a double Defect. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 746 The wheasing Swine With Coughs is choak'd, and labours from the Chine. 1709 BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* § 83 The visive faculty .. may be found to labour of two defects. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 267 ¶ 3 Aristotle himself allows, that Homer has nothing to boast of as to the Unity of his Fable..Some have been of opinion, that the Æneid also labours in this Particular. 1769 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 434, I was then labouring on my old rheumatic disorder. I have not yet got rid of it. 1784 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 113 From time to time he laboured with profound sighs. 1839 in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 273 Some timid conservatives.. labour in the same mistake. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* (1877) 416 You are labouring under an entire misapprehension. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 110 If he laboured under a perpetual toothache.

† **16.** Of women: To suffer the pains of childbirth; to travail. Also *fig. Obs.*

1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 274 Aftir she was arestid she laboured of hir child, that she is with all. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* K iv, Yf a woman dronke it, the chylde sholde dye, and she sholde laboure before her ryght tyme. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, All women labouryng of chylde. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 521 When great things labouring perish in their birth. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 128 But my Muse labours, and thus she is deliuer'd. 1653 *Parish Reg. Finghall, Yks.* (MS.), Baptised Elizabeth the daughter of John Parke of Wensley, whose wife laboured at Burton in her journey homeward. 1711 POPE *Temple of Fame* 212 Here, like some furious prophet, Pindar rode, And seem'd to labour with th' inspiring God.

17. Of a ship: To roll or pitch heavily at sea.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 40 We say a ship doth Labour much when she doth rowle much any way. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 104 The ship laboured very much in a hollow sea. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xli, The ship labour'd so, they scarce could hope To weather out much longer. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 82 The ship was labouring hard under her top-gallant sails.

Labour-: see LABOR-.

† **La·bourable,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *labourable* (1409 in Hatz.-Darm.) arable, f. *labourer* to LABOUR.] Capable of being laboured or worked.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* lxvii. (1893) 112 A londe .. ful of.. good feldes labourable. 1545 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* XCIX. 23, I am Sonday moste honorable: That day all thynges laborable Ought for to rest. 1611 COTGR., *Labourable*, labourable, workable, fit to be wrought on; also, nauigable. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 21 Three Foot of good Mould, very soft or labourable on the Top. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Leg.* II. 274 To drain the swampy Marshes of this vast extended Level: and to render the whole Labourable.

Labourage (lē·bŏrĕdʒ). Also 5 **labourrage,** 9 **laborage.** [a. F. *labourage* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *labourer* to LABOUR. In sense 3, f. LABOUR *sb.* + -AGE.]

† **1.** Ploughing; *concr.* ploughed or cultivated land. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 65 Labouragis and approwementis of londes and pastures. *Ibid.* 70 In tilieng, ering, and labourage of his londis to bere corne and fruit. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 286 Whiche by huntynges endomageth gretely cornes, grasse, or other labourages.

† **2.** Labouring, labour, work. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* VI. x. (1889) 205 They retorned to theyr labourrage. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Arbeydinge*, labourage, labouring, or taking paines.

3. Payment for labour.

1826 *MS. Bill of John Earle, Hull*, Laborage, Shipping, and Wharfage 4s. 1890 *East. Morn. News* 14 Feb. 3/5, I allude specially to the question of labourage, which shows a very great increase.

Laboured, labored (lē·bəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. LABOUR *v.* + -ED [1].]

1. † Cultivated, tilled, ploughed (*obs.*); also, of a mine, worked.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 58 Whereon he earst had taught his flocks to feede, And laboured lands to yield the timely eare. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 414 Root up wild Olives from thy labour'd Lands. 1833 TENNYSON *Œnone* 113 Or laboured mine undrainable of ore.

† **2.** Employed in labour; hard worked; oppressed with labour or toil. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 232 Your King, whose labour'd spirits Fore-wearied in this action of swift speede. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 291 What time the labour'd Oxe In his loose traces from the furrow came. 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. Guise* I. 1, Turn'd out, like labour'd Oxen, after Harvest.

† **b.** Worn with use. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xiii. 21 The edges of the plowshares, and mattockes, & forckes, and axes were laboured, and the poyntes blont.

3. Wrought, produced, or accomplished with labour; highly elaborated; hence in depreciatory sense, performed or accomplished only by the expenditure of excessive toil or tedious elaboration, and consequently showing indications of heaviness or want of spontaneity. Also, of physical action: Heavy, performed with great effort.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. iii. 17 In framing an Artist, art hath thus decreed, To make some good, but others to exceed, And you are her labourd scholler. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Elegy B. Jonson* 65 The marbled Glory of thy labour'd Rhyme. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 202 Labour'd columns in long order plac'd. 1740 PITT *Æneid* x. 759 High in my Dome, are Silver Talents roll'd With Piles of Labour'd and Unlabour'd Gold. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* v. v, There is not perhaps in the whole Eneid a more grand and laboured passage than the description of Vulcan's cavern in Etna. 1826 J. FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 84 Other writing of a laboured and tedious kind. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 215 A labored investigation of evidence. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 15 The dialogue is generally weak and laboured. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 156 The laboured beat of the engines. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 72 Laboured mounds, that a foot or a wanton stick may subvert.

Labourer, laborer (lē·bəɹəɹ). [f. LABOUR *v.* + -ER [1].] One who labours.

1. One who performs physical labour as a service or for a livelihood; *spec.* one who does work requiring chiefly bodily strength or aptitude and little skill or training, as distinguished, e.g., from an artisan (often with defining word prefixed, as *agricultural, bricklayer's, dock, farm, mason's labourer*, etc.).

Statute of Labourers: the mod. designation of the statute *De Servientibus* (23 Edw. III), regulating the rate of wages.

c 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) lxv, A wrecched laborer That lyveth by hys hond. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 6 It maketh me drawe out of the way In solein place by my selve, As doth a laborer to delve. 1442-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 275 Will'o Harpur laborere laboranti infra Infirmariam, 7*s.* 7*d.* 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* III. xi. 113 As Kynge Pellinore rode in that valey he met with a poure man a labourer. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. xi. 91 With fire and swerd to persew and doun thring The laboraris [L. *colonos*] descend from Dardanus. 1543 tr. *Act* 23 *Edw. III* heading, Here begynnethe the Statute of Labourers. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 15 § 4 No Person .. shall .. let or disturb any .. Brickmaker, Tilemaker, Plummer or Labourer. 1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 119 The labourer to the fields his plough-swaynes guides. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) F ff 4, *Travailleurs*, the ordinary, or labourers, &c. employed to assist in fitting out shipping for the sea. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 342 Common labourers earn between one shilling and one shilling and three pence a-day. 1847 JAMES *Convict* xx, I am a labourer by trade. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 71 Bricklayers' labourers refuse .. to raise bricks to the upper parts of a building by a rope and winch. 1891 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 3/1 An intelligent villager—not a labourer, but a man of the working-class.

† **b.** *Mil.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 56 b, The pyoners cast trenches and the laborers brought tymber. *Ibid., Hen. VIII* 114 Of bill men five. M. of pioners and laborers .ii. M. .vi. C.

c. *Labourer-in-trust*: one of a number of officers (ranking next below the 'clerks of works') who formed part of the staff employed for the repairs of the royal palaces. The office ceased to exist in 1824.

1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. 52 He became what is called a labourer-in-trust on the establishment which has the charge of the Royal palaces. 1884 *Trans. Lond. & Middlesex Archæol. Soc.* VI. 486 Mr. Adam Lee, the Labourer-in-Trust of the Houses of Parliament.

2. *gen.* One who does work of any kind, a worker.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1348 Swych laborer þe kythe heere in þys lyf, þat god þi soule .. Reioise may. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) 33/1 They be .. great labourers. 1562 *Child Marriages* (1897) 97 The said Ellin was taken for an honest wenche and a good laborer. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 55 Which Kine are of the smallest body, and yet the greatest labourers. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* x. 7 The labourer is worthy of his hire. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* Wks. 1825 IV. 25 To the labourer, every interruption is a refreshment. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* ix. (1877) 176 In the kingdom of heaven it is God who seeks his labourers, and not they who seek Him.

3. One of the class among colonial insects that performs the work of the community; a 'worker'.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 67 Since I nor wax nor honie can bring home, I quickly were dissolued from my hiue To giue some Labourers roome. 1781 SMEATHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 145 The working insects, which, for brevity, I shall generally call labourers. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 430 The neuters or labourers .. as to size, are intermediate between the males and females.

Hence † **Labouress,** a female labourer.

1570 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 10 For Clementes paynes in the kychen a daye, laberess. 1809 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1810) XIII. 164 Two other fellow-labouresses.

Labourhood (lē·bəɹhud). *rare*—[1]. [See -HOOD.] Laborious condition, laboriousness.

1858 BAILEY *Age* 21 A life of most melodious labourhood.

Labouring, laboring (lē·bəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LABOUR *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. LABOUR; performance of labour or work; cultivation (of land); † travail of child-bearing; laboured or heavy motion, etc.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6593 That he ne shal .. With propre hondis and body also, Gete his fode in laboryng. 1486 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 23 Marriners reteyned for the .. laboryng in castyng out of the ballast. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxci. 228 There was no labourynge of the yerth. 1524 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 329 The ..acte..made against the laboring of writts. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 57 Thou variest no more from picking of Purses, then giuing direction, doth from labouring. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 35 b/2 Some woemen ar as yet not vsed unto the labouringe of childe. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* ii. 31 To vse breuitie, and auoyde much labouring of the worke. 1619 VISCT. DONCASTER *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 134 There had beene some .. underhand labouring..to promote the Duke of Bavaria. 1644-5 CHAS. I *Let.* Wks. (1662) 332 There were great labourings to that purpose. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 56 To render the ships stiffer, and .. prevent their labouring in hard gales of wind. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The heavy labouring of the brig. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxiv. 158 He .. pressed one hand hard at his breast to quiet the labouring of his heart. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Apr. 2/1 Doing a bit of dock-side labouring.

attrib. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 4 Vpon a labouring day. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 356 By labouring time is understood, that time, in which that tenant..is ploughing. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 55 A slave woman is commonly esteemed least for her laboring qualities.

b. *concr.* A farm. *Sc.*

1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 181 A labouring, a farm. *a* 1814 J. RAMSAY *Scott. & Scotsm. in 18th c.* (1888) II. ix. 180 My noble hostess took me then (1792) to see her labouring or farm.

Labouring, laboring (lē·bəɹiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LABOUR *v.* + -ING [2].]

1. That labours or toils; *esp.* (of persons) performing or engaged in unskilled labour, as in *labouring man, population.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxiv. (1495) 361 In the euentyde labouryngе men ben rewarded and payed and goo to reste. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. ii. 154 A pore homely laboryngе man. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* v. 12 A labouringe man slepeth swetely, whether it be litle or moch that he eateth. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* XI. i. 121 Labouring Art can neuer ransome nature From her inaydible estate. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 8 Labouring Countrie people for the most part brew their own Beer. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 330 Of labouring Pioners A multitude with Spades and Axes arm'd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 808 The waxen Work of lab'ring Bees. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 526, I .. oar'd with lab'ring arms along the flood. 1797 BURKE *Reg. Peace* iii. (C. P. S.) 219 We have heard many plans for the relief of the 'Labouring Poor'. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 421 Other writers did their best to raise riots among the labouring people. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life Southern C.* 194 The labouring lads often amuse themselves searching for these creatures [bats].

b. Of cattle: Engaged in or used for labour.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xxv. 49 Laboryngе horses and mares. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 57 Stables for labouring Cattle, such as Oxen and Horses. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. xix. 312 The custom of killing laboring oxen.

† **2.** Of a woman: Suffering the pangs of childbirth, travailing. Also *transf. Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (?1564) 61 The midwife shall sit before the labouryng woman. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (Worc.), The laboring mountain must bring forth a mouse. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 64 Cure hogs of measles, visit labouring swine.

3. Striving or struggling against pressure or some obstacle; that is in trouble or distress; (of the heart, etc.) struggling under emotion or suppressed feeling; also in physical sense, heaving, palpitating; (of a ship) rolling or pitching heavily. (Often with more or less direct reference to 2.)

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 51 [They] besowght the Apostle that with his woonnte pyte to [? *read* he] wolde succur this laboryngе virgyne. 1586 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. ii, I'de passe away my life in penitence, .. To make attonement for my labouring soule. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 163 [The blood] Being all descended to the labouring heart. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 189 Let the labouring Barke climbe hills of Seas Olympus high. 1693 in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 88 When Falern Wines the lab'ring Lungs did fire. 1706 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i, Her labouring Heart is rent with Anguish. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 268 Her lab'ring bosom blotted with her tears. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* V. xxx, The vest Drawn tightly o'er his labouring breast. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxx. 389 The labouring vessel of the state was guided into port by his policy. 1878 WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xvii. 202 The thought of it weighs more and more heavily on the labouring mind.

† **b.** Of the moon: Eclipsed. (A Latinism.)

1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 9 She was able to make noise enough to deliver the labouring Moon. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xix. 122 Nor do the eager clamors of contending Disputants yield any more relief to eclipsed Truth; then did the sounding Brass of old to the labouring Moon. [1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 665 While the labouring Moon Eclipses at thir charms.]

4. *Labouring oar*: the oar which requires the most labour to work it; hence *fig.* esp. in phr. *To pull, tug, ply the labouring oar*: to take a great or arduous share of the work.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* V. 157 Three Trojans tug at ev'ry lab'ring Oar. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 141 P 1, I shall still let the labouring Oar be managed by my Correspondents. 1779 HUME *Dial. conc. Nat. Rel.* XI. (ad fin.) II. 443 Tug the labouring oar. 1894 W. B. CARPENTER *Son of Man among Sons of Men* iv. 106 They vainly ply the labouring oar. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impressions* 386 Having found it difficult to pull a labouring oar on the City Council, without neglecting other duties.

Hence **La·bouringly** *adv.*, laboriously.

1862 LYTTON *Strange Story* II. 276 Reason is coming back to her—slowly, labouringly.

Labourless, laborless (lē·bəɹlĕs), *a.* [f. LABOUR *sb.* + -LESS.] Without, devoid of, or unaccompanied by labour; requiring no labour; doing no labour.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schism* 694 There (labour-less) mounts the victorious Palm. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* (1677) 225, I doubt thou ne'r wilt labour any more, But rather feed thy carcass labourless. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 70 This labourless Hercules. 1880 TENNYSON *Voyage of Maeldune* viii, Bread enough for his need till the labourless day dipt under the West. 1888 RHYS *Hibbert Lect.* 643 A fabled age of..labourless plenty and social equality.

† **b.** Not requiring fatiguing toil. *Obs.*

1630 BREREWOOD *Sabaoth* 48 In forbidding of worke, .. they intend not your precise abstinence from any light and labourlesse worke. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 109 Such light and labourlesse workes were no transgressions.

Laboursome, labursome (lē·bəɹsŭm), *a.* [f. LABOUR *sb.* + -SOME.]

† **1.** Given to labour; hard-working; = LABORIOUS 1. *Obs.*

1551 EDW. VI *Pol. Ess.* Lit. Rem. (1857) II. 481 So ought ther no part of the commenwealth to be but laborsom in his vocation. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* iii. 46 The vineyard that shall fructifie must fall into the hands of a skilful and laboursome husbandman. 1607 MARKHAM *Cavel.* I. (1617) 79 The braine of a man being a busie and laborsome workmaister. 1620 — *Farew. Husb.* II. xvii. (1668) 75 Although it [the ant] be but a little creature, yet it is so laboursome, that [etc.].

2. Requiring, entailing, or accompanied by labour; = LABORIOUS 2. Now *rare* or *dial.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 28/1 The painefull diligence, and the laboursome industrie of a famous lettered man M. Peter White. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 33 Those studies, which seeme laborsome in youthfull yeares, are made right pleasant rest vnto old age. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 59 (Qo. 1604), Hath .. wroung from me my slow leaue, By laboursome petition. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 350 A way .. very laboursome and painfull to trauell. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 150 The laborsom journey which leads towards the obtaining of Supreme Honors and Dignities. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., We have a lang laboursome hill to climm. 1898 TRASK *Norton-sub-Hamdon* 33 Life was laboursome, but not without hope.

† **b.** Of land: Difficult of cultivation. *Obs.*

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. ii. 208 The like hath God done for this land so rough and laboursome, giving it great riches in mines.

3. Of a ship: 'Subject to labour or to pitch and roll violently in a heavy sea' (1850 *Rudim. Nav.* 128).

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 127 What makes a Ship Roll and laboursome in the Sea? 1764 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 80/1 Most..died in the passage, it beng so very long, and the ship so very laboursome. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 336 The .. topsail should be the last .. sail taken in, in a laboursome ship.

Hence **La·boursomely** *adv.*, laboriously; **La·boursomeness,** laboriousness.

1552 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* Lit. Rem. (1857) II. 420 They had.. passed many a strait very painfully and laborsomly. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 68 b, 'And they have no rest, &c.', signifie not any laboursomnes or paynefulnes, but a continual holdyng on and tunable agrement in praysing God. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerot.* 6 b, Which immence .. forme ..mounting up laboursomly foote by foote, conteyned 1410 degrees or steppes. 1880 RHODA BROUGHTON *Second Th.* I. i. ix. 152 It seems as if to each breath a heavy stone were tied, so laboursomely does he drag it up.

Labrador (læ·brăděɹ), the name of a large peninsula in British North America, used *attrib.* in the following specific collocations: **Labrador blue,** the tint of blue reflected from labradorite; **Labrador duck,** a sea-duck of the north-east coast of North America, *Camptolæmus labradorius*; **Labrador falcon,** a very dark variety of gerfalcon found in Labrador, *Falco labradorius*; **Labrador feldspar, spar, stone** (also simply *labrador*) = LABRADORITE; **Labrador hornblende** = ENSTATITE (so called because it comes from Labrador and resembles hornblende); **Labrador tea,** either of the two shrubs of the genus *Ledum* (N.O. *Ericaceæ*) of North America, viz. *L. latifolium* and *L. palustre*, which have evergreen leathery leaves that have been used for tea.

1881 A. LESLIE *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* II. xi. 55 If .. one walks along the beach on the snow which at ebb is dry .. there rises at every step one takes an exceedingly

intense, beautiful, bluish-white flash of light, which in the spectroscope gives a one-coloured *labrador-blue spectrum. **1884–5** *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 151 The *Labrador duck is now extinct, or at least very nearly so. **1794** KIRWAN *Min.* I. 324 *Labradore Felspar of Werner. **1807** AIKIN *Dict.* I. 428 Labradore Felspar .. is smoak-grey. **1794** KIRWAN *Min.* I. 221 *Labradore Hornblende. **1819** BAKEWELL *Min.* 315 Hypensthene, Labrador Hornblende. **1799** W. TOOKE *View of Russ. Emp.* I. 121 If we except .. window-mica, and a little *labrador spar. **1778** WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 23 The *Labradore stone is also a Feld spar. **1794** KIRWAN *Min.* I. 324, I conclude Labradore to be specifically different from common felspars. **1834** ALLAN *Min.* 134 A grey felspar totally distinct from the species Labrador. **1784** M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 103 Large beds of what is called the *Labrador tea, of a very aromatic taste and smell. **1882** *Garden* 29 Apr. 286/2 Labrador Tea .. is really a good and distinct hardy bush.

Labradorite (læbrădǫ·rəit). *Min.* [f. prec. + -ITE. (Named *Labradorstein* by Werner in 1780, because it came from Labrador.)] A kind of feldspar, which shows a brilliant variety of colour when turned in the light.

1814 ALLAN *Min.* 18 Opalescent [felspar], Labradore stone .. Labradorite. **1850** DAUBENY *Atomic Theory* xii. (ed. 2) 417 Recent lavas .. are made up principally, of labradorite, a silicate with 1 atom only of acid, and of hornblende or augite.

Hence **Labradori·tic** *a.* In mod. Dicts.

Labral (lē¹·brăl), *a.* [f. LABR-UM + -AL.] Pertaining to a labrum or lip-like part.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 259 A suture .. connected with the labral suture by one or two sutures.

† **Labras.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Pistol's blunder for L. *labra*, pl. of *labrum* lip.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 166, I combat challenge of this Latine Bilboe: word of denial in thy labras there.

Labratory, rare obs. form of LABORATORY.

‖ **Labrax** (lē¹·bræks). [mod.L., a. Gr. λάβραξ.] 'A ravenous sea-fish, perh. the *loup de mer*, bass' (Liddell and Scott); *Ichthyol.*, a genus of fishes of the perch family, including the sea-bass.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* ii. 19 Oppian .. strongly recommends as bait a living labrax, if you can get one.

Labret (lē¹·brĕt). [f. LABR-UM + -ET.] An ornament consisting of a piece of stone, bone, shell, etc. inserted in the lip.

1857 A. ARMSTRONG *N. W. Passage* vii. 193 In the Esquimaux .. we observed the lower lip perforated in the males, for the admission of labrets or lip ornaments. **1872** R. F. BURTON *Zanzibar* I. iv. 113 As a rule, the South American 'Indians' pierce for their labrets the lower lip. **1884** J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance of Moquis* xxii. 243 They do not tattoo, do not use nose-rings or labrets.

Labrinth, obs. form of LABYRINTH.

Labroid (lē¹·broid), *a.* and *sb.* *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Labroidea*, f. *Labrus*, generic name, f. *labrum* lip: see -OID.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the family *Labridæ* or superfamily *Labroidea* of acanthopterygian fishes of which the typical genus is *Labrus*.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 262/1 Those Labroid fishes which approach the genus *Labrus* in having the lips thick and fleshy. **1864** *Reader* No. 86. 239/3 A new Labroid genus allied to Trochocopus. **1892** *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 407/2 The labroid fishes of America and Europe.

B. *sb.* A labroid fish.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (c 1865) II. 96/2 Sparoids, labroids. **1865** *Reader* No. 110. 143/2 Fishes which .. pass to the type of Labroids and Lophioids.

Labrose (lē¹·brōᵘs), *a.* [ad. L. *labrōs-us*, f. *labrum* lip.] Having (large) lips; see also quot.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Labrose*, that has a Brim, Border, or Bank. Also in recent Dicts.

† **La·brous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. LABRUM + -OUS, after L. *labrōsus*.] = prec.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Labrous*, that hath a brim, bank or border. Also that hath great lips.

‖ **Labrum** (lē¹·brŏm). Pl. labra. [L., cogn. w. LABIUM.] A lip or lip-like part. (Cf. LABIUM.) **a.** In insects, crustaceans, etc.: A part forming the upper border or covering of the mouth. **b.** *Conch.* The outer lip of a univalve shell.

1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 154 *Labra*, the lip. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 381 In the *Ephemerina* the parts of the mouth except the labrum and palpi appear to be mere rudiments. **1834** MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 301 A mouth composed of a labrum, two mandibles, a ligula, and one or two pairs of jaws, and branchiæ. **1849** MURCHISON *Siluria* x. (1867) 237 [*Pterygotus*] The mouth .. protected by a large heart-shaped labrum. **1851** RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 240 The *labrum*, or outer lip .. is the expansion, or continuation of the body of the shell, on the right margin of the aperture. **1880** HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* ii. 51 In front, the mouth is overlapped by a wide shield-shaped plate termed the upper lip or *labrum*.

† **Labru·scose**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *lābrusca*, *-um* wild vine and its fruit.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Labruscose*, full of or abounding with wild Vine or Briony.

Laburnum (lăbɔ̄·ɹnŏm). Also 8 **liburnum**. [L. (Pliny).] A small leguminous tree, *Cytisus Laburnum*, a native of the Alps, much cultivated on account of its profuse racemes of bright yellow flowers. Applied also to other species, as *C. alpinus* (Scotch laburnum), and similar plants of other genera (see quot. 1898).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxvi. 741 Of Anagyris, Laburnum, and Arbor Iuda. Laburnum .. The flowers do grow very thicke togither hanging by a very slender stemme. **1682** WHELER *Journ. Greece* IV. 290 The Flowers [of *Anagyris fœtida*] also grow out in little bunches, like the other Laburnum but larger. **1754** DODSLEY *Agriculture* ii. 387 And pale laburnum's pendent flowers display Their different beauties. **1764** WESLEY *Jrnl.* 11 June, We have a tree .., the wood of which is of full as fine a red as mahogany, namely, the Liburnum. **1784** COWPER *Task* VI. 149 Laburnum, rich In streaming gold. *a* **1821** KEATS *Ep.* 271 The dark-leaved laburnum's drooping clusters. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiii, Laburnums, dropping-wells of fire. **1898** MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, Laburnum, Native, the Tasmanian Clover-tree, *Goodenia lotifolia* .. Laburnum, Sea-coast, also called Golden Chain, *Sophora tomentosa*.

b. *attrib.*, as *laburnum chain*, *gold*, *yellow*.

1893 N. GALE *Country Muse* Ser. II. 2 The glory of laburnum-gold. **1899** *Daily News* 23 May 2/3 The laburnum chains are dwarfed. *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 6/6 Rose-pinks, laburnum-yellows, leaf-greens.

Labyrinth (læ·bĭrinþ), *sb.* Forms: 6 laborynth, lab(e)rinth, -irinth, 6–7 -arinth, 7 -erinth, -irynth, -orynth, 7–8 *poet.* lab'rinth, 6– labyrinth. [ad. L. *labyrinth-us*, a. Gr. λαβύρινθ-ος, of unknown (prob. non-Hellenic) origin. Cf. F. *labyrinthe* (1418 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A structure consisting of a number of intercommunicating passages arranged in bewildering complexity, through which it is difficult or impossible to find one's way without guidance; a maze.

a. With references to the structures so named in classical antiquity.

[**1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 9 Þis matir, as laborintus, Dedalus hous, haþ many halkes and hurnes .. wyndynges and wrynkelynges. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxxviii. 277 This house, after some wryters, was named, *labor intus* or Deladus (*v.r.* Labyrinthus or Dedalus) werke.] **1549** *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 64 Dedalus maid the laborynth to keip the monstir minotaurus. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 188 Thou mayest not wander in that Labyrinth, There Minotaurs and vgly Treasons lurke. **1591** SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 22 Crete will boast the Labyrinth. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 99 The Labyrinth built vp in the lake of Mœris without any iot of timber to it. *Ibid.* II. 578 This Labyrinth in Crete is counted the second to that of Ægypt: the third is in the Isle Lemnos: the fourth in Italy. **1836** THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 112 Theodorus, .. the builder of the Lemnian labyrinth.

b. In mod. landscape gardening, a maze formed by paths bordered by high hedges.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 298, I sawe a fine Labyrinthe made of boxe. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* 25 June, Here were also great variety of other exotique plants, and several labyrinths. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Labyrinths are only proper for large gardens, and the finest in the world is said to be that of Versailles. **1792** A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 7 The labyrinth [at Chantilly] is the only complete one I have seen, and I have no inclination to see another: it is in gardening what a rebus is in poetry.

2. *transf.* An intricate, complicated, or tortuous arrangement (of physical features, buildings, etc.).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 465 A mazey laberynth of small veines and arteries. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 277 *Co.* What chance good Lady hath bereft you thus? *La.* Dim darknes, and this leafy Labyrinth. **1730–46** THOMSON *Autumn* 415 The scented dew Betrays her [*sc.* a hare's] early labyrinth. **1777** WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. XIII. 133 Leyden lies .. in the midst of a labyrinth of rivulets and canals. **1778** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. II. 122 He was entangled in a labyrinth, formed by an incredible number of small islands. **1843** LYTTON *Last of Barons* I. iv. 56 He suddenly halted .. to find himself entangled in a labyrinth of scattered suburbs. **1873** SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 400 The labyrinth of peristyles and pediments in which her children dwell.

† **b.** *Rushy labyrinth* = Gr. ἐκ σχοίνων λαβύρινθος (Theocritus), applied to a bow-net of rushes. *Obs.*⁻¹

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 42 The rushy labyrinths of Theocritus.

c. (*a*) *Metallurgy*. A contrivance of winding channels used for distributing and separating the ores in the order of the coarseness of grain. (*b*) A chamber of many turnings for the condensation of fumes arising from dry distillation, etc. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Labyrinth*, in metallurgy, means a series of canals distributed in the sequel of a stamping-mill; through which canals a stream of water is transmitted for suspending, carrying off, and depositing, at different distances, the ground ores.

3. *Anat.* A complex cavity hollowed out of the temporal bone consisting of a bony capsule (*osseous labyrinth*) and a delicate membranous apparatus (*membranous labyrinth*) contained by it; the internal ear. In birds, 'the membranous capsule which encloses the end-organs of the auditory nerve' (Newton *Dict. Birds* 1893, 180).

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Labyrinth* .. In Anatomy, the Third Cavity in the innermost part of the Ear, resembling the Shell of a Snail. **1709** BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 125, I search'd for the Labyrinth, or *Lineæ Semilunares*, but could find none. **1722** QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 126/2 The Labyrinth is made of three Semicircular Pipes, above half a Line wide, excavated in the *Os Petrosum*. **1840** G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 290 There is .. a fluid .. contained in the osseous labyrinth, and in it the membranous labyrinth floats. **1873** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 393 A labyrinth composed of three semicircular canals is also almost universal.

b. Applied to other organs of complex or intricate structure (see quots.).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.*, *Birds* I. i. (1824) II. 214 It is sometimes also seen that the wind-pipe makes many convolutions within the body of the bird, and it is then called the labyrinth. **1888** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Labyrinth*, a name given to the cells in the lateral masses of the ethmoid bone. .. *L.*, *ethmoidal*, the irregularly divided space formed by the anterior, middle and posterior cells of the ethmoid bone. .. *L.*, *olfactory*, the contorted structure formed by the upper end of the middle turbinate bones.

4. *fig.* A tortuous, entangled, or inextricable condition of things, events, ideas, etc.; an entanglement, maze.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 47 When the Earle was thus .. escaped all ye daungerous labirinthes and snares that were set for him. **1571** DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxx. K b, The Geometer .. without practise .. shall fall into manyfoulde errours, or inextricable Laberinthes. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 2 How now Thersites? what lost in the Labyrinth of thy furie? **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 211 All will run into a Laborinth and confusion. **1642** SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 74 We shall run our selves into a .. Labyrinth of words, and lose the matter. **1756** BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 17 The more deeply we penetrate into the labyrinth of art, the further we find ourselves from those ends for which we entered it. **1816** T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* v, Unravelling the labyrinth of mind. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* i, He found himself .. involved in the labyrinth of mercantile concerns without the clew of knowledge necessary for his extraction. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *South-Sea Ho.*, She traced her descent, by some labyrinth of relationship .. to the illustrious, but unfortunate, house of Derwentwater. **1828** MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Hallam* (1851) I. 53 In this labyrinth of falsehood and sophistry the guidance of Mr. Hallam is peculiarly valuable. **1876** MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 92 Even in the dark labyrinth of evil there are unexpected outlets. **1885** *Law Times* LXXIX. 130/1 To thread the labyrinth of the statutes under which London is governed.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *labyrinth cave*, *thread*; *labyrinth-like*, *-stemmed* adjs.; **labyrinth fret** *Arch.* (see quot.); **labyrinth vesicle** *Anat.*, a cavity or furrow in the labyrinth of the ear.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VIII. xi, From slavery and religion's *labyrinth caves Guide us. **1842–59** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Labyrinth Fret*, a fret, with many turnings, in the form of a labyrinth. **1851** PENROSE *Athen. Arch.* 56 The labyrinth fret beneath the mutules. **1622** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXII. 22 In *Labrinth-like turnes, and twinings intricate. **1855** RICHARDSON *Geol.* 302 The labyrinth-like arrangement of the dentine, from which Professor Owen derived the name Labyrinthodon. **1860** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. iv. 240 Its forests are sombre-leaved, *labyrinth-stemmed. **1823** in Joanna Baillie *Collect. Poems* 210 Life's *labyrinth-thread deceives, and seems but sand. **1878** BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 44 The *labyrinth-vesicles of the Vertebrata.

La·byrinth, *v.* [f. LABYRINTH *sb.*] *trans.* To enclose in or as in a labyrinth; to arrange in the form of a labyrinth.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IX. 201 Close labyrinth'd here the feign'd Omniscient dwells. **1820** KEATS *Lamia* II. 53 How to entangle .. Your soul in mine and labyrinth you there. **1846** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) II. III. § i. v, The purple clefts of the hill side are labyrinthed in the darkness.

Labyrinthal (læbĭri·nþăl), *a. rare.* [f. LABYRINTH *sb.* + -AL.] Labyrinthine. Hence **Labyri·nthally** *adv.*

1669 *Addr. Hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng.* 42 The soul is .. more labyrinthally and securely imprisoned. **1797** *The College* 42 Each lymphatic fills From myriad springs its labyrinthal rills. **1881** *Arctic Cruise of the Corwin* 30 (Cent.) The labyrinthal ice mazes of the Arctic.

† **La·byrinthed**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ED ².] Full of labyrinths or complications.

1650 tr. *Caussin's Ang. Peace* 57 Thorow the labyrinthed Successions of so many Ages.

† **Labyri·nthial**, *a.* *Obs.* Also **-all**. [f. as prec. + -IAL.] Labyrinthine.

a **1550** *Image Ipocr.* II. 310 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 426 By lawes absynthyall And labirynthyall. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 34 He o'er the Universe presides, And Labyrinthial Casualties guides.

Labyrinthian (læbĭri·nþiăn), *a.* Also 7 **-ean**, 7, 9 **-ean**. [f. LABYRINTH *sb.* + -IAN.] = LABYRINTHINE, in various senses.

1588 J. HARVEY *Discoursive Probleme* 42 This intricate Labyrynthian monument. **1597–8** BP. HALL *Sat.* (1753) 48 His linnen collar labyrinthian set. **1609** HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XIII, iii. 332 To guide me through the laborinthean maze In which my brain's intangled. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* V. vi. § 7. 647 The Labiryinthian head of Martius could not allow of such plaine reason. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 15 The Labyrinthæan Mazes and web of the small arteries. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1029 The labyrinthian turns they take The circles intricate, and mystic maze. **1837** *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 71 The labyrinthean mazes of a female heart. **1854** BAKEWELL *Geol.* 43 This peculiar labyrinthian structure of the teeth. **1864** HAWTHORNE *Grimshawe* xxi. (1891) 286 It is a labyrinthian house for its size. **1900** H. W. SMYTH *Grk. Melic Poets* p. xcii, Clews to guide us through the labyrinthian mazes of the theme.

Labyrinthibranch (læbĭri·nþibræŋk). *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Labyrinthibranchii* (see below), f. Gr. λαβύρινθ-ος LABYRINTH + βράγχια gills.] One of the *Labyrinthibranchii*, a family or division of acanthopterygian fishes. So **Labyrinthibra·nchiate** *a.*, pertaining to the *Labyrinthibranchii*, which have labyrinthine gills.

Labyrinthic (læbĭri·nþik), *a.* [ad. late L. *labyrinthic-us*, a. Gr. λαβυρινθικ-ός, f. λαβύρινθος LABYRINTH.] = LABYRINTHINE, in various senses. *Labyrinthic cavity*: the labyrinth of the ear. *L. teeth* (see quot. 1888).

1641 VICARS *God in Mount* 20 Its craft and labyrinthick intricacie [*sc.* of an oath]. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 529 The labyrinthic paths of hypothesis and fiction. 1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* x, Thence was I led into a train of labyrinthic meditations. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 20 In that labyrinthic combination, each Part overlaps, and indents, and indeed runs quite through the other. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 536/2 In many fishes the labyrinthic cavity forms one with that of the cranium. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 762/2 The complicated or labyrinthic structure exhibited by transverse sections of the teeth of typical Labyrinthodonts. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Labyrinthic teeth*, teeth which have numerous radiating, sinuous, vertical grooves, which penetrate their substance and interdigitate with similarly shaped processes of the pulp-cavity; as in the Labyrinthodon.

Labyrinthical (læbĭri·nþikăl), *a. rare.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1628 DONNE *Serm.* xlviii. 486 Poor intricated Soule! Riddling perplexed labyrinthical Soule. 1670 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* 449 The ears be like certain doors, with Labyrinthical entries, and crooked windings. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* Pref. 19, I preferred it before what was more operose, intricate and labyrinthical. 1879 [LINGHAM] *Sci. of Taste* v. 141 Our laws are a labyrinthical fabric of artificial and incomprehensible complexity.

Hence **Labyri·nthically** *adv.*

1849 CARLYLE *Irish Journ.* 115 The muddy meanders of Cork harbour labyrinthically indenting it.

Labyrinthiform (læbĭri·nþifōɪm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *labyrinthiform-is*, f. *labyrinth-us* LABYRINTH: see -FORM.] Having the form of a labyrinth; characterized by sinuous and intricate conformations, markings, etc.; *Ichthyol.* having labyrinthine gills.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xix. 295 Her next labour is to spin a spiral or labyrinthiform line. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 657 The pharyngeal apparatus being labyrinthiform. 1870 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* 253 The anabas..fills with water a labyrinthiform cavity which is also situated above its branchiæ. 1883 F. DAY *Ind. Fish* 30 The labyrinthiform climbing-perch and its allies.

Labyrinthine (læbĭri·nþəin, -in), *a.* [f. LABYRINTH *sb.* + -INE.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature or form of, a labyrinth; having or consisting of many intricate turnings or windings.

1747 SPENCE *Polymetis* (L.), She [Ariadne] preserved him in the labyrinthine mazes of Crete. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* i. 53 The long and labyrinthine aisles. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II. vi. (1862) 163 The midges are celebrating their airy and labyrinthine dances with an amazing adroitness. 1863 N. HAWTHORNE *Our old Home* 240 The lanes, alleys and strange labyrinthine courts. 1863 H. W. BATES *Naturalist on Amazon* iv. 132 A large flat Helix with a labyrinthine mouth. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 351 The parietes of the teeth are deeply plaited and folded, so as to give rise to a complicated 'labyrinthine' pattern in the transverse section of the tooth. 1876 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 172 Your labyrinthine magnificence at Burlington House.

2. *fig.* Intricate, complicated, involved, inextricable.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* I. Wks. 1890 X. 158 To follow the discussion through endless and labyrinthine sentences. 1853 F. W. ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 45 An entangled, labyrinthine enigma. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 16/1 [Browning] is apt to entangle the reader in labyrinthine thoughts.

3. Pertaining to the labyrinth of the ear.

1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 101 Labyrinthine disease.

Labyrinthodon (læbĭri·nþŏdǫn). *Palæont.* [mod.L. (R. Owen), f. Gr. λαβύρινθος LABYRINTH + ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς tooth: cf. note s. v. GLYPTODON.] Any of the large fossil amphibians of the genus *Labyrinthodon*, characterized by teeth of labyrinthine structure having the enamel folded and sunk inward.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* vii. 132 The numerous and gigantic labyrinthodons..as large as a rhinoceros. 1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (*c* 1865) II. 97/2 The extinct gigantic lizard-like toad, called *Labyrinthodon*. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 294 The batrachian or frog-like labyrinthodon.

Labyrinthodont (læbĭri·nþŏdǫnt), *sb.* and *a. Palæont.* [Formed as prec.]

A. *sb.* = prec.

1849–52 OWEN in Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 867/2 A singular family of gigantic extinct Batrachians which I have called 'Labyrinthodonts'. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* viii. 201 The crocodilian newts or labyrinthodonts of the Carboniferous.

B. *adj.* Having labyrinthic teeth; *spec.* pertaining to the genus *Labyrinthodon* of fossil amphibians.

1867 SMYTH *Coal* 39 Amphibian Labyrinthodont reptiles. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 254 Those labyrinthodont reptiles that come boldly into force in the Permian and Triassic eras.

Lac [1] (læk). Forms: α. (6 **lacha, lacta**), 6–9 **lacca**, (7 **lacka**, 8 **laca, lakka**). β. 6–8 **lack(e**, (7 **lache**, 7–8 **lacque**, 8 **lacc**, 8–9 **laque**), 7– **lac.** [ad. Hindustani *lākh*:—Prakrit *lakkha*:—Skr. *lākshā*, also *rākshā*. Cf. F. *laque*, Pr., Sp. *laca*, It. *lacca*.]

1. (Also *gum-lac.*) The dark-red resinous incrustation produced on certain trees by the puncture of an insect (*Coccus* or *Carteria lacca*). It is used in the East as a scarlet dye. The incrusted twigs are called *stick-lac*; the resin broken off the twigs and triturated with water to remove the colour is called *seed-lac*; melted, strained, and formed into irregular thin plates, it is known as *shell-lac* or SHELLAC.

α. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 21 *marg.*, *Lacha, Lacca*, or *Lacta*, is ye gumme of a tree wherewith silke is colored. 1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 217 Lacca (a gum there made by Ants, as here Bees make Wax). 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 934 Manna and Gum Lacca he clearly shews to be Spontaneous Exudations. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lacca*, A tincture of gum lacc may be thus prepared. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 223 Lacca .. is found incrustated on sticks or branches of trees. 1809 WILFORD in *Asiat. Researches* IX. 65 This Amber of Ctesias is obviously the Indian Lacca, which has many properties of the Amber.

β. 1618 T. BARKER in *St. Papers Col., E. Indies* 1617–21 (1870) 159 Saffron, gumlac, indigo, copper. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* II. (1669) 122 At Bantam .. they sell store of Lacque, whereof they make Spanish wax. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 273 Gum Lack is the House of a large sort of Ants, which they make on the Boughs of Trees. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Gum*, Powder of Oister-shells, or Gum Lacque in Powder. 1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 385 White lac, in its dry state, has a saltish and bitterish taste. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 550 Lac .. is deposited in different species of trees in the East Indies, namely, the *ficus indica*, *ficus religiosa*, and *rhamnus jujuba*. 1877 C. W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 15 The different varnishes and lacs remain soft and sticky.

†2. The colour of lac; crimson. Also, a pigment prepared from lac. *Obs.* (Cf. LAKE *sb.*6)

1677 GREW *Colours Plants* iii. § 13 Spirit of Sulphur on a Tincture of Violets turns it from Blew to a true Lacke, or midle Crimson. 1689 MARVELL *Instr. to Painter* 636 Scarce can burnt iv'ry feign a hair so black, Or face so red, thine ocher and thy lack. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 659 There are three sorts of lacque: the fine Venice lacque, the Columbine lacque, and the Liquid lacque.

†b. An extractive pigment; = LAKE *sb.*6 3.

1682 *Weekly Memorials* 27 Mar. 74 He also teaches us a way of preparing a sort of *Lacca*, or Paint, out of every Flower, by which it may be drawn or pictur'd in its own .. Native Colour.

†3. The varnish made from lac; also applied to various resinous varnishes used for coating wood, etc.; = LACQUER 2 a, 2 b.

1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* I. lxviii. 117 Desks, Targets, Tables [etc.] .. that are all couered and wrought with Lac of all colours and fashions. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 985 No Arts are to be met amongst them, that are not known in Europe, except that of making Lacca. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) II. i. 24 The Lack with which Cabinets and other fine Things are overlaid. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* I. ii. 126 The Lack is clear enough, but always clammy.

4. Ware coated with lac or lacquer.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* I. (1669) 24 Boxes of Lacque or Silver. 1861 C. P. HODGSON *Resid. in Japan* 28 By degrees, the eye becomes accustomed to old laque..Old laque is, like old lace, inimitable. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb. 3/1 The gems of Mr. S.'s unrivalled collection are here to show the supreme masterpieces in 'lac'.

5. *attrib.*, as *lac-panel, -resin, -tree, -varnish*; **lac-cochineal**, the insect that produces lac (*Coccus lacca*); **lac-dye**, a scarlet dye prepared in India from lac; **lac-lake**, the purple or scarlet pigment obtained from lac.

1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* III. 191 The *lac cochineal. 1846 *Pope's Jrnl. Trade* p. xxxi, Cochineal, Indigo, *Lac-dye. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 683/1 Comparatively few people know how the lac-dye they read of in commerce is produced. 1895 *Daily News* 24 May 6/6 A gold box..with old *lac panels. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 296 The *gum lac resin is employed to consolidate the carbon-peroxide of manganese mixture. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 331 The species, called by Mr. Miller the true *lac tree, was found to contain, in its bark .. a somewhat milky juice. 1688 G. PARKER & J. STALKER *Japaning* 1 The other [strainer] for your *Lacc-varnish. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 178 Make a paste of chalk and lack varnish.

Hence †**Lac** *v. trans.*, to cover or varnish with 'lac'; to lacquer.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 275 And then with a Brush [they] lay it smooth on any thing they design to Lack. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* I. xi. 125 They make fine Cabinets, both lack'd and inlaid with Ivory. *Ibid.* 126 They lack wooden Dishes and Tables, but not so well as in China.

Lac [2], **lakh** (læk). *Anglo-Indian.* Forms: 7 **laches, le(c)k, leake, lacque, laquesaa** (? from Skr.), 7–9 **lak, lack**, 9 **lac.** [ad. Hindustani *lākh*:—Skr. *laksha* masc. and neut., *lakshā* fem.] One hundred thousand: a. of things in general; *occas.* used for an indefinite number; b. *spec.* of coins, esp. in *a lac of rupees*.

a. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. vi. (1614) 478 Euery Laches containeth an hundred thousand yeares. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvii. 225 There was slain..sixteen Laquesaas of men, each of which an hundred thousand. 1698 J. FRYER *E. India & P.* 104 With Lamps to the Number of two or three Lacques, which is so many Hundred thousand on our Account. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 62/2 The troops of that country [China] were upwards of three lacks of horsemen. 1804 MRQ. WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 454 Calamities would fall on lacs of human beings. 1820 T. MAURICE *Hist. Hindostan* I. I. iv. 126 Four Yugs, or forty-three lacks and twenty thousand years. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 407 The Laccadives..meaning literally the 'lac of islands'.

b. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. (1614) 544 Euery Crou is a hundred Leckes, and euery Lecke a hundred thousand thousand [*sic*] Rupias. 1615 CORYAT *Lett. fr. India* in *Crudities* (1776) III. L 6, The whole Present was worth ten of their Leakes, as they call them; a Leak being ten thousand pound sterling. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. I. ix. 18 Great sums of money are reckoned by Leks, Crouls. 1692 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old. Time* (1861) I. 262 A lak of Pagodas. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 145 Whilst Patriots of presented lacks complain, And Courtiers brib'ry to excess arraign. 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Great Cry & Little Wool* Wks. 1812 V. 175 The lacks are not easily got Nor honestly made in a hurry. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xliii, Making rather too free with jaghires, lakhs, gold mohurs. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* 72 The annual revenue of the Travancore State amounts .. to about forty lacs of rupees.

Lac, obs. form of LACK *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Laca, lacc, lacca: see LAC [1].

Laccage: see LACKAGE.

Laccar, obs. form of LACQUER.

La·ccate, *sb. Chem.* [See -ATE [1].] A salt of laccic acid.

1794 PEARSON *Table Chem. Nomencl.* § 31.

Laccate (læ·kelt), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *lacca* LAC [1] + -ATE [2].] Of leaves: Having the appearance of being lacquered. In some mod. Dicts.

Lacce, Lacch·e, obs. forms of LACK *v.*[1], LATCH *v.*

Lacchesse, obs. variant of LACHES.

Laccic (læ·ksik), *a. Chem.* [f. mod.L. *lacc a* LAC [1] + -IC. Cf. F. *laccique*.] Only in *laccic acid*, the acid procured from lac.

1794 PEARSON *Table Chem. Nomencl.* § 31 Laccic Acid. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 277 Laccic acid is obtained from stick-lac.

Laccin (læ·ksin). [f. as prec. + -IN. Cf. F. *laccine*.] The colouring principle in lac.

1838 THOMSON *Organic Bodies* 552 A colouring matter, a peculiar body to which he [Dr. John] gave the name of laccin.

Laccolite (læ·kŏləit). *Geol.* [f. Gr. λάκκο-ς a reservoir + -LITE. So named by Gilbert in 1877.] A mass of igneous rock thrust up through the sedimentary beds, and giving a dome-like form to the overlying strata.

1877 GILBERT *Rep. Geol. Henry Mts.* ii. 19 For this body the name *laccolite*..will be used. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Jrnl.* L. 241 These are connected..with Plutonic plugs, laccolites.

Hence **Laccoli·tic** *a.*, pertaining to a laccolite.

1877 DUTTON in Gilbert *Rep. Geol. Henry Mts.* 69 Laccolitic nuclei. 1879 *Nature* XXI. 179 It is not likely that the Henry Mountains are the only ones constructed on the laccolitic type.

Laccolith (læ·kŏliþ). *Geol.* [f. as prec. + λίθ-ος stone.] = LACCOLITE.

1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 840 The laccolith, as is seen, rests on horizontal strata.

Lace (lēˑs), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **las**, 4–5 **laas**, (4 **lasse**, *Sc.* **laise**, 5 **laace**), 5–7 **lase**, 5 *Sc.* **les**, 6 **laze**, *Sc.* **lais**), 4– **lace.** [ad. OF. *laz*, *las* (mod.F. *lacs*, with etymologizing spelling), f. popular L. **lacium* (L. *laqueum*) a noose. Cf. It. *laccio*, Sp., Pg. *lazo*.]

†1. A net, noose, snare. Chiefly *fig.* *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 7698 Woman the haveth bycought: Woman the haveth in hire las! *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 2389 Vulcanus had caught thee in his las. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas, Dance Machabree* (1554) 222 Sithens that death me holdeth in his lase. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. i. 6 b j, How they myghte eschewe the laces and temptacyons of the deuyll. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* II. (1600) O 3 b, Thus folded in a hard and mournfull laze Distrest sate hee. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xx, The king had snared been in loues strong lace. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 973 And yet if the polype can get and entangle him once within his long laces, hee [the lobster] dies for it.

†2. A cord, line, string, thread, or tie. *Obs.* exc. *spec.* as in 3 a.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15880 (Gött.) þar he [Iudas] liuerd his maistir up þai bunden had wid las [*Cott.* laȝas], *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 22967 (Fairf.), I salle..breke þaire bandis & þair lacis. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 237 They taughten him a lace to braide. 1405–6 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 400 Cum .. lacez et anulis pro ridellis. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, And hym to treyne [they] layde out hoke & lase. *a* 1425 WYNTOUN *Orig. Cron.* IV. x. 1231 Off gold thrawyn all lyk a les. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 42 A stoon and a reed lace with a knoppe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xviii. (1889) 27 The ratte beganne..to byte the lace or cord. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* xii. 6 Or euer the syluer lace be taken awaye. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. viii. (1647) 123 Pitie it was that Rahab's red lace was not tied at his window.

†b. *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

a 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 4 To seke the place where I my selfe had lost, That day that I was tangled in the lace. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 200 Abowte whose leaues there growe and creepe certeyne cordes or laces. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xx. 30 The roote hath many smal strings or threddy laces hanging thereby. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* ii. 143 The red scarlet lace of Christs blood, must be entortled and interwoven into a bracelet, with a white silken thred of holinesse and regeneration. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. 103 Some fancy a small Lace of land (or rather a thread for the narrowness thereof) whereby Naphtali is tyed unto Judah.

3. *spec.* a. A string or cord serving to draw together opposite edges (chiefly of articles of clothing, as bodices, stays, boots and shoes) by being passed in and out through eyelet-holes (or over hooks, studs, etc.) and pulled tight. Cf. *boot-, shoe-, stay-lace.*

† *Under lace*: under the bodice; in ME. poetry = 'under gore'.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1830, I schal gif yow my girdel, þat gaynes yow lasse. Ho laȝt a lyȝtly, þat leke vmbe hir sydez. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 843 And shod he was with greet maistrye, With shoon decoped, & with laas. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 1208 To quham I ame nocht worthi loute na of his schone þe laise tak oute. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 79 To wenen þat þe lace of oure ladie smok liȝteþ hem of children. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 326 (Kölbing) He .. drew a lace of sylke full clere, Adowne than felle hys mantylle by. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1817 They .. betoke hur to the marynere, That lovely undur lace. 1534 MORE *Picus* Wks. 30 Ne none so small a trifle or conceyte, Lase, girdle, point, or proper gloue straite. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 49 She was indeed a Pedler's daughter, and sold many Laces. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxviii. 28 They shall bind the brestplate .. vnto the rings of the Ephod with a lace of blewe. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. x. 28 Sprinkling water in her face, and cutting her laces, they made her fit abate. 1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* i. § 3 As Teeming Women, gradually slaken their Laces. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 96 Like so many Thongs or Laces whereinto a piece of Leather had been cut. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 193 The Flowers bear a resemblance to tags at the End of long Laces. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xvi. 106 When I recovered, [I] found .. my laces cut, my linen scented with hartshorn. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 133 He taught himself the make Of laces, tagged and tough. 1885 *Law Rep., Q. B. D.* XV. 360 The two ends were rivetted or laced together with metal rivets or leathern laces.

¶ Formerly sometimes used to render L. *fibula* 'brooch'.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* x. 88 He sente to hym a golden lace [L. *fibulam*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 283/1 Lace, *fibula, laqueum*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 6/35 A lace, *fibula*.

† b. A cord used to support something hanging, e. g. a sword; a baldrick, belt. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* 21 His hat heng at his bak doun by a laas. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 63 Eneas .. had a bystorye .. hangynge at a silken lase by his side. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxii. 66 He hade about hys necke a ryche horne hangyng by two lases of golde. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 115 His quauer by his naked thyis Hang in ane siluer lace.

† 4. ? *transf.* from 3 a. In building: A tie beam; a brace. Also, a panelled ceiling (= L. *laquear*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1728 Noe..self festnid bath band and lace. *Ibid.* 8778 Quen al was purueid on þe place, And bunden samen balk and lace. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 283/1 Lace of an howserofe, *laquearea*. 1592 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 235 Settinge in a lace to Posterne Bridge rayle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 581 A man may .. bestow them [beams] againe fast enough without laces to bind them.

5. Ornamental braid used for trimming men's coats, etc.; † a trimming of this. Now only in *gold lace, silver lace*, a braid formerly made of gold or silver wire, now of silk or thread with a thin wrapping of gold or silver.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 239 Flatte golde of Dammaske with small lace myxed betwene of the same golde, and other laces of the same so goyng traverse wyse, that the grounde lytle appered. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* III. 36 The Tayler had .. so much gold lace, beside spangles, as valued thirteene pound. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Peace* ii, Surely, thought I, This [a rainbow] is the lace of Peaces coat. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 135 Garters deepe fringed with gold lace. 1681 DRYDEN *Prol. to Univ. of Oxford* 16 Tack but a copper lace to drugget suit. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3793/4 Mary Presbury..Gold and Silver Lace-seller. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* § 2. 67 So without more ado they got the largest Gold Lace in the Parish, and walkt about as fine as Lords. 1787 O'KEEFE *Farmer* II. iii, But now a saucy Footman, I strut in worsted Lace. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1749, In a scarlet waistcoat, with rich gold lace, and a gold-lace hat. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Lace*, the trimmings of uniforms.

† b. *transf.* A streak or band of colour. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (Cf. LACE *v.* 6.) 1613 [see GUARD *sb.* 11 c].

6. A slender open-work fabric of linen, cotton, silk, woollen, or metal threads, usually ornamented with inwrought or applied patterns. Often called after the place where it is manufactured, e. g. *Brussels lace*. For *bobbin-, chain-, pillow-, point-*, etc. *lace*, see the first member. Also BONE-LACE, BRIDE-LACE.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 50 The men satte at home spinnyng, and woorkyng of Lace. 1613 (*title*) The King's Edict prohibiting all his Subjects from using any Gold or Silver, either fine or counterfeit; all Embroiderie, and all Lace of Millan, or of Millan Fashion. 1715 GAY *Epist. Earl Burlington* 118 The busy town .. Where finest lace industrious lasses weave. 1837 GORING *Microg.* 208 Manufactured fabrics, such as lace, blond, muslin, [etc.].

transf. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 211 In the shadows lay fine webs and laces of ice.

7. A 'dash' of spirits mixed with some beverage, esp. coffee. (Cf. LACE *v.*^{1} 9 and LACED *ppl. a.*^{1} 6.)

In quot. *c* 1704 the meaning may be 'sugar', as Johnson supposes. (Cf. quot. *a* 1700 s.v. LACED *ppl. a.*^{1} 6.)

c 1704 PRIOR *Chameleon* 26 He drinks his coffee without lace. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 448 ¶ 1 He is forced every Morning to drink his Dish of Coffee by itself, without the Addition of the *Spectator*, that used to be better than Lace to it. 1755 JOHNSON, *Lace*, sugar. A cant word. [With quot. *c* 1704.]

8. General comb.: a. simple attributive, as (sense 3 a) *lace-hole*, (sense 6) *lace-curtain, -tracery, -trade, -work, -worker*; *lace-like* adj. b. objective, as *lace-buyer, -designer, -dresser, -maker, -making, -mender, -seller, -weaver*. c. instrumental and parasynthetic, as *lace-covered, -curtained, -edged, -loaded, -trimmed* adjs.

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1391/4 Taken .. from two *Lace-buyers..two Geldings. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ii, A dainty *lace-covered parasol fell over the edge. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 128 Dainty, *lace-curtained windows. 1890 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 2/4 Thomas Argyll, .. *lace-designer. 1879 E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Man.* 31 *Lace-edged antimacassars. 1871 *Figure Training* 34 At the age of fourteen or thereabouts, the front rows of *lace-holes may be omitted. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 45 All the species of dragon-fly, with the exception of one or two, being characterised by very clear, *lace-like, pellucid wings. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 125 Lacelike curves of ever-gaining, ever-receding foam. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* iii. 86 The strapping, state-fed, *lace-loaded lacqueys of the Mansion-House. 1589 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A *Lace-maker, *fibularius*. 1611 COTGR., *Passementier*, a Lace-maker. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. v. § 9. 100 Weavers and lacemakers. 1835–37 SOUTHEY in *Cowper's Wks.* I. 202 *Lace making was the business of the place. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 227 *Lace-menders examine every piece, and mend, with needle and thread, every defect. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3793/4 Gold and Silver *Laceseller. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* xliv. 185/1 A faint *lace-tracery of mist. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Lace*, The *lace trade of Nottingham. 1894 *Daily News* 5 June 8/4 Scarves of crêpon with *lace-trimmed ends. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5327/2 The Company of *Lace-Weavers at Augsburg. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Locle*, Famous for watchmakers, laceweavers, goldsmiths. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Legacy* xxiv. 242 A white cravat the ends of which were in open *lace-work. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ix. 173 Numbers of stones with very pretty lacework of various patterns. 1896 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 2/2 His sister, another *laceworker, is in charge of the family during their sojourn in London.

9. Special comb.: **lace-bark (tree)**, (*a*) a West Indian shrub (*Lagetta lintearia*), so called from the lace-like layers of its inner bark; (*b*) in New Zealand, *Plagianthus betulinus*, ribbon-wood; **lace-border**, a geometrid moth (*Acidalia ornata*) with a broad lace-like border to the wings; **lace-coral**, a fossil polyzoan of the family *Fenestellidæ*; **lace-fern**, (*a*) a small elegant fern (*Cheilanthes gracillima*) having the under side of the frond covered with matted wool; (*b*) any of the several species of the genus *Hymenophyllum*; **lace-frame** (see FRAME *sb.* 13 b); **lace-glass**, Venetian glass with lace-like designs; † **lace-head**, a head-dress of lace; **lace-leaf (plant)**, *Ouvirandra fenestralis*, of Madagascar; **lace-lizard**, an Australian lizard (*Hydrosaurus varius*); **lace-man**, a man who manufactures or deals in lace; **lace-paper**, paper cut or stamped in imitation of lace; **lace-pigeon** (see quots.); **lace-pillow**, the pillow or cushion which is laid on the lap of a woman engaged in making pillow-lace; **lace-plant**, ? = *lace-leaf plant*; **lace-runner** (see quot.); † **lace-shade**, a lace veil; **lace-tree**, ? = *lace-bark tree*; **lace-wing (fly)**, a fly with delicate lace-like wings, esp. one of the genus *Chrysopa*; also *lace-winged fly*; **lace-woman**, a woman who works or deals in lace.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 371 The Lagetto or *Lace-bark Tree. The bark is of a fine texture, very tough, and divides into a number of laminæ. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 76 In Jamaica a species is found which is called the Lace Bark Tree. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 79 The *Lace Border (*Acidalia ornata*). 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 239 The *lace- or fringe-fern .. grew in wild profusion. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 6/1 Selling a couple of old *lace-frames to some Frenchmen for 200*l.* apiece. 1883 MOLLETT *Dict. Art* 156 There are six kinds of Venetian glass..(6) Reticulated, filigree, or *lace glass. 1884 *Mag. of Art* Feb. 155/2 Briati..was especially celebrated..for his beautiful work in lace-glass. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 35 Shou'd a .. Flanders *lace head .. Gar thee grow forgetfu'. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 78 He will hear of lace-heads and ruffles. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* (1870), *Lace-leaf plant, *Ouvirandra*. 1880 J. SIBREE Jr. *Gt. African Isl.* iv. 100 This is the Lace-leaf plant, or water-yam; in scientific phraseology, *Ouvirandra fenestralis*. 1881 F. MCCOY *Prodromus Nat. Hist. of Victoria* 4 Dec. (Morris), The present *Lace Lizard is generally arboreal. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Apr., Calling at the *lace-man's for some lace for my new suit. 1737 FIELDING *Miser* v. vii, The laceman will be here immediately. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 3/1 A laceman of a good many years' standing. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 143 The *Lace Pigeon...They are valued on account of..the peculiarity of their feathers; the fibres, or web of which, appear disunited from each other throughout their whole plumage. 1859 BRENT *Pigeon Bk.* 54 The Lace or Silky Pigeon...The fibres of the feathers are all disunited,..which gives them a lacy or silky appearance. 1793 COWPER *Let.* 9 Jan. in T. Wright *Life* (1892) 260 The *lace pillow is the only thing they dandle. 1865 C. KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* III. x. 205 The jingling rhymes sung by young girls while engaged at their lace-pillows. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 426 A plant..called the '*lace-plant', from the extreme delicacy and beauty of its foliage. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 225 The term *embroidery* does not seem to be much used in .. the Nottingham lace-trade, most of those who work on net with the needle being termed '*lace-runners'. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1831) 275 Her *lace-shade .. half veiled and half revealed her graceful figure. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 460 The public may .. see in our stoves the rare *Lace tree of Jamaica. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 491 The beautiful *Lace-wing Flies, or Hemerobiidæ... Several species of the Lace-wings are also called .. Golden Eyes. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 94 The beautiful *lace-winged flies (*Hemerobius*). 1609 B. JONSON *Silent Wom.* II. iii, Tailors, lineners, *lace-women, embroiderers. 1896 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 2/2 She is a lacewoman in the Exhibition.

Lace (lēˈs), *v.* Forms: 4 **lacye**, 5 **lacyn**, (**lyce**), 5–6 **lase**, 6 *Sc.* **laise**, 7 ? **leese** (sense 2 d), 4– **lace**. *Pa. pple.* 3 **i-laced**. [ad. OF. *lacier* (F. *lacer*) :— popular L. **laciāre* to ensnare, f. **lacium*: see LACE *sb.* Cf. Pr. *lassar*, Sp. *lazar*, Pg. *laçar*, It. *lacciare*.]

† 1. *trans.* To catch in, or as in, a noose or snare; to entangle, ensnare. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3178, I trowe never man wiste of peyne, But he were laced in Loves cheyne. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* (E. E. T. S.) 13,076 Folkys vnder my demeyne, Swych as be lacyd in my cheyne. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 580 Fortune in worldes worshepe me doth lace.

2. To fasten or tighten with, or as with, a lace or string; to tie on; to fasten the lace of. In mod. use *spec.* to fasten or tighten (boots, stays, etc.) with a lace or laces passed alternately through two rows of eyelets. Also with *down, on, together*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 Sum wummon..wereð .. þe strapeles adun to hire uet i-laced ful ueste. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 870 Horn his brunie gan on caste, And laced hit wel faste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 81 Hir shoes were laced on hir legges hye. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 121 þai er .. laced togyder with lacez of silke. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3933 He kist þe clathes as þai hade bene lasyd And on the saint body brasyd. 1530 PALSGR. 600/2, I wyll lace my doublet first for takyng of colde. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 46 A paire of bootes that haue been candle-cases, one buckled, another lac'd. 1672 WISEMAN *Treat. Wounds* I. iv. 43, I caused a straight stocking to be laced on both legs. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 75 ¶ 8 To see me often with my Spectacles on lacing her Stays. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 129 Lacing the Mizon. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 380 The galeon was .. provided against boarding .. by a strong net-work .. which was laced over her waist. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 286, I lace and unlace ladies stays of the first fashion, every day of my life. 1789–96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 35 They fix the rein-deer to a kind of sledge .. in which the traveller, well secured from cold, is laced down. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiii. 259 Ofttimes he laced and ofttimes he unlaced his mantle. 1885 *Law Rep., Q. B. D.* XV. 360 The two ends were..laced together with..leathern laces.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxiii. 466 Heil beo whom þe godhed In vr flesch was laced. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xviii, Hir glitterand hair that wes full gowdin, Sa hard in lufe him laist. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 35 When he sawe the perill of us all, lincked and laced to the daunger of hym selfe. 1578 N. BAXTER tr. *Calvin on Jonah* 64 Jonas..stood harde lased [L. *quasi constrictus*], because [etc.]. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 298 Each series of facts is laced together by a series of assumptions.

c. *intr.* (quasi-*pass.*) To admit of being fastened or tightened with laces.

1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 37 She wailing, in most piteous case, Of stubborn stays—that would not lace. 1888 P. FURNIVALL *Phys. Training* 6 Shoes .. should .. lace from the toe, as high up the foot as is possible.

d. *Naut.* 'To apply (a bonnet) by lacing it to a sail' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Also with *on*. (Cf. F. *lacer*.)

1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 169 You may take off the main bonnet and top bonnet, .. and in a short time you may lace them on again. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 16 Leese in [ed. 1684 Lace on] your Boonets.

3. To compress the waist of (a person) by drawing the laces tight. With qualifying adv. (*straitly, tight*, etc.). Also *fig.* *To lace in*: to compress the waist of (a person) by lacing. Similarly, *to lace down*.

a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) B iv, Whiche bothe are in vertue so narrowly laced, That [etc.]. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 107, I do not love to bee last in, when I goe to lase a rascall. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandm. Call.* x. (1672) 262 They grow crooked by being lac'd too strait. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. x, Like Mrs. Primly's great Belly; she may lace it down before, but it burnishes on her Hips. 1825 SCOTT *Fam. Let.* 23 Jan. (1894) II. 230 Rather straitly laced in her Presbyterian stays. 1882 *World* 21 June 18/1 The bodice..laced-in a waist of twenty inches.

b. *refl.*, and *intr.* for *refl.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 195 Better advised are the Venetian Dames, who never Lace themselves. 1871 *Figure Training* 9 To lace or not to lace. *Ibid.* 99, I can, if disposed, lace in to sixteen inches.

4. *trans.* To thread or interlace (a fabric of any kind) *with* a lace, string, or the like; to embroider. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in *Antiq. Repert.* (1807) I. 30 The foresaide canapies sowed with oon unce of silk, and lyced with 1 lb. xj unces of grene threde. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 21 You shall haue a net made of strong thread laced with a thong. 1630 R. N. *Camden's Eliz.* II. 68 Silkes, glittering with gold and siluer, eyther imbroydered or laced. 1774 WEST *Antiq. Furness* p. xxii, Marle and soil, laced with fibres of vegetables. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* VII. v. (1881) 253 We .. lace the air with telegraph wires. 1880 *Paper & Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 32. 38 Oblong vellum binding laced with cat-gut.

b. To pass (a cord, etc.) in and out *through* a fabric by way of ornament, *through* holes, etc. † Also with *in*. Also *fig.*

1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 108 To lace in a prayer, a blessing, a thanksgiving. 1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Art Bookbinding* (1890) xiv. 57 The boards having been squared, they are to be attached to the book by lacing the ends of the cord through holes made in the board.

c. To intertwine, to place together as if interwoven.

1883 HALL CAINE *Cobw. of Crit.* vi. 176 The poet..lacing and interlacing his combinations of thought and measure. 1889 F. M. PEARD *Paul's Sister* I. viii. 218 Lucy .. laced her white fingers across her forehead.

† **d.** ? *nonce-use.* To pierce repeatedly with shots.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* x. 21 Wherevpon the Gunner at the next shott, lact the Admirall through and through.

5. To ornament or trim with lace.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iv. 20 Cloth a gold, and cuts, and lac'd with siluer. 1670 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 The under pettycoatt very richly laced with two or three sorts of lace. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i. 161 Have not I clothed you in double royal,..laced your backs with gold. 1760 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* II. 354 A chair covered with velvet, and laced with gold. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxvi, The king was habited .. in black velvet richly embroidered and laced with gold.

6. To mark as with (gold or silver) lace or embroidery; to diversify with streaks of colour.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 8 Looke Loue what enuious streakes Do lace the seuering Cloudes in yonder East. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* lxvii, That sinne by him aduantage should atchiue, And lace it selfe with his societie. 1605 — *Macb.* II. iii. 118 Here lay Duncan, His Siluer skinne, lac'd with his Golden Blood. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 81 The verge of heaven Was ringd with flames, and all the upper vault Thick lac't with flakes of fire. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xvii. (1655) 113 A pleasant and goodly valley, laced with a River. 1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 280 The gloom of his meditations is laced with light in all directions. 1850 *Beck's Florist* 200 Very smooth, stout petal laced with rosy purple. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 259 A Waterfall of foam, lacing the black rocks with a thousand snowy streams. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *After Icebergs* 67 Boats ..freighted with the browner cod, laced occasionally with a salmon. *Ibid.* 139 The ocean with its waves of Tyrian dye laced with silver.

† **b.** *Painting. absol.* To insert streaks of any colour, e.g. white. *Obs.*

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 74 It is the best white of all others to lace or garnish, being ground with a weak gumme water.

c. *intr.* Of a flower: To acquire the streaks of colour prized by fanciers. (Cf. LACED *ppl. a.* 4.)

1852 *Beck's Florist* 210 The varieties [of pinks] generally laced very well.

7. To lash, beat, thrash.

1599 [see 3]. 1615 *Band, Ruffe & Cuffe* (Halliw.) 10 If I meet thee, I will lace thee roundly. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* v. iv, He was whipt like a top; I never saw a whore so lac'd. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life of Æsop* 11 Go your ways .. or I'll lace your coat for you. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, To lace, ..*cædo, verbero.* 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxi. (1857) 234 A..switch..waiting to leap out imp-like and lace my quivering palm. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Lace,* to beat or punish with a rattan or rope's end.

† **8.** *Cookery.* To make a number of incisions in (the breast of a bird). *Obs.*

1658 T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* No. 36. 33 Take a Wigeon .. or Mallard .. and with your knife lace them down the brest. *a* 1704 *Compleat Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 33 Lace down the Breast on both sides. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxvi. 382 Cut off the legs, lace the breast down each side.

9. To put a 'lace' of spirits (or † of sugar) into (a beverage); to mingle or 'dash' (*with* spirits).

[1677: see LACED *ppl. a.*[1] 6.] 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To lace Coffee, *mettre un peu de Sucre dans une tasse de Caphé.* 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xi, He had his pipe and his tea-cup, the latter being laced with a little spirits. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. ix. (1878) 84 Polly loves a mug of ale, too, and laced with brandy. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXIX. 195 Abraham began by lacing his cups for him. 1898 STEVENSON *St. Ives* 53 A jug of milk, which she had handsomely laced with whiskey after the Scottish manner.

10. *Comb.*, as *lace-boots*; also *lace-up* adj. and sb.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 272 Strong lace-boots coming just over the ancle. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 45/2 To fit a pair of lace-up half-boots on an ideal personage. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 22 A stout pair of lace-ups. 1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 410 He wore the heavy high lace-up boots, so characteristic of the tribe.

Hence **La·cing** *ppl. a. nonce-use* = INTERLACING. Also **La·cer,** one who laces, in comb. *tight-lacer.*

1871 *Figure Training* 48 So far as I have observed, tight-lacers are, as a rule, active, brisk, healthy young people. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xiii. 99 We catch glimpses of it sometimes through the lacing branches.

Laced (lēˈst), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. LACE *v.* + -ED[1].]

† **1.** Of a plant: Entwined with a climbing plant.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* III. v. (1541) 60 b, Lased sauerie. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* 90 We call in england sauery that hath doder growinge on it, laced sauery: and tyme that hath the same, laced tyme. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 200 The herbe which we caule lased sauery. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1740.

2. Of shoes, etc.: Made to be fastened or tightened with laces.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* I. xxiii. 124 A pair of laced Stockings. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3275/4 One pair of new Laced Shooes. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflamm.* 447 The laced stocking was much used, and is particularly recommended by Wiseman. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* viii, He wore breeches and the laced-up shoes called ankle-jacks.

3. Ornamented or trimmed with lace: **a.** with edgings, trimmings, or lappets of lace. **b.** with braids or cords of gold or silver lace.

a. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 23, I left your lac'd linen drying on a line. 1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germ.*, etc. (1677) 112 Two Feather-Beds, with a neat laced sheet spread over. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5881/3 A fine Valencia grounded laced Suit of Night Clothes. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) III. 221 They are commonly distinguished by the fashion of that time, laced cravats. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 82 Mother bends her laced and feathered head in distant signal from the table top.

b. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. v. (1848) 314 A Lac'd, or an Imbroider'd suit..would, now..make a Man look..like .. a player. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 12 Aug., We met .. such superfine men in laced liveries, that we attempted not to question them. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Indians* (1844) II. lv. 198 His coat..was a laced frock.

4. Diversified with streaks of colour. Of birds: Having on the edge of the feathers a colour different from that of the general surface. Of a flower: Marked with streaks of colour.

1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* I. 74 The principal ones [fancy pigeons] are..the Jacobine, the Laced [etc.]. 1867 TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* xxiii. 177 Examples of very good laced Fantails. 1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 312/2 The edged, tipped, or laced Dahlias require a good deal of shading. 1888 *Poultry* 27 July 377 Hen nicely laced on breast.

† **5.** *Laced mutton* (slang): a strumpet. *Obs.*

Mutton was used alone in the same sense. The adj. may mean 'wearing a bodice', possibly with a pun on the culinary sense LACE *v.* 8, though the latter is not recorded so early.

1578 WHETSTONE *Prom. & Cass.* I. iii. B iij, And I smealt, he lou'd lase mutton well. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 102. 1599 N. BRETON *Phisition's Let.*, You may..eat of a little warm mutton, but take heede it be not Laced, for that is ill for a sicke body. 1607 R. C. tr. *H. Stephen's World of Wonders* 167 The diuell take all those maried villains who are permitted to eate laced mutton their bellies full. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. Prol. (1737) p. lxxxiii, With several coated Quails, and lac'd Mutton.

6. Of a beverage: Mixed with a small quantity of spirits. (But see quot. *a* 1700; also 1687 in LACE *v.* 9.)

1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i, Prithee, captain, let's go drink a dish of laced coffee, and talk of the times. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lac'd Coffee,* Sugar'd. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 ¶ 39 Mr. Nisby of opinion that laced Coffee is bad for the Head. 1819 *Anderson's Cumberld. Ball.* 108 Set on kettle, Let aw teake six cups o' leac'd tea. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* Summer No. 14/2 He took a sip at his laced coffee.

7. Of the spokes of a bicycle: Set so as to cross one another near the hub.

1885 *Cyclist* 19 Aug. 1107/2, 52in. Rudge bicycle No. 1, laced spokes.

† **8.** *Laced stool*: ? one made with a cane or rush seat, or one with a cloth seat stretched by cords.

1649 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 212, I give vnto my daughter Anna..a greene chaire and foure laced stooles.

9. *Comb.*, as *laced-jacketed, -waistcoated* adjs.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 495 A couple of brocaded or laced-waistcoated toupets. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. F.* xlviii, The laced-jacketed band of the Life Guards.

† **Laced,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Her. Obs.* Also 5 lassed, 6 lased. [more correctly *lassed*, for *lessed*, pa. pple. of LESS *v.*] Lessened, diminished.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* b ij b, A lassed cotarmure is on the moderis parte. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 98 A gentlewoman borne, wedded to one, hauing no cote Armour, they hauing issue a sonne, .. The same sonne .. may beare her cote armour, during his life, with a difference Cynquefoyle, by the curtesie of armes, and this is called a lased cote armour. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 66 She must be an heire to her auncestour, or els her issue can not beare the Laced coat.

Lacedæmonian (læ:sĭdĭmōˈniăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Lacedæmoni-us*, Gr. Λακεδαιμόνιος (f. *Lacedæmōn*, Gr. Λακεδαίμων) + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* **a.** Of or pertaining to Lacedæmon (Sparta) or its inhabitants. **b.** Of speech or correspondence = LACONIC. **B.** *sb.* A native of Lacedæmon.

1780 COWPER *Let.* 16 Mar., Wks. 1837 XV. 50 Till your letters become truly Lacedæmonian, and are reduced to a single syllable. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* II. xv. 168 Their clothing was so thin that 'a Lacedæmonian vest' became proverbial. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* iv. 87 If any one wishes to converse with the meanest of the Lacedæmonians. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 6/3 The 46th owed their name of 'The Lacedemonians' to their colonel's stirring speech on the ancient Spartans.

La·ce-piece. *Shipbuilding.* [? f. LACE *sb.* 4 + PIECE.] The part of the prow of a wooden vessel above the cut-water and behind the figure-head. Also called *lacing* (see LACING *vbl. sb.* 3 d).

1874 THEARLE *Nav. Archit.* 64 The main rails extended generally from the catheads to the lace piece.

Lacerability (læ:sĕrăbĭlĭtĭ). [f. next: see -ITY.] The condition of being lacerable.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 713/1 Simple lacerability is frequently set down to softening.

Lacerable (læ:sĕrăb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *lacerābilis*, f. *lacerāre* to LACERATE. Cf. F. *lacérable.*] That may be lacerated, susceptible of laceration.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxii. 51 The Lungs .. must necessarily lye open to great..dammages .. because of their thin, and lacerable composure. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 346/2 The bronchi are .. easily lacerable tubes. 1879–89 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* vii. (ed. 4) 40 The uterus .. may be extremely thinned and easily lacerable.

Lacerant (læ:sĕrănt), *a. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *lacerant-em*, pres. pple. of *lacerāre* to LACERATE.] Of a sound: Tearing, harrowing.

1888 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* xxv, The bell..called the members ..with the same plangent, lacerant note that summoned them to worship on Sundays.

Lacerate (læ:sĕrĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *lacerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *lacerāre* to LACERATE.]

1. Mangled, torn, lacerated. Also *fig.* Distracted.

1542 HEN. VIII *Declar.* 205 Our realme hathe ben for a season lacerate and torne by diuersitie of titles. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 281 That this town [Alexandria] should now be brought to so lacerate a condition, that was for many ages one of the most ample. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. viii, His hands transfix'd, And lacerate with the body's pendent weight. 1878 SYMONDS *Sonn. Campanella* xxviii, Now stays with limbs dispersed and lacerate.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having the edge or point irregularly cut or cleft as if torn; jagged.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Expl. Terms 384 *Lacerum*, lacerate, where the Margin is variously divided, as if torn. 1794 MARTYN tr. *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 380 Many varieties .. with lacerate leaves and simple ones. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 324 Folia thin, .. sometimes lacerate.

b. In combining form **lacerato-**; as *lacerato-dentate, -subdivided.*

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 225 Lamellæ thin, lacerato-dentate. *Ibid.* 706 Small;..sometimes lacerato-subdivided.

Hence **La·cerately** *adv.*, in a lacerated manner, with laceration. In recent Dicts.

Lacerate (læ:sĕrĕtˈt), *v.* [f. L. *lacerāt-*, ppl. stem of *lacerāre*, f. *lacer* mangled, torn.]

1. *trans.* To rend, tear, mangle; to tear to pieces, tear up. Also, † to separate by violence.

1592 WILMOT, etc. *Tancred & Gism.* v. i. G 3, The dead corps Which rauenous beasts forbeare to lacerate. 1633 BROME *Antipodes* IV. ix, In signe whereof we lacerate these papers. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* II. v. 43 If the Heat breaks through the Water with such fury, as to lacerate, and lift up great quantities or bubbles of Water, it causeth what we call Boyling. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* v. 354 He crush'd the socket, lacerated wide Both tendons. 1798 MARSHALL *Garden.* xviii. (ed. 2) 283 So .. the fibres will not be lacerated. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 232 Shells and langrage lacerate the ground. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* VI. (1875) 107 If they could show you how their feet have been lacerated by the thorns. 1880 *Times* 18 Sept. 9/4 Jagged rocks..will rend and lacerate the helpless being.

2. With immaterial objects and *fig.*; esp., to afflict, distress, harrow (the heart).

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 6 The Wars that have lacerated poor Europe. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 Mar., Necessity of attention to the present preserves us .. from being lacerated .. by sorrow for the past. 1780 — *Let. to Lawrence* 20 Jan. in *Boswell*, The continuity of being is lacerated. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* I. ii. 33 How cruelly the old heart was lacerated by that bitter letter. 1871 R. W. DALE *Ten Commandm.* ii. 54 The writers of the New Testament make no attempt to lacerate the heart by insisting on the details of our Lord's sufferings.

Hence **La·cerating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1816 BYRON *Parisina* xx, Scars of the lacerating mind Which the Soul's war doth leave behind. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxxi, Will Ladislaw's lacerating words. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* vii. (1878) 54 The lacerating of a mother's heart. 1893 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 263/3 The lacerating pangs of neuralgia.

Lacerated (læ:sĕrĕˈtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. LACERATE *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb. *lit.* and *fig.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxvii. 358 The lacerated Empire of the Romaines, though with griefe, Disclaim'd the Brutaines. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 304 Observe in great lacerated wounds, as followeth, &c. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 183 (*Bourbonnois*) He finds the lacerated lamb of another's flock. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 209 The following Case of lacerated Urethra. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 238–9 To seize hold of.. parcels .. of the lacerated country. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 536 Under the soothing influence of female friendship, his lacerated mind healed fast. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 364 Large lacerated wound 3 inches long.

b. *Bot.* = LACERATE *a.* 2.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Lacerated leaf.* 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 101 Stigmas .. either 2 and lacerated, or discoid and 4-lobed.

Laceration (læsĕrēˈ·ʃn). [ad. L. *laceratiōnem*, n. of action f. *lacerāre* to LACERATE. Cf. F. *lacération.*] The action or process of lacerating; an instance of this.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 5/2 Throughe laceratione of some vayne or arterye. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 344 The orifice .. doth .. inlarge it selfe without feare of laceration or tearing. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 38 Forbearing all lacerations..and woundings of one another. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 88 The nitrous .. exhalations .. force out their way, not only with the breaking of the cloud, but the laceration of the ayre about it. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 167 The Effects are, Extension of the great Vessels, Compression of the lesser, and Lacerations upon small Causes. 1783 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 26 The difference between dilatation and laceration of the peritoneum. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Convers.* Wks. II. 236/1 The scars and lacerations on your arms. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. v. § 32 (1875) 115 No mental revolution can be accomplished without more or less of laceration.

Lacerative (læ:sĕrătĭv), *a. rare.* [f. L. type **lacerātīvus*, f. *lacerāre* to LACERATE.] Tending to produce laceration.

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xiii. 32 The continual afflux of lacerative humours. 1879–89 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xviii. (ed. 4) 140 This arises from lacerative injury.

† **Lacert**[1]. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 laserte. [ad. L. *lacerta* or *lacertus*, in the same sense.] A lizard.

1382 WYCLIF *Levit.* xi. 30 A lacert, that is a serpent that is clepid a liserd. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 44 A muscle ..of the likenes of the little beast called a Laserte. 1585 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* B ij, Sprynkle it ouer with the Ashes of a grene Lacerte burnt. 1610 J. DENTON *Acc.*

Estates in Cumberld. (1887) 128 His seal was a griphon eating a lacert. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Lacert*, .. a Lizard.

† **Lacert** [2]. *Obs.* [a. OF. *lacerte*, ad. L. *lacert-us* the fleshy part of the arm (? similative use of *lacertus* lizard; cf. *musculus* muscle, lit. 'little mouse').] A muscle.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1895 Every lacerte in his brest adoun Is schent with venym and corrupcioun. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 292 If þe hole of þe festre .. touche þe place of þe lacertis of þe ers. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C iij b, Lyke as those two beestes [the lizard and mouse] are byg in the middle and sclender towarde the tayle so is the muscle or lacerte. 1586 VIGO *Wks.* 287 b, There is a great lacert which hath two heads and keepeth the bone of the adjutorie that it be not displaced on that side. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Lacert*, .. the Brawny part of the Arm.

Lacertian (lăsō·ʃtiăn, -ʃ ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *lacert-a* lizard + -IAN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the lizards or *Lacertilia*; lizard-like, saurian.

1843 in HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.* 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* viii. 155 The lacertian type—that exhibited in the lizards of the present day. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xv. 338 The lacertian reptiles.

B. *sb.* A lacertilian; a lizard.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 265/2 Under the family name of Lacertians Cuvier arranged—1st. The Monitors..2nd. The Lizards properly so called.

Lacertid (lăsō·ʃtid). [ad. mod.L. *Lacertid-æ*: see -ID [3].] A lizard of the family *Lacertidæ*.

In some mod. Dicts.

Lacertiform (lăsō·ʃtifōɪm), *a.* [f. L. *lacerta* lizard + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a lizard; lacertilian. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lacertilian (læ·sərti·liăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod. L. *Lacertili-a* pl. the lizard tribe + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the *Lacertilia*. **B.** *sb.* An animal of the order *Lacertilia*.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (*c* 1865) II. 63/2 Lacertilian order. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 551 Its lacertilian affinities are well shown in its long and rat-like tail.

So **Lacerti·lioid** *a.* = prec. A. In mod. Dicts.

Lacertine (lăsō·ʃtəin), *a.* [f. L. *lacert-a* lizard + -INE [1].]

1. = LACERTIAN.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 910/2 The Lacertine Sauria are possessed of an inverted intromittent organ. 1863 *Reader* 31 Oct. 502 The lacertine tail curves round again to the level of the forehead. 1882 *Academy* No. 509. 75 The ornament consists chiefly of serpentine and lacertine creatures interlaced.

2. Of ornament: Consisting of intertwined lizard-like figures.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 448 A lacertine open-work ornament, terminating in a monster's head. 1886 *Quaritch's Catal. MSS.* 3498 Painted in interlacing or lacertine patterns.

Lacertoid (lăsō·ʃtoid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Lizard-like; pertaining to the super-family *Lacertoidea* of lizards. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Lacertose, lacertous,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 lacertos, 6 lazartus. [ad. L. *lacertōsus* (OF. *lacertos*), f. *lacertus* LACERT [2]: see -OUS.] Consisting of muscles; having large muscles; muscular.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 107 (*Ashm. MS.*) þe skyn þat is aboue þe brayn panne is lacertose [*Add. MS.* lacertos] and ful of þicke fleisch. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C iij, The other is flesshe musculous or lacertous yt is harde as bawme styffe or knotty. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* iii. (1888) 25 The Skinne of the head is more lazartus, thicker, and more porrus than any other Skinne of any other member of the body. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lacertose*, having great Brawns, brawny, musculous, sinewy. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lacertosus*, having or full of muscle, lacertous.

Lacery (lē·ˈsəri). [f. LACE *sb.* + -ERY.] Lace-like work.

1893 LADY BURTON *Life Burton* II. 66 The flutings of the open-work are delicate in the extreme, and the general effect is a lacery of stone.

Lacet (lĕse·t). [f. LACE *sb.* + -ET.] (See quots.)

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Lacet stitch*, another term for Half Stitch. *Lacet work*, this work is made with a braid known as Lacet Braid, which is either of silk or cotton, and woven of various widths and descriptions. 1883 *Standard* 26 June 3/3 'Lacet'..in principle is braid or tape shaped into a design, the 'brides' and pattern supplemented with lace stitches. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* July 500/2 The lacet point is a needle-made lace.

Lacey, variant of LACY.

Lach, obs. variant of LASH, LATCH, LAUGH, LAW.

Lacha, obs. form of LAC [1].

† **La·chanize,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. Gr. λαχανίζ-εσθαι to gather vegetables.] 1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Lachanopolist.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. Gr. λαχανοπώλ-ης a seller of vegetables (f. λάχανον a vegetable + -πώλης a dealer) + -IST.] A greengrocer. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Lachanopoll.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. Gr. λαχανοπώλης (see prec.).] = prec. 1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Lache,** *v. Sc.* and *north. Obs. rare.* Also 6 latche. [ad. OF. *lascher* (F. *lâcher*) :—popular L. **lascāre* = class.L. *laxāre*, f. *laxus* loose, LAX.] **a.** *trans.* To be careless about, to neglect, slight. **b.** *intr.* To be negligent, to lag, loiter.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 13 To lache any gude dedis þat we sall do þat may turne vs till helpe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. x. 146 And mony tymys hym selvyn hes accusyt, That he sa lang had lachit and reffusyt To ressaue glaidly the Troiane Ene. 1530 PALSGR. 604/1, I latche, I lagge, I tary behynde my company, *je tarde*... You ever latche whan you be sente upon an erande. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* (1617) iii. 4 If either of the match horses shall latch or linger behind.

Lache, early form of LASH *a. Obs.*, slack.

Lache, obs. form of LAC [1], LATCH *v.*

Lache, var. LETCH *dial.*, wet ditch, bog.

† **La·chedness.** *Obs.* In 5 lachednesse, latchednes, -nesse. [f. **lached*, pa. pple. of LACHE *v.* + -NESS. Cf. *lacheness*, LASHNESS.] Laxness or slackness (of mind); remissness.

1484 CAXTON *Royall Bk.* d vj, After [forgetfulness] cometh latchednes, that maketh a man latchous and appayreth fro day to day so moche that he is al recreant and defayllyng. — *Ordre of Chyualry* 72 Latchednesse and cowardyse. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxvi. 36 aa, Feere of dethe folowyth; Desyre of shrewdnes: Lachednesse of vertue; and wekenesse of courage.

Lacheness, var. LASHNESS *Obs.*, slackness.

Laches (læ·tʃéz), *sb.* Also 4 lacchesse, 5 latches(se, 7 lasches, lachess, 4-7 lachesse. [a. OF. *laschesse*, AF. *lachesse*, *laches*, f. OF. *lasche*: see LASH *a.* and -ESS [2]. For the form cf. *riches*.]

† **1.** Slackness, remissness, negligence; also, an act or habit of neglect. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 32 Ther weore the monnes lyf i-lost thorw lachesse [1377 lacchesse] of himselue. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 1 The firste point of slouth I calle Lachesse. *c* 1420 *Govt. Lordships* (E. E. T. S.) 82 Some .. engendryn sleuthe and lachesse. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 284 Latchesse [*v.rr.* lahches, lahchesse], or tarryynge, *mora*, *tarditas*. 1494 *Will Mongomery* (Somerset Ho.), To pardone me of the laches of my prevy tythes.

2. *Law.* Negligence in the performance of any legal duty; delay in asserting a right, claiming a privilege, or making application for redress.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 87 a, No laches may be adjudged by the lawe in him yt hath no discrecion. *a* 1626 BACON *Maxims & Uses Com. Law* iv. (1630) 23 The reason of these cases is the default and laches of the grantor. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem. Asserted* iv. (1682) 24 No laches, folly, infancy, or corruption of blood can be judged in him. 1741 ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. ii. 172 The Laches of the Husband in gaining an actual Seisin by Entry. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 261 Though there be no default or laches on the part of the devisee himself, the devise fails. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 493 The right of renewal may be forfeited by the laches of the tenant, in not applying for a renewal within the time mentioned in the lease. 1845 STEPHEN *Blackstone* II. 304 It is indeed laid down generally as a maxim, that no laches or negligence shall be imputed to an infant. 1894 *Times* 5 Feb. 3/3 To decide whether the party applying has not, by *laches* or misconduct, lost his right to the writ.

b. *transf.* Culpable negligence in general.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i. 58 We may visit on the laches of this ministry the introduction of that new principle and power .. Agitation. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lii. (1873) 153 His conduct had shown laches which others .. were free from. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* I. 146 If he became temporarily abstracted while musing .. the dog..would be sent round..to..warn him of his laches.

† **La·ches,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 lacches, latches. [alteration of *lache*, LASH *a.*, influenced by LACHES *sb.* or LACHOUS.] **a.** Loose, lewd, wanton. **b.** Lax, careless, remiss. Hence † **La·chesness.**

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. x. in *Anglia* VIII. 145/41 Fonned wymmen .. þat wiþ hir vntoune and lacches songes kyndeliþ þe fyre of lecchery. *Ibid.* 146/41 Woo to 3ow þat are lacches, slepynge in softe shetys. ?1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 428 II. 72 For cause ye wer to laches, and cam not in tyme, the mater yede a mys. 1481-4 *Ibid.* No. 859 III. 279 Her mynde hathe ben other weys ocapyed than as to huswyfery, whyche semyth welle by the latchesnes of the tylthe of her landes. 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 § 1 Some of the said shiriffes .. haue ben negligent and laches.

† **La·ches, lache·sse,** *v. Obs.* [f. LACHES *sb.*] **a.** *intr.* To be idle, careless. **b.** *trans.* To neglect, slight. Also with *inf.* as object.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xxiv. (1859) 29 He, as a fool, hath lachessed, and lost his tyme in veray vanyte. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 6 Tymorosely he dred to laches the preceptis of the Apostle. *Ibid.* 52 Youre Patrone by specyal priuylege grawntid of God to yow 3e lacches to calle. 1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 811 III. 216 Let it not be lachesyd, but with effect aplyed now.

Laches, obs. form of LAC [2].

‖ **Lachesis** (læ·kĕsis). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. Λάχεσις the name of one of the Fates.] A genus of venomous American snakes of the rattlesnake family (*Crotalidæ*).

1872 DARWIN *Emotions* iv. 109 In the Lachesis..the tail ends in a single, large, lancet-shaped point or scale. 1887 *Homeopathic World* 1 Nov. 492 The writer speaks of a firm .. using 250 'Lachesis'..tails per annum.

Lachet(t(e, obs. form of LATCHET.

† **La·chous,** *a. Obs.* In 5 lacheous, latchous. [f. *lache*, LASH *a.* + -OUS.] Negligent. Hence † **La·chousness,** remissness, neglect.

1484 CAXTON *Royall Bk.* d v, Whan he is slawe, latchous and slowful to do wel. — *Ordre of Chyualry* 45 In the a squyer whyche arte latchous and slowe to be a knyght. 1496 *Will Huse* (Somerset Ho.), Lacheousnes & slownes of my labours. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1508) II. vii. 102 Unclennes is a slouth and lachousnes to accomplysshe yt commaundementes of god.

† **Lachrymable, lacrymable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *lacrimābilis*, f. *lacrimā-re* to shed tears.]

1. Meet for tears or weeping; lamentable.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 32 To make hir to ouerthrowe & to brynge hir into exyle lacrymable. 1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* I. 228 The heavy and lacrymable successe of Rome. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 359 To vthers lufe is richt Lacrymabill. 1594 *2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 373 The most lachrimable sight. 1648 J. QUARLES *Fons Lachrym.* A 7 Never were..Lamentations more requisite than in these Lachrymable Times.

2. Expressive of mourning; tearful.

1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Holy Roode* (Grosart) 28/1 In Grones, and Sighes, and Lachrimable Noise. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchie* III. (1655) 158 Musicke can shew us which are the lacrymable notes.

† **Lachrymabund,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *lacrimābundus*, f. *lacrimā-re*: see prec.] 'Weeping ripe, big with tears' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

‖ **Lachryma Christi** (læ·krimă kri·stəi). Also 7 lachrymæ Christi, and *simply* 9 lacrima, 8 *pl.* lacrimæ. [L. = It. *lagrima* (or *lagrime*) *di Cristo* Christ's tear (or tears).] A strong and sweet red wine of southern Italy.

[1611 CORYAT *Crudities* (1776) II. 72 Their *Lagryme di Christo* .. so toothsome and delectable to the taste.] 1670-81 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*, *Lachrymæ Christi*. 1731 FIELDING *Author's Farce* II. i, Tokay I have drank, and Lacrimæ I have drank. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 44 The Parsons should grow misty On good *Lac Virginis*, or *Lachryma Christi*. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* I. iii, The old lácrima, a present from the good Cardinal. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* XLI. 237 The 'red fat sweet and gratefully poignant wine'.. called Lachryma Christi.

Lachrymal (læ·krimăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 lachrimall, 6-7 lachrymall, 8 lacrimal, 8-9 lacrymal. [ad. med.L. *lacrimālis*, *lachrymālis* (Lanfranc), f. L. *lacrima*, *lacruma*, OL. *dacruma*, cognate with Gr. δάκρυ a tear. Cf. OF. *lacrimel*, *lachrymal* (F. *lacrimal*).

The *ch* of the prevailing spelling of this and the related words is due to the med. L. practice of writing *ch* for *c* before Latin *r*; cf. *anchor*, *pulchritude*, *sepulchre*. The *y*, in med.L. a mere graphic variant of *i*, has been retained in mod. Eng. orthography from the erroneous notion that *lacrima* is an adoption of Gr. δάκρυμα. The theoretically correct spelling *lacrim-* has at present no currency, but some writers have adopted the half-correction *lacrym-*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to tears; *occas.* characterized by, or indicative of, weeping. Of a vase: Intended to contain tears.

1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1809) III. iii. 70 A lachrymal scene. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickb.* (1861) 149 Collecting the drops of public sorrow into his volume, as into a lachrymal vase. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Methodism* Wks. 1854 I. 299 The lachrymal and suspirious clergy. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* ix, Small-bones made up a lachrymal face. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* II. iv. § 22 (1864) 297 The lachrymal effusion is an accompaniment of grief.

2. *Anat.* and *Phys.* Applied to the organs concerned in the secretion of tears, as *lachrymal canal*, *duct*, *gland*, *sac*, etc., and to structures forming part of these organs, as *lachrymal bone*, *sinus*, etc. *Lachrymal fistula*, one situated between the skin of the cheek and the interior of the lachrymal sac.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 252 Fistula lacrimalis.] 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 40/1 Archigenes hath cauterised the lachrimall fistles with liquefacted leade. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 367 The fistulaes which are between the lachrymall corners of the eies and the nose. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Lachrymal-Point* [= L. *punctum lachrymale*], a Hole in the Bone of the Nose, by which the matter that makes Tears passes to the Nostrils. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Eye*, It .. readily closes up all lacrimal Fistulæ. 1780 BLIZARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 239 The internal surface of the lachrymal sac. 1787 HUNTER *Ibid.* LXXVII. 438 The lachrymal gland is small. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 78 From these lachrymal ducts .. the tears flow through the ducts of the nasal bones. 1855 HOLDEN *Human Osteol.* (1878) 101 The lachrymal bone is situated .. on the inner wall of the orbit. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 803 Many antelopes possess lachrymal or sub-orbital sinuses. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* ix. 235 The secretion of the lachrymal canal is carried away as fast as it forms. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 27 The lachrymal apparatus consists of the gland for secreting tears and the passages for draining them off.

3. *nonce-uses.* Resembling a tear or tears.

1607 BREWER *Lingua* IV. i. H, A great quantity of drop shot both round and lachrimall. 1829 GALT in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 143 The milk was pale and lachrymal.

B. *sb.*

1. *pl.* The lachrymal organs.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* P j b, Lykewyse they [cauteres] be applyed to yt lachrymalles to consume the superflue flesshe. 1844 [see LACHRYMATORY B. 2].

b. *Anat.* A lachrymal bone.

1872 MIVART *Anat.* 85 The lachrymals are small bones, one of which is placed at the anterior part of the inner wall of each orbit.

2. *pl.* Lachrymal performances; fits of weeping.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xlv. 291 Something ..that made her laugh in the midst of her *lacrymals*. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) IV. 28 Do have done with these perpetual lachrymals.

3. = LACHRYMATORY *sb.* I.

1769 R. GRIFFITH *Gordian Knot* II. 16 Certain urns, stiled Lachrymals. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's Roost* (1855) 94 His rooms were decorated with..old vases, lachrymals, and sepulchral lamps. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 31, I would but turn these lachrymals to use, Fill them with fresh oil.

Lachrymary (læ·krimări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *lacrim-a* tear + -ARY [1] and [2].] = LACHRYMATORY.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 188 What a Variety of Shapes in the Ancient Urns, Lamps, Lachrymary Vessels [etc.]. 1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind the Scenes* I. ii. iv. 242 The aforesaid capacious handkerchief .. might have served as the general lachrymary of a joint stock widows' company.

† **Lachrymate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *lacrimāre* to weep: see -ATE[3].] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Lachrymate*, to lament, to bewaile. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lachrymate*, to weep, to drop with moisture.

Lachrymation (lǽkrimē·ʃən). [ad. L. *lacrimātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lacrimāre*, f. *lacrima* tear.] The excretion or shedding of tears; weeping.

1572 *Scholeho. Wom.* 767 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 134 Mighty Sampson two wiues had, .. The first him caused by lacrimacion His probleme to hear. 1651 BIGGS *New Dispens.* 181 There doth weep forth the lachrymations of an ichorous substance. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abeokuta* I. 204 The priest will squirt capsicum .. into the eyes of the accused, and lacrymation proves guilt. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vi. 171 A strong light acting on the retina, when in a normal condition, has very little tendency to cause lacrymation.

Lachrymatory (læ·krimătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type **lacrimātōrius*, f. *lacrimāre*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to tears; tending to cause a flow of tears. Of a vase: Intended to contain tears.

a 1849 POE *Loss of Breath* Wks. 1864 IV. 303 A thousand vague and lachrymatory fancies took possession of my soul. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-t. Tales* II. xiii. 210 Drinking out of .. a lachrymatory vase, or sepulchral urn. 1873 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect.* vii. § 3. 328 The presence in the lacrymatory secretion of extremely minute globular particles of equal size.

B. *sb.*

1. A vase intended to hold tears; applied by archæologists, with doubtful correctness, to those small phials of glass, alabaster, etc., which are found in ancient Roman tombs.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 23 No. .. Lachrymatories, or Tear-Bottles attended these rural Urnes. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnoth.* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 72 Magdalen's Tears .. her Lachrymatory daily fill'd. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 147 There have been dug up here .. a Roman lachrymatory, and also a pig of lead. 1842 CARLYLE in *Mem. Ld. Tennyson* (1897) I. 214 There is in me what would fill whole Lachrymatories, as I read.

2. *humorously.* A pocket-handkerchief.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 208 Women will be stationed in the pit with white cambric lachrymatories, to exchange for those which have become saturated with the tender tears of sympathy. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 331/1 Our lachrymals were unhumected, our lachrymatories never called into requisition.

† **Lachryme.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 5 **lacryme.** [ad. OF. *lacrimer*, ad. L. *lacrimāre*.] *intr.* To weep.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 104 Thenne she began somwhat for to lacryme & syghe vpon the bed.

† **Lachrymental,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 **-all.** [f. L. *lacrima*, after the analogy of adjs. ending in *-mental*.] Mournful, tearful.

1625 A. HOLLAND in J. Davies *Scourge of Folly* (Grosart) 81 Diuers deadly elegies, compil'd .. In Lamentable Lachrymentall rimes.

Lachrymiform (læ·krimifōrm), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* Also 9 *incorrectly* **lachrymæform.** [f. L. *lacrim-a* tear + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a tear; tear-shaped.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 654/1 *Lachrymæform*, tear-shaped; the same as Pear-shaped, except that the sides of the inverted cone are not contracted.

Lachrymist (læ·krimist). [f. L. *lacrima* tear + -IST.] One addicted to tears; a weeper.

1620 J. MELTON *Astrolog.* 18 These Gold-engendring Chymists, are Archymists, rather Lechymists, and make all those that follow them, Lachrymists. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. x. 135 The Lacrymists, that gape on Gold. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 229 Yet the man who could move an audience to tears .. was any thing but a lachrymist by temperament.

Lachrymo-nasal, *a.* [f. *lachrymo-*, used as comb. form of L. *lacrima* tear + NASAL.] Pertaining both to the lachrymal and the nasal bone.

1883 MARTIN & MOOLE *Verteb. Diss.* 105 Anterior to the orbito-temporal fossa the triangular lachrymo-nasal opening.

Lachrymose (læ·krimōs), *a.* [ad. L. *lacrimōs-us*, f. *lacrima* tear.]

† 1. Having the nature of tears; liable to exude in drops. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 264 As for wax, its begotten of the lachrymose and gummose parts of plants.

b. *Bot.* Bearing tear-like bodies.

1871 M. C. COOKE *Handbk. Brit. Fungi* I. 113 *Agaricus* (*Hebeloma*) *fastibilis*, .. gills broad, edges often lachrymose.

2. Given or ready to shed tears. Of the eyes: Suffused with tears.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lacrymose*, full of Tears, sorrowful. 1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 737/1 What [is there] in my Lord Eldon but a lachrymose impotence? 1815 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abb.* (1817) 94 A very lachrymose and morbid gentleman of some note in the literary world. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxix. (1878) 565 The eyes that were looking so gentle and lachrymose but now, flame with sudden wrath. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 383 Disease of this nature is sometimes attended with lachrymose depression.

b. Of a tearful character; calculated to provoke tears; mournful.

1822 M. A. KELTY *Osmond* I. 89, I want something now in the way of sentiment; tender, lachrymose. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 331/2 Lachrymose doggrel. 1884 *Manch. Examiner* 1 Nov. 5/1 Mr. Maciver dealt with the subject in a lachrymose and declamatory fashion.

Hence **La·chrymosely** *adv.*; **Lachrymo·sity,** the quality or condition of being lachrymose.

1834 CAMPBELL *Mrs. Siddons* II. xiii. 391 As I cannot bear to think of her gloomily, I have not written her life lachrymosely. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. i. 3 Those gentlemen who write the most liberally and lachrymosely about the errors of female education. 1880 VERN. LEE *18th C. in Italy* vi. 270 The dullness, the vulgarity, the falseness, the lachrymosity of the *Sposa Persiana*.

Lachrymous (læ·kriməs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *lacrima* tear + -OUS. Cf. OF. *lacrimeus*.] † a. Of an ulcer: Exuding drops like tears (*obs.*). b. = LACHRYMOSE 2.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 216 An excellent remedy against any lacrimous or weeping ulcers. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* II. 399 Bidding performed by servants lachrymous.

Lacht, Sc. f. LAW, LOW *a.*; pa. t. of LATCH.

La·chter. *Sc.* [? cogn. w. ON. *lagð-r* of the same meaning.] a. A flock of wool. b. A lock of hair.

1776 *Bothwell* in *Herd's Collect.* I. 84 He gied me .. Three lauchters of his yellow hair. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. VIII. 402/2 Keeking aye in the maiden's face ilka lauchter he lays down.

Lachter, Sc. form of LAUGHTER[2].

Lacing (lē·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LACE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. LACE, in various senses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 1646 Gigginge of sheeldes, with layneres lacinge. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Ep.* 13 To breake your fast standing and whilest your armour is in laceing. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsworth *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 114 What paines she took .. with lacinge in of her bodie. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 248/2 For cutting, edging, stiffning, and for lacing. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. lxxxvi. (MS.), To help the ladies in their dress and lacing. 1871 *Figure Training* 75 The lace .. at the first lacing was moderately tight. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Lacing*, the union by means of laces of the ends of leather belting used in driving machines. 1893 H. VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. ii. 41 The sound lacing which the young rascal should inevitably receive.

2. *concr.* or quasi-*concr.* a. That which laces or fastens; a fastening, tie; a shoe-string. b. Ornamental braiding for men's clothes (cf. LACE *sb.* 5). c. The coloured border on the petal of a flower; also, a similar marking on the feathers of birds. d. A small quantity of spirits mingled with some beverage.

a. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 744 He ne couthe never fynd righte The lacynge of his wede. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollards* 34 Neper is no man worþi to opun þe lasing of His scho. 1591 R. PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Abrochadura*, lacing of a coate, *strictura*. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 48 Studding sails are generally brought to with a lacing. 1881 *Confess. Frivolous Girl* 120 Canvas shoes with colored lacings.

b. 1593 *Rotherham Feoffee's Acc.* 24 Paid .. for fowertene yeardes of lacing, .. [etc.] 2*s.* 10*d.* 1611 COTGR., *Passement*, .. a lace, or lacing. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1808) I. 27 He .. began to cut, and rip, and rend away the lacings of his suit, without sparing cloth or seam. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 3/2 The half-state uniforms are made of royal blue cloth, with gold lacings.

c. 1850 *Beck's Florist* 144 Pinks whose delicate lacings are spangled with the early dew. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 202/1 [The] colour and lacing [of a Gold-laced Polyanthus].

d. 1862 *Athenæum* 27 Sept. 396 So long as it [water] be .. united with a proper 'lacing' of wine or brandy.

3. In various technical uses: a. *Bridge-building.* (See quot. 1885.) b. *Mining.* (See quot. 1883.) c. *Math.* A complex of three or more endless cords so arranged that they cannot be separated, though no two are interlinked. d. *Naut.* and *Ship-building.* (See quots. *c* 1850 and 1867.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 *Lacing*, one of the principal pieces that compose the knee of the head, which runs up to the top of the hair bracket, and to which the figure and rails of the head are secured. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lacing*, rope or cord used to lace a sail to a gaff, or a bonnet to a sail. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Lacing*, 1. timbers placed across the tops of bars or caps to secure the roof between the gears. 2. Strips or light bars of wrought iron bent over at the ends and wedged in tight between the bars and the roof. 1885 WADDELL *Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246 *Lacing*, a system of bars, not intersecting each other at the middle, used to connect the two channels of a strut in order to make them act as one member.

4. *attrib.*, as *lacing-bar*, *-silk*; **lacing-cutter, lacing-hook** (see quots.).

1558 *Richmond. Wills & Invent.* (Surtees) 127, iij ounce of lasing silke. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Lacing Cutter* (Leather), a knife with a gage, to preserve the width of the strip. *Lacing Hook* (Boot), hooks on the margins of the upper, over which a lace is caught side by side alternately to close the opening of the shoe. 1885 WADDELL *Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246 *Lacing Bar*, a bar belonging to a system of lacing.

‖ **Lacinia** (läsi·niä). Pl. **laciniæ.** [L. = lappet.]

1. *Bot.* A slash in a leaf, petal, etc.; the slender lobe thus produced.

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 65 Their .. Leaves are .. divided into narrower and deeper Laciniae or Jags. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. xii. (1765) 27 The Variations of the Corolla in respect to Number concern either Petals, or Laciniæ, Segments. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 190 Five nerves .. continued through the axes of the laciniæ. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 191 Flowers .. white, with rose-coloured laciniæ.

2. *Ent.* The apex of the maxilla, esp. when slender.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 446 Slender *laciniæ* or lappets fringed with hairs. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 161 Proboscis short, with .. sulcated lacinia. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 402 The galea and lacinia of the maxilla.

Laciniate (läsi·niet), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* Also 9 *erron.* **lacinate.** [f. prec. + -ATE[2].] Cut into deep and narrow irregular segments; jagged, slashed.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 179 *Laciniate*, jagged; when they are variously divided into Parts, and those Parts in like manner indeterminately subdivided. 1794 MARTYN tr. *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. 337 Five or six lobes, laciniate on their edges. 1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 154 Lacinate. 1849–52 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* IV. 1202/1 Having the branches .. finely laciniate. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 800 Phasianella .. Body margined by a laciniate membrane. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 16 *Chelidonium majus* .. A variety occurs in cultivation with laciniate petals.

b. *Comb.*, as *laciniate-leaved*; also in pseudo-L. combining form, *laciniato-denticulate*, *-palmate*.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 322 Lamellæ crowded .. laciniato-denticulate. *Ibid.* 543 Fronds stout, multifid, laciniato-palmate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 174 The 'Cut-leaved Elder', a laciniate-leaved variety.

Laciniated (läsi·nietĕd), *ppl. a.* Also 8 **lacinated.** [f. as prec. + -ED[1].] = prec.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. 118 That [*sc.* Aspin] whose leaves are laciniated. 1734 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 465 A Bank of Vapours, not curved at Top .. but lacinated, or broken. 1748 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 124 The subulated, echinated and laciniated Cochlea. 1806 J. GILPINE *Brit. Bot.* 16 With many-cleft laciniated pencil-form lobes. 1850 *Beck's Florist* 189 The pinnules deeply laciniated and tufted.

Lacinia·tion. [f. LACINIA: see -ATION.] A cutting into laciniæ or fringes.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 196 The slender laciniations of the upper margin of the crest-like folia are half or three-quarters of an inch long.

Laciniform (läsi·nifōrm), *a. Ent.* [f. LACIN-IA + -(I FORM.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 332 Laciniform .. when they [the base-covers] are long, of an irregular shape, and appear like lappets on each side of the trunk.

Laciniolate (läsi·niŏlĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. **laciniola*, dim. of LACINIA + -ATE[2].] Delicately fringed; having minute laciniæ. In mod. Dicts.

Laciniose (läsi·niōs), *a.* [ad. L. *laciniōsus*: see next.] = LACINIOUS 1. In some recent Dicts.

† **Laci·nious,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *laciniōsus* (sense 2), f. *lacinia*: see LACINIA and -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Having many laciniæ.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 317 The first [Mugwort] is latifolious, lacinious and marginally dissected.

2. *fig.* Full of folds or windings; hence, overloaded, prolix, redundant.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* 113 The sweet Labyrinth and mellifluent aufractuosities of a Lacinious delectation. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. of Annot.* 132 Mr. Swan returns a long lacinious answer, winding and turning to and fro.

‖ **Lacinula** (läsi·niŭlä). *Bot.* [mod.L., dim. of LACINIA.] A diminutive lacinia; the inflexed point of the petals of the *Umbelliferæ*.

1856 in HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms.*

Hence **Laci·nulate** *a.* [-ATE[2]], furnished with lacinulæ. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lack (læk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–5 **lac,** 4–6 **lak(e,** (5 **laak**), 5–6 **lakke,** 5–7 **lacke,** 6–8 *Sc.* **laik,** 4– **lack.** [Early ME. *lac* corresponds to MLG. *lak*, MDu. *lac* deficiency, fault, blame (mod.Du. *lak* masc. calumny). Cf. LACK *a.*]

† 1. A defect; failing; a moral delinquency, fault, offence, crime; *rarely*, a natural blemish. *To give the lack of*: to impute the fault of. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Fader & sune & holi gost on god in þrimnesse inne þe nis lac ne lest auȝ alle holinesse. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 29 Constantyn .. Brak his feaute sone, of treson it is lak. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Egipciane* 657 And for my lake be put away. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 955 If I do that lakke .. in the nexte ryuer do me drenche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 99 She hath no lith without a lack. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1394 And all maner of hors he knew, Bothe the lake and the vertu. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 369 For in hys talkyng no man cowde fynde lak. 1443 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 213 Esaw wolde have founde a laak, Cause that Jacob was put out of prees. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2744 That man .. to the ordeignaunce of godde of his synne gyves the lakke. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 507/1 Yet haue I before at large opened you yᵉ lackes therof. 1555 LATIMER *Serm.* (1584) 294 The lacke is not in the law, but in vs. 1598 Q. ELIZ. *Plutarch* ii. 123 The Curius more profit yeldz his foes than good vnto himself; that telleth them ther Lacks.

† b. *Without lack*: without defect, flaw, or fault, whether physical or moral; also, without fail. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 191 He garte the erl suere, That he sholde yemen hire wel, Wihuten lac. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 95 Fair scho was .. & gode withouten lak. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 4 Þou alowed it as wiþouten lake [*v.r.* lacke]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1589 A tok a spere wiþoute lak. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1185 The botelles of bawme withoute lake. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 109, I am thy lorde, with-outyn lak. *c* 1460 *Urbanitatis* 86 in *Babees Bk.*, Lette þy Ryȝth sholdur folow his bakke, For nurtur þat ys, withowten lakke.

† 2. *Sc.* A fault that brings disgrace; disgrace, reproach, shame. (Often coupled with *shame*.) *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 644 For thru it haldine wes þar name in gret lak and in schame. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 820 Off us be found no lak eftir to reid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. x. 46 Schamfull hir to sla, Na victory, bot lak following alswa. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 455 To schame & lak thir twa thair seruand drawis. 1603 *Philotus* lvii, To slay ane taine man, war bot lack allace.

† b. Blame, censure for a fault. *Obs.*

14.. *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 230 in *Barbour's Bruce*, The cumpany quhar thai tak Sall neuir chap forouten lak. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 174 He dyd not stayne ne putte to lacke or rebuke hys royall autoritie in geuynge sentence of iudgement.

3. Deficiency, want, need (*of* something desirable or necessary); also, an instance of this. In early use often *pl.*

c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 5 But natheles, the lak of hir favour Ne may nat don me singen [etc.]. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 158 Lak of discrecioun causeth gret blyndenesse. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 108 Manye vnhelpis and manye lackis of helpis. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxi. 13 Lak of spending dois him spur. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. xxii. (1847) 285 That affection happeth in very few, but that either the cause is lack of faith, or lack of hope, or finally lack of wit. 1549 J. CHEKE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 8 Among other lacks I lack painted bucrum. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 3 The lacke [of barley] is more commonly supplied with oates. 1588 *Exhort. Subjects* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 105 Remember the remedies, supply the lakes, remove the impediments. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 68 Many that are not mad Haue sure more lacke of reason. 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* III. Wks. 1873 I. 48 The ablest [servant] that any Lady of your lacks and longings ever bestow'd a favour on. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 441 We shall not need to say what lack Of Leather was upon his Back. 1753 *Life J. Frith* (1829) 75 He being driven to necessity and lack of money, was forced [etc.]. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* i. § 11. 21 It is less the mere loss of labour that offends us, than the lack of judgment implied by such loss. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 64 No genius and no talent can compensate for the lack of obedience.

b. *No lack* (*of*): Enough, plenty (of).

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 29 Þer n'is lac of met no cloþ. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xvi. 18 He that gathered litle, had no lacke. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale Tyne* vi. 109 There was no lack of loyalty among our people. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, There seems to be no lack in this great mansion. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 101 There is no lack of materials for the student of the Science of Religion.

c. *For* (occas. *by, from, through*) *lack of*: for want (*rarely* loss) of.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 48 On the Manciple he gan nodde faste For lakke of speche. — *Sqr.'s T.* 422 She swowneth now and now for lakke of blood. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 827 For lak off blud he mycht no forthir gang. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 147 b, Ye many for lacke of mortifyenge tasteth not of this feest. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiii. 16 Throw laik of speich I thoill ryt grit distress. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 61 He..slew some of them with his fist for lack of another weapon. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 88 By lack whereof they have been oftentimes touched and grieved by subsidies gieven. 1781 BURNS '*Tibbie, I hae seen the day*', For laik o' gear ye lightly me. 1816 SCOTT *Tales My Landlord* Ser. I. Introd., Those who came to my Landlord for liquor, and went thirsty away for lack of present coin. 1884 BOSANQUET *Lotze's Metaph.* 226 A fourth dimension, now unknown to us from lack of incitement to construct it.

d. *Proverb.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 8 In loue is no lacke. 1619 DRAYTON *Idea* lix, In Love there is no lack, thus I begin.

4. The state of being in want; indigence, straitened circumstances. Also, the condition of wanting food; famine, starvation.

1555 L. DIGGES (*title*) A prognostication of right good effect .. contayninge .. rules to iudge the wether, .. with a brefe iudgement for euer of Plentie, Lacke, Sickenes [etc.]. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Gluttony* (1859) 306 Pinched by lacke and poverty. 1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 156 Where one wee see to be preferde, three liue for lacke as starued. a 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 737 Woodtyk, hoodpyk, ay like to liue in lacke! 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 797 Lack or want, *indigentia.*

† 5. The fact that a person or thing is not present; absence. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xviii. 92 So greued with the lack of one lost shepe. 1575 *Laneham's Let.* (1871) 53 Not so goodly az Paradis .. yet better a great deel by the lak of so vnhappy a tree. 1596 LADY PEMBROKE *Lay Clorinda* 89 in Spenser's Wks. (Globe) 563/1 Whilest we here, wretches, waile his private lack. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 98 Shewing the lacke of the matter or substance which it hath lost.

6. quasi-*concr.* a. The thing wanted. *rare.*

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 28 That men .. needing divers things, may in litle roome know where to finde their lack. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 65 Knowing that out of his countrey the Realme of England might be better serued with lackes, then hee in comparison from vs. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* vi. (1879) 138 One great lack here and elsewhere is the green sod.

† b. The weight deficient in a specified quantity; short weight. *Obs.*

1782 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 135 The average of weight hath been only 2 grains 153 decimals lack per lb. which was paid by the moneyers at the scale.

† **Lack,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [See ALACK *int.* and GOOD *a.* 6 b.] Only in the exclamation *Good lack!*

1638 [see GOOD *a.* 6 b]. 1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 134 Good lack! 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patrick's Day* II. iii, Good lack, good lack, to think of the instability of human affairs. 1777 — *Sch. Scandal* III. ii, Good lack, you surprise me! 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 822 'Good-lack', quoth James, 'thy sorrows pierce my breast'.

† **Lack,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *lacs*, a special use of *lacs* noose.] An instrument formerly in use for extracting a fœtus; = FILLET 2 c.

1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 250 Different practitioners had recourse to different kinds of fillets or lacks.

† **Lack,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **lakk,** 6 **lacks.** [ad. or cogn. with ON. *lak-r*:—O'Teut. **lako-*, cogn. with LACK *sb.*[1] The mod. Du. *lak* insipid, luxurious, may possibly be connected.]

1. Of a quantity in measurement: Short, wanting.

1479 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 20, vj yerdes, ane ynche lakk. 1589 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 79 A yeard lacke nale tufte taffete, iijs. iijd. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* 2nd Alphab. (1670) 16 Your degree of Random is four and three quarters, or five lack one quarter.

b. *Little lack of*: not far short of (a specified condition).

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 264 Sicke, sicke, alas, and little lack of dead.

2. Missing.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XVII. xxviii, When he found his wife and men were lack.

3. *Sc.* Deficient in quality, inferior, poor.

14.. *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 56 in *Barbour's Bruce*, And hear honour, bettir thing, And lawar stat, lakar clething. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 98 The lakest ship, that is his flot within, May sayll us doun on to a dulfull ded. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 534 Diuers vthers .. Quhais lakkest weed was silkis ouir brouderit. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 245 As to the laik money printed at his awin comand before he was Regent.

Lack (læk), *v.*[1] Forms: 2 **lacen,** 3 **laken,** 4 **lac,** 4–6 **lakyn, lake, lakke**(**n,** -**in,** -**yn,** 4–7 **lak, lacke,** (6 **lacce**), 6–7 *Sc.* **laik,** 4 **lacky** (*s.w. dial.* 8 **lackee,** 9 -**y**); *pa. pple.* 4 **i-lakked.** [f. LACK *sb.*[1] or *a.* Cf. MDu. *laken* to be wanting, to blame (mod. Du. to blame, despise, condemn).]

† 1. *intr.* To be wanting or missing; to be deficient in quantity or degree. In early use const. with dative or *to. Obs.* (But *to be lacking* is current; see LACKING *ppl. a.*)

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Wat lacede ȝeu an alle mire rice þat ȝie [etc.]. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1231 Tid-like hem gan ðat water laken. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 238 And thauh my lyflode lakke letten I nulle That vche mon schal habben his. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 498 Ther lakketh no thyng to thyne outter eyen That thou nart blynd. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. ix. (1869) 181 A crooked staf me lakketh for to cholle with. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 137 A subsidie .. as shall accomplishe that wich shall lakke hym off such livelod. 1515 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 758 His drift covertly conveyed, lacked not in helpyng forth his brother Duke of Clarence to his death. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 154 b, In him lacked neither good will nor courage. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 85 Ye..effectual grace of sa gret a sacrament can na wayis laik heirin. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xviii. 28 Peraduenture there shall lacke fiue of the fiftie righteous. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* iv. 36 A man in whom awe, imagination and tenderness lack.

† b. To be a defaulter, to be absent. *Obs.*

c 1465 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 5 Many yeeris hast þou lakkyd owte of this londe. 1467 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 386 Yf eny of the xlviij lakke or dissease.

† c. To be faulty or defective; to offend; (with *dative*) to offend against. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 723 Fyfty .. þat neuer lakked þy laue, bot loued ay traube. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 994 Bot gif I lak in my leid, that nocht till allow is.

¶ d. = LAG *v.* (Cf. also LACHE *v.* b.)

1775 S. THAYER *Jrnl.* (1867) 14 The people are very weak and begin to lack in the rear, being so much reduced with hunger and cold.

2. *trans.* To be without, not to have; to have too little of; to be destitute of or deficient in.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 883 Ful feyn þey wulde Ihesu downtaken But strengþe and ynstrumentys bothe þey lakkyn. 1470–84 MALORY *Arthur* IV. x, For though I lacke wepen, I shall lacke no worship. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* iv, Thow rendrest not to me al my gold .. For of hit I lack four hondred pyeces. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Ascrybe it .. to my insuffycyency and ignoraunce, whiche lacke both lernynge and eloquence. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 76 Not laiking na thing that belangit to weir. 1588 UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 10 Rather than hee [Judas] woulde lacke money he would sell Iesus Christ himselfe. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* viii. 6 It withered away, because it lacked moisture. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 183 What can they lack who live with him? 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 73 Learning we lack, not books. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xii, I could have laughed—but lacked the time. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Wks. 1850 I. 140, I lack your daring. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 88 Though not viscous, the ice did not lack the quality of 'adhesiveness'. 1870 MRS. RIDDELL *Austin Friars* iv, Luke Ross felt his life lacked something. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* vii, Dorothy's face lacked colour and brightness.

† b. with *cannot*: To do or go without. *Obs.*

1551 ASCHAM *Let. to E. Raven* 20 Jan., Wks. 1865 I. ii. 256, I was afraid when I came out of England to miss beer; but I am afraid when I shall come into England, that I cannot lack this wine. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 22 The forlorne mayd did with loves longing burne, And could not lacke her lovers company. 1592 BABINGTON *Notes on Gen.* vii. (1639) 29 The raine from aboue and the fountaines beneath are things wee cannot lacke.

† c. To perceive the absence of; to miss. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 318 Poore Lady, shee'l run mad When she shall lacke it. 1605 — *Mach.* III. iv. 84 My worthy Lord Your Noble Friends do lacke you. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. i. 15, I shall be lou'd when I am lack'd.

3. To need, stand in need of. † Frequent in the salesman's cry *What d'ye lack?* (*obs.*)

1530 PALSGR. 601/1, I lacke, I want a thynge. 1535 COVERDALE *James* i. 5 Yf eny of you lacke wyszdome let him axe of God. 1547–8 *Ordre of Communion* 7 Lackyng comfort or counsaill. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. i, What do you lacke? what is't you buy? what do you lack? rattles, drums, halberts, [etc.]. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* v. i. Wks. (1883) III. 363 To draw us in, with a what-do-you-lack, as we passed by.

4. *intr.* To be short *of* something. Now *rare.* † Also *simply*, to be in want.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxviii. 141, I shall go abrode.. and gette vytayle..for within a whyle we shall lacke. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 33, I alone of sic curage did laik. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. v. Wks. 104 Liu'd he now, he should lack, Spight of his farming Oxe-stawles. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxviii. 27 He that giueth vnto the poore, shall not lacke. 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* III. 144 Though individuals may lack of breeches. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 87/1 Coffee..we were compelled to crush, lacking of a coffee mill.

† 5. *trans.* To find 'lacks' or faults in; to find fault with, abuse, blame, reproach, vituperate. Also *absol. Obs.* (*Sc.* and *north. dial.*)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 797 He loves men þat in ald tyme has bene, He lakes þa men þat now are sene. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 2 Thanne Scripture scorned me..And lakked me in Latyne. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XVI. 78 Me is loþ .. to lacky eny secte. a 1425 WYNTOUN *Orig. Cron.* IX. xiii. 1475 Yhe wene to lak, bot yhe commend. c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 87 First to lofe, and syne to lak, Peter! it is schame. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. iv. 200/1 The flaterer lacketh and bacbyteth al tho that he hateth. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1856) II. 102 In euerie land with all leid we are lakkit. 1558 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 98 Love or lack, prayse or condempne. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xliii. 17 Thy leiving no man laks.

† b. *To lack* (gerundial inf. passing into an adj. phrase): to blame, blameworthy. *Obs.*

Scott seems to have taken the phrase to mean 'wanting', on the analogy of *to seek.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9037 Quilk er to lac, quilk er to luue, þair aun werckes will þam proue. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 194 He sais behind þi bak..Wordes þat er to lak. c 1480 *Lytylle Childr. Bk.* 76 in *Babees Bk.*, Ne drynk behynde no mannes bakke, For yf þou do, thow art to lakke. [1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xxvii, If Bruce shall e'er find friends again..Old Torquil will not be to lack With twice a thousand at his back. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xiii, Your house has been seldom to lack, when the crown of Scotland desired ..wise counsel.]

† 6. In weaker sense: To depreciate, disparage, 'run down'. *Obs.* (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 198 As a lyoun he loketh there men lakketh his werkes. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 276 Felaw he seyde why lakkest thou his ware. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 906 Thocht he wes best, no nothir lak we nocht. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Pref. 275 Na man wil I lakkin or despyse. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 17 Thay that lichtlis and lakkis their nichburs guidis to oders. 1691 in RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 104. 17.. RAMSAY *The Cordial* st. 1 Is that the thing ye're laking? *Proverb.* 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 10 Better leaue then lacke. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* VI. i. 224.

7. *Comb.* in various adjs. and sbs. indicating the absence or want of what is signified by the second member, as *lack-beard, -brain, -grace, -mind, -sense, -wit* sbs.; *lack-laughter, -life, -linen, -pity, -spittle, -thought* adjs.; *lack-learning, -love* adjs. and sbs.; **lack-all,** one who is in want of everything; hence *lack-allism* (nonce-wd.); † **lack-looks,** a woman who is wanting in good looks; **lack-stock** (*nonce-wd.*), one who has no money in stocks. Also LACK-LAND, LACK-LATIN, LACK-LUSTRE.

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 46 Vagrant *Lackalls, foolish most of you, criminal many of you, miserable all. 1886 W. GRAHAM *Social Problem* 7 Both the labourers and the lack-alls who do not labour. *Ibid.* 8 The great intermediate and most anxious class, whose condition shades into *lack-allism. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 196 For my Lord *Lacke-beard there, he and I shall meete. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 17 What a *lacke-braine is this? 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 277 We should .. consider it as a *lack-grace returned from transportation. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 48 Many force *Lack-laughter faces to relax Into the soft lines traced by joy. 1590 DAVIDSON *Reply to Bancroft* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* 516 So is there no shaft that oftner flieth out of their bag against others, than the boult of *lack learning. 1602 T. CAMPION *Art Eng. Poesie* in *Ascham's Scholem.* (1863) 261 In those lack-learning times .. began that .. kind of Poesie .. which we abusively call Rime and Meeter. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 176 The name of *parliamentum indoctum*, or the lack-learning parliament. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* i. (1844) 16 Our common nomenclature still bears testimony to the lack-learning of ancient times. 1889 J. HIRST in *Archæol. Instit. Jrnl.* No. 181. 32 The dreamy, *lack-life, symbolic and ideal creations of the Assyrians. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 134 You poore, base, rascally, cheating, *lacke-Linnen-Mate. 1861 K. H. DIGBY *Ch. St. John* (1863) 325 The fustian rascal and his poor lack-linen mate. 1618 *Owles Alm.*, Our *lack-lookes and barren-beauties. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 77 Pretty soule, she durst not lye Neere this *lacke-loue, this kill-curtesie. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxxi. 3 Only the lack-love signor, a wretch from sickly Pisaurum. 1887 H. KNOLLYS *Life Japan* 17 *Lack-minds.. whose stagnant curiosity is satisfied by staring over the ship's side. 1881 CHR. ROSSETTI *Pageant*, etc. 122 Self stabbing self with keen *lack-pity knife. 1881 J. M. BROWN *Stud. Life* 9 Many a *lacksense it has led to waste his patrimony. a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* CXXXI. (1882) 123/2, I have not words to express the chopped straw, *lack-spittle, dry-chewing feel I experience in reading them. 1820 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 212 We poor lacklands and *lackstocks who have to earn our livelihood. 1829 — *Epist. Anniversary* 17 Sauney and sentimental, with an air So *lack-thought and so lack-a-daisycal. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* IV. i. Wks. (1883) III. 53 A conceited *lack-

wit, a designing ass. 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* I. 40 Alexander, the Lackwit.

Lack (læk), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 **lacky.** *trans.* To beat.

?*c* 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 141 Thei leyd at her with mallus strong As fast as they might lacke. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lacky*, to beat severely. *Devon.*

[**Lack,** *v.*, a spurious word explained in some Dicts. 'to pierce the hull of (a vessel) with shot', is evolved from *lact* = 'laced' (in quot. for LACE *v.* 4 d), misunderstood as 'lacked' by Kingsley (*Westward Ho!* xx and xxviii).]

Lack, Lacka, obs. forms of LAC[1] and [2].

Lackadaisical (lækădē·zikăl), *a.* Also 8 **-daysical,** 9 **-daisycal.** [f. LACKADAISY + -IC + -AL.] Resembling one who is given to crying 'Lackaday!'; full of vapid feeling or sentiment; affectedly languishing. Said of persons, their behaviour, manners, and utterances.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 61 (*Pulse*), Sitting in my black coat, and in my lack-adaysical manner, counting the throbs of it. 1807 ANNA PORTER *Hungar. Bro.* vi. (1832) 77 What do you cast up your lack-a-daisical eyes at, Forshiem? 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* vi. (1870) 146 No man has written so many lack-a-daisical.. verses as he. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 357 Lackadaisical loitering on the banks of the Arve. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxviii. 384 The .. lackadaisical misses whom he could love or not, according to circumstances. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. v. 149 They [Miss Seward's Letters] are affected, sentimental, and lackadaisical to the highest degree.

Hence **La·ckadaisica·lity, Lackadai·sicalness,** the quality of being lackadaisical; **La·ckadai·sically** *adv.*, in a lackadaisical manner.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 169 They conceive the eternal .. lackadaisicalities touching the matter of Walter Scott's 'more last dying words'. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 59 Her father's odd ways .. and her mother's odd speeches, and her sister's lack-a-daisicalness. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. iv, 'I think I am', reiterated the dead man, very lackadaisically. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xii. 121 He stands .. with one leg drawn up, and his ten fingers interlaced lackadaisically. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 13/2 If Ministers refuse replies..Don't charge them with.. lackadaisicality.

Lackadaisy (læ·kădē·zi), *int.* (*sb.*, *a.*) [Extended form of LACKADAY.] = LACK-A-DAY, hence as *sb.* the utterance of the interjection; an instance of this; as *adj.* = LACKADAISICAL.

1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Wks. III. 38 The Swain, in Lack a daisy sort, Held down his head as sorry for't. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* II. xii. 121 She, with many lack-a-daisies, begged her to come in and dry herself. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lackadaisy*, alack; alas!

La·ck-a-day, *int.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [Aphetized form of ALACK-A-DAY.] = ALACK-A-DAY.

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. ii, Good lack-a-day, ha, ha, ha. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 189 Lack-a-Day, Sir, everything will be dwindled away to just nothing. 1719 FIELDING *Tom Jones* X. ix, Good-lack-a-day! why there now, who would have thought it! 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov., I wish all the cloth were like him; but, lack-a-day! 'tis no such thing. 1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 455 Lackaday; they are gone every mother's son. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xvi. (1875) 127 Ah, lack-a-day! it's a troublesome world!

Lackage (læ·kědʒ). In 9 **laccage.** [f. LACK *v.* + -AGE. (Cf. Anglo-Latin *lacta* in Du Cange.)] Deficiency of coins below standard weight.

1840 RUDING *Annals Coinage* I. 283 In his [Edw. IV's] fifth year it was enacted [in the Irish parliament] that the noble of due weight should be of the value of ten shillings.. and that for laccage of weight in such pieces of gold they should be refused. *Ibid.* 284 It was enacted, in his seventh year, that the laccage in weight should not be a cause for refusing the money, but that the value of such laccage should be paid in current silver.

Lacke, obs. form of LAC[1], LACK.

Lacked (lækt), *ppl. a.* *rare.* [f. LACK *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] That one has been (long) without.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 27 My long lacked Lord.

†**La·cken,** *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—[1]. [f. LACK *sb.* + -EN[5].] *trans.* To depreciate, disparage.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., If I give out I set highly by it, I should lacken it as much by making such a Fondling the Penman of it.

†**La·cker.** *Obs.* [f. LACK *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who lacks. **a.** One who blames or disparages. **b.** One who is missing or wanting.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. iv. 200/2 Comonly grete praysers be grete lackers. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Wits Pilgr.*, etc. (Grosart) 24/1 The lack of one may cause the wrack of al: Although the lackers were terrestrial gods Yet wil theyr ruling reel, or reeling fall.

Lacker, variant of LACQUER *sb.* and *v.*

†**Lacket.** *Obs.* *rare*—[1]. [ad. OF. *laquet*, obs. f. *laquais.*] A lackey.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 26 [They sent back] theyr lackettis, and pagis .. in ii. shippes.

Lackey, lacquey (læ·ki), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 6 **lakay, -ey, -ye, lackeie, lacquie,** 6–7 **lackie,** 6–8 **lacky,** 7 **lacquay, -aie, la(ck)quay, lacquy, laquey,** 6– **lackey, lacquey;** *pl.* 6– **lackeys, lacqueys,** etc.; also 6 **lackeis, -yes,** 7 **lack(e)yes,** 7–8 **laquies,** 6–9 **lackies.** *β.* *Sc.* 6 **alakay, allacay,** 7 **allakey.** [ad. F. *laquais*, in OF. pl. *laquaiz, laquetz*, also *alacays*, (*h*)*alaques* (whence the *β* forms), in 15th c. a kind of foot-soldier, subsequently a footman, servant. The etymology is obscure; cf. Sp., Pg. *lacayo*; It. *lacchè* is from Fr.]

1. A footman, *esp.* a running footman; a valet.

α. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 52 His wiffe, her gentle woman or mayde, two yowmen, and one lackey. 1596 MUNDAY *Silvayn's Orator* 354 How manie Noble men doe burst their lacquise legs with running. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* III. 1067 Lackies before her chariot must run. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 159 The lackey rides, and the Prince goes on foote. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 ¶ 1 The Coachman with a new Cockade, and the Lacqueys with Insolence .. in their Countenances. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. *Notes* Wks. I. 160 He was wronged by his lacquey, and overcharged by his washerwoman. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 10 Popes and potentates have run away in the disguises of lacqueys. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. ii. (1866) 146 He was not her lackey, and..she might send some one else with her errands.

β. 1538 *Sc. Ld. Treasurer's Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crimin. Trials* I. 292, ix Pagis, iiij Allacayis, iij Mulitaris. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 1035 At ilk bridle ane proper Alakay. 1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 212/2 Ane allakey put ane steil bonnet on his heid.

b. *fig.* † A constant follower (*obs.*); one who is servilely obsequious, a toady.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 19, I thinke Simonie be the bishops lacky. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 72. 37 There are some flowers that are the Laquies of the sun. 1692 WASHINGTON *Milton's Def. Pop.* iii. (1851) 100 In Politicks no Man more a Lackey and Slave to Tyrants than he. 1880 SPURGEON *J. Ploughm. Pict.* 25 It is right to be obliging, but we are not obliged to be every man's lackey.

2. A hanger-on, a camp follower. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1556 *Acc.* in Sharpe *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 193 Payd to xiiij gonners and a lakye lixs. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 427 Slaues, .. Lackies, and other Stragglers that followed the camp. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. viii. 185 Like to lawlesse lackies that follow the campe. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. i. 122 The .. lackeys and dross of the camp—false alike to Henry and to Edward.

3. = *lackey-moth* (see 4).

1857 STAINTON *Brit. Butterflies & Moths* I. 156 *Clisiocampa castrensis* (Ground Lackey). .. *C. neustria* (Lackey). 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 42 The Lackey (*Bombyx neustria*).

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lackey-boy, -brat, -slave*; also *lackey-like* adj. and adv.; **lackey-caterpillar,** the caterpillar from which the lackey-moth is developed; **lackey-moth,** a bombycid moth of the genus *Clisiocampa* (for the origin of the name see quot. 1868).

1575 TURBERVILE *Faulconrie* 371 By misfortune or negligence of your *lackey boyes. 1677 *Lovers Quarrel* 73 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 256 Away this lacky boy he ran. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. Wks. 180 Shall thy Dads *lacky brat Weare thy Sires halfe-rot finger in his hat? 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosm.* (Grosart) 37/1 Sweat before Vertue *lacky-like doth rin To ope the gate of Glory sempiterne. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 19 The Sieur Longchamp's .. most lackey-like Narrative. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxx. 577 The *Lackey moths are so called on account of the bright colours of the caterpillars, which are striped and decorated like modern footmen. 1890 ELEANOR ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (ed. 2) 292 The caterpillars of the Lackey Moth are injurious to the leafage of apples. *a* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 207 Like a *lackey slave.

Hence various nonce-words. † **La·ckeyan** *a.*, of or pertaining to a lackey; **La·ckeyed** *ppl. a.*, attended by lackeys; **La·ckeyism,** the service or attendance of lackeys; **La·ckeyship,** the condition or position of lackeys; lackeys collectively.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xv. 120 The little blind Boy, .. Love, would not lose the occasion offered to triumph upon a Lackyan Soul. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxi. [lxiv.] ¶ 5 For our pleasure the lacquied train..moves in review. 1830 *Examiner* 706/2 Creating a hereditary lackyship in the servant's hall. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* III. II. xiv. 64 As he is awkward in all his operations he cannot enter the ranks of lackeyship. 1843 CARLYLE in Froude *Life Lond.* (1884) I. 312 Sound sleep for a few hours, and a lackey to awaken you at half-past six. It is over now, all that lackeyism, thank God!

Lackey, lacquey (læ·ki), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [f. LACKEY, LACQUEY *sb.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To do service as a lackey, esp. as a running footman; to run on errands, dance attendance, do menial service. Frequently *fig.* of persons and immaterial things. Const. *after, by, to, upon*; also, *to lackey it.* *Obs.*

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* II. iii. C iv, I must lackey and come lugging greyhound and hound. 1592 LYLY *Galathea* IV. ii, Cupid,..you shall..lackie after Diana all day. 1593 MARLOWE *Lust's Dom.* I. iv. (1657) B xj b, *Alv.* Shall they thus tread thee down, which once were glad To Lacquey by thy conquering Chariot wheeles? 1604 DEKKER *King's Entertainm.* 323 The Minutes (that lackey at the heeles of Time) run not faster away then do our joyes. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* I. 178 I'le lackey by the wheresoe're thou goest. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* v. 131 Who would willingly Lackey along so vast a lake of brine? 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. iii. (1821) 243 Making him lackie it by his horse side on foote like a common Horseboy. 1640 N. FIENNES in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 181 Let the high and great Censure of the Church no longer lacquy after Fees. 1642 HALES *Tract on Schism* 13 This abuse of Christianity to make it Lacquey to Ambition, is a vice for which [etc.]. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 18 The whole of this is eternity,..that share of it that lackies it by the worlds side is time. 1676–7 HALE *Contempl.* II. 73 Intellect, that in the Throne should sit, Must lackie after Lust. *a* 1677 MANTON *Christ's Tempt.* iv. Wks. 1870 I. 295 That his power and goodness should lacquey upon, and be at the beck of, our idle and wanton humours. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 864/1 It being Indecorous that this Divine .. Power should constantly lacquey by and attend upon natural generations. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. e 3, He is a Foot-Poet, he Lacquies by the side of Virgil at the best, but never mounts behind him.

2. *trans.* To wait upon as a lackey; to attend closely upon; to dance attendance upon. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. Wks. 203 Note no more, Vnlesse thou spy his faire appendant whore That lackies him. 1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* XIX. ii, Elijah .. had lacquaied his coach, and tooke a peaceable leaue at this Townes end. 1629 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. ii, [He] Lackeys his letters, does what service else He would employ his man in. 1646 BOYLE in *Life* Wks. (1772) I. 29, I saw one poor rogue, lacqueyed by his wife. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 144 So many dangers and miseries lackeying them. 1764 CHURCHILL *Independence* Poems II. 2, I see Men .. lacquey the heels of those Whom Genius ranks amongst her greatest foes. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 505 The syllable *ty*..came over in the suite of the Norman families of words, and lacqueys only its early connexions. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 671 Why should it lacquey unlearned opinion, and..submit to become the mere registry of popular judgment? 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 402 The artificial method proceeds from a principle the reverse of this, making the spirit lackey the form. 1881 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 319 He had lacqueyed and flattered Walpole.

Hence **La·ckeying** *ppl. a.*

1819 KEATS *King Stephen* I. iv. 42 The generous Earl .. with a sort of lackeying friendliness, Takes off the mighty frowning from his brow.

Lacking (læ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LACK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The condition of being without or in want of (something); deficiency.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 26 And as low as a lombe for lakkyng of that hym nedeth. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xiii. (1495) 872 The body is pale..for scarsytee and lackynge of blood. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. iiii, This nought is no thinge elles but derkenes of conscyence, a lackynge of loue and of lyghte. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXI. (Percy Soc.) 100 Where that is mesure there is no lacking. 1543 tr. *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 13 The sellar shall allow or rebate at the same pryce to the Byar .. asmoche money as suche lackyng [F. *defaute*] after the rate shall amount to. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 233 At every table were apoynted .v. or .vi. gentelmen..to se them served without lacking. *a* 1851 MOIR *Birth Flowers* iv. Poet. Wks. (1852) I. 133 The Dreamer wist not what might be The thing a-lacking.

†**2.** The action of blaming, the condition of being blamed; blame, censure. *Obs.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. ii. 112 Nothing by reason of that, turneth in-to thy praisinge i.e lacking. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxii, To suffre at that may falle, ease or unease: praysyng or lackyng.

Lacking (læ·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LACK *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. Of things: Not at hand; missing; also, short in quantity.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 145 Except ij yerdes lakking in alle. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 82 The Rood with a paire of Clappers Lackinge. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* ii. 13 Neither shalt thou suffer the salt of the Couenant of thy God to bee lacking from thy meat offering. 1879 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) II. ii. 11 Flour was lacking to make the sacramental bread. 1881 EVANS in *Speaker's Comm. N. T.* III. 241 Historical materials are lacking.

2. Of persons, etc.: Deficient, falling short, in want; also, defaulting. † Of a limb: Crippled. Of a district: Destitute.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 18 Clisophus the Sycophant of Philip feigned himself lame, because his Master had through a wound a laking legge. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 310 The lean and lacking corners of the empire produce the most hardy and robust people. 1838 CHALMERS *Wks.* XIII. 186 He may regard God in the light of a jealous exactor and himself in the light of a lacking tributary. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* i. 44 The tree must give me its leaf or I must go lacking. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 23 In all kingly qualities he was utterly lacking. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 61 Grant..This same law found lacking now.

Lackland (læ·klænd), *sb.* and *a.* [f. LACK *v.*[1] + LAND *sb.*] **A.** *sb.* One who has no landed possessions; one who rules over no territory. **B.** *adj.* Of persons: Having no land.

Used by mod. historians as a rendering of L. *Sine Terra* (*c* 1196 Will. Novoburg. *Hist.* II. xviii.), AF. *Sanz tere* (*c* 1367 *Eulog. Hist.* v. cxii.), the designation of King John. Trevisa tr. *Higden's Polychron.* VII. xxxii. calls him 'Iohn wiþ oute londes'; Grafton and Stowe 'Without land'.

1594 GREENE *Looking Glass* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 40 How cheere you, gentleman? you crie 'no lands' too; the Judge hath made you a knight for a gentleman, hath dubd you sir John Lack-land. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 255 Iohn surnamed Sine terra, that is, Without Land [*marg.* Or nicknamed Iohn Lack-land]. 1622 ROWLANDS *Good Newes & Bad* 12 What remedy gainst Fortunes raging fits, But liue like other lackelands, by my wits? 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, I. 6 Sobriquets..Sansterre, Lackland. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ix. 330 John who inherited no territory .. was thence commonly denominated Lackland. 1820 [see *lack-stock*, LACK *v.*[1] 7]. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 126 John, King of England, surnamed Sansterre or Lackland, a common appellation of younger sons, whose age prevented them from holding fiefs. 1881 *Spectator* 22 Jan. 120 Whatever the lacklands of the League may say to the contrary. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 3/2 If they voted for the lackland lawyer they would in the winter starve. 1899 CARDL. VAUGHAN in *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 2/3 The transference..of the great commons of England to the rich created a lackland and beggared poor.

Lack-Latin (stress even or variable), *sb.* and *a.* [f. LACK *v.*[1] + LATIN *sb.*] † **A.** *sb.* One who knows little or no Latin; chiefly in *Sir John Lack-latin,*

a name for an ignorant priest. *Obs.* **B.** *adj.* Ignorant of Latin; unlearned.

c 1534 Sir F. Bygod *Treat. conc. impropriations* C vj, Is it nat great pitye to se a man to haue thre or foure benefyces .. whiche he neuer cometh at, but setteth in euery one of them a syr John lacke laten, that can scarce rede his porteus. 1552 Latimer *Serm. St. Andrew's Day* (1584) 236 [The patron] will .. hyer a Syr Iohn Lacke Latin, whiche shall say seruice. 1608 J. Day *Law Trickes* I. i. (1881) 11 Your selfe and such lacke-Latin Aduocates Infect the heart. 1614 Jackson *Creed* III. iii. § 5 We are bound to believe the Church's decisions read or explicated unto us (by the pope's messenger though a Sir John Lack-latin). 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II* 343 'Tis but in Ayre, as on the Earth, one Cause; Wee haue our Lack-Latins, and They, their Dawes. 1832 J. Hodgson in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 257 That sad lack-Latin prelate Lewis Beaumont.

†**Lackless** (læ·klĕs), *a. Obs.* [f. Lack *sb.*[1] + -less.] Without fault or blame; faultless, blameless. Const. *of.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 382 If a man mi3te make hym-self goed to be poeple, Vch a lif wold be lakles. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) vii. 544 He said to me sleeping, that shee lackles was of sinne.

Lack-lustre (stress even or variable), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Lack *v.*[1] + Lustre.]

A. *adj.* Wanting in lustre or brightness: orig. of the eyes, countenance, etc., after Shakspere.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 21 He drew a diall from his poake: And looking on it, with lacke-lustre eye, Sayes [etc.]. 1782 V. Knox *Ess.* (1819) III. clxxii. 257 With hollow and lack-lustre eye. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. vi, Through each lack-lustre, eyeless hole. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* iii, From a gaudy blue to a faint lack-lustre shade of grey. 1883 Black *Shandon Bells* xxxi, Existence in these foul-smelling lanes .. seemed a lack-lustre kind of thing.

B. *sb.* The absence of lustre or brightness. *rare*−[1].

a 1788 Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 92 The eyes have now a languor and a glassiness, a lack-lustre not easy to be described. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Lacklu·strous** *a.*, wanting in lustre, dull.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 80 The most lacklustrous of all games.

Lackquaie, -ay, obs. forms of Lackey.

Lacky, dial. f. Lack *v.*; obs. f. Lackey.

Lacmoid (læ·kmoid). [f. Lacm-us + -oid.] A coal-tar colour used in dyeing. In some mod. Dicts.

Lacmus (læ·kmŏs). [ad. Du. *lakmoes*, f. *lak* Lac *sb.*[1] + *moes* pulp.] = Litmus.

1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 258 The tincture of lacmus. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 150 Litmus, or Lacmus, in the Arts, is a blue pigment, formed from Archil.

Laconian (läkōu·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Lacōni-a* (f. Gr. Λάκων Laconian) + -an.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants; Lacedæmonian, Spartan. **B.** *sb.* An inhabitant of Laconia.

1602 *Metamorph. Tabacco* 41 The rude Laconians, whom Lycurgus care Barr'd from the traffick of exotick ware. 1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* 201 The Laconians differ in manners and address from their neighbours the Arcadians.

Comb. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 44 Some had reason which said heretofore, to speak Laconian-like, was to be Philosopher-like.

Laconic (läkp·nik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 -ike, 7 -ique, 7–8 -ick. [ad. Gr. Λακωνικ-ός (L. *Lacōnicus*), f. Λάκων Laconian. Cf. F. *laconique.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants, made or written in Laconia; Lacedæmonian, Spartan. Now *rare.*

1583 *Exec. for Treason* Pref. (1675) A iij, Plutarch often quotes the Delphick and Laconick Commentaries. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 613 There be many other Emerauds.. taken forth of the mountain Taygetus in Laconia, and those therefore be named Laconick. *a* 1683 Sidney *Disc. Govt.* III. vi. (1704) 251 This was not peculiar to the severe Laconic Disciplin. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* II. i. 131 The River Eurotas, which runs into the Laconic Gulf. 1850 Chubb *Locks & Keys* 5 The Laconic keys consisted of three single teeth, in the figure of the letter E. [Cf. *clavem laconicam*, Plaut. *Most.*]

b. Characteristic of the Laconians; Spartan-like.

1787 J. Adams *Def. Constit. Govt.* Pref., Wks. 1851 IV. 287 The latest revolution that we read of, was conducted .. in the Grecian style, with laconic energy.

2. Following the Laconian manner, esp. in speech and writing; brief, concise, sententious. Of persons: Affecting a brief style of speech.

1589 Jas. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 28 To excuis me for this my laconike writting I ame in suche haist. *a* 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Little Fr. Lawyer* v. i, If thou wilt needs know .. I will discover it .. with laconic brevity. 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. Introd. (1684) 6 Brevity and a Laconick stile is aimed at all along. 1668 Davenant *Man's Master* II. 1. Wks. 1874 V. 32 This laconic fool makes brevity ridiculous. 1736 Pope *Let. Swift* 17 Aug., Wks. 1871 VII. 345, I grow laconic even beyond laconicism. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* I. 149 This cold laconic note .. let down all Emma's hopes. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Berkeley Banker* I. ii. 29 'None but friends, I see', said the laconic Mr. Williams. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xxix. (1879) 311 That .. laconic dignity, which is the good side of the English peasants' character. 1888 Anna Green *Behind Closed Doors* iii, 'Trust me' was his laconic rejoinder.

B. *sb.* (The adj. used absolutely.)

†**1.** A laconic speaker. *Obs.*

1628 J. Gaule *Pract. Theor. Panegy.* 22 The most compendious Laconicke with a reinserted Parenthesis of (*vt tribus dicam verbis*) amongst many words, will promise to dispatch in Three. 1692 L'Estrange *Fables* cccxcii. 467 It was the Ill hap of a Learned Laconique, to make use of Three Words, when two would have done..his business hardly.

2. Laconic or concise speech. *pl.* Brief or concise sentences.

1718 Addison *Let. to Swift* in *Swift's Lett.* II. 540 Shall we never again talk together in laconic? 1871 E. F. Burn *Ad Fidem* xvi. 341 A man's hand writes startling laconics on the wall.

†**3.** = Laconicum *Obs.*

1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 55 Laconic, the Sweating Room in the Palestræ.

†**Laco·nical,** *a. Obs.* [f. Laconic *a.* + -al.] = Laconic *a.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 236 The Epistles of Nucillus were so Laconicall and shorte. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 121 Laconicall sayings, that is, short and sententious. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 338 Proposing forsooth a streight and laconicall manner of life. 1627 Bp. Hall *Epist.* I. v. 282 All that Laconicall discipline pleased him well. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Poems* (1677) 134 The Spartans .. studying their Laconical Brevity. 1698 Fryer *E. India & P.* 362 Distinctions and Laconical Evasions.

Laconically (läkp·nikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] After the manner of the Laconians or Spartans, *esp.* in brevity of speech.

1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 572 He..writ thus to the Abbot Laconically..Who answered as briefly. 1631 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 298 Farre bee it from me to be so .. Laconically severe. 1742 Pope *Let. to Warburton* 28 Dec. Wks. 1751 IX. 254, I write, you know, very laconically. 1823 Lingard *Hist. Eng.* VI. 32 The king laconically replied, that he should wait for the English .. till Friday. 1851 Alford in *Life* (1873) 206 The 'Christian Remembrancer'..has taken notice of my answer very laconically. 1873 G. C. Davies *Mount. & Mere* xiv. 109 'Donkeys' he answered laconically.

Laco·nicalness. *rare*−[1]. Laconical quality.

1830–1 Bentham *Wks.* (1843) XI. 104/2 The laconicalness of the observation.

Laconicism (läkp·nisiz'm). [f. Laconic *a.* + -ism.] = Laconism 2 and 2 b.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Laconicism*, a short speech, containing much matter. 1694 tr. *Gracian's Courtier's Oracle* Pref. A iij[a], This made the learned..Author affect a certain vigorous Laconicism in all his writings. 1736 [see Laconic 2]. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 374 Graceful without diffusion, and terse without laconicism. 1801 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 207 *note*, Highly as the laconicism of Buonaparte has been admired we [etc.]. 1865 R. F. Burton (*title*) Wit and Wisdom from West Africa, a book of .. Idioms, Enigmas, and Laconicisms.

†**Laco·nicly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* = Laconically.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 53. 3/2 When he Laconicly Harangu'd.

‖ **Laconicum** (läkp·nikŏm). [L., neuter of *Lacōnicus* Laconic, sc. *balneum* bath.] The sweating-room in the bath, so called from having been first used by the Spartans.

1696 in Phillips (ed. 5). 1832 Gell *Pompeiana* I. v. 86 The hot air of the laconicum. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 226 The upper floor bricks, or tiles .. formed the floor of the laconicum.

Laconism (læ·kp̆niz'm). [ad. Gr. λακωνισμός, f. λακωνίζειν to Laconize. Cf. F. *laconisme.*]

1. Partiality for the Lacedæmonians; the practice of favouring the Lacedæmonian interest. *rare.*

1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 118/2 Xenophon.. was banished for Laconism, upon his going to Agesilaus. 1869 A. W. Ward tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. III. ii. 375 'Laconism' was with increasing plain-spokenness designated as treason against the national interests of Athens.

2. The habit or practice of imitating the Lacedæmonian manners, esp. in brevity of speech.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 146 Laconisme, *laconismus.* 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 31, I doe here passe the limits of laconisme. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 109 Is not Laconisme, or a short stile, provided it be ful and evident, best? 1697 J. Collier *Ess.* II. 120 And as the Language of the Face is universal, so 'tis very comprehensive. No Laconism can reach it. 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 205/1 This spiritual laconism invigorated the arm of men. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 484 There is a good tone of laconism hit off in that dialogue. 1858 Julia Kavanagh *Adèle* I. i. 6 His will was brief to laconism.

b. A laconic speech; a short and pithy sentence.

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 35 The hand of Providence writes often by abbreviatures .. which like the Laconism on the wall, are not to be made out but by a hint or key. 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 393/1 The 'laconisms' of the Lacedæmonians evidently partook of the proverbial style. 1838 D. Jerrold *Men Charac., Chr. Snub* iii. Wks. 1864 III. 426 The highway laconism of 'your money or your life'.

†**La·conist.** *Obs. rare*−[0]. [ad. Gr. λακωνιστής, agent-n. f. λακωνίζειν to Laconize.] One who imitates or takes part with the Lacedæmonians.

1570 in Levins *Manip.* 147.

Laconize (læ·kp̆nəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. λακωνίζειν, f. Λάκων Laconian: see -ize.]

1. *intr.* To favour the Lacedæmonians; to imitate their customs or mode of speech; to side with them in politics.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 205 If he be disposed to laconize a little .. he would .. say: He is not. 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 392/1 The philosopher assures those who in other cities imagined they laconised .. that they were grossly deceived.

2. *trans.* To bring under the Lacedæmonian dominion or form of government.

a 1873 Lytton *Pausanias* II. iii. (1878) 420 We will Laconise all Hellas.

Hence **La·conizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1792–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 393/1 The very instances which Plato supplies of this 'laconising' are two most venerable proverbs. 1869 A. W. Ward tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. III. ii. 372 The dangerous consequences of his Laconizing tendency. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 118 The mistake of the Laconizing set in supposing [etc.].

Lacque, obs. form of Lac[1].

Lacquer, lacker (læ·kəɪ), *sb.* Also 6 leckar, 6–7 laker, 7 laccar, laquer, 7 lacre. [ad. obs. F. *lacre* (17th c.) a kind of sealing wax = Sp., Pg. *lacre*, 16th c. It. *lacra*, Pg. *alacre*, *laquar* (Yule); an unexplained variant or derivative of Pg. *lacca* Lac. *Lacquer* is the later form, influenced app. by F. *laque* Lac *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** = Lac *sb.*[1] 1. *Obs.*

1579 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 432 Enquire of the price of leckar, and all other things belonging to dying. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Indies* 33 *marg.*, Laker is a kinde of gum that procedeth of the Ant. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xvii. (1663) 58 Oxen..laden with.. Ivory, Wax, Lacre, Benjamin, Camphire and Gold in Powder. *Ibid.* lii. 207 They caused..a great deal of Lacre, which is like unto hard Wax, to be dropped scalding hot upon me. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 45 Lacker for Paint or Dying.

2. a. A gold-coloured varnish, consisting chiefly of a solution of pale shellac in alcohol, tinged with saffron, anatta, or other colouring matters; used chiefly as a coating for brass.

1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. Wks. II. 243 His soul seemed to have set up a gilt vehicle of the new lacker. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* vi. 215 A sort of fine Varnish or harder Laccar. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* I. No. 2. 3/1 Lacquer [is perform'd] with Leaf Silver, ting'd to a Gold Colour, by a Varnish compos'd of Rectify'd Spirits and Gums. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 326 The best apartments .. have usually a broad cornish of lacker, or false gold, round their coved ceilings. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 731 To make Lacquer of various Tints. 1855 Browning *Old Pictures Florence* xxxii, No civic guards, all plumes and lacquer.

fig. 1681 T. Flatman *Heracl. Ridens* (1713) I. No. 37. 241 They have got such a trick of gilding this Pill of Damnation with the spiritual Lacker of a safe Conscience and Protestant. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Ch.* ii. 30 The thin superficial lacker with which Miss Phoebe was coated.

b. Applied to various kinds of resinous varnish, capable of taking a hard polish, used in Japan, China, Burmah, and India for coating articles of wood or other materials; chiefly the 'Japanese lacquer', obtained from the *Rhus vernicifera.*

1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. (1729) 400 Laquer which is used in Japanning of Cabinets. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 2/1 Lacquer is the sap of the lacquer-tree, *Rhus vernicifera*, drawn off by making incisions in the bark during the rainy season. 1889 *Nature* 31 Oct. 655 Japanese lacquer is the product of a tree, the *Rhus vernicifera.*

3. The class of decorative articles made of wood coated with lacquer (sense 2 b), and often inlaid with ornaments of ivory, mother-of-pearl, or metal; chiefly made in Japan, China, and India. Also *pl.* works of art of this kind.

1895 *Daily News* 17 May 6/2 Rare specimens of the finest old lacquers by great masters. *Mod.* Really good Japanese lacquer is not easy to procure.

4. *Comb.*: †**lacquer-hat** (see quot.); **lacquer-tree,** the tree (*Rhus vernicifera*) that yields Japan lacquer; also, a similar tree in S. America; **lacquer-ware** = sense 3; **lacquer-work,** the making of lacquer-ware; also = *lacquer-ware*; **lacquer-wort,** ? = *lacquer-tree.*

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), **Lacker-Hat*, a Hat made without stiffening. [1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* vii. (1864) 175 Its borders were composed in great part of ..*Lacre-trees, whose berries exude globules of wax resembling gamboge.] 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 2/2 The cultivation of the lacquer tree has rapidly declined. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. (1729) 409 They make very fine *Lacquer-ware. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4166/3 Laden with raw Silks, China Lacker-Ware, and Salt-Petre. 1861 C. P. Hodgson *Resid. Japan* 28 It is .. disgraceful for a Japanese to part with old lacquer ware. 1669 Pepys *Diary* 23 Apr., Sir Philip Howard and Watson (the inventors, as they pretend, of the business of varnishing and *lacker-worke). 1878 J. J. Young *Ceram. Art* (1879) 165 In Japan Princes are said to have engaged in lacquer-work. 1659 Torriano, *Silphione*, *laker-wort, some say it is an hearb yielding the gum Beniamin.

Lacquer, lacker (læ·kəɪ), *v.* Also 8 laccar. [f. Lacquer *sb.*] *trans.* To cover or coat with lacquer; hence *gen.* to varnish; occas. of the material: To serve as a varnish for. Also with *over.*

1688 G. Parker & J. Stalker *Japaning* xviii. 56 To lacquer in Oyl, such things as are to be exposed to the Weather. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2813/4 The places appointed for receiving Guns, and Pistols .., or other Ironwork to be Lacquer'd .. are [etc.]. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 315 Her stern .. was now all lackered. 1745 J. Mason *Self-Knowl.* III. viii. (1853) 210 A smooth and shining varnish, which may lacker over the basest Metal. 1822 Imison *Sci. & Art* II. 14 The best material for the lamp furnace is brass lackered. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 129 The Black Lac of the Burmah country, with which the natives lacker various kinds of ware. 1859 L. Oliphant *China & Japan* II. x. 227 A very handsome china bowl, curiously lacquered inside.

transf. and *fig.* 1705 T. Bradbury *Serm.* 5 Nov. 101 They may have Names that are laccar'd over with a false Divinity. 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) II. 22 From patches justly plac'd they borrow graces And with vermilion lacker

o'er their faces. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 65 ¶ 2 A pretty fellow lacquers his pale face with as many varnishes as a fine lady. 1807 OPIE in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (1848) 336 The knowledge of his principle .. served only to lacquer over poverty of thought and feebleness of design. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIII. 223 Lackered over with an outer coating of fair-seeming.

Lacquered, lackered (læ·kəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. LACQUER *v.* + -ED[1].] Covered or coated with lacquer; varnished.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2273/7 Lackered Ware Trunks. 1731 SWIFT *Answ. Simile* 115 Apollo stirs not out of door Without his lacker'd coach and four. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 379 They are composed of .. lacquered copper-plates. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vi, With spears in their hands like lackered area railings. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 240 The other passed into the club in his lacquered boots. 1859 L. OLIPHANT *China & Japan* II. x. 227 A lacquered cabinet, very highly finished.

transf. and *fig.* 1805 SIR M. A. SHEE *Rhymes on Art* (1806) 42 Life a listless, lacker'd gloom. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxiii. 241 The thief's face .. wore the smug, lackered look of a fortunate scoundrel. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 74 His lacquered moustache. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah's Fancies* (1885) 94 Knowledge, the golden?—lacquered ignorance!

Lacquerer, lackerer (læ·kərəɹ). [f. LACQUER *v.* + -ER[1].] One who coats with lacquer; one who lacquers. *lit.* and *fig.*

1845 MIALL in *Nonconf.* V. 260 Mr. Macaulay, the best lacquerer of historic ware which modern times have furnished. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/4 Lacquerer Wanted, used to Brass Bedstead Work. 1899 C. J. HOLMES *Hokusai* 43 The lacquerer Korin alone seems to have stiffened the sweetness of his country with a proportionate measure of strength.

Lacquering, lackering (læ·kəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LACQUER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action or process of coating with lacquer; varnishing. Also quasi-*concr.*, the coat of lacquer laid on.

1688 G. PARKER & J. STALKER *Japaning* xxi. 64 To make Lackering shew like Burnisht Gold. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 314 This is in fact rather lacquering than staining. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 301 Lacquering, which is the usual method of finishing brass-work. 1877 SIR R. ALCOCK in *Art Jrnl.* June 162/2 In some cases the lacquering is in relief.

b. *attrib.*, as **lacquering-stone** (see quot.).

1854 TOMLINSON *Cycl. Useful Arts* II. 104 In brasswork factories, a lackering-stone, with a broad flat top, is used for holding the articles which are to be heated preparatory to lackering.

Lacquey, lacquie, -y: see LACKEY.

Lacro, variant of LACQUER.

Lacrim-: see LACHRYM-.

Lacrosse (lakrɒ·s). [F. *la* the + *crosse* a hooked stick.] A North American game at ball, introduced into England from Canada. In the general arrangements it resembles hockey or football, but the ball is a small one, driven and caught with a CROSSE.

[1763 A. HENRY *Trav.*, The Indians call the game baggatiway. By the French in Canada it is named 'le jeu de la crosse'. 1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 18 Passed .. a prairie called Le Cross, from a game of ball played frequently on it by the Sioux Indians.] 1867 (*title*) Laws of La Crosse. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 225 Lacrosse is the national game of Canada, practised by the Indians long previous to the arrival of Europeans.

b. *attrib.*, as *lacrosse-man*; **lacrosse-stick** = CROSSE.

1882 *Sun* 14 May 6/5 The lacrosse men greeted this with hisses and groans.

Hence **Lacro·sser**, one who plays at lacrosse.

1884 *Sporting Times* 9 June 3/5 The lacrossers of the South [of England].

Lacrym-: see LACHRYM-.

Lacta: see LAC[1].

†**Lacta·ceous**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + -ACEOUS.] Milk-like, milky.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 18 The cause is a watery, sharp, salt, lactaceous humour.

†**La·ctage**. *Obs.* [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + -AGE. Cf. OF. *laictage(s*, F. *laitage*.] Milk produce.

1753 SHUCKFORD *Creation & Fall Man* Pref. 98 Abel did not sacrifice a Lamb; but perhaps only some Wool and Cream, of the Lactage, and Growth of the Firstlings of his Flock.

Lactagogue (læ·ktăgɒg), *a.* [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + Gr. ἀγωγός leading.] Adapted to produce a flow of milk.

1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 389 Tonic, alterative, aphrodisiac, demulcent, and lactagogue.

Lactamide (læ·ktăməid). *Chem.* [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + AMIDE.] The amide of lactic acid.

1848 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 2) 389 Lactide .. combines with ammonia, forming lactamide.

Lactant (læ·ktănt), *a. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *lactant-em*, pr. pple. of *lactāre* to suckle.] Suckling.

1727 in BAILEY (vol. II).

Lactarene, lactarine (læ·ktărēn). [f. as next + -ENE, -INE.] A preparation of casein from milk, used in printing calico.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1860 O'NEILL *Chem. Calico Printing* 166 Lactarine and other preparations of milk .. are .. employed for fixing ultramarine and similar colours.

Lactarious (læktē·riəs), *a. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *lactārius* LACTARY + -OUS.] = LACTARY *a.*; 'applied to some of the agarics which yield a milky juice' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). Hence **Lacta·riously** *adv.* (*jocular nonce-wd.*) on milk diet.

1775 C. STURGES in *J. Granger's Lett.* (1805) 167 Her little boy goes on lactariously well.

‖ **Lactarium** (læktē·riŭm). [L. neut. of *lactārius* pertaining to milk, f. *lact-*, *lac* milk.] An establishment for the sale of milk; a dairy.

1809 *European Mag.* LX. 22 Our milk houses are called lactariums. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 103 He [S. Crisp, d. 1784] was the institutor of the Lactarium in St. George's Fields.

Lactary (læ·ktări), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *lactāri-us*, f. *lact-*, *lac* milk.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to milk; concerned with milk. †Of a plant: Yielding a milky juice.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 323 Why also from Lactary or milky plants which have a white and lacteous juice dispersed through every part, there arise flowers blue and yellow? 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 263 A Lactary and a ferulaceous Herb. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Column*, *Lactary Column*, at Rome [= L. *lactaria columna*]. 1892 LD LYTTON *King Poppy* I. 381 The Titular Head Of the State's Lactary Department, she.

B. *sb.* †**a.** (See quot. 1623.) *Obs.*[−0] **b.** A dairy.

1623 COCKERAM, *Lactarie*, She that selleth milke. 1669–81 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.*, *Dict. Rust.*, *Lactary*, a Dairy-house. 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Lactate (læ·ktēt). *Chem.* [f. LACT-IC + -ATE[4].] A salt of lactic acid.

1794 PEARSON *Table Chem. Nomencl.* § 24 *Lactates*, compounds of Acid of Milk with different Bases. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 317 Lactate of lead..; lactate of iron..; lactate of copper. 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 234 Crystals of lactate of lime occur in the discharges of children.

Lactation (læktē·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *lactāre* to suckle. Cf. F. *lactation*.]

1. The action or process of giving suck to an infant; suckling.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. ix. § 2. 233 Lactation, giving suck. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 215 The remote causes of nervous diseases, &c. viz. in .. Lactation. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* I. App. 410 By the end of the full period of lactation, it has .. reached the full proportion of the adult. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* ii. 48 During the periods of lactation and pregnancy. 1879 KHORY *Princ. Med.* 18 Prolonged lactation also causes giddiness.

2. The process of secreting milk from the mammary glands.

1857 J. H. WALSH *Dom. Econ.* 559 The establishment of lactation is the turning-point of the lying-in-room.

Lacteal (læ·ktĭăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **lacteall.** [f. L. *lacte-us* (f. *lact-*, *lac* milk) + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to milk; consisting of milk. *Lacteal fever*, milk fever.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Lacteal*, or *Lacteous*, milky, milk white, or made of milk. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Lacteal fevers, a term used by medical writers to express what the women call milk fevers. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 443 Restoring a certain degree of order in the process of lacteal secretion. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 70 The lacteal organs of the dugong are placed on the breast.

jocularly. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr., She proceeded very quietly to give him [her infant] a lacteal lunch. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 246 The animals [cows] .. are driven home, there to yield their lacteal tribute.

b. Resembling milk; milk-white. *rare*[−1].

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xii, Like the lacteal stones which heaven pave. 1658 [see 1].

2. Of a vessel, etc. in the animal body: Conveying a milky fluid, *sc.* chyle.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 66 The Stomach and guts, and their appendent Vessels, the lacteal Veins. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 66 There should have been some lacteal Veins formed. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 357 Substances which .. the lacteal absorbents refuse to take up. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. v. 144 They have lacteal vessels, or lymphatics.

Hence **La·cteally** *adv.* (Webster, 1864).

B. *sb. pl.*

1. *Phys.* The lymphatic vessels of the mesentery, originating in the small intestine, and conveying the chyle from thence to the thoracic duct; chyliferous vessels.

1680 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 290 How it should pass the Lacteals, or with the blood through the other small capillaries. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 63 Driving by their Peristaltick Motion the Chyle into the Lacteals. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 17 ¶ 8 [Against vivisection.] He surely buys knowledge dear, who learns the use of the lacteals at the expence of his humanity. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 296 Air will be absorbed from it by the lacteals as well as chyle. 1822–34 *Good's Bk. Nat.* I. 275 The vessels are called lacteals, from the usual milky appearance of the liquid they absorb and contain. 1885–8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) 169 The absorption by the lacteals of matters from the affected parts of the intestine.

†2. *Bot.* The lactiferous ducts.

1672–3 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. iii. § 25 (1682) 68 The Lacteals of Dandelion.

Lactean (læ·ktĭăn), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] †**a.** = LACTEAL *a.* 1 b (*obs.*). **b.** = LACTEAL *a.* 2. (In mod. Dicts.)

1659 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* I. 25 Blaeu saith, This Lactean whiteness and clearness ariseth from a great number of little stars, constipated in that part of Heaven.

Lactein (læ·ktĭn). Also **-ine.** [ad. mod.L. *lacteīna* (F. *lactéine*), f. L. *lacte-us*: see LACTEAL and -IN, -INE.] Solidified milk obtained by evaporation.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lactein.* 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lacteine.*

Lacteous (læ·ktĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *lacte-us* (see LACTEAL) + -OUS.]

1. Of the nature of milk; milky.

1646 [see LACTARY *a.*]. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 174 There is a lacteous, and a caseous part therein. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Existence God* II. 101 Others reckon it to be a lacteous excrement.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 188 Professors who were forever assiduously browsing in vales of Enna .. slowly secreting lacteous facts.

2. Resembling milk; of the colour of milk. †*Lacteous circle*: the Milky Way. †*Lacteous star*: one belonging to the Milky Way.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 211 Though we leave out the Lacteous circle .. yet [etc.]. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 273 The lacteous cremor or milky juyce. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 48 Two small and very weak springs, of a lacteous colour but no such tast. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 24 Numerous numbers must be content to stand like lacteous or nebulous Stars. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 278 Lacteous (*lacteus*), white with a slight tint of blue.

†3. = LACTEAL *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. 8 The Lungs are suitable for Respiration, .. the Lacteous Vessels for the Reception of the Chyle.

Hence **La·cteously** *adv.*, in a lacteous manner (Webster, 1864).

†**Lactesce**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7 **lactess.** [ad. L. *lactesc-ĕre*: see LACTESCENT.] *intr.* To become milky.

1696 W. COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 305 By evaporating such Urine by heat, as in a Spoon over a Candle it will lactess and become thick.

Lactescence (læktē·sĕns). [f. LACTESCENT: see -ENCE.]

1. A milky appearance; milkiness.

1684–5 BOYLE *Hist. Min. Waters* 57 We perceiv'd a light lactescence to be produc'd, and a whitish Precipitate very slowly to subside. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 139 The solution of soap mixes smoothly and causes a slight lactescence. In mod. Dicts.

2. *Bot.* An abundant flow of sap from certain plants when wounded, commonly white, but sometimes red.

1760 LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xx. (1765) 216 Lactescence, Milkiness, is when a copious Juice flows out on any injury done to the Plant. In mod. Dicts.

†**Lacte·scency.** [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = LACTESCENCE 1.

1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 124 A solution of saccharum Saturni .. left the upper parts of the water clear and colourless, but formed a lactescency towards the bottom.

Lactescent (læktē·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *lactēscent-em*, pres. pple. f. *lactēscĕre*, inchoative vb. f. *lactēre* to be milky, f. *lact-*, *lac* milk.]

1. Becoming milky; having a milky appearance.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 752 Concerning lactescent Bloud in a man .. whose Bloud alwayes turn'd into Milk. 1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 135 Saccharum Saturni being added to the solution, precipitated a thick lactescent cloud. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 63 The lactescent juice of the former [lettuce] is powerfully narcotic. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 196 The urine assumes a turbid, purulent, or lactescent aspect.

2. Of plants: Yielding a milky juice.

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6006 Cheggio, a lactescent plant, found in Cambaja. 1724 SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* VII. lviii. (1727) 308 Common ladies thistle .. on account of its lactescent quality. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 11 Limnocharis, a genus belonging to Butomeæ, is lactescent. 1880 in GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 417/2.

3. Used for: Producing or secreting milk.

1796 DUNCAN *Ann. Med.* I. 236 Tension of the nipples of lactescent women at the sight of a child. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 478 The entire skin of the abdomen forms a pocket, inclosing the lactescent organs.

Lactic (læ·ktik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + -IC.] Of or pertaining to milk. *Lactic acid* ($C_3H_6O_3$), the acid formed in sour milk. *Lactic fermentation*, the souring of milk, induced by certain bacteria, which decompose the milk sugar.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 121 Lactic acid. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 139 The lactic acid is found in sour whey. 1874 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxiv. 367 Lactic acid is contained in sour milk, and is formed from sugar by a peculiar change called the lactic fermentation. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 163 Treatment was by port-wine, salicylate of soda, and lactic acid spray.

Lactide (læ·ktəid). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IDE.] A substance, $C_6H_8O_4$, formed by the decomposition of lactic acid.

1848 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 2) 389. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 368 Lactic acid .. when heated, forms lactide, and dilactic acid.

†**La·ctifer.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. late L. *lactifer* milk-bearing, f. *lact(i)-*, *lac* milk + *-fer* bearing.] A lactiferous vessel.

1673–4 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. i. ii. § 16 (1682) 109 The outmost which make the other Rings [of the Bark] in Arched Parcels, are the Lactifers.

Lactiferous (læktĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *lactifer* (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. Of animals and their organs: Producing, secreting, or conveying milk.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 144 He makes the Breasts to be .. Glandules .. made up of an infinite number of little Knots or Kernels, each whereof hath its excretory Vessel or lactiferous Duct. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* I. 171 The females of lactiferous animals have another natural inlet of pleasure or pain from the suckling of their offspring. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 15 The class of animals denominated .. Mammalia, comprehends all those which nourish their offspring by means of lactiferous glands or teats. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 193 Perfect milk in every separate lactiferous tube.

2. Of plants and their organs: Conveying or yielding a milky fluid.

1673-4 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. iv. § 10 (1682) 133 The Lactiferous and Resiniferous Vessels of Plants. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 487 He finds sap vessels to be .. Lymphæducts and Lactiferous. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 198 Lettuces running to seed .. are known to be more particularly lactiferous. 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iv. 409 Plants are likewise furnished with lactiferous ducts or tissue.

Hence **Lacti·ferousness,** the quality of yielding milk in abundance.

1879 *Punch* 1 Nov. 195/2 The natural lactiferousness of the Alderney.

† **Lacti·fic,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *lact i*)-, *lac* milk + -FIC. Cf. F. *lactifique.*] Milk-producing.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xciv, The lactific vertues which do reside in this herb.

So † **Lacti·fical** *a.*, in the same sense.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lactifical*, milk-breeding, milk-making, milk-yeelding. 1676 in COLES; 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Lactifica·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [See prec. and -FICATION.] The making or secreting of milk.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 106, I shall only mention five;..Chylification, Sanguification, Assimilation, Lactification, and Spermification.

Lactiflorous (læ·ktiflō·rəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *lacti-*, *lac* milk + *flōr-em* flower + -OUS.] Having flowers white like milk. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lactifluous (lækti·fluəs), *a.* [as if f. L. **lactiflu-us* (after the analogy of *mellifluus*, f. *lact(i)-*, *lac* milk + *flu-*, stem of *fluĕre* to flow) + -OUS.] Flowing or abounding with milk.

1774 CURTIS *Flora Lond.* (1777) I. xxxv, Most plants of this Genus [*Euphorbia*] contain in them this milky and gummy substance .. and this lactifluous property. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 82 And that, lactifluous, from whose flower-tipped stem .. the Caraccan Indian drains, At day-dawn, creamy draughts.

† **La·ctiform,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *lacti-*, *lac* milk + -FORM.] In the form of milk, like milk.

1681 in tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab.

Lactifugal (lækti·fiŭgăl), *a. Med.* [f. next + -AL.] Acting as a lactifuge. In mod. Dicts.

Lactifuge (læ·ktifiudʒ). *Med.* [f. L. *lacti-*, *lac* milk + -FUGE.] A medicine which retards the secretion of milk. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lactin (læ·ktin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + -IN.] = LACTOSE.

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 364 Sugar of milk; lactine. 1858 *Ibid.* (ed. 7) 410 Lactin.

Lactivorous (lækti·vŏrəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *lacti-*, *lac* milk + *-vor-us* devouring + -OUS.] Milk-devouring.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 314 Babies.—Noisy lactivorous animalculæ. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lacto- (læ·ktō), used as combining form of L. *lact-*, *lac* milk: as in **La·ctobutyro·meter,** an instrument for estimating the amount of butter in a given quantity of milk. **La·ctocele** = GALACTOCELE. **La·cto-pho·sphate,** a salt of lactic and phosphoric acids in combination. **La·cto-pro·tein,** a normal albuminous constituent of milk. **La·ctoscope** [see -SCOPE], an instrument for ascertaining the purity of milk from the amount of resistance it offers to the passage of light. **La·cto-thermo·meter,** an instrument for ascertaining the temperature of milk.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 25/1 Graduated Cream Glasses, *Lactobutyrometer. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Lactocele.* 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 335 The syrup of the *lactophosphate of lime. 1864 *Reader* No. 86. 239/2 A new albuminoidal substance found in milk .. *lacto-proteine. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Lactoscope*, .. an instrument invented by M. Donne, of Paris, for ascertaining the opacity of milk, and thus estimating the richness of the fluid in cream. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 25/1 Milk Thermometers..*Lacto-Thermometer.

Lactometer (lækto·mĭtəɹ). [f. LACTO- + -METER.] An instrument for gauging the purity of milk.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 219 A Lactometer, for ascertaining the comparative value of each cow's milk in a dairy. 1872 *Echo* 8 Oct. 5 Milk which was proved by the lactometer to be more than half water.

Lactone (læ·ktōən). *Chem.* [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + -ONE.] (See quot.)

1848 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 2) 389 Another product of the action of heat on lactic acid, is lactone, a colourless volatile liquid.

Hence **Lacto·nic** *a.*, of or pertaining to lactone.

[**Lactory,** an erroneous form of LACTARY.]

Lactose (læ·ktōus). [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* + -OSE². Cf. F. *lactose.*] A saccharine substance present in milk, commonly called sugar of milk.

1858 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 7) 410 Sugar of milk; lactin; lactose. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 396 Lactose, or milk sugar, occurs only in the milk of mammalia.

‖ **Lactosuria** (læktosiū·riă). *Path.* [quasi-Latin, f. prec. + Gr. οὖρ-ον urine + -IA.] (See quot.)

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 73 Milk-sugar is present in the urine of females during lactation. This condition is lactosuria.

‖ **Lactucarium** (lækti*u*kē·riŭm). [mod. L., f. L. *lactūca* lettuce.] The inspissated juice of various kinds of lettuce, used as a drug.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 165 Dr. Duncan has described the different modes of obtaining lettuce juice, by him called lactucarium. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 541 French lactucarium is formed into circular cakes 1½ inch in diameter.

Lactucic (lækti*u*·sik), *a. Chem.* [f. as next + -IC. Cf. F. *lactucique.*] *Lactucic acid*: a crystalline acid found in the juice of the *Lactuca virosa.*

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 159 Lactucic acid was discovered by Pfaff. 1865-72 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 465.

Lactucin (læ·kti*u*sin). *Chem.* [f. L. *lactūc-a* lettuce + -IN. Cf. F. *lactucine.*] A crystalline bitter substance contained in lactucarium.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 206.

Lactyl (læ·ktil). *Chem.* [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + -YL.] An organic radical derived from lactic acid. Also *attrib.*

1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 764 Lactyl Chloride is a colourless liquid.

Lacuna (lăki*u*·nă). Pl. **lacunæ, lacunas.** [a. L. *lacūna* a hole, pit, f. *lacus* LAKE *sb.*⁴ Cf. LACUNE.]

1. In a manuscript, an inscription, the text of an author: A hiatus, blank, missing portion. Also *transf.*

1663 SIR R. MORAY in *Lauderd. Papers* (Camden) I. 181 You do well to leave no Lacunas in your letters. 1694 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 228 The lacuna of his behaviour in Holland, Dr. Gregory perhaps may be able to make up. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* IV. v. (1863) II. 326 The context which fills up the numerous lacunae of the time-worn inscription. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 256 The description given .. is followed by a lacuna in the manuscript. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Myst.* 147 There were various lacunæ and hypotheses in the case for the defence.

2. Chiefly in physical science: A gap, an empty space, spot, or cavity. **a.** *gen.*

1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xxiv. 303 The gaps and lacunae are left relatively clear of lucid stars. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 107 Fluid lacunae .. are of frequent occurrence in nepheline. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 15 May 637 The curious lacuna in the field of vision, known as the blind spot.

b. *Anat.* 'A mucous follicle; also, a space in the connective tissue giving origin to a lymphatic' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lacunæ* are certain small Pores or Passages in the Neck of the Wonib. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 175 Between this Muscle [Sphincter] and the inner membrane of the Vagina, there are several little Glands, whose excretory Ducts are called Lacunæ. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 77 Inflammation seals the orifice of the follicle and the lacuna is converted into a cyst containing pus.

c. *Anat.* One of the small cavities in the bone substance which contain the bone corpuscles or osteoblasts (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 109 They [pores] soon arrange themselves in sets, each of which..discharges itself into a small cavity or lacuna. 1859 [see LACUNAL *a.*]. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 57 The observation of .. the Haversian canals and the lacunæ of bones.

d. *Zool.* One of the spaces left among the tissues of the lower animals, which serve in place of vessels for the circulation of the body fluids.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iii. 566 Minute capillary ramifications [in flukes] terminating in small oval shaped sacs or lacunæ.

e. *Bot.* An air-space in the cellular tissue of plants, an air-cell. Also, a small pit or depression on the upper surface of the thallus of lichens.

1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 948 [Lichens] *Lacunæ* are small hollows or pits on the upper surface of the frond. 1856 in HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms.* 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 41 In Tuburcinia, the minute cells are compacted into a hollow sphere, having lacunæ communicating with the interior.

Lacunal (lăki*u*·năl), *a.* [f. LACUNA + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a lacuna, resembling a lacuna.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 58 The intermediate lateral pores or lacunal spaces. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 86 A bone lacuna, situated within a semi-circular indentation in the dentine, gives the appearance of a lacunal cell. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 77 Another form of lacunal inflammation is where the lacuna magna in the roof of the urethra continues inflamed.

Lacunar (lăki*u*·năɹ), *sb. Arch.* Pl. **lacunars, lacunaria** (lækiunē·riă). [a. L. *lacūnar*, f. *lacūna*: see LACUNA.] **a.** The ceiling or under surface of any part, when it consists of sunk or hollowed compartments. **b.** *pl.* The sunken panels in such a ceiling.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Lacunar* (in Architect.), the flooring or planking above the Porticoes; a cieled roof arched or fretted. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1727-1800 in BAILEY. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 *Lacunaria*, or *Lacunars*, panels or coffers formed on the ceilings of apartments, and sometimes on the soffits of coronae in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders. 1845 *Athenæum* 11 Jan. 48 On the grounds of the coffers forming the lacunaria of the ceilings.

Lacunar (lăki*u*·năɹ), *a.* [f. LACUNA + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a lacuna or lacunæ; consisting of or characterized by lacunæ.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* p. cv, The circulation is always more or less extensively lacunar, even arteries may be wanting. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. (1877) 57 The venous system remains more or less lacunar. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 430 The zone of lacunar parenchyma..surrounds the vascular bundles. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 743 The only affection that can be confused with this mycosis is chronic lacunar tonsillitis.

Lacunary (lăki*u*·nări), *a.* [f. LACUNA + -ARY²; after F. *lacunaire.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a lacuna; consisting of or resembling lacunæ.

1857 E. C. OTTÉ *Quatrefages' Rambles Nat.* II. 289 Lacunary passages connected these two cavities together. 1868 P. M. DUNCAN *Insect World* Introd. 14 On reaching the interior of the head it opens in the lacunary inter-organic system.

2. *Math. Lacunary function* (see quots.). *Lacunary space*: an area in a plane, every point of which is the affix of a value of the variable for which a given function has no determinate values.

1893 CAYLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Math.* May 281 A function such as this, existing only for points within a certain region and not for the whole of the infinite plane, is said to be a lacunary function. 1893 A. R. FORSYTH *Theory Functions* § 87. 141 Weierstrass was the first to draw attention to lacunary functions as they may be called. *Ibid.* 143 The first step in the construction of a function which shall have any assigned lacunary space.

† **Lacunate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *lacūnāt-*, ppl. stem of *lacūnāre*, f. *lacūna.*]

1623 COCKERAM, *Lacunate*, to make ditches or holes.

Hence † **Lacuna·tion,** a making of holes.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1676 in COLES.

Lacune (lăki*u*·n). [Anglicized form of LACUNA. Cf. F. *lacune.*]

1. = LACUNA 1. Now *rare.*

1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 43 Which..I look upon as a very Great Lacune in his Scheme. 1784 HENLEY in *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 189 *note*, There being a lacune in his transcript of the original. 1814 W. TAYLOR in Robberd *Mem.* II. 450 He could trust to his extempore eloquence for supplying the lacunes of his text. 1887 *Dublin Rev.* July 213 In the episcopal succession there are some few lacunes which there are no data to fill.

2. = LACUNA 2.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 35 The various cavities, lacunes, or pores in the tissues of the animal.

Lacune, obs. form of LAGOON.

Lacunose (lăki*u*·nōus), *a.* [ad. L. *lacūnōs-us*, f. *lacūna* LACUNA.] Abounding in lacunæ: **a.** Having many cavities or depressions; furrowed, pitted; *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.*

1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 155 *Lacunose*, having the surface covered with small pits. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 270 Lacunose (*lacunosa*), having a few scattered, irregular, broadish but shallow excavations. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 56 These latter have either a smooth, warted, spinulose, or lacunose epispore.

b. Of a manuscript: Full of gaps or hiatuses.

1894 R. ELLIS *Fables of Phaedrus* 9 The lacunose condition of both MSS. at this part of Book iv.

¶ In combining form *lacunoso-*: **lacuno·so-fi·stulose** *a. Bot.*, having lacunæ and fistulæ; **lacuno·so-ru·gose** *a. Bot.*, wrinkled with irregular furrows.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 655/2 *Lacunoso-rugose*, marked by deep broad irregular wrinkles, as the shell of the walnut, or stone of the peach. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 13 Ribs slender, solid, not lacunoso-fistulose, as in the preceding.

Hence **Lacuno·sity,** lacunose quality.

1895 *Athenæum* 31 Aug. 290/2 The vocabulary conveys a general impression of lacunosity and inconsistency.

† **Lacu·nous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LACUNA + -OUS.] Resembling a hollow or lacuna.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 272 This lacunous hollow of the upper lip, between the nostrils and the upper lip.

Lacunulose (lăki*u*·nŭlōus), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *lacūnula* (dim. of LACUNA) + -OSE.] Minutely lacunose.

1882 TUCKERMAN *N. Amer. Lichens* I. 61 *P[armelia] lophyrea.* Ach. ;..lobes flattish lacunulose, flexuous.

Lacuscular (lăkʊ·skiŭlaɹ), *a.* [f. L. *lacuscul-us* (dim. of *lacus* LAKE *sb.*⁴) + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a small pool; frequenting small pools.

1878 J. COLQUHOUN *Moor & Loch* (1880) I. 266 Perhaps the most lacuscular is the tuft.

Lacustral (lăkʊ·străl), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. as next + -AL.] = LACUSTRINE.

1843 in HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.* 1865 in PAGE *Handbk. Geol. T.*

Lacustrian (lăkʊ·striăn), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. as next + -IAN.] **A.** *adj.* = LACUSTRINE 1 b. **B.** *sb.* An inhabitant of a lacustrine dwelling.

1865 *Reader* 8 July 30 The waters of the Lake of Constance have been so low this winter as to allow important researches to be made concerning the lacustrian habitations. 1884 W. WESTALL in *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 70 There is ample evidence that the Lacustrians of the Bronze Period had reached a high degree of civilization.

Lacustrine (lăkʊ·strin), *a.* [f. as if L. **lacustri-* (f. *lacus* LAKE *sb.*⁴, after the analogy of *palūstri-*, *palūster*, f. *palūd-*, *palūs* marsh) + -INE.] Of or pertaining to a lake or lakes. Said *esp.* of plants and animals inhabiting lakes, and *Geol.* of strata, etc., which originated by deposition at the

bottom of lakes; also with reference to 'lake-dwellings' such as those of prehistoric Europe. *Lacustrine age, period*: the period when lake-dwellings were common.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. iii. 49 The lacustrine and alluvial deposits of Italy. 1833 *Ibid.* III. 220, I collected six species of lacustrine shells. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 165 The clays and sands .. on Lough Neagh .. were of lacustrine origin. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* i. (1874) 9 Lacustrine plants. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. i. 38 The lacustrine habitations of Switzerland. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* iii. 30 The stream we design to cultivate must possess no lacustrine head. 1869 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* ix. (ed. 2) 291 The bones generally occur in the lacustrine shell marl. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Prog. Cult.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 225 Who would live in the stone age .. or the lacustrine? 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 143 *Lacustrine Delta.* The alluvial tract formed by a river at its embouchure into a lake. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* iii. 15 Identified with a marine or a lacustrine fauna. 1880 HARTING *Brit. Anim. Extinct* 3 Wild boars..wallowing..in lacustrine mire.

‖ **Lac Virginis.** [L., *lit.* milk of the Virgin.]

†1. Some cosmetic. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ordin.* v. in Ashmole *Theat. Chem.* (1652) 77 As Water of Litharge which would not misse With Water of Azot to make *lac virginis*. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* C 2, She should haue noynted your face ouer night with *Lac virginis*. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* (1651) v. 142 This salt .. is as good as any *Lac virginis* to clear, and smooth the face. 1698 SIR R. SOUTHWELL in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 88 This maketh the *Lac Virginis* for the common Wash.

2. A kind of wine; ? = G. *Liebfraumilch.*

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 44 The Parsons should grow misty On good *Lac Virginis*, or *Lachryma Christi*.

Lacy (lē·si), *a.* Also **lacey.** [f. LACE *sb.* + -Y 1] Consisting of, or having the appearance of, lace.

1804 in *Charlotte Smith's Convers.* I. 57 Eluding him, on lacey plume The silver moth enjoys the gloom. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xv. 112 A thin mist, partaking more of the lacy character of a haze than the texture of a vapour. 1848 SARA COLERIDGE in *Q. Rev.* Mar. 439 To display the lacy veinwork of a leaf apart from the cellular tissue. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* I. i. ix. 157 Clad in one of those lawny, lacy gowns.

Lacye, -yn, obs. forms of LACE *v.*

Lad (læd, *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 6 ladde, 6–8 *Sc.* lawd, 7 ladd, 5– lad. [ME. *ladde*, of obscure origin.

Possibly a use of the definite form of the pa. pple. of LEAD *v.*; in ME. *lad* is a dialectal variant of *led* pa. pple. The use might have originated in the application of the plural *ladde* elliptically to the followers of a lord. Actual evidence, however, is wanting. It is noteworthy that a 'Godric *Ladda*' attests a document written 1088–1123 (Earle *Land Charters* 270). If this cognomen be (as is possible) identical with ME. *ladde*, its evidence is unfavourable to the derivation suggested above.

Quite inadmissible, both on the ground of phonology and meaning, is the current statement that the word is cognate with the last syllable of the Goth. *juggalauþs* young man; the ending *-lauþs* (stem *-lauda-* adj., *laudi-* sb.), which does not occur as an independent word, has in compounds the sense 'having (a certain) growth or size', as in *hwêlauþs* how great, *swalauþs* so great, *samalauþs* equally great. The Celtic derivations commonly alleged are also worthless: the Welsh *llawd* is a dictionary figment invented to explain the feminine '*lodes* (in Dictionaries *llodes*), which Prof. Rhys has shown to be shortened from *herlodes*, fem. of *herlawd*, a. ME. *herlot* HARLOT; and the Irish *lath* does not exist in either the earlier or the later sense of 'lad', but means 'hero' or 'champion'.]

†1. A serving-man, attendant; a man of low birth and position; a varlet. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 1786 'Hwat haue ye seid', quoth a ladde. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 154 Mony ladde þer forth-lep to laue & to kest. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 32 To make lordes of laddes Of lond that he wynneth. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4451 And weþen art þou; þov ladde prout? *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8280 Whan Serenides the Ring had, Glad she was, and called a lad. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 390 Þis ladde [Jesus] with his lesyngis has oure lawes lorne. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 43 Lord and lad, to my law doth lowte. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1015 A lad to wedde a lady is an inconuenyent. *c* 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 77 He had with hym syngyng laddes and women seruantes. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 391 Pandaris, pykthankis, custronis, and clatteraris, Loupis vp frome laddis, sine lychtis amang lardis. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* ii. 15 Or euer they burned the fatt, the prestes lad [Vulg. *puer*] came, and sayde [etc.]. 1549–50 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 277 Smythe the carpenter for j dayes Labor for his servaunte Clerke and his ladde for takyng downe of the tymbre. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 240 Lay up like a Laird, and seek like a Lad.

2. A boy, youth; a young man, young fellow. Also, in the diction of pastoral poetry, used to denote 'a young shepherd'. In wider sense applied familiarly or endearingly (sometimes ironically) to a male person of any age, esp. in the form of address *my lad*. *Lad of wax*: a shoemaker.

[*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 283/1 Ladde, or knave, *garcio.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 206/1 A Ladde, *vbi* a knaffe.] 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxii. 15 Foolishnes sticketh in the herte of yᵉ lad, but yᵉ rod of correccion driueth it awaye. 1552 LATIMER *Serm.* (1584) 323 First he is a childe; afterward he becommeth a ladde; then a yong man, and after that a perfect man. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 53 Lymmer lawdis and litle lassis. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 112 *Prin.* Where shall we take a purse to morrow, Iacke? *Fal.* Where thou wilt Lad. 1600 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* II. Dram. Wks. II. 115 How now old Lad, what doest cry? 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 78 Why, well said, my ladds of mettall. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 787 Our blessed Sauiour .. said to his disciples, children, or lads, haue ye any meate? *a* 1650 *Captain Carr* 30 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 81 'Ile not giue over my house', shee said, 'neither for Ladds nor man'. 1709 BYROM *Lit. Rem.* (1854) I. i. 6 The other two sizers, one sophister, the other a Lancashire lad of our year. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 1 Apr., The young lads .. divert themselves with making garlands for their favourite lambs. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 269 The old lad was not to be caught. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 201 Requesting you as a brother lad of wax to make me some of your tight shoes. 1829 HOOD *Eug. Aram* viii, My gentle lad, what is't you read? 1856 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Snowflakes & Sunbeams* xxviii. 390 What did you say struck you, Harry, my lad? 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxviii. 4 Lovely the lady, the lad lovely, a company sweet. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. v. 140 All handsome lads and pretty lasses.

†b. A man of spirit and vigour.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* iv. vii. Arb.) 71, I trowe they shall finde and feele that I am a lad.

3. *Sc.* A sweetheart.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. ii, And am I then a match for my ain lad? 1781 J. MAYNE *Logan Braes* in *Chambers' Cycl. Eng. Lit.* II. 493 While my dear lad maun face his foes Far, far frae me. 1786 BURNS *Dream* xiv, Ye royal Lasses dainty, Heav'n .. gie you lads a-plenty.

4. *attrib.*, as *lad-porter*; †**lad-age**, the age of boyhood; **lad-bairn, -wean** *Sc.*, a male child.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. I. *Vocation* 170 Here have I past my *Lad-age fair and good. 17.. *Herd's Collect. Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 149 This maiden had a braw *lad-bairn. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xix. 180 There was a greater christening of lad bairns than had ever been in any year during my incumbency. 1894 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 5/3 A *lad porter on the .. Railway. 1821 HOGG *Jacobite Relics* II. 175 Bonny orphan lad-weans twa.

Hence the *nonce wds.* **La'ddess,** a girl, lass; **La'ddism,** the condition or character of a lad; **La'dhood,** the state of being a lad.

1768 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. 407, I know that he is a very amiable lad and I do not know that she is not as amiable a laddess. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 80 They .. emerge into the full and perfect imago of little lords .. without any of those intermediate conditions of laddism, hobble-de-hoyism [etc.]. 1883 *Spectator* 28 Apr. 543 Youth or ladhood was now protracted further into life. 1891 *Century Mag.* Nov. 61 In this region I grew to ladhood.

†**Lad,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* A thong. Hence †**La'dded** *a.*, thonged.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 283/1 Ladde, thwonge (*K.* thounge, *S.* thang), *ligula.* Laddyd, *ligulatus.* 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lad*, a thong of leather; a shoe-latchet.

Lad, obs. pa. t. and pple. of LEAD *v.*

‖ **Ladanum** (lædănŏm). Also 6 (*anglicized*) **ladane.** [L. *lādanum, lēdanum*, a. Gr. λάδανον, λήδανον, f. λῆδον mastic. Cf. LABIDANUM and LAUDANUM.]

1. A gum resin which exudes from plants of the genus CISTUS, esp. *C. ladaniferus* and *C. Creticus*, much used in perfumery and for fumigation.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 179 ℞ ladani ℥ i, & resolue it in ℥ iiij of oile of mirtilles. *Ibid.* 188 Olium ladani.] 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. K vj, Ladanum .. hath the propertie to bind to gether to warme, to make softe and to open the mouthes of the veynes. 1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 31 Eikand thairtill .. sa meikill of ladane as salbe thocht expedient. 1611 COTGR., *Ladane*, the sweet Gumme Ladanum. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xii. 40 Sistis (that beareth that excellent gumme Ladanum). 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) 194 How can I chuse but kisse her, whence do's come The storax, spiknard, myrrhe and ladanum. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 161 The balsam called Ladanum .. is produced by the *Cistus Creticus.*

†2. = LAUDANUM. *Obs.*

1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 29 The compound Opiates are Treacle, Methridate, Ladanum, &c.

Ladde-borde: see LARBOARD.

Ladden, rare obs. pa. pple. of LADE *v.*

Ladder (lædəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 hlǽder, hlǽdder, 2–4 leddre, 4 *Kent.* lheddre, 3–5 (6 *Sc.*) ledder, 4–5 leddir(e, leddyr, 3–4 laddre, 4 laddir, 6– ladar, 6–7 lather, 4– ladder. [OE. *hlǽd(d)er* str. fem., corresp. to OFris. *hleder, hladder-*, MDu. *lēdere* (Du. *leer*, also *ladder* from Fris.), OHG. *leitara* (MHG., mod.G. *leiter* :— OTeut. **hlaidrjâ*, f. Teut. root **hlī-* : *hlai-* (whence LEAN *v.*) :—Aryan **klī-* : cf. Gr. κλῖμαξ ladder.]

1. An appliance made of wood, metal, or rope, usually portable, consisting of a series of bars ('rungs') or steps fixed between two supports, by means of which one may ascend to or descend from a height.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 Þær wæs ȝewuna þæm folce .. þæt hie æfter hlæddrum up to ðæm glæsenum fæte astiȝen. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxviii. 12 Þa ȝeseah he on swefne standan ane hlædre fram eorðan to heofenan. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 263 Hlædre, horscamb and sceara. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1607 He..saȝ..fro ðe erðe up til heuene bem, A leddre stonden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3103 Hii..cables vette ynowe & laddren & leuours. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3779 (Fairf.) In slepe a ladder him þoȝt he seyghe fra þe firmament riȝt to his eyghe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 642 Thai set thair ledder to the wall. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4761 Þai wonyn on the wallis lightly with ladders. 1560 J. DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Chron. our Time* 159 The Emperour goynge forth as farre as the ladder of the shippe to mete him, receaveth him in. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 356/1 A lather of fourteene staves would but reach to the top. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XIV. (1626) 298 [He] oft a lather tooke To gather fruit. 1726–7 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i. 25 That several ladders should be applied to my sides, on which..the inhabitants mounted. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xl, Kit mounted half way up a short ladder.

†b. *esp.* The steps to a gallows. Chiefly in phr. *to bring to the ladder. Groom of the ladder* (jocular): a hangman. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 204 [Iuoryn] commaundyd a .xxx. men to lede hym to yᵉ galows & .. they causyd the mynstrell to mount vp on yᵉ ladder. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883–4 V. 138, I .. should haue been hanged, was brought to the ladder, .. and yet for all that scap'd dancing in a hempen circle. *Ibid.* 151 Casting mee off the ladder. *Ibid.* 185 A fidler cannot turne his pin so soone, as he [an executioner] would turn a man of the ladder. 1601 DENT *Path-w. Heaven* 311 Many .. haue beene brought to the gallowes, and haue confessed vpon the ladder, that [etc.]. *a* 1640 DAY *Peregr. School.* (1881) 72 A kinsman of myne that is grome of the ladder and yeoman of the corde. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xix. (1669) 233/2 The offer of a pardon comes too late to him that has turn'd himself off the Ladder.

c. *fig.* Also in phr. † *To draw up the ladder after itself* [cf. F. *après lui il faut tirer l'échelle*]: to be unapproachable. *To see through a ladder*: to see what is obvious. *To kick down the ladder*: said of persons who repudiate or ignore the friendships or associations by means of which they have risen in the world.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Þis is sunfulla monna leddre. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 154 And forði þet Dauid hefde leres two stalen of þisse leddre, þauh he king were, he clomb upward. 1340 *Ayenb.* 246 Þis is þe laste stape of þe lheddre of perfeccion. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 44 The Fende, with a laddre there-to, of lesynges aren the ronges. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 77 Men sette moche store by the foresayde science and was their opynion that it was the laddre to go vp into alle other sciences. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. i. 55 Northumberland, thou Ladder wherewithall The mounting Bullingbrooke ascends my Throne. *a* 1625 COPE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 133 It is not the true way .. for men to raise themselves by ladders of detraction. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 87 After the Domo, I saw the Church of the Annunciata, which draweth up the Ladder after it for neatness. 1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (ed. 2) I. 449 Duncan is, I think, a little altered; there is nothing like kicking down the ladder a man rises by. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. iv. 74 With these two houses alone I have worked up the medical ladder of my life. 1848 THACKERAY *Book of Snobs* vii. (1872) 27 She has struggled so gallantly for polite reputation that she has won it: pitilessly kicking down the ladder as she advanced degree by degree. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi. 37 Can't ye see through a ladder, ye black nigger? 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 73 He now began to climb the ladder of preferment afresh.

2. With qualifying words indicating its use, construction, position, etc., as *fire-, extension-, rope-, scaling-, step-ladder*, etc. Also *Naut.*, as *accommodation, bowsprit, entering, gallery, quarter, stern ladder.* Also JACOB'S LADDER.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 An entring ladder or cleats. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v. *Ladders*, the Bolt-sprit-ladder, at the Beak-head, made fast over the Bolt-sprit, to get upon it. 1758 SHAFF in *Naval Chron.* VIII. 154 He..got into a boat from the stern ladder. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Ladder*, *Accommodation Ladder*, is a sort of light stair-case, occasionally fixed on the gangway of the admiral, or commander in chief, of a fleet. *Ibid.*, *Quarter-Ladders*, two ladders of rope, depending from the right and left side of a ship's stern.

3. Applied to things more or less resembling a ladder. Often with qualifying words, as *cheese, cooper's, paring ladder* (see quots.); *fish ladder* (see FISH *sb.*[1] 7).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 318/2 The paring Ladder, or Coopers Ladder .. By the help of this all Barrel Staves or Boards are held fast and sure while the Work-man is paring or shaving them. *Ibid.* 335/1 A Cheese Ladder .. serveth to lay over the Cheese Tub for the Cheese Fat to rest upon, while the Dairy Woman presseth the Whay out of the Cruds. *Ibid.* 339/2 The Cart Lathers are the Crooked peeces set over the Cart wheels to keepe Hay and Straw loaden off them. 1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 376 Scotch cart .. with ladders complete, so as to be used as a dung or harvest cart. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 10 A crochet needle (to pick up the ladders in stockings). 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Ladder*, a notched cleat or stick in a bookcase, for supporting shelves. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 90 Two Salmon Ladders, One Jumping Ladder, One Swimming Ladder. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Ladder*, a series of mud buckets which are carried up and down in an oblique direction, for emptying and refilling in dredging operations. 1890 *Wesleyan Methodist's Mag.* Mar. 162 A woven-ladder tape for Venetian blinds, in lieu of hand-made ladders. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 3/3 The flowers are formed into ruches, which trim the skirt and are carried up the sides, with a ladder of ribbons between the lines.

4. In names of plants, as *Christ's ladder* (see CHRIST 5). *Ladder to Heaven* (see quots.). Also JACOB'S LADDER.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 699 Wee in English [call it] Salomons Seale most usually, but in some countries the people call it Ladder to Heaven, .. from the forme of the stalke of leaves, one being set above another. 1760 LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. (1765) 316 Ladder to Heaven, *Convallaria.* 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Ladder to Heaven. (1) *Polemonium cæruleum*, L. (2) *Polygonatum multiflorum.*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *ladder foot, rung,* † *stale, stave*; b. objective, as *ladder-climber* (in quot. *fig.*); c. instrumental, as *ladder-travelling*; *ladder-bridged* adj.; d. similative, as *ladder-path, road*; *ladderwise* adv.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 8/2 The *ladder-bridged crevasse. 1870 *Even. Standard* 17 Sept., The *ladder-climbers, who now direct the affairs of Paris. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xliii, Syne furth him led, and to the gallowis gais, And at the *ledder-fute his leif he

tais. **1814** S. Rogers *Jacquel.* Poems (1839) 26 Up many a *ladder-path he guided. **1828** J. R. Best *Italy as it is* 30 We had descended many steps of the *ladder-road. **1620** in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 171 For a peece of Timber to make *Ladder Rungs, 12*d.* *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 354 Þeos two [þinges] scheome and pine..beoð þe two *leddre stalen þet beoð upriht to þe heouene. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 293/1 *Leddyr stafe, *scalarium.* **1608** Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 606 As ladder staues they were equally distant one from another. **1855** *Cornwall* 156 The *ladder-travelling is rendered less fatiguing, by being varied and broken up into short journeys. **1593** Q. Eliz. *Boethius* I. pr. i. 7 Betwine bothe lettars, *ladarwise, certain steps wer marked.

6. Special comb.: **ladder-braid**, a kind of braid made on the lace-pillow; **ladder-carriage**, one for conveying fire-ladders (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **ladder company, detachment** *Mil.* (see quot.); **ladder-dance** (see quot.); hence *ladder-dancer*; **ladder-dredge**, a dredge having buckets carried round on a ladder-like chain (*Cent. Dict.*); **ladder-like** *a.*, resembling a ladder, gradational; also *adv.*; **ladder-man**, 'in a fire-brigade, a member of a hook-and-ladder company' (*Cent. Dict.*); **ladder party** = *ladder detachment*; **ladder point**, a form of ladder stitch; **ladder shell**, a marine shell of the genus *Scalaria*, a staircase-shell, wentletrap; **ladder stitch**, a cross-bar stitch in embroidery; **ladder-truck**, a vehicle for carrying fire-ladders and hooks; **ladder-walker** = *ladder-dancer*; **ladder way**, a 'way' by which one descends or ascends by means of a ladder, (*a*) in the deck of a ship, (*b*) in the shaft of a mine; **ladder-work**, work done with the help of a ladder, e.g. house-painting, etc. (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 43 *Ladder braid.* **1884** *Mil. Engineering* I. ii. 87 The men told off to one ladder (4 files or more, according to length of ladder) form a '*ladder detachment' and the detachments for one line of ladders form a '*ladder company', or 'ladder double company'. **1801** Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. v. 173 The *Ladder-dance; so called, because the performer stands upon a ladder, which he shifts from place to place, and ascends or descends without losing the equilibrium, or permitting it to fall. **1709** Steele *Tatler* No. 12 ¶ 18 *Ladder-dancers, Rope-dancers, Jugglers. **1859** Cornwallis *New World* I. 21 A *ladder-like flight of steps. **1884** Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 303 Parallel bundles,..connected in a ladder-like manner by transverse branches. **1897** Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 565 The great parallel terraces over which, ladderlike, the neighbouring Congo has cut its bed. **1898** P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* x. 181 A gradual ladder-like rise [of temperature]. **1884** *Mil. Engineering* I. ii. 98 It is always advisable to have officers and non-commissioned officers..with *ladder parties. **1891** A. H. Crawfurd *Gen. Crawfurd & Light Div.* 230 Fleming.. fell leading the ladder party..at Badajoz. **1882** Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 186 **Ladder stitch*, there are two kinds of this stitch, the open, called *Ladder Point, or Point d'Echelle, in which the bars forming the stitch are taken across an open space, and the closed, known as Jacob, and Ship Ladder, in which the bars are worked on to the material itself. **1711** Steele *Spect.* No. 258 ¶ 3 Why should not..*Ladder-walkers, and Posture-makers appear again on our Stage? *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 **Ladder-ways*, the openings in the decks wherein the ladders are placed. **1875** J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* 77 A shaft ..large enough to allow of ample pumping space, a good ladder-way [etc.].

Hence *nonce-wds.* **La·dderless** *a.*, having no ladder; **La·ddery** *a.*, resembling a ladder.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 455 Short flights of abrupt laddery steps. **1897** P. Warung *Tales Old Regime* 78 They were separated from the surface by sixty feet of ladderless shaft.

Ladder (læ·dəɹ), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. Ladder *sb.*] *trans.* To scale with a ladder; to furnish with a ladder or with ladders. Also *absol.*

a **1578** Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 191 His friends came rushing forward to ladder the walls. **1582–8** *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 173 The men of Leith..looking for na uther thing bot..to haue ladderit and winn the hous. **1643** *Session Rec.* in *Hist. Brechin* (1867) 232 To Alexander Talbert for laddering the church 3*s.* 4*d.* **1665** J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 188 They came from their Stations.. by Planks laid from His unto their Stones, and otherwise they could not, without laddring up and down.

Ladder, obs. form of Lather.

Laddered (læ·dəɹd), *a.* [f. Ladder *sb.* + -ed².] Furnished with a ladder; †of a rope, made into a ladder.

1603 Middleton *Fam. Love* I. ii, Attempt not to ascend My chamber-window by a ladder'd rope. **187.** Stevenson *Child's Gard. Verses* (1895) 81 He [the sun] Into the laddered hayloft smiles. **1892** Ld Lytton *King Poppy* iv. 83 Their ladder'd scaffolds swarm'd, as high in heaven.

Laddie (læ·di). Chiefly *Sc.* [f. Lad *sb.* + -ie.] A young lad, a lad. (A term of endearment.)

1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 16 b, He had a laddy waytynge on hym called Benignus. **1721** Ramsay (*title*) Yellow Haired Laddie. **1728** — Soger Laddie. **1789** Burns *Ep. to Dr. Blacklock* vi, I hae a wife and twa wee laddies. **1865** G. Macdonald *A. Forbes* 51, I ken naething agen the laddie. **1884** Annie Swan *Dorothea Kirke* xvii. 155 'Aunt Janet?' 'Ay, laddie'.

†**Lade**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Also 1 **hlæd**, 3 **ladd**. [f. Lade *v.* (OE. *hlæd* is commonly compared with ON. *hlað* stack, pile, and interpreted 'mound', because it renders L. *agger*; but the sense of 'burden' is possible.)] **a.** Draught. **b.** Load, burden, lading.

c **897** K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 160 Besittað hie utan..& berað hiere hlæd to [L. *comportabis aggerem*]. *c* **1200** Ormin 19313 We lodenn alle twinne ladd Off hiss godnessess welle. *c* **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 1663 With hym faught a yong knyght Ech on other laid good lade. **1502** Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 229 That they may be in our sayde landis and lordshippys for too bye and gader lade and freith and cary awaye, or doo to bee caryed awey and conueied into the sayde kyngdom of England.

Lade (lēɪd), *sb.*² [app. a variant of Lead *sb.*² (which occurs much earlier in the same sense); perh. confused with *lade*, the regular Sc. and northern form of Lode, OE. *lád*. The synonymous Leat is not etymologically related.]

1. A channel constructed for leading water to a mill wheel; a mill-race. (Often in comb. *mill-lade.*) Chiefly *Sc.*

1808–80 Jamieson, *Lade, lead.* **1862** *Act* 25 & 26 *Vict.* c. 97 § 6 The construction or alteration of mill dams, or lades, or water wheels so as to afford a reasonable means for the passage of salmon. **1864** A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 106 A corn-mill, which was driven by a lade that flowed through the same spot. **1868** *Perthsh. Jrnl.* 18 June, Some fine sport was enjoyed; but the salmon on two or three occasions made a rush into the lade and escaped.

¶ **2.** A sb. *lade*, with a sense 'channel, water-course, mouth of a river', has been evolved by etymologists from place-names in which the last element is *-lade* (OE. *ȝelád* channel, as in *Crecca-ȝelád* Cricklade); the interpretation has been suggested by Lade *v.* The word was admitted into Bailey's and Johnson's Dicts., and has occasionally been used in literature.

[**1623** Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 34 How many learned men haue mistaken the name of a place neere Oxford called Creklade? as if it sauored of Greeke, when it is but old English, and signifies *Ostium riuuli*, a place where some Creeke or little brooke doth lade or empty it selfe into a greater water.] **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Lada* (in old Records),..a Lade, Lading, or Course of Water. **1721–1800** Bailey, *Lade*, a Passage of Water, the Mouth of a River. **1865** Kingsley *Herew.* II. xi. 180 Cotinglade.. seemingly a lade, leat, or canal through Cottenham Fen to the Westwater. **1873** H. Kingsley *Oakshott* xxvi. 184 Every trickling tiny lade, every foaming brook, told its own story.

Lade (lēɪd), *sb.*³ *local.* [? f. Lade *v.*] A board or rail fixed to the side of a cart or waggon to give greater width.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2188/4 Lost.. a short turn Waggon, with two pair of Harness and a Cart Saddle, with Wheel Lades. **1847** in Halliwell. **1875** Blackmore *A. Lorraine* III. v. 72 The vice-president's cart was in the shed close by, and on the front lade sat Bonny.

Lade (lēɪd), *v.* Forms: 1 **hladan**, (**ladan**), 3 (*Orm.*) **ladenn**, (4 **lhade**, 6 **laade**, 7 **laid**), ? 3, 4– **lade**. *Pa. t.* 1 **hlód**, (*once* **ȝehléod**), 3 4 **lode**; *weak* 5– **laded**. *Pa. pple.* 1 (**ȝe**)**hladen**, 4 **i-lade**, 4–6 (8 *Sc. poet.*) **lade**, (6 **ladden**, *Sc.* **ladin**), 4–**laden**; *weak* 5 **ladyd**, 6– **laded**. [Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *hladan* (*hlód*, *ȝehladen*), corresp. to OFris. *hlada*, OS. *hladan* (Du. *laden*), ON. *hlaða* (Sw. *ladda*); with consonant-ablaut the word appears in OHG. *hladan* (G. *laden*), Goth. (*af*)*hlaþan*:—OTeut. **hlaþ-*, *hlað-*:—pre-Teut. **klat-*, parallel with **klad-* in OSl. *klasti* to place. The general Teut. senses are those represented by branch I; branch II is peculiar to Eng., but OS. has the sense 'to put (liquor) into a vessel', as a particular application of a sense similar to 2 below. Another derivative of the root is MHG. *luot* burden, mass, multitude:—OTeut. **hlôþâ*; in the OE. *hlóð* booty, multitude, OLG. *hlótha* booty, this type seems to have coalesced with OTeut. **hlanþâ*.

The pa. t. has from 15th c. been conjugated weak. The pa. pple. is still usually strong when used in the senses of branch I; in those of branch II it is now always weak.]

I. To load.

1. *trans.* To put the cargo on board (a ship). Also (now only in *passive*) to load (a vehicle, a beast of burden).

Beowulf (Z.) 896 Sæbat ȝehleod. *Ibid.* 1897 Þa wæs on sande sæȝeap naca hladen herewædum. **13..** *Coer de L.* 1384 Thrittene schyppys i-lade with hyvys Of bees. *Ibid.* 1388 Another schyp was laden.. With an engyne hyghte Robynet. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 197 A boot þat was so hevy lade wiþ men þat folowede hym þat it sanke doun. *a* **1420** Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 983 To lade a cart or fill a barwe. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* III. vi. 211 Our kervalis howis ladis and prymys he With huge charge of siluir. **1535** Coverdale *Ezek.* xii. 12 The chefest that is amonge you, shall lade his shoulders in the darcke, and get him awaye. **1611** Bible *Gen.* xlii. 26 They laded their asses with the corne. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 5 Our Ships are laden with the Harvest of every Climate. **1830** Scott *Demonol.* ix, A foreign ship richly laded with wines. **1853** Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 325 A sledge..kept laden to meet emergencies. **1864** Tennyson *En. Ard.* 817 He.. help'd At lading and unlading the tall barks.

b. To load (a person) *with* gifts, etc., (a tree, branch) *with* fruit; to charge or fill abundantly. Now only in pa. pple. *laden*, loaded, fraught, heavily charged *with*. † Also, *to lade up.*

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* iv. 22 Whan he myght fynde the messagers of Charlemayn, he charged and laded them alle with richesses of thoryent. **1484** — *Chivalry* 4 A tree wel laden and charged of fruyte. **1629** Capt. Smith *Trav. & Adv.* 9 With every man a bundle of sedge and bavins still throwne before them, so laded up the Lake, as [etc.]. **1674** Ray *Collect. Words, Husb.* 130 Corn..the earlier it is sown, *cæteris paribus*, the better laden it is. **1693** Dryden *Ovid's Met.* XIII. *Acis* 72 Than apples fairer, when the boughs they lade. **1820** Shelley *Sensit. Plant* III. 112 A northern whirlwind..Shook the boughs thus laden. **1847** Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 231 Shores laden with all kinds of beauty. **1849** Murchison *Siluria* iv. 67 These..sandstones are laden with a profusion of fossils. **1865** Trollope *Belton Est.* xxiii. 279 Her eyes were laden with tears. **1878** Huxley *Physiogr.* 47 [The air] must have become laden with moisture.

c. To burden, load oppressively; chiefly in immaterial sense. Now only (somewhat *arch.*) in pa. pple., burdened *with* sin, sorrow, etc.

1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 28 Yf we be thys lade wyth ignorance. *a* **1553** Udall *Royster D.* III. ii. (Arb.) 41 Doth not loue lade you? **1555** Eden *Decades* 159 It is not lawful for any to lade his neighbours waules with rafters. **1602** *Life T. Cromwell* II. iii. 93 Lade him with irons. **1606** Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 123, I..do confesse I haue Bene laden with like frailties. *a* **1618** Raleigh *Rem.* (1644) 54 To lade no one man with too much preferment. **1655** Culpepper & Cole *Riverius* xv. vi. 420 Miserable Woman-Kind is commonly laded with..manifold Diseases. *a* **1656** Bp. Hall *Breath. Devout Soul* 168 Saviour, thy sinner is sufficiently laden, with the burden of his iniquities. **1724** Ramsay *Health* 143 Phimos, who by his livid colour shews Him lade with vile diseases. **1841** Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 90 Laden with the sin which they had committed.

2. To put or place as a burden, freight, or cargo; now only, to ship (goods) as cargo.

Beowulf (Z.) 2775 Him on bearm hlodon bunan and discas sylfes dome. *a* **1000** *Riddles* iv. 65 (Gr.) Ic..me [on] hrycȝ hlade, þæt ic habban sceal. *a* **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 2901 (Gr.) Ongan þa ad hladan. *a* **1300** *K. Horn* 1409 Ston he dude lade, And lym therto he made. **1472** *Waterford Arch* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 309 From the porte that the saide marchandise is lade unto the porte of the said citie. *c* **1489** Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 580 Thenne fet he stones & morter in grete plente.. and I promyse you that reynawd laded more atones than xv. other dyde. **1542–3** *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 3 No person..shall enbote or lade..anie wheate..in anie picard. **1665** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 16/2 A Legorn ship..bound to Tunis with moneys to lade Corn. **1799** Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 347 He had his Vessel seized by the Genoese, when lading wine for our Fleet. **1800** Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* viii. 261 It is impossible to lade or deliver Cargoes. **1888** Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. vi. cxiv. 641 The surplus products.. must be laden on board the vessels.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

c **1470** Henry *Wallace* ix. 704 Quhen thai off hay was ladand most bysse. **1611** Bible *Neh.* iv. 17 They that bare burdens, with those that laded. **1667** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 202/1 As many light ships come in the last evening Tyde to lade. **1712** E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 179 At this High-land of Ariquipa, is good anchoring, where Vessels use to lade. **1796** Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 450 A pier..at which vessels.. lade and unlade.

†**3.** To lay a burden of (guilt) *upon*. Also *absol.*

1535 Coverdale *Deut.* xxii. 8 Make a battlement aboute thy rofe, that thou lade not bloude vpon thine house yf eny man fall therof. *a* **1541** Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 196 Him seemeth that the shade Of his offence again his force assays By violent despair on him to lade.

†**4.** To load or charge (a gun); also, to load (cartridges) in a gun. *Obs.*

1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* III. viii. (1810) 569 Going to lade her againe, their Gunner was slaine at his Peece. **1635** Ld. Lindsey in Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 335/1 To command the Gunners to laid Cartrages. **1690** *Mor. Ess. Present Times* vii. 129 Cannon-like, will discharge but once till they are new Laden.

II. To draw water.

5. *trans.* To draw (water); to take up or remove (water or other fluids) from a river, a vessel, etc., with a ladle, scoop, or by similar means; to bale. † *occas.* with cogn. obj. (Now chiefly *techn.* and *dial.*)

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv. 7 Cuom uif of ðær byriȝ to ladanne [*Rushw.* hladanne] uæter. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* John ii 9 Þa þenas soðlice wiston þe þæt wæter hlodon. *c* **1000** Ælfric *Hom.* II. 180 Ænne ealdne munuc wæter hladende. *c* **1200** Ormin 14044 Gaþ..and ladeþþ upp & bereþþ itt Till þallderrmann onn hæfedd. *Ibid.* 19313 We lodenn alle twinne ladd Off hiss godnessess welle. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 1475 (Kölbing) Þai..Þe water vp loden þo, Al way bi to & to. **1340** *Ayenb.* 178 Alsuo ase hit behoueþ ofte þet ssip lhade out þet weter þet alneway geþ in. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 283/2 Ladyn or lay water..*vatilo.* *c* **1450** *Merlin* 37 Thei hadde a-wey the erthe, and fonde the water, and dede it to laden oute. **1530** Palsgr. 600/1, I laade water with a scoop or any other thyng out of a dytche or pytte. *a* **1648** Digby *Closet Open.* (1677) 8 Then lade forth your liquor and set it a cooling. **1674** Ray *Collect. Words, Smelting Silver* 114 It is laded out and cast into long square beds. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewery*, The first Wort..must be pumped or laded off into one or more Coolers. **1784** Twamley *Dairying* 47 To lade off the Whey clear from Curd. **1839** Ure *Dict. Arts* 585 By lading the glass out of one pot into another.. with copper ladles. **1842** J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* 332 Out of this underbuck you must lade the ale-wort into the tun-tub.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1612–15 Bp. Hall *Contempl.*, *N. T.* II. v, She did not think best to lade at the shallow channel, but runs rather to the well-head. **1613–16** W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. v. (1772) I. 142 Or with their hats lade [for fish] in a brooke. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. vi. 279 You must gradually lade out of the second Copper.

†**6.** To empty by 'lading'. *Obs.*

c **1532** Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1020 Whan a man doth come to the great see for to lade [F. *espuisér*] it.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 139 Like one that .. chides the Sea .. Saying hee'le lade it dry. 1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* (1686) 73 We are not they who think to lade the sea with an egg-shell.

† 7. *trans.* Of a ship: To let in (water). *Obs.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii, The shyp..was so staunche it myht no water lade. 1530 PALSGR. 601/1, I lade, I take in water, as a shyp or bote that is nat staunched. ..This bote ladeth in water a pace.

8. *Comb.* The verb stem used in comb. with names of vessels used in lading, as *lade-*† *bowl*, *-bucket*, *-gallon* (dial. *gawn*, *gorn*), † *-mele* [? ME. MELE, bowl], *-pail*.

1420 *Inv.* in *Linc. Chapter Acc. Bk.* A. 2. 30 lf. 69, 1 *ladebolle..6d. 1891 *Hartland Gloss.*, **Lade-bucket*, a small dipping-bucket, used in brewing, &c. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 234 The air sall haue .. the best brewing leid, the mask fat, with tub, barrellis, and *laid-gallon. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, **Lade-gawn*, .. any vessel for lading out liquid. 1847 HALLIWELL, **Lade-gorn*, a pail with a long handle to lade water out with. *Derb.* Also called a *lade-pail*. 1579 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 401 Bruers measures, as barrells, kilderkins, firkins, runletts, .*lademeales, gallons. 1558 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 87 Paid for a vesselle and a *lad payle to putt in lyme. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Late pail*..A late-pail (or lade-pail) is commonly used for dipping hot water from a copper, or for making cider.

Lade, Sc. and north. form of LOAD *sb.*

Ladeborde: see LARBOARD.

† **La·ded**, *ppl. a.* [f. LADE *v.* + -ED [1].] = LADEN.

1630 DRAYTON *Descr. Elysium* 3 Pomegranates .. Their laded branches bow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 75 The laded Boughs their Fruits in Autumn bear. 1708 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1859) IV. 58 Very few of the enemy's privateers..will..outsail one of our laded vessels.

† **La·del.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. *lade* LODE *sb.* + -EL [1].] ? A little path, by-path.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. iii. (Skeat) I. 42 By smale pathes, that swyne and hogges hadden made, as lanes with ladels their maste to seche.

Laden (lē·d'n), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* **ladin, ladne, laiden, 7 laidin.** [f. LADE *v.* + -EN; but perh. partly a Sc. var. of LOADEN *v.*] *trans.* = LADE *v.*

1514 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 89 The ..gudis that happinnis to be input and ladnyt in the samyn schippis. 1531 *Ibid.* 142 The losing and laidnyng of schippis. 1579 MUNDAY in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 151 Euery prisoner being most grieuously ladened with yrons on their legges. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 356 To ladne him with deceitful leisingis, criminable crymes, and tailes vntrue. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 147 Trees .. ladened with .. fruits. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 303 They..used him with all curtesie, and ladened him with gifts. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. No. 63. 94 Let each Mule carry his own Burthen, and not laden him further. 1808–18 JAMIESON, *Ladenin time*, the time of laying in winter provisions. 1885 MRS. C. L. PIRKIS *Lady Lovelace* I. i. 19 He ladened himself obediently with Edie's belongings. 1890 CUSHING *Bull i' th' Thorn* II. xiii. 243 The air was ladened with the fragrance of jasmine.

Laden (lē·d'n), *ppl. a.* [str. pa. pple. of LADE *v.*] Burdened, loaded, weighed down (*lit.* and *fig.*). Often in comb. with sbs., as *sorrow-laden*; also HEAVY-LADEN.

1595 MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 3 A man entering into matters with so laden a foote, that the other's meat would be eaten before his spit could come to the fire. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XIII. *Acis* 118 The laden boughs for you alone shall bear. *a* 1790 T. WARTON *Eclog.* iii. 94 Where .. clust'ring nuts their laden branches bend. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. v. 70 The better .. impulses of a laden spirit. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Laden*, the state of a ship when charged with materials equal to her capacity. 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* CLXII. ii, Now mount the laden clouds, Now flames the darkening sky. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 7/1 The laden trains start hence.

Laden, obs. form of LATTEN, brass.

Lader (lē·dəɹ). ? *Obs.* [f. LADE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who lades; *esp.* one who freights a ship.

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 3 The said owner or lader of the said picard bote or other vessel. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 14 § 7 The Buying of any Corn..by any such Badger, Lader, Kidder or Carrier. 1626 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 42 The name of the lader of the foresaid hides. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 9 A Lader of Corn or Grain. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 494 The Goods..appear to have been .. restored .. to the Masters of the Ships in which they were laden; and, by the Customs of the Sea, the Master is in the Place of the Lader, and answerable to him.

Lade sterne, obs. form of LODESTAR.

La-di-da (lādidā·). *slang.* [Onomatopoeic, in ridicule of 'swell' modes of utterance. Cf. HAW-HAW.] A derisive term for one who affects gentility; a 'swell'. Also *attrib.* or *adj.* = LARDY-DARDY.

c 1883 in Atkin *House Scraps* (1887) 166 The young 'un goes to music-halls And does the la-di-da. 1893 GUNTER *Baron Montes* III. viii. 77 That French brother of his, Frank, the Parisian la-de-da. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 3/2, I may tell you we are all homely girls. We don't want any la-di-da members.

† **La·died**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. LADY *sb.* + -ED.] Lady-like; soft, gentle.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] viii. 20 Sores are not to bee anguish't with a rusticke pressure; but gently stroaked with a Ladyed hand.

Ladify: see LADYFY.

Ladin, obs. Sc. f. LADEN *v.*; obs. Sc. pa. pple. of LADE *v.*

Lading (lē·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LADE *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb LADE; the loading of a ship with its cargo; the bailing or ladling out of water, etc. *Bill of lading* (see BILL *sb.*[3] 10).

1500 *Galway Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 391 In lading and discharding of his goodes..into forayn realmis. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves*, *Lusoria* XXXV. (1677 32 Must we haue fire still glowing under us, Only that we with constant Lading may Keep our selues cool? 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 121 Where the Water is put over by the Hand-bowl, or what is called Lading over. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 589 The transfer of the glass into the cuvettes, is called lading.

2. *concr.* That with which a ship is laded; freight, cargo. † Also *transf.* (see quots. 1611, 1621).

1526 TINDALE *Acts* XXVII. 10 Syrs, I perceave that thys vyage wilbe with hurte and domage, not off the ladynge and shippe only: but also off oure lyues. 1611 COTGR., *Prendre son sel*, to swill, quaffe, caroose; to take in his lading, or his liquor, to the full. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. xiii. 369 Drunkards .. when they haue their lading of wine. 1669 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 7 With much ado I got off a boats lading of Water. 1670 *Ibid.* (1711) 91, I was bound for China, and .. had rich Lading for that Country. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4598/4 Two Ships lading of .. Russia Rhine Hemp. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* XXI. (1857) 303 A small sloop .. entered the frith, to take in a lading of meal. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 169 The crews were saved, but much of the lading was lost or damaged. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 184 A lading of great rarities.

fig. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XXV. When mighty Love would cleave in twain The lading of a single pain.

† 3. A place where cargoes are laded. *Obs.*

1594 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Essex* (Camden) 10 It is inuironed with creekes, which leade to certayne ladinges, as to Landymer lading..wher they take in wood.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lading-can* (*dial.*), † *-gin*, *hole*, *utensil*, *well*.

1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, **Lading can*, a small tin can, containing two or three quarts, used for taking hot water out of a boiler. [Common in the north midlands and Yorkshire.] 1497 *Nav. Ac., Hen. VII* (1896) 193 'Lading gynne..j. *Ibid.* 194 Lading gynnes .. iij. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 589 *Glass-making*, In this operation ['lading'] ladles of wrought iron are employed, which are plunged into the pots through the upper openings or *lading holes. 1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 189 The only *lading or baling utensil employed by the miserable sinner should be a limpet shell. 1769 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 14 Aug., The *lading-well in this ill-fated George Lane lies shamefully neglected.

Ladiship, variant of LADYSHIP.

Ladisman, variant of LODESMAN.

La·dkin. [f. LAD *sb.* + -KIN.] A young lad.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xxxi, Tharrhon that young ladkin hight.

Ladle (lē·d'l), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 **hlædel**, 3 **ladele**, 4–5 **ladel**, 5 **laddil, ladill, ladyl, ladyll e**, 5–7 **ladell(e**, 6 **ladil**, 7 **ladul**, 5– **ladle.** [OE. *hlædel*, f. *hladan* LADE *v.*: see -EL.]

1. A large spoon with a long handle and cup-shaped bowl, used chiefly for lading liquids.

a 1000 *OE. Gloss.* in Haupt's *Zeitschrift* IX. 418 *Antlia*, mid hlædele. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 Cytel, hlædel, pannan. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 187/94 Sethþe salt heo nome And mid ladeles on is wondene it casten. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 274 A ladel bugge with a longe stele, That cast for to kepe a crokke to saue the fatte abouen. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kntt.'s T.* 1162 The cook yscalded, for al his longe ladel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 283/2 Ladylle, pot spone, *concus.* 1468–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 92, 2 laddils et 1 scomer de cupro pro coquina, 23d. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 36 Some stird the molten owre with ladles great. 1602 PLAT *Delightes for Ladies* Recipe liv, You must haue a fine brason ladle to let run the sugar vppon the seedes. 1680 BOYLE *Exper. Produc. Chym. Princ.* I. iv. 48 The materials of Glass..having been..kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the work-men take off with Ladles. *c* 1718 PRIOR *Ladle* 135 A ladle for our silver dish Is what I want. 1744 BERKELEY *Let. Tar Water* § 2 Wks. 1871 III. 462 Stir .. with a wooden ladle, or flat stick. 1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 Punch ladles. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Princess* II. 54 Jaffa contains some fine marble fountains, to which ladles are attached by chains, for the convenience of the stranger who is athirst. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Paying-ladle*, an iron ladle with a long channelled spout opposite to the handle; it is used to pour melted pitch into the seams. 1895 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/5 An egg-and-ladle race.

2. In various technical applications.

a. *Gunnery.* 'An instrument for charging with loose powder; formed of a cylindrical sheet of copper-tube fitted to the end of a long staff' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Also a similar instrument for removing the shot from a cannon.

1497 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 85 Charging ladells .. ij, Rammers..ij. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 185 We ..could not avoyd the danger, to charge and discharge with the ladell, especially in so hotte a fight. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 34 The Master Gunner hath the charge of the ordnance, and shot, powder, match, ladles [etc.]. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) I 4 b, Cannon are charged..with an instrument..termed a ladle. 1851 DOUGLAS *Nav. Gunnery* (ed. 3) 518 To practise with the Eprouvette, charge it with a small quantity of loose powder, by means of a ladle.

b. *Founding.* A pan with a handle, to hold molten metal for pouring. Also in *Glass-making*, a similar instrument used to convey molten glass from the pot to the cuvette.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 206/2 A Ladylle for yettynge, *fusorium*. 1495 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 195 Ladylles of iron to melt lede. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 404 Ladles are of three or four different sizes, and are used for melting the solder. 1839 [see LADING *vbl. sb.* 4]. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Ladle*, a vessel into which molten metal is conveyed from the furnace or crucible, and from which it is poured into the moulds.

† 3. Applied to the cup of an acorn. *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 172/1 Take of the best Aquavitæ a quarte..and Akorne dishes or Ladles.

4. One of the float-boards of a water-wheel.

1611 COTGR., *Aubes*, the short boordes which are set into th' outside of a water-mills wheele; we call them, ladles, or aue-boords. 1673–4 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. vii. § 6 (1682) 138 The Ladles and soles of a Mill-wheel are always made of Elm. 1731 BEIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 11 The Ladles or Paddles 14 Foot long. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

† 5. *Sc.* 'A burghal duty charged on grain, meal, and flour, brought to market for sale; also, the proceeds or income obtained from that duty'. Also, 'The dish or vessel used as the measure in exacting this duty' (Jam. *Suppl.*). *Obs.*

1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 14 The casualiteis of the mercat callit the Ladill is sett to Robert Millare, meleman, quhill Whitsone tysday nixtocum.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ladle-staff*, *-washer*; *ladle-shaped* adj.; **ladle-board** = LADLE 4; **ladle-dues** *Sc.* (see sense 5); **ladle-furnace**, a gas furnace in which the metal to be melted is contained in a ladle; **ladle-man**, † *a* (see quot. 1750); *b* a workman who uses a ladle (sense 2 b); **ladle-shell** (*local U. S.*), a name for certain large shells (*Fulgur*, *Sycotypus*, etc.), which are or may be used as ladles in baling out boats, etc. (*Cent. Dict.*); **ladle-wood** *Bot.*, the wood of a S. African tree (*Cassine Colpoon*), used for carving (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1744 DESAGULIERS *Exper. Philos.* II. 92 Therefore the *Ladle-Board is struck by twice the Matter. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 147 To knock off the Floats or Ladle-boards from the wheels. 1853 GLYNN *Power Water* App. 148 The floats or ladle-boards. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie Scot. Songs* Ser. II. 120 *note*, Farmer of *ladle-dues. 1880 *Cooley's Cyc. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 6) I. 772 *Ladle furnace. This takes ladles up to 6½ inches diameter, and will melt 6 to 8 lbs. of zinc in about 15 minutes. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. I. 184 An Insect seldom, or never, misses attacking our green Cherries with so much Diligence and Fury, as to spoil great Numbers of them, by eating into their very Stone; and, because of this hollow Operation, we call them *Ladlemen, or the Green Fly, or Bug. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 June 11/1 Thomas Green, a ladleman .. was fearfully scalded all over the body. 1885 *Census Instructions* 93 *Bessemer Steel Manufacture* .. Ladle Man. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 384 [The clay] is beaten in with a ladle-shaped instrument attached to a long handle. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 68 Put the Ladle home to the Chamber stedily holding your Thumb upon the upper part of the *Ladle-staff. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. v. 219 What arte thou but a luske and a torner of broches and a ladyl wessher.

Ladle (lē·d'l), *v.* [f. LADLE *sb.*] *trans.* a. To fit up (a water-mill) with ladle-boards. b. To lift out with a ladle. Also with *out*.

1525 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 55 Ladillyng of my ll, makyng of the flodde yates. *c* 1532 DE WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 945 To ladle, *espuiser*. 1858 LYTTON *What Will He do* I. iv, Vance ladled out the toddy.

transf. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* XIII 102 Insinuate your fingers softly under him and ladle him out.

Ladleful (lē·d'lful). [f. LADLE *sb.* + -FUL 2.] As much as fills a ladle.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 8 Pan caste a ladel-ful, or more or lasse, of boter per-to. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* A ij b, The first ladlefull had a smacke as soft as pap. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 900 The..Cook..cast a Ladle-full of Boiling Water in his Face. 1727 SWIFT *Wonder of all W.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 56 He takes a pot of scalding oyl and throws it by great ladlesfull directly at the ladies. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* vi, He raised the ladleful of the liquid and allowed its contents to drip into the glass.

Ladler (lē·dləɹ). [f. LADLE *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who ladles.

1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Katerfelto* i. (1876) 4 'A fine!' objected the punch-ladler, judicially. 1885 *Census Instructions* 89 *Rolled Plate Glass Making*: Ladler.

2. *Sc.* 'The customer of the ladle in the grain market' (Jam. *Suppl.*).

1643 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1881) II. 57 It is to be remembred that the ladlearis hes receavit seavine ladils. 1644 *Ibid.* 71 The ladillars hes gottin seavin ladils.

La·dlike, *a.* [f. LAD [1] + -LIKE.] Resembling a lad; in quots. † churlish, unknightly (cf. LAD [1] 1).

1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 95 Yhit ar thi latis vnlufsum and ladlike. *Ibid.* 160 He was ladlike of laitis.

Ladne, obs. Sc. form of LADEN *v.*

Ladner, var. LARDINER *Obs.*

Ladrone. Also 8 *Sc.* **ladren, laydron, latherin**, 7, 9 **lath(e)ron.** [a. early OF. *ladron* (see LAROUN): —L. *latrōn-em* robber. In mod. use ad. Sp. *ladron*: —L. *latrōn-em*.]

1. *Sc.* (Stressed *la·dron.*) Used as a vague term of reproach: Rogue, blackguard.

a 1557 LYNDESAY in *Pinkerton's Sc. Poems* (1792) II. 8 Quhair hes thow bene, fals ladrone lown? 1706 *J. Watson's Collect. Poems* I. 11 But when Indemnity came down, The Laydron caught me by the Thraple. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xv, Whisht, ladren. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 90 Maggy wha fu' well did ken, The lurking Latherin's meaning. 1887 SERVICE *Dr. Duguid*, Thou impiddent latheron!

attrib. 1811 GALT *Ann. Parish* XXIV. 159 She..would not let me..mess or mell with the lathron lasses of the clachan.

2. (lădrōᵘ·n.) Used *occas.* in books on Spain or Spanish America for: A highwayman. Also *attrib.* (see quot. 1867).

[**1626** Shirley *Brothers* v. iii. (1652) 62 *Ped.* I am become the talk Of every *Picaro* and *Ladron.*] **1832** W. Irving *Alhambra* I. 17 With the protection of our redoubtable Squire, Sancho, we were not afraid of all the ladrones of Andalusia. **1851** Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* ix. 74 There are other ladrones besides the Indians. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Ladrone ship*, literally a pirate, but it is the usual epithet applied by the Chinese to a man-of-war. **1883** Ld. Saltoun *Scraps* I. ii. 189 They would have been bold ladrones that molested any travellers conducted by him.

† **La·dry.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. F. *ladrerie*, lit. leprosy, f. *ladre* (see Lazar).] Impure discourse.

14.. *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 86 in *Barbour's Bruce*, Thoill thaim nocht rage with rybaldry, Na mengill thame with neuir vith ladry. *a* **1491** *Priests of Peblis* 17 Thay lufit nocht with ladry, nor with lown, Nor with trumpours to travel throw the town. *a* **1500** *Rat's Raving* III. 184 Luf nocht raginge na rebaldry, Na our loud lauchtyr na ladry, For maner makis man of valour.

La·d's love. *dial.* [Cf. Boy's love.] The Southern-wood (*Artemisia Abrotanum*).

a **1825** Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Lad's-love*, the herb southernwood. **1827** Clare *Sheph. Cal.* 58 Sprigs of lad's-love. **1851** Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 137 Southernwood (called 'lad's love' or 'old man' by some). **1884** J. Hatton in *Harper's Mag.* July 234/2 Roses, and 'lad's-love', or 'old-man'.

Lady (lēⁱ di). *sb.* Forms: 1 **hlǽfdíȝe, hlǽfdí, hlǽf-, hléfdíȝe,** *Northumb.* **hláfdia,** *Mercian* **hláfdíe, 2–4 lefdi, 3 læfdi, lævedi, laf(e)di(e, lafvedi, leafdi, leivedi, leofdi, levede,** *Orm.* **laffdiȝ, 3–4 lavedi, levedi, -y, 4 laidi, -y, lavede, laydy, ledy, lefdye, levdi, -y, levedie, levidi, lhevedi, -y, livedi, 4–5 lavedy, lefdy, lade, 4–7 ladi(e, -ye,** (*pl.* **ladise**), **6, 9** *Sc.* **leddy, 9** *arch.* **ladye, 4– lady.** [OE. *hlǽfdíge* wk. fem.; f. *hláf* bread, Loaf + root *dǐg* to knead: see Dough.

Like the corresponding masc. designation *hláford*, Lord, the word is not found outside Eng. (the Icel. *lafði* is adopted from ME.). The etym. above stated is not very plausible with regard to sense; but the attempts to explain *hlǽfdíge* as a deriv. of *hláford* are unsatisfactory: the fem. suffix in OE. is *-icge*, not *-ige*, and the umlaut in the first syllable is difficult to explain on this supposition.

The OE. *ǽ*, being regularly shortened in ME. before two consonants, yielded regularly *ă* and *ĕ* according to dialect. The ME. *lĕfdi, lĕvdi*, is represented by Sc. *leddy*. The other form *lăfdi* (= **lavdi*) became *lăvedi* (3 syllables), and by regular development *lāvedi*; afterwards the *e* became silent and the *v* was dropped; hence the mod. Eng. form.

The genitive sing. (OE. *hlǽfdígan*) became by regular phonetic change in ME. coincident in form with the nom.; hence certain syntactical combs. have the appearance of proper compounds, as *lady bird, Lady-day, Lady chapel.*]

I. As a designation for a woman.

† **1.** A mistress in relation to servants or slaves; the female head of a household. *Obs.*

The 18th c. instances in brackets seem to represent a re-development of this sense from sense 6 a.

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* cxxii[i]. 2 Swe swe eȝan menenes hondum hlafdian hire. *a* **1000** *Laws of Penitents* ii. § 4 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 184 ȝif hwylc wif .. hire wifman swingð & heo þurh þa swingle wyrð dead .. fæste seo hlæfdiȝe .vii. ȝear. *a* **1100** *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 310/26 *Materfamilias*, hiredes moder oððe hlæfdiȝe. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 4 Ant þeos riwle nis bute vorto serui þe oðer. Þe oðer is ase lefdi: þeos is ase þuften. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 967 Forð siðen ȝhe bi abram slep, Of hire leuedi nam ȝhe no kep. **1382** Wyclif *Ps.* cxxii[i]. 2 As the eȝen of the hondmaide, in the hondis of hir ladi. — *Prov.* xxx. 23 Bi an hand womman, whan she were eir of hir ladi. [**1718** *Freethinker* No. 17. 116 Her Maid .. lisps out to me that her Lady is gone to Bed. *a* **1745** Swift *Direct. Servants* iii. (1745) 50 When you are sent on a Message, deliver it in your own Words..not in the Words of your Master or Lady.]

2. A woman who rules over subjects, or to whom obedience or feudal homage is due; the feminine designation corresponding to *lord*. Now *poet.* or *rhetorical*, exc. in *lady of the manor*. † In OE. used *spec.* (instead of *cwén*, (Queen) as the title of the consort of the king of Wessex (afterwards of England).

a **1000** *O. E. Chron.* an. 918 Her Æðelflæd forðferde Myrcena hlæfdiȝe. **1038–44** *Charter of Ælfwine* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 76 Eadweard cinge and Ælfȝyfu seo hlefdiȝe, and Eadsiȝe arcebisceop. *c* **1205** Lay. 6310 Bruttes nemnede þa laȝen æfter þar lafuedi. **1382** Wyclif *Isa.* xlvii. 7 Thou agreggedist the ȝoc gretli, and seidest, In to euermor I shal ben a ladi. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 129 Þe laste lady of Cartage hadde riȝt suche a manere ende as Dydo þe firste lady hadde. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 362 'And also', quod she, 'I am lady of the reame cleped the londe susteyne'. **1481** Caxton *Myrr.* II. ii. 65 Asia the grete..taketh the name of a quene that somtyme was lady of this regyon and was callid Asia. **1562** Winȝet *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 10 We suspect nocht zoure gentle humanitie, .. to be offendit with vs zour pure anis, bot our Souerane Ladyis fre liegis. **1590** Spenser *F. Q.* I. Introd. 4 Great Ladie of the greatest Isle. *c* **1630** Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 43 (1810) 50 Beatrix de Vallibus was lady of this land. **1633** Milton *Arcades* 105 Bring your Flocks, and live with us, Here ye shall have greater grace, To serve the Lady of this place. **1711** *Act 9 Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4870/1 Any Lord or Lady of a Manor might appoint several Game-keepers. **1832** Tennyson *Dream Fair Wom.* 97 No marvel, sovereign lady: in fair field Myself for such a face had boldly died.

† **b.** *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 176 Þet fleschs wolde awiligen & bicomen to ful itowen touward hire lefdi, ȝif hit nere ibeaten. **1382** Wyclif *Isa.* xlvii. 5 Thou shalt no more be clepid the ladi of reumes [**1611** the Ladie of kingdomes]. **1565** Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Auspex, Musa auspice*..the ladie of learnyng beyng our guide. **1587** Golding *De Mornay* xvi. 265 This Spirit of ours .. was free of it selfe, and Ladie of the bodie, and therefore could not receyue her first corruption from the bodie. **1591** Sparry tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* B 2 b, By the influence of the Sunne she [the Eagle] hath a maruellous property, which is, to be Lady of all other birdes. **1601** R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 107 Rome, once the Lady of the world. *a* **1610** Healey *Epictetus* (1636) 79 Beware that thou hurt not thy minde, the Lady of thy workes, and thine actions governesse.

c. A woman who is the object of chivalrous devotion; a mistress, 'lady-love'.

c **1374** Chaucer *Troylus* I. 811 Many a man hath love ful dere y-bought, Twenty winter that his lady wiste, That never yet his lady mouth he kiste. **1509** Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. (Percy Soc.) 83 You are my lady, you are my masteres, Whome I shall serve with all my gentylnes. *a* **1547** Surrey in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 20 A praise of his loue: wherein he reproueth them that compare their Ladies with his. **1588** Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 436. **1633** T. James *Voy.* 71 This euening being May euen; we..chose Ladies, and did ceremoniously weare their names in our Caps. **1867** Tennyson *Window* 120 Never a line from my lady yet! Is it ay or no? *a* **1881** Rossetti *House of Life* viii, My lady only loves the heart of Love.

3. *spec.* The Virgin Mary. (Usually *Our Lady* = L. *Domina Nostra*, and equivalents in all mod. European langs.) † *Our Lady's bands*: pregnancy.

a **900** Cynewulf *Crist* 284 Cristes þeȝnas cweþað ond singað þæt þu sie hlæfdiȝe halȝum meahtum wuldorweorudes. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 17 He wes iboren of ure lefdi Zeinte Marie. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Maidene maide and heuene quen and englene lafdi. *c* **1200** Ormin 2127 Ure deore laffdiȝ wass þurrh Drihhten nemmnedd Marȝe. *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 160 Ilke day deuotely Herd scho messe of our Lefdye. *c* **1410** Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* ii. 28 (Gibbs MS.) Þan come þei forþermore to þe house of oure lady cosyn Elizabeth. **1513** More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 761 By Gods blessed Ladie (that was euer his othe). **1553** Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 233* Ye shall also praye .. for the women that bene in our Ladyes bandes and with childe. *a* **1555** *Articles imputed to Latimer* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1309/2 No doubt our lady was, through the goodnes of God, a good & a gratious creature. **1592** Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. v. 63 O Gods Lady deare, Are yow so hot? marrie come vp I trow. **1797** Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xi, On the morning of our high festival, our Lady's day, it is usual for such as devote themselves to heaven to receive the veil. **1832** Tennyson *Mariana* iii, Low on her knees herself she cast, Before Our Lady murmur'd she.

† **b.** *Our, the Lady in March*, or *Lent*: the Annunciation, Mar. 25. *Our Lady in Harvest*: the Assumption, Aug. 15. *Our Lady in December*: the Conception, Dec. 8. (See Lady-day.)

c **1297** R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9080 Vr leuedy [*v.rr.* leuedi dai, lefdi day] in decembre. *c* **1483** Caxton *Dialogues* (E.E.T.S.) 28/21 Our ladye in marche. *Ibid.* 28/23 Our lady in heruest. **1608** *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 213 A great frost from Martinmas till almost yᵉ Lady in lent.

† **c.** An image of the Virgin Mary. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Idolatry* III. (1859) 225 Christophers, Ladies, and Mary Magdalenes, and other Saints. **1606** *Arraignm. late Traitors* D 1 b, Their [Papists'] kissing of babies, their kneeling to wodden Ladies.

4. A woman of superior position in society, or to whom such a position is conventionally or by courtesy attributed. Originally, the word connoted a degree equal to that expressed by *lord*; but it was (like its synonyms in all European langs.) early widened in application, while the corresponding masc. term retained its restricted comprehension. In mod. use *lady* is the recognized fem. analogue of *gentleman*, and is applied to all women above a loosely-defined and variable, but usually not very elevated standard of social position. Often used (*esp.* in 'this lady') as a more courteous synonym for 'woman', without reference to the status of the person spoken of. See also Fine lady, Young lady.

As the traditional association of *lady* with *lord* still survives, the former is a title of ostensibly higher dignity than *gentleman*. Hence, and not directly as the result of the sentiment of gallantry, the customary order of words in 'ladies and gentlemen'.

c **1205** Lay. 24715 Alle þa lafdies leoneden ȝeond walles to bihalden þa duȝoðen. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 9 Aske þes cwenes, þes riche cuntasses, þes modie lafdis. **1297** R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3280 Mony was þe vayre leuedi þat icome was þer to. **1340** *Ayenb.* 215 Þe greate lhordes and þe greate lheuedyes. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 2968 Whan þat loveli ladi hade listened his wordes..for ioye sche wept. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 335 Ylyke a lusarde with a lady visage. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 898 A companye of ladies .. clad in clothes blake. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, A Beuy of Ladies. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 268 Labouryng & seruyng for these two ladyes, Lya & Rachel. *c* **1560** A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) vi. 27 A lord to lufe a silly lass, A leddy als, for luf, to tak Ane propir page. **1588** Shaks. *L. L. L.* II. i. 192 What Lady is that same? **1589** Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 296 For Ladies and women to weepe .. it is nothing vncomely. **1611** Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* III. iv, To punish all the sad enormities Thou hast committed against ladies gent. **1664** Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* in *Sylva*, etc. (1729) 190 Keep your Wall and Palisade-Trees..sharp'd like a Lady's Fan. **1674** Dryden *Epil.* Misc. (1685) 289 A Country Lip may have the Velvet touch, Tho' She's no Lady, you may think her such. **1702** Addison *Dial. Medals* i. Wks. 1721 I. 438 We find too on Medals the representations of Ladies that have given occasion to whole volumes on the account only of a face. **1768–74** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 246 This is giving the ladies' reason, 'It is so because it is'. **1791** Cowper *Retired Cat* 38 Linen .. such as merchants introduce From India, for the ladies' use. **1807–8** W. Irving *Salmag.* xviii. (1860) 414 It appears to be an established maxim .. that a lady loses her dignity when she condescends to be useful. **1886** Miss Mulock *K. Arthur* i. 11 Poor lady! .. But if she were a real lady she would never be an opera-singer. **1888** *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 960/1 She was born, in our familiar phrase, a lady, and..throughout a long life, she was surrounded with perfect ease of circumstance.

b. *vocatively.* (*a*) In the *singular*, now confined to poetic or rhetorical use. (*b*) In the *plural*, the ordinary term of oral address to a number of women, without reference to their rank; corresponding to 'Madam' in the singular.

The uneducated, esp. in London, still often use 'Lady' in the sing. as a term of address for 'Madam' or 'Ma'am'.

c **1384** Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 519 Lady, graunte us now good fame. *c* **1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 1889 Noe, certes, lady, it is not I. **1599** Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 285 *Pedr.* Come Lady, come, you haue lost the heart of Signior Benedicke. **1634** Milton *Comus* 277 What chance, good Lady, hath bereft you thus? *Ibid.* 319, I can conduct you, Lady, to a low But loyal cottage. **1808** [see Gentleman 4 b]. **1819** Shelley *Cenci* v. ii. 172 Know you this paper, Lady?

† **c.** *Lady errant*: a humorous feminine analogue of 'knight errant'.

a **1643** Cartwright (*title*) The Lady Errant. **1655** Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VI. vii. 364 Conscientious Catholicks conceived these Lady Errants so much to deviate from feminine .. modesty..that they zealously decried their practice.

d. Applied to fairies.

1628 Milton *Vacation Exerc.* 60 At thy birth The Faiery Ladies daunc't upon the hearth. *a* **1650** *K. Arthur's Death* 235 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 506 He see a barge from the land goe, & hearde Ladyes houle & cry.

e. Phraseological expressions. *Lady of the lake*, (*a*) the designation of a personage in the Arthurian legends, Nimue or Vivien; † (*b*) a nymph; † (*c*) a kept mistress. *Lady of pleasure*, a courtesan, whore. *Lady of easy virtue*, a woman whose chastity is easily assailable. *Lady of the frying-pan*, a jocular term for a cook. *Lady of Babylon, of Rome*, abusive terms for the Roman Catholic Church, with reference to the 'scarlet woman' of the Apocalypse. † *Lady of honour*, † *lady of presence*, a lady who holds the position of attendant to a queen or princess (cf. *maid of honour*); similarly *lady of the bedchamber, lady-in-waiting*.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xxv. 73 What damoysel is that? said Arthur. That is the lady of the lake, said Merlyn. **1530** Palsgr. 237/1 Lady of presence, *damoiselle dhonneur*. **1536** Hen. VIII *Let.* 10 Jan. in Halliwell *Lett. Eng. Kings* (1846) I. 352 At the interment [of Katharine of Arragon] it is requisite to have the presence of a good many ladies of honour. **1579** Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 120 They bene all Ladyes of the lake behight [E. K. *Gloss*, Ladyes of the lake be Nymphes]. **1625** Massinger *New Way* II. i, Thou shalt dine .. With me, and with a lady. *Marrall.* Lady? What lady? With the Lady of the Lake, or Queen of Fairies? **1631** *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 187 The Lady Willoughby .. now one of the Ladyes of Honour attendant upon the Queene. **1637** Shirley (*title*) The Lady of Pleasure. *c* **1645** Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 447 He hath no such cloisters or houses for ladies of pleasure. **1678** Butler *Hud.* III. i. 869 The difference Marriage makes 'Twixt Wives, and Ladies of the Lakes. **1708** Motteux *Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Kept-Wenches, Kind-hearted-Things, Ladies of Pleasure, by what..Names soever dignified. **1785** Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Lady of easy virtue*, a woman of the town, a prostitute. **1809** Malkin *Gil Blas* III. x. ¶ 4 The lady of the frying-pan ..was assisted in her cookery by the coachman. **1809** [see Easy *a.* 12]. **1858** Trollope *Barchester T.* xx. 150 The ordeal through which he had gone, in resisting the blandishments of the lady of Rome. **1860** — *Castle Richmond* I. v. 83 The pope, with his lady of Babylon, his college of cardinals [etc.]. **1862** Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* II. xii. 205 Making the avowal as freely as though he had proclaimed that his mother was lady-in-waiting to the Queen.

5. A woman whose manners, habits, and sentiments have the refinement characteristic of the higher ranks of society.

1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* I. xi. 185 She had the essential attributes of a lady—high veracity, delicate honour in her dealings, deference to others, and refined personal habits. **1880** C. E. Norton *Ch.-building Mid. Ages* ii. 40 Her [Venice's] gentlemen were the first in Europe, and the first modern ladies were Venetian.

6. As an honorific title.

a. A prefix forming part of the customary designation of a woman of rank. Also in *My lady*, an appellation used (chiefly by inferiors) in speaking to or of those who are designated by this prefix.

In the 15–16th c., *The* (or *My*) *Lady* was prefixed to the Christian name of a female member of the royal family, as 'Princess' is now. With regard to the use of the prefix in the titles of the nobility of the British Isles, usage has varied greatly at different times, but the following rules are now established: (1) In speaking of a marchioness, countess, viscountess, or baroness (whether she be such in her own right, by marriage, or by courtesy), the prefix *Lady* is a less formal substitute for the specific designation of rank, which is not used in conversational address: thus 'the Marchioness (of) A.' is spoken to, and informally spoken of, as 'Lady A.' (2) The daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls have *Lady* (more formally, e. g. on a superscription, *The Lady*) prefixed to their Christian names. (3) The wife of the holder of a courtesy title in which *Lord* is prefixed to a Christian name is known as '(The) Lady John B.' (4) The wife of a baronet or other knight ('Sir John C.') is commonly spoken of as 'Lady C.', the strictly correct appellation 'Dame Mary C.' being confined to legal documents, sepulchral monuments, and the like.

c **1489** CAXTON *Blanchardyn* Ded. 1 Unto the right noble puyssant & excellent pryncesse, my redoubted lady, my lady Margarete, duchesse of Somercete. **1509** in *Fisher's Wks.* (1876) 288 The moost excellent pryncesse my lady the kynges graundame. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 238 b, The Ladye Marques Dorset. **1555** GRIMALD in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 113 An Epitaph of the ladye Margaret Lee. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. *Stage direct.*, Enter the Coarse of Henrie the sixt .. Lady Anne being the Mourner. **1599** *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 21 Who selected him..to bee the Lady Margarets Reader. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 235 The general's wife, the lady Fayrefax. **1694** CONGREVE *Double Dealer* Dram. Pers., Lord Touchwood,..Sir Paul Plyant.. Knight..Lady Touchwood..Lady Plyant. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* I. (1724) I. 19 Lady Margaret Dowglas was the child so provided for. *Ibid.* III. 353 The Lady Bellasis, the widow of the Lord Bellasis's son. **1719** PRIOR (*title*) Verses spoken to Lady Henrietta Cavendish-Holles Harley, Countess of Oxford. **1766** *Gentl. Mag.* XXXVI. 103/1 Lady North,—of a son. *Ibid.*, Lady Anne Conway, eldest daughter to the Earl of Hertford. **1833** TENNYSON (*title*) Lady Clara Vere de Vere. **1864** — *Aylmer's F.* 190 My lady's Indian kinsman. **1870** DISRAELI *Lothair* II. xiv. 148 Lothair danced with Lady Flora Falkirk, and her sister, Lady Grizell, was in the same quadrille.

b. Prefixed to the names of goddesses, allegorical personages, personifications, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c **1205** LAY. 1198 Leafdi Diana: leoue Diana heȝe Diana, help me to neode. *c* **1425** LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 239 My lady Diane, the goddesse. **1508** DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 74 Thare saw I .. The fresch Aurora, and lady Flora schene. *Ibid.* 210 A wofull prisonnere To lady Beautee. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 160 If that same worthye princesse lady money did not alone stop up the waye betwene vs and our lyuing. **1566** DRANT *Horace's Sat.* I. iii. B vj, Thus graunte you must, that feare of wronge set ladye lawe in forte. **1597** J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 20 [Those] that make so small accowmpt of religion and good lyfe, otherwyse then of there belly God and ladie pleasure. *a* **1625** BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 487 Ladie Venus dwels at the signe of the Iuie bush.

c. Prefixed to titles of honour or designations of dignified office, as an added mark of respect. *Obs.* or *arch.* *Lady Mayoress*: see MAYORESS.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Prioress' Prol.* 13 My lady Prioresse. **1530** PALSGR. 237/1 Lady maystres, *dame dhonneur*; *gouvernante.* **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. 169 You shall haue two noble Partners with you: the old Duchesse of Norfolke, and Lady Marquess Dorset. **1638** FORD *Fancies* IV. ii, Are you not enthroned The lady-regent? **1710** SHAFTESB. *Adv. Author* III. ii. 167 The Method of expostulating with his Lady-Governess. **1721** STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. i. 3 The Lady Mary, the Kings daughter, appointed for the lady godmother. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug., The lady-directress of the ball .. had her conveyed to another room. **1820** SCOTT *Abbot* xii, 'They call me Lady Abbess, or Mother at the least, who address me', said Dame Bridget.

d. Prefixed to designations of relationship, by way of respectful address or reference. (Cf. F. *Madame votre mère*, etc.) *arch.*

15.. *Roberte the Deuyll* 522 in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* I. 239 And when he sawe hys mother goynge, He sayde, alas, Lady mother, speake with me. **1528** MORE *Dial.* III. xii. Wks. 227/2 But were I Pope. By my soule quod he, I would ye wer, & my lady your wife Popesse too. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. 983 A Turkey Pye, or a piece of Venison, which my Lady Grand-mother sent me. **1628** FORD *Lover's Mel.* IV. ii, Your business with my lady-daughter toss-pot? **1655** DRYDEN (*title*) Lines in a Letter to his Lady Cousin Honor Driden. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV. v, Answer for yourself, lady cousin. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xxiii, But that my ladye-mother there Sits lonely in her castle-hall. **1820** W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 730 As to your lady-bride, I envy not her beauty. **1855** TENNYSON *Maud* I. iv. 15, I bow'd to his lady-sister as she rode by.

7. Wife, consort. Now, as in the original use, chiefly restricted to instances in which the formal title of 'Lady' is involved in the relationship. In the 18th and the former half of the 19th c. the wider use was prevalent in polite society, but is now regarded as vulgar, esp. in the phrase *your good lady*.

c **1205** LAY. 2864 Swa þe king haihte, to wrðscipe his læfdi. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 517 Sire þere sall borne be a barne of þi blithe lady. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxxxv. M v b, A grete lady, whiche was lady to a baron. **1613** *Organ Specif. Worcester Cathedral*, Sr Jo Packinton & his Lady. **1686** S. SEWALL *Diary* 23 Sept., Gov. Bradstreet is gone with his lady to Salem. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 338 About the end of May, Duke Lauderdale came down with his Lady in great pomp. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 7 The lady of a noble Venetian .. is indulged with greater freedom in this respect. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 98 (*Sword*) The Marquis..supported his lady. *c* **1796** T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 87 She was granddaughter of Mrs. Washington, the President's lady. **1796** LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* Corr. & Wks. 1868 I. 11 It has endeared us more than any thing to your good lady. **1796** JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1833) 1 'My dear Mr. Bennet', said his lady to him one day, 'have you heard' [etc.]. — *Sense & Sens.* (1879) 1 By a former marriage, Mr. Dashwood had one son; by his present lady, three daughters. **1825** WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* IV. ii. 313 The unfortunate governor and his lady lost their lives. **1841** *L'pool Mercury* 11 June 195/4 On Thursday, the 3d instant, the lady of Thomas William Phillips, Esq. .. of a daughter... On Monday last, at Everton, the lady of Thomas Shaw, Esq., of a daughter. **1841** C. ANDERSON *Anc. Models* 101 An organ was lately given by the estimable lady of the Rev. J. B. Stonehouse .. to the church of Owston. **1845** STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 608 As where it [i.e. a peerage] is limited to a man and the heirs male of his body by Elizabeth, his present lady. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* vii. (1861) 71 'How's your health, Colonel Sprowle'. 'Very well, much obleeged to you. Hope you and your good lady are well'.

II. In transferred applications.

†**8.** A queen at chess. *Obs.*

c **1489** CAXTON *Sons of Aymon* xxii. 478 The duk rycharde ..helde in his hande a lady of yvery, wherwyth he wolde have gyven a mate to yonnet.

9. A kind of butterfly; now *painted lady.*

1611 FLORIO, *Papiglione*, any kind of Ladie or butter-flie. **1846** EMBLETON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 171 Not a single specimen has been observed of the Peacock, Wood Lady, Wall Brown, or the Dark Green Aglaia. **1893** EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 197 This 'painted lady' was the name by which a certain gaudy butterfly was known.

10. The calcareous structure in the stomach of a lobster, serving for the trituration of its food; fancifully supposed to resemble the outline of a seated female figure.

1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 253 Like the Lady in a Lobster. **1796** J. ADAMS *Diary* 28 July Wks. 1851 III. 421 To-day, at dinner, seeing lobsters at table, I inquired after the Lady, and Mrs. B. rose and went into the kitchen to her husband, who sent in the little lady herself, in the cradle in which she resides. **1804** FARLEY *Lond. Art Cookery* (ed. 10) 47 Take out their bodies, and what is called the lady.

11. The smallest size of Welsh (and Cornish) roofing slates. (Cf. COUNTESS, DUCHESS.)

1803 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 109 He had delivered to the defendant eight thousand Countesses and eleven thousand Ladies. **1859** GWILT *Archit.* II. ii. (ed. 4) 501 Ladies are generally about 15 in. long, and about 8 in. wide. **1893** BROWN *Opening Rly. to Delabole* xviii, We've countess, duchess ..doubles, ladies, slabs, and flags.

12. A female hound. (Cf. 14 b, and *lady pack* in 16.)

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* x. 80 Nineteen couple are they of ladies, with the cleanest of heads and necks.

13. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 43 A Lady's Hole, or Place for the Gunner's small stores, which Stores are looked after by one they call a Lady, who is put in by turns to keep the Gun-room clean. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lady of the Gun-room*, a gunner's mate, who takes charge of the after-scuttle, where gunners' stores are kept.

III. In Combination.

14. appositively (quasi-*adj.*). **a.** Prefixed, with the sense 'female', to designations of employment, office, function, etc., which are ordinarily applied to men, as in *lady actor, citizen, clerk, critic, doctor, farmer, friend, guest, page, president, reader, singer, superintendent, tyrant*, etc.

1684 OTWAY *Atheist* II. i. Wks. 1728 II. 29 The Lady-Tyrant of your Enchanted Castle. *a* **1687** WALLER *Wks.* (1729) 222 Prologue for the Lady-Actors. **1694** CONGREVE *Double Dealer* Epil., The Lady Criticks who are better Read, Enquire if Characters are nicely bred. **1775** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 109 She has a fine voice, and has great merit, for a lady singer. **1784** R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 9 Instead of hunting for .. a wealthy widow, or a rich lady citizen, he retired to his country seat. **1818** SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 91 Bring home with you That sweet strange lady-friend. **1826** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 428 A good sort of lady-farmer. **1827** G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 110 Or any lady-page that soothes A street whose neck she hardly smoothes. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xxx, If our observant lady readers can deduce any satisfactory inferences from these facts, we beg them by all means to do so. **1848** *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 186 Miss Martineau is lady-president of the gossip school. **1860** G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* 137 These hinds..are the lady-superintendents of an educational institution for young stags. **1890** 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 333 The first lady-guest ever seen at Rainbar. **1891** *Argus* (Melbourne) 7 Nov. 9/2 The 'lady doctor' has become an institution in Victoria. **1894** *Daily News* 28 Mar. 3/2 To the lady clerks is allotted half the ledger keeping.

b. Used jocularly for 'female' with names of animals.

1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* II. i. 157 Gentlemen swine, and gentle lady-pigs. **1832** IRVING *Alhambra* II. 33 The very beetle woos its lady-beetle in the dust. **1887** G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 37 The dog..had five beautiful puppies afterwards, it being a lady-dog. **1894** G. R. O'REILLY in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 77 One .. night an old lady cobra surprised me by depositing a number of living young ones.

c. Prefixed to designations of employment usually associated with inferiority of social rank, to denote that the person is or claims to be regarded as a lady. Cf. *lady-help* (see 16 below).

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 94 Some lady-nurses .. forego not an hour's amusement. **1873** *St. Paul's Mag.* II. 233 He, a dignified ecclesiastic butler, with a perfect palate for port, to be levelled with a pert little chit of a 'lady-housekeeper'. **1898** *Advt.* in *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 2/3 Lady-Cook, also Lady-Parlourmaid wanted..lady-nurse and man kept.

15. Obvious combinations: **a.** attributive (pertaining to a lady or ladies), as *lady-bower, -chamber*; (characteristic of or befitting a lady), as *lady-air, -fingers, -look, -slang, -trifle*; (consisting of ladies), as *lady portion, train, world.* **b.** similative, as *lady-clad, -faced, -handed, -looking, -soft* adjs. **c.** instrumental, as *lady-laden* adj.

a **1637** B. JONSON *Underwoods, Eupheme* ix, She had a mind as calm as she was fair, Not lost or troubled with light *lady-air. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xv. 253 What, I say, had I to do, to take upon me lady-airs, and resent? **1832** J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 19 The burly thane..oft in *lady-bower would long remain. **1853** MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* xi. (1867) 323 This tender nursling of a patrician *lady-chamber was climbing mountains on foot. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 119 But while they talk'd, above their heads I saw The feudal warrior *lady-clad. *c* **1610** SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (Bannatyne) 120 He wes very lusty, berdles, and *lady facit. **1831** HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 317 Rose-wood desks, where *lady-fingers pen lady-lays. **1728** RAMSAY *Archers diverting themselves* 28 The *lady-handed lad. **1887** *Times* (weekly ed.) 24 June 4/4 Every balcony..was '*lady-laden'. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 4, I have never seen any one in her station who possessed so thoroughly that undefinable charm, the *lady-look. **1834** H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xx. (1857) 291 So *lady-looking a person, and an heiress to boot. **1866** WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 11 His daughter, Rebecca, is just about my age, very tall and lady-looking. **1890** 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 165 The *lady portion of the guests. **1821** 'P. ATALL' (*title*) The Hermit in Philadelphia, Second Series, containing some Account of Young Belles and Coquettes..Dandy-Slang and *Lady-Slang. **1607** MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 15 This Cauezan I haue seen very good hors-men vse, but with such a temperate and *Lady-soft a hand, that [etc.]. **1717** E. FENTON *Poems* 111 The *Lady-Train dispers'd, the pensive Form Of Agamemnon came. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 165, I some *Lady trifles haue reseru'd Immoment toyes. **1775** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 21 Nov., Being herself a performer of reputation in the *lady world, she [etc.].

16. Special comb. (in many cases orig. syntactical uses of *lady* genitive, in sense 3): **Lady-altar**, an altar in a Lady-chapel; **lady-apple**, a kind of small apple, with a red waxy-looking skin; valued chiefly for its ornamental appearance; also *attrib.*; **Lady-bell** (also *Our Lady bell*), a bell for ringing the Angelus; **lady-bug** *dial.* and *U.S.* = LADY-BIRD; **lady-chair**, a seat formed by the hands of two persons standing facing each other: each person grasping his own left wrist with his right hand, and the right wrist of the opposite person with his left hand, or *vice versa*; **lady-clock** = LADY-BIRD; **lady-court**, the court of a lady of a manor (in mod. Dicts.); **lady-crab**, a name given variously to certain species of crabs remarkable for elegance of colouring or form; (**Our**) **Lady eve, even**, the day before a Lady-day; **lady-fluke** (see quot.); **lady-fly** = LADY-BIRD; **lady-fowl**, a name for the smew or the widgeon; **lady-help**, a woman engaged to perform domestic service on the understanding that she is to be considered and treated by her employers as a lady; **lady-killer** *humorous*, a man who is credited with dangerous power of fascination over women; so *lady-killing* sb. and adj.; **Lady-meat** (also *Lady's meat*), alms given in Our Lady's honour *arch.*; **lady-monger** *contemptuous*, a 'lady's man'; **lady-pack**, a pack of female hounds; †**lady-pear**, some variety of pear; (**Our**) **Lady-psalter**, the 'PSALTER of the Blessed Virgin Mary'; **Lady-quarter**, the quarter in which Lady-day occurs; **Lady-tide**, the time of the year about Lady-day; †**lady-wit**, an effeminate pretender to culture; **Lady-worshipper**, one who worships the Virgin Mary. Also LADY-BIRD, LADY-COW, etc.

1898 *Weekly Reg.* 16 July 68 Mrs. Franks .. presented a carved oak *lady-altar in memory of her late father. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* iii. (Paterson) 50 Joe, with his cheeks like *lady-apples. **1876** T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 24 The girl with the lady-apple cheeks. **1541** *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 8 For mendynge of the whele of our *Lady belle. **1872** ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* viii. in *Ch. Bells Devon* 395 Six other bells from the rood tower, called the Lady Bells. **1787** GROSE *Prov. Superstit.* in *Provinc. Gloss.*, etc. 64 It is held extremely unlucky to kill a cricket, a *lady-bug, a swallow [etc.]. **1869** MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* xxvi. 298 Tina..insisted upon it that we should occasionally carry her in a *lady-chair over to this island. **1848** C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1857) 255 That was only a *lady-clock, child, 'flying away home'. **1894** HALL CAINE *Manxman* 113 A lady-clock settled on her wrist. **1882** *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 200 The Velvet Fiddler Crab .. in the Channel Islands is known as the *Lady Crab, from its velvet coat. **1884** *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 63 *Platyonichus ocellatus*, lady crab. **1885** C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 171 Their motions .. resembling those of our common lady-crab. **1306** *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 219 This wes on oure *Levedy even. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 255 The Quene his wife was delivered of a daughter, on our Lady Even before Christmas. **1603** OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 191 At vsuall feastes that ys the one on our ladie Eve in March, the other at Maye Eve. **1836** YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 323 *Lady fluke. The Holibut, *Hippoglossus vulgaris.* **1714** GAY *Sheph. Week* Thursday 83 This *lady-fly I take from off the grass. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 209 Lady-fly with freckled wings, Watch her up the tall bent climb. **1772** RUTTY *Nat. Hist. Dublin* I. 335 The *Lady-Fowl..is much esteemed in the London market ..the Male being distinguished by the name of Easterling, and the female strictly called the Lady-fowl. *Ibid.* 336 The cock Lady-fowl is entirely distinct from the cock Widgeon. **1893** NEWTON *Dict. Birds, Lady-fowl*, said to be a name of the Wigeon. **1875** *Punch* 11 Sept. 98/1 In poor genteel families, *lady-helps could hardly expect any wages. **1881** MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful* ix, I suppose we must call this paragon of yours a lady-help. **1811** *Ora & Juliet* II. 197 Upwards of twenty sat down at table, amongst whom was the *lady killer, or Colonel Sackville. **1884** *Graphic* 4 Oct. 362/1 He had been a lady-killer in his day, and was by no means out of the hunt yet. **1825** C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 192 *Ladykilling coterie. **1837** MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* li, 'Pretty lady-killing', muttered the sergeant. **1858** R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* i. 2 Nature had favoured Billy's pretensions in the lady-killing way. **1849** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 284 Many an alms was given for Mary's sake, and the food, so set aside, went by the name of '*Lady-meat'. **1879** E. WATERTON *Pietas Mariana* 115 Bread and meat given in our Ladye's love were called Saint Marye's loaf, and Ladymeat.

1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i. 1236 This haberdasher of lyes, this bracchidochio, this *ladyemunger. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 378 He serv'd two Prentiships and longer I' th' Myst'ry of a Lady-Monger. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 10 He did not quite fancy making one of that crowd of irregular-horse who appear on a Wednesday at Crick or Misterton, to the unspeakable dismay of the Pytchley *lady pack. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec. 4/1 Crossing the Swift brook the lady pack made play across the meadows beyond at a rare pace. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* in *Sylva* etc. (1729) 223 Sugar-Pear, *Lady-Pear, Amadot, Ambret. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 113 'Te seie eche day our *Ladi sauter. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Good Wks.* III. (1859) 61 Papistical superstitions and abuses .. Lady Psalters and Rosaries. 1803 in *Naval Chron.* XV. 217 The men working in *Lady Quarter, 1802. 1888 *Bill-heading at Maidstone*, *Ladytide. 1894 *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 341/1 The practice of sending sheep to be kept in the Weald districts from Michaelmas to Ladytide is not wholly abandoned. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 6/1 Some *Lady-wits that can like nothing that is not as compos'd as their own hair, or as smooth as their Mistresses Looking-glasse. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 893/2 If God do make men that haue some deuotion, whiche are *Ladie worshippers [etc.].

b. In names of plants: **lady-bracken**, the brake, *Pteris aquilina*; **lady-fern**, an elegant fern, *Athyrium Filix-femina*; **lady-key(s)**, (*a*) the primrose, *Primula veris* (Britten and Holland *Plant-n.* 1879); (*b*) (see quot.); **lady-lords** (see quot.).

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* June 278/1 Having removed the heather and decayed leafs of *lady-bracken which covered the inscription. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Lady-bracken*, the female fern. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 73 Groves o' the *ladyfern embowering the sleeping roe. 1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 137 A crown of lady-fern she wore. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 14 The great tuft of lady ferns. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Lady-keys*, same as *Lady-lords*. *Lady-lords, lords and ladies; the name given by children to the wild arum.

17. Specialized collocations with the genitive *lady's* (occas. *ladies'*): **lady's companion**, a small case or bag arranged to hold implements for needlework, etc.; **ladies' fair**? *nonce-wd.*, a bazaar; **ladies' gallery**, a gallery in the House of Commons reserved for ladies; **lady's gown**, 'a gift made by a purchaser to the vendor's wife on her renouncing her life-rent in her husband's estate' (Cassell); **lady's hole**, (*a*) *Naut.* (see quot.); (*b*) a card game (also *my lady's hole*); **lady's hood** (*Sc.*), the omentum of a pig; **lady's ladder**, 'shrouds rattled too closely' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **lady's loaf** = *lady meat* (sense 16); **lady's maid**, a woman servant whose special duty it is to attend to the toilet of a lady; **lady's** or **ladies' man**, a man who is devoted to the society of women and is assiduous in paying them small attentions; **ladies' school**, a school for the education of 'young ladies'; **lady's wind** *Naut.* (see quot.); † **lady's woman**, (*a*) ? one who professes devotion to Our Lady; (*b*) a lady's maid.

1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 35 Governors of *ladies' fairs are no less engrossed by such a charge, than the governor of a state by his. 1897 OUIDA *Massarenes* xvii, The speaker's box..is much more comfortable than the *Lady's Gallery. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 43 A *Lady's Hole, or Place for the Gunner's small Stores, which Stores are looked after by one they call a Lady. 1732 MRS. PENDARVES *Let. to Mrs. A. Granville* in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* 385 We got early into our inn, played at my lady's hole, supped, and went early to bed. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 273 From whist, that charms the noble's soul, To kitchen putt and lady's hole. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 133 What black puddins!—and oh what tripe! Only think o' the *leddy's hood and monyplies!—Then the marrowbanes. 1875 T. E. BRIDGETT *Our Lady's Dowry* 242 Alms, which naturally accompanied fasting, were also given in our Lady's honour. Indeed this was so constant a practice, that it acquired a peculiar name as Lady's meat or *Lady's loaf. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 71 Elizabeth Daniels, *lady's maid, said Sir A. Paget always visited at the house. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxix, The man who sang the song with the lady's-maid. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* (1878) I. iii. 23 The German governess and the Parisian lady's-maid still attended upon Vane's daughters. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 423 A slave at court, elsewhere a *lady's man. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. vii. (Rtldg.) 23. I should have chosen the youngest, and the most of a lady's man. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle Pap.* Pref. (1887) 10, I am not .. a ladies' man. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 149 They told me you were not a ladies' man, Mr. Smirke. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, He had an order for another *Ladies' School..door-plate. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 700/2 A gentle breeze blew from the Shore..a '*lady's wind', sailors would call it. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 885/2 Hee [St. Paul] saith not women but simple women, as if he said, these little *Ladies women [orig. *ces petites bigotes*], that woulde eat the crucifix (as we say) which make a shewe of great devotion. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xi, The deplorable vanity and secondhand airs of a lady's woman.

b. In names of plants.

Lady's here is in origin a shortening of *Our Lady's*, and became familiar through the 16th c. herbalists; in more recent times *ladies'* has in some cases been substituted, the change being perhaps assisted by the old spelling *ladies* of the possessive singular. The designation is usually given to plants of a more than usual beauty or delicacy. (Cf. G. *Marien-*, *frauen-*, and F. *de notre Dame*.)

Lady's bedstraw (see BEDSTRAW); **lady's bower**, clematis; **lady's comb**, the Shepherd's Needle, *Scandix Pecten*; **lady's delight**, the violet; **lady's foxglove**, the Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; **lady's glass**, **looking-glass**, *Campanula Speculum*; (**Our**) **Lady's hair**, (*a*) the grass *Briza media*; (*b*) *Adiantum Capillus-veneris*, also called Venus' hair; † **lady's linen**, ? = LADY-SMOCK; † (**Our**) **Lady's milkwort**, a name for Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; † (**Our**) **Lady's mint**, *Mentha viridis*; **lady's navel** [adaptation of L. *umbilicus Veneris*], a name for Navelwort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*; † (**Our**) **Lady's signet** = LADY'S SEAL; **lady's thimble**, (*a*) the Heath Bell, *Campanula rotundifolia*; (*b*) the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); **lady's thumb** *U.S.*, *Polygonum Persicaria*; † (**Our**) **Lady's tree** (see quot.). See also LADY'S FINGER, LADY'S GLOVE, LADY'S LACES, etc.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxvi. (1633) 887 *Ladies Bower is called in Latine *Ambuxum*. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Ladies Bower*, (*Clematis*), a Plant, which .. is fit to make Bowers and Arbors, even for Ladies. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App., Lady's Bower, *Clematis*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccc. 884 The Latines call it *Scandix* .. of others *Acus Veneris*, and *Acus Pastoris*, or Shepheards Needle, wilde Cheruill, and *Ladies Combe. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s.v. *Comb*, Lady's comb, *Pecten Veneris*. 1860 O.W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* v. (1861) 46 Flower-de-luces, and *lady's-delights. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 248 Great White Mullein .. *Ladies Foxglove. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. civ. § 4. 356 It is called .. Venus looking glasse, *Speculum Veneris*, or *Ladies glasse. 1551 *Ladyes heyre [see HAIR *sb.* 4 b]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccclvii. 983 In English black Maiden haire and Venus haire, and may be called our Ladies haire. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 135 Briza or ladies' hair. 1761 W. STUKELEY *Palæogr. Sacra* (1763) 25 Botanists..show a very particular regard to the fair sex .. as we may well conclude from so many names they give to plants; ladys fingers, ladys traces, *ladys linen, .. ladys slipper, etc. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1740 *Ladies, or Venus looking-glasse. 1677 GREW *Anat. Plants, Colours Plants* i. § 15 (1682) 271 The youngest Buds of Ladys-Lookinglass. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Lady's (Our) Milkwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxv. 553 In English Speare Mint, common Garden Mint, *our Ladies Mint [etc.]. *Ibid.* cxliii. § 3. 424 Nauelwoort is called..in English Pennywoort, Wall Pennywoort, *Ladies nauell, and Hipwoort. 1611 COTGR., *Escuelle*r, Hipwort, Wall-penniewort, Ladies-nauell (an hearbe). 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cxci. 299 The black Bryony is called Sigillum Sanctæ Mariæ, our *Ladies Signet. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 134 *Campanula rotundiflora*. Blue-Bells: *Ladies' Thimbles. *Ibid.* 158 Our little girls glove their fingers with them [*Digitalis purpurea*] and call them Ladies' thimbles. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 601 In ancient time, the ignorant multitude, seeing a Birch tree with green leaves in the Winter, did call it our *Ladies Tree, or a holy tree, attributing that greenness to miracle.

Hence **La·dydom**, the realm of ladies. **La·dyish** *a.*, resembling a lady, having the objectionable characteristics of a 'fine lady'. **La·dyism**, the manners or behaviour of a lady (cf. *young-ladyism*). **La·dyness**, (*a*) cf. quot. 1538; (*b*) effeminacy.

1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 403 By reason of their lady [a wooden image of Our Lady] they have been given to much idleness; but now that she is gone, they be turned to laboriousness, and so from ladyness to godliness. 1785 [E. PERRONET] *Occas. Verses. Who & What is a Man?* 135 Powder'd fops of ladyness. 1830 *Examiner* 773/1 The whining of an artificial and lady-ish City Miss. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 568 Accustomed to the atmosphere and language of Ladydom. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* xxi, Miss Molasses, the pink of propriety and 'what-would-mamma-say' ladyism.

Lady (lē¹·di), *v.* [f. LADY *sb.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To make a lady of; to raise to the rank of a lady; to address as 'lady'. *Obs.*

1607 MARSTON *What you will* I. i. Wks. 1887 II. 337 *Iaco.* Nay, sir, her estimation's mounted up. She shall be ladied and sweet-madam'd now. *Ran.* Be ladied? Ha! ha! 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) A iij b, Widowes with their heapes of hourded gold, That would be Ladied though a month to hold.

† **b.** To render lady-like or feminine. *Obs.*

1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accompl. Wom.* 121 It is to be feared that Ladies too Chevaliere, are beyond modesty: Men too much Ladyed, are short of Manhood.

2. *intr. To lady it*: to play the lady or mistress. (Cf. *to lord it, queen it.*) *rare.*

1600 BRETON *Pasquil's Mad-cappe* 27 A Iacke will be a Gentleman And mistris Needens Lady it at least. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. (1672) 140 That great seven-hilled City still Ladies it over the Nations of the Earth. 1868 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 252 My lawn with a single harebell ladying it over the grass.

Lady-bird (lē¹·di,bəɹd). [In sense 1, f. LADY *sb.* 3 (genitive, as in LADY-DAY). Cf. G. *Marienhuhn*, *Marienkäfer*, *Marienwürmchen*.]

1. The common name for the coleopterous insects belonging to the genus *Coccinella*.

1704 A. VAN LEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1615 Flies, in likeness to Cow-ladies or Lady-birds, as some call 'em. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* II. 9 Many years ago, those [*sc.* the banks] of the Humber were so thickly strewed with the common Lady-bird (*C. Septempunctata*, L.) that [etc.]. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 169 Encourage lady-birds ..which eat or rather suck the aphides.

2. A sweetheart. (Often used as a term of endearment.)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 3 What Lamb: what Lady-bird..Where's this Girle? 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, Is that your new ruffe, sweet lady-bird? 1656 R. FLETCHER *Poems* 176 A cast of Lacquyes, and a Lady-bird. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lady-birds*, Light or Lewd Women. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. xiv, Let us come into the town, lady bird, and choose a doll.

Lady chapel. Orig. **Our Lady** (or **Lady's**) **chapel.** A chapel dedicated to the Virgin, attached to large churches, generally situated eastward of the high altar.

1439 in *E. Eng. Wills* 114 A C ſb wex to mynystere and to serue to the vse of the Salue of oure lady chapell yn the said chirch of seynt Austyns. 1553 T. ROSE in FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) II. 2084/2, I was called agayne into Christes church within their Ladies chapell (as they termed it). *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 78 And there..in our Lady Chappell he sayd his servyce & masse. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 339 Queen Katherin..was buried at Westminster, in our Ladies Chapell. 1718 B. WILLIS *Mitred Abbeys* I. Index 2 The Lady Chapel [*in text* our Ladys Chapel] adorn'd and other parts of the Church improved. 1880 *Times* 8 June 4/1 There was a chancel at the east end, and at the side a 'Lady chapel'—each with its altar.

Lady-cow (lē¹·di,kau). [f. LADY *sb.* 3 (genitive, as in next). Cf. G. *Marienkuh*.]

1. = LADY-BIRD. (Cf. COW-LADY.)

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Trophies* 274 [Goliath says to David:] O Lady-cow [Fr. *Ha petit Damereau!*], Thou shalt no more be-star thy wanton brow With thine eyes rayes. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elis.* viii. 70 The Lady-Cow: The dainty shell vpon her backe Of Crimson strew'd with spots of blacke. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 8 *note*, Wasps, Bees, ..and Lady-Cows. 1868 *Daily News* 15 Aug., The earth for several miles adjoining the river Severn..was thickly covered with insects commonly called 'lady cows'.

2. *nonce-use.* A term of mock dignity for a cow.

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 63 A rev'rend lady-cow drawes neere.

Lady day (lē¹·di,dē¹). Orig. **Our Lady day.** [f. LADY *sb.* 3 (genitive: see the etymological note on the word).] A day kept in celebration of some event in the life of the Virgin Mary. Now only March 25th, the Feast of the Annunciation; formerly also Dec. 8th, the Conception of the Virgin, Sep. 8th, the Nativity, and Aug. 15th, the Assumption.

1297 [see LADY *sb.* 3 b]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 65 On our laidy day als-soo, Þe syn was first wroght. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 37 It happed that oure lady day felle on the sonday. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 120 This was on oure lady day in septembre. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 2 Then was a grete wynter of frost and colde that lastyd from newyeres daye unto our lady day the Annunciacion. 1578 *Scotter Manor Roll* (N. W. Linc. Gloss.), Euery one shall take vppe ther tuppes or rammes before the first ladie daye. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Dame*, *L'assumption notre Dame*, Our Ladie day in Haruest. 1665 WOOD *Life* 15 May, Rent which was due the last Our Lady day. 1888 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* Jan. 27 On Lady Day he [Shelley] was summoned before the authorities of his College.

Lady-fish (lē¹·di,fiʃ). A name applied in various parts of the world to many different species of fish, as *Albula vulpes*, *Harpe rufa*, *Scomberesox saurus*, *Sillago domina*.

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 341 The Lady-Fish, being a very small Sort taken off Cape St. Lucas. 1884–5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 137 A single species (*Albula vulpes*) the bone-fish or lady-fish of our Atlantic coasts. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 25 Sept. 2/2 The dainty, long-jawed beings which in the Soudan were called 'lady-fish'.

Ladyfy, ladify (lē¹·difəi), *v.* [f. LADY *sb.* + -FY.] *trans.* To make a lady of; to give the title of 'Lady' to. Hence **La·dyfied** *ppl. a.* (*colloq.*), having the airs of a fine lady.

1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 221 He enter into bond to be dub'd by what day thou wilt, when the next action is layde upon me thou shalt be Ladified. 1622 ROWLANDS *Good Newes & B.* 7 She..would be Madam'd, Worship'd, Ladifide. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. iv, He made a knight, And your sweet mistress-ship ladyfied. 1682 MRS. BEHN *City-Heiress* 61 How, Mrs. Dy Ladyfi'd! This is an excellent way of disposing an old cast-off Mistriss. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.*, *Ladyfied*, lady-like. [1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* III. xxxiii. 229 Azubah had certainly grown wonderfully fine ladyfied in the last year or two.] 1885 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns*, etc. II. 222 They could hardly be restrained from ladifying every plain Mrs. who came near them.

† **La·dyhead.** *Obs. rare*—¹. In 4 **ladyhede.** [f. LADY *sb.* + -HEAD.] = LADYSHIP.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 40 Whan she goth to here masse That time shall nought overpasse, That I napproche her ladyhede.

Ladyhood (lē¹·di,hud). [f. LADY *sb.* + -HOOD.]

1. The state or condition of being a lady; the qualities pertaining to a lady.

1820 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.*, etc. I. 42 She often represents to my mind the best parts of the Spanish Santa Teresa ladyhood by nature. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xli, A lady about five-and-forty..with delicate features and an air of perfect ladyhood.

2. Ladies collectively; the realm of ladies.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 63 The gallantry of ladyhood is abroad. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 46 That wonderful storehouse..preserves for us an inimitable picture of the knighthood, ladyhood, and yeomanry of the Middle Ages.

Ladykin (lē¹·dikin). [f. LADY *sb.* + -KIN.] A little lady; *occas.* used as a term of endearment.

1853 MISS SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* I. 321, I had missed it in my room—that baby of mine, that doll, that ladykin. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 315 The young ladykin whom the solemn vowing concerned had lingered round the choir screen. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Camel-driver* 46 'Ha, Ladykin, Still at thy frolics, girl of gold?' laughed he.

La·dykind. *rare.* [f. LADY *sb.* + KIND, after *womankind*.] The lady or female portion of a party; also *loosely*, a woman.

1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 24 Mar., This morning our sportsmen took leave, and their ladykind .. followed after breakfast. 1878 E. J. TRELAWNY *Shelley, etc.* (1887) 107 An ordinary lady-kind would have screamed.

Ladyless (lē'dilĕs), *a.* [f. LADY *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no lady; unaccompanied by a lady.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxvi, Sythen I am lady les I wil wyn thy lady. 1858 MORRIS *K. Arthur's Tomb* 37 Perchance, indeed, quite ladyless were best. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. vi. cv. 518 At hotels their [women's] sitting-room is .. sometimes the only available public room, ladyless guests being driven to the bar or the hall.

Ladylike (lē'dilaik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. LADY *sb.* + -LIKE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of a woman: Having the distinctive appearance or manner of a lady. Also (in early use chiefly) said *sarcastically* of men: Effeminately delicate or solicitous about elegance or propriety. † In a personification: Comparable to a lady; queenly.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 30 And Madera, famous for the Wines which grow therin, and the lady-like Iland of all the Atlantique sea. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 179 Some of these so rigid, yet very spruce and Ladylike preachers, think fit to gratifie as their own persons, so their kind hearers and spectators. 1756 COWPER *Let. to Town* Wks. (1837) XV. 262 Those lady-like gentlemen, whom we may distinguish by the title of their mother's own sons. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Mar. 156/2 Miss Smith is a very lady-like actress. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* viii. (1870) 196 He is a very lady-like poet. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi, Tell me now, how look I, thus disposed on the couch—languishing and ladylike, ha? 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 199 A pretty, ladylike, rather silly young woman.

2. Befitting a lady; resembling what pertains to a lady; sometimes with depreciatory sense, effeminately delicate or graceful.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. ix. (1592) 37 With fingers Ladie-like. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 686 The dew-drops on her silken hide Her tender constitution did declare Too lady-like a long fatigue to bear. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* I. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 358 A manly daring soul lurks deep, Under this gentle lady-like outside. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 31 After a few days of these coy lady-like compliances on his side, we grew into a more conversable temper. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xvii. 137 Perhaps you mean no more than to give a little specimen of Lady-like pride in those words. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, The controversy began in smooth, oily, lady-like terms, but is now waxing more sour and eager as we get on. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 216 Her lady-like spirit would have scorned the idea of selling them. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 53 You have not a very lady-like way of expressing yourself. 1890 L. FALCONER *Mlle. Ixe* i. (1891) 20, 'I hope you will teach Evelyn some of these pretty things', said Mrs. Merrington. 'There is something so ladylike about them'. 1900 SKEAT *Chaucer Canon* 139 Both [poems]..are wholly lacking in interesting touches of personal character. Whatever opinions they express are of a highly genteel and ladylike order.

Hence **La'dylikeness.**

1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* (1882) 305 He remembered the charm of her perfect ladylikeness.

† **B.** *adv.* As a lady does; in the guise of a lady. *Obs.*

a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 126 Nor didst thou two years after talk of force, Or, lady-like, make suit for a divorce. *c* 1650 *Roxburgh Ballads* (1888) VI. 544 Achilles he was in disguise, When first he heard of this enterprize, He Lady-like with a Lady lay.

Ladyling (lē'dilin). *rare.* [f. LADY *sb.* + -LING.] A little lady.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 137 Ladylings and lordlings dancing, piping, harping. 1895 F. THOMPSON *Sister Songs* 5, I bid them dance, I bid them sing, For the limpid glance Of my ladyling.

La'dy-love. Also pseudo-*arch.* **ladye-love.** [f. LADY *sb.* (in sense 1 *appositive*; in sense 2 *attrib.*).]

1. A lady who is loved; a sweetheart.

A supposed example quoted from R. Wilson's *Coblers Prophesie* (1594) is not to the point; Venus is called 'Lady Love' by more than one of the dramatis personæ.

1733 *Theobald's Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 102 Your Ladylove [1623 Ladies loue]. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xix, With favour in his crest, or glove, Memorial of his ladye-love. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* ii, What man is there without a lady-love. 1871 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxxii. 331 She begged the King to consent to his..marriage with his lady-love.

2. Love for ladies.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xl, The minstrel who .. Sang ladye-love and war.

La'dyly, *a. Obs.* exc. as *nonce-wd.* Also 5 **ladily.** [f. LADY *sb.* + -LY [1].] Befitting or characteristic of a lady, ladylike.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 773 Ouer alle oper so hy3 þou clambe, To lede with hym so ladyly lyf. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3254 In a surcott of sylke .. with ladily lappes the lenghe of a 3erde. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 12 b, He brought to his mynde her fair and fresshe colour—her ladyly maytiene and her noble facoun and corpulence. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 385 We do not refer to the fashionable annuals, those very ineffable bulletins of lordly and ladyly inanity.

† **La'dyly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2].] In a manner befitting a lady; as a lady.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxvi. 129 This duchesse .. nolde therto assente..and excused here ful ladyly.

Lady's cushion. Also 6 **Our Lady's cushion.** † **a.** The plant Thrift, *Armeria maritima. Obs.* **b.** The Mossy Saxifrage, *Saxifraga hypnoides.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. l. 509 That kinde of grasse whiche groweth by the sea syde, is called..in Englishe our Ladies quishion. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxvii. 483 In English Thrift, Sea grasse, and our Ladies Cushion. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 271 From the manner of its growth in a thick tuft, it [mossy Saxifrage] has acquired the English name of Ladies Cushion. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 201 The Lady's cushion—mossy saxifrage.

Lady's finger, lady-finger. *Pl. occas.* **ladies' fingers.**

1. *sing.* and *pl.* The plant *Anthyllis vulneraria*, the Kidney Vetch.

Also applied dial. to various other plants, as *Lotus corniculatus* formerly called *lady-finger grass*: see Britten and Holland *Plant-n.*

1670 RAY *Catal. Plant. Angl.* 24 *Anthyllis leguminosa*. .. Kidney-vetch, Ladies finger. 1743 in W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* (1750) II. I. xv. 148 Your Lady-finger-grass or Birds-foot Trefoil..which is the Botanical Name). 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 842 Kidney Vetch, or Ladies Finger. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 306 *Anthyllis vulneraria*, variety *Dillenii*, Lady's-fingers, occurs..all along the coast.

2. Applied to various objects of long and slender form. **a.** A kind of cake (cf. *finger biscuit*). ? *Obs.*

1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* xlviii, Steep Some lady's-fingers nice in Candy wine. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 126 Honey and ladies' fingers for tea.

b. *Austral.* A kind of grape. Also, a banana.

1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 90 The very finest ladies'-fingers, sweet-waters, and muscatels. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 91 They were sitting .. in the banana grove, whither Elsie had gone on pretext of finding some still ungathered 'Lady's fingers'.

c. *U.S.* (*a*) A variety of the potato; (*b*) One of the branchiæ of the lobster; (*c*) A variety of apple. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Lady's glove. Also 6–7 **Our Ladies,** 7–8 **ladies' gloves,** 9 **lady glove.** [Orig. LADY *sb.* 3.] The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.* The name has been applied to several other plants, e. g. † Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; Fleawort, *Inula Conyza*; the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (dial.).

1538 ELYOT *Dict.* Addit., *Bacchar*..an herbe..some do call it .. our ladies gloues. 1611 COTGR., *Gantelée*, the herbe called Fox-gloues, our Ladies gloues. 1621 BRAUM. & FL. *Pilgrim* v. vi, Full of pincks, and Ladies gloves [*mod. edd.* lady-gloves], Of hartes-ease too. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 3. 80 Sage of Jerusalem, Ladies-glove [marg. *Pulmonaria*]. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 367 *Ladies Gloves.* The vertues of this plant [fleawort] are to warm and dry; but it is also an opener. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Lady glove, *Digitalis purpurea. Ibid.*, Lady's glove, *Lotus corniculatus.*

Ladyship (lē'diship), *sb.* Forms: see LADY and -SHIP. Also 7–8 *colloq.* **la'ship.**

1. The condition of being a lady; rank as a lady.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 3if þu hauest uor3iten nu þi wurðfule lefdischipe,—go & folewe þeos geat. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 And trukie for a mon of lam þe heuenliche lauerd & lutlin her lafdischipe. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 577 More haf I of ioye & blysse here-inne, Of ladyschyp gret & lyue7 blom. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* III. iii, How dost thou like Thy ladyship, Zanthia? 1771 *Contempl. Man* II. 152 This Lady did not enjoy her Title long—she died in the fifth Year of her Ladyship. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* Wks. 1874 II. 134 What facility and plenteousness of knighthood, lordship, ladyship, royalty, loyalty! 1874 TROLLOPE *Lady Anna* iv. 26 He hated the countess-ship of the countess, and the ladyship of the Lady Anna.

2. The personality of a lady. In *her, your ladyship*, a respectful substitute for *she, you*, referring to a lady; in mod. use only to one whose rank is designated by the titular prefix 'Lady'. Also used *sarcastically.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 191 She..drof hym forthe, vnnethe list her knowe That he was servaunt vn to hir ladishippe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3352 Ne trawes not, tru lady, þat I take wolde Thy ladyship to losse, ne in lust holde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3715, I leue it to 3our ladyschip þis lange noȝt vnknawen. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* lxxi, Yet I would pray Your ladiship .. That I might knowe .. What that these knightes be in rich armour. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* Ded., I thought it my duty to dedicate the same vnto youre Ladishyppes name. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 120 If it please your Ladiships, you may see the end. 1650 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 174 Lord Jermyn in a jeering manner, as her ladyshipp conceaved, told her he hoped now shortly Sir Edward Herbert would returne to Paris. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. v, O Mem, your Laship staid to peruse a Pecquet of Letters. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 ¶ 1, I waited upon her Ladyship pretty early in the morning. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 34 Her ladyship is in a huff. *fig.* 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 119 Thou Fortunes Champion, that do'st neuer fight But when her humorous Ladiship is by To teach thee safety.

† **b.** *concr.* = LADY. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 301 My sone, of that unkindship, The which toward thy ladiship, Thou pleignest, for she woll the nought, Thou art to blamen of thy thought.

c. *nonce-use.* One who is called 'her ladyship'.

1784 COWPER *Task* II. 386 Constant at routs, familiar with a round Of ladyships, a stranger to the poor.

† **3.** Kindness or beneficence befitting a mistress.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 128 This maide..To whom this lady hath behote Of ladiship all that she can To vengen her upon this man. *Ibid.* III. 66 Tho quod the quene..I wol do the such ladiship, Wherof thou shalt for evermo Be riche.

4. A district governed by a lady. *nonce-use.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 46 ¶ 3 All that long Course of Building is under particular Districts or Ladiships, after the Manner of Lordships in other Parts.

Hence **La'dyship** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to give the title of 'Your Ladyship' to. Also *to ladyship it.*

1813 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* (1815) III. 9 'Ladyship! Oh, her ladyship!' and away he cantered, ladyshipping it, till he was out of hearing. 1820 *Hermit in London* IV. 165 He so ladyshiped Lady —— what's her ugly name, that it was quite disgusting.

† **Lady-silver.** *Obs.* Also 5 **ladesilver.** [? f. LADY: possibly because payable at Lady-day.]

1425–6 *Durh. MS. Burs. Roll*, vjs. viij*d.* rec. pro ladesilver ejusdem ville per annum. 1536–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 672 Et de 6*s.* 8*d.* rec. de eodem Coll. pro ladysiluer debit. tenentibus ibidem.

Lady's laces. † Also **lady-laces.** The striped garden variety of *Phalaris arundinacea.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. iv. 5 The grasse called in Latine *Gramen sulcatum*, or *Pictum*: and by our English women, Ladies Laces, bicause it is stript or furrowed with white and greene strakes, like silke laces. 1611 COTGR., *Aiguillettes d'armes*, the hearbe, or grasse, called Ladies laces, white Cameleon grasse, painted, or furrowed grasse. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lady-laces*, a sort of striped Grass. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 179 Painted Grass, or Ladies Laces. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 97, I .. Tried through the pales to get the tempting flowers, As lady's laces, everlasting peas.

† **Lady's longing.** *Obs.* In 7 **ladies longing**; also 6 **lady longing.** A variety of apple.

1591 LYLY *Endym.* III. iii. 38 For fruit these, fritters, medlers, hartichokes and ladylongings. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* in *Sylva*, etc. (1729) 213 Apples. The Ladies Longing, the Kirkham Apple, John Apple [etc.]. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 211 There is a curious apple newly propagated, called Pome-appease...I suppose this is that which is called the Ladies Longing.

Lady's mantle. Also 6 **Our Ladies,** 6–8 **ladies.** [LADY *sb.* 3; cf. G. *Frauen-, Marienmantel.*] A common name for the rosaceous herb *Alchemilla vulgaris.* Also applied, with qualification, to other species (see quot. 1864).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 82 *Alchimilla* .. is called in english our Ladies Mantel or syndow. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xcviii. 140 Great Sanicle or Ladies Mantell, groweth in some places of this countrey. 1611 COTGR., *Alchimille*, Lions foot, Ladies mantle, great Sanicle. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xv. 107 Ladies mantle has a calyx of one permanent leaf divided into eight segments. 1864 SOWERBY *Brit. Bot.* (ed. 3) III. 140 Silvery Lady's Mantle. *Ibid.* 141 Alpine Lady's Mantle. 1882 *Gd. Words* 673 Silken Alpine lady's mantle rare.

Lady-smock. Also **lady's, ladies' smock.** A common name for the Cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis.* (Applied locally also to *Convolvulus sepium.*)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 905 Ladie-smockes all siluer white. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xviii. 203 They are commonly called in Latine, *Flos Cuculi*: in English Cuckowe flowers..at the Nampiwich in Cheshire .. Ladie smockes. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) 121 Dispose That lady-smock, that pansie, and that rose Neatly apart. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiii. 325 Ladies Smock, (forgive the vulgar name) has the calyx gaping a little. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 83 Some of the convolvuluses, vulgarly called lady's-smock. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* I. 233 Clear white ladies' smocks. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 96 Chains of lady's-smock.

Lady's seal. ? *Obs.* Also 6 **Our Ladies seale.**

1. The plant Solomon's Seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum.*

? 1516 *Grete Herball* Z iij, Sigillum sancte marye or sigillum Salamonis is al one herbe that is called Salomons seale or our ladies seale. 1870 *Treas. Bot.*, Lady's seal, *Convallaria Polygonatum.*

2. The Black Bryony, *Tamus communis.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xlvii. 383 Our Ladies Seale hath long branches, flexible, of a wooddishe substance. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxii. 722 Called .. in English blacke Bryonie, wilde Vine, and our Ladies Seale. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 30 The Black Vine, which some have given the name of our Lady's Seal.

Lady's slipper. Also 6 **Our Ladies slipper,** 8–9 **ladies', lady slipper.**

1. A common book-name for the orchidaceous plant *Cypripedium Calceolus.* Also applied occas. to the cultivated calceolaria, and the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cvii. 359 Our Ladies Shooe or Slipper, hath a thicke knobbed roote. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 422 The Ladies Slipper .. its singular, large hollow inflated nectary. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 116 *Lotus corniculatus*..commonly called Lady's Slipper. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 266 One extremely rare British species, the Lady's Slipper (*Cypripedium Calceolus*). 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green bay tree* II. 161 The boxes of geranium and lady-slipper in the window.

2. ? *U.S.* The garden-balsam, *Impatiens balsamina* (*Cent. Dict.*).

Lady's thistle. Also 6 **Our ladies,** 6–7 **lady,** 8–9 **ladies' thistle.** [Cf. G. *Frauendistel*, Du. *Vrouwendistel.*] The thistle *Carduus Marianus.*

1552 ELYOT *Dict.* s.v. *Spina, Spina alba*, Our ladies Thistle. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxii. 525 Our Ladyes Thistel groweth..in rough untoyled places. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 634 Lady Thistles. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 63/2 The Lady-Thistle is our common Thistle. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 190 Milk Thistle. Ladies Thistle. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 436 Ladies' thistle. *Carduus marianus.*

Lady's traces, tresses. Also 6–9 **lady, ladies' traces, lady's traces.** Name for the plants of the genus *Spiranthes* (N.O. *Orchidaceæ*); also locally applied to grasses of the genus *Briza.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 70 Satyrion .. bryngeth

furth whyte floures in the ende of harueste, and it is called Lady traces. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lvi. 222 The sweete Orchis, or Ladie traces are moste commonly to be found in high, untilled, and dry places. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. cii. 168 Friezland Ladie traces hath two small round stones or bulbes. 1611 COTGR., *Satyrion à trois couillons*, Triple Orchis, or triple Ladies traces. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 419 The spiral Ophrys commonly called Triple Ladies' Traces. 1842 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.*, *Briza media*, common quaking grass; ladies' tresses. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 310 *Neottia spiralis*, Lady's tresses, an orchideous plant about six inches high.

‖ **Læn** (lēⁱn). *O.E. Law.* [OE. *lǽn*: see LOAN.] An estate held as a benefice.

a 988 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* III. 329 þa gewat Eadric ær Ælfheh cwideleas & Ælfeh feng to his læne. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 115/36 *Precarium*, landeslæn. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. K. 371 National property at the disposal of the king, to be distributed by him as laens (loans) or benefices. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* I. i. § 2. 17 The person having the 'laen' possessing only the usufructuary enjoyment to a greater or less extent.

b. *Comb.*: **læn-land**, land held as 'læn'; **læn-right**, beneficiary right.

985 in Kemble *Codex Dipl.* III. 217 Fif hida ðe Oswald .. bocaþ Eadrice .. swa swa he hit ær hæfde to lænlande. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 117 Laenlands, or benefices. *Ibid.* 153 In property held by Læn-right possessions, privileges and obligations devolved upon the eldest born. 1874–5 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 77 Either bookland or folkland could be, .. under the name of *lænland*, held by free cultivators.

Læotropic (lī,ŏtrŏ'pik), *a.* Also *erron.* leio-. [f. Gr. λαιό-ς left + τροπικ-ός turning, f. τροπή a turn.] Turned or turning to the left: said of the whorls of a shell; opposed to *dexiotropic*.

1883 [see DEXIOTROPIC].

Læsed, Læsion, variants of LESED, LESION.

‖ **Læt** (lĕt). *Hist.* [OE. *lǽt* (found only once) = OHG. *lâg* (? descendant of a freedman; glossed *libertinus*) :—OTeut. **lēto-z*, app. related to OE. *lǽtan* LET *v.*[1]] The Old English designation for a person of status intermediate between that of a freeman and a slave.

a 1000 *Laws Æthelb.* (Liebermann) § 26 Gif læt of slæhð, þone selestan xxx scll. forzelde; zif þane oþerne of slæhð, lx. scillingum forzelde; ðam þriddan xl scillingum forzelden. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 64 The three ranks of men, the noble, the freeman, and the læt.

† **Læ·table**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *lætābilis*, f. *lætārī* to rejoice, f. *lætus* joyful.] 'Worthy to bee reioyced at' (Cockeram, 1623).

† **Læta·tion.** *Obs.* Also 7 **letation.** [ad. L. *lætātiōn-em*, f. late L. *lætāre* to render fertile, f. *lǽt-us* fertile, joyful.] A manuring; also quasi-*concr.* manure.

(Frequent in Evelyn; in the Advertisement prefixed to ed. 3 of *Sylva*, 1679 he says that 'the meaner capacities' among his readers may 'read for letation, dung'.)

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* I. ii. (1670) 11 Meliorating barren-ground with sweet and comminuted lætations.

Lætic (lē·tik), *a. Hist.* [ad. late L. *lætic-us*, f. *lætus* (see below); the word is usually viewed as adopted from Teut. **lēto-z* (see LÆT).] Of or pertaining to the *læti*, a class of non-Roman cultivators under the later Roman empire, who occupied lands for which they paid tribute.

1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 129 At a subsequent period [in Roman history] lands denominated Lætic were given in the interior of the provinces to larger bodies of the Barbarians on similar condition. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vi. 161 As the freemen were mingled more or less with lætic or native races. 1892 C. M. ANDREWS *Old Eng. Manor* Introd. 39 Portions of the Teutonic laetic organization may have lingered in Kent.

Læti·ficant, *a. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *lætificant-em*, pres. pple. of *lætificāre* to make glad, f. *lætificus* gladdening, f. *lǽt-us* joyful.] Of a medicine: Cheering, stimulating.

1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 28 Vapours work powerfully upon the Spirits..by lætificant Medecines, ..&c. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lætificans*, ..letificant.

† **Læti·ficate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *lætificāt-*, ppl. stem of *lætificā-re* (see prec.).] *trans.* To make joyful, cheer, revive. 1623 in COCKERAM.

Hence † **Lætifica·tion,** rejoicing; also, a making joyful. † **Læti·ficative** *a.*, adapted to cheer.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 26 The shepherdes of Cristes birthe made letificacion. 1623 COCKERAM II, *Reioycing*, .. Lætification. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 386 Storax is a good ingredient for cordial and lætificative antidotes.

Lævigate, obs. form of LEVIGATE.

Lævo-, levo- (lī·vo), used as combining form of L. *lævus*, in the sense '(turning or turned) to the left', in physical and chemical terms, chiefly having reference to the property possessed by certain substances of causing the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the left (cf. DEXTRO-). Among these are: **a. Lævogy·rate, Lævogy·rous** *adjs.*, characterized by turning the plane of polarization to the left. **Lævo-rota·tion,** rotation to the left. **Lævo-ro·tatory** *a.*, = LÆVOGYRATE. **b. Lævo-co·mpound,** a chemical compound which causes lævo-rotation. **Lævo-glu·cose** = LÆVULOSE. **Lævo-race·mic, Lævo-tarta·ric acid,** the modifications of racemic and tartaric acid which are lævo-rotatory. Hence **Lævo-ra·cemate, -ta·rtrate,** the salts of these.

a 1856 HAYDN (Cent. s.v. *Levogyrate*), If the analyser has to be turned from right to left to obtain the natural order of colours, the quartz is called left-handed or *levogyrate. 1853 *Levoracemic acid [see DEXTRO- b]. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 283 With each electrode, diverging currents produce dextro- and converging ones *lævo-rotation. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 779 Both are *levorotatory. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 216 When the urine is lævo-rotatory after trituration with Fehling. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 6 Paratartaric acid easily splits up .. into dextro-tartaric and *lævo-tartaric acid.

Lævulin, levulin (lī·viŭlin). *Chem.* [f. LÆVUL-OSE + -IN.] A substance resembling dextrin, obtained from the roots of certain composite plants. Hence **Lævulinic,** only in *l. acid* (see quot. 1888).

1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lævulin*, $C_6H_{10}O_5$.. *Lævulinic acid* .. $C_5H_8O_3$. 1897 *Naturalist* 44 The root contains .. also sugar, levulin, while its juice exposed to the air ferments.

Lævulose, levulose (lī·viŭlōs). *Chem.* [f. L. *læv-us* left + -ULE + -OSE.] The form of GLUCOSE which is lævo-rotatory to polarized light; fruit-sugar. (Cf. DEXTROSE.)

1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 396 In manna and honey mixed with levulose, or left-handed glucose. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 404 Cane sugar is first resolved into dextrose and lævulose before it ferments. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 386 Cane sugar is partly left unchanged, partly converted into glucose and lævulose.

Hence **Lævulosane** [+ -ANE] (see quot.).

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 792 Heated to 338° lævulose loses water and is converted into lævulosane.

Lafayette (lafeye·t). *U.S.* [f. the name of the French general Lafayette.]

1. A sciænoid fish of the Northern United States (*Liostomus xanthurus*).

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, Lafayette fish (*Leiostomus obliquus*), a delicious sea-fish, which appears in the summer in great abundance at Cape Island on the Jersey coast... The name Lafayette..was given it on account of its appearance one summer coinciding with the last visit of General Lafayette to America.

2. A stromateoid fish (*Stromateus triacanthus*).

1884–5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 215 A much smaller species .. otherwise known as 'Lafayette' or 'Cape May goodie'.

Laf(e, obs. f. LAVE *sb.*; obs. Sc. f. LOAF *sb.*

Laferk, obs. Sc. form of LARK.

Laff, Laffe, obs. forms of LAUGH, LAVE *sb.*

Lafful, obs. form of LAWFUL.

Laft, Sc. form of LOFT.

Laft(e, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of LEAVE.

Lafter, dial. form of LAUGHTER[2].

Lafully, obs. form of LAWFULLY.

Lag (læg), *sb.*[1] and *a.* [Belongs to LAG *v.*[2]; the origin and mutual relation of the words are obscure.

In some parts of England *fog*, *sag*, *lag*, or *foggie*, *seggie*, *laggie*, are used in children's games as substitutes for 'first, second, last' (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Fog*). This suggests the possibility that *lag* may have originated in the language of sports as an arbitrary distortion of *last*; but even in that case the word may have coalesced with a homophone of independent origin. The current hypothesis that the adj. is a. Welsh *llag* (earlier *llac*), Ir. and Gael. *lag*, slack, weak, is highly improbable. There is some affinity of sense between *lag* and LACK *a.* and *v.* (cf. *to come lag* and *to come lack*); the former might conceivably be an alteration of the latter under the influence of words like FLAG *v.*[1], FAG *sb.*[2] Cf. further MDa. *lakke* to go slowly (Kalkar).]

A. *sb.* 1. The last or hindmost person (in a race, game, sequence of any kind). Now *rare* exc. in schoolboy use.

1514 BARCLAY *1st Eclogue* in *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xii, In the tavern remayne they last for lag. 1587 DRANT *Horace's Ep.* B vj, Since eche man bragges, the lagge of vs A shendefull shame him take. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Dernier*, *Le dernier le loup le mange*...lags come to the lash. 1641 M. FRANK *Serm.* vii. (1672) 112 The *novissimus vivorum*, the lag and fag of all a very scum of men. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, *Lag*, a School-Word that signifies the last, *le dernier*. As the Lag of a Form, *le dernier d'une Classe*. 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 337 In threats the foremost, but the lag in fight. 1776 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) II. 39 The omission of H— and B— and my being next to the lag [in the nomination of delegates] give me some alarm. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Oct., How long do you stay at Brighthelmstone? Now the company is gone, why should you be the lag? 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 310 Ward first mounted the stage and Cannon was no lag. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* iv. 38, I say, Julian, I vote we both try for lag next trials. It'd save lots of grind. 1890 A. LANG *Sir S. Northcote* I. i. 15 Stafford Northcote occupied the undistinguished place of 'lag' in his form.

b. *Comb.*: **lag-out** (= 'last out'), the name of a boys' game.

1845 in *Brasenose Ale* 76 No marble in circles on the hall-step rolls, We cannot play lag-out, nor yet three-holes.

† 2. *pl.* What remains in a vessel after the liquor is drawn off; dregs, lees. *Obs.*

15.. *Regul. Househ. Earl Northumb.* (1770) 57 That Vinacre be made of the brokyn Wynes..And that the Laggs be provide by the Clerks of the Hous and markid after thei be past drawing that thei can be set no more of broche. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 65 Transmutations .. of old lags of Sacks or Malmesies .. into Muskadels. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. iv. (1668) 116 Laggs of Claret and Sack. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 21 Muskadel is sophisticated with the Lags of Sack.

† 3. The lowest class. (Cf. *lag-end.*) *Obs.*—[1]

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. vi. 90 The Senators of Athens, together with the common legge [*Rowe* (1709) *and later editors* lag] of People.

4. [from the vb.] The condition of lagging.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 114 When Spaniard meets Spaniard, then comes, not the tug, but the lag, of war.

b. *Physics.* The retardation in a current or movement of any kind; the amount of this retardation. *Lag of the tide*: the interval by which the tide-wave falls behind the mean time in the first and third quarters of the moon.

1855 OGILVIE Suppl. s.v., The lag of the tide... The lag of the steam-valve of a steam-engine. 1881 CHAMBERS in *Nature* XXIII. 399 The remarkable lag which takes place in the occurrence of the critical barometric epochs at the more easterly stations. 1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 287/1 It is obvious that at the point where B cuts the axis the induction is a maximum; hence if there were no 'magnetic lag' and no currents in the iron, this point should occur at the same time as that at which the current is a maximum.

B. *adj.*

1. † Last, hindmost (*obs.*); belated, lingering behind, lagging, tardy (now *rare*). (In early instances only *absol.* or *predicative*, and hence hardly distinguishable from the sb.) † (*To come*) *lag of*: short of, too late for, or in arrear of.

1552 HULOET, Lagge and last. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. v. F iv b, Haue not we well hunted, of blessing to come lagge? 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 22 Beshrow him that comes lagge in so good a course. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. i. 90 Some tardie Cripple..That came too lagge to see him buried. 1605 — *Lear* I. ii. 6, I am some twelue, or fourteene Moonshines Lag of a Brother. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iv. 8 Beguile The gout and rheum, that in lag hours attend For grey approachers. 1624 SIR C. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 260 Your neighbour will struggle so long for place as he will be cast lagg. *a* 1639 T. CAREW *To Mistresse in Absence* 31 There seated in those heavenly bowers, Wee'le cheat the lag and lingring hours. 1678 9 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* III. i, Then hell has been among ye, And some lag fiend yet lingers in the grove. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 594 A fourth person, who comes lagg, as having lately appeared in print .. tells us .. he died. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 731 Even the lag flesh Rests. 1785 BURNS *Address Deil* iii, An' faith! thou 's neither lag nor lame. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. II. 100 Lauchie had looms, but was lag at the weaving.

b. as an exclamation at play (see quot. 1869).

1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl.* C 3 *Boy.* Now Iohn, i'le cry first. *Ioh.* And i'le cry lagge. I was in hoblies hole. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Lag* or *Lag last* is said by boys when playing at pitch and toss, or other games, in order that they may bespeak the last pitch.

2. Special collocations (sometimes hyphened): **lag-end**, the hinder or latter part, the fag end (now *rare*); † **lag-man**, the last man, the one who brings up the rear; † **lag-tooth**, a wisdom tooth (from its late appearance). Also *Comb.*: **lag-bellied** *a.*, ? slow-paced, tardy.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 24, I could be well content To entertaine the Lagge-end of my life With quiet hours. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 37 The Essex calfe or lagman, who had lost the calues of his legs by gnawing on the horslegs. 1611 FLORIO, *Sophronisteri*, the two teeth which grow last when a man is about twentie yeares ould, lag-teeth. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 17 In the lagge end of the same troope were driven a certaine number of faire and goodlie oxen. 1822 HOOD *Lycus the Centaur* 62 From the lag-bellied toad To the mammoth. 1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-Table T.* I. 204 A shelter..where they may..wear away the lag-end of their madness.

Lag (læg), *sb.*[2] Also 7 **lagg.** [app. a. ON. *lǫgg*, recorded only in the sense 'rim of a barrel' (cf. 1 b); but the Sw. *lagg* means also 'stave', whence *laggkärl* vessel composed of staves, cask.]

1. A stave of a barrel. Now *dial.*

1672 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* 165 The Cooper .. maketh Hoops of Hassel-rods..and Lags of Timber. 1676 *Burgery of Sheffield* 209 For mendyng the church yatis and barrell laggs and nayles 4s. 4d. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

† b. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—°.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 108/1 *Lag*, is a piece put into the top of a Barrel staff that is broken off at the Grooping.

2. One of the staves or laths forming the covering of a band-drum or a steam boiler or cylinder, or the upper casing of a carding machine.

1847 *Specif. Sykes' & Ogden's Patent* No. 11798 On these bands [in a carding engine] we fix a continued series of lags or small blocks of wood. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

3. *Comb.*: **lag-link**, a link for holding a lag or bar (*Cent. Dict.*); **lag-machine**, a machine for shaping wooden lags (see sense 2); **lag-screw**, (*a*) a flat-headed screw used to secure lags to cylinders or drums; (*b*) U. S. = *coach-screw*.

1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 26 Almost any kind of shafting can be hung with safety on wood screws, or lag screws. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lag-machine*.

† **Lag,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [Of unknown origin; cf. G. *lache* cleft or mark in a tree. Cf. LAG *v.*[5]] A cleft or rift in timber. Also *Comb.*, as *lag-clift* (unless *lagge* in quot. 1579 be the adj.).

1579 HYLL *Ord. Bees* (1608) 24 The stocke thus cut asunder at both the ends, couer with a faire sheete, lest any lagge clifts appeare after the cutting. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* II. 333 The 'lag'.. is a cleft, or rift, reaching sometimes from the top to the bottom of the stem, and, perhaps, to near its center.

†Lag, *sb.*[4] *Cant. Obs.* Also 6 **lagge.** [Possibly f. *lag*, LAGE *v.* to wash.] *Lag of duds*: a 'buck' or 'wash' of clothes.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 86 We wyll fylche some duddes of the Ruffemans, or myll the ken for a lagge of dudes. 1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Beggar's Bush* v. i, If it be milling of a lag of duds. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lag-a dudds*, a Buck of Cloths. *As we cloy the Lag of Dudds*, come let us Steal that Buck of Cloths. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Lag (læg), *sb.*[5] *Cant.* [f. LAG *v.*[3]]

1. A convict who has been transported or sentenced to penal servitude.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lag*, a convict under sentence of transportation. 1828 'JON BEE' *Living Pict. Lond.* 39 A few are 'returned lags'. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 383 It was no uncommon thing to see an old 'lag' enlarged for good conduct. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 232 As Wildrake was walking along the beach, he met a lag who had got his ticket-of-leave.

2. A term of transportation or penal servitude.

1821 HAGGART *Life* 84 Another prisoner..under sentence of lag for fourteen stretch. 1896 *Daily News* 13 May 9/5, I have had a look round with another man who did a lag with me.

3. *Comb.*: **lag-fever, -ship** (see quots.).

1811 *Lex. Balatron.*, *Lag-fever*, a term of ridicule applied to men who being under sentence of transportation, pretend illness, to avoid being sent from gaol to the hulks. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lag ship*, a transport chartered by government for the conveyance of convicts to New South Wales; also a hulk or floating prison.

†Lag, *sb.*[6] *Obs. rare.* ? A flock (of geese).

1624 MOUNTAGUE *New Gagg*, To Rdr., Hee hath stopped the mouths of all Protestants for euer; the proudest of them dare not *hiscere* hereafter against Himselfe, or any one of his Lagg. *Ibid.* 180 This Goose the Gagger may put his Gag into the Bils of many of his owne Gaggle, as well as into others Lagges. [1896 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *A-lag*, Cum., the sporting term for a flock of geese.]

†Lag, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; cf. DAG *v.*[1], CLAG *v.*]

1. *trans.* To daggle, render wet or muddy.

[*a* 1300 ? Implied in BELAG *v.*] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 283 Laggyd, or bedrabelyd, *labefactus*, *paludosus*. Laggyn, or drablyn, *palustro*.

2. *intr.* To daggle, become wet or muddy.

1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 230 Let them [your new garments] not lag with dust and dirt.

Lag (læg), *v.*[2] Also 6–7 **lagg,** 6–8 **lagge.** [See LAG *sb.*[1] and *a.*]

1. *intr.* To fail to maintain the desired speed of progress; to slacken one's pace, as from weakness or sloth; to fail to keep pace with others; to hang back, fall behind, remain in the rear. Often with *behind* adv. or const. *after*, *behind* preps.; also with *on*.

1530 PALSGR. 601/1, I lagge behynde my felowes, *je trayne*. ..Why lagge you ever behynde on this facion? 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 10/23 To Lag, *fatigare*, *fatiscere*. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. E1b, To prison with the Villaine. Death shall not long lag after him. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 173 The admirall..began to lagge a sterne, and with him other two shippes. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* III. iii. xxvi, And lagg'd like Baggage Treasure in the Wars. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 266, I shall not lag behinde, nor erre The way, thou leading. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 379 He lags and labours in his flight. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 137 P 4 His Master..wondered what made the lazy young Dog lag behind. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 313 Superfluous 'lags' the vet'ran on the stage. 1800 WORDSW. *Brothers* 363 He, at length Through weariness, .. lagged behind. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Knapsack* (1832) 298 My poor fellows, how they lag! 1824 W. IRVING *Trav.* II. 107 Suffering them [his mules] to lag on at a snail's pace. 1837 — *Capt. Bonneville* II. 46 He grew silent and gloomy, and lagged behind the rest. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. (1871) 260 When they had crossed three or four fields without a check, Arthur began to lag. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 492 If the sign is present, the upper eyelids lag, not closely following the movements of the eyeballs.

b. of immaterial things and *fig.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 34 Fortune, in fauor makes him lagge behinde. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 498 And this our Gildas [the Fourth]; who laggeth last in the team of his name sakes. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* vi. 40 We lagg in the care of Things of no kin to us. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 355 Ideas came into her mind So fast, his lessons lagg'd behind. 1762 FOOTE *Lyar* III. Wks. 1799 I. 322 Think how the tedious time has lagg'd along. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 44 When we speak of the commerce with our colonies, fiction lags after truth. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 94 The vocal parts generally lagging a little behind the instrumental. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* vi. 84 Business lagged in every department of the administration. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. ii. (1872) VII. 14 Military preparation does lag at a shameful rate. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 332 The work lagged for five years in the hands of the bishops. 1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 287/2 The maximum induction lags behind the maximum magnetising force.

2. *trans.* To cause to lag; to retard, to tire. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1570 [see 1]. 1632 HEYWOOD 1*st Pt. Iron Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 338 The weight would lagge thee that art wont to flye. 1638 R. BRATHWAIT *Psalm* cli. 298 Thine Armours load, but laggs faint heart, for flight the more unfit. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lagg'd*, tired as with carrying a load.

†3. *trans.* To drag after one.

1530 PALSGR. 601/1 He laggeth the dogge at his horse tayle: *il trayne le chien a la queue de son cheual.*

Hence **†Lagged** *ppl. a.*, delayed, tardy.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. i. Wks. 1856 I. 75 O, I could eate Thy fumbling throat, for thy lagd censure.

Lag (læg), *v.*[3]

†1. *trans.* To carry off, steal. *Obs.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xx. (1878) 54 Some corne away lag in bottle and bag. Some steales, for a iest, egges out of the nest. *Ibid.* xxxvi. 86 Poore cunnie, so bagged, is soone ouer lagged.

2. a. To transport or send to penal servitude.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lag*, to transport for seven years or upwards. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xvi, They'll ask no questions after him, fear they should be obliged to prosecute, and so get him lagged. 1870 READE *Put Yourself in His Place* II. 288 Let Little alone, or the trade will make it their job to lag you.

b. To catch, apprehend.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Schlosser's Lit. Hist.* Wks. 1858 VIII. 58 Aladdin himself only escaped being lagged for a rogue and a conjurer by a flying jump after his palace. 1858 A. MAYHEW *Paved w. Gold* III. i. 252 They tell him adventures of how they were nearly 'lagged by the constables'. 1891 NAT GOULD *Double Event* xxxiv, I'm a dead un. You'll never lag me alive, you cur!

Lag (læg), *v.*[4] [f. LAG *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To cover a boiler, etc.) with wooden 'lags', strips of felt, etc.

1887 EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 488/1 The loss of efficiency due to this cause will therefore be greater in an unprotected cylinder than in one which is well lagged or covered with non-conducting material. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.* 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Lagging a boiler*, covering a boiler in a steamship with some material to keep in the heat. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 423 Lagged outside with layers of felt two centimetres thick.

Lag, *v.*[5] *dial.* [Cf. LAG *sb.*[3]] (See quot.)

[1570: LEVINS renders *lag* v. by *fatiscere*, which it is barely possible may be meant to express the sense of this vb. along with that of LAG *v.*[1]] 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Lag*, to crack or split from the centre like wood from heat or hasty drying. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

Lag: see LAGE *Cant* (*sb.* and *v.*).

Lagan (læ·găn). *Law.* Also 6 **lagen,** 7, 8 **lagon, ligan,** 9 **lagend.** [a. OF. *lagan*, *laguen*, *lagand* (whence med.L. *laganum*); perh. of Scandinavian origin, from the root of LIE, LAY *vbs.* Cf. ON. *lögn*, pl. *lagnir*, 'a net laid in the sea' (Vigf.). The spelling *ligan* seems to be due to pseudo-etymology.] Goods or wreckage lying on the bed of the sea. Cf. FLOTSAM and JETSAM.

[1200 *Carta de Dunewic* in Stubbs *Sel. Charters* (1895) 311 De ewagio de wrec et lagan.] 1531 *Charterparty* in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) 37 Vff the sayd shype take any prye purchase any flotson or lagen. 1533 *Ibid.*, Flotezon or lagason. 1591 *Articles conc. Admiralty* 21 July § 6 Any ship, yron, leade, or other goods floating or lying under the water or in the depth, of which there is no possessor or owner, which commonly are called Flotzon, Jetson, and Lagan. 1605 COKE *Rep.* V. (1624) 106 b Lagan (vel potius *ligan*) est quand [etc.; translated in quot. 1641]. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 18 [citing Coke] Flotsan, Jetsan and Lagan are goods on or in the Sea, and..they belong to the King. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 193 Lagan is such a parcell of goods as the Mariners in a danger of shipwracke cast out .. and fasten to them a boigh or corke, that so they may finde them. .. These goods are called Lagan or Ligan *à ligando*. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. x. 143 To the Lord High Admiral belongs..a Share of all lawful Prizes, Lagon.. that is, goods lying in the Sea, on Ground. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. vi. 171 Prowling about the shore after the waifs of the storm, deserted jetsom and lagend. 1894 *Act* 57–8 *Vict.* c. 60 § 510 In this Part of this Act..'wreck' includes jetsam, flotsam, lagan, and derelict found in or on the shores of the sea or any tidal water.

Hence **†La·gander,** an officer (at Calais) who takes charge of lagan or wreckage.

1526 in Dillon *Customs of Pale* (1892) 86 If ther be anie manner of Wracke found by the sea coste, it muste be presented to the Lagander or to the Sergeante .. broughte to the foresaide Lagander's hous.

‖ **Laga·rto.** *Obs.* [Sp. *lagarto*: see ALLIGATOR.] An alligator.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* II. 73 b, Pimple stones .. whiche are founde in greate quantitie in the mawes of Caimanes, yt are called Lagartos. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 48 We saw in it [the Orenoque] diuers sorts of strange fishes, & of maruellous bignes, but for Lagartos it exceeded, for there were thousands of those vglie serpents. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 489 In this riuer we killed a monstrous Lagarto or Crocodile.

†Lage, lag, *sb. Cant. Obs.* Also 7 **lagge.** [Origin and phonetic form uncertain.] Water; urine.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 83 *Lage*, water. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* E 3, *Lagge*, water or pisse. 1641 BROME *Jovially Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 391, I bowse no Lage, but a whole Gage Of this I'll bowse to you. 1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. v. (1680) 46 *Lage*, water. 1676–1708 COLES *Lage*. 1859 MATSELL *Voc.* (Farmer), *Lag*.

Hence **†Lag(e** *v.* **a.** *intr.* To make water.

b. *trans.* To water (spirits). Also, to wash *off*.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 85, I will lage it of with a gage of benebouse...I wull washe it of with a quart of good drynke. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lag*, to make water. To *lag* spirits, wine, &c., is to adulterate them with water.

La·gen. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 **laggon,** 7, 9 **lagan.** [ad. L. *lagōna*, *lagēna*, flagon, ad. Gr. λάγυνος.] A liquid measure (see quots.).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 163/44 A Laggon, *lagena*. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Clerk of the market*..is an officer..whose dutie is to take charge of the kings measures ..: as of elns, yards, lagens. 1676 COLES, *Lagen*..a measure of six Sextaries. 1841 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1879) I. 237 With an obligation to sell their ale to the abbott at the rate of a lagen and a half for a penny. 1891 J. TAIT *Two Cent. Border Ch. Life* II. 218 The lagan was equal to 7 quarts.

Lagen, variant of LAGGIN.

†Lagena·rious, *a. Obs. rare*–[1]. [f. L. *lagēna* a flagon + -ARIOUS.] Flagon-shaped.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 241 Four sorts of Cucurbites, the greater, the lesser, or the lagenarious.

Lagend, Lagene, obs. ff. LAGAN, LAGGIN.

Lagenian (lădʒī·niăn), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *lagēna* + -IAN.] Like or pertaining to the genus *Lagena* of *Foraminifera*, having a straight chambered shell.

1890 in WEBSTER.

Lageniform (lădʒī·nifɔɪm), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FORM.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 268 Lageniform..bellying out and then ending in a narrow neck, something like a bottle. 1862 M. C. COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms*, *Lageniform*, shaped like a Florence flask. 1868 W. B. CARPENTER *Microscope* (ed. 4) § 382. 500 The shell of *Nodosaria* is obviously made up of a succession of Lageniform chambers.

Lager beer (lā·gəɹ,bī·əɹ). Also simply **lager.** [ad. G. *lager-bier* beer brewed for keeping, f. *lager* a store + *bier* beer.] A light beer, consumed largely in Germany and America, and to some extent in England.

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 153 Beers at present brewed in Germany... II. Wheat *Lager*-beer (slowly fermented). 1858 *N. Y. Express* June (Bartlett), The German drinks his lager, and drinks it apparently in indefinite quantities. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 80 Neither for love nor money could a stranger obtain a drink more intoxicating than lager beer. *attrib.* 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* 1885 401 Tinware shops, butchers', bakers' and lager beer Saloons.

‖ **Lage·tta, lage·tto.** [West Indian.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the W. Indies (N.O. *Thymelæaceæ*); also called *lace-bark*.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 371 The Lagetto or Lace-Bark tree. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 492 Specimen of the Lagetta Tree, and its lace-like Bark, from Jamaica.

Laggard (læ·gărd), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 **laggart.** [f. LAG *v.*[1] + -ARD.]

A. *adj.* Lagging, hanging back, loitering, slow. Chiefly of living things, their actions, and attributes. Occas. of days, time, etc.

1702 ROWE *Tamerlane* IV. i. Tho' Laggard in the Race ..I will pursue the shining Path thou tread'st. 1706 [WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 31 [The press-gang lieutenant] beats up all Quarters .. and drives the laggard Dog along the Streets, with as much noise and Bustle as Butchers do Swine to Smithfield. 1713 J. HUGHES *Ode to Creator World* 4 Decrepit Winter, laggard in the Dance .. A heavy Season does maintain. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 112 Than all which charms this laggard age. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* IV. xviii, And Lennox cheer'd the laggard hours. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* xvi. (1848) I. 235 Ours is a .. laggard obedience at the best. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 91 My heart outruns these laggart limbs. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iv. 183 The Angel of Death moves at no laggard pace.

B. *sb.* One who lags behind; a lingerer, loiterer.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. xii, A laggard in love, and a dastard in war. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 89 He meant to let the laggards off for a long pull and a hearty fright. 1860 RAWLINSON *Herodotus* IV. IX. lxxvii. 449 They declared themselves to deserve a fine, as laggards. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* x. (ed. 2) 259 Formed of the laggards, as it were, which have been thrown out of the race.

Hence **La·ggard** *v.*, to play the laggard. Also **La·ggardism, La·ggardly** *adv.*, **La·ggardness.**

1835 PUSEY *Let. to Newman* in Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* (1893) II. i. 8 [It] hardly seems to come heartily, because it has not come before, but comes laggardly. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. viii. (1872) VI. 40 Austrians mainly are gone laggarding with D'Ahremberg up the Rhine. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* XIX. 756/1 The insolent contempt of labour on the one hand, and the petty aping of laggardism and polite inanity on the other. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* i. 10 That laggardness of will.

Laggen, variant of LAGGIN.

Lagger (læ·gəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. LAG *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. One who lags or hangs back; a lingerer, loiterer.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvii. 18 Theyr hole host..are all a horsebacke .. without it be the traundals and laggers of the oost, who folow after a foote. 1682 DRYDEN *Duke of Guise* IV. ii, The guard is mine, to .. lash the laggers from the sight of day. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 286 The mob .. lash the laggers along with great indignation. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. iv. 235 Himself always keeping with the laggers, that none might strain their strength by trying to be in front with him. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* li. 291 The laggers were stealing quietly up the lanes and by-roads. 1878 FR. A. KEMBLE *Record Girlhood* II. iv. 131 The laggers who would fain have fallen a few paces out of the sound of the dreary parrotry of her inventory.

2. *slang.* A sailor. [? A distinct word: cf. LAGE.]

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lagger*, a sailor.

Lagger (læ·gəɹ), *sb.*[2] *Cant.* [f. LAG *v.*[3] or *sb.*[5]] A convict undergoing or having undergone penal servitude.

1819 *Sporting Mag.* III. 230/2 The laggers had an interest as to the result. 1880 S. LAKEMAN *Kaffir-Land* 19 Many of them were what they termed at the Cape, laggers..men who, having got away from Norfolk Island, or other penfolds for black sheep, lag behind, under the guardianship of Dutch laws.

†La·gger, *v. Obs.* [? f. LAG *v.*[2] + -ER[2]; but cf. Icel. *lakra* to loiter.] *intr.* To lag, linger, loiter.

c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* Ded. (1865) 2 Heere my harte laggared on the hope of your Majestie's judgement. 1622 R. PRESTON *Godly Man's Inquis.* ii. 49 They shall neuer come to the Lord, that lagger by the way.

Laggin (læ·gin). *Sc.* and *north.* Also 6 **laggyne, lagene,** 8 **legen,** 8–9 **laggen,** 9 **lagen.** [f. ON. *lǫgg* of the same meaning: see LAG *sb.*[2] The identification of the suffix is uncertain; it may be -ING[2] (cf. LAGGING *vbl. sb.*[3]).]

1. The projecting part of the staves at the bottom part of a cask or other hooped vessel.

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 522/1 That..þe edge of þe bottom, entring within the laggyne be pairit outwith, toward þe nethir syde. 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss.*

b. = LAG *sb.*[2] 1. ? *Obs.*

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Laggins,* staves.

2. The inner angle of a wooden dish, between the sides and the bottom.

1786 BURNS *Dream* xv, But or the day was done, I trow, The laggen they hae clautet Fu' clean that day. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ballad.* 24 When on the teable furst they set The butter'd sops, sec greasy chops, 'Tween lug and laggen! oh what fun, To see them girn and eat!

transf. 1842 *Chr. Jrnl.* 309 The 'laggin' of the Sowen-pot.

3. *Comb.*: **laggen-gird,** a hoop securing the bottom of a tub or wooden vessel. Phr. *To cast a laggen-gird*: to have an illegitimate child.

1718 RAMSAY *Christis Kirke Gr.* III. ix, I..coost a Legen-girth my sell, Lang or I married Tammie. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 406/2 Ye'll souk the laggin-gird off the quaigh, and mar yere minstrelsy and our mirth.

Lagging (læ·giŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. LAG *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action or condition of LAG *v.*[2]

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. vii. 221 What meanes this strange and unwonted lagging behind? 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 41 The westward tropical flow is due simply to a slight lagging of the waters. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 123 This is called the priming and lagging of the tides. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 915 Cardiac irregularity is a frequent consequence of tobacco-smoking, lagging and intermission being the earlier forms of it.

Lagging (læ·giŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. LAG *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] A sentence or term of imprisonment or penal servitude. Also *attrib.* (see quot. 1812).

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Lagging matter,* any species of crime for which a person is liable on conviction to be transported. .. Speaking of a person likely to be transported they say lagging dues will be concerned. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xliii, If they do [get fresh evidence], it's a case of lagging. 1844 *Port Phillip Patriot* 22 July 2/6, I remained with him five years after I served my 'lagging'.

Lagging (læ·giŋ), *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. LAG *v.*[4] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. LAG[4].

1. The action of covering a boiler, an arch, a wall, etc., with strips of wood or felt.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 516/1 This may be .. prevented by careful 'lagging' with non-conductors of heat. 1895 HATCH & CHALMERS *Gold Mines of Rand* vi. 121 Side lagging is seldom necessary after the first 50 or 100 feet.

attrib. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Sept. 531/2 The old engine-house was exchanged for part of the old lagging shop.

2. *pl.* and *collect. sing.* The material with which this is done. Also *attrib.*

1851 *Pract. Mech. Jrnl.* III. 242 The boiler is covered with lagging and Russia sheet iron. 1867 'BEN BRIERLEY' *Marlocks Merriton* 68 The fence (his own making) was but a rickety fabric of 'laggins', worn-out treadles [etc.]. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Laggins,* the part of the wooden frame work upon which the stones are laid when building an arch. 1870 *Spon's Dict. Engineering* II. 479 The term bolster has also been applied to the pieces of timber placed across the ribs of the centering of an arch to support the voussoirs; but these are more generally known by the name of laggings. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Lagging,* planks, slabs, or small timber placed over the caps or behind the posts of the timbering.

Lagging (læ·giŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LAG *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That lags; behindhand, lingering, loitering, tardy.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* I. iii. 214 Foure lagging Winters, and foure wanton springs End in a word. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. i. § 4 The lagging money which was last sent thither. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 25 Come, Lucifer, drive on the lagging Day. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 280 A lagging Line Of babling Curs [shall] disgrace thy broken Pack. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxxiii, A lofty lay Seem'd thus to chide his lagging way. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* i. 6 The slaves came with a lagging step. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxiii, The eager woman hastened his lagging mouth.

Hence **La·ggingly** *adv.*

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 50 Moves heavily and laggingly along. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* xxxvi. (1875) 210 Thoughts that came laggingly.

Laggon, variant of LAGEN.

Laggoose (læ·gigūs). a. (See GREY LAG GOOSE.)

† b. *Gill Laggoose*: a personification of sloth.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lxxxv. (1878) 174 Beware of Gill laggoose, disordring thy house.

Lagh(e, laȝhe, obs. forms of LAUGH, LAW, LOW.

Laght, laȝt, obs. pa. t. of LATCH *v.*[1]

Laghter, -ir, etc., obs. forms of LAUGHTER.

Laghtnes, obs. form of LOWNESS.

La·g-la·st. [f. LAG *v.*[2] + LAST *adv.*] One who lags or lingers to the very last. Also *attrib.*

1830 JAMES *Darnley* ix. 41 He'll be lag last. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 634 The laglasts, springing simultaneously out of bed, turned the late quiet dormitory into a very noisy assembly-room. 1862 CHR. ROSSETTI *Goblin Market,* etc. (1884) 84 One day in the country Is worth a day and a year Of the dusty, musty, lag-last fashion That days drone elsewhere. 1869 [see LAG *a.* 1 b].

† **La·gly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—°. [f. LAG *a.* + -LY[2].]

1611 FLORIO, 149 *Diretanamente,* lastly, lagly, behind all.

Lagomorph (læ·gŏmɒɪf). *Zool.* [f. Gr. λαγώ-ς hare + μορφή form.] One of the *Lagomorpha,* a group of rodents of which the hares form one family. Hence **Lagomo·rphic** *a.,* having the form and structure of a hare.

1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 423 The lagomorphs hares), almost exclusively of the northern hemisphere.

‖ **Lagomys** (læ·gŏmis). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. λαγώ-ς hare + μῦς mouse.] The tailless hare, the typical genus of the group *Lagomyidæ* of rodents.

1869 LUBBOCK *Prehi. Times* ix. 297 The lagomys, or tailless hare,..has been identified by Prof. Owen among the bones from Kents Cavern.

Lagon, obs. form of LAGAN.

Lagonite (læ·gŏnəit). *Min.* [f. It. *lagone* LAGOON[2]; named by Huot, 1841: see -ITE.] A hydrous borate of iron from the Tuscan lagoons.

1850 DANA *Min.* 446 Lagonite. An earthy mineral of an ochreous yellow color. 1868 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 600 Lagonite .. occurs as an incrustation.

Lagoon[1] (lăgū·n). Also 7–9 **lagune,** and 7–9 in It. form **laguna,** pl. **lagune.** [ad. F. *lagune,* ad. It. and Sp. *laguna*:—L. *lacūna* pool.]

1. An area of salt or brackish water separated from the sea by low sand-banks, *esp.* one of those in the neighbourhood of Venice.

1612 in *Cri & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 184 He was observed that day to row to and fro in the laguna towards Murano, to see what show his house made. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 8 The *Lagune* or Flats about Venice. 1697 DAMPIER *Voyages* I. 241 They went into a Lagune, or Lake of Salt-water [on the Mexican coast]. The mouth of this Lagune is not Pistol-shot wide. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5497/2 People .. have come over the Lagune on the Ice. 1763 W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 8 This river..forms a lagune at the mouth. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 187 Covering the lagoons with gaiety and splendour. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 32 The ornithorhynchus, .. an animal peculiar to the lagoons in New South Wales. 1818 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 237 He took me in his gondola across the laguna to a long sandy island. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 715 God alone above each, as the sun O'er level lagunes. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* i. 4 'Lagoons' nearly separated by sand bars from the ocean. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* I. 1 Behind them and beyond the lagoons lay the tossing and flying waves of the Adriatic.

2. The lake-like stretch of water enclosed in an atoll.

1769 COOK *Jrnl.* 4 Apr. (1893) 55 Found it to be an Island ..of an Oval form, with a Lagoon in the Middle, for which I named it Lagoon Island. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 326 Reefs of coral rock, generally disposed in a circular form, and enclosing a lagoon. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xv. (ed. 2) 254 Inside the rim of land, there is a shallow lake, or lagoon, of clear green water.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lagoon-channel*; **lagoon-island,** an atoll; **lagoon-whaling,** the occupation of hunting the grey-whale in the Californian lagoons (*Cent. Dict.*).

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1852) 452 This is one of the lagoon-islands (or atolls) of coral formation. *Ibid.* 469 The depth within the Lagoon-channel..varies much.

Hence **Lagoo·nish** *a.*, characterized by the presence of lagoons; **Lagoo·nless** *a.*, having no lagoon.

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 348 The numerous creeks, islands, and inlets in this lagoonish .. coast are minutely described. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* ii. (1879) 142 Sometimes the lagoon closes up, and a lagoonless island is the result.

Lagoon[2] (lăgū·n). *rare.* [Anglicized form (after LAGOON[1]) of It. *lagone,* augmentative of *lago*:—L. *lacus* LAKE *sb.*[4]] In Tuscany, the basin of a hot spring from which borax is obtained.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 882 Larderellite..Occurs at the Tuscan lagoons. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. I. i. § 2 (ed. 2) 218 The lagoons of Tuscany.

‖ **Lagophthalmus** (læ·gŏf|læ·lmŏs). *Path.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. λαγώφθαλμος adj. 'hare-eyed' (i.e. unable to close the eyes, as the hare was supposed to be), f. λαγώς hare + ὀφθαλμός eye. The disease is called by Galen τὸ λαγώφθαλμον.] A morbid condition, in which the eye remains wide open. Also called ‖ **Lagophtha·lmia,** and in anglicized form † **Lagophtha·lmy.** Hence **Lagophtha·lmic** *a.*, pertaining to, or affected with, lagophthalmus.

1657 *Physical Dict., Lagophthalmus.* 1656 BLOUNT, *Lagophthalmy.* 1676 COLES, *Lagophthalmia.* 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Lagophthalmia, Lagophthalmic, Lagophthalmus.*

Lagopode (læ·gŏpōəd). [ad. Gr. λαγωποδ-, λαγώπους, f. λαγώ-ς hare + ποδ-, πούς foot.] A ptarmigan. (Cf. LAGOPUS.) In some mod. Dicts.

Lagopodous (lăgɒ·pŏdəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having feet like those of a hare; having the foot thickly covered with feathers or fur.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lagopous (lăgō·pəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *lagōp-us* (see LAGOPUS) + -OUS.] Of certain plants: Having rhizomes resembling a hare's foot.

In some mod. Dicts.

† **Lago·pus.** *Obs.* [a. L. *lagōpūs,* Gr. λαγώπους, f. λαγώς hare + πούς foot.] A bird with a foot resembling that of a hare; the ptarmigan.

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 385 Some..Birds..live upon the highest tops of the Alps, and that all the winter too..as..the Lagopus among birds. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 224 The Lagopus, of which M. de Buffon gives an engraving, is in its winter plumage.

Lagotic (lăgō·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. λαγώ-ς hare + ὠτ-, οὖς ear + -IC.] Having ears like a hare's.

In some mod. Dicts.

‖ **Lagre** (lăgr). [Fr.] In sheet-glass making: A sheet of perfectly smooth glass, placed between the flattening stone and the cylinder to be flattened.

1883 H. CHANCE *Princ. Glassmaking* 129 The flattening-stone, from the slight irregularities of whose surface it is protected by a lagre or sheet of glass laid upon the stone. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 148 In his furnace is a stone with a piece of glass on it; upon this so-called 'lagre' the cylinder lies with its split side uppermost.

Lagune, variant of LAGOON[1].

Lagwort (læ·gwɒɪt). [f. LAG *v.*[2] + WORT.] The plant *Petasites Vulgaris* (Britten & Holland).

1702 in J. K. *Dict.* 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Syrup,* The Roots of Lagwort, Elicampane, Smallage and Fennel.

Lahe(n, laȝenn, obs. forms of LAUGH *v.*

Laht, pa. t. and pa. pple. of LATCH *v.*[1]

† **Lahter.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **leahter,** 2 **lehter,** 3 **leihter.** [OE. *leahter,* f. OTeut. **lahan* (OE. *léan*) to blame.] A vice, sin, crime.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xi. [xiii.] (1890) 190 Ic ma synnum & leahtrum þeowde, þonne Godes bebodum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 163 Ne hie nænig leahter ne drefde. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 In þes deofles heriscole fihteð agen us his iferred ȝewerȝed gastes, and unþeawes and unwraste lahtres. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Þe fule lehtres him holden bunden on here þralshipe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 156 Non empti stude iðe heorte to underuongen flesliche leihtren.

Lahter, obs. form of LAUGHTER.

Lai, obs. f. LAY *sb.* and *v.*, and of *lay,* pa. t. LIE.

Laic (lē[i]·ik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6–7 **laik**(e, (7 **laycke**), 7–8 **layick**(e, 7–9 **laick**(e, 6– **laic.** [ad. late L. *lāicus,* Gr. λαϊκός, f. λαός the people. Cf. OF. *laic, laique.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a layman or the laity; non-clerical, secular, temporal; = LAY *a.*

1562 WINJET (*title*) The last Blast of the Trompet of Godis worde..Put furth..At the desyre of ye inferiour ordoure of Clergie, and laic men. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 105 *marg.*, Thrie ordouris of the Realme, Ecclesiastik, Nobilitie, and the laik sorte. 1626 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 220 It understands the King not to be merely laic, but a mixed person. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 86 A well voiced boy from the .. top of their Churches sings Eulogies to Mahomet .. and then each Laycke Pagan fals to devotion. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 38 To avoid the appearance at a laic King's court. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 10 The prosecution [of Socrates] was truly laick. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Imperf. Sympathies,* A kind of secondary or laic-truth is tolerated, where clergy-truth—oath-truth, by the nature of the circumstances, is not required. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 291 The common life, clerical and laic, is of a very coarse kind.

B. *sb.* One of the laity; a layman or lay person; one who is not an ecclesiastic.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 297 He sendis messingeris .. with the fyre crose in thair handes, .. sulde shaw it out to al man baith laikis and kirkmen. 1609 BP. HALL *Dissuas. fr. Poperie* Wks. (1627) 642 How wretchedly and fearefully must their poore layicks needs die! 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 167 If he be a Laick, he shall be excommunicated from every Christian thing. 1739 J. TRAPP *Right. overmuch* 10 For unletter'd Laics to take upon them to expound or interpret the Scriptures. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 261 The clergyman was now become an amphibious being, that is to say, both an ecclesiastic and a laic. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 245 A committee of thirty-two members, half laics and half clergymen. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* iv. (1861) 114 No person, whether laic or priest. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. i, Laics and barons, thro' The random gifts of careless kings, have graspt Her livings.

Laic, variant of LAKE *sb.*[2] *Obs.*, play.

Laical (lē[i]·ikăl), *a.* Also 6 **lai-, laycall.** [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. Also *occas.*, non-professional.

[1290 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 60/2 Exactionibus..per quas plus extorquent de populo quam omnes Cur' laycales.] 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1050/1 The distinction used to be made betweene the priestes communion and the laicall communion. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. x. 408 The faithful laycall people. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* x. (1739) 603 The Canon Law..declares that every Laical Person who..shall take a Bribe for a Presentation .. shall be excommunicated. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 106 This religious house .. is almost laical. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 557 No complaint is so common as fever; none in which mankind, whether professional or laical, are so little likely to be mistaken. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 175 A phrase commonly indicated in laical literature by the same sign which serves for Doctorate in Divinity. 1886 *Athenæum* 17 July 79/2 The special circumstances of Dulwich make its headmastership one more laical..than that of other leading schools.

absol. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Wise Sp.* 180 In all ages the Clericall will flatter, as well [as] the Laicall.

Hence **Laica·lity,** the state or condition of a layman; **La·ically** *adv.*, in a laical manner; after the manner of a layman. In mod. Dicts.

Laicization (lē[i]·isəizē[i]·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION. Cf. F. *laicisation.*] The action or process of rendering lay or subjecting to lay control.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 37/2 The example of England was frequently quoted in support of this process of 'laicization'. 1884 *Ch. Times* 13 June 445/3 There is one reform which we desire to see carried out .. that is what we may call the laicisation of the parish churches. 1889 *Times* 5 Jan. 5/3 The laicization of the hospitals has provoked, and still

provokes, extreme irritation. **1896** *Speaker* 25 July 102/2 The laicisation of elementary education may easily be exaggerated.

Laicize (lē¹·isəiz), *v.* Also **-ise.** [f. LAIC *a.* + -IZE. Cf. F. *laïciser.*] *trans.* To make lay; to deprive of a clerical character; to secularize, *esp.* to commit (a school, etc.) to the direction of laymen; to make (an office) tenable by laymen.

1870 *Nonconformist* 30 Nov. 1133 A measure tending .. to laicise .. the constitution and government of the Universities. **1882** *Q. Rev.* Oct. 491 Clerical fellowships have been extinguished, and the Headships of Houses laicised. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 3/2 The proposal to laicize the names of the Paris streets, and banish therefrom the word 'Sainte'. **1896** *Edin. Rev.* July 211 It is competent for the authority to laicise a public school.

Hence **La·icizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **La·icizer,** one who laicizes. **La·icism** (see quot. 1796).

1796 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 185 This occasional exercise of the priestly function was denominated laicism, and represented as sacrilegious usurpation of the sacerdotal rights. **1884** *Athenæum* 19 July 79/3 The laicizing of the staff of masters. **1890** *Ch. Rev.* 22 Aug., First we had the laicising of the dons, then the marrying of the fellows. **1891** *Tablet* 2 May 691 In five years the laicisers have squandered 15 millions of francs. **1893** *Nation* (N. Y.) 24 Aug. 133/3 Certain laicizing Catholics. **1897** DOWDEN *Fr. Lit.* 73 Whether it had its origin in a laicising of the irreverent celebration of the Feast of Fools.

Laid (lēⁱd), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of LAY *v.*] In various senses of the vb. † Of a design: Deliberately framed. **Laid drain** (see quot. 1811); **laid paper** (see quot. 1839); **laid wool,** tarry wool; **laid-work** (see COUCHING *vbl. sb.* 2, quot. 1884). (Cf. *best-laid,* NEW-LAID.)

a **1547** SURREY *Æn.* II. 954 My shoulders broad, and laied neck [L. *subjectaque colla*] with garments gan I spread. **1697** in Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 46 A laid designe to obstruct .. the business .. of the College. **1720** OZELL tr. *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. iii. 169 There seemed to be a laid Design of making away with all the Senators. **1733** BERKELEY *Vind. Theory Vision* § 5 Wks. 1871 I. 374, I think one may observe a laid design gradually to undermine the belief of the Divine Attributes and Natural Religion. **1790** (GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Laid,* just frozen. When water is slightly frozen, it is said to be *laid.* Norf. **1805** SOUTHEY *Ballads,* etc. Poet. Wks. VI. 266 The Old Dragon's own laid egg was this. **1805** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 127, 25½ lib. of what is called *laid* wool to the stone. **1811** G. S. KEITH *Agric. Surv. Aberd.* 426 It is generally found advisable to use a *laid drain,* i. e. a row of stones laid on each side, .. and a course of flat stones laid above these. **1818** J. HASSELL *Rides & Walks* II. 106 Mr. Staines manufactures wove drawing papers and laid writing ones. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 373 Observing that the laid wires should be parallel with the axis. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 927 A strong raised wire is laid along each of the cross bars [of the mould] to which the other wires are fastened; this gives the laid paper its ribbed appearance. **1880** *Paper & Printing Trades Jrnl.* XXX. 8 The thick cream laid paper on which this work is printed. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 6/1 There are many good standing pieces [of wheat] .. A laid crop being quite a rarity, except in some of the fens. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 10/1 Harvest labour .. is .. much greater for laid fields than for good standing crops.

b. of rope, with some defining word prefixed, as *cable-, hawser-, short-, slack-, soft-, twice-laid,* for which see the first member.

c. with adverbs, as *down, out, up*; † *laid in* = 'inlaid'.

1598 *Inv.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 325 A..bedsteade of walnuttree varnished vpon layd in woorke. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Laid-up,* the situation of a ship when she is either moored in a harbour during the winter-season, or laid by, for want of employment: or when by age and craziness she is rendered incapable of further service. **1827** STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 390 An ill laid-out place .. is, generally speaking, the work of the owner. **1851** GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 34 A laid out tub of coals is a tub of coals containing stones or foul coal beyond a certain specified quantity, usually one quart. **1852** C. W. H[OSKINS] *Talpa* 60 However good in their way broad principles, and laid down courses of cropping or of treatment may be. **1882** DE WINDT *Equator* 22 In the midst of beautifully laid-out gardens, is the..Palace of the Raja.

Laid(e, Sc. and north. form of LOAD *sb.*

Laidly (lēⁱ·dli), *a.* Now *Sc.* and *arch.* (with allusion to ballad use). Also **4 laithly, 5 lathely, 6 laithlie, 7, 9 laidlie, 8 laily.** [Northern var. of LOATHLY.] Offensive, hideous, repulsive.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 2406 (Gött.) Sore i me drede, þar we wend bi þis laithly lede. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 491 He .. Lete sa lathely a late. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 100 Wynis gude Anon returnit into laithlie blude. **1567** *Gude & Godly Ball.* (S. T. S.) 40 Lickand the fylth furth of his laithlie flesche. *a* **1605** POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 132 With laidlie language, loud and large. *a* **1800** *Laily Worm & Machrel* ii. in Child *Ballads* (1884) I. 316/1 She has made me the laily worm, That lies at the fit o the Tree. **1843** *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 177 When first the destrier eyed The laidly thing, it swerved aside. **1849** LYTTON *K. Arthur* VI. lxvi, The laidliest widows find consoling mates. **1878** *19th Cent.* 992 Her laidly wooer, whose income was better than his looks. **1884** *Q. Rev.* Apr. 326 Long black boats, outriggered, and manned, as one might think, by a lot of overgrown black spiders, so long, so lank, so 'laidlie' are the crew.

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Laier, Laiety, obs. ff. LAIR *sb.,* LAYER, LAITY.

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a **1300** *Cursor M.* 13966 (Cott.), I sal spek of his sisters tua, þat was martha, wit-vten lain, and als sua mari magdalain. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 146, I kepe not layn, truly Syn thay cam by you last, An other way in hy thay soght. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 306 To say the suith but lane. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 760 The fourt I can find ȝit withoutin lane. **1575** *Wyfe Lapped in Morrelles Skin* 83 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 184 Her mother doth teach her, withouten layne To be mayster of her husband another day.

† **Lain,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **laine, 6–7 lane.** [? f. *lain* pa. pple. of LIE *v.*[1]] A layer, a stratum.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 235 In plastering .. of our fairest houses ouer our heads, we vse to laie first a laine or two of white morter tempered with haire, vpon laths. **1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. XXX. 279 The bottome being no deeper than as it may conteine one lane of corne or pepper glewed thereupon. **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 260 After every six inches thickness of Corn, a stratum of Pebbles,..then Corn again to the same thickness, and so SSS [i. e. *stratum super stratum*] to ten lains apiece. *c* **1682** J. COLLINS *Making of Salt in Engl.* 121 The Meat .. is pack'd..with Salt betwixt every Lane or Lay. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Laines* (in Masonry), Courses or Ranks laid in the building of Stone or Brick-walls.

Lain, *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 4, 6 **leyn(e,** (6–7 **lean(e, 7 lene),** 4–5 (9 *Sc.*) **layn(e, 4–6 lane, lain(e.** [a. ON. *leyna* to conceal, corresponding to OE. *lí(e)gnan* to deny, OS. *lôgnian* (Du. *loochenen*), OHG. *lougi(e)nen* (MHG. *lougenen,* G. *läugnen, leugnen*), Goth. (and OTeut.) *laugnjan*; f. OTeut. **laugnâ* str. fem. represented by OHG. *lougna* denial, ON. *laun* Sw., Da. *lön* secrecy, concealment; f. Teut. root **laug-* (: *leug-* : *lug-*): see LIE *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

Phonologically some of the forms might descend from OE. (Anglian) **légnan*; but the examples seem to show the specially ON. development of sense.]

trans. To conceal, hide; to be silent about, disguise (a fact). Also *absol. Not to* or *at, lain*: not to be concealed. Hence **Laining,** *vbl. sb.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 1549 (Cott.) In sua lang time, es noght to lain, þe planetes all ar went again. *Ibid.* 2738 (Gött.) Abraham .. fra þe wil i noght leyne mi prinite. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 906, I wol it noust layne. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints, Symon & Iudas* 162 Of our kine gyf þou wil frane, we are hebreis, nocht to layne. *?a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 419 Gret wele Lucius, thi lorde, and layne noghte þise wordes. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 703 Thou mon be ded, es noght at laine, For my lord that thou has slayne. *c* **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 100 But þai layned it to his fader. *c* **1420** *Avow. Arth.* XXXIII, Hit is atte the quene wille Qwi schuld I layne? *c* **1440** *York Myst.* XXV. 101 This tydyngis schall haue no laynyng. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 648 Makduffe..in nothing wald lane, How Makcobey bayth wyfe and barnis had slane. **1598** R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Adelphi* III. iii, He lained nothing [L. *nihil reticuit*]. **1638** BRAITHWAIT *Bessie Bell* iv, 'Las, maidens must faine it; I love though I laine it. *a* **1650** *Earle Westmorld.* 120 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 305 Duke Iohn of Austria is my Masters name, he will neuer Lene it vpon the sea. *a* **1802** *Jamie Telfer* XXX. in Child *Ballads* (1890) IV. 7/1, I winna layne my name for thee. **1862** HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 212 Women and bairns layne what they ken na.

Lain. pa. pple. of LIE.

Laine (lē¹n). *local.* A name given to certain tracts of arable land at the foot of the Sussex Downs.

1794 *Ann. Agric.* XXII. 219 Rent of the arable, including the laines, is 15*s.* per acre. *Ibid.* 230 The laines or bottoms .. Laine land or arable. **1797** *Ibid.* XXVIII. 124 His course is what is called in Sussex three laines, that is, wheat once in three years. **1881** SAWYER *Land Tenure Brighton* in *Proc. Incorp. Land Soc.* 95 [Outside the boundaries of Brighton] were five large tracts of land, known as the Tenantry Laines, and called the East Laine, Little Laine, Hilly Laine, North Laine, and West Laine. ..These Laines were again divided into furlongs. .. The 'Tenantry flock' was.. when taken from the Down, invariably kept in the fallow lands or grattens in the 'Tenantry Laines'. **18..** *Spectator* No. 2137. 574 (Cent.; reference erroneous) Light falls the rain on link and laine.

Lainer (lē·nəɹ). *Obs.* in literary use. Also 4–7 **layner,** 5–7 **laner,** 5 **lanyr.** [a. F. *lanière*; afterwards re-adopted as *lanyer,* corrupted into LANYARD.] A lace, strap, thong, lash.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 1646 Gigginge of sheeldes, with layneres [*Camb. MS.* lanyerys] lacinge. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 369 Hire hosen .. i-teyed wip layners al aboute. **14..** *Sir Beues* 2753+85 (MS. E.) Hese layneryes [*printed* layuerys] he took anon And fastenyd hys hawberk hym vpon. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 286 Lanere, *ligula.* *c* **1450** *Merlin* 697 A-noon brake the layners that he had bounden vp his hosen of stiell. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 338/1 Layners or lachettes of theyre skynne were cutte oute of theyr back. — *G. de la Tour* C j b, Yf I shold sytte lowe I myght breke my poyntes or layners. **1485** *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 37 Layners for the truss perell .. j. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 542 An oxe hide cut out into very smal laners, that we call Thongs. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Layners* [*printed* Layuers], thongs of lether. *Mod.* (Essex) This whip wants a new lainer.

Laing, Sc. form of LONG.

Laip, obs. Sc. form of LAP *v.*[1]

Lair (lēəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **leȝer,** 3–6 **leir,** 5 **layere,** 5–7 **lare, layre,** 5–7 **leyre,** 6–7 **lear(e, laire, laier,** (**lieare**), 6–9 **layer,** 9 *Sc.* **layre,** *dial.* **lear,** 4– **lair.** See also LAYER. [OE. *leger* str. neut., corresponding to OFris. *legor* lying, situation, OS. *legar* neut., bed, bed of sickness (Du. *leger* bed, camp), OHG. *leger* masc., bed, camp (mod.G. *lager,* influenced by *lage,* lying, situation), ON. *legr* neut., seduction, Goth. *ligr-s* masc., bed :—OTeut. **legro-,* f. root **leg-*: see LIE *v.*[1]]

† **1.** The action or fact of lying. *Obs.*

Beowulf (Gr.) 3043 Se [*sc.* se draca] wæs fiftiȝes fotȝemearces lang on leȝere. *c* **893** ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 23 Mid þan langan leȝere þæs deadan mannes inne. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iv. 70 All the beistis war Repaterit weyll eftyr thair nychtis lair. **1631** MARKHAM *Way to Get Wealth* V. II. xviii. (1668) 87 Touching the keeping of Corn after it is thrasht and drest, it is divers wayes to be done, as by stowage or place of lear.

† **b.** A lying with a person; fornication. *Obs.*

1296 *Durham Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 1 Eda filia Pater Noster pro leyr, 6*d.* **1332–3** *Ibid.* 13 De Ivetta Horner, pro leyr in adulterio, 2*s.* **1361** *Ibid.* 27 De Christiana ancilla Willelmi capellani pro leyr cum capellano, 2*s.*

† **c.** Of land: The state of lying fallow. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 20 a, The Tiller..is driuen to giue it at least seuen or eight yeres leyre.

2. The resting place of a corpse; a grave, tomb. Now only *Sc.,* a plot in a graveyard.

c **1000** *Laws Northumbr. Priests* § 62 in Schmid *Gesetze* 370

polize he clænes legeres. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 288 Unsac he wæs on life beo on legere swa swa he mote. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2293 Sir Arthure..ledde hyme to the layere thare the kyng lygges. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. x. 3243 He chesyd his layre in till Kelsew. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXXIV. iii, The mynster churche..Of Glastonbury, where nowe he hath his leyre. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 118 Ane feild full fair, Quhair that him self befoir chesit his lair. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 154 Sanct Salvatouris colledge quhairin he maid his lair verri cureous-lie and costlie. 1882 MCQUEEN in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 162 Some of the inhabitants .. had their family 'lair' or burying-place in the graveyard of a village. 1890 [Notice in Stromness Ch.-yard] The Committee appointed by the Heritors to take charge of the new Burial Ground have had before them alternative plans for placing of lairs.

3. That whereon one lies down to sleep; a bed, couch. † *At* or *to lair*: in or to bed. † *To take one's lair*: to take to one's bed. Now chiefly with some reference to sense 5 b.

a 1000 *Wife's Compl.* 34 Frynd leȝer weardiaþ þonne ic on uhtan ana gonge. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 He beð neðer þanne he er was, alse fro sete to leire. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29091 In askes and in hare, and weping and vneses lair. *c* 1425 *Dispute Mary & Cross* 96 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) App. 200 My love I lulled vppe in hys leir. 1494 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1739) 372/2 His wiff wes liand in cheld bed lare. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* Percy Soc.) 35 Robin has for tobaccho sold his chaire, Reserving nothing but a stoole for 's lare. 1633 T. ADAMS *Comm.* 2 *Pet.* i. 9 (1865) 107 The physician coming to his patient inquires the time when he took his layre. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 24 The shepherd .. on the sloping pond-head lies at lair. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 13 Wretchedness .. shivers hunger-stricken into its lair of straw. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* XX. 139 There were 'lairs' among the underwood, constructed of branches. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of a Sea-waif* 160 The villainous den beneath the top-gallant-forecastle, far in the fore-part of the ship, which is the lair of seamen in most English ships.

transf. and *fig.* 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. iv, Till stretch'd upon the bloody lair Each rebel corpse was laid! 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 687 We make there our liquid lair.

4. A place for animals to lie down in. **a.** for domestic animals. † Also, a haunt or range. Now *spec.* an enclosure or large shed for cattle on the way to market.

By Spenser, if the reading be correct, used pseudo-*arch.* for 'pasture'.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 52 Take heede ek if the dwellers in that leir Her wombis sidis, reynys swelle or ake. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol 44 All stoar and catall seysit in thar lair. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 206 Borne I was..In Essex laier, in village faier, that Riuenhall hight. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 29 More hard for hungry steed t' abstaine from pleasant lare. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Mindes Mel.*, Ps. xxiii. 5 He makes my leare In feelds so fare. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 110 The Warmest parts of many Pastures, which Sheep and Cattell chuse alway for their Lieare. 165 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 233 Nature shall provide .. Mossy Caverns for their Evening lare. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cow*, You must..fill up the Holes carefully that are in the Cow-house-yard or Layer. 1810 in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* 406 Each flock of sheep has its particular range, ..These places are called lears. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 105 LOW of distant cattle .. dropping down to lair. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 22 Aug. 5/5 These lairs .. are tolerably comfortable places, and the cattle have food and water while staying there. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/4 Hay, straw, and forage for use in the lairs.

b. for beasts of chase or of prey. Phr. *At lair*: in his or their lair.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 115. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 31 b, All the nimble Citizens of the wood betooke them to their Laire. 1626 BRETON *Fantasticks, Summer* (1857) 324 The stately Hart is at Layre in the high wood. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 457 Out of the ground up rose, As from his laire the wilde Beast. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 294 Fierce from his Lair springs forth the speckled Pard. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lv. 96 They were hunted like wild beasts into their lairs. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 535 In that forest was the lair Of a great boar.

transf. and *fig.* 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. ix, He had hoped quiet in his sullen lair. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* III. viii. 383, I had stirred in its lair the serpent-hatred of years. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxii. 6 Before the great devouring floods leap forth from their lairs.

c. of other animals.

1841 BROWNING *Pippa* 167 That mossy lair of lizards. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 324 Every creature,—wren or dragon,—shall make its own lair. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* V. (1880) 182 A fish feeding in his lair.

5. *Agric.* Nature or kind of soil, with reference to its effect on the quality of crops, or of the animals pastured upon it.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 178 The tyllar wyll .. shone it as poysonde leyre. 1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Layre of a grounde, *terroy[r]*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 141 What laier much better then there, or cheaper (thereon to doo well?) 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. viii. 15 Virgill infers the best layer for Tillage to be an Earth which is blackish and darke. 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Country Farme* 117 Sheepe bred either of a fruitfull ground, and rich leare, or vpon barren ground, and poore leare. 1623 MARKHAM *Cheape & Good Husb.* (ed. 3) 104 Leare, which is the earth on which a Sheepe lyeth, and giueth him his colour, is much to be respected; the red Leare is held the best. 1655 MOFFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 158 Chuse the Female before the Male [rabbit],..and both from out a chalky Ground and a sweet Layer. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 135/2 Sheep at their Lear. Some say, Feeding or Grasing. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Lincs.* 211 Where the soil is so good as to run well to grass good layers are easily formed. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 64 Manure is used heavily on clover-layers.

fig. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 355 Lacke of Deuotion both in the people and in the Priest, is a good leare to breed Masses. 1602 BRETON *Wonders worth hearing* (Grosart) 8/1 His Bride and hee were both Rabbets of one Laier.

6. *Comb.*: **lair-holder** *Sc.*, the owner of a grave; † **lair-stall**, † **-stead**, a grave within a church; † **lair-stone**, a gravestone; † **lair-stow**, a burial-place.

1864 *N. B. Mail* 2 Nov., The subcommittee of the *lair-holders thought it would [etc.]. 1541 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 195 Pro denariis debitis pro le *layrestall infra ecclesiam. 1672 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 338 For laying downe layerstalls, 5s. 1559 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees 1853) 130, I gyue for my *lare stede in the churche iij^{s}. iiij^{d}. 1538 *Invent.* in *Archæologia* LI. 71 Itm the laton on the *larestones, *vd.* 1565 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 247 For his lairstone in ye church iij^{s}. iiij^{d}. *c* 1632 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 370 *note*, One swea tree with two rolles for taking and laying down lairstones. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 430 Ypolitus ða bebyriȝde ðone halȝan lichaman on ðære wudewan *leȝer-stowe. *c* 1205 LAY. 22874 Me nom alle þa dede & to leirstowe heom ladden.

Lair (lēᵊɹ), *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* Also 4, 8 lare, 4–5 layre, 4–5, 9 laire, 8 laier. [a. ON. *leir* (Sw. *ler*, Da. *leer*):—OTeut. type **laizo-n*, ? cogn. w. *laimo-* LOAM.] Clay, mire, mud. † *Under lair*: under the ground.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 519 O watur his blod, his fless o lair, His hete o fir, hils and of air. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxviii. 18 Out take me of the lare that .i. be not infestid. *a* 1400 50 *Alexander* 4445 All sall leue 3ow at þe laste and in-to laire worth. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 213 One Lazar .. Lay loken vndir layre fro lymme and fro light. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 276 My short legs could not step ouer this lair or sinking mire. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Laier*, soil, dung. *Ess.* and *Suff.* *Lare*, a quagmire. N. 1803 W. S. ROSE *Amadis* 76 He sees two damsels o'er the laire advance. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Lair*, mire, dirt. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Lair*, mud, 'sleck', quicksand, or any soft yielding surface. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 31 He was covered with the lair of the moss-hags.

† **Lair,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 5–6 layer, 6 leyar, leire, laire. A ewer.

1491 *Will of Vaughan* (Somerset Ho.), A layer of siluer ouer gilt. 1508 *Sponselles L. Marye* 25 in *Camden Misc.* (1895), No salte, cuppe, or layer..set on the borde. 1565 in *Leland's Collect.* (1770) I. II. 691 The Communion Table was richly furnished with Plate .. viz. .. Two great Leires, garnished with stones. 1576 in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 287 A fair bason and lair guilt.

Lair (lēᵊɹ), *v.*[1] Also 2 leire. [f. LAIR *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To prostrate, lay on the ground.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Þe rihte bileue and þe soðe luue..ben leirede and slaine on his heorte.

2. a. *intr.* To lie, repose (*on* a bed). **b.** Of cattle: To go to their lair. **c.** *trans.* To place in a lair. Also *refl.* To find one's lair. **d.** To serve as a lair for; in quot. 1870 *fig.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 766 Vnder this herb a Snake full cold doth lear [= L. *latet anguis sub herba*]. 1662 G. SWINNOCK *Life of Christ* Pref., O how sad is it that so many precious souls should be laring on their beds of security and idleness 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 74 The berries of the brambly wood .. Which, when his cattle lair, he runs to get. 1851 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* i. 13 The jaguar is not far distant, 'laired' in the secret depths of the impenetrable jungle. 1853 ALEX. SMITH *Life Drama* x. 183 I'd rather lair me with a fiend in fire Than look on such a face as hers to-night. 1870 LOWELL *Cathedral* Poet. Wks. (1879) 453 As a mountain seems To dwellers round its bases but a heap Of barren obstacle that lairs the storm. 1890 *Daily Tel.* 22 May 5/6 At this moment there are over 7,000 beasts laired in Deptford Market.

Lair (lēᵊɹ), *v.*[2] Also 6 lare. [f. LAIR *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To stick or sink in mire or bog.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 86 Some Scottismen .. not knowing the ground lared, and lost thair horse. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 252 In the quhilk passage ane of thair greit peices of ordinance larit. 1785 BURNS *Winter Nt.* iii, Silly sheep, wha .. thro' the drift, deep-lairing, sprattle. 1805 *State, Leslie of Powis* 74 (Jam.) His cattle sometimes laired in the waggle. 1880 in *Antrim & Down Gloss.* 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* xxix. 290, I feared o' lairin' in the moss mysel'.

fig. 1859 CAIRNS in *Life* (1895) 438 The subject [origin of Evil] is the deepest bog in which the human mind can lair.

2. *trans.* To cause or allow to sink in mire or a morass. Also *refl.*

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) XX. 46 Thow wald not rest but raik, And lair thee in þe myre. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 405 They come to ane place callit the Solloun mose .. and thair in lairit and mischeiffit thair horse. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* IV. 76 But past relief lar'd in a midding, He's now oblig'd to do her bidding. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xliv. 510 In Scotland .Cattle venturing on a 'quaking moss', are often mired or 'laired'. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 76 Watery flows, in which sheep and cattle sometimes lair themselves. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 213 They say that King Robert..laired and bogged a hale army o' the English there.

fig. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 83 Some .. polemic wight..Wha lairs himself in controversy.

Lair, obs. f. LAYER; Sc. f. LORE, learning.

Lairage (lēᵊrĕdʒ). [f. LAIR *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -AGE.]

1. The placing of cattle in a lair or lairs.

1881 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 2/6 The lands and buildings at Birkenhead approved by the Privy Council for the landing or lairage of foreign animals. 1881 *Cork Constitution* 12 Apr., The housing and lairage of stall-fed cattle.

2. a. *collect.* Space where cattle may lie down and rest. **b.** An establishment where cattle are placed in lairs.

1883 *Summary* 26 July 6/4 Cattle lairage will be provided. 1887 *L'pool Daily Post* 14 Feb. 3/7 He visited the lairages and found several oxen suffering from suppurating wounds on the head. 1893 *Standard* 15 Aug. 5/1 The butchers .. prefer to attend the lairages at Birkenhead.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1871 *Daily News* 16 Sept., His duty being to collect the outdoor lairage accounts. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 7/2 Increasing the lairage accommodation at Deptford Cattle Market. 1883 ROSHER *Princ. Rating* 25 Lairage dues, levied on the consignees of foreign cattle. 1896 *Times* (weekly ed.) 599/2 Lairage-slaughtered beef and mutton.

Lairbar: see LARBAR.

Laird (lēᵊɪd). *Sc.* Also 5–7 lard(e. [The regular Sc. form of LORD (repr. northern ME. *laverd*), surviving only in a special sense.

The southern form *lord* was as early as the 14th c. introduced into Scottish use in the English senses of the word. The native form *lard* appears occasionally in the 15th c. instead of *lord*: for examples see LORD *sb.*]

A landed proprietor. In ancient times limited to those who held immediately from the king.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 193 Pure freris..That, with the leif of the lard, Will cum to the corne 3ard At ewyn and at morn. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 515, I sall ger bake the to the lard of Hillhouse. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 65 Ouir all the land lord or laird wes nane, Bot he tuke part at that tyme witht the tane. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 177 The laird of Cesfurde .. meites him. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II § 19 A petition drawn up in the names of the nobility, lairds, clergy and burgesses, to the King. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5424/2 Our Detachment burnt the Laird's House. 1721 RAMSAY *Whin-Bush Club* i, Tho', to my loss, I am nae laird, By birth, my title's fair. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 51 Our Laird gets in his racked rents. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 205 By the lesser barons were meant the proprietors of the smaller class of estates, provincially called lairds. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 138 *note*, In Scotland every tenant in capite, holding in Ward and Blench, continued to be reckoned as a Baron and was known as the Laird.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Lai·rdess**, a laird's wife; **Lai·rdie**, a petty laird; **Lai·rdly** *a.*, having the rank or quality of lairds; **Lairdo·cracy** [after *aristocracy*], lairds as forming a ruling class.

17.. in Hogg *Jacob. Relics* (1819) I. 83 Wha the deil hae we gotten for a king But a wee wee German lairdie? 1819 *Metropolis* III. 83 The Highland and Border Lairdies. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 123 The Scotch lairdocracy may take it into their heads. 1857 AITON *Domest. Econ.* 51 The Court of Teinds, .. by their cruel bias to the lairdocracy, starve the ministers of the kirk. 1863 BURTON *Book Hunter* 10 Her sister lairdesses were enriching the teatable conversation with broad descriptions of the abominable vices of their several spouses. 1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXI. 46 He yet was descended from an ancient lairdly stock in that northern county.

Lairdship (lēᵊɪdˌʃip). [f. LAIRD + -SHIP.]

1. The condition or dignity of a laird. Also quasi-*concr.* Lairds as a whole.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 395 The august shadow of lairdship lay heavy on society. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 18) p. xxviii, The annals of 'Forfarshire Lairdship'.

2. The estate of a laird.

1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 91 Mr. A. M...having been ..preferr'd to the Lairdship of Balvaird. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. ii. 26 He wasted..the..Revenue of his Lairdship. 1725 DE FOE *Journey thro' Scotl.* (1729) 4 (Jam.) A lairdship is a tract of land with a mansion house upon it, where a gentleman hath his residence. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xl, When ye tak up the lairdship, ye maun tak the auld name and designation again. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. ii. 182 An estate held directly of the crown was a lairdship.

fig. 1794 BURNS *Contented wi' Little* ii, My Freedom's my lairdship nae monarch dare touch.

Lairg(e, obs. Sc. form of LARGE.

Lairock, obs. form of LARK.

† **Lairwite.** *Old Law.* Also 1 leȝerwite, 3 learwite, 4 leyrewite. [OE. *legerwite*, f. *leger* lying, LAIR *sb.*[1] + *wite* fine.] A fine for fornication or adultery, esp. with a bondwoman.

[*a* 1135 *Laws of Hen. I*, xxiii. § 23 in Schmid *Gesetze* 447 Si quis blodwitam, fightwitam, legerwitam et hujusmodi forisfaciat.] *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 þu..waldes warpe me as wrecche ibi learwite. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 97 Leyrewite, amendes for liggynge by a bond womman. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Adultery*, The penalty of this sin was called Lairwite by our Saxons.

† **Lai·ry,** *sb. Obs. rare*—°. In 6 layrie, 7 lairie.

1598 FLORIO, *Couata*, .. any birds hatching or sitting, a nestfull, a layrie [1611 lairie], an eyas.

Lairy (lēᵊri), *a.* Also 4 lay(e)ry. [f. LAIR *sb.*[2] + -Y [1].] † **a.** Earthly, filthy (*obs.*). **b.** Boggy, miry, swampy.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii[i]. 36 [32], I lepe ouer all þe thorny and þe lairy besynes of pis warld. *c* 1340 — *Prose Tr.* (1866) 13 All þat it duellis in it lyftes abowne layery lustes and vile couaytes. 17.. *Donald & Flora* 19 (Jam.) Did ony [ewes]..Come near the lairy springs. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 724 *Lairy* (Scot.) wet, swampy. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* xxix. 290 Wallowing mid-thigh in the lairy depths of the Muckle Flowe.

Lais, obs. Sc. form of LACE.

Laisar, -er, obs. forms of LEISURE.

Laise: see LEESE *v.*

‖ **Laissez-aller** (lɛˈse æˈle; Fr. lɛse ale). Also **laisser-aller.** [Fr.; as next + *aller* to go, i.e. let (persons or things) go.] Absence of restraint; unconstrained ease and freedom.

1842 THACKERAY *Miss Löwe* Misc. Ess. (1885) 310 As Wilder said with some justice, though with a good deal too much *laisser-aller* of tongue. 1862 — *Philip* II. xxi, Sir John .. was constrained to confess that this young man's conduct showed a great deal too much *laisses aller*.
attrib. 1818 LADY S. MORGAN *Flor. Macarthy* II. iii. 178 He .. found or fancied in her what he called the 'delicious *laissez aller* ease of a charming French woman'. 1832 LD. LYTTON *Godolphin* xx, Those well-chosen *laissez aller* feasts. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* Pref., A magnificent high-handed *laissez-aller* neglect.

‖ **Laissez-faire** (lē'se fēə; Fr. lęse fęr). Also **laisser-faire.** [Fr.; *laissez* imp. of *laisser* to let + *faire* to do, i.e. let (people) do (as they think best).
Laissez faire et laissez passer was the maxim of the French free-trade economists of the 18th c.; it is usually attributed to Gournay (Littré s. v. *laisser*).]
A phrase expressive of the principle that government should not interfere with the action of individuals, esp. in industrial affairs and in trade. Also *attrib.* Hence **Laissez-faireism.**
1825 [MARQ. NORMANBY] *Eng. in Italy* I. 296 The *laissez faire* system of apathy. 1848 *Simmonds's Colon. Mag.* Aug. 338 Mammonism, laissez-faireism, Chartism, currency-restriction [etc.]. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xiv. 352 Shall we not call that also a *laissez-faire* that is almost wicked in its indifference. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 696 The 'orthodox' *laissez-faire* political economy. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 168 *Laissez-faire* is the motto, the gospel, of the person who lives upon the work of another.

Laist, Sc. form of *Laced* pa. pple. of LACE *v.*

Laistoff, -stowe, variants of LAYSTOW.

† **Lait,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 léȝet(u, líȝet(u, -yt, léȝeð, 2–4 leit, 2, 4 leyt, 3 liȝt, 4 laite, layt(e, leyȝt, 4–5 leate, late, 6 layth. [OE. *léget, líget* masc. and neut., *lígetu* fem., f. *lég, líeg* flame. Cf. LAIT *v.*[1]] Lightning; *occas.* flash of fire.
c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. iii. (1890) 268 Drihten .. leȝetas sceotað of heofonum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 91 Æfter þæm wolcne cymeþ leȝetu. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 3 Hys ansyn wæs swylce liȝyt [c 1160 *Hatton*, leyt]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Heore eþem scean swa deð þe leit a-monge þunre. c 1205 LAY. 25599 Me þuhte .. þat þa sæ gon to berne of leite & of fure. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6283 Ech dunt þoȝte liȝt [*MS. B.* leyȝt] as it were and þondring. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 199 He loked as layt so lyȝt. 1340 *Ayenb.* 66 Lhapþ þet smeþ efter þe layt. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* ix. 23 The Lord ȝaf .. dyversly rennynge leytis upon the erthe. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 482 Leit goth out of the eest and apperith into the west. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. xi, Ther felle a sodeyne tempest and thonder layte and rayne. ? a 1500 *Chester Pl.* II. 85 Leate, thounder, and eirth beganne to quake, Therof I am adreade. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 121 Thondryng and layth, erth-quake moost terrible.

† **Lait,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. LAIT *v.*[2]] In 5 laytt. Searching, search.
c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 238 Lefe syrs, let be youre laytt and loke that ye layn.

† **Lait,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 leite(n, 5 layt, *pa. t.* 3 leited, 5 layt, laytid. [? OE. **légettan*, f. *lég, líeg* (:–**laugi-z*) flame; cognate and parallel formations are Goth. *lauhatjan*, OHG. *lohazzan, lohezên, -ôn, lougazzan*.] *intr.* To flash, gleam, lighten. Hence † **Leitende** (= **laiting*) *ppl. a.*
c 1205 LAY. 18539 Ofte he hire lokede on & leitede mid eȝene. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1370 Iþe leitende fur, het warpen euch fot. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Ich loki ne mei, swa þæt liht leomeð ant leiteð. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 Ne kumeð non into Parais bute þuruh þisse leitende sweorde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 95 The thunder-stroke smit, er it leite. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2228 Hyt laytyd, thondred, and reynned among. *Ibid.* 2234 Hyt raynyd ne thondryd ne layt nout Sythen thou wentyst out of thys toune.

Lait (lēɪt), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 latt, 4–5 layte, lait(e, 5–9 late, 9 lait. [a. ON. *leita*, corresponding to OE. *wlátian* to behold, Goth. *wlaitôn* (περιβλέπεσθαι); related by ablaut to ON. *lit-r*, OE. *wlite* aspect, appearance, OS. *wliti* face, form, Goth. *wlit-s* face, and ON. *líta*, OE. *wlítan* to look.]

1. *trans.* To look or search for; to seek, try to find. Also with *inf.* or *clause* as object.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7323 Omang þir puple sal þou latt A stalworth man þat saul haitt. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 277 He lurkkes & laytes where watz le best. a 1350 *St. James* 305 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 101 Graithly up he laites and lukes All his bagges and all his bokes. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 255 The grete Godd for to layte Fynde hyme whenne he may. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 237 Aventures for to layt in land. a 1400–1450 *Alexander* 2341 (Dubl.) Lates ane oþer lodesman, alosed more of strenth. c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 111 Vn-witty men ȝe werre To lepe ouere lande to late a ladde. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words*, To Late, Cumb. to seek. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lait*, to seek any thing hidden. N. 1864 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 122 Now, all you can do is to late her poor little body. 1891 — *Moorland Par.* 136 Are you laiting goud?
† **b.** To search or look through; to examine.
13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 155 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 269 We haue oure librarie laitid þes longe seuene dayes.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To look, search. Also *dial.* To look for a word; to hesitate in speech.
c 1300 *Cursor M.* 5975 Quar-to suld yee ferrer lait. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 97 Sayde þe lorde to þo ledez, laytez ȝet ferre. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7669 All .. laited aftur þe lede with a light wille. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 137 And this is, who wyll late, The sext moneth of hyr conceytate, That geld is cald. *Ibid.* xviii. 180 Thise ar the commaundmentys ten, who so will lely layt. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 87 He ne'er hes a teale widout laitin.

Lait, Sc. and north. form of LATE.

Laiter, obs. variant of LAUGHTER [2].

Laith, Laith-: see LOATH, LOATH-.

Laithly, obs. form of LAIDLY *a. dial.*

† **Lai·ting.** *Obs.* Also 4 leityng(e. [f. LAIT *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] Lightning.
c 1340 *Cursor M.* 533 (Trin.) þonder & leitynge [*Cott.* leuening]. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxii. 14 Leityng schal go bifore hail. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 141 Of the Reyne also comyth .. many harmes, As thondyr, laitynge.

Laity (lēɪ·ĭti). Forms: 6 layetie, 6–7 lai-, laytie, 6–8 laiety, 7 lay(e)ty, 7– laity. [f. *lai*, LAY *a.* + -(I)TY. An AF. *laité* occurs, with the sense of 'lay property' (cf. *realty, spiritualty*), in *Year-bk.* 33 *Ed. I* (1864) 411.]

1. The condition or state of a layman; the not being in orders.
1616 BULLOKAR, *Laitie*, the estate or degree of a lay man. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 208 The more usual Causes of this Deprivation are such as these, viz. a mere Laity, or want of Holy Orders [etc.]. 1831 MANNING *Let.* in *Life* (1895) I. x. 72 The objection against my laity has been strongly urged.

2. The body of the people not in orders as opposed to the clergy; laymen collectively. (The older term for 'the laity' was LAY FEE. In 1548 a synonymous *lealty* occurs app. as a nonce-wd.)
? 1541 *Constitutio T. Cranmeri et aliorum* in Wilkins *Concilia* (1737) III. 862/2 In the yere of our Lord MDXLI it was agreed .. that if any of the inferiour degree dyd receave at their table any Arch-bishop, Bishop, .. or any of the laitie of lyke degree, as Duke, Marquess [etc.]. 1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* IV. iii. 85 In the Christen common welthe there bee two sortes of menne one called the laytie. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 143 The diuision being no lesse amongst the spiritualtie then the layetie. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 82 Both of them have power to consecrate the Sacrament of our Lord's Supper, and give it to the laity. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iii. 162 The Alienations .. of Tithes which gave unto the Laiety in France a civil Right to them. 1780 W. COLE in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 68 Most of the Clerical Subscribers, and possibly many of the Layity. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. § 42 The clergy were now retrograding, while the laity were advancing. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, You may offer bad grammar to the laity, or the humbler clergy, but not to the Dean.

3. Unprofessional people, as opposed to those who follow some learned profession, to artists, etc.
1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* xxxviii, The laity (or non-lawyer part of the community) are competent to conceive the more general rules. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Organiz. Daily Life* 107 Artists are wont to think the criticisms of the laity rather weak and superfluous. 1880 H. QUILTER in *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 393 Most of the laity still connect the word pre-Raphaelitism with visions of gaunt melancholy women. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 281 The disease being one of the existence of which the laity may be said to be ignorant.

Hence **La·ityship** *nonce-wd.*, the position or personality of one of the laity; in quot. a jocular title.
1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 128 Should I make thy laityship heir of such an estate .. thou wouldest count me the wisest man that ever was since the creation.

Laizer, obs. form of LAZAR.

Lak, obs. form of LACK; var. LAC [2].

Lakay, Laka(y)n, obs. ff. LACKEY, LAKIN [1].

† **Lake,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 lác, 2–3 lac, (lak-), 3 loc, (lok-), loac. [OE. *lác* (:–prehistoric **laikom*, **laikâ*) neut. and fem.; not found with the same meaning in any other Teut. lang., but usually identified with the Com. Teut. **laiko-* 'play', LAKE *sb.*[2] With regard to the sense, it may be compared with OE. *lícian* to please, LIKE *v.*, from another grade of the same root.] An offering, sacrifice; also, a gift. Only OE. and early ME. *To lake* (dat.), as a gift.
Beowulf (Z.) 1584 He .. oðer swylc ut of-ferede laðlicu lac. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 4 Ac gang æt-eowe þe þam sacerde and bring hym þa lac þe moyses bebead on hyra ȝecyðnesse. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Ne con him crist na mare þong þene þah he sloȝe þin child and bere þe his heaued to lake. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 þe þre loc þe ich er nemde þat is gold, and recheles and mirre. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 63 Ðe riche reoðeren .. brohten to lake. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 þe þreo kinges .. offren Jesu Crist þeo deorewurðe þreo lokes. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1798 And iacob sente fer bi-foren him riche loac, and sundri boren.

† **Lake,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 2 *Orm.* leȝȝk, 3 leyk, 4 laic, 4–6 laik(e, layk(e, 5 lak(e. [a. ON. *leik-r* play, corresp. to OE. *lác* neut. or masc. warlike activity (once only; but see LAKE *sb.*[1]), OHG. *leich* masc. and neut. song, melody, Goth. *laik-s* dance :–OTeut. **laiko-*, a verbal sb. from **laikan* to play, LAKE *v.*[1]]

1. Play, sport, fun, glee. In *pl.* games, tricks, goings on.
c 1200 ORMIN 2166 Inn ægæde and in leȝȝkess. c 1300 *Havelok* 1021 For it ne was non horse-knaue .. That he ne kam thider, the leyk to se. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 274 þat for her lodlych laykez alosed þay were. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 465 We ne louen in our land no laik nor no mirthe. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1704 The childe hadd no powste His laykes to lett. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4685 þe cursed laike o couatis ware clene with it drenchid. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 66 Welcom hym worshipfully laghyng with lake. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 198/15 A layke, play, *ludus*.

b. A stake at play.
1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1109, I pledge, or all the play be playd That sum sall lose a laike.

2. A fight, contest.
[a 1000 *Guthlac* 1007 Wiȝa nealæceð unlæt laces.] c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10408 þe lyght wex lasse, and þe laik endit. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 538 (Douce MS.) Lordes and ladies of þat laike likes. c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 832 Thus may ye lippin on the lake, throu lair that I leir. 1515 *Scot. Field* 569 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II, This layke lasted on the lande, the lengthe of fower howers.

Lake (lēɪk), *sb.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [OE. *lacu* str. fem.; the sense shows that it is not ad. L. *lacus* (see next) but a native word, from a Teut. root **lak-* denoting moisture; cf. OE. *lęccan* to moisten, LETCH *v.*, also LEAK *sb.* and *v.*
The OHG. *lahha* (G. *lache*) pond, bog, is formally coincident, but is perh. of Latin origin.]
A small stream of running water; also, a channel for water. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*
955 *Charter of Edred* in Earle *Charters* 382 Ðæt to Mæȝðe forda andlang lace ut on Temese. 1235–52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 35 Pro decem acris inter Lak. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 19 This riche Revir down ran .. Throwe ane forest .. And for to lende by that laike thocht me levar. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 346 The matter must .. be by and by tied and pressed in a little presse of wood, with a little lake or gutter of wood. c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 341 (1810) 351 Lyn, a pretty lake, streameth out of the Exmoor hills. 1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 265 We shall find him [Taw] a very small lake at his birth in Dartmoor. 1842–71 PULMAN *Rustic Sk.* 6 Vrem rise to mouth there's lots o' lakes,– An rivers zum– that into 'n fall. 1880 *E. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Lake*, a small stream of running water. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 June 4/1 Each tiny drain, called locally a 'lake', was edged broadly by a band of great saffron-hued king cups.

b. *Comb.*: † **lake-frith**, the close-time for fishing in a stream; † **lake-rift**, a gully made by a stream.
1235–52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 141 Et debet servare Lakefrithe. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 536 And lyounez and lebardez to þe lake ryftes.

Lake (lēɪk), *sb.*[4] Forms: 3, 5 lac, 3, 4 lak, 4–5 laake, leke, 4–6 lacke, 5–7 *Sc.* laik e, 6 *Sc.* layk, 7 laque, 3– lake. [Early ME. *lac*, a. OF. *lac*, ad. L. *lacus* basin, tub, tank, lake, pond; the popular form of the word in OF. was *lai*. The present Eng. form *lake* recorded from the 14th c.) may be due to confusion with prec., or perh. rather to independent adoption of L. *lacus*.]

1. A large body of water entirely surrounded by land; *properly*, one sufficiently large to form a geographical feature, but in recent use often applied to an ornamental water in a park, etc.
c 1205 LAY. 1279–80 Ouer þen lac of Siluius & ouer þen lac [c 1275 lake] of Philisteus. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2863 A stinkand see, þat semes als a lake of hell. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 438 þenne lasned þe llak þat large watz are. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (*Blasius*) 226 Quhy thole ȝe þame oure godis tak, & þis to kast þame in þe lak? c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 98 In þe grund of þat lac er funden faire precious stanes. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 799 þar is a grete lake nere hand. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xii. 150 Of thair bruyt resoundis the river And all the layk of Asia fer and neyr. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.*, *Descr. Irel.* 5/1 The ryver Ban renneth out of the leke into the north ocean. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 382 Being built on the South side of a large Laque. 1696 WHISTON *Theory Earth* IV. (1722) 362 There were only smaller Lakes and Seas, but no great Ocean before the Deluge. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 84 Nothing can exceed the beauty of the landscape which this lake affords. 1813 BYRON *Let.* 5 Sept., in Moore *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1830) I. 426 Rogers wants me to go with him on a crusade to the Lakes. 1835 WORDSWORTH (*title*) A Guide through the District of the Lakes. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 210 The navigation of the lakes is carried on by steamboats. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Sohrab & Rustum* Poems 1877 I. 108 Never more Shall the lake glass her, flying over it.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (perh. in some instances from sense 2).
a 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 Ich leade ham .. i þe ladliche lake of the suti sunne. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xx. 14 Deth and hell were cast into the lake of fyre. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* Verses a 4 Over the Ocean's Universal Lake. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ii. (1878) 21 Close by the vestry-door, there was this little billowy lake of grass. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 109 We can see the wide lake of liquid metal simmering and spurting like porridge.

c. *The Great Lake* (a phrase borrowed from the North American Indians): the Atlantic ocean. *The Great Lakes*: the five lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, which form the boundary between Canada and the U. S.
1727 C. COLDEN *Hist. Five Indian Nations* 64 We have put ourselves under the great Sachem Charles, that lives on the other side of the great Lake. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* xxxi. 308 The most terrible tempest that ever desolated the shores of the Great Lake.

† **2.** A pond, a pool. *Obs.*
a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 656 (Laud MS.) þurh ælle þa meres and feonnes þa liggen toward Huntendune porte and þas meres and laces. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11934 þarbi satt iesus on his plai, And lakes seuen he made o clai. c 1325 *Song Mercy* 162 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 123 We slepe a[s] swolle swyn in lake. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 269 Ne noon so grey goos gooth in the lake. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 229 He lyft vp þe lach and leop ouer þe lake, þat ȝouthe. ? a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) vii. 291 Lye there, lydder, in the lake. 1609 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 432/1 All vtheris, garthis, pullis, haldis, Laikis and nettis.

†3. [after Vulg. *lacus*.] A pit; a den (of lions); *occas.* a grave. *Obs.*

c 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 347 For þey to my soule deluyn a lake. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* vii. 16 þe lake he oppynd and vp grofe it. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxxviii. 18 Thei shul not abyden thi treuthe, that gon doun in to the lake. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 350 Whan he dede ryse out of his lake Than was ther suche an erthe quake That [etc.]. 1506 Guylforde *Pilgr.* (Camden) 35 And set hym in y* lake of lyons where Danyell the prophete was.

fig. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 83 He ladde me out of þe laake of wrechchednesse.

†b. An underground dungeon; a prison. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xxxviii. 6 Thei putte doun Jeremye in cordis and in to the lake. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 73 Cristyn thus entryd was In to that horribyl and lothful lake.

†4. Used after L. *lacus* = a wine-vat. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xiv. 20 And the lake is defoulid with oute the citee, and the blood wente out of the lake vn to the brijdels of horsis. 1657 G. Thornley *Daphnis & Chloe* 48 Daphnis cast them [*sc.* grapes] into the presse, and trod them there; and then anon, out of the Lake, tunn'd the Wine into the Butts.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attrib., as *lake-fishery, -fowl, -level, -shore* (in quot. *attrib.*), *-side, -system*; also *lakeward* adj. and adv. Also in the names of fishes, as *lake-herring, -shad, -sturgeon, -trout, -whiting*, for which see the second member.

1883 F. A. Smith *Swedish Fisheries* 13 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) It is scarcely possible to find the approximate value of the *lake fisheries of Sweden by the official returns. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake, Nt. Second* Wks. (1876) 26 The *lake-fowl's wake was heard no more. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xii. § 538 A lowering of the *lake-level. 1896 Howells *Impressions & Exp.* 7 In that cold *lake-shore country the people dwelt in wooden structures. 1560 J. Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 323 After they couche them selues in a pece of grounde, by the *lake side. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 31 He attended me to the lake side. 1871 W. Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 258 A swan rose trumpeting from the lakeside. 1861 *Times* 22 Oct., Canada and the *lake system..cut into the States on the north. 1871 W. Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 270 The slope on the *lakeward side.

b. instrumental, as *lake-moated, -reflected, -surrounded*† adjs. c. locative, as *lake-diver*; *lake-resounding* adj. Also *lake-like* adj.

1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 23 What art thou? .. Adam's Ulcer, .. the *lake-diver, the furnace brand, the brimstone-match of that cursed man. 1843 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. II. III. iv. 251 White and *lake-like fields [of mist]. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxxviii, The locked, guarded, and *lake-moated Castle of Lochleven. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 744 He will watch .. the *lake-reflected sun illume the yellow bees. 1717 Parnell *Homer's Batt. Frogs & Mice* 5 The *Lake-resounding Frogs selected Fare. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. ii. 38 Like many a *lake-surrounded flute, Sounds overflow the listener's brain.

6. Special comb.: **lake-basin**, a depression which contains, or has contained, a lake; **lake-country** = Lake-land; **lake-crater**, a crater which contains or has contained a lake; **lake-fever** *U.S. local*, malaria; **lake-fly** *U.S.*, an ephemerid (*Ephemera simulans*), which swarms in the Great Lakes late in July (*Cent. Dict.*); **lake-lawyer** *U.S.*, a jocular name given to two different fishes, the bowfin and the burbot, in allusion to their voracity; **lake-lodge, -ore** (see quots.); **lake-weed**, water-pepper (*Polygonum hydropiper*). Also Lake-land.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 9 The whole assemblage must terminate somewhere;..where they reach the boundary of the original *lake-basin. 1875 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) IV. 363 The greater part of Wordsworth's vacations was spent in his native *Lake-country. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 197 If we pass from the Upper to the Lower Eifel we find the celebrated *lake-crater of Laach. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Lake lawyer, the Western Mud-fish. .. Dr. Kirtland says it is .. called the lake lawyer, from its 'ferocious looks and voracious habits'. 1884 *Evangelical Mag.* May 212 [Beavers'] Lodges are built sometimes on the shores of lakes .. These are called '*lake-lodges'. 1864 T. L. Phipson *Utiliz. Minute Life* x. 256 In the lakes of Sweden there are vast layers of iron oxide almost exclusively built up by animalcules. This kind of iron-stone is called *lake-ore. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 876 'Tis branched and seeded something like Spinage or Mercury, but leaved rather like *Lakeweed. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 316 Lakeweed, *Polygonum.*

b. **Lake poets, school**, terms casually applied to the three poets, Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, who resided in the region of the English Lakes; **lake poetry**, the poetry written by them.

1817 *Edin. Rev.* Aug. 509 When we have occasion to consider any new publication from the Lake school. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 343/2 The appellation of Lake-poets, given to these three individuals after the publication of the 'Lyrical Ballads.' 1843 H. N. Coleridge in Stanley *Life Arnold* (1884) I. i. 16 What has been somewhat unreasonably called the Lake Poetry. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* II. 307 To the whole Lake school his [Hazlitt's] attitude is always the same—justice done grudgingly.

c. **Lake-dweller**, one who in pre-historic times lived in a **lake-dwelling** or **lake-habitation**, i.e. one built upon piles driven into the bed of a lake; **lake-hamlet, -settlement, -village**, a collection of such dwellings; **lake-man** = *lake-dweller*.

1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 21 In the stone period the *lake-dwellers cultivated all these cereals. *Ibid.* 18 The Swiss *lake-dwellings seem first to have attracted attention during the dry winter of 1853-4. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 12 Researches into the lake-dwellings of West Scotland. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 69 The piles used in the Swiss Stone age *Lake-habitations were evidently..prepared with the help of stone axes. *Ibid.* (1878) 54 A..piece of pottery apparently intended to represent a *Lake-hamlet. 1884 W. Westall *Contemp. Rev.* July 70 The brain of the *lake-man was equal to that of the men of our own time. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 23 The reindeer is missing in the Swiss *lake-settlements. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 126 The *Lake-villages of the Bronze age were contemporaneous.

†**Lake,** *sb.*[5] *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **laik, 7 layke.** [First found in Chaucer; prob. a. Du. *laken*, corresp. to OE. *lachen* 'clamidem' (Wr.-Wülcker 377/22), OFris. *leken*, OS. *lakan* mantle (*chlamys*), veil of the temple, OHG. *lahhan* (MHG. *lachen*), mod.G. *lakan* from LG.] Fine linen.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* 147 He dide next his white leere Of clooth of lake fyn and cleere. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 73 Bryngyng hir brede als whyt as lake. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. iii, Thir fair ladyis in silk and claith of laik. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 234 Quhilk causit hes to lurk wnder the laik Richt mony cowart durst nocht cum to straik. 1603 *Philotus* lx, The quhytest layke bot with the blackest asse.

Lake (lēˈk), *sb.*[6] [Orig. a variant of Lac.[1]]

1. A pigment of a reddish hue, originally obtained from lac (cf. Lac[1] 2), and now from cochineal treated as in 3.

1616 Bullokar, *Lake*, a faire red colour vsed by painters. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 130 Lay your colours upon your Pallet thus: first your white lead, then Lake. 1674 *Beale's Pocket Bk.* in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 131 Several parcells of Lake of my own makeing. 1728 Desaguliers in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 608 Instead of Vermilion the red Paper may be painted with Carmine or Lake. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 751 Deep Prussian blue and lake..form a purple of the next degree of excellence. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 224 The common lake is prepared from Brazil wood.

2. *transf.* as the name of a colour.

1660 *Albert Durer Revived* 11 Lake .. is an excellent Crimson-colour. 1686 Aglionby *Painting Illustr.* I. 23 In imploying of fine Colours, as fine lacks Ultra Marine Green, &c. 1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 312/3 Of new flowers there are Constancy, yellow, deeply edged with lake.

3. In extended sense: A pigment obtained by the combination of animal, vegetable, or coal-tar colouring matter with some metallic oxide or earth. Often preceded by some qualifying word, as *crimson, Florence, green, madder, yellow*, etc. *lake. Indian lake*: a crimson pigment prepared from stick-lac treated with alum and alkali.

1684 R. Waller *Nat. Exper.* 137 How to take the Lake of any Flower. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. i. ii. 37 If a solution of a colouring substance be mixed with a solution of alum .. [and] if .. we add an alkali .. the colouring particles are then precipitated, combined with the alumine..this compound has got the name of Lake. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 430 The red juices of fruits were fixed by it [tungsten] so as to make permanent and beautiful lakes. 1822 Imison *Sci. & Art* II. 410 The lakes chiefly used are red colours, and these are of different qualities. 1853 W. Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 204 Carmine is a lake of cochineal. 1866 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* xx. 180 Alumina .. has the power of forming insoluble compounds called lakes with vegetable colouring matter. 1877 O'Neill in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 573/1 The precipitate is usually called the 'lake' of the particular metal and colouring matter.

4. *Comb.*, as *lake-red, vermilion* sbs. and adjs.; *lake-coloured* adj.

1764 *Mus. Rust.* I. 166 *note*, The lake-red used by the painters in enamel is composed of fine gold dissolved in aqua regia, with sal armoniac. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 214 Pileus fine lake red, changing with age to a rich orange and buff. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 196/2 A leafy cluster of blossoms..of a brilliant lake-vermillion hue. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* i. 25 The black pigment shews up very distinctly in the homogeneous lake-coloured sheet of free hæmoglobin.

Lake (lēˈk), *v.*[1] Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: 1 **lácan**, 4 **leyke, laiky**, 4–6 **laike, layke**, 6, 9 **laak**, 8–9 **laik**, 4– **lake.** [A Com. Teut. reduplicative str. vb., OE. *lácan*, pa. t. *léolc, léc* = ON. *leika*, pa. t. *lék* (Sw. *leka*, Da. *lege*), Goth. *laikan*, pa. t. *lailaik*, MHG. *leichen*, pa. t. *leichte*, pa. pple. *geleichen*. The word seems in ME. to have been re-adopted in the Scandinavian form. Its currency is almost entirely northern, no forms with *o* being known. The inflexion has been weak since the 13th c.]

†1. *intr.* To exert oneself, move quickly, leap, spring; hence, to fight. *Obs.*

Beowulf (Z.) 2848 Ða ne dorston ær dareðum lacan on hyra man-dryhtnes miclan þearfe. *a* 1000 *Juliana* 674 Heliseus .. leolc ofer laȝuflod longe hwile on swonrade. *c* 1205 Lay. 21270 Arður him læc to swa hit a liun weoren. *Ibid.* 28522 Hit læc toward hirede folc vnimete. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9997 Thus þai laiket o þe laund the long day ouer.

†b. *trans.* To move quickly.

c 1205 Lay. 29662 Up he læc þene staf þat water þer after leop.

2. *intr.* To play, sport; *occas.* in amorous or obscene sense; *dial.* to take a holiday from work; to be out of work. Also with *about, away*.

c 1300 *Havelok* 950 The children..with him leykeden here fille. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 872 Laykez wyth hem as yow lyst & letez my gestes one. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. I. 187 And yf hym luste for to layke þanne loke we mowe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12734 This Clunestra .. For lacke of hir lord laiked besyde. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 238 How þis losell laykis with his lorde. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 198/15. 1599 T. Cutwode *Caltha Poet.* Pref. (1815) A v, Let the lasses giue over laaking in the greene. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 28 To Lake: to Play, a word common to all the North Country. 1803 R. Anderson *Cumberld. Ballads* 62 The peat-stack we us'd to lake roun 'll be brunt ere this! *a* 1804 J. Mather *Songs* (1862) 91 (Sheffield Gloss.) Why don't these play-acting foak lake away? 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxiii, Any tidy lass .. that .. would not go laiking about to wakes and fairs. 1859 Mrs. Gaskell *Round the Sofa* II. 101 The men [in Westmoreland] occasionally going off laking..that is, drinking, for days together. 1892 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 529/1 The Yorkshire word to signify playing, as generally understood, is 'laking'.

†b. quasi-*trans.* To sport with, mock. *Obs.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1212 A! hou wimmen conne hit make Whan thai wil ani man lake!

†3. *refl.* To amuse oneself, play. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 31 [He] layked him long while to lesten þat merþe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3356 þai hadden .. burdes briȝte & bolde..to layky hem wan þay wolde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1770 Se quat I send to þe, son þi-selfe with to laike. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* II. xiv. 1271 As this Queyne apon a day Hyr laykand in a medow lay.

†**Lake,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Lake *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To present an offering or sacrifice to.

c 1200 Ormin 1172 Þa lakesst tu Drihhtin wiþþ shep Gastlike i þine þæwess. *Ibid.* 7430 þa þre kingess lakedenn Crist Wiþþ þrinne kinne lakess.

Lake (lēˈk), *v.*[3] [f. Lake *sb.*[6]] *trans.* To make lake-coloured.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 446 This difficulty [number of chromocytes obscuring leucocytes] may be overcome by using Thomas' 0·3 acetic acid solution for diluting the blood, this having the effect of 'laking' the chromocytes.

Lake, obs. form of Lac *sb.*[1], Lack.

Lakeism: see Lakism.

La·ke-land, la·keland. [f. Lake *sb.*[4] + Land.] The land of lakes; *spec.* the region of the English lakes, consisting of parts of Cumberland, Lancashire, and Westmoreland. Also *attrib.*

1829 Southey *Sir T. More* II. 150 Those contests were carried on at a distance from our Lake-land. 1883 *Spectator* 21 July 928/1 Lovers of English lakeland. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Nov. 491 Will you enlighten us lakeland folk? 1895 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 3/1 How delicious are these lakeland gardens.

Hence **La·kelander,** a dweller in lakeland.

1895 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 3/1 As to the rain, Lakelanders seemed to think their district is greatly maligned.

Lakeless (lēˈklĕs), *a.* [f. Lake *sb.*[4] + -less.] Having no lakes.

1882 G. Allen *Colin Clout's Cal.* (1883) 216 Relatively hilly and lakeless Europe 1893 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/4 In respect of equability of flow..the Thames is probably superior to all other lakeless rivers in this country.

Lakelet (lēˈkˌlĕt). [f. Lake *sb.*[4] + -let.] A small lake. Also *transf.*

1796 W. Marshall *W. England* I. 13 Dosmary Pool, a small lakelet..lies among the mountains. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xix. 393 The fine fish which abound in the lakelet. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 81 A little white lakelet of fog would be seen far down in Napa Valley.

Laken, obs. f. Lack *v.*[1]; variant of Lakin.

Laker (lēˈkəɹ) [1]. [f. Lake *sb.*[3] + -er [1].]

†1. A visitor to the English lakes. [A pun: see quot. 1805.] *Obs.*

1798 [J. Plumptre] (*title*) The Lakers; a Comic Opera in Three Acts. 1805 Bp. Watson in R. Watson *Life* (1818) II. 269 *Lakers* (such is the denomination by which we distinguish those who come to see our country, intimating thereby not only that they are persons of taste who wish to view our lakes, but idle persons who love *laking*: the old Saxon word to lake, or play, being of common use among schoolboys in these parts). 1806 Southey in C. C. Southey *Life* III. 41 You would come as a mere laker and pay a guide for telling you what to admire. 1829 — *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 42 A stepping-stile has been placed to accommodate Lakers with an easier access.

2. One of the 'Lake poets'.

1819 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 73 *Apropos* to Mr. Jeffrey and Mr. Wordsworth, I want you to read one fair specimen of the great Laker. 1876 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 381 The Lakers all .. first despised, and then patronised 'Walter Scott'.

3. (*U.S. local.*) A fish living in or taken from a lake, *spec.* the lake-trout of N. America.

1846 J. Wilson *Let.* in Hamilton *Mem.* vii. (1859) 234 Fresh-water ones [trout] found in the river, but more like lakers. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 368/2 He pulls like a laker, and you'll think you've got a whale.

4. A boat constructed for sailing on the great lakes of America.

1887 *Century Mag.* Aug. 484/2 A twenty-foot laker can slip through any lock without scratching her paint.

La·ker[2]. [f. Lake *v.*[1] + -er [1].] One who 'lakes'.

1805 [see Laker [1] 1]. 1876 in *Whitby Gloss.*, s.v. *Lake.*

Lake-wake, erroneous form of Like-wake.

Lakey, obs. form of Lackey; var. Laky *a.*[2]

Lakh: see Lac [2].

Lakie (lēˈki). *Sc.* Also 8 **leaky.** An irregularity in the tides observed in the Firth of Forth (see quot. 1795). Also *lakie-tide.*

1710 Sibbald *Hist. Fife* (1803) 87 There are lakies in the river of Forth, which are in no other river in Scotland. 1795 Sinclair *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 612 The tides in the river Forth .. exhibit a phenomenon not to be found (it is said) in any other part of the globe. This is what the sailors call a leaky tide. ..When the water has flowed for 3 hours, it then runs back for about an hour and a half; .. it returns immediately, and flows during another

hour and a half to the same height it was at before, and this change takes place both in the flood and ebb tides. 1885 D. BEVERIDGE *Culross & Tulliallan* I. i. 35 The lakie tide never recedes much more than two feet before returning on its regular course. ..When the lakie has run its course, the tide flows or recedes, as the case may be, to the proper limit of high or low water.

Lakin[1] (lē·kin). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **lakan, lakayn,** 5–6 **laykin, -yn,** 8 **laken, laking,** 9 (in glossaries) **lairkin.** [app. connected with LAKE *v.*[1]; cf. ON. *leika* plaything.] A plaything, toy; in quots. 1440, 1460 said of a baby.

Bp. Kennet (*c* 1700), quoted in *Promp. Parv.*, gives 'Leikin, a sweetheart. *Northumb.*'

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxii. 123 (Harl. MS.) He putt vp in his bosom þes iij. lakayns. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 242 Ilk yere that commys to man She bryngys furth a lakan. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 134/5 A Laykin, babie, *crepundia.* 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl., *Lakings*, playthings for children. North. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 87, I brout her a Lunnon laken, a conny bab. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lairkins*, children's toys; trinkets in general.

†**Lakin**[2]. *Obs.* Also 5, 7 **laken,** 6 **lakens.** See also BYRLAKIN. [Contracted f. LADY + -KIN; cf. *bodikins, pittikins.*] Only in *By* (*our*) *lakin*, a trivial form of *By Our Lady.*

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. xii. 121/2 Some [swere] by laken, some by our lady. 1533 MORE *Apol.* iv. Wks. 849/2 By our lakens brother husband .. yet woulde I rather abyde the perill of breding wormes in my bely. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 1 By'r lakin, I can goe no further, Sir, My old bones akes. 1616 [W. HAUGHTON] *English-men for my Money* C 4, Bir laken sirs, I thinks tis one a clocke. *a* 1625 [see BYRLAKIN].

Laking (lē·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Now *dial.* [f. LAKE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] Playing, amusement. Also *attrib.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 594 When he es yhung and luffes laykyng. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxv. 5188 Than he Sayd .. God mot at yhoure laykyng be! *a* 1816 [see LAKER]. 1857 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* 216 They were used to call this pastime .. 'laking wi't' Boggart'; that is, playing with the Boggart. 1884 H. SEEBOHM *Brit. Birds* II. 436 These 'laking'-places, as they are locally termed, are frequented by a great number of males, who fight for possession of the females.

Laking (lē·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. LAKE *sb.*[4] + -ING[1].] **a.** Visiting the English lakes. **b.** Writing poetry in the style of the Lake school.

1822 J. WILSON *Lakes* Note, Wks. 1856 VI. 105 We should suppose that Spring was a season by no means amiss for Laking. 1837 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XIX. 301 German romanticism and English laking are one.

Lakish (lē·kiʃ), *a.* [f. LAKE *sb.*[4] + -ISH.]

†**1. a.** Abounding in lakes or pools. **b.** Inhabiting a lake. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) F 3, I know he knowes that watrie lakish hill. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Fishes which are .. lakish, as the Umbla, trout, carp [etc.]. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vademec.* xi. § 1 1689) 110 All Fishes, whether Marine, Fluviatile, or Lakish.

2. Of or pertaining to the Lake poets; resembling the productions of those poets.

1819 *Abelard & Heloisa* 222 Oh! that we had the Lakish pow'r To dwell on owls!—for half an hour. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 478 The Edinburgh Reviewers would say it was a Lakish rant. 1831 *Ibid.* XXIX. 218 This couplet .. was pronounced 'lakish'.

Hence **La·kishness.**

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 218 Talking of lakishness—the Southrons..have a strange idea of the Lakes.

Lakist (lē·kist). [f. LAKE *sb.*[4] + -IST. Adopted in Fr. as *lakiste.*] A member or adherent of the 'Lake School' of poetry; a Lake poet.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 546 Voted at last a rhymer and a pedant by the lakists and cockneys. *a* 1849 POE *Cockton* Wks. 1864 III. 462 The cant of the Lakists would establish the exact converse. 1883 *B'ham Daily Post* 2 Apr. 5/1 The last surviving son of another 'Lakist' has followed him.

So **La·kism,** affectation of the style of the Lake poets.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 462 The third canto of Childe Harold .. which from beginning to end is Lakeism—rank Lakeism.

Lakka, Lakke, obs. forms of LAC[1], LACK.

Laky (lē·ki), *a.*[1] [f. LAKE *sb.*[4] + -Y[1].] Of or pertaining to a lake; lake-like.

1611 COTGR., *Lacustre*, lakie, belonging to a lake. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. Introd., By .. flanking towers, and laky flood, Guarded and garrison'd she stood. 1826 W. ELLIOTT *Nun* 43 And all the Italian glory of the day, seems sweetly sleeping in each laky ray.

Laky (lē·ki), *a.*[2] Also 9 **lakey.** [f. LAKE *sb.*[6] + -Y[1].] Of or pertaining to lake; of the colour of lake; *spec.* of the blood, when the red corpuscles are acted upon by some solvent.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 420 The gray stones..are of a delicate hue, blue intermingling with pale greenish and lakey tints. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxi. 457 *note*, The hæmoglobin has become diffused and the blood lakey.

Lakye, obs. form of LACKEY.

La-la (lā·lā·), *a.* [adj. use of *la la* interj.: see LA *int.* b.] 'So-so', not so good as it might be, poor.

1800 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1801) IV. 253 Finding my appetite very la, la, took two glasses of bitters. 1806 SURR *Winter in London* I. 240 As to his singing, it is but la la. *a* 1849 HARTLEY COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 94 A species of composition so la-la and lackadaisacal.

†**Lale,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Cf. Da. *lalle* to prattle.] *intr.* To speak.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 153 þen þe lorde wonder loude laled & cryed. *Ibid.* B. 913 þen laled Loth, 'lorde what is best?' [1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Lall*, to cry out.]

Lall (læl), *v.* [Echoic, after L. *lallāre.*] *intr.* To say 'lal, lal'; to speak childishly. Hence **La·lling** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. xxxv. 844 When stammering attains such a grade that the speech is thereby rendered very indistinct or entirely unintelligible, it is called lalling (*lallatio*). *Ibid.*, When the attendants are silly enough to imitate this lalling, ..the speech may retain a childish, lalling character.

Lallan (læ·lăn), *a.* and *sb. Sc.* [variant of LOWLAND.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the Lowlands of Scotland. **B.** *sb.* (Also *Lallans.*) The Lowland Scotch dialect.

1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* xix, But a' your doings to rehearse ..Wad ding a' Lallan tongue, or Erse, In prose or rhyme. — *To W. Simpson*, Postscr. ii, They .. spak their thoughts in plain, braid Lallans. 1791 A. WILSON *Laurel Disputed* Poems (1816) 40 (Jam.) Far aff our gentles for their poets flew, And scorn'd to own that Lallan songs they knew. 1887 R. L. STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits*, *Pastoral* 99, I translate John's Lallan, for I cannot do it justice, being born *Britannis in montibus.*

†**La·llate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *lallāre*: see next.] 'To speake baby-like' (Cockeram, 1623).

Lallation (læl^{ei}·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *lallāre* to 'sing lalla or lullaby' (Lewis & Sh.). Cf. F. *lallation.*] †**a.** Childish utterance (*obs.*). **b.** An imperfect pronunciation of *r*, by which the sound of that letter is confused with that of *l*; lambdacism.

1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* A ij b, This makes me hope that you will dispence with the Lallation and Low dialect of this babe [*sc.* a book], whose tone is rude. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 158 The Popos and Dahomans have the same lallation as the Chinese, who call rum 'lum'.

Lam (læm), *sb.*[1] [? f. LAM *v.* (sense 2 b).] A kind of fishing net. Also *lam-net.* (Cf. LAMMET.

1626 SPELMAN *Gloss.* s.v. *Lama*, Sed nos hodie retis genus quo vtuntur piscatores, *a lam* vocamus. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Lam net*, a net into which fish are driven by beating the water.

Lam (læm), *sb.*[2] *Weaving.* [ad. F. *lame* (lit. 'blade') in the same sense.] (See quot. 1883.)

1801 J. BUTTERWORTH in A. Barlow *Weaving* (1878) 317 The generality of weavers couple the first and third healds or shafts, and so are enabled to weave it with only two lams. 1883 *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Lams*, pieces of wood in a loom, connected with the treadles by strings, which are connected also with the jacks (above) in a similar way, and work the yelds.

Lam (læm), *v.* Forms: 6-8 **lamme, lamb,** 7 **lambe,** 8 **lamm,** 6– **lam.** [Cf. ON. *lęmja* (pa. t. *lamða*), lit. 'to lame' (= OE. *lęmian*, f. *lama* LAME), but chiefly used with reference to beating.]

1. *trans.* To beat soundly; to thrash; to 'whack'. Now *colloq.* or *vulgar.*

1595 [implied in BELAM]. 1596 THOMAS *Dict.* (1606), *Defusto*, to lamme or bumbast with strokes. 1631 *Celestina* IX. 111 They will not sticke to strip them and lamme them soundly. 1719 OZELL tr. *Misson's Mem.* 306 A Fellow, whom he lamb'd most horribly. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, Lammed, *Verberatus.* 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.*, *G. Barnwell*, Quoth he, I would pummel and lam her well. 1869 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Bro.* 16, I wish I'd been there; I'd ha' lammed him, I would!

transf. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 7/2 The Lancashire amateur .. woke up in astonishing fashion and lammed the ball in every direction to the delight of all beholders.

2. *intr.* Chiefly school-boy slang, as *to lam* (*it*) *into one, to lam out.*

1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 179 'I had six cuts.. and Vialls did lam into me.' 1882 'F. ANSTEY' *Vice Versâ* (ed. 19) 84 'Let him undress now, and we can lam it into him afterwards with slippers.' 1894 CONAN DOYLE *Round Red Lamp* 276 'Lam out with your whip as hard as you can lick.'

b. *dial.* (See quot.) Cf. LAM *sb.*[1]

1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Lamming for eels*, thrashing the water to make the eels go into a net.

Hence **La·mming** *vbl. sb.*, a beating, a thrashing.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no K.* v. iii, One whose dull body will require a lamming. 1611 COTGR., *Gaulée*, .. a cudgelling, basting, thwacking, lamming. 1883 *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Lammin*, i.e. lamming, a beating.

Lam, obs. form of LAMB, LAME, LOAM.

Lama[1] (lā·mă). Also 9 *erron.* **llama.** [Thibetan *blama*, the *b* being silent.] The title given to the Buddhist priests of Mongolia and Thibet. The chief Lamas of Thibet and Mongolia are called respectively *Dalai* (*dalae* or *delli*)-*lama*, or simply *Dalai*, and *Tesho-* or *Teshu-lama*; the former is the higher in dignity, and is known to Europeans as the 'Grand Lama'.

The Dalai Lama lives in the strictest seclusion, and is worshipped with almost divine honours. When he dies, the lamas profess to search for a child who gives evidence that the soul of the deceased pontiff has entered into him; when found, the child succeeds to the office.

1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 13 This Letter..he sent by one of their Indian Priests (whom they call Lama). 1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 64 A certain High Priest, whom they call Dalae-Lama, or Lamalamalow. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvi. 68 Their supreme deity is the delli lama. 1807 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 199 When surrounded like the grand Lama..by a crowd of humble adorers. 1876 *Times* 15 May 5/2 The greater in this last respect .. is the Dalai (or 'Ocean') Lama of Lhasa; the other is the Panchen Rinboché ('Jewel Doctor'), or Teshu Lama of Tashi-lunpo. 1881 *Ch. Bells* 10 Dec. 24/1 In spite of the determined antagonism of the preaching of the Shamans and Lamas from Mongolia. 1895 WADDELL *Buddhism of Tibet* 1 Tibet, the mystic Land of the Grand Lama, joint God and King of many millions.

attrib. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 119 We find in the russian empire .. the lama, and the schamane religions. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 366 The majority of the llama temples were situated outside the wall.

Hence **La·maic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the lamas; believed or taught by the lamas. **La·maism** (also **lamism**), the system of doctrine and observances inculcated and maintained by the lamas. **La·maist,** one who professes lamaism; also *attrib.* **Lamai·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the lamaists. **La·maite** = LAMAIST. **Lamai·tic** *a.* = LAMAISTIC.

1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 115 This is the greatest festival of the Lamaites. 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 313 Prayer is one of the principal duties enjoined by Lamaism. 1827 H. E. LLOYD tr. *Timbowski's Trav.* II. 207 Before the introduction of the Lamaic religion among them [the Mongols]. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 108 The cruel and senseless penances and punishments sustained in many of the convents and nunneries of Lamism. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 188, I find Grand Lamaism itself to have a kind of truth in it. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 347 The Lamaitic worship. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 242/1 The Lamaistic deviations from the simplicity of Gautama's teaching. 1889 *Century Mag.* Mar. 657/2 The great annual festival of the lamaists in July. 1895 WADDELL *Buddhism of Tibet* 267 The Lamaist temple is called 'God's house'. *Ibid.* 298 The Lamaist sceptre or *Dorje.*

‖**Lama**[2] (lā·mă). [Sp.; lit. 'plate'.] Gold or silver cloth, originally made in Spain.

1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 133/2 A gold embroidered lama drapery .. Borders of silver lama on crimson satin. 1821 in Mrs. Armytage *Old Crt. Customs* 1883 36 A dress of silver lama over French lilac.

Lama, erroneous form of LLAMA.

†**La·manism.** *Obs.* [After F. *lamanisme* (Huc).] = LAMAISM. So **Lama·nical** *a.* = LAMAIC.

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 339 The Tibetan portion .. is inhabited by a rough race, .. retaining many primitive superstitions beneath the engrafted Lamanism. 1867 M. JONES *Huc's Tartary* 243 The foundation of the lamanical hierarchy, framed in imitation of the pontifical court. *Ibid.* 252 It is with this view [of enfeebling the strength of the Mongol princes] that the Emperors patronise lamanism.

Lamantin (lăma·ntin). Also 8–9 **lamentine, lamentin,** 9 **lamantine.** [a. F. *lamantin, lamentin.*] The manatee.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lamentine.* 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 208 Tortoises also and lamantins are found here in great plenty [in Granada]. 1797 *Naval Chron.* VII. 333 The lamentin (sea-cow or manattee). 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 138 The bones of mammiferous sea animals namely, of the Lamentin and of seals. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* viii. (1869) 250 The Manatee or Lamantin.

Lamar, variant of LAMBER[1], amber.

Lamarckian (lăma·rkiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Lamarck*, the name of a French botanist and zoologist (1744–1829) + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Lamarck or to his theory respecting the cause of organic evolution, which he ascribed to inheritable modifications produced in the individual by habit, appetency, and the direct action of the environment. **B.** *sb.* One who holds Lamarckian views.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* vii. § 106 (1848) 107 These remarks are intended to support no monad or Lamarckian theory. 1858 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* II. 121 To talk of climate or Lamarckian habit producing such adaptations to other organic beings, is futile. 1893 *Athenæum* 12 Aug. 220/2 Hegel was a keen enough scientific critic to see the defects of the Lamarckian theory.

So **Lama·rckianism, Lama·rckism,** the doctrine of the origin of species as laid down by Lamarck. **Lama·rckite** = LAMARCKIAN *sb.*

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. p. lvi, These views essentially agree with what is known as Lamarckianism. 1884 RAY LANKESTER in *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 412/2 Lamarckism looks very well on paper, but .. when put to the test of observation and experiment it collapses absolutely. 1890 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Jan. 7/3 There are [in biology] pure Darwinists, Wallaceists, Weissmannists, Lamarckites, and Romanesists.

Lamasery (lamā·səri). Also **lamasary, lamaserai, lamassery, lamastery, lamestery.** [a. F. *lamaserie*, app. formed irreg. by Huc from *lama*: see LAMA[1].

The spelling *lamaserai* indicates that the word has been supposed to be a compound of Pers. *sarāī* inn (see SERAI).]

A Thibetan or Mongolian monastery of lamas.

1867 M. JONES *Huc's Tartary* 36 During our stay at Tolon Noor, we had frequent occasion to visit the Lamaseries, or Lama Monasteries. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 11, I was for seven years steward of the grand lamasary of Ga-den. 1882 BABER in *R. Geog. Soc. Suppl. Papers* I. i. 96 It contains many lamaserais of 200 or 300 monks, some indeed of 2000 or 3000.

Lamasse, obs. form of LAMMAS.

Lamb (læm), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 **lam(b, lamp, lęmb,** 2, 4–6 **lam,** 4–6 **lame,** 4–7 **lambe,** 5–6 **lamme,** 7 **lamm,** 2– **lamb.** *Pl.* 1 **lamb,** 3 **lambre,** *Orm.* **lammbre,** 3–5 **lambren,** 4 **lam-**

berne, 4–5 **lambryn**, 5 **lamber**, **lamborn**, **lambres**, **lambron**, 6 **lambes**, (**lames**, *Sc.* **lammis**), 6– **lambs**. *β.* 1–5 **lomb**, **lombor**, 2–5 **lombe**, 3 **lombbe**, 4 **lome**, **loombe**, (**lowmpe**), 4–5 **loomb**, 5 **loom**. *Pl.* 1 **lomber**, **lombern**, **lombor**, **lombro**, **lombur**, 3 **lombren**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *lamb*, *lambor* (*lǫmb*, *lǫmbor*), *lęmb* str. neut., corresponds to OS. *lamb* (Du., MLG. *lam*), OHG. *lamb* MHG. *lam*(*b*, *lamp*, mod.G. *lamm*), ON. *lamb* (Sw. *lamm*, Da. *lam*), Goth. *lamb*:—OTeut. **lambuz-*, **lambiz-*; no certain extra-Teut. affinities have been found.

The regular pl. form in OE. was *lǫmberu* (**lamberu*):—OTeut. **lambozô*; there were disyllabic forms produced by omission of the final or syncopation of the middle vowel; the occasional form *lamb* is due to the analogy of animal names of the *o* declension. In ME. the plural was assimilated to that of the *-n* declension (cf. *children*, *calveren*, *brethren*).]

1. The young of the sheep.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) E 216 *Enixa est genuit agnam ides!* ceolbor lomb. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxiii 6 Muntas for hwon uphofun ȝe swe swe rommas & hyllas swe swe lomberu scepa. 858 *Charter of Æthelberht* in *O. E. Texts* 438, xx lamba & xx fehta. *a* 900 *Kent. Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 61 29 *Et quasi agnus lasciuiens*, and swa plęzende lamp. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke x. 3 Ic sendo iuih sua lombro bi-tuih ulfum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xii. 5 Witodlice þæt lamb sceal beon anwintre þur lamb cl ene and unwemme. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Þet i-offrede lomb þet þe engel het offrian bitacneð cristes deðþe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Monie cumeð to ou ischrud mid lombes fleose, & beoð wode wulues. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7609 Wolues dede hii nimeþ vorþ, þat er dude as lombe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11302 Wit hir child suld offer þare, A lamb if sco sua riche ware. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 229 Iabel.. departide kydes from lambren. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 801 Humylyte was the furst: a lambe he bestrode. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 38 Þe tythe owyth to be payed of lambryn. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij b, Take pressure made of a lombe that was borne in vntyme. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxviii. 18 He for our saik that sufferit to be slane, And lyk a lamb in sacrifice wes dicht, Is lyk a lyone rissin vp agane. 1535 COVERDALE *Is.* lxv. 25 The wolff and the lambe shal fede together. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xx, Bludy berkit wes thair baird, As thay had worriet lammis. 1586 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 21 Item receaved of Nicolas Newbye for twoe lambes .. iijs vjd. 1621 MIDDLETON *Sun in Aries* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 348 Illustrated by proper emblems .. as .. Sincerity by a Lamb. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 645 Ewes and thir bleating Lambs. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 26 The poor defenceless Lamb, .. Supplies a rich Repast. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 111 Sheepwalks populous with bleating lambs. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* viii. 128 His teeth are harmless, custom's force has made His nature as the nature of a lamb. 1884 RUSKIN *Pleas. Eng.* 1885 133 A Lamb means an Apostle, a Lion an Evangelist.

transf. and *fig.* 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 87 Yf we be hys trew shepe, fruytfull in wolle of verteues .. and in lambren of good dedes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 97 Alas poor Proteus, thou hast entertain'd A Foxe, to be the Shepheard of thy Lambs.

b. PROVERBS.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. vii. 40 As soone goes the yong lambe to the roste, as the olde sheepe. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. x. 60 In for the lamb, as the saying is, in for the sheep. 1768 [see GOD 5 b]. *Mod.* As well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb.

2. *fig.* Applied to persons. **a.** A young member of a flock, esp. of the church.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xxi. 15 He cwæð to him heald mine lamb [. 950 *Lindisf.*, *c* 1160 *Hatton* lombor]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13329 To stanndenn gæn þe lâþe gast, To werenn hise lammbre. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Icham mi iauerdes lomb, ant he is min hirde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 718 Therfore shul they neuere han part of the pasture of lambes, that is the blisse of heuene. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 To shewe the waye of vertue to his yonge pilgrymes & tender lambes. 1761 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 21 Jan. (1827) III. 38, I spent a hour with one who was as hot as any of the lambs at the tabernacle; but she is now a calm, reasonable woman. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 361 Leolin, I almost sin in envying you: The very whitest lamb in all my fold Loves you.

b. One who is as meek, gentle, innocent, or weak as a lamb.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 390 He ȝefullode ðone wulf and ȝeworhte to lambe. 13.. *Cursor M.* 20010+671 (B. M. Add. MS.) Iesu crist, godes sone, of a wilde hounde haþ made a lomb. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 391 *Maria.* Alas, my lam so mylde, whi wille thou fare me fro Emang thise wulfes wylde. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lii. 4 He is na Dog; he is a Lam. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 It is comely for a man to be a lambe in the house, and a Lyon in the field. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. i. 136 Innocent lambs! They thought not any ill. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. xiv, The Baron was a lamb compared to a fine lady.

c. used as a term of endearment.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iv. (Arb.) 27 Ah sir, be good to hir, she is but as gristle, Ah sweete lambe and coney. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Cit.* 165 But Lamb [*sc.* his wife], you mistake the matter quite. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I. 59 To hear the dear lamb ask me, Father, will not God be angry with me. 1820 SHELLEY *Fiordispina* 76 And say, sweet lamb, would you not learn [etc.]?

d. A simpleton; one who is cheated; esp. one who speculates and loses his money.

1668 *Leathermore's Adv. conc. Gaming* (ed. 2) 5 When a young Gentleman or Prentice comes into this School of Vertue unskil'd in the quibbles and devices there practiced, they call him a Lamb. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 5 And then the Rooks .. laugh and grin, saying the Lamb is bitten. 1881 J. MILLS *Too fast to last* III. x. 127 'In order—That we may not be among the skinned lambs', interrupted William Bottles. 1884 *Chicago Tribune* Feb., 'Lamb' is an outsider who goes into the market and leaves his money. 1886 GLADDEN *Applied Chr.* 204 A recent estimate .. puts the amount of which the 'lambs' are shorn in this New York stock market alone at eight hundred million dollars a year.

3. *The Lamb*, † *God's Lamb, the Lamb of God.* (After John i. 29, Rev. xvii. 14, etc.)

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1015 Gr.) Ic siððan mot.. godes lomber in sindreamum siððan awo forð folgian. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 29 Her is godes lamb. her is se þe deð awęg middaneardes synnæ. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12649 Crist Wass Godess Lamb ȝehatten. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 413 My lorde þe lombe, þurȝ hys god-hede, He toke my self to hys maryage. 1340 *Ayenb.* 232 Volȝeþ þet lamb of mildenesse þet is Iesu crist. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 68 Loomb of god .. haue mercy on us. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 53 Þis lomb, y spak of him þat al þe worldis synne a-batys. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 43 That Lamb for sober summe was sauld. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* xxii. 1 A pure riuer of water of life .. proceeding out of the throne of God, and of the Lambe. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 792 One song employs all nations, and all cry, 'Worthy the Lamb, for He was slain for us!' 1842 TENNYSON *St. Agnes' Eve* 17 So shows my soul before the Lamb, My spirit before Thee.

b. *Her.* **Holy Lamb** = AGNUS DEI b.

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1843 FOSBROKE *Cycl. Antiq.* 815 *Holy-Lamb.* This was anciently a lamb with St. John pointing to him, and was ordered to be changed into the human form by the Trullan canons made in 653. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* vi. (ed. 3) 100 The Paschal or Holy Lamb is a Lamb passant supporting with its dexter fore-leg a staff, usually in bend-sinister, from which depends a Banner, charged with a Cross of St. George.

4. *pl.* **a.** The name given to the proverbially cruel and rapacious soldiers of Col. Kirke's regiment in 1684–6, in ironical allusion to the device of the Paschal Lamb on their flag. **b.** The name given to bodies of 'roughs' hired to commit acts of violence at elections. (The 'Nottingham Lambs' were notorious about 1860–1870.)

1744 RALPH *Hist. Eng.* I. 888 So infamous was the Behaviour of his own particular Corps, that he [Kirke] himself, by way of Irony, call'd them his Lambs; an appellation which was adopted by the whole West of England. 1757 HUME *Hist.* II. 387. 1844 *Times* 4 Nov. 5/2 Upwards of 200 'lambs' were employed by the same political party to carry off voters. *Note.* 'Lambs'.. means ruffians employed at elections to impress upon the persons and property of the peaceable inhabitants the 'physical force' doctrine. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 334 As they had been levied for the purpose of waging war on an infidel nation, they bore on their flag a Christian emblem, the Paschal Lamb. .. These men, the rudest and most ferocious in the English army, were called Kirke's Lambs. 1869 *Latest News* 17 Oct., Samuel Dawson was examined at some length in reference to the employment of a number of 'lambs', or roughs, in Stracey's interest at the last election.

5. In various applications. **a.** The flesh of the lamb used as food.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 50 Lambe of two or three moneths old is the best. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 92 There is no flesh either more healthy or grateful than Lamb. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 123 Lamb or Mutton cut into small pieces.

fig. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. xii. (Rtldg.) 384 The happy man..seemed to be very little less happy than his partner ..; and one would have sworn .. that he liked mutton better than Lamb. [Said of a bridegroom and his elderly bride.]

b. short for LAMBSKIN.

1527 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 6 My gowne furrett wt whyte lambe. 1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1672) 123 b, The Serjeants Cape is ever Furred with white Lambe. 1889 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/7 Allow me to state what means are employed to procure the Persian lamb or Astrakhan.

c. *Vegetable lamb*: = BAROMETZ.

1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 125, I am not very apt to give credit to the Relations of the vulgar sort in Muscovy, among which, that of the Vegetable Lamm is a general received Fable.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attributive, as *lamb-cote*, † *-fell*, *-flesh*, *-fold*, *-glove*, *hurdle*, *-meadow*, *-shepherd*, *-trade*. **b.** objective, as *lamb-hymning*, *-shearing*. **c.** instrumental (sense 5 b) as *lamb-lined*.

1459–60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 320 Pro tectura apud le *lambecote. *c* 1500 in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 75 *Lambefelle for the C...i. d. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 78 Meene metys engendrys noght bolnynges ne superfluytes, as *lombe fflesh, motoun and Capouns. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 91 Most of the west side [of the tent] was taken up by a *lamb-fold. 1811 *Self Instructor* 121, 3 pair of fine *lamb gloves. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 160 Fig. 7 represents a *lamb-hurdle. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 366 As we wander o're the blissful Plains, You daily shall compose *Lamb-hymning strains. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 706 A payr of *Lamb-lyn'd buskins on her feet. 1459–60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 320 Pro falcacione de le *Lammedowe. 1774 *Lamb-shearing [see *lamb-ale* in 7 below]. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 139 Lamb-shearing has long been an established practice in East Cornwall and other parts. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 331 May I, like you, sing the *Lamb-Shepherd's Love. 1895 *Daily News* 31 May 8/7 *Lamb trade firm.

7. Special Comb.: **lamb-ale** (see quot.); **lambs'-cage** (see quot.); **lamb-creep**, a hole in a hedge or hurdle just large enough for lambs to get in and out of the fold (see CREEP *sb.* 4); **lamb-emptied** *a.*, emptied of lambs; **lamb-fashion**, after the fashion of a lamb; used in prov. phr. *mutton dressed lamb-fashion*, applied to an old woman dressed in youthful style; **lamb-florin** *Hist.*, a florin stamped with the 'Agnus Dei'; **lamb's fry** (see quot.); **lamb-hog**, a lamb of the second year; **lamb-house** (see quot.); † **lamb's-lease**, a meadow in which lambs are reared; † **lamb's leather**, lambskin; **lamb-ram**, a ram under two years old; **lamb-stones**, the testicles of a lamb; **lamb-suckler**, **lamb-suckling** (see quots.).

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. 119 *Lamb-ale is still used at the village of Kirtlington in Oxfordshire, for an annual feast or celebrity at lamb-shearing. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 503 The 'Ales' were numerous. Brand mentions .. Lamb-Ales, Leet-Ales, [etc.]. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 264 *Lambs'-Cages, cribs for foddering sheep in fold; they are usually made semi-cylindrical, with cleft Ash-rods about six to seven feet long and about one foot diameter. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 167 If the ewes and lambs are folded, *lamb creeps can be brought into use. 1898 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Rom. Canvass Town* 96 The ewes of the *lamb-emptied small yard are then carefully counted out. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 131 Ewe mutton without garnish is a tough bite, to be sure; but methinks she's dished herself off to day, *lamb-fashion. 1885 R. SHARPE *Cal. City Letters* 107 The 170 *lamb-florins in their keeping. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., The product of lambs' castration are called *lamb's-fries. 1891 HARDY *Tess* (1900) 8/2, I should like for supper,—well, lamb's fry. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 495 As, the first year, we call it in English a Lamb, so, the second year, a Hog, *Lam-hog, or Teg if it be a female. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 4/1 Lamb-hogs, 18*s.* to 28*s.* per head. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XX, *Lamb-house, .. the place where lambs are fattened. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 58 Wherein, if the Reader obserue (as if he had beene brought vp in *Lambs-lease) he seemes for the most part very tenderly affected. 1607 T. COCKS *Acc.* 27 Apr. (*Canterb. Cath. Libr.* MS. E. 31) *Lambes lether gloves 6*d.* 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 74 A good strong *lamb ram will serve as many as twenty-five ewes without hurt. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Charac., Ordinarie Fencer* Wks. (1856) 112 For an inward bruise, *lambs-stones and sweet-breads are his onely sperma ceti which he eats at night. 1677 *Compleat Servant-Maid* 87 Put in Lamb-stones and sweetbreads. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XX, *Lamb-suckler, .. a person who..carries on the business of fattening house-lamb. *Ibid.*, *Lamb-suckling, ..the art of fattening house-lamb.

b. In various plant names, as **lamb's cress**, *Cardamine hirsuta*; **lambkill**, (*a*) *Andromeda mariana* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); (*b*) *U. S.* the sheep-laurel, *Kalmia angustifolia*; **lamb's lettuce** = CORN-SALAD (*Valerianella olitoria*); **lamb's quarter**(s, (*a*) *Atriplex hastata* or *patula*; (*b*) *Chenopodium album*; **lamb's tails**, the catkins of the hazel, *Corylus Avellana*; **lamb('s toe**(s, a name for *Lotus corniculatus*, *Anthyllis Vulneraria*, and *Medicago lupulina*. Also LAMB'S TONGUE.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 24 Cersan sædes, sume men hatað *lambes cersan. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 300/14 *Thiaspis*, lambescerse. 1882 in FRIEND *Devonshire Plant-n.* 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* xiv. (1871) 90 Cymes of viburnums, rose-blooming *lambkill. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxxv. § 1. 242 *Lambes Lettuce. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 197 The young leaves of the species of Valerianella are eaten as salad, under the French name of Mâche, or the English one of Lamb's Lettuce. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 192 Corn-salad, or Lamb's-lettuce .. is eaten as a salad. 1773 HAWKESWORTH *Voy.* III. 442 We also once or twice met with a plant like what the country people in England call *Lamb's quarters, or Fat-hen. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 233 A salad made of the 'lamb's quarter' (*Chenopodium album*), was found very useful. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 77/1 That modest kind of beauty which these catkins, 'pussies', and '*lambs'-tails', as the country people call them, suggest. 1896 *Warwicksh. Gloss.*, *Lambs'-tails*, the male catkins of hazel and filbert trees. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 94 Handfuls..of rose and *lambtoe sweet.

Lamb (læm), *v.* [f. LAMB *sb.*]

1. *trans.* (*passive only.*) To bear or bring forth; to 'drop' (a lamb).

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 It..inableth the lambe to seeke after a livinge soe soone as it is lambed. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Lamb*, If he be like to dye when first Lambed, it is usual to open his Mouth and blow therein. 1793 *Hollym Inclos. Act* 13 A modus of one shilling a score of all lambs lambed and living at Midsummer. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 199 The..shepherd..found her with a new-yeaned lamb on the very gair of the Crawmel Craig, where she was lambed herself. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 214 Not one of these [rams] was lambed before Feb. 6, 1828.

2. *intr.* To bring forth a lamb; to yean.

1611 COTGR., *Agneler*, to lambe. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 An ewe putt into a goode pasture three weekes afore shee lambe, is as goode as to lett her goe in a goode pasture three weekes after. 1701 J. BRAND *Zetland* (1703) 75 As for the sheep, .. they Lamb not so soon as with us. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. p. xxii, Each ewe..lambing at two, three, and four years old.

3. Of a shepherd: To tend (ewes) at lambing-time. Also, *to lamb down.*

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. i. 76 The flocks are usually lambed down about the latter end of March. 1851 *Ibid.* XII. ii. 574 Every shepherd considers himself an adept at lambing his ewes. *Mod. Advt.*, Wanted, a Cowman, one used to lamb-down a few Ewes preferred.

4. Lamb down. *Austral.* [? a transferred use of sense 3.] *trans.* **a.** To part with, pay down (money), *esp.* recklessly. Also *absol.*

1890 *Melbourne Argus* 7 June 4/2 The paying off of drovers, the selling off of horses, the 'lambing down' of cheques. *Ibid.* 9 Aug. 4/5 The old woman, of course,

thought that we were on gold, and would lamb down at the finish in her shanty.

b. To induce (a person) to get rid of his money; to 'clean out'. Also *absol.*

1873 M. CLARKE *Holiday Peak*, etc. 21 Trowbridge's did not 'lamb down' so well as the Three Posts. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 16 Aug. 4/7 One used to serve drinks in the bar, the other kept the billiard-table. Between them they lambed down more shearers and drovers than all the rest on the river.

Hence **Lambed** *ppl. a.*, **La·mbing** (*down*) *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Agnelé*, lambed. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 599 Of the lambing of ewes. *Ibid.* 601 Think also what sort of care is bestowed on a newly lambed flock. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. I. 76, I have kept 500 ewes in lamb this way..and had them in very high condition..on their lambing down. 1867 *Gainsborough News* 23 Mar., 200 lambed and in-lamb ewes and gimmers. 1873 J. B. STEPHENS *Black Gin* 51 It is the Bushman come to town..Come to do his 'lambing down'. 1880 G. WALCH *Victoria in* 1880. 130 The operation—combining equal parts of hocussing, overcharging, and direct robbery..and facetiously christened by bush landlords 'lambing down'.

Lamb, obs. form of LAM *v.*

Lamba (læ·mbă). [Malagasy.] A large cloak worn by the natives of Madagascar.

1880 J. SIBREE *Gt. Afr. Island* xvi. 326 The specially national article of dress is the lamba, a piece of cloth about three yards long and two wide. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/3 The natives in their white lambas.

† **Lamback,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 lambacke, lambeak(e. [? f. LAM *v.* + BACK *sb.*] *trans.* To beat, thrash. Also *fig.*

1589 *Rare Triumphs Love & Fort.* IV. in *Five Old Plays* (Roxb.) 122 You are no devill; mas, and I wist you were, I would lamback the devill out of you. 1591 NASHE *Prognostication* 17 Sundrie tall fellowes..armed with good cudgels, shall so lambeake these stubborne hus-wiues. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. 21 That brauely threatned to coniure-vpp one, which should massacre Martins witt, or should bee lambackd himself with ten yeares prouision. 1601 MUNDAY *Death Earl Huntington* v. i. R 1 a, With this dagger lustilie lambackt.

Hence † **Lamback** *sb.*, a whack, a heavy blow. Also † **Lambacker,** one who beats or drubs.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 25 Fiue or sixe wiues..gaue him a score of sound lambeakes with their cudgels. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 131 Out upon thee for a cowardly lambacker.

Lambaste (læmbē¹·st), *v. slang* and *dial.* Also 9 lambust. [? f. LAM *v.* + BASTE *v.*] *trans.* To beat, thrash. Hence **Lamba·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1637 I. JONES & DAVENANT *Brit. Tri.* 18 Stand off a while and see how Ile lambaste him. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* I. viii. 52 Otherwise they would be fin'd, and lambasted with a good Cudgel. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xii. 48 If they were long without a tight Lambasting. 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* I. xxiii, I am six foot six in my stockin feet, by gum, and can lambaste any two of you in no time. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lambusting*, a starting with a rope's end. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Lambaste*, to beat.

Lambative, variant of LAMBITIVE *Obs.*

Lambda (læ·mdă). Also 7 lamda. [Gr. λάμβδα (or λάβδα).]

1. The 11th letter of the Greek alphabet, Λ, λ.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 20 Thei clepen hem..α Alpha..κ Kappa, λ Lambda. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1324 Whether in the Future tense it [the verb βάλλω] should lose one of the two Lamdaes? 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 285 The calcareous mountains of Savoy are often arched like a lambda.

2. *Anat.* 'The point of junction of the sagittal and lambdoidal sutures' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

[c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 109 A boon þe which is clepid alauda. (The Latin has: ad modum literæ laudæ grecæ.)]

3. *Lambda moth*, a moth so called from a mark on its wings, resembling the letter (Webster 1890).

1798 NEMNICH *Polyglot Lex. Nat. Hist., Eng.*, Lambda moth, *Phalaena gamma*.

Lambdacism (læ·mdăsiz'm), **labdacism** (læ·bd-). [ad. L. *lambdacismus*, *labdacismus*, a. Gr. λα(μ)βδακισμός, f. λά(μ)βδα LAMBDA.]

1. A too frequent repetition of the letter *l* in speaking or writing.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Labdacisme, Lambdacisme.* 1676 COLES, *Lambdacism.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Labdacism*, Λαβδακισμός, in rhetoric, the too frequent repetition of the letter L.

2. A faulty pronunciation of the letter *r*, making it sound like *l*; lallation.

1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 158 Allada is called by older authors Ardrah, another instance of lambdacism, confusing the L and the R.

† **La·mbdal,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LAMBDA + -AL.] = LAMBDOIDAL.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* x. viii. (1678) 234 If that part of one of the bones of the Bregma, which is next to the Lambdal suture [orig. *suture lambdoide*] be smitten.

Lambdoid (læ·mdoid), *a.* [a. F. *lambdoïde*, ad. mod. L. *lambdoīdēs*, ad. Gr. λαμβδοειδ-ής: see LAMBDA and -OID.] = LAMBDOIDAL 1.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 42/2 In the end of the suture lamdoid, behind vnder the eare. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 70 The old Anatomists reckoned the proper Lambdoid Suture to terminate at the Squamous Sutures. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 88 There is a large Wormian bone in the right crus of the lambdoid suture.

Lambdoidal (læmdoi·dăl), *a.* Also 7–9 lamdoidal. [f. prec. + -AL.] Resembling the Greek letter lambda (Λ) in form.

1. *Anat. Lambdoidal suture* († *commissure*), the suture connecting the two parietal bones with the occipital. Also *lambdoidal ridge* (see quot. 1888).

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxvii, If any thought by flight to escape, he made his head to flie in pieces by the Lamdoidal commissure, which is a seame in the hinder part of the scull. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 148 The Lambdoidal Suture. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 70 The Lambdoidal Suture, begins some way below, and farther back than the Vertex or Crown of the Head, whence its two Legs are stretched obliquely down and to each Side, in Form of the Greek Letter Λ. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 86 The coronal suture is traceable throughout; the sagittal and the middle part of the lambdoidal are almost completely obliterated. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lambdoidal ridge*, the edge of the occipital bone forming the lambdoid suture, which in some animals, as the cat, forms a salient ridge for the attachment of muscles.

2. *nonce-use.* Resembling the shape of the small Greek letter lambda λ.

1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 189 Bid her forbear when males are by, To stand like an inverted Y. Since modesty and sense avoid all Postures and attitudes lamdoidal.

Lambe, obs. form of LAM *v.*

Lambeak(e, variant of LAMBACK *v. Obs.*

‖ **Lambeau.** *Obs.* Also 6 lambewe. Pl. **lambeaux** (also erroneously used as sing.). [Fr.: see LABEL.] A strip or fillet hanging from a head-dress or garment. In *Her.*, one of the dependent points of a label (see LABEL 5); *occas.* the label itself.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 107 He beareth Argent, a fyle with iij Lambeaux Azure, for a difference. Some will call them a Labell of three pointes. .. The field Argent, a File, and one Lambewe Vert. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 81 At his cappe hang certaine Lambeaux much like vnto a Bishops Miter. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. vi. (1611) 22 Some other authors call them files, and others Lambeaux or labels. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 108/2 Lambeaux, Plaits of a Garment. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I, Cross lambeaux is the bearing of a cross upon a lambeaux or label.

Hence † **La·mbeauxed** *a.*, 'dovetailed' (*Gloss. Her.* 1847).

‖ **Lambel** (læ·mbel). *Her.* [Fr.; older form of LAMBEAU (see prec.).] In Fr. Heraldry, a file used as a mark of cadency.

1847 *Gloss. Her.*, *Lambel*, see *Label*. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 5/4 Before the death of the Comte de Chambord, the Comte de Paris had a horizontal bar or lambel on his shield. This showed that he belonged to a younger branch of the Royal family.

Lambency (læ·mbĕnsi). [f. next: see -ENCY.]

1. The state or quality of being lambent or shining with a clear soft light like a flame. Also (with *pl.*). an instance or occurrence of such shining.

1817 L. HUNT *Day by the Fire* in *Hazlitt's Round Table* II. 146 Sometimes a little flame appears at the corner of the grate like a quivering spangle; sometimes it swells out at top into a restless and brief lambency. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 305 The morning star, melting into the east with its transcendent lambency and whiteness. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Suspiria de Profundis* I. in *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 279 The fitful gloom and sudden lambencies of the room by fire-light suited our evening state of feelings. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. viii. § 9 The soft lambency of the streamlet.

fig. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 86 But there were sacred lambencies, tongues of authentic flame from heaven which kindled what was best in one. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 250 So that his [Aristophanes'] splendour is like that of northern streamers in its lambency, though swift and piercing as forked lightnings in its intensity.

b. *transf.* Brilliance and delicate play of wit or fancy.

1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 153 Thought, flowing out in lambencies of beautiful spontaneous wit and fancy. 1871 MORLEY *Vauvenargues* in *Crit. Misc.* I. (1878) 14 The presence of a certain lambency and play even in the exposition of truths of perfect assurance. 1886 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* I. iv. 51 A man of great erudition and some lambencies of wit.

¶ **2.** In etymological sense: The action of licking.

1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 176 The mother's tongue..with assiduous lambency has licked the unsightly cubs into shape.

Lambent (læ·mbĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *lambent-em*, pr. pple. of *lambĕre* to lick.]

1. Of a flame (fire, light): Playing lightly upon or gliding over a surface without burning it, like a 'tongue of fire'; shining with a soft clear light and without fierce heat.

1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Answ. Platonicks*, As useless to despairing Lovers grown, As Lambent flames, to men i' th' Frigid Zone. 1656 — *Pindar. Odes, Destinie* iv, The Star that did my Being frame, Was but a Lambent Flame, And some small Light it did dispence, But neither Heat nor Influence. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 114 Lambent Glories danc'd about her Head. 1781 CAVALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 330 Because its light..was stationary and not lambent. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xxviii. (1849) 323 Those lambent, diffuse flashes of lightning without thunder, so frequent in warm summer evenings. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 284 The lambent lights of the starry host of heaven. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 13 Sulphur, which in the air burns with a pale lambent flame.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1682 DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* 111 His brows thick fogs instead of glories grace, And lambent dulness played around his face. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxi. 187 My next point will be to make her acknowledge a lambent flame, a preference of me to all other men at least. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. xxxiii. 340 A mild and lambent light of Prophecy may be considered as encircling their [the Jews'] whole constitution. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 235 His intellect was rather a lambent flame than a genial warmth.

c. By extension, of eyes, the sky, etc.: Emitting, or suffused with, a soft clear light; softly radiant.

1717 POPE *Eloisa* 64 Those smiling eyes, attemp'ring ev'ry ray, Shone sweetly lambent with celestial day. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 304 A general jubilee, o'er earth and heaven, Leads the gay morn and lights the lambent even. 1867 LYDIA M. CHILD *Rom. Repub.* i. 3 Her large brown eyes were..lambent with interior light. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi. 94 The strange lambent darkness..of those northern twilights. 1877 — *Green Past.* iv. (1878) 29 The great acacia spread its feathery branches into a cloudless and lambent sky. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 159 The Rhone flows like one lambent jewel.

d. *fig.* Of wit, style, etc.: Playing lightly and brilliantly over its subjects; gracefully sportive.

1871 MORLEY *J. de Maistre* in *Crit. Misc.* I. (1878) 112 A humour now and then a little sardonic, but more often genial and lambent. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* viii. 59 Lambent phrases in stately articles. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lxxvii, The style so picturesque and lambent!

2. In etymological sense: Licking, that licks. † Also = LAMBITIVE *a. rare.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lambent*, licking with the Tongue; as, *Lambent Medicines*, i e. such as are taken by licking off from the end of a Stick of Licorish, &c. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 782 To dally with the crested worm..or to receive The lambent homage of his arrowy tongue. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. 492 The Hymenoptera generally lap their food with their tongue and may be called lambent insects.

Lambently (læ·mbĕntli). *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY ².] In a lambent manner.

1819 SHELLEY *P. Bell 3rd* VI. xxvi, In the death hues of agony Lambently flashing from a fish. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* xiii. 289 The blazing eyes flamed, lambently under the black brows. 1889 *Universal Rev.* III. 143 Its wit played lambently over the doings of Society.

† **La·mber** ¹. *Obs.* Chiefly *north. dial.* Also 4–6 lambre, 5 laumb(e)re, lambur, lawmer, 6, 9 lammer, 9 lamar, -er, -our. [a. F. *l'ambre*, applied esp. to *ambre jaune* 'yellow amber', i. e. amber as distinguished from *ambre gris* or AMBERGRIS.] Amber. Also *attrib.*, as *lamber beads*, *colour*.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 26 *Karabre*, i. lambre. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 97 Beddes of laumbre. 1429 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 417 A paire of lambre bedes. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 20 Take..Safron, þat it haue a fayre Laumbere coloure. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 4.. in *Babees Bk.*, Bedys of coralle and lambur. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 1006 Than scho passit vnto hir Chalmer, And fand hir madinnis, sweit as Lammer, Sleipand full sound. 1552 HULOET, Ambre called lambre or yelow Ambre. 1603 E. FAIRFAX *Eclog.* iv. in Eliz. Cooper *Muses Libr.* (1737) I. 368 Crown thy Lamber Horns with Corall Roses. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xiv. 38 If the vrine..be..high-coloured, bright and cleare like lamber and not like amber. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 107 Her locks that shin'd like lammer. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* I. 181 It is your lady's heart's blood; 'Tis as clear as the lamer. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, Dinna ye think poor Jeanie's een wi' the tears in them glanced like lamour beads, Mr. Saddletree? — *Br. Lamm.* xii, A grogram gown, lammer beads, and a clean cockernony.

Lamber ² (læ·məɹ). [f. LAMB *v.* + -ER ¹.]

1. One who tends ewes when lambing.

1809 D. PRICE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxviii. 71 Many lambs may be lost without its being possible to charge the lamber with neglect or ignorance. *Ibid.* in H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* (1849) I. 591/1 Lambing presents a scene of confusion..which it is the lamber's business to rectify.

2. A lambing ewe.

1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 80 At the end of the first week the second lot of lambers may be brought in.

Lamber(ne, obs. pl. form of LAMB.

Lambetive, variant of LAMBITIVE *Obs.*

Lambewe, variant of LAMBEAU *Obs.*

Lambhood (læ·mhud). [f. LAMB *sb.* + -HOOD.] The state of being a lamb; the youth of a sheep.

1853 LD. COCKBURN *Circuit Journeys* (1888) 397 It was a leg which told how it had strayed among mountains from its lambhood to its death. 1891 E. & D. GERARD *Sensit. Plant* I. II. vii. 279 They themselves will have left their lambhood behind them for ever.

Lambie (læ·mi). *Sc.* Also lammie, lammy. [See -IE, -Y.] A term of endearment for a lamb and hence for a child or young person.

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xx, She her man like a lammy led Hame. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 14 For tweesh twa hillocks the poor lambie lies. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* iii, The third cam up, hap-step-an'-lowp, As light as ony lambie. 1801 MACNEILL *Poems* II. 84, I held her to my beating heart, My young, my smiling Lammie!

Lambiness (læ·minės). *nonce-wd.* [f. LAMB *sb.* + -Y (adj. suffix) + -NESS.] Lamb-like quality.

1886 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* II. iv. 105, I have always abominated the lamb, and nourished a romantic feeling for the wolf. O, be done with lambiness!

Lambing (læ·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 lamming. [f. LAMB *v.* + -ING ¹.] The parturition or yeaning of lambs; (of a lamb) birth, time of birth. Also *attrib.*, as *lambing fold, season, time.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* XXXV. (1878) 80 Now therefore thine ewe, vpon lamming so neere, desireth in pasture that all may be cleere. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Agneler*, At lambing time we find what Ewes were full. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 111 When the Ewe is in Lambing.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 486 A premium of five guineas to the owner of the best South-down wether, to be two years old last lambing-time. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 279/2 The lambing has been .. successful. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 141 The tithes .. were due three times a year,—at the lambing season, at harvest-time, and at Martinmas. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* xxxii. (1882) 328 Stone had also done very well; his lambings had been good. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 79 Admirable lambing folds can be constructed very readily .. with no other materials than wattled hurdles and straw.

La·mbing, *ppl. a.* [f. LAMB *v.* + -ING 2.] Of a ewe: Breeding, with young.

1861 *Times* 24 Sept., The roots are .. carted to lambing ewes on the pastures. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 4/1 They smash the farmer's gates, level his fences .. frighten the lambing ewes.

Lambish (læ·mij), *a. rare.* [f. LAMB *sb.* + -ISH. Cf. *sheepish.*] Lamb-like, meek as a lamb.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 50 The lambisshe pepyl voyd of all vice, Hadden noo fantasye to debate. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXII. ii, He had also a lambish patience To here all pleyntes mekely with sobernes.

† La·mbitate, *v. Obs. rare*−°. [f. L. *lambitāt-*, ppl. stem of *lambitāre*, frequentative of *lambĕre* to lick.] 'To lick or lap' (Cockeram, 1623).

† Lambi·tion. *Obs. rare*−°. [n. of action f. L. *lambĕre* to lick.] (See quots.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Lambition*, a licking, or lapping with the tongue, also a going over a thing with a soft touch. 1676 in COLES. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Lambition*, a Licking.

† La·mbitive, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 7–8 lambative, lambetive. [ad. mod.L. *lambitīv-um* (= B. below), f. *lambĕre* to lick: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Of medicines: Taken by licking up with the tongue. **B.** *sb.* A medicine so taken.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. viii. 198 In affections both of Lungs and weazon, Physitians make use of syrupes, and lambitive medicines. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 818. 255 Lambatives, or medicines to be lickt in. 1671 BLAGRAVE *Astrol. Physic* 87 These lambetives are usually taken with a liquorish stick. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 479 Some Physicians do ill in prescribing Lambitives at the first visit. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* II. 44 Lohocs and the like lambitive medicines for distempers in the lungs. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 266 ¶ 3 Upon the Mantle Tree .. stood a Pot of Lambetive Electuary. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 273, I have utterly denied the immediate descent of Lambatives into the Lungs.

Lambkin (læ·mkin). [f. LAMB *sb.* + -KIN.]

1. A little lamb, young lamb.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 8 O soveraigne Pan! .. Which of our tender Lambkins takest keepe. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iii, Doridon .. Goes sadly forth .. To ope his fold and let his Lamkins out. 1693 DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Met.* xiii. *Acis* 129 In their warm folds their tender lambkins lie. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 160 The kid distinguish'd from the lambkin lies. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. v. 108 The new-dropped lamb recognizes each of his fellow-lambkins as a whole.

2. *transf.* A young tender person; chiefly used as a term of endearment.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 121 Sir John, thy tender Lamb-kinne now is King. 1599 — *Hen. V*, II. i. 133 Let vs condole the knight, for (Lambekins) we will liue. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* III. i. Wks. 1728 I. 370 Poor Fool! poor Birdsnies! poor Lambkin! 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 162 Well, well, Lambkin (which the Foolish often calls me). 1812 SHELLEY *Devil's Walk* vii. 3 One would think that the innocents fair, Poor lambkins! were just doing nothing at all. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lxxviii, We will pray for her, won't we, my lambkin; when we are old enough? 1889 H. F. WOOD *Eng. Rue Cain* ii, It staggered me, and I'm no lambkin.

Lamb-like, lamblike (læ·mləik), *a.* Like a lamb, or that of a lamb; gentle, meek.

1599 ? KYD *Soliman & Perseda* I. A 4 Put Lambe-like mildenes to your Lyons strength. 1616 R. SHELDON *Surv. Miracles Ch. Rome* 161 What else doth the beast .. portend by his lambe-like hornes but Anti-christ? 1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1638) 105 Thy Lamb-like Countenance so faire, so meeke. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 334 With nerves of Lambs, Soul, string your Lute, They'll best with Lamb-like Agnes sute. 1840 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 119, I am very lamb-like to-day. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. iii. (1845) 19 What a lamblike Insurrection!

Lambling (læ·mliŋ). *rare.* [See -LING.] A young or little lamb, a lambkin.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 181 The Lambling tender. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1840) 77 Like lambling strayed from some gold-fleecy flock. 1857 THACKERAY *Virgin.* (1858) I. v. 36 It was over the black sheep [negroes] of the Castlewood flock that Mr. Ward somehow had the most influence. These woolly lamblings were immensely affected by his exhortations.

Lambly (læ·mli), *a. nonce-wd.* [See -LY 1.] Resembling (that of) a lamb, lamb-like.

1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 437 Yet in Christ there is a godly or rather lambly sorrow.

Lambmass, -mes(se, obs. ff. LAMMAS.

Lamborn, obs. pl. form of LAMB.

Lamboys (læ·mboiz). *Antiq.* [In quot. *a* 1548 (the source from which the word is derived) the meaning is obscure, and it has been suspected that *lamboys* is a mistake for some form of JAMBERS or JAMBEAUX.] The name given by mod. antiquaries to: An imitation in steel of the 'bases' or skirt, reaching from the waist to the knee; occasionally found in armour of the Tudor period. If the word meant what Meyrick supposes, there is an anachronism in Hall's use of it.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 12 The tasses, the lamboys, the backpece. 1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* II. 220 The large puckered plates of steel, which cover each thigh to the knee, and continue behind, except where hollowed out for the saddle. These plates are .. in imitation of cloth, and called lamboys. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 225 The lamboys, .. a sort of petticoat of steel in imitation of the puckered skirts or petticoat of cloth or velvet worn at this time. 1841 J. HEWITT *Tower* 66 On the edge of the lamboys or skirts are the initials of the royal pair. 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* I. 132 The spreading lamboys or steel skirts of the period.

Lamb-pie.

1. *lit.* A pie made of lamb; † *fig.* applied to a young woman.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom Country* I. i, A Surgeon, I must confesse an excellent desector; One that has cut up more young tender Lamb-pies—.

2. *punningly.* (Cf. LAM *v.*, LAMBSKIN.)

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VIII. (1617) 6 This beating of horses thus amongst Horse-coursers is called giuing them Lambe-pye, from a knauish iest of a horse-coursers Boy. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle-light* x. Wks. (Grosart) III. 280 How a Horse-courser makes a Iade that has no stomach to eate Lamb-pye. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lamb-pye*, Beating or Drubbing. 1791 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser. II. 109 *Lam*, to beat; hence *Lamb-pye*, a drubbing. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.*

Lambre(n, obs. pl. forms of LAMB.

Lambrequin (læ·mbrĕkin). Also 8 † lamequin, 9 lambrikin. [a. F. *lambrequin.*]

1. A scarf or piece of stuff worn over the helmet as a covering. In *Her.* represented with one end (which is cut or jagged) pendant or floating. (In 18th c. works explained as = LABEL or LAMBEAU.)

1725 J. COATS *Dict. Heraldry, Lambrequin*, the Point of a Label; or Label of a File. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Lambrequin*, or *Lamequin.* *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 202 Lambrequins, ribbands embroidered with silver and gold, which hung from the armets of the knights. 1869 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 190 The Mantling, Lambrequin or Cointise is the ornamental accessory which generally appears behind and around the Escutcheon. It was probably devised to protect the Helmet from the rain and sun, in the same manner that the Surcoat protected the armour. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* May 456, I might bear it as a token or lambrequin upon my helm.

2. *U.S.* A cornice with a valance of pendent labels or pointed pieces, placed over a door or window; a short curtain or piece of drapery (with the lower edge either scalloped or straight) suspended for ornament from a mantel-shelf. Also *transf.* and *attrib.*

1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* iii, Mr. Barker smiled under the lambrikin of his moustache. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) II. 55 Heavy curtains .. hung from gilt lambrequin frames at the window. 1885 *Century Mag.* Aug. 581 At dull times it is usual to renovate an entire floor [of a Hotel] with carpets, curtains and lambrequins. 1888 T. W. HIGGINSON *Women & Men* 162 The carved marble mantle-piece was concealed by a lambrequin.

3. *Ceramics.* Ornamentation consisting of solid colour with a lower edge of jagged or scalloped outline. Also *attrib.*

1873 MRS. PALLISER tr. *Jacquemart's Ceram. Art* 362 Let us explain what we understand by lambrequins, dentelles and style rayonnant. 1878 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* (1879) 127 On others are .. lace or lambrequin patterns.

Lambres, -ron, -ryn, obs. pl. forms of LAMB.

Lambskin (læ·mskin), *sb.* Also lamb's skin.

1. a. The skin or hide of a lamb with the wool on. Proverbial phr. *a wolf* (or *fox*) *in a lamb's skin.* **b.** The same dressed and used for clothing, for ornamentation of dress, for mats, etc. Often in *collect. sing.*, denoting the material or fur so prepared.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 229 A burnet cote .. Furred with no menivere, But with a furre rough of here, Of lambe-skinnes hevy and blake. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 506 For he resemblyt fore to be worthy and gud; bot 3et he wykyt wolfe wes withine, & heylyt in a lame-skine. *Ibid.* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 378 He is wolf in lamskine hyd, & ful verray ypocrite. 1492 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 202 Item, for quhyte smal cotton lamskynnis to lyne this gowne. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 37 Sum in ane lamb skin is ane tod. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 22 § 1 Yt shall not bee lawful .. to pull, sheare, clippe, or take away the wool of anie sheepe skinne or lambe skinne. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 45 Schawing quhow, wolfis in lam skynis! þe puire scheip 3e misgyde. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 115 Like rich Tissew furd with Lambe-skins. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 9 A fur'd gowne to keepe him warme; and furd with Foxe and Lamb-skins too. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* I. i. Wks. 1727 II. 276 A Rogue that uses Beauty like a Lamb-skin, Barely to keep him warm. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 139 A kind of cloak .. furred with lambskin.

2. Leather prepared from the skin of lambs.

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I. 266 Her gloves, lambskin, from Berwick and Northumberland, or Scotland. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 3/2 The volumes .. are bound in limp lambskin, gilt lettered.

3. Woollen cloth made to resemble lambskin (Ogilvie).

† **4.** *punningly.* A heavy blow. *Obs.* (Cf. LAMBSKIN *v.*, LAM *v.*)

[1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 62 She must obey those lambs, or els a lambs skyn, Ye will prouyde for hir, to lap her in.] 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 14 Les if you get ous within the half swurd you chaunc to give us the lamskin. 1600 S. FORMAN *Autobiog.* (1849) 7, I did give her three or four lambskines with the yerd. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xli. 97, I discovered their slynesse, and with a truncheon, which I had in mine hand, gaue the Indians three or foure good lamskinnes.

5. *Mining.* Anthracite slack, culm.

1873 *Weale's Dict. Terms* (ed. 4), *Lamb-skin*, a name given to a variety of anthracite coal sold at Swansea.

6. *attrib.*: † **lamb-skin-man** (see quot.).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lamb-skin-men*, the Judges of the several Courts.

† **Lambskin,** *v. Obs.* [f. LAMBSKIN *sb.*] *trans.* To beat, to thrash.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* B, He hath giuen the cause sicken a wipe in his bricke, and so lambskinned the same, that the cause will be the warmer .. for it. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 132 To lamback him with ten yeares preparation, that can lamskin thee with a dayes warning. 1635 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* IV. v. Wks. 1873 III. 185 Or if I baste you not well a fine, and Lambe-skinne your jackets till your bones rattle i' your hides.

Lambskin-it: see LANSQUENET.

Lamb's tongue.

1. A name given to species of plantain (tr. med. L. *arnoglossa*, Gr. ἀρνόγλωσσον), and other plants.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxiii. 92 Plantayne is called in Greeke ἀρνόγλωσσος that is *Lingua Agnina*, Lammes tungue. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xcii. § 6. 340. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 64/2 A bunch of Plantan Leaves .. some call it Lambs Tongue. 1803 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXI. 171 A sort of weed provincially termed Lamb's Tongue (somewhat resembling the *sweet gale* in appearance, but not in smell).

2. A sort of plane (see quot.); also the moulding shaped by this plane.

1858 *Skyring's Builder's Prices* (ed. 48) 36 If astragal and hollow, lamb's tongue or other modern bar, add 1½*d.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Lamb's-tongue*, a plane with a deep, narrow bit for making quirks.

Lamb's-wool (læ·mzwul).

1. The wool of lambs; soft fine wool used for hosiery and other clothing; clothing-material made of this wool.

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 1 Some by myngelinge Fell Wooll and Lambes Wool .. withe Fleese Wooll. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 13 They changed the markes of the sheepe, and deteyned the lambes woolL, and when it was demanded it was denyed as if it were vpon the sheepes backes. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 163 The poor little creatures, shivering tho' wrapt in lamb's-wool and swan's-down. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 199 The invalid sits shivering in lambs-wool and furs.

fig. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew* iv. (1878) 19 Wrapping himself up for life in the scanty lambswool of a fellowship.

b. *attrib.*

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxiii, White lamb's-wool stockings. 1837 J. F. PALMER *Devonsh. Gloss., Lambs-wool-sky*, a collection of white orbicular masses of cloud (cirrostratus). 1886 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 179 The sponges are sorted .. into glove, reef, lamb's wool, grass, &c.

2. A drink consisting of hot ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples, and sugared and spiced.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 33 Drinking a Cupp of Lammeswool. 1595 PEELE *Old Wives T.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 446/1 Lay a crab in the fire to roast for lamb's-wool. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. III. i. (1651) 399, I finde those that commend use of Apples in Splenatick and this kinde of Melancholy (Lambswooll some call it). 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Nov., We to cards till two in the morning, and drinking lamb's-wool. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 147 They roast a ripe plantain and mix it with a pint and half of water, and it is like Lamb's Wool. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi, The lamb's wool, even in the opinion of my wife, who was a connoisseur, was excellent. 1839 MRS. PALMER *Devon. Dial.* iv. 59 'There is two special stubberd trees, vor making squab pies and lambs wool.'

Lambur, variant of LAMBER 1 *Obs.*, amber.

Lamda, Lamdoidal: see LAMBDA, -DOIDAL.

Lame (lē·m), *sb.*1 ? *Obs.* Also 6–7 lamm, 7– lame. [a. F. *lame*:—L. *lām(m)ina, lāmna* thin piece or plate.] A thin plate, esp. of metal; a thin piece of any substance, a lamina; *spec.* applied to the small overlapping steel plates used in old armour.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 288 He strake Phalantus iust vpon the gorget, so as he battred the lamms thereof. 1611 FLORIO, *Ali*, wings. Also among armorers called lamms. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 47 Thinke not it was couered with Plates or Lames of Gold superficially but was made all of solide, massie, pure and fine Gold. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Nose*, It has a great Extent in a small Space, because it wraps up all the bony Lames that stick to the cribrous Bone. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 223 The helmet assumes the form of the head, having moveable lames or plates at the back to guard the neck. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 147 To the lower part of this demi-cuirass there was attached a system of articulated lames, or narrow plates, in their contour adapted to cover the figure. 1894 *Antiquary* Jan. 26 The most curious part of the present suit is the tonlet, a system of lames or half-hoops of steel, which, supported by leather straps inside, descend nearly to the knees in form of a short petticoat.

† **Lame,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* [f. LAME *a.*] Lameness; infirmity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22323 (Cott.) A mikel man .. Luued wel wit-vten lame, wit-vten last al his licam. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 5153 (Trin.), I may not rise he seide for lame. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxv. 5243 He sayd, that he wald [ayl] na-thyng .. Thus hapnyd till hym off this lame. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 34 Off God grit kyndness may 3e clame, That helpis his peple fra cruke and lame.

Lame (lēⁱm), *a.* Forms: 1 lama, (lame), loma, 3 lomme, 3–4 lome, 4 lam, 2– lame. [OE. *lama*, *lǫma* (the wk. declension is, from some unexplained cause, used in indefinite as well as definite context, the form in *-a* being, moreover, commonly used for all genders), corresponding to OFris. *lam*, *lom*, OS. *lamo* (Du. *lam*), OHG. *lam* (MHG. *lam*, mod.G. *lahm*), ON. *lame* (wk.):—OTeut. **lamo-*; an ablaut-variant is **lōmjo-* in OHG. *luomi*, MHG. *lüeme* dull, slack, gentle, early mod.G. *lumm*, whence *lümmel* blockhead. From the same root is OSl. *lomití* to break.]

1. Of a person or animal: **a.** Crippled or impaired in any way; weak, infirm; paralysed; unable to move. Const. *on*, *of* (cf. 1 c). *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c **725** *Corpus Gloss.* 815 *Conclamatus*, *commotus* loma. *c* **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. v. (1890) 396 He wæs loma & ealra his lioma þegnunga benumen. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 2 Ða brohton hiȝ hym ænne laman [L. *paralyticum*] on bedde licȝende. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 112/32 *Pleuriticus*, on sidan lama, *uel* sidadl. *Ibid.* 162/1 *Debilis*, *uel enervatus*, lame. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 363 Ȝet þu me seist on oþer schome þat ich am on mine eȝen lome. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 5153 (Gött.), I may noght rise, i am sua lame. **1530** PALSGR. 317/1 Lame of all ones lymmes, *perclus*. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xxii. (1887) 94 They did thinke the childe lame of the one side. **1604** E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 63 A Germaine..who was lame of halfe his body, and simple. **1878** B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iv. 37 One gets old and lame, And then the Gods themselves forget their words.

b. Crippled through injury to, or defect in, a limb; *spec.* disabled in the foot or leg, so as to walk haltingly or be unable to walk.

Proverb. *To help a lame dog over a stile*: see DOG *sb.* 15 f. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 220 Þa læȝ þær sum creopare lama fram cild-hade. *c* **1205** LAY. 19479 Uder þe lome [*c* **1275** lame] mon. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 8136 An heremite þar þai fand at ham, In þat montan, was halt and lam. **1388** WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* v. 8 A blynde man and lame schulen not entre in to the temple. *a* **1529** SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 512 Up she stert, halfe lame, And skantly could go For payne and for wo. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xix. 26 Thy seruant sayd, I will saddle me an asse that I may ride thereon, .. because thy seruant is lame. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 76 He hurt his hip at the fire of London and went lame for the rest of his life. **1871** MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxx. 314 He kicked her downstairs, so that she broke her leg, and went lame ever after. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 364 In the use of the hands we are in a manner lame. **1880** *Times* 18 Sept. 9/5 Lame men might be illustrious warriors like Agesilaus, bold horsemen like Scott, extraordinary swimmers like Byron.

c. Const. *of*, *in*, † *on*, † *with* (the crippled part).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 12260 Þat þe poueral get sum bote, And ganging þat ar lame o fote. *c* **1460** *Play Sacram.* 768 Jonathas on thyn hand thow art but lame. **1581** SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* IV. lxxxi. (1591) 232 Another lame of a hande [L. *manum æger*]. *c* **1645** T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 36 Hinks, .. being lame in that hand he was shot in. **1646** SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* (1746) 206 Her hand grew black and blew, rankled, and she was extreme lame with it. **1676** HOBBES *Iliad* II. 193 Lame of one Leg he was. **1685** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2072/4 A Man, .. ruddy Countenance, .. and lame of one of his little fingers. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 285 If they were lame in their arms. **1870** L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. v. 132 Poor Marmion is lame in one of his hind legs.

d. *absol.*

a **1000** *Elene* 1214 (Gr.) Oft him feorran to Laman, limseoce, lefe cwomon. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 19096 Þe oncall of his hali nam, has lent us hele nu to þis lame. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 120 He made lame to lepe. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* vii. (1889) 272 Of euery lame scabbed and of alle suche that had ony counterfaytour on theyr bodyes he tooke a peny. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 53 Through streittis nane may mak progres, For cry of cruikit, blind, and lame. **1535** COVERDALE *Job* xxix. 15, I was an eye unto the blynde, and a fote to the lame. *a* **1619** DANIEL (J.), Who reproves the lame, must go upright. **1715** GAY *Trivia* II. 51 But above all, the groping blind direct, And from the pressing throng, the lame protect.

e. said of the limb; also of footsteps, etc.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 17950 His lymmes..ȝit are lame. **1592** DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxx. xiii. (1714) 93 Most Legs can nimbly run, tho' some be lame. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Soliloq.* 26 What have I got by it but a lame shoulder and a galled back? **1675** W. HARBORD *Let. to Earl Essex* in *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 318 Had not my lame foote compelled me to make use of my Coache. **1710** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4784/4 The Thumb on his Right Hand is Lame. **1775** JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 June, Her present qualifications for the niceties of needlework being dim eyes and lame fingers. **1840** R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 99 Tossing..from eight to ten thousand hides, until my wrists became so lame that I gave in. **1859** TENNYSON *Enid* 628 Myself would work eye dim, and finger lame. **1885** R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche, Apr.* 24 With footsteps slow and lame They gather'd up their lagging company.

† **f.** *transf.* of trees. *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. xlvii. 522 Trees become lame when they be planted in too dire a place. *Ibid.* (*margin*) Lame trees.

2. *fig.* Maimed, halting; imperfect or defective, unsatisfactory as wanting a part or parts. Said esp. of an argument, excuse, account, narrative, or the like. † Phr. *lame to the ground* (cf. *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s. v. *Lame* 'A stab of a bayonet which has lamed me to the ground').

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* II. Prol. 17 Disblameth me yf ony word be lame. For as myn auctor seyde so sey I. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* II. 218 The gold hath made his wittes lame. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxv, That the knowlege and contemplation of Natures operations were lame and .. imperfecte, if there followed none actuall experience. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 164 b, Let us yet helpe his lame Logicke as well as we may. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 162 Oh most lame and impotent conclusion. **1634** CANNE *Necess. Separation* (1849) 287, I will not contend much with him about the proposition, which is lame to the ground. **1668** HALE *Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm.* 9 Tables, or other Repertories .. are oftentimes short, and give a lame account of the Subject sought for. **1670** TEMPLE *Let. to Sir J. Temple* Wks. 1731 II. 245, I found the Business of admitting the Emperor into the Guarantee, went downright lame. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. 208 Nothing of worth or weight can be atchieved..with a faint heart, with a lame endeavour. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 259 Our Argument from the Date of Phrynichus's *Phœnissæ* will be very lame and precarious. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 253 Alterations, or Tearing and pulling the Building to pieces after it is begun .. makes the Building lame and Deficient. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii. 197 The theory of comets, which at present is very lame and defective. **1800** MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 104 Her account was so lame and imperfect, that Mrs. Mourtray lost all patience. **1818** HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iv. (1870) 100 His grammatical construction is often lame and imperfect. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 218 This certainly seems a very lame story.

b. Const. *of*, *in* (the defective part): cf. 1 c. Also with *to* and *inf.*

c **1366** CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 76 And who so goth to you þe rihte wey Him thar not drede in soule to be lame. *a* **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2797 Swich vnbuxumnesse Suffred, vs make wol of seuerte lame. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 99 Idiotes and foolish bodyes, who hauyng defect in this [reason], are lame in all the rest. *c* **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CIII. i, What gratious he..hath done for thee, Be quick to mind, to utter be not lame. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 63 Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Soliloq.* 35 Alas, we cannot be but lame in all our obediences. **1819** SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* VI. xxi. 4 His thoughts grew weak, drowsy, and lame Of their intelligence. **1860** MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 77 This course seemed to be lame in many parts.

c. Said of metrical 'feet' or the verses composed of them: Halting, metrically defective.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 178 *Cel.* That's no matter: the feet might beare yᵉ verses. *Ros.* I, but the feet were lame and could not beare themselues without the verse. **1608** — *Per.* IV. Prol. 48 The lame feete of my rime. **1693** DRYDEN *Persius, Sat.* i. (1697) 406 The Prose is Fustian, and the Numbers lame. **1751** CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* i. 1 Your translation..is very close to the sense of the original ..the numbers not lame, or rough.

3. Phr. *Lame duck*: see DUCK *sb.*[1] 9. † *To come by the lame post*: (of news, etc.) to be behind time.

1658 OSBORN *Jas. I* iii. Wks. (1673) 469 Till by a lamer Post he was advertised of his being joyfully Proclaimed in London by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. **1701** MOTT in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 240 Yours of the 24ᵗʰ of May I received, but it had the misfortune to come by the Lame Post, or else you had sooner received an Answer.

4. *Comb.*, as *lame-born*, *-footed*, *-horsed*, *-legged*, † *-limb* adjs.

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 306 The *lame-born cripple. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 67 Seldome the villaine though much haste he make *Lame-footed Vengeance failes to overtake. **1881** BLACKMORE *Christowell* xl, Labouring along with the *lame-horsed guns. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 515 Being skornfully rejected by Judith the mother for that he was *lame-legged. **1583** T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* xcviii. Poems (Arb.) 134 Loue is..A *Lamelimme Lust.

Lame (lēⁱm), *v.* [f. LAME *a.*; OE. had *lęmian* of equivalent formation (= ON. *lęmja*) which did not survive into ME.] *trans.* To make lame; to cripple.

c **1300** *Havelok* 2755 Hwan he hauede him so shamed, His hand of plat, and yuele lamed. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1836 Þen was Coryneus a-schamed þat he was for þe geaunt lamed. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 284 The kyng, throu his cheuelry, Wes laid at erd and lamyt bath. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 286/1 Lamyn, or make lame, *acclaudico* (MS. K. *claudico*). **1460** *Lybeaus Disc.* 1917 Hys stede was lamed. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vii. 7, I cannot helpe it now, Vnlesse by vsing meanes I lame the foote Of our designe. **1650** W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 219 Covetousness..lames the hand to good works. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 644 The son and heir Affronted once a cock of noble kind, And either lam'd his legs, or struck him blind. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 338 They killed eleven or twelve..and lamed as many. **1859** TENNYSON *Elaine* 487 A spear Down-glancing lamed the charger.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To cripple, maim, disable.

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 51 Now ȝe ar lamit fra labour, I lament it. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 62, I neuer heard of such another Encounter; which lames Report to follow it. — *Cymb.* v. v. 163 For Feature, laming The shrine of Venus, or straight-pight Minerva. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 129 We kept firing at her, in hopes to have lamed either Mast or Yard. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. x. (1872) II. 37 The Spanish Navy got well lamed in the business. **1868** TENNYSON *Lucretius* 123 My mind Stumbles, and all my faculties are lamed. **1878** E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 45 Lamed by the reticence imposed on him as a condition of his office, he had made a halting explanation.

Hence **Lamed** (lēⁱmd), *ppl. a.*

a **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 293 b, His minde was euill wayted on by his lamed force, so as he receyued still more and more woundes. **1602** F. HERING *Anat.* 4 One-eyed or lamed Fencers. **1839** CARLYLE *Chartism* iii. (1858) 15 That was a broken reed to lean on .. and did but run into his lamed right-hand.

absol. **1567** *Gude & Godly Ball.* (S. T. S.) 67 He haillit the seik, sair, lamit, and blinde.

Lame, obs. f. LAMB; Sc. and north. dial. f. LOAM.

Lamel (læ·mĕl). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *lāmella* (see next).] = LAMELLA.

1676 COLES, *Lamel*, a little thin plate. **1677** GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. III. i. § 8 (1682) 180 From this utmost Parenchyma Nine or Ten Insertions or Lamells are produced. **1681** H. MORE *Postscr. to Glanvill's Sadducismus* 39 By vertue of any Lamels or Plates of Metal. **1848** in CRAIG. **1871** MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xiv. 159 Every mottoed lamel, so tersely and correctly sculptured, associated also so closely with his historical and English recollections.

‖ **Lamella** (lăme·lă). Pl. **lamellæ** (lame·lī). [L. *lāmella*, dim. of LAMINA.] A thin plate, scale, layer, or film, esp. of bone or tissue; e.g. one of the thin scales or plates which compose some shells, one of the gills forming the hymenium of a mushroom, one of the erect scales appended to the corollas of some flowers.

1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 977 These Lamellæ, wherewith the said Tunick is roll'd up in so many more folds. **1741** MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 87 The nasal Lamella of the ethmoid Bone. **1777** G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 502 A talcous stone, which when exposed to the sun and air .. dissolves into lamellæ. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 244 Corolla monopetalous..5-lobed, with 2 lamellæ at the base of each lobe. **1841–71** T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 428 The ventral surface of the central lamella of the terminal fin. **1879** RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 87 More than fifty lamellae have been noted, under the microscope, in a single crystal.

Lamellar (lăme·lăı), *a.* Chiefly *scientific.* [f. prec. + -AR. Cf. F. *lamellaire*.] Consisting of, characterized by, or arranged in, lamellæ or thin plates or scales.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 439 Its texture, lamellar or scaly. **1796** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 244 Lamellar, by some called foliated, or sparry quartz. **1849** DANA *Geol.* iii. (1850) 274 The lava is lamellar in structure. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 244 Convolvulaceæ..Stigmas capitate linear or lamellar. **1881** MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 34 If a magnet can be divided into simple magnetic shells, either closed or having their edges on the surface of the magnet, the distribution of magnetism is called Lamellar.

Hence **Lame·llarly** *adv.*, in thin plates or scales (Webster, 1828).

Lamellate (læ·melĕt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *lāmellātus*: see LAMELLA and -ATE[2].] Furnished with or arranged in lamellæ; lamellar.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 311 Lamellate (*Lamellati*), when the last joint is divided into transverse lamellæ. **1846** DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 359 Cones acervate and proceeding from lamellate cells.

Hence **Lame·llately** *adv.*

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. § 48 (1848) 54 The lamellæ of the stars in an Astræa .. extend throughout the interstitial spaces between the cells, striating lamellately the surface.

Lamellated (læ·meleⁱted), *a.* [formed as LAMELLATE + -ED[2].] = LAMELLATE.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. iv. 402 The lamellated Antennæ of some, the Clavellated of others. **1780** J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 211 This lamellated metal is composed of various plates. **1831** R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 413 A true lamellated lobule, composed of a great number of parallel transverse laminæ. **1851–6** WOODWARD *Mollusca* 24 The lamellated tentacles of the nudibranchs.

Lamellibranch (lăme·librænk), *sb.* (*a.*) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *lāmellibranchia* pl., f. L. LAMELLA + Gr. βράγχια gills.] A lamellibranchiate or bivalve mollusc; one of the *Lamellibranchiata.*

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. I. ii. 15 In the Lamellibranchs several such .. ganglia are distributed .. in different parts of the body. **1872** NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 188 No Lamellibranch is destitute of a shell.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* = LAMELLIBRANCHIATE *a.*

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 377 The contents of the stomachs of most Lamellibranch molluscs .. exhibit a considerable admixture of the minute calcareous Foraminifera.

Lamellibranchiate (lămelibræ·ŋkiˌĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *lāmellibranchiātus* (implied in *-āta* sb. pl.): see prec. + -ATE[3].] Belonging to the group *Lamellibranchiata* of molluscs (so called as having lamellate gills) of which the ordinary bivalves (oysters, mussels, etc.) are typical.

1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Lamellibranchiate*, relating to the lamellibranchiata. **1863** LYELL *Antiq. Man* xx. 404 The existing lamellibranchiate bivalves. **1880** HUXLEY *Crayfish* 356 The little lamellibranchiate mollusk, *Cyclas fontinalis*.

b. *sb.* A lamellibranch; a bivalve mollusc.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Lamellibranchiates*, *Lamellibranchiata*, an order of Acephalous Mollusks.

Lamellicorn (lăme·likǭɹn), *a.* and *sb.* *Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *lāmellicornis*, f. L. *lāmella* thin plate + *cornū* horn.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Lamellicornes* of Latreille's system or the modern group *Lamellicornia* of beetles, having antennæ characterized by a lamelliform club. **B.** *sb.* A lamellicorn beetle, as the dung-beetle, cockchafer, etc.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. *Lamellicorns.* **1843** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* II. 314 The dung-chafers .. and others of the lamellicorn beetles. **1871** DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. xi. 399 We know that ants and certain lamellicorn beetles are capable of feeling an attachment for each other.

So **Lamellico·rnate, -co·rnous** *adjs.* = prec. *adj.*

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vii. 257 The Indians assured us that the guachara does not pursue .. the lamellicornous insects. **1855** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lamellicornis* ..lamellicornate.

Lamelliferous (læmĕli·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. LAMELLA + -(I)FEROUS.] Having a lamellate structure.

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 111 The madrepores, or lamelliferous polyparia. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xiv. 245 Lamelliferous corals.

Lamelliform (lămeˈlifōɪm), *a.* [f. LAMELLA + -(I)FORM.] Having the form or structure of a lamella or thin plate.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 233 Antennæ lamelliform, small, [etc.]. 1869 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Rept. & Birds* ii. 253 The Scoters have the bill broad, with dilated margins, and coarse lamelliform teeth. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 338 The hymenium .. covers the surface of the lamelliform, peg-shaped, or tubular projections of the underside of the pileus.

Lamelliped (lămeˈliped), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *lāmellipedia* (pl.), f. L. *lāmella* thin plate + *-ped-, pēs*, foot.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Lamellipedia*, a division of conchiferous molluscs, having a flattened lamelliform foot. **B.** *sb.* One of the *Lamellipedia*.

1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Lamellipeds*, a section of conchifers containing bivalves with the foot broad and thin, as in Cardiaceæ, &c. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lamellipeds*, having flattened and lamelliform feet.

Lamellirostral (lămelirɒˈstrăl), *a.* and *sb. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *lāmellirostris*, f. LAMELLA + L. *rostr-um* beak + -AL.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Lamellirostres*, the fourth family of Cuvier's sixth order (*Palmipedes*) of birds, so called as having lamellose bills. **B.** *sb.* A lamellirostral bird.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 277/2 The lamellirostral Palmipedes. 1839-47 *Ibid.* III. 387/1 The flat and sensitive bill of a lamellirostral bird. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Lamellirostrals, Lamellirostres*, a tribe of swimming birds ..comprehending those in which the margin of the beaks are furnished with numerous lamellæ or dental plates, arranged in a regular series, as in the swan, goose, and duck.

Also **Lamelliroˈstrate** *a.* = prec. *adj.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855); **Lamelliroster** = prec. *sb.* (*Cent. Dict.*).

Lamellose (lămeˈlōus), *a. scientific.* [f. LAMELLA + -OSE.] Arranged in or composed of lamellæ.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 418 The beak of the Anas is convex .. the whole verge is furnished with transverse, lamellose teeth. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 571 Glomerate or lamellose. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 237 Upper valve limpet-like, smooth or concentrically lamellose. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 266 The branchiæ are at the sides of the body, ..mostly lamellose.

b. *Comb.* **lamellose-** (also quasi-L. **lamelloso-**) **dentate** *a.*, having lamelliform teeth, as the bill of a duck; **lamellose-stellate** *a.*, having lamellæ arranged in star-shaped groups.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lamellosodentatus*..lamellosodentate. 1856 8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 28 Polypary conical, with base acuminate, cell single, terminal, lamellose-stellate. *Ibid.* II. 383 Bill with margins lamellosedentate internally.

Lamellous (lămeˈləs), *a. rare.* [f. LAMELLA + -OUS.] = LAMELLOSE.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 43 A lamellous or fibrous matter.

Lamellule (lămeˈliul). [f. LAMELLA + -ULE.] A small lamella. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lamely (lēˈlmli), *adv.* [f. LAME *a.* + -LY 2.] In a lame manner; with halting steps or limbs; haltingly; imperfectly, defectively, inefficiently.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 97 *Val.* She enjoin'd me, To write some lines to one she loves... *Speed.* Are they not lamely writt? 1594 — *Rich. III*, I. i. 22 Deform'd, vnfinish'd .. scarse halfe made vp, And that so lamely and vnfashionable, That dogges barke at me, as I halt by them. 1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 94 This booke .. is translated .. into English absurdly and lamely. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* lxxi. 18 A comedy that .. goes lamely off in the last act, finds no applause. 1679 DRYDEN *Troylus & Cr.* Pref., So lamely is it left to us, that it is not divided into Acts. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 66 ¶ 1 They who speak gracefully, are very lamely represented in having their Speeches read or repeated by unskilful People. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nature* (1874) I. Introd. 305 Principles taken upon trust, consequences lamely deduced from them. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv, Halting lamely along, thou noticest next Bishop Talleyrand-Perigord. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 201 Cardwell lamely tries to screen Ridley.

Lamen, variant of LAMIN.

Lameness (lēˈlmnès). [f. LAME *a.* + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being lame; unsoundness of a limb causing halting movement; *fig.* imperfectness, defectiveness.

1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Lamenesse, *mehaygneté.* 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 31/1 The patient is wholye cured, without retayninge any lamnes in his arm. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. ix. 78 On the Temple is a sinew, which if that be cut, it causeth lameness in the jaw bone. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 18, I love not to hear it, that there is a lameness in this House. 1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* 163 The lameness of their plots. 1723 S. MORLAND *Spec. Lat. Dict.* 9 As for the Law, care has been taken to help the Lameness of their Latin. 1782 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 161 The lameness of the views .. may .. proceed .. from our .. imperfect knowledge. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xl. 50 Complaining of the lameness of our bones from the chase on the former day. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. vii. 189 Respecting the lameness of Tyrtæus, we can say nothing.

Lamenrie, -y, variants of LEMANRY.

Lament (lămeˈnt), *sb.* [ad. L. *lāment-um* wailing, weeping, lamentation.]

1. An act of lamenting, a passionate or demonstrative expression of grief. Also *poet.* the action of lamenting, lamentation.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 103 To adde to your laments .. I must informe you of a dismall fight, Betwixt the stout Lord Talbot, and the French. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. ii, Why stand you thus, unmoved with my laments? 1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativity* 183 A voice of weeping heard, and loud lament. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 666 All her fellow Nymphs the Mountains tear With loud Laments. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 17 The troops..thrice in order led .. their coursers round the dead; And thrice their sorrows and laments renew. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xxxiv, When the long-sounding curfew from afar Loaded with loud lament the lonely gale. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 868 Voices Of strange lament soothe my supreme repose. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 283 What is this but the morbid lament of scepticism? 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 136 On his knees With sad lament he fell.

2. A set or conventional form of mourning; a song of grief, an elegy; *esp.* a dirge performed at a death or burial; also, the air to which such a lamentation is sung or played.

1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. St. Kilda* (1749) 57 Upon those Occasions [they] make doleful Songs, which they call Laments. 1791 BURNS (*title*) Lament for James, Earl of Glencairn. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* v. xxvii, Soon as the dire lament was play'd. 1822 D. STEWART *Sk. Highlanders* I. 81 Solemn and melancholy airs or Laments (as they call them) for their deceased friends. 1882 OUIDA *In Maremma* I. 154 It was rarely that she chose other themes than the passionate laments of the provincial *canzoni*.

Lament (lămeˈnt), *v.* [ad. L. *lāment-ārī*, f. *lāment-um* LAMENT *sb.* Cf. F. *lamenter*.]

1. *trans.* To express profound sorrow for or concerning; also, in mod. use, to feel sorrow for; to mourn for the loss of (a person); to bewail (an occurrence, etc.: with *simple obj.* or *clause*).

1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xxiii. 37 There followed him a greate multitude of people and of wemen, which bewayled and lamented him. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect Ash-Wednesday, Wee worthely lamentyng oure synnes. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxv. 1 Samuel died, and all the Israelites ..lamented him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 448 Thammuz came next behind, Whose annual wound in Lebanon allur'd The Syrian Damsels to lament his fate In amorous dittyes all a Summers day. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 453 He died in the 32d Year of his Age, and is much lamented. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 94 This stone laments the death of Andrea Pisano. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxx, For your own sake I lament this. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 559 As she was thus lamenting her situation, she was seized by a very violent convulsive fit. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 12 The parliament had lamented that the duties of the religious houses were left unfulfilled.

2. *intr.* To express (also, simply, to feel) profound grief; to mourn passionately. Const. *for*, rarely *after*; also with indirect pass.

1530 PALSGR. 603/2, I lamente, I make mone for a losse, *je lamente.* *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 256 It wolde haue made a hard herte to lament. 1595 *Locrine* III. i. 160 He loves not most that doth lament the most. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 106 Greatly lamented for by all the Christians in Syria. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* vii. 2 All the house of Israel lamented after the Lord. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 671 Adam was all in tears, and to his guide Lamenting turnd full sad. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 743 Her Children gone, The Mother Nightingale laments alone. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 245 Forget not her, who now for thee laments. 1830 TENNYSON *Dying Swan* 7 With an inner voice the river ran, Adown it floated a dying swan, And loudly did lament.

b. *refl.* in the same sense. *arch.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. vii, Because he does not cry out and lament himself, like those of a childish or effeminate temper. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 124 (*Fragment*) The poor notary .. lamented himself as he walk'd along in this manner. 1788 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Emmeline* (1816) IV. 178 She..bursts into tears, and laments herself over him. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 99 When Hugolin returned, he began to lament himself because of the robbery.

†3. *causative.* To cause grief to, distress. *Obs.*

1580 LUPTON *Siuqila* I. 131 What paines he hath put me to euer since, bothe nighte and day, it would lament you if you knewe it. 1583 STOCKER tr. *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 113a, It greatly lamenteth, and maruellously amazeth vs. 1704 in Ashton *Social Life Q. Anne* (1882) I. 124 He lay much Lamented and wonderfully affrighted with the Old Woman coming to afflict him.

Lamentable (læˈmĕntăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *lamentable* or ad. L. *lāmentābil-is*, f. *lāmentā-rī* to LAMENT: see -ABLE.]

1. Of persons, their appearance, actions, voice, song, etc.: Full of or expressing sorrow or grief; mournful, doleful. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 317 In whiche place..lamentable voices be herde ofte tymes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxxv. 53 The lamentable request made vnto hym by the sayde Ambassade. 1502 *Will of Auncell* (Somerset Ho.), An Image of oʳ blessid lady of grace as lamentable as can be devised. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vi. [v.] 38, I see stand me befor,..maist lamentable [L. *mæstissimus*] Hector, With large fluide of teris. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 § 11 Our true and faithful Subjects..exhibited unto us a lamentable Bill of Complaint. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 9 With a lamentable voyce and a sorowfull countenance. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 380 Dancing and singing in a lamentable tune. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Elegiographer*, a writer of Elegies, or lamentable verses. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 611 Where..Cocytus' lamentable waters spread. 1739 LD. CASTLEDURROW in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 261 A lamentable Hymn to Death, from a lover, ascribed to his mistress. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1873) 2 With ceaseless rain sweeping away wildly before a long and lamentable blast. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image, Old News* (1879) 154 The lamentable friends, trailing their long black garments. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 370 With this wail the thin lamentable voice of the desiccated rhetorician ceases.

2. That is to be lamented; such as to call for lamentation, sorrow, or grief; pitiable, deplorable.

c 1430 LYDG. *Minor P.* 145 That owgly careyn lamentable. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ii. 16 It is a greuous thyng to me to passe ouer so lyghtly the lamentable circumstaunces..in soo fewe wordis. *a* 1500 *Assembly of Ladies* 686 The case itself is inly lamentable. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiii. (1874) 58 What a lamentable thing is this, that men shuld be dryuyn from the Gospel of Christ. 1587 COLLINGWOOD in *Border Papers* (1894) I. 259 The .. lamentable estayt of this ruinose and waysted cuntre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 42 They..strowe with flowres the lamentable beare. 1639 WOODALL *Wks.* Pref. (1653) 18 The most lamentable diseases of poor men require the most care of the Surgeon. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 617 Thir lamentable lot. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 ¶ 2 A lamentable change from that simplicity of manners. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 331 Another Macdonald, destined to a lamentable and horrible end.

b. In jocular or trivial use: 'Pitiful, despicable' (J.); wretchedly bad. Cf. *deplorable.*

a 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), This bishop, to make out the disparity between the heathens and them, flies to this lamentable refuge. 1876 STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* iii. 65 But when he [Landor] .. attempted to regulate the orthography of our language the result was something lamentable.

†B. *sb. pl.* Laments, complainings. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 5 Come, come, good Norton,..you are up again with your lamentables!

Hence **Laˈmentableness.**

1589 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, Lamentablenes, *elegia.* 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lamentableness*, wofulness, pitiableness.

Lamentably (læˈmĕntăbli), *adv.* Also 6 **lamentablely.** [f. LAMENTABLE + -LY 2.]

1. With lamentation or passionate expression of sorrow; mournfully, dolefully. Now *rare.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. v, They lefte her shryking and cryenge lamentably. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. vii. 5 She .. lamentably recounted to hym all the felonyes and iniuries done to her by Syr Hewe Spencer. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1201/2 Lette him lamentablye beseche God of hys gracyous ayde and helpe, to strength hys infyrmitie. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xv. 260 Of this his great miserie he complaineth him lamentably in diuerse of his Psalmes. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 190, I loue a ballad but euen too well, if it be dolefule matter merrily set downe: or a very pleasant thing indeede, and sung lamentably. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* a 2/1 She complains Lamentably of the affront done her. 1783 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. A.'s* vi. Wks. 1812 I. 64 Pity it is! 'tis true 'tis pity. As Shakspeare lamentably says. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* xii, He spoke learnedly and lamentably upon the evils and inconveniences of his own profession.

2. So as to call for lamentation or mourning; pitiably, deplorably; hence (with weakened meaning), woefully, grievously.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 355/2 A hundred and twentie temporall men with diuerse preests and manie women were drowned and lamentablie perished. 1585 J. NORDEN *Sinf. Man's Solace* i. 13 b, Lazarus, who lamentablely oppressed with hunger .. begged at his gate. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 26 Our Fortune on the Sea is out of breath, And sinkes most lamentably. 1671 GLANVILL *Disc. M. Stubbe* 23 What you add .. is lamentably impertinent. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 78. 472/1 The miserable Emperour being lamentably trod to death in the Throng. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* ii, It will grow small by degrees and lamentably less. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 212 He had a strong though a lamentably perverted sense of duty and honor. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 24 June 4/4 The new Government will be so lamentably weak in debating power.

†**Lamentaˈdo.** *Obs. rare*−1. [quasi-Sp. f. LAMENT.] Lament, lamentation.

1618 LITHGOW (*title*) The Pilgrimes Farewell to his native Country..with his Lamentado in his second Travels, his Passionado on the Rhyne, &c.

Lamentation (læmĕntēˈ·ʃən). [a. F. *lamentation* or ad. L. *lāmentātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lāmentārī* to LAMENT.] The action of lamenting; the passionate or demonstrative expression of grief; mourning; in weakened sense, regret.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 282 The lamentacioune .. That thai folk for thair lord maid. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* vii. 32 We han maad lamentacioun, and ye han not wept. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7156 Myche weping & wo,..And lamentacioun full long for loue of hym one. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxxv. 110 They all made gret lamentasyon for his departyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxvii. 64 Their prestes were slayne..and there were no wyddowes to make lamentacion. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 64 Moderate lamentation is the right of the dead, excessiue greefe the enemie to the liuing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 579 Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud Heard on the rueful stream. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. i. 185 There shall be lamentation heard in Heaven As o'er an angel fallen. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. iii. (1874) 435 Another subject of general lamentation is the evil produced by party spirit.

attrib. 1817 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 122 The Morning Chronicle..treated the town with some neat lamentation puffs.

b. An instance of this; a lament. *The Lamentations of Jeremiah*, or, shortly, *Lamentations* [Vulg. *Lamentationes*, LXX. Θρῆνοι]: the title of one of the poetical books of the Old Testament, traditionally ascribed to the prophet Jeremiah, and having for its subject the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxxv. 25 As lawe it is hadde in Irael, Loo! it is told writen in the Lamentacioun. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 189 He caused his Nephew to be buryed with sore wepynges and lamentacyons. 1535 COVER-

DALE *Jer.* xlviii. 5 At the goinge vp vnto Luhith there shall arise a lamentacion. **1611** BIBLE *Ezek.* xix. 1 Take thou vp a lamentation for the princes of Israel. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 87 A sad lamentation and howling. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 45 The lamentations of women who had lost some relative in the foray. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 110, I will call it the House of Lamentations. **1855** KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* II. 237 A great lamentation arose throughout the city.

c. *Eccl.* One of the lessons (taken from *Lamentations*) in the office of Tenebræ.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 185 The latter having made a genuflection to the Altar, and a reverence to the choir, sings the Lamentation, without asking the Benediction.

Hence **Lamenta·tional** *a.*

1827 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 61 Half lamentational, half congratulational, rhythmical commonplaces.

†Lamenta·tious, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 4 **lamentacious.** [f. LAMENTATION: see -OUS.] Marked by lamentation.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. i. (Skeat) I. 128 The soune of my lamentacious wepyng.

†Lamentatory, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *lāmentārī* to LAMENT: see -ORY.] = prec.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* To Rdr. ¶ 5 b *note*, Nunciatorie, Lamentatorie, Mandatorie, Laudatorie.

Lamented (lămĕ·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. LAMENT *v.* + -ED [1].] Mourned for; bewailed; regretted.

1611 COTGR., *Regretté*, .. bewayled, lamented. **1667** FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 73 Involuntary and lamented distractions. **1709** POPE *Ess. Crit.* 733 This humble praise, lamented shade! receive. **1784** COWPER *Task* IV. 576 Lamented change! **1859** M. THOMSON *Cawnpore* 83 We thought it a more savoury meal than any of the *recherché* culinary curiosities of the lamented Soyer. **1864** LE FANU *Uncle Silas* I. xxiv. 297 Your late lamented father.

Hence **†Lame·ntedly** *adv.*

1645 MILTON *Colast.* 24 Somtimes they are not both actors, but the one of them most lamentedly passive.

Lamenter (lămĕ·ntəɹ). [f. LAMENT *v.* + -ER [1].] One who laments or mourns.

1589 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A Lamentour, *lamentator.* **1607** HIERON *Wks.* I. 362 The renued spirit .. for sinnes past and committed is an vnfained lamenter. *c* **1610** *Women Saints* 206 This spake I with as highe a voice as I coulde, to the end that I might drowne the sounde of the lamenters. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 405, I might have continu'd on in the Words of the Royal Lamenter. **1748** — *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 7 What a cruelty in my fate! said the sweet lamenter. **1861** TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* iii. 366 He was a great lamenter of the extremities of the times.

Lamentful (lămĕ·ntfŭl), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. LAMENT *sb.* + -FUL.] Charged with lament; mournful.

1876 DOWDEN *Poems* 82 But thou art terrible, with the unrevealed Burden of dim lamentful prophecies.

Lamentin(e, variant of LAMANTIN.

Lamenting (lămĕ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].] The action of the verb LAMENT; lamentation.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. ii. 7 To be present at the lamentyng Of his fadir, to confort his murnyng. **1530** PALSGR. 237/1 Lamentyng, *regret.* **1605** SHAKS. *Mach.* II. iii. 61 Our Chimneys were blowne downe, And (as they say) lamentings heard i' th' Ayre. **1680** OTWAY *Orphan* IV. vi. 1562 Should'st thou know the cause of my lamenting. **1819** SHELLEY *Julian & Maddalo* 216 Fierce yells, and howlings, and lamentings keen.

Lamenting (lămĕ·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That laments or mourns.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 The..lamenting looke of Lucrecia. *Ibid.* 44 The lamenting Elegiack. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1079 By this, lamenting Philomel had ended The well-tuned warble of her nightly sorrow. **1674** R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 122 He domineering through deficiency in Medicine, causeth the lamenting Patient to cry out .. Give me a Medicine or else I die. *a* **1822** SHELLEY *Dante's Convito* 10 How the lamenting spirit moans in it. **1857** RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. (1868) 4 They saw kings and rich men coming down to the shore of Acheron, in lamenting and lamentable crowds.

Hence **Lame·ntingly** *adv.*

c **1610** SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735 10 Then said the Treasurer lamentingly, 'My Life or Warding is a small Matter'. **1655** SIMEON ASHE *Funeral Serm. R. Robinson* 18 June 7 Laying lamentingly to heart the death of righteous and mercifull ones. **1804** J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 25/2 When sad the voice of Cona, in the gale, Lamentingly the song of Selma sang. **1831** *Fraser's Mag.* III. 435 He informs [them], very lamentingly, that they must grow old.

Lamer, variant of LAMBER [1], amber.

Lamesse, obs. form of LAMMAS.

Lamester (lē·mstəɹ). [See -STER.] = next.

1639 W. SCLATER *Worthy Communicant Rewarded* 19 As those Lamesters at the poole of Bethesda. **1850** JAMES *Old Oak Chest* III. 12 A rude man .. who would not even ask an old lamester like mysel' to sit down.

Lameter, lamiter (lē··mitəɹ). *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 9 **lametar, laimeter.** [f. LAME *a.*; the formation is obscure.] A lame person; a cripple.

1804 J. STRUTHERS *Poor Man's Sabbath* Wks. 1850 I. 43 A lisping lamiter, of feeble frame. *c* **1817** HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 358 He proved a lametar to the day of his death. **1848** C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxxvi. (1857) 448 You have..friends who will .. not suffer you to devote yourself to a blind lameter like me. **1884** J. PAYNE 1001 *Nts.* VIII. 119 The king .. sent after her that one-eyed lameter, for that he was his chief vizier. **1896** CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xliii. 307 A foot..came into the passage, dunt-duntin' like a lameter hirplin' on two staves.

attrib. **1822** GALT *Entail* I. xiii. 95 Jenny Hirple, a lameter woman, who went round among the houses of the heritors of the parish with a stilt.

‖ **Lametta** (lame·tă). [It., dim. of *lama* = LAME *sb.*[1]] Brass, silver, or gold foil or wire.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

‖ **Lamia** (lē·miă). Forms: 4 **lamya,** 4– **lamia.** *Pl.* 4 **lamie,** 7, 9 **lamiæ,** 9 **lamias.** Also (*anglicized*) 4 **lamȝe,** 4, 6 **lamye,** 8 **lamie.** [L. *lamia* a witch who was supposed to suck children's blood, a sorceress, also, a kind of flatfish, a species of owl, a. Gr. Λάμια a fabulous monster, also, a fish of prey. Cf. F. *lamie.*]

1. A fabulous monster supposed to have the body of a woman, and to prey upon human beings and suck the blood of children. Also, a witch, she-demon.

The word is used in early translations of the Bible in *Isa.* xxxiv. 15 and *Lam.* iv. 3, where the A.V. has respectively 'shrichowle', marg. 'Or, night-monster', and 'sea monsters', marg. 'Or, sea calues'.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxiv. 15 There shal lyn lamya..and he fyndeth to himself reste. — *Lam.* iv. 3 The cruel beestis clepid lamyæ, nakedien ther tetes, ȝeeuen ther whelpus souken. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xlviii. (1495 809 In Sicia ben beestys wyth shape of men and fete of horses: and suche wonderfull beestys ben callyd Lamie amonge many men. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. i. i. 1660) 438 Apollonius.. by some probable conjectures, found her out to be a Serpent, a Lamia. [Hence **1820** KEATS (*title*) Lamia.] **1622** MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* IV. i, Where's the lamia That tears my entrails? **1674** COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 13 For here you shall be quickly destroy'd under pretence of kindness, as Men were by the Lamiæ of old. **1757** E. PERRONET *Mitre* I. xi, As plump as Lamies fed with fawn. **1865** BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* xv. 255 Troops of lamias, female evil spirits. **1871** B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 113 They are the Lamiæ, wenches vile, With brazen brows and lips that smile.

†2. *Ichth.* In Willoughby's and some later classifications, a genus of sharks. *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Fish*, The *canis carcharias*, or *lamia*, the white shark. **1776** J. NEILL *Serm.* 214 Whatever kind of fish it was, whether it was a whale or a lamia,..where is the occasion for..condemning this passage of Holy Writ as fabulous?

3. *Ent.* A genus of longicorn beetles (J. C. Fabricius, 1775).

In recent Dicts.

Lamiger (læ·midʒəɹ). *dial.* Also **lammiger.** [Cf. LAMETER.] A lame person, a cripple.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Lameter*, a cripple. *North.* In the West of England a *lamiger.* **1886** T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr.* II. 220 What can we two poor lammigers do against such a multitude!

Lamin (læ·min). Forms: 5-6 **lamyn(e,** 6-7 **lamine,** 6– **lamin,** 7– **lamen.** [Anglicized form of next. Cf. F. *lamine.*] A lamina; a thin plate or layer (of metal, etc.); a plate of metal used as an astrological instrument or as a charm.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 147 Thys engyn is called Towre. It behoueth hym to be couered that may with lamynes of yron lest fyre sholde be caste or sette therin. **1576** BAKER *Jewell of Health* 42 b, Spreade that sediment on a Lamyne of Iron polyshed and burning, or redde hote. **1647** LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xcvii. 485 Without exact knowledge of the Astrologicall planetary hour, no worthy work can be done, with it wonders, either in collecting Hearbs, framing Sigils, Images, Lamens, &c. **1678** *Phil. Trans.* XII. 976 The cavities hereof [the Nose] are fill'd with many Cartilaginous Lamines distinct one from another. **1682** *Phil. Collect.* XII. No. 5. 159 The increase of the Oyster shell is caused by the addition of a new lamen or plate in the shell. **1783** W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 508 An exfoliated circular lamen of the green part of the tree. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii, You have used neither charm, lamen, sigil, talisman, spell, crystal, pentacle .. nor geomantic figure. **1875** BLACKMORE *A. Lorraine* III. xxvii. 340 Its lustre and versatile radiance flow from innumerable lamins, united by fusion in the endless flux of years.

‖ **Lamina** (læ·minä). Pl. **laminæ** (læ·mini). Chiefly *scientific.* [L. *lām(m)ina.* Cf. LAME *sb.*[1]] A thin plate, scale, layer, or flake (of metal, etc.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lamina*, a thin plate of any mettal, most commonly such as Sculpters use to engrave upon. **1670** J. BEALE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1159 'Tis..full of very small and thin Laminæ, seeming to be Metalline, and bright like the purest Silver. **1674** PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 122, I think it easiest to consider Elastic, Springing, or Resilient Bodies, as Laminæ, Laths, or Lines. **1709** F. HAUKSBEE *Phys. Mech. Exper.* Suppl. (1719 329 Pieces of Brass Laminæ, whose Thickness when laid one upon another,..made a Distance between the Planes equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch. **1792** BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 98 This bark is composed of several laminæ. **1797** M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 51 Many small broken laminæ of the coagulable lymph. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 63 Lead..may be reduced into laminæ and plates thinner than paper. **1832** GELL *Pompeiana* II. xiii. 22 The chamber was covered with laminæ of rare marbles. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 148 At some places the ice had been weathered into laminæ not more than a line in thickness.

b. *Anat.*, etc. A thin layer of bone, membrane, or other structure.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Anatomy, *Laminæ* are the Plates or Tables of the Scull, two in number. **1815** W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 105 These shells..are ..extremely brittle, and readily separate into laminæ. **1843** YOUATT *Horse* 375 The Horny Laminæ [of the foot]. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1872) 183 The middle and longest lamina in the Greenland whale is ten, twelve, or even 15 feet in length. **1864** MAYHEW *Illustr. Horse Managemt.* 95 The laminæ, or the highly-sensitive covering of the internal foot, secrete the inward layer of horn. **1881** MIVART *Cat* 35 A superior broad and flat portion called the neural lamina.

c. *Geol.* The thinnest separable layer in stratified rock deposits.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 421 In caverns and fissures laminæ of spar .. crystallize in various forms. **1849** MURCHISON *Siluria* vii. 129 The laminæ of deposit being marked by layers of shells and corals. **1872** NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 6 The finer beds of clay or sand will all be arranged in thicker or thinner layers or laminæ.

d. *Bot.* (*a*) A thin 'plate' of tissue, as in the 'gill' of a mushroom. (*b*) The blade, 'limb', or expanded portion of a leaf. (*c*) The (usually widened) upper part or 'limb' of a petal. (*d*) The expanded part of the thallus or frond in algæ, etc.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. iii. (1765) 7 Lamina, a thin Plate, which is the upper Part, and usually spreading. **1776-96** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 393 The 2 lamina [*sic*] or plates which constitute each gill. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 153 Leaves radical, with a hollow urn-shaped petiole, at the apex of which is articulated the lamina. **1861** COOKE *Man. Struct. Bot.* (1893) 63 The upper or free portion [of a petal] is called the lamina or limb. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 296 A cellular lamina or a mass of tissue which fixes itself by root-hairs and produces the thallus by growth at its apex.

e. *Kinematics.*

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* VIII. vi. II. 331 Any combination of rods, strings, and laminæ. **1878** WOLSTENHOLME *Math. Probl.* (ed. 2) 416 A lamina moves in its own plane so that two fixed points of it describe straight lines with accelerations f, f'. **1882** MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 39 The locus traced out in the body..is a circle concentric with the lamina.

Laminable (læ·minăb'l), *a.* [f. L. **lāminare* (see LAMINATE *v.*) + -ABLE.] Capable of being formed into thin plates or layers.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 103 Laminable as Gold. **1856** *Leisure Hour* V. 268/1 Beautiful white metal, ..ductile, laminable, fusible, and tough.

Hence **Laminabi·lity,** laminable quality.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Laminable*, A table of the relative laminability of metals. **1881** *Nature* No. 627. 14 Iron..combines the qualities of tenacity and laminability, with a greater sensitiveness in its electric resistance to temperature changes than either gold, platinum, or silver.

Laminal (læ·minăl), *a.* [f. LAMINA + -AL.] Formed into laminæ; laminar.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 727 Until the whole be precipitated upon the zinc, which will assume the form of a tree or bush, whose leaves and branches are laminal, or plates of a metallic lustre.

Laminar (læ·minăɹ), *a.* [f. LAMINA + -AR.] Cf. F. *laminaire.*] Consisting of or arranged in laminæ, thin plates, or layers.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 220 Laminar pitch-stone, in thin horizontal layers. **1845** PETRIE *Round Towers Ired.* II. iii. 210 Bracteati—by which is understood, thin laminar pieces, usually of silver. **1854** WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 214 Discina and Lingula consist almost entirely of a horny animal substance, which is laminar. **1875** BLAKE *Zool.* 202 Gills laminar, with a small proportion of the border free. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 75 Soft laminar crystals.

Laminarian (læmine·riăn), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Laminaria* name of a genus of seaweeds (see quot. 1883), f. L. *lamina* thin plate.] *Laminarian zone*: the zone of the sea, extending from low-water mark to a depth of ninety feet, in which seaweeds of the genus *Laminaria* are found.

1851 6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 149 The key-hole limpets .. chiefly inhabit the laminarian zone. **1883** *Good Words* Aug. 530/1 Below the littoral we come upon the great laminarian zone, the region of waving laminaria, or sea-tangle.

Laminarite (læ·minăroit), *Geol.* [t. as prec. + -ITE.] A broad-leaved fossil seaweed supposed to be allied to the genus *Laminaria.*

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 283 2 *Laminarites.* Brongniart, classing fossil fuci according to the analogy they offer to recent tribes, uses this term for one species found in the secondary strata of Aix, near La Rochelle.

Laminary (læ·minări), *a.* [f. LAMINA + -ARY. Cf. F. *laminaire.*] Laminar.

1830 MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.* I., *Laminary*, composed of layers. **1853** TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 381 Pegmatite, composed of laminary felspar.

Laminate (læ·minĕt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *lāmināt-us*: see next and -ATE [2].] Having the form of or consisting of a lamina or thin plate; furnished with a lamina or laminæ.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v § 6. 128 Exanguious animals ..having a broad head with two short, broad, laminate prominencies from it. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 300 Laminate Horn (*Cornu laminatum*), a horn dilated at its base into a flat plate. *Ibid.* 346 Laminate (*laminatæ*), when the posterior coxæ form a broad thin plate which covers the trochanter and the base of the thighs. **1852** DANA *Crust.* I. 316 Upper finger laminate.

Laminate (læ·minelt), *v.* [f. L. **lāmināt-*, ppl. stem of **lāminare*, f. LAMINA: see -ATE [3]. Cf. F. *laminer*, It. *laminare.*]

1. *trans.* To beat or roll (metal) into thin plates.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 370 We take then the finest Gold we can procure, and having either Granulated it, or Laminated it, we dissolve it. **1684** — *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* vii. 108 We took good Copper laminated to the thickness of a shilling or thereabouts. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 633 Milled lead is laminated..by means of a roller or flatting-mill. **1831** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 122 The art of laminating ductile metal by passing it between a pair of rollers.

2. To separate or split into layers or leaves. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 783 Very many *vasa lacrymalia* of Glass, which by length of time were become laminated into divers leaves. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 373 When dried by exposure, it laminates like thin slate. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 19 Where stone was easily laminated, a rude drain was formed by laying large stones in the course.

3. To cover or overlay with plates (of metal).

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vi. 213 Laminated only with a thin Foil..of..Metal. 1869 *Latest News* 3 Oct. 15 Gold richly laminated with flowers or texts from the Alcoran.

4. To manufacture by placing layer upon layer of material.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 224 My method of laminating steel. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 180/2 'Laminating the armature core', that is, making it up out of a great number of thin sheets of iron.

Hence **La·minating** *vbl. sb.* (in comb.).

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 406 In the operation of making it [milled lead], a laminating-roller is used. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Laminating-machine*, a gold-beater's rolling-mill for reducing the ingot of gold to such a thickness that a square inch will weigh 6¼ grains.

Laminated (læ·minetéd), *ppl. a.* [f. LAMINATE *v.* + -ED [1].] Consisting of, arranged in, or furnished with laminæ; formed or manufactured in a succession of layers of material, as some metallic objects, etc. In armour (see quot. 1869).

Laminated tubercle: the nodule of the cerebellum (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iii. § 2. 61 [Stones] of a laminated figure, either natural, or factitious. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 71 Those [lumps of pyrites] from Clifton aforesaid seem to be laminated. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. Pref. 4 The laminated lead ore of Lord Hoptoun's mines. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 332 Crystals and gems .. are all found to be of a foliated or laminated structure. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 78 Volcanic tuff thinly laminated. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 311 Section of rail and laminated beam. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 230 They respire by laminated branchiæ. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 222 A laminated steel barrel has never been known to burst. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iii. 51 Laminated corslets .. of iron or steel—corslets, that is, formed of rows of metal scales sewn upon garments of leather or linen, in such a manner that the scales in each row would overlap those in the row below them. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. 262 Overhanging the fourth ventricle is a great laminated mass, the cerebellum. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Laminated Arch*, a timber arch made of successive thicknesses of planking bent on to a centreing and secured together by tree-nails.

Lamination (læminēi·ʃən). [f. LAMINATE *v.*: see -ATION.]

1. The action of laminating or beating metal into thin plates. *rare*—°. b. 'In Midwifery, applied to the method of reducing the size of the skull in embryotomy by cutting it into slices' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1676 COLES, *Lamination*, a beating into a *Lamina*.

2. The condition of being laminated; arrangement in laminæ; laminated structure. Also *concr.* in pl. laminæ.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 205 The lamination of some of the concentric masses of San Filippo is so minute, that sixty may be counted in the thickness of an inch. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 120 The lamination of bone. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xi. 226 A few thin laminations of coal. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 148 Near to the moraine ..a magnificent lamination was developed. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 53 Its grey matter however is considerable in quantity, owing to its transverse lamination.

La·ming, *sb. dial.* ? *Obs.* [? f. LAME *sb.*[1] + -ING [1]; or var. LAMIN.] (See quots.)

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 131 The partings or lamings which the coal has in it self; .. all coale-Mines .. haveing divers partitions in the body of the coal it self, made by thin substances called partings or lamings. *Ibid.* 141 The Laming (that lyes between the measures of the coal). 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lamings*, the partings of coal. *Staff.*

Laming (lēi·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAME *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb LAME; rendering lame, halting, or defective.

1583 BABINGTON *Commaundm.* vi. (1637) 49 Hurting and laming of our brethren in fight. 1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 118 To the laming and blemishing of a most notable sentence. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxi. (1862) 311 The laming of their horses on the hard and stony soil. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 181, I have given myself a bad headache in addition to my other lamings.

Lamini- (læ·mini), comb. form of LAMINA, as in **Lamini·ferous** *a.*, 'having a structure consisting of laminæ or layers' (Ogilvie 1851). **Lami·niform** *a.*, laminar in form or structure. **Laminipla·ntar** *a. Ornith.* [L. *planta* sole], having laminate tarsi; pertaining to the *Laminiplantares* of Sundevall's classification. **Laminiplanta·tion,** the quality or condition of being laminiplantar.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 345 The four last [feet] are compressed, ciliated, or laminiform. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 126 This results from the laminiplantation..and is equally well exhibited by most passerine birds, whether they have booted or anteriorly scutellate tarsi. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Laminiplantar*, applied to the metatarsus of birds when the integument forms a continuous horny sheath along its anterior and lateral surfaces, as in thrushes.

‖ **Laminitis** (læminəi·tis). [f. LAMINA + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the sensitive laminæ of a horse's hoof.

1843 YOUATT *Horse* 382 Chronic laminitis..is a species of founder.

Laminose (læ·minōus), *a.* [f. LAMINA + -OSE.] Consisting of or having the form of laminæ.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xxxviii. 57 Laminose or foliaceous respiratory appendages distinguish the sides of the larvae..of the Ephemeræ. 1871 COOKE *Brit. Fungi* I. 314 *Thelephora fastidiosa* .. Effused, soft, amorphous, incrusting, white, passing into laminose branches.

Laminous (læ·minəs), *a.* [f. LAMINA + -OUS.] = prec.

1798 LANDOR *Gebir* II. 9 Wks. 1846 II. 490/1 Some raise the painted pavement, some on wheels Draw slow its laminous length. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 276/1 Leaves opposite, .. fruit laminous. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 11 The whole of this rock is of a laminous character.

Lamish (lēi·miʃ), *a.* [f. LAME *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat lame.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 68, I could no refraine but bequeath it to the Priuie, leafe by leafe as I read it, it was so vgly, dorbellicall, and lamish. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2448/4 One Grey Gelding about 14 hands and a halfe high, goes lamish behind. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4895/4 Trots lamish with his off Leg behind. 1881 CARLYLE in *Remin.* I. 164 Something lamish about one of the knees or ankles. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* ii. 41 He was lamish and walked with a stick.

Lamism: see under LAMA.

Lamkin, obs. form of LAMBKIN.

Lamm, obs. form of LAM *v.*, LAMB, LAME *sb.*[1]

Lammas (læ·məs), *sb.* Forms: 1 Hláf-, Hlámmæsse, -messe, 2–7 Lammasse, 3 Lanmasse, 3–4 Lamasse, 3–5 Lam(m)es(s)e, 6–7 Lambmes(se, Lammes, 7 Lamas, 8 Lambmass, 5– Lammas. [OE. *hláfmæsse*, f. *hláf* bread, LOAF + *mæsse* MASS; afterwards popularly apprehended as if f. LAMB + MASS.]

1. The 1st of August (Festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula in the Roman calendar; see also GULE), in the early English church observed as a harvest festival, at which loaves of bread were consecrated, made from the first ripe corn. (In Scotland, one of the usual quarter-days.) Also, the part of the year marked by this festival.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. xiii. § 2 Þæt (wæs) on þære tide calendas Agustus, & on þæm dæge þe we hatað 'hlafmæsse'. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 (Laud MS.) On þis ȝære for se king..ouer sæ æt te Lammasse. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 37/124 Bi-fore lamasse seuenizht. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 421, I salle at Lammese take leue. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 286/1 Lammesse, *festum agnorum, vel Festum ad Vincula Sancti Petri.* 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. (1482) 296 To mete at southampton by lammasse next sewyng without ony delay. 1570 *Reg. Ministers* in *Lauder's Tractate* 1864) Pref. 10 William Lauder, Minister of Forgondynye (in 1567), [his stipend] iiijxx*li.* [£80], and xx*li.* mair sen Lambmes, 1569. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 393 Adam, called Bishop of Orkney, was delated for not visiting the kirks of his countrie, from Lambmesse to Allhallowmesse. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* v. i, Six years old last Lammas. 1833 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) I. 112 A voice ran round the hills When corny Lammas bound the sheaves.

† **2.** Short for *Lammas-wheat. Obs.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 151 The white Lammas has both ears and grain white, and the red Lammas both red.

3. *Latter Lammas* († *day*), a day that will never come. *At latter Lammas*: humorously for 'Never'.

1567 GASCOIGNE *Instruct. Making Verse* Posies (1575) U ij, Many writers..draw their sentences in length, & make an ende at latter Lammas. 1576 — *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 55 This is the cause (beleue me now my Lorde)..That courtiers thriue, at latter Lammas day. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xv. 316 This your will At latter lammas wee'l fulfill. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 4 The very expectation of them puts me in mind of latter Lammas. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 244 This convocation was somewhat unbecomingly postponed to latter Lammas. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* vii, A treatise .. which will be published probably .. in the season of Latter Lammas, and the Greek Kalends.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: chiefly with the sense of 'occurring' or (of fruits) 'ripening at Lammas,' as *Lammas-apple, -assize, -eve, -feast, -month, -night, -tide, -time*; **Lammas-day**, August 1; **Lammasland** (see quot. 1870); similarly *Lammas-field, -mead, -meadow-ground, -rights*; **Lammas-tower** (see quot. 1792); **Lammas-wheat** = *winter wheat.*

1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, **Lammas-apple.* *c* 1605 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 213 This yeare (1604) was *lammasse sysies holden at Rippo'. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 290 Nim of ðam ȝehalȝedan hlafe þe man haliȝe on *hlafmæsse dæȝ. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8669 In a þoresdai it was & þe morwe al so After lammasse day þat þis dede was ydo. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 239 Of hem is þe feste [of] Lammesse day, þey Peter were brouȝt out of prisoun aboute Ester tyme. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 9 Wpoun the Lambes day, the king desyrit fra all his officiaris renunciatioun of thair offices. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. viii. 122 On the first of August (Lammas Day; that the Reader may not forget it). 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 17 Of all daies in the yeare come *Lammas Eue at night shall she be fourteene. 1820 COMBE *Consol.* I. 132 I'm sure he'll grieve From Midsummer to Lammas Eve. 1721 RAMSAY *Ricky & Sandy* 40 We'll meikle miss his blyth and witty jest, At spaining time, or at our *Lambmass feast. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 246 The Roman tribesman .. would probably have followed the early custom retained in the regulations of the '*Lammas fields' in England, his arable resuming the character of common pasturage as soon as the crops were off the ground. 1787 MRS. TRIMMER *Œconomy Charity* 113 The privilege of the people to turn in on the *Lammas lands is insensibly sliding away. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* x. (1875) 445 Thus our 'Lammas Lands' were so called, because they were private property until Lammas Day (Aug. 1) after which period they were subject to common rights of pasturage till the spring. 1826 *Sunday Times* 27 Aug. 3/3 To enquire to whom the right of hiring, mowing or feeding-off the crops on King's or *Lammas Meads vested. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2989/4 [It] has the benefit of a good Common, and several Acres of *Lammas Meadow-Ground. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 369 Claudius bygan to regne in *Lammesse monþe [L. mense Augusto]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11650 In a *lammasse niȝt .. Out of Wurcetre he wende. 1892 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 165/1 Lands which were subject to *lammas rights had been acquired by the Ealing Local Board. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 221 þe fift day it was after *Lammesse tide, & writen is in þat pas, at Euesham gan þei ride. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 15 How long is it now to Lammas tide? 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 314 Bi this lyflode we mot lyue till *Lammasse tyme. 1792 *Archæol. Scot.* I. [194 Each of these communities agreed to build a tower in some conspicuous place .. which was to serve as the place of their rendezvous on Lammas day. *Ibid.*] 198 The name of *Lammas towers will remain..after the celebration of the festival has ceased. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 6 Some bring a plentifull encrease of good *Lammas Wheat. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 31 Winter, or Lammas Wheat—*Triticum hybernum.*

Lammbre, obs. pl. form of LAMB.

Lamme, obs. form of LAM *v.*, LAMB.

Lammer, variant of LAMBER [1] *Obs.*, amber.

Lammergeyer (læ·məiȝəiə). Also **lammergeier.** [a. G. *lämmergeier*, f. *lämmer*, pl. of *lamm* lamb + *geier* vulture, GEIR, hence lit. 'lamb-vulture'.] The Bearded Vulture, *Gypaetus barbatus*; it is the largest European bird of prey, and inhabits lofty mountains in Southern Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa.

1817 L. SIMOND *Switzerland* (1822) I. 239 An inaccessible shelf of rock,..upon which a lammergeyer .. once alighted with an infant it had carried away. 18.. MRS. HEMANS *Cavern Three Tells* Poems (1875) 341 They start not at.. the Lammer-geyer's cry. 1867 A. L. ADAMS *Wand. Nat. India* 78 The Lammergeyer is easily distinguished from the other vultures by its pointed wings and wedge-shaped tail.

† **Lammet.** *Obs.*—[1] [Cf. LAM *sb.*[1]] A kind of fishing-net.

1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 17 § 1 No Person .. with .. Weblister, Seur, Lammet, or with any Device or Engine..shall take.. Spawn or Fry of Eels, Salmon, Pike or Pikerel.

Lammie, lammy (læ·mi). [Perh. a particular use of *lammie*, LAMBIE.] A thick quilted woollen over-garment worn by sailors in cold weather. In quot. *attrib.*

1886 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 390 The look-out, who, wrapped in his lammy suit, was stationed in the bows.

Lammie, -y, variants of LAMBIE.

Lamnoid (læ·mnoid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Lamna* (a genus of sharks; a. Gr. λάμνα some kind of fish of prey) + -OID.] **A.** *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Lamnidæ*, a family of sharks. **B.** *sb.* One of the *Lamnidæ*.

In some recent Dicts.

Lamour, variant of LAMBER [1] *Obs.*, amber.

Lamp (læmp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 2–7 lampe, 3–6 laumpe, (4 lompe, 5 lawmp(e), 4– lamp. [ad. F. *lampe* (recorded from 12th c.) = Pr. and It. *lampa*, ad. L. *lampas*, Gr. λαμπάς, f. λάμπειν to shine.]

1. A vessel containing oil, which is burnt at a wick, for the purpose of illumination. Now also a vessel of glass or some similar material, enclosing the source of illumination, whether a candle, oil, gas-jet, or incandescent wire. Often preceded by some defining word, as *arc, Argand, Davy, electric, gas, spirit, sun, Vesta lamp.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 33 Hit wile on lampe bernen brihte. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 45 As is wiðute lihte oile in a laumpe. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5253 Tofore the kyng honge .. two thousande laumpes of gold. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 186 Hit is as lewede as a lamp þat no lyght ys ynne. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xviii. 258 A laumpe hangith bifore Seint Kateryn. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 70, I haue putte more oille in my lampe to studie by. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 128 b, Apperynge to hym .. in y* similitude of the good aungell, with great lyghtes and lampes. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XIV. i. (1886) 295 Also their lamps, .. alembicks, viols, croslets, cucurbits, [etc.]. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iv. 7 Darke Night strangles the trauailing Lampe. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2092/4 A Patent .. for enlightening the Streets, by a new sort of Lantern with Lamps. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 186 Seven golden lamps are continually burning before the image. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 13 Lamps, having two candles in each. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Heat* ix. 47 (U. K. S.) A quantity of the liquid..was .. rapidly distilled into the globe, by the heat of an Argand lamp. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* III. 251 Their [actors'] only one object in life is to keep themselves, as they phrase it, 'before the lamps'; that is to say, in the eyes of the audience, and in the receipt of personal applause. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sci.* I. 113/1 Among the disadvantages of the Vesta lamp, are its liability to smoke, and its disagreeable smell. 1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 283/1 Forked terminals fixed on the ends of the connecting wires serve to complete the circuit between lamp and battery.

b. (Said of a literary composition). *To smell of* (or † *taste*) *the lamp*: to be the manifest product of nocturnal or laborious study.

1579 North *Plutarch, Demosthenes* (1595) 889 Pytheas.. taunting him on a time, tolde him, his reasons smelled of the lampe. Yea, replied Demosthenes sharply againe: so is there great difference, Pytheas, betwixt thy labor and myne by lampelight. 1615 in *Breton's Charac. Essaies* (Grosart) 4/1 He that shall read thy characters .. must say they are well written. They taste the lampe. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* v. § 20 That dry..pedantic..style, which smells of the lamp and college. 1768 Chesterf. *Lett.* 268 But they [Familiar Letters] should seem easy and natural, and not smell of the lamp. 1887 Saintsbury *Elizabethan Lit.* iv. 91 Hardly any poet smells of the lamp less disagreeably than Spenser.

c. Used for *torch*; (in quots. 1722 and 1848-9 with allusion, after Plato *Legg.* 776 B and Lucret. II. 79, to the Grecian torch-race: see Lampadedromy).

1382 Wyclif *Song Sol.* viii. 6 The laumpis of it the laumpes of fir, and of flaumes. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* iv. i. 23 Therefore take heede, As Hymens Lamps shall light you. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* vi. 136 Or death extinguishes him and his title together, and he delivers the lamp to his next man. 1848-9 Kingsley *Poems, World's Age* ii, Still the race of Hero-spirits Pass the lamp from hand to hand.

d. = *safety-lamp*.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts, Lamp of Davy.* 1883 in Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining.*

2. *transf.* **a.** *sing.* One of the heavenly bodies, the sun, moon, a star or meteor; also, a flash (of lightning). *pl.* The stars or heavenly bodies in general. Also *lamp(s of the night, the world.*

1423 Jas. I, *Kingis Q.* lxxii, Esperus his lampis gan to light. 15.. in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 329 The Sterne of glory is rissyn ws to gyd, ..Abone Phebus, the radius lamp divyn. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* ix. lxix, Straight like a lampe of lightning out it flies. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 17 Those lampes or torches make long traines. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 13 It is high time for me to descend from these measures of time; the lampes of the world. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 5 When they see Sun, we see the Lamps of night. 1792 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 198 Mild and placid as the light Shed by the Worm, the lamp of dewy night. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* iii. ii, Thus as he lay the lamp of night Was quivering on his armour bright. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* i. i. 362 Yon clear lamps that measure and divide the weary years. 1830 Hogg in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 767 Lamps of glory begemm'd the sky.

b. *pl.* The eyes (formerly *poet.*; now *slang*).

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 315 My wasting lampes some fading glimmer left. 1647 Fanshawe *Faithf. Sheph.* (1676) 77 Behold that proud one on me turn Her sparkling lamps. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Lamps,* the eyes; to have *queer lamps*, is to have sore or weak eyes.

3. *fig.* A source or centre of light, spiritual or intellectual. Also, *lamp of beauty, joy, life,* etc.

'Seven lamps' are freq. mentioned in Biblical passages either as part of the Temple furniture or in symbolic references (e.g. Ex. xxv. 37, Zech. iv. 2, Rev. iv. 5); hence allusive uses as in quots. 1582, 1849.

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxvii. 2 Blyth Aberdein, .. The lamp of bewtie, bountie, and blythnes. *Ibid.* lxxxvi. 13 O lamp lemand befoir the trone devyne!..O mater Jhesu, salue Maria! 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 162 Go, hart, vnto the lampe of lycht,..Go, hart, vnto thy Sauiour. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Ep.* 434 *note*, Cambridge and Oxenford the twoe lampes of England, for learning, knowledge, etc. 1582 Bentley (*title*) The Monument of Matrones; conteining seven severall Lamps of Virginity. a 1626 Bacon *New Atl.* (1650) 33 We have Three that take care..to Direct New Experiments, of a Higher Light,..These we call Lamps. 1633 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* (1851) 78 Blessed be God, that hath set up so many clear lamps in his Church. 1635 R. Bolton *Comf. Affl. Consc.* xviii. (ed. 2) 331 Hold out a lamp of goodly profession to the eye of the world. 1717 L. Howel *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 86 This Lamp is called by the Name of Good Conscience. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* i. xiv. (1840) 249 The great lamp of instruction, the Spirit of God. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* iii. 2 Reason, that heav'nlighted lamp in man. 1780 Cowper *Table T.* 556 Ages elapsed ere Homer's lamp appeared. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* iv. xi, Quench'd is his lamp of varied lore. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 218 Quesnay's lamp..kindled the lamp of Adam Smith. 1849 Ruskin (*title*) The Seven Lamps of Architecture. 1878 J. P. Hopps *Jesus* ii. 11 Whoever despaired of the world, he, at least, kept the lamp of hope burning brightly in his soul.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attributive, as *lamp accident*, † *basin, -bracket, -burner, -chimney, -cotton, -fête, -fire, -glass, -globe, -house,* † *-micrometer, -room, -scissors, -sconce, -shade, -soot, -stand, -stead, -stove, -student.*

1895 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/6 Switzerland appears to share with Germany practical immunity from *lamp accidents. 1531 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid for mendyng of the *lamp basyn viijd. 1552 *Inv.* in *Archæol. Cant.* VIII. 101 Item an old lampe-bason of laten. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Lamp-bracket. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1106 *Lamp-burners in different numbers. 1782 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 167 The wick of the flame consists only of a single very thin *lamp-cotton thread. 1899 Watts-Dunton *Aylwin* (1900) 82/2 It is one of the great *lamp-fêtes of Saïs. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 344 Make a *Lamp Fire under it. 1521 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paied for a *lampe glasse jd. 1876 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 655 The driver..now takes his lamps to the *lamphouse to be cleaned and trimmed by the lampmen. 1782 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 165 The instrument I am going to describe, which I call a *Lamp-Micrometer, is free from all these defects. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 7/2 The boatswain was in charge of the *lamp-room, but did not trim the lamp. 1766 Amory *J. Buncle* (1825) II. 82 The golden *lamp-sconce of seven golden candlesticks. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxix. (1856) 355 Our clothing .. was black with *lamp-soot. 1897 Micklethwaite *Ornaments Rubric* 30 We find a *lampstead in a wall in the form of a niche. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Lamp-stove. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 798 *Lamp-students, that study by the lamp, or candle.

b. objective, as *lamp-bearer, -bearing, -cleaner, -maker, -trimmer,* † *-waster*; *lamp-lighting* adj. and sb.

1849 James *Woodman* xiv, You must be my *lamp-bearer. 1824 J. Symmons *Æschylus' Agam.* 31 Such is the course of the *lamp-bearing games. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/4 He gossiped with the *lamp-cleaner and the porter. 1823 Byron *Juan* xi. xxvi, The French were not yet a *lamp-lighting nation. 1872 'Mark Twain' *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 82 We went out to a restaurant, just after lamp-lighting. 1598 Florio, *Lamparo*, a *lampe-maker. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 100 A disc of talc, to be had of any lampmaker, will answer even better than tin. 1882 *Navy List* July 466 *Lamptrimmer..in 1st Class Ships. 1641 Marmion *Antiquary* iii. i. F 3 b, Head-scratchers, thumb-biters, *lamp-wasters.

c. instrumental, as *lamp-decked, -heated, -lighted,* † *-lined, -lit, -warmed* adjs. Also *lamp-like* adj.

1826 Milman *A. Boleyn* (1827) 33 Around the *lamp-deck'd altar high and dim. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 95 We will now describe a better class of *lamp-heated case. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* v, The now *lamp-lighted streets. 1674 Petty *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 95 Let there be a *Lamplike Vessel of common Aquavitæ. 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 615 Fire will burn his lamp-like eyes. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* ii. viii. 174 Gedeons men by order from him brake their *lamp-lined pitchers. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 82 In *lamplit vistas cold and grey, The streets deserted stretch away. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* iv. 8 No bigger than a glow-worm shone the tent Lamp-lit from the inner. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 286 Sundry *lamp-warmed dishes of savoury grills.

5. Special comb.: † **lamp-beam**, ? a chandelier; **lamp-fish** (see quot.); **lamp-fly**, ? a glow-worm; **lamp-furnace**, a furnace in which a lamp was used as the means of heating; **lamp-hole**, a hole or opening to receive a lamp; in sewers, a hole to admit of the passage of a lamp; † **lamp-iron**, a projecting iron rod from which a lamp was suspended; in the French Revolution sometimes used as a gallows; **lamp-jack** *U.S.* (see quot.); **lamp-man**, (*a*) a manufacturer of or dealer in lamps; (*b*) one who has charge of or tends lamps; **lamp-moss**, moss used as material for lamp-wicks; **lamp-shell**, a brachiopod, esp. one of the genus *Terebratula* or family *Terebratulidæ*; **lamp-wick**, (*a*) the wick of a lamp; (*b*) the labiate plant *Phlomis Lychnites.*

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* xii. (1567) 151 b, He ran And pulled downe a *Lampbeame [L. *funale*] full of lyghtes. 1883 C. F. Holder in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 186/1 The *Scopelus resplendens* .. is called the brilliant *lamp-fish ..from the fact that it has upon its head at night a glowing light. 1840 Browning *Sordello* iii. 105 Thorn-rows Alive with *lamp flies. 1641 French *Distill.* v. (1651) 153 There is another sort of *Lamp furnaces with three candles. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 195 Therefore may you with much facility hatch three or four dozen of Eggs in a Lamp-furnace made of a few Boards, only by the heat of a Candle or Lamp. 1770 Hewson in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 385, I therefore prepared a lamp-furnace with a small vessel of water upon it. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 55/2 Ventilator with Dirt Boxes and *Lamphole Cover combined. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 151 The second-class passengers .. drenched by the rain pouring through the lamp-hole! 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 171 Though the latter should act with the libel and the *lamp-iron. 1831 *Soc. Life Eng. & Fr.* 411 The lamp-iron yet remains at the corner of the Place de Greve, to which Foulon ..was suspended in July 1790. 1849 Miss Warner *Wide wide World* i, As he hooked his ladder on the lamp-irons, ran up and lit the lamp. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Lamp jack (Railway), a hood over a lamp chimney on the roof of a car. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4060/6 *Lamp-men, Ironmongers, Brasiers. 1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 240 Fiddlers, tailors, lampmen, and all sorts of trades. 1876 [see *lamp-house* in 4]. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/6 The lamp man inside .. hands out the check and a lamp to collier No. 46. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 401 The women have lamps and stone-kettles, *lamp-moss [etc.]. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* ii. 209 The Brachiopoda are bivalve shell-fish. .. Their forms are symmetrical, and so commonly resemble antique lamps that they were called *lampades* or '*lamp-shells' by the old naturalists. 1876 Huxley *Amer. Addresses* ii. (1877) 36 One of the cretaceous lamp-shells (*Terebratula*). 1863 Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* ix. 39 One species [of moss] affords a substitute for *lampwicks to the Esquimaux.

† **Lamp**, *sb.*^{2} *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? for *lampne, ad. L. *lāmina* (cf. Lame *sb.*^{1}).] ? A plate.

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 211 And in an erthen potte how put is al..And wel y-covered with a lampe [*v.r.* lamp, laumpe] of glas.

Lamp (læmp), *v.*^{1} [f. Lamp *sb.*^{1}]

1. *intr.* To shine. Also *fig.*

1609 Daniel *Civ. Wars* viii. lxiv, A cheerliness did with her hopes arise That lamped cleerer then it did before. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 22 (1822) I. 175 An evil fire out of their eyes came lamping. 1827-35 Willis *Scholar of Thebet Ben Khorat* 37 White-brow'd Vesta, lamping on her path Lonely and planet-calm. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 5345 Fire—with smoke—All night went lamping on!

2. *trans.* To supply with lamps.

? c 1600 *Distracted Emp.* i. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 172 To play with Luna or newe lampe the starres. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* iii. i. Wks. 1856 I. 105 Set tapers to the toumbe, and lampe the church. 1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 128 Men engaged at out stations in cleaning, lamping, and examining carriages.

3. *transf.* To light as with a lamp.

1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* ix. 5 Like one surrounding sky Lamp'd with reverberant fires. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxxi. (1852) 515 Falling stars..Lamping the red horizon fitfully. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* vi. 1173 Scattered lights Lamping the rush and roll of the abyss.

fig. 1890 E. Gosse in *Athenæum* 10 May 605/2 A star to lamp Man's heart to heaven.

Hence **Lamped** *ppl. a.*

1822 B. W. Procter *Let. of Boccaccio* iv, Some lampéd feast.

Lamp (læmp), *v.*^{2} *Sc.* [? An onomatopœic formation suggested by Limp *v.* Cf. Lamper *v.*] *intr.* 'To go quickly by taking long steps' (Jam.).

a 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xli. 39 The stoned steed stampis Throu curage and crampis, Syn on the land lampis. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 3 Lampin' alang in joyous glee Frae jaw to jaw athort the sea. 1820 Scott *Monastery* xxxiii, It was all her father's own fault, that let her run lamping about the country, riding on bare-backed nags. 1884 T. Speedy *Sport* xvi. 278 Those who .. shoot down the hares as they come unsuspectingly 'lamping' forward.

Lampad (læ·mpæd). *poet. rare.* [ad. Gr. λαμπαδ-, λαμπάς, Lamp *sb.*^{1}] In *pl.*, the seven 'lamps of fire' burning before the throne of God (Rev. iv. 5).

1796 Coleridge *Ode Departing Year* v. 76 Till wheeling round the throne the Lampads seven, (The mystic Words of Heaven) Permissive signal make. 1862 Trench *Poems* 132 Now I know To what was likened the large utterance sent By Him who mid the golden lampads went.

Lampadary (læmpădări). [ad. L. *lampadārius*, Byzantine Gr. λαμπαδάριος, f. λαμπάς (see Lamp *sb.*^{1}); in sense 2 as if ad. L. **lampadarium*. Cf. F. *lampadaire*.]

1. *Hist.* An officer in the church of Constantinople, whose duty it was to provide for the lighting of the church, and to bear a taper before the emperor and the patriarch in processions.

1727-41 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1731 in Bailey vol. II.

2. A cluster of lamps; a candelabrum. *rare.*

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 1 June 7/1 At nightfall thirty-two lampadaries were lighted, the lamps in the Champs Elysées and the streets being covered with crape.

Lampadedromy (læmpædĕ·drŏmi). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr λαμπαδηδρομία, f. λαμπαδ-, λαμπάς torch + -δρομία running.] A torch-race; a race (on foot or horseback) in which a lighted torch was passed from hand to hand.

1848 Craig has the incorrect form *Lampadrome.* So in many later Dicts. 1889 *Century Dict., Lampadedromy.*

Lampadephore (læmpădĭfōə1). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. λαμπαδηφόρος, f. λαμπαδ-, λαμπάς torch + φορ-, φερ-, stem of φέρειν to bear.] A torch-bearer; *spec.* a competitor in a torch-race.

‖ **Lampadephoria, lampadophoria** (læmpădĭ-, læmpădofŏriă). *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. λαμπαδηφορία, λαμπαδοφορία, f. as prec.] = Lampadedromy.

1848 Craig, *Lampadephoria.* 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 423 (ed. 2) 608 On a vase found at Kertsch ..the beginning of a lampadophoria.

Lampadist (læ·mpădist). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. λαμπαδιστής, agent-n. f. λαμπαδίζειν to run a torch-race, λαμπαδ-, λαμπάς torch, Lamp.] A competitor in a torch-race.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 512 As amid the race of torches one Succeeds another Lampadist in the course. 1848 in Craig; and in later Dicts.

Lampadite (læ·mpădəit). *Min.* [Named by Huot in 1841, after Prof. W. A. *Lampadius*, who first described it: see -ite.] A cupriferous variety of wad.

1850 Dana *Min.* 461 Wad, Earthy cobalt. .. Lampadite. 1892 *Ibid.* 258 Lampadite is found at Schlackenwald.

Lampadomancy (læ·mpădŏmænsi). [ad. med.L. **lampadomantia*, f. Gr. λαμπαδ-, λαμπάς Lamp *sb.*^{1} + μαντεία divination.] (See quots.)

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* xix. 166 Lampadomancy, [divining] by candles and lamps. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Lampadomancy*, a mode of divination by the observation of substances burned in a lamp.

Lampas (læ·mpăs), *sb.*^{1} Forms: 6 **lampysse**, 6-7 **lampasse**, 7 *vulg.* **lamprey(e)s**, 8 **lampars**, **lampra(y)s**, **lampus**, 8-9 **lampers**, 6- **lampas.** [a. F. *lampas* (in 16th c. also *lampast*), in 12-15th c. *gen.*, a disease producing intense thirst (e.g. attributed to 'Dives' in hell), later only a disease of horses.

The origin is obscure. The primary sense may be 'inside of the mouth'; this is not proved by the existence of the phrase *humecter le lampas* 'to whet one's whistle', but cf. *lampassé* (Her.) 'langued' (see Lampassing); some Fr. dialect glossaries, also, have the word with the sense 'uvula'. Florio has It. *lampasco* as the name of the disease, and Littré cites a Fr. dial. form *empas*, which is due to mistake of the initial *l* for the article.]

A disease incident to horses, consisting in a swelling of the fleshy lining of the roof of the mouth behind the front teeth.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 81 In the mouthe is the lampas, & is a thycke skyn full of bloude, hangynge ouer his tethe aboue, that he may not eate. 1547 Salesbury *Welsh Dict.* *Mintag*, Lampysse. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 52 His horse..troubled with the Lampasse. 1607 Topsell *Four-f.*

Beasts (1658) 282 The Lampass, called of the Italians, *Lampascus*, proceedeth of the abundance of bloud. **1702** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3868/4 A Strawberry Gelding with a bald Face, .. newly burnt of the Lampus. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 446 Let a Smith burn it down with a hot Iron; this is a compleat Cure for the Lampars. **1772** NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 418 My girl thy cuzzen Isidora first of all had the lamprays or soare mouth, then she had the small-pox. **1828** *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 127 The Lampas is.. a swelling..of some of the lowermost ridges or bars of the palate. **1884** *Bradford Observer* 15 May, He mentioned .. that the horse did not eat well, and said it was suffering from 'lampas'.

Lampas (læ·mpăs), *sb.*[2] Also 4 lawmpas, 6 lampors. [The combination *lampas douck* (Du. *doek* cloth) in the second quot. suggests that the word may be adopted from Du.; the recorded form in MDu. and early mod.Du. is *lampers* (cf. the Eng. form *lampors*); mod.Du. has *lamfer* (the MDu. *lamfeter*, denoting some appurtenance of a hawk, is identified with this by Verwijs and Verdam, but with doubtful correctness). The etymology is quite obscure; derivation from Gr. λαμπρός, shining, was suggested in the 16th c. In sense 2 the Eng. word is a. F. *lampas*, recorded only from the 18th c., and possibly a different word.]

†**1.** A kind of glossy crape. *Obs.*

1390 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 130 Half a pes of lawmpas.. A volet of lawmpas neu. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1809) 519 Ye orrelettes were of rolles wrethed on Lampas douck holow so that the Golde shewed thorow the Lampas douck. **1559** *Letter* (N.), Before the stoole of estate satt another mayde, all clothyd in white, and her face coveryd with white lampors.

2. A kind of flowered silk, originally imported from China.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1262 Piece of figured lampas, in Algerian silk, crop of 1850, manufactured at Lyons. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 17 Apr. 2/1 The new-made Countess, who is in white lampas, with spotless ermine and yellow for relief. **1894** *Daily News* 11 Apr. 3/1 The overdress is in rich lampas of the same period.

†**La·mpas,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. LAMPAS *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To cure a horse of the lampas.

1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for lampasyng off owre mare jd.

†**La·mpassing,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. *Her.* [f. F. *lampassé* langued, f. *lampas*: see LAMPAS *sb.*[1]] The manner in which an animal is langued.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 306 The difference of the cullors, in their attyring arming lampassing or membring, will so differ and make diuers the sayde armes.

†**La·mpate.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. LAMP-IC + -ATE.] A salt of 'lampic' acid; an aldehydate.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 282 Lampate of magnesia. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* s.v.

†**Lampatram.** *Obs. rare*[−1].

a **1529** SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 506 Quake, quake, sayd the duck In that lampatrams lap.

Lamp-black (læ·mpblæ·k, læ·mpblæ·k). Also 7–8 (and 9 *dial.*) **lam-black.** A pigment consisting of almost pure carbon in a state of fine division; made by collecting the soot produced by burning oil or (now usually) gas. Also *attrib.*, as in *lamp-black-ink*; **lamp-black furnace,** an apparatus for making lamp-black.

1598 HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* III. iv. 99 The shels of almondes burnt, ball blacke, Lampe-blacke. **1612** PEACHAM *Gent. Exerc.* I. 76 The making of ordinary lamp blacke. Take a torch or linke, and hold it vnder the bottome of a latten basen, and as it groweth to be furd and blacke within, strike it with a feather into some shell or other, and grind it with gumme water. **1723** J. SMITH *Art Paint. in Oyl* (ed. 5) 29 *Lam-black*, a Colour of so greasy a nature. **1772** VAN HAAKE in *Abridg. Specif. Ship Building* (1862) 23 [To the deposit on the interior of a vessel held over the cylinder in which the mineral is heated so as to receive the smoke] I give the name of lamp black. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 37 Draw with the lamp-black-ink lines from one side to the other. **1879** PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 38 The best substance for these disks is lamp-black, such as is produced by the burning of any of the lighter hydrocarbons.

Lamp-black (læmpblæ·k), *v. trans.* To paint, smear, or coat with lampblack.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i, The Clerks Ink is scarce off of your fingers, you that newly come from Lamblacking the Judges shooes, and are not fit to wipe mine! *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 98 A .. scoundrel who knows no pleasure beyond..lampblacking signs.

Hence **Lamp·bla·cked** *ppl. a.*

1864 *Morning Star* 25 May 4 The lamp-blacked nigger melodists. **1889** *Lond. & Edinb. Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVII. 2 A thickly lampblacked thermometric apparatus. **1899** WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* (1900) 132/2 Piles of lamp-blacked coffins.

Lamper (læ·mpəɹ), *sb. U.S. colloq.* [f. LAMP *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].] (See quot.)

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 12/1 In Philadelphia, women make a good living as professional 'lampers'. They contract to call each day, and trim and keep in perfect order the lamps of the household.

Lamper (læ·mpəɹ), *v. dial.* [? freq. of LAMP *v.*[2]; see -ER[5].] *intr.* (See quot. 1895.)

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hart*, Now there are three ways to know when a Hart is spent. 1. He will run stiff, high and lampering. **1895** *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *To lamper along*, to take big strides.

Lamper-eel. [? f. *lampre*, var. of LAMPREY + EEL. But cf. LAMPREL.]

1. = LAMPREY.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Lamper eels*,..common in spring wells during summer. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lamper-eel*, the lamprey. **1885** *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 659/1 Lamper-eels ascended the river. **1897** *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 440/1 The lamprey, or lamper-eel, may once have been considered a delicacy.

2. *U.S.* The mutton-fish or eel-pout (*Zoarces anguillaris*) of N. America.

1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 259 Mutton-fish, .. eel-pout, and lamper-eel are names bestowed on the *Zoarces anguillaris*.

Lampern (læ·mpəɹn). Forms: 4–5 **laumprun, lamproun,** 4–8 **lampron,** 5 **lampren, lamprone, lamprun**(e, 5–6 **laumpron, lawmpron, lawmperowne,** 5–7 **lampurne,** 7 **lamperne, lampron,** 7– **lampern.** [a. OF. *lamproyon, lamprion, lampreon*, dim. of *lampreie* LAMPREY.] The river lamprey (*Petromyzon fluviatilis*).

1324–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 14, 60 Lamprouns. **1382** WYCLIF *Job* Prol. 671 As if thou woldest an eel or a laumprun holde with streite hondis. *c* **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 588 Elis & lampurnes rosted. **1589** COGAN *Haven of Health* (1636) clxxx. 165 Lampraye or Lampurnes bee partly of the nature of Eeles. **1655** MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 277 The little ones called Lamprons are best broil'd, but the great ones called Lampreys are best baked. **1730** MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 265 Many thanks for the lamperns. **1838** JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 6. 176 The Lampern or River Lamprey. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 125 Weels used on the Apron of Weirs for taking Lamperns.

attrib. **1565** *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees 1853) 178 Fyve long spets, j lampron spet. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 325/2 A Lampron-Grigg, then a Lampret, then a Lamprell, then a Lamprey. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 57 Eel Wheels or Traps. Lampern Spurts as used in Thames Fishery.

Lampers, variant of LAMPAS *sb.*[1]

Lampert, obs. form of LIMPET.

Lampful (læ·mpfŭl), *a. poet.* [f. LAMP *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Of the sky: Full of 'lamps', starry.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. *Ark* 500 A temporal beauty of the lampfull skies. **1866** W. STOKES *Goidelica* (1872) 125 Let lampful heaven's Sovran spare us from our misery.

†**La·mpic,** *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. LAMP *sb.* + -IC. (The name was proposed by Daniell; the substance was first prepared by burning ether in a lamp with a platinum wire twisted round the wick.)]

In *lampic acid*: an earlier name of aldehyde.

1819 J. F. DANIELL in *Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* VI. 320 After much consideration, it is but with diffidence that I venture to propose for it the appellation of *Lampic acid*. **1819** J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 282 *Lampic acid* formed from ether is a colourless fluid, with an intensely sour taste, and pungent odour. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 738.

Lamping (læ·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAMP *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] A sudden blaze of light.

1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XXV. 80 A lamping [It. *lampo*], as of quick and vollied lightning, Within the bosom of that mighty sheen, Play'd tremulous.

Lamping (læ·mpiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LAMP *v*[1] + -ING[2]. Perh. suggested by It. *lampante*.] Flashing, beaming, resplendent.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III iii. 1 Most sacred fyre, .. ykindled first above Emongst th' eternall spheres and lamping sky. **1610** G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. x, Her eye with heav'ns, so, and more brightly shin'd Her lamping sight. **1828** *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 688 His bright forehead .. and his large lamping eyes. **1859** LD. LYTTON *Wanderer* 8 Hot oleanders in a rosy vale Searched by the lamping fly. **1885** R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* V. 353 She flew off, like the wafts of the wind or the lamping leven.

Lampion (læ·mpiən). [a. F. *lampion*, ad. It. *lampione* carriage or street lamp, augmentative of *lampa* LAMP *sb.*] A pot or cup, often of coloured glass, containing oil or grease with a wick, used in illuminations.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiii, At the French Chancellerie they had six more lampions in their illumination than ours had. **1855** BROWNING *Men & Wom.*, *Respectability* iii, Eh! down in the Court three lampions flare—Put forward your best foot! **1889** G. W. CABLE *Stories of Louisiana* 110 Hidden among the leaves were millions of fantastically colored lampions seeming like so many glow-worms.

Lampist (læ·mpist). [ad. F. *lampiste*, f. *lampe*: see LAMP *sb.*[1] and -IST.]

1. One skilled in, or employed in, the construction or management of lamps.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc. 735 The operations of the lampist .. belong to a treatise upon handicraft trades. **1855** SILLIMAN in Cone & Johns *Petrolia* iv. (1870) 64, I have submitted the lamp burning Petroleum to the inspection of the most experienced lampists who were accessible. **1858** LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 124 One of the difficulties with which lampists have had to struggle was, to [etc.].

2. *nonce-use.* (See quot.)

1887 RIBTON-TURNER *Vagrants & Vagrancy* xxvii. 559 *Allampadati*, or Lampists, who during Passion Week and at the great festivals begged oil for the lamps which are lighted in front of the host, or the images of the virgin.

Lampistry (læ·mpistri). *rare.* [ad. F. *lampisterie*, f. *lampiste*: see prec. and -ERY.] The kind of plastic art appropriate to the decoration of lamps.

1874 *Edin. Rev.* July 199 We may observe the difference between lampistry and sculpture.

Lampit, Sc. form of LIMPET.

Lampless (læ·mplĕs), *a.* [f. LAMP *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Destitute of lamps.

a **1625** FLETCHER *Mad Lover* II. i, Your Ladies eyes are lamplesse to that vertue. **1819** SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iv. 59 The wide, grey, lampless, deep, unpeopled world! **1849** J. STERLING in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 411 A lampless archway. **1884** A. J. BUTLER *Anc. Coptic Ch.* I. i. 36 More often in the present day they are uncoloured and lampless.

Lamplet (læ·mplĕt). [f. LAMP *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A small lamp.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 97 Enter you Lamplets of Terrestrial fire. **1855** BAILEY *Mystic* 141 Emerald lamplets ranked around it, tempered this with cooler ray. **1884** *Chr. Commw.* 11 Dec. 119/5 Electricians will probably have invented a lamplet which will last for months.

Lamplight (læ·mpˌləit). [f. LAMP *sb.*[1] + LIGHT.] The light afforded by a lamp or lamps.

1579 [see LAMP *sb.*[1] 1 b]. **1705** HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 53 Juglers play their Tricks..by Candle-light, or dim Lamp-light. **1822** BYRON *Werner* III. iii. 23 A distant lamplight is an incident. **1832** G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 397 We descended by lamp-light to a considerable depth. **1884** ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* iii. in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 457/1 Lamp-light and fire-light revealed a group.

Lamplighter (læ·mpˌləitəɹ). [f. LAMP *sb.*[1] + LIGHTER.]

1. One who lights lamps; one whose business it is to light the street lamps.

Like a lamplighter: said with allusion to the rapidity with which the lamplighter ran on his rounds, or climbed the ladders formerly used to reach the street lamps.

1750 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 601 A Lamp-lighter was giving an Account, that [etc.]. **1776** *Court & City Reg.* 167/2 John Bird, master lamp lighter. *a* **1813** A. WILSON *Hogmenae* Poet. Wks. (1846) 293 So Dempster, and Brodie, in Co., Like lamplighters ran to the baker's. **1830** MARRYAT *King's Own* xxxiii, Skim up the rigging like a lamplighter. **1843** BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 68 That's Lucifer, flying about like a lamplighter. **1874** BURNAND *My time* ii. 12 The arrival of the lamplighter in the winter-time was quite the event of the day.

2. *U. S.* A contrivance for lighting lamps; e. g. a spill of paper, a torch, or an electric appliance.

1859 EMILY DICKINSON *Lett.* (1894) I. 194 Please, now I write so often, make lamplighter of me.

3. *local U.S.* The calico bass.

In recent (American) Dicts.

Lamp oil. Oil used for burning in a lamp; also *fig.* nocturnal labour or study.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (1595) H b, Some of my Maisters the Phylosophers, spent a good deale of theyr Lamp-oyle, in setting foorth the excellencie of it. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* 135 Common lampe oyle. **1657** W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cii. 231 The Countrey-man .. that had eaten Fish fryed with Lamp-Oyl. **1842** S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, Andy..returned with a can of lamp-oil to Dick. **1895** *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/7 The question of the safety of the lamp oils that are now finding their way into the English market.

attrib. **1888** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lamp-oil seeds*, the seeds of *Ricinus viridis*.

Lampoon (læmpū·n), *sb.* [a. F. *lampon*, recorded from 17th c.; the vb. † *lamponner*, to ridicule, is cited from Brantôme (died 1614).

The Fr. etymologists regard the sb. as f. *lampons* 'let us drink', imperative of *lamper* (slang) to booze, guzzle.]

A virulent or scurrilous satire upon an individual.

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 174 Here they still paste up their drolling lampoons and scurrilous papers. **1689** SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. i, I pepper'd the Court with libels and Lampoons. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Pindar. Petit. Lds. Council* Wks. 1730 I. 61 Should you order Tho. Brown, To be whipp'd thro' the town, For scurvy lampoon. **1779–81** JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 3 On his master at Twyford he had already exercised his poetry in a lampoon. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, III. vii. 153 This circumstance only appeared by two bitter lampoons in the works of Jonson. **1842** DE QUINCEY *Pagan Oracles* Wks. 1858 VIII. 172 The rancorous lampoons of Gregory Nazianzen against his sovereign. **1872** MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* I. ii. 145 Taking the lampoons of the time as documents of literal fidelity.

Comb. **1721** STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. vii. 54 Among the rest [of the ballads] there was published a very unlucky one, lampoon-wise..pretending to take the part of the papists against the preachers.

Lampoon (læmpū·n), *v.* [f. LAMPOON *sb.*] *trans.* To make the subject of a lampoon; to abuse or satirize virulently in writing.

a **1657** LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 233 The noblest matrons of the isle lampoon. **1706** FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* I. i. Wks. 1892 II. 131 Suppose we lampooned all the pretty women in town, and left her out? **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 362 Thwarted in the cabinet, baited in parliament, and lampooned in public. **1822** HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. vi. 125 He lampooned the French Revolution when it was hailed as the dawn of liberty by millions. **1878** MACLEAR *Celts* vii. 115 The bards..did not scruple to defame or lampoon any who annoyed them.

Lampooner (læmpū·nəɹ). [f. LAMPOON *v.* + -ER[1].] One who lampoons.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) p. lix, How few Lampooners are there now living, who are capable of this Duty. **1779–81** JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 77 A lampooner, who scattered his ink without fear or decency. **1862** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiii. 103 Augustus had the good sense to bear with temper the virulence of clandestine lampooners. **1879** SALA *Paris herself again* (1880) II. xxv. 359 The stern Republican, the unsparing lampooner of Louis Philippe.

Lampoonery (læmpū·nəri). [f. LAMPOON *sb.* + -ERY.] The practice of writing lampoons; lampooning quality or spirit.

1715 *Key to Lock* (1718) 21 A very artful Pun to conceal his wicked Lampoonery. **1889** *Voice* (N. Y.) 12 Dec., We do

not complain of the lampoonery and ferocity of the expressions.

Lampoonist (læmpū·nist). [f. LAMPOON *sb.* + -IST.] A writer of lampoons.

1880 *Standard* 12 July 4/8 The shafts of that lively lampoonist [M. Rochefort] will now be directed against the Republic.

Lampors, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*²

Lamp-post (læ·mpˌpōᵘst). [f. LAMP *sb.* + POST.] A post, usually of iron, used to support a street-lamp. Sometimes with allusion to its use during the French Revolution for hanging a victim of popular fury.

1790 Roy in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 164 The same socket that fitted the top of the flag-staff, or lamp-post, could be applied to the tripod. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 109 This sort of discourse does well enough with the lamp-post for its second. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v, He contrived a back to his wooden stool by placing it against the lamp-post. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 295 A platform garnished by some lamp-posts.

Lampras, -ays, obs. forms of LAMPAS *sb.*¹

† **Lamprel.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 lawmprell, lamprile, 6–7 lamprel(l, 7 lampreel, -pril(l. [? f. *lampre* LAMPREY + -EL¹. Cf. F. *lamprillon.*] Some fish resembling the lamprey; according to R. Holme the lamprey at a certain stage of growth.

1526 *Househ. Exp. Sir T. Le Strange* (B. M. Add. MS. 27448. lf. 30 b), Item..ij lawmprells and a counger, iij*d.* 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 38 b, Such diseased must beware of smooth fishes, as Iles, Lamprilеs, Barbels, Tenches. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 246 The table is serued with a kinde of Lamprels or Elepouts like to sea Lampreis. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xiii. 165 Fish, whose shape and nature are much like the Eel..namely, the Lamprel, the Lamprey, and the Lamperne. 1688 [see LAMPRET].

Lampren, obs. form of LAMPERN.

† **Lampret.** *Obs.* Also 7 lamprete, -prid. [Orig. a mere var. of LAMPREY; but the ending was apprehended as the dim. suffix -ET.] A lamprey at a certain stage of growth.

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 153. 45 Others are smooth, slippery, long, as the Eel, the Conger, the Lamprey, the Lamprete. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 325/2 How several sorts of Fish are named according to their Age, or Growth... A *Lamprey*, first a *Lampron*—Grigg, then a *Lampret*, then a *Lamprell*, then a *Lamprey*. A *Lampron*, first a Barle, then a Barling, then a *Lamprell*, and then a *Lamprey* or *Lampron*.

Lamprey (læ·mpri). Forms: 3, 6–7 lamprei(e, -ye, 4–7 lampray(e, laumpray, -ee, -ey, 5 laumperey, lamperey, 5–7 lampre, 6–7 lampry, lamprie, 4– lamprey. [a. OF. *lampreie (OF. and mod.F. *lamproie*) = Pr. *lampreza*, *lamprea*, *lamprada*, It. *lampreda* (the Sp., Pg. *lamprea* seem to be from Fr.):—med.L. *lamprēda* (glossed *muræna* c 1050 in Wr.-Wülcker 180/28); the word was adopted into the Teut. langs.: OE. *lamprede* (also *lempedu* LIMPET), OHG. *lampreta* (mod.G. *lamprete*, whence Sw., Da. *lampret*), MDu. *lampreide*. The ulterior etymology is uncertain.

The med.L. *lamprēda* is usually believed to be an alteration of the synonymous *lampetra* (recorded earlier, viz. in the Glossary of Philoxenus, ? 4–5th c.), which is explained as f. L. *lambĕre* to lick + *petra* stone, in allusion to the fact that the lamprey attaches itself by a sucker to stones. The use of med.L. *lamprēda* for the LIMPET as well as the lamprey gives some plausibility to this; but possibly *lampetra* may be merely an etymologizing perversion.]

A fish of the genus *Petromyzon*, resembling an eel in shape and in having no scales. It has a mouth like a sucker, pouch-like gills, seven spiracles or apertures on each side of the head, and a fistula or opening on the top of the head.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9114–17 Þo he com he willede of an lampreye to ete..& et as in luþer cas, vor þulke lampreie him slou. 1333–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 21 In xij Laumprays. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7038 They defende hem with lamprey, With luce, with elis, with samons. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5473 Lamprays of weȝt Twa hundreth pond ay a pece. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 218 Withoute avys make no comparysoun Atween a laumperey and a shynyng snake. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* Prol., Wks. (1573) 388/2 The boy .. would fayne haue eaten of the pastie of lamprese. 1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 88 Although Lampreyes be a little wholesommer then Eeles, and lesse jeopardous. 1672–3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* Wks. 1776 II. 61 He hath been fed all his life with vipers instead of lampres, and scorpions for cray fish. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 122 Why then send lampreys? fy, for shame 'Twill set a virgins blood on flame. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 201 The Lamprey, like the eel .. is remarkably tenacious of life. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 324 Lampreys reach this country packed in jars with vinegar, .. and bay leaves.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lamprey-pie*, *-weel*; **lamprey bake** = *lamprey-pie*; **lamprey-eel**, the Sea-lamprey (*Pteromyzon marinus*); **lamprey-stock** (see quot.).

c 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 lf. 31 b, *Lampray bake. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 630 Fresche lamprey bake þus it must be dight. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 102/1 Very similar in its habit of erecting a nest is the *lamprey-eel (*Petromyzon marinus*). 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M 3 Many in England haue surfetted of *Lampry pies, as our Chronicles will tell us. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. i. (1656) 22 Backe Snakes for Lamprie Pies, and Cats for Cunnies. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 365 *Lamprey 'Stock'.—A wooden Cylinder for catching Lampreys. *Ibid.* 366 *Lamprey-Weel.

Lamprey(e)s, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*¹

Lampro- (læ·mpro), repr. Gr. λαμπρο-, combining form of Gr. λαμπρός bright, shining, as in: **La·mprophane** [Gr. φαν-, φαίνειν to show] *Min.*, a mineral occurring in long, thin, cleavable folia at Longban, Wermland, Sweden (Cassell, 1885; **La·mprophoner** [Gr. φωνή + -ER], an instrument for increasing the intensity of sound; so **La·mpropho·ny,** a term for a clear and sonorous state of the voice (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855); **Lamprophyre** [Gr. (πορ)φύρεος purple: see PORPHYRY], the name given by Gümbel to rocks, considerably varied in lithological character, occurring in dikes in strata of palæozoic age; hence **La·mprophy·ric** *a.*, of or pertaining to lamprophyre (*Cent. Dict.*); **Lamprotype** [Gr. τύπος type] *Photogr.*, a paper print glazed with collodion and gelatine (*Cent. Dict.*).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lamprotype* (Photography), a polished collodion picture. 1897 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* June 265 In the Indiana Institution experiments are in progress with the 'lamprophoner', an instrument which .. increases the intensity of sound.

Lampron, -roon, etc., obs. ff. of LAMPERN.

Lampus, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*¹

Lampyrine (læ·mpĭrin), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *lampyris* glowworm (adopted in mod. Latin as the name of the glowworm genus), a. Gr. λαμπυρίς, f. λάμπειν to shine. See -INE.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Lampyrinæ* or fire-flies. **B.** *sb.* One of the *Lampyrinæ*.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s. v. *Lampyrinæ*, The females of some of the Lampyrine tribe are apterous .. and are luminous. All the Lampyrines, when seized, press their feet and antennæ against their body, and remain as motionless as if they were dead.

Lampysse, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*¹

Lamyn(e, variant of LAMIN.

Lan, variant of LEN *Obs.*, reward, recompense.

Lan, pa. t. of LINNE *Obs.*, to cease.

‖ **Lana** (lēⁱ·nă). [S. American.] (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Lana*, a close grained wood obtained in Demerara from *Genipa Americana*...The fruit yields the pigment known as Lana dye, with which the Indians stain their faces and persons.

Lanar, obs. form of LANNER.

† **Lana·rious,** *a.* *Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. L. *lānāri-us* (f. *lāna* wool) + -OUS.] 'Of or belonging to wool' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656–81).

Lanarkite (læ·nāɹkəit). *Min.* [Named by Beudant, 1832, from Lanarkshire, where it was first found. See -ITE.] Sulphocarbonate of lead, found in greenish-white, grey, or yellowish crystals.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* II. I. 300 *Lanarkite*. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 628 Lanarkite, Sulphato-Carbonate of Lead.

† **La·nary.** *Obs. rare*—⁰. [ad. L. *lānāria* (? sc. *fabrica*) fem. of *lānārius*: see LANARIOUS.] 'A wool-house, a warehouse or storehouse for wool' (1727 Bailey vol. II).

Lanate (lēⁱ·nĕt), *a.* *Bot.* and *Ent.* [ad. L. *lānāt-us*, f. *lāna* wool: see -ATE².] Having a woolly covering or surface.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 182 *Lanate*, woolly, when they are covered as it were with a spider's web. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 275 Lanate (*Lanata*), covered with fine, very long, flexible and rather curling hairs like wool.

So **Lanated** *a.*, in the same sense.

1828–32 in WEBSTER.

Lancashire (læ·ŋkăʃəɹ). [f. *Lancaster* the name of the county town + SHIRE, with contraction.] The name of one of the northern counties of England, used *attrib.* in *Lancashire boiler* (see quot. 1888); also (in quots. *ellipt.* as *sb.*) as the designation of a breed of cattle; also, of a breed of canary.

1834 YOUATT *Cattle* vi. 203 The dairy-farmers .. if they permit any admixture of short-horn blood .. are anxious that that of the old Lancashire's shall decidedly prevail. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Lancashire Boiler*, a horizontal, cylindrical, internally fired boiler, having two flues. 1898 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 3/3 Slim and sprightly Yorkshires .. contrast strongly with the equally esteemed Lancashires of pale yellow plumage.

Lancaster (læ·ŋkæstəɹ). [f. the name of the inventor, C. W. *Lancaster* (died 1878).] In full *Lancaster gun, rifle*, the name of a cannon and rifle (respectively) having a slightly oval bore.

1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* iv. 40 Guy's great Lancaster rang out with the roar of a small field-piece. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 121 Wrought iron shells have already been thoroughly tried in the Lancaster oval gun. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 73. 545 As for the Lancaster guns, how they burst!

Lancasterian (læŋkæstīᵊ·riăn), *a.* Also (early in 9) **Lancastrian.** [f. the proper name *Lancaster* + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Joseph Lancaster (1778–1838) and the monitorial form of instruction which he established in schools.

1807 G. W. MARRIOT in Southey *Life A. Bell* (1844) II. 200 He praises Lancaster as the founder of the Lancasterian System. 1812 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 255 The Lancastrian scheme must needs operate to undermine the Church Establishment. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 17 May 305/2 The Church is against the Lancasterian system. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 465 He has founded a Lancasterian School for boys. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. vii. 95 He established several Greek Lancasterian schools, with the New Testament for a class-book.

Lancastrian (læŋkæ·striăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Lancaster* + -IAN. Cf. YORKIST.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the English royal family which based its title on its descent from John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster (died 1399), or to the party (whose emblem was the Red Rose) that supported this family in the Wars of the Roses.

1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 145 For his good service in the destruction of the Lancastrian faction. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 643 The deaths of the Lancastrian Princes did not..open to him a near prospect of the crown.

B. *sb.*

1. An adherent of the house of Lancaster; one of the Lancastrian faction in the Wars of the Roses.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 129/1 Henry VI was after his death revered as a martyr by the Lancastrians.

2. A native of Lancashire.

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. VI. cxiii. 627 The difference between a Yorkshireman and a Lancastrian.

Also † **Lanca·strist** = prec. B. 1.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* IV. 66 Yorkists and Lancastrists on English land Darraind twelv cruel conflicts.

Lance (lans), *sb.*¹ Forms: 3–8 launce, (4 lancie), 5 lans, launse, lence, 6 lanse, launch(e, lawnce. 8 *Sc.* lanss. 4– lance. See also LAUNCE. [a. F. *lance* = Pr. *lansa*, Catal. *llansa*, Sp. *lanza*, Pg. *lança*, It. *lancia*:—L. *lancea*. The F. word has been adopted in all the Teut. langs.: MDu. *lanse*, *lancie* (Du. *lans*), MHG., mod.G. *lanze*, Da. *landse*, Sw. *lans*.

According to Varro the L. word was from a Spanish (? Iberian) source. Connexion with the synonymous Gr. λογχη is phonologically improbable.]

1. A weapon, consisting of a long wooden shaft and an iron or steel head, held by a horseman in charging at full speed, and sustained formerly by a rest, now by a strap, through which the arm is passed. *To break a lance* (see BREAK *v.* 3). *Lance in rest* (see REST).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 281 113 Þreo launcene he heold in is hond. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 303 Alle that bereth baslarde, brode swerde or launce..Shal be demed to the deth. c 1473 G. ASHBY *Active Policy Prince* 541 Youre Comyns shude nat bere dagger, ne Lance, Ne noon other wepins defensife. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXV. i, O Lord .. take thy launce, and stoppe the way of those That seeke my bane. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. 303 The Indians kil them with launces and crossebowes. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 234 The combatants being mounted on horseback with Launces in their hands, run one at another a full gallop. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 43 The count's lance broke on Henry's corslet. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lviii. III. 434 The lance was the..peculiar weapon of the knight. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 103 Their arms are a long and heavy lance and a shield.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 351 And in his hond with many a firy launce He [Cupid] woundeth ofte. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. iv. (1494) b ij b 1 Tyme..all consumith with his sherpe launce. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* I. 128 And death might shake his threat'ning launce in vain. 1825 LONGF. *Sunrise on Hills* 10 Many a pinnacle Through the gray mist thrust up its shattered lance. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 79 Their [the leaves] laminæ were .. pressed against each other, forming a lance or wedge by which means they had broken through the ground. 1887 MRS. BURNETT *Little Ld. Fauntleroy* v. 86 He liked the big broad-branched trees, with the late afternoon sunlight striking golden lances through them.

† **c.** *fig.* Career as a soldier. *Obs. rare*—¹.

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 29 Hitherto I have only touch'd him in his Courtship. I conclude him in his Lance.

† **d.** As a unit of measurement. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxvii. 311 It riseth many elles, yea, many launces in height.

2. A similar weapon, used for various purposes, e.g. for spearing fish; also in the whale-fishery, with modifying prefixes, as *bomb-*, *gun-*, *hand-lance*, an instrument for killing the whale, after he has been harpooned and wearied out.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Fishery*, [Whale-Fishery.] Thrusting a long steeled lance under his gills into his breast. 1790 *Asiatic Res.* II. 342 When a man dies, all his live stock, cloth, hatchets, fishing lances, and in short every moveable thing he possessed is buried with him. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 199 Earliest types of the hand-lances, formerly..used for killing whales..the old-fashioned, non-explosive gun-lance, and the bomb-lance.

3. = LANCET. Now *rare.*

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 346 If the pin open not of it selfe, slit it and open it with a little sharp launce of steele made whot. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* I. x. 83 The veynes .. swel out .. offering themselues to the Launce, by incision hansomly to be cut. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 181 [He] took a Launce and launc't one of her hands. 1769 R. GRIFFITH *Gordian Knot* II. 122 By..the surgeon's lance I was dragged back to life and wretchedness again. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 180 If the lance is sharp, it generally does not hurt at all.

4. A horse-soldier armed with a lance; a lancer.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* IV. xiv. 224 Esquires..able at the Musters to present a Launce or light horse, for the Prince's seruice. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxvi. (1810) 467 There is now in readinesse 150 Launces, which shall be presently embarqued. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 227 Those

lances .. were brave fellows. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* ii, A lance, in other words, a belted knight, commands this party.

b. *Hist.* A man-at-arms with his attendant archers, foot-soldiers, etc. Cf. F. *lance fournie.*

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 468 A lance in the technical language of those ages included the lighter cavalry attached to the man at arms, as well as himself. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. iv. iii. 413 The 'lance' was simply the feudal family—the baron, or knight, with his wonted retinue of kinsmen and dependents.

†5. A branch of a tree, a shoot. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 977 Lurked by launcez so lufly leued. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 138 Thou muste get thy graffes of the fayrest lanses, that thou canste fynde on the tree. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 132 Those [Graffs] you find to shoot up in one Lance, pinch off their tender tops.

6. In technical uses: a. *Carpentry.* 'A pointed blade, usually employed to sever the grain on each side of the intended path of a chipping-bit or router' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

b. *Mil.* (*a*) 'An iron rod which is fixed across the earthen mould of a shell, and which keeps it suspended in the air when it is cast'. (*b*) 'An instrument which conveys the charge of a piece of ordnance and forces it home into the bore' (James *Milit. Dict.* 1802).

c. *Pyrotechny.* (See quots.) [F. *lance à feu.*]

1878 KENTISH *Pyrotechn. Treas.* 112 Lances. These are little cases charged with white or coloured star composition. 1879 W. H. BROWNE *Pyrotechny* vii. 81 Lances are..small, thin cases, containing compositions which burn with a white or coloured flame.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attributive, as *lance-blade, -bucket, -butt, -game, -head, -rest, -shaft, -throw, -thrust*; b. objective, as *lance-breaking*; c. instrumental, as *lance-pierced, -worn* adjs.; d. similative, as *lance-acuminated, -leaved, -like, -shaped* adjs.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 271/1 Ovate, *lance-acuminated, entire towards the base. 1849 STOVEL *Canne's Necess.* Introd. 9 Truths in his hand were like *lance-blades in a cupping instrument, they entered the whole length of their steel. 1829 SCOTT *Ho. of Aspen* i. i, Neither hunting, nor feasting, nor *lance-breaking for me! 1876 JAS. GRANT *One of the* '600' i. 5 Captains of troops will report to Lieutenant .. on the state of the saddlery, holsters, and *lance-buckets. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i. (1877) 36 When he came to the abbey-gate, he smote thereon with his *lance-butt. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. i. 108 The Just or *lance-game..differed materially from the tournament. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. vi. 173 The arrow and *lance heads, constructed from the amorphous masses of native flint. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 609 Take of *lance-leaved cinchona bark bruised, an ounce. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xl. 87 Blasing Starres .. as berdelike, *launcelike, swordlike [etc.]. 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* CLXIII. ii, The lance-like rain, the darting hail. 1897 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 375 The *lance-pierced side of Christ. 1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Lance-rest. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 206 At this period [*c* 1450–1500] a lance-rest was fixed to the upper part of the breast-plate on the right side. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 314 It is not.. likely that all the long and round and straight poles found in the Danish Mosses..have always been *Lance-shafts. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 389 *Lanceolatæ*, *lance-shaped. 1854 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 26 The leafy part of the frond is lance-shaped. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 282 On two occasions we came upon the walrus sleeping,—once within actual *lance-thrust. 1842 FABER *Styrian Lake* 269 Like bruised embossing on a *lance-worn shield.

8. Special comb.: **lance-corporal** [after LANCE-PESADE] (see quot. 1802); †**lance-eggad** *a. Bot.* = *lance-ovate*; **lance-famed** *a.*, famed for prowess with the lance; **lance-fish** = LAUNCE; **lance-head** = *lance-snake*; **lance-knife**, ? = LANCET; **lance-linear** *a. Bot.*, narrowly lanceolate, almost linear; **lance-man**, † (*a*) a highwayman; (*b*) a warrior armed with a lance; **lance-oblong** *a. Bot.*, narrowly oblong; **lance-oval** *a. Bot.*, narrowly oval; **lance-ovate** *a.* = prec.; **lance-sergeant** [on analogy of *lance-corporal*], a corporal acting as sergeant; **lance-snake**, a venomous snake of the American genus *Bothrops* (or *Craspedocephalus*), esp. *B. lanceolatus*, of the W. Indies; = FER-DE-LANCE 2.

1786 GROSE *Milit. Antiq.* I. 311 The lancepesata, anspesade, or as the present term is, *lance corporal. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Corporal*, Lance-Corporal, one who acts as corporal, receiving pay as a private. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 133 Corporals may be appointed to act as Lance-Serjeants, and the most approved Private Soldiers as Lance-Corporals. 1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 242 Divisions of the Border *lance-egg'd. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xiii. 278 The *Lance-fam'd [δουρικλυτός] Idomen of Crete. 1859–62 SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Museum Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 40/2 Amongst the former, or spine-tailed species [of Crotalidæ], are the *Lance-heads (*Craspedocephalina*) of the New World. *Ibid.* 41/1 The Lance-head is the most abundant of all serpents in the islands of Martinique and St. Lucia. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cxi. 396 Others take a sharpe *launce-knife, and [etc.]. 1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 30 Petals..*lance-linear. 1589 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A *Launce man, *hastiger*. 1592 GREENE *Conny Catching* II. A 3 b, The Priggar is he that steales the horse... The Priggar if he be a Launce man, that is, one that is already horst, then [etc.]. 1598 FLORIO, *Lanciatore* .. a lance-man, a pike-man. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. (1810) 11 The lancemen are always mounted. 1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 285 Germ *lance-oblong, compress'd. *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES in *Asiatic Res.* (1795) IV. 262 Leaves opposite, *lance-oval, pointed at both ends. 1889 in *Lancet* 27 Apr. I. 866/2 The cocci, as found in the blood of an inoculated animal, are, as a rule, oval or lance-oval in form. 1799 *Asiatic Res.* VI. 349 Leaflets.. *lance-ovate, entire, smooth. 1815 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XII. 617, I now beg leave to recommend to you *Lance Sergeant Graham of the Coldstream regiment of Guards. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 319 The last group of the American Pit Vipers is that of the *Lance Snakes. One of these is the Yellow Viper, of Martinique, called Fer-de-lance there.

†**Lance,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* In 4 (5) **launce, lanss.** [f. LANCE *v.*]

1. A leap, bound, dash. (Cf. LAUNCH *sb.*)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 414 And he that was in iuperdy Till de, a lanss [*MS. E.* launce] till him he maid.

2. A cut, incision, slit.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. § 10 (1681) 132 It [Pinching] gives not that wound to Trees that Incisions or Lances usually do... Giving the Lance close behind a Bud, a thing to be especially observed in Pruning. *Ibid.* 133 When you cut any Pithy Tree..make your Lance under, or on one side.

Lance (lɑns), *v.* Forms: 4–8 **launce**, 4 *Sc.* **launss**, 4–6 chiefly *Sc.* **lans(s**, 5 **lawnce**, 5–6 **launse**, 4– **lance.** [a. OF. *lancier* (F. *lancer*):—L. *lanceāre*, f. *lancea* LANCE *sb.*[1]; the ONF. form *lanchier* was adopted as LAUNCH *v.* In branch II f. LANCE *sb.*[1]]

I. 1. *trans.* To fling, hurl, launch, throw (a dart, also fire, lightning, smoke); to shoot out (the tongue; to put forth (blossoms). Also with *forth, out, up.* Now *rare* (chiefly *poet.*).

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2394 To him þai launced boþe spere and sword. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xix. 10 The tree hihte trewe-loue..launceþ vp blossemes. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 551 þei [friars]. launceþ heize her hemmes wiþ babelyng in stretes. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 949 To lance, *lancer*. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 32 A lauelin .. they did lance or dart at the enemie. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* iii. (1685) 28 As beams are lanced out from the body of the Sun. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4653/1 A spread Eagle, representing his Majesty's Arms, lanced a Rocket. 1795–7 SOUTHEY *Juvenile & Minor Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 210 The lightning is lanced at our sires. 1801 — *Thalaba* v. xi, The adder in her haunts disturbed Lanced at the intruding staff her arrowy tongue. 1827 I. TAYLOR *Transm. Anc. Bks.* xvii. 279 He affirms [Xerxes] to have lanced darts at the sun. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 488 Rolling in smoaky wreaths and lancing out ragged shreds from their lower edges. 1898 M. P. SHIEL *Yellow Danger* 136 The torpedo-boat lances one of her horrid needles of steel.

b. with immaterial obj., *e.g.* a look; † also with *forth*.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 350 Lo! my lore is in þe loke, lance hit þerinne. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. 15 The Stars, and these celestiall bodies .. doe lance forth their power upon the Earth also. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 9 The pope was to lance his censures against the common enemy. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iv. (1798) 76 Here I lance her anathema at thy head. 1832 *Examiner* 436/1 He lances one of his droll looks. 1855 M. ARNOLD *The Voice* 3 As the kindling glances .. Which the bright moon lances From her tranquil sphere. 1898 M. P. SHIEL *Yellow Danger* 157 Suddenly he lanced a horrid shriek.

† c. *refl.* To hurl oneself, to spring, shoot. *Obs.*

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 183 He launced hymselfe [from the ship] & lepte into the myddes of the prease wyth his good swerde in his hande. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 20 The light..lancing herself by a marvellous celerity on all sides by streight lines.

2. *int.* for *refl.* To bound, spring, move quickly, rush. Also with *forth, out.* Const. *on.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 With a herde þei mette, a herte þerof gan lance. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 122 He.. strak with spurs the stede in hy, And he lansyt furth delyvirly. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 901 He lansit out our ane land, and drew noght ane lyte. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) vii, Ane vnicorne come lansand ouer ane law. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xliii. 82 The conestables.. launced on this partye of thoost whiche was not yet passed. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. ix. 74 Turnus, lanssand lychtly our the landis. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 353 ȝe, that now bene lansyng vpe the ledder, Tak tent in tyme. 1840 *Evidence Hull Docks Comm.* 74 When there is no wind, we lance along with poles. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Lance*, to leap, bound; the deer are said 'to lance over the turf'.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* Of leaves, fire: To spring, spring forth, shoot up. Of pain: To shoot. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 526 þe leuez lancen fro þe lynde, & lyȝten on þe grounde. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 966 As lance leuez of þe boke þat lepes in twynne. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIII. 185 Of greyn ded in erthe Atte laste launceth vp wher-by we lyuen alle. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 109 þe Lilye, þe louache, launsyng wiþ leue. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 429 The lemand low sone lanssyt apon hycht. 1756 MOUNSEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 21 The pain on the stomach returned, which lanced to the left side, with dartings inwardly.

† 3. *trans.* To launch (a boat).

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 Some yᵉ longe bote dyde launce, some mende yᵉ corse.

b. *intr.* To launch forth, push *out*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 141 b, Now hath yᵉ patriarke Noe all his chyldren .. in his shyp, & is launced from the lande. 1581 STUDLEY tr. *Seneca's Agamem.* I. Chorus 61 Nor launcing to the depe where bottom none is found. 1595 MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 7 Had wee lanced under the forte at our first cominge to anchor, we had [etc.].

† 4. To throw out (a tale, words, etc.); to utter.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1212 Al laȝande þe lady lanced þo bourdez. *Ibid.* 2124 þat I schal lelly yow layne, & lance neuer tale.

† 5. *intr.* To make a dash or stroke with a pen.

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instruct.* E iij, When yee haue thus entered it into Journall, then presently after in the memoriall..yee shall launce or make a stroke.

II. 6. To pierce with or as with a lance or a lancet; to cut, gash, slit. Also, to slit open; to open. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1428 [He] comaundes hym cofly coferes to lance. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 290 Lawncyn [*v. r.* lawnchyn], or stynge wythe a spere, or blode yryne, *lanceo*. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii, We will lift our swords, And .. lance his greedy thirsting throat. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 12 In the Summer they lanced the rine with a stone. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 155 Baals Priests, lancing themselves to procure audience. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 167 Then they Lanced his flesh with Knives. 1713 TICKELL *Guardian* No. 125 ¶ 9 Bold Nimrod first .. lanc'd the bristling boar. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iii. 253 They lanced the Ravisher, and every one of the Turks. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 241 On the brain being lanced, the..whale died immediately.

fig. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 431 Many with great honours I dyd whylom auaunce, That nowe with dyshonoure doon me stynge and launce. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 716 The jagged lightning lanced the forest-gulfs with its swift and perilous beauty.

b. *intr.* To pierce.

a 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 142 þe swerd of loue þorw hire gan launce.

c. *trans.* To wound or kill with a lance.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 6/3 The troopers lancing and sabring, and the officers pistolling the Dervishes.

7. *Surg.* To make an incision in (the gums, a sore, a tumour) with a lancet; to cut open. Occas. with a person as object. Also, to fetch *out* or let out by lancing.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. h j b, The surgyens..ought not to be hasty to launce and cutte apostumes & soores. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 278 O blessed lorde, here in this lyfe, cutte me, burne me, launce me, that fynally thou mayst haue mercy on me. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 257 The way to cure it, is to give the humor a vent by launsing it. 1578 T. WILCOCKS *Serm. Pawles* 93 Thrust diligently your sword of iustice in, to launce out all corruption and bagage which is gathered in the bowels. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 132 You must haue care to launce it long wayes as the sinews do run. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* v. 18 He is both a Father and a physitian, hee lanceth us not unlesse need be. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 268 To lance and dress the .. Tumours. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 87 Of two [porkers] his cutlass lanced the spouting blood. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 36 The dentist..sees the immediate beneficial results of lancing hot, congested gums.

fig. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 38 We are many tymes launced and cut with the word of God, to our great profit and discipline. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* xii. I 2 b, When Haman then had lanc'd his rip'ned griefe, In bloody tearmes, they thus appli'd reliefe. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. vi, The Orator..is more sollicitous to tickle their Ears, than .. to launce their Consciences. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 90 Some Inconveniencies in Church-Government, are better palliated, then lanced to the bottom.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To make an incision.

1646 J. HALL *Horae Vac.* 48 They doe better Launce into secret humours.

Hence **Lanced** *ppl. a.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 516 To .. spread them vpon the aforesaid eaten or launced woundes.

Lanced (lɑnst), *a.* [f. LANCE *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Having a lance or point; pointed or shaped like a lance.

1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 32 The leaflets lanced. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 391 The bloodthirsty gnat has five [suckers], some acutely lanced at the extremity. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 23 The delicate bells of sky-blue flax quivering on lanced foliage.

Lancegay (lɑ·nsɪgē). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 4–8 **launcegay(e**, 5 **lawncegay**, 6 **launcesagaye, launsgay**, 7 *erron.* **lance de gay.** [a. OF. *lancegaye*, f. (with contraction) *lance*, LANCE *sb.*[1] + *zagaye* (see ZAGAIE, ASSAGAI).] A kind of lance.

[1383 *Act 7 Rich. II*, c. 13 § 1 Le Roi defende que desoremes null homme chivache deinz le Roialme armez .. ovesque lancegay.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 41 In his hand a launcegay A long swerd by his side. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 369 A firy lancegay, Which whilom through my hert he cast. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 388 That no man go armed, to bere launcegayes, Gleyves, Speres, and other wepyn. *c* 1500 *Robin Hood* (Ritson) 18 He bare a launsgay in his honde. 1591 SIR J. SMYTH *Instruct. Milit.* 199, I would wish them to have Launces commonly called Launcezagayas of good, tite, and stiffe ash. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 209 To speak of lesser weapons, both defensive and offensive of our nation, as their granad, baselard, launcegay, &c. would be endless. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. § 1. 359 These carrying a kinde of Lance de gay, sharpe at both ends, which they held in the middest of the staffe. 1799 SCOTT *Sheph. Tale*, A launcegay strong, full twelve ells long, By every warrior hung.

attrib. 1436 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 158 Duorum garmentorum, unius clocher, et unius launcegaysshaft.

La·nce-knight. *Hist.* Forms: see LANCE *sb.* and KNIGHT. Also 6 **lance-kneyght**, 9 **lance-knecht**; and see LANSQUENET. [ad. G. *lanzknecht* (*lanz* = LANCE *sb.*[1]), an etymologizing perversion of *landsknecht*, f. *lands*, genitive of *land* LAND *sb.* + *knecht* servant.

Originally the G. word denoted the mercenary foot-soldiers belonging to the imperial territory, in contradistinction to the Swiss; but it was very early applied in a wider sense; afterwards the etymological association with *lance* caused it to be restricted to men armed with a lance or similar weapon.]

A mercenary foot-soldier, esp. one armed with a lance or pike.

1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Lansknyght, *lancequenet*. 1550 W. LYNNE *Carion's Cron.* 248 Many Launceknyghtes of the Germayne nation sawe with their eyes that [etc.]. 1552 HULOET,

Men bearyng shyldes of siluer, called launce knyghtes, *argyraspidæ*. 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot*. 120 The Lance Kneyghts also encamp always in the fielde very stronglye. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 463 b, Although λογχαιος be nothing els then a greeke word, signifiyng a launceknight. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, Well, now must I practise to get the true garbe of one of these Launce-knights. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 145 The Lansknight and the Switzer vse also the fife at this day with the drum. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* vi, Give him a flagon of Rhenish to drink with his besmirched baaren-hauters and lance-knechts.

attrib. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxxv, Tripet would have traiterously cleft his head with his horsemans sword, or lanse-knight fauchion.

transf. c 1626 *Dick of Devon* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 63 The needle lance knights..put so many hookes and eyes to every hose and dubblet.

Lancelet (lɑ·nslĕt). Also 6 **lancelette**, **launcelet**, **-lot**, 9 **lancelot**. [f. LANCE *sb.*[1] + -LET.]

†**1.** A lancet. *Obs.*

1573 BARET *Alv.* L 77 A Lancelette or like instrument, *scalprum chirurgicum*. 1589 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Launce*, A Launcelot to cut wounds, *smilium*. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter* 12 Pierces Supererogation .. is lest beholding to the penknife: Nashes S. Fame hath somewhat more of the launcelet. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Launcelot*, or *Lancelot*.

2. *Zool.* A small fish-like animal: = AMPHIOXUS.

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 468 The Lancelet, *Amphioxus lanceolatus*. 1846 CARPENTER *Physiol.* 382 The Amphioxus or Lancelot. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 450/2 In the..lancelet the only vestige of a distinct hepatic organ is a large cœcum. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 9 Members of the shark family would not tend to supplant the lancelet.

†**Lancell.** *Obs.* Also 4 **launsele**. [a. OF. *lancele*, dim. of *lance* LANCE *sb.*[1]] A herb (*Plantago lanceolata*).

a 1400 *Med. MS.* in *Archæologia* XXX. 356 Take jws of launsele I seye W[t] y' whyte of tweyne eyre. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Lancell, *Plantago*.

†**Lancely,** *a. Obs.* In 6 **launcely**. [f. LANCE *sb.*[1] + -LY [1].] Proper to a lance; lance-like.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 179 His Lances .. strong to giue a launcely blow indeede.

†**Lancement.** *Obs. rare*–[1]. [f. LANCE *v.* + -MENT. Cf. F. *lancement*.] The action of lancing or cutting; an incision.

1658 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* xix. 15 You must make some Lancements or inlets [in the fowl] .. that your said spices may the better hold or fasten.

†**Lancent,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **lanceaunt**, **lawncent**. [a. F. *lançant*, pres. pple. of *lancer* LANCE *v.*] **A.** *adj.* That lances, adapted for lancing. **B.** *sb.* = LANCET (if not a scribal error).

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* III Oper Instrument3 perceaunt & lanceaunt. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 290 Lawncent [*v. r.* lawnset], or blode yryne, *lanceola*. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 142 It is now a great while agoe since I finger'd my fleame or lancent.

Lanceolar (lɑ·nsĭŏlăr), *a.* [f. L. *lanceola* (see next) + -AR.] = next.

1810 *Asiatic Res.* XI. 165 Leaves broad, lanceolar, subsessile on their sheath.

Lanceolate (lɑ·nsĭŏlĕt), *a.* Chiefly in scientific use. [ad. L. *lanceolātus*, f. *lanceola* small lance; in med.L. *lancet*, dim. of *lancea* LANCE *sb.*[1]] Resembling a spear-head in shape; narrow and tapering to each end.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 176 *Lanceolate*, *Spear-shaped*; when the Figure is oblong, narrowing gradually at each End towards the Extremity. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 313 Toadflax has linear leaves inclining to lanceolate. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 26 *Wood Anemone*. .. Leaflets lanceolate, lobed, and cut. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 69 *Loligo vulgaris*: .. Pen lanceolate, with the shaft produced in front. 1869 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* ii. 46 The broad, flat, and lanceolate form of head is exemplified in certain Tree Snakes.

¶ **b.** Used for 'lancet-shaped'.

1883 *Century Mag.* Apr. 821/1 The long, shapeless splits in the walls became the delicate lanceolate windows.

c. *Comb.*, signifying 'lanceolate and . . .', 'between lanceolate and . . .', as *lanceolate-acute*, *-linear*, *-subulate* adjs.; also in quasi-Lat. form **lanceolato-**, as *lanceolato-hastate*, *-subulate* adjs.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 184 L[eaves] lanceolato-hastate. 1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 897 *Sphagnum cuspidatum*.. Leaves lanceolato-subulate lax. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 82 Leaves green, smooth, lanceolate-linear. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 73 Sep[als] lanceolate-acute. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 240 Sepals slender lanceolate-subulate.

Hence **Lanceolately** *adv.*, in a lanceolate shape. Also **Lanceolation**, the property of being lanceolate (in recent Dicts.).

1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-Water Algæ* 109 [*Closterium*] Narrowly lanceolately-fusiform.

Lanceolated (lɑ·nsĭŏlĕ·tĕd), *a.* [formed as LANCEOLATE + -ED.] = LANCEOLATE.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 78 The sharp-horned Phalæna .. with white lanceolated wings. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, Lanceolated Leaf. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 62 The tail is lanceolated and sharp at the end. 1782 MARSHALL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 220 A delicate point or sting..which on a cursory view appears to be a simple lanceolated instrument. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxv, The votary dropped his offering .. through the mullions of a lanceolated window.

Lancepesade, lanceprisado (lɑnsˌpēzā·d, lɑ·nsˌprizā·do). *Hist.* Forms: α. 6 **lancepezzade**, **7 lance-, lans(e)pesade, -ado, lanspasata**, 8 **lancepesata, lanspessade**. CI. ANSPESSADE. β. 7 **lancepers-, -pres-, -prez-, -pris, -prizade, -ado, lans-, launcepres-, -prisade, -ado**, 9 **lanceprisade**. [a. F. *lancepessade* (now *anspessade*) 'lancepesado, the meanest officer in a foot-company' (Cotgr.), ad. It. *lancia spezzata*, lit. 'broken lance' (*spezzare* to break in pieces, 'dispiece', f. *s-* = *dis-* + *pezza* piece). For the quasi-Sp. ending of some forms see -ADO; the forms with *r* are due to association with Sp. *presa* grip, clutch.

The It. word is recorded only in the senses 'one of a prince's bodyguard' and (in *pl.*) 'soldiers of a superior class not included in the ordinary companies'; Florio (s.v. *Spezzato*) renders it 'a demi-lance, light horseman'; Italian etymologists suggest that the primary sense was 'one whose lance has often been shivered in warfare, one who has seen much service' (Tommaseo s.v. *Spezzato*). The peculiar Fr. and Eng. sense (= lance-corporal) can be accounted for only conjecturally, but it may have arisen from the practice of appointing specially experienced privates, in emergencies, to act as officers of the lowest rank.]

a. (See quot. 1578.) **b.** A non-commissioned officer of the lowest grade; a lance-corporal.

1578 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. 104 The Marquis .. being followed with a valiant companye of younge gentlemen and Lancepezzades (these are braue and proued souldiers interteyned aboue the ordinary companies). 1605 *Tryall Chev.* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 305 The tother Launcepresado. [Applied derisively by a soldier to an officer of high rank.] 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 390 Serjeant Piemeat, Corporall Conny, Lanceprizado Lanke. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* IV. iv, I will learne to roare, and still maintain the name of captaine ouer these Launcepresadoes. 1625 MARKHAM *Soldier's Accid.* 7 The Lanspresado..in the Corporalls absence, as vpon a guard or otherwise, doth all the Corporalls duties. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4420/7, 10 Serjeants, 10 Corporals, 10 Lanspessades. 1758 J. WATSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 5) *Lancepesade*, an inferior Officer, subordinate to the Corporal, to assist him in his Duty, and supply his Place in his Absence. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxiv, Thou, Zerubbabel Robins, I know wilt be their lance-prisade.

c. *transf.*

a 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 795 Beld bi-set! marmissed! lansprezed to the lownes! 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart* II. i, This Bacchus, who is..lanceprezade to red noses. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lanspresado*, he that comes into Company with but Two pence in his Pocket.

¶ In the Italian sense (see above) with corrupt It. form.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2250/3 His Eminencies own Equipage consisted of..12 Pages, as many Lanspasatas or Gentlemen, walking on foot by him, 12 more on Horse-back [etc.].

Lancequenet, obs. variant of LANSQUENET.

†**Lancer** [1]. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **lanceour**, 6–7 **launcer**, 7 **lancer**. [ad. OF. *lanceor*, *lanceur*, f. *lancer* to lance, throw, or f. LANCE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who, or that which lances, in senses of the vb.

1. One who lances or throws (a dart).

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 215 Archeris, abblastres, and Lanceouris of Dartes brandynge.

2. = LANCET.

1537 *Matthew's Bible*, 1 *Kings* xviii. 28 They .. cut them selues as their maner was with knyues and launcers [1611 lancers]. 1587 MASCALL *Gov. Cattle* (1627) 177 Raze him with a crooked launcer, from the heele to the toe. 1611 FLORIO, *Lanciatore*, a launcer. 1614 T. WHITE *Martyrd. St. George* C b, The Pincers, Lancers, Hunger, Thirst did tyre His holy bodie. a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629–30) 39 They see him whetting his lancer to cut the throat of the disease. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 Another [Farriers Instrument] with a sharp point, called a Lancer.

Lancer [2] (lɑ·nsəɪ). Forms: 6 **lancere**, 6–7 **launcier**, 6–8 **lancier**, 7 **lanceer(e, launceer, launcer**, 7– **lancer**. [a. or ad. F. *lancier*, f. *lance* LANCE *sb.*[1] Cf. late L. *lanceārius* or *lanciārius*.]

1. A (cavalry) soldier armed with a lance; now only, a soldier belonging to one of certain regiments officially called Lancers.

In the British army there are now six regiments of Lancers, the 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 17th, and 21st. They are armed with carbine (formerly sword) and pistol as well as lance.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii. F 5 b, Backt by stout Lanceres of Germany. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. § 107. 740 In his Company were..not aboue fifteene Lanciers. 1611 FLORIO, *Lanciere*, a launcier. 1648 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 263 Collonal Thornhaugh .. was slaine, being ran into the body, and thigh, and head, by the enemies Launcers. 1712 *Perquisite Monger* 14 Invested with the Command of a Regiment of Horse and a Troop of Lanciers. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 159 The lancer is to have his lance near the right foot. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 362 The lancer has sword and pistol besides his lance.

transf. a 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 177 The heron mounted doth appear On his own Peg'sus a lanceer.

2. *pl.* The name of a species of quadrille. Also the music proper to this dance.

1862 *Athenæum* 25 Jan. 111 The 'Lancers', now so fashionable, was introduced by Laborde in 1836. 1868 B. HARTE *Arctic Vision*, Trip it all ye merry dancers In the airiest of lancers. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* i, As she whirls by in the Valse, or glides in front of them in the Lancers.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *lancer-braiding*, *-cap*, *-regiment*; also *lancer-like* adj.

1897 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 6/4 Bolero white cloth is arranged under the *lancer braiding. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scott.* iii. (1855) 45 The *lancer cap and green habit of the Honourable Juliana Beningfield! 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 248 Making .. quadrille and *lancer-like figures with sudden turns on the toes. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* P 1146 In a *lancer Regiment, the Men who collected the lances, are to be marched to the baggage waggons.

Lancet (lɑ·nsĕt). Forms: 5 **lan-, lawncette, lawnset**, 6 **launcette**, 6–8 **launcet**, 6– **lancet**. [ad. OF. F. *lancette*, dim. of *lance* LANCE *sb.*[1] Cf. It. *lancetta*.]

†**1. a.** ? A small lance, a dart. **b.** In whale-fishery = LANCE *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Siege Rouen* in *Archæologia* XXI. 52 And also lawnsetys were leyde on hey, For to schete both ferre an hey. 1752 BOND in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 430 Which the fishers observing, row up and dispatch the whale with long lancets.

2. A surgical instrument of various forms usually with two edges and a point like a lance, used for bleeding, opening abscesses, etc.

c 1440 [see LANCENT]. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 86 He dyd his vysage to be kutte wyth a knyf and lancettis endlong and overthwart. 1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Lancet, an instrument, *lancette*. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 64 Cut the Scrophule .. with a sharpe instrument, as with a launcet. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 18 Without question each Surgeons Mate knoweth a Launcet as well as myself. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. iv, And calls for a Lancet, rather than a Julep. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* I. i, Such an arm for a bandage, veins that seemed to invite the Lancet. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 146 When they underwent the operation of the lancet, the doctor's wife and another lady were present. 1856 DRUITT *Surgeon's Vade mecum* 631 The operator..pushes the lancet obliquely into the vein.

b. *Ent.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 362 *Scalpella* (the Lancets), a pair of instruments, usually more slender than the Cultelli, which probably enter the veins or sap-vessels, and together with them form a tube for suction.

3. Short for *lancet-arch*, *-light*, *-window*.

1848 B. WEBB *Continent. Ecclesiol.* 45 Two stages of tall Pointed arches, and a huge lancet within each. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 622 Greenish glimmerings through the lancets. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 296 Some gable-end with its lofty lancets shows the noble scale of the ancient church.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lancet edge*, †*-ichthyodont*; *lancet-shaped* adj.; **lancet-fish**, the doctor-fish (*Acanthurus*; †**lancet-loupe**, a loophole for throwing darts (cf. 1 a).

1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 52 A side filister..having a second point or *lancet edge to cut the fibres across as the work proceeds. 1840 MUDIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 303 *Acanthurus*. *Lancet-fishes, have a strong spine on each side of the tail, as sharp as a lancet, with which they inflict severe wounds. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 The *Lancet or Mucronated Ichthyodont. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. C c j, The Troyans..through their *launcet loupes their whirling darts do thick bestowe. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 232 Certain *lancet-shaped bodies.

b. *Arch.*, as **lancet arch**, one with an acutely-pointed head resembling the blade of a lancet; **lancet window**, a high and narrow window terminating in a lancet arch; similarly, *lancet Gothic*, *lancet light*, *lancet style*.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 *Lancet-arch. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 50 Lancet arches..have a radius longer than the breadth of the arch. 1836 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 164/2 A chapel .. The style is the *lancet Gothic. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. iv. 131 In the transept of Salisbury Cathedral ..is a good example of a window of four *lancet-lights. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 352 The details lose the great distinctness of the *Lancet style. 1781 J. WARTON *Kiddington* (1783) 17 Mouldings of *lancet windows. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ii. (1878) 20 The dusky light that came through a small lancet window.

Hence **Lanceteer**, one who uses a lancet; a surgeon. **Lanceted** *a.*, (of a window) having a lancet arch; (of a church) having lancet-windows.

1824 *Examiner* 8/2 A person named Mort–r, a lanceteer, residing in the same place. 1855 WHEWELL in Mrs S. Douglas *Life* (1881) 562 Where, rich-glowing, the light streams through the lanceted window. 1864 CROWDY *Ch. Choirmaster* 27 A little lancetted church.

Lancewood (lɑ·nsˌwud). [f. LANCE *sb.*[1] + WOOD *sb.*] **a.** A tough elastic wood imported chiefly from the West Indies, used for carriage-shafts, fishing-rods, cabinet-work, etc. Also, a fishing-rod made of this wood. **b.** A tree yielding this wood; the best known are *Duguetia quitarensis* from Cuba and Guiana and *Oxandra virgata* from Jamaica.

'The name in Australia is given to *Backhousia myrtifolia* and in New Zealand to *Panax crassifolium*' (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898).

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 118 The Lancewood grows strait like our young Ashes; it is very hard, tough and heavy. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 177 The aculeated *Lycium* or Lance-wood. This shrub is common in most parts of the island. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* (1883) 221 He sent for lancewood to make the thills. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 160/2 The very best ash..is greatly inferior to lance-wood both in strength and elasticity. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 376/1 We put the little lancewoods together and started out.

Lanch, obs. form of LAUNCH *sb.* and *v.*

†**Lanchara.** *Obs.* Also 7 **lanchare**, 9 **LANTCHA.** [a. Pg. *lanchara*, ad. Malay *lancharan* (Kinkert), f. *lanchār* quick, nimble.] 'A kind of small vessel often mentioned in the Portuguese histories of the 16th and 17th centuries' (Yule).

1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 27 These things being laden aboard a Lanchara with oars. *Ibid.* vii. 18 Five Lanchares.

Lanchet: see Landshard.

† **Lanci·ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. med.L. *lancifer* (f. *lanc-ea* lance + -(*i*)*fer* bearing) + -ous.] Bearing a lance.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1676 in Coles.

Lanciform (la·nsifǭim), *a.* [f. Lance *sb.* + -(i)form.] Lance or lancet-shaped.

1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 27 July 102 These humble buildings have sometimes no east window at all: at other times only a single narrow lanciform light.

Lancinate (la·nsinēˡt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *lancināt-*, ppl. stem of *lancināre* to rend, tear to pieces (rendered 'to strike, thrust through' in Cooper *Thesaurus* 1565).] *trans.* To pierce, tear.

1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 91 Blacke hel-mettal .. to excoriat and lancinate a deuil. 1623 Cockeram, *Lancinate*, to thrust through. 1876 *Overmatched* I. vii. 117 How had she lancinated the wound, already, as she could see, quick and bleeding!

Lancinating (la·nsinēˡtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ing².] Chiefly of pain: Acute, darting, piercing.

1762 R. Guy *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 77 She complained of frequent lancinating Pains. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 39 The pain is lancinating. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 473 A burning and lancinating sensation. 1861 F. H. Ramadge *Curabil. Consumption* 71 Lancinating pains shooting in the direction of the ear.

fig. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 147 He inflicts, without mercy, the most ingenious, home-directed and most lancinating cuts. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 3/2 Simplicity in recounting his own exploits excuses lancinating criticisms about other people.

Lancination lansinēˡ·ʃən). [as if ad. L. **lancinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lancināre* to Lancinate.] The action of lancinating; cutting, lancing.

1630 Donne *Serm.* xiii. 132 Every Sin is an Incision of the Soule, a Lancination, a Phlebotomy. *a* 1670 Hacket *Cent. Serm.* 241 He took upon him to cure us..by cutting and lancination.

b. *transf.* A cutting *into*, an indentation.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* ii. v. xii. 164 Undoubtedly Judah his portion made many incisures and lancinations into the Tribe of Simeon, hindering the entireness thereof.

c. *fig.* Piercing pain; acute agony.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* i. Exhortation § 15 With what affections and lancinations of spirit, with what effusions of love, Jesus prayed. 1669 *Addr. Hopeful Young Gentry* 62 [Love] breaks in upon you withal the noise, tumult and lancination of distracted passions.

Lancing (la·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Lance *v.* + -ing¹.]

1. The action of the vb. Lance in various senses: e.g. † **a.** Launching (of boats). † **b.** Piercing, pricking. **c.** Cutting with a lancet.

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* xxi. ii, Thenne there was launcynge of grete botes and smal. 1592 Davies *Immort. Soul* ii. vii. (1714) 28 The cruel Lancing of the knotty Gout. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 202 You make with it [syllogisme] a wholesome and delightful lancing. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Introd., Wks. 1851 IV. 140 The launcing of that old apostemated error. 1655 Wood *Life* 17 Dec., Which caused a swelling in his cheek..and that a lancing thereof, which made him unfit to appeare in public. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* iii. 105 God forbids his people this funeral rite of cutting and lancing because abused to Demon-idolatrie.

attrib. 1530 Palsgr. 604/2, I launce a sore, as a cyrurgien dothe with a launsyng yron. 1859 Sala *Gas-light & D.* x. 119 He has curiously a dominant passion for leaping, darting the lancing pole..and other feats of strength and agility.

2. Acting as a lancer.

1838-9 Thackeray *Major Gahagan* iii, A ball..put a stop to his lancing.

Lancing (la·nsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Lance *v.* + -ing².] That lances: **a.** Darting forward; *fig.* ? bold, dashing. **b.** Of a ship: Launching, putting forth. **c.** Cutting, piercing.

1573 L. Lloid *Pilgr. Princes* (1586) 6 b, Hercules..hearde the offers of these two launcing Ladies. 1635 Person *Varieties* i. 12 The Comets, and these lancing Dragons, and falling Stars, &c...we visibly see. 1647 Stanley *Preti's Oronta* (1650) 5 Along the shore the wretched mothers stray ..The lancing ships beholding from on high. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 695 When the launcing knife requires his hands. 1756 Mounsey in *Phil. Trans.* I. 20 But the scene soon began again with lancing pain in the left eye.

Land (lænd), *sb.* Forms: 1– land; also 1, 3–5 **7 lond**, 4–6 **londe**, 4–7 **lande**, (3 **loande**, 4 **loond**, **lont**, 5 **lonnde**, **lannde**, 8–9 *Sc.* **lan**, **lan'**). [Com. Teut.: OE. *land*, *lond* str. neut. = OFris. *land*, *lond*, OS. (Du., LG.) *land*, OHG. *lant* (MHG. *lant*, *land-*, mod.G. *land*), ON. (Sw., Da.) *land* and Goth. *land*:—OTeut. **lando*ᵐ, cogn. w. OCeltic **landā* fem. (Irish *land*, *lann* enclosure, Welsh *llan* enclosure, church, Cornish *lan*, Breton *lann* heath), whence the F. *lande*, heath, moor. The pre-Teut. **londh-* is not evidenced in the other Aryan langs., but an ablaut-variant **lendh-* appears in OSl. *lędina* heath, desert (Russian лядa, лядина, and in MSw., mod.Sw. *linda* waste or fallow land.]

I. The simple word.

1. The solid portion of the earth's surface, as opposed to *sea*, *water*. Cf. *firm land* (see Firm *a.* 8), Dry land. † *Occas.* classed as one of the 'elements' = Earth *sb.*¹ 14. Often in phr. *to land*, *on land* (cf. Aland), *by land* (in quot. 1841 *transf.*); also † *at land* = on land, ashore.

Beowulf 1623 Com þa to lande lidmanna helm swiðmod swymman. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* ii. iii. (1890) 104 Seo is monigra folca ceapstow of londe & of sæ cumendra. *c* 1205 Lay. 117 On Italige he com on lond. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 103 It hiled al ðis werldes drof, And fier, and walkne, and water, and lond. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 721 Fro londe woren he bote a mile. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 322 Þe barrez of vche a bonk ful bigly me haldes, Þat I may lachche no lont. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 266 Nouþer suld werri bi lond, no in water bi schip. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's Prol.* 29 Ye seken lond and see for yowre wynnynges. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) i. 6 He may go by many Weyes, bothe on See and Londe. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 13 It is most pleasaunte rowynge nere the land, and walkynge nere the sea. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* iii. ii. 7 To hunt out perilles..By sea, by land, where so they may be mett. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* ii. xi. 107 We feele greater heat at land then at sea. *Ibid.* iii. ii. 118 It behooves vs now to treate of the three elements, aire, water and land. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* ii. i. 122, I not doubt He came aliue to Land. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 337 His Omnipresence fills Land, Sea, and Aire. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xii. (1883) 82 They began to enterprise at land. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* i. viii, I fairly descry'd Land, whether an Island or a Continent, I could not tell. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* vii. xiii, And now, all in my own countree, I stood on the firm land! 1841 Fr. A. Kemble *Rec. Later Life* (1882) II. 142 At the beginning of railroad travelling, persons who preferred posting on the high road were said to go by land. 1849-50 Alison *Hist. Europe* VIII. 628 All the great defeats of France at land have come from England. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* i. (1877) 44, I was never afraid .. to speak my mind to them, by sea or land.

b. Nautical phrases. † *To take land*: to come to land; to land, go ashore. *Land to*: just within sight of land, when at sea. † *To raise land*: to sail with the land just within sight. *To lay the land*: to lose sight of land. † *To set* (*the*) *land*: to take the bearings of land. *Land ho!* a cry of sailors when first sighting land. *Land shut in* (see quot. 1753).

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 59 Whan þe kyng wist, þat þei had taken land. *c* 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvi. 551 Quhill thai .On vest half, toward Dunfermlyne, Tuk land. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xlii 528 They .. aryuyd at the porte of Marseyle there they toke londe. 1611 Cotgr., *Surgir*, to arriue, take land, goe ashore. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 One to the top to looke out for land, the man cries out Land to; which is iust so farre as a kenning, or a man may see the land. And to lay a land is to saile from it iust so farre as you can see it. 1633 T. James *Voy.* 28 We hull'd off, North North-East, but still raised land. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* i. 21 When we set Land, some this, some that do guess. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., *Land shut in*, at sea. When another point of land hinders the sight of that which a ship came from, then they say the land is shut in. *Setting the Land*, at sea, is observing by the compass how it bears. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Terre qui fuit*, double-land, or land shut in behind a cape or promontory. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* iv. 8 A man on the forecastle called out 'Land ho!'

c. Phr. *How the land lies*: primarily *Naut.* (see quot. *a* 1700); now chiefly *fig.* = what is the state of affairs.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *How lies the Land?* How stands the Reckoning? 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* vii. vii. (Rtldg.) 14 Several gentlemen .. had a mind to feel how the land lay. 1870 Miss Bridgman *Ro. Lynne* I. vii. 99 Uncle Charles's eyes had discovered how the land lay as regarded Rose and himself.

† **d.** A tract of land. Also *transf.* of ice. *Obs.*

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. x. 153 There is a straight and a long and stretched out land on eyther side. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* To Rdr., A large Bay or inlet of the Sea, .. entering in betwixt two lands. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* iv. 139 Captain Luke Fox in his North-West Discoveries .. complained fearfully of the fast Lands of Ice upon those Coasts.

2. Ground or soil, esp. as having a particular use or particular properties. Often with defining word, as *arable land*, *corn-land*, *plough-land*, *stubble land*.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cvii. 37 And seowun lond & plantadon wingeardas. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* x. (1889) 51 Færlic & swiðlic storm on hryre landu [L. *arua*] forhwyrfð. *c* 1050 *Supp. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 177/11 *Seges*, gesawen æcer *vel* land. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 35 Lond wel eerid and wel dungid. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 8 Tilynge is vs to write of euery londe. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 796 *Hec bovata*, a hoxgangyn lond...*Hec virgata*, a eryd lond. *Hic selis*, a ryggyd lond. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 64 While the Plowman neer at hand, Whistles ore the Furrow'd Land. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 605 And from the marshy Land Salt Herbage for the fodd'ring Rack provide. 1727-52 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Mushroom*, They are never found but on burnt lands. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777 I. 283 In England, the land is rich, but coarse. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* v. 8 Loading with loathsome rottenness the land. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 593 The land to a great extent round his pleasure grounds was in his own hands. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 616 The conversation was almost exclusively confined to the topics of steam-boats,..black-land, red-land, bottom-land, timber-land [etc.].

† **b.** *poet.* = Ground in various senses. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 203 (Gr.) Inc is .. wilde deor on gewealď geseald & lifigende, ða ðe land tredað. 14.. *Fencing w. Two Handed Sword* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 309 Fresly smyte thy strokis by dene, And hold wel thy lond that hyt may be sene. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. vii. 7 Her selfe uppon the land She did prostrate. 1716 Pope *Iliad* vii. 18 He.. roll'd, with Limbs relax'd, along the Land.

3. A part of the earth's surface marked off by natural or political boundaries or considered as an integral section of the globe; a country, territory. Also put for the people of a country.

(Sometimes defined by a phrase containing the name of the country or stating one of its prominent characteristics or products, as *the land of Egypt*, *the land of the midnight sun*, *the land of the chrysanthemum*, etc. Cf. b and c.)

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1995 *Territorium*, lond. *a* 900 *O.E. Chron.* an. 787 (Parker MS.) Þæt wæron þa ærestan scipu Deniscra monna þe Angel cynnes lond gesohton. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 197 Þonne is seo cirice on Campania þæs landes gemæro. 1154 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1132 (Laud MS.) Ðis gear com Henri king to þis land. *c* 1205 Lay. 1244 Albion hatte þat lond. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 10154 He sende to alle þe bissopes of þis lond is sonde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3766 Þis esau.. Oute o þe land did iacob chace. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 936 In Iudy londe. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxi. 33 Abymalech .. and Phicol .. turneden agen into the loond of Palestynes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13932, I haue faryn out of fere lannd my fader to seche. 14.. *Sir Beues* 2327 (MS. M.) All the lond after hem drowge Armyd with good harnes inouge. 14.. *Dyal. Gent. & Husb.* in *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 148 God left neuer lande yet vnpunished which agaynst his worde made resistence. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 26 Vortiger .. often tyme faught so with them that he drof hem oute of hys londe. 1535 Coverdale *Exod.* iii. 8 To carye them out of that londe, in to a good and wyde londe, euen in to a londe that floweth with mylke and hony. 1611 Bible *Josh.* ii. 1 Go, view the land, euen Iericho. — *Isa.* ix. 1 When at the first he lightly afflicted the land of Zebulun and the land of Naphtali. 1629 Milton *Hymn Nativity* 221 He feels from Juda's Land The dredded Infants hand. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* vii. 148 These Answers in the silent Night receiv'd The King himself divulg'd, the Land believ'd. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Village* 51 Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates, and men decay. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell* v. xv, He made songs for all the land Sweet both to feel and understand. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 279 In our own land, the national wealth has, during at least six centuries, been almost uninterruptedly increasing.

fig. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 439 Her bare brest, the heart of all her land. 1595 — *John* iv. ii. 245 In the body of this fleshly Land, This kingdome, this Confine of blood, and breathe.

b. Phrases. *Law of the land* († *land's law*: see Land-law 1): see Law *sb.*¹ *Land of promise* († *promission*, † *repromission*, † *behest*), *promised land*: see Promise *sb.*, etc. *Land of cakes* (Sc.): see Cake *sb.* 1 b. See also Holy Land.

c 1300 [see Behest *sb.* 1]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 Þe land of repromission, þat men calles þe Haly Land. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* i. 1612 Duke Iosue..Ledynge the Isrehelytes to the lande of promyssyon. *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xxiv. 271 The Lowlanders call their part of the Country the Land of Cakes. *a* 1846 J. Imlah *Song, Land o' Cakes*, An' fill ye up and toast the cup, The land o' cakes for ever.

c. *fig.* = Realm, domain. *Land of the leal* (Sc.): the realm of the blessed departed, heaven. *Land of the living*: the present life. *In the land of the living* (a Hebraism): alive. *Land of Nod*: see Nod.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxiv. 9 In londe lifgendra. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Iþis world þat is icleopet lond of unlicnesse. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 637/22 Ye shal not with-outen Strif fro this world passe to þe lond of lyf. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xi. 19 Let vs cut him off from the land of the liuing. 1671 Milton *Samson* 99 As in the land of darkness yet in light, To live a life half dead, a living death. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 313 In the Land of Nature we are often out of our Knowledge. 1798 Lady Nairne *Song, The Land of the Leal*, I'm wearin' awa' John, .. To the land o' the leal. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. Introd. 116 You'd better have sent out Jedidiah Buxton if he is still in the land of the living. 1819 J. Hodgson in Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 223, I was frequently travelling in the Land of Nod. 1836 Irving *Astoria* I. 129 They dug a grave..in which they deposited the corpse, with a biscuit .. and a small quantity of tobacco, as provisions for its journey in the land of spirits. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 10 There are unseen lands of knowledge and truth beyond the present.

† **d.** In ME. poetry used vaguely in certain expletive phrases: *on* or *in land*, *to come to land*. Cf similar uses of Town. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 To eni monne þet is on londe. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 46 Þritti winter and þridde half ger, Haui woned in londe her. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 551 Maken I chulle Pees to londe come,..And sauen al þe folk in londe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2793 Welawo to longe y lyue in londe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* 176 His steede .. gooth an Ambil in the way Ful softely and rounde In londe.

¶ **e.** *U.S.* Substituted euphemistically for Lord, in phrases *the land knows*, *Good land!*

1849 Miss Warner *Wide wide World* xiv, 'But what are they called turnpikes for?' 'The land knows—I don't'. 1889 'Mark Twain' *Yankee Crt. K. Arthur* xi. 110 Good land! a man can't keep his functions regular on spring chickens thirteen hundred years old.

4. Ground or territory as owned by a person or viewed as public or private property; landed property. (*Common*, *concealed*, *copyhold*, *debatable*, *demesne*, *fabric*, *fiscal land* or *lands*: see the defining words. Also Bond-land, Crown-land 1.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Þa teoþan sceattas .. ge on lande, ge on oþrum þingum. *c* 1205 Lay. 3914 His lond he huld half ger. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4033 To dele þair landes þam betuixs þat aiþer might þam ald wit his. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 295 Laborers that haue no lond to liuen on bote heore honden. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 579 Worthy to been stywardes of rente and lond Of any lord that is in Engelond. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 72 Borne to great land, treasure, and substaunce. 1587 Lady Stafford in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 209 They have recovered their land, with the Arrerages. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 113 This fellow might be in's time a great buyer of Land. 1611 Bible *2 Kings* viii. 3 She went foorth to crie vnto the king for her house, and for her land. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* i. § 1 A convenient house with a hundred acres of land adjoining to it. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 142 He had no intention of depriving the English colonists of their land. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 12 Some one will say that he is beyond question rich, who owns a great deal of land.

b. *pl.* Territorial possessions. † Also *rarely* in sing., a piece of landed property, an estate in land.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 192 Feower land he forgeaf forð In mid him ælþeodiȝum to andfencge and to ælmes-dædum. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1843 Ðor him solde an lond kinge emor. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 163 Þouh man haue muche katel As londes, rentes, and oþer god. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 86 [He] became .. riche .. and purchased londes and possessiones. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 423 b *note*, John Frederick demaundeth his landes and dignities. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 9 All the Temporall Lands which men deuout By Testament haue giuen to the Church. a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 143 Who should have your Lands but your heirs? 1787 BURNS *Poems* (1809) II. 101 *note*, The Earl gave him a four merk land near the castle. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 135 All his messuages, lands, and tenements. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 84 Considering this grievance more tolerable than ..the loss of the public lands. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 130 Their lands had been divided by Cromwell among his followers.

c. *Law.* (See quots.)

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 4 Land in the legall signification comprehendeth any ground, soile or earth whatsoeuer, as meadowes, pastures, woods, moores, waters marishes, furses and heath, ..It legally includeth also all castles, houses, and other buildings. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 18 Land hath also, in its legal signification, an indefinite extent, upwards as well as downwards. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 300/1 Land in its most restricted legal signification is confined to arable ground. .. In its more wide legal signification land extends also to meadow, pasture, woods, moors, waters, &c.

† **5.** The country, as opposed to *the town. On* (*in*, † Sc. *to*) *land*: in the country; also, into the country; hence, to distant parts. *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xx. [xxviii.] (1890) 246 Byriȝ & lond & ceastre & tunas & hus. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 234 *Ruri*, on lande. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 702 A poure person dwellynge vpon lond. — *Nun's Pr. T.* 4069 Swich a ioye was it to here hem synge,..In sweete accord, My lief is faren in londe. ? a 1400 *Plowman's T.* 1138 Thou .. livest in londe, as a lorell. 1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 11/2 Ande at þis be done als wele in borowis as to lande throu al þe realme. c 1470 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 123 [He] dytis all the pure men up-on-land. 1491 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 226/2 The aulde statutis and ordinances maid of before baith to burghe and to lande. 1513–75–1818 [see BURGH b]. a 1800 *Jock the Leg* in Child *Ballads* (1894) V. 128 In brough or land.

6. Expanse of country of undefined extent; = COUNTRY 1 b. *rare* exc. with qualifying word, as *down-land*, HIGHLAND, LOWLAND, *mountain-land*, etc.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 130 Leaue your crispe channels, and on this greene-Land Answere your summons. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 323 The Ouse, dividing the well-watered land, Now glitters in the sun, and now retires. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* III. 7 And sweet is all the land about, and all the flowers that blow.

7. One of the strips into which a corn-field, or a pasture-field that has been ploughed, is divided by water-furrows. Often taken as a measure of land-area and of length, of value varying according to local custom.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 58 Feith had first siȝte of hym ..And nolde nouȝt neighen hym by nyne londes lengthe. 1521 *Will* in *Market Harboro' Rec.* (1890) 211 A lond of barly next the whet lond. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 2 In Kente they haue other maner of plowes,..some wyll tourne the sheldbredth at euery landes ende, and plowe all one waye. — *Surv.* 38 b, A furlong called Dale furlong yᵉ whiche furlong conteyneth .xxx. landes and two heed landes. a 1550 *Merry Jest Mylner Abyngton* 77 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 103 The mylners house is nere, Not the length of a lande. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Arepennem*, a measure of ground as much as our lande or halfe aker. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 To putt ewes into the Carre three weekes before Lady-day, allowing five ewes for a lande. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 21 To cut down one Land of Corn. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 137/1 Land, or Lond, or Launde, in some places called a Loone, it is as much as two large Buts. 1767 *Cries of Blood* 7 He went down Campden field .. about a land's length. 1786 *The Har'st Rig* xxv. (1801) 12 O' Gath'rers next, unruly-bands Do spread themsel's athwart the Lands. 1791 COWPER *Retirement* 421 Green balks and furrowed lands. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 83 The produce of one land or ridge of each crop. 1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 114, I made a sort of land with the plough, and made it pretty level at top. 1861 *Times* 4 Oct. 7/4 Fields laid out in six-yard lands with deep water-furrows for the sake of drainage.

8. *Sc.* A building divided into flats or tenements for different households, each tenement being called a 'house'.

1456 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 111 A land liand of this side the Hau. 1457 *Ibid.* 116 A land was his faderis liand in the burgh Peblis. 1466 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 26 He conquest a lande within your saide burgh. 1482 *Act. Audit.* (1839) 107/2 Diuerss housis..lying in the brugh of Edinburgh, on þe north side of þe strete..betuix þe land of Johne patonsone & þe land of Nicol spedy on þe est & west partes. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 490/2 The annuellar hauand the grownd annuell vpone ony brint land quhilk is or beis reparellit. 1753 W. MAITLAND *Hist. Edin.* II. 140 The Buildings here, elsewhere called Houses, are denominated Lands. 1776 E. TOPHAM *Lett. Edin.* 27 These buildings are divided by extremely thick partition walls, into large houses, which are called lands, and each story of a land is called a house. Every land has a common staircase. 1780 ARNOT *Hist. Edin.* II. i. (1816) 185 The houses were piled to an enormous height, some of them amounting to twelve stories. These were called lands. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 68, I showed him down stairs; and just as he turned the corner of the next land, a man came rushing violently by him. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* I. 308 The 'land', or block of buildings in which it was placed, formed one side of a little street. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 117, I remember an old 'land' in the High Street of Edinburgh. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 238 A certain frail old gentlewoman..who dwelt in the top of a tall land on a strait close.

9. Technical uses. **a.** [*transf.* from 7.] The space between the grooves of a rifle bore; also, the space between the furrows of a mill-stone. **b.** In a steam-engine, 'the unperforated portion of the face-plate of a slide-valve' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). **c.** 'The lap of the strakes in a clincher-built boat. Also called *landing*' (*Ibid.*).

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* II. 202 These furrows and belts [in the bore of a cannon], technically called *lands.* 1857 SIR P. DE COLQUHOUN *Compan. Oarsman's Guide* 28 The *lans* are where one straik overlaps another. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 15 June, Some of the 'lands' being slightly injured, as might .. have been expected with so delicate a system of rifling. 1881 *Metal World* No. 9. 131 The circular or angular lands and furrows [of a mill-stone].

II. Attributive uses and Combinations.

10. General relations. **a.** simple attrib., as *land-belt, -boom,* † *-cape, -crescent, -development, -estate,* † *-ground, -labour, -mass,* † *-people, -price, -rent, -revenue, -sculpture, -security, -spit, -strip, -tenant, -tenure, -wave, -wealth.*

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 78, I am obliged to follow the tortuous *land-belt. 1891 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* (1892) 288 There was some rumour of a Napa *land-boom. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Landcape*, an end of land that stretcheth further into the Sea then other parts of the Continent thereabouts. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 48 The *land-crescent that forms the bay. 1895 *Law Times* 13 July 254 If the Company is a *Land-development one. 1690 *Mor. Ess. relat. Pres. Times* iii. 41 The Enjoyment of *Land Estates. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 4 *Londground by pool or riuer. 1776 BURKE *Let.* 14 Aug., Condemned to *Land Labour at the last Assizes for this County. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. i. 16 The probable extension of the *land-masses of Greenland to the Far North. 1881 JUDD *Volcanoes* 287 The land-masses of the globe. c 1440 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* xxxvii. 91 The *londe-Pepill that crystyn shold be. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 498/2 Immigrants were pouring into the state, and *land-prices were rising. 1706 in *Arbuthnot's Misc. Wks.* (1751) II. 192 Paying high Interest for Money, which *Land-rents cannot discharge. 1733 SWIFT *Reasons agst. Settling Tithe of Hemp*, etc. Wks. 1761 III. 313 The land-rents of Ireland are computed to about two millions. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2472/4 The Office of Receiver of the *Land-Revenues for the Counties of Suffolk and Cambridge. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. Parl.* 15/2 Land revenues to the amount of 191,042*l.* 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VII. 922 A chief element in the progress of *land-sculpture, is geological structure. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 17 The *Land Security was so uncertain and bad, and it was so troublesome and chargeable getting their Moneys again when they had occasion to use it. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 182 Two *landspits and three bays are ignored by Van de Velde. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 10 To that *land-strip waters wash. 1543 tr. *Act 14 Edw. III*, stat. i. c. 3 The heyres executours, and *lande tenauntes of suche ministers and receyuours. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, Land tenent. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* I. i. § 1. 2 The main features of *land-tenure. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* 35 Gentle ridges .. not unlike the wrinkles or *land waves behind S. Paul de Loanda. 1845 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 343 *note*, So as to lessen the difference in *land-wealth.

b. objective and objective genitive, as *land-buyer, -catcher, -ditching, -hirer, -hunter, -monger, -monopolist, -nationalization, -nationalizer, -occupier, -proprietor, -roller,* † *-tilie, -tiller, -tilling*; *land-devouring, -eating, -scourging, -tilling, -visiting* adjs.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 209 A ledere of louedayes and a *lond biggere. 1598 R. BERNARD *Terence, Hecyra* III. v, They .. are no great land-biers. a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* v. ii, Thou most reverent *land-catcher. 1641 VICARS *God in Mount* 12 These and such like *Land-devouring enormities. 1806–7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 116 *Land-ditching is done at different prices. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xl. (1884) 315 Walberswick is a decayed port, a victim of the *land-eating sea. 1552 HULOET, *Lande hyrer, *redemptor.* 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) June 172 Four or five rough-looking men—evidently *land-hunters. 1647 HARVEY *Schola Cordis* vii. 7 The greedy *landmunger. 1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 21 The persecutions of the settlers were carried on by the Governor and his *land-monopolists. 1882 A. R. WALLACE (*title*) *Land Nationalization. Its necessity and its aims. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 3/1 One point.. will..be seized upon by the *land nationalizers. 1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 10 All the Inhabitants and *Land-occupiers within the whole Isle. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 135 The relation between land-owner and land-occupier has undergone an unkindly alteration. 1815 L. SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 172 The *land-proprietor does not get more than three per cent. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Land-roller*, one for leveling ground and mashing clods in getting land into tilth for crops. 1641 VICARS *God in Mount* 48 Such a *Land-scourging rod. c 1205 LAY. 14847 We scullen..wurðen mils liðe wið þa *lond-tilien. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. iii. (Skeat) l. 32 Than good *lond-tillers ginne shape for the erthe..to bringe forth more corn. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 804/34 *Hic cultor*, a londtyllere. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 555 The interests of the landowner and the land-tiller became antagonistic. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 528 Donge of fowlis is ful necessary To *londtiling. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 140 Ȝe ben wastours .. that deuouren That leel *land-tylynge men leelliche byswynken. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 107/2 Jumping and *land-visiting fishes.

c. instrumental, as *land-penned, sheltered, surrounded* adjs.; similative, as *land-like* adj.

1804 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 470 This [the green on the water], though occasioned by the impurity of the nigh shore .. forms a home scene; it is warm and *landlike. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ciii. 56 We steer'd her toward a crimson cloud That landlike slept along the deep. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 453/1 *Land-penned rivers. 1883 MOLONEY *W. African Fisheries* (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) 27 Grassy banks of *land-sheltered waters. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 479 *Land-surrounded waves.

11. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.*, with the sense: Belonging or attached to, or characteristic of, the land; living, situated, taking place, or performed upon land (as opposed to *water* or *sea*); terrestrial: as in *land-admiral, -army, -battery, -battle, -communication, -company, -engine, -fight, -form, -goods, -gunner,* † *-herd, -journey, -life, -monster, -passage, -pilot, -plant, -prospect, -siren, -soldier, -spout, -trade, -travel, -wages, -war, warfare,* etc.

1490 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 1 § 1 If any Captain .. give them not their full Wages .. except for Jackets for them that receive Land-wages. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 278 The fields In which dame Cynthia her landheards fed. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. vi. (1636) 191 Impatient of land-life, they launcht againe into their water. 1625 (*Queries agst. Dk. Buckhm.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 217 Admiral and General in the Fleet of the Sea, and Land-Army. 1625 PURCHAS (*title*) Purchas his Pilgrimes contayning a History of the World in Sea Voyages and Lande Travells. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vi. 51, I intreated him for a commission and patent for a land company in Flanders. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 307 To find out that..Would overtask the best Land-Pilots art. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 488 Their Land-voyage from Pekin to Goa. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Apr., I made Sir G. Carteret merry with telling him how many Land-admirals we are to have this year. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* To Rdr., A most useful Instrument for all Land and Sea Gunners. 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Bro.* III. Wks. 1721 I. 44 Curse on these land-syrens! 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3023/3 They..are to be provided for in their way as Land-Soldiers are in their march. 1695 PRIOR *Taking Namur* 86 The water-nymphs are too unkind To Villeroy; are the land-nymphs so? 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 289 Anchoring at sea, remote from all land-prospect. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 395 The nature .. of these land spouts. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* p. vi, Roads for land-communication and carriage. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 516 Of the lords of the Admiralty, three of the sea officers, and one of the land lords, were efficient officers. 1822 *Specif. Brunel's Patent* No. 4683. 3 The common governor usually applied to land engines cannot act regularly at sea. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 335 Being exposed to the fire of the land-batteries as well as of the shipping. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxii. X. 665 If the preparations for land-warfare were thus stupendous, those for sea-warfare were fully equal if not superior. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 20 The foliage of land-plants. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* I. 16, All the Water-plants that are here dealt with are undoubtedly descended from land forms.

b. Prefixed to names of animals to indicate that they are terrestrial in their habits, and esp. to distinguish them from aquatic animals of the same name; as *land-animal, -beast, -bird,* † *-cormorant, -dog,* † *-dove, -dragon,* † *-eft, -fowl, -mammifera, -mouse, -mollusca* (hence *land-molluscan* adj.), † *-pullen, -reptile, -scorpion, spaniel* (also fig.), *-toad*; **land-beetle**, a terrestrial predatory beetle, one of the group *Geadephaga*; **land-bug**, a bug of the group *Geocores*; **land chelonian**, a tortoise; **land-cod**, a kind of catfish, the mathemeg, *Amiurus borealis* (Cent. Dict.); **land-crocodile**, † (*a*) ? meant to designate the CAYMAN; (*b*) the sand-monitor, *Psammosaurus arenarius* (Cent. Dict.); **land-leech**, a leech of the genus *Hæmodipsa*, abounding in Ceylon; **land-lobster**, † **-martin** (see quots.); **land-otter**, 'any ordinary otter of the subfamily *Lutrinæ*, inhabiting rivers and lakes, as distinguished from the sea-otter, *Enhydris marina*' (Cent. Dict.); **land-pike**, = HELL-BENDER 1; **land-shell**, a terrestrial mollusk or its shell; **land-slater**, a terrestrial isopod crustacean, a wood-louse; **land-snail**, a snail of the family *Helicidæ*; **land-sole**, the common red slug, *Arion rufus*; **land-tortoise, -turtle**, any tortoise or turtle of terrestrial habits; † **land-urchin**, the hedgehog; † **land-winkle**, a snail.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1692) 62 So necessary is it [air] for us and other *Land-Animals. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 217 Besides these mischievous land-animals, the sea .. is infested with great numbers of alligators. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 191 Let vs returne now to discourse of other liuing creatures; and first of *land-beasts. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 888/1 This division into lobes occurs in most of the *land-beetles. 1570 *Order for Swans* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 959 The .. custome of this Realme..dothe allow to every Owner of such ground .. to take one *Land-bird. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vii. 343 The sea-birds sang as they streamed out into the ocean, and the land-birds as they built among the boughs. c 1865 *Circ. Sci.* (ed. Wylde) II. 184/1 The Geocores or *Land-bugs. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 249 The *Land Chelonians. a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iv. 4 *Land-Cormorants may Challeng them for food. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 159/2 He beareth Azure, the Bresilian *Land Crocodile, proper. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* IV. (1715) 69 Curs, Spaniels, Water-dogs, Bandogs, and *Land-dogs. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 319 Saw some Widgeons, and many *Land-Doves. 1894 MIVART in *Cosmopolitan* XVI. 344 The enormous *land-dragons that lived by rapine. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvii. 49 The water-eft or newt is only the larva of the *land-eft. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 304 If *Land-Fowl gather towards the Water. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 302 Of all the plagues which beset the traveller in the rising grounds of Ceylon, the most detested are the *land leeches. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Aug. 2/1

Huge '*land lobsters'—the 'robber crab' of the Pacific Islands. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 96 The annihilation of certain genera of *land-mammifera. **1674** RAY *Collect. Words, Eng. Birds* 86 The *Land-martin or Shore-bird: *Hirundo riparia.* **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 403 A certain wel, wherein there keep ordinarily *land-mice. **1881** *Nature* XXIV. 84 The *land-molluscan fauna of Socotra. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Land-Pike*, a Creature in America, like the Fish of the same Name, but having Legs instead of Fins. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 507 Hens, and other *land pullen. **1796** STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxviii. 315, I narrowly escaped being bitten by a *land-scorpion. This insect is of the size of a small cray-fish. **1853** *Zoologist* XI. 4127 In *land-shells .. the locality would not be easily surpassed. **1880** A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* v. 76 The air-breathing mollusca, commonly called land-shells. **1863** WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 632 The *Land-slater (*Oniscus asellus*). **1729** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. I. 151 A *Land-Snail, incrusted over with .. fine Stoney Matter. **1854** WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 168 The *land-soles occasionally devour animal substances. **1576** FLEMING tr. *Caius' Eng. Dogs* § 2 (end) *Land spaniels. **1616** *Rich Cabinet* 55 b, He would proue.. a good land-spaniel or setter for a hungry Courtier, to smell him out a thousand pound sute, for a hundred pound profit. **1624** HEYWOOD *Captives* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Proceed sea-gull. Thus land-spaniell; no man can say this is my fishe till he finde it in his nett. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 105 It is only the Rubeth, the *land toad, which has the property of sucking. *Ibid.* VI. 380 The *land tortoise will live in the water, and .. the sea turtle can be fed upon land. **1850** LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 293 In Mr. Clark's garden were several land-tortoises (*Testudo clausa*, Say). **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 109 We refresht our selves very well, both with *Land and Sea Turtles. **1796** STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxiii. 163 The land-turtle of Surinam is not more than eighteen or twenty inches in length. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 973 The hedghoge, or *land urchin. **1601** — *Pliny* I. 218 Of the Viper, *Land-winkles or Snailes, and Lizards.

12. Special combinations: **land abutment**, the terminal pier at the landward end of a bridge; **land-agency**, the occupation or profession of a land-agent; **land-agent**, a steward or manager of landed property; also, an agent for the sale of land, an estate agent; **land-arch**, an arch or bridge which spans dry land; †**land-bat**, a measure of land of varying length; **land-berg** ? *nonce-wd.* (after *iceberg*), an 'ice-mountain' on land; **land-blink**, an atmospheric glow seen from a distance over snow-covered land in the arctic regions; †**land-board** ? *nonce-wd.* (after *seaboard*), the borders of a country; †**land-born** *a.*, native; **land-breast**, the whole frontage formed by the abutment and wing-walls or retaining walls of a bridge; **land-bred** *a.*, brought up on land (as distinguished from on sea); also, native, indigenous; †**land-carrack**, (*a*) ? a coasting vessel; (*b*) = *land-frigate*; **land-cast**, an orientation; **land-chain**, a surveyor's chain (Simmonds); †**land-coal**, coal transported by land; **land-community**, joint or common ownership of land; **land-company**, a commercial company formed for the exploitation of land; **land-cook** *U.S.*, one who 'cooks' land for the market; **land-dummier** *Austral.* (see DUMMY *v.*); so **land-dummying**; †**land-evil**, (*a*) an epidemic; (*b*) ? the falling sickness, epilepsy; †**landfang**, holding-ground for an anchor; †**land-fast**, an attachment on the land for a vessel; †**land-feather**, a bay or inlet; †**land-fish**, (*a*) ? fresh-water fish; (*b*) a fish that lives on land; hence, an unnatural creature; †**land-frigate**, a harlot, strumpet; **land-fyrd** *OE.* and *Hist.*, the land force; †**land-good** [ad. Du. *landgoed*], a landed estate; **land-honour** (see HONOUR *sb.* 7); **land-horse**, the horse on the land-side of a plough; **land-hunger**, keen desire for the acquisition of land; hence **land-hungry** *a.*; **land-ice**, ice attached to the shore, as distinguished from floe; †**land-ill**, an epidemic (cf. *land-evil*); **land-jobber**, one who makes a business of buying and selling land on speculation; so **land-jobbing**; **land-lead**, a navigable opening in the ice along the shore; †**land-leak**, ? a leak produced in a vessel before starting on a voyage; **land-looker** *U.S.* (see quot.); †**land-lurch** *v.*, to rob of land (see LURCH *v.*); †**land-male**, 'a reserved rent charged upon a piece of land by the chief lord of the fee, or a subsequent mesne owner' (Wright *Provinc. Dict.* 1857); also attrib. *land-male-book*; †**land-march**, territory bordering on another country; **land-marker**, 'a machine for laying out rows for planting' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); †**land-mate** (see quot.); †**land-mead**, a tract of meadow land; **land-mistress** = LANDLADY 1; †**land-neck**, an isthmus; †**land-oath** (see quot.); **land-office** *U.S.* and *Colonial* (see quot. 1855); **land-packet** *U.S.* (see quot.); **land-passage**, † (*a*) an isthmus; (*b*) passage by land; †**land-peerage** (see quot.); **land-pirate**, one who robs on land, a highwayman; † also, a literary pirate; **land-plaster**, 'rock-gypsum ground to a powder for use as a fertilizer' (*Cent. Dict.*); †**land-pole**, the pole or perch; **land-presser**, an apparatus for pressing down the soil; **land-province**, 'a province of the land distinct from others in the assemblage of plants or animals which it contains, or in their distribution' (Cassell, 1884); †**land-raker** (see *foot-land-raker*, s.v. FOOT *sb.* 35); **land-reeve**, **-roll** (see quots.); †**land-rush**, a landslip; **land sale**, (*a*) a sale of land; (*b*) applied *attrib.* to collieries which are worked on a small scale and from which coal is supplied only to the country round; *pl.* the coal so disposed of; **land-score**, *Hist.*, a division of land [repr. OE. *landscoru*]; †**land-scot**, a tax on land formerly levied in some parishes for the maintenance of the church; **land-scrip** *U.S.*, a negotiable certificate, issued by the U. S. government or by corporate bodies holding donations of land therefrom, entitling the holder to the possession of certain portions of public land (Webster, 1864); **land-scurvy**, scurvy occurring on land, as amongst inmates of workhouses, armies, etc.; **land-sergeant** (see quot. 1893); also, the steward of an estate; **land-shark**, (*a*) one who makes a livelihood by preying upon seamen when ashore; (*b*) *rarely*, a land-grabber; **land-sick** *a.*, (*a*) sick for the sight of land; (*b*) *Naut.*, (of a ship) impeded in its movements by being close to land; **land-slide** *U.S.* = LANDSLIP; also *fig.* (cf. *avalanche*); †**land-speech**, a language, tongue; †**land-stall**, a staith or landing-place; †**land-stead** *a. Colonial*, provided with landed property; **land-steward**, one who manages a landed estate for the owner; **land-stone**, a stone turned up in digging; **land-stool**, ? *Sc.* = *landstall*; †**land-strait**, an isthmus; **land-stream**, a current in the sea due to river waters; †**land-strife**, strife with respect to land, agrarian contention; **land-swarmer**, app. a kind of rocket; **land-swell**, the roll of the water near the shore; **land-thief**, (*a*) one who robs on land or ashore; (*b*) a robber of land; **land-tide** *Sc.*, 'the undulating motion of the air, as perceived on a droughty day' (Jam.); **land-trash**, broken ice near the shore; †**land-turn**, a land-breeze; **land-valuer**, one whose profession is to examine and declare the value of land or landed estates; **land-waiter** = *landing-waiter* (see LANDING *vbl. sb.*); **land-war**, (*a*) a war waged on land, opposed to a *naval war*; (*b*) a 'war' or contention with respect to land or landed property; **land-warrant** *U.S.* (see quot. 1858); **land-wash**, the wash of the tide near the shore; †**land-water** *a.*, amphibious, nondescript; †**land-wine** [cf. Du. *landwijn*, G. *landwein*], wine of native or home growth; **land-worthiness** *nonce-wd.*, fitness to travel over land; **land-yard** *local* (see quot. 1828).

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 7 It was composed of twenty Arches, nineteen Piers, and two *Land Abutments. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 110 The requirement that he should be experienced in *land-agency, may seem in itself not unreasonable. **1846** COBDEN *Sp.* (1870) I. 354 We know right well that their [landlords'] *land agents are their electioneering agents. **1805** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 274 The bridge consists of ten arches, one of which is a *land-arch. **1603** OWEN *Pembrokeshire* xvii. (1891) 135 The *laude batte or pole of Penbrokshire is in Kemes xij foote .. Penbrokshire xj foote. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 420 When first the mass separates from the *land-berg or glacier. **1835** SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* iii. 41 The *landblink was now very perceptible; and in the evening we discerned the land itself. **1790** JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) V. 229 If Great Britain establishes herself on our whole *land-board [*i. e.* along the Mississippi]. **1796** — in Pickering *Vocab. U.S.* (1816) 170 The position and circumstances of the United States leave them nothing to fear on their land-board. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 215 The *land-borne liues safe, the forreine at his ease. **1739** LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 70 Each of the *Land Breasts are to spread about 25 Feet on each Side of the Bridge. **1591** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 160 We resemble *Land-bred Novices New brought aboord to venture on the Seas. **1596** SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 627/2 Whatsoever relickes there were left of the land-bredd people. **1887** F. M. CRAWFORD *Paul Patoff* I. viii. 273 Till one day the land-bred boaster puts to sea in a Channel steamer. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 50 Faith, he to night hath boarded a *Land Carract. **1629** DAVENANT *Albovine* III. i, *Grim.* I must be furnish'd too. *Cuny.* With a Mistresse? *Grim.* Yes, inquire me out some old Land-Carack. **1881** BLACKMORE *Christowell* I, He turned upon his track .. and making a correct *landcast this time, found his way to the fountains of the Taw. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies, Shropsh.* (1662) II. 1 One may observe a threefold difference in our English-Coale. 1 Sea-coale .. 2 *Land-coale, at Mendip, Bedworth, &c. and carted into other Counties. 3 What one may call River or Fresh-water-Coale. **1874** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 85 The historical township is the body of alodial owners who have advanced beyond the stage of *land-community. **1854** LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 172 Nothing else but an American *land-company ever managed to induce settlers upon territory of such uninhabitable quality. **1807** *Edin. Rev.* X. 112 How comes it to pass that the American *land-cook is cunning enough to carry on his trick. **1880** *Gentl. Mag.* CCXLVI. 77 The successes and failures of Australian *land-dummiers. *Ibid.* 76 The fraudulent transaction known as *land-dummying. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 360 Þet *lond vuel þat alle londes leien on, & ligged 3et monie. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 312/1 Lond ivyl, sekenesse (*P.* londe euyll), *epilencia.* **1557** BURROUGH in *Hakluyt* (1886) III. 153 Where a ship may ride ..in 4 fadome .. of water, and haue *Landfange for a North and by West winde. **1703** W. DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 36 There is not clean Ground enough for above 3 Ships .. One even of these must lie close to the Shore, with a *Land-fast there. *c* **1582** DIGGES in *Archæologia* XI. 236 The south baye or *landfethe of the great sluce. **1419** *Liber Albus* 221 (Rolls) I. 376 Qui ducit *landfisshe post prandium, bene licet ei hospitari piscem suum, et in crastino ponere piscem suum in foro Domini Regis. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 264 Hee's growne a very land-fish, languagelesse, a monster. **1611** L. WHITAKER in Coryat *Crudities* Introd. Verses, Here to this *Land-Friggat he's ferried by Charon, He bords her; a seruice a hot and a rare one. **11..** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1001 (Laud MS.), Ne him to ne dorste scip here on sæ, ne *landfyrd. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 4. 75 The Land-Fyrd, or general levy of fighting men. **1591** HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 246 Purchasing .. howses and *landgoods upon which they did inhabite. **1671** MADOX (*title*) Baronia Anglica, a History of *Land-Honours and Baronies, and of Feudal Tenure in capite. *a* **1848** FINLAYSON in *Chambers's Inform.* I. 486/2 The .. most forward horse, should be put in the furrow, and only bound back to the right or off theet of the *land-horse. **1862** J. M. LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* vi. 221 The *land-hunger of the South now outstripped even the ambition of conquest of Mr. Polk. **1889** *Century Mag.* Jan. 369/2 When the *land-hungry band of Welsh and Norman barons entered Ireland. **1820** SCORESBY in *Ann. Reg.* II. 1324 *Land-ice consists of drift-ice attached to the shore; or drift-ice, which, by being covered with mud or gravel, appears to have recently been in contact with the shore; or the flat-ice, resting on the land, not having the appearance or elevation of ice-bergs. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 281 Crossing the land-ices by portage. **1873** J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* (1894) 547 These boulders could not have been carried by land-ice. *c* **1500** *Addic. Scot. Cron.* (1819) 4 The *land Ill .. was so violent þt þar deit ma þt yere than euir þar deit ouder in pestilens [etc.]. *a* **1745** SWIFT *Direct. Servants* vii. 74 Let him be at Home to none but .. a *Land-Jobber, or his Inventor of new Funds. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xv. 419 A physician, land-jobber, and subservient political intriguer. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 278 Here the *land-leads ceased, with the exception of some small and scarcely practicable openings near the shore. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, xcii, What horror stops my Quill? ere yet aboard Wee see the Royall Fraught, a *Land-Leake Springs. **1891** R. A. ALGER in *Voice* (N. Y.) 15 Oct., What woodsmen call a '*land-looker', i.e. a timber expert whose business it is to locate pine timber land in Michigan. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvi. 217 Hence countrie Loutes *land lurch their Lords. **1390–91** *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 392 Pro *landmale, 9*d.* **1416–17** *Ibid.* 614 Pro ligatura cujusdam libri vocati le landmalebok, 16*d.* **1429** *Ibid.* 60 In laynd-mayle solut. sacristæ Dunelm., 9½*d.* **1577** in Balfour *Oppressions in Orkn. & Shetl.* (1859) 18 Ane dewitie thai pay to the Kingis Maiestie for thair scat and landmales zeirlie. **1665** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 218, 15 August, Paid for Land Male, 1*s.* 9*d.* **1614** SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 212 Many of the Imperial Marquisats .. had their names from being *Land-marches of the State, and not from their maritime situation. **1670** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Land-mate*, in Herefordshire he that in Harvest-time reaps on the same ridge of ground, or Land, with another, they call Land-mates, that is fellow Laborers on the same land. **1577–87** HARRISON *England* I. xviii. (1877) III. 132 Our medowes, are either bottomes .. or else such as we call *land meads, and borrowed from the best and fattest pasturages. **1860** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxxiv. 102 If our Welsh *land-mistress said, 'Here are Martin and John making me fair offers for the farm' [etc.]. **1618** BOLTON *Florus* II. xvi. (1636) 140 At the very entrance of the Isthmus or *Land-neck. **1672** PETTY *Pol. Anat.* xii. Tracts (1769) 364 Of all oaths they [the Irish] think themselves at much liberty to take a *land-oath, as they call it: Which is an oath to prove a forged deed, a possession, livery or seisin, payment of rent, &c. in order to recover for their countrymen the lands which they forfeited. **1790** A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 48 It seems requisite that the general *land-office should be established at the seat of government. **1855** OGILVIE, Suppl., **Land-office*, in most colonies there are land-offices, in which the sales of new land are registered, and warrants issued for the location of land, and other business respecting unsettled land is transacted. **1882** *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 153 It is owned by the Union Mill and Mining Company, which once did a land-office business in ore crushing. **1847** W. T. PORTER *Quarter Race* 115 Known as the Captain of a '*land-packet'—in plain terms, the driver of an ox-team. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 78 Another *land passage or Isthmus there is of like streightness .. and of equall breadth with that of Corinth. **1642** *Declar. Chas. I to Parlt.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 602 He hath .. cut the Banks, and let in the Waters to drown the Land-passages, and to make the Town inaccessable by that way. *a* **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 190 There is no Land-passage from this Elder World unto that of America. **1741** T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. viii. 273 A Custom: .. is set up at present in most Manors of .. the .. Weald under the Name of *Landpeerage; whereby the Owners of the Lands, on each side the Highways, claim to exclude the Lord from the Property of the Soil of the Way, and of the Trees growing thereon. **1609** DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle-l.* viii. Wks. (Grosart) III. 262 The Cabbines where these *Land-pyrates lodge in the night, are the Out-barnes of Farmers. *c* **1670** in T. Brooks *Wks.* (1867) VI. 388 Some dishonest booksellers, called land-pirates, who make it their practice to steal impressions of other men's copies. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Land-pirates*, Highwaymen or any other Robbers. **1890** 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 148/1 A bloody murdering land-pirate that ought to be hung at the yard-arm. **1603** OWEN *Pembrokesh.* xvi. (1891) 133 The vsuall measure of land vsed in this shire much differeth from the statute acre, for yt differeth all together in summinge vp, as allso in the *land pole. **1834** *Penny Cycl.* II. 224/2 In such soils an artificial pan may be formed by the *land-presser or press-drill. **1842** BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., **Land-reeve*, a subordinate officer on an extensive estate, who acts as an assistant to the land steward. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Land-roll*, a clod-crusher and seam-presser. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 Mony hurlis of stannirs & stanis that tumlit doune vitht the *land rusche. **1708** J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 47 *Land-Sale Collieries. **1848** *Simmond's Colon. Mag.* May 63 The whole sum realised by land sales. **1860** *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.*, *New-

castle Terms, Landsale, coals sold to the country in the neighbourhood of the pit. **1886** J. Boyd *Bewick Gleanings* 2 His father and grandfather before him, had .. held a small 'landsale' colliery near their home at Cherryburn. **1828** N. Carlisle *Acc. Charities* 295 Anciently the greatest part of the Country lay in common, only some parcels about the villages being inclosed, and a small quantity in *Land-Scores allotted out for tillage. **1617** in G. W. Hill & W. H. Frere *Mem. Stepney Parish* (1891) 77 There shalbe a generall *Landskot and assessem^t made of all the inhabitants of the parish .. toward the necessarie repayre of the Church. **1875** Parish *Sussex Gloss.*, *Lanscot* or *Landscote*. **1789** W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 397 Harrowgate-water is certainly an excellent medicine in the *land scurvy. **1891** C. Creighton *Hist. Epidemics* 605 *note*, At one time land-scurvy was detected (under the influence of theory) in many forms. *a* **1775** *Hobie Noble* ix. in Child *Ballads* (1890) IV. 2/2, I dare not with you into England ride, The *land-sergeant has me at feid. **1893** *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Land-serjeant*, one of the officers of the Border watch, under the Warden of the March. **1894** R. S. Ferguson *Hist. Westmorland* 197 The steward or land-sergeant of their barony or manor. **1769** Wesley *Jrnl.* 30 Mar., Let all beware of these *land-sharks. **1815** Scott *Guy M.* xxxiv, Lieutenant Brown.. told him some goose's gazette about his being taken in a skirmish with the landsharks. **1857** Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* iv, Can't trust these landsharks; they'll plunder even the rings off a corpse's fingers. They think every wreck a godsend. **1846** H. Melville *Typee* i. *heading*, A *land-sick ship. **1856** Emerson *Eng. Traits* iv. 65 Slain by a *land-slide, like the agricultural King Onund. **1870** Lowell *Study Wind.* 240 The Roman road, which linked them with the only past they knew, had been buried under the great barbarian land-slide. **1870** Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xxxiv. 308 A terrible landslide occurred, an eruption of mud, earth, and rocks. **1895** *Century Mag.* Mar. 734 There was then a great landslide of votes for McClellan. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 669 Sexti *lond-speches and .xii. mo, weren delt ðane in werlde ðo. **1739** *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 227 Money laid out in repairing the *land stall leading to Burn and Masham Bridges. **1688** *New Jersey Archives* (1881) II. 31 There is a gushet of about 2000 acres..which I design to take vp for you, being good land; so I think by farr you will be the best *land-stead of any concerned in the province. *c* **1701** *Ibid.* II. 34 He says I was in 1688, the best Land-stead of any concern'd in the Province. **1535** Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 679 His *land-stewart in the tyme he maid Ouir all Scotland. **1701** Steele *Funeral* v. i. (1702) 72 He is not now with his Land-steward. **1899** Crockett *Kit Kennedy* xiv. 100 'My lord', answered the land steward, meekly, 'were it a thing' [etc.]. **1796** Capt. Haig *Diary* in J. Russell *Haigs* (1881) 482 Many *land stones, some whin ones, but mostly all fine quarried stones. **1813** R. Kerr *Agric. Berw.* 35 In all free soils, numerous stones, provincially termed *land-stones*, are found. **1886** *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Land stones*, the name given .. to the pebbles and boulders turned up in digging and draining. **1873** W. McDowell *Hist. Dumfries* I. 584 The pier or *landstool was commenced. **1601** R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 11 Peruana is..enuironed on al sides with the sea, saue wheras the forsaid *Land-streight doth ioyn the same to Mexicana. **1625** Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* II. v. 158 In a Foreland or Landstreight where two Seas meet. **1868** Swinburne *Poems & Ballads* (ed. 3) 73 The *land-stream and the tide-stream in the sea. **1553** Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 109 Did not *land striues bring them to distruction? **1799** G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 10 Charge for *land swarmers, or small rockets. **1812** J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* IV. 552 As her gilded prow is dancing Through the *landswell. **1596** Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 24 There be land rats, and water rats, water theeues, and *land theeues. **1865** Kingsley *Herew.* I. x. 229, I am Hereward the Berserker, the land-thief, the sea-thief. **1894** H. Spencer in *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 8/2 The stronger peoples have been land-thieves from the beginning, and have remained land-thieves down to the present hour. **1818** *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 328/2 Whar the dew neer scanc't, nor the *landtide danc't Nor rain had ever fawn. **1856** Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvi. 341 The *land-trash is cemented by young ice. **1676** Coles, **Land-turn*, the same from off the land by night, as a Brieze is off the Sea by day. **1844** Cobden *Sp.* (1870) I. 127 They are all auctioneers and *land-valuers. **1711** Swift *Examiner* No. 28 ¶ 4 Give a Guinea to a Knavish *Land-Waiter, and he shall connive at the Merchant for cheating the Queen of an Hundred. **1809** R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 132 *Land waiter* or *searcher*, a Custom-House officer who enters goods imported. **1714** Q. Anne in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5204/2 They are Delivered from a Consuming *Land-War. **1870** Emerson *Soc. & Solit.* x. 204 Who, sitting in his closet, can lay out the plans of a campaign,—sea-war and land-war. **1873** J. Godkin (*title*) The Land-War in Ireland. **1787** Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 334 Sharpers had duped so many with their unlocated *land-warrants. **1858** Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Land-warrant*, a title to a lot of public land; an American security or official document for entering or settling upon government land, much dealt in among jobbers. **1557** W. Towrson in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 114 The *land wash went so sore, that it overthrew his boate, and one of the men was drowned. **1891** *Blizzard of* 1891 ii. 26 Breakers fell with great force close to the landwash and over the promenade. **1721** De Foe *Moll Flanders* (ed. 3) 58 This amphibious Creature, this *Land-water-thing, call'd, a Gentleman-Tradesman. **1390–1** *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 47 Lautre barell continente xxix stopas de *lande-wyn. **1573** Baret *Alv.* L 80 Land wine, or of our owne countrie growing, *vinum indigena*. **1782** Pownall *Antiq.* 140 The .. state .. of the *land-worker. **1827** G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 192 When the borders of Europe began to be settled and cultivated by the land-workers. **1794–1811** Ld. Ellenborough in Espinasse *Rep.* III. 259 He would expect a clear *landworthiness in the carriage itself to be established. **1828** N. Carlisle *Acc. Charities* 295 Two staves or 18 feet, in .. Cornwall, are a *Land Yard, and 160 Land Yards are an English acre. **1869** Blackmore *Lorna D.* xii, I could smell supper, when hungry, through a hundred landyards of bog.

Land (lænd), *v.* [f. Land *sb.* (OE. had *lendan* of similar formation: see Lend *v.*)]

I. Transitive senses.

1. a. To bring to land; to set on shore; to disembark.

a **1300** *K. Horn* 779 A gode schup he hurede, þat him scholde londe In Westene londe. **1508** Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 461 The skippar bad ger land the at the Bas. **1665** Boyle *Occas. Reft.* IV. xii. (1848) 246, I see the Water-man prepare to Land us. **1678** Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 79. 472/1 He Landed an Army in Apulia. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 286 Our ships, when we should land our men, would keep at..a distance. **1838** Thirlwall *Greece* III. xx. 149 The troops, having been landed in Cephallenia. **1842** Campbell *Napoleon & Brit. Sailor* 64 He should be shipped to England Old And safely landed. **1894** Hall Caine *Manxman* v. iii. 288 Four hundred boats were coming..to land their cargoes.

b. To bring to the surface (from a mine). ? *Obs.*

1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* xi. (1891) 91 These persons will Lande about..hundred barells of coale in a daye.

2. To bring into a specified place, e. g. as a stage in or termination of a journey; to bring into a certain position: usually with advb. phr. Also *fig.* to bring into a certain position or to a particular point in a course or process. (Cf. 8.)

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. a 3 b, It is onely a holy life that lands us there [*sc.* in heaven]. **1649** Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 57 This drain to be continued to that place where you have most conveniencie to land your water. **1850** McCosh *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 212 The pantheist, when compelled to explain himself, is landed in Atheism. **1856** Whyte Melville *Kate Cov.* xix, Now then, give us your hand; one foot on the box, one on the roller-bolt, and now you're landed. **1859** Thackeray *Virgin.* II. i. 4 Poor Harry's fine folks have been too fine for him, and have ended by landing him here. **1874** Burnand *My time* xxviii. 271 A jerk that nearly landed me on his [the horse's] back. **1878** Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 200 The pass over the Cottian Alps .. would have landed Hannibal in the territory of the Taurini. **1882** Besant *Revolt of Man* vi. (1883) 126 Such a sermon .. would infallibly land its composer .. in a prison. **1892** *Bookman* Oct. 29/2 His wife, his temperament, his philanthropy contrive to land him in fraudulent bankruptcy.

b. To set down from a vehicle. (Cf. 8 b.)

1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1853) 108 The Exeter Fly..having..landed its passengers for supper and sleep. **1859** — *Virgin.* I. xxvii. 213 One chair after another landed ladies at the Baroness's door. **1894** Mrs. H. Ward *Marcella* II. 267 His hansom landed him at the door of a great mansion.

c. *slang.* To set (a person) 'on his feet'.

1868 Yates *Rock Ahead* II. vi, Lord Ticehurst, having done his duty in landing Gilbert [viz. by giving him an introduction], had strolled away. **1876** Hindley *Adv. Cheap Jack* 33, I bought a big covered cart and a good strong horse. And I was landed! **1879** '*Autobiog. of a Thief*' in *Macm. Mag.* XL. 502, I was landed (was all right) this time without them getting me up a lead (a collection).

d. *Naut.* To lower on to the deck or elsewhere by a rope or tackle.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To land on deck.* A nautical anomaly, meaning to lower casks or weighty goods on deck from the tackles. **1882** Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 61 Land them on the taffrail.

e. *slang.* To get (a blow) home.

1888 Runciman *Chequers* 93 Their object is to land one cunning blow. **1891** *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 110 That's right, Captain Kitty!.. Land him [*sc.* the Devil] one in the eye.

f. *Sporting colloq.* (with and without compl.) To bring (a horse) 'home', i. e. to the winning post; to place first in a race. Also *intr.* to get in first, win.

1853 Whyte Melville *Digby Grand* I. vi. 151 St. Agatha ..after one of the finest races on record, is landed a winner by a neck. **1890** 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* 1891) 291 A shower of flukes at the latter end landed him the winner. **1891** *Licensed Victualler's Gaz.* 20 Mar. (Farmer), Had the French filly landed, what a shout would have arisen from the ring! **1898** *Daily News* 28 May 8/3 The Prince's colours were landed amid enthusiastic cheering.

3. *Angling.* To bring (a fish) to land, esp. by means of a gaff, hook, or net. Also, *to land the net.*

1613 J. Dennys *Secrets Angling* II. xxi, Then with a net, see how at last he lands A mighty carp. **1653** Walton *Compl. Angler* iv. 105 Help me to land this as you did the other. **1787** [see Landing-net]. **1867** F. Francis *Angling* viii. (1880) 297 When you have hooked a grayling your next job is to land him. **1873** *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. lxxi. § 14 Any person who shall..work any seine or draft net for salmon.. within one hundred yards from..any other seine or draft net ..before such last-mentioned net is fully drawn in and landed, shall..be liable [etc.]. **1883** *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 8/4, I will not trouble you with an account of the trout and grayling we landed during the first two or three days of our visit. **1884** Pae *Eustace* 62 They were pretty constantly engaged in shooting and landing the net.

b. *fig.* To catch or 'get hold of' (a person); to secure or win (a sum of money, esp. in betting or horse-racing).

1854 Whyte Melville *Gen. Bounce* II. xx. 114, I landed a hundred gold mohrs by backing his new lot for the Governor-General's Cup. **1857** Hughes *Tom Brown* II. vii, You must be gentle with me if you want to land me. **1876** Ouida *Winter City* vi. 143 So that they land their bets, what do they care? **1884** Black in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 24/1, I can't say I've landed a fortune over its tips.

† **4.** To throw (a bridge) across a river. *Obs.*

1637 *Petit. to Chas. I* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 91 They may be suffered at their owne chardge to land a bridge over ye river. **1638** Chas. I *Let. to King's College, ibid.*, To permitt them at their owne charge to land a bridge from the middest of y^t o^r Colledge.

† **5.** To bestow land upon. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1624 Heywood *Captives* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Thou hast monied me in this, Nay landed me .. And putt mee in a large possession.

6. a. *To land up*: to fill or block up (a watercourse, pond, etc.) partially or wholly with earth; to silt up.

1605 Willet *Hexapla Gen.* 30 Gobaris caused the naturall current, landed vp, to be opened and enlarged. **1682** Bunyan *Holy War* 307 Diabolus sought to land up Mouthgate with dirt. **1793** R. Mylne *Rep. Thames & Isis* 16 These lands have a very imperfect drainage at present, by the water-courses and ditches being landed up. **1815** W. Markatt *Hist. Lincolnsh.* III. 243 A serpentine fish pond..partly landed up. **1851** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 300 The river became landed up by the sediment of the tides.

b. To earth up (celery). Also with *up*.

a **1806** Abercrombie in Loudon *Gardening* III. i. (1822) 723 Repeat this..till by degrees they are landed up from twelve inches to two feet. **1856** [see Landing *vbl. sb.* 2].

II. Intransitive senses.

7. To come to land; to go ashore from a ship or boat; to disembark. Of a ship, etc.: To touch at a place in order to set down passengers.

In early use occas. conjugated with the verb *to be*.

1382 Wyclif I *Macc.* iii. 42 The oost appliede, or londide, at the coostis of hem. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 151 Irisch Scottes londede at Argoyl. *c* **1400** *Sir Beues* p. 24 (MS. S.) With her ship þere gon þey lond. *a* **1450** *Le Morte Arth.* 3054 He wende to haue landyd .. At Dower. **1470–85** Malory *Arthur* I. xvii, The Sarasyns ar londed in their countreyes mo than xl M. *a* **1548** Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 259 b, He had knowledge .. that the Frenche army entended to land in the Isle of Wight. **1611** Bible *Acts* xxi. 3 We .. sailed into Syria, and landed at Tyre. **1661** Dryden *To his Sacred Majesty* 9 Thus, royal Sir, to see you landed here Was cause enough of triumph for a year. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* XIII. 156 Behold him landed, careless and asleep, From all th' eluded dangers of the deep! **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 276 No place where it was possible for a boat to land. **1837** Marryat *Dog-fiend* xxii, The dog..landed at the same stairs where the boats land. **1882** Mrs. B. M. Croker *Proper Pride* I. ii. 11 Among the passengers who landed at Southampton from the Peninsular and Oriental *Rosetta*.

8. *lit.* and *fig.* To arrive at a place, a stage in a journey, or the like; to come to a stage in a progression; to end *in* something. (Cf. 2.)

1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 153 Landing by the first pair of Stairs with your Face towards the East. **1721** Ramsay *Elegy Patie Birnie* iii, When strangers landed. **1726** *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 243 Thus this matter is entered on; where it will land, the Lord himself direct. **1727** *Ibid.* 304 If any subordination and dependence [of the Persons of the Trinity]..were asserted, he could not but think it would land in a dependent and independent God.

b. To alight upon the ground, *e. g.* from a vehicle, after a leap, etc. (Cf. 2 b.)

1693 Southerne *Maid's Last Prayer* III. ii, *Lady Susan.* There's a Coach stopt, I hope 'tis hers. *Jane.* 'Tis my Lady Trickit's; she's just Landed. **1708** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4427 14 To receive them as they Landed out of their Coaches. **1814** *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 287 The spot where the horse took off to where he landed is above eighteen feet. **1837** Marryat *Dog-fiend* xxxvii, It landed among some cabbage-leaves.

† **c.** *fig.* To fall, light (*upon*). *Obs.*

a **1670** Hacket *2nd Serm. on Incarnat.* (1675) 11 Each parcel of comfort landed jump..in the same model of Ground. **1727** *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 304 We inquired into the reports, found them all land on Mr. Simson.

Land, obs. f. Lant *sb.*[1], urine; var. Laund *Obs.*

Landabrides, erron. f. Lindabrides *Obs.*

† **La·ndage.** *Obs.* In 5 **londage.** [f. Land *v.* + -age.] Landing, coming ashore.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XXI. ii, There was syr Mordred redy awaytynge vpon his londage to lette his owne fader to lande vp the lande that he was kyng ouer.

‖ **Landamman n** (la·ndaman). [Swiss Ger.; f. *land* Land *sb.* + *amman*(*n* = G. *amtmann*, f. *amt* office, magistracy + *mann* man.] In Switzerland, the title applied to the chief magistrate in certain cantons, and formerly also to the chief officer in certain smaller administrative districts.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 308 The village of Gersaw.. has its land amman, its council of regency. **1822** L. Simond *Switzerland* I. 438 All the landammanns and statthalters. **1868** Kirk *Chas. Bold* III. v. iii. 435 The old landamman of Schwytz, Ulrich Kätzy, gave wiser counsel.

Landar, obs. variant of Launder.

Landart, Sc. form of Landward.

Landau (lændɔ). Also 8 **landeau, lando.** [f. *Landau*, the name of a town in Germany, where the vehicle was first made. The Ger. name is *landauer*, short for *landauer wagen*.] A four-wheeled carriage, the top of which, being made in two parts, may be closed or thrown open. When open, the rear part is folded back, and the front part entirely removed. Also *landau carriage*.

1743 in J. Strang *Glasgow* (1856) 17 The coach or lando to contain six passengers. **1748** *St. James's Even. Post* No. 5982 Three Landaus with six Horses each .. waited his coming. **1753** Shenstone *Wks. & Lett.* III. 218 There were near 200 people gathered round Lady Luxborough's landeau at Birmingham. **1786** Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XI. 322 The Pope was in an open landau. **1794** W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 22 The body of a landau carriage differs nothing in shape from a Coach. The landau is the Coach form, the landaulet the Chariot form. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 306/1 The landau .. combines more than the advantages of three distinct vehicles—a close carriage, a barouche or half-headed carriage, and one entirely open.

Landaulet (lændɔlet). Also **-ette.** [f. prec. + -let.] A small landau; a coupé with a folding top like a landau. Also called *demi-landau*.

1794 [see LANDAU]. 1799 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 449 A vehicle with a bow-window, that is not a coach, or landau, or chariot, or landaulet, or sociable. c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) II. xii. 438 The mistress of a very pretty landaulette. 1880 TENNYSON *Sisters* 84 An open landaulet Whirled by.

La·nd-ba·nk. A banking institution which issues notes on the security of landed property.

1696 (*title*) Remarks on the proceedings of the Commissioners for putting in Execution the Act past last Session for establishing a Land-Bank. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 45 In Egypt, the generation or tribe, being once set apart as sacred, wou'd.. be able.. to establish themselves a plentiful and growing fund, or religious land-bank. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 416 To establish a current circulating credit upon any Land-bank .. has hitherto proved difficult. 1900 *Pilot* 19 May 351/1 A gentleman energetic in promoting the spread of landbanks (perhaps the best of several good things which Mr. Plunkett has introduced in Ireland).

La·nd-boc (-bōuk). *Hist.* [OE. *landbóc*, f. *land* LAND *sb.* + *bóc* BOOK *sb.*] A charter or deed by which land is granted.

961 in Earle *Land Charters* (1888) 199 þis is þæra feower hyda land boc æt wiþiglea þe eadgar cing hæfð ȝebocod cenulfe on ece yrfe. *a* 1000 *Voc.* in WR.-Wülcker 225/2 *Donatio*, landbec. *a* 1207 GERVASE (of Canterbury) *Gesta Regum* Wks. (Rolls) II. 59 Has scedulas tunc temporis 'land-bokes', id est libros terrarum, Angli vocabant. 1676 COLES, *Landboc*, a Deed whereby lands are holden. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 78 Landbocs or grants and charters were there [*i.e.* in the Hundred mote] read out and published.

La·nd-breeze. A breeze blowing from the land seawards.

1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 499 There is little of Land-brise, because the Mountain is remote from thence. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 55 The Land-Breezes brought a poysonous Smell on board Ship. 1783 COWPER *Loss R. George* 9 A land-breeze shook the shrouds, And she was overset. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. xlix. (1862) IV. 316 The strong land-breeze out of the Gulf of Corinth.

† **Land-brist.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **byrst, birst.** [Cf. ON. *brest-r* outburst, crash.] Surf.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 444 Bot the vynde wes thame agayn, That it gert sa the land-brist [*v.r.* byrst] ryss, That thai mycht weld the se na viss. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 21 Landbrist rumland rudely. *Ibid.* x. vi. 11 Na land brist [*ed.* 1553 birst] lyppering on the wallis.

La·nd-ca·rriage. [See LAND *sb.* 11.] Carriage, conveyance, or transport by land; also, the cost of such carriage.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1864) 63 Spices are deere in Persia by reason of the long land-carriage from Masulapatan this way. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 4/2 The easy bringing in .. of Necessaries, both by Land Carriage and Water Carriage. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 526 The expense of quarrying, land-carriage to the place where it is to be used [etc.]. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 120, I..sent it by land-carriage to the nearest seaport.

La·nd-cheap. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [OE. *landcéap*, f. *land* LAND *sb.* + *céap* CHEAP *sb.* Cf. ON. *landkaup.*] A customary fine paid to the lord upon the alienation of land.

c 848 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* (1887) II. 35 Ego Berchtwulf cyning sile Forðrede minum ðegne nigen hiȝida lond .. he salde to lond ceape xxx mancessan & nigen hund scillinga wið ðæm londe. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Land cheap*, a certain ancient customary Fine, paid either in Mony or Cattel, at every alienation of land lying within some Mannor, or within the liberty of some Borough.

Landchet, variant of LANDSHARD.

La·nd-crab. [See LAND *sb.* 11.] Any of the various species of crabs that live mostly on land but resort to the sea for breeding.

1638 T. VERNEY *To Sir E. Verney* in *Verney Papers* (1853) 195 Thees land-crabs are innumerable, .. they are very like our sea-crabs, but nothing att all soe good, becaus most of them are poysonous. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 74 Some Papua people brought me land crabs, shaped like lobsters. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* 92 Landcrabs burrow in the rice fields, and are used as food by the slave castes.

transf. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 178 The little Mite-worm, which I call a Land-crab.

† **Land-damn,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. *trans.* ? To make a hell on earth for (a person).

The sense is uncertain; the text may be corrupt. The alleged survival of the word in dialects, with the sense 'to abuse with rancour' (E. D. D.), appears to be imperfectly authenticated.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 143 You are abus'd, and by some putter on, That will be damn'd for't; would I knew the Villaine, I would Land-damne him.

‖ **Landdrost** (lændˌdrōust). Also *erron.* **land-ro(o)st.** [S. African Du.; f. *land* LAND *sb.* + *drost* (see DROSSARD).] A kind of magistrate in South Africa.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 10 He gave this Land-Drost the powers of a Fiscal .. to seize and prosecute all criminals, vagabonds, and disorderly persons. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 May 7/3 President Kruger appointed as landroost an Austrian gentleman. 1895 C. S. HORNE *Story of the L. M. S.* 64 The local magistrate, or landdrost.

‖ **Lande** (lāⁿd). [Fr. See LAUND, LAWN.] A tract of wild land, a moor. Used by Eng. writers chiefly with reference to S. W. France.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 43 These *landes* are sandy tracts covered with pine trees. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* II. 19 Out on the *landes* some cows were driven through the heather and broom.

Lande, Landeau, obs. ff. LAUND, LANDAU.

Landed (lændėd), *a.* [f. LAND *sb.* + -ED 2. The OE. *gelandod* (= MHG. *gelandet*), which occurs once in the sense 1 below, is of different formation, the pple. of a vb. **landian* (cf. *gódian* to endow with goods). It is possible that the mod. word may partly represent this.]

1. Possessed of land; having an estate in land.

Formerly often qualified by advs., as *most, well, best landed*; also in parasynthetic comb., as *great-landed*. The collocation *landed man* was not uncommonly written with a hyphen and occas. as a single word.

c 1000 *Laws of Æthelstan* § 11 in Schmid *Gesetze* 26 Ælc minra þegna þe ȝelandod sy. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312/1 Londyd, or indwyd wythe lond, *terradotatus*. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1810 Na landyt man chapyt with him bot ane. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 76 How suld I leif that is not landit? 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D iij, Noble men and other great landed ones. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 177 A landlesse Knight, makes thee a landed Squire. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 212 Descended from an Ancestor well landed in Kent. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxii. (1739) 40 In such case a Country-Gentleman should be fined one hundred and twenty shillings if he were landed. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 454 Sir Oliver Hingham was born, richly landed, and buried in Hingham. 1691 LOCKE *Consid. Lower. Interest* (1692) 16 The Landed man who thinks perhaps by the fall of Interest to raise the Value of his Land. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 202 The majority of landed-men. 1778 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) IV. 104 That a landed gentleman is not under any obligation to reside upon his estate. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* XIV. xcv. § 96. 190 The gradual extinction of the old landed aristocracy.

b. *transf.* (*humorous*). Characteristic of, or giving the impression of, a landed man.

1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 88/2 A large man, with a large head, and very landed manner.

2. *Landed interest*: interest or concern in land as a possession; the class having such interest.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 126 ¶ 8 The first of them inclined to the landed and the other to the monied Interest. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 76, I have shewn, how much it concerns the Landed and Trading Interests to be Friends to each other. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 265 It became evident that the landed interest were mistaken in the views they entertained. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1861) V. 126 The old landed interest, the old Cavalier interest, had now no share in the favours of the Crown. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* I. i. 7 There are other interests old landed besides the landed interest now.

3. Consisting of land; consisting in the possession of land; (of revenue) derived from land.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 7 It has multiplied the Number of the Rich, made our Landed Estates infinitely more Valuable than they were formerly. 1796 LD. SHEFFIELD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 357 Not because they had .. talents .., but because they have landed property. 1800 STUART in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 575 The landed revenues of Guzerat are also very considerable. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 126 Those tribes..which possess individual landed property. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* i, A landed estate in Yorkshire of considerable extent and value. 1896 *Law Times* CII. 124/2 Could the coroner himself be removed for want of the landed qualification?

Landed (lændėd), *ppl. a.* [f. LAND *v.* + -ED 1.] That has landed or gone ashore: in comb. as *new-, newly-landed*.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 235/2 The new-landed throng Find no lodging at hand. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 76/1 For a newly-landed official, I don't recollect seeing your equal.

Land-end. Now *dial.* A piece of ground at the end of a 'land' in a ploughed field. (See also quots. 1877, 1893.)

1555 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.*, *Antiquary* XVII. 119/2 For Reping doune ye corne yt growyde at mens landds endds ye wich was sooyd to farre upon the comon viij^{d}. 1610 *Quarter Sess. Rec.* in *N. R. Record Soc.* I. 202 (N. W. Linc. Gloss.) Tho. Skelton .. tooke vj^{d} a daie .. and a land end of grass besides, of Geo. Osborne of the same. 1624 *Rental* in *Sheffield Gloss.*, Rich. Shirtclyffe had 8 land ends at will vijs. 1870 in E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. xv. 240 An' the eller tree blossoms like snaw was besprent On the land ends 'at ligs by the side o' the Trent. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Land-ends*, (1) small portions of cultivated land between the Trent bank and the road, at the ends of the lands in the open fields, more commonly called groves. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Landin, Land-end*, the end of a ridge or of a furrow in ploughing, or of a drill in drilling .. where it meets the heedrig. 1899 DICKINSON & PREVOST *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Heedlin'*... *Land end*, head rig or headland, or those butts in a ploughed field which lie at right angles to the general direction of the others.

Lander (læ·ndəɹ). [f. LAND *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who lands or goes ashore.

1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 330 The sweet voice of a bird, Heard by the lander in a lonely isle. 1890 C. MARTYN *W. Phillips* 16 The famous landers on Plymouth Rock.

2. *Mining.* The man who 'lands' the kibble at the mouth of the shaft.

1847 in HALLIWELL. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 8 Wagons .. are filled by a party of men .. called 'fillers', while a similar number of 'landers' and 'emptiers', at the surface, receive and dispose of their freight.

Lander, -erer, variants of LAUNDER, -ERER.

Landert, Sc. form of LANDWARD.

Landfall (læ·ndfōl).

1. *Naut.* An approach to or sighting of land, esp. for the first time on a sea-voyage. *To make a good* (or *bad*) *landfall*: to meet with land in accordance with (or contrary to) one's reckoning.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 A good Land fall is when we fall iust with our reckoning, if otherwise a bad Land fall. 1670 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 79 The best Land-fall in my Opinion, is to make the face of Cape Desseada for to come out of the South Sea to go into the Streight of Magellan. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World* (1708) 89 If his Reckoning in a long Voyage, jump with his Land-fall, he's as exalted [etc.]. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* xviii. (1859) 281 It is not until a captain has made three or four good landfalls .. just according to his calculations that the living by faith in .. the results upon his slate begin[s] to come easy. 1891 WINSOR *Columbus* ix. 214 Las Casas reports the journal of Columbus unabridged for a period after the landfall.

b. *concr.* The first land 'made' on a sea-voyage.

1883 T. W. HIGGINSON in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 218/2 His 'Prima Vista', or point first seen—what sailors call landfall—was .. Cape Breton. 1884 SIR T. BRASSEY in *19th Cent.* May 833 The Bahamas will be for ever memorable as the landfall of Columbus.

2. 'A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man' (J.).

1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'They've got a bonny land-fall', a large amount of property bequeathed.

3. A landslip. (Ogilvie, 1882.)

† **Landfall,** *v. Naut. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. prec.] *intr.* To make a 'landfall'.

1727 BOYER *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, To land fall (a Sea-term), *atterrer*.

La·nd-flood. Overflowing of land by water from a swollen river or other inland water.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 126 Februar, which .. with lond-flodes in his rage At fordes letteth the passage. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 54 Grasse, that the lande-floudde renneth ouer, is verye ylle for shepe, bycause of the sande and fylthe that stycketh vppon it. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 303 Like a land-flood, quickly come, quickly gone. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ix. (1840) 166 The rivers were .. swelled with the landfloods. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 181 The land-floods which accompany earthquakes.

attrib. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 69 Any..rush of tidal or land-flood waters against the bank.

b. *fig.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* VII. (1599) 296 The furie of Almaines entring Italie as a landflood. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1630) 83 It is but a Pond, it is but a land-floud, the spring of comfort belongs only to the Saints. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* viii. 242 Some of the country clergy were carried away by the landflood of superstition.

Landfolk (læ·ndfōuk). ? *Obs.* Also **9 landsfolk.** [OE. *landfolc*, f. *land* LAND *sb.* + *folc* FOLK. Cf. MHG. *lantvolc*, G. *landvolk*.] The people of a land or country.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (E. E. T. S.) II. 324 þa..com þæt land-folc to þe þær to lafe wæs þa. *c* 1205 LAY. 30930 þat lond-folc wes bliðe for heore leod-kinge. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1156 That lond-folc wurth i-dorve. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9752, I sal..saue þi land folk al fra wa. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* xxxvii. 90 (Dubl. MS.) þe lond-folke, that crysten shold be. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. xvii. 304 Tosti .. went off to the Isle of Wight and forced the landsfolk to give him money.

La·nd-force. A force serving on land; a military as opposed to a naval force. Also *pl.* the troops or soldiers composing such a force.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 73 The Navie of Athens..over-threw the fleet of Xerxes, whose Land-forces were soone after discomfited by them. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 191 Having on board .. near 3,000 land-forces. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxviii. V. 38 He surveyed ..his masses of land-force covering the shore.

† **Land-gate.** *Obs.* [See GATE *sb.*1]

1. *Sc.* Way or passage over land; also used *advb.* = by land. Also † **Landgates** *adv.*, ? landward, away from the sea.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 143 He began to.. come landgait ouir the riveir of Levin. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 456 If ye..w^{d} have only summer weather and a land-gate not a sea-way, to heaven. 1765 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 95 Land-gates unto the hills she took the gate.

2. (See quot.)

1726 KERSEY, *Landgate*, a long and narrow Piece of Land.

Land-gavel (læ·ndgæ·vël). *Hist.* Forms: 1 **land-gafol,** 3 **lond-gavel, lon-ȝavel,** 4 **lond-gov(e)l,** 5 **langable,** 7 **languable,** 7, 9 **landgable,** 9 **-gavel.** [OE. *landgafol*, f. *land* LAND *sb.* + *gafol* GAVEL *sb.*1] Land-tribute, land-tax; rent for land, ground-rent. Also *attrib.*

c 1000 *Rect. Sing. Pers.* c. 2 in Schmid *Gesetze* 372 He sceal land-gafol syllan.. *c* 1205 LAY. 7465 Fehten he wold wið Cezar þe axede lon-ȝauel her. *Ibid.* 7789 ȝeond al he sette reuwen..þo fengen þa lond-gauel. 1308 *Cal. Close Rolls* (1892) 59 [There are delivered to him 2*s.* 11*d.* of rent called] Londgovl [to be received in New Bukenham from the following tenants]. 1478 R. RICART *Mayor of Bristol's Cal.* (Camden) 9 This Toune of Bristowe is holde of oure souueraigne Lorde the Kinge in frank burgage and without meane by reason of his langable of the same. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 338 Out of his landgable rents of Bristoll, he gave yearly 3^{li}. 6^{s}. 8^{d}. to a preist. 1670 in BLOUNT *Law Dict.* 1676 *Wood's Life*, etc. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 340 The townsmen would have the college pay for it as a languable. 1882 BRAMSTON & LEROY *Historic Winchester* 69 The King's lands in Winton rendering Landgable and Burgage. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 182, 310 tenements paying landgavel to the king's farmers.

La·nd-gra·bber. One who grabs or seizes upon land (landed property or territory), esp. in an unfair or underhand manner; *spec.* in reference to Irish agrarian agitation, a man who takes a farm from which a tenant has been evicted.

1872 GOLDW. SMITH in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 254 The great Elizabethan mansions..are the graceful monuments of the Tudor land-grabbers. 1880 *Times* 24 Nov. 6/1 The holding had been taken by a land-grabber. 1883 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 28 Dec. 1176/2 Filibustering operations of 'land-grabbers' in New Guinea.

So **La·nd-gra·bbing** *vbl. sb.*, the action or practice of a land-grabber; **La·nd-gra·bbing** *ppl. a.*
1880 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct., To protest against land grabbing. 1884 MARY HICKSON *Ireland in 17th C.* I. Introd. 6 That selfish, land grabbing spirit. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1169 'Land-grabbing' as it is called,—i. e., the taking of land from which another has been evicted.

Landgravate (læ·ndgrěvět). [f. next + -ATE [1].] = LANDGRAVIATE.
1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 162 By accounts from Turingia, we learn that his Prussian Majesty.. has already entered that landgravate. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12), *Leuchtenberg*, a town of Bavaria, in a landgravate of the same name. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 221 Hesse-Homburg.. is a Landgravate..and its capital is Homburg.

Landgrave (læ·ndgrēⁱv). Also 6 **langrave**, 6–7 **lantgrave**, 7 **landtgrave**. *β.* 6 **lan(t)z-**, **landisgrave**, 7 **lants-**, **landsgrave**. [a. MHG. *lantgrâve* (G. *landgraf*) = MLG. *landgrave* (Du. *landgraaf*): see LAND *sb.* and GRAVE *sb.*[4]] In Germany, a count having jurisdiction over a territory, and having under him several inferior counts; later, the title of certain German princes.
1516 *Fabyan's Chron.* (1811) II. VII. 328 After the deth of hir husbonde, Langraue, duke of Thorynge in Almayne. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 57 b, Then was he led to Duke George of Saxonie, and to the Lantzgrave. 1616 J. WHELER in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 179 A daughter of the Lantsgrave of Hessen. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Landgrave*, or *Landsgrave*. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 78 The Lantgrave of Darmstadt. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 421 Hanau had formerly counts of its own, but the last of them dying in 1736 without issue, it devolved to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 192/1 The Temporal princes were:—the archduke of Austria.. the landgraves of Hessen-Cassel and Hessen-Darmstadt.. the landgrave of Leuchtenburg [etc.].

† **b.** In the colony of Carolina (see quots.). *Obs.*
1702 *S. Carolina Stat.* (1836) I. 42 The upper house, consisting of the Landgraves and Casiques..are..a middle state between Lords and Commons. 1707 J. ARCHDALE *Carolina* 13 They are there by Patent, under the Great Seal of the Provinces, call'd Landgraves and Cassocks, in lieu of Earls and Lords.

Hence **La·ndgraveship** = LANDGRAVIATE. **La·ndgravess** = LANDGRAVINE.
1669 LOCKE *Dft. Constit. Carolina* xii. in 33*rd D. K. R.* 259 Upon yᵉ devolution of any landgraveship or cassiqueship. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 107 At Jena in the Landgraveship of Thuring. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 429 Caroline Christina, who had been espoused Landgravess of Hesse-Philipsthal. *Ibid.* V. 504 Christina Magdalena, Landgravess-dowager to Hesse-Homburg. 1809 SOUTHEY *Q. Rev.* II. 329 The Landgraveship with which Locke had been requited for his legislative labours.

Landgraviate (lændgrēⁱ·vi,ět). [ad. med.L. *landgrāviāt-us*, f. LANDGRAVE (med.L. *-grāvio*): see -ATE [1]. Cf. F. *landgraviat.*] The office, jurisdiction, or province of a landgrave.
1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4542/1 His Imperial Majesty..has been pleased..to grant him the Landgraviate of Leuchtenberg, an immediate Fee of the Empire. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 290 Charles managed to acquire the landgraviate of Alsace.

Landgravine (læ·ndgrăvīn). Also 7 **-inne**. [ad. G. *landgräfin*, Du. *landgravin.*] The wife of a landgrave; a female ruler of a landgraviate.
1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1744/2 The Landgravinne of Hesse. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. liii. 33 The Landgravine plays at Quadrille, and receives her own party every night. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1261 The widowed landgravine Elizabeth.

La·ndho:lder. A holder, proprietor, or occupier of land; in mod. use sometimes (opposed to *land-owner*), a tenant holding land from a proprietor.
1414 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 58 They have cleymed..the Kynges trew lieges, that ben his fre tenentz annexed to his Coroune, as for her bonde bore men, and her bonde lond holderes. 1662 DUGDALE *Imbanking* 51 The Land-holders in the said Marsh. 1691 LOCKE *Consid. Lower. Interest* (1692) 88 Here is one fourth part of his yearly Income goes immediately out of the Landlords and Landholders Pocket. 1741 TAILFER (*title*) A.. Narrative of the Colony of Georgia in America.. By Pat. Tailfer, M.D...and others, Land-holders in Georgia. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Chron.* 28/1 The great body of the land-holders appear fully impressed with a sense of the superior comforts they enjoy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 1. 3 In the very earliest glimpse we get of the German race we see them a race of land-holders and land-tillers. 1880 McCARTHY in 19*th Cent.* Aug. 310 A combination of all the great interests concerned, the landowner as well as the landholder; the peer as well as the peasant.

So **La·ndho:lding** *a.*
1876 DIGBY *Real. Prop.* I. i. § 1. 8 The assembly of landholding inhabitants considered as tenants of a lord.

† **Landier.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **laundier**. [a. F. *landier*: see ANDIRON, LANDIRON.] An andiron.
1457 *Extracts Burgh Recs. Peebles* (1872) 119 A spet and lantter, a peudar chader, a dis [etc.]. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 292 Brassin wark sic as landiers, chandlers, baissones [etc.]. *Ibid.* 317 Laundiers, of latten..of irne.

Landimere (læ·ndimiᵊr). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 9 **landimar**, **lanimer**. [OE. *landgemǣre*, f. *land* LAND *sb.* + *ge-mǣre* boundary, MERE.] Boundary of land. **Landimere's** or **Lanimer day**, the day on which the annual perambulation of the boundaries is made in Lanarkshire and Aberdeen.
944 in Earle *Land Charters* (1888) 178 Ðis sint þa land ȝemæra & se embegang þara landa to baddan byriȝ & to doddan forda & to efer dune. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Landimar*, ..2. A march or boundary of landed property, Aberd. *To ride the Landimeres*, to examine the marches, ibid., Lanarks... The day in which the procession is made is called Landimere's day. 1864 *Edin. Daily Rev.* 11 June, Lanimer Day at Lanark. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 16 May 5 Lanark Landimeres.

¶ 'A land-measurer...This word is here [*viz.* in Skene] used improperly' (Jam.).
1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Particata*, The measurers of land, called Landimers, in Latine, *Agrimensores*. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Landimers*, measurers of Land, anciently so called. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Lannimor*, a person employed by conterminous proprietors to adjust marches between their lands, Ayrsh.

Landing (læ·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAND *v.* + -ING [1].] **I.** The action of the verb LAND.

1. The action of coming to land or putting ashore; disembarkation.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312/1 Londynge fro schyppe and watur, *applicacio*. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 9/2 They take landing within the dominion of king Goffarus. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 308 Att his landing att Towre wharfe. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 264 There is Water enough for Boats and Canoes to enter, and smooth landing after you are in. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 355 The Commodore..was saluted at his landing by eleven guns. 1798 DK. CLARENCE in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 10 *note*, The French cannot effect a landing in Ireland. 1855 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* i. (1857) 3 There are five great landings in English history, each of vast importance.

b. Arrival at a stage or place of landing, e. g. on a staircase.
1705 ADDISON *Trav. Italy* 433 A Stair-Case..where..the Disposition of the Lights, and the convenient Landing are admirably well contriv'd.

c. Coming to ground at the end of a leap.
1881 *Times* 14 Feb. 4/2 The taking off at the jumps was awkward, and the landing more ugly still.

2. a. *Landing up*: blocking up of a watercourse by earth or mud. **b.** Earthing up of plants.
1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III. v. (1732) 352 This Landing up and Atterration of the Skirts of the Sea. *a* 1806 ABERCROMBIE in Loudon *Gardening* III. i. (1822) 723 Give them [celery-plants] a final landing-up near the tops. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro'M.* 4 Celery, that wanted landing.

3. *Angling.* (See LAND *v.* 3.)
1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 302/1 His attention is fixed upon..the skilful 'landing' of his fish.

4. *Mining.* (See quot. 1860 and LAND *v.* 1 b.)
1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss., S. Staffs. Terms, Landing*, the banksman receiving the loaded skip at surface.

II. Concrete senses.

5. A place for disembarking passengers or unlading goods; a landing-place.
1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. xxxvi, Defend all landings, barre all passages. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 100 Amending the landing at the Edystone. *Ibid.*, As my proposed materials would not swim, a safe landing became a still more important object.

b. 'The platform of a railway station' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858). ? *Obs.*

6. A platform in which a flight of stairs terminates; a resting-place between two flights of stairs.
1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 122 A resting-place, or landing, should be contrived after 9, 11, or at the utmost 13 steps. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* ii, He took to pieces the eight day clock on the front Landing. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 308 The ablution rooms.. must be placed on the landings. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 441 The five bedrooms all opened on a square landing.

b. Stone used in or suitable for the construction of staircase landings.
1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 190, 6-in. rubbed York landing. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 84, 3 inch Portland balcony bottoms, or landings. 1886 *Mod. Newspaper Advt.*, All kinds of flags, steps, landings,..&c.

7. Various technical senses (chiefly *U. S.*). **a.** (See quot. 1844.) **b.** *Lumbering.* A place where logs are landed and stored. **c.** 'A platform of a furnace at the charging height' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). **d.** *Boat-building.* = LAND *sb.* 9 c (q.v.). **e.** *Mining.* A place at the mouth of a shaft for the landing of kibbles or other receptacles (*Cent. Dict.*). **f.** *Fortif.* 'The horizontal space at the entrance of a gallery or return' (*Ibid.*).
1844 GOSSE in *Zoologist* II. 706 Every extensive planter, whose estate borders on the river [Alabama], has what is called a landing; that is a large building to contain bales of cotton. 1868 *Harper's Mag.* XXXVI. 420 We emerged from the thick timber into an opening through which ran Tibbett's Brook. Here was what is called the landing..we could see thousands of logs that had been hauled. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Landing*, a level stage for loading or unloading coals upon.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *landing-pier*, *-quay*, *-stairs*, *-steps*, (sense 3) *landing-gaff*, *-hook*, *-ring*; **landing charges, rates** (Ogilvie), 'charges or fees paid on goods unloaded from a vessel' (Webster, 1864); **landing floor** = sense 6; **landing-stage**, a platform, often a floating one, for the landing of passengers and goods from sea-vessels; **landing-strake** *Boat-building*, 'the upper strake but one' (Weale's *Rudim. Nav.* 128); **landing-surveyor**, a customs officer who appoints and superintends the landing waiters; **landing-waiter**, a customs officer whose duty is to superintend the landing of goods and to examine them. Also LANDING-NET, -PLACE.
1856 CAPERN *Poems* (ed. 2) 143 A cautious footfall stealing Gently o'er the *landing-floor. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 330 A young Angler should be furnished..with..*Landing-Hook,.. Shot and Floats of divers Sorts. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Landing-pier*, *Landing-stage*. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Broad *landing quays covered with cranes lined the river bank. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 51 *Landing Rings, Gaffs, Nets, &c. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* liv, An old *landing-stage. 1868 *Less. Mid. Age* 269 On Monday morning, in a thick white fog, I entered a little steamer at the landing-stage at Liverpool. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, The steps..form a *landing-stairs from the river. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 692/1 Jack is going to sea, and his friends are on the landing-stairs to take leave of him. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxii. 239 He..advanced foremost on the *landing-steps. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies Polc.* 28 A little natural pier, in which landing-steps had been cut. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 144 Sail-cloth and Sails are required to be stamped in the presence of a *Landing-Surveyor and Landing-waiter, on the common quay. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 480 Mr. J. Brook, *landing waiter of the custom-house.

La·nding, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That lands; in *Mil.* phr. *landing force*, *party*.
1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 8/1 This was due to the French having no landing force. 1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. 175 Sending three armed boats ashore, a landing party took the battery.

La·nding-net. A net for landing large fish.
1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 60 Reach me that Landing net. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 15 *A landing net*, to land large fish with, and which are made with joints to fold up in a small compass. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxvi, Fishing-rods, and landing-nets. 1885 *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 136 3 Mr. Webster does not appear to use any landing-net, which increases the difficulty of capturing fish.

b. *transf.* 'A pair of forceps with a small net attached to the blade, devised by A. Buchanan, for the removal of the calculus from the bladder in lithotomy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

La·nding-place.

1. A place where passengers and goods are or can be landed or disembarked.
1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 1 The Frenchemen..knowe aswell every haven and creke within the sayde Countie as every landyng place. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 13 They were imbarked, dis-imbarked, and brought from their Landing Place to Salisbury Plain. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2221/8 Lost.., between Richmond and Putney Landing-place, a Point Crevat and Cuffs. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 191 Pilots were ordered to..conduct him to the most convenient landing-place. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* vii. 15 Waiting at the landing-place for our boat to come ashore.

b. A platform at a railway station.
1882 in OGILVIE.

2. = LANDING *vbl. sb.* 6 (now the usual word).
1611 COTGR., *Aire*,.. the halfe-pace, or landing place of a half-pace staire. 1625 BACON *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 550 The Staires likewise..let them bee vpon a Faire open Newell, and finely raild in.. And a very Faire Landing Place at the Top. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 7 Simon..flew up stairs, fell over the landing-place, and quite barr'd up the way. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ix, His stealthy footsteps on the landing-place outside. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 352 The staircases and landing places are not wanting in grandeur.
attrib. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxxiv. (1893) 193 The dinner and ball invitations gradually dwindled away, till he became a mere stop-gap at the one, and a landing-place appendage at the other.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (in prec. senses). A place at which one arrives; a stopping- or resting-place.
1727 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins*, etc. vii. 151 What the Romans called Vestibulum was no part of the House, but the Court or Landing-place between it and the Street. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlvii, He seeks at least Upon the last and sharpest height..Some landing-place, to clasp and say, 'Farewell! We lose ourselves in light'. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. Introd. 2 Tom was..beginning to feel that it was high time for him to be getting to regular work again..A landing place is a famous thing, but it is only enjoyable for a time by any mortal who deserves one at all. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 245 When the conscience-troubles..lead to scepticism, the ultimate landing-place..is superstition.

† **Landiron** [1]. *Obs.* Also 5 **laundyren**, 6 **lawndyrne**, **laund(e iron**, 6–7 **landyron**, 7 **-iyron**. [An alteration (influenced by IRON, as in ANDIRON) of LANDIER *a.*, F. *landier* = def. article *l'* + OF. *andier* andiron.] An andiron, fire-dog.
1459–60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 89 It. ij cobertez alias laundyrens, ij rostyngyrens. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* No. 1384. 42 Unum lawndyrne, pretii xviij*d.* 1541 in *Lanc. Wills & Invent.* I. 128, ij. old great laund irons, &c. 1590 *Inv. Linc.* in *Midl. Co. Hist. Coll.* II. 31 Item..ij landyrons, one fire shovell. 1640 BRATHWAIT *Boulster Lect.* 304 Her Pots, Pipkings, Kettles, Land-irons with all her other Utensiles. 1685 *Inv. Ch. Wetherill of Keadby* 15 May (N. W. Linc. Gloss.), One iyron potte and one land iyron with spitts and racks and crookes.

† **Landiron** [2]. *Obs.* [? f. LAND *sb.* + IRON *sb.*] A kind of iron.
1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 2 Sent hym with hys awen cariage iijᶜ & di. of landyren. *Ibid.* 3 He had mykyll with in him of dross and landiren.

† **La·ndish,** *a. Obs.* Also 3 **londisse**, 5 **landysshe**. [f. LAND *sb.* + -ISH.] **a.** Belonging to the land or country; native. **b.** Of the commons or common people.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 634 Al wiþ sarazines kyn, And none londisse Men [*Ritson* Mid unlondisshe menne, Of Sarazynes kenne]. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. x. 26 They putte no dyfference betwene them [*sc.* the noblemen] & the landishmen. *Ibid.* xxiv. 76 The..alarme that the landysshe peple or commons maken.

‖ **Land-junker** (-yuŋkəɹ). Also *anglicized* **-younker.** [Ger.] A country-squire.

1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* ii, I..eased a great fat-headed Warwickshire land-junker .. of forty pieces. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherlands* II. 548 Land-younkers..paid their black-mail.

Landlady (læ·ndlēˈdi). [f. LAND *sb.* + LADY *sb.* Cf. *landlord.*]

1. 'A woman who has tenants holding from her' (J.); †*fig.* a mistress. *rare.*

a 1536 TINDALE *Expos. Matt.* v. Wks. (1573) 210/1 Let thy wife visit thy Landladye three or four tymes in a yeare, wyth spised cakes..and such like. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 84 Great landlady of hearts pardon me. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, s.v. *Landlady,* I am the Tenant, and she is my Landlady. *Mod.* Our landlady lives next door.

2. The hostess of an inn; the mistress of a lodging- or boarding-house.

1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 56 She called for the Landlord and Landlady of the Lodging. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Oct., There was so much tearing company in the house that we could not see the landlady. 1734 BERKELEY *Let. to T. Prior* 30 Apr., Wks. 1871 IV. 227 The landlady of the lodging must .. be obliged to furnish linen. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xii, We soon reached the Shepherd's Bush, where the old landlady was sitting up waiting for us. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 30 We have a very obliging and comfortable landlady. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vii. 209 The early widowed landlady of the King's Head Inn.

3. *Sc.* One's hostess, the wife of one's host or entertainer. ? *Obs.*

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, The circumstances of the landlady [Mrs. Bertram, wife of the laird] were pleaded to Mannering ..as an apology for her not appearing to welcome her guest.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **La·ndladydom,** the realm of landladies. **La·ndladyhood, -ship,** the position or dignity of a landlady. **La·ndladyish** *a.*, resembling or characteristic of a landlady.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 349 The end of my landladyship is drawing nigh. 1862 J. SKINNER *Let.* 12 July in *Life* xi. (1884) 209 Maggie was in all the dignity of landladyhood. 1864 *Realm* 30 Mar. 8 Mrs. Falconer as Dame Quickly displayed a proper amount of landladyish indignation at her corpulent customer's misdeeds. 1890 BARING-GOULD *Pennycomequicks* 194 When I come to landladydom.

Land-law. [In sense 1 repr. OE. *landlagu,* f. *land* LAND *sb.* + *lagu* LAW *sb.*[1]; otherwise a modern formation. Cf. ON. *lands lǫg.*]

1. (Also † *land's law.*) The law of a land or country; the 'law of the land'.

c 1000 *Rect. Sing. Pers.* c. 4 in Schmid *Gesetze* 376 Ðeos landlaȝu stænt on suman lande. *Ibid.* c. 21 *ibid.* 382 Landlaȝa syn mistlice, swa ic ær..sæde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12095 þat he yu ne luue mare þan lands lau. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 132 To stryue and plede for worldly possessions by londis lawe. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, 'It's the fashion here for decent bodies, and ilka land has its ain land-law'.

2. Law, or a law, relating to land considered as property.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 253 The land-laws of that country. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 4/7 Mr. John Stuart Mill pointed out that the English land law system was peculiar, and even was alone, among the land law systems of Europe. 1894 F. N. THORPE *Govt. U. S.* 9 Land-laws originate in the use of the land for grazing.

Land league. An association of Irish tenant farmers and others, organized in 1879 by Charles Stewart Parnell under the name of 'The Irish National Land League' (and suppressed by the Government in 1881), having for its object primarily the reduction of rent, and ultimately the carrying out of radical changes in the Irish land-laws, e. g. by the substitution of peasant proprietors for landlords. Hence **La·nd-league** *v. trans.*, to treat according to the principles of the Land League. **La·nd-leaguer,** a member of or sympathizer with the Land League. **La·nd-leaguism,** the principles or practice of the Land League.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 136 The incendiary speeches of the Land Leaguers. 1881 *Times* 17 Jan. 12/2 The Land League strikes at the root of Irish misery. 1881 C. GIBBON *Heart's Problem* iv. (1884) 56 He could quite believe that the old tailor and his family had gone to America on some Land League commission. 1881 SULLIVAN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 343 The Land League and Land Leaguism have kept the peace in Ulster on this occasion. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 315/2 A Welsh Parliament, in which they might disestablish the hated Church, land-league the landlords.

† **La·nd-leaper.** *Obs.* Also 4-6 **-leper**(e, 5 **-lepar,** 7 *Sc.* **-leiper.** [f. LAND *sb.* + LEAP *v.* (in the sense 'to run') + -ER[1].] = LAND-LOPER.

(1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 258 þat Penitencia is pike he schulde polissche newe, And lepe with him ouerlond al his lyf tyme.] 1377 *Ibid.* B. xv. 207 He ne is nouȝte in lolleres, ne in lande-leperes [*v. r.* land-lepynge] hermytes. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 565/46 *Arvambulus,* a londlepar. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 166 Gett I those land lepars I breke ilka bone. 1560-77 *Misogonus* iv. ii. 11 (Brandl) Thou landleper, thou runagat roge. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* 51 b, Then eyther was your author a lyer, or a leude byshop: to forsake hys charge and be such a land-leaper. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. xv. (1676) 83/2 Let Marriners learn Astronomy..Landleapers Geography. *Ibid.* II. iii. iv. 212/2 Alexander, Cæsar, Trajan, Adrian, were as so many land-leapers, now in the East, now in the West, little at home. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 111 As Budæus says proverbially of a Land-leaper, that makes himself a Cripple and cries out for help, *Tolle eum qui non novit.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Land-leaper's-spurge,* a kind of Herb.

Hence † **Landleapt** *a.*, ? vagabond, runaway; **Land-leaping** *sb.* (*arch.*), ? vagabond style of living; † *a.*, vagabond.

1377 Land-lepynge [see above]. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lv. (1612) 245 With her, Mendoza, Papists here, forren, and Land-leapt Foes. 1886 M. K. MACMILLAN *Dagonet the Jester* iii. 135 In good sooth your learning and land-leaping is nought but a kind of fooling.

† **Land-leave.** *Obs.* ? A fee paid for permission to convey goods over certain land.

? *c* 1357 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 560 Pro 3 par. Molarum lucrand. .. præter Landleve et cariag. eorundem, xiij*s.* iiij*d.* 1664 in Hargreave *Coll. Tracts* (1787) I. 57 The defendants pretended title to it as parcell of the town of Plymouth, and shewed usage to have had certain customs called land-leave, terrage, &c. 1669 in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1874) 405/2 Penrose .. said .. that he had always received a 15th part of all goods cast on shore upon his ground for Landleave.

Landless (læ·ndlēs), *a.* [f. LAND *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Not possessing land; having no landed property.

c 1000 *Laws of Æthelstan* II. c. 8 in Schmid *Gesetze* 136 Be landleasum mannum .. ȝif hwylc landleas man folgode on oðre scire. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 115 We shall neither haue usurour dwell in this citee, nor gentilmen landlesse. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 98 Young Fortinbras .. Hath..Shark'd vp a List of Landlesse Resolutes. 1638 BROME *Antipodes* I. i. Wks. 1873 III. 234 As mad as landlesse Squire could bee. 1814 SCOTT *La. of Isles* III. xxxi, A landless prince, whose wandering life Is but one scene of blood and strife. 1865 *Edin. Rev.* CXXI. 36 Turned adrift landless and homeless. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 102 The negro, poor, landless, and deserted by the North.

2. Without land, void of land.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 1197 A Fruitless, Flood-less, yea a Land-less Land. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. 16 Risk dying in an unknown landless sea. *Ibid.*, Within the landless waters of the west.

Hence **La·ndlessness.**

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxiii. 118 In landlessness alone resides the highest truth.

La·nd-line.

1. The outline of the land against sky and sea.

1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 50 Ross Isle terminates the land-line of the view.

2. A telegraphic line running overland, as opposed to a cable.

1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 21 The [telegraphic] cables and the land-lines in British Columbia. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 8/1 The Western Union now controls the land-line system of the United States.

3. *Fishing.* Line passing from the end of the seine to the shore (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884).

Land-lock (læ·ndlǫk), *sb. rare.* [? Back-formation from next.]

† 1. The condition of being landlocked.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 45 Land locked. Land locke, is when the land is round about you.

attrib. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Shropsh.* III. (1662) 1, I behold it [*sc.* Shropshire] really (though not so Reputed) the biggest Land-lock-shire in England.

2. Landlocked country.

1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 239/2 From Prospect Hill is had a delightful view of the Devonshire Valley, one of those many deceptive land locks, which [etc.].

Landlocked (læ·ndlǫkt), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [See LOCK *v.*] Shut in or enclosed by land; almost entirely surrounded by land, as a harbour, etc. Also *transf.* of fish: Living in land-locked waters so as to be shut off from the sea.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 92 In the lesser of these ilands, is a cave for a small ship to ryde in, land-lockt. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg., Georg.* Ded. (1721) I. 194 A good Conscience is a Port which is Land-lock'd on every side. 1740 WOODROOFE in *Hanway's Trav.* (1672) I. iv. lix. 275 Twelve or fifteen sail of ships might lie land-locked, with the utmost security. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 253 Went farther round into a land-locked bay, and moored the vessel. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 36 Decidedly the best harbour on the coast, being completely land-locked. 1868 *Rep. U S. Commissioner Agric.* 324 The taking of..land-locked salmon by any other means than by hook and hand-line is prohibited. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ii. 44 The shores of the land-locked Baltic.

b. Hemmed in, limited, or hindered from movement by surrounding land.

1770 BARETTI *Journ. Lond. to Genoa* I. xiv. 88 Our land-lock'd Ladies on the other side the Alps. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. vii, The little caravan was apparently land-locked. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 62 Along a pleasant road, with land-locked glimpses of the bay.

Land-loper, -louper (læ·ndlōːpəɹ, -lɑuːpəɹ). Now chiefly *Sc.* Also 7 **-lowper,** 8 **-looper.** [ad. Du. *landlooper* (= MHG. *lantloufære,* G. *landläufer*), f. *land* LAND *sb.* + *loopen* to run: see LEAP *v.* Cf. LANDLEAPER.]

1. One who runs up and down the land; a vagabond; *fig.* † a renegade; an adventurer.

15.. tr. *Bull Pope Martin* (*c* 1417) in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 648/2 Certaine Archhereticks haue risen and sprong vp.. being landlopers, schismatikes, and seditious persons. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn villotier,* a lande loper, a runnagate. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 757 Land lowper, light skowper, ragged rowper like a raven. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 114 Hee [Perkin Warbeck] had beene from his Child-hood such a Wanderer, or (as the King called him) such a Land-loper. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 57 Such Travellers as these may bee termed Land-lopers, as the Dutchman saith, rather than Travellers. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 799 A Land-loper, *prædo.* 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 19 The materials of this Journal have laid by me several years expecting that some Landlooper or other in those parts would have done it more methodically. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xiii, This High-German land-louper, Dousterswivel. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* IV. iii. (1866) 596 Bands of land-loupers had been employed..to set fire to villages and towns in every direction.

Comb. 1787 BURNS *Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, My land-lowper-like stravaguin.

† 2. = LAND-LUBBER. *Obs.*

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xviii, We lay by and run adrift, that is in a Landlopers phrase, we temporis'd it. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Land-lopers* or *Land-lubbers,* Fresh-water Seamen so called by the true Tarrs. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

La·nd-lo·ping, -lou·ping, *ppl. a.* Now *Sc.* [Back-formation from prec. + -ING[1].] Wandering, roving, vagabond. Also *fig.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) II. 401 These his land-loping legats and Nuncios have their manifold collusions to cousen christian kingdoms of their revenues. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past Let. Bp. Burnet* I. 32 It is a Lond-lopeing Argument. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, I canna think it an unlawfu' thing to pit a bit trick on sic a land-louping scoundrel, that just lives by tricking honester folk. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* iv, These land-louping Highland scoundrels.

Landlord (læ·ndlǫɹd), *sb.* Also 6 **land(i s-lord.** [f. LAND *sb.* + LORD *sb.* OE. had *landhlāford,* but the mod. word is a new formation.]

1. Originally, a lord or owner of land; in recorded use applied only *spec.* to the person who lets land to a tenant. Hence (perh. already in 16th c.) in widened sense (as the correlative of *tenant*): A person of whom another person holds any tenement, whether a piece of land, a building or part of a building.

a 1000 in Earle *Land Charters* (1888) 376 Æt ælcum were ðe binnan ðam .xxx. hidan is gebyreð æfre se oðer fisc ðam landhlaforde. *c* 1000 *Laws of Edgar* Suppl. c. 11 in Schmid *Gesetze* 196 Healde se land-hlaford þæt forstolene orf..oð þæt se ȝæfnfrigea þæt ȝeacsige. 1419 *Liber Albus* 192 b (Rolls) I. 221 Le lessour, appelle 'landlorde'. 1455-6 GREGORY *Chron.* (Camden) 199 The Lombardys..toke grete old mancyons in Wynchester .. and causyd the londe lordys to do grete coste in reparacyons. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. III. ii. 152 Suche rate as thei paye in yerely rent..to the landelordes therof. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 15 Would servauntes obey their masters..the tenaunt his landlorde. 1557 F. SEAGER *Sch. Virtue* 1071 in *Babees Bk.*, Ye that be landlordes and haue housen to let. 1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 462/1 þe landislordes and baillies vpoun quhais landis and in quhais Jurisdictioun þai duell. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* x. 11, I am the lands-lord keeper of thy holds. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* II. i. 113 Landlord of England art thou, and not King. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 1 His Landlord may dispossess him of all he hath upon displeasure. 1701 DE FOE *Orig. Power People* Misc. (1703) 157 If the King was universal Landlord, he ought to be universal Governor of Right. 1809 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 7 June, I have been turned out of my chambers in the Temple by a landlord who wanted them for himself. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 282 Six months notice to quit must be given by a landlord to his tenant at will. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 381 The doctrine was established that the King was the supreme landlord. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 92 The laws concerning landlord and tenant have been made by landlords.

b. *fig.* (said of God.)

a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 6 It wounded me the Landlord of all times Should let long lives and leases to their crimes. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 59 It is no wonder if God our great Land-lord, layes his arrest upon our tillage.

2. a. In extended sense: The person in whose house one lodges or boards for payment; one's 'host'. b. The master of an inn, an innkeeper.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 86 He new dressed himself, changing clothes with his landlord. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 411 His landlords daughter testified that [etc.]. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* i. Wks. 1761 III. 21 Suppose you go to an alehouse with that base money and the landlord gives you a quart for four of those halfpence. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 3 If our landlord supplies us with beef and with fish. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* I. i, I suppose, sir, I must charge the landlord to be very particular where he stows this? 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., The word landlord is never used here [*sc.* New England] in its primary or English signification, and is applied only to the keeper of a tavern or boarding house.

3. A host or entertainer (in private). Chiefly *Sc.*

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 65 Which their new landlords took very kindly. 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (1860) 256 Persons still persist among us in calling the head of the family, or the host, the landlord. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. i. 26 Not so satisfactory .. as the confiding landlord expects it to be.

Landlordism (læ·ndlǫɹdiz'm). [f. prec. sb. + -ISM.] The principles or practice of landlords; the system according to which land is owned by landlords to whom tenants pay a fixed rent (chiefly used with reference to Ireland); advocacy or practice of such a system.

1844 MARY HENNELL *Soc. Systems* 82 The Mail, the recognized organ of Irish landlordism. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 87 If it is the spirit of landlordism that stands in the way of improvement in Ireland. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times*

IV. 281 The landlordism of Ireland was, compared with most European institutions, a thing of the day before yesterday.

La·ndlordly, *a.* [-LY[1].] Belonging to or characteristic of a landlord or landlords.

1853 LOWELL *Moorehead Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 18 He waits upon it himself in the good old landlordly fashion. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 8 Jan. 4/6 Landlordly coercion. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 199 As far as landlordly rights are concerned.

† **La·ndlordry.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [-RY.] Landlords as a class.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* v. i. 98 Such pilfring slips of Pety land-lordrye.

La·ndlordship. [-SHIP.] The position or condition of a landlord; the tenure of such a position. Also, with poss. pron., used as a title.

[1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 15 The evil system of middle-landlordship.] 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. 44 [He] did not intend to retire yet awhile to the landlordship of the Bell. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* IV. 199 Neither British constitution nor British law .. can keep your landlordships safe. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 172 Lordship in becoming landlordship begins to lose its most dangerous element.

Land-lubber (læ·ndlʌ·bəɹ). [LUBBER occurs in the 16th c. in this sense.] A sailor's term of contempt for a landsman.

a 1700 [see LAND-LOPER 2]. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 198 P 11 My Uncle..bid me prepare myself against next year for no land lubber should touch his money. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1849) 417 There was many a land-lubber looked on that might much better have swung in his stead. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II. 15 The philosophic landlubber often wonders at the eternal restlessness of his naval brother-man. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 130 The service is not intended to pamper landlubbers, but to make smart seamen.

Hence **La·ndlubberish, La·ndlubberly** *adjs.*

1829 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 912 Landlubberish terms. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* 4 Sept. (1880) II. 119 The costermongers in the street outside..have an earthy, and, as I may say, a landlubberly aspect. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. viii. 166 My land-lubberly intelligence failed to grasp the proper meaning.

Landman (læ·ndmæn). [OE. *landmann*, f. *land* LAND *sb.* + *mann* MAN *sb.* Cf. MHG. *lantman* native, mod.G. *landmann*, Du. *landman* countryman, peasant, farmer. Cf. LANDSMAN.]

† **1.** A man of a (specified or indicated) country. = COUNTRYMAN 1. *Obs. rare.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 179 (Gr.) Feond onsezon laðum eazan landmanna cyme. *c* 1000 *Ordin. Dunsæte* c. 6 in Schmid *Gesetze* 360. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vii. 29 The Englishman of many other nations is least atheisticall..; but..he may fall not unlikely sometimes as any other land man into an uncouth opinion.

2. A countryman, peasant.

(In Carlyle, after G. *landmann.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28072 Nu sal i tell þe..Hu þu sal sceu þi scrift to preist,..þat landmen mai sumquat lere, To scape þair scrift wit þis samplere. *Ibid.* 29411 Quen he [a clerk] chaunges crun or wede, And funden [es] in land mans dede. 1497 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 60 That euere burges sal inbring certaine landmen, out duellaris..to remane within the tone. 1543 *Ibid.* 191 The toune is hauely murmurit be the landmen. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* III. (1845) 215 They are no philosophers or tribunes, but frank, stalwart landmen.

3. = LANDSMAN 2. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1480 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 9, iij. M. men, lande men and maryners..arrayed for the werre. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. iii. 11 If tomorrow Our Nauie thriue, I haue an absolute hope Our Landmen will stand vp. 1664 J. KEYMOR *Dutch Fish.* 6 Thus they make their Landmen Seamen, their Seamen Fishermen, their Fishermen Mariners. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* III. iv, What inspires a landman with the highest apprehension of danger gives not the least concern to a sailor. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 129 The Distinction between Landmen and Seamen on board, which used to create Animosity, and subject the Landmen to some Hardships. 1808 G. EDWARDS *Pract. Plan* i. 7 The facility with which these convert landmen into sailors. 1846 WHATELY *Addit. Elem. Rhet.* 3 Nautical terms ..it is little loss to a landman to be ignorant of.

† **4.** A man having landed property. *Obs.*

1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 156 But kirkmennis cursit substance semis sweit Till landmen, wt þat leud burd lyme are lyttit. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* (1691), *Landman*, the Terre-tenant. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. iii. (1737) 405 A Gentleman of three Generations claims Precedency from any ordinary Land-man, who has but newly acquired his Lands.

Landmark (læ·ndmāɹk). [OE. *landmearc* fem.: see LAND *sb.* and MARK *sb.* (Cf. G. *landmark* boundary, *landmarke* sailor's landmark.)]

1. The boundary of a country, estate, etc.; an object set up to mark a boundary line.

982 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 189 Seo landmearce lið of Terstan upp be Hohtuninga mearce. *a* 1000 *Juliana* 635 Ða wæs zelæded lond-mearce neah. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxiv. 2 Some men there be, that remoue other mens londe markes. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxvii. 17 Cursed be he that remooueth his neighbours land-marke [COVERDALE mark]. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 211 When..he returned to the possession of his estates,..he found none of the ancient landmarks removed. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 235 The landmarks of Platæa..were carried forward to the Asopus. *Ibid.* IV. xxxvi. 416 The landmarks which separated the two states had been removed.

fig. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 126 May we not too hastily displace the ancient termini, and remove the land-marks of virtue and vice? 1771 *Junius' Lett.* lxi. 319 He has introduced new law, and removed the landmarks established by former decisions. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp., Reforms* 27 Oct. (1876) 284, I do not wish to endanger or remove any of the ancient landmarks of our Constitution.

† **b.** ? A district. *Obs.* [So formerly G. *landmark.*]

1550 W. LYNNE *Carion's Cron.* 255 He wrought much wo to the citie of Brunswike, roauing and burnyng in her suburbes, villages, landmarkes, and iurisdictions.

2. An object in the landscape, which, by its conspicuousness, serves as a guide in the direction of one's course (*orig.* and *esp.* as a guide to sailors in navigation); hence, any conspicuous object which characterizes a neighbourhood or district.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 18 Hydrographie, requireth a particular Register of certaine Landmarkes..from the sea. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 A Land marke, is any Mountaine, Rocke, Church, Wind-mill or the like, that the Pilot can know by comparing one by another how they beare by the compasse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 432 Ith' midst an Altar as the Land-mark stood. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii. (1840) 34 Having no chart for the coast, nor any land-mark. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 183 Like unskilful sailors who have lost the landmarks of their course. 1859 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 91 The house altogether is the great landmark of the whole neighbourhood.

fig. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 316 P 2 Now one Face of Indolence overspreads the whole, and I have no Land-mark to direct my self by. 1880 *Times* 18 Sept. 9/3 Two or three land-marks, however, in the dreary waste [of evidence] attract attention.

3. (In mod. use.) An object which marks or is associated with some event or stage in a process; *esp.* a characteristic, a modification, etc., or an event, which marks a period or turning-point in the history of a thing.

1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* ii. 46 This important land-mark in our social history. 1862 MILL *Utilit.* 5 This man, whose system of thought will long remain one of the land-marks in the history of philosophical speculation. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 127 The black pigment specks which are seen in this variety [of leech]..seem..to point in the same direction as those more constant land-marks just specified. 1884 W. K. PARKER *Mammal. Descent* vii. (1885) 177 In these skulls the landmarks are all gone, except the holes for the vessels and nerves [etc.].

La·nd-marshal. [ad. Sw. *landtmarskalk*, G. *landmarschall.*] **a.** In Sweden, the speaker or president of the assembly of the first estate. **b.** In Prussia, Austria, etc., the marshal of a province.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1767/1 His Majesty has named Baron Fabian Wrede, to be Land-Marshal, that is, Speaker, or President, in the Assembly of the Nobility and Gentry. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4808/1 His Majesty has..conferr'd the Employment of Land-Marshal of Prussia upon his Chamberlain. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 408 No member was allowed to leave the chamber during the transaction of business without permission of the landmarshal. 1898 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 7/3 The Moravian Diet at Brünn. .. The Landmarshal, who was presiding, asked them to leave the Diet.

La·nd-measure. † **a.** Measurement of land (*obs.*). **b.** Any of the denominations of measurement used in stating the area of land (e.g. the acre, the rood, etc.); also applied as a name for the system of such denominations in current use.

1611 COTGR., *Latte*..a Land-measure..in some places longer then in other. 1662 ATWELL *Faithf. Surveyor* i. 1 Of errours in Land-measure. 1857 BOUCHER *Mensuration* 5 Land Measure by Gunter's Chain. 100 linear links = 1 linear chain. 1900 ADDY in *N. & Q.* 20 Oct. 303/1 (heading) English and Roman Land Measures.

So **La·nd-measuring, -measurement,** the art or process of determining by measurement the area of lands, fields, farms, etc.: properly a subordinate branch of land-surveying, but the terms are often used synonymously.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 14 Other Philosophers, writing Rules for land measuring. 1849 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 624/1 The principle of throwing the area of any given field or set of fields into triangular spaces, is that pursued in all processes of land-measurement. *Ibid.* 624/2 In land-measuring, the scale of operations is ordinarily too limited to require any such allowance for difference of levels.

La·nd-measurer.

1. One whose occupation is land-measuring.

1632 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Layd out on our selues and the landmeasurer when we went to..laye out our land. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. 232 A staid, thick, sober, silent, middle-aged personage, who united the offices of schoolmaster and land-measurer.

2. [tr. mod.L. *geometra.*] A geometer moth.

188. *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 66 The Geometræ (or Land Measurers).

La·nd-mere. ? *Obs.* In 7 -meare, 9 -meer. [f. LAND *sb.* + MERE *sb.* (OE. *mǽre*). Cf. LANDIMERE.] A boundary of land.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 5 And then by landmeares from Kilhredyn to Cronmere Water. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scott.* II. xiv. 333 Land Meer Processions, or Riding of the Marches.

† **La·nd-meter.** *Obs.* In 6-7 -meater, 7 -meeter. [f. LAND *sb.* + METER, agent-n. f. METE *v.*, to measure.] A land-measurer or surveyor.

1582 E. WORSOP (*title*) A Discoverie of Sundrie errours and faults daily committed by Landemeaters to the damage of her Maiesties subiects. 1608 NORTON *Stevin's Disme* D 2 The greater number of Land-meaters vse not the Pole, but a chayne line of 3, 4 or 5 Perch long. *c* 1613 *Soc. Cond. People Anglesey* (1860) 32 The English yard..is used by.. masons, carpenters, land-meeters and others. 1636 BEDWELL (*title*) The Way to Geometry, being necessary..for Astronomers, Geographers, Land-meaters [etc.], by Peter Ramus.

So † **Land-mete,** a measurement of land; † **Land-meting,** land-measuring.

1608 NORTON *Stevin's Disme* D 1 b, Of the Computations of Land-meating. *Ibid.* D 4 b, The like is sufficiently manifest amongst Land-meats in surfaces.

La·nd-metster. *Sc.* [See METSTER (f. METE *v.* + -STER).] = LAND-METER.

1726 *Minutes Presbytery* in Sage *Memorab. Domestica* (1889) I. 7 Cite masons, wrights, and land metters [*read* -metsters]. The said..land-melsters [*read* metsters] being duly sworn. 1822 *Law Case, Rev. D. Macarthur* (Jam.), John Currie, land-metster.

Lando, obs. form of LANDAU.

Landocracy (lændǫ·krăsi). *jocular.* [f. LAND *sb.*: see -CRACY.] The class of people which owes its controlling position in the country to its possession of landed property. So **La·ndocrat,** a member of this class.

1848 *Simmonds's Colon. Mag.* Aug. 343 The Landocracy—in which term we comprehend all landowners great and small. *a* 1865 COBDEN in *Daily News* (1869) 16 Jan., The aristocracy and landocracy and moneyocracy who govern our elections. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Reminl.* II. xcviii. 173 [I felt] a deep grievance with the British landocracy. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 23 Sept. 484/1 The wail of the landocrat is heard in the land.

Landowner (læ·ndōunəɹ). [f. LAND *sb.* + OWNER.] An owner or proprietor of land. Hence **La·ndownership.**

a 1733 NORTH *Ld. Kpr. North* (1742) I. 7 Any Land Owner may make that which they call a Key, next to the River. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xii. (1879) 255 Each landowner in the valley possesses a certain portion of hill-country. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 141 Landowners hastened to sell their estates for whatever could be got. 1867 MUSGRAVE *Nooks Old France* II. 334 England's landowners will never be without the representatives and reflected honours of her ancient Aristocracy. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 91 Many large land-owners in England refuse to let their land for long periods.

So **La·ndowning** *sb.* and *a.*

1845 MILL in *Nineteenth C.* V. 140 The landowning majority contemplate no concessions. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 127 Landowning and farming are as much businesses as cotton-spinning. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 286, I have no landowning relations.

Landrail (læ·ndreil). [See RAIL *sb.*; cf. *water-rail.* So G. *landralle.*] The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis.*

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 387 The land rail lays from twelve to twenty eggs, of a dull white color, marked with a few yellow spots. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 292 The Land-Rail is a migratory species, appearing in Britain about the latter end of April, and departing about the middle or close of September. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 3 Through the dew The landrail brushed.

La·nd-rat. [Cf. G. *landratte*, *-ratze* land-rat, land-lubber.] A rat that lives on land. † Also used as a term of abuse.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 24 There be land rats, and water rats, water theeues, and land theeues—I mean, pirates. 1609 DEKKER *Gul's Hornebk.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 233 The Duke's Tomb is a Sanctuary, and will keepe you alive from wormes and land-rattes, that long to be feeding on your carkas. 1632 SHIRLEY *Ball* IV. ii, *Lo.* Will you not draw? *Bo.* Not against your honour, but you shall see. *Lo.* And vex my eyes to look on such a Land-rat. 1860 WYNTER *Curios. Civilizat.* 129 There are in England two kinds of land-rats,—the old English black rat, and the Norwegian or brown rat.

Landress, Landrie, obs. ff. LAUNDRESS, -RY.

La·nd-right. *OE.* and *Hist.* [OE. *landriht* (see LAND *sb.* and RIGHT *sb.*): cf. OS. *landreht*, OFris. *landriucht*, OHG. *lantreht*, G. *landrecht.*] 'Law of the land; legal rights of natives of the country; legal obligation connected with land or estate' (Sweet *Ags. Dict.*).

Beowulf (Gr.) 2886 Londrihtes mot þære mæzburze monna æzhwylc idel hweorfan. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1911 (Gr.) Unc modige ymb mearce sittað..ne willað rumor unc landriht heora. — *Exod.* 354 Landriht zeþah. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 236 *note*, In later days it was a principle of Land-right that no freeman should be amerced 'above his wer'. 1892 STOPFORD A. BROOKE *E. E. Lit.* i. 6 He received money and landright from the King.

Landscape (læ·ndskē·p). Forms: *a.* 7 lan(d)-, landtschap, lantschape, landt-shape, landscap, -skap, (lantskop, land-scept), 7-8 landskape, -schape, -shape, -chape, 7- landscape. *β.* 6-8 (9 *arch.*) landskip; also 6 launce-skippe, 7 lan(d)tskip, lantsch(h)ip, lanscippe, land-, lant-skipp. [a. Du. *landschap* (= OE. *landsceap* neut., *landscipe* masc., OS. *landscepi* neut., OHG. *lantscaf*, mod.G. *landschaft* fem., ON. *landskap-r* masc.), f. *land* LAND *sb.* + *-schap* (see -SHIP). The word was introduced as a technical term of painters; the corrupt form in *-skip* was according to our quots. a few years earlier than the more correct form.]

1. A picture representing natural inland scenery, as distinguished from a sea picture, a portrait, etc.

a. 1603 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 13 The cunning Painter..Limning a Land-scape, various, rich, and rare. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness* Wks. (1616) 893 First, for the Scene, was drawne a *Landtschap*, consisting of small woods. 16.. A. GIBSON *L'Envoy in Guillim's Heraldry* (1660), As in a curious Lant-schape, oft we see Nature, so follow'd, as we think it's she. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* Ded. 18 Let this part of the landschape be

cast into shadows that the heightnings of the other may appear more beautiful. **1821** Craig *Lect. Drawing* v. 271 If..you paint your landscapes in oil-colours. **1841-4** Emerson *Ess., Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 145 In landscapes, the painter should give the suggestion of a fairer creation than we know. **1899** L. Cust in *Nat. Gallery Brit. Art* 8 The landscapes exhibited on this occasion by Constable.

β. **1598** R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* III. i. 94 In a table donne by Cæsar Sestius where hee had painted Landskipes. **1615** G. Sandys *Trav.* 154 Vallies such as are figured in the most beautifull land-skips. **1648** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 216, I give alsoe vnto her Lapp, the landskipp inamiled vpon gold which is in the Dutch cabinett in my closett. **1698** Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 83 Such a Troop as went to apprehend our Saviour, dressed after the same manner we find them on old Landskips. **1702** *Eng. Theophrast.* 116 The perfections of a fine Landskip decrease, when you behold it at a close view. **1718** J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* 1730) III. xxv. § 29 A noble Landskip of Men, Trees, Flowers .. and such like. **1725** Watts *Logic* II. iv, As a Painter who professes to draw a fair and distinct Landskip in the Twilight, when he can hardly distinguish a House from a Tree.

† b. *spec.* The background of scenery in a portrait or figure-painting. *Obs.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Landskip*, Parergon, Paisage or By-work, which is an expressing of the Land, by Hills, Woods, Castles, Valleys, Rivers, Cities, &c. as far as may be shewed in our Horizon. All that which in a Picture is not of the body or argument thereof is Landskip, Parergon, or by-work. **1676** Beale *Pocket-bk.* in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 134, I gave Mr. Manby two ounces of very good lake..in consideration of the landskip he did in the Countess of Clare's picture.

2. A view or prospect of natural inland scenery, such as can be taken in at a glance from one point of view; a piece of country scenery.

α. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* III. 630 O'er the shaded landscape rush'd the night. **1742** Young *Nt. Th.* VI. 773 Sumptuous Cities .. gild our Landschape with their glitt'ring Spires. **1750** Gray *Elegy* 5 Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight. **1876** Mozley *Univ. Serm.* v. 99 There are no two more different landscapes than the same under altered skies. **1877** Black *Green Past.* ii. (1878) 11 What could be a fitter surrounding for this young English girl than this English-looking landscape?

β. **1632** Milton *L'Allegro* 70 Streit mine eye has caught new pleasures Whilst the Lantskip round it measures. **1635** A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) 86 As terrible to them as a Lanscippe with a May-pole in it. **1697** Addison *Ess. Georg.* in Dryden's *Virg.* sig. P 4 It raises in our Minds a pleasing variety of Scenes and Landskips. **1712** — *Spect.* No. 411 P 2 Scenes and Landskips more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole Compass of Nature. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 111 Thus we coasted the shore, fully employed in the contemplation of this diversified landskip. **1855** Bailey *Mystic* 107 Where bright Herat, city of roses, lights With dome and minaret the landskip green. **1894** Crockett *Raiders* (ed. 3) 29 The hues of the landskip and the sea.

3. In generalized sense (from 1 and 2): Inland natural scenery, or its representation in painting.

α. **1606** Dekker *Sev. Sinnes* Ded., A Drollerie (or Dutch peece of *Lautskop*). **1747** Hoare in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 570 These Pictures shew, that the Antients understood Perspective and Landschape. **1795** Coleridge *Lines on Climbing Brockley Coomb*, What a luxury of landscape meets My gaze! **1844** Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. Pref. to ed. 2. 25 The true ideal of landscape is precisely the same as that of the human form. **1873** Pater *Renaissance* 142 The feeling for landscape is often described as a modern one.

β. **1602** Dekker *Satiromastix* C 2, Good peeces of lantskip, shew best a far off. *a* **1649** Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* 104 Like imagin'd Landskip in the Aire. **1667** Milton *P. L.* v. 142 The Sun .. Discovering in wide Lantskip all the East Of Paradise and Edens happie Plains. **1678** Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 855 Landskip in Picture.

4. In various obsolete transf. and fig. uses.

† a. A view, prospect *of* something.

1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 22 In my mentall and priuate Peregrinations, taking a view and land-scape .. of all the famous Courts and Cities of the world. **1658** R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) 195 Come, then, let us break the heart of these hills, and bless our eyes with a landskip of the Lowlands. **1698** Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 3 Too great a distance to take a perfect Landschap, it being only discernible to be Land. *a* **1711** Ken *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 155 The Love of God..presented Daniel with a clearer landscape of the Gospel than any other prophet ever had.

† b. A distant prospect; a vista. (Cf. 2 b.)

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuff* Wks. (Grosart) V. 204, I care not, if in a dimme farre of launce-skippe, I take the paines to describe this .. Metropolis of the redde Fish. *a* **1613** Overbury *Charac., Whore* (1616), The sins of other women shew in Landscip, far off and full of shadow; hers in Statue, neere hand, and bigger in the life. **1643** T. Fuller *Serm. Reform.* (1875) 6 The Jewes .. saw Christ presented in a land-scept, and beheld him through the perspective of faith. **1654** H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 62 These storms appeared as Land-skaps and aloof. **1698** Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 221 Nothing which this visible World can set before us is worthy our regard, especially when at the End of the Landskip the Invisible Glories of Heaven Solicit and Court our Love.

† c. The object of one's gaze.

1659 *Lady Alimony* II. v. C 4, There is a Caranto-man with all my heart! must Beauty be his Land-skip on the seat of Justice? **1664** Ld. Falkland *Marriage Nt.* I. i. 4 At distances she is a Goodly Landskip.

† d. A sketch, adumbration, outline; *occas.* a faint or shadowy representation.

a **1649** Drumm. of Hawth. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 168 Imaginary and fantastical councils, landskips of commonwealths. **1650** Charleton *Paradoxes* 69 Every single entity containes..an adumbration or landskip of the whole Vniverse. *a* **1680** Charnock *Attrib. God* (1682) 420 This is but a small Landskip of some of his Works of Power, the outsides or extremities of it. **1692** Bentley *Boyle Lect.* x. (1715) 366 This short but true Sketch and faithful Landskip of Popery. **1709** Mrs. Manley *New Atal.* (ed. 2) II. 57 A Feint, a distant Landshape of immortal joys.

† e. A compendium, epitome.

1656 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 113 That Landskip [*MS.* lantskipp] of iniquity, that Sink of Sin, and that Compendium of baseness, who now calls himself our Protector. *a* **1670** Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 59 London .. is .. our England of England, and our Landskip and Representation of the whole Island. **1679** C. Nesse *Antid. agst. Popery* 104 To give but a scantling and landskip of some of them. *Ibid.* 197 This scantling landskip or compendium. [**1826** Scott *Woodst.* xxv, That landscape of iniquity, that sink of sin, .. Oliver Cromwell.]

† f. A bird's-eye view; a plan, sketch, map.

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 21 Some have used to get on the top of the highest Steeple, where one may view..all the Countrey circumjacent..and so take a Landskip of it. *c* **1645** — *Lett.* (1726) 87 If you saw the Landskip of it [*viz.* a house] you would be mightily taken with it. **1657** R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 2 The weather clearing up, the Master and Mates drew out several plots and Landscapes: which they had formerly taken upon the Coast of France and England. ?*a* **1700** *Frost of* 1683-4 (Percy Soc.) p. xiv, There was first a map, or landskip, cut in copper, representing all the manner of the camp. **1723** *Pres. State Russia* I. 306 It rather resembles a Landskip of many Boroughs than a City.

† g. The depiction or description of something in words.

1681-6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 119 Precepts and Discourses of Virtue are only the dead Pictures and artificial Landskips and Descriptions of it. **1689** Burnet *Tracts* I. 5, I will not describe the Valley of Dauphine, all to Chambery, nor entertain you with a Landskip of the Country, which deserves a better Pencil than mine. **1704** Addison *Italy* Pref. (1733) 12 To compare the Natural Face of the Country with the Landskips that the Poets have given us of it. **1712** — *Spect.* No. 416 P 5 In this case the Poet seems to get the better of Nature; he takes indeed the Landskip after her, but gives it more vigorous Touches.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *landscape art, book-plate, draughtsman, -lover, -work*; **landscape-gardening**, the art of laying out grounds so as to produce the effect of natural scenery; so *landscape-garden, -gardener*; **landscape lens**, a lens used in photographing landscape; **landscape marble**, a variety of marble which shows dendritic workings resembling shrubbery or trees; **landscape mirror**, = Claude Lorraine glass (*Cent. Dict.*); **landscape-painter**, one who paints landscapes, a landscapist; so *landscape-painting*; **† landscape-worker**, a landscapist.

1874 R. Tyrwhitt *Sketch. Club* p. vii, A series of papers on *Landscape Art—that is to say on all works of art in which landscape is concerned. **1880** Warren *Book-plates* vi. 52 The *landscape book-plate..was rather the lineal descendant of the Chippendale than of the Jacobean style. **1861** Thornbury *Turner* I. 50 Dayes, the *landscape-draftsman and geographical artist. **1806** J. Dallaway *Observ. Eng. Archit.* 245 Detached pieces of architecture are essential in creating a *landscape garden. **1827** Stuart *Planter's G.* (1828) 386 Useful to the General Planter, as well as to the *Landscape Gardener. **1870** Lowell *Study Wind.* (1886) 333 The landscape-gardeners of literature give to a paltry half-acre the air of a park. **1805** H. Repton (*title*) Observations on the Theory and Practice of *Landscape Gardening. **1861** Delamer *Fl. Gard.* 5 A park in the Brownean style of landscape-gardening. **1890** *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 179 A fairly good camera and a single *landscape lens. **1882** Tennyson *To Virgil* ii, *Landscape-lover, lord of language. **1816** R. Jameson *Min.* II. 196 It resembles in many respects the *landscape marble. **1883** *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 529 The well-known landscape marble or Cotham stone. **1793** A. Murphy *Tacitus* (1811) I. p. lxii, What *landskip painter can equal the description [etc.]. **1842** Tennyson *Ld. of Burleigh* 7 He is but a landscape-painter, And a village maiden she. **1861** Thornbury *Turner* I. 22 Most true, yet most poetic of landscape-painters. **1706** *Art of Painting* (1744) 406 He understood *landskip-painting and perform'd in it to perfection. **1841** W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 402 Landscape-painting..may be said to have owed its origin to Titian. **1632** Sherwood, *Landskip worke* (in painting), *paisage, grotesques.* **1598** R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* III. i. 94 Barnazano, an excellent *Landskip-worker.

Hence **La'ndscape** *v. trans.*, to represent as a landscape; to picture, depict.

1661 Holyday *Surv. World* To Rdr., As weary travelour .. oft .. Landskippes the Vale, with pencil; placing here Medow, there Arable [etc.]. **1868** Browning *King & Bk.* I. 1352 Putting solely that On panel somewhere in the House of Fame, Landscaping what I saved, not what I saw.

Landscapist (læ'ndskē'pist). [f. as prec. + -ist.] A painter of landscape, landscape-painter.

1843 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* II. i. vii. § 16 (1851) I. 90 The professed landscapists of the Dutch school. **1869** — *Q. of Air* 199 If you are a landscapist, Turner must be your only guide. **1880** *Athenæum* 29 May 700/2 For the greater number of our landscapists Girtin and Turner have lived in vain. **1881** Grant White *Eng. Without & Within* 455 Like the ideal composition of an imaginative landscapist.

Land's end.

† 1. = Land-end. *Obs.*

c **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 437 And at þe londes ende laye a litell crom-bolle. **15..** *Wife of Auchtermuchty* (Bann. MS.) 9 He lowsit the pluche at the landis end, And draif his oxin hame at evin. **1562** J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 68 Thou gossepst at home, to meete me at landis ende.

2. The extremity or furthest projecting point of a country. Now only as the proper name of the most westerly point of Great Britain.

14.. *Sailing Directions Circumnavig. Eng.* (Hakluyt Soc. 1889) 17 A newe cours and tide betwene Englonde and Irlonde and the Londis end. *Ibid.* 18 The Londes end of Irlonde. **1604** E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xi. 156 They passed on no further, neyther could they discover the lands end (which some holde to be there). **1793** *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 190 We .. were barely able to lay a course through the passage between those islands and the Land's End.

La'nd-service. Service performed on land; military, as opposed to naval, service.

a **1586** Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 123 Seeing wherein the Sea-discipline differed from Land-service. **1597** Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 154 As I was then aduised by my learned Councel, in the lawes of this Land-seruice, I did not come. **1697** Dryden *Æneis* Ded. f 3, I Writ not always in the proper terms of Navigation, Land-Service, or in the Cant of any Profession. **1725** De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 57 A good army for land-service. **1801** T. S. Surr *Splendid Misery* II. 194 Salano, a Neapolitan pirate originally..took to the land service afterwards, and committed murders out of number. **1819** Byron *Juan* I. iv, The prince is all for the land-service, Forgetting Duncan, Nelson, Howe, and Jervis.

Landsfolk: see Landfolk.

Landsgrave: see Landgrave.

Landshard (læ'n(d)ʃärd). *dial.* Also **landsherd, landchet, lanchet, lanshet, langet.** [f. Land *sb.* + Shard *sb.* The forms show contamination with the synonymous *linchet*.] = Linchet.

1813 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts* App. 259 *Linch, Linchet*, or *Landshard*, the mere green-sward dividing two pieces of arable in a common-field called in Hants, a lay bank. **1847** Halliwell, *Langet*, a strip of ground. *West.* **1886** *W. Somerset Gloss., Landsherd*, a ridge or strip of land left unploughed or untilled. **1891** T. Hardy *Tess* (1900) 104/2 A stretch of a hundred odd acres..rising above stony lanchets or lynchets. **1893** H. J. Moule *Old Dorset* 81 The terraces called landchets or linchets.

La'nd-side.

† 1. The shore. *Obs.*

a **1533** Ld. Berners *Huon* cxxiii. 443 He caste his ancre nere to the land syde. *Ibid.* clxi. 623 And then the waues brought me to the lond syde.

2. The side towards the land or on which there is land (not water).

1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. 343 To assault the city on the land-side. **1852** C. W. Hoskyns *Talpa* 281 Playing upon the edge, or land-side of the trench as it advances. **1875** W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 51 On the accessible land-side a double line of protection was thus formed.

3. The flat side of a plough which is turned towards the unploughed land.

1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 239 The plough being confined on the land-side, and at liberty on the furside, which naturally gives it less land. **1875** in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Landsknecht: see Lansquenet.

Landslip (læ'ndslip). The sliding down of a mass of land on a mountain or cliff side; land which has so fallen. Also *fig.* and *attrib.*

1679 *Roxb. Ballads* IV. 549 Paint dismal Ruin stalking in the rear, Than Landslip Desolation far and near. **1774** Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 158 Those disruptions of hills, which are known by the name of land-slips. **1830** Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 276 There was an immense land-slip from this cliff, by which Dover was shaken as if by an earthquake. **1872** Baker *Nile Tribut.* iv. 62 The valley was a succession of landslips and watercourses. **1894** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 281 Landslip lakes have been noticed by Lyell, and Gilbert records the formation of small lakes behind landslip terraces.

Hence **La'ndslipped, La'ndslippy** *adjs.*, characterized by landslips.

1885 H. O. Forbes *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 474 An eerie and dangerous path, dilapidated and often landslipped. **1893** G. Allen *Scallywag* I. 49 Where the rocks towards the slope were loosest and most landslippy.

Landsman (læ'ndzmăn). Pl. **landsmen.** [f. genit. of Land *sb.* + Man *sb.* Cf. Landman.]

† 1. A native of a particular country. *Obs.*

c **1000** Ælfric *Hom.* II. 26 Twegen landes menn and an ælþeodiġ. **11..** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1068 (Laud MS.) Ða comon ða landes menn tozeanes him & hine ofsloxon. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Oðer kinnes neddre is ut in oðer londe..and te londes men hire bigaleð oðer wile and swo lacheð and doð of liue. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 33 It were a wrecched schame þat a newe comynge schulde putte olde londesmen [L. *veteres incolas*] out of here place.

b. One's fellow-countryman. *rare.*

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 806 If (brave Lands-men) your war-thirst be such [orig. *Que si tant, ô François, vous cerchez les batailles*] .. What holds you here? **1823** Scott *Quentin D.* vi, I am innocent—I am your own native landsman. **1882-3** *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 319/2 [He] boldly dissuaded his landsmen from idolatry.

2. a. One who lives or has his business on land: opposed to *seaman*. **b.** *Naut.* 'The rating formerly of those on board a ship who had never been to sea, and who were usually stationed among the waisters or after-guard' (Adm. Smyth).

1666-7 Pepys *Diary* 2 Jan., The French..have certainly shipped landsmen, great numbers, at Brest. **1788** Burns *1st Ep. to R. Graham* 50 Weak, timid landsmen on life's stormy main. **1830** Marryat *King's Own* i, Employed, as a landsman usually is, in the afterguard, or waist, of the ship. **1845** Darwin *Voy. Nat.* x. (1879) 208 Sailors .. can make out a distant object much better than a landsman. **1883** Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* iv. xviii, Thomas Redruth .. landsman, shot by the mutineers.

So **La'ndswoman.**

1891 H. S. Merriman *Prisoners & Capt.* III. viii. 144 The strangeness of a landswoman to all things maritime.

La·nd-spring. 'A spring which comes into action only after heavy rains' (Webster). Also *fig.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., All he hath is drawn from a land-spring of naturall parts and gifts. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 15 Such are only Land-springs, and in no sort to be called perpetual Springs. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* 14 Feb., Landsprings, which we call levants. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 37 Our land-springs were dried up: our wells were exhausted. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* (1900) 109/1 Enormous masses of the cliff newly disintegrated by the landsprings.

Hence **La·nd-spri·ngy** *a.*, full of land-springs.

1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 80 In very moist, land-springy grounds.

Landsquenet, obs. form of LANSQUENET.

‖ **Landsturm** (la·ntʃtuɪm). [Ger. = lit. 'land-storm'.] In Germany, Switzerland, etc., a general levy in time of war; the forces so called out; the militia force consisting of those men not serving in the army or navy or in the *landwehr.*

1814 *Alpine Sk.* i. 20 Some skirmishing between about sixty Cossacks .. and a strong party of the *landstrum* [*sic*]. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 553 The 'Landsturm' .. should only be employed in the home districts. 1874 MISS R. H. BUSK *Tirol* ix. 288 The *Landsturm* was out.

La·nd-survey·ing. The process, art, or profession of measuring, and making plans of, landed property.

1771 BREAKS (*title*) A complete system of Land-Surveying. 1849 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 623/1 Trigonometry .. is of great importance..in land-surveying. *Ibid.* 624/1 A principle of measuring by triangles, which is common alike to land-surveying and the trigonometrical surveys of engineers. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Land-surveying Chain-maker,* a manufacturer of the chain-links used by surveyors.

La·nd-survey·or.

†1. = *landing-surveyor* (see LANDING *vbl. sb.* 8).

1755 CHAMBERLAYNE *State Gt. Brit.* II. III. 58 Port of Leith ..William Towrie .. Land-Surveyor. 1776 *Addit. to Pope* I. 2 *note,* When George I. made him [Rowe] one of the land surveyors of the port of London.

2. One whose professional occupation is to measure land, draw up plans of estates, and the like.

1792 B. MARSTON in *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1873) XXVII. 399, I am engaged to go out with a large Company who are going to make a Settlement on the Iland Bulam.. as their Land Surveyor General. *a* 1815 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 443 Mr. Wakefield, the land-surveyor, was at Cuffnells. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* II. vii. (1873) 54 The triangle in question is always what a land surveyor would call a favourable one for calculation.

‖ **Land-tag** (la·ntˌtāχ). Also 6 **landtaye,** 7 **landt-tag**; (*anglicized*) **land-day.** [Ger. (MHG. *lanttac*) = lit. 'land-day'.] In Germany, the diet or legislative body of a state; formerly, the Diet of Empire or of the German Confederation.

1591 WOTTON *Let.* 27 Feb. in *Reliq. W.* (1685) 628 Of our Landtaye we hear nothing yet, but the necessity is such as it must be shortly. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 11/1 It's now determined *in Concilio Senatorum,* at Warsaw, that the Parliament shall begin the 17th of March, and the Landt-tag the third of February. 1668 *Ibid.* No. 225/2 The Land-day for Prussia is to begin the third day of the next month at Marienburgh, in Order to the General Diet. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* ii. 22 They have a Convention held in each County, call'd The Landt-Tag, six weeks before the Session of the Diet.

La·nd-tax. A tax assessed upon landed property.

1533 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 148 Land takis. Rubislaw XXS. 1690 *Consid. Raising Money* 34 There will be nothing..so much for the good of the Nation, as a Land-Tax. 1709 *Royal Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510/1 Receivers or Collectors of the Land-Taxes for the Years 1708 and 1709. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 135 The first land-tax was imposed in 1690, at the rate of three shillings in the pound on the rental. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 82 Pitt's scheme of the year 1798 for the redemption of the land-tax. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 366 The old military tenures were abolished and the land-tax was imposed by way of compensation to the Crown for the dues which it thereby lost.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1740 LADY HARTFORD *Corr.* (1805) II. 92 The land-tax gatherers. 1765–93 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) 174 The land-tax and malt-tax acts are passed for one year only. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* ix. 62 The Clerk of the Land-tax Commissioners.

Land-tie (læ·ndtəi). A rod, beam, piece of masonry, etc. imbedded in the earth at one end, and connected at the other end with a wall or other building in order to secure it in position, or to relieve it from the pressure of a bank, etc.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 82 The Banks are exposed to be wash'd away by the Waters, whence the Bridge in such a case would become destitute of Land-tyes, and remain an Island. *Ibid.* II. 27 Another Wall with Stone Land-ties, that enter'd into the Hill. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 9 In the Royal dockyards, where the ground of the building slip is paved with hewn stone, it is customary to alternate with the latter transverse baulks of timber, termed 'land ties'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Land-tie,* a rod securing a face-wall to a bank.

Landward (læ·ndwŏɪd), *adv.* and *a.* Also 6 **landewarde,** *Sc.* 5–8 **landwart,** 8 **landart,** 9 **-ert.** [f. LAND *sb.*: see -WARD.]

A. *adv.*

1. In phrases with preps.

†a. *To landward, in* (*the*) *landward*: in the country, as opposed to the town. *Sc.*

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I,* c. 21 (1814) II. 8/1 þai .. sall haue a certane takyn to landwart of þe schireff & in burowis of þe aldermen & þe balȝeis. 1457 *Ibid.* 49/1 Within burowis and commonys to landwart. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* XII. v. (1821) II. 264 Ane vailyeant and lusty man, of greter curage and spreit than ony man that was nurist in landwart, as he was. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 276 Alsweall within townes as to landwarte. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 203/1 No part of the parish is to landward.

b. *To* (*the*) *landward*: towards or in the direction of the land; on or to the land side (*of*).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 631 Whils þai wer þus to landward boune. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIX. 17 In burghis, to landwart and to sie. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 352 Vppon the innermoste necke to the landewarde is a tufte of trees. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. i. 68 Where the mountaine looks to landward of the ile. *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* Wks. 1738 II. 129 To the Land-ward [stand] Mezen and Slobotca ..: To Seaward lies the Cape of Candinos. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 65 As for fortifications to the landward, they had none. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xii. (1856) 86 Except to landward, there is nothing to arrest the eye. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 26 On the broad moor to landward of the town.

2. Towards the land; = 1 b.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 318 Couched betweene a high cliffe sea-ward and as high an hill land-ward. 1816 WORDSW. *Ode, 'Imagination—never before content'* 13 A sudden shower That land-ward stretches from the sea. 1868–70 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 237 Landward she saw the low green meadows lie. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi. 90 Deep and narrow valleys, that ran landward.

3. *Sc.* In the country; = 1 a. *rare.*

1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* i, Within burgh, and not landward.

B. *adj.*

1. *Sc.* Belonging to, inhabiting the country; country-, rustic.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 5 It wes callit eftir Pagus, that is to say, ane landwart towne. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 63 Gif zour purpose be of landwart effairis, To vse corruptit and vplandis wordis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 344 The burgessis, and landwart men. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 24 The communion to be celebrated within burghs four times in the yeare, in landwart twise. 1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 54 A Landward Kirk in Galloway. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 168 The common people in the landward round about the town. 17.. RAMSAY *Birth of Drumlaurig* ii, Some landart lass. 1725 — *Gent. Sheph.* iv. ii, I've shook off my landwart cast In foreign cities. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, The door was locked, as is usual in landward towns in this country. *Note,* A landward town is a dwelling situated in the country. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 362 The landward contemporaries of my grandfather. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. ii. 127 The town councils generally took more interest in the welfare of a school..than the landward heritors.

2. Lying or situated towards the land (as opposed to the sea); *occas.* belonging to the land.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 129 The Upper and Lower Circular Roads, which nearly encompass the city on its eastern or landward side. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 436 The tree .. ceases to be found at any distance beyond the landward counterslope, and it is unknown in the interior. 1865 *Reader* 2 Sept. 253/2 This barbarian innocency on the part of our landward population as to the teeming plenty of the deep. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. i. 16 On the landward side the view was different.

3. *Comb.* **landward-bred** *a.* (*Sc.*), country-bred.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv, I am landward-bred. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 7 If you are landward bred it will be different.

Hence **La·ndwardness** (*landertness*) *Sc.*, rusticity.

1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 61 He [*sc.* Burns] affected a rusticity or landertness.

Landwards (læ·ndwŏɪdz), *adv.* [f. LAND *sb.*: see -WARDS.] = prec. A 2. †Also *to the landwards.*

1574 W. BOURNE *Regt. for Sea* xiv. (1577) 41 a, If you come directly to the landwardes. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* v. 82 Not only was there this treacherous Cut to beguile them landwards..but there was a labyrinth at sea. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 317/2 The soil as far landwards as where the ordinary high-water mark was before the construction of the pier.

La·nd-wa·ter. a. Water that flows through or over land, as opposed to sea water. b. A land-flood. c. Water free from ice along a frozen shore.

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII* c. 5 ¶, Lande waters, and other outragious springes in and upon medowes, pastures, and other lowe groundes. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 192 The land-waters that by the continuall raine falleth from the Hills. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vi. 91 Land-waters, as rivers, fountaines, brookes, springs, floods, and lakes. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* li. 520 Sudden riches come like a Landwater and bring much foulnesse with them. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 335 Which river they supposed to be..swelled with a land-water. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 297 No springs or land-waters are to be found here. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 264 We .. found ourselves in a stretch of the land-water wide enough to give us rowing-room.

La·nd-way.

†1. A way or path over land. Also *advb.* = by land. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2681 Bi a lond weiȝe he wente riȝt. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXVIII. xv, Thei tooke none hede of shippes home again But landeway ride for all the Scottes dain.

†2. *local.* A path by which coal is landed. *Obs.*

1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* xi. (1891) 89 The people carried the coales vppon their backes alonge stayres which they called lande wayes.

3. *U. S.* A road giving access to land.

1899 D. P. COREY *Hist. Nalden* 90 The land-way and drift-way along the five acre lots ended at the head of the North River.

So **La·ndways** *adv.*, by land, overland.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 14 He has them landways to London, and from thence transported them by sea over into France. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 63 It is remarkable that Newcastle coal should be cheaper than coal carried landways.

‖ **Landwehr** (la·ndvēr). [Ger. = 'land-defence'.] In Germany and some other countries, that part of the organized land forces (corresponding to the militia of Great Britain) of which continuous service is required only in time of war. Also *transf.* (quot. 1855).

1815 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Pres. St. France* xiv. 313 A great part of these troops were of the landwehr, or Prussian levy in mass. 1855 GROTE *Greece* II. xcii. (1856) XII. 77 The poor and hardy Landwehr of Macedonia, constantly on the defensive against predatory neighbours. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 552 To every district was assigned a detachment of the Landwehr proportionate to its population. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 130 The Prussian Landwehr dates..from 1813.

b. *attrib.*, as *landwehr man.*

1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 553 The Landwehrmen were to provide their own uniforms.

La·nd-wind. A wind blowing from the land seawards. Also *attrib.* Cf. LAND-BREEZE.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 192 The East windes beginne to blowe from off the Land into the Seas, whereby they are called Terreinhos, that is to say, the Land windes. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. viii. 142 There be foraine or land windes which come from the land. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 12 Being a Land-wind, it must blow hard before it raises any considerable sea at the rock. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 538 It is not uncommon, during the land-wind, for the thermometer to stand at upwards of 100° in the shade. 1848 LONGF. *Sir H. Gilbert* v, Alas! the land-wind failed. 1862 MRS. SPEID *Last Years Ind.* 44 In the land-wind season.

† **La·nd-wrack, -wreck.** *Obs.* A wreck on land; the destruction of some object on land; the object so destroyed.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV*, xxiii, Thus Land-wraks Cædars lye, Or Cockle Shells vpon the Shores are drye. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 32 What they took being in a kind of Land-wreck, wherein no body owned goods. *a* 1707 BP. PATRICK *Autobiog.* (1839) 12 Mr Fuller ..was mistaken in saying this College was like a landwrack, ..in which there was one left to keep possession.

Lane (lēˈn), *sb.* Also 5 **laane,** 6 **laine, layne.** See also LOAN *sb.*[2] [OE. *lane, lȳne* wk. fem. = OFris. *lana, lona, laen* (North Fris. *lana, lona*), Du. *laan* (16th c. *laen*).]

I. 1. A narrow way between hedges or banks; a narrow road or street between houses or walls; a bye-way. *Blind lane,* † *turn-again lane*: a cul-de-sac (see also quot. 1725).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 237 Forþon þe .. þinne lichoman ȝeond þisse ceastre lanan hie tostenceað. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 4139 Þe cri aros be ech a side Boþe of lane and of strete. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 105 In the suburbes of a toun .. Lurkynge in hernes and in lanes blynde. 1478 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 177 A laane goyng yn the south syde of Seynt Stevyn church. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. (1482) 278 Euery strete and lane in london and in the suburbes. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 338 Clensyng of the lanys at the comyng in off the towne. 1531 TINDALE *Expos. 1 John* Prol. *Wks.* (1573) 388/1 It is becomme a turnagaine lane vnto them, which they can not goe thorough. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xiv. 21 Goe..into the streetes and lanes of the city, and bring in hither the poore. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 13 *Lo.* Where was this Lane? *Post.* Close by the battell, ditch'd, and wall'd with turph. 1698 J. FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 105 The Hedges and Lanes are chiefly set with two sorts of Bushes. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Blind Lane,* a Lane fit to run down to avoid Pursuers, after a Villainy committed. 1794 *Act Inclos. S. Kelsey* 12 Any of the Roads or Ways within the Manor .. which shall be made into Lanes, or fenced on both Sides. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. 148 Their way .. leading through cross country lanes. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 130 The lanes were white with May. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, Their walk lay through shady lanes.

fig. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Laws of Candy* I. ii, The man That had a heart to think he could but follow..through the lanes Of danger and amazement.

b. *Proverb.* Also *allusively.*

1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* II. Wks. 1799 II. 355 It is a long lane that has no turning. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* xvii, The longest lane, however, has a turning. 1893 MISS HARRADEN *Ships that pass,* etc. 158 The lane had come to an ending at last, and Mr. Reffold was dead.

II. Transferred senses.

2. A narrow or comparatively narrow passage or way, or something resembling this; *esp.* a channel of water in an ice-field (also called a *vein*); the course prescribed for ocean steamers.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 170 And yf hit happe an hil thi water mete, Let make a lane & thorgh thi licour hale. 1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 25 Forth issuing from steep lanes, the colliers' steeds Drag the black load. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* Explan. Terms 15 *A lane or vein,* a narrow channel between two floes or fields, or between the ice and the shore. 1842 TENNYSON *Gold. Year* 50 And like a lane of beams athwart the sea. 1847 — *Princess* v. 6 By glimmering lanes and walls of canvas led Threading the soldier-city. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 228 A black lane of open water stopped our progress. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess., Atlantic Ocean* 223 It is proposed to mark off lanes, 20 or 25 miles in width .. as the routes .. to be followed and adhered to, by all steam vessels.

b. A passage between two lines of persons; a way to pass through a crowd.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccxvii. [ccxiii.] 672 The people .. made a lane for hym to passe thorough. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1996/1 A double canon .. shooting off, made .. a lane among the Frenchmen. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1206/1 The Magistrates did .. pass through a Lane of their own guards. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* 395 The People made a Lane for him and the Chariot to pass. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 141 The 7th Royal Veteran battalion .. formed a lane two deep. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Prof. Breakf.-t.* v. (Paterson) 109 The fire-buckets passed along a 'lane' at a fire. 1867 Morris *Jason* II. 287 Then moved the princes .. Between a lane of men. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* I. i, Stand back, keep a clear lane! 1893 Forbes-Mitchell *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 145 Every charge [of grape-shot] .. leaving a lane of dead from four to five yards wide.

fig. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* vii. (1851) 132 Passe on .. to establish the truth though it were through a lane of sects and heresies on each side.

3. *Austral.* A long narrow yard leading into the final yard in a kangaroo drive.

1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 741 Longer enclosures, called 'lanes', led in circuitous fashion to this *oubliette.* 1890 "Rolf Boldrewood" *Col. Reformer* xviii. 226 About fifty head have been run into the drafting lane. .. The 'lane' is a long narrow yard about three panels wide and eight in length—a panel of fencing is not quite nine feet in length—immediately connected with the pound or final yard.

4. *slang.* The throat; chiefly in *the lane, the narrow, red lane,* etc.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 119 Whole mainour places .. thei make no bones ne sticke not, quite and clene to swallowe down the narrowe lane, and the same to spue vp again. *a* 1553 — *Royster D.* I. iii. (Arb.) 20 Good ale for the nones, Whiche will slide downe the lane without any bones. 1812 G. Colman *Poet. Vagaries* (1818) 75 O butter'd egg! .. I bid your yelk glide down my throat's red lane. 1865 *Lond. Soc.* Jan. 13, I eat the macaroon. You see it's all gone down Red Lion Lane.

b. *The lane*: short for various 'lanes' in the City or for buildings situated there, *e.g. Drury Lane* (*Theatre*), *Petticoat Lane*, etc.: see quots.

1856 Mayhew *Gt. World Lond.* 82 *note*, Horsemonger Lane Jail—The lane. 1879 '*Autobiog. of a thief*' in *Macm. Mag.* XL. 500 We used to .. sell it .. to a fence .. down the Lane (Petticoat Lane). 1880 G. R. Sims *Ballads Babylon, Forgotten* 9 Whenever the Lane tried Shakespeare, I was one of the leading men. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 2/3 When people who know that district [Drury-lane] hear it said that there has been 'another murder in the lane', they have no need to ask what particular lane is referred to.

5. *Sc.* A sluggish stream of water; also the smooth part of a stream. (Perh. a different word.)

1825–80 in Jamieson. 1891 *Daily News* 2 July 4/8 Vast pastoral expanses, with here a loch, and there a 'lane' or sullen deep stream threading the wilderness. 1897 Crockett *Lads' Love* xxv. 253 The still, black pools of the lazy, sluggish, peaty 'lane'.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lane-end, -side, -way*; *lane-filling* adj.; **lane-born** *a.*, country-born, rustic; **lane-galloper** *hunting*, one who keeps to the lanes in preference to riding across country; **lane-route**, a route laid out for ocean steamers.

1834 Landor *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 279/2 *Lane born boys .. embezzling hazel-nuts in a woollen cap. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Mar. 2/1 A proclamation .. was .. posted at every *lane-end throughout his dominions. 1831 Howitt *Seasons* (1837) 13 Deep, *lane-filling, hedge-burying snows. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 361 That when the select few have got well away with the hounds .. they should be stopped, to enable tailers, *lane-gallopers, and all the οἱ πολλοί of the field to come up. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 Y* doore be the *lane syde. 1882 *Standard* 8 Dec. 3/4 There was a border, or *laneway, near the house of the Prisoner.

† **Lane,** *v. dial. Obs. rare.* [f. Lane *sb.*] *trans. To lane off*: To mark the course of (intended roads); to mark the roads on (land).

1772 *Welton Inclos. Act* 13 After the same [roads] shall be laned-off. 1773 *Harpham Inclos. Act* 15 At all times after the same [lands] shall be laned off.

Lane, Sc. form of Loan *sb.* and *v.*, Lone *a.*

Lane, var. Lain *sb.*, concealment; *v.*, to conceal.

Lane, variant of Lain *sb.*[2], stratum.

Lane, obs. form of Lawn, linen.

Laneing, var. Loaning *Sc.* and *north.*, a lane.

† **Laneous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *lāne-us*-(f. *lāna* wool) + -ous.] Of or pertaining to wool.

1676 in Coles. 1727 in Bailey vol. II.

Laner(e, variant of Lainer, lash, thong.

Laner, Laneret(te: see Lanner, -et, falcon.

Lanesome, Sc. form of Lonesome.

Laney (lē·ni), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Lane *sb.*[1] + -y[1].] Of or pertaining to a lane.

1876 W. Marston *Dram. & Poet. Wks.* II. 345 Whether they rise by grey-walled Towns .. Or bend from laney nooks that skirt the bay.

Lang, Lang-: see Langue 1, Long, Long-.

Langaon, variant of Longanon *Obs.*, rectum.

Langage, -ed, obs. forms of Language, -ed.

Langald, Langate: see Langle *sb.*, Languet.

Langbanite (læ·ŋbănəit). *Min.* [Named by Flink, 1887, from *Langban*, Sweden, where it was first found: see -ite.] Silicate of manganese with antimonate of iron in black hexagonal crystals.

1887 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXIV. 72.

Langdebeef, -befe, etc.: see Langue de bœuf.

Lange, obs. variant of Langue, Launch *v.*

† **Langel(l.** *dial. Obs.* Also laungell. [? a. OF. *langeul*:—popular L. **lāncolum*, dim. of *lāneum* something woollen, f. *lāna* wool.] A woollen rug or blanket.

1324–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 165, v[xx] iiij[or] uln. panni pro lanugells [*read* laungells] et pro cooperturis, 105s. 9*d.* 1366–7 in *Charters*, etc. *Priory Finchale* (Surtees) lxxii, xxviij ulnis pro saccis, et blanketts pro langells. 1383–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 390 In 14 uln. de blanket empt. pro langels .. 4*s.* 4*d.*

Langel(l, variant of Langle.

† **Langer,** *adv. north.* and *Sc. Obs.* Also **langare, -ayr, -eir.** [f. *lang* Long *adv.* + Ere *adv.*] Long ere, long since.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 10660 But, langer þat y sykerde þe, Shalt þou haue no skaþe for me. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. IV. 338 Two wyues sat 3onder, langare. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. Prol. 35 Langer in murning, now in melody. *Ibid.* XII. xi. 40, I knew full weill at it was thou, langere, That [etc.].

† **La·ngern,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? f. Languor + -en[5].] *intr.* To languish, lie sick.

c 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xvii, He shall langern [1533 linger] a grete whyle or that he be fully hole.

Langet, variant of Landshard, Languet.

† **Langfad.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 *erron.* **lime fad.** [a. Gaelic *long fhada* (where *long* is the sb.: cf. W. *llong*, ship) long ship.] A kind of war-vessel.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 43 With mony galyouns and lang faddis. 1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. [407] The numbre of Bottis or Lime Faddis.

Langhalde, -hold: see Langle *sb.*

Langing, obs. form of Longing.

Langite (læ·ŋgəit). *Min.* [Named by Maskelyne, 1864, after V. von Lang: see -ite.] A hydrous oxy-sulphate of copper, resembling brochantite.

1865 *Reader* No. 114. 259/1 Langite and gypsum. 1867 Readwin *Index Min.* 21. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 665.

Lang-kail. *Sc.* [f. *lang* Long *a.* + *kail* Kale.] A variety of borecole; sometimes called 'Scotch kale'. Also *attrib.*

1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 89 And there will be lang-kail and pottage And bannocks of barley-meal. 1789 Burns *Capt. Grose's Peregrin.* viii, The knife that nicket Abel's craig .. was a faulding jocteleg, Or lang-kail gullie. 1820 Scott *Monast.* i, The ill-cultivated garden afforded 'lang-cale', and the river gave salmon.

Langle (læ·ŋg'l), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **langald, langhalde,** 6 **langhold,** 8 **langel(l,** 8, 9 *dial.* **langle.** [Of obscure origin; both form and sense appear to point to an OF. **langle*, **lengle*:—L. *lingula* thong, strap, dim. of *lingua* tongue; but the word is app. not recorded in French. Cf. Lingell.] A thong, rope, or other contrivance used to confine the legs of an animal in order to prevent its straying; a hobble. Also *fig.*

1394–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 599 In 3 Tethirs cum paribus de langalds 22*d.* 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xiv. (1495) 774 An oxe herde fedeth and nouryssheth oxen: and byndeth their fete with a langhaldes. 1609 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 137 Certaine langols or withs, which the Africans put upon their horses feete. 1737 Ramsay *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 95 Ye ha'e ay a foot out o' the langle. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., A 'sheep's langle' is a short piece of any kind of rope, with a slip knot at each end. The loops are passed over the fore and hind leg of a sheep.

Langle (læ·ŋg'l), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 5, 8 **langel,** 7 **langol.** [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To fasten with a thong; to confine (the legs of an animal) with a thong, rope, or the like. Hence **Langled** *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 286/2 Langelyd, or teyyn to-gedyr, *colligatus. Ibid.*, Langelyn or byynd to-geder, *colligo* (*P. compedio*). 1647 Trapp *Comm. Rom.* vii. 24 This carcase of sin to which I am tied and lungold [*sic*]. 1650 — *Comm. Gen.* iv. 12 He was langold to it, and must abide by it. 1755 Forbes *Ajax' Sp.* 25 This .. your sma banes wou'd langel sair. *Ibid.*, Key, *Langel*, entangle. 1790 Grose *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Langled*, having the legs coupled together at a small distance, North. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Langle*, to tie the hind foot and the fore foot of an animal together, to prevent it straying far.

Langobardic (læŋgŏbā·rdik), *a.* [ad. late L. *Langobardic-us*, f. *Langobardī* the Lombards.] = Lombardic.

1724 Waterland *Athan. Creed* 50 The character of the manuscript is Langobardick. *Ibid.* vi. 86 The manuscript of Bobio, in Langobardick character.

† **Langoo·n.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *Langon*, name of a town on the Garonne.] A kind of white wine.

1674 *Gallantry à la Mode* 15 Suspition then I washt away With old Langoon and cleansing Whey. 1680 Shadwell *Wom. Captain* I. 5 He us'd to let him have very good Langoon and Burdeaux. 1693 *Content. Liquors* 7 (Stanf.) The White Wines .. And Trusty Langoon. 1750 E. Smith *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 116 The best langoon white wine.

‖ **Langooty, lungooty** (lʊŋgū·ti). Also **langotee, -ty.** [Hindī *langoṭī*.] (See quots.)

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* II. 43 *note*, The hamauls, or bearers of India, are literally naked, with the exception of an article of dress called a langooty .. which I cannot describe better to my female readers, than substituting a pocket-handkerchief for Eve's fig-leaf. 1826 J. Leyden & W. Erskine tr. *Mem. Baber* 333 A langoti .. is a piece of clout that hangs down two spans from the navel. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 242 He ordered the natives to muffle the cubs in their turbans or langooties.

Langorius, obs. Sc. form of Languorous.

Langot, obs. form of Languet.

Langrage (læ·ŋgrēdʒ). *Naut.* and *Mil.* Also **langridge.** [Of unknown origin.] Case-shot loaded with pieces of iron of irregular shape, formerly used in naval warfare to damage the rigging and sails of the enemy.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Langrel*, or *langrage*, a particular kind of shot, formed of bolts, nails, bars, or other pieces of iron tied together, and forming a sort of cylinder, which corresponds with the bore of the cannon. 1796 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 146 It is well known that English ships of war are furnished with no such ammunition as langrage. 1839 W. O. Manning *Law Nations* IV. vi. (1875) 203 Except the use of langridge (*mitraille*). 1862 Beveridge *Hist. India* I. III. xi. 637 A twenty-four pounder, double loaded with langrage.

attrib. 1781 Justamond *Priv. Life Lewis XV*, III. 385 The gunners .. could not stand the langrage-shot. 1813 Southey *Nelson* v. (Rtldg.) 128 Nelson received a severe wound on the head from a piece of langridge shot.

† **Langrel,** *sb. Naut. Obs.* Also 7 **-rill.** = prec.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 67 *Langrill shot.* Langrell shot runnes loose with a shackell, to be shortened when you put it into the Peece. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. 19 Be sure to load our Guns with Cross-bar and Langrel. 1769 [see Langrage]. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Langrel*, or *Langrage.*

Langrel, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? f. *lang* Long *a.*; cf. *gangrel.*] Tall, 'lanky'.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 810 The wary Bird soared so high above his reach, that the langrel Serpent could not catch him. 1847 Halliwell, *Langrel*, very tall .. lanky.

† **La·ngret.** *Obs.* A kind of false die.

c 1550 *Dice-Play* A j b, A bale of Langretes contrary to the vantage. *Ibid.* C j, A well fauored die that semeth good & square: yet is the forhed longer on the cater and tray, then any *other way, and therfore holdeth the name of a langret. 1591 Greene *Disc. Coosnage* (1859) 11 The Chetor with a langret, cut contrarie to the vantage, wil cros-bite a bard cater tray. 1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* iii. 59 His Langrets, with his Hie men, and his low, Are ready what his pleasure is to throw.

Langridge, variant of Langrage.

Langsettle (læŋset'l). *north. dial.* Forms: 4 **langsedil,** 5 **-sedylle, -setel, longsetylle,** 6 **langsaddil, -saild, -settell,** 7 **long settle,** (9 *dial.* **lang-, long-saddle**), 8–9 **lang-settle.** [f. *lang* Long *a.* + Settle *sb.*] A long bench or 'settle', usually with arms and a high back.

1352–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 208, 1 langsedil. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 657/9 *Hoc sedile*, langsedylle. 14.. *Nom.* ibid. 723/37 *Hoc sedile*, a longsetylle. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 366 A langsettell, a round dyssenge table. 1622 *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 156 Conveyance of a cottage house and heirloomes (one long settle onelie excepted). 1790 Grose *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Langsettle*, a bench like a settee. North. 1841 C. Anderson *Anc. Models* 128 What is vulgarly called the long saddle in an ale-house. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lang settle*, a long seat or form with a back-rail and arms; in some cases, however, the back, &c., is an entire boarded surface.

b. *attrib.*, as *langsettle-bed, -end, -form.*

1566 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 173 Item, ane langsaddil-bed. 15.. *Aberd. Reg.* XVI. (Jam.), Ane langsaild bed. *Ibid.*, XVII. (*ibid.*), Ane langsadill form of fyr worcht iiij *sh.* 1785 Hutton *Bran New Wark* 137 (E. D. S.) Bibles and testaments were formerly seen on the sconce or lang-settle end.

Langshan (læ·ŋʃæn). [Name of a locality about fifty miles from Shanghai; in Chinese = 'wolf hill'.] A breed of domestic fowl, introduced from China (see quots.).

1871 in A. C. C. & C. W. G. *Langshan Fowls* ii. 11, I send you some fowls by S. S. Achilles .. they are black, and are called Langshans. 1884–5 L. Wright *Poultry* 227 About the year 1872 .. a fresh importation of black Chinese fowls was shown. .. At first shown as Cochins, they were very soon shown by their admirers as 'Langshans', which was alleged to be their native name in North China.

Langspiel (læ·ŋspīl). [a. Norw. *langspil*, f. *lang* long + *spil* play.] A kind of harp formerly used in Shetland.

1822 Scott *Pirate* xv, The sound of the Gue, and the Langspiel.

Langsyne (læ·ŋsəi·n), *adv.* (*sb.*) *Sc.* [Properly two words: see Long *adv.* and Syne *adv.*] Long since, long ago. Also *sb.* esp. in *auld lang syne.* (Somewhat common in English use with allusion to Burns's song.)

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxiv. 34, I had bene deid langsyne, dowtless. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii. 3 In eirth lang syne yair had been nothing than, Saif only vice. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1807) 309 Hame-o'er langsyne you hae been blithe to pack. 1788 Burns *Auld Lang Syne*, For auld lang syne, my dear, For auld lang syne, We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet, For auld lang syne. 1820 Scott *Monast.* iv, Like what I hae seen langsyne, when we dwelt at Avenel. 1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* II. vii, A friend .. of the happy lang syne. 1870 H. Smart *Race for Wife* ii, In days lang syne.

Langteraloo, -trilloo, var. ff. Lanterloo *Obs.*

† **Langtra.** *dial. Obs.* ? = Lanterloo.

1796 Pegge *Anonym.* (1809) 245 Langtra, as they pronounce it, is a game at cards much played in Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

Languable, obs. form of Land-gavel.

Language (læ·ŋgwĕdʒ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–6 **langage,** (3 **langag,** 4 **longage, langwag,** 5 **langwache, langegage**), 3, 5– **language.** [a. F. *lan-*

gage (recorded from 12th c.) = Pr. *leng(u)atge*, *lengage*, Sp. *lenguaje*, Pg. *linguagem*, It. *linguaggio* :—pop. L. type **linguāticum*, f. *lingua* tongue, language (F. *langue*: see LANGUE).

The form with *u*, due to assimilation with the F. *langue*, occurs in AF. writings of the 12th c., and in Eng. from about 1300.]

1. The whole body of words and of methods of combination of words used by a nation, people, or race; a 'tongue'. *Dead language*: a language no longer in vernacular use.

c 1290 *S. E. Leg.* I. 108/55 With men þat onder-stoden hire langage. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1569 Vor in þe langage of rome rane a frogge is. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 247 (Gött.) Seldom was for ani chance Englis tong preched in france, Gif we þaim ilkan þair language [*MS. Cott.* langage], And þan do we na vtetrage. *Ibid.*, 6384 (Gött.) Þis mete..þai called it in þair langag man. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 157 Walsche men and Scottes, þat beeþ nouȝt i-medled wiþ oþer nacions, holdeþ wel nyh hir firste longage and speche. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 32 In a langwag vnknowun ilk man and womman mai rede. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xii. 66 Thei.. han vsid the hool Bible .. in her modris langage. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3650 Wymmen spak these diuerse langegages. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 40 They haue beene at a great feast of Languages, and stolne the scraps. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. iv. (Arb.) 156 After a speach is fully fashioned to the common vnderstanding, and accepted by consent of a whole countrey and nation, it is called a language. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xiii. 392 Every living Language .. is in perpetual motion and alteration. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 303 It is called in the Irish Language, I-colm-kill; some call it Iona. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Addison* Wks. III. 44 A dead language, in which nothing is mean because nothing is familiar. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Yng. Man* Wks. 1860 XIV. 37 On this Babel of an earth..there are said to be about three thousand languages and jargons. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 13 In fact, Bede is writing in a dead language, Gregory in a living. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. 414 The use of the English language in the Courts of law was ordered in 1362. *fig.* 1720 GAY *Prol. Dione* 4 Love, devoid of art, Spoke the consenting language of the heart. 1812 W. C. BRYANT *Thanatopsis* 3 To him who in the love of Nature holds Communion with her visible forms, she speaks A various language.

b. *transf.* Applied to methods of expressing the thoughts, feelings, wants, etc., otherwise than by words. *Finger language* = DACTYLOLOGY. *Language of flowers*: a method of expressing sentiments by means of flowers.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 55 Ther's a language in her eye, her cheeke, her lip. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 120 As the language of the Face is universal so 'tis very comprehensive. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 66 ¶ 2 She is utterly a Foreigner to the Language of Looks and Glances. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1850) Introd. § 6 A Deaf-mute, before he has been taught a Language, either the Finger-language, or Reading, cannot carry on a train of Reasoning. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 282/2 Dactylology must not be confounded with the natural language of the deaf and dumb, which is purely a language of mimic signs. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vi. 134 All action is .. besides being action, language. 1880 *Times* 23 June 9/5 Teaching the deaf by signs and by finger language. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 212 A sign Language is of no use when one savage is at one end of a wood and his wife at the other.

c. *transf.* Applied to the inarticulate sounds used by the lower animals, birds, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 22 Choughs language, gabble enough, and good enough. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 373 Is not the Earth With various living creatures, and the Aire Replenisht, .. know'st thou not Thir language and thir wayes? 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. p. xxvii, The notes, or as it may with more propriety be called, the language of birds.

2. In generalized sense: Words and the methods of combining them for the expression of thought.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 98 There is not chastitie enough in language, Without offence to vtter them. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/2 Language is but the instrument conveying to us things useful to be known. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 15 So language in the mouths of the adult, .. Too often proves an implement of play. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* ii. (1877) 25 Language is ever needing to be recalled, minted and issued anew. 1862 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) IV. 104 Language, that wonderful crystallization of the very flow and spray of thought. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 186 Language must be to the last inadequate to express the results of perfect observation.

b. Power or faculty of speech; ability to speak a foreign tongue. Now *rare*.

1526 WOLSEY *Let. to Tayler* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. v. 66 A gentleman..who had knowledge of the country and good language to pass. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 77, I shall loose my life for want of language. If there be heere German or Dane, Low Dutch, Italian, or French, let him speake to me. 1610 — *Temp.* II. ii. 86 Here is that which will giue language to you Cat; open your mouth. 1790 COWPER *Receipt Mother's Pict.* 1 Oh that those lips had language!

3. The form of words in which a person expresses himself; manner or style of expression. *Bad language*: coarse or vulgar expressions. *Strong language*: expressions indicative of violent or excited feeling.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3743 Iacob .. þat es to sai wit right langage, Supplanter als of heritage. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 353 With-outen any subtilite Of speche .. For harde langage and hard matere Is encombrouse for to here Attones. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly Gods* 368 In eloquence of langage he passyd all the pak. 1430–40 — *Bochas* II. xiii. (1554) 53 a, Though some folke wer large of their langage Amisse to expoune by report. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* i. 14 For it is sayde in comyn langage, that the goode byrde affeyteth hirself. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxix. 236 Come to yᵉ poynt, and vse no more such langage nor suche serymonyes. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ix. 45 Be not to rough in termes, For he is fierce, and cannot brooke hard Language. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* vi. 5 Sweet language will multiply friends. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 5 By his sentence I stand excommunicated: Heretick is the best language he affords me. 1694 PENN *Pref. to G. Fox's Jrnl.* (1827) I. 15 They also used the plain language of Thou and Thee. 1770 *Junius Lett.* 187 They suggest to him a language full of severity and reproach. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 135 These pretended constitutionalists recurred to the language of insult. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 118 He lived and died, in the significant language of one of his countrymen, a bad Christian, but a good Protestant. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. ii. (1856) 155 In all these interviews he had uniformly used one language: his future wife was to 'live as a Catholic'. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 348 The language used to a servant ought always to be that of a command.

b. The phraseology or terms of a science, art, profession, etc., or of a class of persons.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prol. 4 The swete and fayre langage of theyr phylosophy. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 21, I can drinke with any Tinker in his owne Language. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. iii. 74 This is not Hunters Language. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 207 The words Body, and Spirit, which in the language of the Schools are termed Substances, Corporeall and Incorporeall. 1747 SPENCE *Polymetis* VIII. xv. 243 Those attributes of the Sword, Victory, and Globe, say very plainly (in the language of the statuaries) that [etc.]. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* i. 10 Thus can be expressed in the language of algebra, not only distance but position. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/1 In it metaphysics have again condescended to speak the language of polite letters.

c. The style (of a literary composition); also, the wording (of a document, statute, etc.).

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 6 It is not therefore sufficient that the Language of an Epic Poem be Perspicuous, unless it be also Sublime. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 236 A tale should be judicious, clear, succinct, The language plain. 1886 SIR J. STIRLING in *Law Times Rep.* LV. 283/2 There are two remarks which I desire to make on the language of the Act.

d. *Long language*: † (*a*) verbosity (tr. Gr. μακρολογία; (*b*) language composed of words written in full, as opposed to cipher.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 264 *Macrologia*, or long language, when we vse large clauses or sentences more than is requisite to the matter. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 34 Those Greeks did not use cypher, but the long language of the country.

e. *vulgar.* Short for *bad language* (see above).

1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. xxv, That rude eloquence which is known in Ivy Lane as 'language'. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 3 The sailor..had never ceased to pour out a continuous flood of 'language' all the time.

4. The act of speaking or talking; the use of speech. *By language*: so to speak. *In language with*: in conversation with. *Without language*: not to make many words. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* iv. *Noah's Flood* ii, Afftyr Adam withoutyn langage, The secunde fadyr am I [Noe] in fay. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 18 M. fader sette me in langage with her. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 393 II. 17, I said I dwelled uppon the cost of the see here, and be langage hit were more necessare to with hold men here than take from hit. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 57 One was surer in keping his tunge, than in moche speking, for in moche langage one may lightly erre. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 107 Wythout eny more langage dydo .. seased thenne the swerde. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xviii, To morowe of court we may have more language.

†**b.** That which is said, words, talk, report; *esp.* words expressive of censure or opprobrium. Also *pl.* reports, sayings. *To say language against*: to talk against, speak opprobriously of. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 2 And so thei dede bothe deseiue ladies and gentilwomen, and bere forthe diuerse langages on hem. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 502 II. 188, I hyre moch langage of the demenyng betwene you and herre. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 172 ȝe haue mekel on setenge langwache aȝenste me, were of I meryel gretely for I have ȝeffen ȝowe no schwsche kawse. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xl, Euery daye syre Palomydes brauled and sayd langage ageynst syr Tristram. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 225 Feragus said in this manere. .. The valyaunt Rolland was contente ryght wel, & accepted hys langage. 1636 SIR H. BLUNT *Voy. Levant* 33 A Turke .. gave such a Language of our Nation, and threatning to all whom they should light upon, as made me upon all demands professe my selfe a Scotchman.

5. A community of people having the same form of speech, a nation. *arch.* [A literalism of translation.]

1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* v. 19 Alle puplis, lynagis, and langagis [1382 tungis]. 1611 BIBLE *Ibid.* 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. x, All people, and all languages and nations.

b. A national division or branch of a religious and military Order, *e.g.* of the Hospitallers.

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Language* is also used, in the order of Malta, for *nation*. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. v. 314 Don Raimond Perellos de Roccapoul, of the Language of Aragon, .. was elected Grand Master. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 413/2 The order [of Hospitallers] .. was divided into eight 'languages', Provence, Auvergne, France, Aragon, Castile, England, Germany, and Italy.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive, as *language-capacity*, *-family*, *-history*, *-turn*; **b.** objective, as *language-maker*, *-teacher*; **language-master**, a teacher of language or languages.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 281 Every division of the human race has been long enough in existence for its *language-capacities to work themselves out. 1891 *Tablet* 29 Aug. 331 The rank it holds among the *language-families of the world. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* Pref. 5 Scholars .. versed in the facts of *language-history. 1607 BREWER *Lingua* III. v. F 2, These same *language makers haue the very quality of colde in their wit, that freezeth all Heterogeneall languages together. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 11 The Third is a sort of *Language-Master, who is to instruct them in the Style proper for a Foreign Minister in his ordinary Discourse. 1831 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 190 It turned out that what his friend, the language-master, had..been teaching him was Bas-Breton! 1826 PUSEY *Let. to Lloyd* in *Life* (1893) I. v. 97 A *language-teacher gives me lectures .. five times a week. 1803 SOUTHEY *Let. to C. W. W. Wynn* 9 June, In all these modern ballads there is a modernism of thought and *language-turns to me very perceptible.

Language (læ'ŋgwĕdʒ), *v.* [f. LANGUAGE *sb.*] *trans.* To express in language, put into words.

1636 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 95 Learn, Doctour, learn to language this Sacrament from a Prelate of this Church. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VI. xiii. (1821) 294 The style and manner of languaging all pieces of prophecy. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. v. False Miracles § 11 Predictions .. were languaged in such doubtfull Expressions, that they bare a double sense. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 185 Seneca has languaged this appositely to us.

b. *transf.* To express by gesture.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 196 'Twas languaged by the tell-tale eye.

Hence **Language**, *vbl. sb.* In quot. *attrib.*

1875 LOWELL in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 395 It is very likely that Daniel had only the thinking and languaging parts of a poet's outfit.

Language, variant of LANGUID *sb.* (sense 2).

Languaged (læ'ŋgwĕdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. LANGUAGE *sb.* + -ED².]

1. Skilled *in* a language or languages. Also *well languaged*.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8095 Þoghe he were wyser þan Salamon And bettyr langagede þan was Mercyon. 1513 EARL WORCESTER, etc. *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. 6 If any Doctors of Civil Law and Languaged might be found in England. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 278, I maruell your Noblemen of England doe not desire to be better languaged in forraine languages. 1593 T. MATHEWS *Let. to Bronghley* 2 Aug. in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 200 Well languaged in the French and Italian. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii, Great generall schollers, .. The onely languag'd-men, of all the world! 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxvii. 135 Well uersed in the World, languaged and well read in men. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Meere Dull Phisitian* (Arb. 25 He is indeed only languag'd in diseases, and speakes Greeke many times when he knows not. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 222 The six Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber should be well languaged.

b. Provided with or having a language. Chiefly with qualifying word prefixed: Characterized by the use of or expressed in (such or such) a language, or (many, etc.) languages.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 5 This towre by these new languaged Masons thus left vnfinished. 1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* xii. § 2. 121 How doth hee tell vs that in a strange languaged prayer the vnderstanding is vnfruitfull. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 408 He .. many languag'd nations has survey'd. 1798 CANNING *New Morality* 46 in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July, The stream of verse and many-languaged prose. 1865 D'A. W. THOMPSON *Wayside Th. of Isophophilos.* I. 5 The many-languaged harbour. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. 151 That tree which Father Huc saw in Tartary, whose leaves were languaged. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Sonnets concerning Jesus* v, How had we read, as in new-languaged books, Clear love of God.

2. With qualifying word prefixed: Having (good, etc.) speech, (well or fair) -spoken. ? *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxxvi, This syr Gareth was a noble knyghte and a wel rulyd and fayr langaged. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxi. 316 These two sage and well languaged knightes. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* Y y iv, To be well spoken and faire languaged. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. 303 Well-languag'd Daniel. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 43 Pray be more open languag'd. 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 44 Her gently languag'd mouth opened it self to disclose the dream to Vincia.

3. Expressed in language, worded. Also with qualifying word, as *well*.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 236 Because an opinion comes languaged under the most receptible termes. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 169 His .. well-languag'd Sermons speak him eminent in his generation.

Languageless (læ'ŋgwĕdʒlĕs), *a.* [f. LANGUAGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without language.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 264 Hee's growne a very land-fish, languagelesse, a monster. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. v, They understand me not, poor languageless savages. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 37 Tool-less, houseless, languageless, except for a few guttural sounds.

†**Languager.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **langageur.** [a. OF. *langageur* 'a prater . . . babler' (Cotgr.), f. *langagier* to talk abundantly, f. *langage* LANGUAGE.]

a. A verbose person. **b.** One versed in languages.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B viij b, We ought not to stryue ayenst them that ben langageurs and full of wordes. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 30 Travayled he had, and was a languager.

‖ **Langue** (lãŋ). In 4 **lange**, 7 **lang.** [Fr.]

†**1.** A tongue or language. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 125 And þerfore for þe comonalte þat blythely wild listen to me, On lighte

lange I it began. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xi. 1 The lond was of o langage [2 *MSS.* lange]. — *Esther* i. 22 In dyuerse langagis [*MS. C.* langis] and lettris. *c* 1665 R. CARPENTER *Pragm. Jesuit* Epil. 66 If your lang be scanty, Th' Italian Tongue welcoms you *tuttie quanti*.

2. = LANGUAGE *sb.* 5 b.

1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 313 If it is in my power, you shall be elected a Chevalier of the Order. I find the Russian Langue has the privilege of admitting married men. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 124 There shall be no English nor French Langues. 1888 *Ch. Times* 13 July 613 There is no reason why each nation or langue should not maintain at Rome a sort of embassy, with its chapel at St. Peter's.

Langued (læŋgd), *a. Her.* [f. F. *langue* tongue + -ED 2: cf. F. *langué*.] Of a charge: Represented with a tongue of a specified tincture.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 37 One Lyon Saliant d'Azure, armed, langued, and crowned Gules. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. vii. (1611) 276 A lion Rampand Pearle, armed and langued saphire. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 259 Armed, as Heraulds cant, and langued Or, as the Vulgar say, sharp-fanged. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 497 On a branch in the sinister side a bell langued or. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* I. 49 A hound, green, collared, armed, and langued white.

† **Langue de bœuf.** *Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **lang(e)debefe, -beefe, -boef, -beafe, -biefe,** 5 **landebeffe, long debefe, long debeof,** 6 **langue-debiefe, -beuf, lang du beaffe, landebeuf,** 7 **langdebeef, -beuf, landebeef,** (8 **Langley beef**). [Fr.; lit. 'ox tongue'.]

1. A name variously applied to certain boragineous and other plants with rough leaves, as *Echium vulgare*, *Helminthia echioides*, *Borrago officinalis*, etc., for most of which the etymologically synonymous name BUGLOSS has been applied.

c 1400 *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 84 Of water of lange de boef, a Rote. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 426 Take cole, and borage, and lang de beeff, and parsell. [*c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 24 *Buglossa* .. (gall. lange de beof), anglice oxtunge.] 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. G iv b, Dioscorides..saythe that Cirsion (whyche I take to be oure langdebefe) hath longer leues than buglossum. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxxix. (1878) 93 Seedes and herbes for the Kitchen.. Langdebiefe. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclxx. § 2. 654 Lang de Beefe is a kinde heereof, altogither lesser. *Ibid.* cclxxi. 656 Landebeuf. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 279 The leaves [of Cirsion] in forme resemble an ox tongue or the hearbe Langue-de-bœufe. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 14 To quicken a mans wits, spirit and memory, let him take Langdebeef, which is gathered in June or July. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 146 Lang de beuf is..of like operation with Borage and Buglosse. 1732 ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* (ed. 2) 47 That called here Langley-Beef.

2. A kind of spike or halbert, with a head shaped like an ox tongue.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 212 Arraied in fourme of werre, with Jakkes Salettez, longe Swerdes, long Debeofs, Boresperes, and all other unmerciable forbodon wepons. 1453 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 216 Cum uno langdebefe et dagario. 1487 *Will of J. Cooke* (Somerset Ho.), A jak, a salett & a long debefe. 1488 *Will of Shamebourne* (ibid.), viij saletty & iiij landebeffe & pollax. 1885 FAIRHOLT *Costume* II. 271.

‖ **Languedoc** (lāŋgdok). Wine produced in the old province of Languedoc, in the south of France.

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 7 Two more [drops] .. heightened it into a perfect Languedoc. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 326 Much lov'd Languedoc that guggles forth From mouth of long-neck'd bottle.

† **La·nguefy,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also -ify. [Formed to represent L. *languefacĕre*, f. *languēre*: see LANGUISH *v.* and -FY.]

1. *trans.* To make faint or languid.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. vi. 59 By the clamour whereof how many..were couched and languefied?

2. *intr.* To become weak or languid.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 110 (1740) 197 The Plot .. began to languify, and must haue gone out, like a Snuff, if this Murder had not happened.

Hence † **La·nguefying** *ppl. a.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 207 Physitians may deservedly suffer the lash and feel compunction for their inhumane languifying practises.

Languell, variant of LANGEL *Obs.*

† **La·nguent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *languent-em*, pr. pple. of *languēre*: see LANGUISH *v.*] That is sick; in quot. *absol.*

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) F ij, Geue nowe to poore languent spirituall medicine.

Languescent (læŋgwe·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *languēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *languēscĕre* to become faint, f. *languēre*: see LANGUISH *v.*] Growing faint or languid.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. xi, Scarcely have the languescent mercenary Fifteen Thousand laid down their tools. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 18 In massive ease and power Languescent.

Languet (læ·ŋgwĕt), *sb.* Also 5–7 **langett(e,** 5–8 **langet,** 6, 9 **languette,** 7 **langate, langot.** [a. F. *languette*, dim. of *langue* tongue.] Anything shaped like a little tongue.

† **1.** The tongue of a balance. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xiv. (1859) 11 Pledours in worldly courtes hauen tonges lyke to the languet of the balaunce that draweth hym..to the more peysaunt party.

† **2.** A tongue-shaped ornament; *esp.* a 'drop' of amber, jet, etc. *Obs.*

1430 *Will of Grymston* (Somerset Ho.), J par precum de jete langettes. 1451 *Will of Halle* (ibid.), Par precum de Aumbre voc. langetes. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Langurium*, langettes of aumbre, lyke to longe beadestones. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (1809) 791 A clothe of estate of the same worke, valanced with frettes knotted and langettes tassaled with Venice golde and siluer.

† **3.** The thong used for tying a shoe, a latchet.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 224 Take the ther a langett To tye vp thi hose. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 28 The Langot of the Shooe; The latchet of the shooe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 291/2 The Punching Lead is for the Punching of Holes in the instep and Langetts of a Shooe for the ties to go through. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Langot.*

4. Applied to tongue-shaped parts of various implements; e. g. a narrow blade projecting at the edge of a spade.

1611 FLORIO, *Lingula*..Also that parte of the barre which is put vnder the weight, and sticketh in the roller, the point, end or languet. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 68 Which Spade shoo must be made with two sides, or Langets, up from the end of the bit, like as if you would plant two broad Knife Blades to look upwards with their points upon a common Spade. 1659 TORRIANO, *Stile*, a languet or pin of a pair of writing-tables. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 231 For the cutting Trenches in Watery, Clayie, or Morish Lands, they usually use a Spade, with a Langet or Fin like a knife, turned up by the side of the Spade, and sometimes on both sides. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 238 [A pipe] terminated in a very small Cistern of water behind a stone of the rock, and having a mouth and Languet just above its surface. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Chimney*, If the Funnel is loose, you must have Languets or Tenons at the Sides. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Languet*, *Languette*.. 2. A thin tongue of metal placed between the blades of a comb-cutter's saw, to preserve their distance. 3. A small piece of metal on a sword-hilt which overhangs the scabbard.

5. *Organ-building.* In a flue-pipe: A flat plate or tongue fastened by its edge to the top of the foot, and opposite the mouth. Also LANGUID *sb.*

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 21 An organ .. which contained the following labial or languet registers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Mouth-pipe*, At a point opposite the mouth .. a languette, or plate, is placed, nearly closing the interior area of the pipe.

† **6. a.** A spatula. **b.** (See quot. 1656.) *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Magdaleons*, a langate, or roller, little round stones like a roller. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Magdaleon*. 1611 FLORIO, *Lingua* .. Also a little spatle or languet to take salues out of a boxe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Magdaleon*, a Langate or long plaister like a Rowler. Dr. Br[owne]. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Langate*, a linen roller for a wound.

7. A 'tongue' or narrow projecting piece of land.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 606 From the Citie, Northwestward, there Shooteth out a languet of land or promontorie of the maine-land into the Sea. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 40 At the point of a long Languet, or tongue of Rock. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Langate* or *Languet*, a long and narrow peece of land or other thing. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 239 The haven of Messina is .. compassed almost round with the city on one side, and a narrow languet or neck of land on the other.

† **8.** *gen.* A tongue-shaped piece of anything. *Obs.*

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 266 A true Hippomanes, or Languet of flesh of a dark purple colour near four inches long, that dropt from the forehead of a Colt newly foled.

9. *Zool.* One of the row of little tongue-like or tentacular processes along the dorsal edge of the branchial sac of an ascidian.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1219/2 The branchial sac of the *Botryllidæ* is very similar to that of the *Clavellinidæ*. .. The crest or fold corresponding to the anterior border of the branchial sinus has no membraneous languet. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 67 Along the opposite side of the branchial sac there runs the 'oral lamina' which in other species, such as *Ascidia Intestinalis*, may be represented by a row of 'languettes'. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 401 The tongue-like appendages ('languets') found in Ascidians..form a long row along the dorsal surface.

† **Languet,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *languet-er* to wag the tongue, chatter.] *intr.* To chatter, talk idly. Hence † **Langueting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxxii. (1869) 153 So michel haue j gabbed and forsworn, and so falsliche languetted, that j shal neuere be bileeued. *Ibid.*, And for the brennynge that she hath, to assemble ootheres goodes bi false languetinges and vntrewe sweringes.

Languid (læ·ŋgwid), *sb.* Also (in sense 2) **language.** [Corruption of LANGUET.]

† **1.** = LANGUET 3. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 14/2 Close Shooes, are such as have no open in the sides of the Latchets or Languides.

2. = LANGUET 5. (Also *attrib.*)

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 78 The language, just above the foot to which it is soldered on. 1855 HOPKINS *Organ* 360 The language or languid is the flat plate of metal that lies horizontally over the top of the foot, just inside the mouth. *Ibid.* 375 Languid Wood Pipes are sometimes made. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 24 A flat piece of metal called the language, or languid.

Languid (læ·ŋgwid), *a.* [a. F. *languide* or ad. L. *languid-us*, f. *languēre* to LANGUISH.]

1. Of persons or animals, the body, etc.: Faint, weak; inert from fatigue or weakness; wanting in vigour or vitality.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 50 b/2 The natural caliditye being in these partes feeble and languide. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 338 The first births in the beginning of the seauenth moneth are .. verie languid and weake. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 33 A languid Pulse depends on languid Spirits. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* III. 381 Happy he whose toil Has o'er his languid powerless limbs diffus'd A pleasing lassitude. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 168 (*Serpents*) Their lungs..are long and large, and doubtless are necessary to promote their languid circulation. 1816 J. WILSON *City Plague* II. ii, How pale you look! Wearied, and pale, and languid. 1857 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. II. (1868) 144 Languid, indeed, was the voice, and languid were the movements of the grub. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* xi, This recent illness had still left him languid.

transf. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 218 Unknown to them when sensual pleasures cloy, To fill the languid pause with finer joy. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-eaters* 5 All round the coast the languid air did swoon. 1871 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxxii. 333 No doubt he had longed for her in the weary languid hours before Meaux.

b. Of persons and their deportment: Slow in movement; showing an indisposition (natural or affected) to physical exertion.

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v, The languid lady next appears in state, Who was not born to carry her own weight. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 67 They are languid in their deportment.

2. Of persons, their character, feelings, actions, etc.: Not easily roused to emotion, exhibiting only faint interest or concern; spiritless, apathetic. Of interest, impressions: Faint, weak.

1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. v, I'll hasten to my troops, And fire their languid souls with Cato's virtue. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 ¶ 1 [Death] which, by reason of its seeming distance makes but languid impressions upon the mind. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 46 With mincing step, small voice, and languid eye. 1751 BUTLER *Charge Clergy Durham* Wks. 1874 II. 331 Without somewhat of this nature, piety will grow languid even among the better sort of men. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 169, I never heard a more languid debate in this house. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, Madame gazed with concern upon her languid countenance. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 12 He was too lazy or too languid where only his own interests were at stake. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 177 In him dislike was a languid feeling. *Ibid.* v. 570 A war of which the theatre was so distant..excited only a languid interest in London. *Ibid.* xvii. IV. 90 An appeal which might have moved the most languid and effeminate natures to heroic exertion. 1870 HOWSON *Metaph. St. Paul* iv. 153 What a contrast this is to our dull and languid Christianity!

b. Of ideas, style, language: Wanting in force, vividness, or interest. Said also of a writer.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. xxxvi. 404 Methinks the highest expressions that language..can afford, are very languid and faint in comparison of what they strain to represent, when [etc.]. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 24 To hear Homer call'd dull and heavy..and Horace an Author unpolished languid and without force. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. ii. 179 They sent me two inscriptions but they were long and languid. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xx. vi. (1872) IX. 108 He had written certain thin Books, all of a thin languid nature. 1865 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* iii. (ed. 8) 25 The languid dreams of commentators.

3. Of business, trade, or other activity viewed externally to persons: Sluggish, dull, not brisk or lively.

1832 DIBDIN (*title*) Bibliophobia. Remarks on the present languid and depressed state of Literature and the Book Trade. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* iv. 64 The business has been very languid. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* viii. 169 On account of the circulation of their currencies being more languid. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 406 The market for exports was exceedingly languid. 1887 *Daily News* 20 June 2/5 A languid tone has been observed in many quarters.

4. Of inanimate things, physical motion, etc.: Weak, wanting in force; slow of movement.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 176 A languid and dumbe allision upon the parts. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 190 No motion so swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* IX. 279 When the languid flames at length subside. 1748 SHENSTONE *Odes*, *Verses to W. Lyttleton* iv, When languid suns are taking leave Of every drooping tree. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 199 That the same power .. should even in it's more languid state be capable of raising to the surface considerable quantities of water from the interior. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1854) 302 Two rivers met, the one gentle, languid, and though languid, yet of no depth.

b. Of colour: Faint, not vivid.

1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 3 The first are of a languid Red; the second extremely black and shining. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 22 The colours of objects, according as they are more distant, become more faint and languid.

Languidly (læ·ŋgwidlĭ), *adv.* [f. LANGUID *a.* + -LY 2.] In a languid manner.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xlii. 386 The Menstruum also working as languidly upon the coral, as it did before they were put into the Receiver. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 99 Peevishness..languidly discharges itself upon every thing which comes in its way. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 86 When the Nerves perform their Office too languidly. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 247 With a population nearly stationary, or at most increasing very languidly. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 548 They either neglected it altogether, or executed it languidly and tardily.

Languidness (læ·ŋgwidnĕs). [f. LANGUID *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being languid; languor.

1665 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Cold* xiii. (1683) 132 This languidness of operation may perhaps proceed in great part from the smalness of the Pieces of Ice that were imploy'd. 1678 WOOD *Life* 8 Jan., Colds without coffing or running at the nose, onlie a languedness and faintness. 1744 WALL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 224 The Operation of Musk much resembles that of Opium; but .. it leaves not behind it any Stupor or Languidness. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 30 The seeming Languidness and Inactivity of the contained Humour.

† **Langui·fic,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [ad. late L. *languific-us*, f. *languēre*: see LANGUISH *v.* and -FIC.] =next. (Bailey vol. II. 1727.)

† **Langui·fical,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. as prec. + -AL.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Languifical*, that makes faint or weak. 1676 COLES, *Languifical*, causing languor.

Languish (læ·ŋgwiʃ), *sb.* [f. the verb.]

1. The action or state of languishing.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 198 Crist was..occupied in heeling of syke men and men þat were in languishe. 1382 — *Luke* iv. 40 Sike men with dyuerse langwischingis [*v.r.* languyschis, languisches]. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 233 Of the languysshe that was comynge to Charles, he wyste not, how sone it was comyng. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. B b iij b, The purple floure that .. In languish withering dies. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 49 One desparate greefe cures with anothers languish. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. i. 11 Faire Nymph, surcease this death-alluring languish. 1682 T. A. *Carolina* 19 It .. being .. admirable in the languishes of the Spirit Faintings. 1718 *Entertainer* xix. 129 Religion is upon the Languish, and only the Ghost of Godliness remains. 1833 HARTLEY COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 118 A long record of perishable languish.

2. A tender look or glance.

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 50 The blue languish of soft Alia's eye. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 949 Then forth he walks, Beneath the trembling languish of her beam. 1802 W. IRVING *Lett. J. Oldstyle* (1824) 19 An arch glance in one box was rivalled by a smile in another; .. and in a fourth a most bewitching languish carried all before it.

† **La·nguish,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [? f. the vb.] Languishing, sickly.

1552 HULOET, Languyshe to be, *langueo*. 1660 HEXHAM, *een Vlockaert*, a Pyning or a Languish man.

Languish (læ·ŋgwiʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 **languis, -uysce,** 4–5 **-uess(e, -uysh(e, -uysch(e, -wiss(e, -wys(se, -wisch(e, -wis(s)h(e, -usch(e, -ussh(e,** 4–6 **-uiss(e, -uissh(e,** (6 **language**), 4– **languish.** [a. F. *languiss-, languir*, = Pr., Sp., Pg. *languir*. It. *languire*:—popular L. **languīre* for class. L. *languē-re* (inchoative *languēscĕre*); perh. cogn. w. L. *lax-us* (see LAX *a.*) and Teut. **slako-* SLACK *a.*]

1. *intr.* Of living beings (also of plants or vegetation): To grow weak, faint, or feeble; to lose health, have one's vitality impaired; to continue in a state of feebleness and suffering. † In early use often: To be sick (const. *of*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14138 In his sekenes he languist sua, þat he na fote had might to ga. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9550 Bedrede doun ful longe he lay, & languissed so forþ fro day to day. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* viii. 27 And Y, Danyel, languyshide, and was seeke by ful manye days. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 651 He lastly fell in a greuouse sykenesse .. And so languysshynge by the space of thre yeres more before he dyed. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 37 What is it..the King languishes of? *Laf.* A Fistula, my Lord. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* v. (ed. 2) 202 Some for the losse of an over-loved child have languished, fallen into a consumption and lost their owne lives. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 77 Those who had been cured by evacuations often languished long. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. i. (1762) 123 Observing one day a tuft of wheat which languished. 1783 CRABBE *Village* I. 141 Health, Labour's fair child, that languishes with wealth. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 24 He wrote for the recreation of persons languishing in sickness. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 197 It was said of him that he did not live, but languished through life. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiv. 180 He lies languishing of wounds.

fig. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 26 It began to languish, and was at last reduced to nothing but a few scattered Houses. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xviii. 134 The *Morning Chronicle*..languished and died.

b. To live under conditions which lower the vitality or depress the spirits.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xxiii. 223 To .. make hys prysonners to langwysshe in pryson. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* ix. 4 The miserable world languishing in so great calamities. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 181 ¶ 2, I..have ever since languished under the Displeasure of an inexorable Father. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, The unfortunate captive is left to languish in chains and darkness. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 195 The street where he languished in poverty is called by his name. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 329 Peoples languishing under the withering atrophy of Turkish rule.

2. Of appetites or activities: To grow slack, lose vigour or intensity. † Of light, colour, sound, etc.: To become faint.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 255 Visibles and Audibles .. doe languish and lessen by degrees, according to the Distance of the Obiects from the Sensories. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* xii. (ed. 2) 509 The brightness of lamps languish in the light. 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, '*Come holy Spirit, heavenly Dove*' iii, Hosannas languish on our Tongues, And our Devotion dies. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 516 Along the eastern frontier of France the war during this year seemed to languish. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. i. 414 The appetite languishes.

† b. Of health: To fall *off*.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. 670 Late months, that made the vernal season gay, Saw my health languish off in pale decay.

3. To droop in spirits; to pine with love, grief, or the like.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24646, I languis al for þe. 1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* v. 8, I languysshe for looue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 222 He dorste nat his sorwe telle But langwissheth as a furye dooth in helle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9154 Made hym langwys in Loue & Longynges grete. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G ij b, Whan the courage languyssheth & .. is abandonned to slouthfulnesse. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. (Percy Soc.) 72 Languysshe no more, but plucke up thyne herte. 1562 EDEN *Let. to Sir W. Cecil* 1 Aug. in *1st 3 Eng. Bks. Amer.* (Arb.) p. xliij, My spirites heretofore no lesse languysshed for lacke of suche a Patrone. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 29 Loue and languish for his sake. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 43 A man that languishes in your displeasure. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 334 With two fair Eyes his Mistress burns his Breast; He looks, and languishes, and leaves his Rest. 1791 BURNS *Bonie Wee Thing*, Wishfully I look and languish In that bonie face o' thine. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxii. 134 The spirit languished as the body decayed. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxxii. 11 A lover Here I languish alone.

b. To waste away with desire or longing *for*, to pine *for*. Also const. with *infinitive*.

[1611: see 4 a.] 1699 *Relat. Sir T. Morgan's Progr.* in Somers *Tracts* Ser. IV. (1751) III. 160 Major-general Morgan desired the Marshal not to let him languish for Orders. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. v. 282 The People languished for the Restoration of their Tribunes. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* VI. iv, Yet still with never-ceasing Moans I languish for Relief. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 430 What soldier languishes and sighs To leave us? 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* i, The poor nuns, who .. were languishing for some amusement. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 49 All give way to grief And languish to return.

c. To assume a languid look or expression, as an indication of sorrowful or tender emotion. Also quasi-*trans.*

1714 MRS. MANLEY *Adv. Rivella* 71, I saw his Eyes always fix'd on her with unspeakable Delight, whilst hers languish'd him some returns. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lx, When a visitor comes in, she smiles and languishes, you'd think that butter wouldn't melt in her mouth.

4. a. quasi-*trans.* (usually with *out*): To pass (a period of time) in languishing.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 72 To think that man..will's free houres languish For assured bondage. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 449 He languish'd out the rest of the Summer, and died. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. v, But whilst I live I must not hold my tongue, And languish out old age in his displeasure. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* XVI. II. § 8. VII. 302 Those who chose rather to destroy one another, than languish out their lives in that miserable manner.

† b. *causal.* To make to languish. *Obs. rare.*

1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 222 The displeasures passing in our house pearce deeper, and as a martyr languishe the heart euen vnto death. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. 529 Least by that jouissance he might or quench, or satisfie, or languish [F. *allanguir*] that burning flame .. wherewith he gloryed.

† **Languishant,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [partial anglicizing of F. *languissant*, pres. pple. of *languir* to LANGUISH.] Languishing, suffering from languor.

[1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i. 37 *Mel.* That glance, how sutes it with my face? *Phil.* 'Tis so *languissant*! *Mel. Languissant*! that word shall be mine too.] 1674 T. TURNOR *Case Bankers & Creditors* Introd. 4 The whole body in fine becomes Feavourish and Languishant.

Languished (læ·ŋgwiʃt), *ppl. a. Poet.* [f. LANGUISH *v.* + -ED1.] Reduced to languor, that is made or has become languid.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. (1632) 16 Cyllenius spyes How leaden sleep had seal'd vp all his eyes; Then, silent, with his Magick rod he strokes Their languisht lights, which sounder sleep prouokes. 1634 MILTON *Epit. March. Winchester* 33 And the languisht Mothers Womb Was not long a living Tomb. 1667 — *P. L.* VI. 497. 1671 — *Samson* 119 With languish't head unpropt. 1693 WATTS *Death Mrs. M. W.* Wks. 1813 IX. 298/1 Groaning and panting on the bed, With ghastly air, and languish'd head. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* X. 1013 The Troops..Their Darts with Clamour at a distance drive: And only keep the languish'd War alive.

Languisher (læ·ŋgwiʃəɹ). [f. LANGUISH *v.* + -ER1.] One who languishes or pines; also, one who assumes languid looks, or casts glances expressive of amorous languor.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 37 Our moderne phisitions, that to any sicke languishers if they be able to waggle their chaps, propound veale for one of the Highest nourishers. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 87 ¶ 1 The very servants are bent upon delights, and commence oglers and languishers. 1751 MRS. E. CARTER in *Rambler* No. 100 ¶ 2 These unhappy languishers in obscurity. 1759 MASON *Caractacus* 77 Mingle the potion so, that it may kill me Just at the instant, this poor languisher Heaves his last sigh.

Languishing (læ·ŋgwiʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LANGUISH *v.* + -ING1.] The action of the verb LANGUISH; languor. With *a* and *pl.*: An attack of languor or faintness, esp. such as proceeds from disease.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 529 Then were I quyt of langwysshyng yn drede. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* iv. 40 Sike men with dyuerse langwischingis. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 8 b, Feling also the languisshing and smarting of their woundes. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 23 Bricht sygn, gladyng our languissing. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 235 A remedie..To cure the desperate languishings whereof The King is render'd lost. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xli. 3 The Lord will strengthen him vpon the bed of languishing. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 161 If this Harmonical Temperature of the whole Body be disturbed .. Weakness and Languishing will immediately seize upon it. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 140 ¶ 2 He .. speaks of Flames, Tortures, Languishings and Ecstasies. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 391 He fell into a languishing, which, after some months carried him off. 1816 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1851) II. 53 To sustain you under all the sickenings, and faintings, and languishings of your earthly disease.

Languishing (læ·ŋgwiʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LANGUISH *v.* + -ING2.] That languishes.

1. Declining in health, pining away, drooping. Now *rare*. † In early use: Suffering from sickness or disease.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 2 Shewe þe to þis languessande, be þou leche vn-to þis woundyde! 1382 WYCLIF *John* v. 3 A great multitude of langwischinge men. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* vi. (1697) 100 The gasping parched Earth and languishing Nature. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 585 He was now in so languishing a state, ..that..his death..seemed to be very near. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 112 The weaker and more languishing a Tree is, the sooner it ought to be prun'd. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 27 Aug., The poor languishing Lady is glad to see me. 1858 BRYANT *Rain-dream* ii, A thousand languishing fields, A thousand fainting gardens, are refreshed.

b. Said of a sickness, a death: Lingering. ? *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 9 These most poysonous Compounds, Which are the mouuers of a languishing death. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 185 A Flux drawing to a languishing dropsie is mortal. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 424 Consumptions, and other languishing Diseases. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 78 ¶ 8, I am just recovered out of a languishing Sickness. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 129 His wife, who died of a languishing distemper.

c. *fig.* of immaterial things.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xvii. 8 Fro the languysshende soule. 1661 (*title*) An Humble Representation of the Sad Condition Of many of the Kings Party, Who since His Majesties Happy Restauration have no Relief, and but Languishing Hopes. 1697 JOS. WOODWARD *Rel. Soc. London* Ded. (1701) 6 Do all that you regularly can, toward..the revival of languishing religion. *a* 1711 KEN *Divine Love* Wks. (1838) 327 My weak and languishing soul.

2. a. Pining with love or grief. b. With reference to looks or behaviour: Expressive of sentimental emotion (now used in ridicule).

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4339 Ladys languessande and lowrande to schewe. 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 61 They [lovers] are languishing and carelesse to other things. 1683 D'URFEY *New Collect. Songs* 9 Possess the pleasing toil of languishing Embraces! 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 428 Whether they look Soberly, or Merry, Languishing, or with Wide Mouths. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lxii. (1804) 445 Looking at me with a languishing eye, he said [etc.].

3. Suffering from, or exhibiting, weariness or ennui; acting in a slow or tardy fashion. Of a narrative, etc.: Failing to excite interest.

1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 1 With so languishing and careless a pace. *a* 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 7 Mr. Smith, and Mr. Johnson .. were two such languishing Gentlemen in their Conversation. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 255 ¶ 1 The soul .. is .. slow in its resolves, and languishing in its executions. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xxiii. 162 Our Poets deprive themselves of a great Advantage, by rejecting almost all Narratives as languishing, and putting the most simple and most cruel Things equally into Dialogue and Action.

Languishingly (læ·ŋgwiʃiŋli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a languishing manner. Now chiefly, in a manner expressive of sentimental tenderness.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. xliv. 225 a, *Sorowe.* My chylde is dead of a fal from an hygh. *Reason.* Vnto them that dye languishingly, death often times seemeth the sharper. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 291 Howsoever the dulnesse of Melancholy would haue languishingly yeelded therunto. 1657 R. MOSSOM in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxx. 7 The soul becomes languishingly afflicted, even with all variety of disquietments. 1668 DRYDEN *All for Love* III. i. (1678) 35 She..cast a look so languishingly sweet, As if, secure of all beholders hearts, Neglecting she could take 'em. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. xi. § 13 (1734) 107 The Digestions and Secretions must be weaker and more languishingly perform'd than they ought to be. 1761 J. HAWKESWORTH *Edgar & Emm.* II. i. 21 Edgar, being fir'd with the charms of Emmeline, first gaz'd languishingly upon her. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* xviii, Her eye's dark charm 'twere vain to tell, But gaze on that of the Gazelle, It will assist thy fancy well; As large, as languishingly dark. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxvi. (1879) 380 Their long arms and golden tresses waved languishingly downward in the breeze. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* V. 157 A fat, fair creature, shutting one eye languishingly.

Languishment (læ·ŋgwiʃmĕnt). [f. LANGUISH *v.* + -MENT.]

1. Sickness, illness; physical weakness, faintness, pining, or suffering. ? *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xii. 23 Who now was falne into new languishment Of his old hurt, which was not throughly cured. 1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Holy Roode* F 3 b, That in the Lab'rinth of his Languishment [*sc.* Christ's passion] We may, though lost therein, find solagement. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. viii. 73 The languishment of a certain friend..hath taught me of late, that we are best men when we are sickly. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiii. 364 He dyed at Chalcis of a naturall death and languishment of stomack. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 496 When by the bed of Languishment we sit. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. lii. 211 Pulmonary consumption. .. This disease, which, after the country-people among the whites, they call a languishment, is equally fatal to the Indians. 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 289 A hue foreboding languishment and decay. 1845 WORDSW. *Love Lies Bleeding* 8 Thus leans.. Earthward in uncomplaining languishment, The dying Gladiator.

b. *pl.* Sufferings, fits of weakness or illness.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. iii. (1848) 107 If it [a Disease] tire out the Patient with tedious Languishments. 1674 T. TURNOR *Case Bankers & Creditors* Concl. 33 The Law.. acquits the person that steals viands to pacify the present Languishments of nature. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 150 Thus ended this incomparable Lady: .. leaving .. a disconsolate Husband, whose vnexpressible griefe..would hardly

suffer him to be spectator of her languishments. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. III. (1852) 577 He fell into some languishments attended with a fever.

c. Weariness, lassitude, languor; listlessness, inertness.

c **1620** T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 388 Parte of her time in idle languishement..shee spent. *a* **1680** CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 23 God can produce more worlds than the sun doth plants every year, without weariness, without languishment. **1748** THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. 39 Each sound, too, here to languishment inclined, Lulled the weak bosom, and inducèd ease.

d. *fig.* Of things: Decline, decay, loss of activity.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 252 The graces of regeneration and sanctification, when they are abused and brought to a kinde of languishment. **1626** T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 117 The first is a certaine languishment, and debility of Fayth. **1821** *Examiner* 546/2 There is a languishment here for want of persecution.

2. Mental pain, distress or pining; sorrow, trouble, grief; depression or affliction of spirits, sadness.

1591 SPENSER *Ruins Time* 159 Yet it is comfort in great languishment, To be bemoned with compassion kinde. **1591** *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 38 Madame good cheere, these drouping languishments Add no redress to salue our awkward haps. **1626** T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 427 Mariamne resisted the dull languishments of this captiuity with a generous constancy. **1681** GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 206 He would put him in a course to rid his Wife of this languishment and trouble. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 159 ¶ 11 Who can wonder that the mind .. quickly sinks into languishment and despondency.

3. *esp.* Sorrow caused by love or by longing of any kind; amorous grief or pain.

a **1541** WYATT *Compl. Love* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 48 Thence came the tears, and thence the bitter torment, The sighs, the words, and eke the languishment. **1594** SPENSER *Amoretti* lx, The spheare of Cupid fourty yeares containes: Which I have wasted in long languishment. **1596** *Edw. III*, II. i. 14 How heart-sick and how full of languishment Her beauty makes me. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 237 As a chast Dove..For her dead Mate a lively Love retains, And in continued Languishment remains. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 ¶ 5 The Comparison of Strephon's Gayety to Damon's Languishment. **1819** KEATS *Sonn.*, '*Happy is England*', Yet do I sometimes feel a languishment For skies Italian. **1822** B W. PROCTER *Scenes Julian Apostate* ii, That inward languishment of mind, which dreams Of some remote and high accomplishment. **1877** MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 21 Love-agonies and languishments beyond the reach of words.

b. Expression of longing or tenderness.

1709 W. KING *Art of Love* IV. 19 Whilst sinking eyes with languishment profess Follies his tongue refuses to confess. **1717** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 18 Apr., Her eyes!—large and black, with all the soft languishment of the blue. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 361 A look full of languishment. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* ii, The sighs and languishments of the fair tell-tale. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxv, Adorers who might hover around her with languishment.

† **La·nguishness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LANGUISH *a.* + -NESS.] Languor, languid condition.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) R j, That languishnes should be avoided and put from the body.

Languister, obs. var. LINGUISTER.

Languor (læ·ŋgəɹ, læ·ŋgwǫ̆ɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **langur**(**e**, **langoure**, 4–6 **langór**(**e**, 4, 6, 8 **languour**, (6 *Sc.* **langre**), 4–7 (8–9) **langour**, 4– **languor**. [a. OF. *languor*, *lango*(*u*)*r* (mod.F. *langueur*), ad. L. *languōr-em*, f. *langu-ēre*: see LANGUISH *v.* Cf. Pr. *languor-s*, Sp., Pg. *langor*, It. *languore* of the same meaning; Roumanian *lăngoare* 'nervous fever'.]

† **1.** Disease, sickness, illness. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 3596 Sua has eild now þis ysaac ledd þat he in langur lijs in bedd. *Ibid.* 14179 To ded sal noght his langur turn. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16675 In langour lay he many a day, & deyde þe twelfte kalende of May. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 142 He lechede hem of here langoure lazars and blynde bothe. *c* **1425** LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1853 In hele and in langoure. **1544** PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) K iv b, [He] curethe..all theyre gryeuous soores, languoures and dyseases. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 16 From thenceforth a wretched life they ladd, In wilfull languor and consuming smart. **1593** NASHE *Christ's T.* 86 a, Hee will..heale euery disease and languor amongst you. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 9 Gif they..verifies in the court, the infirmitie to be ane langour (or ane vehement seiknes of bodie or of minde). [*a* **1850** ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 136 Over the curse of blindness she prevails, And heals sick languors in the public squares.]

† **2.** Distressed condition, sad case, woeful plight. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 4499 Bot ioseph in þat prisun lai, Wit langor lengand and with care. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 117 Beggeres..That al her lyf han lyued in langour and in defaute. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 417 Off the Erl Hugelyn of Pyze the langour Ther may no tonge telle for pitee. *c* **1450** LONELICH *Grail* xxxvii. 606 ȝif it so be that I from ȝow go, Neuere geten ȝe helpe ne Socour ȝow to bryngen owt of this langour. **1462** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 267 In whos tyme ther was habundaunce with plentee of welthe and erthely joye, withouȝt langoure. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 68 And how this lyfe is of no suerte Now in great languor now in prosperyte. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 35 Whiles thus thy Britons doe in languour pine.

† **3.** Mental suffering or distress, pining, sorrow, affliction of spirit. *To make languor*: to mourn, make lament. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 24603 Mi sorful scurs þat þai sagh ledd wit sli langurs. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 986 His liif nel nouȝt for langour last til to-morwe. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 649 [He] hath swich langour in soule, that he may neither rede ne singe in hooly chirche. *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 3769 In whas absence alwaye sho brent in swilk langoure. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* I. 270 For dreid thar of in gret languor he grew. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* x. viii, There he made grete langour and dole. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 58 b/1, I shal not brynge none of the langours no sorowes upon the. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 13 My harts deepe languor, and my soules sad teares. **1593** T. WATSON *Tears Fancie* iii. Poems (Arb.) 180 That she would worke my dollor, And by her meanes procure my endles langor. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xxii. § 5 (1634) 465 The text..saith, they exercised upon Joas ignominious judgements and that departing from him, they dismissed him in great languor.

b. *Sc.* [? associated with *lang*, LONG *a.* and *v.*] †(*a*) Longing for some object (*obs.*). (*b*) Ennui. *To hold out of langer*: to amuse.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 457 To recreat the quene and hald her out of Langre. **1616** ROLLOCK *On the Passion* 383 If thou hast not a desire, but art afraid to flit, it is a token that thou hast no langour of God.

4. Faintness, weariness, lassitude, fatigue (of the body or faculties).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Languor*, faintness, feebleness, want of spirit. **1707** FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 34 Great Evacuations produces Languor of Spirits. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 90 ¶ 2 That can hardly fail to relieve the languors of attention. **1762** GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xliv, All the senses seem so combined, as to be soon tired into languor by the gratification of any one of them. **1789** W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 141 When the fever comes on gradually, the patient generally complains first of languor or listlessness. **1818** MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* iv. (1865) 68, I nearly sank to the ground through languor and extreme weakness. **1874** BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 50 The feverishness and the languor that are the necessary consequences of prolonged artificial wakefulness. **1878** C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 31 In the midst of the languor or pains of death.

b. Expression or indication of lassitude, in the voice, features, etc.

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 122 Here their pronunciation has a faintness and languor. **1783** POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 92 The eyes have now a languor and glassiness.

c. Habitual lassitude and inertia in one's movements and behaviour, want of energy and alertness (whether as a natural quality or an affectation).

1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 30 There was spread over his countenance an expression of mingled energy and languor. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi, She now opened her eyes, and seemed quite to forget her languor. **1863** MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* x. 171 That stick over which his tall person swayed with fashionable languor.

d. Tenderness or softness (of mood, feeling, etc.); lassitude of spirit caused by sorrow, amorous longing, or the like. Said also of a melody.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 94 ¶ 2 The same languor of melody will suit an absent lover. **1791** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, The languor of sorrow threw a melancholy grace upon her features. **1792** S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 170 A softer tone of light pervades the whole And steals a pensive languor o'er the soul. **1819** BYRON *Juan* I. cxiv, The silver light..Breathes also to the heart, and o'er it throws A loving languor, which is not repose. **1832** TENNYSON *Eleanore* 77 Whene'er The languors of thy love-deep eyes Float on to me. **1865** SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *Dolores* 67 The lilies and languors of virtue.

5. Of immaterial things: Depressed or drooping condition, want of activity or interest; slackness, dullness.

a **1748** WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xiii. (1868) 114 Academical disputation..relieves the languor of private study and meditation. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 18, I had formerly been celebrated as a wit, and not perceiving any languor in my imagination, I essayed to revive that gaiety. **1752** HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 348 The arts must fall into a state of languor, and lose emulation and novelty. **1769** BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. 1842 I. 89 Possibly some parts of the kingdom may have felt something like a languor in business. **1786** W. THOMSON *Philip III*, v. 329 A place..where she would be freed from the languor of her present solitude. *Ibid.* 353 Since that time, it [that monarchy] had exhibited a striking token of improvidence and langour. *Ibid.* 402 A manifest langour and irresolution appeared in her [Spain's] counsels. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxii. 218 Athens discovered none of the langour of recent convalescence. **1895** *Daily News* 18 June 2/6 Extreme languor now characterizes the trade for field seeds.

b. Of the air, sky, etc.: Heaviness, absence of life and motion, oppressive stillness.

1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 442 When the sun Shakes from his noonday throne the scattering clouds, Even shooting listless languor thro' the deeps. **1742** POPE *Dunc.* IV. 304 Lily-silver'd vales, Diffusing languor in the panting gales. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 332 A sullen languour still the skies opprest, And held th' unwilling ship in strong arrest. **1772–84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1245 The sky became serene; but with a haziness and languor, as if the current of air, like water upon an equipoise, moved only by its own impulse. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 220 The languor of Rome,—its weary pavements, its little life.

† **La·nguor,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **langor**(**e**, **langur**(**e**, 5 **languowr**(**e**, **-uyre**, **-wyre**, **langer**, 5–6 **langour**, 6 **languer**. [a. OF. *langorer*, also *langorir*, f. *langor* sb.: see prec.] = LANGUISH *v.* (in various senses).

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 983 He has langured for ȝour loue a ful long while. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 623 (Corpus MS.) Now wol I speke of woful dauyan þat langureþ [*v.r.* langwissheth] for loue as ȝe schullen heere. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 73 Þei ben so feble þat þei dien, or ellis þei languren [*v.r.* langoren] longe tyme. **14..** *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 95 Salue unto hem that langor in sekenes. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* II. xxiv. 342 (Add. MS.) The lady for love be-gan to langour. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* IX. xx, He came to the herd men wandryng and langerynge. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 255 b, Our blessed sauyour..so thyrsted and langoured for the saluacyon of mankynd, that [etc.].

Hence † **La·ngouring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9565 Our kyng þat lay in langoryng. **1387–8** T. USK *Test. Love* II. xiv. (Skeat) l. 59 Thus as an oxe to thy langoryng deth wer thou drawen. **1450–1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 111 To vysyte the langurynge poure. **1552** HULOET, Languerynge in care, sorowe or thought, *languidus*.

† **Languorment.** *Obs.* [f. LANGOUR *v.* + -MENT.] A state of languishing.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 54 With a hoarse sound, (such as fitteth farre-spent languorment).

Languorous (læ·ŋgwŏrəs), *a.* Also 5 **langorous**, 6 *Sc.* **langorius**. [ad. OF. *lango*(*u*)*reux*, f. *langor* LANGUOR *sb.*]

† **1.** Distressful, sorrowful, mournful. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 20 Durynge the langorous tyme that polidorus tolde this vysion myserable. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* Epist. 1 Ane..medicyne..to cure..al the langorius desolat & affligit pepil. *Ibid.* vii. 70 Quhen this lady persauit hyr thre sonnis in that langorius stait. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 9 Deare lady! how shall I declare thy cace, Whom late I left in languorous constraynt? **1834** BECKFORD *Italy* II. 295 Then succeeded some languorous tirannas.

2. Full of, characterized by, or suggestive of, languor (see LANGUOR *sb.* 4–5).

a **1821** KEATS *Sonn.*, *The day is gone*, Bright eyes, accomplish'd shape, and lang'rous waist. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* VII. 48 A medicine in themselves To wile the length from languorous hours, and draw The sting from pain. **1879** MRS. PATTISON *Renaissance Art Fr.* viii. The languorous sentiment of the Italian model was dispelled by the liveliness native to the French character. **1882** J. PAYNE *1001 Nts.* I. 155 Slender and sleepy-eyed, and languorous of gait. **1883** LADY VIOLET GREVILLE *Keith's Wife* II. 95 She threw killing glances from her languorous black eyes. **1886** SYMONDS *Renaiss. It.*, *Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xii. 200 The devotion of the cloister was becoming languorous and soft. **1887** *Old Man's Favour* II. 286 The atmosphere was..languorous and heavy with the rich scent of flowers.

Hence **La·nguorously** *adv.*

1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 25 The air..was here almost languorously warm. **1879** *Athenæum* 24 May 671 A portrait..of a young mother..languorously reposing in a crimson chair.

‖ **Langur** (lɒ·ŋgūᵊɹ). Also **lungoor**, **lungar**, **langour**. [Hindi *langūr*, cogn. w. Skr. *lāṅgūlin*, having a tail.] The name applied in India to certain species of monkeys of the genus *Semnopithecus*, esp. *S. entellus* (see ENTELLUS) and *S. schistaceus*.

a **1826** HEBER *Journ. Upper Prov. Ind.* (1844) II. 85 Why do you challenge the lungoor? he cannot answer you! **1842** *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 223 Lungar. **1860** RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 249 The trees..affording..cover to innumerable langours. **1880** V. BALL *Jungle Life India* i. 3 Troops of long-tailed monkeys called Langurs.

† **Languste.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *languste* (cf. F. *langouste* crayfish), repr. L. *locusta.*] = LOCUST.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Weste was his wunienge and stark haire of oluente his wede, wilde hunie and languste his mete and water was his drinke.

† **Lanhure,** *adv. Obs.* [A comb. of the synonymous HURE *adv.*; the prefixed element seems connected with OE. *lá* LO *int.*] At least.

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 557 Ich mihte..wel, habben awealt hire, ȝif ha nalde wið luue, wið luðer eie, lanhure. *a* **1225** *St. Marher.* 12 Swic nuthe lanhure swikele swarte deouel. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 21 Þat he greiðede ham lanhure þa ha walden of meidenes hehscipe.

Laniard, variant of LANYARD.

Laniariform (lænie̅ᵊ·rifǭɹm), *a.* [f. L. *laniāri-us* LANIARY *a.* + -FORM.] Shaped like laniary teeth.

1847–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 881/2 The office of the two laniariform teeth is to pierce and retain the prey. **1881** OWEN in *Nature* XXIII. 523 The molars probably..all more or less laniariform.

† **Lania·rious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Butcher-like.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 236 They have a trick of paring away, (palpably laniarious) and wounding the membrane.

† **Laniary,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.*⁻⁰ In 7 **laniarie**. [ad. L. *laniārium*, f. *lanius* butcher.] A shambles (Cockeram, 1623).

Laniary (læ·niări), *a.* and *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *laniārius* pertaining to a butcher, f. *lanius* butcher, f. *laniāre* to tear.] **A.** *adj.* Of teeth: Adapted for tearing; canine. **B.** *sb.* A laniary or canine tooth.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 445 These are principally their claws or laniary teeth. **1839–47** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 242/1 The laniaries [of Insectivora] small. **1854** R. OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sci., Organ. Nat.* I. 270 The laniary or canine teeth of carnivorous quadrupeds. *Ibid.* 271 Some [teeth] present the laniary type. **1888** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Laniary teeth.*

Laniate (læ·nieᵗt), *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *laniāt-*, ppl. stem of *laniāre* to tear.] *trans.* To tear to pieces. So **La·niated** *ppl. a.* (Cockeram, 1623).

1721 BAILEY, *Laniate*, to butcher, to cut up, to quarter, to tear in Pieces. (Hence in JOHNSON 1755; and in later Dicts.) **1886** BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 115 Bedded on new made scones and cakes in piles to laniate.

† **Lania·tion.** *Obs.*⁻° [ad. L. *laniātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *laniāre* to tear.] 'A tearing like a butcher' (Cockeram, 1623).

Lanier, obs. form of LANNER.

Laniferous (lănĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *lānifer* (f. *lāna* wool + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Wool-bearing.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1676 in COLES. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* I. 353 Care and cultivation..in laniferous animals is of apparent use. 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 28 The laniferous animals were very early diffused over the western parts of Asia.

Lanific (lē·nĭ·fĭk), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *lānific-us*, f. *lāna* wool + *-ficus* making: see -FIC.] a. Wool-bearing. b. Busied in spinning wool.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. li. (1737) 353 All the Lanific Trees of *Seres*. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 772 The distinct offices of the lanific sisters, as Catullus calls them, were afterwards transferred to the distaff and the rock.

So † **Lani·fical,** *a.* (1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*), † **Lani·ficous,** *a.* (1721 in Bailey).

† **La·nifice.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *lanifice*, ad. L. *lānificium*, f. *lānificus*: see prec.] A spinning or weaving of wool; also *concr.* wool-work.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 696 The Moath breedeth vpon Cloth, and other Lanifices. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriom.* 21 Or use any spelles or ceremonies..in their lanifices.

Laniflorous (lē·nĭflō·rəs), *a.* [f. L. *lāna* wool + *flōr-*, *flōs* flower + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Laniflorus*, having woolly flowers, as the incisions or divisions of the limb of the corol of *Asclepias laniflora*: laniflorous.

Lanigerous (lē·nĭ·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *lāniger* (f. *lāna* wool + *ger-* carrying) + -OUS.] Wool-bearing; woolly.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 784 Whether there be within them [spiders] a certain lanigerous fertility..as in silk-worms. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Lanigerous Trees*, those sort of Trees that bear a woolly, downy Substance; as.. Poplars, Willows, and Osiers. 1786–7 tr. *Savary's Lett. fr. Egypt* I. 316 This triangular rush [the papyrus]..bears a lanigerous tuft. 1839 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 408 He had a bushy, lanigerous head. 1841 T. SOUTHEY (*title*) A Treatise on Sheep:..suggesting ideas for the Introduction of other Lanigerous Animals suited to the Climate. 1881 *Academy* No. 491. 252 To him the republic is a..lanigerous and pelliferous region.

Lanimer: see LANDIMER.

† **La·ning.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LANE *sb.* + -ING¹.] = LOANING.

c 1648–50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. P 4 Singing along down Sautry laning, I saw a Tombe one had beene laine in.

† **Lanio·nious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻°. [f. L. *laniōni-us* (f. *laniōn-em* = *lanius* butcher) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to a butcher. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Lanipen·dious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻°. [f. L. *lānipendi-us* (f. *lāna* wool + *pend-ĕre* to weigh) + -OUS.] Engaged in weighing or spinning wool.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1676 in COLES.

‖ **Lanista** (lănĭ·stă). *Rom. Antiq.* [L.] A trainer of gladiators.

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* II. i, Our lanista would tell a different story. *Comb.* 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 432, I did not tell thee that I am lanista-taught. Defend thyself!

Lank (læŋk), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6–7 lanck(e, lanke. [OE. *hlanc*; not found in other Teut. langs.; a primary sense 'flexible' may be inferred from the factitive vb. (OTeut. **hlankjan*) which appears in Ger. *lenken* to bend, turn aside. Other cognates are ME. LONKE = OHG. *lancha* (whence Rom. **flanco* FLANK); see also LINK *sb.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Loose from emptiness; not filled out or plump; shrunken, spare; flabby, hollow.

a. of the animal body or its parts.

a 1000 *Judith* 205 (Gr.) Þæs se hlanca ȝefeah wulf in walde. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 80 b/1 Lanke or thinne in the bodie, as they that be leane, *strigosus, macilentus.* 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 362 And that oftentimes is the foulest and worst favoured by cause he is overwearied and lankest. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 With lanck wan visadge. 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 10 In the lean arms of lank necessity. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. xxxii, Long sootie hair Fill'd up his lank cheeks. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 21 They must looke to goe out as lank and lean as they came in. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cci, A Tiger, (whom lanke Ravin fires To sett vpon the Herds). 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xiv. 37 Because any Artery being tied, is full, and swells towards the Heart, but is empty, and lank towards the Veins. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 28 ¶ 6 The Men of the Service look like Spectres, with long Sides, and lank Cheeks. 1713 — *Englishm.* No. 40. 261 A lank Monsieur with a huge Fruz Wigg,..is France in little. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. xxiii. 20 Cats, who lank with hunger mew'd. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 15 Mar. an. 1779, The head was a lank bony figure, with short black hair. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 354 He was a huge feeder, and though lank, had the dilating powers of an Anaconda. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 45 This lank, formal angel is from the Greco-Italian school of the eleventh century.

b. of vegetable growth. Of grass: Long and flaccid. † Of a harvest: Meagre, scanty.

1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 36 Here is barren dry sandy land as in Sherwood Forest, like Bowden Downs, save longer lank grass. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* xi. 75 Cast not lank grain upon too lean a ground. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvii. § 11 If by the sparingness of our alms, we make ourselves a lank harvest hereafter. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 342 Lest the lank Ears in length of Stem be lost. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zero* ii, These lank, sickly gum-trees make me feel quite sentimental.

c. of inanimate things, esp. of a bag, bladder or purse. ? *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Gr.) cxviii. 83 Ic eom nu ȝeworden werum anlicast, swa þu on hrime setest hlance cylle. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. x. (1633) 138 If your bagges bee full where theirs were lancke. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 132 The Commons hast thou rackt, the Clergies Bags Are lanke and leane with thy Extortions. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. iii. 1934 Drinking a long lank watching candles smoake. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiii. 84 A great Bladder well tyed at the Neck, but very lank. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 272 My Purse..is but lank. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* II. x. (1849) 73 A day at this time was precious to my light and lank purse.

† **d.** of immaterial things. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 27 His conceit is as lancke as a shotten Herrin. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 26 That subtle winnower..wᵈ keep the soule..lanke with ignorance. 1622 in *Relig. Wott.* (1685) 248 The Empire grew lank and the Popedom tumorous. 1638 BP. REYNOLDS *Serm. July 12th* 43 Men of greene heads, of crude and lanke abilities. *a* 1650 *Scot. Field* 269 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 226 Now lanke is their losse: our lord itt amend! 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 111 Tempted to blow out with their quills a lean and lank occurrence. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 360 It is but a lank business to take notice of one single Statue for Idolatry. 1729 YOUNG *Imperium Pelagi* Pref., Lank writing is what I think ought most to be declined. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 532 From him who rears a poem lank and long.

2. Of hair: Without curl or wave, straight and flat.

1690 SHADWELL *Am. Bigot* III. i, Thick lips and lank flaxen hair. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hair*, To make that which curls too much, lanker, anoint it thoroughly.. with Oil of Lillies. 1776 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 5 Apr., Two of her curls came quite unpinned, and fell lank on one of her shoulders. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xxiv. 168 High cheek bones, lank hair, and heavy shoulders. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 82 The extreme Puritan was at once known..by..his lank hair.

† **3.** Drooping, languid. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 835 Nereus,..piteous of her woes, rear'd her lank head.

4. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *lank-bellied, -checked, -eared, -haired, -jawed, -sided, -winged* adjs.; also *lank-blown, -lean* adjs.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2559/4 Stoln.., a black Gelding.. *lank Belly'd, and a switch Tail. 1785 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 507 A *lank blown bladder laid before a fire will soon swell, grow tight, and burst. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 184 A little, *lank-cheeked, sharp-eyed man. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 230 O *lank-ear'd Phantoms of black-weeded pools! 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2207/4 T. L. and C. L., middle-sized men..*lank-hair'd. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 370 Puritan coffee houses..where lankhaired men discussed election and reprobation through their noses. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1787) III. xxi. 233 Is he as *lank-jawed as ever? 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. i, Our red-faced yeomen, alas, are fast sinking into lank-jawed mechanics. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. Prol. 26 Their gesture sad Inuesting *lanke-leane Cheekes. 1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 337 The *lank-sided Miser..meanly stole..From Back and Belly too, their proper Cheer. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, lxviii, Where *lanke-wing'd Puttocks hope to catch their Prey.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** Leanness, scarcity, thinness. *Obs.*

Only in proverbial phrase. (See quots.)

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* iii. § 16. 47 *margin*, A Bank and a Lank of Charitie. *a* 1661 — *Worthies, Shropsh.* III. (1662) 10 This Ioseph collected from the present plenty, that a future famine would follow, as in this kind, a Lank constantly attendeth a Bank. 1727 BOYER *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v., A Lank makes a Bank. *Ce Proverbe s'applique aux Femmes qui déchéent dès le moment qu'elles sont enceintes jusqu'à ce que leur ventre commence à lever.*

2. A lanky or lean person.

1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* III. 212 You are not such a peaky lank as you were.

Hence † **La·nkish** *a.*, somewhat lank; † **La·nkly** *adv.*, in a lank manner; **La·nkness,** the condition of being lank.

1611 COTGR., *Maigrement*, Meagerly,..lankly, slenderly. *Ibid., Maigreté*, Meagarnesse, leannesse, thinnesse, lankenesse. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxiv. 209 She, like the humble one, falls flat, and lankly lies upon the earth. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. v, Hungry Notes are fit for Knels: May lankenes be No Quest to me. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 160 They [the guts] are to be cleansed in the ordinary manner and filled very lankly. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2483/4 A Tall fresh coloured Fellow, with lankish white Hair. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 317 Being thus compelled to open its jaws, it [a viper] once more resumed its former lankness. 1824 *Examiner* 23/2 There was a haggardness and lankness about his cheeks. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXXV, A certain lankness of cheek..added nearly ten years to his age.

† **Lank,** *v. Obs.* [f. LANK *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make lank.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 39 b, As soone as thou arte vp lanke thy bely [L. *levato alvum*] and spett out rotten fleme. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 44 b, The Lion..(if he be in daunger to bee chased)..vomiteth at his will, and lanketh himselfe. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 7, I rack the vaines and Sinewes, lancke the lungs. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xiii, Greefes companie..lankes the cheekes.

2. *intr.* To become lank or shrunken.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 71 And all this..Was borne so like a Soldiour, that thy cheeke So much as lank'd not.

Lanket (læ·ŋkĕt), *v. dial.* [f. *lanket*, dial. form of LANGET.] *trans.* In the Isle of Man: To tie the legs of an ox, a horse, etc. together, as a restriction on its movements; to hobble.

1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. x. 313 There were a few oxen also, tethered and lanketted.

Lanktraloo, variant of LANTERLOO *Obs.*

Lanky (læ·ŋki), *a.* [f. LANK *a.* + -Y¹.] Awkwardly or ungracefully lean and long. † Also (of hair) somewhat lank (*obs.*).

1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 437/4 He is..of a tall Stature, with fair lanky hair. 1818 TODD, *Lanky* adj., a vulgar expression to denote a tall thin person. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* v. 82 Their worn and lanky frames. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* i. (1861) 3 A tall lanky Northumbrian. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 72. 509, I pass by many a church,..with their tall hulking fronts and lanky pillars. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 12 July, A sharp-looking Creole, on a lanky pony,..superintended their labours. 1874 BURNAND *My time* ii. 21 The lanky Charles..did something with a chorus to it. 1892 BARING-GOULD *Str. Survivals* v. 112 The spiral coil would prevent the lanky rushlight from falling over.

b. *Comb.*, as *lanky-eared, -limbed* adjs.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 82 The station of groom to a lanky-ear'd Neddy. 1896 MARY BEAUMONT *Joan Seton* 170 A schoolboy, bright-eyed and lanky-limbed.

† **La·nnard.** *Obs.* Also 6 7 lanard(e. [variant of LANNER, ? after *haggard* sb.] = next.

1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Lanarde a hauke, *lanier.* 1598 FLORIO, *Lainero*, a kind of hauke called a lanard or a lanaret. 1607 BREWER *Lingua* II. vi. E 2 A wondrous flight Of Falcons, Haggards, Hobbies, Terselets, Lanards and Goshaukes. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* IV. iii, That young lannard..if you can whistle her To come to fist, make trial.

Lanner (læ·nəɹ). Forms: 5 laner(e, -yer(e, (5 lanare, 6 lanor), 6–7 lanier, 6 lanar, 7 lannar, 6– lanner. [ad. F. *lanier*, app. a subst. use of the OF. *lanier* cowardly.

Cf. the med.L. synonym *tardarius*, and the description 'le lannier..est mol et sans courage', quoted by Godef. s.v.]

A species of falcon, found in countries bordering on the Mediterranean, *Falco lanarius* or *F. feldeggi.* In *Falconry*, the female of this species.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXV. 117 Gentill fawcouns, laneres, sagres, sperhawkes. 1486 [see LANNERET]. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 114 You muste haue a gentle Lanner. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 720 The Marlin, Lanar, and the gentle Tercell. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 198 The use whereof in other parts makes the Lannars there more bussardly then they be in New England. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1127/4 Lost Aug. 27. at night, a young Lanner Nyes Hawk without Bells or Jesses. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 134 Except the Lanner none seem to have been noted among the British birds by any of our countrymen. 1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 87 The Lanner (*Falco Lanarius*) bears some resemblance to the peregrine, but it is smaller. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Indus* ii. 18 The female was called a Lanner, the male a Lanneret. 1860 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Crew Long Serpent* i, Downward fluttered sail and banner as alights the screaming lanner.

attrib. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* I. 82 Lanner-Hawks, Gos-Hawks, Hobbies. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ii. 52 A pair of lanner falcons.

Lanneret (læ·nĕrĕt). Forms: 5 lanret(t, 5–6 lanerette, 6 lanaret, 6–9 laneret, (6 -at, 7 lannaret, 7– lanneret. [ad. OF. and F. *laneret* in same sense.] The male of the lanner.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 339 Hawkes that be called lanerettes [*printed* lauerettes]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 286/2 Lanret, hauke, *tardarius.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iv, Ther is a Lanare and a Lanrell [? *read* Lanrett]. And theys belong to a Squyer. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII* c. 17 Laner lanerette or fawcon. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 125 The myllane and the lanerette. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 196 At my first arrivall in those parts [I] practised to take a Lannaret, which I reclaimed. 1838 J. P. KENNEDY *Rob of Bowl* xiv. 151 The falcone [was] bent to fly the cast of lanerets.

Lanolin (læ·nŏlĭn). *Chem.* Also lanoline. [f. L. *lāna* wool + *ol-eum* oil + -IN¹. Named by O. Liebreich.] The cholesterin-fatty matter extracted from sheep's wool, used as a basis for ointments.

1885 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 5 Dec. II. 1075/1 Dr. Oscar Liebreich read a paper on Lanolin before the Berlin Medical Society, on October 28th. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 16 First grease their hands with lanoline or vaseline.

Lanose (lē¹·nōus), *a. scientific.* [ad. L. *lānōs-us*, f. *lāna* wool.] Of the nature of wool; woolly. Hence **Lano·sity,** woolliness (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 335 Hand naked and smooth without,..within over a spot lanose. 1871 COOKE *Fungi* 786 Mycelium forming white lanose patches.

Lanret(t, obs. form of LANNERET.

Lansfordite (læ·nsfŏ̄dəit). *Min.* [Named by Genth, 1888, from *Lansford* in Pennsylvania, where it was found: see -ITE.] Hydrous carbonate of magnesium, resembling paraffin when first found.

1888 in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXVI. 156. 1892 in DANA *Min.* 305.

Lanshet, variant of LANDSHARD.

† **La·nsket.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* II. vi, How knowst thou? *Jaq.* I peep't in At a loose lansket.

Lansquenet (lɑ·nskĕnĕt). Forms: 7 lance-quene(n)t, lansquenight, 7–8 lanskenet, 8 landsquenet, (sense 2 only, lamb-skin-it), 7, 9 lansquenett(e, 9 (sense 2) lansquinnet, 7– lansquenet. β. (sense 1 only) 9 landsknecht, lanzknecht. See also LANCE-KNIGHT. [a. F. *lansquenet*,

ad. G. *landsknecht* lit. servant of the country, f. *lands* (gen.) country + *knecht* servant. The Ger. word was at an early date miswritten *lanzknecht*, as if f. *lanz* lance.]

1. *Hist.* One of a class of mercenary soldiers in the German and other continental armies in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Originally applied to the serfs brought into the field by the nobles within the territories of the Empire, in contradistinction to the Swiss mercenaries. Subsequently this distinction became obsolete, and the designation seems to have connoted a particular kind of equipment, of which a lance was part.

1607 DEKKER *Knight's Conjuring* (Percy) 59 Our lansquenight of Lowe-Germanie. **1608** E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* (1611) 662 Christopher.. brought ten thousand Lansquenets to passe the Alpes. **1622** A. COURT *Constancie* I. 8 Certaine Women..cryed out,..That the Lanskenets had eaten vp Children. **1726-31** TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* XVII. (1743) II. 138 Ten thousand Switzers, two thousand Landsquenets. **1824** BYRON *Deformed Transf.* I. ii, From some Stray bullet of our lansquenets. **1845** S. AUSTIN tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 235 In the year 1513, the authorities hesitated to punish some deserters from the Landsknechts. **1855** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. ii. (1866) 163 Some were disguised as hussars, some as miners, some as lansquenettes. **1884** *Contemp. Rev.* June 818 He gave up entire communes to be pillaged by the lansquenets.

β. In the incorrect Ger. form *lanzknecht*.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 240 If..his German lanzknechts had stormed the Holy City.

2. A game at cards, of German origin.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2263/3 Strictly forbidding all Persons .. to use or allow any Gaming in their Houses, more particularly the Games of Hoca, Bassett, or Lansquenett. **1707** J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 204 We play'd at Lanskenet. **1735** BAILEY, *Lamb Skin-it*, a certain Game at Cards. **1766** ANSTEY *Bath Guide* ix. (1804) 72 And to play I bid adieu, Hazard, lansquenet, and loo, Fairest nymph, to dance with you. **1859** THACKERAY *Virgin.* xli, He dines at White's ordinary, and sits down to Macco and lansquenet afterwards. **1885** MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* vi, Each day she dreaded to hear that he had lost everything at lansquenet.

Lanss, obs. Sc. form of LANCE.

Lant (lænt), *sb.*[1] Now *rare.* Forms: 1 **hland, hlond,** 7-8 **land,** 7- **lant.** [OE. *hland, hlond* = ON. *hland.* (The form *lant* seems to belong to n.w. dialects; cf. Lancashire *bant* for *band.*)] Urine, *esp.* stale urine used for various industrial purposes, chamber-lye.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 362 Wearras & weartan on weȝ to donne nim wulle & wæt mid biccean hlonde. *Ibid.* II. 40 Wið earena deafe ȝenim hryþeres ȝeallan wiþ gæten hland ȝemenȝed. **1611** COTGR., *Urine*, vrine, lant, stale, chamber-lye. **1634-5** BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 106 The linen do so strongly taste and smell of lant and other noisome savours, as that [etc.]. **1640** GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Constable* II. Wks. 1874 I. 191 Your nose by its complexion does betray Your frequent drinking country Ale with lant in't. **1787** GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Land*, or *Lant*, urine **1859** *Autobiog. Beggar boy* 105 Twice a-week I had to collect stale lant (urine), from a number of places where it was preserved for me.

attrib. **1870** tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Blockade Phalsburg* 139 A lane..full of dungheaps and lant-holes.

Lant (lænt), *sb.*[2] A fish = LAUNCE.

1620 J. MASON *Newfound-land* (1887) 151 May hath cods and lants in good quantity. **1880-4** DAY *Brit. Fishes* I. 332 *Ammodytes tobianus* .. Lesser launce .. lant, Cornwall.

Lant, *sb.*[3] *dial.* Short for LANTERLOO.

1706 *Acc. Bk. Sir J. Foulis* (1894) 422 Lost at lant with L. Col. his lady &c. £0 10. 2. **1899** PREVOST *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Lant, Lanter*, the game of Loo. A distinction is made between *Lant*, and *Lanter*, five cards being required for the latter. The proper designation may be three-card and five-card loo.

† **Lant,** *v. Obs.* Also 7-8 **leint.** [f. LANT *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To mingle with 'lant'.

1630 *Tinker of Turvey* Ded. Ep. 5, I have drunke double-lanted Ale, and single-lanted, but never gulped downe such Hypocrenian liquor in all my life. **1662** M. W. *Marriage Broker* v. i. 73 My Hostess takings will be very small, Although her lanted ale be nere so strong. **1674** J. WRIGHT *Mock-Thyestes* 134 Dead drunk with double lanted Ale. **1674-91** RAY *N. C. Words* 42 To Leint Ale, to put Urine into it to make it strong. **1787** in GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* s.v. *Land.*

transf. **1656** [S. HOLLAND] *Wit & Fancy in a Maze* I. vi. 58 They found their eares unguented with warm water, well lanted with a viscuous Ingredient.

Lant, obs. pa. t. of LEND.

Lanta·do, lante·do. Short for ADELANTADO.

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* IV. iii. G 1 b, Your Lantedoes nor your Lanteeroes cannot serue your turne. **1633** T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. iii. (1810) 255 They reported that the Lantado wished rather his person then the Ship.

‖ **Lantana** (læntēi·nă). [mod.L.; the name is found in Gesner.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of N.O. *Verbenaceæ*, remarkable for their bright flowers.

1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 103 There grows on this island, many curious shrubs, particularly a beautiful species of Lantana. **1882** *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 24 Fritz Müller noticed a lantana in South America which changes colour as its flowering advances. **1893** *Daily News* 26 July 7/4 That showy flower, the Lantana.

Lantane, obs. form of LANTERN.

Lantanium, variant of LANTHANIUM.

Lantanuric (læntăniūə·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. LANTANA + URIC.] *Lantanuric acid* (see quot.).

1856 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 135 Lantanuric acid is probably identical with the allanturic acid of Pelouze.

Lantarne, lanter(e, obs. ff. LANTERN.

‖ **Lantcha** (læ·ntʃă). [Shortened from LANCHARA.] = LANCHARA. In some recent Dicts.

† **La·nterloo.** *Obs.* Forms: 7 **lanter(e)loo, (langtrilloo, lanktraloo),** 8 **lan(g)teraloo, lanctrelooe, lantreloo.** [ad. F. *lantur(e)lu*, orig. the unmeaning refrain of a song popular in the 17th c. (cf. the earlier *laturelure*). Cf. Du. *lanterlu.*] The older form of the game now called Loo. (The knave of clubs, called 'Pam', was the highest card.)

1668 ETHEREDGE *She Would if She Could* v. i. Wks. (1888) 213 They are..playing at lanterloo with my old Lady Loveyouth and her daughter. **1679** SHADWELL *True Widow* IV. 49 Let's send for some Cards, and play at Lang-trilloo in the Box. **1685** CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice* III. 22 Thou art.. the very Pam at Lantereloo, the knave that picks up all. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ⁋ 2 An old Ninepence bent both Ways by Lilly, the Almanack-maker for Luck at Langteraloo. **1711** PUCKLE *Club* § 123. 23 Guess then the numbers of frauds there are at..Lantreloo.

Lantern (læ·ntəɹn), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 **lanter(e,** 4-6 **launtern(e,** 4-7 **lanterne,** (4 **-tirne,** 4-5 **-tyrne,** 5 **-tarne, laterne),** 5 **lantane, lawnterne, -tryn,** 5-6 **lantron,** 6 **lantren, -trin, -turne,** 6-7 **lanthorne,** 8-9 **lanthern,** 6-9 **lanthorn,** 4- **lantern.** [ad. F. *lanterne*, ad. L. *lanterna*, also *lāterna*, believed to be ad. Gr. λαμπτήρ (f. λάμπ-ειν to shine, cf. LAMP *sb.*), with ending after L. *lūcerna*.

The form *lanthorn* is prob. due to popular etymology, lanterns having formerly been almost always made of horn.]

1. A transparent case, e. g. of glass, horn, talc, containing and protecting a light. For *blind, bull's eye, Chinese, Friar's lantern*, see those words. Also DARK LANTERN, MAGIC LANTERN.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 12910 He þe chess als his lanter Be-for his face þe light to bere [*Gött.* lantern : bern]. *Ibid.* 15847 Quarfor haf yee taken me, And als a theif vm-soght Wit lantern. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 926 *Dido*, I shal as I can ffolwe thyn lanterne as thow gost byforn. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 5398 Liȝt lemand eȝen as lanterns he had. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1255 Lyk till lawntryns it illuminyt so cler. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 376/2 The said lanthorne to be mainteined by those two widowes that shall haue the hanging of them out. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 460 It is like a sliuer of the Muscouy glasse whereof we vse to make Lanthorns. **1635** QUARLES *Embl.* v. xii. 289 Alas, what serves our reason, But, like dark lanthornes, to accomplish Treason With greater closenesse? **1755** JOHNSON, *Lantern*..it is by mistake often written lanthorn. **1756** NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 238 The streets are..well furnished with lanthorns for the winter nights. **1816** C. WOLFE *Burial of Sir J. Moore* 8 By the struggling moon-beam's misty light And the lantern dimly burning. **1840** MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xiii, Our poop lanterns were so large that the men used to get inside them to clean them. **1873** G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xvi. 140 Fishing up a lanthorn he turned the light on her face.

b. † *Lantern and candle-light*: the old cry of the London bellman at night. Hence † *lantern and candle man*: a bellman.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* C 2, It is said, Lawrence Lucifer, that you went vp and downe London crying then like a lanterne and candle man. **1600** HEYWOOD *Edw. IV*, I. (1613) C, No more calling of lanthorne and candle light. **1602** DEKKER *Satiromastix* I 2 b, Dost roare, bulchin, dost roare? th'ast a good rounciuall voice to cry Lanthorne & Candle-light.

c. Proverbs. † *To bear the lantern*: to show the way as a leader.

a **1483** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 283 Of alle the remes in the worlde this beryth the lanterne. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 205 A Lanthorne and a light mayde: manerly sayde. **1683** BURNET *More's Utopia* 2 They need not my Commendations, unless I would, according to the Proverb, Shew the Sun with a Lanthorn. **1827** CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) I. 374 To prove the existence of God, as Paley has attempted to do, is like lighting a lantern to seek for the sun.

d. *spec.* = MAGIC LANTERN. Chiefly *attrib.* (see 8).

2. a. *transf.* Now *rare.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 543 O lanterne, of which queint is þi light. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xii. (Tollem. MS.) In a temple of Venus is made a candelstik, on þe whiche was a lantarne so brennynge þat [etc.] **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 91 Lyk onto the lantrin of the mone. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 52 Utheris..belevit..that the..lanternis of the hevin, war verray Goddis. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 25 Others [Nero] staked through, rosined and waxened over their bodies, and so set them lighted up, as torches and lanthornes to passengers. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 24 The Gloworm..This is that Night Animal with its Lanthorn in its tail. **1880** W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 92 And now the Moon her lanthorn had withdrawn.

b. *fig.* Applied to things metaphorically giving light. † Formerly often of persons.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1046 Þe lombe her lantyrne withouten drede. **1382** WYCLIF *Ps.* cxviii[i]. 105 Lanterne to my feet thi woord, and liȝt to myn pathis. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 171 Two lanternes of þe world ..Lanfranc, and Anselme. ?*a* **1412** LYDG. *Two Merch.* 454 His lives lanterne, staff of his crokyd age. **1423** JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxi, And [Muses] with ȝour bryght lanternis conuoye My pen, to write my turment and my Ioye. **1503** HAWES *Examp. Virt.* XIV. (Arb.) 66 O geme of gentylnes and lanterne of plasure. **1548** VICARY *Anat.* To Brethren (1888) 11 Galen, the Lanterne of all Chirurgions. **1558** KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 31 Those that shuld haue bene the lanterns to others. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 42 The cathedrell church of Murrey, the lantren and ornament of all the north part of Scotland. **1591** SPENSER *Ruins Time* 169 Camden!..lanterne unto late succeeding age. **1627-77** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xviii. 31 Extreme poverty one calls a Lanthorn, that lights us to all miseries. **1766** SMOLLETT *Trav.* 99 This great lanthorn of medicine is become very rich. **1874** BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 38 The lantern of science has guided us on the track of time.

3. † **a.** A lighthouse. **b.** The chamber at the top of a lighthouse, in which the light is placed. † **c.** Some part of a ship.

a. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 110 In truth it [a watch-tower] serueth in right good stead as a Lanthorne. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* 40 Vpon the shore there is an high Lanterne, large enough at the top to containe about threescore persons, which by night directeth the sailer into the entrance of the Bosphorus. **1705** ADDISON *Italy* 258 Caprea, where the Lanthorn fix'd on high, Shines like a Moon through the benighted Sky, While by its Beams the wary Sailor steers.

b. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 440 Within that stands the lanthorn. **1809** KENDALL *Trav.* II. xxxv. 9 The height ..measured from its base to the top of the lanthorn, is sixty-nine feet. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 320 The bird.. was carried against the lantern in a gale. **1882** *Standard* 23 May, The height of the new tower above high water to the middle of the lanthorne is 130 feet.

c. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Jan., The 'Soverayne' .. is a most noble ship: .. all went into the lanthorne together.

4. *Arch.* An erection, either square, circular, elliptical, or polygonal, on the top either of a dome or of an apartment, having the sides pierced, and the apertures glazed, to admit light; a similar structure serving as a means of ventilation, or for any other purpose. In quots. 1600 used to translate L. *culmen* and *fastigium*.

c **1406** *Scriptores tres* (Surtees) 144 Hic etiam magnam partem campanilis, vulgo lantern, minsterii Eboracensis construxit. **1547** BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* x. (1870) 151 The spyre of the churche is a curyous and a right goodly lantren. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxiii. 368 The image of Iupiter himselfe in the lanterne or frontispice of the Capitoll. *Ibid.* XXXVII. iii. 946 Both the lanterne, yea and the leaved dores thereof, were foully disfigured. **1634-5** BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 174 A tower-like building, almost like your lanthorns in college halls. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 291 Upon which tower a short spire rises, with its base fixed on a broad lanthern. *a* **1817** T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) I. 521 The prospect of this town, and its environs, is taken completely from the lantern of the State-House. **1831** LYTTON *Godolph.* lx, Lady Erpingham was in the lantern of the House of Commons.

5. A name of certain fishes (cf. *lantern-fish* in 9). **a.** The whiff, *Arnoglossus megastomus.* **b.** ? *U. S.* A species of gurnard, *Trigla obscura.*

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Sea Fishes* 100 *Lanterns*: Lug aleth Cornubiensibus. **1686** — *Willughby's Ichthyogr.* IV. 102 Arnoglossus..species illa quam piscatores nostri Cornubienses à pelluciditate sua *a Lantern*..vocant. **1880-4** F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 22 *Arnoglossus megastoma*, .. Names, ..*lantern*, referring to its semi-transparency when held up against the light.

6. a. The luminous appendage of the lantern-fly.

1750 G. EDWARDS *Birds* III. 120 The Fly, I take to be a Kind of Fire-Fly, and that part on his Head, the Lanthorn. **1810** A. v. SACK *Voy. Surinam* 279 From the head rises a large proboscis of an oval form, but tapering most towards the head, and making one third of the whole size of the insect, which is vulgarly called the lantern, emitting a bright light.

b. *Lantern of Aristotle* (see quots.).

[This is derived from Arist. *Hist. Anim.* IV. v. (Bekker p. 531) where the body of the echinus is said to be shaped like the frame of a lantern (λαμπτήρ).]

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 216 Dental system of Echinus. 1. Represents three of the pyramidal pieces forming the 'lantern of Aristotle' *in situ.* **1870** NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* xvii. (1880) 198 In *Echinus* this [masticating apparatus] consists of five long calcareous rod-like teeth, which perforate five triangular pyramids, the whole forming a singular structure known as 'Aristotle's Lantern'.

7. Technical uses. **a.** *Calico-printing*, etc. A steam chamber in which the colours of printed fabrics are fixed. **1839** in URE *Dict. Arts* 233.

b. *Electricity.* The part of the case of the quadrant electrometer which surrounds the mirror and suspension-fibres.

1872 SIR W. THOMSON *Electrostatics & Magn.* 263 Plate 1 fig. 1 represents the front elevation of the instrument, of which the chief bulk consists of a jar of white glass..supported on three legs by a brass mounting, cemented round the outside of its mouth, which is closed by a plate of stout sheet-brass, with a lantern-shaped cover standing over a wide aperture in its centre. For brevity, in what follows these three parts will be called the jar, the main cover, and the lantern. **1889** in *Century Dict.*

c. *Founding.* 'A perforated barrel to form a core upon' (W.).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 519 The lantern is a cylinder or a truncated hollow cone of cast iron, about half an inch thick; and differently shaped for every different core.

d. *Mech.* A form of cog-wheel (see quot. 1812-16). Also *lantern-wheel*.

1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 18 Near the end, there is..a Lanthorn or Pinion of 12. Staves. **1709** F. HAUKSBEE *Phys.-Mech. Exp.* 1 The Winch is fasten'd to a Spindle, that passes thro' a Lanthorn, whose Pins perform the Office of Cogs. **1805** BREWSTER in J. Ferguson *Lect.* I. 82 *note*, A lantern. **1812-16** PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 79 Sometimes the smaller wheel is a cylinder, in which the top and bottom are formed by circular plates or boards, connected by staves inserted at equal distances along their circumferences, serving as teeth; this is called a lantern. **1829** *Nat. Philos., Mech.* II. vii. 30 (U. K. S.), The teeth of the wheel, instead of working in the leaves of a pinion, are made to act upon a form of wheel called a lantern. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 208 The screw is slipped into a hole in a narrow-faced 'lantern'.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attributive, as *lantern-glass, -horn, -post*; also (sense 1 d) *lantern entertainment, -photograph, -plate, -size*; (sense 4) *lantern roof, tower, turret.* **b.** objective, as *lantern-bearer, -maker.* **c.** instrumental, as *lantern-led, -lit* adjs.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Laternarius*, a *lanterne bearer. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* I. v, A rush was made upon the 'Admiral Benbow', the lantern-bearer following. 1611 COTGR., *Lanternier*, a *Lanterne-carrier. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 37 *Lantern entertainments. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 590, I see he has smashed the *lantern glass again. 1543 tr. *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 12 No merchaunt Straungier [shall] .. brynge into this Realme of Englond to be sold any maner .. *lantern hornes. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 486 It is .. semi-transparent, almost like lantern-horns. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. i, Better we had through mire and bush Been *lanthorn-led by Friar Rush [cf. Milton *L'Allegro* 104]. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 218 We enjoyed our coffee *al fresco* in the cool *lantern-lit garden. 1598 FLORIO, *Lanternaro*, a *lanterne maker. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. 193 To prevent the Art of the Lantern-maker. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 3 Nov. 7/3 Three of the members will demonstrate the processes of photography, by *lantern-photographs .. taken during the conversazione. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 291 Placing the negative in a printing frame, the *lantern plate was laid upon it, film to film. 1871 MORLEY *Condorcet* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 53 Summary hangings at the nearest *lantern-post. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. ii. 46 Its wide shallow staircase, curiously carved balustrades, and *lantern roof. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 66 Carriers, to carry quarter plates or *lantern-size plates. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Sept. 3/3 Amateur photographers are learning to make *lantern slides from their own negatives. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 40 *fig.*, F. the foote of the *Lanterne Tower. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. 121 *note*, The Lantern-tower in the same cathedral [Ely]. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 262 The dome [of the Baptistery at Florence] had formerly an eye, like the Pantheon, but has now a *lantern turret.

9. Special combs.: **lantern-bellows**, a kind of bellows resembling in structure a Chinese lantern; **lantern-braces** (see quot.); **lantern-carrier** (also *-bearer*) = *lantern-fly*; **lantern-face**, ? = LANTERN-JAWS; **lantern-fish**, the smooth sole; **lantern-fly**, one of several species of insects of the family *Fulgoridæ* (see quots.); †**lantern-leaves**, thin sheets of horn for lanterns; †**lantern-lerry**, 'some trick of producing artificial light' (Nares); **lantern-light**, (*a*) the light from a lantern; (*b*) a 'light' (i.e. a glazed frame or sash) in the side of a lantern (sense 4); (*c*) an arrangement for giving light through the roof of an apartment; **lantern-man**, one who carries a lantern, † *spec.* one who empties privies by lantern-light, a nightman; **lantern-pier**, ? a pier supporting a lantern (sense 4); **lantern-pinion** = *lantern-wheel*; **lantern-pump** (see quot.); **lantern-service**, a religious service during which magic-lantern slides are employed to furnish illustrations; **lantern-shell**, the bivalve genus *Anatina*, with a translucent shell; **lantern-spar** (see quot.); **lantern-sprat**, a sprat infested by a Lernæan parasite (see quot.); †**lantern-stairs** (see quot.); **lantern-wheel** = sense 7 d. Also LANTERN-JAWS.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Lantern-bellows*, so called from its resemblance to a paper lantern. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Lantern-braces*, iron bars to secure the lanterns. 1810 A. v. SACK *Voy. Surinam* 279 The *Lantern Carrier .. The *Lantern Bearer. 1795 J. WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Royal Tour* 10 Lo, Pitt arrives! alas with *lantern face! 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Lantern fish*. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 191 It [the smooth sole] is a scarce species, but is found in Cornwall, where from its transparency, it is called the Lantern Fish. 1822 COUCH in *Linnæan Trans.* XIV. 78 Carter, or Lanternfish, *Pleuronectes megastoma* .. It is also called Marysole. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Lanthorn fish*, a smooth sole. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Lantern fly*. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 474 Those harmless insects called lanthorn flies. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 172 The Great Lantern Fly. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 191/1 The Chinese have the curious lantern-fly (*Fulgora candelaria*), with its long cylindrical proboscis, from the transparent sides of which a brilliant light appears. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 44 *Lanthorn-Leaves, as mercery, per 100 Weight, 03 00. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 294 Lanthorn Leaves. *c* 1630 B. JONSON *Expost. Inigo Jones* 72 Smiling at his feat Of *lantern-lerry. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xii. 50 If men caste in to it a *lanterne-light, it fletez abouen. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXI. 139 Why 'twas in quest of such a man as this That the old Grecian searched by lanthorn light. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 188 With regard to the lighting of a grand stair-case, a lantern-light is the most appropriate. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* x, There was a refreshment-room with its lantern lights pulled open. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 57 Wee will make him .. tell what *Lanterneman or groome of Hecates close stoole hee is. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 4 The lanthorn-man should be silent, nor show the light till at the place of sport. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 89 Now he felt sure a lantern-man was approaching him. 1848 B. WEBB *Continent. Ecclesiol.* 98 The four evangelists are in niches over the *lantern-piers. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 140 *Lantern pinions answer admirably as followers, but are not suited for driving. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Lantern-pump*, one having a pair of disks at the end of a flexible cylinder, like a Chinese lantern. 1897 *Ch. Times* 20 Aug. 187/1 The *lantern services, especially that on the 'Life of Christ', proved most helpful to the people. 1851-6 S. P. WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 321 *Anatina*, Lamarck. *Lantern-shell. 1777 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 867 A piece of rhomboidal, otherwise called refracting or *lantern spar, was broken into four smaller pieces. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 233 This Lernea is luminous at night-time, and fishermen assert that shoals of sprats are often preceded by several of these fishes infested by parasites and which have occasioned their being termed '*lanthorn sprats'. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. liii, Between every tower, in the midst of the said body of building, there was a paire of winding (such as we now call *lantern) staires. 1792 YOUNG *Trav. France* (1889) 17 The stone drawn up by *lanthorn-wheels of a great diameter. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 199 These parallel spokes are then connected together by bands of string, thus forming a kind of lantern-wheel.

Hence † **La·nterner**, a maker of lanterns.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B* 10 Lanterners, stryngers, grynders.

Lantern (læ·ntəm), *v.* Also 8–9 **lanthorn.** [f. the sb.]

1. a. *trans.* To enclose as in a lantern. **b.** To furnish with a lantern; to light with a lantern.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 112 Prometheus .. lantern'd in his breast, .. Bore the bright treasure to his Man of Clay. 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* iii. 24 Were it midnight, I should walk Self-lanthorn'd, saturate with sunbeams. 1832 LAMB *Let. to Cary* in Talfourd *Final Mem.* xviii. 174, I dreaded that Argus Portitor who doubtless lanterned me out, on that prodigious night. 1846 C. MAITLAND *Ch. Catacombs* 227 If a Christian woman marries a Pagan .. she must go in and out of a gate laurelled and lanterned.

2. To put to death by hanging upon a lamp-post. (= F. *lanterner.*)

1855 in WRIGHT. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

Hence **La·nterned** *ppl. a.*, furnished with a lantern.

1800–24 CAMPBELL *Grave of Suicide* 6 Nor will the lantern'd fisherman at eve Launch on that water.

Lantern, variant of LENTREN *Sc.*, Lent.

Lanternist (læ·ntəmist). [f. LANTERN *sb.* + -IST.] One who uses a magic lantern.

1880 *Ch. Times* 12 Nov. 744 Photographs of the persecuted clergy, with their churches, &c., would be of great use to 'lanternists' this winter. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 336 A bad lot of slides .. or a bungling lanternist.

Lantern-jaws. Long thin jaws, giving a hollow appearance to the cheek. Hence **Lantern-jawed** *a.*, having lantern-jaws.

[1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 163 Hongur .. buffetede the Brutiner aboute bothe his chekes; He lokede lyk a lanterne al his lyf after.] *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lantern jaw'd*, a very lean, thin faced Fellow. 1707 J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 372 A Lanthorn-Jaw'd Woman, with a Hatchet-Face. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 173 ¶ 5 A Ploughman .. being very lucky in a Pair of long Lanthorn-Jaws, wrung his face into .. a hideous Grimace. 1778 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Poetic Ep. Reviewers* Wks. 1812 I. 3 The censure dire my lantern jaws will rue. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, His lantern jaws and long chin assumed the appearance of a pair of nut-crackers. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxix, Drink yourself, and light up your lantern jaws, old boy. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 30 To give himself a lantern-jawed look.

Lantgrave, obs. form of LANDGRAVE.

Lanthanite (læ·nþänəit). *Min.* [f. next + -ITE. Named by Haidinger, 1845.] Hydrous carbonate of lanthanum, found in white tabular crystals.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 344 Lanthanite .. is found in the emerald mines of the Musso Valley. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 709 Lanthanite .. Effervesces in the acids.

Lanthanum (læ·nþänŏm). *Chem.* Also 9 lant(h)anium. [f. Gr. λανθάν-ειν to escape notice (see quot. 1841).] A rare element belonging to the group of earth metals, found in certain rare minerals, e.g. cerite; it was discovered by Mosander 1839–41. Symbol Ln. Also *attrib.*

1841 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 5) 877 Another metallic oxide, which, as it has hitherto lain concealed in oxide of cerium, he [Mosander] designates Lantanum (λανθανειν, to lurk). 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 338 Oxide of lantanium. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 167 Lanthanum. 1863 *Fownes' Chem.* ed. 9) 320 Metallic lanthanium is prepared like cerium. *Ibid.*, A tolerably pure lanthanium salt may be obtained by [etc.]. 1873 *Ibid.* (ed. 11) 381 Lanthanum Sulphate forms small prismatic crystals.

Lanthern, variant of LANTERN.

Lanthopine (læ·nþŏpin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. λανθάνειν (see prec.) + OP-IUM + -INE: see -INE.] An alkaloid found in opium.

1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lanthopin*, $C_{23}H_{25}NO_4$.

Lanthorn, variant of LANTERN.

† **La·ntify,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LANT *sb.*1 + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To wet with urine.

a 1652 A. WILSON *Inconst. Lady* II. ii. (1814) 37 A goodly peece of puff pac't, A little lantified, to hold the gilding.

Lantirne, obs. form of LANTERN.

† **Lantone.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Anglicized form of LANTANA.] The wayfaring tree, *Viburnum Lantana.*

1733–7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Viscum*, The Bark of our Lantone or Way-faring Shrub.

Lantreloo, variant of LANTERLOO *Obs.*

Lantren, -in, -on, obs. forms of LANTERN.

Lants-, lantzgrave, obs. forms of LANDGRAVE.

La·ntum (læ·ntŏm). [prob. merely echoic.] A kind of accordion or concertina, shaped and played like a hurdy-gurdy.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms.*

Lanturne, -yrne, obs. forms of LANTERN.

† **Lanu·ge.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *lānūgo*, f. *lāna* wool.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Lanuge*, Downe, or the beard when it first appeares to grow.

Lanuginic (læniudʒi·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *lanūgin-* (see next) + -IC.] *L. acid* (see quot.).

1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lanuginic acid*, an acid obtained by boiling wool in potash.

Lanuginose (lăniū·dʒinōus), *a. scientific.* [ad. L. *lānūginōs-us*, f. *lānūgin-* (*lānūgo*) down, f. *lāna* wool: see -OSE.] = next.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 684 The Stone is oblong flattish, and lanuginose. 1731 MASSEY *ibid.* XXXVII. 218 These .. soon became covered with an exceeding white fine lanuginose Substance. 1826 in KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 275.

Lanuginous (lăniū·dʒinəs), *a.* Chiefly *scientific.* [ad. L. *lānūginōs-us*: see prec. and -OUS.] Covered with down or fine soft hair; having a surface resembling down; of the nature of down; downy.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 56 Lanuginous az a lad of eyghteen yee[r]z. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 670 Hairy or lanuginous Caterpillers. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2167 That Lanuginous Stone, called *Amianthus.* 1684 *Ibid.* XIV. 823 A lanuginous matter exactly resembling that of pappous Plants. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 236 The Mouth and Tongue .. by reason of its downy and lanuginous Membrane. 1762 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 76/1 Clothed with a lanuginous skin. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 28 Found in Lanuginous Crystals on the walls of an old cellar. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 46 Lanuginous tufts of hair.

Hence **Lanu·ginousness.** (Bailey, vol. II. 1727.)

‖ **Lanugo** (lăniū·gō). *scientific.* [L. f. *lāna* wool.] Fine soft hair or down, or a surface resembling this; *spec.* that covering the human fœtus.

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 904 The lanugo seen upon a Peach, Quince, or the like. 1766 *Misc. Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 192/1 A Monchinel-apple falling into the sea and lying in the water will contract a lanugo of salt-petre. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 25 The .. so-called lanugo, with which the human foetus during the sixth month is thickly covered. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 33 Very fine, soft hair, called lanugo, found upon the face, trunk, and other regions.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1891 W. A. JAMIES in *Dis. Skin* i. (ed. 3) 4 The small lanugo hairs seem as if dependents of the sebaceous glands. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 636 A tuft of delicate lanugo-like hairs.

‖ **Lanx** (læŋks). *Antiq.* [L.] A large dish.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 317 The *catinus* was large enough to hold the tail of a tunny, the *lanx* could hold a crab. 1864 *Q. Rev.* July 235 The magnificent silver 'lanx' or dish, weighing 150 ounces, which was found in 1734 at Corstopitum.

Lanyard (læ·nyärd). Forms: *α.* 5 lanʒer, 5–6, 9 *dial.* lanyer, 7 lannier, 9 *dial.* lanner. *β.* 7 lanyeard, lennerd, 7–9 lan n iard, 8 *erron.* land yard, 8– lanyard. [A re-adoption of F. *lanière* (see LAINER).]

† **1.** = LAINER. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 208/1 A lanʒer, *ligula.* 1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Lanyer of lether, *lasniere.* 1787 MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 *Lanniard*, the thong of a whip. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lanner*, *Lanyer*, the lash of a whip.

2. *Naut.* 'A short piece of rope or line made fast to anything to secure it, or as a handle' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

a. Used to secure the shrouds and stays.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 15 They haue all of them pullies, .. Lanyeards, caskets, and crowes feete. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 49 Those Lanniers are many small Ropes reeued into the dead mens eyes of all shrouds. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4543/1 Having .. cut all the Land yards of the Falmouth's Fore and Mizen-shrowds. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 104 We exerted ourselves the best we could .. to reeve new lanyards. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1862) 347 A hammock, slung .. by two lanyards fastened to rings. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* Gloss., *Lanyards*, ropes rove through the dead-eyes, for setting up rigging. 1881 SIR T. MARTIN *Horace* I. xiv, Dost thou not .. hear thy lanyards moan and shriek?

b. Used for firing a gun.

1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Naav. Fame* 95 Captains of the guns their Laniards bear. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxx, The captains of the guns had dropped their lanyards in disappointment. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July, The gunner pulled the lanyard hard, but the tube did not explode. 1876 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 2/2 The artillerymen would .. have no objection to firing the gun themselves with a lanyard.

c. Used for various other purposes.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 17 Stand by to hawl off above the Lennerd of the Whipstaff. 1797 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 417 Four ladders, (each of which to have a lanyard four fathoms long). 1864 *Reader* 8 Oct. 454 A small knife lashed with a lanyard to the wrist. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* II. x, He carried his crutch by a lanyard round his neck. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 76 The lanyard of a bell that hung just behind the windlass.

d. The material of which lanyards are made.

1862 *Times* 7 Mar., A packing of lanyard [was] put between the armour plates and screw nuts. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 24 Tarred Russian Hemp Laniard.

† **La·nyer,** *v. Obs.* [f. *lanyer* (see prec.).] *trans.* To bind with a thong.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 208/1 To lanʒere, *ligulare.*

Lanzknecht (Ger.): see LANSQUENET.

Laodicean (lē·ŏdisē·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Laodicē-a* (a. Gr. Λαοδίκεια) a city in Asia Minor + -AN.]

A. *adj.* **a.** Of or pertaining to Laodicea. **b.** Having the fault for which the Church of Laodicea is reproached in Rev. iii. 15, 16; hence, 'lukewarm, neither cold nor hot', indifferent in religion, politics, etc.

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 127 Worse..is profane Newtralitie, or Laodicean coldnesse. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 24 Lazy, Laodicean temper of a fulsome, carelesse, surfeted spirit. **1877** L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 857 Laodicean liberals sometimes boast that [etc.]. **1888** MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* 165 You will loathe all this Laodicean cant of tolerance as I do. **1889** *Times* 12 Sept. 7/1 A force of which Englishmen in these somewhat Laodicean days may easily fail to take proper account.

B. *sb.* **a.** An inhabitant of Laodicea. **b.** One who is lukewarm or indifferent in religion, politics, etc.

1611 BIBLE *Rev.* iii. 14 And vnto the Angel of the Church of the Laodiceans, write. **1646** P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* III. 239 These are.. Laodiceans, who are poore, and blind and naked. **1772** FLETCHER *Appeal* Wks. 1795 I. 230 Antinomian Laodiceans, and Antichristian Pharisees, are equally blameable. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 233 Two years earlier he would have been pronounced by numerous bigots on both sides a mere Laodicean. **1881** T. HARDY (*title*) A Laodicean.

Hence **Laodiceanism**, lukewarmness, indifference.

1774 J. ADAMS *Lett.* Wks. 1850 II. 340 There is, in this town and county, a Laodiceanism that I have not found in any other place. **1856** SPURGEON *New Park St. Pulpit* I. 204 Let not Laodiceanism get into Southwark.

Lap (læp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 læppa, 3-7 lappe, 6 lapp, 4- lap. [OE. *lappa*, *læppa* wk. masc. = OFris. *lappa*, OS. *lappo* (Essen gloss.), MDu. *lappe* (Du. *lap*), OHG. (with unexplained *pp* instead of *pf*) *lappa* fem. (MHG. *lappe* masc. and fem., mod.G. *lappen* masc.); cf. ON. *lepp-r* clout, rag, lock of hair.

App. the OTeut. type would be **lappon-* with *pp* for earlier *pn*; the pre-Teut. root might be either **lop-*, **lob-*, or **lobh-*. Scholars have variously suggested connexion with Gr. λόβος LOBE (see sense 2 a below), with Skr. *ramb-*, *lamb-*, to hang loose, or with Lith. *lópas* patch.]

1. A part (of a garment or the like) either hanging down or projecting so as to admit of being folded over; a flap, lappet. In later use chiefly, a piece that hangs down at the bottom of a garment, one of the skirts of a coat, a portion of the skirt of a robe. Hence *pl.* (*colloq.*) a tail-coat.

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxviii. 197 [Dauid] forcearf his mentles ænne læppan [*Loram chlamydis*]. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 101/29 And cam ant touchede þe lappe of ore louerdes cloþes ene. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 201 Wyth lappez large. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1356 Bi þe byȝt al of þe þyȝes, þe lappez þay lance bi-hynde. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 399 (448) She hym a-gayn by þe lappe caughte. *a* **1400** *Sir Beues* 2456 (MS. S.) Þe Lyoun..with his teeþ..kitte a pe ce of his lappe. ?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3255 And with ladily lappes the lenghe of a ȝerde. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. li. (1869) 200 And hadde trussed hire lappes in hire girdel, redy ..for to wrastle. *c* **1460** *Emare* 654 Her vysage she gan hyde, With the hynther lappes [of her surkote]. **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* II. v. (W. de W. 1506) 95 Pryde is shewed in gownes, in furres, with sleues with syde lappes or plyted. **1530** PALSGR. 237/2 Lappe or skyrt, *gyron*. **1535** COVERDALE *Ezek.* v. 3 Take a little off the same & bynde it in thy cote lappe. **1555** W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 258 Their women ..vpon their heades do vse a certeine attire, .. wherof the one lappe so rangeth vpon whiche side semeth her good. **1583** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 870 Who tuke him by the lap and lewch. **1608** WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 638 The Ephod ..had foure laps or wings. **1620** in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 172 They were never able to cut so much as the lap of her coat. **1637** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 200 Let me beseech your Lordship to draw by the lap of time's curtain and to look in thro' the window to great and endless eternity. *a* **1656** HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 262 When David had cut off the lap of Saul's Garment. **17..** *Mary Myle* xii. in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 386 The lap cam aff her shoe. *c* **1817** HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 259 Wiped his eyes..with the lap of his plaid. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* xi, With the lap of my cloak cast over my face. **1828** — *F. M. Perth* viii, The .. horseman's feet did not by any means come beneath the laps of the saddle. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Laps*, the skirts of a coat. **1878** *Mozley's Ess.* I. Introd. 16 A little fellow in a jacket, which had to be exchanged for 'laps' before the examination.

fig. **1651** *Coronat. Chas. II at Scoone* 7 That we may be far from cutting of a lap of that just power..which God hath allowed to the King.

†**b.** *transf.* The outlying part (of an army). Cf. the use of 'skirt'. *Obs.*

a **1578** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 314 The laird of Cesfurde..sett on fercelie wpoun the lape and winge of the laird of Balclucheis feild.

2. Applied to certain parts of the body:

a. of the ear, liver, lungs: = LOBE. *Obs.* exc. in *ear-lap*. [A Com. Teut. sense.]

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 198 Sio [lifer] biþ on þa swiþran sidan aþened oþ þone neweseoþan sio hæfð fif læppan. **14..** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 631/8 Lap of þe ere. **1538** ELYOT *Dict.*, *Fibræ*, are the extreme partes of the liuer, the hart, or the lunges, or of other thinges wherin is any diuysyon, they maye be called lappes, brymmes. **1573** BARET *Alv.* L 86 The lappes of the lights or lunges, *fibræ pulmonis*. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 402 The laps or fillets of the liver of a Mouse. **1647** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lix. (1739) 117 The Synod ..decreed that men should cut their Hair so as their Eyes and laps of their Ears might be seen. **1658** ROWLANDS *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 912 The convulsion of the laps of the lungs (which useth to be a deadly disease). **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 799 The lap of the ear, *lobus*. **1722** RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* II. 52 Require a thing I'll part wi' never! She's get as soon a lap o' my liver.

†**b.** A fold of flesh or skin; *occas.* the female pudendum. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xiii. (*MS. Bodl.* 3738) In Siria beþ oxen þat haue no dewe lappis nother fresche lappes vnder þrote [L. *palearia sub gutture*]. *c* **1420** [see DEWLAP]. **1553** EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 The two great tuskes..hauinge on euerye syde lappes hanging downe of the bignes of two hand brea[d]th. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 60 By reason of his soliditie and hardness inconcocted..it doth fret and teare the laps of the stomach. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 74 The female [is gelded] by searing her privy parts within the brim and laps thereof with a hot iron. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 250 The *Clitoris* is a small body, not continuated at all with the bladder, but placed in the height of the lap.

†**3.** A piece of cloth, a cloth, clout. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 529 That he pryuely Sholde this child .. winde and wrappe And carie it in a cofre or in a lappe. ?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3286 Nowe es lefte me no lappe my lygham to hele. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 265 A lap..ffor-tatyrd and torne. **14..** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 227 For ich nabbe clout ne lappe.

4. The 'lap' (sense 1) of a garment used as a receptacle. †**a.** The fold of a robe (e.g. the toga) over the breast, which served as a pocket or pouch; hence, the bosom.

In figurative use this sense is sometimes hardly to be distinguished from sense 5.

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 284/229 In heore lappen huy brouȝten mete. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 273 In hus bosom he bar a thyng and that he blessede ofte. And ich loked in hus lappe, a lazar lay ther-ynne. *c* **1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 1800 Thai smyten of here hedes alle, Eche man toke one in his lappe. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 321 (Harl. MS.) Such ben to be put out of þe lappe of holy chirche. **1484** CAXTON *Chivalry* I. 6 He beganne to rede in a lytyl book that he had in his lappe. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xv. 19 Hys rych mantill, of quham the forbreist lappis..was buklit wyth a knot. *c* **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXIX. iv, [Your harvest] Filling neither reapers hand Nor the binders inbow'd lapp. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. xviii. 403 Having made a hollow lap within the plait and fold of his side gowne. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 14. 31 It was the Christian Church which..did preserve in the sacred lappe and bosome thereof, the pretious Reliques even of Heathen learning. **1643** *Myst. Iniq.* 3 He desires that the Prince of Wales might be brought backe againe into the lap of the Romish Church.

b. The front portion of a skirt when held up to contain or catch something.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 901 Ful he gaderede his barm, In his other lappe he gaderede some. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 433 She..heeld hir lappe abrood, for wel sche wiste The ffaukon moste fallen fro the twist. **1636** HEYWOOD *Love's Mistress* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 109 Hold up your lapps; tho' them you cannot see That bring this gold. **1848** LYTTON *Harold* I. i, Followed by girls with laps full of flowers. **1848** MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 41 Some come dancing forward with flowers in their hands or in the lap of their robe.

5. The front portion of the body from the waist to the knees of a person seated, considered with its covering garments as the place *in* or *on* which a child is nursed or any object held.

c **1275** LAY. 30261 Com þar a bour-cniht and sat adun forþ riht..he nam þan kynges hefd and leyde vppe his lappe [*earlier text* in his bærm]. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6766 Als a childe þat sittes in þe moder lappe. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 686 His walet lay biforn hym in his lappe. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 283 Ich sauh hym [Lazarus] sitte .. in Abraham's lappe. *c* **1422** HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 231 Streeche out anoon thy lappe, In which wole I myn heed doun leye and reste. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* lxv. 286 (Harl. MS.) She late hit [a stone] fall in þe lappe of gwido. **1535** COVERDALE *Prov.* xvi. 34 The lottes are cast in to the lappe, but their fall stondeth in the Lord. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 3 A Saylors Wife had Chestnuts in her Lappe. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1060 So rose..Herculean Samson from the Harlot-lap Of Philistean Dalilah. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 ¶ 2 She lays me upon my Face in her Lap. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 387 A child will never grow to vigorous manhood, who is kept always in his mother's lap. **1792** CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* III. 125 Of those six [persons], three were infants in lap. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 43 Dora had sunk down at her mother's feet, hiding her face in her lap. **1894** HALL CAINE *Manxman* VI. iii, The child lay outstretched on Grannie's lap.

b. *transf.* A hollow among hills.

1745 WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 253 Sunny vales In prospect vast their level laps expand. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow* (1865) 416 A little valley, or rather lap of land, among high hills. **1847** LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 312 A little village lay in the lap of a hill. **1870** F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 126 Edlingham church stands in a green lap of a vale. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 327/1 Two hundred miles west..lies Altoona, in the lap of the..Mountains.

c. *fig.* Freq. in such expressions as *in fortune's*, *nature's*, *pleasure's lap*; *bred up*, *nursed*, etc. *in the lap of* (luxury, etc.). † *To lay in* (*a person's*) *lap*: to thrust upon his notice. For *in the lap of Providence*, *the future*, cf. Gr. θεῶν ἐν γούνασι.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. iv, Lete yonge gentilmen haue often times tolde to them, and (as it is vulgarely spoken) layde in their lappes, how [etc.]. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 47 Who are the Violets now, That strew the greene lap of the new-come Spring? **1598** SPENSER *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 544 A Countrie of yoʳ owne dominion, lying hard vnder the lapp of England. **1616** R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 2125, I luld a sleep in pleasures lap. **1617** HIERON *Wks.* II. 266 He would.. sleepe securely vpon the lap of Gods protection. **1646** *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 124 When they finde these wishes throwne in their lap, [they] will be apt enough to turne their sailes another way. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1041 Flowers were the couch .. Earth's freshest softest lap. **1712** PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 105 There is in the Lap of Providence an appointed Time yet to come. **1726-46** THOMSON *Winter* 593 They pine beneath the brightest skies, In Nature's richest lap. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 259 What Numbers, once in Fortune's Lap high-fed, Solicit the cold Hand of Charity! **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 172 But winter lingering chills the lap of May. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 30 Nursed in the lap of indolence. **1797** GODWIN *Enquirer* II. xii. 402 Bred up..in the lap of republican freedom. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vi. 36 Brought up in the lap of luxury. **1803** R. HALL *Wks.* (1833) I. 190 Freedom poured into our lap opulence and arts. **1806** A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 317 A thorough seaman..nursed in the lap of hardship. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 217 The current of presents..flowed very naturally, and very copiously, into the lap of the strangers. **1820** KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xv, Madeline asleep in lap of legends old. **1822** BYRON *Werner* II. ii. 103 Rash, new to life, and rear'd in luxury's lap. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 1/2 These things, however, lie in the lap of the future.

†**6.** *To fall into the lap* or *laps of*: to come within the reach, or into the power, of. Also, *to be left in the laps*: to be left in difficulties, 'in the lurch'. (*Lapse* is sometimes written for *laps*, by confusion with LAPSE *sb.*)

The origin of this use is somewhat obscure; it may be from sense 5; but cf. G. *durch die lappen gehen*, to escape, get clear off, where *lappen* means literally a contrivance for catching deer.

1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. iv. 5 Clemency to be extended not before they do..acknowledge themselves to have fallen in the Lapse of the Law. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 153 b, In the retire they fel into the lappes of their ennemies. **1598** R. BERNARD *Terence, Andria* III. v, Dost thou not see me left in the lapps thro' thy device and counsaile? **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. li. (1612) 230 They will exact by Torture what thou thinkest, .. till in the Lapse thou fall. *a* **1618** RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 122 Let them blame their own folly if they..fall head-long into the lap of endless perdition. *a* **1642** SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* v. (1704) 463/1 They cannot avoid falling into the lap of one of the other two [ships].

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 5) †*lap-child*, *-cloth*, †*-mantle*, *-spaniel* (cf. LAPDOG), *-thing*; **lap-board**, a board to lay on the lap, as a substitute for a table; **lap-cock** (see quot. 1848); †**lap-lettuce**, ?curly lettuce; †**lap-lock** = DEWLAP; **lap-shaver** (see quot.); **lap-table** = *lap-board*; **lap-tea** (*U.S. local*), a tea at which the guests take refreshments in their laps, not at a table. Also LAP-DOG, LAPSTONE.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Lap-board*, a board resting on the lap and hollowed out on the side next the user. Employed by tailors and seamstresses to cut out work upon. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iii. § 3 Canterbury his servants dandled this *lap-childe with a witness. **1849** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 409 The *lap-cloth, under the name of 'gremiale', is still employed in our ritual. **1880** L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* IV. xiv. (1884) 223 They laved their hands again, had their lapcloths shaken out. **1802** DUBOURDIEU *Statist. Surv. Down* 125 It [grass] is made into small cocks called *lap-cocks. **1848** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 515 Lap-cocks, i.e. ..small heaps of the dimensions just capable of being taken up in the arms. **1796** C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xx. (1813) 425 Small sallading and *lap lettuce..on a little heat. **1660** HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Vaen*, the Bullocks, or *Laplock of Oxen. **1603** *Q. Eliz. Wardr.* in *Leisure Hour* (1884) 673/2, 18 *lappe mantles. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Lap-shaver*, a machine for shaving leather to a thickness.. The term is derived from the old practice of shaving away inequalities by means of a knife while the leather is laid upon a board in the lap. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4144/4 A *Lap Spaniel..Bitch. **1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Lap table*, a sewing or cutting-out table, supported in or over the lap. **1866** LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd., Poems 1890 II. 197 **Lap-tea*: where the guests are too many to sit at table. **1740** J. MILLER *Mahomet* II. ii, Shall enervating contagious love..make a *lapthing of me?

Lap (læp), *sb.*[2] Also 4 lappe. [f. LAP *v.*[1]]

1. Something that is lapped.

a. Liquid food for dogs. Also *slang* and *dial.*, any weak beverage or thin liquid food (cf. CAT-LAP). **b.** *slang.* Drink, liquor in general.

a. **1567** HARMAN *Caveat* 83 Lap, butter milke or whey. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lap*, Pottage, Butter-milk, or Whey. *c* **1700** *Street Robberies Consider'd*, *Lap*, Spoon-meat. *a* **1754** FIELDING *Jon. Wild* I. xiv, As when their lap is finished, the cautious huntsman to their kennel gathers the nimble-footed hounds. **1781** P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 50* If your hounds are low in flesh, and have far to go to cover, they may all have a little thin lap again in the evening. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lap*, thin broth or porridge; weak tea, &c. **1886** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., 'Call this here tay! I calls it lap'.

b. **1618** HORNBY *Scourge Drunk.* (1859) 17 Hee which will not take his lap downe free, Lap, so they terme it, such as dogs do vse. **1623** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (1630) II. 29 They will..inforce mee to drinke..with such a deale of complementall oratory, as *off with your Lap, Wind vp your Bottome* [etc.]. *a* **1625** BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* I. ii, A pretty valiant fellow, Die for a little lap and lechery? **1641** BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here's Pannum and Lap. **1725** *New Cant. Dict.*, *Lap*..also strong Drink of any Sort. **1815** SCOTT *Guy Mann.* xxviii, The gentry..would have given baith lap and pannel to ony poor gypsey. **1865** *Slang Dict.*, *Lap*, liquor, drink.

2. The action or an act of lapping; so much as may be taken up thus; a lick, smack, taste. Also *fig.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 37 What man þat loueþ mede ..He shal lese for hure loue a lappe of trewe charite. **1820** MRS. PIOZZI *Let.* 9 June, Mr. Iveson will have a Lap of the Pellegrini Picture. *a* **1837** BEDDOES *Sec. Brother* I. i, These veiny pipes hold a dog's lap of blood. **1860** HOLME LEE *Leg. Fairy Land* 77 He persuaded them [two puppies] to take a lap at his breakfast.

3. A sound resembling that of lapping; e.g. that produced by wavelets on the beach.

1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 Only the lap of the rippling wave Broke on the hush of their solitude. **1889** AMELIA BARR *Feet of Clay* iv. 64 The lazy whish and lap of the ocean.

Lap (læp), *sb.*³ [f. LAP *v.*²]

† **1.** ? Something wrapped up; a bundle. *Obs.*

1673 *New Jersey Archives* (1880) I. 132 In token whereof they presented about 20 deer skins, 2 @ 3 laps of Beaver, and 1 string of Wampum.

2. The amount by which one thing overlaps or covers a part of another; hence *concr.* the overlapping part.

1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVIII. 377 Stopping the apertures between the laps of glass with putty. **1808** PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 194 *note*, Those logs were joined together by a lap of about two feet at each end. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 399 All kinds of slate have a lap of each joint, generally equal to one-third of the length of the slate. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 *Laps*, the remaining part of the ends of carlings, &c. which are to bear a great weight or pressure, such as the capstan-step. **1869** SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* ii. 39 The laps of the outer keel-plate and garboard .. require the usual double row [of rivets]. **1895** *Jrnl. R. Inst. Brit. Archit.* 14 Mar. 351 The roof should .. have a lap of at least 3½ inches of tiles. **1897** *Daily News* 10 May 5/5 The hand-made cigarette .. having a smaller 'lap'.

b. *Half-lap*: an arrangement for the joining of rails, shafts, etc., consisting in cutting away half the thickness of each of the two ends to be joined, and fitting them together. Also *attrib.*

1816 *Specif. Losh & Stephenson's Patent* No. 4067. 6 The half lap joinings of the rails. **1825** N. WOOD *Railroads* (1838) 42 [The rails] are now formed with a half-lap. **1875** *Carpentry & Join.* 71 The half lap dovetail .. has this one advantage, that [etc.].

c. *Steam-engine.* The distance traversed by a slide-valve beyond what is needed to close the passage of steam to or from the cylinder.

1869 E. MALBON in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 282/2 Ascertain if they have had equal lap on the steam and exhaust side. **1881** J. W. ASTON in *Metal World* No. 18. 274 The amount that these faces overlap the steam-ports being termed the *lap* of the valve. **1895** *Mod. Steam Eng.* 38 The lap of the slide being equally divided.

d. *U.S.* 'Any portion of a railroad track used in common by the trains of more than one system' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.* 1893).

3. *Euchre.* (See quot.)

1886 *Euchre: how to play it* iii. 40 The Lap game may be played by two, three, or four persons, when they agree to play a series of games, so that the *lap* may be applied, which is simply counting upon the score of the ensuing game all the points made over and above the five of which the game consists.

4. A layer or sheet (usually wound upon a bobbin or roller) into which cotton, wool, or flax is formed in certain stages of its manufacture.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 381 The cotton is in this state called a lap. **1888** J. PATON *Wool* in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 658 The wool [for felted cloth] is scribbled or carded out into a uniform lap of extreme thinness. **1890** W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 163 The scutcher turns out the fibre in a thick fleecy mat, or 'lap', which is wound round a roller.

5. The act of encircling, or the length of rope required to encircle, a drum or wheel. Also, enough of silk, thread, etc., to go once round something.

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 163 A large vertical cylinder .. 16, 18, or even 20 feet in diameter at the first lap of the rope. **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 134 It should be tied by a lap or two of silk. **1888** *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Lap* .. (4) a single turn of a rope or chain around a barrel.

b. *Racing.* One of the number of turns round the track, that are required to complete the course.

1861 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 23 Nov. 333 They had gone fourteen 'laps' (as these circuits are technically called). **1870** R. BURN *Rome* 297 The number of laps was usually seven. **1884** *Dickens' Dict. Lond.* 27/2 A running track, three laps to the mile. **1894** ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* II. 155 Having measured off the requisite number of laps to the mile on the gravel walks in our kitchen-garden.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *lap-butt*, *-carling*, *-dovetail*, *-dovetailing*, *-jointed*; *lap-weld* sb. and vb.; (sense 4) *lap-bobbin*, *-cylinder*, *-machine*, *-roller*; (sense 5 b) *lap-scorer*, *-sprint*. Also **lap-joint** (see quot. 1847); †**lap-yard**, the part of a roll of cloth which forms the outside wrapper. Also LAP-STREAK.

1892 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6/1 The shell plating .. is fitted on the *lap-butt principle. **1874** THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 47 When these carlings are required to resist an upward instead of the ordinary downward thrust, they .. lap over the under side of the beams, in which case they are termed *lap carlings. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 263 This felt or lap is delivered to a wooden *lap-cylinder. **1847** SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 89 Fig. 24 represents the pin part of a *lap-dovetail. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 588 *Lap dovetailing conceals the dovetail, but shews the thickness of the lap on the return side. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 164 Folding doors, which meet together upon a *lap-joint. **1847** SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 93 In a lap-joint, that is, in lapping two pieces together, supposing them of equal thickness, half the substance of each should be cut away. **1874** THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 113 The bulkheads .. are connected by single-riveted lap joints and butts. *Ibid.*, Liners are required behind the stiffeners by the *lap-jointed system. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 209/1 Carding engines, *lap-machines or doublers [etc.]. **1896** *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 5/2 At one corner outside the track a little shed is filled with the '*lap-scorers'. **1886** *Cyclist* 25 Aug. 1174/1 Fenlon, by a fine *lap sprint, landed a winner by five yards. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Lap-weld* (*Forging*), a weld in which the welding edges are thinned down, lapped, and welded. *Mod. Catal.*, The tubes are *lapwelded. **1733** P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 93 No Part of it [Linen Cloth] worse than the *Lap-yard or outside Cover.

Lap (læp), *sb.*⁴ [Of obscure etymology; perh. a use of prec., as the original tool may have been a 'lap' or wrapping of cloth or leather.] A rotating disk of soft metal or wood, used to hold polishing powder in cutting or polishing gems or metal.

1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 35 In the manufacture of cutlery, the use of the stone is followed by that of the lap or glazor. **1833** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 29 The blade being properly ground, is then glazed .. by applying it to the lap. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 212 A soft steel lap at first and afterwards a zinc one are generally used. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Lap*, a wooden wheel with a leaden surface used to glaze razors.

b. *Gun-making.* (See quots.)

1881 GREENER *Gun* 238 The lap is fixed into a head revolving 650 times a minute. The barrel is moved backwards and forwards upon the lap. **1886** WALSINGHAM & PAYNE-GALLWEY *Shooting* I. 71 The polisher, or 'lap', as it is called, consists of an iron rod round which is secured a leaden plug the exact size of the tube.

Lap (læp), *v.*¹ Forms: *α.* 1 lapian, 4–6, 8 *Sc.* lape, 5–6 *Sc.* laip, 9 *Sc.* lepe. *β.* 4–6 lappe, 4– lap. [OE. *lapian* = MLG. and MDu. *lapen*, OHG. *laffan*; cf. Icel. *lepja*; the OTeut. root **lap-* (cogn. w. L. *lambĕre*, Gr. λάπτειν to lick, lap) is represented also by OHG. *leffil*, mod.G. *löffel* spoon. The normal representative of the OE. word is the obsolete *lape*; the form *lappe*, *lap* may be due to the influence of F. *laper* (an adoption of the Teut. word).]

† **1.** *intr.* To take up liquid with the tongue. In OE. const. *on*, in early mod.Eng. *in*. *Obs.*

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 184 Gebeorh þæt hie .. neaht nestige lapien on huniȝ. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1434 Let þise ladyes of hem lape. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* III. 215 What man that hath the water nome Up in his hande and lappeth so, To thy part chese out alle tho. *c* **1470** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XII. (*Wolf & Lamb*) i, [The lamb] In the streme laipit to cuill his thrist. *c* **1570** *Marr. Wit & Science* IV. iii. Diij, Alas why hath she this delite to lap in giltles blode? **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* III. vi. 95 Vncouer Dogges, and lap. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 286 (1810) 296 Cattle accustomed to drink or lap. **1721** RAMSAY *On a Punch-bowl* 7 Take up my Ladle, fill, and lape. **1731** MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 172 And then he lapped again, but could not stand on his Legs.

2. *trans.* Of animals, *rarely* of human beings: To take up (liquid, *rarely* food) with the tongue; to drink greedily up (like an animal). Also with *up*.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxvii. 25 Berkand agayn wickidnes & lapand watire of grace. **1382** WYCLIF *Judg.* vii. 5 Thilk that with hoond and with tonge lapen the watris. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* xvi. (Arb.) 34 There lerned I fyrst to lapen of the bloode. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. x. 44 Thyr sey monstreis .. [sal] lape thy blude thar hungeir to asswage. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 288 They'l take suggestion, as a Cat laps milke. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 799 They lap up their meat, what they eat. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 40 ¶ 9 He had the Cholick last Week with lapping sour Milk. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 155 Soon as the growling Pack .. Have lapp'd their smoaking Viands. **1813** HOGG *Queen's Wake* 177 He baitit the lyon to diedis of weir, Quhill he lepit the blude to the kyngdome deire. **1819** MOORE *Tom Crib* (ed. 3) 21 Up he rose in a funk, lapp'd a toothful of brandy, And to it again. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 384 Some basons of water for washing were suffered to pass. .. The jurymen, raging with thirst, soon lapped up the whole. **1871** ROSSETTI *Poems*, *Eden Bower* xlix, The soul of one shall be made thy brother, And thy tongue shall lap the blood of the other.

† **3.** To suck (a teat). *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1562 PHAER *Æneid* VIII. Ccj b, Their mammies teats thei lap wᵗ hungrie lipps.

4. *intr.* Of water: To move with a rippling sound like that made in lapping. Also with *in*, *up*.

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxvi, Flinty steps, .. against which the tide lapped fitfully with small successive waves. **1840** MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxii, You'd think that the water was lapping in right among us. **1842** TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 116, I heard the water lapping on the crag. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiii. 384 The sea lapped around the boat. **1887** RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 152 The water .. lapping up, or lashing, under breeze, against the terrace wall.

5. *trans.* To beat upon (the shore, etc.) with a lapping sound.

1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* vii, The distant sea, lapping the sandy shore with measured sound. **1874** LONGF. *Cadenabbia* iv, I .. hear the water .. lapping the steps beneath my feet. **1883** MRS. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygones* 59 Where was a rotting old boat, which the waves lapped lazily.

Lap (læp), *v.*² Forms: 4–6 lappe, 4–5 wlappe, 5–6 lape, 4– lap. [Not in OE. or in any other Teut. lang.; first recorded *c* 1200–1225 in the compound *bi-lappe*, *bi-leppe*. Prob. f. LAP *sb.*¹ in the sense 'fold' or 'piece of cloth'. The perplexing form *wlappe* (Wyclif, Pecock) is prob. not original, but due to the influence of the synonymous WRAP *v.*; it is hardly likely that OF. *vloper*, *veloper*, *voloper* can have contributed to the change of form.]

1. *trans.* To coil, fold, wrap (a garment, or anything supple). Const. *about*, *in*, †*on*, †*over*, *round*, †*to*, †*until*; also with *about*, *round* advs.

a **1300** *Sarmun* xxxix. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 5 In to þis world .. he broȝte a stinkend felle i-lappid þer an. *a* **1350** *St. Laurence* 194 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 110 Iren plates he gert þam glew And lap until his sides ay new. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* II. 268 That yonge fresshe quene That mantel lapped her aboute. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* vii. 17 (Harl. MS.) She lappid hire taile aboute þe corde of the belle. **1501** DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 3 Paill Aurora .. Her russat mantill .. Lappit about the heuinly circumstance. **1569** NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 38 a, The vine .. lappeth it selfe fast, to what soever it commeth neare. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 Nature hath in such wise lapped, and fastened to the tooth [of the Vertebra] a solid Ligament. **1600** HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 497 The frier lapping a garmente about his arme [etc.]. **1677** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 18 Hammer the Plate that is lap'd over the wyre close to the wyre. **1704** SWIFT *T. Tub* xi, He would lap a Piece of it about a Sore Toe. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 121 This is lapped round the rest of the body. **1832** *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 625 Lapping the skirts .. about the little feet. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 215 After they are bleached .. they are lapped round in great lengths of several pieces. **1849** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 140 Its upper roll, instead of being lapped about, was kept fastened in its place .. by a golden pin. **1859** TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VIII. v. 363 They .. mutually entwined their trunks, lapped them round their limbs and neck.

transf. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* IX. 146 The wer schippis was lappyt thaim about. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. x. 201 About my feit My spous lappit fell doun into the ȝet.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* Const. *about*, *round*. Now *rare* exc. *dial.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Disobedience & Rebel.* IV. (1859) 577 A great tree .. caught him by .. his goodly hair, lapping about it as he fled. **1680** *Vind. Reforming Clergy* (ed. 2) 16 This is a fine pliable principle .. 'twill lap about your finger like Barbary Gold. **1717** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 1 Apr., This [dress] .. laps all round them, not unlike a riding hood. **1845** SIR W. NAPIER *Conq. Scinde* II. vi. 387 The two regiments thus opposed, lapped round the nearest point of the houses. **1883** *Almondbury Gloss.*, *Lap*, the end of a piece of cloth, which in weaving laps round the low beam.

† **2.** To fold, fold *up*, *together*; to roll *up* in successive layers. Const. *into*. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. [illegible] She wafe a cloth of silke all white .. And lapped it together. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. XCIV. (1495) [illegible] The leues of Lappates ben wonderly wrappyd and lappyd. *a* **1400–50** *Wars Alex.* [illegible] Quen he had loken on þe lyne he lappid it to-gedire. **1548–77** VICARY *Anat.* IV. [illegible] This Piamater deuideth the substaunce of the Brayne, and lappeth it into certen celles or diuisions. **1561** DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) [illegible] As a booke lapped vp together. *a* **1568** ASCHAM *Let. to F. Raven*, That he may both see newes &c. largely told, and also learn to lap up a letter. **1641** H. BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 22 To give charge that in lapping up a fleece, they allwayes putte the inne side of the fleece outwardes. **1678** DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) [illegible] Since I lapt up my letter I writ this. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 347 Bulls' hides joined, and lapped and rolled one over another. *c* **1790** IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 80 A .. clean linen rag lapped up.

fig. **1577–87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807–8) IV. [illegible] Lapping up among a bundle of other misfortunes this evill chance.

3. To enfold in a wrap or wraps, to enwrap, swathe; hence, to clothe, to bind up, tie round. Const. *in*, †*with*, †*within*. Also with †*in*, *over*, *round*, *up*. *To lap on*: to attach or fix on with a lapping of thread or the like. †*To lap in lead*: to place in a leaden coffin; hence, to entomb.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 175 Alle þyn oþer lymez lapped ful clene, þenne may þou se þy sauior. *c* **1325** *Kyng & Hermyt* 289 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 24 Go to slepe, And I schall lape thee with my cope. *c* **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) [illegible] Laid in a crib and lappid in clathis. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 59 The body taken, Ioseph wlappide [**1388** lappide] it in a clene sendel. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 2300 They .. lawmede þaire honourliche kynges, .. Lappede them in lede. *c* **1450** *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 170 Lappe hem [warts] in wort leues. **1530** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 292 Unto every ij or iij gud and discreit women that wyndes and lappis my body in one sheit .. iiijd. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* III. iii. 317 The seede, lapped as it were in a certaine white wooll. **1601** DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 376 Christ Iesus .. will swaddle you, and lappe you. **1608** MIDDLETON *Mad World* II. ii. 44 Let him trap me in gold, and I'll lap him in lead. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 With a malet in the one hand, & a plug lapped in Okum .. in the other. **1685** R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* iv. 83, I shewed the Captain and his Wife my Fingers, who .. bid me lap it up again. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i, I .. laid myself at full length upon the handkerchief, with the remainder of which he lapped me up to the head. **1780** *Phil. Trans.* LXX. App. 3 This brush is again lapped round with thread. **1817** SCOTT *Harold* I. xx, The good old Prelate lies lapp'd in lead. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 31 The mower too lapt up his scythe from our sight. **1832** *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 624, I had fished .. ; but having broken my top in an unlucky leap, was .. lapping the fracture. **1861** READE *Cloister & H.* lv. (1896) 154 A good dozen of spices lapped in flax paper. **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiii. (1880) 467 Lay the tail to the hook .. and lap it on securely. **1876** PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 233 The ends are lapped over with tape and yarn to prevent abrasion of the gutta percha.

transf. **1388** WYCLIF *Exod.* xiv. 27 The Lord wlappide hem in the myddis of the floodis. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. (1617) 16 The Sea and Earth together are lapped vp in the Ayre. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 111 Were thy heart lapt up In any flesh but in Piero's bloode, I would thus kisse it. *a* **1628** PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 96 Who lookes upon him as lapping the waters as in a garment. **1657** W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινὴ* Pref. 2 The reasons thereof in writing .. I lapt up in one sheet, and transmitted to him. **1860** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. ii. § 19. 216 Lapped in pale Elysian mist.

† **b.** To hem in, press close upon with a hostile force, or with something noxious. Also with *about*, *in*. *Obs.* (in later use only *Sc.*)

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 276 Lap þam bituex 3ow. *c* **1430** *Syr Tryam.* 1057 They lapped hym in on every syde. **14..** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 94 Thus ame I lappyd all a-boute; With todys and snaks. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1843 Thiddyr he past, and lappyt it [Dunde] about. **1552** LYNDESAY *Monarche* 3974 The Romanis lappit thame about, That be no waye thay mycht wyn out.

† c. To fold (*in the arms*); to clasp, embrace.

c 1350 *Parlt. Three Ages* (text B) 247 With ladis full lufly lapped yn armes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 76 This worthi Mars that is of knyghthode wel The flour of feyrenesse lappeth in his armes. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 113 Sche schall..in hur lovely armes me lappe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 54 He at will may lap hyr in his armys. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 38 Gruling on his kneis, He lappit me fast by baith the theis.

† d. Proverb. *To be lapped in one's mother's smock*: to be born to fortune. *Obs.*

1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 262 He was lapt in his mother's smock, (*plane fortunæ filius*).

4. In immaterial senses. † a. To involve; to imply, include; to implicate, entangle; to wrap *up* in a disguise. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlviii. 1 Rightwismen þat ere not .. lappid in errours of þe warld. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 3 No preest or dekene wlappith hymself in seculer officis. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 126 And .. er they coude beware, With a sodeyn pyry, he lappyd hem in care. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 103 (Harl. MS.), I am a thef, *scil.* lappid with swiche a synne. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 4, I am al lappyd In sorow. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 112 Howsooer the matter was lapped up, it is apparent. 1549 [see LAPPING *vbl. sb.*[2] 1 c]. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Gosp.* i. 150 He lappeth up all thynges in Loue. — *5th Serm. Lord's Prayer* (1562) 37 This Vs lappeth in al other men with my prayer. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 25 No .. secret shift so closely lapt, but Time the trueth shall trie. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xi. (1596) 172 Herein is lapped vp a very great secret. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxix. 218 You shall.. whether you will or no ..be lapp'd in some drunken fray.

b. Of conditions or influences: To enfold, surround, *esp.* with soothing, stupefying, or seductive effect. Often with *round*.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 740 Swiche listes of loue hadde lapped his hert. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 465 Soche likyng of loue lappit hir within. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 125 The plage of dompnesse his leppis lappyd. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 136 And ever against eating Cares Lap me in soft Lydian Aires, Married to immortal verse. 1745 WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 201 Till all my soul is..lapp'd in Paradise. 1806 MOORE *Genius Harmony* i. 19 Such downy dreams, As lap the spirit of the seventh sphere. 1819 S. ROGERS *Hum. Life* 757 Lapping the soul in sweetest melancholy! 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Ghost of Fadon* liv, A spell of horror lapped him round. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Requiescat* 12 For peace her soul was yearning, And now peace laps her round. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* viii. (1894) 174, I was .. lapped in some dim consciousness that I had still an hour and a half before .. starting. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* i. 13, I who was .. Only a careless boy lapt round with ease. 1880 SWINBURNE *Songs Springtides* 17 The joy that like a garment..lapped him over and under.

5. With allusion to LAP *sb.* 5: To enfold caressingly like a child in its mother's lap; to nurse, fondle, caress; to surround with soothing and shielding care. Now chiefly *pass.*, to be nursed *in* luxury, etc.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 3 Þou .. þat lappid me loueli with liking song. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 417 Sche toke up hur sone to hur And lapped hyt fulle lythe. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ii. 16 Who all my life haue beene Lapped in lap of thy fayre flattering flowres. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 18 It is his hap To lie lap'd in her lap. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Nursing True Love* 1 Lapt on Cythera's golden sands. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xvi. (1869) 323 We grow fastidious, effeminate, lapped in idle luxury. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. ii. (1861) 259 The child that is .. lovingly lapped in the peaceful trust of Providence, is born to a glorious heritage. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* II. III. viii. 202 Moses has been lapped in royal luxury from his infancy. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. ix. (1872) IV. 210 Beautiful blue world of Hills..fruitful valleys lapped in them. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. VI. 189 There is a town Lapped in the pasture-grounds.

6. *trans.* a. To lay (something) *on*, *over* (another thing) so as partly to cover it. b. Of a slide-valve: To pass over and close (a port). Also, to cause (a slide-valve) to overlap the port. c. ? *U.S.* Of a boat, in racing: To come partly alongside (another).

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 175 Till you perceiue at last he lap and throw his outmost leg ouer his inmost. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. II. ii. § 2 (1682) 164 The Leaves of the Flower of Blattaria..are so lapped one over another, as to make an Equilateral Pentangle. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 67 Two Boards are thus lapped on the edges over one another. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 157 [She] Lapped one horse-lip over the other and was silent. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 626 When laid on the roof, they [slates] are bonded and lapped as in common slating. 1869 E. MALBON in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 282/3 Lapping the high pressure valves will greatly raise the exhaust side. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 79/1 The edge-joints, as well as the butts, are generally lapped.

b. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 482/3 The steam-valve .. commences to lap its port by the motion of the eccentric.

c. 1897 WEBSTER s.v. *Lap*, The hinder boat lapped the foremost one.

7. *intr.* † a. *To lap on to, over, upon* (something): to lie upon, so as to cover partially; also, to lie upon and project over, overlap. b. To project *into* (something).

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 18 Double the end of the Plate .. over the wyre to lap over it. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 120 One edge sticks in the skin, while the other laps over that immediately behind it. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 399 Calyx segments lapping over each other. 1779 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 103/2 When either of the ends of any of the laths laps over other laths. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. I. 34 They should be laid as regularly as possible—one part lapping on to the next layer. 1846 *Ibid.* VII. I. 51 The four furrows .. then lie two furrows right and left, lapping on to the furrow-slices thrown out of the old furrows. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 The mast-carlings are said to lap upon the beams by reason of their great depth; and head-ledges at the ends lap over the coamings. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 263 They lap over rocks and shelving banks. 1854 KELLY & TOMLINSON tr. *Arago's Astron.* 57 If the two images of the sun be made to lap over each other. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 286 One end lapped into the west side a considerable distance.

8. With *over* adv.: To project beyond something else, forming a lap or flap; *fig.* to extend beyond some limit.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 102 The..end..lapped over, and strucke the childe. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 343 Worldly wealth he cared not for, desiring only to make both ends meet; and as for that little that lapped over he gave it to pious uses. 1681 GREW *Musæum* 171 The upper Wings.., at their hinder ends, where they lap over, transparent..like the Wing of a Fly. 1895 MACKAIL *Latin Lit.* 135 He outlived Augustus by three years, and so laps over into the sombre period of the Julio-Claudian dynasty.

9. a. *Euchre.* [Cf. LAP *sb.*[3] 3.] *intr.* (See quot.) b. *Racing.* [Cf. LAP *sb.*[3] 5 b.] *trans.* To get one or more laps ahead of (a competitor).

1890 'CAVENDISH' *Pocket Guide to Euchre* 9 If the score of a game laps (that is, if more points are made than are necessary to win a game), the surplus is carried to the next game. 1890 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 26 Apr. 210/1 He lapped most of his opponents before half the distance was covered. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 3/3 Stocks started well, and lapped his opponents in the first 20 miles.

10. [Properly another word, f. LAP *sb.*[3] sense 4.] *trans.* To reduce raw cotton to a lap.

1851 *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. iv**/1 This cylinder is cleaned of the teazed cotton by means of brushes, which deliver the cotton on to fluted rollers so regularly, that it comes out of the machine lapped into the form of a broad, felt-like web of cleaned cotton. 1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 150 The various rooms for scutching, lapping, carding and roving the raw fibre [cotton].

11. *Comb.*, as **lap-band, -bander,** *dial.* (see quots.); **lap-work**, work in which one part is interchangeably lapped over another.

1681 GREW *Musæum* 373 The Ground is a Packthred-Caule; not Netted, but Woven. Into which by the Indian-Women are wrought, by a kind of Lap-Work, the Quills of Porcupines. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Lapbander*, that which binds closely one thing to another... A tremendous oath is frequently called a lap-bander. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Lap-band*, hoop-iron.

Lap (læp), *v.*[3] [back-formation from *lapcock*: see LAP *sb.*[1] 9.] *trans.* To put up (hay) in small cocks.

1839 W. CARLETON *Fardorougha* (ed. 2) 57 We'd get this hay lapp'd in half the time.

Lap (læp), *v.*[4] [f. LAP *sb.*[4]] *trans.* (See quots.)

1881 GREENER *Gun* 238 Most of the barrels are lapped or polished with a lead and emery upon another bench. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Lap*, to polish steel on a wood or lead surface prepared with flint stone, thus giving it a beautiful opalescence.

Lap, obs. and *Sc.* pa. t. of LEAP.

† **Lapa·ctic,** *a.* and *sb. Med. Obs.* [ad. Gr. λαπακτικ-ός purgative, f. λαπάσσειν to evacuate.] A. *adj.* Purgative, laxative. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855.) B. *sb.* in *pl.* (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Lapactics*, a term used by the old writers in medicine to express such things as purged by stool, or at least gently loosened the belly.

Lapadary, obs. form of LAPIDARY.

Laparo- (læ·păro), rarely before a vowel **lapar-**, combining form of Gr. λαπάρā flank, f. λαπαρός soft, in mod. terms of *Anat.*, *Surg.*, etc. **Lapare·ctomy** [Gr. ἐκτομ-, ἐκτέμνειν to cut out], 'an excision or cutting out of a portion of the intestine at the side' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). **La·parocele** [Gr. κήλη tumour], † (*a*) ventral hernia at the flank or side of the belly; (*b*) lumbar hernia. **La·parotome** [Gr. -τόμος cutter], an instrument for performing laparotomy (1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Laparotomus*). **Laparo·tomy** [Gr. -τομία cutting], a cutting through the abdominal walls into the cavity of the abdomen; hence (in some recent Dicts.) **La·paroto·mic** *a.*, pertaining to laparotomy; **Laparo·tomist**, one who performs laparotomy; **Laparo·tomize** *v. trans.*, to perform laparotomy upon. Also prefixed to the names of various surgical operations to denote that they are performed by cutting through the abdominal wall, as in *la·parocolo·tomy*, *-entero·tomy*, *-hystere·ctomy*: for these and many similar terms see Mayne *Expos. Lex.* (1855) and *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (1888).

1802-19 REES *Cycl.*, *Laparocele*, a term, in Surgery, denoting a swelling, or hernia, at the side of the belly. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 630 In Laparotomy the abdomen should be opened in the median line below the umbilicus. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* viii. (1889) 49 The laparotomy enthusiasm of recent times. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 566 It indicates the real value of laparotomy as an aid to herniotomy.

Laparostict (læ·păro|stikt), *a.* and *sb. Ent.* [f. LAPARO- + Gr. στικτ-ός spotted, vbl. adj. f. στίζειν to prick.] a. *adj.* Of scarabæid beetles: Having abdominal spiracles in the membrane connecting the dorsal and ventral corneous plates. b. *sb.* A laparostict beetle.

1882 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 951 This genus [*Pleocoma*], which he insisted was a Laparostict, and not a Pleurostict Lamellicorn.

Lapdanum, obs. form of LABDANUM.

La·p-dog. [f. LAP *sb.*[1] 5 + DOG.] A small dog, such as is allowed to lie in a lady's lap.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* May, The lap-dogs which the ladies are so fond of. 1709 PRIOR *When Cat is Away* 56 Nor rats nor mice the lap-dog fear. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 168 The lapdog at the time of Dr. Caius was of Maltese breed. 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ld. Belgrave* Wks. 1812 IV. 516 A poor tame thing Just like a Lap-dog in a string. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. x, The pet and plaything ..a sort of lapdog to be carried in..coaches.

attrib. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 71 Lap-dog beagles. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* VI. iii, Had I not fed his lap-dog vanity ..you would be Caroline Merton still.

Lape, obs. form of LAP *v.*[1], *v.*[2]

Lap-eared: see LOP-EARED.

Lapel (lăpe·l). Also 9 **lapell(e, lappel.** [f. LAP *sb.*[1] + -EL.] That part of the front of a coat which is folded over towards either shoulder.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 340 A stiff brocaded silk, and green lapels. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xiv. (1831) 128 The sleet falling on his dress, lodged in its embroidered lappels. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiv, Laying his hand upon the lappel of his threadbare coat. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxvi, He .. held the lapels of his coat with his thumbs under the collar as his manner was.

attrib. 1824 in S. B. WEEKS *South. Quakers & Slavery* 131 [In 1824 Friends in Southern U.S. record their condemnation of] such articles of dress as lapell coats. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* xxv. 261 With inches of ribbon in their lappel button-holes.

Lapelled (lăpe·ld), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [f. LAPEL *sb.* (as if through **lapel* vb.) + -ED.]

1. Furnished with a lapel, or with one of a specified kind.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. viii. 68 His waistcoat was of red plush lapelled with green velvet. 1766 in W. Smith *Bouquet's Exped.* (1868) 111 A short coat of brown cloth, lapelled, and without plaits. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. of Aide-de-C.* iv, A scarlet uniform, lapelled and faced with black velvet. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 65, I see, again, his frilled shirt, .. his lapelled waistcoat, and his Michael Angelo watch-seal.

2. Folded over so as to form a lapel.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 148 With net-wove sash and glittering gorget dress'd, And scarlet robe lapell'd upon her breast, Stern Ara frowns. 1829 MRS. SOUTHEY *Churchyards* I. 290 A .. coat, of dark blue broad cloth, lapelled back with two rows of..buttons.

Lapful (læ·pful), *sb.* and *a.* [f. LAP *sb.*[1] + -FUL.]

A. *sb.* So much as will fill a person's lap.

[1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* iv. 39 One..found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wilde gourds his lap full.] 1611 COTGR., *Gironnée*, a lapfull, or bosomefull of. 1648 WARD (*title*) The Simple Cobbler's Boy, with a Lapful of Caveats. 1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 2 They are handed about from Lap-fulls in every Coffee-house to Persons of Quality. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 313 Her proper attribute is the lapful of roses. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* xiii, I have got a lap-full of chestnuts.

B. *adj.* Having the lap full. *rare.*

1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* vii. § 3. 264 Lap-full of flowers..the country lass of English art returns from those excursions.

Lapicide (læ·pisəid). [ad. L. *lapicīda*, contraction for *lapidicīda*, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone: see -CIDE I.] One who cuts stones, or inscriptions on stone.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lapicide*, a digger, or hewer of stones; a Stone-cutter or Free-Mason. 1736 in BAILEY (fol.). 1831 M. RUSSELL *Egypt* iv. (1853) 107 The Master Mohammed Ahmed, lapicide, has opened them. 1889 D. G. HOGARTH *Devia Cypria* 9 The cognomina of the three brothers being identical, the lapicide has not repeated them.

Hence † **Lapicida·rial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the work of a lapicide; † **Lapici·dary,** one who is engaged in stone-cutting; a lapidary.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 23 b, The workemanship.. seemed to excell the cunning of any humaine Lapicidarie. *Ibid.* 90 The hollowed and bending leaves with all the other lapicidariall lineaments, were performed with such an emulation of nature as was woonderfull.

† **La·pidable,** *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [as if ad. L. **lapidābilis*, f. *lapidāre* to stone, from *lapid-*, *lapis* stone.] That may be stoned.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lapidable*, marriageable, fit for a husband. [This strange mistake is copied in some later Dicts.]

Lapidaire, obs. form of LAPIDARY.

† **La·pidar,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *lapidāris*, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone.] Of the nature of stone.

1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 61 A similar natural process with many sparry or lapidar productions.

Lapidar(e, obs. form of LAPIDARY.

Lapidarian (læpidē·riăn), *a. rare.* [f. L. *lapidāri-us* + -AN.] a. Versed in the knowledge of stones. b. Executed in, or inscribed on, stone.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 4 Our Author..was not a Sophisticating Alchimist, nor a Lapidarian Philosopher. 1864 WEBSTER s.v., A lapidarian record. 1882 RAU (*title*) Observations on Cup-shaped and other Lapidarian Sculpture.

† **Lapida·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Consisting of stones; stony.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **La·pidarist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -IST.] = LAPIDARY B 1 b.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 340 The skilful lapidarists of Germany affirm that this beast hath a stone in his

eyes. **1620** SHELTON *Quix.* IV. vi. II. 70 A most precious Diamond, of whose Goodness and Quality all the Lapidarists that had view'd the same, would rest satisfied.

Lapidary (læ·pidări), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **lapidaire,** 4–6 *Sc.* **lapidar,** 4–7 **lapidarie, -ye,** (5 **lapadary, lipidarye**), 7 **lapidare, -ery,** 6– **lapidary.** [ad. L. *lapidārius*, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone. Cf. F. *lapidaire.* In B. 2 and 3 ad. L. *lapidārium* or L. type **lapidāria.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Concerned with stones. *rare* exc. in *lapidary bee* (see quots. 1854–68).

1831–57 DE QUINCEY *Dr. Parr* Wks. VI. 164 That lapidary style of retort in which their wrath has been trained to express itself. **1835** *Court Mag.* VI. 166/2 An Irish pavior expressed an anxiety to enter into partnership with a friend, who likewise followed the same lapidary profession. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 68 The lapidary red-tipped bees, that built amid the recesses of ancient cairns, and in old dry stone walls. **1868** WOOD *Homes without H.* vii. 138 The Lapidary Bee (*Bombus lapidarius*).

2. a. Of an inscription, etc.: Engraved on stone, esp. monumental stones. **b.** Of style, etc.: Characteristic of or suitable for monumental inscriptions.

1724 *Life of Dr. Barwick* 40 *note*, See a farther Account of him..in Dr. Jenkins's Lapidary Verses prefix'd to those Sermons. **1730** A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 147 These Words..expressed, in the Lapidary Stile, that it was built from its very Foundation. **1775** JOHNSON in *Boswell* Dec., In lapidary inscriptions a man is not upon oath. **1817** LAMB *Let. to Ayrton* in Talfourd *Final Mem.* x. 101 Tell me candidly how you relish This, which they call The lapidary style. **1822** BYRON *Vis. Judgm.* xii, He's buried; save the undertaker's bill, Or lapidary scrawl. **1838–9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. viii. II. § 63. 361 They were the encouragers of a numismatic and lapidary erudition. **1873** TRISTRAM *Moab* vii. 135 If the new-comers had had any reverence for the lapidary records of their predecessors. **1899** *Academy* 18 Feb. 210/2 A stanza [which] has a lapidary dignity, as of some thing carved in stone.

B. *sb.*

1. One busied about or concerned with stones.

a. An artificer who cuts, polishes, or engraves gems or precious stones.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlv. 13 With werk of the lapidarie grauun. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 15 Glasing wrichtis, goldsmythis, and lapidaris. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 233 The region of Malabar where are many cunnynge Lapidaries. **1624** FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* v. ii, An excellent lapidary set those stones sure. **1684** WINSTANLEY in *Shaks. C. Praise* 401 Cornish Diamonds are not Polished by any Lapidary. **1753** SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 92/2 Ratchkali, who was an exquisite lapidary, had set it in such a manner, as would have imposed upon any ordinary jeweller. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 141 Portions of the vertical walls..are polished ..as if they had come from the hands of a lapidary. **1869** BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* v. (1874) 81 The productions of the sculptor and the lapidary.

† **b.** One who is skilled in the nature and kinds of gems or precious stones; a connoisseur of lapidary work. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 89 (Harl. MS.) He went to a lapadary, that was expert in the vertue of stonys. **1577** STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* Ep. Ded. in *Holinshed*, If it shall stand with your honor his pleasure (whom I take to be an expert lapidarie). **1639** G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxxii. 14 The bright Carbuncle (whose wondrous flame Pussles the skillfull Lapidare to Name). *a* **1658** CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 166 The Lapidary tells you how the Compassionate Turcoise confesseth the Sickness of his Wearer by changing colour. **1750** tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 145 (225), I find twelve species of the emerald described by lapidaries. **1796** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 361 This name [Pudding stone] was invented by English Lapidaries.

2. A treatise on (precious) stones. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints, Margaret* 2 Qwa wil þe vertu wyt of stanis In þe lapidar ma fynd ane is [etc.]. *c* **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 262 The fynest stones faire That men reden in the lapidaire. *c* **1440** LYDG. *Secrees* 539, I dar seyn breffly, and nat tarye, Is noon suych stoon ffound in the lapydarye. **1652** ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 221 Alle Stonys in the lapidery. **1884** SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* xiii. 512 The Bestiaries and Lapidaries of the Middle Ages.

† **3.** *collect.* [after sbs. in -ERY.] Precious stones in general; jewellery. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 43 There is no..Carbuncle, Rubie,.. Nor other lapidary comparable to me. **1609** ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl.* F 4 A iewell .. Whose liuing beauty staind all lapidary.

4. *attrib.*, as **lapidary('s-mill, -wheel**, the grinding and polishing apparatus of the lapidary.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 738 The lapidary's mill, or wheel. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lapidary-mill*, *Lapidary-wheel.* **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 58 As though they [the crystals] had just been polished at the lapidary's wheel.

Lapidate (læ·pidēⁱt), *v.* [f. L. *lapidāt-*, ppl. stem of *lapidāre*, in same sense, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* a stone. Cf. F. *lapider.*] *trans.* To throw stones at, to pelt with stones; also, to stone to death.

1623 in COCKERAM. **1816** BYRON *To Moore* 24 Dec., Whom the..mob quartered and lapidated. **1824** SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxi, We were lapidated by the natives, pebbled to some purpose, I give you my word. **1837** *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 666 They may go on lapidating him..with paving-stones. **1876** G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. x. 185 It is better they be roused to lapidate us than soused in their sty.

Lapidation (læpidēⁱ·ʃən). [ad. L. *lapidātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lapidāre*: see prec.]

1. *spec.* The punishment of stoning to death.

1611 FLORIO, *Lapidatione*, a Lapidation, a stoning. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 3 Gods own messengers [were] punished with the death of seducers, which was lapidation. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 628 Punishments ..flaying alive, lapidation, plucking out the eyes. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xv. 328 A man gathering faggots in a wood was condemned to the punishment of lapidation. **1855** R. F. BURTON *El-Medinah* II. xxi. 281 Adultery, if detected, would be punished by lapidation, according to the rigour of the Koranic law.

2. *gen.* The action or process of throwing stones; pelting with stones.

1802 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* II. IV. ii. 291 He was invulnerable by either fire or lions, or popular lapidation. **1844** *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 94 The people..treated them to a taste of lapidation. **1879** *Temple Bar* LVI. 497 The tenants are too hungry to take interest in the lapidation of the devoted animal [a donkey].

fig. **1864** *Sat. Rev.* 24 Dec. 766/2 Quite content to await the lapidation that is in store for us from Chairmen and Secretaries.

Lapidator (læ·pidēⁱtəɹ). [a. L. *lapidātor*, agent-n. f. *lapidāre*: see LAPIDATE *v.*] One who stones. **18..** in OGILVIE (citing *Scotsman*).

† **Lapi·dement.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *lapidement*, f. *lapider*, ad. L. *lapidāre* to LAPIDATE.] = LAPIDATION.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 123 b/2, I may not bere..the lapydementis that the fendes don to me.

Lapideous (lăpi·dĭəs), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 7 **-ious.** [f. L. *lapide-us*, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone.]

1. Of the nature of stone, stony.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 91 The..lapidificall juyce of the sea..entring the parts of that plant .. converts it into a lapideous substance. **1694** *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 112 This Lapidious Concretion took up the whole Cavity of the Bladder. **1758** BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* xv. § 7. 164 From malleable and metallic they become lapideous. **1865** A. S. HERSCHEL in *Intell. Observ.* No. 39. 2.0 The lapideous morsels.

† **2.** Consisting of or inscribed on stone. *Obs.*

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. Pref. 7 Camden, by throwing his antiquarian eye on the lapideous records, which had been dug from its foundations, ascertained that..fact.

Lapidery, obs. form of LAPIDARY.

† **Lapide·scence.** *Obs.* [f. LAPIDESCENT *a.*: see -ENCE.] Lapidescent condition; petrifaction. So † **Lapide·scency**, in quot. quasi-*concr.*, a result of petrifaction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiii. 167 Those fragments and pieces of *Lapis Ceratites*, commonly termed *Cornu fossile*..are but the Lapidescencies and petrifactive mutations of hard bodies. **1650** CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 23 A..laborious exploration of the Causes of Coagulation, conductive to Lapidescence or Petrifaction. **1799** KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 125 Some proportion of water is always necessary to promote this lapidescence.

Lapidescent (læpide·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *lapidescent-em*, pres. pple. of *lapidescĕre* to become stony, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone.] **a.** *adj.* That is in process of becoming stone; having a tendency to solidify into stone. Said chiefly of 'petrifying' waters and the salts dissolved or suspended in them. **b.** *sb.* A 'lapidescent' substance.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 77 The drops meeting with some lapidescent matter, it converts them into a hard stone. **1675** — *Terra* (1676) 42 Worm-casts hardened by the air and a certain lapidescent succus, or spirit, which it meets with. **1694** SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 62/2 Whence the Stone and Gravel, and the lapidescent Concretions in the Gout are produc'd. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Lapidescent Waters or Springs. **176.** ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 406 All of them are very distinct..from all vegetables, on account of their lapidescent substance. **1811** K. MACLEAY *Spar Cave* 62 This lapidescent process is perpetually going forward. **1828–97** WEBSTER, *Lapidescent*, sb., Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body.

† **Lapi·dial,** *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone + -AL.] Resembling stone; stony. So † **Lapi·dian** *a.*, concerned with stones; working on stones.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 71/2 Till such time the Vineger be evaporated, and the Alumme agayne of a lapidialle obduratnes. **1600** E. BLOUNT *Garzoni's Hosp. Incur. Fooles* 21 If thou beest the Lapidian Iupiter [orig. *se tu sei quel Gioue Lapideo*], which workest wonders in stones.

† **Lapidifa·ctory,** *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LAPIDIFY, after the analogy of CALEFACTORY, etc.] Of or pertaining to the making of stones.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 23 The..Lapidifactory Principle, to which all Concreted substances owe their Coagulation.

Lapidific (læpidi·fik), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone + -(I)FIC. Cf. F. *lapidifique.*] Adapted to or concerned with the making of stones.

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 35 In the Kidneys .. that part which..is the most Lapidifick of the whole Body. **1746** SIMON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 317 The finer the Lapidific Particles are, the more beautiful and natural the Petrifaction will appear. **1786** JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 516 Have we any better proof of such an effort of nature, than of her shooting a lapidific juice into the form of a shell. **1802** PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 373 Carrying some cementing substance along with it, or some lapidific juice, as it is called.

So † **Lapidi·fical** *a.* = LAPIDIFIC.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 Crystall..is..concreted by..lapidificall principles of its owne. **1675** E. WILSON *Spadacrene Dunelm.* 46 The Seeds of Petrifaction, or lapidifical Principle, which converts all materials it meets withall into a stony concrete.

Lapidification (lăpi:difikēⁱ·ʃən). [f. LAPIDIFY: see -FICATION.] The action or process of converting or being converted into stone.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 82 Lapidification of Substances more soft, is likewise another degree of Condensation. **1727–52** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Lapidification*, in chemistry, an operation whereby any substance is converted into a sort of stone. **1774** *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 110/1 It .. turned out a kind of instantaneous lapidification. **1851** RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 31 Cesalpini .. ascribing them [fossils] .. to 'the retiring of the sea and the lapidification of the soil'. **1875** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xviii. 426 We shall feel no surprise at the lapidification of the newly deposited sediment in this Delta.

Lapidify (lăpi·difəi), *v.* [ad. F. *lapidifier*, ad. med.L. *lapidificāre*, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone: see -FY.] † **a.** *intr.* To become stone. **b.** *trans.* To make or turn into stone.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 422 Where this Chrystalline humour .. lapidifies. **1816** W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 31 The Fuller's Earth Rock .. in many places is so soft and imperfectly lapidified as scarcely to deserve the name of stone. **1860** *Macm. Mag.* I. 410 Layers of coloured clayey sand, in the lowest parts almost lapidified. **1874** LYELL *Elem. Geol.* iv. 45 Yet when the whole is 'lapidified' it may not form one homogeneous mass.

Hence **Lapi·dified** *ppl. a.*; **Lapi·difying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 266 From which lapidifying juyce [etc.]. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 25 Porous bodies .. might be converted into stone, as being permeable to what he [Mattioli] termed the 'lapidifying juice'. **1832** *Ibid.* II. 257 Lapidified plants. **1832** DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 145 A..struggle between the destructive power of the Nera, and the lapidifying power of the Velino. **1835** KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 260 They [pearls] are produced by the extravasation of a lapidifying fluid.

Lapidious, obs. form of LAPIDEOUS.

† **La·pidist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *lapid-*, *lapis* + -IST.] = LAPIDARY *sb.* 1 a or b.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Mark* vii. 33 The wise lapidist brings not his softer stones to the stithy. **1691** RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 81 The factitious Stones of Chymists in imitation being easily detected by an ordinary Lapidist.

Lapi·dity. [ad. med.L. *lapiditās*, f. L. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone: see -ITY.] The quality of being stone.

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 84 Others say, crystal acquires its lapidity from earthiness and not from coldness. **1847** [see AUREITY].

Lapidose (læ·pidōᵘs), *a.* [ad. L. *lapidōs-us*, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone.]

1. Abounding in stones. Also, of stony nature.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 225 Ther cleyi lendis are and lapidose, With donge is good to helpe hem. **1807** G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. ii. 8; Cairns..are more numerous in North, than in South Britain, from its abounding more with lapidose substances.

2. Growing in stony ground. **1866** in *Treas. Bot.*

† **La·pidous,** *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *lapid-*, *lapis* + -OUS. Cf. F. *lapideux.*] Full of stones.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* v. xxv. (1639) 350 Commit the cure of a Scirrhus spleene and a lapidous liver, to the wisedome of the Physician.

† **Lapillation** (læpilēⁱ·ʃən). *Obs.* [f. L. *lapillus*, dim. of *lapis* stone + -ATION.] See quot. 1722.

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 225 Paracelsus calls the same Faculty [of turning any Bodies into a stony Nature] in an human Body Lapillation. **1724** in BAILEY.

‖ **Lapilli** (lăpi·ləi), *pl.* [L., pl. of *lapillus*, dim. of *lapis* stone. In the specific sense orig. the plural of It. LAPILLO.] Small stones or pebbles; now only *spec.* of the fragments of stone ejected from volcanoes.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 523 Most of their lapilli are a fluor of the stalactite kind. **1833** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. Gloss., *Lapilli*, small volcanic cinders. **1858** GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xii. 237 Ashes and lapilli, ejected from some submarine orifice. **1875** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. II. xxvi. 18 Ashes and lapilli of the size of nuts [were projected] as far as 40 miles. **1883** R. A. PROCTOR in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 567 A heavy rain of cinders and lapilli.

Hence **Lapi·lliform** *a.*, pebble-shaped.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 537/1 A small pouch containing..a lapilliform body.

‖ **Lapillo** (lăpi·llo). [It.; ad. L. *lapillus*: see LAPILLI.] Matter ejected from volcanoes in the form of lapilli.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 48 Mountains..formed of heaps of scoriæ, fragments of lava and of lapillo. **1862** G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 57 The lapillo is generally of a deep-black colour.

‖ **Lapis** (læ·pis). The Latin word for 'stone'.

1. Used with qualification in several med.L. names of minerals and gems: **lapis Armenus**, Armenian stone, a blue carbonate of copper; **lapis calaminaris**, calamine; **lapis causticus**, caustic potash; **lapis divinus**, a preparation consisting of copper sulphate, potassium nitrate, alum, and camphor; **lapis granatus**, garnet; **lapis hæmatites**, hæmatite; **lapis hibernicus** (see quot.); **lapis infernalis**, lunar caustic (cf. INFERNAL A 4 a); **lapis Lydius**, basanite; **lapis judaicus** = JEWS' STONE 1; **lapis ollaris**, potstone, or soapstone.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 82 Take of *Lapis Armenus ..as much as you please. **1796** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 153 Lapis Armenus is Chalk or Gypsum impregnated with the blue Calx of Copper. **1696** PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Cadmia*, Brass Oar or Stone out of which Brass is tryed or molten, called by divers *Lapis Calaminaris. **1799** G. SMITH

Laboratory I. 108 Add to it a third part of powdered lapis calaminaris. **1822** IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 228 Brass is made by fusing together lapis calaminaris (which is an ore of zinc) and copper. **1657** *Physical Dict.*, **Lapis Granatus*, the Granate stone. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 76 Take the fine Powder of *Lapis Hæmatites. **1778** WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 25 The Irish slate, *lapis Hybernicus of the druggists. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 40 Take of *Lapis Infernalis one Ounce. [*c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 278 ℞, cineris vitris .. lapidis spongie, *lapidis iudaici..ana ℥ j.] **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 92 Bezoar is Antidotall, Lapis Judaicus diureticall. **1772–84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1722 Besides the *lapis lydius, we found a species of cream-coloured whetstone. **1696** PHILLIPS (ed. 5), **Lapis Nephriticus*, a Stone of great Efficacy against the Stone in the Kidneys. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xcv. 437 A cup of lapis nephriticus. **1796** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 155 Pot-stone, *Lapis Ollaris. **1865** LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xiv. (1869) 482 A..lamp or shallow vessel of lapis ollaris.

2. Short for: **a.** med.L. *lapis philosophicus*, philosophers' stone; **b.** LAPIS LAZULI.

1666–7 LOCKE *Let. to Boyle* 24 Feb. in B.'s Wks. 1772 VI. 537 He and I are now upon a new sort of chemistry, i. e. extracting money out of the scholars pockets; and if we can do that, you need not fear but in time we shall have the lapis. **1811** PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 89 At Ekaterinburg in Siberia..I inquired..concerning the nature of the mountains whence the Lapis is brought. **1861** *All Year Round* V. 14 Basalt, lapis, syenite.

† **Lapise,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **lapyse, -yst,** 6–7 **lappise,** 8 **lapist.** [Cf. F. *glapiss-, glapir* (also *clapir*, said of a rabbit) to yelp.] (See quots.)

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 86 Never fearyng to make him lappise or call on. *Ibid.* 240 When they [Hounds] open in the string (or a Greyhounde in his course) we say *They lapyse.* **1686** BLOME *Gentl. Recr.* II. 82 If the Hound stick well upon the Scent, then let him hold him short for fear lest he Lapist (that is open).

‖ **Lapis lazuli, lapis-lazuli** (læ·pis læ·ziĭləi). *Min.* Also 6–7 **lapis lazari,** 7 **lazarilli.** Also shortened LAZULI. [L. *lapis* + med.L. *lazuli* gen. of *lazulum*: see AZURE.] A complex silicate containing sulphur, of bright blue colour, used as a pigment (see ULTRAMARINE). Also, the colour of this mineral.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. cii. (1495) 588 Zineth is a stone other a veyne of erthe wherof lapis Lazuli is made. **1460–70** *Bk. Quintessence* II. 18 Poudre of lapis lasuly. *c* **1530** in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 341 A peyre of Beydes of Lapis Lazary. **1641** FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 168 It will become full of golden veins very like true lapis lazuli. **1692** SETTLE *Tri. Lond.* 9 On the Right and Left of these Columns, stand four Pilasters of Lapis Lazari. **1740** THOMPSON & HOGG in *Hanway's Trav.* (1762) I. iv. lii. 243 Formerly they received lapis-lazuli, and other precious stones, from Biddukshan. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 414 Ultramarine is a preparation of calcined lapis-lazuli. **1870** DISRAELI *Lothair* lxxi, The terrace .. looked upon a sea of lapis lazuli.

attrib. **1881** E. COXON *Basil Pl.* II. 78 The splendour of the wrinkled lapis lazuli sea. **1896** G. M. STISTED *Life R. F. Burton* xi. 169 The water..was of a deep lapis lazuli blue.

Lapist, variant of LAPISE *v. Obs.*

Laplacian (lapla·siăn), *a.* [f. *Laplace*, the name of a celebrated French astronomer and mathematician + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Laplace; originating with Laplace.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 117 When we have to specify a distribution [of electricity] which is at once irrotational and solenoidal, we shall call it a Laplacian distribution; Laplace having pointed out some of the most important properties of such a distribution.

Lapland (læ·plănd). [a. Sw. *Lappland*: see LAPP and LAND.] The region which forms the most northerly portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, now divided politically between Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

Formerly, the fabled home of witches and magicians, who had power to send winds and tempests. Freq. *attrib.*, as *Lapland witch, giant*, etc.

c **1590** MARLOWE *Faustus* I. i, Like .. Lapland Gyants, trotting by our sides. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. i. ii. 63 And nothing so familiar .. as for Witches and Sorcerers, in Lapland, Lituania, and all ouer Scandia, to sell winds to Marriners, and cause tempests. **1636** SHIRLEY *Duke's Mistr.* II. i.-(1638) C 4 b, I .. dare Encounter with an armie out of Lapland. **1640** HABINGTON *Q. of Arragon* I. i, Your Lordship then Shall walke as safe, as if a Lapland witch .. preserv'd you shot-free. **1668** DRYDEN *Even. Love* II. (1671) 26 Not a Ship shall pass out from any Port, but shall ask thee for a wind; thou shalt have all the trade of Lapland within a month. **1679** OLDHAM *Sat. Jesuits* III. (1685) 55 How travelling Saints, well mounted on a Switch, Ride Journeys thro' the Air, like Lapland Witch. **1695** CONGREVE *Love for love* III. 42 Marry thee! Oons I'll Marry a Lapland Witch as soon, and live upon selling of contrary Winds, and Wrack'd Vessels. **1725** RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. ii, Lapland clay, Mixt with the venom of black taids and snakes. **1802** WORDSW. '*Dear Child of Nature*', An old age, serene and bright And lovely as a Lapland night.

† **b.** A native of this region; a Lapland witch.

1634 T. HEYWOOD *Lanc. Witches* v. K, Then to work, to work my pretty Laplands: Pinch, here, scratch. **1635** — *Hierarch.* VIII. 506 The Finnes and Laplands are acquainted well With such like Sp'rits, and Windes to Merchants sell.

Laplander (læ·plăndəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER[1].] An inhabitant of Lapland; a Lapp.

1637 SHIRLEY *Yng. Admirall* IV. G 2 Great Lady of the Laplanders. **1647** *Case Kingd.* 10 As if they ment to imprison Æolus..in a bagge (as tis said of the Laplanders). **1712** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 17 June, Can I help wind and weather? am I a Laplander? am I a witch? **1778** ABIGAIL ADAMS in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 343 By Heaven, if you could, you have changed hearts with some frozen Laplander. **1839** E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 52/1 Others ..were smoking..much after the manner of Laplanders.

So **Lapla·ndian, Lapla·ndic, La·plandish** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to Lapland, its people, or their language.

a **1711** KEN *Edmund* I. Wks. 1721 II. 10 To a delusive Banquet, I last Night Sent, the Laplandian Witches to invite. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 54 The Laplandic grammar of Mr. Lindahl. **1881** *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLVII. 167 A steady diminution of the population of the Laplandish part of Norrland commenced in 1825.

Lap-lap (læpˌlæp), *sb.* [Echoic reduplication of LAP *sb.*[2] 3.] A frequently reiterated sound of lapping. Also *attrib.* Hence **Lap-lap** *v. intr.*

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 60 The rushing water ..lap-lapping against our bows. **18..** *Cornh. Mag.* (Ogilv.), There was nothing to be heard but the faint lap-lap of the water against the pier. **1890** W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 164 Yarn is being rinsed on square spindles that jerk it with a curious lap-lap motion as they turn it round and round, sunk to half its length in the water.

† **La·pling.** *Obs.* [f. LAP *sb.*[1] + -LING.] One who loves to lie on a (lady's) lap.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lviii. 90 He might have swam in Gold, and liv'd a lapling to the silk and dainties. **1658** HEWYTT *Last Serm.* 7 You must not stream out your Youth in Wine and live a Lapling to the Silk and Dainties.

Laplolly, obs. form of LOBLOLLY.

Laponian, variant of LAPPONIAN.

Lapp (læp), *sb.* and *a.* [a. Sw. *Lapp*, possibly in origin a term of contempt: cf. MHG. *lappe* simpleton. In med.L. the name was *Lap(p)o* (pl. *Lap(p)ones*), whence F. *Lapon*; see LAPPONIC.]

A. *sb.* One of a Mongoloid race (called by themselves *Sabme*), characterized by dwarfish stature, inhabiting the north of Scandinavia. **B.** *adj.* Pertaining to this race, Lappish; also *absol.* the Lappish language.

1859 T. S. HENDERSON *Mem. E. Henderson* II. 64 The huts where a party of Lapps were located. **1879** J. A. H. MURRAY *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 46 Used in several cases as a supine in Finn and Lapp.

† **Lappa·cean,** *a. Obs. rare*–[0]. [f. L. *lappāce-us* (f. *lappa* a bur) + -AN.] = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lappacean*, of or like a bur.

Lappaceous (læpē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a bur.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* 38 To which follows several large rough lappaceous or echinated seeds. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 660/1 *Lappaceous*, having the appearance of a *lappa* or bur; that is to say, of a round body covered with small hooks.

Lapped (læpt), *ppl. a.* [f. LAP *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb. † **a.** Wrapped up, disguised. **b.** *fig.* Lulled. **c.** Formed with, or arranged so as to form a lap or laps.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A ij b, The lapped Nicodemite, holdes it enough to yeeld some secret assent to the trueth. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 589 Fig. 602, a lapped and tongued mitre. **1850** S. DOBELL *Roman* viii. Poet. Wks. 1875 I. 161/2 The lapp'd sense in soft confusion own'd Redolent light. **1869** SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* i. § 7 The plating of the bottom was made flush from this point to above the turn of the bilge, by plates worked between the lapped edges of the outer over-lapping plates of the bottom.

Lappel, variant of LAPEL.

Lapper[1] (læ·pəɹ). [f. LAP *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who laps, or takes up (liquid) with the tongue.

1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* vii. 28 Those doggish lappers, and those faint hearted dastardes. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 418 The great majority of the Hymenoptera order..though furnished with mandibles and maxillæ, never use them for mastication, but really lap their food with their tongue: these therefore might be denominated *lappers.* **1827** *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 470 The pupils of the modern school discover in him but the crafty, cruel, and cowardly lapper of blood.

Lapper[2] (læ·pəɹ). [f. LAP *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. One who laps or folds up (linen).

1732 SWIFT *Consid. Two Bills* Pr. Wks. 1898 III. 269 They may be lappers of linen, bailiffs of the manor, they may let blood [etc.]. **1891** *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Lappers*, male operatives who fold into shape for the market the various fabrics that are manufactured in the textile industry. **1893** *Star* 29 Apr. 2/6 The trade of the linen lapper consists in measuring the goods and folding them for the different markets.

2. = *lapping-machine* (see LAPPING *vbl. sb.*[2] 3). In some mod. Dicts.

Lapper[3] (læ·pəɹ). [f. LAP *v.*[4] + -ER[1].] One who uses a lap or lapidary's wheel.

1877 GEE *Pract. Gold-worker* 178 The lapper produces the plain and diamond-shaped surfaces by the rotary action of the lapidary's wheel. **1896** *Mod. Advt.*, Lapper wanted, to fill in spare time with polishing.

Lapper: see LOPPER.

Lappet (læ·pĕt), *sb.* Also 7–8 **lappit.** [f. LAP *sb.*[1] + -ET.]

1. A loose or overlapping part of a garment, forming a flap or fold.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI. Kk j b, The yelowish silken weed, .. Whose lappets ratling large in knot of costly gold were tyde. **1676** GREW *Anat. Flowers* I. § 3 (1682) 164 Or as Taylors use to split their Stomachers into several Lappets, to spread. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. 85 He threw out of the lappet of his robe, in the midst of the senate, some African figs. **1866** J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* xxviii. 8 It was a shoulder-piece .. or single lappet covering the back and reaching under the arm.

b. *gen.* A part of anything that hangs loose; a flap; a key-hole guard.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1215/4 Lost in Easter Term 1676, an Almanack bound with red Leather with a Lappet tyed over with a red Ribon. **1780** *Phil. Trans.* LXX. App. 32, I .. covered everything well with the lappets of the rag. **1867** J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 174 The little lappet of tin-foil can be so doubled as to shorten the aperture. **1885** C. GIBBON *Hard Knot* I. xv. 212 He closed the door, .. bolted it, and drew the porcelain 'lappet' over the key-hole.

2. a. A fold or pendent piece of flesh, skin, membrane, etc. (cf. LAP *sb.*[1] 2).

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 66 The salts of mynt and worme-wood are good to purge the lappets and tunicles of the stomach. **1705** PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1955 A thin furrowed lappet exerts itself near ¼ of an inch from the side of the Shell. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 446 Slender *laciniæ* or lappets fringed with hair. **1861** J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Cœlent.* 218 The apical appendages, or lappets, of some *Beroidæ*. **1865** JEFFREYS *Brit. Conchol.* III. 320 Mantle thin and semitransparent, .. lappets large in proportion, forming two saucer-shaped lobes, one on each side of the tentacles. **1871** DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. viii. 72 The fleshy appendages about the head of the male Tragopan pheasant swell into a large lappet on the throat.

b. A lobe of the ear, liver, lungs, etc.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXV. iii. 264 An horsemans jauelin..stucke fast in the neather lappet or fillet of his liuer. **1628** LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 91 The naturall order being broken the lappets of it [the liuer] did appeare out of their owne place. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* 95 The Malabars both men and women, the lappets of their Eares are open. *a* **1693** *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. iv. 49 The Lights never cease with its Lappets and Bellows to cool and refresh it [the Blood]. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvii. 56 Their Ears large, and the Lappets very thick. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 52 A triangular lappet, the so-called 'columellar lobule'.

3. The flap or skirt (of a coat). Also, the lapel.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i. 100 Lifting up the lappet of his coat. **1812** J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 142 He had no pockets to this coat, unless you may call the flannel such which interiorly lined the lappets. **1843** BORROW *Bible in Spain* 324 A grey kerseymere coat with short lappets. **1883** D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* I. 3 Laying hold of him by the lappet of the coat.

4. An appendage or pendant to head-gear of any kind; esp. one of the streamers attached to a lady's head-dress. Also, in clerical attire, = BAND *sb.*[3] 4 b.

c **1720** DUKE OF MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 367 Four pinners with .. eight lappets hanging down behind. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. liii. 297 Two strings or lappets of pearl depended on either cheek. **1787** J. KING *Bath Rules in Guide Water. Places* (1806) 30, 3dly, That ladies who intend dancing minuets do wear lappets. **1851** LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* xiii. 324 With the addition of lappets falling over the ears. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* x, The black cloth berretta, or simple cap with upturned lappet. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 401 A sealskin cap with ear lappets. **1869** *Daily News* 30 Jan., He wore the black gown and white lappets of the church of England. **1876** HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* xii. 147 A kind of tiara, with a singular striped or plaited lappet falling down at the back. **1879** 'HESBA STRETTON' *Thro. Needle's Eye* I. 151 Mrs. H. .. tossed the long lappets of her lace cap behind her shoulders.

transf. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 229 They [goats] have two lappets, locks or plaits as it were of haire, hanging downe along their bodie on either side from their neck.

5. Short for *lappet-moth.*

1857 STAINTON *Brit. Butterflies & Moths* I. 157 *Gastropacha quercifolia* (Lappet). **1862** E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* (1869) 45 The Lappet (*Lasiocampa quercifolia*). *Ibid.* 46 The Small Lappet (*Lasiocampa ilicifolia*).

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in words denoting products of or appliances for *lappet-weaving* (see below), as *lappet-cloth, -frame, -lay, -loom, -muslin, -needle, -wheel.* Also **lappet-end,** the free end of a lappet of lace, etc., often highly ornamented; † **lappet-head,** a head-dress provided with lappets (see LAPPETED *ppl. a.*); **lappet-moth,** one of several species of bombycid moths; **lappet-weaving,** a method of weaving by which figures are produced on the surface of cloth by means of needles placed in a sliding frame.

1863 J. WATSON *Art Weaving* 206 The ground of *lappet cloth may be either plain texture or gauze. **1880** *Art Jrnl.* Jan. 8/2 Designs..for Lace *Lappet Ends. **1878** A. BARLOW *Weaving* xvi. 189 Fig. 193..represents..the *lappet frame with four needles only fitted to a loom. **1759** GOLDSM. *Mem. Voltaire* (Globe) 500/1 He beheld his ugly friend, dressed up in a *lappet-head and petticoat, approach to salute him. **1781** COWPER *Truth* 139 She sails with lappet-head and mincing airs Dulyat chink of bell to morning prayers. **1863** J. WATSON *Art Weaving* 211 The *Lappet Lay for a power-loom is similar in many respects to a common lay. *Ibid.* 215 *Lappet looms. **1816** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xxi. 222 One of our largest moths—called by collectors the *Lappet-moth. **1882** *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 62 The Lappet Moth (*Gastropacha quercifolia*) .. may be known by its reddish-brown dentated wings. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*, *Lappet-muslin, a white or coloured, sprigged or striped muslin for dresses, &c. **1863** J. WATSON *Art Weaving* 211 *Lappet needles are made from brass or iron wire. *Ibid.* 205 So *lappet weaving is just to make representations of different kinds of flowers, birds, and other things, on the surface of woven cloth. *Ibid.* 218 The *lappet wheel requires to be moved one tooth every second shot.

Lappet (læ·pĕt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover with, or as with a lappet.

1864 WEBSTER (citing LANDOR). Hence in mod. Dicts.

Lappeted (læ·pĕted), *ppl. a.* [f. LAPPET *sb.* + -ED [2].] Of a person: Wearing lappets. Of a head-dress: Provided with lappets.

1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 177 Her defection was lamented by her lapetted, rouged and titled friends. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 330/1 The Lady had on .a double lappetted head. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 37 The towering lappeted cap. 1884 *Mag. Art* Jan. 104 A well-dressed woman, in..a lappeted head-dress.

Lappewincke, -winke, etc. obs. ff. LAPWING.

†**Lappian.** *Obs.* [f. LAPP + -IAN.] A Lapp or Laplander.

1599 ABBOT *Descr. World* (1634) 61 Damianus a Goes hath written a pretty Treatise describing the manners of those Lappians.

Lappic (læ·pik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. LAPP + -IC.] Pertaining to the Lapps. Also *absol.* the Lappic language. (Ogilvie.)

Lapping (læ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. LAP *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of LAP *v.*[1] in various senses.

1. Taking up liquid with the tongue.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3236 Alle fore lapynge of blude of my lele knyghtez. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 287/2 Lappynge of howndys, *lambitus.* 1611 COTGR., *Lappement*, a lapping, or licking vp.

2. Of water: Breaking gently against a solid body.

1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* III. 100 The little Hiawatha .. heard the lapping of the water. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lapping*, the undulations occasioned in the waves by the paddle-wheels of a steam-boat. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* III. 19 The gentle lapping of summer waves upon the pebbly beach. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 392/2 The gentle lapping of the wavelets.

Lapping (læ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. LAP *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] The action of LAP *v.*[2] in various senses.

†**1.** The action of wrapping up in something; in quots. *concr.* A wrapping; trappings, wraps.

b. Folding (in the arms); embracing; also caressing, fondling. **c.** Winding *up* (of a matter). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 28 þou reftist him al þe lappinge of pride and ipocrisie. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 476 So luffly, so lykyng with lapping in armys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 515/2 Wappynge, happynge or hyllynge (*S.* lappynge). 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 122 There is not a more comfortable lesson in all the scripture, then here now in the lappyng vp of the matter. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxi. 54 The loving part in her, wanted an object; so play, and lapping of it [her dog], made her place it there. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Aneed. Paint.* (1786) IV. 3 As those casual lappings and flowing streamers were imitated from nothing.

d. *concr.* (See quot.).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Lapping*, a kind of machine blanket or wrapping material, used by calico-printers, &c., and made either plain, twilled, or fine.

2. The action of causing one thing to lap *over* another; the condition of being so placed. Also *concr.* the part that laps over.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 173 Which indeede importes a lapping or folding ouer of the outmost legge ouer the inmost. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 67 Two Boards are thus lapped on the edges over one another, this lapping over is called Rabbetting. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 146 Gain .. is .. us'd for the lapping of the end of the Joyst, &c. upon a Trimmer or Girder. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, s. v., In the polar seas, lapping applies to the young or thin ice, one plate overlapping another.

3. The process of forming into laps; *attrib.* in *lapping cylinder, machine* (cf. LAP *sb.*[3] 6).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 381 The doffing-plate continually strips the doffer cylinder of the carded cotton, which it delivers upon the lapping cylinder in one continuous web of about 18 inches wide. 1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. iv**/1 The web of cleaned cotton..is passed through a lapping machine.

Lapping (læ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. LAP *v.*[4]] The action or process of grinding or polishing on a 'lap'.

1877 GEE *Pract. Gold-worker* 178 Lapping .. is a distinct process of finishing jewellery. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 350/2 'Lapping'..consists in grinding small facets such as those cut on a diamond to bring up its lustre, and which are cut on the gold for the same reason. 1886 WALSINGHAM & PAYNE-GALLWEY *Shooting* I. iv. 69 A barrel .. undergoes three distinct stages, viz.: rough-boring; fine-boring; and polishing or lapping.

Lapping (læ·piŋ), *ppl. a*[1] [f. LAP *v.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. That laps or takes up liquid with the tongue.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 742 Kynde ordenyth wysely in houndes and in other lappynge beestes tendre tonge longe and plyaunt.

transf. and *fig.* 1865 SWINBURNE *Ilicet* 80 Roses whose lips the flame has deadened Drink till the lapping leaves are reddened. 1871 ROSSETTI *Last Confess.* 349 The..flame .. has come to be The lapping blaze of hell's environment Whose tongues all bid the molten heart despair.

2. Of water, waves: Breaking gently on the shore, etc.; plashing softly.

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 355 This Aphrodite stepping on shore from the lapping waters was instantly recognized as superlatively beautiful. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvii. 454 The yacht..was cutting her placid way through the lapping waves. 1894 GLADSTONE *Horace, Odes* III. xvii, Where lapping Liris pours His current on Marica's shores.

Lapping (læ·piŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. LAP *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] In senses of the vb.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 195 He Soddereth the Lapping-sheet down to the other. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 215 To spread out the web as it is drawn over it by the rotation of the lapping roller. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 222 The lapping wire was destroyed.

Lappise, variant of LAPISE *v.* *Obs.*

Lappish (læ·piʃ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. LAPP + -ISH.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Lapps or their language. **B.** *sb.* The language of the Lapps.

1875 JEVONS *Money* iv. 20 Its equivalent in the kindred Lappish tongue. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xiv. 299 The smaller or Lappish race. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2498/1 He .translated Luther's catechism into Lappish; wrote .. a Lappish spelling-book [etc.]. 1897 *Saga-Bk. Viking Club* Jan. 344 Peter being a Finnish Lap spoke Kvænsk as well as Lappish.

Lappit, obs. form of LAPPET.

†**Lappoint.** *Obs. rare.* [Corruption of LAPWING. Minsheu (*Ductor in Ling.* 1617) gives *lapouin* as the Fr. name of the bird.] = LAPWING.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. xviii. 268 The smoke of a lappoints fethers [renders *pennæ upupæ* in Wier] driueth spirits awaie.

Lapponian (læpō·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 9 Laponian. [ad. med.L. *Lapp-ōn-em* (see LAPP) + -IAN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Lapps, or their language. **B.** *sb.* A Lapp.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 459 There was a Lapponian which brought one of these into Germany. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. lix, The chill Lapponian's dreary land. 1854 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. 377, I amused myself with making out a Laponian New Testament by the help of a Norwegian Dictionary.

So **Lappo·nic,** *a.* [cf. F. *laponique.*] = prec. A. 1890 in WEBSTER.

†**La·ppy,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. LAP *sb.*[1] + -Y [1].] Resembling a lap or lobe.

1611 COTGR., *Lobeau*, a little lobe, lap, or lappie peece of.

†**La·pron.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **laproun.** [ad. F. *lapereau, lapreau*, dim. of *lapin* rabbit.] A young rabbit.

1547 *Prices Provis.* in Maitland *Hist. Edin.* I. i. (1753) 13 The best Lapron 2d. 1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 484/1 Item the laproun .ij.*d.* *Ibid.* 486/2 That na maner of persoun tak vpone hand to slay ony Lapronis.

Laps, obs. form of LAPSE.

Lapsabi·lity, lapsibi·lity. ? *Obs.* [f. next: see -ITY.] Liability to err or fall.

1661 RUST *Let. conc. Origen* 48 Though they should through the lapsability of their nature fall from this eminent pitch of primitive felicity. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 565 It implieth imperfection that is, peccability and lapsibility. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 80 His humane nature being ever void of that lapsabilitie which is essential to humanitie.

Lapsable, lapsible (læ·psăb'l, -ib'l), *a.* [f. L. types **lapsābilis*, **lapsibilis*, f. L. *lapsāre* (see LAPSE *v.*) or *laps-*, ppl. stem of *lābī* to fall, slip.]

1. Liable to pass or change; liable to err or fall. Const. *into.* ? *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 565 No particular Created Spirits [are] absolutely in their own nature impeccable, but lapsible into vitious habits. *Ibid.* v. 793 The Former [Demons] are Lapsable, into Aereal Bodies only, and no further. 1702 *Pres. State Jacobitism* 26 Arguments for Compassion may be drawn from the lapsable Estate of Mankind.

2. *Law.* Liable to lapse or become forfeited.

1751 *Laws N. Carolina* (1791) 147 Which said Lots, by Reason of the Proviso in the said Deed mentioned, will soon become lapsable.

Lapse (læps), *sb.* Also 7 lap(p)s. [ad. L. *lapsus* (*u*- stem), a slip or fall, f. *lābī* to glide, slip, fall. Cf. F. *laps.* In Eng. the physical senses are of late appearance, though earlier than in the vb.]

1. A 'slip' of the memory, the tongue, the pen, or † the understanding; a slight error, a mistake.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 100 Anone by lapse of tonge they ronne in to inconuenyentes. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. viii. (1611) 76 Lest they fall into the Laps of the iteration or doubling of any prohibited words. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 7 Not Heresies in me, but bare Errors, and single Lapses of my understanding. 1665 STILLINGFL. *Acc. Protest. Relig.* 198 Those very words which his Lordship, by a lapse of memory, attributes to Occham. 1674 DRYDEN *State Innoc., Author's Apol. Heroic Poet.* (1692) B 1 b, 'Tis..unmanly to snarl at the little lapses of a Pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. 1706 [WARD] *Wooden World* (1708) 18 Sometimes their villanous Reflexions take Wind, and then ten to one but their Bullet-heads compound for the Lapses of their Tongue. 1885 W. H. THOMPSON in *Athenæum* 23 May 662/1 A further lapse of memory in the venerable astronomer's letter is the statement [etc.].

2. A falling from rectitude, imputable to weakness or lack of precaution: a moral 'slip'.

1582 EARL ESSEX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 80, I do beseache your good Lordship, notwithstanding the lapse of my youth, still to continue a loving frende unto me. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 170, I will throw thee .. Into the staggers, and the carelesse lapse Of youth and ignorance. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 225 The fear of God .. must fortifie us in our temptations, and restore us in our lapses. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 276 ¶ 1 To .. abruptly inform a virtuous Woman of the Lapse of one who till then was in the same Degree of Esteem with her self. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. v. 362 The severe training which he had undergone made him less charitable for the lapses of others.

†**b.** *Theol.* The 'Fall' (of Adam). *Obs.*

1659 PEARSON *Creed* x. 729 The first affection we can conceive in him upon the lapse of man, is wrath and indignation. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 217 To heav'nly Truths my Mind Is by the Lapse, born Blind. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 375 Evil is represented to have been brought upon the human race by the lapse of Adam.

c. A lapsing or apostatizing *from* the faith, a falling *into* heresy. Also, in weaker sense, an involuntary deviation *from* one's principles or rule of action.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvii. 206 Suspecting our selves not to have emerged quite out of this General Apostasy of the Church, into which the Spirit of God has foretold she would be lapsed for 1260 years; let us see if we can find out what Remainders of this Lapse are still upon us. 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 315/1 Of our lapses and relapses since, I may perhaps treat. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 66 It is from their lapses and deviations from their principle, that alone we have any thing to hope. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iii. 43 Laud .. read a list of persons whom he had recovered from their lapses into Papistry. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. I. ii. 9 Domingo heard of men being stabbed and hung for lapse of faith.

3. A decline to a lower state or degree; † a fall (in temperature).

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 8 a, Accordynge to the lapse or decaye of the temperatures of the sayd humours. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 170 If..the lapse be in heat, meates and drinkes of colde quality agreeable to the lapse ..are to be vsed. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 85 So that it is plain there is a Lapse of the high powers of the Soul. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 434 The hero sank again into a voluptuary; and the lapse was deep and hopeless. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. ed. 2 125 A lapse from libertas servus was a dissolution of marriage, for servus was incapable of matrimony. 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 5 All these lapses from higher to lower forms begin in trifling ways.

4. a. *Law.* The termination of a right or privilege through neglect to exercise it within the limited time, or through failure of some contingency. In early use only with reference to ecclesiastical patronage.

1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 12 § 7 No Title to confer or present by Lapse, shall accrue upon any Deprywation, ipso facto. 1615 JAS. I in *Buckingh. MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 171 Spiritual livings do often fall void either by lapse or by the death of the incumbent. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* i. § 13 8 After the five moneths past the Ordinary shall present for Lapse. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. 1061 69 The King only could incur no lapse, *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi.* 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 117 A Layman ought to Present within four Months, and a Clergyman within six, otherwise a Devolution or Lapse of Right happens. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 276 The law has therefore given this right of lapse, in order to quicken the patron. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Memoirs* vii. 53 By the lapse of some annuities on lives not so prolonged as her own, she found herself straitened. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 51 The destination of sums, given out of the produce of land devised to be sold, failing by lapse. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 210 The failure of a device by the decease of the devisee in the testator's lifetime, is called a lapse. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. XVII. 621 The Presentation to vacant churches after lapse.

b. *gen.* A falling into disuse; an intermission.

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xiv. 41 Restoring the authority of the law, which was exposed to such perpetual lapses. 1847–9 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. I. (1851) 7 A casual function which may be fulfilled at once after any lapse of exercise.

5. A falling into ruin. *rare.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 6. 35 His [Adrian's] whole time was a very restauration of all the lapses and decayes of former times. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 7 The vaults of the Waldron race lay at the bottom of half the lapse [of a church].

6. A gliding, flow (of water); quasi-*concr.* a gliding flood. Also *occas.* a gentle downward motion.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 263 Sunny Plaines, And liquid Lapse of murmuring Streams. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 232 From the rock, with liquid lapse distills A limpid fount. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 326 The downy flakes Descending, and, with never-ceasing lapse Softly alighting upon all below, Assimilate all objects. 1794 HURDIS *Tears Affect.* 22 The liquid lapse Of Rother gliding o'er some pebbly shoal. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 98 Near the lapse of the fountain there was a royal house. 1825 LONGF. *Burial of Minnisink* 4 With soft and silent lapse came down The glory, that the wood receives, At sunset, in its golden leaves. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *My Doves* vi, They listen .. For lapse of water, swell of breeze. 1856 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 27 Down comes the stream, a lapse of living amethyst. 1879 TRENCH *Poems* 52 With lapse just audible, From font to font the waters fell.

fig. 1800 MOORE *Remarks on Anacreon* 5 The sweetest lapses of the cygnet's song. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 138 And laugh, and seize the glittering lapse of joy.

b. Of life, time, etc.: The gliding or passing away, passage; a period or interval elapsed.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 ¶ 3 During this gentle lapse of life. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 416 The term of his mortal existence was almost commensurate with the lapse of the eleventh century. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 484 Troops..could not..be collected without a lapse of time. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xv, No, no, thou hast not felt the lapse of hours. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* v. 124 A lapse of a hundred years is not much in the story of such a city as Florence. 1898 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Cathedral* 62 Old inhabitants, after a lapse of nearly three centuries and a half, still speak of 'The Abbey'.

¶ **7.** Confused with *laps*, pl. of LAP *sb.*

1558, 1602 [see LAP *sb.*[1] 6].

Lapse (læps), *v.* [ad. L. *lapsāre* to slip, stumble, fall, f. *laps-*, ppl. stem of *lābī* to glide, slip, fall. In some senses, prob. a new formation on LAPSE *sb.* (The physical applications, though etymologically primary, are of late appearance in Eng.)]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. To fall away by slow degrees; to pass or sink

gradually through absence of effort or sustaining influence. Also with *away*, *back*. Constr. *from*, *into*.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 39 Many lapsed and apostatized from the faith. **1654** H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 124 So ill are even the best actions relisht of men lapsed into common disdain. **1691** Norris *Pract. Disc.* 169 Man is deeply lapsed and degenerated from a state of Excellency. **1704** Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* vi. (1739) 79 Their Fathers lapsed into Idolatry. **1798** Malthus *Popul.* (1817) III. 151 Should the British constitution ultimately lapse into a despotism. **1804** Knox & Jebb *Corr.* I. 121 Those that are lapsed into some wounding sin. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 205 Hybrids..gradually lapse into the one or the other of the originals. **18..** Dickens *Repr. Pieces* (1866) 128 They seemed to lapse away, of mere imbecility. **1862** Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* III. ii. (1873) 164 Take away the variety of vocations..and..society lapses again into barbarism. **1872** Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxx. 407 The road itself seems lapsing back into moorland. **1873** Burton *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxviii. 131 In his account of this copy of the book, Prynne lapses from his usual exactness. **1891** E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 25 Joel lapsed into thought.

†**b.** *simply.* To fall into error, heresy, or sin. *Obs.*

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. vi. 12 To lapse in Fulnesse Is sorer, then to lye for Neede. **1649** Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 368 That highest wisdome cannot secure us from lapsing, if the Lord a little leave us to ourselves. **1667** Milton *P. L.* x. 574 Oft they fell Into the same illusion, not as Man Whom they triumph'd once lapst.

c. *nonce-use.* To pass out of existence; to become eliminated.

1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 322 The case ($C-a = E+a$). The part *a* disappears in our observation from *C* or is by experimental means made to lapse.

†**2.** To fall into decay. *Obs.*

1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 170 The like respect also, in reducing a constitution lapsed, is to bee had of the age. **1654** H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 167 Having appointed the .. Governour of the Castle, to take order for the reedification of what was lapsed.

3. *Law.* Of a benefice, an estate, a right, etc.: To fall in, pass away, revert (*to* some one) owing to non-fulfilment of conditions or failure of persons entitled to possession. Of a devise or grant: To become void. (Quot. 1726 may be pass. of 7.)

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 333 Such Benefices as are lapsed unto the Bishop. **1767** Blackstone *Comm.* II. 183 If they do not both agree within six months, the right of presentation shall lapse. **1806** Surr *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 44 There must be an heir to the Beauchamp estates, or they will lapse into possession of the crown. **1827** Jarman *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 327 If..the gift were to testator's children..by name...the share of one of the objects subsequently dying in his lifetime would, if the gift were joint, survive to the others; but, if it were several, lapse. **1845** Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 177 The estate which was lapsed or fallen in by the death of the last tenant. **1852** Hook *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 430 When a patron neglects to present a clergyman to a benefice in his gift within six months after its vacancy, the benefice lapses to the bishop; and if he does not collate within six months, it lapses to the archbishop; and if he neglects to collate within six months, it lapses to the Crown. **1874** Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 168 The bulk of the earldoms had already lapsed to the Crown. **1876** Digby *Real Prop.* viii. 351 If a devisee dies in the lifetime of the testator, though the devise may have been expressed to be made to him and his heirs,..the devise lapses, or fails to take effect. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 90/2 For the whole of fourteen years it lay unused, the consequence was that the patent altogether lapsed. **1884** *Law Times Rep.* 12 Apr. 202/1 The income..lapses and goes to the testator's widow and grandson, as next of kin.

transf. **1882** J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 2 The government lapsed into the hands of a few working members of the Privy Council.

4. To glide, pass with an effortless motion; also, to descend gradually, to sink, subside.

1798 Landor *Gebir* Wks. 1846 II. 491 And now one arm Fell, and her other lapsing o'er the neck Of Gebir, swung against his back incurved. **1858** Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 127 Where angels might alight, lapsing downward from heaven. **1867** Howells *Ital. Journ.* 317 They rise and lapse [*sc.* in intonation] several times in each sentence. **1889** *The County* ix, I manage a cool 'How do you do, Mr. Vaudrey?' and lapse into a low chair.

b. Of a stream: To glide, flow; app. used by many writers with a reminiscence or echo of Lap *v.*[1] (sense 4). Also with *along*. Occas. of a person, a vessel: To float, glide gently over the water.

1832 L. Hunt *Sonnets* Poems 211 Hear the fruitful stream lapsing along 'Twixt villages. — *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 255, I lapsed about the Isis in a boat. **1852** Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom.* I. xii. 220, I saw the river lapsing calmly onward. **1859** Dickens *Haunted Ho.* iv. 19 Of rippling waves, that lapsed in silver hush Upon the beach. **1863** Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* vi. 142 And, with this, come thronging visions of the 'silver Thames'..and barges lapsing on its tranquil tide. **1865** *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 447 The murmurous water lapses against the far-off sea-wall with a sound as of a distant hum of bees. **1880** W. Watson *Prince's Quest, River* (1892) 132 My soul is such a stream as thou Lapsing along it knows not how.

c. Of time: To glide past, pass *away*.

1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* iv. iv. (1852) 77 Sixteen years will this summer be lapsed since [etc.]. **1860** Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* (1878) II. xvi. 118 She knew that the moments were fleetly lapsing away.

II. Transitive (causative) senses.

†**5.** To cause to slip or fall, to draw down. Const. *into*. *Obs.*

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 250 That notorious serpentine shape which deceived Adam and Eve and Lapsed them into rebellion. **1681** — *Exp. Dan.* App. i. 258 In lapsing and keeping down the Empire in Superstition and Idolatry.

†**6.** To let slip (time, a term); to let pass without being turned to account. *Obs.*

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. ¶ 17 We know the danger of lapsing time in case of mortgage, but here our danger is greater. **1680** Morden *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 127 Erick the Fifth..lapsed his time of demanding the Investiture of the Electorship. **1683** Cave *Ecclesiastici, Chrysostom* 528 He would many times lapse the usual times of dining, and eat nothing till the evening. **1726** Ayliffe *Parergon* 81 An Appeal may be deserted by the Appellants lapsing the Term of Law.

†**7.** To allow (a right) to lapse; to suffer the lapse of (a living); to forfeit, lose. *Obs.*

1642 Laud *Diary* Wks. 1853 III. 249 Tuesday I received a letter, dated Jan. 17, from His Majesty, to give Chartham to Mr. Reddinge, or lapse it to him. **1660** *Plea for Ministers in Sequestration* 4 The complainants have lapsed their Livings. **1687** in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O.H.S.) 45 Q. Eliz: did jure suo make Dr Bond præs: ye Coll. hauing lapsd yr election. **1697** *Confer. Lambeth* in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 47 A Vestry cannot lapse their right of presentation as a patron may.

¶ **8.** ? Associated with *lapse* = *laps* pl. (Lap *sb.*[1] 8): ? To pounce upon as an offender, apprehend. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iii. 36 For which if I be lapsed in this place I shall pay deere.

Lapsed (læpst, *ppl. a.* [f. Lapse *v.* + -ed [1].]

1. That has glided away, dropped out of use, disappeared from sight, or fallen into decay.

1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 176 Once more I will renew His lapsed powers, though forfeit and enthrall'd By sin to foul exorbitant desires. **1823** Byron *Juan* xvi. xxi, A monk..appear'd, Now in the moonlight, and now lapsed in shade. **1854** H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* iv. (1857) 66 During the lapsed century the waves had largely encroached on the low flat shores. **1881** *Times* 2 Feb. 9/2 The House of Commons must recover its lapsed authority. **1890** *John Bull* 5 Apr. 231/1 It is probable that the lapsed custom of an annual dinner will be revived.

†**b.** That has been let slip incautiously. *Obs.*

1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* ix. (1801) 80 Let there be..no sudden seizure of a lapsed syllable to play upon it.

2. Of a person: Fallen or sunk into a lower grade, or a depraved condition; esp. fallen into sin, or from the faith (cf. Collapsed 3); applied *Hist.* to Christians who denied the faith during persecution. *Lapsed classes*, *masses*: those who have dropped out of social standing. Also *absol.*

1638 *Penit. Conf.* iii. (1657) 36 Such a lapsed sinner may not be incapable of pardon. **1664** H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xiv. 43 But this plea is in common with the Heathens and lapsed Christians. **1668** — *Div. Dial.* I. xvi. (1713) 35 That the standing Spirits hugely exceed the number of the lapsed. **1677** Horneck *Gt. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 98 Free you from the rubbish the lapsed posterity of Adam lies groaning under. **1702** Echard *Eccl. Hist.* III. v. 406 His greatest Concern was for the Case of the Lapsed. **1706** Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 294 The Author of all Goodness to lapsed Man. **1754** Richardson *Grandison* (ed. 6) II. 231 May not virtue itself pity the lapsed? **1822** Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimneysw.*, Good blood and gentle conditions, derived from lost ancestry and a lapsed pedigree. **1831–3** E. Burton *Eccl. Hist.* xxv. (1845) 532 These lapsed Christians, as they were called..retained their belief in Christ. **1854** H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xvi. (1857) 367 It almost necessarily takes its place among the lapsed classes. **1865** Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch.* 198 The lapsed were restored under the prospect of renewed persecution. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 8 Mar. 2/2 To facilitate the elevation of the lapsed masses.

3. Said of a fief, devise, or legacy, the right to which has passed from the original holder, devisee, or legatee.

1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, s.v. *Lapse*, That Benefice is in lapse or lapsed, whereunto he that ought to present, hath omitted or slipped his opportunities. **1767** Blackstone *Comm.* II. 513 If the legatee dies before the testator, the legacy is a lost or lapsed legacy, and shall sink into the residuum. **1816** Scott *Antiq.* xviii, His lands..were reassumed by the emperor as a lapsed fief. **1818** Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 195 The devise was lapsed and void. **1896** T. F. Tout *Edw. I*, i. 16 The bestowal of lapsed fiefs was among the most important of the prerogatives of the Crown.

Lapser (læ·psəɹ). [f. Lapse *v.* + er [1].] One who lapses or falls away *from* (something, † esp. from the Christian faith).

1695 J. Sage *Cyprianic Age* Wks. 1847 II. 9 Such as..absolved the lapsers. **1718** Hickes & Nelson *J. Kettlewell* III. lv. 330 With regard to any..who were looked upon by him as Lapsers. **1899** *19th Cent.* Sept. 451 These lapsers from sobriety.

Lapsibility, -ible: see Lapsa-.

Lapsided, variant of Lopsided.

Lapsing (læ·psiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Lapse *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the vb. Lapse. **a.** Gliding or dropping of water. **b.** In immaterial sense: The action or process of sinking or dropping; also, of falling *to* (a public body) as an acquisition.

1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 145 The lapsing of that People to the grossest ignorance. **1820** L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 24 (1822) I. 187 In the notes of the birds and the lapsing of the water-fall. **1862** Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* I. i. iv. 64 To reduce prayer to a form..But how to prevent..its lapsing into a form? **1884** H. Spencer in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 727 The law-makers who provided for the ultimate lapsing of French railways to the state.

La·psing, *ppl. a.* [f. Lapse *v.* + -ing [2].]

1. a. Of water: Gliding, dropping. **b.** Of time: Gliding or passing away.

a **1771** Smollett (Worc.), To magic murmur of lapsing streams. **1794** Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xv, At twilight hour, with tritons gay I dance upon the lapsing tides. **1827** in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 893 We pass near some gently lapsing water. **1841** Lady Flora Hastings *Poems* 11 Though many a lapsing year hath intervened. **1862** W. Story *Roba di R.* xvii. (1864) 352 Rome is the city of fountains. Wherever one goes he hears the pleasant sound of lapsing water. **1862** S. Lucas *Secularia* 381 Test the growth of enlightenment by lapsing centuries.

2. Sinking (into decay or depravity); failing, flagging.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. 146 The lapsing state of human corruption. **1668** Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 90 It is the peculiar honor and prerogative of a Deity..to be the fulcrum, the centre of a lapsing creation. **1867** G. Macdonald *Poems* 67 O lapsing heart! thy feeble strain Sends up the blood so spare.

Hence **La·psingly** *adv.*, in a lapsing manner.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 291 The soft moan Of billows that shoreward Are lapsingly thrown.

Lapstar, Sc. f. Lobster.

La·pstone. [f. Lap *sb.*[1] + Stone.] A stone that shoemakers lay in their laps to beat their leather upon.

1778 *Love Feast* 18 Next, black-thumb'd Jobson..throws his Lap-Stone down. **1794** Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Ode For. Soldiers*, Behold his pretty fingers wax the thread, And now the leather on the lap-stone hole. *a* **1810** Tannahill *Come hame to Lingels* Poems (1846) 143 Come hame to your lap-stane, come hame to your last, It's a bonny affair that your family maun fast. **1852** Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom.* I. v. 68 A lapstone, a hammer, a piece of sole-leather, and some waxed ends.

La·p-streak. [f. Lap *sb.*[3] or *v.*[3] + Streak.] A boat in which each streak overlaps the one below; a clinker-built boat.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 75. 587 Two boats..Long graceful lapstreaks, roomy and stiff, yet so light that [etc.]. **1873** *Forest & Stream* 25 Sept. 108/2 Five six-oared shells, two six-oared lapstreaks.

attrib. **1895** *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 488/2 Their boat is of lap-streak construction.

Hence **La·pstreaked** *a.*, (of a boat) built in this fashion. **La·p-streaker** (*U. S.*), one who uses such a boat.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 11/1 The owner's gig..will be of cedar, lapstreaked.

‖ **Lapsus** (læ·psŭs). [L.; see Lapse *sb.*] A lapse, slip, or error. Chiefly in the L. phrases **lapsus linguæ**, a slip of the tongue, and **lapsus calami**, a slip of the pen.

1667 Dryden *Mart. Mar-all* III. (1668) 28 What have I done besides a little lapsus linguæ? **1713** Addison *Guardian* No. 121 ¶ 3 He..was unfortunately betrayed into a lapsus linguæ. **1822** J. Flint *Lett. Amer.* 109 The people committed the lapsus, when they [etc.]. **1893** *Nation* (N. Y.) 2 Mar. 165/2 The following..is a lapsus calami whose occurrence it is quite impossible to understand.

Laputan (läpiū·tăn), *a.* and *sb.* In Swift **Laputian.** [f. *Laputa*, the flying island in *Gulliver's Travels*, whose inhabitants were addicted to visionary projects: see -an, -ian.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Laputa; hence, chimerical, visionary, absurd. **B.** *sb.* An inhabitant of Laputa.

1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. ii. (*heading*), The Humours and Dispositions of the Laputians described. **1866** Herschel *Fam. Lect.* ii. 62 After all, Swift's idea of extracting sunbeams out of cucumbers, which he attributes to his Laputan philosophers, may not be so very absurd. **1870** O. W. Holmes *Mechanism in Th. & Mor.* in *Old Vol. of Life* (1891) 293 *note*, It is curious to compare the Laputan idea of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers with George Stephenson's famous saying about coal.

So **Laputically** *adv.* (*nonce-wd.*), after the fashion of the Laputans.

a **1849** Poe *R. H. Horne* Wks. 1864 III. 426 Occupied, Laputically, in their great work of a progress that never progresses.

Lapwing (læ·pwiŋ). Forms: 1 **hlēapewince**, 4 **lhapwynche**, 4–7 **lapwinge**, **-wynge**, **lap-**, **lappewin(c)ke**, **-wynke**, (4 **leepwynke**, 5 **lapwinch**, **-wynche**, 7 **-winc(k)le**), 4– **lapwing.** Also 6 Lappoint. [OE. *hlēapewince*, str. fem., f. *hlēapan* to leap + **winc-* to totter, waver (so OHG. *winkan*, MHG. *winken*, also to wink; cf. OE. *wincian* to wink. The bird was named from the manner of its flight. The current form is in part due to popular etymology, which connected the word with Lap *v.*[2] and Wing *sb.* (see quot. 1617).] A well-known bird of the plover family, *Vanellus vulgaris* or *cristatus*, common in the temperate parts of the Old World. Called also Pewit, from its peculiar cry. Its eggs are the 'plovers' eggs' of the London markets. Allusions are frequent to its crested head, to its wily method of drawing away a visitor from its nest, and to the notion that the newly hatched lapwing runs about with its head in the shell.

c **1050** *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 260/2 *Cucu*, hleapewince. **1340** *Ayenb.* 61 Hy byeþ ase þe lhapwynche þet ine velþe of man makeþ his nest. **1390** Gower *Conf.* II. 329 A lappewinke has lost his feith And is the brid falsest of alle. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Temple of Glass* 495 + 21 Had In dispit, ryght as a-mong foulys Ben Iayis. Pyis, Lapwyngis & these Oulys. *a* **1529** Skelton *P. Sparowe* 430 [They] With puwyt the lapwyng, The versycles shall syng. *c* **1532** Du Wes *Introd. Fr.*

in *Palsgr.* 911 The lapwyng, *le uanian.* **1569** J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* 137 b, The Lapwinke..seemeth to haue some royall thinge, and weareth a crowne. **1592** GREENE *Art Conny Catching* II. 4 Who..cry with the Lapwing farthest from their nest. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 192 This Lapwing runs away with the shell on his head. **1606** *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 9 As fearefull as a Haire, and will lye like a Lapwing. **1617** MINSHEU *Ductor*, a *Lappe-wing, q.* leapwing, because he lappes or clappes the wings so often. *a* **1628** F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 204 Like Lapwings with the shels of authority about their necks. **1633** T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. iii. (1810) 239 And left the Wood with the Lapwings policie; that they being busied in pursuite of them, the other might remaine secure within that Fastnesse. **1786** BURNS *Afton Water* ii, Thou green-crested lapwing, thy screaming forbear. **1842** TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 18 In the Spring the wanton lapwing gets himself another crest. **1876** SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xiii. (ed. 4) 260 You could now hear..the pleasant peewit of the Lapwing.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as in *lapwing stratagem*, *lapwing-like* adv.; **lapwing-gull** (see quot. 1844).

1638 BRATHWAIT *Spir. Spicerie* 406 Lapwing-like, with shell on head, I begun to write, before my yeares could well make mee an Author. **1669** DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* IV. i, Your guilt dares not approach what it would hide; But draws me off, and (lapwing-like) flies wide. **1676** in *Hist. Northfield* (Mass.) (1875) 86 Be careful not to be deceived by their lapwing stratagems, by drawing you off from the rest to follow some men. **1844** W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* (1855) 326 The Laughing Gull..or Black Head..has been called 'peewit' or 'lapwing gull'.

Lapyst, variant of LAPISE *v. Obs.*

Laquais, -ay, obs. forms of LACKEY.

Laque, obs. form of LAC *sb.*[1] and [3].

‖ **Laquear** (læ·kwiaɹ). [L. f. *laque-us* noose, band: see LACE *sb.*]

a. *Arch.* (See quots.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Laquear* (in *Archit.*), a Roof, the inward Roof of a House; the Roof of a Chamber embowed, channelled, and done with Fret-work. **1859** GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) Gloss., s.v. *Lacunar*, The ceiling of any part in architecture receives the name of lacunar only when it consists of compartments sunk or hollowed, without spaces or bands, between the panels; if it is with bands, it is called *laquear*.

b. *Anat.* (See quot. 1888.)

1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Laquear*, the roof of a part. **1889** J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxii. (ed. 4) 172 Where the disease attacks only parts of the passage, as the laquear.

Laquearian (lækwiē·riăn), *a.* [f. L. *laqueāri-us* (see next) + -AN.] Of a gladiator: Armed with a noose to entangle his antagonist.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxlii. *note*, Whether the wonderful statue which suggested this image be a laquearian gladiator.

† **La·queary**, *sb. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [app. ad. L. *laqueāria* (pl. of LAQUEAR), treated as sing.] = LAQUEAR.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laqueary*, the roof of a chamber. **1658–96** in PHILLIPS.

† **La·queary**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *laqueārius*, f. *laqueus* noose.] = LAQUEARIAN.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 24 Our inward Antagonists..like Retiary and Laqueary Combatants, with Nets, Frauds and Entanglements fall upon us.

† **La·queat**, *pa. pple. Sc. Obs.* [ad. L. *laqueāt-us*, pa. pple. of *laqueāre* to ensnare, f. *laqueus* noose: see LACE *sb.*] Ensnared.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 375 With lust of luif ȝit he was laqueat.

† **Laquea·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *laqueāre*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* vii. 50 So much I have thought good to deliver unto you concerning laqueation or dry stitching.

Laquer, obs. form of LACQUER.

Laquesaa: see LAC[2].

‖ **Lar** (lāɹ). Pl. ‖ **lares** (lē·rīz), **lars** (lāɹz). Also 7 **larre**. [L. *lār*, pl. *larēs*, earlier *lasēs*.]

1. *Roman Myth.* **a.** *pl.* The tutelary deities of a house; household gods; hence, the home. Often coupled with *Penates*. **b.** *sing.* A household or ancestral deity; also *transf.* and *fig.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 473 The ancients had a private and houshold god, whom they called lar, which we may translate into our language, the god of the harth. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. ix. 287 O yee Lares and domestical gods. **1629** MILTON *Christ's Nativity* 191 In consecrated Earth, And on the holy Hearth, The Lars, and Lemures moan with midnight plaint. **1647** R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 278 Build houses; joyne to ours anothers lares; Sleepe safe, confiding in our neighbours cares. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper., Pan. to Sir L. Pemberton* 4 To thee, thy lady, younglings and as farre As to thy genius and thy larre. **1742** POPE *Dunc.* IV. 366 So shall each youth..keep his Lares, tho' his house be sold. **1775** H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) VI. 270, I am returned to my own Lares and Penates—to my dogs and cats. **1832** L. HUNT *Poems* 239 So shall no disease or jar Hurt thy house, or chill thy Lar. **1889** LOWELL *Oracle of Goldfishes* Last Poems (1895) 14 You were my wonders, you my Lars, In darkling days my sun and stars. **1889** *Athenæum* 20 July 88/3 Thomas Pitt..through his sons and daughters, the great *lar* of not fewer than five families in the English peerage.

† **c.** A sprite, hobgoblin. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Mazzarnolo*, a sprite..a hodgpoker, a lar in the chimney.

2. *Zool.* The white-handed gibbon of Burmah, *Hylobates lar.*

1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v., The lar, or, as it is sometimes denominated the gibbon. **1859** WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 34 The Lar, or White-handed Gibbon.

Larach (lā·răχ). *Sc.* Also **lerroch**. [Gael. *làrach* site of a building, habitation. = OIrish *láthrach* (mod. Ir. *laithreach*), f. OCeltic **lā* to extend.] The site of a building or habitation.

1705 *Court Bk. Barony of Urie* (1892) 113 [That] ilke tennant keepe ther owen larache. *a* **1774** FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle* Poems (1845) 38 In its auld lerroch yet the deas remains. **1794** *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XII. 273 *note*, Amidst the various changes..of..proprietors they have continued in the same possession, and on the self-same Larach.

‖ **Lararium** (lărē·riŭm). [L. *larārium*, f. *lar-es* (see LAR).] The part of a Roman house where the images of Lares or household gods were kept; hence, a private shrine or chapel.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). **1816** J. DALLAWAY *Statuary & Sculpt.* iii. 165 The Penates..were deposited in the Lararium or wardrobe which stood in some secret apartment, the sleeping room or library. **1848** LYTTON *Harold* I. i, The old lararium, stripped of its ancient images of ancestor and god. **1871** FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iii. 98 *note*, The Emperor Alexander Severus admitted an image of Christ into his lararium.

† **La·rbar,** *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* In 5 **larbre**, 6 **larbar, la(i)rbair.** [Of obscure origin: cf. LEER *a.*, empty.] **a.** *adj.* Lean; exhausted, worn out. **b.** *sb.* A lean, withered, or worn out person.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E viij b, He is meegre larbre and leene. **1508** DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 121 Lene larbar, loungeour, baith lowsy in lisk and lonȝe. *Ibid.* 169 The larbar lukis of thy lang lene craig. — *Tua mariit wemen* 175 His lwme is vaxit larbar, and lyis into swonne. **1603** *Philotus* xxxv, With ane lairbair for to ly, Ane auld deid stock, baith cauld and dry.

Comb. **1603** *Philotus* cxii, Sa larbair-lyke lo as scho lyis.

Larboard (lā·ɹbōəɹd, -bəɹd), *sb.* (*a.*) *Naut.* Forms: *α.* 4 **ladde-borde**, 5 **ladeborde, lathe borde, latebord.** *β.* 6 **larborde, lerbord, leereboord**, 6–7 **larbo(o)rd**, 7 **lubbord**, 7– **larboard.** [ME. *lad(d)eborde*, *latheborde*, altered in the 16th c. into *ler-*, *leere-*, *larbord*, by form-association with the contemporary *ster-*, *-steere-*, *starbord*. The second component is OE. *bord*, ON. *borðe*, ship's side (BOARD *sb.* 12); the origin of the first component, which appears as *ladde-*, *lade-*, *lathe-*, *late-*, has not been determined.

Some would connect it with LADE *v.*, taking it to mean 'the side on which cargo was received', or on which deck cargo was placed.

In OE. the corresponding term was *bæcbord*; this did not survive into ME., though its etymological equivalent still remains in all the mod. continental Teut. tongues, and was adopted into Rom. (F. *bâbord*). The word seems to have meant 'the side at the back of the steersman'; the rudder or steering-paddle of early Germanic ships having been worked over the right side, whence the name *stéorbord* 'steering-side', STARBOARD.]

The side of a ship which is to the left hand of a person looking from the stern towards the bows. Opposed to *starboard*. (Freq. in phr. without the article, as † *on*, † *by*, † *a*, *to larboard*.

The term has now been discarded in the navy and supplanted by *port*, to avoid confusion with the similar-sounding *starboard*.

α. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 106 Þay layden in on ladde-borde & þe lofe wynnes. **1495** *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 203 Devettes..j a sterbord an other a latebord.

β. **15..** *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 68 Ethere bye lerbord or by lowe That Scoотte would overcome yowe. *Ibid.* 69 A larborde wher Sir Andrewe lay. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Theire ships too larboord doo nod. **1591** RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 19 Two on her larboord, and two on her starboord. **1598** HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 4 Vpon his steereboord alwayes the desert land, and vpon the leereboord the maine Ocean. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* II. 1019 When Ulysses on the Larbord shunnd Charybdis. **1698** FROGER *Voy.* 171 We saw five Ships, three to the Starboard, and two to the Lar-board. **1707** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4380/2 In firing along our Larboard, we saw he had a Design to board us on the Bow. **1853** HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* I. § 17 (1873) 11 She will heel over to larboard.

† **b.** as *adv.* = To larboard; formerly used as a nautical command. *Obs.*

1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 169 Larboard, that is, to the left hand. **1647** R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 224 Larboard now The reeling tree, then starboard, forc't to bow. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 32 As well understood..as one at Sea among Mariners; saying, Steere, or Lar-board. **1667** DRYDEN *Tempest* I. i, You Dogs, is this a time to sleep? Lubbord. Heave together, Lads.

B. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Belonging to or situated on the left or port side of a vessel.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 192 Latheborde Bowers ..Sterborde destrelles..Ladeborde destrelles. *a* **1613** OVERBURY *A Wife, Saylor*, In a storme tis disputable..on which side of the ship he may be saued best, whether his faith bee starre-bord faith or lar-bord. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. vii. 862 The Land on Larbord side (saith Sir R. Hawkins) is without doubt Ilands. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 39 His Mate with his Larboord men..releeues them till foure in the morning. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 18 Cast off your Larboard-Braces. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 59 A signal was made..to bring to with the larboard tacks. *Ibid.* II. v. 177 About four points on the larboard-bow. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 282 On the larboard quarter. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* viii, Ease off the larboard hawser. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Larboard-watch*, the old term for port-watch.

b. *humorously* used for: Left.

1781 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* 18 Mar., Wks. 1837 XV. 75 A slight disorder in my larboard eye may possibly prevent my writing you a long letter.

La·rbolins, -ians, *sb. pl. Naut.* [Short f. LARBOARD + ? -LING. Cf. STARBOLINS.] (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Larbolins*, or *Larbolians*, a cant term implying the larboard-watch.

Larcener (lā·ɹsĕnəɹ). Also 7 **lassoner.** [f. LARCENY + -ER[1]. Cf. OF. *larcineur*.] One who commits larceny; chiefly *petty larcener*, one who commits petty larceny. Also *fig.*

1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 20 As a punishment..upon whores, petty larceners, shippers that exact **1640** FULLER *Joseph's Coat* 1 Cor. xi. 30 The whip for the petty lassoner. **1642** — *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxiv. 152 Thus petty Larceners are encouraged into Felons. **1839** *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 91 Bother about perjurers, robbers, larceners. **1854** LADY LYTTON *Behind Scenes* I. iv, That great petty larcener of sentiment, Lawrence Sterne. **1864** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 373 How it was possible..to imprison the petty larcener unless the offence was duly laid in the indictment.

La·rcenish (lā·ɹsĕniʃ), *a.* [f. LARCENY + -ISH.] Disposed to larceny or small thefts.

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 50 A tendency to be larcenish.

Larcenist (lā·ɹsĕnist). [f. LARCENY + -IST.] = LARCENER.

1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1869) 20 The injuries which have been inflicted on society by pickpockets, larcenists, and petty felons. **1882** *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 71 These have also suffered by the predatory fingers of petty larcenists.

Larcenous (lā·ɹsĕnəs), *a.* [f. LARCENY + -OUS. Cf. OF. *larcineux*, *larrecinos*.] Pertaining to or characterized by larceny; thievish.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV. v, 'Ay' says the Justice, 'a kind of felonious larcenous Thing'. **1807** SYD. SMITH *P. Plymley's Lett.* iv. Wks. 1859 III. 405 The acquittal of any noble and official thief would not fail to diffuse the most heartfelt satisfaction over the larcenous and burglarious world. **1861** DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* ii, I knew..that my larcenous researches might find nothing available in the safe. **1880** SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 69 In..the larcenous little bundle of verse. **1888** GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* XXIII. 783 A huge larcenous appropriation..of goods which do not belong to them.

Hence **La·rcenously** *adv.*, thievishly.

1864 in WEBSTER. **1882** *Daily News* 3 Jan. 5/4 Molière was accused..of larcenously conveying the ideas of *Les Précieuses Ridicules* from a piece acted two years before.

Larceny (lā·ɹsĕni). *Law.* Also 6 **larcenie**, **larsonie**, 8 **larciny.** [app. f. AF. *larcin* (see LARCENY) + -Y, perh. with a recollection of L. *latrocinium*.] The felonious taking and carrying away of the personal goods of another with intent to convert them to the taker's use. Also *gen.* theft.

Distinction was formerly made between *grand* and *petty larceny*, the former being the larceny of property having a value of more, the latter of less, than 12 pence. *Simple*, *mixed*, or *compound larceny* (see quot. 1769).

c **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiii. (1885) 142 There is no man hangyd in Scotlande in vij yere to gedur ffor robbery. And yet thai ben often tymes hanged ffor larceny [*ed.* 1714 laceny e, *MS. Digby* larcerye]. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1602) 272 All manner of theft, whether it were robberie it selfe, or great or petite Larcenie. **1596** BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 126 Egging men on to Larsonies, Thefts. **1764** BURN *Poor Laws* 137 Picking of pockets, and such other larcenies. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 229 Larciny..is distinguished by the law into two sorts; the one called simple larciny, or plain theft unaccompanied with any other atrocious circumstance; and mixt or compound larciny, which also includes in it the aggravation of a taking from one's house or person. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, You are not charged with any petty larceny, or vulgar felony. **1850** BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 17 This god, wilt thou Not hate, thou, whom his impious larceny Did chiefly injure? **1871** SMILES *Charac.* vi. (1876) 184 It is said that Lord Chatham was the first to set the example of disdaining to govern by petty larceny. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 462 By English law, to take a man's own goods out of the hands of a bailee, if the taking have the effect of charging the bailee, is larceny.

† **La·rcery.** *Obs.* Also 7 **lasserie.** [Cf. LARCENY and LARCINRY.] Larceny.

? *a* **1500** [see *c* 1460 in prec.] **1611** FLORIO, *Latrocinatione*, larcerie. **1613** R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Pettilasserie*, stealing of things of no great value.

Larch (lāɹtʃ). Also 6 **larche, larshe.** *β.* 8 **larich, larinch.** [Introduced by Turner (see quot. 1548 in 3), ad. G. *lärche*:—MHG. *lerche*, *larche*:—OHG. **lerihha*, **larihha*, an early adoption (prior to the assibilation of *c* in Latin) of L. *laricem*, *larix* (whence late Gr. λάριξ): corresponding phonetically to OCeltic **darik-* (Irish *dair*, genitive *darach*, Welsh *dar*) oak. Other Eng. writers in the 16th. c. adopted the word in the L. form (see LARIX), sometimes corrupted into *larinx*; hence app. some of the dialectal forms given above. Cf. further Du. *lariks*, and the unexplained forms G. *lorche*, Du. *lorke(boom)*; also It. *larice*, Sp. *lárice*, Pg. *larico*, F. (Cotgr.) *larege*, *lareze*, med.L. *laresus*.]

1. A well-known coniferous tree; *Abies Larix* or *Larix europæa*, a native of the Alps, which is largely cultivated in this country. Its timber is tough and durable. It yields Venetian turpentine, and the bark is used in tanning. **b.** Any tree of the genus *Larix*, e.g. the American Larch, *L. americana*.

1548, etc. [see *larch-tree* in 3]. **1576** NEWTON *Lemnie's*

Complex. I. 72 Yᵉ best is that, which issueth out of yᵉ Larch, the Pyne, or the Firre tree. **1794** Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* iii, The scene of barrenness was here and there interrupted by the spreading branches of the larch and cedar. **1827 35** Willis *May* 15 The larch stands green and beautiful Amid the sombre firs. **1832** *Planting* 33 (L. U. K.) *Pinus pendula*, black larch. — *microcarpa*, red larch. — *larix*, common larch. **1850** Tennyson *In Mem.* xci, When rosy plumelets tuft the larch. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Larix*, The American Larch, *Abies* or *Larix pendula*, is the tree known to the Canadians as the Tamarack.

2. The wood of this tree.

1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal* 141 The props are usually of larch, or, in low seams, of oak.

3. *attrib.*, as *larch-plank*, *-plant*, *-tree*, *-turpentine*; **larch-bark**, the bark of the larch-tree; the *laricis cortex* of the British Pharmacopœia; **larch red**, a substance obtained by boiling extract of larch-bark with dilute sulphuric acid (Cassell); **larch-scale**, a scale-like insect which infests larch trees; **larch-wood**, (*a*) the wood of the larch tree; (*b*) a wood consisting of larch trees.

1827 Steuart *Planter's G.* (1828) 489 The present Mr. White, had often drawn more than £400 a year for his *Larch-bark only. **1847** Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 43 Tiberius caused the Naumachiarian bridge .. to be rebuilt of *larch planks. **1871** Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 30 The young *larch-plant upon Pelion's side. **1832** *Planting* 72 (L. U. K.) *Coccus lariceo* [sic], *larch scale. **1548** Turner *Names of Herbes* 46 Larix or larex groweth on the highest toppes of the Alpes..frenche men cal it Dularge. It maye be called in englishe a *Larche tree. **1578** [see Larix]. **1601** Holland *Pliny* II. 182 From the Larch tree there issueth a subtill and thin liquor. **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Larix*, the Larinch-tree, or Larch-Tree. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 66 *Cedrus Magna* .. is a Species of the Larch Tree. **1728** Kersey, *Larix*, the Larich-tree, or Larch-tree. **1855** Longf. *Hiaw.* vii. 49 Give me..of your fibrous roots, O Larch-Tree! **1616** Bullokar, **Larch Turpentine*, a kind of Turpentine or rosen growing vpon the Larch tree in Italie, vsed often in oyntments and emplaisters. **1780** Coxe *Russ. Disc.* 46 Another ship built of *larch-wood. **1856** Miss Mulock *J. Halifax* xxv, It was lovely to see the morning sun climbing over One-Tree Hill, catching the larchwood [etc.].

Larchen (lāˑɹtʃĕn), *a.* [f. Larch + -en *suffix*[4].] Consisting of larches, larch-.

1818 Keats *Meg Merrilies* 10 Her Brothers were the craggy hills, Her Sisters larchen trees. *a* **1851** Moir *Poems, To Wounded Ptarmigan* vii, From larchen grove to grove.

† **Laˑrcin.** *Obs.* Also 5 **larson**, 6 **larcyne**, **-ine**, **larrecine**, 7 **larzon**, **larçon**. [a. AF. and F. *larcin*, OF. *larrecin* (also *larcine* fem.):—L. *latrōcinium* robbery, f. *latro* robber.]

1. = Larceny.

[**1292** Britton i. xxv. § 115 De Apels de Robberies et de Larcins.] *c* **1400** *Plowman's T.* 323 Tything of bribry and larson Will make falshed full foul fall! *c* **1530** L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 75 To Brytayns, Gascoignes, and Polones, [is attributed] larcyne [*v.r.* larrecine]. **1598** Florio, *Furto*, a theevery, a larcine, a burglarie. **1658** tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* Pref. 2 Others content them selves with petty Larcins. **1679** Blount *Anc. Tenures* 119 If he be condemned for a common Larcin, he ought to be hanged.

2. One who commits larceny; a larcener.

1596 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 350 Shall any castle or habytacle of mine be assailed by a night larcin. **1624** Bp. Hall *Trve Peace-Maker* Wks. (1627) 540 Whips for harlots, brands for petty larzons, ropes for felons. *a* **1656** — *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 11 Some poor petty-larçons and pilferers.

† **Laˑrcinry.** *Obs.* Also 7 **larcenary**. [f. Larcin + -ry.] Larceny.

a **1639** Carew *Coelum Brit.* (1640) 214 The god of petty Larcinry. **1656** Earl Monm. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 183 Having committed many larcenaries.

Lard (lāɹd), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **larde**, 5 **laard**, 5 **laurde**, 4– **lard**. [a. OF. (mod.F.) *lard* bacon (= It., Sp., Pg. *lardo*):—L. *lārdum*, *lāridum*, usually believed to be cogn. w. Gr. λᾱρ-ῑνός fat, λᾱρ-ός pleasant to the taste.]

†**1.** The fat of a swine; (fat) bacon or pork; *rarely*, other fat meat used for larding. *Obs.*

c **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 12 Take larde of porke, wele soþyn. *Ibid.* 26 Take tho ox tonge..Sethe hit, broche hit in lard yche dele. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Larde of flesche, *arda*. *c* **1460** Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 114 Thai eyten no flesshe but yf it be right seldon a litle larde. **1552** Huloet, Larde, *succidia*. **1607** Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 532 The fat of Swine they commonly call Lard which groweth betwixt the skin and the flesh. **1615** [see Lard *v.* 1]. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 997 She got a Peece of Lard with the Skin on, and rubbed the Warts all ouer with the Fat Side. **1693** Dryden *Ovid's Met.* viii. *Baucis & P.* 107 By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd And to the table sent the smoaking lard. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Swine*, Feeding a Hog for Lard or Boar for brawn. *fig.* *a* **1613** Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 290 Patience is the lard of the leane meat of adversitie.

† **b.** ? A slice of fat. *Obs.*

c **1430** *Two Cookery-bks.* 49 Take lardez of Venysoun.

2. (Often *hog's lard.*) The internal fat of the abdomen of a swine, esp. when rendered and clarified, much used in cooking, and in pharmacy as the basis of unguents.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 433 Frote hit wel with larde ffaat & decoct. **1556** Withals *Dict.* (1568) 18 b/1 *Axungia propria*, is larde or hogges greace. **1704** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4026/3 Lading, consisting of .. Dry Codfish, Dry Jack, Hogslard. **1707** Mortimer *Husb.* (1708) 189 If Hogs get a Swelling on the side of their Throat .. anoint it with Hog's Lard. **1811** A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 728 The addition of the metallic solution to the melted mixture of lard and oil. **1825** J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 76 A kind of sweet cake fried in lard. **1836–9** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 232/2 When hog's-lard becomes rancid, a peculiar volatile acid forms in it. **1873** E. Smith *Foods* 139 Lard is derived from the loose fat of the pig, and is a very pure fat.

b. *transf.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v b, Yeue hir larde of a gote. **1835** W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 306 Fritters of flour fried in bear's lard. **1849** *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 162 In the Greenland whale the layer of this subcutaneous lard varies from eight or ten to 20 inches in depth.

c. *Earth lard* (see quot.).

1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 175 The Grubs of the Cockchafer .. appear like lumps of white fat. Hence the British name 'Earth-Lard'.

3. *attrib.*, as *lard-slice*; **lard-butter**, **-cheese**, substitutes for butter and cheese made from lard; † **lard-house** = Larder; **lard-oil**, 'a valuable oil made from lard, used for burning, and for lubricating machinery' (Ogilvie, 1882); **lard-stone**, a kind of soft stone found in China; cf. *agalmatolite*.

1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., Very little *lard-butter is now sold in Chicago. *Ibid.*, Large amounts of butterine and *lard-cheese were sold here as the genuine article. **1555** *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 85 All the salting vessell in the *lardhouse. **1599** Minsheu, A Lardary, or lard-house. *a* **1693** *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxiii. 193 Some Lackey, snatching at the *Lard-slices. **1811** Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 374 The rock called *lard-stone, used by the Chinese.

Lard (lāɹd), *v.* [ad. F. *lard-er*, f. *lard* (see Lard *sb.*).]

1. *Cookery.* (*trans.*) To insert small strips of bacon († or of other fat meat) in the substance of (meat, poultry, etc.) before cooking. Also *absol.* (Cf. Interlard *v.* 1.)

c **1330** R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15756 He schar a pece out of his þe, & lardid & rostoid. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 21 Perboyle the hare and larde hit wele, Sethyn loke thou rost hir everydele. *c* **1430** *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 Take Conyngys..& sethe hem, oþer larde hem & Rost hem. **1615** Markham *Eng. Housew.* ii. ii. (1664) 73 If you will Roast any Venison, .. if it be lean, you shall either lard it with Mutton lard, or Pork lard. **1661** Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 73 The skinn being pulled off, the flesh larded, & stuck with cloves, may be rosted. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* i. ii. 136 Flea your Hare, and lard it with Bacon. **1769** Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 127 Take three young ducks, lard them down each side the breast. **1884** *Girl's Own Paper* June 491/1 Nearly all lean meat may be larded with advantage.

†**2.** To enrich with or as with fat; to fatten. (Cf. Enlard.) *Obs.*

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 110 A goodly Oake .. Whilome had bene the King of the field,..And with his nuts larded many swine. **1596** Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, ii. ii. 116 Falstaffe sweates to death, and Lards the leane earth as he walkes along. **1607** — *Timon* iv. iii. 12 It is the Pastour Lards the Brothers sides, The want that makes him leane. **1607** Dekker *Whore Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 221 This lards me fat with laughter. **1621** Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1651) 7 They lard their lean books with the fat of others works. **1624** Sanderson *Serm.* I. 184 Thou hast larded thy leaner revenues with fat collops sacrilegiously cut out of the sides or flanks of the church. *a* **1661** Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 240 [Wheat-ears] Naturally larded with lumps of fat. *a* **1687** Cotton *Noon Quatrains* Poems (1689) 235 The lagging Ox is now unbound, From larding the new turn'd-up ground.

† **b.** *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.*

1612 [see Larding *ppl. a.*].

3. *transf.* To stick all over *with*; to cover, line, or strew *with*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1543 Sir J. Wallop in *State Papers* IX. 457 Divers of the Frenchemen's horse killed, and well larded with arrows. **1590** Marlowe *Edw. II*, i. iv, He weares a short Italian hooded cloake, Larded with pearle. **1602** Shaks. *Ham.* iv. v. 37 White his Shrow'd as the Mountaine Snow..Larded with sweet flowers. **1611** Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xv. § 55 Their sides were altogether larded with arrowes. **1631** H. Shirley *Mart. Souldier* ii. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 190 A Soldado Cassacke of Scarlet, larded thicke with Gold Lace. **1641** Milton *Reform.* ii. (1851) 70 His Navall ruines that have larded our Seas. *a* **1658** Cleveland *Times* 13 A Land..Larded with Springs, and fring'd with curled Woods. **1843** Lytton *Last Bar.* i. ii, Larding himself with sharp knives and bodkins.

† **b.** *fig.*

1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 407 Yee thought it good, thus to lard the same, by a proper Parenthesis. **1660** tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* iii. iii. 362 His gross follies wherewith he hath larded and strewed it. **1687** Settle *Refl. Dryden* 81 But to lard his gross oversights with some more pardonable mistakes.

4. To intersperse or garnish (speech or writing) with particular words, expressions, ideas, etc.; to interlard.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. to Rdr. 16, I thocht it nocht necessair til hef fardit ande lardit this tracteit vitht exquisite termis. **1581** Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 53 They say, the Lirick, is larded with passionate Sonnets. **1598** Shaks. *Merry W.* iv. vi. 14 The mirth whereof, so larded with my matter, That neither (singly) can be manifested Without the shew of both. **1602** — *Ham.* v. ii. 20 An exact command, Larded with many seuerall sorts of reason. *a* **1661** Fuller *Worthies* xxiv, Monkes began to lard the lives of their Saints with lies. *a* **1677** Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 158 How mean a skill to lard every sentence with an oath. **1702** *Eng. Theophrast.* 52 A few modish lewd words to lard his Discourse with. *a* **1797** H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. xii. 404 Lord Egmont .. always larded .. his speeches with speculative topics of government. **1823** Scott *Quentin D.* x, Unable to refrain from larding them with interjections of surprise. **1837** Howitt *Rur. Life* (1862) i. iv. 39 Their conversation was larded and illustrated with the phraseology of their own favourite pursuit.

5. To smear or cover with lard or fat; to grease. *rare.*

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 436 Vp walle hit euery side In lyke maner, eek larde it. **1740** Somerville *Hobbinol* ii. 306 His Buff Doublet, larded o'er with Fat Of slaughter'd Brutes. **1842** Tennyson *Will Waterproof* xxviii, Old boxes, larded with the steam Of thirty thousand dinners.

† **6.** *intr.* To ooze with lard or fat. *Obs. rare.*

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1650) 161 His whole body larded and distilled much like unto..melting wax.

7. *trans.* To adulterate with lard.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 3/1 The Mahommedans fear that their ghee may be larded.

Lard, obs. form of Laird, Lord.

Lardacein (laɹdēˑsiˌin). *Chem.* [f. as next + -in.] A nitrogenous substance found deposited under morbid conditions in certain minute arteries and tissues of the body.

1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 10 The so called amyloid substance or lardacein. **1890** *Athenæum* 15 Mar. 344/1 The substance..may perhaps be allied to lardacein.

Lardaceous (laɹdēˑʃəs), *a.* *Med.* [f. Lard *sb.* + -aceous.] Of the nature of or resembling lard; containing lardacein; *spec.* applied to a form of degeneration characterized by the formation of lardacein; also said of the patient.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 526 The body when choked and obstructed by this lardaceous incumbrance. **1873** T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 59 Amyloid degeneration ..is often known as the lardaceous, or waxy change. **1876** Duhring *Dis. Skin* 434 A solid, fatty, lardaceous deposit beneath the epidermis. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 409 It was not known when he began to be lardaceous.

Lardaˑcity. *rare.* Lardaceous condition.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 276, I have often thought that temporary suppuration may produce temporary lardacity.

Lardarie, -ary, var. Lardry *Obs.*

Larded (lāˑɹded), *ppl. a.* [f. Lard *v.* + -ed[1].] Stuffed with fat bacon; smeared with lard, greased.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Laardyd, *lardatus*. **1570** Levins *Manip.* 49/25 Larded, *lardo adipatus*. *a* **1700** Dryden *Iliad* i. Fables (1700) 191 Larded Thighs on loaded Altars laid. **1709** Addison *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 9 A larded Turkey. **1724** Ramsay *Health* 67 The larded peacock, and the tarts *de moy*. **1784** Cowper *Task* iv. 642 As smart above As meal and larded locks can make him. **1821** Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 43 To hunt the pig, As soapt and larded through the crowd he flies. **1837** Dickens *Pickw.* xiv, There's a very nice ham..and a beautiful cold larded fowl. **1862** *Fraser's Mag.* July 42 The application of a hot iron to his 'larded' feet.

Lardeous (lāˑɹdiˌəs), *a.* *rare*⁻⁰. [f. mod.L. *lardeus*, f. *lardum* Lard: see -ous.] Lardaceous.

1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Larder[1] (lāˑɹdəɹ). Forms: 4, 7 **lardere**, 5, 7 **lairdre**, 5 **lardar**, **-yr(e**, **-ure**, **laardere**, **lardder**, **larddre**, (6 **lawder**), 7 *Sc.* **lairder**, 4– **larder**. [a. OF. *lardier*, AF. *larder*:—med.L. *lardārium*, f. *lardum* Lard *sb.* Cf. OF. *lardoir*, *lardouer* 'garde-manger'.]

1. A room or closet in which meat (? orig. bacon) and other provisions are stored.

c **1305** *St. Kenelm* 236 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 54 Þeȝ his larder were neȝ ido & his somer lese lene. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 28 Alle Northwales he set to treuage hie. Tuenti pounde of gold be ȝere..& þer to fyue hundreth kie ilk ȝere to his lardere. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 4688 (Trin.) Moo þen a þousande seleres Filled he wiþ wynes..And larderes [*Gött.* lardineris] wiþ salt flesshe. **1390–1** *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 60 Pro ligno et clauis per ipsum emptis ibidem pro la lardre. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv* 288/1 Laardere, *lardarium*. **1468–9** *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 92, 1 axe pro le lardar. **1541** *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* c. 12 § 13 The serieant of the larder for the time being of the same household. **1567** Maplet *Gr. Forest* 105 Espying hir time when and how she may come to the Lawder or Vittailehouse. **1613** Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 5 Good M. Porter I belong to th' Larder. **1644** D. Hume *Hist. Douglas* 28 This Cellar is called yet the Douglas Lairder [cf. Lardiner i. 1375]. **1768–74** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 378 The hen gratifies her desires in hatching and breeding up chickens for the larder. **1784** Cowper *Task* ii. 615 Dress drains our cellar dry, And keeps our larder lean. **1838** Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xx. 266 The larders of Savona were filled with the choicest game. **1858** R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* lxx. 311 The whole repast bespoke the exhausted larder peculiar to the end of the week. **1877** Mrs. Forrester *Mignon* I. 50 Utterly unmindful of the probable condition of the larder at home.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Something serving as a storehouse.

1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. 34 Forth, Taw, Cluyd, Tems, Severne, Humber, Trent, And foure great Seas, your Larders be for Lent. **1864** J. S. Harford *Recoll. W. Wilberforce* 195 It [the antediluvian mammoth] had only been hanging in Nature's larder for the last five thousand years. **1877** Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* viii. 220 His table became the larder and patrimony of the poor.

†**2.** *fig.* Chiefly in phr. *to make larder of*: to turn into meat for the larder; to bring to the slaughter-house, hence, to slaughter; *to larder*, to the slaughter-house. Also *occas.* simply = slaughter. *Obs.*

a **1330** *Otuel* 1129 Al the Kinges ost..maden a foul larder. *a* **1340** Hampole *Psalter* lxxxii. 10 Zebee, that is, swilke þat þe deuyl makis his lardere of. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 251 Prelatis courtis þat ben dennys of þeues & larderis of helle. **1387–8** T. Usk *Test. Love* ii. xiv. (Skeat) l. 13 Thus drawen was this innocente, as an oxe to the larder. **1390** Gower *Conf.* III. 124 Than [in November] is the larder of the swine. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7228 Of

oon he hoped larder to make. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 337 The knyghtes of the rounde table made soche lardure thourgh the felde as it hadde ben shepe strangeled with wolves.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **larder-beetle**, an insect which devours stored animal foods, *Dermestes lardarius* (Cent. Dict.); **larder-fly**, ? the same; † **larder-house** = sense 1; † **larder-silver**, some kind of manorial dues (cf. *larding money*).

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 872/2 In the maggot of the *larder-flies .. the mouth is formed .. differently. **1390–1** *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 24 Duobus valettis pro mundacione le *larderhous, vj d. **1460–1** *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 90 Pro le pavyng in le larderhouse. *c* **1540** BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* B j b, The celler, the kytchyn, the larderhowse with al other howses of offices. *a* **1568** ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 45 This similitude is not rude, nor borowed of the larder house. **1486–7** *Bailiff's MS. Acc. Dunster Boro'.*, De iiij[s] vj[d] de proficuis cujusdam consuetudinis vocati *Larder sylver.

Hence **La·rderless** *a.*, without a larder.

1852 FORD in *Q. Rev.* Mar. 436 The barren larderless venta.. without shelter or food for man or beast.

Larder[2]. [f. LARD *v.* + -ER[1].] One who lards.

1598 FLORIO, *Lardatore*, a larder, one that lardes meate.

Larderellite (lādĕre·ləit). *Min.* [Named by Bechi, 1854, after Count F. de *Larderel*, who owned the fumaroles where it was found.] Hydrous borate of ammonium, occurring as a white powder.

1854 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XVII. 129 Larderellite .. dissolves in hot water. **1868** DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 882 Larderellite .. Occurs at the Tuscan lagoons.

Larderer (lā·ɹdərəɹ). [f. LARDER + -ER[1]. ? after CELLARER.] One who has charge of a larder.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 208/2 A larderere, *lardarius*. **15..** *Regul. Househ. Earl Northumb.* (1770) 165 That the saide Clarks of the Kechinge.. faile not appoint the Larderer ande Cooks. **1550** BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 64 b, The Kynge had made.. an other Roger whyche was hys larderer, the byshop of Herforde. **1577–87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 930/1 The lord Aburgauennie to be chiefe larderer. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. § 2 The Mannour of S. in Norfolke was holden of the King by the seruice of Chiefe Larderer at his Coronation. **1745** tr. *Columella's Husb.* XII. iii, Such things as we make use of upon holidays.. these we delivered to the Larderer.

Larderie, -ery, var. LARDRY *Obs.*

† **La·rdet.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. LARD *sb.* + -ET.] A small piece of bacon for larding meat.

1598 FLORIO, *Lardegli, Lardelli*, the pieces of larde, or lardet that they put into rostemeate.

Lardiform (lā·ɹdifǭɹm), *a. Med.* [f. LARD *sb.* + -(I)FORM.] Resembling lard, lardaceous.

1860 in FOWLER *Med. Voc.* **1888** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lardiform tissue*, a term applied to a variety of scirrhous cancer having the appearance of lard.

Lardine (lā·ɹdīn). [f. LARD *sb.* + -INE.] A commercial name for an inferior substitute for lard.

1888 *Grocer* 20 Oct., 'Lardine', which is made from the refuse of lard. **1895** *Daily News* 8 May 8/6 Lardine consisted of lard and cotton seed oil.

Lardiner (lā·ɹdinəɹ). Forms: 4–5 **lardener(e**, 4, 7, 9 **lardiner**, 5 **-yner, lardnir, lardnare**, 6 *Sc.* **ladinar, ladner, laidner**, 7 *Sc.* **lairner.** [a. AF. *lardiner*, an altered form (? after *gardiner* GARDENER; for the form cf. *vintner*) of *larder*, OF. *lardier*, f. *lard*: see LARD *sb.*]

† **1.** = LARDER 1. *north.* and *Sc. Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 4688 (Gött.) Ma þan a thousand celers Fild he wid wines.. And lardineris wid saltid fless. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 410 Tharfor the men of that cuntre, For sic thingis thar mellit were, Callit it 'the Douglas lardenere'. *c* **1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 217 Quhill the lardnir [MS. B. lardun] was laid, held he na houss. **14..** *Chalmerlan Ayr* c. 20 (*Sc. Stat.* I.), Item quhen þai opyn fische þai luke nocht quheder þai be mesale fische or wane, þat js þe cause quhy na fischar suld mak lardnare. **1663** *Inv. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture*, Item, in the lairner, ane mat and ane pair of blankets. **1710** COLVIL *Whig Supplic.* II. (1741) 94 His Wardrobe and his Buttery; His Lardner and his Bibliotheck.

2. An official who has charge of a larder. *Obs.* exc. as the title of an honorary office (see quot. 1887).

[**13..** *Liber Custumarum* (1860) 474 Tenuȝ.. par le service destre Chief Lardiner al Coronement nostre dit Seignur le Roy.] *c* **1400** *Dogg Lardyner* in *Babees Bk.* 358 Hoo so makyȝt at Crystysmas a dogge lardyner and yn March a sowe gardyner,.. he schall neuer haue good larder ne fayre gardyn. **1469** *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 93 To see the remaines hadde into the lardre, and the lardener to be charged with it. **1507** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 437 The fleschouris, baxteris, brousteris, ladinaris. **1601** F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* § 50 (1876) 34 Vsher of the larder, under the lardiner. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 473 Sculton.. was held by this tenure, that the Lord thereof on the Coronation daie of the Kings of England, should bee chiefe Lardiner. **1679** BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 10. **1887** *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Aug. 5/1 To the manor of Scoulton, in the county of Norfolk, is attached the office of Chief Lardiner, whose duty it is on the coronation day to attend to the provisions in the royal larder.

† **3.** *attrib.* in **ladner time**, the time when cattle were slaughtered; also (confused with LADE *v.*), in † **ladner ship**, a freight or transport ship. *Sc.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. VIII. 96 With a ladner schip [L. *navi onerariâ*] standeng thair be chance. *Ibid.* II. IX. 237 Certane shipis callet ladner. **1805** in Ramsay *Scotl. & Scotsmen in 18th Cent.* (1888) II. ii. 69 The laidner or slaughtering time was therefore an occasion of much festivity. **1861** SMILES *Lives Engineers* II. 97 Salted beef and mutton, which was stored up at ladner time, betwixt Michaelmas and Martinmas, for the year's consumption.

Larding (lā·ɹdiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LARD *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb LARD; the preparation of meat for cooking by inserting pieces of fat bacon. † Rarely *concr.* Fat, grease, unguent.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Laardynge, *lardacio.* **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 79 Soom feloes naked with larding smearye bebasted. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. v. xxxviii. 174 He is also good at Larding of meat after the mode of France. **1736** BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 376 Larding is done with slips of bacon which must be cut small and of a convenient length according to the meat or fowl that you would lard. **1884** *Girls' Own Paper* June 491/1 Larding is one of the advanced operations in cookery.

b. *fig.* (See LARD *v.*)

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., The Larding of Latine with High Dutch. **1687** SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 22 I'le .. with Larding of part Quibble, and part Sophistry imitate his way of arguing.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, **larding-bacon**, bacon used in the culinary operation of larding; † **larding money** (see quot.); **larding-needle, -pin**, † **-prick**, † **-stick**, pointed instruments with which the meat is pierced and the bacon inserted in the process of larding meat.

1884 *Girls' Own Paper* June 491/1 *Larding bacon is sold by many dealers. **1670** BLOUNT *Law Dict.* (1691), **Larding-money*, in the Manour of Bradford in Com. Wilts. the Tenants pay to the Marquis of Winchestor, their Landlord, a small yearly Rent by this Name. **1870** *Warne's Every-day Cookery* 23 **Larding needle*, made with split ends, like a cleft stick, to receive strips of fat bacon. **1598** FLORIO, *Lardaruola*, a lardrie, a larder, a *larding pinne. **1693** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2853/4, 1 Orange Strainer, 1 Larding Pin. **1697** tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* 1706 201 Don Augustin intreated me also, to let him have some of my Larding-Pins. **1796** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 60 Put the bacon through and through the beef with the larding-pin. **1845** [see LARDON]. **1611** COTGR., *Larder*,.. to pricke, or pierce, as with a *larding pricke. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Vne Lardoire*, a *larding sticke. **1611** COTGR., *Lardoire*, a larding sticke, or pricke. **1694** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxix. (1737) 120 He's the most industrious Larding-stick and Skewer-maker.

La·rding, *ppl. a.* [f. LARD *v.* + -ING[2].] Fattening (in trans. and intr. senses).

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiv. 108 Th' unweldy larding swine his mawe then having fild. *c* **1630** in Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 308 (1810) 315 Our lofty tower'd trees .. Did to the savage swine let fall their larding mast.

Lardite (lā·ɹdəit). *Min.* [ad. mod.L. *lardītes* (Wallerius, 1778), f. *lardum* see LARD *sb.*; its earlier Fr. name was 'pierre de lard'.] † **a.** A synonym of STEATITE. **b.** A synonym of PAGODITE.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 153 Indurated Steatites. Lardites of Wallerius. **1814** ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 46 Steatite .. Lardite. **1868** DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) Gen. Index 817/2 Lardite, *v.* pagodite.

† **La·rdlet.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. LARD *sb.* + -LET.] A small piece of bacon for larding meat.

1659 TORRIANO, *Spioccare*, to lard birds with lardlets.

Lardon (lā·ɹdən), **lardoon** (lāɹdū·n). *Cookery.* Also 5 **lardun.** [a. F. *lardon* (= It. *lardone*), f. *lard*: see LARD *sb.*] One of the pieces of bacon or pork which are inserted in meat in the process of larding.

c **1450** [see LARDINER 1]. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xiv, The lardons or little slices of bacon, wherewith I was stuck, kept off the blow. **1658** tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xxv. 92 A lumpe of Veale that struts about upon its lardons. **1747** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* To Rdr., When I bid them lard a Fowl, if I should bid them lard with large Lardoons, they would not know what I meant: But when I say they must lard with little Pieces of Bacon, they know what I mean. **1845** ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* (ed. 2) 167 The lardoons .. must be drawn through with a large larding-pin. **1884** *Girls' Own Paper* June 491/1 The process of inserting slips of bacon, called lardons, into lean meat by means of a larding-needle.

Lardose (lā·ɹdōs). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 laordose. [? a. F. *l'ardoise* (*ardoise* slate, with prefixed article).] The name given to the screen at the back of the high altar of Durham cathedral.

1593 *Anc. Mon. Rites, etc. Durham* (Surtees) 6 Betwixt the said High Altar and St. Cuthbert's Feriture is all of French Peere .. with faire Images of alabaster being most finely gilted, beinge called in the antient history the Laordose [*ed.* 1672 Lardose], the said curious workmanshipp of French Peere or Lardose reachinge in hight almost to the middle vault. **1838** BRITTON *Dict. Archit.*, *Lardose*, a corruption of the French term *l'arrière dos*, employed to designate the high altar-screen of Durham Cathedral. **1850** in PARKER *Gloss. Terms Archit.*

† **La·rdry.** *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 **lardery, -erie, lardarie, -y, lardrie, -y.** [ad. OF. *larderie*, f. *lard*: see LARD *sb.* and -ERY.] = LARDER[1] 1.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 55 The 4 [Tower] conteinith the Botery, Pantery, Pastery, Lardery, and Kechyn. **1594** BARNFIELD *Aff. Sheph.* II. xiv, Then will I lay out all my Lardarie (Of Cheese, of Cracknells, Curds and Clowted-creame). **1598** FLORIO, *Carnaio, Carnario*, a lardrie or place to hang and keepe meate in. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 630 Clarke of the Kings Kitchin, and keeper of his Lardarie. **1661** COWLEY *Adv. Exper. Philos.* in *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 45 That it contain the Kitchin, Butteries, Brewhouse, Bakehouse, Dairy, Lardry, Stables, &c.

attrib. **1649** in E. B. Chancellor *Hist. Richmond* (1885) 91 One little Gallery above-stayrs, used for the Pantry and Larderie men.

Lardy (lā·ɹdi), *a.* [f. LARD *sb.* + -Y.] Full of or containing lard; fat.

1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* Suppl., *Lardy cake*, lard cake. Also *Fatty-cake.* **1888** R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* I. v. 98 The pallid, lardy, stolid face of the publican. **1892** *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/6 A quality of lean and nutritious flesh much superior to the lardy bacons which come from foreign countries.

Lardy-dardy (lā·ɹdidā·ɹdi), *a. slang.* [Cf. LA-DI-DA.] Characteristic of an affected swell; languidly foppish.

1861 MISS BRADDON *Trail Serpent* IV. vi. 227 You're not much good, my friend, says I, with your lardy-dardy ways, and your cold-blooded words, whoever you are. **1874** *Punch* 14 Mar. 109/1 This only when the lardy-dardy swells are present. **1887** *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Oct. 418 The modern 'lardy-dardy' school [of acting].

Hence **Lardy-dardy** *v. intr.*, to act the swell, to 'do the la-di-da'.

1887 SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 58 Other men were lardy-dardying about, enjoying themselves.

† **Lare**[1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *larus.*] ? A sea-gull.

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 16 A strucioun, and nyȝt crowe, a lare, and an hauke bi his kinde.

† **Lare**[2]. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: ? connected with LATHE *sb.*[3]] A turner's lathe.

1611 COTGR., *Tournoir*, a Turne, turning wheele, or Turners wheele, called a Lathe or Lare. **1684** R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 75 To take the Lump of Ice out whole, we made a small crease round it, where by putting it again in the Lare, it might be cut in two in the midst. *Ibid.* 77.

Lare: see LAIR, LAYER, LORE.

Laree: see LARIN.

Larel, obs. form of LAUREL.

† **Larew.** *Obs.* Also 1 **láréow, lárow, láruu**), 2 **lareaw.** [OE. *láréow*, for **lár-þéow* (whence ME. LORTHEW).] A teacher.

c **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xviii. [xxiv.] (1890) 240 He hafde ærest Trumhære biscop him to lareowe. *c* **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iii. 2 La laruu we uuton þætte from Gode ðu ȝecuome laruu. *c* **1050** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 310/5 *Pedagogista*, lareow. *a* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 241 Ure hlaford sanctus paulus.. is þeoden lareaw. *c* **1200** ORMIN 7059 Bisscopp & lareweess.

Large (lāɹdʒ), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **larg**, 6 **largue**, *Sc.* **lairg, lairge, lerge**, 6–7 **lardg(e**, 2– **large.** [a. F. *large*, now chiefly in the sense 'broad, wide':—L. *larga*, fem. of *largu*s abundant, copious, bountiful, profuse. The masc. *largus* gave OF. *larc*, *larg* whence ME. *larg*, *largue*), but these forms were ultimately supplanted by the fem. form *large*; though in nautical senses mod.F. has *largue* masc. and fem., adopted from southern dialects. Cf. Pr. *larg*, *largue*, broad, Sp., Pg. *largo* long, It. *largo* wide.]

A. *adj.*

† **I. 1.** Liberal in giving; generous; bountiful, munificent; open-handed. Also, liberal in expenditure, prodigal, lavish. (Cf. FOOL-LARGE.) Const. *of*, *in*. *Obs.*

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Þe large Men and þe milde Men.. sculen beon icleoped on þe fader riht halue. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 430 Se uorð ase ȝe muwen of drunch and of mete and of cloð,.. beoð large touward ham [servants], þauh ȝe þe neruwure beon and te herdure to ou suluen. **13..** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1265 He was large, curteys, and fre. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 148 The landis of Scotland delt he then Of othir mennis landis large wes he. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 391 To be liberal, that is to seyn, large by mesure. *a* **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1193 She [Fortune] hathe yonge folk and large of despence. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 150 Yef euer ye haue be large of yeftes here before, loke now that ye be larger hensforth. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* VII. vii, Syre knyghte thou art ful large of my hors and my harneys, I lete the wete it coste the noughte. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 1765 Beith larg and iffis frely of thi thing. **1530** PALSGR. 317 I Large in expence, *prodigue.* **1553** GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 99 That other kinde of largegiuing whiche proceedes of liberalitie. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 11 The poore King Reignier, whose large style Agrees not with the leannesse of his purse. **1664** J. WILSON *Cheats* v. iii. Dram. Wks. (1874) 93 Indeed I won't! You have been large to me already. [Jolly *would press money upon him.*] **1688** DRYDEN *Britannia Rediv.* 86 Large of his treasures.

absol. **13..** *K. Alis.* 2054 Theo large geveth; the nythyng lourith. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. xii. (1889) 170 And therefore more despendeth the nygard than the large.

II. Ample, wide, great.

† **2.** Ample in quantity; copious, abundant. *Obs.*; merged in sense 8.

The early instances referring to gifts or alms may belong to sense 1.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 168 Noble men & wummen makieð large relef. *a* **1240** *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 Hwet deþ þenne þi blod isched on þe rode, hwet deþ þenne þe large broc of þi softe side. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 3964 Iacob þan sent him of his aght Giftes large. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 602 Large lyons lockis þat lange ere and scharpe. *c* **1425** LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 2067 That to dyscerne I purpose nat to deele So large by my wyll hit longeth nat to me. **1552** HULOET, Large, aboundaunt or plentyfull, *affluens.* **1578** TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 161 This.. offereth unto us, large matter of bewailing our misery. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark.* xii. 40 These shall receive larger judgement [Vulg. *prolixius judicium*; **1611** greater damnation]. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 31 The kings of France and England gaue large money towards the maintenance of the army. **1635** R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. an. 9. 67 She gave them large thanks. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* v. 558 And we have yet large day, for scarce the Sun Hath finisht half his journey.

† **3.** Ample in spatial extent; allowing plenty of

room; spacious, roomy, capacious. *Obs.*; merged in sense 8.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18 Makieð on ower muþe mit te þume a creoiz, & et 'Deus in adjutorium', a large creoiz mit þe þreo vinger es vrom abuue þe vorheaued dun to þe breoste. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) I. 144 Large er þo landes, þat his eldres wonnen. 1382 Wyclif *Heb.* ix. 11 Forsoth Crist beynge a bischop of goodis to comynge [entride] bi a larger and perfiter tabernacle [L. *amplius et perfectius*]. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 27 He seeth her front is large and pleine Withoute frounce of any greine. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10389 Olofte for to lenge in his large sete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, The byrde in a cage, be the cage.. neuer so large and hye, can not be contented or quyete. 1530 Palsgr. 237/2 Large grounde, *courtil.* *Ibid.* 317/1 Large wyde and brode, *spacieux, ample.* 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xvii. 373 They retired themselves into a large place, where there were many lights. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 531 Two Golden Horns on his large Front he wears.

† b. Const. *of.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22322 (Fairf.) A mikil man of stature heye & large of face. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 43 So is the Contree large of Lengthe. 1535 Coverdale *Neh.* vii. 4 As for ye cite, it was large of rowme, and greate.

c. *fig.* Of the 'heart': Capacious. Cf. 6.

In the earliest instances the expression is a literal translation from the Heb., where 'heart' means intellect.

1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* iv. 29 God gaue Salomon maruelous greate wyszdome and vnderstondinge, and a large hert. 1667 Milton *P. L.* i. 444 That uxorius King, whose heart though large, Beguil'd by fair Idolatresses, fell To Idols foul. 1686 Waller *H. R. H. Mother to Pr. Orange* Poems 244 Tho streighter Bounds your Fortune did confine, In your large Heart was found a wealthy Mine. 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig. & Life* 228 The brain by knowledge grows, the heart Is larger made by loving.

† 4. Extensive in transverse dimension; = Broad *a.* 1, 1 b. [The usual sense in mod. Fr.] Often in phrase *long and large*, for which *wide and large* sometimes occurs. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 45 Bothe as longe and as large bi loft and by grounde. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) v. 16 It es nere hand a c. cubites large. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii. 49 Ane croce that was baith large and lang, To beir thai gaif that blessit Lord. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* i. viii. 15 The great Clote hath leaves very large and long. 1599 Abp. Abbot *Descr. World* (1634) 281 The Spaniards.. entered Florida.. and there conquered a thousand miles wide and large. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxviii. 152 Three hundred ladders made, very strong, and so large, that three men might easily mount up on them a front. 1667 Milton *P. L.* i. 195 His other Parts.. extended long and large Lay floating many a rood. *Ibid.* iv. 223 Southward through Eden went a River large. 1709 Blair in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 141 Two Tusks 2½ Spans large, and 8 foot long. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 78 The Ways ought to be.. so large, that Carriages and Horses be no hindrance to each other when they meet.

† 5. With definite measures of space and time, indicating the full or rather more than the full quantity: = Good A. 20. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 162 Leue him on thi left halue a large myle or more. 1529 *Malory's Arthur* x. lxiv, They fought.. two large houres and neuer brethed them. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1315/1 At Bucken, a large League from Friburg. 1707 *Ibid.* 4336/7 As to the Breadth of the Chanel, it is a large half Mile. 1737 tr. *Le Comte's Mem. & Rem. China* iii. 79 The steps.. being almost all 10 large inches high.

† b. Of the time of day: Fully come, full. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 352 They slepen til that it was pryme large. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* iv. 223 Thir men went furth as it was large mydnycht.

6. Of immaterial things: Wide in range or capacity; comprehensive, extensive, capacious.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 93 Mater fynd ȝe large and brade? 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3915 Bot alle þis dett may þar be qwytt Thurgh large pardon, wha-swa has itt. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 A feiþful curat owiþ to notify to his sugets, were is pardoun, sikirar, largar, & for les price, to be bout to his sogets. 1500 *Galway Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 391 In as ampull and lardg manner as we grauntid to anny other ffreman. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 15 b, Exhortyng them with large promisses and flatteryng wordes. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 239 b, I wyll sende Ambassadours to the assemblye with large commission. 1595 Shaks. *John* i. i. 88 Doe you not read some tokens of my sonne In the large composition of this man? 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 223 Fair leaue and large security. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 305 From imposition of strict Laws, to free Acceptance of large Grace. 1704 Swift *Mechan. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 296 A large Memory, plentifully fraught with Theological Polysyllables. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 179 It was resolved, that whatever should be granted.. should go in so large a manner, that Papists should be comprehended within it. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 280 Vernal suns and showers Diffuse their warmest, largest influence. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* cxvi. v, How good Thou art, How large thy Grace! 1778 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* viii. (1876) 450 Notions large, liberal and complete. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Smith*, His memory was large and tenacious. 1784 Cowper *Task* iii. 423 No portion left That may disgrace his art, or disappoint Large expectation. 1793 Burke *Policy Allies* Wks. VII. 176, I speak of policy too in a large light; in which large light, policy too is a sacred thing. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 111 Yearning for the large excitement that the coming years would yield. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 106 A good reason for giving large powers to a trustworthy magistrate. *a* 1859 *Ibid.* xxiii. (1861) V. 91 The English Government.. had been willing to make large allowance for Berwick's peculiar position. 1885 Sir N. Lindley in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 319/2, I think the language is large enough to include them. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 172/1 The court had a large discretion as to the joinder of parties.

b. Of persons, with reference to some specified attribute or action. Const. *in, of.* Cf. sense 1.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodera* 220 þu art larg of cheryte. 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 63 It is not a iust thing to be large in sinning, and short in praying. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 When Paul would be large in commending the Church of the Romanes, he affirmeth they were full of goodnesse. 1672 Wilkins *Nat. Relig.* 326 To be generous and large in their well-wishing and their well-doing. 1883 F. M. Peard *Contrad.* xxvi, He was large in his offers of friendship towards a young nephew of Mr. Pritchard's.

c. With reference to artistic treatment: Broad.

1782 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* xi. (1876) 28 In his colouring he was large and general.

7. Of discourse, narrative, or literary treatment: Ample, copious, lengthy. Now *rare.*

1477 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* No. 799 III. 193 The large comunycacyon that dyvers tymes hathe ben had towchyng the maryage of my cosyn Margery.. and my son Iohn. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xx. 2 When he had gone over those parties, and geven them large exhortacions. 1577 Frampton *Joyful News* ii. (1596) 80 Of many others which shoulde bee verie large to speake of. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* 131 It were large to recount the voyages and worthy enterprises overthrowne by this pollicie. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* ii. (1701) 65/1 Plutarch, hath this large Discourse upon it. 1675 Temple *Let. to Chas. II* Wks. 1731 II. 344 Since the Prince's Return, I have had two large Discourses with his Highness. 1685 Wood *Life* 13 Apr., Mr. Wyatt spake a large speech by hart. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 23 July (O.H.S.) I. 13 Mr. Milles writ a large reply. 1756–82 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. ii. 49 These observations on Thomson.. would not have been so large if there had been already any considerable criticism on his Character. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 273 He fell into large and particular discourse with the deputies.

† b. of persons: Copious in writing or speech; diffuse, lengthy, prolix. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* ii. xviii. § 8 (1873) 181 *Antitheta* are theses argued *pro et contra*; wherein men may be more large and laborious. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 108 My intent is to bee largest in relation of those things which are not in the Scriptures. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) Ded., He held it more honorable to be..the first among briefe writers than one among few in the large ones. 1668 Temple *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 82 The Marquis is large in arguing to me, that our Interest lies in a joint War. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* ii. App. (1692) 240, I could be very large upon this point. 1711 Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 136, I am afraid he will be much too large, tho' 'tis certain wt he shall do will be very curious and learned. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* xii. vi. § 3 He was very large in his encomiums upon the young man. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 111 Homer is equal, large, flowing and harmonious; Eschylus is uneven, concise, abrupt and rugged. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* iv. xxiii. 179 His work is an epitome of the Roman History to his own times, upon which he is more large.

8. In mod. Eng., a general designation for considerable magnitude, used instead of *great* when it is not intended to convey the emotional implication now belonging to that word. (See Great *a.* 6.) The more colloquial or less refined synonym is *big.*

a. Of material objects. Also in phrases like *large of limb* = 'having large limbs'.

Not ordinarily said of persons; the occasional use of expressions like 'a large man' is somewhat playful, the notion being 'taking up a great deal of room'. To say 'the larger (='bigger') children' is admissible, if perh. somewhat unusual, but the positive (and, indeed, the comparative in the singular) could not be similarly used.

In the earlier examples there may be some notion of the sense 'ample'.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Large, hey, longe, and semely, *procerus.* 1526 Tindale *Gal.* vi. 11 Beholde how large a letter I have written vnto you with myne awne honde. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 135 Thow art moir lerge of lyth and lym Nor I am, be sic thre. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 4 While I..kisse thy faire large eares. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 46 In this toune is the Kingis castel baith lairge and stark. 1611 Bible *Mark* xiv. 15 He will shew you a large [Gr. μέγα: earlier versions 'great'] vpper roome furnished. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 529 Now Dragon grown, larger than whom the Sun Ingenderd in the Pythian Vale on slime. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 805 A large Cluster of black Grapes. — *Æneid* x. 432 Great Theron, large of Limb, of Gyant height. 1751 *Affect. Narr. Wager* 89 One of us killed a large Seal..Such Hits as these were but rare, and very far from affording Supplies. 1791 W. Bartram *Carolina* 10 These swamps are daily clearing and improving into large fruitful rice plantations. 1803 Rapton *Landsc. Gard.* (1805) 21 We generally pronounce that object large, the whole of which the eye cannot at once comprehend. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 14 The large vice must be firmly fixed to the side of the work-bench. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, A large lady in blue satin. 1837 Mrs. Sherwood *H. Milner* iii. xvi. 323 An infant, and three or four larger children. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* i, He was a very large man, standing six feet high. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* iii. § 16 (1879) 91 At rising or setting, the Moon sometimes appears to be larger than it does when high up in the sky. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* vi, 'Is he a large man, Ma?' 'I should call him a large man, my dear..but that his voice is so much larger'. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 26/2 Plans.. should not be large folded sheets, but single page plans of small districts..with a key-map. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 615/1 There were two gates, one large one for carriages and the other a small one for foot passengers.

absol. 1595 Shaks. *John* ii. i. 101 This little abstract doth containe that large, Which died in Geffrey.

b. Used in the specific names of objects to distinguish a kind or variety of greater size than the ordinary; also large-paper, a size of paper used for a special or limited edition of a book, having wider margins than that of the ordinary edition; also *attrib.*

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5225/3 The Price of the few large Paper that are printed [will be] 40s. per Book in Sheets. 1727 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Minion*, The large Minion, or one of the largest size, has its bore 3¼ inch diameter, and is 1000 pounds weight. 1802 Dibdin *Introd. Classics* 11 *note*, The large paper edition of this work is chiefly sought after. 1837 Macgillivray *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 334 Large White Helleborine. 1859 Stainton *Brit. Butterflies & Moths* II. 34 *Geometra papilionaria* (Large Emerald). 1862 E. Newman *Brit. Moths* (1869) 299 The Large Nutmeg (*Mamestra anceps*). 1878 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxv. 20 Large post folio size. 1883 Wallem *Fish. Supply Norway* 16 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) 'Large' or North-herring. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 192 Fatty changes in the kidneys.. Large white, and small white kidneys. *Mod.* The second edition of the book is a large octavo.

c. Of collective unities, quantities, dimensions, or any immaterial entity of which extensive as distinct from intensive magnitude can be predicated.

1526 Tindale *Rev.* xxi. 16 The length was as large as the bredth of hitt. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* ii. v. (1692) 135 [It] is.. in a large Degree true among us. 1751 Labelye *Westm. Br.* 72 At the Commissioners Desire, and before a very large Board, I had the Honour of explaining.. my Method. 1823 De Quincey *Lett. Educ.* ii. Wks. (1860) XIV. 26 Forty years are not too large a period for such a work. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 325 It is certainly now more than seven times as great as the larger of these two sums. *Ibid.* vii. II. 216 That party was not large; but the..virtues of those who belonged to it made it respectable. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 224 The simplicity which is so large an element in a noble nature was laughed to scorn and disappeared. 1895 R. L. Douglas in *Bookman* Oct. 22/2 Louis [XIV] was in a large measure responsible for the horrors of the Revolution. *Mod.* He made large profits on some articles, but his business did not pay on the whole.

d. Of a movement, pace, etc.: Covering a good extent of ground at a step. (Cf. B. 6.)

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 117 He, þat yn goynge, hanys his paas large and latly, welfare shall folwe him yn all his werkys. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* i. xx. (1840) 358 As fast as we could make our horses go, which.. was only a good large trot. 17.. in 'J. Larwood' (L. R. Sadler) *Bk. Cleric. Anecd.* (1871) 229 [A contemporary journalist describes Orator Henley as entering like a harlequin by a door behind the pulpit, and] at one large leap jumping into it, and falling to work.

† e. *rarely* of actions or processes, with reference to degree.

1660–1 Marvell *Corr.* xviii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 50 As I shall haue more busynesse or more news, I shall giue you a larger trouble. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. xiii. 276 They.. found every where so large a surf, that there was not the least possibility of their landing.

f. Of a meal: Heavy, abundant (cf. 2). ? *rare.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. ii. 313 Having.. made a large beef breakfast. 1890 Kipling *Light that failed* vi, After a large lunch they went down to the beach.

g. Of sounds heard in auscultation: Full, sonorous. Also of the pulse: Full.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 544 *note*, If a pulse be both hard and large, it is a strong pulse also. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 10 To the first [class] belong the large or sonorous, the small or sibilant, and the intermediate or subsibilant rhonchi. *Ibid.* 142 The large, coarse, toneless rattles produced by mucus and air in the trachea and larger bronchi.

h. With an agent-noun or its equivalent: That is engaged in the occupation or business implied on a large scale.

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/4 The largest calico printer in the world. 1891 J. G. Paton *Autobiog.* 4 Large farmers and small farmers. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 177/2 A very large oyster planter.

9. Of speech or manner: Pompous, imposing, assuming airs of grandeur, 'big'.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* i. i. 187 Your large speeches, may your deeds approue. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 153 The prerogative was always named in large and pompous expressions. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* iii. xx. 192 Cæsar made a prolonged A-hm! and said in a large way, 'Has the carriage arrived?'

III. Not rigorous or restricted: lax, free. [Developed from sense 3.]

† 10. Indulgent, lax; not strict or rigorous. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* xvi. 108 Takyng non hede of þi wycked suspectys.. ne of þi consentyng to euyll, ne of þi large conscyence. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) N ij, Kings.. ought.. to be carefull, that they put not couetous men & such as haue a large conscience in publick offices & authority. 1604 Parsons *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 374 The King, vpon his first breach with the Pope, was somewhat carelesse & large towards the protestants. 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Sam.* xxiv. Comm., A large conscience sticketh at nothing. 1694 Strype *Mem. Cranmer* iii. xxxvi. 456 When King Henry was large towards the Protestants, Cranmer was so also. 1733 Neal *Hist. Purit.* II. 245 If the Puritans were too strict in keeping Holy the Sabbath, his Grace [Laud] was too large in his indulgence.

† 11. Having few or no restrictions or limitations; allowing considerable freedom. Also said of persons with respect to their thought or action.

c 1510 *Lytell geste Robyn hode* (W. de W.) vii. 108 Smyte on boldely sayd Robyn I gyue the large leue. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 10 It was concluded, that kyng Richard should continew in a large prisone. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* iii. an. 27. 267 Shee besought that she might be kept in larger custody. 1671 Milton *P. R.* i. 365 Leaving my dolorous Prison I enjoy Large liberty to round this Globe of Earth. 1680 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 299 Our

people in this Colony are, some strict Congregationall men, others more large Congregationall men, and some moderate Presbeterians. **1793** in Morse *Amer. Geog.* (1796) I. 274 General Baptists..who hold Large Communion.

† **b.** Liberated, free. Const. *of.* *Obs. rare.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. lxxxiv. 18 Of burdens all he set the Paynims large.

† **c.** Of 'circumstances': Easy. *Obs.*

1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 404 Many families who the last week were in large circumstances, were now reduced to beggary.

† **12.** Of language: Used in a wide sense, loose, inaccurate. *Obs. rare.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 305 Cauterium is seid in ij. maners, þat is to seie large & streit [L. *cauterium dicitur duobus modis, large & stricte*]. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. xix. 116 In thilk maner of vnpropre and large speche, in which it may thou3 vnpropirli be seid that [etc.].

† **13.** Of speech, etc.: Free, unrestrained; (in bad sense) lax, licentious, improper, gross. *Obs.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 804 Som men seyn he [Diomede] was of tunge large. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 73 þei seien þat Baptist was to harde, and Cristis lyfe was to large, but þei have founden a good mene. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 4144 On me he leyeth a pitous charge, Bicause his tunge was to large. *c* **1401** LYDG. *Flour Curtesye* 157 Dredful also of tonges that ben large. **1553** GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 46 The very maner of our iesting muste not be to large nor unsober. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 206 The man doth fear God, howsoeuer it seemes not in him, by some large ieasts hee will make. *Ibid.* IV. i. 53, I neuer tempted her with word too large.

14. *Naut.* Said of a wind that crosses the line of the ship's course in a favourable direction, esp. on the beam or quarter. (Cf. F. *vent largue*; also FREE *a.* 13 b.)

1591 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 491 When the wind came larger we waied anchor and set saile. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* IX. 44 When a ship sailes with a large wind towards the land. **1669** NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 8 As we got Southerly and the Wind grew large, we might alter our Course when we would. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 215 As we had the wind large, we kept in a good depth of water. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) K k 3 b, The ships .. have the wind six points large, or more properly on the quarter; which is considered as the most favourable manner of sailing, because all the sails co-operate to increase the ship's velocity. **1851** in KIPPING *Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 185.

IV. 15. *Comb.* **a.** Parasynthetic combinations, unlimited in number, as *large-acred, -bayed, -bodied, -boned, -brained, -browed, -celled, -finned, -flewed, -framed, -fronded, -grained, -headed, -ileaed, -leaved, -limbed, -looked, -lugged, -moulded, -natured, -quartered, -sized, -souled, -spaced, -thoughted, -utteranced, -viewed, -wheeled* adjs.; also *large-bore, -calibre, -scale, -type* adjs. **b.** Combinations with pa. pples., in which *large* is used as a complement, as *large-drawn, -grown, -made* adjs. **c.** Special comb.: **large-eyed** *a.*, having a large eye or large eyes; characterized by wide open eyes; **large-greaved** *a.*, the specific epithet of the S. American tortoise *Podocnemis expansa*, having the legs protected by large greave-like plates; **large-lunged** *a. Path.*, characterized by enlargement of the lungs; **large-minded** *a.*, having a liberal or generous mind; marked by breadth of ideas; taking a large view of things; hence *large-mindedness* (in recent Dicts.); **large-mouth**, a variety of the black bass, *Micropterus salmoides*; † **large-parted** *a.*, of great parts or talents. Also LARGE-HANDED, LARGE-HEARTED.

1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 240 Heathcote himself, and such *large-acred men. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iii. 115 The *large-bay'd Barne. **1693** DRYDEN *Persius* (1697) 500 Such as were to pass for Germans: .. *Large Body'd Men. **1702** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3849/4 A roan Gelding, .. large Body'd. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 320 A tall, large-bodied, small-headed man. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 84 A giant of a man .. *large-boned and scraggy. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* i, A large-boned muscular man nearly six feet high. **1898** *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/4 The old *large bore pistols. **1874** CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 88 (1879) 98 *Large-brained persons, of strong Intellectual and Volitional powers. **1832** TENNYSON *Pal. Art* xli, Plato the wise, and *large-brow'd Verulam. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 7/2 Nine *large-calibre cannon. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 440 Smaller cells enclosing a *larger-celled tissue. **1844** MRS. BROWNING *Lay Brown Rosary* II. 112 The great willow, her lattice before, *Large-drawn in the moon, lieth calm on the floor. **1853** G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 105 The *large-dugged sow. **1818** SHELLEY *Homer's Hymn to Sun* 4 Euryphaessa, *large-eyed nymph. **1861** J. BRENT in *Archæol. Cant.* IV. 28 A large-eyed needle or bodkin. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxix. 234 A large-eyed gravity. *a* **1661** HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 91 The fair trout and *larg-fin'd barbel. **1565** GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* III. (1593) 62 Tone of them cald jolliboy a great And *largeflewd hound. **1890** 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 311 *Large-framed healthy wethers. **1897** MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 570 The most exquisite dark-green, *large-fronded moss. **1772–84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 15 Corn which is *large grained and fine. **1816** W. PHILLIPS *Min.* 129 Of a large-grained and soft calcareous stone. **1858** GREENER *Gunnery* 39 Large-grained gunpowder. **1880** *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 255 These *Large Grieved Tortoises line the shallow water in great rows. **1603** DRAYTON *Barons Wars* VI. xxviii. 131 The tree .. Whose *large growne body doth repulse the wind. **1828** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. 75 That stunted and *large-headed appearance which betokens a dwarf. **1883** P. BROOKS *Serm.* 279 *Large-idead, or small-idead, appreciative or unappreciative. **1891** T. HARDY *Tess* XXVII, The *large-leaved rhubarb and cabbage plants. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* V. 238 Where once the portly Oke, and *large-limb'd Popler stood. **1623** MILTON *Ps.* CXXXVI. 69 Large-lim'd Og he did subdue. **1647** CRASHAW *Poems* 105 These curtained windows, this self-prison'd eye Out-stares the lids of *large-look'd tyranny. **1661** K. W. *Conf. Charac., Informer* (1860) 47 A .. *large lugg'd eagle ey'd hircocervus. **1896** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 315 Emphysema, in the tense or *large-lunged form. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 221 A *large-made though meagre woman. **1725** YOUNG *Sat.* iv. 11 *Large-minded men. **1833** J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* III. i. (1876) 247 A generous and large-minded prince. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* v. 509 That *large-moulded man, His visage all agrin as at a wake. **1893** *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 94/1 In the fresh pond above Nag's Head..are found the *large-mouth black-bass [etc.]. **1897** *Ibid.* XXX. 219/2 Florida large-mouths weighing well up in the 'teens'. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 57 They are *large-natured, and not so easily amused as the southerners. *a* **1659** BP. BROWNING *Serm.* (1674) II. xviii. 234 Quick and *large-parted men. **1689** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2432/4 A *large Quartered brown Gelding. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 1/3 The *large-scale maps of Essex and Norfolk. *a* **1678** MARVELL *Poems, Appleton Ho.*, When *larger-sized men did stoop To enter at a narrow loop. **1765** A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* II. (ed. 2) 256 The largest-sized cattle should be placed next the plough. **1853** SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 271 Two or three large-sized pickaxes. **1715** TICKELL *Iliad* 10 The *Large-soul'd Greeks consent. **1856** R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 108 How much we owe still to that large-souled Augustine. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* Introd., The *large-spaced, slow-moving life of homesteads and far-away cottages. **1871** E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* viii. 139 *Large-thoughted policy. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Feb. 2/3 The *large-type letters. **1870** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 153 His *large-utteranced genius. **1892** *Fortn. Rev.* LI. 741 A clear-headed and *large-viewed student of architecture. **1860** W. G. CLARK in *Vac. Tour* 49 A *large-wheeled single-horse vehicle.

B. *adv.*

† **1.** Amply; fully, quite, by a great deal; abundantly. Chiefly *north.* and *Sc.* *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8812 (Cott.) It wanted large an eln on lenght. *c* **1340** *Ibid.* 7332 (Fairf.) Saul..was heyer þen any man large bi a meten span. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* V. 204 Xv fute large he lap out of that in. **1530** PALSGR. 317/2 Large open, *patent.* **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1327/1 Garded with such a sufficient companie as might expresse the honor of iustice the larger in that behalfe. **1637** 50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 281 It is a question if *papatus politicus* be not large worse nor *papatus ecclesiasticus.* **1666** J. LIVINGSTONE in *Life* (1845) I. 163 There was large more of that sort the year before. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XI. 728 A Vessel of huge bulk .. and in the side a dore Contriv'd, and of provisions laid in large For Man and Beast.

† **2.** Liberally, generously. *Obs.*

1477 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 801 III. 197 That I dele not evenly with theym to geve Iohn Paston so large, and theym so lytyll. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 63 Mair bountiful and large thay lyue, than evin thair. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* V. 317 Well we may afford Our givers thir own gifts, and large bestow From large bestowd.

† **3.** Freely, unrestrainedly, boldly. *Obs.*

?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1784 3one kynge .. karpes fulle large Be-cause he killyd this kene. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* XX. 118 But 3itt, sone, schulde þou lette Here for to speke ouere large. [Cf. *in large*, C. 8 a.] *c* **1500** *Nothrowne Maid* 167 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 279 Theirs be the charge That speke so large In hurting of my name.

† **4.** Of speech and writing: At length, fully. *Obs.*

1501 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 154 As for all other causes, this bringer can shew to you by mouth, as larg as I can wryte. **1554** LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 982, I cannot speake Latin, so longe and so large. **1633** T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xv. (1810) 172 As I need not larger to expresse it. *c* **1645** MILTON *Sonn., On the new forcers of Conscience* 20 *New Presbyter* is but *Old Priest* writ Large. **1676** I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 83, I thought to have written somewhat more large with respect to Reformation.

† **5.** ? Far and wide. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 741 Þow loket not large, for lust þat þe blyndit.

† **6.** With big steps; with ample gait. *Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. iv. 254 Quick and large-striding minds loving to walk together. **1695** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3065/4 A black Gelding, above 14 hands, .. Trotts large.

7. *Naut.* **a.** With a 'large' wind; with the wind on the quarter or abaft the beam; 'with the wind free when studding sails will draw' (Smyth); off the wind: chiefly in *to sail, go large.* (Cf. FREE *adv.* c.)

[**1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. i. 1 Thus wepand said, and leit his flot go large (L. *classique immittit habenas*).] **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 57 If you weather him, .. he will laske, or goe large. *a* **1688** DK. BUCKHM. *Cabin-Boy* Wks. 1705 II. 101 He could Sail a Yatcht both nigh and large. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 342 The proas..lying much nearer the wind than any other vessel..have an advantage, which no vessels that go large can ever pretend to. **1789** *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 210 It can only operate to steer a ship large (and that but very wildly). **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 159 Two points behind the beam (or large). **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 265 The ship runs .. large. *a* **1845** HOOD *Pain in Pleasure-Boat* 16 Nothing, Ma'am, but a little slop! go large, Bill! keep her full!

b. *By and large*: see BY *adv.* 1 d. † Also *fig.* In one direction and another, all ways.

1669 [see BY]. **1706** [WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 35 Tho' he tries every Way, both by and large, to keep up with his Leader. *Ibid.* 106 Take this same plain blunt Sea-Animal, by and large, .. and you'll find him of more intrinsick Value.

c. ? Wide of a particular course, whether one's own or another's.

1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 519/2 The Sally man got large from him. **1726** SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 232 She kept away large, and at too great a distance to perceive any thing of us. **1816** 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I. 15 Why are you blind? d—n you, steer large, You'll get aboard of that coal barge.

d. *Naut.* and *Mil.* *To go* or *lead large*: in a manœuvre, to break off at a particular point from the course marked out, and proceed straight ahead.

1749 CAPT. INNES in *Naval Chron.* III. 93 Did not the Strafford..obey the Signal for leading large. **1797** NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 341 Perceiving the Spanish Ships all to bear up before the Wind, .. evidently with an intention of forming their Line going large, joining their separated Division, .. or flying from us—to prevent either of their schemes from taking effect, I ordered the ship to be wore. **1833** *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. plate 1, 3 Leading File circle. 4 Go large.

C. *sb.*

I. The simple word.

† **1.** Liberality, bounty; ? also = LARGESS 2 c. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 27861 Frenes of hert and large of gift. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 43 It bicometh to a kynge to kepe and to defende, And conquerour of conquest his lawes and his large. **1426** LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 451 To be Conservyd ffro dampnacion vnder the large off thy Charyte. **1537** in Stype *Eccl. Mem.* II. i. 3 When the prince was christened .. Garter .. proclaimed his name in the form following 'God..grant good life and long to the..Prince Edward..Large, Large'.

† **2.** Extent, size. *Obs.*

c **1470** *Golagros & Gaw.* 241 The land wes likand in large and lufsum to call.

† **3.** ? Freedom. *Obs.* (Cf. 6, 9 below.)

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 182 So that welthe with measure shalbe conbyned, And lyberte his large with measure shall make.

4. *Mus.* The longest note recognized in the early notation, equivalent to two or three 'longs', according to the rhythm employed; also, the character by which it was denoted, viz. ▬ or ▭.

a **1547** *Prov.* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 406 He may not make his brevys to short, nor his largs to longe. **1594** BARNFIELD *Sheph. Cont.* iii, My Prick-Song's alwayes full of Largues and Longs. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 9. **1603** J. DAVIES *Microcosm.* (1878) 81 O let the longest Large be shortest Briefes In this discordant Note. **1609** DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 39 A Large is a figure, whose length is thrise as much as his breadth, hauing on the part toward your right hand a small tayle. **1706** A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* xi. 227 In Process of Time, they added a longer Note, .. which they called a Large. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cyc.* s.v. *Note.* **1876** STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms.*

II. Phrases.

5. At large. a. At liberty, free, without restraint. † *At more large*: at greater liberty.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 396 He..lete him go at large to lepe where he wolde. *a* **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Prin.* 77 Hy tyme it is to..walke at large out of þi pri[illegible]un. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* V. lx, I wille slee the and euer I maye gete the at large. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCCXXXIX. 535 Thare king determyned to departe, and go and lye in garysons, to be at more large. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 40 Letting their sheepe runne at large. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* I. 213 Left him at large to his own dark designs. *Ibid.* III. 430 Here walk'd the Fiend at large in spacious field. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 154 ¶ 2, I always kept Company with those who lived most at large. **1724** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 196 The enemy .. lived a little at large, too much for good soldiers, about Cirencester. **1727** POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 76 Small beer, which is indeed vapid and insipid, if left at large and let abroad. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iv. 93 Whether appropriated, or left at large because they cannot be appropriated. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. i, The King is conquered; going at large on his parole. **1878** BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 353 They felt also that Hannibal was still at large, and it might not be well to drive him to despair.

b. In an unsettled or unfixed state; not limited or confined one way or another. ? *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* i. (1614) 1/2 Which as a matter merely conjecturall..I leave at large. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 183 Another point was fixed by the Act of Uniformity, which was more at large formerly. **1782** COWPER *Friendship* 136 On points which God has left at large, How fiercely will they meet and charge! **1833** I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 169 The tremendous doctrine of eternal perdition..will remain at large..to be drawn on this side or that as may best subserve the purposes of intimidation.

c. Of speech or writing: At length, in full, fully.

1472–3 *Rot. Parl.* 12 & 13 *Edw. IV* § 36 As in the said your Letters Patentes therof is conteyned more at large. **1587** MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 158 There he shall finde written all things more at lardge. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 8, I .. will explicat mair at lairge quhilkes to Scotland ar proper. **1628** EARLE *Microcosm., Yng. Raw Preacher* (Arb.) 22 His prayer is conceited, and no man remembers his Colledge more at large. **1660** *Trial Regic.* 23 If you plead Not guilty; you shall be heard at large. **1668** DRYDEN *Evening's Love* II. i. Wks. 1883 III. 287 I'll wait on you some time, to discourse more at large of astrology. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xi. (1840) 237, I .. told him the story at large. **1845** STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 295 As was explained at large in a former chapter. **1890** *Spectator* 1 Nov. 590/2 The Oxford speech, which Mr. Froude quotes at large.

† **d.** In full size: said e.g. in contrast with the smaller scale of a model or abridgement. (Cf. 8 b.)

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iv. 175 A land it selfe at large, a potent Dukedome. **1606** — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 346 There is seene The baby figure of the Gyant-masse Of things to come at large. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 128 The design for the Lighthouse..was subject to some change in entering on the detail of the work at large. **1799** HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 181 Abridgments..are put..into the hands

of youth, who have, or ought to have, leisure for the works at large.

e. As a whole, as a body; in general; (taken) altogether.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 156 So to the Lawes at large I write my name. **1645** FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 14 Not only of the commission at large but so of the quorum. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, I now therefore was left once more upon the world at large. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 179 All punishments are for example towards the conservation of the people at large. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* viii. 102 He would be serving me and society at large. **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. i. § 36 (1875) 130 Moral Philosophy and Political Philosophy, agree with Philosophy at large in the comprehensiveness of their reasonings and conclusions. **1868** *Pref. to Digby's Voy. Medit.* 36 The credit which they obtained him with the people at large. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 415 In his own day he was the poet of England at large.

f. In a general way; in a general sense; without particularizing. Now *rare*.

1625 BACON *Ess., Stud.* (Arb.) 9 And Studies themselues doe giue forth Directions too much at Large, except they be bounded in by experience. **1640** FULLER *Joseph's Coat* vi. (1867) 165 And be not only their acquaintance at large, but in ordinary. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 191 Not to know at large of things remote From use,..but to know That which before us lies in daily life. **1670** R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 485 Promises made at large. **1718** ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) I. 181 Whether these were of the Number of the Eleven, or only Disciples at large. **1896** *Law Q. Rev* July 199 The Official Receiver must find fraud, not at large, but against the particular examinee.

†**g.** To the open; away, off. *Obs.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 35 If this nightes lodgeyng and bordyng Maie ease the,.. Then welcome, or els get the streight at large.

h. In the open sea. *rare.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 3 Who had rather venture at large their decayed bottome then bring her in to be new trim'd in the dock.

†**i.** Over a large surface or area; abroad. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 44 There may thy Muse display her fluttryng wing, And stretch her selfe at large from East to West. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 3 ɔ The first thing hee doth is to stretch out his handes at large. **1675** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1029/3 We hear that he has quartered his Cavalry at large, for their better refreshment in several neighbouring Villages. **1715** LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 101 Seeing that the .. legions were so close and crouded, he commanded them to set themselves more at large .. so they might have room to handle their Weapons. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 229 They would by their living so much at large, be much better prepared..than if the same Number of People lived close together.

j. *Naut.* = 'going large': see B. 7 a).

1757 CAPT. RANDALL in *Naval Chron.* XIV. 93 We..tried them before the Wind—then at large.

k. *Law.* (See quot.)

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 34 Common in gross or at large, is such as is neither appendant nor appurtenant to land, but is annexed to a man's person; being granted to him and to his heirs by deed; or [etc.].

l. *U. S.* Said of electors or elected who represent the whole of a State and not merely a district of it.

1741 B. LYNDE *Diary* (1880) 161, I was again chose a Counsellor in ye 1st 18, and my Coz. Wm. Browne chose a Counsellor at Large. **1864** WEBSTER s. v., *Electors at large*, electors chosen to represent the whole of a State, in distinction from those chosen to represent one of the districts in a State. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xiii. 166 The additional member or members are elected by the voters of the whole State on a general ticket, and are called 'representatives at large'.

m. Without definite aim or specific application.

1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. xi. 569 The pleadings are at large ..and do not tend to definite issues. **1891** *Edin. Rev.* July (*Tales R. Kipling*), He knows that a single stroke well aimed returns a better result than a score which are delivered at large.

†**6. At one's large**: at liberty. *Obs.*

c **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 237 While eche of hem is at his large, Lyght thinge vpwarde and downwarde charge. *a* **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1455 It sore me agaste To bynde me, where I was at my large. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1176 Þan myght we leue all at oure large. **1479** *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 34, I will that ye suffer him to be at his larg without longer enpresonment. **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 114 Thei .. may .. at ther large and libartie.. goo and come.

†**7. At the large**: at the utmost. *Obs.*

?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 447 Seuene dayes to Sandewyche, I sette at the large, Sexty myle on a daye.

8. In large. †**a.** In a free, unrestrained, or bold manner. *Obs.*

c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xviii. 90 Neuer the les, son, yit shuld thou lett her for to speke in large. [Cf. *York Myst.* xx. 118 Here for to speke ouere large.]

b. On a large scale: opposed to *in little*. (Also *in the large*.)

1614 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 12 To do, in Little, what in Large was done. **1662** J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 138 The copies of which [picture] in large I gave, one to his Matie..another..to my patron. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 36 The.. Plates represent, in large, the same Designs..as those described in little. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 219 *note*, I have made trial of this method, both in small and in large. **1840** ARNOLD *Let.* in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 200 Viewed in the large, as they are seen in India. **1855** BROWNING *Old Pict. Florence* xxi, Where the strong and the weak, this world's congeries, Repeat in large what they practised in small.

†**9. To the** (or *one's*) **large**: to or into a state of freedom. *Obs.*

13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 1032 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LIII. 410 How þat he wan o way ffro presoune vn to þe large. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 10996 Philmen the fre kyng..He lete to þe large. *c* **1500** *Melusine* xxxvi. 255 He was out of the lane & came to his large.

†**10. With the largest**: in the most liberal fashion. *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxviii. [cxiv.] 339 They .. payed euery thynge with the largeste [Fr. *bien & largement*], so that euery man was contente.

Large (lādʒ), *v.* [f. LARGE *a.* Cf. OF. *largir* and (with sense 3) F. *larguer*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To enlarge, increase, widen. *Obs.*

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlii[i]. 6, I largid my willys and my werkis. *Ibid.* Cant. 499 Largid is my mouth abouen my enmys. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 248 For his propre or pryvy avauntage shulde not man lette to large þis love. **1382** — I *Chron.* xviii. 3 Whanne he wente for to largen his empyre vnto the flode of Eufraten. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Largyn, or make large, *amplio, amplifico.* **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. I. viii, To large their spirit By vaster cups of Bacchus.

†**b.** *intr.* ? To increase (*in* something).

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 341 Þus we largen in sacramentis, for iche good sensible dede þat we don, or þat springith of mannes charite, may be called a sacrament.

†**2.** *intr.* To get or keep away *from* or wide (of).

1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 60 With mervayllous dyffycultie we larged frome the shore.

3. *Naut.* Of the wind: To become 'large'.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 116 Thwart Cape Froward, the wind larged with us. **1633** T. JAMES *Voy.* 18 The winde larged, and wee stowed away S. S. W. **1890** HALL CAINE *Bondman* xxiv. III. 4 Suddenly the wind larged again.

†**Larged,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Enlarged, unconstrained, slack.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxiii. 26 He werketh in disciplyne, and the largid [*v.r.* large, Vulgate *laxa*] hond to hym secheth to resten, and secheth fredam.

Large-handed, *a.* (Stress variable.)

†**1.** *fig.* Grasping, rapacious. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. i. 11 Large-handed Robbers your graue Masters are.

2. *fig.* Generous, liberal, open-handed.

a **1628** [implied in LARGE-HANDEDNESS]. **1885** *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s.v., Large-handed charity.

3. *lit.* Having large hands.

1896 O. SCHREINER in *Fortnightly Rev.* Aug. 233 They [Boers] are generally large-limbed, large-handed men.

Hence **Large-ha·ndedness** (in quot. ? lavishness, or ? rapacity).

a **1628** F. GREVILLE *Sidney* xvi. (1652) 208 Shee watched over the nimble Spirits, selfe seeking or large handednesse of her active Secretaries.

Large-hearted, *a.* (Stress variable.) Having a large heart (see LARGE *a.* 3 c); magnanimous, generous; having wide sympathies.

1645 WALLER *C'tess Carlisle in Mourning* 32 Such as made Sheba's curious Queen resort To the large-hearted Hebrews famous Court. **1842** MANNING *Serm.* ii. (1848) I. 22 We see some men large-hearted and generous, denying themselves, almost above measure. **1865** PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 17 It is strange to contrast his niggard concessions with the large-hearted statements of Roman Catholics of other days. **1888** BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. Pref. 27 Large-hearted and open-handed too he was, when a real case was brought before him.

Hence **Large-hea·rtedness,** magnanimity, generosity.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xvii. (1647) 452 In regard of Reasonable and Spiritual Desires, The effects of this affection are: Large-heartednesse and Liberality. **1851** D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxiii. 241 The cobbler.. being mightily touched by the large-heartedness of Blast. **1876** MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. (1877) 87 Suddenly endowed with a new large-heartedness and benevolence.

Largely (lā·ɹdʒli), *adv.* Also 3–4 largeliche, 4–6 largly, -lie, 5 largele, 6 *Sc.* lairglie. [f. LARGE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a large manner.

1. Liberally, generously, bountifully. Now *arch.* and with mixture of sense 2.

c **1230** *Hali Meid.* 29 Þat he nule gladluche ifinde þe largeliche al þat te biheoued. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7869 He 3ef .. To abbeys and to priories largeliche of is golde. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 27873 He may.. largely do almus dede. *c* **1491** *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* viii. 22 Some tyme they wyll yeue largely. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 258 Take with you Gold and Silver..and depart largely thereof unto your men of warre. **1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxix. 421 Wee haue gods grace much largelier towardes vs. **1827** KEBLE *Chr. Y.* Sund. after Ascension, Largely Thou givest, gracious Lord, Largely Thy gifts should be restor'd. **1879** BROWNING *Pheidippides* 48 Too rash Love in its choice, paid you so largely service so slack!

2. Copiously, abundantly; in a large measure; to a great extent; extensively, greatly, considerably, much.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 112 So largeliche ant so swuðe vleau þet ilke blodi swot of his blisfule bodie. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 138 For thorw lesynges 3e lacchen largeliche mede. **1469** *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 23 For and it go to matter in law, it will cost mony largely. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* XI. 879 He..Send to the Erll, and thankit him largele. **1529** MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 139/2 What so euer fashion of worshipping of Latria be, the same is as largely done to saintes and ymages as to god. **1580** SIDNEY *Ps.* XVIII. vi, He lifted me, unto a largly noble place. **1594** BACON *Let. to A. Bacon* in Spedding *Lett.* (1861) I. 349 There is a collection of Dr. James, of foreign states, largeliest of Flanders, which [etc.]. **1611** BIBLE 1 *Macc.* xvi. 16 When Simon and his sonnes had drunke largely. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 210 They sup largely. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 482 The salacious Goat encreases more; And twice as largely yields her milky Store. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 114 Drink largely of warm Lemonade. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 432 The patient was bled largely. **1880** GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. § 24. 228 Water enters largely into the composition of the bodies both of plants and animals. **1887** LIGHTFOOT *Leaders North. Ch.* (1891) 3 The prosperity of a Church, as of a Nation, depends largely on its connexion with the past. **1891** FREEMAN *Sk. Fr. Trav.* 120 These surrounding hills are largely rocky.

†**b.** With words expressive of quantity or extent: Fully, quite. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10528 Al a 3er largeliche this wrechede ilaste. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 86 That largelich a legioun lese her lyf. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1908 Another, That coste largely of gold a fother. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 423, I wate that he was largely By the shuldres mare than i.

†**3.** Of discourse: At (great) length, in full, fully. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D v, Gretter boldnesse to speke to her more largely. *a* **1533** FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 121 Which point I will touch more largely anon. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. B vij, This herbe is so well knowen in all contrees, that I nede not largelyer to describe it. **1655** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 55/1 The Feast is largely described by Plutarch. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 19, I have written .. largely on the subject of the soul. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. iii. 160 We shall have occasion farther on to speak more largely concerning all these kinds. **1831** *Society* I. 154 The girls had written so largely to their friend, she would not repeat news.

4. Generally; with a wide or general application or comprehension; in a wide sense. *rare* or *arch.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 344 3if men speken largeli, many men ben here more blessid þan þe pope. **1533** FRITH *Mirr. Sacrm. Bapt.* (1829) 287, I take the congregation of God in this place even somewhat largely, this is, for all them that are thought or counted to be the members of Christ. **1570** *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 6 The sayde Statute..shalbe most largely and strongly construed for the repressing of Usurie. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 228 This name Æthiopia sometimes taken more largely, otherwhiles more straitned. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. (1686) 6 Error, to speak largely, is a false judgement. **1774** BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 155 He was certainly in the right when he took the matter largely. **1868** GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1869) 43 His [Proitos'] subjects may have been Argives of Argolis, taken largely.

†**b.** Loosely, inaccurately. *Obs.*

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. xix. 116 Ech of the xj. gouernauncis, which y schal .. menteyne and defende is groundid in Holi Scripture largeli and vnpropirli forto speke of grounding. **1654** BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 17 In all Sacraments improperly and largely so called.

†**5.** Freely, without restraint. *Obs.*

c **1425** LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1637 Wantons .. Oft sythe bryng hem sylf in dystresse, Because they somtyme to largely deele. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxx. 493 Me likes no3t [t]his langage so largely for to lye. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 396 Ye saye not wysely to call the archebysshop traitour. it is to largely sayde. **1564** J. RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 73 It ys largelye and lowdelye spoken.

†**6.** For a large sum; at a high price. *Obs. rare.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 216 Certaine prisoners being largely hired by the King of Spaine conspired together.

†**7.** Widely. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. iii, Open your compasse as largely as you can.

8. In large characters, letters, or outlines; on a large scale (of drawing). Now *rare.*

1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iv. 78 On the top of this Tower, was this representation curiously and largely cut. **1680** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 237 The Fore-Puppet is more largely delineated in Plate 18. **1887** SIR G. TREVELYAN in *Standard* 27 Aug. 2/3 You could almost read them across the floor of the House, they are so largely printed.

9. With lofty demeanour; loftily, pompously.

1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xlvi. (1858) 389 He, therefore, walked rather largely upon the earth. **1887** HALL CAINE *Deemster* xviii. 107 'Do you know, my good people', he said largely, 'I'm at a loss to understand what you mean'.

†**La·rgemost,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. LARGE *a.* + -MOST.] Most largely or considerably; most.

1666 J. LIVINGSTONE in *Life* (1845) I. 132 That year was to me the largemost profitable year I had in the schools.

Largen (lā·ɹdʒ'n), *v. poet.* [f. LARGE *a.* + -EN[5].]

1. *intr.* To grow large or larger.

1844 PATMORE *Poems* 145 Eyes, large always, slowly largen. **1889** LOWELL in *Atlantic Monthly* LXIV. 148 The one eye that meets my view, Lidless and strangely largening.

2. *trans.* To make large or larger, enlarge.

1869 LOWELL *Pict. fr. Appledore* vi. 51 No more a vision, reddened, largened, The moon dips toward her mountain nest. **1881** EMILY DICKINSON *Lett.* (1894) I. 186 Each new width of love largens all the rest.

Largeness (lā·ɹdʒnės). [f. LARGE *a.* + -NESS.]

†**1.** Liberality, open-handedness; freedom in giving or spending. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 27404 Largenes [es] sett again couetteis. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 174 Prestis weiward of lif.. colouren .. glotonye bi largenesse & fedynge of pore men. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 3404 Syn it lokid has þe largenes of þe lord of heuen, þat me þis diademe of Dary demed is & graunted. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 84 Luve makis wreches full of lergeness. *a* **1540** BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 362/1 The grace, which is geuen of the largenes of God. **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. xi. (1622) 21 That Germanicus

had purchased the souldiers fauour by largenesse. *a* **1626** Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* vii. (1661) 436 His largenesse or bounty, as it were..the casting abroad of His new coine.

personified. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 632 Largenesse the lady heo let in ful manye. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* 63 Quod largenes in almesse dede. **1627** DONNE *Serm.* clvii. VI. 274 Alacrity married with a Thoughtfulness and Largeness married with a Providence.

†**2.** Lengthiness or prolixity (of discourse or writing). *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 221 Yᵉ stile runneth of it selfe into such largenesse with plentie of matter, yᵗ [etc.]. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. l. § 3 In other things we may be more briefe, but the waight of these requireth largenes. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 5 The Reader I presume will pardon our largeness..in relating the proceedings against this first Martyr. **1655** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 46/2 By reason of the largness of the Discourse. **1664** 94 SOUTH *Serm.* II. 192 If the Matter of our Prayers lies within so narrow a compass, why should the Dress and Out-side of them spread..into so wide and disproportioned a largeness?

3. Amplitude of dimension; great size, volume, or bulk; bigness. † Also, magnitude or size in the abstract (*obs.*).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7024 Myȝte no man ayme þe largenesse [F. *grandur*]. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 794 In a twelmonth he waxed more Of largenes..Than any othir in yeres thre. **1448** HEN. VI *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 370 Ouer the said librarie an hows of the same largenesse. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 68 For all þe largenes of lenth at he luke myȝt. **1523** *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII* c. 6 One other way..of as greate largenesse in bredeth or larger than the said olde way. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 85 The bones of a great..man, among the which bones, the huckle bone ..was of such largenesse, as..did declare the man to be .xiiii. foote. **1603** OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 2 Other sheres in Wales of farre more lardgnes. **1653-4** WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 111 By reason of the largenes, and roughnes of the water. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. b 6, Their motion is slow, by reason of their largenesse. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1737) 305 Glasgow..in respect of Largeness, Building, [etc.]..is the chief city in the Kingdom next to Edinburgh. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i. 98 Each hook about the largeness of six scythes. **1785** SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* I. xix, The largeness of the assembly. **1807** G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. x. 458 They were similar, in the largeness of their joints, and in the likeness of their hair.

b. semi-*concr.*

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 314 Then wrapt the body round In largenesse of a fine white sheete. **1871** R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxxvi. 3 In all that bodily largeness Lives not a grain of salt, breathes not a charm anywhere.

4. Of immaterial things: Amplitude; (large) size or extent; extensiveness.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 220 Of suche largenes it may of ryght be sayd and called catholicall. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. Ded., I..wonder at..the largenesse of your capacitie. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 5 The ample proposition that hope makes..Fayles in the promist largenesse. **1651** FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Fox* (1867) II. 85 Considering the height of his friends and largeness of his deserts. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* viii. 109 Complaints were made against the largeness of their profits. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 57 The largeness of the power..committed to the councils was at once a temptation..to abuse those powers. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* xiii. (1870) 428 The largeness of his information. **1886** *Manch. Exam.* 9 June 5/3 The unexpected largeness of the majority.

†**5.** Breadth, width. *Obs.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv. 258 It..strecchethe toward the West in lengthe..in largenesse, it durethe to the Cytee of Alizandre. **1597** A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14/2 Consideringe the largenes and length of the wounde. **1607** MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. (1617) 19 Lay ouer it two or three other Blanke's at their vttermost largenesse. **1747** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 11 The largeness, depth or rapidity of the stream of rivers, which they had occasion to pass.

6. The attribute or quality of not being circumscribed or limited in scope, range, or capacity; the reverse of *narrowness*.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* iv. 29 God ȝaf wisdam to Salomon, and myche prudence.., and laargenesse of herte. **1551** T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 8 b, If any worde be used that hath a double meanyng, restrain the largenesse thereof, and declare how you will have it taken. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvii. (1695) 388 Some Men of that Strength of Judgment, and Largeness of Comprehension, that [etc.]. **1692** L'ESTRANGE *Fables* viii. (1708) 10 If the Largeness of his Heart shall carry him beyond the Line of Necessary Prudence. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 589 A man of his temper, and of his largeness in point of opinion. **1845-6** TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. iii. 36 One who..in the largeness of his love would send none empty away. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 492 A man ..distinguished..by the largeness of his views and by his superiority to vulgar prejudices. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 456 The largeness of temper which characterized all the nobler minds of his day.

b. Of artistic treatment: Breadth.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/4 A frequent largeness of phrase, with quaintness of response. **1885** *Athenæum* 23 May 669/3 This picture..may be mentioned as a true illustration of breadth and largeness of style.

†**7.** Freedom, scope, opportunity. *Obs. rare.*

a **1631** DONNE *Lett.* lxxx. Serm. etc. (Alford) VI. 397 Your man brought me your letter of the 8th of December this 21st of the same, to Chelsey and gives me the largeness, till Friday, to send a letter to Paul's house.

8. Lofty bearing, pomposity.

1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxvii. 175 The perspiration started from his temples, but his dignity and his largeness did not desert him.

† **Largeour.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 largeouer. [a. F. *largeur*, f. *large* LARGE *a.*] Width, girth.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* I. iv. 23 A certaine thinne ..skinne..which compasseth round the amplitude and largeouer of the belly.

† **Largeous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LARGE *a.* + -OUS.] Liberal, bountiful.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I ij b, But as some be over largeous, so some are spare enough.

† **Largerly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. *larger*, comp. of LARGE *a.* + -LY². Cf. *largierly*, *bloodierly*.] More largely.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 176 Lest þer falshede growide more and largerli [*v.r.* largerely] envenymede þe Chirche. **1632** SPELMAN *Hist. Sacrilege* (1846) 121 Largerly.

Largess, largesse (lāˑɹdʒes). *arch.* and *literary.* Forms: 3-4 largesce, 4-7 larges, (5 -eys, -is, 7 lardges), 3- largesse, 6- largess. [a. F. *largesse* = Pr., Sp. *largueza*, It. *larghezza*:—late L. **largitia*, f. *largus* (see LARGE *a.*).]

†**1.** Liberality, bountifulness, munificence. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 416 Of ancre kurtesie, and of ancre largesse, is i-kumen ofte sunne. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 27404 (Fairf.) Largesse gaine couaitise is sette. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 210 Jhesu Crist yeueth us thise yiftes of his largesse and of his souereyn bountee. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 8 Largesse and liberalite is knowen whan a man is in necessite and pourete. **1549** COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* 12 Himnes wherwith the larges of god is praysed before meate. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xx. (Arb.) 58 The Prince hauing all plentie to vse largesse by. **1623** COCKERAM, *Largesse*, Liberalitie.

personified. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 112 Largesse the ladi ledeth in ful monye. ? *a* **1366** CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1157 Not Avarice, the foule caytyf, Was half to grype so ententyf, As Largesse is to yeve and spende. *a* **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4119 Of myne helply lady souereyne Largesse, my lady, now wil I ryme.

2. Liberal or bountiful bestowal of gifts; *occas.* † lavish expenditure; *concr.* money or other gifts freely bestowed, e.g. by a sovereign upon some special occasion of rejoicing or the like.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 505 Worshipful he is in larges of giftys. *c* **1470** *Golagros & Gaw.* 423 For na largese my lord noght wil he neuer let. **1484** CAXTON *Chivalry* 67 Whan it shal be tyme of necessite to make largesse his hondes must gyue and dispende. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. xx. (1634) 431 So great and so plenteous largesse of his benefits doth in a manner overwhelme us. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 44 Our Coffers, with too great a Court, And liberall Largesse, are growne somewhat light. **1614** LODGE *Seneca* 3 Neither can the prodigalitie and largesse of anything bee honest. **1622** HAKEWILL *David's Vow* ii. 86 The widowes..heart being put to her mite, gave it weight aboue the greater..largess of the Pharisee. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 107 The Governor goes in Procession, and bestows his Largess. **1864** BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 302 The handsel-day belongs to the New Year itself. It is still in full practice in Scotland as a day of largess. **1870** DICKENS *E. Drood* xiii, Largess, in the form of odds and ends of cold cream and pomatum, ..was freely distributed among the attendants. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 256 Your planned benevolence To man, your proposed largess to the Church. **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 248 Æneas..then gives to the crews Largess noble of three steers each.

b. In particularized sense: A free gift or dole of money, etc.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 187 Least any man shoulde vnthankfully and uniustly take away this larges of the French Kyng. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. xxi. 522 There was good hope that the souldiours should haue a largesse dealt amongst them out of the kings treasure. **1611** HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 52 Let all raryeties Showre downe from heauen a lardges. **1655** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 101/2 Courting vulgar Applause with Largesses and Feasts. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 103, I gave a largess or bounty of five dollars a man. **1814** SCOTT *Chivalry* (1874) 38 Largesses to the heralds and minstrels..were necessary accompaniments to the investiture of a person of rank. **1840** ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) II. ix. 54 His triumphs were followed by various largesses of provisions and money to the populace.

c. *Largess!* or † *A largess!*: a call for a gift of money, addressed to a person of relatively high position on some special occasion. (Still in use locally at 'harvest home'; otherwise *Hist.*)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 449 A blynd man..To crie a largesse by-for oure lorde. *c* **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 219 Ther mette I crydinge many oon A larges larges. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 261 A largeys, ȝe lord, I crye bis day. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 129 Giue gloues to thy reapers, a larges to crie. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1342/2 Then the heralds cried A larges, and the trumpets and drums were sounded euerie where. **1674-91** RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 104 A *Largess*, ..a Gift to Harvest-men particularly, who cry a Largess so many times as there are pence given. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 3/2 Herauldls have a right three several times to cry Largesse. **1787** GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* s.v., The reapers in Essex and Suffolk ask all passengers for a largess, and when any money is given to them, all shout together largess, largess. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* I. xi, Now largesse, largesse, Lord Marmion. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Largess*, a gift to reapers in harvest. When they have received it, they shout thrice, the words 'halloo largess'.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 2). A generous or plentiful bestowal; something freely bestowed.

a **1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E vij b, The greateste vyllany in a villayne is to be gyuen in largesse of lyes. **1682** DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* 364 The Book's a common largess to mankind. **1688** CROWNE *Darius* I. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 382 He's like the sun, a largesse to the world. **1785** COWPER *Needless Alarm* 62 How glad they catch the largess of the skies. **1832** TENNYSON '*All good things have not kept aloof*' 4, I have not lacked thy mild reproof, Nor golden largess of thy praise. **1888** LOWELL *Protest* 2, I could not bear to see those eyes On all with wasteful largess shine.

†**4.** Freedom, liberty. *At his largesse*, at liberty (cf. *at one's large*), at one's own discretion. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 427 Quhar he mycht at his largess be. *c* **1425** LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1327 There to haue.. largesse to stryke as longeth to thy cure. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* IX. 524 Thai..maid thaim fre, at their largis [*v.r.* at larges] to pass. **1547** *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 4 He shall not goe abroad, and at larges. **1594** CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1596) 225 Discoursing of the largesse and liberty which souldiers enioy in Italie.

5. *attrib.* (dial.)

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1047 The 'Largess'-cry, the 'Harvest-home!' **1856** *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 79 Two especial seasons of jollity among them generally occur in each year—the harvest-home, ..and the largess feast.

Larget (lāˑɹdʒet). [Fr.; f. *large* LARGE *a.*] 'A piece of bar-iron, cut off to a length..forming a blank to be heated and rolled into a sheet of iron' (1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

Largier, comp. of LARGY *a. Obs.*

† **Largierly,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 largyorly. [irreg. f. *largier*, comp. of LARGY *a.* + -LY².] More fully, at greater length.

1536 R. BEERLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 34 Wych fault he shall know of me heyrafter more largyorly.

† **Largiˑfical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *largific-us* (f. *largus*: see LARGE *a.*) + -AL.] Liberal, bountiful.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1708** *Brit. Apollo* I. No. 33. 2/1 The Benignity of our Largifical Essence. **1709** *Ibid.* II. No. 64. 2/2 Largifical Redundances.

† **Largiˑfluent,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 largy-. [f. L. *largiflu-us* (Lucretius) + -ENT.]

c **1460** *Play Sacram.* 824 O thu largyfluent lord most of lyghtnesse.

† **Largiˑloquent,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *largiloqu-us*, f. *largus* (see LARGE *a.*) + *loqui* to speak: see -ENT.] 'Full of words, that is liberal of his tongue' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Laˑrging,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. LARGE *v.* + -ING¹.] Enlargement.

1510 *Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 200 The largienge of the vestrie dore.

Largish (lāˑɹdʒiʃ), *a.* [f. LARGE *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat large.

1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 90 The diuisions roundish, compaue, expanding, largish. **1807-26** S. COOPER *Surg.* 108 The largish ligatures used in Mr. Warner's time. **1872** BLANT & RICE *Ready Money M.* v, He carried about with him a largish sum in valuables and money.

Comb. **1831** A. HEADLEY in J. Raine *Mem. J. Hodgson* (1858) II. 208 A largish sized box.

Largition (lɑɹdʒiˑʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *largition-em*, n. of action f. *largiri* to be liberal or bountiful, f. *largus* (see LARGE *a.*). Cf. obs. F. *largition.*] The bestowal of gifts or largess; bountiful giving. Also an instance of this.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 1?? The Faderis..dredand Cassius, be thir largiciouns, to conques sic favoure and riches that micht be noysum to thair libertie. **1570-6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 456 He had, by great largition and briberie, prevailed at Rome. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 225 Necessity is the companion of immoderate largition. **1781** S. PETERS *Hist. Connect.* 318 The largition enabled them to build a meeting and settle a minister. **1854** CARDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* II. xxviii. (1855) 307 The separate cell, which Agnes had obtained..backed by her parents' handsome largitions.

Hence **Largiˑtional** *a.*, of the nature of largess. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Largitude.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *largitudo*, f. *largus* (see LARGE *a.*): see -ITUDE.] Breadth, width.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 112/1 Cut the same of such a largitude as you desire to have it.

‖ **Largo** (lāˑɹgo). *Mus.* [It. = broad.] A term indicating that a passage is to be rendered in slow time and with a broad, dignified treatment. Also *transf.*

1683 PURCELL 3 *Pt. Sonnatas* To Rdr. (1893), Presto Largo, Poco Largo, or Largo by it self. **1724** [see GRAVE *a.*²]. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Largo*, in the Italian music, a slow movement, one degree quicker than *grave* and two than *adagio.* **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. xiii. 279 The gathering excitement of speech gave more and more energy to his manner..he..ended with his deepest-toned largo, keeping his hands clasped behind him.

† **Largy,** *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb. Obs.* [f. LARGE *a.* + -Y.] **A.** *adj.* Large. **B.** *adv.* Largely. **C.** *sb. At the largiest*: in the fullest manner.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 154 Of this abhominacoun it is seid largiere bifore in the ij. article. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 4961 Largior þen a lawriall & lengur with all. **1535** COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* ii. 32 He..vseth few wordes, and toucheth not the matter at the largiest. **1555-8** PHAER *Æneid* I. B iij, Largy streames out from his eies he shed. **1567** TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 143 b, In largie seas..Aye fleeting to and fro. **1594** CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 102 Who open..saw this largy gate.

Lariat (læˑriăt), *sb.* Also lariette, larriet. [a. Sp. *la reata* (see REATA).] A rope used for picketing horses or mules; a cord or rope with a noose used in catching wild cattle; the lasso of Mexico and South America.

1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 26 Lariats, or noosed cords, used in catching the wild horse. **1859** MARCY *Prairie Trav.* i. 41 Lariats made of hemp are the best. **1861** G. F.

BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xv. 250 Two mules put so near together that they had got their larriets entangled. **1876** BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* (1877) 3 The horsehair lariette, which serves the Western Nimrod for lassoing by day and for keeping off snakes at night.

Hence **La·riat** *v. trans.*, to secure with a lariat. **1850** B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xi. (1862) 104 My mules had already been caught and lariated.

Lariat, obs. form of LORIOT, golden oriole.

Larick (læ·rik). *Sc.* and *north.* Also **lerrick.** [sing. f. LARIX taken as a pl.] = LARCH. **1805** A. SCOTT *Poems* 197 (Jam.) A planting .. Where pilches an' laricks were seen. **1893** *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Larick*, larch fir. **1896** LUMSDEN *Poems* 160 Lang tail an' swirly Twinklin' on the lerrick taps.

Larid (læ·rid). *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Larid-æ*, f. *larus* gull.] A bird of the *Laridæ* or gull family. In recent Dicts.

Hence **Laridine** *a.*, having the characters of the gull family. **1877** COUES *Birds N.-W.* 589 Various classifications of the Laridine birds .. have been proposed.

Larie, Larielle, vars. LAURY, LAUREL.

Lariette, variant of LARIAT.

Larigot (læ·rigɒt). *Mus.* [ad. F. *larigot*, OF. *larigau* 'a Flute or Pipe .. called so by the clownes in some parts of France' (Cotgr.), of unknown origin.] An organ-stop: see quot. **1876** HILES *Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 69 *Larigot*, Nineteenth, Octave Twelfth, a small metal Mutation stop. .. The Larigot sounds a perfect fifth above the Fifteenth, and consequently a Nineteenth above the Diapasons.

Larikin, variant of LARRIKIN.

‖ **Larin** (læ·rin). Also 6 **larine**, (**larijn**), 8 **laryn**; 7 **lari, lar(r)ee, lawree.** [Pers. لاري *lārī*, ? f. *Lār* name of a territory on the north of the Persian Gulf (Yule).] A kind of Persian and Arabic money formerly in use, consisting of a strip of metal bent over in the form of a hook. **1588** HICKOCKE tr. *Frederick's Voy. Ind.* 35 b, I bought many salted kine there..for halfe a Larine a peece, which Larine may be twelue shillinges sixe pence. **1616** N. WHITHINGTON in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. 484 We agreed with one of the Ragies or Governours kinred for twenty Laries (twenty shillings) to conduct vs. **1623** *Decum. Impeachm. Buckhm.* (Camden) 77 Lawrees, beinge peeces of silver..worthe aboute tenne pence. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 151 Larrees fashioned like point-aglets, and are worth ten pence. **1681** R. KNOX *Hist. Relat.* iv. vi. 144 Five and twenty Larees, that is, five dollars. **1704** *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 822/2 The most current coin here are the Silver *Larynes*, each whereof is worth about 10*d.*

Larine (læ·rin), *a. Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Larin-æ*, f. *larus* gull.] Pertaining to the *Larinæ*, a sub-family of the *Laridæ*. In recent Dicts.

Lari·noid, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. λᾱρῖν-ός fatted + -OID.] **1860** FOWLER *Med. Voc.* *Larinoid*, syn. of *lardaceous.* **1888** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Larix (læ·riks). Also 8 **laryx.** *β.* 6 **larnix**, 7 **larinx**, 8 **-ynx.** [L. (see LARCH).]

1. a. = LARCH. Also *attrib*, as *larix tree, wood.* (Now only *Sc.*: cf. LARICK.)

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* ii. 12 b. The oku trees, pyne trees, larnix [*sic*] trees, fir trees, ash trees. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* vi. xcii. 775 Of the larche or larix tree. **1611** COTGR., *Larege*, the Larch, or Larinx tree. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 642 The Mosse of the Larix Tree burneth also sweet, and sparkleth in the Burning. **1744** DRUMMOND *Trav.* i. (1754) 16 The larynx is as frequent upon the mountains in this country, as the white pine, or common Scotch fir. **1770–4** A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 515 A small summer-house finished with Larix wood. **1791** NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 240 Plane trees, poplars, birches, limes, larixes. **1805** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 429 They [squirrels] attack the young Scotch firs, but more particularly the larix and elm. **1842** J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 163 Gates should be made of..Larix wood.

‖ **b.** *Bot.* The genus of coniferous trees to which the larches belong.

† **2.** The herb *Camphorosma monspeliacum. Obs.* **1548** TURNER *Names of Herbes* 26 Chamepeuce is a very rare herbe..it may be called in Englishe Alpeare or Petie Larix. **1624–61** DAVENPORT *City Nightcap* i. 2 Beauty, like the Herb Larix, is cool i' th' water, But hot i' th' stomack.

Lark (lāɪk), *sb.*[1], **laverock** (læ·vərɒk, *Sc.* lā·vrɒk). Forms: *α.* 1 **láferce, láw-, láu(w)erce, léwerce, láuricæ, -e,** 3–4 **laverke,** 5 **laveroc, -k ke,** (**lavercok, lawrok**), 6 **laverok(e, lavorocke,** *Sc.* **laferok,** 7 **laveracke, lavroc, levero(e)k, -ucke,** 9 *dial.* **lair-, layrock,** 5– chiefly *Sc.* **lav(e)rock, lav'rock.** *β.* 4–7 **larke,** 4– **lark.** [OE. *láferce*, older *láwerce, láuricæ*, wk. fem., corresponding to Du. *leeuwerik*, OHG. *lêrahha* (MHG. and mod.G. *lerche*), ON. *lǽvirke* (masc.), MSw. *lærikia* (Sw. *lärka*, Da. *lerke*); not found in Goth.

The ulterior etymology is unknown: some of the OE. forms, and the ON. *lǽvirke* (only in the Edda Gloss., and perh. from Eng.) lend themselves to the interpretation 'treason-worker' (OE. *láw*, ON. *lǽ*, treason; cf. ON. *illvirke* worker of ill); but, apart from the fact that nothing is known in folklore to account for such a designation, the Teut. forms generally seem to point to some such OTeut. type as **laiwirakjōn-*.]

1. A name used generally for any bird of the family *Alaudidæ*, but usually signifying, when used without a prefix, the SKYLARK (*Alauda arvensis*). The lark has a sandy-brown plumage, and remarkably long hind-claws (cf. LARKSPUR).

a. c **725** *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) 71/2 *Laudae*, laurice, *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 131/28 *Alauda*, lauerce. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 67/455 A gret hep of lauerkene opon þe churche a-lighte. *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* xi. 40 Ich wold ich were a threstelcok, A bountyng other a lavercok, Swete bryd! ? *a* **1366** CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 662 Ther mighte men see many flokkes Of turtles and laverokkes. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Other smalle bryddes .. As osel, smityng, laveroc gray, Pertryk, werkock. **1438** *Bk. Alexander Gt.* (Bannatyne) 12 It semis thay sparhalkis war And we lawrokis that durst bot dar. *a* **1650** *Eger & Grine* 922 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 383 The throstlecocke, the Nightingale, the laueracke, & the wild woodhall. **1725** RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. iv, Hark how the lav'rocks chant aboon our heads. *a* **1810** TANNAHILL *Winter wi' his cloudy brow* Poems (1846) 112 Now lavrocks sing to hail the spring, And nature all is cheery. **1837** R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 77 Where laverocks lilting sing Is the place that I love best. **1897** *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 595/1 A colony of tuneful lavrocks darted their almost perpendicular flight above our heads.

β. ? *a* **1366** CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 915 With fynche, with lark, and with archaungelle. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1498 On þe morwe wan it was day, & þe larke by-gan to synge, þys messegers come in god aray. *c* **1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 714 The blyth Lark that begynnis. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 158 Did euer Rauen sing so like a Larke? **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 63 Larkes are of a delicate taste in eating. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 10 An hawk .. perceives a lark at a distance which neither men nor dogs could spy. **1828** WORDSW. *Morn. Exerc.* iv, Ne'er could Fancy bend the buoyant Lark To melancholy service. **1876** SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xiii. (ed. 4) 260 You could now hear the..bright carol of the Lark.

b. With allusion to the lark's habits; *e.g.* its early song, and the height it attains in contrast with the low position of its nest.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 229 Goe to bed with the Lambe, and rise with the Larke. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 56 Stir with the Larke to morrow, gentle Norfolk. **1613** — *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 94 With your Theame, I could O're-mount the Larke. **1607** DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* Wks. 1873 II. 295 We..must be vp with the lark. **1798** COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. xv, Sometimes a dropping from the sky I heard the Lavrock sing. **1822** B. W. PROCTER *Lysander & Ione* i, Be constant .. As larks are to the morn or bats to eve. **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 131 Nae lively lilting awa like a rising laverock. **1865** WAUGH *Lanc. Songs* 26 Though we livin' o' th' floor same as layrocks We'n go up like layrocks to sing.

c. *Proverbs.*

c **1530** R. HILLES *Common-Pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 And hevyn fell we shall have meny larkys. **1546** J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 9 A leg of a larke Is better than is the body of a kyght. *Ibid.* 20 Louers liue by loue, ye as larkes liue by leekes. **1589** GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 48 Men .. die for loue, when larkes die with leekes. **1711** *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 153. 3/2 When the Sky falls, we shall catch Larks.

d. With some defining prefix, or qualifying adjective, denoting some member of the genus or family, as *Crested Lark, Horned Lark, Red Lark, Shore-lark*; also SKYLARK, WOODLARK.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 239 Red-lark. **1784–5** — *Arct. Zool.* (1792) II. 84 Shore Lark .. *Alauda alpestris.* **1837** GOULD *Birds Europe* III. 165 Crested Lark, *Alauda cristata.* **1894** R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 80 The Horned Larks are principally northern birds, occurring throughout the greater part of North America .. more than one form of Horned Lark is found in the higher ranges of the Himalayas. *Ibid.* 89 The Wood-Lark .. agrees with the Crested Lark, .. in having the first primary quill well developed.

2. Applied with defining prefix to birds resembling the lark, but not belonging to the *Alaudidæ*; e. g. to certain buntings and pipits. Also TITLARK.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 238 It is larger than the tit-lark. **1848** *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The meadow pipet is the 'twit lark'. **1849** *Ibid.* VII. 2354 The tree pipet is the 'tree-lark'. **1862** WOOD *Nat. Hist.* II. 484 The Lapland Bunting, Snow Bunting. .. In some places it is called the .. White Lark. **1893** NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 512 The Mud-Lark, Rock-Lark, Titlark, and Tree-Lark are Pipits. The Grasshopper-Lark is one of the aquatic Warblers, while the Meadow-Lark of America .. is an *Icterus.* Sand-Lark and Sea-Lark are .. names often given to some of the smaller members of the *Limicolæ*. **1894** R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 70 From the curious 'scribbling' on the eggs the Yellow Bunting .. is in many places known as the 'Writing Lark'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lark-song, -catcher*; *lark-awakened, -footed* adjs.; also *lark-like* adj.; **lark-call** (see quot.); † **lark's-claw,** the wild larkspur; **lark-finch, -sparrow,** a bird of the western U. S., *Chondestes grammacus*; † **lark-fish** (= L. *alauda*) a name given to certain species of Blenny; **lark's-foot** = LARKSPUR; **lark's-head** *Naut.*, a form of bend (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **lavrock-height** (*nonce-wd.*), the height that the lark rises to; **lark-silver,** an annual payment due to the Crown from tenants of the Honour of Clare; **lark's toes** = LARKSPUR; **lark-worm,** a kind of tape-worm (see quot.). Also LARK('S)-HEEL.

1835 *Edin. Rev.* LX. 324 The tell-tale smoke of *lark-awakened cottages. **1791** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. Notes 89 There is a whistle, termed a *lark-call, which consists of a hollow cylinder of tin-plate, closed at both ends. **1881** *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 42 A *lark-catcher will catch and slaughter ignominiously in a single night more skylarks than a falconer can hope to catch with one hawk in a year. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* II. xv. 165 The wilde [Lark's spur] is called .. in English .. *Larckes Claw. **1776–96** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* ed. 3) II. 494 Larks-claw. **1831** A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 126 *Fringilla grammaca*—*Lark Finch. **1898** *Burroughs' Riverby* Index, Lark finch or lark sparrow, *Chondestes grammacus.* **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. a 6 b, Fishes..smooth, as the *Larkfish cristate and not cristate. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* xliii. (1878) 96 Herbes, branches, and flowers, for windowes and pots, .. *Larkes foot. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 510 This Experiment of severall Colours, comming up from one seed, would be tried also in Larkes-Fott. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 253 The Epithets of a swift running courser are these, winged or wing-bearing, *Lark-footed. **1785** BURNS *Halloween* xxvi, Poor Lizzie's heart maist lap the hool; Near *lav'rock height she jumpit. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 20 Pleasure, *Lark-like, nests upon the Ground. **1894** R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 79 The Meadow-Pipit having a Lark-like hind claw. **1635** J. LAYER in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. V. (1900) 376 The lete is of Clare, of fee, and ye townsmen paid .. 3*s.* per annum for *larkesilver, but what the meaning of it is, I know not. **1900** *Ibid.*, The term larkesilver first occurs in the reign of Richard II. The Court Leet at Meldreth has not been held for centuries, but the 'larksilver' [etc.] are still paid by the parish constable to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. **1880** G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 193 He..had within the month received her *lark-song of her betrothal. **1597** *Larkes Toes [see LARK-HEEL 1]. **1863** WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 713 *Lark-worm, *Tænia platycephala.*

Lark (lāɪk), *sb.*[2] *colloq.* [Belongs to LARK *v.*[2]] A frolicsome adventure, a spree. Also *to go on, have, take a lark.*

1811 *Lex. Balatronicum*, *Lark*, a piece of merriment. People playing together jocosely. **1812** J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lark*, fun or sport of any kind, to create which is termed *knocking up a lark.* **1813** BYRON *Let.* 27 Sept. in Moore *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1830) I. 428 You must and shall meet me .. and take what, in flash dialect, is poetically termed 'a lark' with Rogers and me for accomplices. **1835** MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxxviii, Tom was .. always .. ready for any lark or nonsense. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, 'Here's a lark', shouted half a dozen hackney-coachmen. **1857** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 321 My mother..once by way of a lark, invited her to tea. **1873** HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* xvi. 254 'It's a lark, fellows', said Mullens from behind his handkerchief. **1884** *Punch* 1 Mar. 108/1 Bradlaugh only having a lark with the Hon. Gentlemen.

Lark (lāɪk), *sb.*[3] *Naut.* A small boat (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Lark*, a boat.

Lark (lāɪk), *v.*[1] [f. LARK *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To catch larks. In mod. Dicts.

Lark (lāɪk), *v.*[2] *colloq.* (orig. *slang.*) [Belongs to LARK *sb.*[2]; the sb. and vb. appear first in 1811–3. The origin is somewhat uncertain.

Possibly it may represent the northern LAKE *v.*, as heard by sporting men from Yorkshire jockeys or grooms; the sound (lēək, lāək), which is written *lairk* in Robinson's *Whitby Glossary* and in dialect books, would to a southern hearer more naturally suggest 'lark' than 'lake' as its equivalent in educated pronunciation. On the other hand, it is quite as likely that the word may have originated in some allusion to LARK *sb.*[1]; cf. the similar use of *skylark* vb. (which, however, is app. not recorded till much later).]

1. *intr.* To play tricks, frolic; to ride in a frolicsome manner; to ride across country. Also with *about.*

1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 68 Having larked all the way down the road. **1835** *Nimrod's Hunting Tour* 227 There is another way of making use of horse-flesh..and that is, .. what in the language of the day is called 'larking'. One of the party holds up his hat which is a signal for the start; and, putting their horses' heads in a direction for Melton, away they go, and stop at nothing till they get there. **1842** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *St. Cuthbert*, Don't 'lark' with the watch, or annoy the police! **1846** 57 DE QUINCEY *Keats* Wks. VI. 276 *note*, It is a ticklish thing to lark with honest men's names. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxv. 496 Jumping the widest brooks, and larking over the newest gates in the country. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, Larking about at leap-frog to keep themselves warm. **1861** WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 56 If we are to lark home..I may as well ride a nag I can trust. **1871** 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* 261 These .. expert riders ..set off to 'lark' it home. **1889** H. O'REILLY 50 *Years on Trail* 3, I was always larking about and playing pranks on my schoolfellows.

2. *trans.* To make fun of, tease sportively (a person); to ride (a horse) across country.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvi. 603 A staid English maid .. whom Georgy used to 'lark' dreadfully, with accounts of German robbers and ghosts. **1861** WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 21 'May I lark him?' said he, pulling up after a short canter to and fro on the turf by the wayside.

3. To clear (a fence) with a flying leap.

1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* IV. vii, Bess was neither strained by her gliding passage down the slippery hill side, nor shaken by *larking* the fence in the meadow.

Larker[1] (lā·ɪkəɪ). [f. LARK *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].] One whose occupation it is to catch larks.

1634 A. WARWICK *Spare Min.* (1637) 68 When I see the Larker's day net spread out in a faire morning. **1766** PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 235 When the weather grows gloomy the larker changes his engine. **1789** G. WHITE *Selborne* xxvii. (1853) 108 The larkers in dragging their nets by night frequently catch them [fieldfares] in the wheat-stubbles.

Larker[2] (lā·ɪkəɪ). *colloq.* [f. LARK *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One given to 'larking' or sporting.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 285 He has been a bit of a larker in his time. **1896** *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 1/3 He was conveyed by the 'larkers', who were medical students, to the statue of William III.

Larker[3] (lā·ɪkəɪ). [Cf. LARK *sb.*[3]] (See quot.)

1888 *Argosy* XIX. 278 Seine fishing is carried on by companies, each company owning 3 boats—the 'seine boat'.. the 'vollier'..and another small boat called a larker.

Lark-heel, lark's-heel.

1. a. = LARKSPUR. **b.** Indian cress or garden nasturtium (*Tropæolum*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxvi. 923 *Flos Regius* .. in English Larkes spur, Larkes heele, Larkes toes, Larkes clawe and Munkes hoode. 1612 *Two Noble K.* I. i. *Song*, Marygolds, on death beds blowing, Larkes-heeles trymme. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 280 Now sow Larks-heels, Canditufts, Columbines, &c. 1695 TATE tr. *Cowley's Plants* IV. C.'s Wks. 1721 III. 360 The Indian-Cress our Climate now does bear, Call'd Larks-heel, 'cause he wears a Horsemans Spur. 1706 J. GARDINER *Rapin's Gard.* (1728) 18 The Larkheel train, And Lychnis famous for her scarlet stain. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. (1765) 316 Lark's Heel, *Delphinium*. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 58 The tall topp'd larkheels, feather'd thick with flowers.

2. The elongated heel, common among negroes.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* 501 Nor do we meet what is termed the lark-heel any oftener here than among the civilized races of Europe. 1872 — in *Daily News* 29 July, Prognathous jaws, lark heels, and other physical peculiarities common among slaves and West Coast negroes.

Hence **Lark-heeled** *a.* (See quots.)

1837 GOULD *Birds Europe* III. 169 Lark-heeled Bunting; *Plectrophanes Lapponica*, Selby. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lairock-heel'd*, having an uncommon projection of heel. 1862 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* II. 567 The Coccyginæ, or Lark-heeled Cuckoos, so called from their long hind toe.

Larking (lāˑrkiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. LARK *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action or process of catching larks. *attrib.* in **larking-glass**, a machine with mirrors, used to attract larks to the net.

1826 S. R. JACKSON in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 118 Persons go out with what is called a larking glass.

Larking (lāˑrkiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] *colloq.* [f. LARK *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] The action of LARK *v.*[2]; fun, frolic.

1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 68 Much as larking was in force, there had been no spree to top this. 1825 BEDDOES *Let.* 19 July in *Poems* p. xlvii, Two Oxford men, professors of genteel larking. 1838 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 14 July, He..like me, shuns actual practical larking.

Larking (lāˑrkiŋ), *ppl. a. colloq.* [f. LARK *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] That larks; frolicsome, sportive.

1828 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 182, I have learned to leap..which is a larking thing for a don. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* x, The 'larking' or raffish Military Snob. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 330 Maddie was in one of her larking humours.

Hence **Laˑrkingly** *adv.*

1896 H. W. WOLF in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 204 Larkingly engaging in acrobatics.

Larkish (lāˑrkiʃ), *a. colloq.* [f. LARK *sb.*[2] + -ISH.] Of the nature of a 'lark'; frolicsome.

1882 *Echo* 29 Aug. 1/5 Foote lost his leg owing to amputation caused by a larkish exploit with the Duke of York.

Hence **Laˑrkishness.**

a 1893 SIR A. BLACKWOOD *Records Life* (1896) 14 One other exploit was the result of West's and my larkishness that half.

Larksome (lāˑrksŭm), *a. colloq.* [f. LARK *sb.*[2] + -SOME.] Given to 'larking', sportive.

1871 *Daily News* 11 Sept., Hinting..that the melodrama had not been produced for larksome purposes. 1890 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 574 Obstreperous and larksome ghosts.

Larkspur (lāˑrkspʊi). *Bot.* [f. LARK *sb.*[2] + SPUR.] Any plant of the genus *Delphinium*; so called from the spur-shaped calyx. The common larkspur is *D. Consolida*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xv. 165 The garden Larkes Spurre floureth all the Somer long. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxvi. 922 The garden Larkes spur hath a rounde stem full of branches. *Ibid.* 923 The wilde Larkes spur hath most fine iagged leaues. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Feb. (1679) 11 Sow also Lark-spurs, &c. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 89 In the Ground between these Hills and Cambridge grows naturally abundance of Larkspur. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxi, Sweet-Williams and white-Nancies, and larkspur and London-pride. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 91/2 Larkspurs are exceedingly showy annuals.

Lark-spurred, *a.* (See quot.)

1805 J. LAWRENCE *Cattle* (1809) 531 The old shepherds had a comical notion, that sheep blind in the summer were *lark-spurred*; that the sheep having trod upon a lark's nest, the old one..had spurred the intruder in the eye. 1837 YOUATT *Sheep* x. 406.

Larky (lāˑrki), *a. colloq.* [f. LARK *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Inclined or ready for a lark; frolicsome, sportive.

1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 133 When the Devil is larky, he solicits the witches to dance round him. 1866 *Spectator* 24 Nov. 1301/1 An under-bred, ignorant, larky young naval lieutenant. 1885 'F. ANSTEY' *Tinted Venus* 24, 'I look larky, don't I', said poor Tweddle, dolefully.

† Larm, *sb. Obs.* Also 6–7 **larme.** [Aphetic form of ALARM *sb.* Cf. LARUM and G. *lärm* noise.] = ALARM *sb.* 4. Also *to blow, ring a larm.*

1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Larme in a felde, *alarme.* 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 198 Then come they to the larme, then shew they in the fielde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 65 Therfore he ryngeth a larme and admonysheth all men to [etc.]. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Cano*, *Bellicum canere*,..to blowe a larme. 1581 STUDLEY *Seneca's Hercules Œtæus* 216 To thumpe vppon thy sounding breast thy griefe with doleful larmes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xi. 2 To change my oaten quill For trumpet 'larms.

† b. *attrib.* **larm-list,** ? a body of firemen or militia. *U.S. Obs.*

1779 *Hist. Pelham, Mass.* (1898) 133 Voted that the Arms ..be sold at Public Vendue to the Highest Bidder, None to bide But the training band and Larm list.

Larm, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Aphetic form of ALARM *v.*] *trans.* To alarm.

1758 S. THOMPSON *Diary* 20 July (1896) 11 In the morning 10 men in a scout waylaid by the Indians, and shot at and larmed the Fort.

Larmier (larmie). Also 7 **larmer.** [a. F. *larmier* in same sense, f. *larme* a tear.]

1. *Arch.* = CORONA 4, DRIP *sb.*[1] 4 a.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Larmer.* 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 25 Corona with its Larmier or Drip underneath. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The Larmier is also called *corona*, and in English the *drip.* 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

2. *Anat.* (See quot.)

1848 in CRAIG. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 64 The lachrymal fossa—in which rests the gland termed the crumen, larmier, or 'tear-bag'.

Larmoyant (larmoiˑänt), *a.* [ad. F. *larmoyant*, pres. pple. of *larmoyer* to be tearful, f. *larme* tear.] Given to tears, lachrymose.

[1813 BYRON *Let.* 2 Oct. in Moore *Life* (1830) II. 430 But thou know'st I can be a right merry and conceited fellow, and rarely 'larmoyant'.] 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 81 Ellen and I, although not at all larmoyante sort of people, had much ado not to cry. 1897 *Naturalist* 270 Another strange face, though not so larmoyant, provocative of laughter unto tears.

Larom(e, -owme, obs. forms of LARUM.

† Laron. *Obs.* Also 4 **laroun,** 6 **la-roone,** 7 **lar(r)one, larroone.** [ad. OF. *laron* (F. *larron*):—L. *latron-em.* Cf. LADRONE.] A robber.

13.. *K. Alis.* 4209 Of thefthe Y wol me defende, Ageyn knyght, swayn, and baroun, That Y no am no laroun. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 71 O Diable, Diable: vat is in my Closset? Villanie, La-roone: Rugby, my Rapier. 1631 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Souldier* II. iii, I am Prince over those Publicans, Lord over these Larroones, Regent of these Rugs. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 358 But like a very Laron, sought to strip his brother of all that he had in his necessity.

Larrecine, variant of LARCIN *Obs.*

Larree : see LARIN.

Larriet, variant of LARIAT.

Larrikin (lærikin). Chiefly *Austral.* Also **larikin.** [Of uncertain origin; possibly f. *Larry* (a nickname for Lawrence, common in Ireland) + -KIN.

The word seems to have originated in Melbourne not long before 1870; but the current story that it was evolved by a reporter from an Irish policeman's pronunciation of *larking*, heard in a Melbourne police-court in 1869, appears to be a figment, no trace of the incident being found in the local papers of the time. (See Morris, *Austral Eng.*, s.v.) A guess that has been proposed is that it is short for Eng. slang *leary kinchen.*]

A (usually juvenile) street rowdy; the Australian equivalent of the 'Hoodlum' or 'Hooligan'.

1870 *Melbourne Herald* 4 Apr. 3/2 Three larikins..had behaved in a very disorderly manner in Little Latrobe-street. 1886–7 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 4 Story of the Larrikin and the Cook. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 26 May 6/7 He was set upon by a gang of larrikins, who tried to rescue his prisoner. 1898 G. W. STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 142 Lord and larrikin, Balliol and the Board School, the Sirdar's brain and the camel's back—all welded into one.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1870 M. CLARKE *Goody Two Shoes* 26 He's a lively little Larrikin Lad, and his name is Little Boy Blue. 1884 *Lit. Era* II. 165 Such a larrikin phrase as 'O crimini' is to be found..in his writings. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 108 The larrikin hordes of the cities of Australia.

Hence **Larrikiness,** a female larrikin; **Larrikinism,** the habits and practices of larrikins.

1870 *Australian* (Richmond, Vict.) 10 Sept. 3/3 (Morris) A slight attempt at 'larrikinism' was manifested. 1871 *Collingwood Advertiser* (Austral.) 22 June 3/5 (ibid.) Evidence was tendered as to the manner of life led by these larikinesses. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 106 Larrikinism confines itself to no particular class. 1892 G. PARKER *Round Compass Austral.* xii. 224 Nor does the young larrikiness..exist as a class.

Larrom, -um, obs. forms of LARUM.

Larrup (lærŭp), *v. dial.* and *colloq.* Also **larrop, lirrop.** *trans.* To beat, flog, thrash. Hence **Laˑrruping** *vbl. sb.*

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Wds.* 208 *Larrup*, to beat—similar to lace, lather [etc.]. 1824 PEAKE *Amer. Abr.* I. i, I'll larrup you till you can't stand. *a* 1825 JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. W. Eng.* 53 To *Lirrop*, to beat. This is said to be a corruption of the sea term, *lee-rope.* *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Larrup.* 1829 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 246 Is this a land of liberty, where a man can't larrop his own nigger? 1833–4 *Jack Giant K.* v. xiv. in *Comic Nursery T.* (1846) v. 44 Drinking success to the hero stout Who larruped the Giants out-and-out. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmigr.* I. xii. 221 He larruped me once when I was a boy for throwing stones at a cat. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 156 'Your father'll give you a fine larrupin' if he comes home and there's that cow lost'. 1893 ZINCKE *Wherstead* 261 Here [in East Anglia] the farmer used in old times to 'larrup' his idle disorderly boys.

Larry (læˑri), *sb.*[1] *dial.*

1. Confusion, excitement.

1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 358 'My brain is all in a spin, wi' being rafted up in such a larry!' 1886 — *Mayor of Casterbr.* xxxvi, 'The worst larry for me was that pleasant business at Horewood'.

2. (See quot.)

1883 *Nature* XXVII. 452 The 'Larry' is a dense mass of rolling white land fog, and is confined to the bottom of the Teign valley.

Larry (læˑri), *sb.*[2] *dial.* **a.** (See quot. 185.). **b.** Liquid mortar, grout. Hence **Laˑrry** *v. dial.* (see quot. 1890).

185. *Dict. Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), *Larry*, a kind of long handled iron hoe with holes in it, used by bricklayers in making mortar; and to rake backwards and forwards the mortar laid on walls when mixing it with water to form grout. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.*, *Larry*, liquid mortar, growt. Hence 'to larry it in' means to flush up well with growt.

Larry, variant of LORRY.

Larson, Larsonie : see LARCIN, LARCENY.

Larthew, variant of LORTHEW *Obs.*, teacher.

Larum (lēˑrĭm, læˑrĭm), *sb.* Forms: 6 **larom(e, larowme,** 8 **larrom, -um,** 6- **larum.** [Aphetic form of ALARUM.]

1. A call to arms, a battle-cry; news of an enemy's approach; any sound to warn of danger. † Hence (*rarely*) a sudden attack.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* p. xiv, What larum so euer happeneth, with this buckeler it shalbe vayquished. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 56 They fiercely assayled theyr enemyes with a larome. 1555 PROCTOR *Wyat's Rebell.* D iij b, In the night..there happened a larom, sundrie cringe: treason, Treason. 1559 *Baldwin's Chron.* VII 707 Sir Thomas Poinynges..cried a newe larum, and sette on the Frenchmen. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iv. 9 Then shall we heare their Larum, & they Ours. 1755 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 638 We fired several larrums and the great gun at Fort Dummer was shot. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 569 The first larum of the cock's shrill throat May prove a trumpet, summoning your ear To horrid sounds of hostile feet. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. 72. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* vii. 100 The drums and larums which kept all Paris awake. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 185 A larum [of a door-bell] loud enough to startle the whole court.

fig. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 7 Warned by his disease, that still rung the larum of death.

b. In wider sense: A tumultuous noise; a hubbub, uproar.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxix. 472 Then the crye and larum began. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 147 Remaineth nought but..with low'd Larums [to] welcome them to Rome. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. VII. 5 They crie a larum, that [etc.]. 1800 COLERIDGE *Wallenst.* I. vii, But whence arose this larum in the camp? 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 151 His invention has not made so much noise and larum in the world as some others. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* xix. in *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* (1871) VI. 96 The continually renewed larum of a landrail.

fig. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 1, I will be so bold as answere your larum, touching the history of mighty Brute.

† c. An uneasy condition. ALARM 12. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 73 The peaking Cornuto her husband..dwelling in a continual larum of ielousie.

† 2. An apparatus attached to a clock or watch, to produce a ringing sound at any fixed hour. *Obs.*

1586 BRIGHT *Melanc.* xiii. 66 Automaticall instruments as clockes, watches, & larums. 1607 DEKKER *Whore Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 264 What houre is this? does not my larum strike? This watch goes false. 1648 BP. WILKINS *Math. Magick, Dædalus* iii. 171 That larum..which..would both wake a man, and of it self light a candle for him at any set hower of the night. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* xiv. Wks. 1727 III. 6 Others..have set their Stomachs by a constant usage, like Larums to call on them for four or five. 1807 SOUTHEY in *Rem. H. K. White* (1819) I. 34 He would..rise again to his work at five, at the call of a *larum*, which he had fixed to a Dutch clock in his chamber.

transf. and *fig.* 1661 COWLEY *Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell* in *Verses & Ess.* (1687) 70 There needs no Noise at all t' awaken Sin Th' Adulterer and the Thief his Larum has within. 1691 SHADWELL *Scourers* I. ii. Dram Wks. (1720) 326 Will the larum of your tongue never lie down. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 11 ¶ 1 She had often an Inclination to interrupt him, but could find no Opportunity 'till the Larum ceased of its self. 1778 G. WHITE *Selborne* 9 Sept., By this [crowing] he has been distinguished in all ages as the countryman's clock or larum.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *larum-call, -clock, -watch.* Also LARUM-BELL.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1846/4 A large Silver Larum Watch with a Chain. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3251/4 Lost..a Larum Clock in a little Box. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Ghost Fadon* xxii, Till they heard a bugle's larum call.

Larum (læˑrŭm), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 8 **larom.** [f. LARUM *sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* **a.** To sound *forth* loudly. **b.** To alarm. *Obs.*

1595 P. T. G. tr. *Blanchardine* II. Ded., Hauing presumed to tune my rustic stringes to larum foorth my simple musicke. 1758 S. THOMPSON *Diary* 21 July (1896) 12 At prayer this evening we were Laromed by a false outcry.

2. *intr.* **† a.** To rush *down* with loud cries (*obs.*). **b.** 'To talk incessantly' (*Holderness Gloss.* 1877).

1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 158 Down, down they larum, with impetuous whirl, The Pindars and the Miltons of a Curl.

Laˑrum-bell. *Obs.* exc. *poet.* [f. LARUM *sb.* + BELL.] = ALARM-BELL.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 57 Lest by the way some watchman lay, to ring the larome bell. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 25. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 17. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xv. lxxi, The Larum Bels of death on all sides ringing. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 248 Run to the Tow'r and Ring the Larum Bell. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xxv, Ring out the castle larum bell!

Larva (lāˑrvä). *Pl.* **larvæ.** [L. *larva* a ghost, spectre, hobgoblin; also, a mask.]

1. A disembodied spirit; a ghost, hobgoblin, spectre. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 273, I live almost perpetually in my bed or chair or pulpit; as Calvin said of Cassander; such

a *larva* I am that here am called up. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 313/2 The dead .. were .. spirits of terror .. : in this fearful sense the names *Lemures* and still more *Larvæ* were appropriated to them.

fig. 1827 Syd. Smith in *Edin. Rev.* Mar. 429 There is the larva of tyranny, and the skeleton of malice.

2. a. An insect in the grub state, i.e. from the time of its leaving the egg till its transformation into a pupa. **b.** Applied to the early immature form of animals of other classes, when the development to maturity involves some sort of metamorphosis.

In the first quot. the word is used in a general sense = 'mask', 'guise': the technical restricted use is due to Linnæus. In the larva the perfect form, or *imago*, of the insect is unrecognizable.

[1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 7 We exclude both these from the degree of *Species*, making them to be the same Insect under a different *Larva* or Habit.] 1768 G. White *Selborne* xviii. (1789) 54 The *larvæ* of insects are full of eggs. 1770 Pennant *Zool.* IV. 37 The two small ones [*sc.* lizards] are *Larvæ*, with their branchial fins, which drop off when they quit the water. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* I. 67 This Linné called the *larva* state, and an insect when in it a *larva*. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 212 Among aquatic larvæ, the most beautiful and delicate are those of the numerous species of gnat. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* App. D. 539 They are larvæ of Echinoderms. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* xiii. 440 Cuvier did not perceive that a barnacle was .. a crustacean; but a glance at the larva shows this to be the case. 1874 Brewer in Coues *Birds N. W.* 65 Collecting flies and larvae among a clump of locust trees. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 6/1 This plaice larva has no mouth, at least no open mouth.

fig. 1854 H. Rogers *Ess.* II. i. 32 He is sure to deposit in his own writings the larvæ of future controversies.

c. *attrib.*, as *larva-form*, *-state*.

1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 197 So in his silken sepulchre the worm, Warm'd with new life, unfolds his larva-form. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 59 (1879) 58 The change from the larva to the perfect or *imago* state of the Insect.

Larval (lā·rvăl), *a.* [ad. L. *larvāl-is* pertaining to larvæ, or ghosts.]

†**1.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Larval*, belonging to a night-spirit, goblin or masker, haggish, ghastly, dreadful.

2. Of or pertaining to a larva or grub; characteristic of a larva.

1848 in Maunder *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 791. 1851–6 Woodward *Mollusca* iv. 21 The young [of mollusca] generally pass through one preparatory, or larval, stage. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1878) 35 The immature and larval states of many of the lower animals. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 352 The larval forms of the Star-fish or the Sea Urchin .. are disguised past all recognition.

b. Of an animal: In the condition of a larva.

1864 *Reader* IV. 669/1 The mode in which the larval flukes found in the molluscs re-enter the sheep. 1866 Dk. Argyll *Reign Law* iv. (ed. 4) 197 The eating of some larval parasite into the tissue of the wing.

3. *Path.* Of a disease: Latent, undeveloped. Also, 'applied to certain diseases in which the skin of the face is disfigured as if covered by a mask' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 172 Certain irritations in the various organs, such as characterize irregular or larval gout. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Dis.* vi. 105 The quinine test is generally conclusive in .. the various larval forms of malaria. *Ibid.* viii. 159 Abortive or larval plague.

Larvate (lā·rveɪt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *larvāt-us*, f. *larva* a mask: see -ATE² 2. Cf. F. *larvé*.] Masked, covered as by a mask.

1846 Buchanan *Technol. Dict.*, *Larvate*, masked; applied in entomology. 1848 Maunder *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 791 *Larvate*, masked, as a larva or caterpillar. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Larvated (lā·rveɪtėd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] †**a.** Provided with a mask (*obs.*). **b.** *transf.* Masked, concealed. In *Path.* (see quot. 1888).

1623 Cockeram, *Laruated*, masqued. 1658 Phillips, *Larvated*, masqued or visarded for the representing some Gobling or dreadful Spirit. 1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1832 W. Stephenson *Gateshead Poems* 39 He .. can place his soul at stake, With sanctity larvated. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Larvated*, applied to diseases whose ordinary symptoms are hidden.

†**Larva·tion.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATION.] A discoloration of the face in a fever-patient, producing a resemblance to a mask; a masking.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* ℙ 234 These larvations vanish, the feaver being taken away.

Larve (lāɪv). [a. F. *larve*, ad. L. *larva*.]

1. = LARVA 1.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xvii. (1632) 27 Larves, Hobgoblins, Robbin-good-fellowes, and such other Bug-beares. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* (1823) I. 174 The opinions of the ancient philosophers about larves, or nocturnal phantoms. 1863 *Veronia* III. 147 Elementary spirits .. for which a later philosophy has furnished the designation of larves.

†**2.** A mask; *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

a 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 423 Under this larve, this whiffling suit of Toleration, there lay personated more dangerous designs. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 365 Πρόσωπον signifies .. the face, that part .. which was covered .. with the larve or visard.

3. = LARVA 2.

1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 15 We .. are uncertain whether we ever met with it [a lizard] under the form of a *larve*. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 353 Sometimes resembling the larves of insects. 1852 Dana *Crust.* II. 1594 The animal is probably the larve of some Penæidean.

†**Larved,** *a.* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *larva* mask + -ED.] Masked, concealed.

1654 Vilvain *Theol. Treat.* vi. 174 That grand general Apostasy into Analogical larved Idolatry.

Larvi- (lā·rvi), combining form of L. *larva*, LARVA. **La·rvicide** [-CIDE 1], a preparation adapted to kill larvæ; also *attrib.* or *adj.* So **Larvicidal** *a.* **Larvi·colous** *a.* [L. *col-ĕre* to inhabit: see -OUS], living in the body of larvæ (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Larviform** *a.* [-FORM], having the form of a larva. **Larvi·gerous** *a.* [-GEROUS], bearing or containing larvæ. **Larvi·parous** *a.* [L. *par-ĕre* to bring forth: see -OUS], (*a*) producing young in the condition of larvæ, (*b*) produced in the form of larvæ.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2041. 305 A cheap *larvicidal substance .. not injurious to the growth of the rice plants. *Ibid.* 325 The *larvicides are intended to be used for the destruction of mosquito larvæ and pupæ in pools and ditches. *Ibid.*, Professor Celli showed experiments at the Institute of Hygiene with certain insecticide and larvicide substances. 1848 Maunder *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 791 *Larviform, shaped like a larva. 1891 C. L. Morgan *Anim. Life* 223 The females of certain beetles .. are described by Professor Riley as larviform. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 428 When ready to change into the *larvigerous pupæ they [the maggots of the bot-fly] dislodge themselves. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* I. 103 So Aristotle employs it, when he says that all insects produce a *Scolex*, or are *larviparous. 1826 *Ibid.* III. 65 *Larviparous*, coming forth from the matrix in the state of larvæ. 1858 Lewes *Sea-side Stud.* 28, The viviparous or larviparous generation effects a multiplication of the plant-lice adequate to keep pace with the rapid growth and increase of the vegetable kingdom in spring and summer.

Lary, variant of LAURY *Obs.*, laurel.

Laryngal (lări·ŋgăl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *laryng-* LARYNX + -AL.] Produced in the larynx.

1818–60 Whately *Commpl. Bk.* (1864) 168, B, D, &c. are sounded in the larynx .. so that they might be called .. the laryngal .. letters. 1883 *Scotsman* 9 May 6/4 That the only service of praise acceptable to the Deity consists in human laryngal sounds.

Laryngeal (lări·ndʒĭăl), *a.* and *sb.* *Anat.* and *Surg.* Also 9 **laringeal**. [f. mod.L. *larynge-us* (f. *laryng-*, LARYNX) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the larynx; *e.g.* *laryngeal muscle*, *nerve*. Of a disease: Affecting or seated in the larynx. Of an instrument: Used in treating or examining the larynx.

1795 Haighton in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 198 The eighth pair of nerves communicates energy to the larynx by means of the laryngeal branch. 1854 Bushman in *Circ. Sci.* (*c* 1865) I. 282/1 The superior laryngeal nerve. 1861 T. J. Graham *Pract. Med.* 179 Constituting what .. is frequently spoken of as laringeal phthisis. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xviii. 276 The male gorilla .. when adult is furnished with a laryngeal sack. 1880 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 235 The patient may be directed to practise on himself .. with the laryngeal mirror. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 229 There are no less than eight pairs of laryngeal muscles. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 791 The chief remedy is the application of astringents to the cords by means of the laryngeal brush.

B. *sb.* A laryngeal nerve or artery.

In some mod. Dicts.

So **Lary·ngean**, *a.* [see -AN.] = LARYNGEAL. 1828 in Webster. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Laryngectomy (lærindʒe·ktŏmi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. λαρυγγ-, LARYNX + ἐκ out + -τομία a cutting.] The excision of the larynx.

1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 840 Thyrotomy, or subhyoid pharyngotomy, with removal of the growth by excision and partial laryngectomy, offers the best chance of getting rid of the whole disease.

Hence **Laryngecto·mic** *a.* In some mod. Dicts.

Laryngic (lări·ndʒik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = LARYNGEAL.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 459 *Laryngismus.* Laryngic suffocation. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 7/1 The disposition to laryngic catarrh is also much less marked.

‖**Laryngismus** (lærindʒi·zmɒs). *Path.* [mod. L. *laryngismus*, f. *laryng-*, LARYNX. Gr. λαρυγγισμός had the sense of shouting, f. λαρυγγίζειν (f. λάρυγξ larynx) to shout.] Spasm of the muscles closing the larynx; laryngic suffocation.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 460 In spasmodic laryngismus the constriction commences in the larynx. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 111 In these cases laryngismus is a constant accompaniment.

Hence **Laryngi·smal** *a.*, of or pertaining to laryngismus.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 390/2 Tracheotomy in laryngismal epilepsy.

‖**Laryngitis** (lærindʒəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. as prec. + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the larynx.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 460 Laryngitis or inflammation of the larynx. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 555 The treatment of the earlier stages of catarrhal laryngitis.

Hence **Laryngi·tic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of laryngitis. (In recent Dicts.)

Laryngo- (lări·ŋgo), before a vowel **laryng-**, combining form of LARYNX, chiefly in anatomical, pathological and surgical terms. **Lary:ngo-cata·rrh**, catarrh of the larynx (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1885). **Lary:ngo-fi·ssure**, the division of the thyroid cartilage (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). **Laryngography** (-ǫ·grăfi) [-GRAPHY], a description of the larynx (Mayne). **Lary:ngolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to laryngology. **Laryngo·logist**, one who is versed in laryngology. **Laryngology** (-ǫ·lŏdʒi) [-LOGY], that branch of medical science which treats of the larynx and its diseases. **Lary:ngo-phary·ngeal** *a.*, pertaining both to the larynx and to the pharynx. **Laryngo-pha·rynx**, the larynx and the pharynx together. **Laryngophony** (-ǫ·fŏni) [Gr. -φωνία sounding], 'the sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope applied over the larynx' (Grant *Hooper's Lex. Med.* 1839). **Lary:ngophthi·sical** *a.*, pertaining to laryngophthisis (Mayne). **Laryngo·phthi·sis**, consumption of the larynx (Mayne). **Lary:ngorrhœ·a** [Gr. ῥοία a flowing], 'a pituitous or serous flow from the larynx' (Mayne). **Lary:ngospa·sm**, spasm or convulsion of the larynx (Mayne). **Lary:ngosteno·sis** [Gr. στένωσις a being straitened], contraction of the larynx (Mayne). **Laryngostrobo·scopy** [Gr. στρόβο-ς a whirling + -SCOPY] (see quot.). **Lary:ngotra·cheal** *a.*, pertaining to both the larynx and the trachea or windpipe. **Lary:ngotracheo·tomy**, **Lary:ngo-ty·phoid**, **Laryn:go-ty·phus** (see quots.).

1888 M. Mackenzie *Fredk. the Noble* i. 11, I had never seen him mentioned in *laryngological literature. 1871 — *Growths in Larynx* iii. 18 From the varying .. character of the voice .. the presence of a growth may be occasionally inferred by the experienced *laryngologist. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Laryngology*. 1887 (*title*), Journal of Laryngology and Rhinology. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Feb. 6/2 Laryngology being his almost invariable subject. 1872 Cohen *Dis. Throat* 10 The *laryngo-pharyngeal sinuses. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 754 When the *laryngo-pharynx and œsophagus are the primary seat [of cancer], the cervical glands are not so rapidly implicated. 1862 H. W. Fuller *Dis. Lungs* 105 In *laryngophony .. the voice seems not only to be produced but to be concentrated immediately beneath the stethoscope. 1880 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 289 Excessive secretion from the larynx (*laryngorrhoea). 1878 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 574/2 *Laryngostroboscopy .. a method of examining the vibrations of the vocal chords during the production of sounds. 1880 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 559 Contraction of the *laryngo-tracheal canal. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 764 The front part of the neck corresponding to the larynx and upper part of the trachea, the laryngo-tracheal region. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 587 *Laryngotracheotomy was therefore performed. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Laryngotracheotomy*, the operation of opening the larynx by division of the crico-thyroid membrane, the cricoid cartilage, the crico-tracheal membrane, and some of the upper rings of the trachea also. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 812 In very rare cases [typhoid fever commences with] laryngeal symptoms (*laryngo-typhoid). *Ibid.* 818 Ulcerations, which according to some observers are due to the typhoid bacillus, and may thus be looked upon as a typical form of typhoid, 'laryngo-typhoid'. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Laryngotyphus*, a form of typhus fever in which there is secondary ulceration of the larynx and necrosis of its cartilages. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 364 Its occurrence [*sc.* laryngitis in typhus] led Rokitansky to give to this variety the name of Laryngo-typhus.

Laryngoscope (lări·ŋgŏskōup). [f. LARYNGO- + -SCOPE.] An apparatus which by a combination of mirrors enables an observer to inspect a patient's larynx.

1860 *Med. Times & Gaz.* I. 453 The highly practical results obtained on the Continent by the use of the Laryngoscope. 1864 Max Müller *Sci. Lang.* Ser. II. iii. (1868) 109 The newly-invented laryngoscope (a small looking-glass, which enables the observer to see as far as the bifurcation of the windpipe and the bronchial tubes). 1880 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 213 There is no trace of a laryngoscope before the middle of the eighteenth century.

Laryngoscopic (lări·ŋgŏskǫ·pik), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -SCOPIC.] Of or pertaining to the laryngoscope, or to inspection of the larynx.

1861 tr. *Czermak's Uses of Laryngoscope* i. 1 My laryngoscopic studies. 1864 T. Holmes *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 518 Mackenzie's 'rack movement laryngoscopic lamp' .. is admirably adapted for use in the consulting room. 1872 Cohen *Dis. Throat* 11 A good light is an indispensable prerequisite to a laryngoscopic examination. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 287 There is slight hoarseness with the laryngoscopic appearances of laryngeal catarrh.

So **Lary:ngosco·pical** *a.* = prec.; whence **Laryn:gosco·pically** *adv.*, with respect to, or by the use of the laryngoscope.

1861 tr. *Czermak's Uses of Laryngoscope* i. 6 On the manner of obtaining the laryngoscopical image enlarged. 1864 T. Holmes *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 519 Laryngoscopical and other examinations. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 322 A Committee so laryngoscopically learned. 1880 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 558 That this condition .. arises after tracheotomy has been proved laryngoscopically by Gerhardt.

Laryngoscopist (lærĭŋgǫ·skŏpist). [f. LARYNGOSCOPE + -IST.] One who uses, or is skilled in using, the laryngoscope.

1864 T. Holmes *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 514 Dr. B. G. Babington appears to have just claims to be considered the first successful laryngoscopist. 1880 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 221 Various lamps .. recommended by different laryngoscopists.

Laryngoscopy (lærĭŋgǫ·skŏpi). [f. LARYNGO- + Gr. -σκοπία inspection.] Inspection of the larynx; the use of the laryngoscope.

1861 *Braithwaite's Retrosp. Med.* XLII 90 Those who

wish to occupy themselves with laryngoscopy will do well to follow Türck's advice. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 672 For rhinoscopy the same reflector and source of illumination are employed as for laryngoscopy.

Laryngotome (lări·ŋgotōᵘm). *Surg.* [f. LARYNGO- + Gr. -τόμος cutter.] An instrument for performing laryngotomy (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

Laryngotomy (læriŋgǫ·tŏmi). *Surg.* [ad. Gr. λαρυγγοτομία, f. λαρυγγο- LARYNX + -τομία cutting.] The operation of cutting into the larynx from without, esp. in order to provide an aperture for respiration.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 354 The quinzey .. ; it's cured, by .. laryngotomy, and thin diet. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 13 Breath may be restored to the Choaking Patient, by the help of Laryngotomy. **1725** N. ROBINSON *Theory of Physick* 273 In this Case, Laryngotomy is the last Refuge the miserable Patient has for his Life. **1872** COHEN *Dis. Throat* 43 The wound left after laryngotomy or tracheotomy.

Hence **Lary:ngoto·mic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of laryngotomy. In some mod. Dicts.

Larynx (læ·riŋks). *Anat.* Pl. **larynges** (lări·ndʒīz). Also 6–7 **larinx**, 6 **laringa.** [a. Gr. λάρυγξ, mod.L. *larynx*.] A cavity in the throat with cartilaginous walls, containing the vocal cords, by means of which sounds are produced. In man and most animals this cavity forms the upper part of the trachea or wind-pipe. In birds there are two larynges, one at each end of the trachea; the lower of these, called SYRINX, is the true organ of sound.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 16 b, This Larinx is the Organ, by which we receiue and put forth breath; as also of makyng and fourmyng voyce. **1597** A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 19/2 Muscles situated aboute the Laringa. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. 45 *note*, The Larynx, or coveryng of the winde-pipe is a grisly substance. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 387 The Ulcer may break suddenly into the Larynx with the danger of Suffocation. **1802** PALEY *Nat. Theol.* x. § 5 The larynx..besides its other uses, is also a musical instrument. **1881** MIVART *Cat* 223 At its front end the trachea expands into a membranous and cartilaginous box-like structure called the larynx. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 1/2 Splendid lungs and larynges which had never known a London fog.

attrib. **1861** *Braithwaite's Retrosp. Med.* XLII. 88 The observer..introduces the larynx-speculum.

Larzon, variant of LARCIN *Obs.*

Las (lαs), *int.* [aphetic form of ALAS.] = ALAS.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. x. G, Las! now I see The reason why fond women loue to buy Adulterate complexion. **1694** CONGREVE *Double Dealer* IV. iii, O las! no indeed, Sir Paul. **1844** MRS. BROWNING *House of Clouds* xii, Poet's thought,—not poet's sigh. 'Las, they come together!

Las, obs. form of LACE, LASS, LESS.

Lasar, variant of LAZAR.

Lasar(e, obs. Sc. form of LEISURE.

† **Lasard.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? a. F. *lézard*, lit. 'lizard', in 17th c. the name of some kind of firearm.] A kind of musket.

1641 EARL CORK *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) V. 201 Paid Tho. Badnedg for five new lasard muskets.

Lascar (læ·skăı, læskā·ı). Also 7 **laskayre**, (**luscar**), 7–8 **lascarr.** [Either an erroneous European use of Urdu *lashkar* army, camp (see LASHKAR), or a shortened form of its derivative *lashkarī* (see LASCARINE). In Pg. *c* 1600 *laschar* occurs in the same sense as *lasquarim*, i.e. native soldier; this use, from which the current applications are derived, is not recorded in Eng. (but see quot. 1698 in 1).]

1. An East Indian sailor.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. v. 650, I caused all my Laskayres to remaine aboord the Vnicorne. **1696** OVINGTON *Voy. Surratt* 464 The English Sailers .. perceiv'd the softness of the Indian Lascarrs; how tame they were [etc.]. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 107 The Seamen and Soldiers differ only in a Vowel, the one being pronounced with an *u*, the other with an *a*; as *Luscar* is a Soldier; *Lascar*, a Seaman. **1712** W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 311, 36 Manila Indians, call'd Las-carrs. **1777** MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 172 Besides the four lascars that rowed the boat. **1800** *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Chron.* 46/1 There were only the captain and three officers, with 13 lascars, able to do duty. **1832** MARRYAT *N. Forster* xli, If we only had all English seamen on board, instead of these Lascars and Chinamen. **1849** LONGF. *Building of Ship* 161 Where the tumbling surf, O'er the coral reefs of Madagascar, Washes the feet of the swarthy Lascar.

attrib. and *Comb.* **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 2/2 The second mate of a Lascar-manned ship is on watch until four o'clock. **1900** *Daily News* 20 Sept. 9/4 Sickness broke out among the Lascar crew.

2. *Anglo-Indian.* 'A tent-pitcher'; also, an inferior class of artilleryman (more fully *gun-lascar*).

1798 WEBBE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 7 A body of about 14,000 men can be drawn together, including Lascars and pioneers. **1799** BAIRD *ibid.* 126 One hundred artillerymen with a proportion of gun lascars. **1800** WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 125 We can get neither recruits, servants, lascars, coolies, or bullock drivers. **1870** J. W. KAYE *Hist. Sepoy War* II. IV. iii. 89 All the natives in the Magazine, the gun-lascars, the artificers and others.

Lascaree (læskărī·). Also 8 **lascari.** [a. Urdu (Pers.) *lashkarī*: see next.]

† **1.** = LASCAR 1. *Obs.*

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 354 All the Prisoners were put Aboard the Bark, except about 30 Lascaris.

2. 'A short spear used in the East Indies as a hunting-spear, or more rarely as a javelin for throwing' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Lascari·ne.** *Indian. Obs.* Also 6 **lascariin**, 8 **-yn**, 9 **lascoreen.** [ad. Pg. *lasquarin*, *-im*, a. Urdu (Pers.) *lashkarī* (adj., military; hence as sb., a soldier), f. *lashkar* army: see LASHKAR.] An East Indian soldier; also, one of the native police.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* I. xxxix. 74 The soldier of Ballagate, which is called Lascariin. **1704** *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 706/2 A Convoy of 20 Lascaryns, under the Command of a Colonel. **1807** CORDINER *Ceylon* I. 170 A large open boat formed the van, containing his excellency's guard or lascoreens. **1825** HEBER *Jrnl.* xxvii. (ed. 2) 140 Attended by some lascarines, who answer in some respects to our peons in Calcutta.

Lasce, obs. form of LASS.

† **Lasch.** *Obs.* In 5 **lassche.** [The *rede lassche* of the quot. represents OE. *rēadlęsc* 'pellis rubricata' (Napier *Gll.* no. 5324); cf. OHG. *loski* (MHG. *lösche*, early mod.G. *lasch*, *lösch*).] A fine kind of red leather; ? morocco.

14.. *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 86 To make rede lassche, take [etc.].

Lasche, obs. form of LASH *sb.*¹, *a.*, and *v.*¹

† **Laschety.** *Obs. rare.* Also 8 **laschete.** [ad. F. *lascheté*, now *lâcheté*: see LASH *a.* and -TY.] Laxity, carelessness.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* II. iv. (ed. 2) 263 The general defect being negligence, laschety, and love of ease. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. iv. (1852) 83 He had a certain discretion, without any childish laschete or levity in his behavior.

Lascitt, variant of LASSET *Obs.*

† **Lasci·ve,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *lascive*, ad. L. *lascīvus*.] Lascivious, wanton.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* cvii. 537 Lyra..inclines to gravity and sobriety, yet but with outward pretences, for usually the person is lascive.

† **Lasci·viate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [erroneously ad. L. *lascīvīre*, after verbs in *-iate*: see -ATE³.] *intr.* To sport wantonly; to indulge in unseemly jesting.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xx. 36 Divinity should not lasciviate [*ed.* 1709 *has* be wanton]. .. Gravity becomes the pulpit. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1721** in BAILEY.

Hence **Lasci·viating** *ppl. a.*

1660 *Charac. Italy* To Rdr. A iij, He will .. say these Whimsies are but *Ingenii lascivientis flosculi*, the superfluous Excrescencies of lasciviating wit.

† **Lasci·viency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next: see -ENCY.] Lasciviousness, wantonness.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xii. 153 Any villanies..that the lasciviency of their own lawless phancy shall suggest. **1681** HALLYWELL *Melampr.* 9 Men, .. through the .. lasciviency of the bodily life, quite lose the .. sense of true Goodness.

† **Lasci·vient,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *lascivient-em*, pres. pple. of *lascīvīre* to be wanton, f. *lascīvus* wanton.] Wantoning, lascivious.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 21 Set upon doing things..according as the various toyings and titillations of the lascivient Life of the Vehicle suggested to him [Adam]. *a* **1703** BURKITT *On N. T.* 1 Cor. v. 5 For the destruction of the flesh, so lascivient in him.

Hence † **Lasci·viently** *adv.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 331 Men ran up and down in Vizards madly and lasciviently.

† **Lascivio·sity.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. next + -ITY.] Lasciviousness. **1727** in BAILEY vol. II.

Lascivious (lăsi·viəs), *a.* Also 5 **lassivyous**, 6 **lacivious.** [ad. late L. *lascīviōs-us* (Isidore), f. L. *lascīvi-a* (n. of quality f. *lascīvus* sportive, in bad sense lustful, licentious): see -OUS.]

1. Inclined to lust, lewd, wanton.

c **1425** LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 686 Lastyuyous [*read* lascyuyous] lurdeyns, & pykers of males. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 402 Yᵉ lassiuyous and wanton disposicions of the sayd Pyers of Gaueston. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 141 He chaunced to lyue in those lasciuious and wanton dayes. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 88 The Gotebucke is verie wanton or lasciuious. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 248, I knew the young Count to be a dangerous and lasciuious boy. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 544 One picture there is of his doing, wherein he would seeme to depaint Lascivious [quoted in mod. Dicts. as 'lascious'] wantonnesse. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1014 Hee on Eve Began to cast lascivious Eyes. **1781** COWPER *Anti-Thelyphthora* 199 The Fauns and Satyrs, a lascivious race, Shrieked at the sight. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 767 Thin dangling locks, and flat lascivious mouth.

Comb. **1586** W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* D iiij, He..is wholy to be reputed a laciuious disposed personne.

b. Inciting to lust or wantonness. † Also in milder sense, voluptuous, luxurious. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. ix. [x.] (Arb.) 97 Carols and rounds and such light or lasciuious Poemes. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 13 He capers nimbly in a ladies Chamber, To the lasciuious pleasing of a Lute. **1602** T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 36 b, How many are there .. that .. make no scruple to keep lasciuious pictures to prouoke themselues to lust? **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. II. (1651) 240 By Philters and such kinde of lascivious meats. **1660** F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 155 Their garments are something lascivious, for being cut and open their skin is seen. **1671** L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 150 That they should have Chaires there to sit in with as much lascivious ease, as at home. **1780** COWPER *Table T.* 462 To the lascivious pipe and wanton song, That charm down fear, they frolic it along. **1838** LYTTON *Leila* I. iv, Not thine the lascivious arts of the Moorish maidens.

¶ **2.** Used for: Rank, luxuriant.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 243 Forded several Plashes where flourished lascivious Shrubs.

Lasciviously (lăsi·viəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. In a lascivious manner, lewdly.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. ix. 76 b, Menne & Women were permitted moste lasciuiously to bath together. **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* III. iii, I would desire her loue Lasciuiouslie, leudlie, incestuouslie. **1624** WOTTON *Archit.* I. 37 The Corinthian, is a Columne, lasciuiously decked like a Curtezane. **1786** tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 110 A throng of Genii and other fantastic spirits of each sex danced lasciviously in troops.

† **2.** (In sense of L. *lascīvē*.) Sportively. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 32 A young maid, playing with the bear lasciviously, did so provoke it that he tore her in pieces.

Lasciviousness (lăsi·viəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being lascivious.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* Ded. Verses to Raleigh, The vertuousnes of Belphœbe, the lasciviousnes of Hellenora, and many the like. **1611** BIBLE *Eph.* iv. 19. **1680** DRYDEN *Ovid's Epist.* Pref., The lasciviousness of his Elegies. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 546 They acquire, as they grow warm in the dance, a frantic lasciviousness. **1900** KIPLING in *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 5/3 If, through any intellectual lasciviousness, we .. prefer to tickle our emotions by being generous .. at other people's expense.

† **Lasci·vity.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *lascivité*, ad. L. *lascīvitāt-em*, f. *lascīvus*.] = prec.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ix. 37 To rendre theym from theyr lacyuyte in-to. shamefaste chastyte. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1923 The naturall mocyon of his lascyuyte Was shortly slaked.

† **Lascivy.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *lascīvia*: see LASCIVIOUS *a.*] Lasciviousness. **1727** in BAILEY vol. II.

Lase, obs. form of LACE; obs. Sc. form of LASS.

Laser (lē¹·səɹ). *Hist.* Also 6 **lasser**, 7 **lazer.** [a. L. *lāser*.] A gum-resin mentioned by Roman writers; obtained from an umbelliferous plant called *lāserpīcium* or *silphium* (σίλφιον).

[*c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 326 Stampe a quantite of laseris with wyne.] **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* III. cxii. 3 From out of the rootes and stalkes being scarified and cut floweth a certayne strong liquor, .. called Laser. **1579** LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 411 The hearbe being rubbed, smelleth like vnto Laser. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Laser*, a herbe laser.

b. *Comb.*: † **laser-tree**, the tree yielding laser; **laser-wort**, any plant of the genus *Laserpitium*, esp. *L. latifolium.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 555 A Kind of Spongie Excrescence, which groweth chiefly upon the Roots of the *Laser Tree*. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxci. (1633) 1017 Laserpitium called in English Laserwort. **1658** J. R. tr. *Moufet's Theat. Insects* 1057 Take Castoreum, Lazerwort, Pepper, of each four drams. **1760** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 316 Laserwort, *Laserpitium.* **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 1 Great laserwort, and Wild Angelica. **1870** *Treas. Bot.*, Laserwort, *Laserpitium*; also *Thapsia Laserpitii.*

Laser, var. LAZAR; obs. form of LEISURE.

Laserte, variant of LACERT¹ *Obs.*

Laset, variant of LASSET *Obs.*

Lash (læʃ), *sb.*¹ Also 4–6 **lasshe**, 5 **las(c)he.** [? f. LASH *v.*¹]

1. † **a.** *gen.* A sudden or violent blow; a dashing or sweeping stroke (*obs.*). **b.** *spec.* A stroke with a thong or whip.

c **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 9375 (Kölbing) Kehenans com wiþ gret rape & ȝaf king Arthour swiche a las, þat Arthour al astoned was. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 220 Proude bayard gynneth for to skyppe..Til he a lassh haue of þe long whippe. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 31 Foure score lasshes [L. *octoginta verbera*]. *c* **1460** *Play Sacram.* 468 On lashe I shalle hyme lende or yt be long. **1549** COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* 23 Oure parentes..dyd wyth .. lashes teache vs the commen behauiour of this lyfe. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xvii. 374 Therewith they whipped themselves, giving great lashes over their shoulders. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* II. xi. (1840) 64 All desiring to have a lash at the dog in the manger. **1661** T. LYE in *Morn. Exerc. Cripplegate* xviii. 459, I that have deserved the blow of an Executioners Axe, am sent away with the Lash only of a Fathers Rod. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 116 Let each Lash Bite to the Quick, till howling he return. **1769** *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 165 The private men have .. five hundred lashes if they desert. **1791** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, I gave my horse a lash that sounded through the forest. **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 230 The Mutiny Act restricts the award of Corporal Punishment by a General Court-Martial to 200 Lashes. **1880** MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & Viola* I. 175 The first lash brought the colour to her cheeks.

transf. and *fig.* **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 159 Moost domage of all and perylous lasshe they procure to themselfe. **1599** MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. Proem., Skud from the lashes of my yerking rime. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 50 How smart a lash that speech doth giue my Conscience. **1693** in *Dryden's Juvenal* IV. Argt., The Poet .. brings in Crispinus, whom he had a lash at in his first Satyr. **1697** BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. (1699) 3 This was meant as a lash for me. **1710** ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 2 ¶ 5 The first lash of his Satyr falls upon the Censor of Great Britain.

2. The flexible part of a whip; now sometimes in narrower sense, the piece of whipcord or the like forming the extremity of this. Cf. LASH *sb.*²

c **1381** CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 178 The boxtre pipere, holm to whippis lasch. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 63 Her Whip of Crickets bone, the Lash of Philome. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 ¶ 2, I observed..that your Whip wanted a Lash to it. *a* **1800** COWPER *Morning Dream* 30

In his hand .. A scourge hung with lashes he bore. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. i. 69 He will not ask it of me till the lash Be broken in its last and deepest wound. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vii. 94 Employing himself in plaiting fresh pieces [of whipcord] .. on the lash of his whip.

b. Used *poet.* and *rhetorically* = 'whip, scourge'. *lit.* and *fig.* Also in phrase, † *Out of* (a person's) *lash*: out of danger from (his) attacks.

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 98/1 He was out of his lash that minded to haue betraied him. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 209 The slave fears the lash of his cruell Master. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 197 The Vulgar Latin scapes the lash pretty well. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* v. 457 The lash resounds, the rapid chariot flies. 1732 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 671 Lest they should fall under the lash of the penal laws. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 28 Nov., With all this..she has not escaped the lash of scandal. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* lxxxv, Apollo..gave him in return the glittering lash, Installing him as herdsman. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 288 The Persians .. were driven on to the conflict by the lash of their commanders. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* VI. 571 Tisiphone .. Scourges the trembling sinners, her fierce lash arming her hands. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 117 Hunger is as keen a lash as the whip of the overseer of slaves.

c. *The lash*: the punishment of flogging.

1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* (1706) I. vii, 238 Such Vagabonds..would..look upon honest Industry as more eligible than the Lash. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 157 ¶ 6 This Custom of educating by the Lash. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 126 He expired under the lash. 1860 *Knight's Eng. Cycl., Arts & Sci.* V. 654 Serious breaches of discipline are still punished with the lash. 1881 *Times* 29 Mar. 9/3 There is throughout these kingdoms a strong instinctive dislike of the lash.

† d. ? The next place to the front in a team of four horses. Cf. *lash-horse* in 5. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. (1617) 56 Cause him to be put vnto the Cart, placing him in that place which the Carters call the Lash, so that hee may haue two Horses to follow behinde him, whome together with the loade .. he cannot draw away.

¶ e. An alleged name for a 'company' of carters. *Obs. rare*—[1]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij.

3. Short for EYE-LASH.

1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 267 Priestley [makes them arise] from inflection through the lashes. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* i. 316 Tears she sheds—Large tears that leave the lashes bright! 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, Long dark lashes .. concealed his downcast eyes.

† 4. Phrases of obscure origin in which the identity of the word is doubtful. *To leave in the lash* = to leave in the lurch. *To lie in the lash*: to be left in the lurch. *To run in* or *upon the lash*: to incur more debts than one can pay. *Obs.*

[Possibly we should compare *in the lash* with *out of his lash* (quot. 1586 in 2 b). The passage from Tusser (quot. 1573 below) is given by Johnson as his only example of the sense 'a leash or string in which an animal is held, a snare' (cf. LASH *sb.*[2]). Some have assigned to the sb. in these phrases a sense 'mire'.]

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lxiii. (1878) 144 The fermer they leaue in the lash, with losses on euerie side. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Fable Ferd. Ieron.* Posies 228 My Nell hath stolne thy finest stuffe and left thee in the lash. 1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* I iij, The wyse and welmeaning debtour who, goeth eyther vppon the score, or booke, hath oftentymes an eye vnto the score; least he be ouerreckoned and runne in the lashe. 1584 R. WILSON *Three Ladies Lond.* II. A iij, I will flaunt it and braue it after the lusty swash: Ile deceiue thousandes, what care I who lye in the lashe? 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 436 We runne on still vpon the lash, and neuer looke on the score. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 110 When we lost Callis in his quarrell, he left vs in the lash, and gaue vs the slip.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *lash-free*; (sense 3) *lash-shaded, -shadowed* adjs.; **lash-horse** (see quot.); **lash-whip, a whip with a lash,** opposed to a 'crop' (see CROP *sb.* 7 c).

1623 B. JONSON *Masques, Time Vind.*, I with this whipp you see Doe lash the Time, and am my selfe *lash-free. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, **Lash-horse*, the third horse from the plough or wagon, or horse before a pin-horse in the team. 1872 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* III The aquiline nose and the *lash-shaded dark, bright eye. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 115/2 Her..*lash-shadowed eyes. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 35, I would advise you always to ride with a *lash whip; it shews the sportsman.

Lash (læʃ), *sb.*[2] [Perh. var. of LATCH *sb.*, a. OF. *lache* vbl. sb., f. *lachier*, dial. variant of *lacier*: see LACE *v.* Cf. Swiss Ger. *laschen* shoe-lace.

It is possible that the three senses below have arisen from the substitution of LASH *sb.*[1] for other words of somewhat similar sound and meaning.]

† 1. A string, cord, thong. Cf. LACE *sb.* 2, LATCH *sb.*[1] 1. *Obs.* (Quot. *c* 1440 is somewhat doubtful; *throat-lash* is current as a var. of *throat-latch*.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Lasche, stroke [*sic*], *ligula*.

† 2. = LASSO 1. *Obs. rare.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 65 A machine, which the English ..at Buenos Ayres, generally denominate a lash. It is made of a thong of several fathoms in length .. with a running noose at one end of it. *Ibid.* 66 The address both of the Spaniards and Indians in .. the use of this lash or noose.

3. *Weaving.* = LEASE or LEASH.

1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 106. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 246 Eight rows, forming as many leases or lashes in the warp. 1857 PARKHILL *Hist. Paisley* xiv. 113 In the shawl manufacture the lashes have to be drawn twice. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lash* (*Weaving*), a thong formed of the combined ends of the cords by which a certain set of yarns are raised in the process of weaving Brussels carpet.

Lash (læʃ), *a.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–5 **lache,** 5 **laach, lacche,** 5–7 **lasch(e,** 6 **lashe.** [a. OF. *lasche* (F. *lâche*) vbl. adj., f. OF. *lascher* (F. *lâcher*): see LACHE *v.* With sense 3, cf. LUSH *a.*]

† 1. Culpably negligent or remiss. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iii. 122 Yif he be slowe and astoned and lache he lyueþ as an asse. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 267 How laach and negligent Haue y been. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 146 Thai that var lasche couuardis gat nothing. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 64 Sen God hes to 3ow power lent, Gif ye be lashe ye ar to blame. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* v. 39 Immoderate praise makes him..lasch and negligent. 1694 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 385 A lasche demission of Sovereign authority.

† 2. In physical sense: Loose, lax, relaxed. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xiii. 81 Hys wery breist and lymmys lasch. 1530 PALSGR. 317/1 Lashe nat fast, *lache.* 1546 PHAYER *Regim. Lyfe* L iij, Goute, which procedeth som time of debility of the synowes being lashe.

3. a. Of food, fruits, grass, etc.: Soft, watery. b. Of weather: Raw, wet. c. Of a hide: Tender. d. *Lash egg* (see quot. *a* 1825). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Lasche, or to fresche, and vnsavery. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* I, Not so good for the weake..stomackes, for it is of a lash and yet grosse substance. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* v. 71 Fruits being unwholsome and lash, before the fourth, or fifth Yeare. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 *Lash*, or *Lashy*, very wet; as 'cold lashy weather'. 1798 *Ann. Agric.* XXX. 314 A thick hide is bad, and a very thin one too lash. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lash-egg*, an egg without a full formed shell; covered only with a tough film. 1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* (1858) I. 299 'After September the grass is good for little, lash and sour at best.'

Hence † **La'shly** *adv.*

1694 SIR W. HOPE *Sword-man's Vade-m.* 12 That he may not by being advised to play calmly, fall into the other extreme of playing too carelessly, lashly, and perhaps timerously.

Lash (læʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: (*pa. t.* 4 **last, laiste**), 4–6 **las(s)ch(e, lasshe,** 5 **lasschyn,** 5–6 **lashe,** 6 **lash.** [Of difficult etymology. The quots. seem to show that in branch I. the vb. is the source, not the derivative, of LASH *sb.*[1] An onomatopœic origin is possible, and is favoured by the early appearance of the parallel and nearly synonymous LUSH *v.*; cf. *dash, dush, flash, flush, mash, mush, smash, smush,* etc. Some uses resemble those of F. *lâcher* (OF. *lascher*) to loose, let go (*lâcher un coup* to 'let fly'). The senses in branch II. are from the sb., and in mod. use have coloured the other senses.]

I. To move swiftly and suddenly.

1. *intr.* To make a sudden movement; to dash, fly, rush, spring, start. Of light: To flash. Of tears, water: To pour, rush. Occas. with allusion to LASH *sb.*[1] 2. Also with *about*, † *asunder, away, back, down, out*, † *together*. Const. *at, from, into*, † *on, out of, to*.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9263 (Kölbing) Mani geauntes .. þat on Arthour at ones last & wiþ his hors to grounde him dast. 13.. *S. Eirkenwolde* 334 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 273 Liȝtly lasshit þer a leme loghe in þe abyme. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 502/346 Wiþ his teth anon He logged, þat al in-synder gon lasch. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2801 Whene ledys with longe speris Lasschene to gedyrs. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 553 þe liȝt lemand late laschis fra þe heuyn. *c* 1460 *Emare* 298 The teres lasshed out of his yyen. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xi. 200 Al thre lasshed on hym at ones with swerdes. *Ibid.* xii. 203 Thenne they drewe her swerdes and lasshyd to gyder egerly. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] xl[iii.] (1628) 39 Thou knowest not .. what ioyes thou losest, when thou fondly lashest into new offences. 1633 QUARLES *Ded. to P. Fletcher's Poet. Misc.*, I..Past on my way; I lasht through thick and thinne. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. xi. 562 To keep them..from lashing into those extremes, whereinto [etc.]. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 249 When it [sin] finds the least vent, it lashes out to the purpose. 1820 *Edin. Mag.* May 423 Wi' swash an' swow, the angry jow Cam lashan' down the braes. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxv. 283 A lizard [in stone] pausing and curling himself round a little in the angle; one expects him the next instant to lash round the shaft and vanish. 1883 ANNIE THOMAS *Mod. Housewife* 124 The rain was still lashing down furiously. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1065 The *Filariæ sanguinis*..wriggling and lashing about..among the corpuscles.

2. To let fly *at*, make a dash or rush *at*, aim a blow *at*. † Also with *at* used adverbially. In later use, with mixture of sense 6.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1392 Archars .. Lasch [*Dublin MS.* lashe] at þam of loft. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. x, The chorle..lasshyd at hym with a grete clubbe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ix. 67 Now lasch thai at with bludy swerdis brycht. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 16 Lashing dreadfully at every part. *Ibid.* V. v. 6 She hewd, she foynd, she lasht, she laid on every side. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius' Sat.* V. (1697) 471 To laugh at Follies, or to lash at Vice. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* Prol. (1739) 4 He rather lashes at those Poetasters. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 563 Each..lash'd at each .. with such blows, that [etc.].

b. *To lash out*: to strike out violently, to lay about one vigorously; (of a horse) to kick out. Also *fig.* † Also *to lash it out.*

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 42 Yet will I .. repugne, lashe out, and kicke. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 321/2 After that to the barriers, where they lashed it out lustilie, and fought couragiouslie. 1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* XXXV. 269 Lewis..lashed out too, when he was first put in harness. 1884 *Truth* 4 Sept. 369/2 He .. 'revived pamphleteering' only to lash out at a famous Quarterly Reviewer for the great Tory historian's vilification of Carlyle. 1900 F. ANSTEY *Brass Bottle* xiv. 222 He might .. be lashing out with his hind legs and kicking everything to pieces.

† c. *trans.* To assail, attack.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9783 (Kölbing), Bohort als a geaunt laiste & þe heued al todaiste.

3. *trans.* To dash, throw, or move violently. *Obs.* exc. in technical use. † Also with *forth, out, up. To lash off*, to strike off.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7584 (Kölbing) Among þe ribaus anon he dast & sum þe heued of he laist. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1325 He laschis out a lange swerde quen his launce failes. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 323 Feraunce launces vp his fete & lasschethe out his yen. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 54 He lasshed ageynst the grounde the cuppe that I loued beste. 1542 *Law. & Piteous Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 241 Lashinge oute, and shotynge of, in all the haste theyr greate gownes and harquebusshes. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XII. 472 He falls; and lashing up his Heels, his Rider throws. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 378/1 The wool-comber..throws or 'lashes' a handful of wool .. over the points of the teeth.

† 4. To lavish, squander. Chiefly with *out. Obs.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 62/1 There was dayly pilled fro good men & honest, gret substaunce of goodes to be lashed oute among vnthriftes. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 11 They had leuer lash out theyr wicked Mammon on the dead than on the quicke. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxiii. (1878) 64 Some horsekeeper lasheth out prouender so ..that corne loft is empted er chapman hath his. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 30/1 Then would he lash & powre all that euer he had in store or treasurie. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 64 [He] must instantly..lash out that riotously, that his father got miserly. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* C 3 b, You suppose it a great glory to lash your coyne, you care not where, nor vppon whom. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 88 Neither to hoard up niggardly nor lash out all lavishly. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* II. 327 A wicked man doth prodigally lash out all his joyes in the time of his prosperitie.

† b. To pour *out* or *forth* impetuously (words, etc.).

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 287/1 Colis .. lasheth out scripture in bedelem as fast as they bothe in Almayn. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 232 Then lasheth he forth many authorities and examples. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ii. 56 Hate, lashth out trewth, foes to displease. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 129 Som men lash out cursings and othes of God, thereby prouoking him to anger. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* v. 13 Lashing out some words, that were a little more harsher than was requisite.

5. *intr.* Of persons. With *out*: To rush, launch out, into excess of any kind; to break out into violent language; to squander one's substance, be lavish. (In some quots. = *absol.* use of 4.)

a 1560 BECON *Sick Man's Salve* (1572) 145 Then lash they out, & liberally geue unto the poore, because they can keepe it no longer. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 13 A yoong youthful Gentleman, given a little to lash out liberally. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 287 So that hee .. fall into no excesse, neither lash out beyond all reason and measure. 1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 826 That I lash not out into the excesse of supperfluitie of wickednesse. 1664 *Floddan F.* III. 22 Alas too lewdly he lashed out And foolishly his Ordnance spend. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. ix. 470 Yet could not the Duke .. sometimes forbear lashing out into very free expressions. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xiv. (1824) 281 It consisted not with the gravity..of a nation professing true religion, to lash out so excessively that way [in dress].

II. Senses referring to LASH *sb.*[1]

6. *trans.* To beat, strike with a lash, whip, † rod, etc.; to flog, scourge.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* VI. xii. (Tollem. MS.), A bonde seruaunt .. is bete and lasshid with 3erdis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Lasschyn..*verbero*. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 75 Belliall, with a brydill renȝie, Evir lascht thame on the lunȝie. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 165 Why dost thou lash that Whore? 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 363 Some .. furiously lash their bare shoulders with thorns. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 89 What became of the fellow that was lashed we knew not. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vii, Lashing the pony until they reached their journey's end. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 361 The lady lashed her horse and set off in pursuit. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 147 The charioteer as he speeds Tosses his flowing reins, and arising, lashes his steeds.

absol. *a* 1684 T. LYE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix. 30–4 He lashes in love, in measure, in pity, and compassion. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 169 The Youthful Charioteers ..Stoop to the Reins, and lash with all their Force.

b. *transf.*, esp. of the action of waves upon the shore, etc. Occas. *intr.* To fall with a lashing movement *on* the shore.

c 1694 PRIOR *Lady's Looking Glass* 16 Big waves lash the frighten'd shores. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 255 Ah! what avail[s]..thy length of Tail, That lashes thy broad Sides. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* Proem 52 From where th' Atlantic lashes Labrador. 1818 SHELLEY *Lines Euganean Hills* 186 Poesy's unfailing river..Lashing with melodious wave Many a sacred poet's grave. 1837 APPERLEY *Chase, Road & Turf* (1898) 48 Another hound slips out of cover..with his nose to the ground and his stern lashing his side. *a* 1851 MOIR *Poems, Starlight Refl.*, Lash the hoarse billows on the shore. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* i. (1876) 3 It was a wet night; the rain lashed the panes. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV. 249 Atlas the rude..lashed by the wind and the rain evermore.

c. *fig.*; esp. 'To scourge with satire' (J.); to castigate in words, rebuke, satirize, vituperate.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 15 Why, headstrong liberty is lasht with woe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. i. i. (1651) 221 He calls a Magician Gods Minister and his Vicar .. for which he is lashed by T. Erastus. 1661 T. LYE in *Morn. Exerc. Cripplegate* xviii. 436 It is true God may frown on, yea, and severely lash a Solomon, a Jedidiah, when they break his Statutes. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Persius' Sat.* I. Wks. 1730 I. 53, I must .. Lash the vile town with my satirick rhime. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. ii. 27 They [the hunt-

ing clergy] were severely lashed by the poets and moralists. **1837–9** Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. vii. I. 391 He does not fail to lash the schoolmen directly. **1859** Tennyson *Pelleas & Ettarre* 581 A scourge am I To lash the treasons of the Table Round. **1877** Black *Green Past.* xxv. 203 Balfour.. found himself lashed and torn to pieces every morning by the 'Englebury Mercury'.

7. With *adv.* or phrase as *complement*: To urge or drive by, or as by, lashes.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 328 Let's whip these straglers o're the Seas againe, Lash hence these ouer-weening Ragges of France. **1666** Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* cclxxii, Those that disobey'd He lash'd to duty with his sword of light. **1715–20** Pope *Iliad* x. 584 These [steeds], with his bow unbent, he lash'd along. **1729** T. Cooke *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 182 He does not threaten to disarm him, but..to lash him from the Assembly. **1737** Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 132 The passionate pedantic Schoolmaster, that lashes his Disciples into Learning. **1781** Cowper *Truth* 260 A glassy lake.. Lashed into foaming waves. **1838** Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxviii, The excitement into which she had been lashed. **1864** Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 325 Should I find you by my doors again, My men shall lash you from them like a dog. **1871** Miss Yonge *Cameos* II. xvii. 188 The violence of a weak nature lashed up to rage. **1884** W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 89 Then I see.. the waves Lashed into madness. **1893** Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 307 A strong head wind lashed the river into waves.

absol. **a 1716** South *Serm.* (J.), Let men out of their way lash on ever so fast, they are not at all the nearer their journey's end.

† **b.** To force *out* by a lash or stroke. *Obs.*

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 23 Others have their eie lasht out by a twig in their travaile.

Lash (læʃ), *v.*[2] [Perh. f. Lash *sb.*[2], or a. OF. *lachier*, dialectal var. of *lacier*: see Lace *v.*

Words of similar sound, and somewhat approximating in sense, are Du. *lasschen*, to patch, sew together, to scarf (timber); G. *laschen* to fit with a gusset, to scarf; from M.Du. *lasche* (mod. *lasch*) rag, patch, gusset; G. *lasch*, *lasche* flap, lappet, gusset, scarf-joint. But it does not appear probable that these have any connexion with the Eng. word.]

† **1.** *trans.* To lace (a garment). *Obs.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Lasschyn, *ligulo*. **1602** Middleton *Blurt* II. ii. Dib, An Eele-skin sleeue lasht heere and there with lace, Hye coller, lasht agen; breeche lasht also. **1611** Cotgr., *Aiguilletter*, to whip, or lash, with points.

2. Chiefly *Naut.* To fasten or make fast with a cord, rope, thong, piece of twine, etc.; † to truss (clothes); to fasten *to* (something). Also with *down, on, together*; † *refl.* of a plant. *Lash away, lash and carry* (see quots. 1867).

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* v. 194 Her Ordnance being lashed so fast they could not be vnloosed. **1692** *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 79 Lash the Fish on to the Mast. **1711** W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 37 Bolts to lash the Boats on the upper Deck. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 31 This Plant.. lashes itself round any tree that is near it. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* III. iv. 330 We had not a gun on board lashed. **1772–84** Cook *Voy.* (1790) VI. 1956 A child.. had been lashed under the thwarts of the canoe. **1793** Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 97, *note*, The rods were here lashed together by a packthread. **1829** Longf. *Wreck Hesperus* xx, A maiden fair, Lashed close to a drifting mast. **1836** W. Irving *Astoria* II. 257 The Indians had lashed their canoes to the ship. **1840** R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxix. 105 All our spare spars were taken on board and lashed. **1853** Sir R. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 66 *marg.*, Lash down Pontoons. **1867** F. Francis *Angling* xiii. (1880) 461 This process of lashing on a hook. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lash and carry*, the order given by the boatswain and his mates on piping up the hammocks, to accelerate the duty. *Ibid.*, *Lash away*, a phrase to hasten the lashing of hammocks. **1879** Lady Brassey *Sunshine & Storm* 26 Our chairs were lashed. **1889** *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 55 Lash all together by passing a string several times round each end of the package.

Lash (læʃ), *v.*[3] *dial.* *trans.* To comb (the hair). Also with *out*.

1863 Mrs. Toogood *Yorks. Dial.*, Go and lash thee hair out, child. **1886** Alice Rea *Beckside Boggle* 9 I's just wesh me and lash me hair. **1894** Hall Caine *Manxman* III. xii. 170 Take the redyng comb and lash your hair out.

b. *Comb.*: **lash-comb**, a wide-toothed comb (*Lonsdale Gloss.* 1869).

1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* vi. 38 When the lash comb had tossed back his long hair. **1894** — *Manxman* 108.

Lashed (læʃt), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Lash *v.*[1] + -ed [1].] Beaten with or as with a whip.

1611 Cotgr., *Fouëtté*, whipped, lashed, scourged. *a* **1625** Fletcher *Love's Cure* II. i, Your lashed shoulders [covered] with a Velvet Pee. **1818** Shelley *Rev. Islam* I. iii. 3 And the lashed deeps Glitter and boil beneath.

Lashed (læʃt), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Lash *v.*[2] + -ed [1].] Fastened with a lash or cord.

1897 R. Kipling *Captains Courageous* 53 The lashed wheel groaned and kicked softly.

Lashed (læʃt), *ppl. a.*[3] [f. Lash *sb.*[1] + -ed [2].] Furnished with lashes. Chiefly with qualifying word prefixed, as *black-, dark-, long-lashed*.

1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 389, *Ciliatæ*, lashed like the eye. **1854** Whittier *Maud Muller* 32 A pleased surprise Looked from her long-lashed hazel eyes.

Lasher (læ·ʃəɹ). [f. Lash *v.*[1], [2] + -er [1].] One who or that which lashes.

† **1.** One who beats or whips. Also *fig.*

1602 B. Jonson *Poetaster* Apol. Dial., Wks. (1616) 352 Or I could doe worse, Arm'd with Archilochvs fury, write Iambicks, Should make the desperate lashers hang themselues. **1611** Cotgr., *Fouëtteur*, a whipper, scourger.. lasher.

2. In the names of fishes, e.g. *lasher bull-head*. Also Father-lasher.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lasher bull-head*, a name for the fish *Cottus scorpius*.

3. *Naut.* (See quot. 1848.) = Lashing *vbl. sb.*[2]

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. 20 Make ready to board him; Have your Lashers clear, and able men with them. **1711** W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 143 Lashers for the Yards as big as the Lanyards of the Shrowds. **1848** Biddlecombe *Art of Rigging* 20, Lashers.—The ropes employed to lash or secure particular objects; as jeers, etc.

4. Chiefly *local* (on the Thames). The body of water that lashes or rushes over an opening in a barrier or weir; hence the opening itself, and by extension, a weir.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 185 Our Mills and Locks have most of them back streams and lashers to carry off the water when it is too plentiful. **1800** Hurdis *Fav. Village* 96 Not louder falls The foamy lasher's cataract superb In fullest flood-time. **1840** *Ann. Reg.* 15 The lasher is an opening to let off the water when too high. **1858** Hughes *Scouring White Horse* 16 The great lasher at Pangbourn, where the water was rushing and dancing through in the sunlight. **1884** *Blackw. Mag.* 342 The huge rafts of silver-fir..shoot the lashers in safety.

b. The pool into which the water of the lasher falls.

1851 G. Butler *Let.* in *Recoll.* (1892) 70, I bathed in a lasher about four miles from Oxford. **1853** M. Arnold *Scholar-Gipsy* x, Men who through these wide fields of breezy grass ..To bathe in the abandon'd lasher pass. **1861** Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* II. xii. 232 He sculled down to Sandford, bathed in the lasher, and returned in time for chapel. **1872** *Daily News* 3 May 5/3 If the..Board can prevent bathing in these dangerous lashers it ought to do so without delay.

Lashing (læ·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Lash *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The action of Lash *v.*[1] in various senses; beating, flogging; an instance of this. † *Lashing out*, lavishing, squandering.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 6789 Mony lyue of lept with lasshyng of swerdis. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 288/2 Laschynge, or betynge. **1553** Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 85 These lasshinges oute of money which bee done to clawe the multitude. **1651–3** Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* (1678) 344 Those secret lashings and whips of the exterminating Angel. **1791** Burke *Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. (1808) VII. 41 The king [of Sweden].. keeps up the top with continual agitation and lashing. **1801** T. Milner in *Life* xiii. (1842) 246 He said some things which .. called for a fresh lashing. **1900** *Daily News* 19 Feb. 2/5 As a rule the natives took their lashings quietly.

b. *pl.* (*Anglo-Irish*). 'Floods', abundance.

1829 Scott *Jrnl.* 18 Mar., Cigars in loads, whisky in lashings. **1841** S. C. Hall *Ireland* (1843) III. 334 There's lashins of holy water, and blessed palm. **1856** Lever *Martins of Cro'M.* 84 A good dinner, some excellent port wine, and 'lashings' of whiskey-punch. **1883** Ld. Saltoun *Scraps* I. 116 There's plenty of sport to be had, an' lashins of parties, an' balls, an' picnics. **1884** *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 May 510/3 'There's lashins of room', said the driver.

Lashing (læ·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] Chiefly *Naut.* [f. Lash *v.*[2] + -ing [1].] The action of Lash *v.*[2]; the action of fastening any movable body with a cord. Hence *concr.* the cord used for this purpose.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 20 Loose the Lashings, we will sheer off our Ship. **1729** Capt. W. Wrigglesworth *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 20 Oct., At 8 cast off our Lashings and made Sail. **1758** J. Blake *Plan Mar. Syst.* 6 A hammock, with a lashing, shall be delivered him, and a birth assigned to hang it in. **1789** G. Keate *Pelew Isl.* 4 In the afternoon the lashings of the booms broke. **1834–47** J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* (1851) 139 The.. side rails are secured with rack lashings to the extreme balks. **1836** W. Irving *Astoria* III. 220 It was impossible to stand at the helm without the assistance of lashings. **1869** Troyte *Change Ringing* 5 It is well to keep lashings ready for all the bells in a tower. **1872–6** Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.*, Lashings used in mounting and dismounting guns are of different dimensions.

Comb. **1828** J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 19 Lashing Rope. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lashing-eyes*, fittings for lower stays, block-strops, &c., by loops made in the ends of ropes, for a lashing to be rove through to secure them. **1884** Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Suppl.*, *Lashing knot*, A form of bend.

Lashing (læ·ʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Lash *v.*[1] + -ing [2].] That lashes.

14.. *Siege Jerusalem* 17/304 Was noȝt bot.. red laschyng lye [*i.e.* flame] alle þe londe ouer. *c* **1645** Howell *Lett.* I. 2 Under a learned (though lashing) Master. **1693** Dryden *Juvenal* I. (1697) 11 The Lady, next, requires a lashing Line, Who squeez'd a Toad into her Husband's Wine. **1714** Gay *Trivia* II. 231 The lashing whip resounds. **1812** Byron *Ch. Har.* I. lxxv, Bounds with one lashing spring the mighty brute. **1820** Shelley *Cloud* 9. I wield the flail of the lashing hail. **1827–44** Willis *Elms New Haven* 129 The air Below the lashing tree-tops was all black. **1885** Stevenson *Dynamiter* 198 A certain day of lashing rain in December. **1900** *Edinb. Rev.* Oct. 379 This lashing sarcasm was undeserved.

Hence **La·shingly** *adv.*, in a lashing manner; † **a.** Lavishly. **b.** By means of the lash or whip.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* ix. (1878) 17 To lash not out too lashinglie, for feare of pinching penurie. **1839** *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 358 Tripes bawled out, 'Wo-ho!'—a sound Woodpecker and old Peter willingly obeyed, in spite of Dick's persuasions lashingly applied.

La'ship, obs. colloquial form of Ladyship.

‖ **Lashkar** (læ·ʃkar). *Indian.* Also 7 **lescar**, **leskar**. [Urdu (Pers.) لشکر *lashkar* army, camp. See Lascar.] † **a.** A camp of native Indian soldiers (*obs.*). **b.** In the newspaper accounts of the Afridi campaign of 1897, frequently used for: A body of Afridi soldiers.

1616 Sir T. Roe in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. 559, I tooke horse to auoyd presse and other inconuenience and crossed out of the Leskar before him. **1625** Terry *ibid.* II. ix. vi. 1481 There being no lesse then two hundred thousand men, women, and children in this Leskar, or Campe. **1634** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 32 Normall his Queene .. had passed safely ouer the Riuer, with most part of the Lescar, or Army, which shee immediately put into Battaglia.

Lashless (læ·ʃlės), *a.* [f. Lash *sb.*[1] (sense 3) + -less.] Devoid of (eye-)lashes.

1812 Keats *Lamia* II. 288 His lashless eyelids stretch around his demon eyes. **1840** Browning *Sordello* III. 350 Tiring suitors out With .. lashless eyes Inveterately tear-shot. **1879** Dowden *Southey* i. 5 Ma'am Powell..with her lashless eyes gorgonized the new pupil.

† **La·shlite, lashlight.** *Obs.* Also 7 **laghslite**, 8 **lagslite**. [Blundered form of OE. *lahslit*, f. *lah* law + *slit* tear, breach.] The fine imposed for breach of (Danish) law.

c **1030** *Laws of Cnut* II. c. 15 (Liebermann) 318 Beo se wið þone cinge cxx scyll' scyldiȝ on Engla laȝe .. and on Dena laȝe lahslites scyldiȝ. **11..** *Laws of Will. I* c. 39 (Schmid) 345 In Danelahe erit foris factura de suo laslite [AF. *lashlit*.] **11..** *Laws of Hen. I* c. 11 § 11 (Schmid) 443 Si quis Dei rectitudines per vim teneat, solvat lashlite cum Dacis plenam witam cum Anglis. **1607** Cowel *Interpr.*, *Laghslite*. **1647** N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xl. 99 Even in Germany they had learned the trick to set a price upon that crime; and this they afterward called..lashlight. **1721** Bailey, *Lagslite*, a Breach of the Law. **1862** Miall *Title Deeds Ch. Eng.* 21 *note*, Lashlite denoted a common forfeiture among the Danes.

† **La·shness.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 **lachenes**, 6 **lasshnesse**, 7 **lasch(e)nes(s.** [f. Lash *a.* + -ness.] Slackness (of body or mind); remissness; also, cowardice.

c **1477** Caxton *Jason* 15, I cannot haue meruaille ynough of the grete slouthe and lachenes of your men. **1484** *Ordre of Chyualry* 77 Gloutonye..engendreth slouthe and lachenes of body. **1530** Palsgr. 237/2 Lasshnesse, *lascheté*. **1533** *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 162 The great lachenes my Lord of Ossory hath imputed to me. **1591** R. Bruce *Serm.* vi. O v b, Let it not come to passe be ȝour misbehaueour and lashnes, that the glorie of God..be impared in any waies. **1641** R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 347 In the end, after some lashness and fagging, he made..ane pathetick oration. **1673** O. Walker *Educ.* I. v. (ed. 2) 36 Not to .. degenerate into softnes and laschenes.

Lasionite (læ·ziǫnəit). *Min.* [Named by Fuchs 1816; irregularly f. Gr. λάσιον, neut. of λάσιος hairy (in allusion to its fibrous structure and capillary crystals) + -ite.] A synonym of Wavellite.

1819 *Ann. Philos.* XIX. 281 Lasionite must be ranked among the salts. **1861** Bristow *Gloss. Min.* 209 Lasionite, Fuchs. A var. of wavellite. **1868** Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 576.

Lask (lask), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 **laske**. [a. ONF. *lasque = Central OF. *lasche* loosening, relaxation, f. *lasker* = *lascher* (mod.F. *lâcher*) to loosen.]

1. Looseness of the bowels, diarrhœa; an attack of this; = Lax *sb.*[2] 1. Now only in veterinary use.

1542 *Fabyan's Chron.* VII. 701 Many honeste persones died of yᵉ hote agues, and of a greate laske. **1574** Newton *Health Mag.* 16 Meate excessively ingurgitate and eaten.. engendreth .. laskes and vomit. **1601** Holland *Pliny* II. 93 The Cornell tree..is not good for bees, for if they chance to tast the floure therof, they fal presently into a vehement lask. **1671** Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 433 Flixweed, the seed stops laskes, and issues of blood. **1727** Bradley *Fam. Dict.*, *Aniseed*, has the Virtue to appease Belly-Rumblings and Gripes, Lask, Vomiting, and the Hiccup. **1803** Macnab in *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc.* II. 208 The Lask or Scour..generally originates from feebleness, cold, or grazing on a soft rich pasture, without a mixture of hard grass.

† **2.** A laxative, aperient; = Lax *sb.*[2] 2.

a **1550** *Image Ypocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 433 They gave ther lorde a laske To purge withall his caske.

3. *Comb.*: **laskwort**, a herb supposed to be a remedy for 'lask' or diarrhœa.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* ix. 64 Violets, Laskwort [etc.]

Lask (lask), *sb.*[2] [? a. MDu. *lasche* (prob. pronounced lasχə; mod.Du. *lasch*, pronounced las), piece cut out, flap.] (See quots.)

1864 Couch *Brit. Fishes* II. 125 A hook baited with a slice (termed a lask) from the side of a mackarel. **1874** Wood *Nat. Hist.* 581 To pass the hook through the thicker end of the strip—technically called a 'lask'.

† **Lask**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 5 **laske**. [? a. ONF. *lasque = Central OF. *lasche*: see Lash *a.*] Loose (in the bowels); relaxed, weak. Cf. Lash *a.* 2.

c **1460** J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 91 Hit [buttir] norishethe a man to be laske. **1721** Bailey, *Lask*, loose in the Belly. **1727** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fever*, His [horse's] lips and all his body grows lask and feeble.

Lask (lask), *v.* Also 4–7 **laske**, 5 **leske**. [? a. ONF. *lasquer = Central OF. *lascher* (mod.F. *lâcher*) to loosen, relax:—popular L. *lascāre = class.L. *laxāre*, f. *lax-us* Lax *a.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To lower in quality, quantity, or strength, relax; to thin (the blood); to shorten (life); to alleviate (pain). *Obs.*

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 570 Heiȝh hevene king to gode havene me sende oþer laske mi liif daywes wiþ inne a litel terme. *Ibid.* 950, I wol a litel and litel laskit [*i.e.* lask it] in hast. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 280 Summen seien þat olde men ben able to be kutt, for her blood is miche laskid & her hete. *Ibid.* 296 Þou schalt laske his greet blood wiþ blood-letyngis. *c* **1440** *Jacob's Well* 196 For þis superfluyte mayst þou neuere ben heyl in soule, tyl þis blood be leskyd in blood-letyng. *a* **1450** Myrc 1736 Laske hys peynes or cese hys synne.

†2. *intr.* To become loose in the bowels; to purge.

1552 [see LAX *v.*]. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 529 Soft Child-hood puling .. Are apt to Laske through much humidity. 1618 *Owles Almanack* 43 Then will they untrusse a hoope and laske like a squirt. 1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 23 Goates milk..maketh a man to laske.

3. *Naut.* To 'go large'; to sail neither 'by the wind' nor 'before the wind'.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 40 When we cast about, shee beganne to vere shete, and to goe away lasking. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 29 Goe large, laske, ware yawning. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* II. (1698) 138 We bore up one point of the compass thereby to hinder her lasking away. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 378 You must put the Ship away lasking, or afore the Wind. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 602 The admiral..kept lasking away, angling from the enemy. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lasking along*, sailing away with a quartering wind.

†4. *Mining.* (App. used as a word of command: see quot.) *Obs.*

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* L iij, *Lask* [is] a word used in drawing Shafts, Sumps, &c. for Spare Rope, or not enough; as *Lask*, the Drawer understands he must let down more Rope; and *no Lask* is that the Rope is too short to hang on the Corfe.

Hence †**La'sking** *vbl. sb.*, purging, diarrhœa; **La'sking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a. Naut.*, '(going) large'.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B iv, The same water..stopped all maner of laskynge. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lasking* (Sea-Term), when a Ship sails neither by a Wind, nor directly before the Wind,..she is said *To go lasking*. 1882 T. ROOSEVELT *Naval War* 1812 (1883) 120 The Java .. came down in a lasking course on her adversary's weather quarter.

Lask, Laskayre, obs. ff. LASQUE, LASCAR.

Lask(e, variant of LESK, flank, groin.

Lasket (la'skĕt). *Naut.* [Perh. an alteration, after GASKET, of F. *lacet* (see LATCHET) which is used in the same sense.] One of the loops or rings of cord by which a bonnet is attached to the foot of a sail.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Laskets* or *Latches*, are small Lines like Loops, fastned by sowing into the Bonnets and Drablers of a Ship; in order to lace the Bonnets to the Courses, or the Drablers to the Bonnets. 1721 in BAILEY. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

† **La'sky,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$. [f. LASK *a.* + -Y.] = LASK *a.*

1552 HULOET, Laskie and laxatiue.

Laso, variant of LASSO.

† **La'spick.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *l'aspic* (ASPIC[3] with prefixed article).] = ASPIC.

1761 *Bill of Fare* in Pennant *London* (1813) 563 Garnished round with Plates of sorts, as Laspicks, Rolards, &c.

La'spring. [Perh. a corruption of *lax-pink* (see LAX *sb.*[1] b); interpreted as a contraction for *last spring*; cf. *last brood* in quot. 1861.] One of the many names for the young salmon. Also *gravel laspring*.

1760 HAWKINS in *Walton's Angler* I. vi. 143 *note*, A small but excellent fish of the Trout kind, called a Last-spring. *Ibid.* vii. 153 *note*. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 50 Brandling, Fingerling, Skirling, Gravelling, Laspring, Sparling, &c. 1861 *Act* 24–5 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4 'Young of Salmon' shall include .. Par, Spawn, Pink, Last Spring, Hepper, Last Brood, Gravelling [etc.]. 1881 *19th Cent.* Apr. 693 It is..unlawful for me..to catch a small samlet or laspring as long as my finger, although there are thousands on the streams below my house. 1889 'J. BICKERDYKE' *Bk. All-round Angler* III. 7 Gravel laspring, same as par.

Lasque (lask). Also 7 **laske,** 8 **lask.** [? a. Pers. لشك *lashk*, bit, piece.] (See quots.) Also *lasque diamond*.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1330/4 A Laske, Indian-cut,..weighing 6. carrots ¼ full. 1751 D. JEFFRIES *Diamonds* 115 Lasks .. are in general ill shaped, or irregular in their form at the girdle. 1813 MAWE *Diamonds* (1823) 81 Lasques are formed from flat or veiny diamonds. 1874 WESTROPP *Precious Stones* 4 Lasque diamonds are the flat thin stones used much in native Indian work, in neck and head-bands, bangles, rings, &c.

Lass (las). Forms: 4 las, lasce, 4–7 lasse, 6 *Sc.* lase, 6– lass. [ME. *lasce*, *las(se*; perh. a prehistoric ON. **lasqa*, wk. fem. of **lasqar* unmarried: cf. MSw. *lösk kona* unmarried woman.

The adj. means primarily 'free from ties'; hence the above sense and those of 'unoccupied', 'having no fixed abode', which are also recorded in MSw. The Icel. *lǫsk-r* occurs only in the sense 'idle, weak'.

The phonology of the Eng. word, according to the above conjecture, is somewhat difficult; but the same sound-change occurs in other northern forms, as *ass* for **ask* (ashes), *asse* for *ask* v., *buss* for *busk*.]

1. A girl.

In northern and north midland dialects the ordinary word; in the southern counties it has little or no popular currency.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2608 Til abram þan dame sare said, 'Yone lasce..For-þi þat sco has barn o þe, Als in despit sco haldes me'. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 39 Bifor him com a fair yong lasce That Herodias dohter was. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Baptista* 632 Medyature als wes he, betwene ws & þe trinite. 3et he, þat of sic uertu wes, wes gefine til a lurdan las. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3746 If any consaue þar a knaf þan kepis him bis modire .. Vij 3ere with-in oure-selfe. .. And be scho lyuir of a lasse scho lengis in our burȝe. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 426 The money for theyr masses spent among wanton lasses. *a* 1592 GREENE *Geo. a Greene* (1599) D2, He that is olde, and marries with a lease, Lies but at home and prooues himselfe an asse. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 156 This is the prettiest Low-borne Lasse, that euer Ran on the greene-sord. 1645 WALLER *Battle Summer Isl.* II. 47 A goodly theater, where rocks are round; With reverend age, and lovely lasses crown'd. 1672 *Westminster Drollery* II. 80 Come lasses and lads Take leave of your Dadds And away to the May-pole hey. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 80 The lass i' the red petticoat shall pay for all .. meaning .. a wife with a good portion. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 7 Pray which is the little lass that is to be a gentlewoman? 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* III. ii. (*song*), Let the toast pass, Drink to the lass. 1786 *Har'st Rig* 55 The Highland lasses raise the song, In music wild, and sweet, and strong. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VIII. 38 But one there is, the loveliest of them all, Some sweet lass of the valley. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 49 You are a good and warm-hearted lass, Jenny.

b. *spec.* A maid-servant. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1788 MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 339 *Lass*, the vulgar name of a maid-servant. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VIII. 350 As far as the lass has cash or credit, to procure braws, she will, step by step, follow hard after what she deems grand and fine in her betters. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv, It will may be no be sae weel to speak about it while that lang-lugged limmer o' a lass is gaun flisking in and out o' the room.

c. Applied playfully as a form of address to a mare or a bitch. Cf. GIBL *sb.* 2 ¶.

1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. IV. viii. 332 'Art hurt, lass?' asked Dick, as she [Bess] shook herself and slightly shivered. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xix, 'Hi, Juno, lass—hi, old girl; down, Daph, down', said Wardle, caressing the dogs.

2. A lady-love, a sweetheart. Also *transf.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 14 And eke that Lady, his faire lovely lasse. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* V. iii. 17 It was a Louer, and his lasse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 335 The youthfull Bull .. Forsakes his Food, and pining for the Lass, Is joyless of the Grove. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 36 There might ye see .. the shepherd and his lass. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 90 The lads upon their lasses ca'd To see gin they were dress'd.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lass-quean* (dial.); †**lass-lorn** *a.*, forsaken by one's lass or sweetheart.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 68 Thy broome groues; Whose shadow the dismissed Batchelor loues, Being lasse-lorne. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxii, Ask the lass-quean there, if it isna a fundamental rule in my household.

† **La'ssate,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *lassātus*, pa. pple. of *lassāre*, f. *lassus*, weary.] Tired, wearied.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. 248 You .. there your Lassate Corps reanimate.

† **La'ssate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *lassāt-*: see prec.] *trans.* To weary. 1623 in COCKERAM II.

† **Lassa'tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *lassāre*: see LASSATE *a.*] Relaxation; weariness.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 139 The Imagination in this life is not onely subject to lassation. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 97 The animal spirits are .. wearied and willingly give themselves up to a lassation.

Las se for *lat see*: see LET *v.*

Lasse, obs. form of LASS, LESS.

Lasserie: see LARCERY *Obs.*

† **La'sset.** *Obs.* Also 6 **laset,** 7 **lascitt.** [a. G. *lasset*, *lassitz*, of Slavonic origin; cf. OSl. *lasica*, Czech *lasice*, *laska*, Russian ЛАСТКА, F. *lasquette*.] Also *lasset-mouse*, *-weasel*, a fur-bearing animal; the ermine or miniver.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 14 Their beasts of strange kinds are the losh..the gurnstale, the laset or minever. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 424 There is no difference between the Lascitt mouse and the Lascitt weesill. 1611 COTGR., *Rat de Lasse*, the Lasset Mouse; a beast that beares the Furre which we call Mineuar.

Lassie (læ'si). Chiefly *Sc.* Also 9 **lassy.** [f. LASS + dimin. suffix -IE (-Y).] A lass, girl.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. song vi, I yield, dear lassie, ye hae won. 1792 BURNS *'What can a young lassie'* i, What can a young lassie do wi' an auld man? 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 74 What sort of a lassy is the cobbler's daughter? 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 169 Na, it's other lassies' brothers they like as a rule.

Hence **La'ssiehood,** girlhood. **La'ssieish** *a.*, young-womanish.

1857 A. WALLACE *Gloaming of Life* ii. 28 Where Robin .. has to make the important transition from the equivocal garb of lassie-hood into his first 'corduroys'. 1888 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.*, *J. Leech*, etc. 307 There is a somewhat vulgar and lassieish objection to Landseer's subjects, that they are painful.

Lassitude (læ'sitiud). [a. F. *lassitude*, ad. L. *lassitūdo*, f. *lassus* weary.] The condition of being weary whether in body or mind; a flagging of the bodily or mental powers; indifference to exertion; weariness; an instance of this.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 84 b, Lassitude is a disposition towarde syckenesse, wherin a man feleth a soorenesse, a swellinge or an inflammiation. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 119 Though they faint, and feele some little lassitude and wearines. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 730 Lassitude is remedied by bathing or anointing with oil and warm water. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* ix. 37 Such as will labour to lassitude. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 19 Lassitude of Contemplation, and of Affectation of Immateriality..brought upon him remisness and drowsiness to such like exercises. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. II. i. 115 Ordinary Lassitudes, Uneasinesses, and Defects of Disposition. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. vi, A long exercise of the mental powers induces a remarkable lassitude of the whole body. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xvi, The feverish excitement..had given place to a dull, regretful lassitude. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 307 Periods of renewed enthusiasm after intervals of lassitude.

Lasso (læ'so), *sb.* Also 9 **laso, lazie, lazo.** [Sp. *lazo* (in America pronounced la'so) = OF. *laz*: see LACE *sb.*]

1. A long rope of untanned hide, from 10 to 30 yards in length, having at the end a noose to catch cattle and wild horses; used chiefly in Spanish America.

[1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 221 The laço is a long thong of leather, at the end of which they made a sliding noose.] 1808 *Narr. Exped. Gen. Crawfurd* II. viii. 189 Numbers of these fellows, with the lazie, hovered about us. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xix, The coil of cordage..is called a lariat, and answers to the laso of South America. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxv. (1891) 356 Measuring his distance..as nicely as if he were throwing his lasso. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* v. 66 Before it could recover Garcia's lasso whizzed through the air and lighted on its neck.

2. *Mil.* = *lasso-harness.*

1847 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 4) 167 The first time they were required to draw by means of the Lasso. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 614 Ten Men per Troop .. are to be equipped with the tackle of the Lasso.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lasso-man*; *lasso-like* adj.; **lasso-cell,** one of the urticating cells of the *Cœlenterata*, which eject the contained thread in the manner of a lasso; **lasso-harness,** a kind of girth placed round a cavalry horse, with a lasso or long rope attached, for use in drawing guns, etc., as an assistance to the draught-horses.

1865 AGASSIZ *Seaside Stud. Nat. Hist.* 18 The *lasso-cells are very formidable weapons. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 25 The beautiful sea-anemone .. covered in many parts by lasso-cells that hurl out sharp, poisonous darts. 1847 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 4) 166 *Lasso Harness consists of a brown leather circingle, and one trace. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 58 The inner wall [of the thread-cell] is much stronger, having one extremity open and prolonged into a stout rather fusiform sheath which terminates in a long *lasso-like filament. 1808 BRIG.-GEN. CRAUFURD in *Trial of Lieut.-Gen. J. Whitelocke* I. 196 *Lasso men employed in killing cattle for the troops.

Lasso (læ'so), *v.* Also **lazo.** [f. LASSO *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To catch with a lasso.

1807 *Exped. to Buenos Ayres* 6 Here and there they 'lassoed' the stragglers. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* XXV. (1890) 116 Like the wild horse .. lazoed by the South American Gauchoes. 1881 P. B. DU CHAILLU *Land Midn. Sun* II. 80 A man went into the wood and returned with a deer he had lassoed. 1891 SMILES *J. Murray* II. xxviii. 252 He..crossed the Pampas, catching and lassoing wild horses.

2. *Mil.* To draw (guns, etc.) with lasso-harness.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 14 Mar., The mode of lassoing guns, as practised by the mounted troop of the Royal Engineers.

Hence **La'ssoed** *ppl. a.*, **La'ssoing** *vbl. sb.* Also **La'ssoer,** one who lassoes.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 5 May, Called in to treat cases of private shooting, stabbing, and lassoing. 1881 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 245 A struggling and lassoed cow. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 413 The..neighing of our lassoed horses. 1896 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIII. 16/2 The lassoers often manage to take two or three [horses] per man.

Lassock (læ'sŏk). *Sc.* [f. LASS + diminutive suffix -OCK.] A little girl.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v, I mind, when I was a gilpy of a lassock, seeing the Duke. 1818 — *Rob Roy* xxxvi, I wadna for ever sa muckle that even the lassock Mattie kenn'd ony thing about it. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* i, A young lassock's petticoat from the linen-press.

Lassy me, *int. vulgar.* Also **lausy me.** [? Contraction of *Lord save me!*] Used to express surprise.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Spectre Tappington*, 'Lassy me!' said Miss Julia. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 338 Lausy me! what's in the taking now, dearie.

Last (last), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **lást, lǽst, léste,** 4–8 **laste,** 4–5 **lest(e,** 4– **last.** [OE. *lást* masc., footstep, *lǽst* fem., boot, *lǽste* fem., shoemaker's last, cogn. w. Du. *leest* masc., OHG. *leist* (MHG. *leist*, mod.G. *leiste*(*n* masc.), last, ON. *leist-r* foot, sock (Sw., Da. *läst* last), Goth. *laist-s* footstep, track (ἴχνος), cogn. w. OHG. (*wagan*) *-leisa* track, rut (MHG. *leis*(*e* fem., *geleis* truckway, mod.G. *geleise*, *gleise* rut); by most recent scholars referred to a Teut. root **lais-* (: *līs-*) to follow a track (whence in immaterial sense Goth. *lais* pret.-pres., I know, and the related words: see LEARN *v.*, LORE), cogn. w. L. *līra* furrow. Some, however, would connect it with the Teut. **laip-*, *laid-* (: OE. *líðan* to go); see LOAD *sb.*]

†1. A footstep, track, trace. After OE. only in Sc. phrase *Not a last*: nothing, not at all.

Beowulf (Z.) 132 Hie þæs laðan last sceawedon. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 127 Man dæghwamlice þa moldan nimeþ on þæm lastum. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagia*) 102 Oure verray spouse, rekis nocht a laste how foule ore vnfaire we be. *Ibid.* xliii. (*Cecile*) 580 þu ma with þi handis taste, þo þu ma nocht se a laste. *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* L 2339 That louit neuer his lord a last.

2. A wooden model of the foot, on which shoemakers shape boots and shoes.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 125/32 *Calopodium uel mustricula*, læste. *a* 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xiii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 154 Hail be ȝe sutlers [? *read* sutars] wiþ ȝour mani lestes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 298/2 Leste, sowtarys forme, *formula*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 209/1 A Laste of a sowter, *formula*. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 54 That as he were a Coblers eldest sonne, would by the laste tell where anothers shooe wrings. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 6 These Lawyers .. stretch Scripture as they please, just as the Shoe-maker doth his leather with his teeth, to fit it to his Laste. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 35 Should the big Laste extend the shoe too wide. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 192

[A prize-fight] between two brethren of the last. **1842** DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 69/2 Occasionally there is a drowsy sound from some lone weaver's shuttle, or shoemaker's last.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* ? *Obs.*

a **1592** H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 391 All three are of one last. **1604** DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 138, I set my braines vpon an vpright Last. **1607** MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* I. i, Here's gallants of all sizes, of all lasts. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 372 Lesse matters set on the Friers lasts, make seely Papists beleeve [etc.]. **1625** FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* III. ii, As though his spirit were a last or two Above his veines and stretcht his noble hide. **1647** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. liii. (1739) 94 The Normans had reduced the Saxon law..unto their own Last, which stretched their desire as far as the estate would bear.

c. With allusion to the proverb *Let the cobbler stick to his last* ('Ne sutor ultra crepidam').

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 40 Heere it is written, that the Shoo-maker should meddle with his Yard, and the Tayler with his Last. **1605** HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 210 Shoomaker, you goe a little beyond your last. **1692–4** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXXV. (1708) 245 The Cobler is not to go beyond his Last. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 330 To enter upon these discussions would be carrying the shoemaker beyond his last. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 53 Great evil may arise from the cobbler leaving his last and turning into..a legislator.

3. *Comb.*, as *last-maker.*

1583 *Faversham Par. Reg.* (MS.), John Wythers, an olde man, a lastmaker. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 8 The second sort of lever is presented to us in the cutting-knives used by last-makers.

Last (last), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 hlæst, 4–6 laste, lest(e, (6 lasse), 4– last. [OE. *hlæst* neut., corresp. to OFris. *hlest*, MLG., MDu., Du. *last* masc. and fem., OHG. *hlast*, *last* masc. and fem. (MHG., mod.G. *last* fem.); according to the now prevailing view repr. a pre-Teut. type **klat-sto-* (*-sti-*), parallel with **klat-to-* represented by ON. *hlass* neut., load; f. **klat-* root of LADE *v.*

Some scholars still adhere to the older view that WGer. **hlast-* and ON. *hlass* both represent a pre-Teut. **klatt-*, the divergence being conjectured to be due to difference of accentual conditions.]

† **1.** A load, burden, weight carried. *Obs.*

Beowulf (Z.) 52 Men ne cunnon secgan..hwa þæm hlæste on-feng. *c* **1000** *Riddles* ii. 15 (Gr.) Saxa, hwa mec þecce oþþe hu ic hatte, þe þa hlæst bere. **1399** LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 74 Than lay the lordis a-lee with laste and with charge, And bare aboute the barge and blamed the maister.

2. A commercial denomination of weight, capacity, or quantity, varying for different kinds of goods and in different localities. Cf. G. *last.*

Originally the 'last' must have been the quantity carried at one time by the vehicle (boat, wagon, etc.) ordinarily used for the particular kind of merchandise. As a weight, it is often stated to be (like the Ger. weight of the same name) nominally equivalent either to 2 tons or to 4,000 lbs. In wool weight it is 4368 lbs. (= 12 sacks). A last of gunpowder is said to be 2,400 lbs. (= 24 barrels), and of feathers or flax 1,700 lbs.

The equivalence of the last of wool with 12 sacks seems to have led to an association of the word with the number twelve. Thus a last of hides was formerly 12 dozen (also 20 dickers of 10 hides each); of beer 12 barrels; of pitch 12 (sometimes 14) barrels; of cod and herrings 12 barrels (but of red herrings and pilchards 10,000 to 13,200 fish).

As a measure for grain and malt, the last was in the 16th c. 12 quarters, but is now 10 quarters = 80 bushels.

[**1314–5** *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 312/2, iiii. lest & dim' de quyre.] **1333–4** *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 30 In uno last et ix M[1] allec. melioribus emp. .. vjli. vjs. viijd. **1390–1** *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 58 Et pro j laste de beer .. Et pro j laste de vino de Ryne. **1396–7** *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 600 In j last bituminis, 34s. **1428** in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 2 John Bower proferd to sell hym a laste of osmundes. **1469** *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 102 White Herringes a laste, that is to say, xij barrelles. *c* **1483** CAXTON *Dialogues* vi. 21 Men selle the goodes, ..By sackes or by lastes. **1486** *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 15 A last of pitch and Tarre. **1509–10** *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 1 For the Subsidie .. of every laste of hydes lxvjs. viijd. **1540** *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 For every laste of whete and rye xxvis. viiid. **1548** *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 174 Serpentyne pouldre, iij lestes. **1583** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 882 To get a licence..For fortie last of Inglis beir. **1597** SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Serplaith*, Item 24 meales makis ane Last. Item, of meille and malt called *coist*, ane *last* makis ane Scottish chalder. **1599** NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded. (end), For a whole laste of redde Herrings. **1612** HOPTON *Conserv. Yeares* 164 A Last of Wooll is 4368 pounds, or 12 Sackes. **1640** in Entick *London* II. 170 Quernstones, the last. **1665** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 8/1 Sixteen Lasts of Gunpowder, and Four thousand Musquets are brought in hither. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, s.v., A Last of Cod Fish is twelve Barrels; a Last of Herrings is twenty Cades, or ten Thousand. **1727** *Ibid.* s.v. *Ale*, Twelve Ale-Barrels making a Last. **1750** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 418 An extraordinary duty of ten shillings on a sack of wool, and a last of leather for one year. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. lxxxvi. 401 They have..exported fourteen thousand lasts, or twenty-eight thousand tuns English of all sorts of grain. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 412 A grant of..forty shillings on the last of leather. **1884** *Brit. Almanac & Companion* 33 A Yarmouth last of herrings is supposed to count 13,200 fish. **1893** LANG *Red Fairy Bk.* 318 Someone who could brew a hundred lasts of malt at one brewing. **1894** R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 143 A single 'last' [of herrings] being equal to ten thousand fish.

† **b.** *transf.* A huge indefinite number. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Prioress' Prol.* 4 God yeve this Monk a thousand last quade yeer. **1581** RICH *Farew. Milit. Profess.* Tj, Goyng his waie to his sweete harte, tellyng her the whole discourse..with a whole laste of kisses. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. ix, Ten thousand last of devils haul me, if I don't love thee as I love my life.

† **3.** A unit in the measurement of a ship's burden = 2 tons (occas. 1 ton). *Obs.*

1643 *Declar. Lords & Comm., Reb. Irel.* 46 The ship called Saint Michaell the Archangell of burden an hundred and twentie Lasts or Tuns. **1722** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6096/3 The ..Snow..is of the Burthen of 50 or 60 Tons or 25 or 30 Lasts. **1796** in Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 52 The Swedish vessels which perform the voyage to China, are generally of four hundred lasts burden.

† **4.** ? A dozen (of hawks). *Obs.*

162. HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 234 Two white garr-faulkens, a last of girckens and a last of sloght faulcons and two gashaukes.

† **5.** Shetland. *Last of land*: a quantity of land = 18 merks. *Obs.*

1605 *Feu Contract* in Mill *Diary* (1889) 193 The said twa last of land in Sandwick. *a* **1733** *Shetland Acts* 36 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 201 That none have more swine than four upon a last of land over winter.

† **Last,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 3–4 lest. [a. ON. *lǫst* (genit. *lastar*, dat. *lesti*):–OTeut. **lahst-uz*, f. **lah-*, whence OHG. *lahan*, OE. *lēan* to blame. Cf. LAHTER.] A fault, vice, sin; blame; also, a physical blemish.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Summe men luuieð .. galiche lectres and luðere lastes. *c* **1200** ORMIN 4522 Forr gredinesse iss heriȝ lasst Biforenn Godess eȝhne. *c* **1205** LAY. 22974 Þe mon þe him weore lað hum cuðe last finde. *c* **1300** *Cursor M.* 22324 (Edin.) Wiþoutin laste al his liccame. *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 37 Betere is were thunne boute laste, then syde robes ant synke into synne. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 459 For þoȝ y ben in batail schent it ys no lest for hem.

Last (last), *sb.*[4] Also 5 lest. [f. LAST *v.*[1]]

1. Continuance, duration. Now *rare.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 19562 In last o cristen mans lijf. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* VI. 90 Fy on fortoun, fy on thi frewall quheyll; Fy on thi traist, for her it has no lest. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1549/2 Things memorable, of perpetuitie, fame, and last. *a* **1626** BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 29 These Drinks are of Severall Ages, some to the Age or Last of forty yeares. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 4/2 Another omission, and a more important one, from the point of view of the literary *last* of the book, is [etc.].

2. Power of holding on or out; 'staying' power.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vii, It's a fair trial of skill and last between us and them [the masters]. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 10 His [a waterman's] 'last' is not in the same proportion to his pace as that of the amateur.

Last (last), *sb.*[5] *Obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. Anglo-Latin *lastum*, *lestum* (Domesday Book *lest*), used as the regular equivalent of late OE. *læp* LATHE *sb.*[1]

The etymology is obscure: it is difficult on the ground of sense to suppose the word to be connected with LAST *sb.*[2], or with the OF. *lest* loading of a ship. It is also difficult on the ground of form to connect the word with OE. *læp*; it is conceivable that the Norman *lest* might represent this by sound-substitution, but no analogous instance is known.]

= LATHE *sb.*[1] Also as the designation of an administrative assembly (see quot. 1670); more fully *last-court.*

1086 *Domesday Bk.* I. 1/3 Has..leges regis concordant hostes de quatuor Lestis, hoc est Boruuar Lest, & Estrelest & Linuuartlest & Wiuuartlest. *c* **1120** *Rochester Bridge-bote Charter* in Birch *Cart. Sax.* III. 658 (*Latin text*), Postea sexta pera debet fieri de holingeburna et de toto illo lesto quæ [*sic*] ad hoc pertinet. *Ibid.* (*OE. text*) Þonne is syo syoxte per to holingan burnan & to eallan þam læþe. *a* **1272** *Charter Romney Marsh* (1597) 73 Si aliquis..conuincatur per testimonium Balliui et Iuratorum in communi lasto, amerciatur [etc.]. *c* **1380** W. THORN *Chron.* in Twysden *Hist. Angl. Scriptores decem* (1652) 1777 Hic [*sc.* Elfredus] constituit Hundred & Lestes. **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 165 Of this place the whole Last of Shipwey (conteining twelve Hundrethes) at the first tooke, and yet continueth, the name. **1662** DUGDALE *Imbanking* 54 Also it was decreed and ordained that twice every year, for ever, there should be held a principal and general Last, within the said Land and Marsh. **1670** BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Last* also, in the Marshes of East Kent, signifies a Court held by Twenty four Jurats, and summoned by the two Bailiffs thereof, wherein they make Orders, lay and levy Taxes, impose Penalties, &c. For preservation of the said Marshes. **1729** in JACOB *Law Dict.* **1753** in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

Last (last), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.*[6] Forms: 1 latost, (lætest), 2–3 latest, latst, (3 *Ormin* lattst), 3 least, 3, 4–5 (*Sc.*) lest(e, 4–6 laste, 6 *Sc.* laist, 4– last. [OE. *latost*, Northumb. *lætest*, superl. of *læt* adj., *late* adv. Cf. OFris. *letast*, *lest*, OS. *latst*, *last*, *lętist* (MLG. *lest*, Du. *laatst*, *lest*), OHG. *lazzôst*, *lęzist* (MHG. *letzest*, *letzst*, *letst*, mod.G. *letzt*), ON. *latast-r.* The syncopation of the vowel before *-st* must have originated in the inflected forms; for the subsequent dropping of the *t* cf. BEST. The mod. LATEST does not descend from early ME. *latest*, but is a new-formation on the positive.]

A. *adj.* Following all others; coming at the end.

I. As simple adjective.

1. Following all the others in a series, succession, order, or enumeration; subsequent to all others in occurrence, existence, etc.

For the syntactical relation involved in *last comer* and the like, cf. *early riser*, etc. (See EARLY *a.* 1 a *note.*)

c **1200** ORMIN 4168 þe sefennde, þe lattste daȝȝ, He sette beȝȝm to resste. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 1492 Þe formast werld adam be-gan, þar-of lameth [*i.e.* Lamech] þe last man. **1340** *Ayenb.* 245 Þe laste yefþe and þe meste and þe heȝeste is þe yefþe of wysdom. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 58 In þe laste chapitle of þe firste book. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 288/2 Laste, save one, *penultimus*. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 244 She was the last of the right lyne and name, of Plantagenet. *c* **1560** A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xii. 51 It is bot waist Mo wirde to taist, ȝe haif my laist. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 12 b, A prophete that sayd Maximilian should be the last Germaine Emperour. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xxviii. 415 The twelfth and last month was called *Aymara*. **1611** COTGR. s.v. *Dernier*, The last commers get the maisterie. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 223 This last clause..is added by the Talmudists. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* V. 166 Fairest of Starrs, last in the train of Night, If better thou belong not to the dawn. *Ibid.* XII. 330 Of Kings The Last. **1724** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 275 This was the last day of May. **1794** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iv, The sun now gave his last light. **1800** WORDSW. *Waterfall & Eglantine*, The Briar quaked—and much I fear Those accents were his last. **1842** TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 65 A hundred times In that last kiss, which never was the last, Farewell, like endless welcome, lived and died. **1864** — *En. Ard.* 217 When the last of those last moments came. **1864** LE FANU *Uncle Silas* II. v. 70 So the morning came—my last for many a day at Knowl.

b. With a cardinal numeral. In this combination two varieties of word-order are commonly used. (*a*) The more frequent form till the 17th c. appears to be *the two* (*three*, etc.) *last* (= F. *les deux derniers*, G. *die zwei letzten*); the variant *seven the last* appears in one example. (*b*) The form *the last two* (*three*, etc.) is now the more frequent of the two, exc. where *last* is equivalent to 'last-mentioned'; see also 3.

(*a*) **1382** WYCLIF *Rev.* XV. i, Seuen aungels hauinge seuen the laste plages [so **1388**, with *v.rr.* the laste seuene, the seuene laste; *later versions* the seven laste]. *c* **1450** *WE. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 144 A veyne by twene two laste fyngeres. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, The two last dayes [perteyneth] to the contemplatyue lyfe. **1710** C. WHEATLY *Ch. Eng. Man's Companion* 51 The two last of these versicles. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 591 Three parliaments had sat. The two last had not mentioned him. **1779–81** JOHNSON *L. P., Young* Wks. IV. 242 The three last stanzas are not more remarkable for just rhymes. **1818** HAZLITT *Lect. Eng. Poets* iii, Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton...The two last have had justice done them by the voice of common fame.

(*b*) **1388** [see *a*]. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 205, In the 12th and 13th, or last two Columns of your Journal. **1805** *Johnson's Dict.* s.v. *Disloyal*, The last three [*ed.* 17 : three latter] senses are now obsolete. **1833** *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 98 Place the last three fingers behind the steel. **1898** *Daily News* 8 Aug. 6/5 The last two volumes (fifth and sixth) of their new edition of Macaulay's History.

c. Coupled with *least.*

a **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1633) 14 Among many strange conceits you told me..truely even the last..would not seem the least unto me. **1589** NASHE *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 17 For the last, though not the least of them all. **1595** SPENSER *Col. Clout* 444 And there, though last, not least, is Action. **1599** H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* C iij, Both these, are of last and least request. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 189 Though last, not least in loue. **1852** DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* lviii, Volumnia..is a prey to horrors of many kinds. Not last nor least among them, possibly, is a horror of what may befall her little income.

† **d.** *ellipt.* The last day (of a month). *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 110 The last of June. **1596** *Lec. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 119 This laste of octobr. **1630** WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vi. 52 He..dyed, Nouember the last, 1623. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* v. (1697) 86 From the midle of June to the last of October.

e. In spatial sense: Utmost, extreme, remotest (*rare*). † Also, hindmost, rearmost.

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 586 Clerkes..of alle clergies ut of Alixandres lond þe alre leste ende [*v.rr.* laste, leaste]. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 239 The kyng rode to the last ende of the ranke where the Speares or Pencyoners stoode. **1549** in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. DD. 104 The L. Gray was fain..to retyre to our last horsemen and footmen. **1871** R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxviii. 102 The land's last verge Holds him.

2. Belonging to the end or final stage, *esp.* belonging to the end of life or the end of the world. (In some applications only a contextual use of sense 1.) † *Last age*: the closing years of life, old age. *The four last things* (Theol.; = L. *quatuor novissima*): Death, Judgement, Heaven, and Hell.

c **1200** *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 19 Ðes werȝinge nis bute erres of ðare laczste [? = latste *or* lasste]. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 Of ðe lateste to-cume of ure louerd specð þe holie boc on oðer stede. **1382** WYCLIF *Wisd.* iv. 8 The laste age [**1388** eelde, Vulg. *senectus*] forsothe wrshipeful is not longe durende. **1382** — 1 *Cor.* xv. 52 In a moment, in the smytinge of an yȝe, in the laste trumpe. **1440** J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* 29 Translated..bi youre symple subget John Shirley, in his laste age. **1479** EARL RIVERS (*title*) The book named Cordyal which treteth of the four last and final thinges. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 216 b, He confessed his doctryne constantlye even to the laste breathe. *a* **1621** BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* V. ii, Bear vm vnto their last beds. **1638** BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 59 Having performed to him the last duties. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 763 With his last Voice, Eurydice, he cry'd. **1709** POPE *Ess. Crit.* 403 That sun..Which from the first has shone on ages past, Enlights the present, and shall warm the last. **1781** COWPER *Truth* 564 'Twas the last trumpet—see the Judge enthroned. **1833** J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* IV. iii. (1876) 326 Hosius..with his last breath, abjured the heresy.

b. † (*One's*) *last day*: the day of one's death (*obs.*). *The last day*: the Day of Judgement, the

end of the world. *The last days*: the concluding period in the life or history *of* (a person, etc.); also the period including and immediately preceding the Last Judgement. Similarly *the last time, times*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5458 Thinges .. þat .. suld in last dais bi-tidd. *Ibid.* 23928 On min aun last dai. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 1986 þe last day of man is hyd. *Ibid.* 2596 Swilk als his last day fyndes a man .. Swilk mon he be demed at þe ende. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* ii. 2 And in the laste daies the hil of the hous of the Lord schal be maad redi in the cop of hillis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 189 b, Before the laste daye of judgement. 1611 BIBLE *John* vi. 39, I should lose nothing, but should raise it vp againe at the last day. — 1 *Pet.* i. 5 Ready to be reuealed in the last time [ἐν καιρῷ ἐσχάτῳ]. *Ibid.* 20 Who .. was manifest in these last times [ἐπ' ἐσχάτων τῶν χρόνων] for you. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 548 Our English first had Trade heere in the last times of Queene Elizabeth. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xli. 262 The day of Judgment, (which is therefore also called, the last day). 1834 LYTTON (*title*) The Last Days of Pompeii. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. iv. 10 Wherefore the last days seem to be begun.

c. *Last end*: the very end, † the utmost extremity or limit; *esp.* the end of life, death. (Cf. MHG. *das letzte ende*; OE. had *se ýtemesta ende*.) *arch.* and *dial.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 133 Allas! þat ricchesse shal reue and robbe mannes soule Fram þe loue of owre lorde at his laste ende! *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. Prol. 31 Off this Tretys the last end Tyl bettyr than I am, I commend. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 260 This I haue writen vpon this antempne for the laste ende semeth darckely spoken. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Final, Fin finale*, the last end of all. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xxiii. 10 Let mee die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his. *c* 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 77 Till the worlds last-end shall make thy name to live. 1637 *Sc. Bk. Com. Prayer, Public Baptism* (Rubric), At the last end, the Presbyter .. shall say this exhortation following. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, I caame at th' start, an' I've seed th' last end on it [a sale]...She's been aailin' a long time, poor thing, bud her last end's cum'd at last.

3. Occurring or presenting itself next before a point of time expressed or implied in the sentence; the present time, or next before; most recent, latest. † *The last age*: recent times.

With a cardinal numeral the order is now always *the last two* (*three*, etc.).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 311 And now for thi last lesynge ylore we haue Adam, And al owre lordeship. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 The last Parlement of oure sayd liege Lord. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 18 So muche was their courages abated..with the remembraunce of the last conflicte and batail. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 7 ȝour eldaris in the last aige foresaid. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 98 To meete him at the doore with it, as they did last time. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 153 When did you lose your daughter? In this last Tempest. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 246 For those three or four last Ages. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxx. Wks. 1872-5 II. 294 Having writ to you last post saves me the labor of a long letter this. 1678 T. RYMER (*title*) The Tragedies of the last Age consider'd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 71 ¶ 11 Among the improvements made by the last centuries in human knowledge. 1797-1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 292 He wore his best Brutus wig, which was curled in the last new taste. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 166 In the last fortnight, a number of subjects..have been submitted to the test. 1843 H. MILLER in J. L. Watson *Life R. S. Candlish* vi. (1882) 78 The events of the last twelve days. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 168, 'I say, my astute young friend..where have you been to these last three hours?' *Mod.* We have been having bad weather these last few weeks.

b. Said *esp.* of the period, season, etc., occurring next before the time of writing or speaking, as *last Wednesday, last Christmas*. *Last day* (now dial.), yesterday; † *last morning*, yesterday morning; *last evening*, yesterday evening. Cf. equivalent phrases in B. 2 b.

(Orig. used with a demonstrative, *this* or *the*, and still sometimes with the former when a very recent date is indicated; with the names of days and months, the adj. may precede or follow the sb., as *last Tuesday* or *Tuesday last, last January* or *January last*.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16122 (Trin.) A sist þat she in hir slepyng say þis ilke laste nyȝt. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2785 Two..þat lost wer nowe þe last day. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 110 Tharrerags of the last yere. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. i. (Arb.) 33 Loe yond the olde nourse that was wyth vs last day. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 201 b, Commyng thither the laste yere in Decembre. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 86 Last morning You could not see to wipe my shooes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 96 On Bartholmew day last 1613. 1677 E. SMITH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 37 His Majesty..went on Munday last to Windsor to see his workemen. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 ¶ 4 Yours of Saturday last. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 1 In the *Daily Courant* of last Friday. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 834 Their breath a sample of last night's regale. 1787 BURNS *Humble Petit. Bruar Water* iii, Last day I grat wi' spite and teen, As Poet Burns came by. 1795 COWPER *Pairing Time Anticipated* 28 A Finch..With golden wing and satin poll, A last year's bird. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxviii, Last noon beheld them full of lusty life, Last eve in Beauty's circle proudly gay. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Last-day*, yesterday. *West.* 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 185 Last fall a Chicago merchant shipped a fair stock of merchandise to Eldorado.

c. With ellipsis of *letter*. Now chiefly in commercial use.

1638 WOTTON *Let. to Dr. C.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 501, I find in the bowels of your last..much harsh and stiffe matter from Scotland. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. xv. (1650) 202 Your last unto me was in French of the first current. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. iv, My worthy friend, I informed you in my last.

d. ellipt. (*colloq.*) (A person's) latest joke, freak, characteristic action or utterance.

Mod. Have you heard Professor X.'s last?

4. That comes at the end of a series arranged in order of rank or estimation; lowest. Chiefly *ellipt.*

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ix. 34 If any man wole be the first among ȝou, he schal be the laste, and mynystre of alle. 1601 CHESTER in *Shaks. C. Praise* 43 King Arthur the last of the nine Worthies. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 196 Oh may some spark of your celestial fire, The last, the meanest of your sons inspire. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 183 [The manati] may be indiscriminately called the last of beasts, or the first of fishes. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 242 The last of nations now, though once the first. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xlix. 6 He as easily last among the poets As thou surely the first among the pleaders.

5. Remaining or arrived at after others have disappeared, have been removed, exhausted, or spent; the only remaining.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii. 59 Thou schalt not go thennis, til thou ȝelde also the last ferthing. 1388 — *Amos* ix. 1, Y schal sle bi sword the laste of hem. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 120 Than flye they unto her, as unto the laste ancker. *Ibid.* 216 They of necessitie doe flee to the laste remedye. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 682/2 Such an one I could name, upon whom .. our last hopes now rest. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 44 Wee readie are to trye our fortunes, To the last man. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 453 Take an Inuentary of all I haue, To the last peny. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 71 That last infirmity of Noble mind. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 274 Having spent the last Remains of Light. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 20 This night our last Slave run away. 1742 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mr. Wortley* 10 June, Being always at his last shirt and last guinea. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 378 Mercy, fled to as the last resort. *a* 1836 O. W. HOLMES *Last Leaf* viii, If I should live to be The last leaf upon the tree. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xii. 686 There can be no doubt that rebellion is the last remedy against tyranny.

b. With the application defined by a relative clause or *to* with *infin.* Often with idiomatic force = 'most unlikely', 'most unwilling', 'most unsuitable'.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour.* (1868) 61 The .ix. foly, and the last, that Eue dede was the grettest. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 757 In the Sommer last that ever he sawe. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xix. 11 Why wyl ye be the last to fetch the kynge agayne vnto his house? *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 243 b, This was the last Monke that was seen in his clothyng in Englande. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 161, I am the last that will last keepe his oath. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 138 This was the last favour Fortune did this Darling of hers. 1790 COWPER *Catharina* 9 The last evening ramble we made, —Catharina, Maria, and I. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iv. 53 One of the last men we could spare. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xvi. III. 251 She was the last person to be approached with undue familiarity. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxx. 279 It's the last night we may be together. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* (ed. 2) III. clxxvii. 213 Bellona is the last of the goddesses to be flirted with.

6. After which there is nothing to be done or said; final, conclusive, definitive. ? Now only in the collocation *last word*.

1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. (1661) 228 All Christian Nations do challenge this right .. to be the last Judges of their own liberties and priviledges. *Ibid.* viii. 232 The Catholick Church..is the last visible Judg of controversies, and the supream Ecclesiastical Court. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1330 Money that like the Sword of Kings, Is the last Reason of all things. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 ¶ 8 Whatever shall be the last decision of the law. 1881 S. COLVIN *Pref. to Select. Landor's Writings* (1882) 6 Concerning this part of Landor's work,..Mr. Swinburne has in those two felicitous lines said the last word. 1891 CHURCH *Oxford Movement* x. 167 It [Evangelical theology] regarded the Epistles of St. Paul as the last word of the Gospel message.

† b. *Last hand*: the final or finishing stroke or touch.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Ded. a iij, Some yeer since it was finish't, wanting, only in some parts, my last hand. 1648-1865 (see HAND *sb.* 13 b). 1676 DRYDEN *Dram. Wks.* (1725) IV. 81 To recommend it to the King's perusal, before the last Hand was added to it. 1704 *Swift's T. Tub* To Rdr., Whether the work received his last hand or whether he intended to fill up defective places. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 702 Thus the broad shield complete the artist crown'd With his last hand.

7. Reaching its ultimate limit; attaining a degree beyond which one cannot go; utmost, extreme. Now chiefly in phr. *of the last importance*. (Cf. F. *dernier*.)

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 139 He told the earl that he would impart a secret to him of the last importance. 1693 DRYDEN *Lucretius* II. 13 Their last endeavours bend To outshine each other. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 424 One of the last Affronts, capable of being passed upon any Man. 1711 *Light to Blind* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 110 A Prince, who with the last zeal is desir'd by suffering nations. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 348 Demosthenes, in whom rhetoric attained its last perfection. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* XXXVI, Territory of the last and most important consequence. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 395 Their Church was suffering the last excess of injury and insult. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xxii. (1878) 325 The citation of these words .. in order to support the speculation..seems to the last degree perverse. 1881 MAHAFFY *Old Greek Educ.* iii. 26 Rowing..was of the last importance in their naval warfare.

ellipt. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1079 Even shame, the last of evils. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* I. v, Well, positively, going into a bookseller's shop is to me the last of fatigues.

8. Special collocations. **Last brood, last spring** (see LASPRING), terms denoting a young salmon at a certain stage of growth.

1861 *Act* 24-5 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4.

¶ For *last cast, l. ditch, l. extremity, l. gasp, l heir, l. honour(s, l. legs, l. multiplier, l. name, l. post, l. straw, l. will*, see the sbs.

II. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*)

9. In certain absolute uses.

a. With a demonstrative or relative adj.: The last-mentioned person or thing.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 44 b, Which two last were not agreed upon. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 33/2 These two last will teach him to acknowledge and admire other men's better faculties. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 215 With a Fireship and 3 Tenders, which last had not a constant crew. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 418 It..contains, as it ought, the history of the knowledge, and of the errors of his time. These last are sometimes imputed to him very unjustly. 1864 MISS BRADDON *H. Dunbar* II. iii. 43 To this last, love is faith.

† b. *The last* (advb.): at last, finally. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6818 (Trin.) þe flesshe þat beest bifore haþ tast Ete ȝe not þerof þe last [*Cott., Fairf.* a last(e). *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 35 [They] maid greit lauboris and trawellis to bring them to peace and concord whill the last they brocht them togither in S. Geillis kirk.

† c. The latest or most recent part; conclusion, end. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 107 Sit still, and heare the last of our sea-sorrow. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 18 We will draw to the last with a Man of War in Chase and taking of her Prize.

† d. The last time. *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 79 The last that ere I tooke her leaue at Court.

e. The last day or last moments (of a life); the end of life, death. Chiefly with a possessive.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXX. 1 That he glade in his laste [Vulg. *ut lætetur in nouissimo suo*]. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. vi. (1636) 303 Who would not wonder that those most wise men used not their own hands at their last? *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 44 The haughtinesse of his spirit, which accompanied him to his last. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1426 The last of me or no I cannot warrant. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 418 She regrets to this hour, and declares that she shall to the last of her life, her cruel treatment of that sister. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. i. 88 When Rome's sixth Emperor was near his last. 1860 LEVER *One of them* xlvi, As he drew nigh his last his sufferings gave little intervals of rest. *Mod.* Towards the last the pain seemed to leave him, and his end was very peaceful.

f. *One's last*: the last thing a person does or can do; used *esp.* with certain verbs, the sb. implied by them being understood, e.g. *to breathe one's last* (sc. *breath*), *to look one's last* (sc. *look*).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 112 Eyes looke your last. Armes take your last embrace. 1593, 1651, 1714 [see BREATHE *v.* 10 c]. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 168 The one a palate hath that needs will taste, Though Reason weep, and cry 'It is thy last'. 1607 — *Timon* III. vi. 100 This is Timons last. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 68 On his Cross breathing his painful last. 1717 ADDISON *Ovid's Met.* II. Poems (1790) 118 The swans..now sung their last, and dy'd. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 73 The wind blew as 'twad blawn its last. 1864 LE FANU *Uncle Silas* II. v. 71, I was looking my last .. on the old house, and lingered.

† g. The utmost, the extremity. *Obs.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxiii. (1810) 433 Hee and all his would rather endure the last of misery, then bee found guilty of so fowle a treason.

h. *mod. colloq.* The end of one's dealings with something.

1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* I. viii, If it was ever to reach your father's ears I should never hear the last of it. *Mod. colloq.* I am glad I've seen the last of that dismal creature.

10. In phrases formed with prepositions.

a. At last, *at the last* (ME. *at* or *a þan laste, atte laste*; also *alast(e, o least*, ALAST *adv.*); in Ormin *att tallre lattste* = at the last of all): at the end, in the end, finally, ultimately. In ME. poetry often – 'in fine', 'after all'.

c 1200 ORMIN 13319 Te Laferrd Jesu Crist Himm seȝȝde att tallre lattste, Nu shallt tu nemmnedd ben Cefas. *c* 1205 LAY. 26785 A þan laste [*c* 1275 at þan laste] ne mihte mon wite wha oðerne smite. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 41 O least wiþ stronge tintreohen & licomliche pinen. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4274 (Trin.) At þe laste hit most be kidde. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 110 Hit schal bi-sitten oure soules sore atte laste. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vi. 54 And at þe laste I may conclude þe same þinge of al þe ȝiftes of fortune. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 707 Trewely to tellen atte laste, He was in chirche a noble ecclesiaste. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1007 Be þe floure neuer sa fresche it fadis at þe last. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 18 Atte the laste she waxe right familier with me. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxix. 13 Turne the agayne (o Lorde) at the last, and be gracious vnto thy servauntes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 130 Happilie I haue arriued at the last Vnto the wished hauen of my blisse. 1620 SKELTON *Quix.* II. iv. iv. 46 It is not lost, that comes at last. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* Prol. 28 But at the last you threw them off with scorn. *a* 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* v. 67 Nothing can comfort a man that must to hell at last. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 1 His Temper being jovial, he at last got over it. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. i. 57 O! before worse comes of it 'Twere wise to die: it ends in that at last. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xxii, And

at the last, these men of cruel clay Cut Mercy..to the bone. 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxviii, At last to my great joy, I received notice of his safe arrival. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 268 Here at last I had found a man who spoke only of what he had seen, and known.

b. *At* (*the*) *long last*: at the end of all; finally, ultimately. [Perh. associated with LAST *sb.*[4]] Now *rare.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1398 How than lyke a man he wan the barbican With a sawte of solace at the longe last. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxcviii. 168 This Woman, I say..was at the Long-Last prevail'd upon to hear the Will read. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 211 At long last, on Sunday. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 131 We can find a useful and instructive solace in a hearty abuse of human nature, which at the long last is always to blame.

† **c. By the last**: at the latest. *Obs.*

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 He..sette ænne deȝie þat hi alle be þe latst to þa deȝie þer were. *Ibid.* 235. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4786 (Kölbing) And that strengþe him last Fort arnemorwe bi þe last.

† **d. In the last**: in the end, finally. *Obs. rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. vi. 42 And in the last, When he had carried Rome, and that we look'd For no lesse Spoile, then Glory.

e. To the last: † (*a*) to the utmost; (*b*) up to or until the end, *esp.* up to the last moment of life, to the point of death; also *till the last.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12015 When the Cité was sesit & serchet to the last. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 100 He seem'd to finde his way without his eyes, For out adores he went.. And to the last, bended their light on me. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xvi. (1840) 326 He was always the same to the last. *c* 1730 *Moribundus* in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 380 This fate must necessarily attend the honestest who pays to the last. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 107 It..brands him to the last What atheists call him—a designing knave. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 665 To the last she preserved a tranquil courage. 1855 *Ibid.* xii. III. 196 The men who guarded these walls..were determined to resist to the last. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 714 And these had been together from the first; They might have been together till the last. 1878 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XXVI. 422/1 Almost from his boyhood, and to the very last, his thoughts were well-nigh engrossed by the radical problems of mind and matter. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 May 5/4 He refused to the last the religious consolations which the Archbishop of Paris was wishful to offer him.

B. *adv.*

1. After all others; at the latest time; at the end. *Occas.* coupled with *least.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* (Sedgefield) xxxiv. § 10 Þær þær .. hit hraðost weaxan mæȝ & latost wealowian. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 27 Þe lætest [*Lindisf.* ðe lætmesta] þonne ealra & þæt wif ek a-swalt. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xix. 11 Whi ben ȝe comen last to brynge aȝen the kyng into his hows? *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 155 Gith is last eke in this mone ysowe. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 145 Geue þe seek to drinke last, when he gos to bedde. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxii. 27 Laste of all the woman dyed also. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 160 He that cumth last make all fast. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xc. 9 If thou wilt leave me, do not leave me last. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 444 Love thy selfe last. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 278 Nor Man the least Though last created. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 607 Last came Admetus, thy unhappy son. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. viii, Last, twenty yeomen two and two.

2. On the occasion next before the present; in the last instance; most lately; latest.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3989 Vte-ouer þis flum, last quen i ferd. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 678 Þanne i last[e] spak with þe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 307 Those seuen wordes.. whiche thou spake last before thy moost precyous deth. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 12, I was last chidden for being too slow. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 632 Since I last published these Relations, certaine Letters have beene printed. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii. (1840) 280 He came last from Astracan. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 408 The paternal grandmother of the person last seised. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii. 22 When did you see him last? 1822 — *Hellas* 209 The robes they last On Death's bare ribs had cast.

† **b.** *Last past*, also Sc. *last by past*, *last was*: (with dates) = LAST *a.* 3 b; also (of a period of time) extending to the present, (the) past (year, etc.). *Obs.*

1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 The Saterday neghst after the fest of Seint Michael last passed. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 368 I. 543 The Bysshop of Norwich sente us on Thrusday laste paste to gader the dymes. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. xvii, What hast thow done al the somer last passed. 1549 LATIMER 1st *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 19 Sermons .. preached in Lente last past. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 123 Vpoun the xxv day of August last by past. 1559 KENNEDY *Let.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 266 The day .. (quhilk wes Sounday last wes). 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 48 ¶ 2 The Beau has varied his Dress every Day of his Life for these thirty Years last past. *Ibid.* No. 53 ¶ 7, I am a Gentleman who for many Years last past have been well known to be truly Splenetick.

3. As the last thing to be mentioned or considered; in the last place, lastly.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 114 b, Belmen are hyred ..to declare the name..also wher and whan they shal be buried, and last to exhorte the people to praye for the dead. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. v. Epil., First, my Feare: then, my Curtsie: last, my Speech. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 403 Last, that the Lady Anne, Whom the King hath in secrecie long married, This day was view'd in open. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 354 You may Conceive such half conjectures as I do, From her fixed paleness, and the lofty grief Of her stern brow .. and last From this. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xvii, Last, but not least, is it not the very property of man that he is a spirit invested with flesh and blood?

4. In the end, finally.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 797 By force or fraud Weening to prosper, and at length prevaile Against God and Messiah, or to fall In universal ruin last. *Ibid.* XI. 542 In thy blood will reigne A melancholly damp of cold and dry To waigh thy spirits down, and last consume The Balme of Life. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* x. *Pygmal.* 12 Pleas'd with his Idol, he commends, admires, Adores; and last, the Thing ador'd, desires. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 42 The King Mused for a little on his plea, but, last, Allowing it, the prince and Enid rode..to the shores of Severn. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 239 So for a while that charge did Theseus faithfully cherish. Last, it melted away.

C. Combinations.

1. Chiefly of the adv. with ppl. adjs., as *last-born*, *-cited*, *-erected*, *-made*, *-mentioned*, *-named.*

1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 230 And, *last-born, Christian tolerance and charity. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1859) 164 If then we consider the two *last-cited verses by themselves. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 129 The last cited statute. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 97 In the *last-erected cottages, I .. have made a double roof. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. I. v. § 1 The new and *last-made visible creature man. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 25 This *last-mentioned race. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii, The *last-named apartment. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 59 The last-named being near the horizon.

2. *occas.* of the adj. qualifying a sb., the whole being used attrib., as *last-century*, *last-time.*

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xx. 12 Last-century children. 1894 W. C. SIMPSON in *Mem.* (1899) 132 The votes are to be given to the most pressing last-time case.

Last (last), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 lǽstan, léstan, 2–4 lasten, lesten, 3 læsten, leasten, *Orm.* lasstenn, 4–5 laste, -in, leste, -yn, lesst, 5–6 *Sc.* lest, 4– last; also YLAST. *pa. t.* 1 lǽste, 2 lastede, 3 læste, leaste, 4–5 last(e, leste, 4 lasted(e, -et, -id(e, lested(e, 4, 6 lastit, 5– lasted. *pres. pple.* 4 lastand(e, -onde. *pa. pple.* 4 last, 5 *Sc.* lestyd. See also YLAST. [OE. *lǽstan* wk. vb., corresponds to OFris. *lâsta*, *lêsta* to fulfil, to pay (duties), OS. *lêstian* to execute, OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) *leisten* to afford, yield, Goth. *laistjan* to follow, f. OTeut. *laisti-* (*-to-*): see LAST *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** *trans.* **a.** In OE. only: To follow (a leader; with *dative*), to follow, pursue (a course, a practice; with *accusative*). **b.** To accomplish, carry out, execute (a command), perform (a promise); to pay (tribute), to abide by, maintain (peace). *Obs.*

Beowulf (Gr.) 2663 Leofa biowulf læst eall tela. 837 *Charter of Badanoð* in *O. E. Texts* 450 Ic biddo .. ðæt se monn se higon londes unnen to brucanne ða ilcan wisan leste on swæsendum to minre tide. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 185 Gif þu wilt his wordum hyran & his bebodu lǽstan, þu forleosest þin rice. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 27 (Sedgefield) Þeah wæs magorinca mod mid Crecum, ȝif hi leodfruman læstan dorsten. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 189 He him seluen com and lestede his bihese. *c* 1205 LAY. 9848 Þu mine fader swore to lasten alche ȝere .. gauel in to Rome. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2906 Ðat ic ðe haue hoten wel, Ic it sal lesten euerilc del. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 65 To leste Of chaste professioun Hys solempne by-heste. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 383 [Philip] wolde by-hote more þan he wolde laste. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2218 Hym oghte .. heete naght a deel By word ne bond, but if he wole it laste. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxvii. 204 This pees for to holde and last.

2. *intr.* Of a state of things, a process, period of time: To continue, endure, go on.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1288 Þonne him dagas læstun. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) And ðet lastede þa xix wintre wile Stephne was King. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2228 And tatt himm shollde hiss kinedom A lasstenn butenn ende. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Siggeð non efter mete .. þe hwule þet sumer lested. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2952 Ðis wreche, in al egypte riȝt, Lestede fulle seuene niȝt. 13.. *Sir Beues* 2789 (MS. A) So be-twene hem leste þat fiȝt, Til it was þe þerke niȝt. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 87 It is likened to a schadewe þat may not longe leste. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 288 The justes last an houre and more. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* XXI. 96 This seige lastit langer nor the seigeris thairof luikit ffor. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* IX. iii, Their renown, which seem'd so like to last, Thou dost put out. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xiv. 17 Shee wept before him the seuen dayes, while the feast lasted. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 405 For length of Ages lasts his happy Reign. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 746 These shall last when night has quenched the pole. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 507 The pain returned about eleven, and lasted till one. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 190 While the civil war lasted, his vassals could not tend their herds..in peace. 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 499/2 Even if fine weather lasts, days are considerably shorter at this time of year.

† **b.** With complement or prepositional phrase: To continue in a specified condition, course of action, etc.; to remain or dwell *in* (*at*, etc.) a place. Also, *to last long that ... not*, to be a long time before doing so-and-so. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4147 And ðoȝ him [Moyses] lestede hise siȝte briȝt. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2479 (Trin.) Abraham last & his þan Bisyde þe lond of canaan. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 272 In liff quhill he lestit ay, With all our fais dred war we. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 71 Graunte þi seruauntes grace to laste trewe in þe gospel. 1382 — *Acts* xii. 16 Forsoth Petre lastide knockynge. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 791 *Cleopatra*, And longe hym thoughte that the sunne laste That it nere gon vndyr the se a doun. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 38 If þei last in þer synne,..þer blessing is turnid in to cursing. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 412 On athir side full fast on him thai dange; Gret perell was giff thai had lestyt lang. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. v. 51 Amangis the fludis for to leyf and lest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 693 Whence in perpetual fight they needs must last Endless, and no solution will be found.

3. To hold out, continue fresh, unbroken, undecayed, unexhausted. Also (now *rarely*) of persons: To continue in life.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12764 Ferli þam thoght hu he moght last, Wit sua gret trauail and fast. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 195 While thilke mirrour last, Ther was no lond, which [etc.]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 Þai trowed þat he schuld hafe bene hingand apon þat crosse als lang as þat crosse myght last. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 989 Aires for nane alyens quils Alexander lastis. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E v, While that frute may last his time is neuer past. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 207 At last, if promise last, I got a promise of this faire one heere To haue her loue. 1602 — *Ham.* v. i. 183 A Tanner will last you nine year. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* III. § 65. 304 To annoint their rolles..with a liquour..which kept them from rotting, and made them last the longer. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 239 Those..Bricks .. will last to Eternity. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XXIV. 779 The rock for ever lasts, the tears for ever flow. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 6. 165, I would have, then, our ordinary dwelling-houses built to last. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ii. 17 The cows do not last a third part of the time that they would last in the country. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1286/1 He was able by rationing the townsmen as well as his troops to make this supply last to the present time.

b. With indirect obj.: To suffice for a person's (or animal's) requirements for a specified time.

1530 PALSGR. 604/1 This gowne hath lasted him longe. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 263 A stock of Hard Eggs ..which will last them from Spahaun to the Port. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iv. (1840) 71 They should have a proportion of corn given them to last them eight months. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 56 Our two bears lasted the cormorants but eight days. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 112 As much corn..as will last us a month.

c. quasi-*trans.* (*a*) To continue in vigour as long as or longer than (something else). Now only with *out.* † (*b*) To sustain, hold out under or against.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 811 Bot al to few thei war, and mycht nocht lest This gret Rout that cummyth one so fast. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 139 This will last out a night in Russia When nights are longest there. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* III. ii, I pray, my legges Will last that pace that I will carrie them. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 27 Old Families last not three Oakes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 290 He who lasts out his competitors in the game without missing, shall be our King. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. civ. 23 If labour lasts out the average daylight it is certainly all that any man ought to expect of another.

† **4.** To extend in space; to reach, stretch. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 5819 Ne leaste hit [a ditch] na wiht ane mile. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2536 Of his people theo grete pray Laste twenty myle way. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 3 Thy laddre nys nauȝt of wode That may to hevene leste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 200 Ther..deynteuous vitaille..may be founde as fer as last ytaille. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 155 Þe firste boon.. lastiþ to þe seem þat departiþ þe heed quarter. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 274 More than a myle lasted the route. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. iv, He hunted in a woode of his whiche lasted vnto the see. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 53 b, Than he was ware of a pyller of fyre that lasted from erth to heuen. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 29 A broad high waye that lasted two leagues and halfe.

† **Last**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [OE. (*ge*)*hlæstan*, f. *hlæst* LAST *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To load, burden.

[*c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. ix. (1890) 412 Mid þy heo ða þæt scip ȝehlested hefdan mid þæm þingum.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1145, I loked among his meyny schene, How þay wyth lyf wern laste & lade.

† **Last**, *v.*[3] [ON. *lasta*, f. *last-*, *lǫstr* blame.] *trans.* To blaspheme, blame.

a 1225 *Juliana* 70 And feng to fiten his mawmez and lasten his lauerd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 352 Preise him, laste him, .. al him is iliche leof. *c* 1300 *Thrush & Night.* 107 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 52 Thou lastest hem, thou hauest wou.

Last (last), *v.*[4] [f. LAST *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To put (a boot or shoe) on the last.

1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/4 Light boots..are lasted inside out, sewed by machine as by hand, and then turned.

Lastage (la·stėdʒ). Also 4–5, 8 lestage, 7 lastidge. [a. AF. and F. *lestage* (med.L. *lestagium*), f. *lest* – LAST *sb.*[2]]

1. A toll payable by traders attending fairs and markets. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1290 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 60/1 Thomas de Hamull' recepit lestagium .. de omnibus Mercandisis. 1292 BRITTON I. xx. § 1 De pleder en sa court pletz de vee de naam, ou de aver lestage, ou amerciement de ses tenauntz.] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 97 Lestage, custom i-chalanged in chepynges and in feyres. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 17 That alle the citezens of London be quyt off toll and lastage. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Lastage*, a terme in the common law, which signifieth to be quite of a certaine payment in faires and markets, for carrying of things where a man will.

† **2.** The ballast of a ship. *Obs.*

[1397–8 *Act* 21 *Rich. II*, c. 18 Toutz maneres dez Niefs au dit porte..portent ovesq eux tout lour lastage des bones piers covenables pur lestuffure de les Beeknes susditz.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 299/1 Lestage of a shyppe, *saburra.* 1543 tr. *Act* 21 *Rich. II*, c. 18 All maner of shyppes .. shall brynge with them all theyr lastage of good stones. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* II, *Săburra*..Ballast, or lastage.

3. A payment for liberty to load a ship; a port duty levied at so much per 'last'.

1592 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 70 [the various heads under which dues were claimed are set forth as follows:–] Daiage; Lastage; Wharfage [etc.]. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 164 Anchorage, lastage, and balast. 1706 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 21 Free from all Toll, Passage, Lastage. 1759 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 97/2 The better regulation of lastage and ballastage in the Thames. 1789

BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 714 Lastage is three-pence per last [of goods on board ships piloted]. **1865** C. R. MANNING in *Norfolk Archæology* VII. 4 Sir William Gerberge was possessed of a moiety of the lastage at Yarmouth.

4. An impost levied on the catch of herrings at so much per last.

1601 J. KEYMOR *Dutch Fish.* (1664) 4 There was paid above 300000*l.* 14 years past..for Exizes, Licences, Wastage, and Lastage. **1641** S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 2 In the Lastidge where the nets are haild in.

5. = TONNAGE. Cf. LAST *sb.*² 2.

1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 247 The Tonnage or Lastage of Ships.

† **6.** Garbage, rubbish. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Lastage*, was also used for Garbage, Rubbidge, or such like Filth.

7. *Comb.* **lastage-free** *a.*, free of lastage (sense 3).

1395 in *Rolls Parlt.* V. 405/1 Quod sint Wrecfry & Witefry, Lestagefry & Lunatofry.

† **Lastage,** *v. Obs.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To supply with lastage or ballast.

1552 HULOET, Lastaged or balased, *saburratus.* **1599** MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, To lastage, or balasse, *lastrar.*

Laster (lɑ·stəɹ), *sb.*¹ [f. LAST *sb.*¹ + -ER¹.] In *Bootmaking*, a workman who shapes a boot or shoe, by fixing the parts smoothly on a last.

1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 121 The sole..is now taken in hand by the laster, who secures it by a few tacks to the upper [etc.]. **1885** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 282/2 The laster is about the only shoemaker left who can still talk..of his 'kit'.

Laster (lɑ·stəɹ), *sb.*² [f. LAST *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who or that which lasts. **a.** Of a person: One who has staying power. **b.** Of a fruit: That continues fresh and sound.

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* iv. 56 The Russellet. It's no long laster, but soon grows soft and pappy. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xvi. (1889) 152, I put him down as a laster, and he has trained well.

[**Lastery**, spurious word in Dicts., is from the early edd. of Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. st. 41; but in the 'Faults escap'd in the Printing' the word is corrected to CASTORY, q.v.]

† **La·stful,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 1 ȝelástful. [f. OE. *ge-lást* duty + -FUL.] Helpful, serviceable.

c **1000** *Laws of Æthelstan* VI. c. 4 (Schmid) 160 Ðæt ælc man wære oðrum ȝelæstfull. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Þu ware me lastful on alle þo þe ich wolde we ware onmode godes wille to done.

Lasting (lɑ·stiŋ), *sb.* [Elliptical use of LASTING *ppl. a.*] A durable kind of cloth; = EVERLASTING B. 3.

1782 PENNANT *Journ. Chester to Lond.* 141 The making and sale of shags, camblets, lastings, tammies, &c. **1844** G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iv. 113, 3-4 Lastings, 3-4 Fancy Lastings. **1857** JAMES *Hist. Worsted Manuf.* x. 362 There were different sorts of lastings as prunelles wrought with three healds. Also serge de Berry. **1871** *Echo* 14 Jan., Other branches of trade, .. such as damask and lastings, have much benefitted by the war. **1878** A. BARLOW *Weaving* 440 Lastings, a strong cloth used for ladies' boots and made of hard twisted yarn. **1895** *Strand Mag.* Mar. 311 The man is clothed in a suit of 'lasting'—that curious leathery material affected by the London apprentices in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

b. *attrib.*

1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, *Lasting Cloth*, a material similar to prunella cloth...It has the property of not readily catching fire. **1892** *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Lasting-shoes*, shoes of which the tops or upper parts are made from lasting.

Lasting (lɑ·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ Also 4-5 lesting. [f. LAST *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of LAST *v.*¹; continuance, duration, permanence.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 19562 (Fairf.) In lasting of cristen mannis life. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 283 Thai had bath bot schort lesting, For thai deit soyn eftir syne. *c* **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 108 After þe quantyte of þy tresour is þe lastyng and þe defens, of þy kyngdom. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 299 I Lestynge, or yndurynge, *perduracio.* **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Longue durée*, of long during or lasting. **1597** BACON *Ess., Reg. Health* (Arb.) 58 To be free minded, and chearefully disposed at howers of meate, and of sleepe, and of exercise, is the best precept of long lasting. **1609** B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. iii, Thou art made for euer..if this felicitie haue lasting. **1715** LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 30 To prevent the Doors and Windows from being press'd with too much weight .. is of no little importance for the lasting of the Building. **1765** A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* II. (ed. 2) 230 The lasting of the iron plough, and the value of the iron.

b. Staying power; = LAST *sb.*⁴ 2. Also *attrib.*

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 346 Essentials to develope a man in stature, or strength, or 'lasting'. **1898** *St. James's Gaz.* 12 Nov. 4/1 That mysterious thing known as 'lasting power', or 'staying quality'.

† **La·sting,** *vbl. sb.*² *Obs.* Also 3 lastung. [f. LAST *v.*³ + -ING¹.] Abuse, blame, reproach.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 66 Vor heo hunteð efter pris, & keccheð lastunge. *Ibid.* 212 Þuruh more lastunge heo wrencheð hit to wurse. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 270 A þef is more worþi to be suffrid þan þe lastynge of a lesyngmongere.

Lasting (lɑ·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.*³ [f. LAST *v.*⁴ + -ING¹.] The action of shaping a boot or shoe on the last: chiefly *attrib.*, as *lasting-awl, -machine,* † *-stick*; **lasting-jack, -pincers** (see quots.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Lasting-jack*, an implement to hold the last while straining and securing the upper thereon. **1895** *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/2 There is a magnetic *lasting machine which takes up the tacks and presses them into a boot when it is on the last. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Lasting-pincers* (*Shoemaking*), a tool to grip the edges of the upper leather of a boot and draw it over the last. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 92 My Lasts..and my *lasting Sticks.

Lasting (lɑ·stiŋ), *ppl. a.* and *adj.* Forms: 2-3 lestend, -inde, 3 leastinde, 4-5 lastand, -end, -ond, 4-6 *Sc.* and *north.* lestand, 4- lasting. [f. LAST *v.*¹ + -ING².]

1. Continuing, enduring; also of long continuance, permanent. (In early use often contextually = 'everlasting'.) † *Always* (or † *ay*) *lasting* = EVERLASTING.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 159 Eche hele, lestende liht, and endeles lif. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 2294 To arisen from ream to aa lestinde lahtre. **1258** *Charter Hen. III* in Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* (1700) II. App. 25 We willen thet this beo stedefæst and lestinde. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 221 Stoutly was þat stoure, long lastand þat fight. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 620 God .. Bryng ws hye till hevynnis bliss, Quhar all-wayis lestand liking is. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* i. 46 In blys for to byde in hys blyssyng, Ay lastande. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* VII. 104 To thi reward thou sall haiff lestand blyss. ? *a* **1550** in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 328 Fall on kneis doun Befoir the king of lestand lyfe and lycht. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 337 b, The strongest building, and lastingest monarchies are subiect to end. **1603** B. JONSON *K. Jas.' Entertainm. Coronation* Wks. (1616) 862 That did auspicate So lasting glory to Avgvstvs state. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xvii. 87 Somwhat else required to make their Agreement constant and lasting. **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Let.* Wks. (1836) I. 346 Retarded by the lasting south-west wind. **1738** G. LILLO *Marina* III. ii. 47 The lasting'st peace is death. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. I. 346 A lasting deliverance from the inroads of the Scythian nations. **1809** *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 312 It is not..from a vast variety of external applications..that we are to expect lasting or even temporary benefit. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 506 The husband of that Alice Lisle whose death has left a lasting stain on the memory of James the Second. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 363 All these things are only lasting when they depend upon one another.

2. Of material substances: Durable. † Of provisions, fruit, etc.: Keeping well; continuing fresh and undecayed (*obs.*).

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1736 [She] laced wel eche leme wiþ lastend þonges. **1599** H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* N v, Creame .. neither is it so lasting as butter. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 8 A Violet .. Forward, not permanent; sweet, not lasting. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xvii. 173 This stone .. is light and lasting. **1660** F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 55 A sort of good lasting fish. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. 50 And Spanish Brown will make a lasting Colour for course Work. **1721** BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 199 Our black cloth is neither so lasting, nor of so good a dye as the Dutch.

3. *Sporting slang.* Of a horse: Able to 'stay'; possessed of staying power. (Cf. LAST *sb.*⁴)

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 135 To get not only speedy but lasting racers. **1821** *Ibid.* New Ser. VIII. 88 How much a..lasting English racer, is capable of performing.

Lastingly (lɑ·stiŋli), *adv.* Forms: 4 lastenlyche, lestendliche, 4-5 lastandly, 5 *Sc.* lestandly, 4- lastingly. [f. LASTING *a.* + -LY².] In a lasting manner; continually, enduringly, permanently, perpetually, persistently.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 13, I sall seke þi face lastandly til my ded. **1389** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 45 Lestenliche for to fyndyn..on candelle. *c* **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 60 Wynter and somer þat God hauys lastandly stabyled of cold and hete. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 659 Thocht he refusyt it [the croun] lestandly to ber. *a* **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 15 So to incorporate wine and oil that they may lastingly hold together. **1749** WESLEY *Jrnl.* 14 Apr., Some .. were deeply and lastingly affected. **1798** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let.* Mar., I have escaped offending lastingly the Royal Mistress I love and honour. **1856** MISS BIRD *Englishw. in Amer.* 273 Kindness which should make my recollections of Quebec lastingly agreeable. **1860** J. F. THRUPP *Introd. to Ps.* II. 65 As though in them were lastingly perpetuated that olden hatred wherewith their forefather Esau had hated Jacob.

Lastingness (lɑ·stiŋnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being lasting; continuance, duration, permanence. Also, durability, † constancy, perseverance.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 7 Þe lastandnes of god euermare is all at ans. *c* **1440** *Jacob's Well* 289 Lastyngnes fayleth noȝt in wele ne wo tyl þe lyues ende. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1319 Pees is in hewyn, with blyss and lestandnas. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 8 The consideration of the exceeding lastingnesse. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 36 Though the heart be the box of love, the memory is the box of lastingnes. **1670** CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* in *Tracts* (1727) 621 The lastingness of anything adds very much to the esteem of it. **1704** NEWTON *Optics* III. i. (1721) 322 The lastingness of the Motions excited in the bottom of the Eye by Light. **1715** LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 10 The solidity and lastingness of the Work. **1820** *Examiner* No. 650. 609/1 It was all over with them, as to any real tenure of empire, any lastingness of dictation. **1851** CAROLINE FOX *Jrnl.* (1882) II. 160 The lastingness of an individual conviction is with him a pledge of its truth. **1885** PATER *Marius* II. 19 Anxious to try the lastingness of his own Epicurean rose-garden.

† **La·stless,** *a. Obs.* Also 3 leasteless. [ad. ON. *lastalauss*, f. *last-*, *lǫstr* (see LAST *sb.*³) + *-lauss*, -LESS.] Blameless.

a **1225** *St. Marher.* 12 Ah leaf me gan lefdi leasteles ich þe bidde. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 44 Godes licome þat he nom on þe lastelese meiden. *c* **1250** *Compassio Mariæ* v. in *Holy Rood* (1894) 79 Þine loates weren lasteles. *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 52 A lussum ledy lasteles.

Lastly (lɑ·stli), *adv.* Also 4 *Sc.* lestely. [f. LAST *a.* + -LY².]

1. At the end; in the last instance; ultimately. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. as used to indicate the last point or conclusion of a discourse or the like: In the last place, finally.

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 187 Wit þu þat schorte tyme I sall tholl now, bot lestely I sall luf sine with my lord Ihesu withowtyn fyne. *c* **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LI. viii, Lastly, O Lord, how soe I stand or fall, Leave not thy loved Sion to embrace. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* V. iii. 104 Our Brothers were beheaded, Our Fathers teares despis'd, .. Lastly, my selfe vnkindly banished. **1598** — *Merry W.* I. i. 142 There is three Vmpires in this matter, ..that is, Master Page .. and there is my selfe .. and .. (lastly, and finally) mine Host. **1605** WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 386 Lastely he made him ruler of his house. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 And lastly, that the Church be sufficiently provided for. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 697 Alice his wife (who lastly married one William Ramsey). **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 115 S. Peter .. lastly was crucified under Nero. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* III. 240, I for his sake will leave Thy bosom, .. and for him lastly die Well pleased. **1749** BRACKEN *Farriery* (ed. 6) 20 Fourthly, and Lastly; I recommend Purging as usefull in gross Habits. **1783** HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* ii. 44 And lastly, that the arguments of the Apostle satisfied some of the Jews. **1861** LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 113 With the strength that lastly comes to break All bonds. **1875** LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (1886) 218 Lastly of all, show your gratitude by your thanksgiving.

† **2.** Conclusively, finally. *Obs.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 79 Then take my finall doome pronounced lastlie this. **1637** MILTON *Lycidas* 83 As he pronounces lastly on each deed.

† **3.** Very lately, recently. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 36 Young Iuuenall, that byting Satyrist, that lastly with mee together writ a Comedie. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 50 The blood of him..who lastly suffered, it may be yesterday, or to day.

La·stness. *rare.* [f. LAST *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being last or of there being a last one.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* I. 89 If the world be eternall, then neither was there any first man, neither can there be any last: without which lastnesse there cannot be any generall resurrection of men.

‖ **Lat** (lāt). [Hindī *lāt*, *lāṭh*.] **a.** A staff, pole (*rare* in Eng. use). **b.** *Antiq.* 'An obelisk or columnar monument; specifically used for the ancient Buddhist columns of Eastern India' (Yule).

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 313/2 A high pillar of stone called Bheem-lat, or the Tealee, or oilman's lat or staff. **1876** J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Ind. & East. Archit.* I. ii. 52 The oldest authentic examples of these lâts that we are acquainted with are those which King Asoka set up. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Aug. 2/1 A bamboo lat descended on his skull.

Lat, obs. and dial. f. LATE, LATH.

Lat, obs. form of LET *v.*

‖ **Lata** (lā·tă). Also **latah**. The Malay name under which a form of religious hysteria is known in Java. It is characterized by a rapid ejaculation of inarticulate sounds, and a succession of involuntary movements, with temporary loss of consciousness (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1884 *Western Daily Press* 25 June 7/5 This disease has been met with in Java, where it is known as Lata. **1895** W. G. ELLIS in *Jrnl. Ment. Sci.* (1897) 32 (heading) Latah. A Mental Malady of the Malays. *Ibid.* 33 Under the name 'Latah' the Malays describe a variety of peculiar nervous conditions of a transitory character.

Latakia (lætăkī·ă). [Short for *Latakia tobacco.*] A fine kind of Turkish tobacco produced near and shipped from Latakia (the ancient Laodicea), a seaport of Syria.

1833 DISRAELI *Corr. w. Sister* 19 Jan., Smoking Latakia. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxix, Enveloped in fragrant clouds of Latakia.

Latch (lætʃ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4-5 lach, lacch(e, 5-6 (7) lache, 5-6 latche, 6- latch. [The equivalence of sense 1 with LACE *sb.* suggests that the word (in that sense at least) may be a. OF. *lache* lace, a vbl. noun f. *lachier* (= Central OF. *lacier*):—popular L. **laciāre*, f. **lacium* LACE *sb.* Sense 2 is prob. a development of this; on the other hand, the analogy of *catch* sb. gives some support to the view that it may be f. LATCH *v.*¹]

1. A loop or noose; a gin, snare; a 'tangle'; a latchet, thong. *A latch of links*: (*dial.*) a string of sausages. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* and *techn.*

? *a* **1366** CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1624 Love wil noon other bridde cacche Though he sette either net or lacche. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 129 She [the ship] was fast in the latch of our cable, which in haste of weighing our anchor hung aloofe. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 79 All Scepters do serve but as latches to his most rich sandals. **1840** SPURDENS *Suppl. to Forby* (E.D.S.), *Latch*, .. As a *sb.*, it means a thong of leather. **1895** *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Latch of Links*, a string of sausages.

2. A fastening for a door or gate, so contrived as to admit of its being opened from the outside. It now usually consists of a small bar which falls or slides into a catch, and is lifted or drawn by means of a thumb-lever, string, etc. passed through the door. Now also, a small kind of spring-lock for a front-door (more fully *night-latch*) which is opened from the outside by means of a key. *On*

the latch: (said of a door) fastened with a latch only; so *off the latch*, unlatched, ajar. Also with qualifying word, as *dead-*, *night-*, *spring-*, q.v.

1331 [? Implied by DRAW-LATCH 2]. **1382** WYCLIF *Song Sol.* v. 6 The lach of my dore I openede to my lemman. *a* **1400** *Pistill of Susan* 229 To þe ȝate ȝapely they ȝedyn ..And he left up þe lacche. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* st. 732 And breke up bothe lok and lache. *c* **1440** *Partonope* 5440 Vp she nome The lacch of the dore and in she come. **1520** [see CATCH *sb.*[1] 10]. **1575** *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii, Take heede, Cocke, pull in the latche! **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 449 If euer henceforth, thou These rurall Latches, to his entrance open. **1624-5** in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 180 A cache and a Lache for the Church gate. **1637** HEYWOOD *Royall King* III. vii. Wks. 1874 VI. 47 Pray draw the latch, sir. **1765** WESLEY *Jrnl.* 25 May, The door [is] only on the latch. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iii. 54 For want of a latch, the gate .. was tied. **1842** TENNYSON *Dora* 127 The door was off the latch: they peep'd and saw The boy set up betwixt his grandsire's knees. **1851** LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* II. *In the Garden*, To thee it [the thought of death] is not So much even as the lifting of a latch. **1885** BLACK *Wh. Heather* ii, The outer door is on the latch, thieves being unheard of in this remote neighbourhood.

3. *techn.* † (*a*) The click of the ratchet-wheel of a loom (*obs.*). † (*b*) See quot. 1704 (*obs.*). (*c*) *Naut.* = LASKET. (*d*) 'A cord clamp which holds the in-board end of a mackerel-line' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). (*e*) The part of a knitting-machine needle which closes the hook to allow the loop to pass over its head (= FLY *sb.*[2] 5 f).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 107/2 The Latch [of a Loome] is an Iron or peece of Wood that falls into the Catch of the Wheel aforesaid, which holds the Yarn Beam from turning. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Latches* are those Parts of a Clock which [wind] up, and unlock the Work. **1710** *Ibid.* II, *Latches*, in a Ship, are the same with Laskets. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1238/2 Two positions of the latch-needle: one with the latch lying back, .. the other showing the hook closed by the latch.

† 4. *Mil. Antiq.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1547-8 in Meyrick *Ant. Arm.* (1824) III. 10 Crosse-bowes called latches, windlasses for them. **1786** GROSE *Armour & Weapons* 59 There were two sorts of English cross bows, one called Latches, the other Prodds.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *latch-hole*; *latch-like* adj.; **latch-closer, -lifter, -opener**, devices for closing and opening the latch of a knitting-machine needle (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); †**latch-drawer**, one who draws or lifts the latch to enter for an unlawful purpose = DRAW-LATCH 2; **latch-needle**, a kind of knitting-machine needle, the hook of which is closed by a latch (see 3 e). Also LATCH-KEY, LATCH-STRING.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 288 Lyers and *lacche-drawers. *c* **1440** *Jacob's Well* 134 Lacche-draweryss, þat vndon mennys dorys. **1861** GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* iv, Dunstan .. pushed his fingers through the *latch-hole. **1894** CROCKETT *Raiders* 246 One that came to the door and spied upon me through the latch-hole. **1875** *Latch-needle [see 3].

† Latch, *sb.*[2] *Naut. Obs.* [? cf. LURCH *sb.*] ? = LURCH. (See also *lee-latch*, LEE *sb.*)

a **1687** PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iii. (1691) 51 Such [Ships] as draw much Water, and have a deep Latch in the Sea.

Latch (lætʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 læcc(e)an, ȝe-læcc(e)an, *Northumb.* læcca, 3 *Orm.* lacchenn, 3-4 (6) lache, 3-4 lacche, 4 lach, (lachche, laache, lachi), 4-5 lachen, 6 latche, (*Sc.* lauch), 6- latch. *Pa. t. a.* 1 (ȝe-)læht(e, *Northumb.* (ȝe)lahte, 3 laht(e, 3-4 laght, lauȝt(e, (3 lahut, 4 laught, lauȝtte, lauht, laute, lawte, lawght, leȝte), 4-5 laȝt. *β.* 4 lached, *Sc.* lacht, 7 latcht, 7- latched. *Pa. pple. a.* 1 (ȝe-)læht, 3 lah(h)t, laȝt, 4 lauht, laught(e, 4-5 lauȝte, 5 laȝt, laght(e, y-lauȝthe. *β.* 4 lachched, lached, 6 *Sc.* lachit, 4, 7- latched. [OE. *læcc(e)an* (Northumb. *læcca*) wk. vb.; not found in the other Teut. langs.; the OTeut. type *lakk- may represent either pre-Teut. *laqn- cogn. w. L. *laqueus* (see LACE *sb.*), OSl. *lęca* to catch, ensnare, *po-lęcĭ* snare, or *lagn- cogn. w. Gr. λάζεσθαι (:—*lagy-) to take.]

† 1. *trans.* To take hold of, grasp, seize (esp. with the hand or claws); to clasp, embrace (with the arms). Also *intr.* or *absol.* with *at*, *on*, *till*. *Obs.*

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 122 Germanus ȝelæhte ðone pistol æt Gregories ærendracan, and hine totær. *c* **1160** *Hatton Gosp.* Mark ix. 18 Se swa hwær he hine læcd [*Ags. Gosp.* ȝelæcð] forgnit hine. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 102 Hweðer þe cat of helle claurede .., & cauhte [*v.rr.* lahte, lachte], mid his cleafres, hir heorte heaued? *a* **1225** *Juliana* 38 þis eadie meiden .. þen engel leop to ant lahte him. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2621 A fostre wimman, On was tette he sone aueð laȝt. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 7240 Quils sampson slepped, sco laght a schere, His hare sco kerf. **13..** *Parlt. thre Ages* 52 Bot at the laste he loutted doun & laughte till his mete. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 328 Lyȝtly lepez he hym to, & laȝt at his honde. **1387-8** T. USK *Test. Love* I. iii. (Skeat) l. 51 Then were there inowe to lache myne handes, and drawe me to shippe. *c* **1400** *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 219 And whan he [Alexius] seide had al his wille þe holy gost hir lauȝtte. *a* **1440** *Sir Degrev.* 827 And I in armus had y-lauȝthe That commely and swete.

† b. To grasp with the mind, to comprehend.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gram.* viii. (Z.) 23 Ðis þing ic ȝelæhte. *a* **1300** *K. Horn* 243 Horn in herte laȝte Al þat he him taȝte.

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints, Barnabas* 140 And fra Barnabas had tauchte þe trewcht to hyme, he it sone lacht.

† c. To pull or strike swiftly *off*, *out*, *up*; to dart *out* (the tongue). Also *fig. Obs.*

a **1225** *St. Marher.* 9 Lahte ut his tunge swa long þat he swong hire al abuten his swire, ant semde as þa ha scharp sweord of his muð lahte. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 425 Now lorde lach out my lyf, hit lastes to longe. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1244 þanne liȝtly lep he a-doun & lauȝt out his brond. *Ibid.* 2308 Our wurþi werwolf..lauȝt vp þe ȝong lyoun liȝtly in his mouþe. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1515 þay ledde hym furthe in þe rowte, and lached ofe his wedes. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* 76 For deeþ his swerd out haþ lauȝte. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 383 Helme and hewmont wer hewin in schunder, Lymnis war lachit hard of be the kne.

† 2. To take with force; to capture, seize upon (a person or his goods). *Obs.*

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 48 Allsuæ to ðeafe ȝie foerdon mið suordum et stengum .. to læccane mec. *c* **1000** *Ags. Laws, Instit. Polity* § 19 (Th.) II. 328 Hi .. læccað of manna beȝeatum hwæt hi ȝefon maȝan. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6766 If I giue þe for to kepe Ox or ass .. And it wit wiþerwin be laght. *Ibid.* 7928 For to spar his aun aght þis pouer mans scep he laght. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 215 And if ȝe lacche lyere let hym nat a-skapie. **1399** — *Rich. Redeles* II. 159 The knyttis .. That rentis and robis with raveyn evere lauȝte. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 277 The Romanis fled .. that war lachit at the last.

† b. To catch (with a snare, net, etc.). *Obs.*

c **1200** ORMIN 13474 To lacchenn himm wiþþ spelless nett To brinngenn himm to Criste. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 1057 Lim and grinei .. Sette and lede the for to lacche. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 29532 Ar þou be laght in findes snair. *c* **1350** *Leg. Cathol., Pope Gregory* 17 Out of an abbay thai weren ysent With nettes .. To lache fische.

3. To catch (something falling); to catch or receive *in* (a receptacle). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1530 PALSGR. 604/1, I latche, I catche a thyng that is throwen to me in my handes .. *je happe*. If I had latched the potte betyme, it had nat fallen to the grounde. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 94 Tho pumie stones I hastly hent And threwe; but nought availed: He .. oft the pumies latched. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* 161 Some latch the firebrands as they flew. **1601** — *Pliny* I. 301 Vnlesse there be good heed taken that the eggs be latched in some soft bed vnderneath, they are soone broken. **1639** HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xxxv. § 415 A dairy-maid milketh out milk latching it in a milk-paile. *Ibid.* xli. § 445 The droppings, or any thing else spilt by chance, is latcht in a latch-pan. **1787** W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 To *Latch*, to catch as water, &c. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Latch*, to catch what falls.

4. To be the recipient of, to get; to receive (a name, gift; a blow, injury); to catch, take (a disease). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 19038 þai þat had hus or ani aght þai sald þam and þe pris laght, Be-for þe apostels fete it broght. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 744 The stede of Grim the name laute. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 þe kyng stode ouer nehi, þe stroke he lauht so smerte. *Ibid.* 332 þe erle of Arundelle his londes lauht he þan. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8813 þo þat were seke, or had laught skaþes. **1340-70** *Alex. & Dind.* 40 For we ben hid in oure holis or we harm laache. **1340-70** *Alisaunder* 4 Lordes, and ooþer .. þat boldely thinken .. For to lachen hem loose. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 101 Thei shoulde .. neuere leue for loue in hope to lacche seluer. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3230 For nowther of tham na woundes laght. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 27 All leidis langis in land to lauch quhat thaim leif is. *c* **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxiii, Mine eye .. no forme deliuers to the heart Of bird, of flowre, or shape which it doth latch. *a* **1603** T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 306 They should haue warded and latched the enemies strokes. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 192, I haue words That would be howl'd out in the desert ayre Where hearing should not latch them. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IX. i, The Bridegroom Sunne .. Leaves his star-chamber .. His shines the Earth soon latcht to gild her flowers. **1649** BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* II. x. (1650) 155 A man that latches the weapon in his own body to save his Prince. *c* **1655** LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1659) 47 My first request then is, that if you latch any news that [etc.] .. you will not grudge to send it me. **1875** *Lanc. Gloss.* s.v., To latch a distemper.

† b. In ME. poetry often used (esp. for alliteration) in various senses of TAKE; e.g. in phrases *to latch delight*, *to latch one's ease*, *one's leave*. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 2445 To pastur commun þai laght þe land þe quilk þam neiest lay to hand. *Ibid.* 4999 þair leue þai laght. *Ibid.* 10778 þan was þe mai ioseph bi-taght, And he has hir in spusail laght. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1676 For-þy þow lye in þy loft, & lach þyn ese. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1128 To loue þe lombe his meyny in melle, I-wysse I laȝt a gret delyt. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 148 The sone that sent was til erthe .. and mankynde lauȝte. *Ibid.* C. IV. 26 Whenne thei had lauht here leue at þys lady mede. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 13360 Euery lede to the lond laghtyn þere gayre. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 3861 He .. þoȝt þare a longe quile to lie & lachen his esee.

† 5. To reach, get to (land, a destination); to take, 'get on' (the water, way). *Obs.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 120 With hors & herneis Bristow has scho latched. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 750 Launchez lede apone lufe, lacchene þer depez. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 5702 And who þat lacchit the lond with the lyf þen, Were .. tyrnet to dethe. *Ibid.* 12483 Thus the lordes in hor longyng laghton þe watur. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2025 Fra his lord the way he laght.

6. *intr.* To alight, settle. *dial.*

a **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Latch*, .. to alight. Ex. 'He will always latch on his legs.' **1847** HALLIWELL, *Latch*, to light or fall. *Suffolk.* Kennet gives these meanings as current in Durham. **1871** *East Anglian* IV. 111 The Golden crested Wren, often caught by the hand while 'latching' in the rigging.

Latch (lætʃ), *v.*[2] [f. LATCH *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To fasten or secure with a latch. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 604/1, I latche a doore, I shytte it by the latche. **1556** J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lvii. 89 The very locke and key, That lacheth and lockth vs all, from quiet stey. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 291 He popt him in, and his basket did latch. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xv, He latched the garden-gate. **1882** J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxxi, The street door was to be latched, but not bolted.

b. *slang.* (See quot.)

c **1700** in *Street Robberies Consider'd*. **1725** *New Cant. Dict.*, *Latch*, let in.

† Latch, *v.*[3] *Building. Obs. rare.* [? a. ONF. *lachier* = Central OF. *lacier* LACE *v.*] *trans.* To cover with interlaced work. (Cf. LACE *sb.* 4.)

1598 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 252 The particions betwixt euery fellowes chamber on both sides of the same to be double latched with good lath lyme and hare. **1625** PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1369 Rampiers made of that woodden walled fashion, double, and betwixt them Earth and Stones, but so latched with crosse Timber, they are very strong.

Latch, Latche, variants of LEACH *v.*, LACHE *v.*

Latched (lætʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. LATCH *v.*[2] and *sb.* + -ED.] Fastened with or having a latch.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 284/1 Latchyd, or speryd wythe a leche, *pessulatus*. **1693** LOCKE *Educ.* § 131. 161 The Door was only latch'd, and when he had the Latch in his Hand, he turn'd about his Head [etc.]. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 118 He had left the Door open, or only latched.

Latchednes, -nesse, vars. LACHEDNESS *Obs.*

Latches(se, obs. forms of LACHES.

Latchet (læ·tʃét). Forms: 4-6 lachet, 4-5 lacchet, 5 lachett, 6 latchett, 6- latchet. [ad. OF. *lachet*, dial. var. of *lacet*, dim. of *laz*, *las*, LACE *sb.*]

† 1. A loop; a narrow strip of anything, a thong. *Obs.* exc. as in c.

c **1350** *Ipomadon* 4458 Kyllinge He gaff hym suche a spetuous falle, In sunder brast the lachettes all, That shuld his helme socoure. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 591 His harnays watz ryche, þe lest lachet ou[þ]er loupe lemed of golde. **14..** *Siege Jerusalem* 42/748 A grete girdel of gold .. Layþ vmbe his lendis, with lacchetes ynow. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 332/1 Layners or lachettes of theyre skynne were cutte oute of theyr back. **1660** HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Een Klinck snoer*, a Latchet, Thong, or Cord that Rings the bell in a house. **1676** HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 45 And Paris then was mightily distrest, Choakt by the latchet underneath his chin. **1709** BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 147 There were two Latchets, or Foldings of Wire plac'd in the inner side.

† b. *Naut.* = LASKET. *Obs.*

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 321, iiij Smale lyne for lachetes & Robyns to the seid Ship. **1611** COTGR., *Les nerzins des bonnettes*, the latchets wherewith bonnets be fastened to a sayle. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 Latchets are small lines sowed in the Bonnets and Drablers like loops to lash .. the Bonnet to the course, or the course to the Drabler.

c. A thong used to fasten a shoe; a (shoe-)lace. Now only *dial.* exc. in Biblical allusions.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 284/1 Lachet of a schoo, *tenea*. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 166 b/1 They of the towne within had so grete defaulte that they ete theyr shoys and lachettis. **1526** TINDALE *Mark* i. 7 Whos shue latchett I am not worthy to stoupe doune and vnlose. **1535** COVERDALE *Isa.* v. 27. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 298 Patentes of woodde whiche they make faste to theyr feete with latchettes. **1688** CAPT. J. S. *Art of War* 16 Keeping .. the but-end near the Latchet of your shoe. **1785** BOSWELL *Tour to Hebrides* 11 Aug. an. 1773, Dr. Adam Smith .. told us he was glad to know that Milton wore latchets in his shoes instead of buckles. **1827** SCOTT *Two Drovers* ii, I would not kiss any man's dirty latchets for leave to bake in his oven. **1839** LONGF. *Hyperion* IV. v, Day, like a weary pilgrim, had reached the western gate of heaven, and Evening stooped down to unloose the latchets of his sandal-shoon. **1859** J. BROWN *Rab & F.* (1862) 27 He .. put them [shoes] on, breaking one of the leather latchets.

† d. Phrases. *To go above* or *beyond one's latchet*: to meddle with what does not concern one. (Cf. LAST *sb.*[1] 2 c.) *A lie with a latchet*: a great lie.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 475 And yet in that goe not aboue thy latchet. **1603** H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 61 The shomaker must not goe beyond his latchet. **1610** A. COOKE *Pope Joane* 20 He writes, that, in as much as she was a Germaine, no Germaine could euer since be chosen Pope. Which is a lie with a latchet. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 263, I to my Latchet will return, and rest me in a mean. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 49 You will say I am now beyond my latchet; but you would not say so, if you knew how high my latchet will stretch, when I heare a lye with a latchet, that reaches up to his throat that first forged it. **1694** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxx. 152 That's a Lye with a Latchet: Tho 'twere Ælian that Long-Bow-man that told you so, never believe him.

2. A catch or fastening for a shutter-bar. [? Another word, f. LATCH *sb.*[1] + -ET.]

1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* II. iii. § 2263. 593 Door springs .. door chains .. bars with latchets, shelf brackets [etc.].

† 3. *Comb.*: **latchet-line**, cord for latchets.

1468 in *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 347 Paid for ij. pertz lachet lyne and halff .. xij*d.* ob.

Latchett (læ·tʃét). Also **latchet**. A name applied to the gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*.

1882 W. HOUGHTON in *Academy* 14 Oct. 280 Latchett.—This name .. is used to designate one of the gurnards or gurnets. It is well known in the Grimsby fish-market. **1889** *Catholic News* 1 June 8/4 Latchets 8*s.* to 11*s.* per box.

Latching (læ·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LATCH *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

† 1. The action of the vb. LATCH. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 101 And leuen for no loue ne lacching of ȝiftus. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 1835 For þe lachynge of your Lorde sall noght a lede weynde.

2. *Naut.* = Lasket. Also *latchings keys.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 84 A bonnet .. has latchings in the upper part .. to go through holes in the foot of the sail. 1851 Kipping *Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 37 The additional parts of sails, made to fasten with latchings to the foot of the sails. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Latchings keys,* loops on the head-rope of a bonnet, by which it is laced to the foot of the sail.

Latch-key (læ·tʃ₁kī). A key used to draw back the night-latch of a door.

1839 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xvi, Here, at all hours of the night, may be heard the rattling of latch-keys in their respective keyholes. 1856 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 270 He opened the door with his latch-key.

attrib. 1892 Zangwill *Bow Mystery* 37 The front door .. is guarded by the latchkey lock and the big lock.

Latchous, var. Lachous *a. Obs.*, negligent.

La·tch-pan. *dial.* [See Latch *v.*[1]] (See quots.)

1639 Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xli § 445 The droppings, or any thing else spilt by chance, is latcht in a latch-pan. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Latch-pan,* the pan placed under the joint while it is roasting, to latch the dripping.

La·tch-string. A string passed through a hole in a door so that the latch may be raised from the outside. Hence *fig.* in *U.S.* colloquial phrases.

1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* iv, Intending to shake the door and pull the latch-string up and down, not doubting that the door was fastened. 1887 E. Eggleston *Graysons* xxiv. (1888) 254 Zeke impatiently rattled the door of the cabin, the latch-string of which had been drawn in to lock it. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Jan. 6/2 We have..hung our latch-string out to you and yours. 1889 in *Times* 5 Mar. 9/2 Her [the United States'] free latchstring never was drawn in Against the meanest child of Adam's kin. 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 16 Mar. 209 'Our latch string is out', has become a classic expression of cordial hospitality. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 4/7 The latch-string of English society hangs outside the door for an American.

†**Late,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: α. 3–5 **late,** 4 **lat,** 5–8 *Sc.* **lait,** (6 **laitt, laytt**). β. 3–5 **lote,** 4 **lot.** γ. 2 4 **lete,** 3 **læte.** [a. ON. (1) *lát* let, letting (as in *blóð-lát* blood-letting), loss, in pl. manners, sounds; (2) *læte* (only in nom. and acc.) manner, sound; f. root of Let *v.*[1]]

1. Look; appearance, aspect; outward manner or bearing.

α. *c* 1200 Ormin 1213 Ȝiff þu .. hafesst ȝet, tohh þu be ȝung, Elldernemanness late. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 90 Ȝif þu makest .. eni luue lates touward unðeauwes. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2097 It semeþ by his lat As he hir neuer had sene Wiþ siȝt. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Bartholomeus*) 135 With gret noyse & il-mowtht late. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 127 Thai changit contenanss and late. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 746 Lufsum of lait.

β. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2328 Wid reweli lote, and sorwe, and wep. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 895 Lyk to hymself of lote & hwe.

γ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Habben [we] feir lete and ec skil. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 He makeð lete of þoleburdnesse and neðeles ne haueð non. *c* 1205 Lay. 15543 Ofte he hire loh to & makede hire letes. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 35 For þine vule lete. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 14053 (Trin.) Ihesu þo bihelde hir lete.

b. *pl.* Looks, manners, behaviour; *hence,* actions, goings-on.

α. *c* 1205 Lay. 1196 Ofte he custe þat weofed mid wnsume lates. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 105 Þeos lufsume lafdi wið lasteles lates. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 180 So come a lyonne with latys un-mylde. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 248 Lughe one hyme luffly with lykande lates. *a* 1400 50 *Alexander* 3098 Porrus. as a prince suld, persayued þai latis. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 160 He wes ladlike of laitis, and light of his fere. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* III. 302 Men that callis ladyis lidder, And licht of laitis. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* xxxiv. 84 Auldit rubiatouris To hant the laittis of lawdis. 1590 A. Hume *Hymns,* etc. (1832) 2 Alace, how lang haue I delayed To leaue the laits of youth? 1728 Ramsay *Monk & Miller's Wife* 215 Sic laits appear to us sae awfu', We hardly think your learning lawfu'.

β. *c* 1205 Lay. 14321 Freond sæiðe to freonde mid fæire loten hende Leofue freond wæs hail. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10770 Hit were labur to long hir lotis to tell.

γ. *c* 1205 Lay. 15661 Vortigerne .. þa læuedi aueng mid swiðe uæire læten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3285 Ne was sco not o letes [*Fairf.* lates] light.

2. Voice, sound.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12496 Quen iesus herd þis quaining gret þe late þai thoru þe cite let, He had þar-for wel gret pite. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 123 Hir lufli lat [*MS. C.* voice] es win gastlye, That Iesus drinkes ful gladlye. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 161 Þe lot of þe wyndes. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1398 Wyth lotez þat were to lowe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4384 Þan we haue liking to lithe þe late of þe foules.

Late (lēit), *a.*[1] (*sb.*[2]) Forms: 1 **læt,** (**lat-**), 3 **let,** 3–7 *chiefly Sc. and north.* **lat,** (4 **latt,** 5 **laat**), 3– **late**; *Sc.* (*and north.*) 4–5 **layt,** 4–6 **lait,** 5 **layte,** 5–7 **laite,** 6 **lett.** For the comparative and superlative see Later, Latter, and Latest, Last. [Com. Teut.: OE. *læt* = OFris. *let,* OS. *lat,* LG. *lât* (Du. *laat*), OHG., MHG. *laz* (G. *lass*), ON. *lat-r* (Sw. *lat,* Du. *lad*), Goth. *lats,* all in the sense of 'slow, sluggish, lazy':—OTeut. **lato-*; f. **lat-* (:— pre-Teut. **lad-,* cf. L. *lassus* weary = **lad-tus*) ablaut-var. of **lēt-*: see Let *v.*[1]]

1. Slow, tardy; *dial.* slow in progress, tedious. Const. *to* with *inf.*; also with gen. or *of.* Now *dial.*

Beowulf 1529 Eft wæs unræd, nalas elnes læt. *c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xxxviii. 281 Swiðe ȝeornfull to ȝehieranne, & swiðe læt to sprecanne. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Se mæsse-preost se þe bið to læt þæt he þæt deofol of men adrife. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 238 Be latre meltunge innan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 To gode þu ware slau & let, & to euele spac & hwat. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 His waxunge se lat & se slaw his thrifti. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 374 'A! foyls', quod our lord, 'ful latt are ȝe to traw'. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1172 Of leaute he watz lat to his lorde hende. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 695 Ioseph .. Called him Mordreyns 'a lat mon' in trouþe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 223 Laat of mevynge, and Slow to take nedys but yf thay bene grete. 1674–91 Ray *N. C. Words* 42 *Lat,* late, slow, tedious...Lat week. 1826 Wilbraham *Gloss. Cheshire* 53 *Lat-a-foot,* slow in moving. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss., Lat*..(4) tedious. 'A lat job'.

2. Occurring, coming, or being after the due or customary time; delayed or deferred in time. Const. *to* with *inf.*, and *for.* Frequently in the impers. phrase *it is* (*too*) *late to* do something.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke i. 21 Þæt folc wæs zachariam ȝeanbidiende & wundredon þæt he on þam temple læt wæs. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7824 It was þo to late ynou. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidas*) 2 Lat penance is rycht perolouse. *Ibid.* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 77 Ȝet wil I, þo it lat be, to criste and his treutht tak me. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 113 b, She aunswereth that it is to late nowe to examyne the licence, whiche so longe synce they had allowed. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 116 Thei begane to suspect, (albeit it was to lett). 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 108 So you to studie now it is too late. 1676 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 33 A great snow with us makes the post so late that [etc.]. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Prior* Wks. III. 144 Of his behaviour in the lighter parts of life, it is too late to get much intelligence. 1816 A. C. Hutchison *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 206 'Ah Pat, my boy, you are just in time to be too late'. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 349 Their late repentance might perhaps give them a fair claim to pardon. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Channings* I. iv. 58 The head-master ..is waiting for you; marking you all late, of course. 1884 May Crommelin *Brown-Eyes* x. 102 The cab is at the door; don't be late for the train.

b. Of plants, fruit, etc.: Flowering or ripening at an advanced season of the year.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/2 Late frute, *sirotinus.* 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 184 The late Narcissus. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Flower,* Autumnal or late Flowers, denotes those of September and October. 1796 C. Marshall *Gardening* (1813) 405 Sow annuals of all sorts for a late blow. 1837 Macgillivray *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 332 Late Spider Orchis..Early Spider Orchis.

c. Of fruit, etc.: Backward in ripening. Of seasons: Prolonged or deferred beyond their due time. † *dial.* Of weather: Unseasonable.

1631 Milton *Sonn., Arriv. Age Twenty-three* 3 My late spring no bud or blossom shew'th. 1674–91 Ray *N. C. Words* s.v. *Lat,* Lat weather; wet or otherwise unseasonable weather. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Lat,*..(2) backward; 'A lat spring'. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* s.v. *Lat,* 'My wuts bin very lat this 'ear'.

d. With agent-nouns and vbl. sbs. (For the syntactical relation, cf. Early *a.* 1 a *note.*)

Late comers in *Fr. Hist.* (transl. of F. *tard-venus*), the name given to troops of soldiers, who were disbanded after the treaty of Bretigny (1374) and overran and ravaged France (see quot. 1869).

c 1430 *How Wise Man taught Son* 69 in *Babees Bk.*, Of late walking, comeþ debate. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 153 This is enough to be the decay of lust and late-walking through the Realme. 1612 Bacon *Ess., Custom,* For it is true that late learners cannot so well take the plie. 1869 W. Longman *Hist. Edw. III,* II. iv. 63 A cloud of Lorrainers, Brabanters, and Germans spread themselves over Champagne and the countries of the Upper Meuse, and these called themselves the 'Tard venus', or late comers, 'because they had not as yet much pillaged the kingdom of France'. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* x. x. 387 The late-risers are rebels and sinners—in this respect—to a man. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 416 His whole life was spent in raids .. upon the Brabanters, late-comers, flayers, [etc.]. 1892 J. S. Fletcher *When Chas. I was K.* (1896) 18 Then did late-comers, hearing the solitary bell, hurry their movements.

3. Advanced in point of time in the course of the day or night. (Frequent in the impers. phrase *it is late* = the time is advanced.) Phr. *late hours*: hours which encroach on the proper time for sleep. Hence *colloq.* of persons, in the sense 'keeping late hours, rising or going to bed late'.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1210 (Gr.) Nis seo stund latu. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1433 Now es arly, now es late, Now es day, now es nyght. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 236 It wes weill lat of nycht be then. *a* 1400 50 *Alexander* 5051 Þar logis he fra þe late niȝt till efte þe liȝt schewis. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 244 'Quhat art thow walkis that gait?' 'A trew man, Schyr, thocht my wiagis be layt'. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. i. 34 In silence, al the lait nycht [L. *sera sub nocte*] rummesand. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII,* 240 To se..how late it was in the nyght yer the footemen coulde get ouer London brydge. 1634 Milton *Comus* 179 The rudenesse, and swill'd insolence Of such late Wassailers. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 13 Without love, and wine, and play, and late hours we hold life not to be worth living. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 2/1 It being late, the Court adjourned till the next morning at seven o'clock. 1842 Tennyson *Vision Sin* 1, I had a vision when the night was late. 1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* 367 The stunted brushwood, the late and pale sky. 1884 *Bread Winners* 76 Drunkenness, late hours, and botchy work. 1897 Ouida *Massarenes* xiv, We are all of us very late people.

fig. phrase. 1797 Washington *Let.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 411 It is too late in the day for me to see the result. 1824 Byron *Def. Transf.* II. iii. 155 A sage reflection, But somewhat late i' the day.

4. Belonging to an advanced stage in a period, the development of something, the history of a science, language, etc. Also *occas.* in partitive concord, the late portion of (a period, season).

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1879) 332 What meued þis late popes to make furst þis lawe..and god meued not crist ne hise vikers to sue it. 1583 Fulke *Defence* iii. 114 The late pettie Prelates of the seconde Nicene Councell. 1777 Sir W. Jones *Turkish Ode* x. Poems 93 Late gloomy winter chill'd the sullen air. 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 31 Looked for at so late a day, In the last scene of such a senseless play. 1784 — *Tiroc.* 143 E'en in transitory life's late day. 1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* 141 The Chaldee of the late Scriptures of the Old Testament. 1849–52 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. i. 194 *note,* The 'Dome', or last judgment, is shown in late but beautiful Flemish stained glass at Fairford. 1868 W. K. Parker *Shoulder-girdle & Sternum Vertebr.* 185 The ossification of the sternum in the Hemipods is very late, as compared with the Fowl. 1888 Sweet *Hist. Eng. Sounds* § 609. 164 The late Latin hymn metres. *Ibid.* § 756. 200, 1800–1850 Early Living English. 1850–1900 Late Living English.

5. Of a person: That was alive not long ago, but is not now; recently deceased.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vi. 28 Her swete and late amyable husbonde. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV,* 10 b, The homecide of Thomas his uncle late duke of Glocester. 1570 Buchanan *Admonitioun* Wks. (S.T.S.) 22 Ye murthour of ye lait King Henry. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 7 The late learned Rabbi Manasse Ben Israel. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 84 Our late friend Jonathan. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxv, I did nothing but dream I saw my late lady's ghost. 1838 Lytton *Alice* 23, I always call the late Lord Vargrave my father. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 1/1 The remains of the late Lord Ampthill.

b. That was recently (what is implied by the sb.) but is not now. [App. developed from the use of Late *adv.* 4 b.]

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV,* 19 b, [He] maried Jane Duches of Britaine late wife to Jhon duke of Britaine. *Ibid., Hen. VIII,* 240 At the late Freers walle all men alyghted savyng the Kyng. 1689 Wood *Life* 7 Nov., A late Roman Catholic schoolmaster..hath embraced his former persuasion, viz. protestancy. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxv, Our late dwelling. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 48 All the splendid furniture of his late residence. 1842 Macaulay *Ess., Fred. Gt.* (1887) 717 He conceived himself secure from the power of his late master.

6. Recent in date; that has recently happened or occurred; recently made, performed, completed; of recent times; belonging to a recent period. Now *Obs.* of persons, and chiefly in phr. *of late years.*

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 803 All things were in late dayes so covertly demeaned. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 168 b, The kynge..was than scarcely amended of a late disease. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 210 Of lat ȝeiris. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V,* II. ii. 61 Who are the late Commissioners? 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 113 Ill matching words and deeds long past or late. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.*, 1 Tim. iii. 6 Not a late young Convert. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 161 ¶ 1 My late going into the Country has encreased the Number of my Correspondents. 1817 Coleridge *Biogr. Lit.* 103 The late war, was a war produced by the Morning Post. 1838 Macaulay *Let. to Napier* in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. vii. 10 His late articles, particularly the long one in the April number, have very high merit. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 104 During the late reign Johnson had published a book entitled Julian the Apostate. 1893 W. P. Courtney in *Academy* 13 May 412/3 The public appetite for the consumption of memoirs has been wonderfully sharpened of late years.

7. *colloq.* Having to do with persons or things that arrive late.

Late mark, a mark indicating that a scholar is late for school; so *late book,* a book to contain such marks. *Late fee,* an increased fee paid in order to secure the dispatch of a letter posted after the advertised time of collection (earlier *late-letter fee*).

1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Channings* I. xv. 237 They escaped the 'late' mark. 1864 *Brit. Postal Guide* Jan. 16 Upon payment of a late fee of fourpence. 1889 Skrine *Mem. E. Thring* i. 9 Excluded wretches..entered, and..wrote their names in the late-book.

B. *absol.* or quasi-*sb.*

†**1.** Lateness, tardiness. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9679 The store was full stith, þen stynt þai for late. *Ibid.* 10913 All left þai for late & lackyng of Sun.

2. Of late: during a comparatively short time extending to the present; recently, lately.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 757 Sen I off laitt now come owt off the west In this cuntre. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiv. 46 Sa mony jugeis and lordis now maid of lait. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* li. 172 Of late I haue lost my goode lorde and mayster. 1611 Bible *John* xi. 8 Master, the Iewes of late sought to stone thee, and goest thou thither againe? 1644 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 121 Till of late that some of the stones were carried away to repair the city walls. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 32 ¶ 2 Great Numbers of them [women] have of late eloped from their Allegiance. 1827 Steuart *Planter's G.* (1828) 14 Since the Ladies of late have become students of Chemistry. 1845 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 744 In modern times, and particularly of late, various alterations have been introduced.

†**Late,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *lāt-us* broad.] Broad, wide.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 297 Leaves .. long, late, mucronated, hispid.

Late (lēit), *adv.* Forms: 1 **late**; the rest as in Late *a.*[1] [OE. *late* = OHG. *laz, lazzo* slowly, lazily (comp. *lazzôr*); f. *læt, lat-* Late *a.*[1]]

†**1.** Slowly. (Only OE.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 196 Late mylt gæten flæsc. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 430/15 *Lento,* late.

2. After the proper or usual time; at an advanced or deferred period; after delay; at a late stage or season.

a **1000** *O. E. Chron.* an. 867 (Parker MS.) Late on ȝeare. *c* **1000** *Juliana* 444 Ic þæt sylf ȝecneow to late micles. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 128 Wel late he latheð uuel werc þe ne mei hit don ne mare. *c* **1200** ORMIN 753 Þatt teȝȝ swa late mihhtenn child I mikell elde streonenn. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 695 Fair his tale bi gan Rohand, þei he com late. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1483 Þocht at I lat turne me to þe, dere laydy, ȝet þu succure me. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ℙ 300 Whan he comth by thilke encheson to late to chirche. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 209/2 Late ripe, *serotinus, tardus.* **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 13 Then shal we bewaile our bondage all to late. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 328 Better three houres too soone, then a mynute too late. *a* **1657** SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* i. 127 In tyme tak heid then, least too lait thou mourne. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ii, But not till too late I discovered that he was violently attached to the contrary opinion. **1862** THACKERAY *Philip* xxxv, Philip had come late to dinner.

transf. **1897** W. C. HAZLITT 4 *Gen. Lit. Fam.* II. 155 Byron said, her costume began too late, and ended too soon.

Proverb. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 857 For bet than never is late. *c* **1425** LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1204 He seyde Vyce to forsake ys bettyr late then neuer. **1529** MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 336/2 Sith that late is better then neuer. **1708** OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 222 Whilst he was murdering the unhappy Aleppians, Kaled (better late than never) came to their relief.

b. Coupled with *early*, (†*ere*), *soon*, (†*rathe*).

c **1200** ORMIN 6242 Beon ar & late o ȝunkerr weorrc. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 338 Oðer ich hit do ungledliche oðer to er oðer to leate. *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxvi. 99 Er ant late y be thy foo. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 1318 (Trin.) Fison, gison, tigre, & eufrate Al erþe þese weten erly & late. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 13 Dobet..serueþ þat ladi lelly boþe late and raþe. *c* **1425** [see ERE A 1]. **1430–40** LYDG. *Bochas* III. i. (1554) 69 b, Glad Pouert, late nother sone, With thy riches hath nothing to done. **1578, 1795** [see ERE A 1]. **1818** BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clxxi, A weight..which crushes soon or late.

3. Of the time of day: At or till a late hour.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 189 Herwiþ þou schalt anoynte hir face at euen late. *c* **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 40 Euill lykand was the King it nichtit him sa lait. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* lvii. 8 Sum lait at evin bringis in the moreis. **1540** BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* cxxvii. 2 It is but loste laboure that ye haste to ryse up early, and so late take reste [**1611** to sit vp late]. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 210 They continue singing till late in the night. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 197 Late returning home he supp'd at Ease. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 74 It is dangerous to walk late for fear of falling into the Hands of those.. Rascals. **1716** ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 22 ℙ 3 We sat pretty late over our punch. **1794** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv, After supper, her aunt sat late. **1837** DICKENS *Pickwick* xxxvii, I was up very late last night.

4. Recently, of late, lately; in recent times; not long since; but now; †not long (*ago, before*). Now only *poet.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 149 He regnes after him, and late had þe coroune. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 7917 (Trin.) Twey men were late in londe A pore and a riche wononde. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 105 Ichaue a Kniht hette Conscience com late from bi-ȝonde. **1377** *Ibid.* B. XVI. 249, I herde seyne late Of a barne þat [etc.]. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 4887 Noght leng sithen but late. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XIV. viii, She asked hym yf he had ete ony mete late. Nay madame truly I ete no mete nyghe this thre dayes. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol. 1 A lytyl booke in frenshe, whiche late was translated oute of latyn. **1513** MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 767 The great obloquy that he was in so late before. **1530** PALSGR. 143 *Naguayres*, lately or late a go. **1592** SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1131 Their vertue lost, wherein they late exceld. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 625 The Castle..which he had late before rendred to the people of Cleves. **1677** W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 325 The sickness late upon her. **1769** SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fortune* Poems (1777) 17 The bower, which late outshone the rosy morn. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* To Ianthe i, Those climes where I have late been straying. **1820** KEATS *St. Agnes* xii, He had a fever late. **1883** R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. viii. 20 Gazing the sky which late thou seemedst to shun.

b. Not long since (but not now); recently (but no longer). (Cf. LATE *a.* 5 b.)

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 57 John the monke late cardynal of Rome. **1491** *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 15 John Mountagu late Erle of Sarum. **1512** *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 The Domynyons..that late were to Edwarde Courteney. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 42 Late king, now captive; late lord, now forlorne. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 282 His brother Archbishop, late of Canterbury. **1605** — *Ham.* II. ii. 530 A clout about that head, Where late the Diadem stood. **1669** (*title*) The mute Christian under the Smarting Rod.. By Thomas Brooks late Preacher of the Word at St. Margarets New Fish-street, London. **1706** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4249/4 John Barton, late of London, Clothdrawer. **1852** THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiv, As Esmond crossed over to his own room, late the chaplain's.

†**5.** Behind the others; in the rear. *rare.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 708 Where..thou seest a single Sheep.. Listlessly to crop the tender Grass, Or late to lag behind.

6. Relatively near the end of a historical period or of the history of a nation, etc.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 22 Some faint traces of the institution of villenage were detected by the curious so late as the days of the Stuarts.

7. *Comb.* When qualifying a following ppl. adj., the word, like most other advs., is commonly hyphened, forming innumerable quasi-compounds, as (sense 2) *late-begun, -blowing, -born, -coming, -flowering, -lamented, -lingering, -protracted*; (sense 4) *late-betrayed, -built, -coined, -come, -disturbed, -embarked, -filled, -found, -imprisoned, -kissed, -lost, -met, - raised, -sacked, -taken, -transformed* adjs.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. vi. 75 A..*late-begun repentance. **1591** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 82 As sure as in this *late betrayed Towne, Great Cordelions Heart was buryed. *a* **1800** COWPER *Winter Nosegay* iii, The charms of the *late-blowing rose. **1881** M. ARNOLD *Westminster Abb.* 8 Hither he came, *late-born and long-desired. **1709** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4535/3 An excellent *late-built dwelling House. **1613** T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1625 29 *Novi, id est*, *late-coyned Nobles or vpstarts. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* II. xxix. (1647) 81 The *late-come Pilgrims. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 421 A *Late-Comming Fruit. **1596** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 62 Like bubbles in a *late-disturbed Streame. **1592** — *Ven. & Ad.* cxxxvi, As one on shore Gazing upon a *late-embarked friend. **1884** W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 At the head of a *late filled Grave. **1814** WORDSW. *White Doe Ryl.* IV. 86 *Late-flowering woodbine. **1855** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 12 That noble Language which her late-flowering literature has rendered so illustrious. **1559** W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 169 The *late founde Ilandes. **1883** R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. iv. 8 Whilst our late found advantage all is ceased. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* x. 488 Around them throng With leaps and bounds their *late-imprison'd young. **1599** MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vi, Mato..with his *late kist-hand my booke doth grace. **1819** SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 608 An early-chosen, *late-lamented home. **1859** LD. LYTTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 297 The maid, *Late-lingering in her lover's arm. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* xiii. 2 A *late-lost form that sleep reveals. **1631** CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 152 In our *late-met Senate. **1790** HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 211 The frequent and *late-protracted ball. **1711** *Light to Blind* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 126 Many regiments of his *late raysed army. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* ccxlix, Who like a *late-sacked island vastly stood. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1622) 42 Remembering that it was *late-taken loue, which had wrought this new course. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* x. 532 Mean-while the Goddess, with indulgent cares And social joys, the *late-transform'd repairs.

Late, var. LAIT; obs. f. LATH; see LET *v.*

Latebord, obs. form of LARBOARD.

‖**Latebra** (læ·tĕbrä). *Embryology.* [L., = 'hiding-place', f. *latē-re* to be hid.] 'A small spherical mass of white yolk in the centre of the yellow yolk of a fowl's egg.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

Latebricole, *a.* *rare*—°. [ad. mod.L. *latebricola*, f. L. *latebra* (see prec.) + *col-ĕre* to inhabit.] (See quot.)

1889 in *Century Dict.* **1894** GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med.*, *Latebricole*, in biology, inhabiting a hiding-place, as certain spiders, crabs, etc.

†**Latebrous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *latebrōs-us*, f. *latebra*: see prec.] 'That is full of holes, and dens to hide in' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Lated (lēi·tėd), *ppl. a. poet.* [as if f. **late* vb. (f. LATE *a.*[1]) + -ED[1].] = BELATED.

a **1592** GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 73 Cvpid abroade was lated in the night. **1592** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xli. (1612) 198 If, perhaps, he lated weare. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iii. 6 Now spurs the lated traveller apace. **1606** — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 3, I am so lated in the world, that I Haue lost my way for euer. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VII. 56 Come when my lated Sheep at Night return. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxii, Ne vacant space for lated wight is found. **1813** SCOTT *Rokeby* II. x, The lated peasant shunned the dell. **1829** — *Doom Devorgoil* II. ii, Some hedge-inn, the haunt of lated drunkards. **1867** G. MACDONALD *Poems* 67 High sails the lated crow. **1898** T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 80 Albeit therein—as lated tongues bespoke Brunswick's high heart was drained.

Lateen (lætī·n), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 8 **latin**, 8–9 **latine**, 9 **lattine, latteen.** [A phonetic spelling of F. *latine* (in *voile latine*, 'Latin sail', in allusion to its use in the Mediterranean), fem. of *latin* LATIN *a.* Cf. It. *latina* (Florio).] *Lateen sail*: a triangular sail suspended by a long yard at an angle of about 45 degrees to the mast. Hence, belonging to or having such a rig, as *lateen mizzen, vessel, yard.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Sail*, Others are triangular, called .. by some Latin-sails, because chiefly used in Italy. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Lateen-sail*, .. frequently used by xebecs, polacres, settees, and other vessels .. in the Mediterranean sea. *Ibid.* Tt 4, All yards are either square or lateen. **1777** FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 462 Their sails, which are latine, are made of strong mats. **1779** FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 10, I..gave her a lateen mizen. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, The white latteen sails of the gun-boat. **1836** E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xl, There was a spanking felucca, with her long lateen sails brailed up. **1842** E. NAPIER *Mediterranean* I. 312 These Latine vessels, or 'misticos' and 'feluccas', as they are generally termed, are fine boats. **1848** W. IRVING *Columbus* I. 130 The latine sails of the Niña were also altered into square sails, that she might work more steadily and securely. **1883** G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* ix. 67 In the old times the almost universal rig was the lateen, the most picturesque of all rigs.

Comb. **1880** *Daily Tel.* 17 Sept., Lateen-rigged feluccas.

b. A lateener.

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 275 Only three men were left in the latteens, and four in the galliot.

Hence **Latee·ner,** a vessel with a lateen rig.

1882 G. C. DAVIES *Riv. & Broads Norf. & Suff.* viii. 49 An eight-ton lateener. **1883** — *Norfolk Broads* ix. 68 One or two ancient craft at Norwich, are the only survivors of the old lateeners.

†**La·teful,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. LATE *a.*[1] + -FUL.] Late in season.

1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* v. 7 An erthe tilyer abijdith precious fruyt of the erthe, paciently suffringe, til he receyue tymeful and lateful [so **1388**]. **1388** — *Hos.* vi. 3 He schal come as a reyn to vs which is timeful and lateful [**1382** late].

Lateis, obs. form of LATTICE.

†**La·teliness.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4 **latlynes.** [f. next + -NESS.] **a.** Tardiness. **b.** Recency.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxix. 24 Þat hulynes [*MS. S.* latlynes] þat he will not bifell. **1605** RALEIGH *Introd. Hist. Eng.* (1693) 2 A Work difficult, as well for the Antiquity, as the Lateliness of things done. **1610** HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XV. xx. 557 The latelinesse of maturity, whereby they were not enabled to generation vntill they were aboue one hundred yeares old.

†**La·tely,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. LATE *a.*[1] + -LY[1].]

1. Slow.

c **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 117 He, þat yn goynge, hauys his paas large and latly, welfare shall folwe him yn all his werkys.

2. Recent, late.

1581 STUBBES *Two Wunderf. Examples* in *Shaks. Soc. Papers* (1849) IV. 85 Remember thou thy lately plague, of blayne, of botche, and bile.

Lately (lēi·tli), *adv.* [OE. *lætlice* (= ON. *latliga*), f. *læt-* LATE *a.*[1] + *-lice* -LY[2]; but mostly a mod. formation. (The inflected comparative and superlative are obs.)]

†**1.** Slowly, tardily, sluggishly; reluctantly, sparingly. *Obs.*

c **1000** *Life of Guthlac* xx. (1848) 80/12 Ða andswarode he him lætlice. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxi. 15 Wise men of werldes witte wenes þat þai be rightwis .. & forthy þai are latlier turned till shrift. *a* **1400** *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 17 Þou ȝernys ilke a daye þat at noghte avayles the, and euer mare ouer lattly þat it may availe the. *c* **1400** tr *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 55 Do he hit noght ouer latly ne ouer hastly. *Ibid.* 73 Sterynge of body, ne bathes vse but latly. *Ibid.* 114 Of a meene heued bytwen greet and lytill, latly spekyng but mystere be.

†**2.** After or beyond the usual or proper time; behind time; at a late hour, late. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) A v b 1 That hath me caused so lately to be here. **1589** R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 2 A policie..which they put in practise too lately. **1614** LODGE *Seneca* 1 Being badly lent, they are worse satisfied, and being unrestored are too lately complained of.

3. Not long since; within a short time past; within recent times; recently, of late.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 210/1 Latly, *nuper.* **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* I. iv. 11 There to buylde a Cytie in the remembraunce of the Cytie of Troye lately subuerted. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 6 Bot laitly lichtit of my meir, I come of Edinburch fra the Sessioun. **1526** TINDALE *Acts* xviii. 2 A..iewe named Aquila, .. latly come from Itali. **1533** GAU *Richt Vay* (S.T.S.) 104 The sekkis..quhilk ar rissine laitlie in the kirk. **1581** SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. liii. (1591) 85 To enquire newes of the passengers which latelyest came from those quarters. **1591** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 1131 'T was first a green Tree, then a gallant Hull, Lately a Mushroom, now a flying Gull. **1645** MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 167 They were suspected of pollution by some sects of Philosophy and Religions of old, and latelier among the Papists. **1670** LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 There is letely come out a new play by Mr. Dreyden. *a* **1758** RAMSAY *Vision* vi, Thy graneing, and maneing, Have laitlie reich'd myne eir. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi, One of your tenants, whose mother is lately dead. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. I. 469 The Exclusionists, lately so powerful, might rise in arms against him.

b. In comb. with ppl. adjs.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 230 Some vnexperienced & lately-pressed souldiers. **1612** DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xvii. 267 The lately-passed times denominate the new. **1619** — *Leg. Robt. Dk. Normandy* cxxi, Dealing abroad his lately-purchas'd Prey. **1848** BUCKLEY *Iliad* 233 With lately-whetted axes.

¶**4.** At a later time, subsequently. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1673 WOOD *Life* 14 July, He said that he would leave it (being too long to recite) to a book that would lately come forth.

†**La·temost,** *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 **læt(e)mest,** (**hlætmest**), 3 **latemist, -mest,** 7 **latmost.** [OE. *læt(e)mest*, f. *læt* LATE *a.*[1] + superl. suffix *-mest.*] Last.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xii. 59 Ne gæs ðu ðona oðð uutedlice ðone hlætmesto [*Rushw.* lætemestu, *Ags. Gosp.* ytemystan] pricclu ðu forȝelde. *c* **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* John vi. 40 Aweco ic hine on ðæm lætemesta dæȝe. *c* **1275** LAY. 11080 Þat was þe latemiste [*earlier text* utemesten] read þat Custance iwarþ dead. ?*a* **1300** *Death* 49 in *O.E. Misc.* 171 Þe latemest dai deþ haueð ibrouhit. *a* **1638** MEDE *Wks.* (1672) III. 597 The latmost Head is counted both a Seventh and an Eighth, though in truth it be but the Seventh according to the Vision. *Ibid.* 609 The latter times of the Fourth Kingdom .. are the latmost times of the last times, or last times in special.

Laten (lēi·t'n), *v.* [f. LATE *a.*[1] + -EN.] **a.** *intr.* To become or grow late. **b.** *trans.* To make late. Hence **La·tening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* III. v, Meanwhile the rich summer latens. **1887** *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 252/2 The..calculation of fifty minutes' latening [of the moon] every day. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 2/1 The first numbers of the new daily will have to go to press as early as 11 p.m., latening the hour by degrees. **1890** *Temple Bar* Aug. 474 At this latening season.

Laten, obs. f. LATIN; var. LATTEN; obs. inf. LET.

Latence (lēi·tĕns). *rare.* [f. LATENT *a.*: see -ENCE.] = next.

1794 COLERIDGE *Destiny Nations* iii, Infinite Love Whose latence is the plenitude of all.

Latency (lēi·tĕnsi). [f. LATENT *a.*: see -ENCY.] The condition or quality of being latent; concealed condition, nature, or existence; *spec.* in *Biol.* (see quot. 1888).

a **1638** MEDE *Wks.* (1672) v. 921 By the Woman in the Wilderness, I understand the condition of the true Church

in respect of her Latency and Invisibility to the eyes of man. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1800) II. II. vii. 195 Which undesignedness is gathered from their latency, their minuteness, their obliquity [etc.]. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* iv. (1852) 93 Beneath the surface of all that the eye can rest upon, there lies the profoundness of a most unsearchable latency. 1883 TYNDALL in *Times* 28 May 5 Every great scientific generalisation..is preceded by a period of latency, to use a medical term. 1883 *Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond.* XXXV. 281 On the Variations of Latency in certain Skeletal Muscles of some different Animals. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Latency*, a term applied to certain dispositions, powers, capabilities, or faculties, which may lie concealed in a plant, an animal, or a race, and only become manifest when the necessary conditions for their development are supplied. 1890 *Nature* 11 Dec. 123 The transfer and latency of heat. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 173 The extreme latency of the tubercle bacillus postulated by some writers.

Lateness (lē·tnĕs). Also 1 lætnys, 4–5 latnes(se. [OE. *lætnes*, f. *læt* LATE *a.*[1] + *-nes* -NESS.] The quality or condition of being late. **a.** Slowness. (Now *dial.*) **b.** The being advanced in some period of time. **c.** The being behind usual or proper time. **d.** Recency.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 308 Eall swa þære sunnan lætnys binnan feower ȝeara fæce. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 19 þe latnes of þe houre. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 89 þe soueraȝn vertu maynteignes alle þinges, ffor it geues latnesse, and it makys swyftnesse. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiii. (1617) 112 Thus do ye see the latenesse of the Westerne Nations. 1727 SWIFT *Let. to Gay* 23 Nov., Wks. 1841 II. 610 Your lateness in life..might be improper to begin the world with, but almost the eldest men may hope to see changes in a court. 1750 COSTARD *Dissert. Kesitah* 29 A farther proof of the lateness of that Composition [*sc.* the Book of Job]. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 311 The lateness of the season. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 216 The existence of compounds in a language may be considered a mark of lateness. 1881 FITCH *Lect. Teaching* 74 A systematic record for each pupil of these particulars:..(3) absence; (4) lateness. 1885 *Bookseller* May 454/2 Its palpable lateness of date. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Latn'ss*, delay, slowness.

Latent (lē·tĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *latent-em*, pres. pple. of *latēre* to be hidden. Cf. F. *latent*.] Hidden, concealed († *rarely* const. *from*); present or existing, but not manifest, exhibited, or developed. (The opposite of *patent*.)

Latent ambiguity: in *Law*, a doubt as to the meaning of a document, not patent from the document itself, but raised by the evidence of some extrinsic and collateral matter (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1848).

1616 BULLOKAR, *Latent*, hiden, or secret. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.*, etc. 197 The pretence of a Church and Religion like to theirs in former ages canot..be defended. .. Some will haue it to haue beene latent and invisible for 600 .. yeers. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 241 Though the Historicall part have some latent corruption in it. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 55 A metalline plastick principle latent in it. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Good Commander* Prol., New Necessities Will things produce, now latent from the wise. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 26 We know not what latent powers and capacities they [brutes] may be endued with. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 530 An exertion of a latent genius. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 100 Under this apparent concord a great schism was latent. *Ibid.* v. 568 The meaning latent under this specious phrase. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xv. 241 The latent force of character that underlay all her submissive gentleness. 1879 HADDAN *Apost. Succ.* iv. 80 Döllinger's expression, that the Episcopate was from the first latent in the Apostolate.

b. Of material things. ? *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 223 That most insects are latent, from the setting of the 7 Starres. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 138 His admirable writings of mathematics are latent with some private possessors. *c* 1690 SCOTTOW in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. (1883) 591/2 A snake which Lay Latent in the Tender Grass. 1700 DRYDEN *Ajax & Ulysses* 172 The glitt'ring helm by moonlight will proclaim The latent robber. 1769 GRAY *Ode for Music* 3rd Air, Thy liberal heart..Shall raise from earth the latent gem To glitter on the diadem.

c. That is really but not evidently what is implied by the sb.; disguised. *rare.*

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 19 This latent nuntio gave over his fruitless design. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 54 Then first approaching to the elder guest, The latent goddess in these words addrest. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* i. 26, I had been but a latent emigrant, now I was to be branded once more, and put apart with my fellows.

d. *Path.* 'Applied to diseases, the usual symptoms of which are not manifest, and to symptoms which do not appear under conditions in which they are natural' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). Also *latent period*, the period during which a disease lurks in the system before manifesting its presence.

1684 [see LATIC]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Cancer*, *Primitive Cancer*, is that which comes of it self, and appears at first about the bigness of a Pea or Bean, causing an inward continual and pricking Pain; during which time it is call'd an Occult, Latent, or Blind Cancer. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 97 The constant presence of a catarrhal affection of the lungs, either latent or manifest. 1837 M. HALL *Med.* 143 Rubeola is unequivocally contagious. A latent period of from ten to fourteen days intervenes between exposure and the development of the febrile symptoms. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 9 The foregoing train of symptoms being..known as those of 'gouty dyspepsia' or as 'suppressed', 'anomalous' or latent gout.

e. Physics. *Latent electricity*: see quot. 1885. *Latent heat*: see HEAT *sb.* 2 c; so † *latent caloric*.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 334 Latent caloric may become sensible in a variety of ways. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Theory Electr. & Magn.* I. 83 The fluid of either kind in any electrified body in excess of that of the opposite kind is called the Free Electricity of the body, and the remaining fluids of the body, consisting of equal amounts of fluids of opposite kinds, together constitute what is called the Latent, Combined or Fixed Electricity of the body.

f. *Bot.* and *Zool.*

1787 *Families of Plants* I. 263 The rudiments of eight anthers latent in the bottom of the flower. 1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entom.* IV. 348 Latent (*Latens*) when it [the post dorsolum] is covered by the mesothorax. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Latent*, lying dormant till excited by some particular stimulus; as the adventitious buds occasionally developed in trees.

g. *Photogr.*

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 157/2 The latent picture becomes developed. 1878 ABNEY *Treat. Photogr.* iii. 18 The invisible image is frequently termed latent, an appellation which, though convenient, is yet open to some criticism.

Hence **La·tently** *adv.*, in a latent manner, so as to be hidden or invisible; **La·tentness**, latency.

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 103 Who would not affirm that a certain understanding..were invisibly and latently in the said things? 1660 J. DURHAM *Comm. Rev.* xii. 531 Her latentnesse and inconspicuousnesse. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* I. 285 Neither can we..judge..of what things the memory may be still latently conserv'd. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* IV. v. I. 343 The lateral support..was supplied latently.

Later (lē·tər), *a.* and *adv.* Also 6 *Sc.* laitter. [f. LATE *a.*[1] + -ER 3. (The OE. comparative *lator* is represented by LATTER *a.*; the modern word is a new formation.)]

A. *adj.* More late; coming at a longer interval after the usual or proper time; further advanced in a period; more recent.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 119, I have folowed Ptolomæus in certaine pointes..In th' other, I have used later writers travelles. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 5 The laitter historiographors. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 101 Or what (though rare) of later age, Ennobled hath the Buskind stage. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 75 This seems to be of later date than that of Canorein. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 110 In early days the conscience has in most A quickness, which in later life is lost. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 The strange and sinister method of assault upon religion which we of a later day watch with wondering eyes. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* ii. 19 The later border songs of his own country.

B. *adv.* At a later time or period; subsequently. *Later on*: subsequently.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 1–2 Christe is no where knowen later or with more difficultie, than in princes courtes. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 393 The Tide and Ebbe coming sooner or later. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 613 To destroy, or unimmortal make All kinds, and for destruction to mature Sooner or later. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 518 Three days later the King informed the House that [etc.]. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 127 A foretaste of what was to come fifteen years later. 1882 *Times* 12 July 5 The Admiral ran up the signal..and later on sent the Bittern and Beacon to assist in the work.

Comb. 1823 JOANNA BAILLIE *Collect. Poems* 273 Leave we the clouds of ancient story, For scenes of later-parted glory.

Later, obs. form of LATTER *a.*

Laterad (læ·tĕrăd), *adv. Anat.* [f. L. *later-*, *latus* side + *-ad* (see DEXTRAD).] Towards the side.

1814 WISHART *Scarpa's Hernia* i. 79 *note*, More dorsad and laterad and yet more to the dermal aspect. 1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 492 Caudad the cells were connected with the postero-lateral column, while cephalad and laterad they could be seen to be connected with the direct cerebellar tract.

Lateral (læ·tĕrăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *lateralis*, f. *later-*, *latus* side. Cf. F. *latéral*.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the side; situated at or issuing from the side; side-. † In quot. 1600, of a look: Directed sideways.

Lateral branch (of a family): a branch descended from a brother or sister of a person in the direct line of descent. *Lateral moraine*: see the sb. † *Judge lateral*: an assessor; cf. *side judge*.

1600 B. JONSON *Underwoods* xxiii. (*In Authorem*), One coming with a lateral view, Unto a cunning piece wrought perspective, Wants faculty to make a censure true. 1611 FLORIO, *Laterale*, laterall, of one or some side, belonging to a side. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 779 A Judge-lateral, *adsessor*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., *Judge Lateral*, one that assists and sits on the Bench with another Judge; an Assessour. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 287 The four lateral Arches at the two greatest Gates. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 289 He has but one son, whose name is Jesse, which has been much of a family name in the lateral branches. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 200, I..found my way to a lateral portal which was the every-day entrance to the mansion. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxi. 261 There is produced the appearance of two persons moving in opposite directions, constituting what has been termed a lateral mirage. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. vii. 284 By a lateral movement they reached the banks of the river. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xviii. 325 In virtue of the quicker central flow the lateral ice is subject to an oblique strain. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 14 He should..let his motions be as little lateral as possible. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 23 All the main entrances, whether western or lateral. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 118 The river and its lateral streams.

† **2.** Existing or moving side by side. Of winds: Coming from the same half (eastern or western) of the horizon. Also in comb. *lateral-sited* adj.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 4 As two lateral-sited winds (the West wind and the North) Meete at the Thracian seas blacke breast. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 145 Eurus on the one side and Cæcias on the other, being..lateral winds pertinent to the East. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 221 The Commons Charge and the Earls Defence run lateral and in pale each with other. 1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 42 It must needs move the air before it, even to the earth, and the earth repel it, and so make lateral winds every way. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 705 Eurus and Zephir, with thir lateral noise, Sirocco and Libecchio.

3. Specific scientific uses.

a. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Situated on one side or other of the mesial plane, as *lateral eye*, *fin*, *lobe*, *ventricle*.

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 50 This Plexus reaches from one lateral Ventricle to the other, passing under the Fornix, above the third Ventricle. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 314 Lateral..when they [eyes] are placed in the side of the head. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 232 The external ligaments are..placed at the two sides of the articulation, and for this reason are called lateral ligaments. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 340 The lateral sinuses are often unequal in size. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 62 The sensory organs developed in Fish, in connection with the 'lateral line'. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 68 The articulation with the vertebral column is effected by a pair of lateral condyles.

b. *Bot.* Belonging to, situated or borne upon the side of an organ, as *lateral bud*, *flower*, *petal*.

1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 306 Umbels on fruit-stalks, both lateral, and terminating. 1787 *Families of Plants* I. 5 The lateral divisions of the exterior corol. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 216 The two carpellary leaves of which the fruit is formed are lateral, or right and left with respect to the common axis of the inflorescence. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 88 Lateral flowers destitute of germen. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 155 Lateral shoots arise far most frequently at a greater distance from the apex of the stem than the youngest leaves.

c. *Path.* Of diseases: (*a*) Affecting the side or sides of the body; (*b*) confined to one side of the body (see quots.); (*c*) (of curvature of the spine) directed sideways.

1724 BAILEY, Lateral Disease [tr. L. *morbus lateralis*], the Pleurisy. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Palsy*, *Lateral Palsy*, called also Hemiplegia, is the same disease with the paraplegia; only that it affects but one side of the body. 1852 MILLER *Practice Surg.* (ed. 2) xxiv. 303 Lateral curvature of the spine. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIII. 453 That form of chronic myelitis called lateral sclerosis.

d. Surg. *Lateral operation*: a mode of cutting for the stone, in which the prostate gland and neck of the bladder are divided laterally. Also *lateral lithotomy*.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Lithotomy*, The lateral operation, invented by Frere Jacques..of the third order of S. Francis. 1730 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 416 The lateral Operation for the Extraction of the Stone. 1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surgery* (ed. 2) IV. 1059 The causes of death after lateral lithotomy are the following.

e. *Conch.* Situated on one side or other of the hinge, as *lateral tooth*.

1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 20 Lateral Teeth are teeth which diverge from the umbo. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 106 Shell regular, inequivalve, inequilateral; a single primary tooth in each valve..no lateral teeth.

† **f.** *Math.* Of a quantity: Of the first power. Of equations: Linear. *Obs.*

1674 S. JEAKE *Arith.* (1701) IV. IV. iv. 645 If 170 304 782 be divided..by 1250, the Quotient shall be Quadratical, and if by 6480, the Quotient shall be Lateral. *Ibid.*, If then the lateral Coefficient 15, and √9160, and √C1250. and √qq 6480 be made Sursolids, they shall produce four Homogeneal Species of Affections. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lateral Equation* (in Algebra), such an Equation as has but one Root.

g. *Cryst.* Applied to those axes of a crystal or crystalline form which are inclined to the main or 'vertical' axis; also to edges, faces, or angles, connected with such axes.

1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 104 Lateral edges are the edges of the lateral faces of the table, so that there are eight lateral edges in a four-sided table. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 207 Class *g*. Lateral solid angles replaced by single planes inclining on the superior edges. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. (1855) 86 The edges produced by the meeting of the lateral planes, are termed lateral edges. 1868 DANA *Min.* Introd. 21 [The Hexagonal] system differs from the Tetragonal in having three equal lateral axes..instead of two; the vertical..is at right angles to the lateral.

h. *Physics* and *Mechanics.* Acting or placed at right angles to the line of motion or of strain.

Lateral pressure or *stress*, a pressure or stress at right angles to the length, as of a beam or bridge.

Lateral strength, strength which resists a tendency to fracture arising from lateral pressure. (Webster, 1864.)

1803 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* vii. 154 When the lateral motion is entirely prevented by the adhesion of the body to the plane. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 441. 193 We must now proceed to the method of forming lateral joints. 1885 J. A. L. WADDELL *Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246 Lateral Rod..Lateral Strut..Lateral System.

B. *sb.*

1. A lateral or side part, member, or object; † a wind that is 'lateral' (see A. 2) to another (*obs.*); a lateral shoot, tooth, branch, etc.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 145 These winds..if at any time they blow up rain..then continue it by the space of a whole day. The reason of which I take to be, because..their laterals, not being absolutely of the same quality, may arise together with them and so bring Rain. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 298 In the Walls of these Laterals are two Hollows. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 107 As

laterals are produced, I pinch them off; but I never stop the main stem. **1851–6** WOODWARD *Mollusca* 157 Chiton Squamosus .. lingual teeth 3; median small, laterals large. **1856** OLMSTED *Slave States* 366 From this trunk [road] there are many laterals. **1860** DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 177 Look over tomatoes, and suppress all useless laterals. **1866** TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 50 The term laterals is employed..to designate a series of teeth between the rachidian and the uncini. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 5/2 Ilissus .. would not make a lateral for an irrigating ditch in Colorado.

†**2.** One of a series of numbers in arithmetical progression from which a series of 'triangular' numbers are formed by the summation of each successive term and all those preceding it. See FIGURATE *a. Obs.*

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 162.

Laterality (lætĕræ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] †**a.** The quality of having (distinct) sides; (right- or left-) sidedness; also, the condition of being sideways. *Obs.* **b.** (See quot. 1894.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 187 This prevalency is uncertainly placed in the laterallity, or custom determines its indifferency. *Ibid.* 191 These lateralities in man are not only fallible, if relatively determined unto each other, but made in reference unto the heavens and quarters of the Globe. *Ibid.* 192 We may as reasonably conclude a right and left laterallity in the Ark or navall edifice of Noah. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laterality*, the side-being, or being side-ways of a thing. **1894** GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med.*, *Laterality*, excessive development on one side.

Lateralized (læ·tĕrələizd), *ppl. a.* [f. LATERAL *a.* + -IZE + -ED[1].] Rendered lateral in position; placed at the side. *Lateralized operation* = lateral operation.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 400 The lateralised..operation for stone. **1891** SIR D. WILSON *Right Hand* 198 The viscera of the quadruped have the same general lateralised position as in man.

Laterally (læ·tĕrăli), *adv.* [f. LATERAL *a.* + -LY[2].] At the side; to or from the side; in a side direction; sideways.

1561 EDEN tr. *Cortes' Arte Nauig.* I. viii. 10 The inferior parte is moued..laterally. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. i, 181 Pectinals, or such as have their bones made laterally like a comb. **1694** W. HOLDER *Disc. conc. Time* 89 The Days whereof are set Laterally after and against the Columns of [the] Golden Number. **1797** HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxx. 259 A rope..was fastened laterally to a wall. **1857** C. BRONTE *Professor* I. x. 160 [She] turned her eye laterally on me. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 38 The greater portion of it [the water] escaping laterally from the glacier. **1861** HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iii. 96 The rostrum [of the Crayfish] is dentated laterally. **1866** HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 128 They..abandoned the main subject of dispute and took up the quarrel laterally.

Lateran (læ·tĕrăn). [ad. L. *Laterān-a*, *Laterān-um.*] The name of a locality in Rome, originally the site of the palace belonging to the family of the Plautii Laterani, afterwards of the palace of the popes of the same name, and the cathedral church known as St. John Lateran [L. *Sancti Joannis in Laterano*]. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* (= Eccl. L. *Lateranensis*), esp. with reference to the five general councils of the Western Church held in the church of St. John Lateran.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1568 [Nero] let hit rere a noble court .. & clupede laterane [*v.r.* þe court laterane]. *Ibid.* 1573 þe verste churche þat me let in þe world rere, Seint Jones de lateran. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 18 b, The decrees of the last counsel of Laterane. *Ibid.* 19 Then called he a Counsell agaynste the nexte yeare, to begynne at Rome .. in the Churche Laterane. **1692** BURNET *Past. Care* v. 92 The Thirteenth Canon of the Third Lateran Council, runs thus. **1727–52** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A church called S. John of Lateran. *Ibid.*, Canons Regular of the Congregation of the Lateran. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 333 The decision of the Lateran council. **1896** *Ch. Times* 1 May 505/4 The Lateran and Tridentine dogma of Transubstantiation.

Lateran, Sc. form of LATRINE and LECTERN.

Lateratour, obs. form of LITERATURE.

Lateri- (læ·tĕri), combining form of L. *later-*, *latus* side, in scientific terms: cf. LATERO-. **Lateri·cumbent** (-kʌ·mbĕnt) *a.* [L. *cumbent-em*, pr. pple. of *cumbĕre* to lie], lying on the side. **Lateri·fle·xion** [cf. F. *latériflexion*], a flexion or bending sideways; lateral curvature (*Cent. Dict.*). **Laterifloral, -florous** (-flōə·răl, -flōə·rəs) *adjs. Bot.* [L. *flōr-*, *flōs* flower], having lateral flowers. **Laterifolious** (-fōʊ·liəs) *a. Bot.* [L. *folium* leaf], of flowers: see quot. **La·terigrade** (-grēid) *a. Zool.* [L. *-grad-us* walking], belonging to the group *Laterigradæ* of spiders, which run sideways; *sb.* a spider of this group; so **Lateri·gradous** *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **La·terinerved** (-nōɪvd), **-ne·rvous** *a.*, (of leaves) having lateral nerves. **Laterive·rsion,** a turning or deviation to one side.

1883 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Technol.* (Cent.), **Lateri-cumbent*, with a block transversely under the neck. **1888** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Lateriflorat*, having at the side flowers. **1855** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lateriflorus* .. *lateriflorous. **1760** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xxi. (1765) 218 **Laterifolious*, such as come out at the Side of the Base of the Leaf. **1887** *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 966 The Thomisidæ, or *laterigrade spiders. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, **Laterinerved*, straight-veined, like the leaves of grasses. **1898** G. E. HERMAN *Dis. Women* x. 103 *Lateriversion is either normal .. or results from the uterus being pulled aside by adhesions, or pushed aside by a swelling.

Laterite (læ·tĕrəit). *Min.* [f. L. *later* brick + -ITE[1].] A red, porous, ferruginous rock, forming the surface covering in some parts of India and south-western Asia.

1807 F. BUCHANAN *Journ. fr. Madras* II. 460 In general, the Laterite, or brick-stone, comes very near the surface. **1871** TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 53 In the gravel-beds of Europe, the laterite of India, and other more superficial localities.

attrib. **1851** R. F. BURTON *Goa* 176 A pile of laterite rock rising abruptly from a level expanse of sand. **1886** GUILLEMARD *Cruise Marchesa* II. 327 The red laterite roads.

Lateritic (lætĕri·tik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Resembling or of the nature of laterite.

1847 CAPT. NEWBOLD in *Trnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XIV. 305 Lateritic sandstone. **1880** V. BALL *Jungle Life Ind.* I. 4 A very notable change .. from a swampy alluvium into a lateritic gravel.

Lateritious (lætĕri·ʃəs), *a.* Also **latericeous** (in mod. American Dicts.). [f. L. *lateritius*, *-ticius*, f. *later* brick: see -ITIOUS[1].] Pertaining to or resembling brick; of the colour of brick, brick-red: said chiefly of urinary deposits.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lateritious*, made of brick, or like brick. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Latericious.* **1733** CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. xi. § 2 (1734) 229 The Water .. never with a gross or full lateritious Sediment. **1763** E. STONE in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 200 The longer they are kept the more they incline to a cinnamon or lateritious colour. **1875** H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 418 A secretion of thick lateritious urine.

†**La·termore,** *a. Obs.* [A double comp. f. LATER + -MORE.] Later, last.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 12–15 Is it meete that the carnall be fyrste, and that latermore, whiche is spirituall and gostely.

Laterne, obs. form of LANTERN.

Latero- (læ·tĕro), taken as combining form of L. *later-*, *latus* side: cf. LATERI-. Prefixed to Eng. words, forming compounds, usually hyphened (*a*) in sense 'pertaining to the side (and another part)', 'pertaining to the side of (a specified structure)', e.g. *latero-anterior*, *-caudal*, *-cervical*, *-dorsal*, *-marginal*, *-nuchal*, *-posterior*, *-ventral* adjs.; (*b*) 'on or towards the side', e.g. *latero-flexion*, *-prone* adj., *-pulsion*, *-version*.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 296 There are four eyes in two *latero-anterior groups. **1852** DANA *Crust.* I. 625 Latero-anterior spines large. **1888** COMSTOCK *Introd. Entomol.* I. ix. 219 *Latero-caudal angles of the head unarmed. **1888** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Latero-cervical*, relating to a side and a neck, or to the side of the neck. **Latero-dorsal*, situated on the side of the back. **1857** BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 54 This inflexion may take place anteriorly, posteriorly, or laterally, and has been styled accordingly anteflexion, retroflexion, and *latero-flexion. **1869** T. H. TANNER *Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 349 Where the uterus is bent and its fundus fixed to the right or left side, the cervix remaining in the median line (latero-flexion) this deviation from the natural position will [etc.]. **1881–2** W. S. KENT *Man. Infusoria* II. 792 A few postero-marginal or caudal, but never a continuous series of *latero-marginal setæ. **1872** COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 734 *Latero-nuchal feathers elongated. **1852** DANA *Crust.* I. 217 The *latero-posterior margin is somewhat less oblique. **1856** WOODWARD *Mollusca* 436 The latero-posterior margins of the body. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 340 The patient being placed on the back, or else in the *latero-prone position. **1888** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Latero-pulsion*, an involuntary impulse towards one or other side. **1881–2** W. S. KENT *Man. Infusoria* II. 790 The composition of each of the *latero-ventral rows. **1869** T. H. TANNER *Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 351 Supposing the fundus to be inclined to one side of the body while the os uteri looks towards the opposite side (*lateroversion), there will [etc.].

Lates, obs. form of LATTICE.

Latescent (lĕ·te·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *latēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *latēscĕre*, inceptive of *latēre* to be hid.] Becoming latent, hidden, or obscure. So **Late·scence,** latescent condition or quality.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxx. (1859) II. 215 This obscuration can be conceived in every infinite degree, between incipient latescence and irrecoverable latency. *Ibid.* xxxii. II. 251 The under play of the latescent activities.

†**Lateship.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 4 **latschipe.** [f. LATE *a.*[1] + -SHIP.] Slowness, sluggishness.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 523/26 Þorw bi-ginnyng vertu encresceþ, And þorw latschipe hit is wiþ-drawe & ceseþ.

Latesome (lē·tsŏm), *a.* (and *adv.*). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **latsom, -sum.** [OE. *lætsum*, f. *læt* LATE *a.*[1] + -SOME.] Backward; slow, sluggish; late.

11.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1089 (Laud MS.) Wæs swiðe lætsum ȝear on corne. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 793 He es swyft to spek..And latsom and slaw for to here. **1382** WYCLIF *Exod.* iv. 10 Y am of more latsum and of more slow tongue. *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 1142 And broght hym preciouse giftes and latsomest to fynd. **1469** *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 21 Whether is so latesum in this cuntrey, that men can neither well gett corne nor hay. **1847** *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) (1890) II. 200 We've dandered baith latesome and early. **1877–89** in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Hence † **La·tesomeness.**

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiii. 3 Wha is sett here for latsumnes. **1357** *Lay Folks Catech.* 528 Of this syn [slauthe] comes..latsumnesse or lite to draw opon lenthe Any gode dede that we sal do.

Latesse, obs. form of LATTICE.

Latest (lē·tĕst), *a.*[1] (*adv.*, *sb.*). Also 5 **lattest.** [A mod. superlative f. LATE *a.*[1] + -EST, the connexion of LAST *a.* (repr. OE. *latost*, *latst*), with the positive having been obscured by its change of form and its independent sense-development.]

1. = LAST. Now *arch.* and *poet.*

[*c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 363 The see grauel is lattest for to drye, And lattest may thow therwith edifie.] **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 797 Now at the latest minute of the houre, Grant vs your loues. **1591** *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 29 He fight it out unto the latest man. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 28 To leaue that latest, which concernes him first. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 337 The thinnest or latest part of the milk of a Mare. **1619** DRAYTON *Idea* No. 61 Now at the last gaspe of Loues latest Breath. **1669** DRYDEN *Tyr. Love* v. 1 'Tis done, tyrant, this is thy latest hour. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 320, I had her latest look of earthly love, I felt her hand's last pressure. **1821** KEATS *Isabella* xliii, How she might..sing to it one latest lullaby. **1864** TENNYSON *Enoch A.* 728 For Phillip's dwelling fronted on the street, The latest house to landward. **1883** R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. i. 1, I, Fergant, living now my latest days.

absol. *c* **1440** *Girald. Hist. Ird.* 26 Thay wer fyrst y-sete yn þe latest of þe host.

2. Most late; most recent.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. vi. 1 The latest newes we heare, Is that [etc.]. **1825** SOUTHEY *T. Paraguay* Ded. viii, Take therefore now thy Father's latest lay, .. Perhaps his last. **1884** *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 3/2 The latest .. of those speeches. **1884** *Graphic* 23 Aug. 198/1 The passengers in all except the latest trains are as a rule orderly enough. **1900** F. ANSTEY *Brass Bottle* i. 5 Let's have a look at Beevor's latest performance.

b. Phr. *At (the) latest*: at the most advanced hour, at the most distant date (cf. AT *prep.* 25 c).

1884 *Times* 30 Jan. 9/3 Between February, or March at latest, and May.

3. quasi-*adv.* (e.g. in *Comb.* with ppl. adjs.: cf. LATE *adv.* 7).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 18 My fairest, my espous'd, my latest found. **1864** TENNYSON *Enoch A.* 150 Nursing the sickly babe, her latest-born.

Late-wake, corrupt form of LIKE-WAKE.

1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1769, 112 The Late-wake is a ceremony used at funerals. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxxiv, Bid Ninian's convent light their shrine, For late-wake of De Argentine. **1821** GALT *Ann. Parish* xxiv. 222 The body was..removed to Mr. Mutchkin's brew-house, where the lads and lassies kept the late wake.

Latewar, variant of LECTUARY.

†**La·teward,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Also 5–6 **latward.** [f. LATE *a.*[1] + -WARD.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Late, slow, backward: said mostly of fruit and crops ripening, and seasons of the year.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Cordum fanum*, lateward haye. *Cordi agnu*, lateward lambes. **1546** *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 71 They mighte not gather their grapes nor frutes twyse, but must leue the latward fruit. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 93 If Greece were to lateward therein [the studie of wisedome], where shall the antiquitie thereof be found among the Gentiles? **1589** FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* I. 9 There Vesper or th euening doth kindle lateward lights. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 501 Trees which be late-ward and keep their fruit long ere they ripen. **1611** COTGR., *Arriere-saison*, .. a late harvest, a lateward yeare. *a* **1659** OSBORN *Ess.* iii. Wks. (1673) 568 The Garden having not yet produced any Fruit so lateward. **1719** LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 273 We sow our last Cucumbers about the tenth or twelfth of this Month, to have some lateward ones. **1745** tr. *Columella's Husb.* XI. ii, Now it is time to have finished the digging and dressing of your lateward rosebeds.

2. Pertaining to a late period. *rare.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 190 Such also was the lateward estimation of them [the old laws] that [etc.].

B. *adv.*

1. Of late, recently.

1471 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 670 III. 6 As myche plesyer and hertys ease as I have latward causyd you to have trowbyll and thowght. **1649** BP. HALL *Conform.* (1651) 28 Deducing it self through all the ages of the Church, (though lateward not without some taint of superstitious interspersions).

2. Late, after the due time or season.

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* v. 24 Whether the tree be forwarde or not, or to be graffed soone or lateward. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* xlvi. (1878) 101 Who soweth too lateward, hath seldome good seed. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* ii. 31 Am I become a wildernes to Israel, or a lateward springing land? **1620** BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* III. § 13 The cited clergy and laity doe now thus late-ward discusse *de iure.* **1659** TORRIANO, *Séro*, late, or lateward.

3. ? Towards the last.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 622 The most losse turned euer lateward vpon ye Englysh partie.

Also † **La·tewards** *adv.*, lately, recently.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 13 The Butts of Malmseys latewards brought into this..Realm.

†**La·tewardly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. LATEWARD + -LY[1].] = LATEWARD *a.* I.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxi. (1878) 56 Leaue latewardly rering.

†**La·tewardly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] **a.** Of late, lately. **b.** At a late date.

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv. Lond.* I. 6 This our City of London was also walled with Stone in the Time of the Roman Government here; but yet very latewardly [*edd.* 1598–1633 lately]. For it seemeth not to have been walled in the Year of our Lord CCXCVI. **1721** — *Eccl. Mem.* II. i. 9 His tutors were latewardly much detained at court. *Ibid.* III. xviii. 147 Here latewardly also were J. Pilkington [etc.].

Latewes, obs. form of LETTUCE.

Late-while(s, *adv.* [f. LATE *a.*[1] + WHILE *sb.*, with and without genitival *s.*] Of late, recently.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 227 Hast met that anger late-while? **1887** *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Late-wheiles*, of late .. 'I hanna seyn nowt on her late-wheiles'.

‖ **Latex** (lē·teks). [L., = liquid, fluid.]

†**1.** *Old Phys.* The name given to juice of any sort in the body; esp. the watery part of the blood and other secretions.

1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 115 Religion is amazed..at the finding of a latex or liquor, which being reduced to the least Atomes possible to nature, as loving a single life, would despise the Wedlocks of every ferment. *Ibid.* 194 Seperation of the Liquor Latex, Urine, and Sweat doth employ the Liver. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 31 The exorbitant latex, which before was extravasated runs in its own chanels again. 1766 Spry in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 91 Her blood appeared of a good texture, otherwise than giving off a little more than its due proportion of latex.

2. *Bot.* A milky liquid found in many plants (in special vessels called *laticiferous*), which exudes when the plant is wounded, and coagulates on exposure to the air.

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 338 Many plants..when old, have a milky latex. 1858 Carpenter *Veg. Phys.* § 58 Destined for the conveyance of the latex or prepared juice of the plant. 1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* 96 Upon exposure to the air latex coagulates, and forms upon drying a sticky, elastic mass.

attrib. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 23 True latex vessels occur occasionally in Agaricus. 1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* 95 Latex-cells are not restricted to any one organ of the plant.

Lateys, obs. form of Lattice.

Lath (lɑθ), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 lætt, (*pl.* lætta, latta), 5–8 latt, 6–7 latte, 5, 7–9 *dial.* lat; *pl.* 4–6 lattes, -is, 5 lattys, lates, latez, 6 layttes, 6– latts, 8– lats. β. 4–6 lathe, (4 laþþe, latthe), 6– lath. [OE. *lætt* sb. fem. (whence mod. dial. *lat*) corresponds to MDu. *latte* Du. *lat*), HG. dial. *latz*, Da. (16th c.) *latte*, *lætte*, *lecthe* (now *lægte*, which is phonetically difficult). The ME. *laþþe*, from which the modern standard Eng. form descends, prob. represents an OE. **læþþ-*, as this would correspond to the synonymous OHG. *lat(t)a*, *ladda* (MHG., mod.G. *latte*); but the mutual relation of the two types is obscure, and the occurrence of a geminated *þ* in OTeut. has no known parallel or explanation. Some scholars think that the substitution of *þ* for *t* was due to the influence of the synonymous (and perh. cognate) Welsh *llath* – Irish *slat*:—OCeltic **slattā*. The Teut. word has passed into the Rom. langs. (cf. It. *latta*, Sp. *lata*, F. *latte*); it is usu. regarded as cogn. w. MHG. *lade* plank (mod.G. *laden* counter, shop).]

1. A thin narrow strip of wood used to form a groundwork upon which to fasten the slates or tiles of a roof or the plaster of a wall or ceiling, and in the construction of lattice or trellis work and Venetian blinds. *Double, single, pantile lath*: see quots. 1825, 1842–59.

α. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 126 *Asseres*, latta. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.*, ibid. 185 *Asseres*, latta, *uel* reafteres. 1361–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 385 Cum calce, lattes, et sclatstan. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 756* [He] stighillys hym in som stede, a stable by hym one, With lang lates of yren, þat he might lig in. *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. ii. in *Anglia* VIII. 136/1 She slepte but litil & þat vpon a fewe lattys. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 642 Be þe lattis it toke festnyng. 1483–4 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 33 For v bondellez of latez. 1515–16 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 253 In le Storehouse .. ccc layttes. 1578 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees 1853) 282 Woodd and bords..with stangs, hots, and cares, and spelks, and latts, xxs. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 148 They will sowe downe theire thatch in fower places .. allsoe sowinge once aboute a latte, ever betwixt sparre and sparre. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Amb.* 395 The houses of this Village were very wretched ones, as being built only with lats nail'd across, and plaister'd over with clay. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 29 A Lath is also called a Lat in the Northern Dialect. 1779 Mann in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 626 Latts .. were nailed against each end. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Lat*, lath .. 'As thin as a lat'. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Lat*, a lath.

β. 1330 *Kenfig Ord.* in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 134 Noe burgess shall buy .. boards, lathes, tyles. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 167 Bi þe laþþis þei senten him doun, wiþ his bed. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxvii. (1495) 711 The lathe is longe and somwhat brode and playne and thyn and is naylled thwart ouer to the rafterers and theron hangyth slattes, tyle and shyngles. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 15 They [harowe bulles] .. haue shotes of wode put through theym lyke lathes. 1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 7 The Romans vsed to inclose and fence their gardens with stakes and laths. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 244 Laths .. are made of heart of Oak, for outside Work ..; and of Fir for inside Plastering. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v., A Bundle of Laths is generally call'd a Hundred of Laths. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 611 The single are the thinnest .. those called *lath and half*, are supposed to be one third thicker than the single; and the double laths are twice that thickness. 1842–59 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss. s. v. *Lath*, *Pantile laths* are long square pieces of fir, on which the pantiles hang. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 487 Stout oak laths rent from heart timber. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 175 Specialities in Venetian blind laths. *Ibid.* § 445 In planing..laths for trellis-work.

b. *collect.* Laths as a material used in building (chiefly as a groundwork for a coating of plaster) to form a wall or partition. Freq. in *lath and plaster* (often written with hyphens, esp. when used *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.*); also rarely *lath and clay*.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 36 A frower of iron, for cleaning of lath. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 79 Ruff cast upon Lath .. is worth eighteen pence the yard. 1715 Prior *Down-Hall* 152 A house should be built, or with brick, or with stone. Why 'tis plaster and lath. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. xiv. (1840) 285 It was .. a house built, as we call it in England, with lath and plaster. 1765 Griffith in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 274 A lath and plaister wall. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. Wks. 1834 II. 150 A paltry screen Of paper'd lath. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* viii. 158 Dons, Tons .. not a few..of burnt brick, of timber, of lath-and-clay. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xvi. 269 Buildings of lath and plaster. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 496 Lath-and-plaster work.

2. In wider application: A thin, narrow, flat piece of wood used for any purpose. Also, as the material of a counterfeit weapon, as *bow*, *sword of lath*. † *Dagger of lath*: see Dagger 1 b.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 5 No Cupid .. Bearing a Tartar's painted Bow of lath. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farm* 35 Hee shall cut the roots of the Vines, and set square Laths or Props for the defending of them. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xvii. 124 One lath or splinter will serve the turn here. And apply the lath either above or below the great sinew on the Arm. 1796 J. Owen *Trav. Europe* II. 504 An old woman..holding a lath lighted at one end. 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* i, A sword of lath.

b. *transf.*, applied to what is slender or fragile.

1633 Quarles *Prelim. Verses to Fletcher's Purple Isl.*, His ribs are laths, daub'd o're Plaister'd with flesh, and bloud. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand* (1812) I. 59 You man of lath. 1799 Mad. D'Arblay *Lett. to Dr. Burney*, July, 'You used to be as thin as Dr. Lind', says the King. Lind was then in sight—a mere lath. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* II. i. Interl., Some phantom, fashionably thin, With limb of lath.

3. The bending part of an arbalest or cross-bow.

1545 *Rates Custom ho.* a vii, Crosbowe lathes the pounde iiiid. 1685 Boyle *Effects of Mot.* viii. 91 When the Lath of a Cross-bow stands bent.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *lath-hammer*, *-wood*; b. quasi-*adj.* (in sense of 'made of a lath or of laths', as *lath-house*, *partition*, *sword*, *wall*, *-work*; c. objective, as *lath-cleaver*, *-maker*, *-render*, *-river*, *-splitter*, *-splitting*; d. parasynthetic and similative, as *lath-backed*, *-legged*, *-like* adjs. e. special combinations, as **lath-bedstead**, a bedstead with laths to support the bedding; **lath-brick**, a long narrow brick used for the floors of grain-kilns; † **lath-brod**, ? a small lath-nail; **lath-coop**, **-pot** *U. S.* (see quot. for *lath-pot*). Also Lath-nail.

1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* II. i, Thou pitiful, paltry, *lath-back'd Fellow. 1830 R. B. Peake *Crt. & City* I. iii, Brother, observe his make—none of your lath-backed wishy-washy breed. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 11 A *lath bedstead. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 251 *Lath-bricks .. are put in the place of the Laths or Spars (supported by Pillars) in Oasts for drying mault. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 587 Lath-bricks..used for drying malt upon. 1536–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 698, 2000 *latbroddes ad 2s. 1d. 1620 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 132, c. of late broades, iijd. 1622 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Will'm Paine of the Citty of Cant. *latcleaver. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 612 The lath-cleavers having cut their timber.. cleave each piece with wedges. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 37 A *lath hammer. 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 1/2 Azaleas, &c. are kept under a *lath-house shelter through the summer months. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 78 The .ix. propertyes of an asse .. the syxte, to be *lathe-legged. 1611 Cotgr., *Tringle*, a..*lath-like peece of wood. 1674 Moxon *Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) 201 A sphear is complicated only of Lath-like Circles to represent each Orb. 1530 Palsgr. 237/2 *Lathe maker, *faiseur de lattes*. 1533 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, To the lathe maker .. xvij*d*. 1607 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Abraham Garke of Marden, latmaker. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 286 Separated only by a *lath partition. 1887 G. B. Goode, etc. *Fisheries of U.S.* II. 666 The term *lath-pot is almost universally employed to designate the common forms of closed lobster traps, .. providing they are constructed of laths or of any narrow strips of wood. Other names..are 'box-traps', 'house-pots', 'stick-pots', '*lath-coops'. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2318/4 A Man .. by Trade a Hoopshaver, or *Lathrender. 1610 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 524 A *lath Ryver. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lat-river*, one who splits laths for the plasterers. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Lath-splitter. 1882 Ogilvie, *Lath-splitting. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 168 The God obscene, who frights away, With his *Lath Sword, the Thiefs and Birds of Prey. 1756 Br. Pococke *Trav.* (1889) II. 228 Outhouses..built..with what they call *lath walls. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 16 Ashen barres .. very streight and riven very thinne allmost like unto *latte-wood. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 3 Foreign and Colonial Timber used for..lath-wood, shingles for roofs, &c. 1611 Cotgr., *Latage*,..*lath-worke. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 79 Ruff cast upon Lath-work, the owner finding all, is worth eight pence a yard. 1863 R. B. Peacock *S. Lonsdale Dial.* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 262 He's gloorin out a 't winda, èn shewin' hissel through 't lat-wark.

Lath (lɑθ), *v.* Also 6 lathe, 7–9 *dial.* lat. [f. Lath *sb.*] *trans.* To cover or furnish (a wall or ceiling) with laths for plastering. Also with *over*.

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 949 To lathe with lathes, *latter*. 1575 *Churchw. Acc. Stanford* in *Antiquary* XVII. 171/1 It. for lathing & mending the churche howse mounds *vd*. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* I. xviii. 113 [The feasant] house shall be .. thicke latted and of clouen boardes. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 148 After that an house is latted, the first thatch that is layd on woulde bee of rye-strawe. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Walls*, Walls..being quarter'd and lath'd between the Timber, or sometimes lathed all over, they are plaister'd with Lome. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 110 When lathed over, the lath may be equally stiff to sustain the plaster. 1869 *Daily News* 10 Sept., The dining-rooms .. in the sixteenth century were neither lathed nor plastered. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Latled*, *part.*, covered with laths: as 'I'll have it studded and latted'.

absol. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 79 To Lath and lay with Lime and haire. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 250 A Budget ..to put their Nails in when they Lath.

Hence **Lathed** *ppl. a.* Also **Lather**, one who fixes laths or makes lath-work.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* v. 65 Like the plaster, or dawbe vnto the latted house. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 4/4 By employing lathers to do the lathing work instead of plasterers.

Lath, obs. form of Loath.

Lathe (lēɪð), *sb.*[1] [Late OE. *læð* str. neut., corresponding to ON. *láð* (poet.) landed possession, land:—OTeut. **lēþo*[m]; according to some scholars cogn. w. *-lēð-* in Goth. *un-lēds* poor (? lit. without landed possessions), OE. *un-læd(e* wretched.

The form *lathe* (recorded from 14th c.) would, if it represented a pronunciation handed down by oral tradition, imply that the OE. word had a short vowel, and connexion with *ladian*, to summon, would then be possible. Probably, however, the word had little oral currency, so that its form may have been influenced by the spelling of early documents. The identity of the word with ON. *láð* (which involves the conclusion that the OE. form was *læð*) is rendered almost certain by the following facts. (1) The OE. word is in one instance recorded in the sense of the ON. word, viz., in the legal formula 'ne gyrne ic þines ne læðes ne landes ne sace ne sócne' (Schmid, *Gesetze der Angelsachsen*, app. xi), where it has the same alliterative association as in the frequent ON. phrase 'land ok láð'. (2) This alliterative association recurs in our first quotation, where the word has its specific Kentish application. (3) Our second quotation implies that 'the lathe of Aylesford' was the territory that was under a jurisdiction attached to the *manor* of Aylesford, so that the development of the special Kentish use from the general sense of 'landed possession' presents no difficulty.

The possibility is not excluded that the Kentish term may represent a coalescence of the original OE. *læð*, territory, with other words of similar form: cf. ON. *leið* fem. a court or judicial assembly, and OE. *-læð* or *-læðe* in *mótlæðu* pl., attendances at a 'moot' or assembly (?related to ON. *líða*, OE. *líðan*, to go); also mod. Da. *lægd* 'division of a parish for military purposes' (f. root of Lie, Lay *vbs.*).

The latinized *leidegrevei* (see b) may, as is commonly assumed, represent an OE. **læðgerēfan* 'lathe-reeves'; but the text is of little authority.]

One of the administrative districts (now five in number) into which Kent is divided, each comprising several hundreds.

?*a* 1100 *Charter* in Birch *Cart. Sax.* III. 162 Seo duzuð folces on westan Cænt, þær þæt land and þæt læð to liðð. *c* 1120 *Rochester Bridge-bote Charter* ibid. 659 Of aðlesforda & of ellan þam læþe þe þær to liþ. [*Latin text*: De Æilesforda et de toto illo lesto quod ad illud manerium pertinet. (See Last *sb.*)] *c* 1150 in *Laws of Edw. Conf.* c. 31 (interpolation) in Schmid *Gesetze* 508 *note* 5, In quibusdam vero provinciis Anglice vocantur leð [*v.r.* vocabatur led], quod isti dicunt tithinge [*v.r.* trihinge]. 1392–3 *Rolls Parlt.* III. 305/1 Certains Wapentakes, Hundredes, Rapes, Lathes, Baillies..& Villes, queux furent grant parcelle del Ferme des corps des Countees. 1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, c. 25 § 9 In every such Shire Riding Lathe Wapentake Rape Citie Towne Borough Isle. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 3 The whole Shyre hath long been divided into five partes communly called Lathes. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Lathe* or *Leth*,..is a great part of a County, sometimes containing three or more Hundreds or Wapentakes; as it is used in Kent and Sussex. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 116 In some counties there is an intermediate division between the shire and the hundreds, as lathes in Kent, and rapes in Sussex. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 64 § 9 Such Eastern Division shall include the whole of the respective lathes of St. Augustine and Shepway. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. v. 100 In Kent .. the hundreds are arranged in Lathes or Lests.

b. *Comb.*: † **lathe reeve**, the official charged with the administration of a lathe; † **lathe silver** (see quot. 1778).

c 1200 *London interpolation* in *Leges Hen. I*, c. 7 § 2 (MS. *c* 1310) in Schmid *Gesetze* 440 *note* 4, Leidegrevei, vicarii. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 116 These had .. their lathe-reeves and rape-reeves, acting in subordination to the shire-reeve. 1778 Hasted *Kent* I. 124 The chief-rent payable to the crown, called lath or tythe silver, .. was 8s. as was returned by the survey taken in 1650.

Lathe (lēɪð), *sb.*[2] Now only *dial.* Also 6 laythe, 6–7 lath, 7, 8 *dial.* leath, 9 *dial.* leathe, laith(e. [a. ON. *hlaða* (Sw. *lada*, Da. *lade*), connected with *hlaða* Lade *v.*] A barn.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2134 To maken laðes and gaderen coren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4681 (Gott.) Wid win and corn, fless and mele, And [? *read* þai] fild þe lathes here and þar. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 1050 For alle mote oute other late or rathe, Alle the sheves in the lathe. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670 *Hoc orreum*, lathe. *Hoc granarium*, *idem est*. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7643 He gart bigg thaim in house and lathe. *c* 1550 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 257 They ar threshing in the one lath beanes and barley both. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 101 *Lath*, a Barne among them of Lincolnshire. 1781 J. Hutton *Tour to Caves* Gloss. 92 *Leath*, barn. 1847 E. Bronte *Wuthering Heights* I. ii. 16 'Goa rahnd by th' end ut' laith'. 1893 Peel *Spen Valley* 293 Garside's old laithe stood about where Mr. Dawson's shops now are.

b. *attrib.*, as *lathe-door*, *-yard*.

c 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 67 Just as i'r gett'n to th' Leath Dur. 1891 Atkinson *Last of Giant Killers* 214 The fowls of the lathe-yards even had not been spared.

Lathe (lēɪð), *sb.*[3] Also 5, 7 lath. [Of obscure history; prob. cognate with Da. *lad*, in *drejelad* turning-lathe, also in other compounds in which it has the general sense of 'stand, supporting framework', e.g. *savelad* saw-bench, *sengelad* bedstead, *tøndelad* gantry, *væverlad* loom. The Da. word

is prob. a special use of *lad* pile, heap regularly built up:—ON. *hlað*, related to *hlaða* to LADE.

If the coincidence in form and meaning with Da. *lad* be not purely accidental, the Eng. word must, notwithstanding its late occurrence, have come down from the time of the Danish settlements in England. (A native OE. cognate is out of the question, as it would have had *d*, not *ð*.) The Da. word, in compounds, is cited by Kalkar from the 15-16th c. As the older form of turning-lathe, used as late as the 19th century, was worked by means of a spring-lath overhead (see drawing in *Encycl. Brit.* ed. 9, XIV. 323), it is not wholly impossible that the word may be a modification of LATH *sb.*; but against this is the occurrence of the word in the wider Danish sense (see sense 1).

The ON. *lauð* (in Dicts. miswritten *löð*, and explained 'smith's lathe') is commonly given as the etymon, but erroneously. All that is known of the word is that it was used in composition to form poetic synonyms for gold.]

†**1.** ?*gen.* A supporting structure, stand, scaffold.

1476 *Record St. Mary's Ratcliffe* in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 209 A new Sepulchre .. with all the ordinance that longeth thereto; that is to say, A lath made of timber and iron work thereto; Item, thereto longeth Heven, made of timber ..Item Hell made of timber and iron-work with Devils.

2. *spec.* (More fully *turning-lathe*.) A machine for turning wood, metal, ivory, etc., in which the article to be turned is held in a horizontal position by means of adjustable centres and rotated against the tools with which it is cut to the required shape.

The lathe is used chiefly for turning circular and oval work, but it is also used for turning irregular forms and in engraving figure-work and geometrical designs on metal.

1611 [see LARE[2]]. **1659** LEAK *Waterwoks.* 25 As in a Turners Lathe. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 376 Could turn his Word and Oath and Faith As many ways as in a Lath. **1753** HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 58 A turner, in his lathe, might turn a much finer neck. **1812-16** J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 31 A file..to smooth wood or metal revolving in the lathe. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 616 In the form of a globe, round as from a lathe.

b. With qualifying words indicating (*a*) the source of driving power, as *engine-*, *foot-*, *hand-*, etc.; (*b*) a special form of construction, as *centre-*, *chuck-*, *duplex-*, *mandrel-*, *pole-*, etc.; (*c*) the kind of work done with it, as *chasing-*, *fluting-*, *oval-*, *screw-cutting-*, etc.; for which see those words.

c. A machine for 'throwing' and turning pottery-ware, the article being placed upon a revolving horizontal disc. (More explicitly *potter's lathe*.)

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 506/2 The wheel and lathe are the chief .. instruments in pottery; the first for large works, and the last for small. .. The potter's lathe is also a kind of wheel, but more simple and slight than the former. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 1012 In large potteries, the whole of the lathes, both for throwing and turning, are put in motion by a steam engine.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lathe-chuck*, *-drill*, *-frame*, *-mark*, *-work*; *lathe-turned* adj.; **lathe-bearer**, **-carrier**, **-dog**, various names for the appliance which connects the object to be turned with the centres of the lathe; **lathe-bed**, the lower framework of a lathe, having a slot from end to end in which one or both of the heads may be moved backwards or forwards; **lathe-frame**, the frame upon which the lathe stands; **lathe-head**, (*a*) the head-stock of a lathe; (*b*) 'a small dental or laboratory lathe that may be fitted to a bench' (*Cent. Dict.*); **lathe-man** (see quot.); **lathe-treader**, a man or boy employed to turn the potter's lathe.

1853 O. BYRNE *Handbk. Artisan* 146 Sometimes .. the grinder is laid upon the *lathe-bearers or other support. **1849** WEALE *Dict. Terms* 253/1 A long frame, called the *lathe-bed .. is fixed at each end upon two short standards. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 266/1 The slide-rest will..move along the lathe-bed. **1873** J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 160 The shear, or *lathe frame .. can be made of wood. **1893** *Labour Commission* Gloss., **Lath Men*, brass-finishers employed solely in turning at the lathe and not engaged in fitting at the bench or vice. **1868** G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 287 On the battered and broken metal we can still see traces of the *lathe-mark. **1865** ELIZA METEYARD *Life J. Wedgwood* I. 338 This branch of the trade employed a skilled body of men .. and the boys called *lathe-treaders who made the necessary movements for them. **1868** G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 286 'Barbarian' work of this period was as often *lathe-turned as Roman. **1875** *Carpentry & Join.* 146 For *lathe work I have pursued a different course.

Lathe (lēⁱð), *sb.*[4] In 7 lath, 7-8 leath. [Cogn. w. Sw. *lad*, of the same meaning; cf. prec. and LAY *sb.*] The movable swing-frame or batten of a loom.

a **1633** AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 281 At every change the Shittle flyes thorow and thorow it [the web]; and ever and anone the Lath thumps and smites it. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 107/2 The Leath, that is a moving Frame in which the reed is placed by which the Woof is knockt or beaten into the Warp. **1743** MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 342 The Weaver should..likewise be careful each time he throws the Shuttle, that he draws the Thread straight and light to the Cloth, before he strikes with the Leath. **1889** POSSELT *Techn. Textile Design* 123 *Lay, Lathe* or *Batten*, a part of a loom. To it are secured the shuttle-boxes and the reed.

Lathe, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 *dial.* **laith(e.** [OE. *laðian* = OFris. *lathia, ladia*, OS. *laðian*, OHG. *ladôn* (MHG., mod.G. *laden*), ON. *laða*, Goth. *laþôn*; cogn. w. Goth. *laþaleikô* willingly.] *trans.* To invite, call.

c **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. iii. [v.] (1890) 160 Þonne laþode he hi þæt hi onfengan þam ȝeryne Cristes ȝeleafan. *c* **1050** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 420 *Inuitat me*, he me lathath. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Ach him is wel þet is iladed from lutel weole to muchele. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 144 Eihte þinges nomeliche muneged & laðied us to wakien i sume gode. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 163 To þis fr[e]lych feste þat fele arn to called, For alle arn laþed luflyly. **1432-50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 275 Hengistus callede or lathede by treason the kynge of Briteyne. **1859** WAUGH *Poems & Lanc. Songs* II. (1870) 82 Aw'll laithe a rook o' neighbour lads.

Hence † **Lather,** one who invites or summons.

a **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 235 An þesser laȝe of þe witȝin wer laðieres moche. *Ibid.* 237 An þisser beoð bedeles and laðieres. [Cf. *laver, lavier* (Pembrokesh.): see E. D. D.]

Lathe, obs. form of LOATH, LOATHE.

Latheborde, obs. form of LARBOARD.

‖ **Lathee** (latī·). *Anglo-Indian.* Also **lathi, latti.** [Hindi *lāṭhī.*] A long heavy stick, usually of bamboo and bound with iron.

1850 FANNY PARKES *Wand. Pilgrim* I. xiv. 132 A very heavy lāthī, a solid male bamboo, five feet five inches long, headed with iron in a most formidable manner. **1860** RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 317 Sometimes a peasant runs away with a long lathee or stick over his shoulder. **1878** *Life in Mofussil* I. 114 We came upon about a hundred men.. all with latties .. in their hands. **1895** MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 17 A man's body found in a nullah, killed by a sickle or a lathi (heavy stick).

Lathen (la·þ'n), *a. rare.* [f. LATH *sb.* + -EN[1].] Made of lath.

1843 H. AINSWORTH *Windsor C.* IV. v, Settle the grievance with thy [a jester's] lathen dagger. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 1233 In the plain closet .. With..one stool One table and one lathen crucifix There sits the Pope. *Ibid.* V. 849 My poor lathen dagger puts aside Each pass o' the Bilboa.

Lather (læ·ðəɹ), *sb.* Also 1 **léaðor,** 7 **ladder, lavour.** [OE. *léaðor* str. neut. = ON. *lauðr* washing soda, foam (Sw. *lödder* soap):—OTeut. type **lauþro*[m]:—pre-Teut. **loutrom* (= Gr. λοετρόν, λουτρόν bath, Irish *loathar* washing vessel), f. root **lou-* to wash (= L. *lavāre*) + *-tro-* instrumental suffix.]

1. †**a.** (OE. only.) Washing soda. **b.** A froth or foam made by the agitation of a mixture of soap and water.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* III. 2 Leȝe on clað gnid in wæter gnid swiðe þæt heo sy eall ȝeleðred þweah mid þy leaðre þæt heafod ȝelome. *c* **1050** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 4?? *Nitria*, þæt is ol leaðre. *Ibid.* 450/14 *Nitrum*, leaðor. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 50 Then shall your mouth be bossed with the lather .. (for they haue their sweete balles wherewith-all they vse to washe). **1669** W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 335, I ordered the maid to put some of the usual soap thereto..and it made a very good lather (as they call it). **1677** *Compl. Servant Maid* 64 Wash them very well in three Ladders. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 392 Take scalding hot water, and .. with Newcastle soap beat and work up a clear lather. **1815** SCOTT *Let. to Dk. Buccleuch* Dec. in *Lockhart*, It looked like a shaving-brush, and the goblet might be intended to make the lather. **1873** E. SMITH *Foods* 279 Hard water..prevents the formation of a lather, until a large quantity of soap has been added.

fig. **1725** BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 570 Such as by the Lather of Tears, and Soap of Repentance .. have washed away their Pollutions.

b. *transf.* Violent perspiration, esp. the frothy sweat of a horse.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 143, I could not possibly bring forth a word..being all in a lavour with agony and distresse. **1828** in WEBSTER. **1837** MRS SHERWOOD *H. Milner* III. v, Miss Bell had already exercised her [a mare] so well, that, to use a jockey term, she was all in a lather. **1883** E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 238 The mare .. was covered with lather.

2. The action of lathering or applying lather to.

1626 MIDDLETON *Women Beware W.* II. ii, She'd..sponge up herself, And give her neck three lathers.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lather-bowl*; *lather-dried*, *-making* adjs.; **lather-boy,** a boy employed in a barber's shop to lather the chins of customers.

1856 R. W. PROCTER *Barber's Shop* xxi. (1883) 216 A *lather bowl. **1898** *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/7 They were '*lather boys to a barber'. **1852** R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 294 Reining in the now *lather-dried brown. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 370 His *lather-making jaws.

Lather (læ·ðəɹ), *v.* Forms: 1 (ȝe)**léðran, liðrian,** 3 **leþere, liðere,** 5 **lathere,** 6– **lather,** 7 **ladder, laver** (in *lavering* ppl.adj.). [OE. **léðran*, *léðran*, corresponds to ON. *lǫ́ðra*:—OTeut. **lauþrjan*, f. **lauþro*[m]: see LATHER *sb.*[1] From the 16th c. the word has been assimilated in form to the sb.; cf. Icel. *laudra*.]

1. *trans.* To cover with or as with a lather; to wash in or with a lather.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xi. 2 Maria uutudlice wæs ðio ȝeðuoȝ *vel* smiride *vel* leðrede ðone drihten mið smirinise. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 124 Lyþre mid sapan. *Ibid.* III. 2 [see LATHER *sb.* 1 a]. **1654** GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. i. 33 Their Horses..by excessive heats, continuall evaporations, and sweats..were laundred and ladder'd. **1713** ADDISON *Guardian* No. 71 ¶ 4 He would rub and lather a man's head, till he had got out every thing that was in it. **1715** tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. I. iv. 12 Cleaner and brighter, than if it had been .. lather'd with a Wash-ball. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* viii. (1804) 36 He lathered my face. **1851** D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxiii. 235 The self-same brush that had lathered the beard of that very vulgar man. **1862** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xvi, Nello skipped round him, lathered him, seized him by the nose, and scraped him.

Proverb. **1860** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiii, 'Twas waste of soap to lather an ass.

†**b.** *absol.* or *intr. Obs. rare.*

c **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lii. (1869) 32 And for that j kan so wel wasshe, so wel lathere .. hath god maad me his chambrere. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Cleane Linnen* Wks. II. 169/1 For Laundresses are testy .. When they are lathering in their bumble broth.

†**c.** *intr.* in quasi-passive sense.

1691 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 532 [They] put them over a Fire till they are more than Blood-warm; which will make them [skins] ladder and scour perfectly clean.

2. *intr.* To become covered with foam; now chiefly of a horse.

a **1225** *Juliana* 16 And beten hire swa luðere þat hire leofliche lich liðeri al oblode. [Similarly *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1524.] *a* **1225** *St. Marher.* 5 Hit brek oueral ant litherede o blode. *c* **1275** LAY. 7489 He swang in þan fihte þat he leþerede [*c* **1205** laudde] a swote. **1884** *St. James's Gaz.* 1 May 7/1 Harvester..lathered a good deal before being saddled.

3. To produce and form a lather or froth. Said *esp.* of water when mixed with soap; also of soap.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 21 The trotting of this mule made the mingled confection lather. **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 46 Water .. such as .. would lather well. **1715** GAY *Ep. to Earl Burlington* 136 Our shirts her busy fingers rub, While the sope lathers o'er the foaming tub. **1789** G. WHITE *Selborne* i. 3 A fine limpid water .. but which does not lather well with soap. **1796** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 189, It [indurated lithomarga] does not lather, yet is detersive.

4. *trans.* To spread *on* like lather.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Feb. 5/? In other pictures coarse yellow paint appears to have been lathered on with a trowel.

5. To beat, thrash. Also *intr.* with *into*. Also *fig.*

1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 320 He was so well lathered that he was out his coal. **1850** P. CROOK *War of Hats* 14 The uxorious clerc too was .. lathered with a cane. **1886** MISS WITH. GRAY *Ilene Port Maitland* I. v. 113, He was a latherin' into Hotspur (a horse) like mad.

Hence **La·thered** *ppl. a.*, **La·thering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **La·therer.**

1598 FLORIO, *Sapinata*, a sopeing, a lathering. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Cleane Linnen* Ded., Wks. II. 164 Not doubting but the refeshing suds of your lenitive will wash away all such faults. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* *Phil.* i. 170 Her curled steeds foaming out lavering tarn. **1814** SOUTHEY *Carmen Triumph.* Poet. Wks. III. ?, When at the looking glass with lather'd chin .. I sit. **1836** F. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lvi, A stubble of four growth .. required a double lathering. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xvi, The doctor had his lathered face turned towards the group. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* ?. ?. VII. ?, Such a pedant .. our King .. a barber's lather .. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* ? May ?, ? employed as latherers in barbers' shops.

Lather, obs. form of LEATHER.

Latherin, -on, obs. Sc. forms of LADRONE.

Lathery (læ·ðəri), *a.* [f. LATHER *sb.* + -Y[1].] Consisting of or covered with, or as with, lather. Chiefly *fig.*, 'frothy', unsubstantial. Also of a horse: Covered with foam.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 2?? A certain lathery tautology which makes a mouthful of breath ?? ?? a tubful of suds. **1819** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (18??) III. 1?? Having set aside a paper .. to substitute a lathery composition of his own. **1880** BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* I. xvii. ??, Such a ?? and wringing, and rinsing went on, over the ?? ?? and lathery turf. **1890** B. PERRY *Broughton Ho.* xiii. ?? The horse was lathery from his ten miles of uphill work.

Lathing (la·þiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Also 8 latting. [f. LATH *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. LATH.

1544 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 70 To a mason for lathyng [an]d dawbyng iiij*d.* **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 104 ?78 Lathing is worth six pence the yard. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 372 By lathing is meant the nailing up laths .. on the ceiling and partitions.

2. *concr.* Lath-work.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 342 The outward part of the trunk [of Cocoa Nut] is made into lattings. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 612 Lathing, laying, and set .. is, when the work, after being lathed, is covered with one coat of lime and hair, and afterwards .. a thin and smooth coat spread over it, consisting of lime only, or, as the workmen call it, putty, or set. .. Lathing, floating, and set .. differs from the foregoing, in having the first coat pricked up to receive the set, which is here called the floating. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lathing*, small wooden bars to fix mortar in; bed staves for the centre-frame of a bedstead, to rest the bedding on. **1889** *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 9 Thin lathing should be tacked on over the paper joints. **1891** *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 1/3 The plaster .. is spread upon expanded metal lathing.

3. *Comb.*: **lathing hammer,** †**hatchet,** a lather's hammer with a cutting peen for shortening laths; **lathing saw,** a saw for cutting iron laths; **lathing staff** (see quot. 1703).

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 249 A 'Lathing Hammer .. with which the Laths are nailed on with its head, and with its Edge they cut them to any length. **1797** *Trial of J. Dobbins, at Worcester*, 3 A *lathing hatchet. **1890** W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 223 *Lathing saws. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) II. 736 Hir husband [John Tiler] .. came running home with his *lathing staffe in his hand. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 248 A Lathing Staff of Iron, in the form of a Cross, to stay the cross Laths while they are nailed to the long Laths, and also to clinch the Nails.

Lathing (lēⁱ·ðiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 1-3 **laðung(e.** [f. LATHE *v.* + -ING[1].] An invitation; a calling together. Also, a congregation.

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lii. 405 Be ðære miltsunga æfter ðære laðunga is swiðe wel ȝesæd ðurh Essaias ðone witȝan. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 93 And alle þeo ilealfulle laðunge him ihersummede. *c* **1205** LAY. 5115 Þa makeden heo ane laðunge [*c* **1275** laþinge] of heore leoue folke. **1547**

SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Gwys gwahadd*, lathyng, byddyng. **1611** COTGR., *Semonce*, a bidding, lathing, inuiting. **1674** RAY *N. C. Words* 29 *Lathing*, entreaty or invitation: You need no lathing: You need no invitation or urging. **1746** *Exmoor Scolding* l. 189 (E. D. S.) Tha wut net look vor Lathing, chell warndy. **1857** WAUGH *Lanc. Life* 54 'Come, poo a cheer up', said he, 'an' need no moor lathein'.

La·th-nail. A nail for fixing laths upon battens.

1388-9 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 54 In latthes et latthe nayl vjs. **1422-3** *Ibid.* 97 In lathnail et bordnail emptis iijs. **1483-4** in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 33 For iiij ml. latez nayllez. **1509-10** *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 105 Pro vm lattnalis. **1540** *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 3 Payd for borde nayle and lathe neale for the same cofer. **1667** H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 502, I heated a Lath-nail glowing hot. **1881** YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 330 The lath nail .. used for nailing laths to quartering.

Lathy (lɑ·þi), *a.* [f. LATH *sb.* + -Y [1].]

1. Resembling a lath; thin or long and thin like a lath. Said esp. of a very thin person.

1672 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 239 Duns Scotus his picture —a leane lathie man. *a* **1756** G. WEST *Abuse Trav.* xx, He..eft his lathy falchion brandished. **1784** J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 148 In some parts of the profile view it is too lathy and slender. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, His figure was gaunt and lathy. **1851** *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 167/1 From the hips downwards he was remarkably well made, straight, and lathy. **1881** GRANT WHITE *Eng. Without & W.* ix. 201 The elder daughter was, I will not say a lathy girl, but very slim. **1893** E. H. BARKER *Wand. S. Waters* 265 The lathy poplars leaning in every direction.

2. Made of lath (and plaster).

1804 COLLINS *Scripscarf* 12 One of John Bull's True Breed, overhearing, by chance, Through a lathy partition, those good friends to France. **1855** *Househ. Words* XII. 215 We are divided only by a lathy partition.

Lathyric (læþi·rik), *a. Path.* [f. LATHYR-US + -IC.] Produced by the use of the seeds of a plant of the genus *Lathyrus*; causing lathyrism.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 866 This.. would suggest a similarity of action between the lathyric and the ergotic poisoning.

Lathyrin (læ·þirin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] An amorphous, yellow, bitter substance obtained by Reinsch from the species of the genus *Lathyrus* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

Lathyrism (læ·þiriz'm). *Path.* [f. LATHYR-US, + -ISM.] A condition produced by the use as food of the seeds of some species of the genus *Lathyrus*. It is characterized by formication, tremors, convulsive movements, and paraplegia.

1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 461 A paralytic affection called lathyrism, resulting from the use of a dal prepared from a lentil—*Lathyrus sativus*, prevails extensively in upper and Central India.

‖ **Lathyrus** (læ·þirŭs). [mod.L., a. Gr. λάθυρος a kind of vetch.] The name of a genus of plants (N.O. *Leguminosæ*), comprising the 'everlasting pea' (*L. latifolius*) and other species.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 386 Blue flower'd Lathyrus. **1778** G. WHITE *Selborne* xli. (1789) 236 *Lathyrus sylvestris*, narrow-leaved or wild lathyrus.

Lati- (lē¹ti, læti), combining form of L. *lātus* broad, as **Latico·state** *a. Zool.* [COSTATE], having broad ribs (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855; and in later Dicts.). **Latide·ntate** *a. Zool.* [DENTATE], having broad teeth (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855; and in later Dicts.). **Latifo·liate** *a. Bot.* [FOLIATE] = next (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855; and in recent Dicts.). **Latifo·lious** *a.* [f. L. *lātifoli-us* (f. *lātus* broad + *folium* leaf) + -OUS], having broad leaves. **Latipe·nnate** *a. Ornith.* [PENNATE], having broad wings (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855); so **Latipe·nnine** *a.* (in recent Dicts.). † **Latiro·strous** *a. Ornith.* [L. *rostr-um* beak + -OUS], having a broad beak; so **Latiro·stral, Latiro·strate** *adjs.* (in recent Dicts.). **La·tisept** *a. Bot.* [SEPTUM], having a broad septum. **Latiste·rnal** *a.* [STERNUM], having a broad breast-bone.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Latifolious*. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 581/1 The latifolious, or everlasting pea. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 172 Yet have they a knowne and open disadvantage from an other, which is not common unto any singing bird wee know, that is a flat bill: For no *Latirostrous animal.. were ever commended for their note. **1650** *Ibid.* v. i. 234 Latirostrous or flat bild birdes. **1877** A. W. BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 413 The silicula is said to be angustisept .. or *latisept. **1880** *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) XII. 324 They [anthropoid apes] have a sternum, and are therefore sometimes called *latisternal apes.

Latialite (lē¹·ʃăləit). *Min.* [f. L. *Latiāl-is* of or belonging to Latium + -ITE.] = HAÜYNE.

1868 DANA *Min.* 332. **1869** PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 293 Haüyne, or Latialite occurs disseminated and in cavities of gray micaceous or augitic lava.

Latian (lē¹·ʃăn), *a.* [f. L. *Lati-um* (see LATIN) + -AN.] Of or belonging to Latium; Latin.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. viii. (1622) 149 What.. if any of the Latian Senators fall to decay? **1631** MASSINGER *Believe as you List* I. ii, All rich ornaments of your Latian dames. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. (1874) 4 No magnificent remains of Latian porches .. are to be found in Britain. **1879** M. PATTISON *Milton* iii. (1880) 42 [In the Epitaphium Damonis] Milton takes a formal farewell of the Latian muse.

† **Lati·bulate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *latibulāri*, f. *latibulum*: see next.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Latibulate*, privily to hide ones selfe in a corner.

† **Latibule.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **latible.** [ad. L. *latibul·um*, f. *latēre*: see LATENT.] A hiding-place.

1623 COCKERAM, *Latibule*, a denne or lurking place. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Latible*, a hiding or lurking place. [**1691** RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 114 One great Mother-wasp .. lying hid in some hollow tree or other latibulum.]

Latibulize (lăti·biuləiz), *v. rare.* [f. L. *latibul-um* a hiding-place + -IZE.] *intr.* To retire into a hiding-place or retreat (for the winter).

1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. I. 11 *note*, When kept in gardens in Italy and Germany, it [the Tortoise] is observed to latibulize in October, and to reappear in April.

† **Latic,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 7 **latick.** [ad. mod. L. *latic-a*, a. Arab. لثقة *laþiqah* (Avicenna *Qānūn* IV. fen I, treat. ii. p. 23).] A quotidian fever, or phlegmatic fever, in which there are no symptoms of apyrexy or intermission (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 226 In a Phlegmatick Ague, which the Arabians call Latick, or Latent. *Ibid.*, In a Latick Ague we must have a care of Purges.

Laticiferous (lætisi·fĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *latic-*, LATEX + -(I)FEROUS. Cf. F. *laticifère.*] Bearing or containing latex. *Laticiferous tissue*, tissue containing laticiferous tubes or vessels.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 392 A portion of cinenchyma, or laticiferous tissue. **1861** H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 257 Like the milk in the laticiferous vessels of lettuce. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 432 The laticiferous tubes .. traverse the entire body of the plant as a continuous system.

Laticlave (læ·tiklē¹v). *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. late L. *lāticlāvium*, *lāticlāvus*, f. *lātus* broad + *clāvus* purple stripe. (In cl.L. the term was *latus clavus.*)] A badge consisting of two broad purple stripes on the edge of the tunic, worn by senators and certain other classes of persons of high rank.

1658 in PHILLIPS. **1739** MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1749) II. 125 When I was first invested with the laticlave. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 30 The Roman knights who were distinguished by the permission of wearing the laticlave. **1793** A. MURPHY *Tacitus* (1805) VIII. 11 Pliny the younger shews, that the laticlave was a favour granted by the emperor on particular occasions. **1871** FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iii. 100 A symbol more glorious than the laticlave of consuls or the diadem of kings.

transf. **1848** B. WEBB *Continental Ecclesiol.* 433 Angels who are in white, with laticlaves of gold.

‖ **Latifundia** (lē¹tifʊ·ndiă), *sb. pl.* Also 7 anglicized **latifunds.** [L. pl. of *lātifundium*, f. *lātus* broad + *fundus* estate.] Large estates.

1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 242 Each of them having their parks and large lati-funds. **1869** ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. I. 66 The latifundia of our time had hardly begun to exist. [**1874** MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xii. 375 The Roman *latifundia*.]

Hence **Latifu·ndian** *a.*, *nonce-wd.*, possessing large estates.

a **1734** NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 156 (1740) 414 Although the Interest of a very latifundian Faction was concerned.

Latijs, obs. form of LATTICE.

† **La·timer.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 **latymer,** 4 ? **latynier, latynere.** [a. OF. *latim(m)ier*, a corruption (perh. orig. graphic, but adopted in oral use) of *latinier*, f. *Latin*: see LATIN *sb.*] An interpreter.

c **1205** LAY. 14319 He wes þe bezste latimer þat ær com her. *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 49 Lyare wes mi latymer. **13..** *K. Alis.* 7089 Ther he fond latimeris, That ladde him to hyghe rocheris. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7573 Þys Breþ was þe kynges latynier. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 58 And alle weys fynden Men Latyneres to go with hem. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lvii. 41 A latymer told the kyng the full understondyng ther of wassaylle.

Latin (læ·tin), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **Latyn,** 3–7 **Latine,** 5–6 **Latyne, Laten,** 6 **Latten,** (**Lattin,** *Sc.* **Latyng**), 3– **Latin.** [a. L. *Latīnus* adj., f. *Latium*, the portion of Italy which included Rome. Cf. F. *latin*. The word (as sb. denoting the language) was adopted in OE. as *læden* (see LEDEN).]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Latium or the ancient Latins (or Romans).

c **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 2 As wel as suffyseth to thise noble clerkes Grekes thise same conclusiouns in Greek ..and to the Latin folk in Latin. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer* Ordin. Pref., Learned in the Latyne tongue. **1557** GRIMALD in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 116 Caiet the Phrygian..who gaue to Latine stronds the name. **1644** MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 37 Nævius and Plautus the first Latine comedians. **1670–98** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* Pref. 3, I am writing of the Latin country. **1882** OUIDA *Maremma* I. 149 The ruins of Roman roads, of Latin castles.

2. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or composed in the language of the ancient Latins or Romans. Of a writer, scholar, etc.: Versed in the Latin language.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. Prol., *Latinis exemplaribus*, latinum bisenum. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1413 Eftyr the pruff geyffyn fra the Latyn buk. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 356 In Latyng letteris and in dowbill forme Tha wrait it. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 138 Remuneration, O, that's the Latine word for three-farthings. *a* **1614** DONNE Βιαθανατος (1644) 160 The Latine Text is thus cited. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* IV. vi. 453 Latin Grammar. **1712** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 6 In the Chancery of England in the Petty Bag Office or Latin side. **1774** J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 110 He sometimes subjoins the Latine termination. **1777** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 451 A Latin translation of them appeared in Germany. **1845** STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 163/1 Adelung .. is of opinion that the Latin *et*, and Greek ἔτι are identical in origin with the Teutonic *enti*, *unte*, &c.

b. *transf.* (*jocular*).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. i. 50 Hang-hog is latten for Bacon. **1599** H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* K iv, So these two words, Eate it, are the unlettered mans latine for any good meate. **1738** SWIFT *Pol. Convers.* II. 157 Brandy is Latin for a Goose, and Tace is Latin for a Candle.

3. The distinctive epithet of that branch of the Catholic Church which acknowledges the primacy of the Bishop of Rome, and uses the Latin tongue in its rites and formularies. Also applied to its rites, clergy, etc.

1560, *a* **1600** [see GREEK *a.* 3]. **1654** JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 67 These words .. are usually called the words of Consecration in the Latine Church. **1796** H. HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 689 To have the Latin offices of our churches chanted in French. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 483 He wished to break up the unity of Latin Christendom. **1869** H. VAUGHAN *Year of Preparation* I. xii. 113 The Easterns deliberated among themselves without the presence of any Latin bishops. **1899** J. STALKER *Christol. Jesus* ii. 47 The Greek and Latin Fathers, from Irenaeus downwards, thus employ it.

4. a. *Hist.* Applied (in opposition to *Greek*) to what pertains to the peoples of Western Europe, viewed in their relations with the Eastern Empire and with the Saracens and Turks. **b.** Used as a designation for the European peoples which speak languages descended from Latin; often with implication of the erroneous notion that these peoples are of Roman descent.

Latin League: a proposed association of Latin nations, advocated by the Spanish minister Castelar in 1884, to restore the balance of power in Europe, and check the increasing influence of Germany. *Latin Union*: the monetary alliance formed in 1865 by France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, and afterwards joined by Greece, its object being the adoption and maintenance of a uniform system of bimetallic coinage in each of these states, and the recognition by each state of the coins of the others as legal tender.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lviii. *heading* VI. 1 Characters of the Latin princes.— .. Godfrey of Bouillon, first King of Jerusalem.—Institutions of the French or Latin Kingdom. *Ibid.* lxi. *heading* VI. 174 Partition of the Empire by the French and Venetians.—Five Latin Emperors of the Houses of Flanders and Courtenay [1204–1261]. **1821** BYRON '*The isles of Greece*' xiv. (*Don Juan* III.), But Turkish force, and Latin fraud, Would break your shield, however broad. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 51 The Teutonic tribes have a national singleness of heart, which contrasts with the Latin races. **1882** *Sat. Rev.* 18 Mar. 323/1 One of Señor Castelar's tirades on the Latin League.

† **5.** Of a kind of printing type = ROMAN. *Obs.*

1709 TANNER 3 Oct. in *Ballard MSS.* IV. 53 Their Latin Small-Letter being worn out.

6. Phrases. *Latin cross*: see CROSS *sb.* 18. *Latin square* (in *Math.*): see quot.

1890 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* (1897) XIII. 55 If in each line of a square of n^2 compartments the same n letters a, b, c, .. are arranged so that no letter occurs twice in the same column, we have what was termed by Euler 'a Latin square.'

B. *absol.* and as *sb.*

1. The language of the Latins or people of ancient Rome; the Latin language.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 41 *Interpraetatum*, ʒetrahtad in latin. *c* **1275** *Passion our Lord* 470 in *OE. Misc.* 50 Hit wes iwryten on ebreu on gryv and latyn. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 143/1305 Þat ne connen latin non. *c* **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 2 For latyn ne kanstow yit but smal, my lite sone. *a* **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1854 Endite in frensch or latyn þi greef clere. **1553** EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* title-p., Translated out of Latyne into Englishe. **1623** B. JONSON in *Shaks. Wks.* (1st Fo.) Pref. verses, And though thou hadst small Latine, and lesse Greeke. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 894 When a man speaking Latin, observes not the laws of grammar. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 296 ¶ 1 They adore and honour the Sound of Latin as it is old Italian. **1845** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 13 The Latin which Gregory writes is, with little difference, his native tongue. **1847** JAMES *J. Marston Hall* vii, I was filled with a great deal more Latin than I ever knew what to do with.

b. with qualifying words, as *good*, *bad*, etc. *Dog-latin*: see DOG *sb.* 17 e. *False Latin*: Latin which is faulty in construction; hence *transf.*, a breach of manners.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 3 A Grammarian is better liked, that speaketh true & good Latine, than he yt speaketh false. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. i. 83 Oh I smell false Latine, *dunghel* for *unguem*. *a* **1626** BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 2 Written ..in Ancient Greeke, and in good Latine of the Schoole, and in Spanish. **1665** G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 186 He (the King) bid us several times put on our Hats; but our Captain..answer'd that he would not, that they should not cause him to commit that false Latine.

c. *Thieves' Latin*, the secret language or 'cant' of thieves.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxix, A very learned man..and can vent Greek and Hebrew as fast as I can Thieves' Latin. **1824** — *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, The thieves-Latin called slang.

2. An inhabitant or native of Latium; one who possessed the 'Latin right' of citizenship. † Also, one who spoke or wrote the Latin language; a Latin writer or author (*obs.*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cviii. (1495) 670 Many Latines calle the notte tre fouilanus. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5652 Sum in latens lare sum langage of grece. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. XXXVI. (1636) 351 Time consisteth of two parts..knit together by a common band, called of the Latines Nunc, that is to say, now. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* I. § 15 The languages of.. the Syrians, Greekes, and Latines. 1644 DIGBY *Bodies* XXXII. (1645) 336 So that to exercise sense (which the Latines doe call *sentire*..) is [etc.]. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 326 The Sabines and Latins worshipped the powers of external nature. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 28 Latins may attain to Roman citizenship in many ways.

3. (Chiefly in *pl.*) **a.** *Hist.* The designation given at the period of the Crusades to persons belonging to any of the Western nations of Europe, in contradistinction to the 'Greeks'; = FRANK *sb.* (Cf. A 4 a.) **b.** A member or adherent of the Latin or Western Church; now *rare* or *obs.* exc. with reference to subjects of the Turkish Empire.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 19 [Men of Grece] suffre not the Latynes to syngen at here Awteres. 1547 [see GREEK *sb.* 2]. 1682 O. N. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 296 Why vex we then Dead Fathers, Greeks and Lattins? Our Mother Tongue will serve to Mumble Mattins. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* liii. V. 510 After the restoration of the Western empire by Charlemagne and the Othos, the names of Franks and Latins acquired an equal signification and extent. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 76 It was only intended for the Catholics (here [at Jerusalem] called 'Latins'). 1881 CONDER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 644/1 The Latins in Palestine are not numerous, the country villages, when Christian, belonging generally to the Greek Church.

†**4.** A translation into Latin, as a school exercise. Chiefly *pl.*

c 1500 *Song* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 117 Latens for to make. 1552 HULOET Nn iij, With all the Lattens to the sayde nombres. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 88 The hard pointes of Grammar.. which scholers in common scholes, by making of Latines, be groping at. 1607 *Statutes* in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 68 Makinge of translations or Latins. 1679 W. WALKER *Eng. Particles* Pref., The first column contains some Englishes, the second such childish and bald Latines as we often find them turned into.

5. *Comb.*: †**Latin-maker**, a writer of Latin, a Latinist; †**Latin making**, Latin composition; †**Latin-wit**, wit that depends for its quality on being expressed in Latin.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 682 *Hic latinista*, a *Latynmaker. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 102 Though ye say well, in a *latin making, .. yet you being but in do[u]bte .. ye gather and lay vp in memorie, no sure frute of learning ..But if ye fault in translation, ye ar[e] easelie taught, how ..to amende it. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 36 Such things as these go for wit so long as they continue in Latin; but what dismally shrim'd things would they appear, if turn'd into English? And..we shall find the advantages of *Latin-wit to be very small and slender, when it comes into the world.

†**La·tin,** *v. Obs.* [f. LATIN *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To render or turn into Latin.

1563 L. HUMFREY (*title*) The Nobles or of Nobilitye.. Whereto for the readers commoditye, .. is coupled the small treatyse of Philo a Jewe. By the same Author out of the Greeke Latined. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VI. i. (1886) 89 Chasaph, being an Hebrue word, is Latined *Veneficium*. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 31 He hales in all proverbs, .. tales .. ready latin'd to his hand out of Licosthenes. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 3. 5 That of the Greek Poet, Latin'd by Cicero.

b. *To Latin it*: to speak or write Latin.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* i. (1887) 3 Though he thinke he haue the habite and can Latin it exceading well.

2. To interlard with Latin. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 86 b, The..foolishe phantasticall that smelles but of learnyng .. will so latine their tongues, that the simple cannot but wonder at their talke.

Hence **La·tined** *ppl. a.*, versed in Latin; **La·tining** *vbl. sb.*

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 626 He chargeth the bishop with false Latining and worse Englishing of this greeke. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* E ij, That the Latined Reader, may be the sooner acquainted with this toong .. let him marke this table following, which I set downe in Latine.

Latin(e, obs. form of LATEEN, LATTEN.

Latiner (læ·tinəɹ). *colloq.* [f. LATIN *sb.* or *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. F. *latineur*, G. *Lateiner*. (Distinct from *latynere* LATIMER.)] A Latin scholar; one who speaks Latin.

a 1691 in *E. Pocock's Life* § 3 (1816) 95 'Our parson is one Mr. Pocock, a plain honest man; but master', said they, 'he is no Latiner'. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 17 K is not heard in Back .. for the Latiners made the same sound with c alone. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. Wks. 1799 I. 13 The children are all wonderful latiners. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxiii. (1862) 55 Rowland Dixon is no Latiner... Schools are the proper place for representing such pieces, and if I had but Latiners enough we would have them ourselves. 1857 BORROW *Rom. Rye* xlii, The chap that I'm talking about .. came out first-rate Latiner.

Latinic (lăti·nik), *a.* [f. LATIN + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Latins or to the modern Latin nations.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 116 A nearly pure Latinic dialect. 1894 *Review of Rev.* (Amer. ed.) Aug. 166/1 France and the Latinic countries.

†**La·tinish,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LATIN + -ISH.] Of the nature of Latin.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 632 Avoyding the word dedicated as forraine and Latinish.

Latinism (læ·tiniz'm). [f. LATIN + -ISM. Cf. F. *latinisme*.] An idiom or form of expression characteristic of the Latin language, esp. one used by a writer in another language; conformity in style to Latin models. Also, *rarely*, the modes of thought characteristic of the ancient Romans.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 146 Latinisme, *latinismus*. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 98 That the Latinismes bee obserued.. and to expresse them by as elegant and fit phrases as wee can in our tongue. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 310 Preferring the gay ranknesse of .. any moderne fustianist before the native Latinisms of Cicero. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 9 Milton..has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Græcisms .. into the language of his poem. 1837 THACKERAY *Carlyle's Fr. Rev.*, It abounds with Germanisms and Latinisms. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 394 He is so imbued with Latinism that the whole beautiful Hellenic manifestation seems .. an impertinence to his eyes. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. vii. (1864) IX. 238 His Latinisms, and words of Latin descent, might seem drawn directly from the Vulgate. 1875 STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* (1887) 161 Milton's Latinism is so pronounced as to be un-English.

Latinist (læ·tinist). Also 6 **Latenyste**, 7 **Lattinist**. [f. LATIN + -IST. Cf. med. L. *Latīnista*, F. *latiniste*.]

1. One who is versed in the Latin language; a Latin scholar; †*occas.* a writer of Latin.

1538 COVERDALE *Let. to Ld. Cromwell* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 494 There is diversity of reading among the Hebrews, Chaldees, and Greeks, and Latinists. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxx. 33 Some grekes with the latenystes doth name it Cholera. .. In Englyshe it is named the belly ache. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 4, I heeld no Latinist so fit..as Virgil. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 158 For .. placing the words after the manner of the purest Latinists. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 29 June, My Lord must have some good Latinist to make the preamble to his Patent. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 382 Church-ladders are not always mounted best By learned Clerks and Latinists professd. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Writ. 1892 I. 3 My teacher..was but a superficial Latinist. 1882 MASSON *Edin. Sketches* 230 The worst Latinist in the whole school.

attrib. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. 1677 (Arb.) 54, I am stil haunted with these needy Lattinist fellowes.

2. A theologian of the Latin Church.

a 1568 COVERDALE *Hope Faithf.* xviii. (1574) 140 Among the Greekes also and Latinistes there wer excellent men.

Latinistic (lætini·stik), *a.* [f. LATINIST + -IC.] Pertaining to or characterized by latinism; characteristic of a latinist.

1804 COLERIDGE *Let.* 10 Mar. in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 413 [Sir T. Browne's diction is] hyperlatinistic. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Catholic React.* (1898) VII. viii. 23 The classical enthusiasm of the Renaissance is on the point of expiring in those Latinistic artifices.

So **Latini·stical** *a.*

1723 MATHER *Vind. Bible* 45 Latinistical words are to be found in the New Testament.

Latinitaster. *rare*$^{-0}$. [irreg. f. next + -ASTER.] A petty latinist.

1836 SMART *Walker remodelled* p. l, [Examples of suffix *-aster*] grammaticaster, latinitaster. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Latinity (lăti·niti). [ad. L. *latinitātem*, f. *Latīnus*: see LATIN and -ITY.]

1. The manner of speaking or writing Latin; Latin (with reference to its construction or style).

In the first quot. the sense of the word is doubtful, and the text insecure.

1619 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 172 One Shingleton .. who preaching in Pauls .. glanced, they say, scandalously at him [Bacon], and his Latinities, as he called them. *a* 1656 HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 241 The Romans expressed the womans marriage by, *nubere*, which signifies to vail... Neither doubt I but before all latinity was hatched this was alluded to by Abimelech, Genes. 20. 16. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 148 That cardinal .. that said, that once indeed he had read the Bible, but if he were to do it again, 'twould lose him all his Latinity. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvii. II. 738 His latinity is pure. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. (1863) 519 [He] used to .. growl as he compounded the medicines over the bad latinity of the prescriptions. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 81, I undertook to compose his Epitaph..which, however, for an alleged defect of Latinity .. still remains unengraven. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 100 The last remains we possess of classical Latinity are the biographies of the later emperors.

2. *Roman Law.* The status of a Latin citizen.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 22 note 1 On the nature of colonial latinity see Savigny. *Ibid.* § 96 Latinity is either the greater or the lesser. There is the greater latinity when those who .. fill some high office or magistracy, acquire Roman citizenship along with their parents, wives, and children; the lesser, when those who .. hold a magisterial or other high office, themselves alone attain to citizenship.

Latinization (læ·tinəizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of latinizing or making Latin in form; the rendering or turning into Latin.

1830 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 646 The Latinization of Grecian proper names. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xiv, Andrew Borde, or according to his own absurd latinisation of his name, Andreas Perforatus. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* viii. 409 From that invasion we may date the era of its complete Latinization. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 172 By the mixture of our race, by the Latinisation of our language. 1898 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* XXVIII. 49 A Latinization of the speculative and didactic poem of Empedocles.

Latinize (læ·tinəiz), *v.* [ad. L. *latīnizāre*, f. *Latīnus* Latin: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To turn into Latin, to write in Latin, to give a Latin form to (a word, etc., of another language).

1589 NASHE *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 9 That could scarcelie latinize their necke-verse. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 555 To vtter this verse, latinized by Cicero. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 86 Pliny hath latinized that word into Æra. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 10 He had a hand in latinizing that .. book. 1728 N. SALMON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 361 They took the antient names of Rivers and Provinces, only latinizing them. 1855 TRENCH *Eng. Past & Pres.* iii. 107 The tendency to latinize our speech received a new impulse from the revival of learning. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 294/1 That island .. which for ages our geographers have insisted on Latinizing from the Russian Novaya Zemlya into Nova Zembla.

2. To make Latin or Latin-like; to make conformable to the ideas, customs, etc. of the Latins, or to the rites, etc. of the Latin Church.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXV. (1632) 84 My Father and my Mother learned so much Latine..To be short, we were all so Latinized, that [etc.]. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 31 They make profession of the Greek Religion; but are in most things Latinized, except in Obedience to the Sea of Rome. 1699 WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 273 The help of many such at Rome (being Latiniz'd), father Kircher could not want. 1866 *Cornhill Mag.* May 539 Gaul was Latinized in language, manners, and laws, and yet her people remained essentially Celtic. 1882-3 G. WASHBURN in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 549 The Roman Catholic Church has..made great efforts to Latinize its Oriental branches.

3. To transcribe in Latin characters.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* ii. I. § 7 These sprinklings of Greek in mediæval writings, whether in their proper characters or latinised.

4. *intr.* To use Latin forms, idioms, etc.

1642, 1724 [see LATINIZING *ppl. a.*]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. vii. 246 Marke who writ his Gospell at Rome did Latinize and wrote it Ναζαρήνος. 1697 DRYDEN *Ded. Æneis* (near end), I will not excuse but justify myself for one pretended crime..that I latinize too much. 1849 TICKNOR *Sp. Lit.* II. 485 *note*, He Latinizes less in the poems that follow, because it is more difficult to do it in verse. 1892 *Guardian* 18 May 743/2 Some of the correctors Latinise strongly. *Ibid.* 743/3 The MS. quite certainly does not Latinise but Graecises.

Hence **La·tinized** *ppl. a.*; **La·tinizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 127 The lofty nakedness of your latinizing Barbarian. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* 96 It is plain from the copy it self, that it was no Latinizing Greek that made it. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. 16 *note*, *Durius* is merely the latinized *Dur.* 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* vii. II. § 9 A Latinised phraseology. 1849 TICKNOR *Sp. Lit.* III. 350 They had fled from the ruins of the Latinized kingdom of the Goths. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* ix. 109 They spoke with sneers of Augustine's Latinizing tendencies. 1870 LOWELL *Study Windows* (1870) 22, It was of Latinising in this sense that Dryden was guilty. 1896 *Tablet* 9 May 725 The outcry against Latinizing is a favourite battle-cry.

Latinizer (læ·tinəizəɹ). [f. LATINIZE *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. F. *latiniseur*.] One who latinizes; a latinist.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXV. (1632) 81 These collegiall Latinizers. 1885 *Homilet. Rev.* Feb. 98 Half-educated men who can beat him as latinizers.

Latinless (læ·tinlĕs), *a.* [f. LATIN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without Latin; ignorant of Latin.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 64 Latinless dolts. 1615 tr. *Brightman's Revelation* 144 There is no Castle so defenced, which a latinlesse Asse laden with golden metall may not scale and conquerre. 1848 LATTON *Harold* VI. vi, An example of learning to our Latinless nobles.

†**Latinly** (læ·tinli), *adv. Obs.* [f. LATIN *a.* + -LY[2].] In Latin; in good or pure Latin.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* Prol., A Sauter .. that .. Latinli is seid an orgne. 1548 Q. KATH. PARR *Let. to University Camb.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. K. 39 Your letters .. be Latynely wrytten. 1559 MORWYNG *Ecclus.* 67 They which speake not very aptly nor latinly. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* III. x. 128 *Fidei commissum*, or more latinely, *fidei committere*. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. xciii. 374 Rome heere prevailing, latenlie, old Britons, Picts, were said Of their self-painting. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* III. iii. 150 You shall hardly finde a man amongst them [the French] which cannot make a shift to expresse himself in that language [*sc.* Latin]; nor one amongst an hundred that can do it Latinly.

†**Lation.** *Astrol. Obs.* [a. L. *lātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lāt-*, ppl. stem of *ferre* to bear, carry.] The action of moving, or the motion of a body from one place to another; motion of translation.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xii. 290 Then Lation or locall permutation should not be the first of all motions. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 4. 177, I meane Lation, or local-motion from one place to another. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) 64 Make me the straight and oblique lines, The motions, lations, and the signes. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 7/1 The four kinds of motion (viz. Lation, Alteration, Diminution, Accretion). 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 431 The Mundane System is consider'd..having the Sun in the Centre, exempt from any motion of Lation.

Latipennate, -rostrous, -sept, etc.: see LATI-.

Latish (lē·tiʃ), *a.* Also **lateish.** [f. LATE *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat late. Also quasi-*adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Tardelet*, latish; or, somewhat tardie. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 172 It will be a little latish today. 1817 R. B. HAYDON *Let.* in *Keats' Wks.* (1889) III. 49 I'll be at Reynolds tonight but latish. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xiv, It was lateish in the evening when he reached Hastings. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. iii. (1872) III. 14 It is Sunday 27th of May, latish. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 204 Latish at night.

Latitancy (læ·titănsi). [f. next: see -ANCY.] The state of lying concealed or hid; *spec.* in *Phys.* and *Path.* (see quots.). Of an animal: Hibernation.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 163 [The Cameleon] by reason of its .. latitancy in the winter .. will long subsist without a visible sustentation. *Ibid.* IV. xiii. 223 By this way Aristotle through all his books of Animals, distinguisheth their times of generation, latitancy, migration, sanity, and venation. 1701 Beverley *Apoc. Quest.* 37 If we can find according to Prophecy there ought to be such a Latitancy, or Secrecy of the Papacy. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Latitancy*, .. A term expressive of the hypothesis that the ovum and the spermatozoa lie in wait for each other, as it were, after insemination. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict., Latitancy*, the condition of lying in wait, of waiting for development under favorable circumstances.

Latitant (læ·titănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *latitant-em*, pr. pple. of *latitāre* to lie hid.] That lies concealed or hid; lurking; latent; (of an animal) hibernating.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 163 Lizards, Snails, and divers other insects latitant many moneths in the yeare. 1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* 77 In the outward man .. the Magicall power is latitant. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* (1653) 264 The Latitant effect is supposed greater than indeed it is, which had not been so much suspected had she not painted her selfe. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 128 By forcing the small latitant bubbles of Air to disclose themselves and break. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 20 Some latitant averseness or enmity to Religion it self. 1682 — *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 81 That facultie or measure of it in their Plastick, essentially latitant there.

b. *sb.* One who is in hiding. (Cf. next word.)

1887 *Edin. Rev.* July 146 Leaving him in the position of a latitant from justice.

Latitat (læ·titæt). *Law. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. L. *latitat*, 3rd pers. sing. ind. pres. of *latitāre* to lie concealed.] A writ which supposed the defendant to lie concealed and which summoned him to answer in the King's Bench.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Annotare reos absentes*, when the iudge ordeineth persons accused in their absence to be sought for: as to send out a latitat. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 75 Then ryseth quarrell: .. out gon sub penes, out flaien latitattes. 1620 Melton *Astrolog.* 67 Writs, Latitats, and Procidendos. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 66, I desire him also to conceale himself as deeply as he can, if he cannot get a speciall pardon, to weare a Latitat about his neck. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 236 There issues out a writ of latitat, to the sheriff of another county. 1796 J. Anstey *Pleader's Guide* (1803) 55 If haply John-a-Stile provoke The legal fight 'gainst John-a-Noke, The Latitat the foe besieges And baffles him in Banco Regis. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* v. (1878) 32 You may laugh at a latitat, .. and snap your fingers at any process-server. 1848 Stewart *Mem. A. Averell* xviii. 375 Having bailiffs serving him with latitats.

† b. *transf.* = Latitation. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 248 In which his flight .. he was a while in Latium, which took the name from his latitat.

† **Lati·tate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *latitat-*, ppl. stem of *latitāre* to lie hid.] *intr.* 'To lurke' (Cockeram 1623).

Latitation (lætitē·ʃən). [ad. L. *latitātiōn-em*, f. *latitāre* to lie hid.] The fact of lying concealed; hiding, lurking.

1623 Cockeram, *Latitation*, a lurking. 1629 Jackson *Creed* VI. II. xxxviii. § 6 The women of Hungary .. buried their children alive lest their timorous outcries might bewray the place of their abode or latitation. 1875 Poste *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 510 Avoidance of in jus vocatio by latitation or keeping house rendered a defendant liable to manus injectio.

Latitude (læ·titiud). [ad. L. *lātitūd-o*, f. *lātus* broad, wide: see -TUDE. Cf. F. *latitude*.]

I. Breadth, width.

1. Transverse dimension; extent as measured from side to side; breadth, width of a surface, as opposed to length; also *occas.* spaciousness. Now only *jocular*.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 39 þe latitude of a climat is a lyne ymagined from north to south þe space of the erthe, fro the byginnyng of the firste clymat vnto the verrey ende of the same climat. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxiv. (1495) 335 Orion..his lengthe and longitude stretchyth nyghe to the brede and latitude of thre sygnes. 1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxvi, Twenty pase was the latytude. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* II. xi. in Ashm. (1652) 137 Altytude, Latytude, and Profundyte. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 25 The latitude and bredth of the Zodiack is .xij. degrees. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxv. H b, The square of ye ditches latitude. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 2 The Gulph of Venice..being seuen hundred miles in length, and seuen score in latitude. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* 364 The great latitude and capacity of the Temple consisted in the outward Courts. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 64 Though his [*sc.* man's] Feet, the Basis of the Pillar of his Body, be much narrower than the latitude of his Body. 1692-4 L'Estrange *Fables* ccclvii. (1708) 375 'Tis a Field of a Huge Latitude that the Devil has to Dance .. in. 1713 Pope *Frenzy J. Dennis* Miscell. (1732) III. 4 The Latitude of whose Countenance was not a little eclips'd by the Fullness of his Peruke. 1739 Neve *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Building*, The Longitude, Latitude and Crassitude of Ground-plates. 1830 T. Hamilton *C. Thornton* (1845) 99 His beaver was..distinguished by an unusual latitude of brim.

† b. A tract or area as defined by its breadth; a wide compass or extent. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 81 Mony multitudes of peple may sytte vnder the latitude of oon figge tre. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 1 (1873) 52 Fruitful showers .. serve but for that season, and for a latitude of ground where they fall. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. iii. 95 A chace with a vengeance all the latitude of the land, the Canaanites flying as far as sea or mountains would give them leave. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 59 What a vast distance is there betwixt the east and west! of all visible latitudes, this is the greatest. 1791 Cowper *Yardley Oak* 21 Thy yet close-folded latitude of boughs.

2. Extent, range, scope. Also, great or full extent. Now *rare*.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 9 (1873) 258 It is a thing of great use well to define what, and of what latitude those points are. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Atheism* (Arb.) 337 Even those Barbarous People, have the Notion, though they have not the Latitude, and Extent of it. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 33 For his great learning and latitude of knowledge sirnamed Magnus. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 77 Grant this Miracle of Oswald's Hand literally true in the Latitude thereof. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* III. 16 They have assumed the nature of some part for a Note or two, and so want the full latitude of a Bass in those Notes. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 123 The Greek word in the latitude of its signification..comprehendeth all these senses. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 167 To compass and comprehend the whole Latitude of Learning. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 105 ¶ 1 The latitude to which this design may be extended. 1776 R. King in *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 22 Had the scheme been executed with success, in its greatest latitude. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* I. i. 16 If this record be taken in its full latitude. 1851 Mansel *Prol. Logica* (1860) 40 The often quoted passage of Locke..when understood in its proper latitude.

† b. The range within which anything may vary.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 52 a, Meate but a lyttel excedynge temperance..may yet kepe the body within the latitude or boundes of helthe. 1645 Fuller *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1680) 68, I find myself in the latitude of a fever: I am neither well nor ill. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. ix. 110 Our love to God consists not in any one determinate degree, but hath such a latitude, as best agrees with the condition of men. 1717 J. Keill *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 247 The Latitude of a natural Perspiration is from about a Pound and half to three Pound. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 160 Few stones admit of a greater latitude of composition.

† c. Local range; wide diffusion or prevalence.

1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 177 The execution of all these laws had no greater latitude than the Pale. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 42. 363 If you should contend for latitude with any one Religion, Mahumetisme would carry the victory from you.

3. Freedom from narrow restrictions; width or liberality of construction or interpretation; tolerated or permitted variety of action or opinion.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. iii. § 2 (1873) 99 Allowing .. that latitude which is agreeable and familiar unto divine prophecies; being of the nature of their author, with whom a thousand years are but as one day. 1642 Chas. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 595 The Latitude they allow us of granting or denying of Pardons. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 198 A latitude of Judgement no Court can challenge to it self in any Cases. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xiv. 115 In such latitudes of sens, I believ manie that love Mee and the Church well, may have taken the Covenant, who [etc.]. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 246 A greater latitude there must be left in doctrinals then practicals. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. i. § 51 Christ went down to Hell (to preach to the Spirits there,) which last clause is left out in these Articles, and men left to a latitude concerning the cause, time, and manner of his Descent. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 160 Your sons of latitude that court your grace. [Cf. l. 187 Your sons of breadth.] 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 44 ¶ 8 There is a much greater Latitude for comick than tragick Artifices. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* I. ii. (1840) 28 The devil has some little latitudes and advantages for mischief. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XV. ix, He gave a latitude to his friends tongue, and desired him to speak plainly what he knew. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvi. 70 A latitude to kill might subject the innocent to great inconveniencies. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. x. 68 The greatest ease and latitude allowed in behaviour and dress. 1838-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. iv. § 27. 165 Natural good has been defined by Cumberland with more latitude than has been used by Paley. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* ii. 7 The latitude which a court of equity allows itself in enforcing agreements against the letter. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) I. xi. 150 In regard to time the Emperor grants you no latitude. 1868 Stanley *Westm. Abb.* iv. 325 Courayer's 'Last Sentiments', which were of the extremest latitude in theology.

† b. Laxity of conduct or principle. *Obs.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 127 They live with that latitude and licentiousness, as if there were neither God, nor Justice for them. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* I. iii. (1692) 7 Which way soever this ungodly Latitude came in. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 237 If statesmen .. worked their heads, there would be no occasion for Latitude and insincerity.

c. *attrib.* † latitude man = Latitudinarian.

1662 S. P. (*title*) Brief Account of the new Sect of Latitude-men. *Ibid.* 5 In opposition to that hide-bound, strait-lac'd spirit that did then prevail, they were called Latitude-men.

II. In Geography and Astronomy.

4. *Geog.* a. Angular distance on a meridian: only in *degree, minute*, etc. *of latitude*. b. The angular distance on its meridian (of any place on the earth's surface) north or south from the equator; quantitatively identical with the elevation of the pole above the horizon, and with the declination of the zenith.

For *circle, parallel of latitude*, see those words.

[In their original geographical use *latitude* (L. *latitudo*, Gr. πλάτος) and *longitude* (L. *longitudo*, Gr. μῆκος) meant quite literally the 'breadth' and 'length' of the oblong map of the known world; this literal sense remained even in the expression 'degrees of latitude and longitude' (μοῖραι πλάτους καὶ μήκους). By a natural development the terms afterwards came (in late Latin, app. not yet in Greek) to denote the distance of any place, in the breadthwise and lengthwise direction respectively, from the circle assumed as the origin of measurement.]

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* Prol., A suffisaunt astralabie as for owre orizonte, compowned after the latitude of Oxenford. *Ibid.* II. § 22 The latitude of any place in a regioun is the distance fro the senyth vnto the Equinoxial. 1527 R. Thorne in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 This latitude is the measure of the world from North to South. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 13 b, How could youe knowe towarde what coste ye be sea driven withoute knowledge of the latitude of the place by the poolle and the lengthe by the starres? 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 123 Ther shalbe so many, as there are paralleles of latitude, whose nombre as I saide was .90. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xix. 316 To fortie three Degrees of North'ly Latitude. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. iv. 157 How to correct the Account, when the Dead Latitude differs from the Observed Latitude..if the Difference of Latitude be less by Estimation than it is by Observation [etc.]. 1698 Keill *Exam. Theory Earth* (1734) 107 The Latitude of Paris being 48°·45′. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., Whenever a Ship sails to or from the Equinoctial on either side, her way thus gain'd is call'd her Difference of Latitude. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxxviii, We have made a famous run. It's twelve o'clock, and if you please I'll work the latitude. 1867 Denison *Astron. without Math.* 9 A degree of latitude measured on any meridian is about 69 miles everywhere.

c. A locality as marked or defined by parallels of latitude; usually in *pl.* = regions, climes, parts of the world. Also *fig.*

1632 Massinger *City Madam* II. ii, They serve For any latitude in Christendom. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3988/1 A French Privateer .. which he took in this Latitude. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. vi. (1840) 101, I was something chilly, which I knew was not usual in that latitude. 1760-2 Goldsmith *Cit. of the World* cxiv. (Globe) 265/1 A lady's whole cargo of smiles, sighs, and whispers, is declared utterly contraband, till she arrives in the warm latitudes of twenty-two. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 59 Very little meat and wine are necessary in these hot latitudes. 1855 Prescott *Philip II* I. v. (1857) 75 The flag of Castile was seen in the remotest latitudes,—on the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the far-off Indian seas. 1871 Morley *Carlyle* (1878) 157 Men who have long since moved far away from these spiritual latitudes. 1882 W. R. Greg *Misc. Ess.* Ser. I. v. 103 Those latitudes and altitudes where no crops will grow. 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Theory* I. 115 Leaving blank vast latitudes on the map of human thought.

5. *Astron.* The angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic: called spec. *celestial latitude*. (See also Ascending *vbl. sb.*, Geocentric *a.* 1, Heliocentric *a.* 1, Heliographic *a.* 1.)

The history of this sense appears to be as follows. Orig. the word was applied, on the analogy of the geographical use (see 4) to denote the angular distance of a point in the celestial sphere from the equator, measured along a secondary to the latter. This, however, was not accurately distinguished by name from the distance of a point from the *ecliptic*, the terms 'latitude' and 'declination' being employed indiscriminately with reference to both these ways of indicating position. (Cf. quot. 1391.) In mod. use, the terms have been differentiated, *declination* being appropriated to what was originally and with historical propriety called 'latitude', while *latitude* became the name for distance from the ecliptic.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 17 Fro the Equinoxial may the declinacion or the latitude of any body celestial be rikned, after the site north or south,..& riht so may the latitude or the declinacion of any body celestial, saue only of the sonne .. be rekned fro the Ecliptic lyne. 1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 176 Propelye they doo call that the Latitude of the Planetes, when they swarue from the Ecliptike line. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. I. xi. (1636) 298 The Latitude is counted from the said Ecliptique line towards any of the Poles of the Zodiaque. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 11 Mars in his latitude leaueth the ecliptick line foure halfe degrees. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., Apparent Latitude, is the Distance of the apparent, or seeming Place of any Planet from the Ecliptick; and True Latitude is the Distance of its real Place from the same Ecliptick. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* § 555. 269 The right ascension and declination are then easily converted by calculation into celestial longitude and latitude if required.

Latitudinal (lætitiū·dinăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *lātitūdin-*, *-tūdo* Latitude + -al.]

1. Relating to breadth or width. *rare*.

1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. ii. § 28 (1682) 17 The Latitudinal growth of the Root. 1879 J. M. Duncan *Lect. Dis. Women* I. (1889) 2 Bounded below by a horizontal or latitudinal line which joins the iliac crests.

2. Relating to, connected with, or depending on geographical latitude; corresponding with lines of latitude.

1778 Shuckburgh in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 687 *note*, Between the lat. 56° and 79° .. the zero of the scale moves through a space of no less than 32°; whereas, between the lat. 46° and 56° it is perfectly stationary..which great want of proportion..is of itself some argument against the existence of such a latitudinal equation. 1855 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. § 289 The latitudinal limits of the northern edge of the northeast trade-winds are variable. 1867 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* IV. i. 31 Its principal mountain ranges are latitudinal, or from west to east. 1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 19 In respect of latitudinal distribution the Tufted Titmouse offers much the same case as the Blue-gray Gnat-catcher. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* v. 204 The latitudinal width of this part of Africa is 63°. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 137 The latitudinal and altitudinal relations of hepatic abscess.

† B. *sb. Anat.* The name of two muscles of the epigastrium. *Obs.*

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* I j b, Of what villes is the stomacke composed...Of longytudynalles to drawe in & tranuersalles to reteyne & latitudinalles to put forth. 1548-77 Vicary *Anat.* viii. (1888) 63 Two Latitudinales comming from the backe-wards to the wombe.

Hence **Latitudinally** *adv.*, in respect of breadth or latitude.

1853 Lytton *My Novel* II. vii, The bones..in the skin of Jackeymo spread out latitudinally. 1884 *Manch. Exam.*

20 Aug. 6/3 This submarine swamp extends fifty miles latitudinally.

Latitudina·rially, *adv. rare*—[1]. [f. **latitudinarial* (formed as next) + -LY [2].] With latitude or laxity of distinction.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk., Laxton* Wks. 1863 XIV. 400 *note*, Colours were as loosely and latitudinarially distinguished by the Greeks and Romans as degrees of affinity and consanguinity are everywhere.

Latitudinarian (lætitiṻdinē·ə·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *lātitūdin-*, *lātitūdo* LATITUDE, after *trinitarian*, etc. Cf. F. *latitudinaire*.]

A. *adj.* Allowing, favouring, or characterized by latitude in opinion or action, esp. in matters of religion; not insisting on strict adherence to or conformity with an established code, standard, formula, etc.; tolerating free thought or laxity of belief on religious questions; characteristic of the latitudinarians (see B).

1672-1702 COMBER *Comp. Temple* 368 There were no such Latitudinarian Principles among the Apostles. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 166 When you have made the most of it, I foresee this Latitudinarian Love will be expensive. 1733 *Let. to Mr. Holden* 26 in Ellys *Plea for Sacram. Test.* (1790) 39 The prevailing opinion of England is Latitudinarian. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 200 There was a latitudinarian harmony.. among the religions of the ancient world. 1812 SHELLEY *Proposals* Prose Wks. 1888 I. 273 It is a very latitudinarian system of morality that permits its professor to employ bad means for any end whatever. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 470 Herpes .. being .. by others extended so widely as to include both the preceding and the ensuing genus .. and in the latitudinarian sense of the term, it is employed by Mr. B. Bell. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 56 The men most conspicuous in the reign of Charles II..were of the class who had been denominated Latitudinarian divines. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 282 His opinions respecting ecclesiastical polity and modes of worship were latitudinarian. 1858 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 360 The sermon..very latitudinarian in doctrine.

B. *sb.* One who practises or favours latitude in thought, action, or conduct, esp. in religious matters; *spec.* one of those divines of the English Church in the 17th century, who, while attached to episcopal government and forms of worship, regarded them as things indifferent; hence, one who, though not a sceptic, is indifferent as to particular creeds and forms of church government or worship.

1662 S. P. *New Sect Latitude-men* 7 Our Latitudinarians ..are by all means for a Liturgy. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 16 Mar., Dr. Wilkins, my friend, the Bishop of Chester .. is a mighty rising man, as being a Latitudinarian. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* I. i, Why, thou art a Latitudinarian in Friendship, that is no Friend; thou dost side with all Mankind, but wilt suffer for none. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 177 A Latitudinarian..believes the Way to Heaven is never the better for being strait. 1684 J. GOODMAN *Old Relig.* (1848) 42 To be such Latitudinarians, as to think it indifferent what religion a man be of. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Latitudinarians in Religion*, are those who profess a Freedom, and as it were a greater Latitude than usual in their Principles and Doctrine. It is also vulgarly applied to such as take a more than ordinary Liberty in their Lives and Conversations. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Latitudinarian*, a Churchman at large, one that is no Slave to Rubrick..and in fine looks towards Lambeth, and rowes to Geneva. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 22 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 92 This Discourse is a Justification of a *Latitudinarian* (the word was first hatch'd at Cambridge) against ye Zealous Nonconformists. 1753 WESLEY *Eng. Dict., Latitudinarian*, one who fancies all religions are saving. 1822 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 6 These latitudinarians leant to Arminianism rather than to high Calvinism. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 28. 38, 'I am afraid going abroad has made you a latitudinarian', she said, anxiously. 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 393 According to Baxter, the Latitudinarians were mostly Cambridge men.

Latitudinarianism (lætitiṻdinē·ə·riăniz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] Latitudinarian doctrine, opinions, principles, or practice; the professions or practice of a latitudinarian or the latitudinarians.

1676 R. GROVE *Vind. Conforming Clergy* (1680) 25 Let us see what he understands by this fearful Bugbear of Latitudinarianism. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 502 A catholic spirit is not speculative latitudinarianism. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. ii, There must be substituted for this latitudinarianism something sound and deep. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 12 The majority of King William's bishops were inclined to latitudinarianism. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (ed. 2) 57 Latitudinarianism loosens the elementary principles of theology.

Latitu·dinary, *a.* [f. L. *lātitūdin-* LATITUDE + -ARY.] = LATITUDINARIAN A.

1834 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 507 The latitudinary divines of Cambridge.

† **Latitu·dinism.** *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -ISM.] = LATITUDINARIANISM.

1667 LOCKE *Toleration* in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) I. iv. 194 Whether toleration and latitudinism would prevent those evils. 1685 M. BARNE *Authority Ch. Guides* Pref. 4 Latitudinism in Principles is evermore accompanied with Libertinism in Practice.

Latitudinous (lætitiṻ·dinəs), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by latitude of interpretation.

1838 CALHOUN *Wks.* III. 223 These [impediments]..ought to be irresistible with all, except the latitudinous in construction. 1865 GREELEY *Amer. Confl.* I. viii. 82 These were .. accused of seeking its subversion through .. latitudinous and unwarranted construction.

Latli, rare obs. form of LOATHLY.

Latly, -most, etc.: see LATELY, LATEMOST, etc.

Latoen, -one, obs. forms of LATTEN.

Latomy (læ·tōmi). *Hist. rare.* [ad. Gr. λατομία, f. λᾶας, λᾶς stone + -τομία cutting.] A stone quarry; *spec.* of those at Syracuse.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Latomy*, a Quarry of stones. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 504 Were these embassies mere child's play, or were there Timoleons concealed in the latomies?

Laton: see LATTEN.

Latonian (lătōᵘniăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *Lātōni-us* f. *Lātōna*, a. Gr. (Æolic) Λάτων, (Doric) Λᾱτώ, (Attic) Λητώ: see -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Pertaining to Latona (= Gr. Leto), the mother of Apollo and Diana. **B.** *sb.* *The Latonian*: Apollo.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 538 Latonian Twins .. why hide you so your shining Fronts? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., We use Latonian lights for the Sun and Moon (Latona's children). 1819 SHELLEY *Lett.* Prose Wks. 1880 IV. 82 A spectacle little suited to the antique and Latonian nature of the place. 1820 — *Hymn to Mercury* lxxi, He .. Subdued the strong Latonian, by the might Of winning music.

Latony, obs. form of LITANY.

† **La·tor.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 **latour.** [a. L. *lātor.*] The bearer (of a letter).

1529 EARL ANGUS in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 562 As forthir the said latour can mair largely mak manifest unto zour Grace.

Latoun, obs. or arch. form of LATTEN.

† **Latrabi·lity.** *Obs.* [f. L. *lātrābil-is* barking + -ITY.] The quality or faculty of barking.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxxiv. (1713) 272 These rational Creatures may..agree all in Rationality; as the sundry species of Dogs here on Earth agree in Latrability.

Latrant (lē[1]·trănt), *a.* [ad. L. *lātrant-em*, pr. pple. of *lātrāre* to bark.] Barking. Chiefly *fig.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. App. (1852) 620 The balant and latrant noises of that sort of people. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Latrant*, barking; as *A Latrant Writer*, an Author that does nothing but bark and snarl at others. 1714 TICKELL *Fragm. on Hunting* in Steele *Poet. Misc.* 178 The Minds and Genius of the Latrant Race. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 464 Whose latrant stomachs oft molest The deep-laid plans their dreams suggest. 1861 R. QUIN *Heather Lintie* (1866) 115 Thy latrant muse aye glooms sae sour.

† **Latrate,** *v. Obs.*—[o] [f. L. *lātrāre* to bark: see -ATE.] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Latrate*, to barke like a dog. *Ibid.* II, To Carpe, *Conlatrate*, *Latrate*.

Latration (lătrē[1]·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *lātrāre* to bark.] A barking; also *fig.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Latration*, a barking. 1691 E. RAWSON in *Andros Tracts* I. 68 It must needs be beneath a great Mind to take notice of such Latrations, or to answer them any otherwise than with contempt. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 424 We have no three-headed dog chained at the gate of Tartarus to startle the visitants by his tri-linguar latrations. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 194 If a dog bite a pig, the narrative teems with 'virus', the 'rabid animal', and the 'latration' of the patient.

‖ **Latrator.** *Obs.*—[o] [L. *lātrator*, f. *lātrare*.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Latrator*, which barketh, or rayleth, or scoffeth.

† **Latrede,** *a. Obs. rare.* [OE. *lætrǽde*, f. *læt* LATE *a.* + *rǽd* counsel, REDE.] Slow, tardy.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xx. 148 Oft mon bið swiðe wandiȝende æt ælcum weorce & swiðe lætræde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 644 Whan a man is so latrede [*v.rr.* laterede, latred, lattred] or tarying er he wil torne to god.

Latreutic (lătrēᵘ·tik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. λατρευτικ-ός pertaining to divine worship, f. λατρεύ-ειν: see LATRIA.] Of the nature of LATRIA.

1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* II. x. 111 *note*, He venerates, indeed, the holy images, but pays latreutic worship to the Holy Trinity alone.

Latreu·tical, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1627 BP. HALL *No Peace w. Rome* § 19 That in the Sacred Supper there is a sacrifice..none of vs euer doubted: but that is then either latreuticall, as Bellarmine distinguishes it not ill, or eucharisticall. 1833 ROCK *Hierurg.* I. 171 Sacrifice .. is severally denominated Latreutical, or of praise and supreme adoration, Eucharistic, or of thanksgiving, Propitiatory and Impetratory.

‖ **Latria** (lătrəi·ă). *Theol.* Also 7 **latreia.** [late L. *latrīa*, a. Gr. λατρεία service, service to God, divine worship, f. λατρεύ-ειν to serve, serve with prayer.] In Roman Catholic language: The supreme worship which is due to God alone (distinguished from DULIA and HYPERDULIA).

[1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22952 Off this place, ffolkes alle, 'Latrya' they me calle. Myne offyce is moste in wakynge, To kepe the gate aboute the kynge.] 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 44 b, This latria is holy and due reuerence to god in prayers, vowes, tythes, othes and in the seruice of god. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 131 It is the common opinion in Spaine and Italy that Latria, or divine honor, is due to the Crosse. 1645 — *Heresiogr.* (ed. 2) 147 The Papists make two Degrees of Religious worship; the highest they call Latreia. 1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* II. x. 111 The worship of latria due to God only, and that of dulia, the respect which may justly be shewn to his creatures. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 225 What now becomes of the distinction between the dulia, and the hyper-dulia, and the latria?

Hence † **Latrial,** † **Latrian** *adjs. rare*, of the nature of latria.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 141 They can make false Goddes, and gyve to them latryall honoure. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. vii. (1636) 68 The Romists say that they give to the Saints one kinde of worship, to wit, Dulian, and to God another and a greater, Latrian.

Latrine (lătrī·n). Also 7 *Sc.* **latron, lateran.** [a. Fr. (chiefly in pl. *latrines*), a. L. *lātrīna* privy, contr. f. *lavātrīna*, f. *lavāre* to wash.] A privy, esp. in a camp, barracks, hospital, or similar place.

1642 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) II. 82 He also tirred the laterans in the Colledge, whereby the studentis had not sic naturall eisment as befoir. 1673-88 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) III. 293 The public river of Tweed, whose use is common, and which dimits in the sea which is the latrons and receptacle of the universe. 1808 T. CRAUFURD *Univ. Edin.* 150, 1628 and 1629, the publick latrines.. were built where now they stand. 1867 *Standard* 23 Nov. 3 The longer the occupation of the camp the greater necessity for good drainage, for making new and filling up old latrines. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 311 Cesspits are now discontinued in most barracks, and water latrines are used. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 59/1 Enamelled Earthenware Latrine. 1897 HUGHES *Mediterr. Fever* v. 181 Latrines are for want of space often in close proximity to bed-rooms.

Latrobite (læ·trŏbəit). *Min.* [f. the name of its discoverer, the Rev. C. J. *Latrobe* + -ITE.] A pink variety of anorthite from Labrador.

1837 DANA *Min.* 299 Latrobite has been found only on Ametik island near the coast of Labrador.

† **Latrocinate,** *v. Obs.*—[o] [f. L. *latrōcinārī* to rob on the highway: see -ATE.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Latrocinate*, to rob, to play the theefe.

† **Latrocination.** *Obs.*—[o] [ad. L. *latrōcinātiōn-em*, f. *latrōcinārī* (see prec.).] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Latrocination*, theft, robbery.

† **Latrociny.** *Obs.* Also 5 **-synie, -cynye,** 7 **-cinie.** [ad. L. *latrōcini-um* highway-robbery, band of robbers, f. *latro*: see next. Cf. LARCENY.]

1. Highway-robbery, brigandage, freebooting, plundering.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xvii. (1869) 144 Coutte bourse it is cleped, and latrosynie the defaunde. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 263 These .. possessed the Mountains and Desert places of Thessaly, being given to all manner of Latrociny and Depradation. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* xlvii. 438 Publike Latrocinies, Rapes, Murthers, Hell vpon Earth. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 40 Escaping two dangers at once, shipwreck and latrociny.

2. A band of robbers. In quots. *transf.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. i. (1860) I viij b, A royame wyth out habundaunce of goodes .. may better be callyd a latrocynye or a nest of theuys than a royame. *c* 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 35 Because the faction sought by force to prevaile, it was aptly called a Latrocinie. 1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist Bible* III. v. (1752) I. 389 When .. Oppression rul'd, and the Government was turn'd into a mere Latrociny.

† **Latron.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *latron-em*, *latro*, hireling, mercenary, freebooter, robber. Cf. LADRONE.] A robber, brigand, plunderer.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. vii. (1614) 133 I meane those Latron-patrons and Patron-latrons, whereof these extend to the vtmost whatsoeuer might, and whatsoeuer colour of right, in Exemptions, Customes, Priuiledges and prauileges whereby euery 'John-a Stile' shall intercept the Churches due. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 272 In their writings against the prelates .. they call them all latrons. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 108 Counting such actions to suit better with a Latron than the Grand Captain of an Army. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 116 What may sacrilegious latrons expect? 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. iii. 74 The hymeneal pair are licensed freebooters levying black mail on us; .. I apprehend that Mr. Whitford has a lower order of latrons in his mind.

Latron, obs. Sc. variant of LATRINE, LECTERN.

† **La·tronage.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. LATRON [1] + -AGE.] Robbery, brigandage.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lxii. 624 Abusing .. the Courts and Lawyers, to Patronize his Latronage and Violence.

Latrosynie, variant of LATROCINY *Obs.*

Latru·ncular, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *latrunculus* robber, piece in the game of 'latrunculi' + -AR.] Pertaining to the ancient Roman game of *latrunculi*, somewhat resembling draughts or chess.

1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) II. 678 Circumstantial evidence supports Montfaucon in his latruncular origin of it [chess].

-latry, *-olatry*, representing Gr. -λατρεία worship, as in εἰδωλολατρεία IDOLATRY. Other examples, legitimately formed on possible Gr. types, are *angelolatry*, *astrolatry*, *bibliolatry*, *cosmolatry*, *demonolatry*, *grammatolatry*, *Mariolatry*, q. v. Hence, in humorous nonce-use, have been formed divers hybrids, as *babyolatry* (q. v.), *crochetolatry*, *dutiolatry*, *lordolatry*. Corresponding to this is the termination *-(o)later*, representing Gr. -λατρης, as in *idolater*, *bibliolater*.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* iii. (1892) 13 How should it be otherwise in a country where Lordolatry is part of our creed? 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate of Cumb.*, ch. 330 She was immolating health and spirits in crochetolatry. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 770/2 The question of how far the Puritan civilization has carried the cult of the personal conscience into mere dutiolatry.

Latschipe, -som, -sum: see LATESHIP, -SOME.

Latst, obs. form of LAST *a.*

Latt: see LAIT *v.*, LATE, LET.

Latteen, variant of LATEEN.

Latten (læ·tĕn). Forms: 4–5 (also 9 *arch.*) latoun, latun, 5–6 latyn, 5–7, 9 laten, (5 latoen, -one), 5–8 latin, 6 lattinne, -oun, -yne, -yng, latynn, 6–7 latine, lattyn(n, 6–9 lattin, (7 laden), 4– laton, 5– latton, latten. [a. OF. *laton*, *leiton*, mod.F. *laiton* = Pr. *lato*, Sp. *laton*, Pg. *latão*, Piedmontese *loton*, It. *ottone* (the initial *l* having been dropped through being mistaken for the def. article). The relation between these forms is obscure; if the Fr. form be original, it would point to a popular L. type **lactōn-em*; if the word was originally Sp., it may be a derivative of Com. Rom. **latta* lath, tin-plate (It. *latta*, Sp., Pg. *lata*, F. *latte*; of Teut. origin: see LATH). From Fr. the word was adopted into the Teut. and Slav. langs.: cf. Du. *latoen*, ON. *látun*, Russian латунь.]

1. A mixed metal of yellow colour, either identical with, or closely resembling, brass; often hammered into thin sheets. Now only *arch.* and *Hist.*

The word occurs not infrequently as a translation of L. *orichalcum*.

[1339 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 205 Sex Instrumenta de latone, vocitata Gonnes.] 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 4367 His fete er like latoun bright Als in a chymne brynnand light. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 45 Alle the vessels .. weren of latoun [L. *de aurichalco*]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 699 He hadde a croys of laton ful of stones. — *Frankl. T.* 517 Phebus wax old and hewed lyk laton. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M) 1134 Pelouris and durris were all of brasse, With laten sett and with glasse. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 653/15 *Hoc auricalcum*, latone. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clvi. 145 An horologe or a clocke of laten. 1528 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 132/2 Whan we se dayly a great pece of siluer, brasse, laten or yron drawen at length into smale wier. 1538 *Inv.* in *Archæologia* LI. 71 Itm the laton on the larestones, vs. 1553 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Stafford* in *Ann. Dioc. Lichfield* (1863) 49, ij candelstyks of lattyn, one crysmatorye of latten. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rev.* i. 15 And his feete like to latten as in a burning fornace. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 124 Whether it were lead or lattin that haspt downe those winking casements, I knowe not. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xiii. (1840) 138 It was concluded, that they should not celebrate the sacrament in glass .. but in chalices of latten. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compt. Gard., Direct. Melons* 4 The Noses of the Pipes might easily be Inserted into a larger Pipe of Laton. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 5 Latten .. is another sort of Copper colour'd with *Lapis Calaminaris*. 1885 R. F. BURTON 1001 *Nts.* I. 141 A dome of yellow laton from Andalusia. 1890 W. MORRIS in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* July 755 She brought him the hand-washing water in a basin of latten.

b. *Black latten* = latten-brass (see 3 b). *Shaven latten*, a thinner kind than black latten. *Roll latten*, latten polished on both sides ready for use (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II* c. 4 Sched. Rates Inwards, Lattin vocant blacke Lattin the hundred weight .. ij *li.* shaven Lattin..iij *li.* vj *s.* viij *d.* 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 413 His Majesty..does permit the Danish and Swedish Ships to come loaded with .. Latten-black, or ruled. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 120 Shaven Latten is distinguished from Black Latten by its thinness and brightness on both sides of the sheets.

2. Iron tinned over, tin-plate; more explicitly *white latten*. Also, any metal made in thin sheets. Now *dial.*

1611 COTGR., *Fer blanc*, White Lattin. 1615 *De Montfort's Surv. E. Ind.* 37 A little hollow pipe of white latten. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 43 Pipes of..Tin or Laton as they call thin Plates of Iron Tinn'd over. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 147 Your vessel ought to be of latten..the tin yielding no bad tincture to the liquor. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Latten* or *Lattin*, Iron tinn'd over. 1728 RUTTY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 630 The making of Tin-plates, or Lattin, as it is called, being not commonly practised in England. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 238 The art of making tin plates or latten. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 120 Iron Plates tinned over are sometimes termed Latten. a 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Latten*, We do not mean any mixed metal, but give the name to common tin-plate. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Latten*, thin metal. Metal in sheets.

3. *attrib.* often passing into *adj.* = Consisting or made of latten.

1492 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 24, j laton bason, pretii ij*s.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 4 Cleir schynand bemys, and goldin symmeris hew, In lattoun colour altering haill of new. 1529 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 37 Laten wire for the chyme. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 944 A Dry-fat, sheath'd in latton plates with-out. 1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law-Case* IV. ii, Here's a latten spoon, and a long one, to feed with the devil. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 39 A Lattin or Plate Lanthorn. 1670–1 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 37 In a hole of the Pool lay a Latten or Tin Box. 1673 SHADWELL *Epsom Wells* IV. ii. Wks. (1720) 248 No people in the world can make Lattin ware, or work our tin well but they. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 270 Latin Plates or White Iron per Barrel containing 450 double Plates. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 398 Bind it upon them with Iron or Lattin Wyre. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xi, A latten chain will become me as well as beaten gold. 1865 SWINBURNE *Masque O. Bersabe* 85 Low-barred latoun shot-windows. 1877 W. JONES *Fingering* 89 A massive latten thumb-ring.

b. Latten-brass, milled brass in thin plates or sheets, used by braziers and for drawing into wire.

1676 W. B[ROWNE] *Man. Goldsm.* 97 The Grain Weights are made of pieces of thin Brass, commonly called Latin-Brass. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 120 Black Latten, or Latten Brass, is imported in thin sheets of various sizes, sometimes scraped with a knife.

¶ Used with a pun on *Latin*.

1607 BREWER *Lingua* III. v. F 2, Congealing English Tynne, Græcian Gold, Romaine Latine all in a lumpe. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* vi. 96 The Barbarous not *Latine* but lead of the stile, .. doe conuince them of falshood. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* 119 Of all metals, hee hates Latin: for hee hath heard how it was sometime the Roman tongue. a 1655 SIR N. L'ESTRANGE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 282 [Alleged saying of Shaks.], I faith Ben: I'le e'en give him a douzen good Lattin Spoones, and thou shalt translate them.

Lattener (læ·tĕnəɹ). Also 4–5, 9 latoner, 5 -enere, -ennare. [f. LATTEN + -ER [1].] A worker in or maker of latten.

1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 157 Et ij latoners per ij dies ij *s.* 1415 *York Myst.* Introd. 26 Latoners. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/2 Latenere, or latennare (*S.* latonere), *erarius*. 1885 *Athenæum* 17 Oct. 513/3 'Latten' or some other word connected with the craft of the founders and latoners.

Latter (læ·təɹ), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: 1 lator (*adv.*), latera, lætra (*adj.*), 2 leter (*adv.*), 3 lattre, 3–4 latere, 4–5 lattere, latir, -yr, (*Sc.* 5 lattire, 5–6 letter, 6 -yr, 6–7 -er, 7 ? leater), 3–6 later (and 6–7 in sense 5), 3– latter. [OE. *lætra* (fem. and neut. *-e*) adj., *lator* adv., compar. of *læt* LATE; cf. OFris. *letora*, *lettera* latter, Du. *later* later, MHG. *lazzer* later, ON. *latare* more sluggish.

The mod. LATER is a new-formation on the positive; it is difficult to determine how far it goes back, as the spelling *later* may have represented the form with short vowel even as recently as the 17th c.; in sense 5 *later* is here treated as a spelling of *latter* in the more recent as well as in the earlier examples.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Slower. OE. and early ME.

c 1000 *Laws Eccles. Instit.* § 3 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 404 Þæt he þy lætra bið to uncystum. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* iv. 10 (Gr.) Siddan þu spræce to þinum þeowe, ic hæfde þe lætran tungan. c 1205 LAY. 5911 Weoren heo of Rome alle ridinde, þa oðre a foten .. and slowen alle here hors; here hæp wes þe lættere.

2. Belonging to a subsequent or comparatively advanced period; later. Sometimes contextually = 'second' (cf. LATTERMATH). Now only *poet.* or *arch.* with reference to periods of the year and their productions.

c 1200 ORMIN 15409 þin forrme win iss swiþe god, þin lattre win iss bettre. *Ibid.* 19984 Att Cristess lattre come. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Hire latere were is lasse wurð & lesse haueð þen hauede ear hire earre. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 4 The lattir historiographors [called us] Albians, and the Realme Albanie. *Ibid.* 86 In thir lattir dayes..is sa brocht to passe, that in the people is gretter constancie. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 We forbeare to descend to latter Fathers. — *Joel* ii. 23 He will cause to come downe for you the raine, the former raine, and the latter raine in the first month. 1624 QUARLES *Job* xv. 19 My kindly words were welcome as a latter Raine. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 136 Former with latter steps in the progress of well doing need not reconcilement. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 7 The latter Platonists. 1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. i. 54 The opinion and practice of the latter Cato. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Eddish*, .. the latter Pasture or Grass that comes after Mowing or Reaping. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 7 These pursuits are said by latter writers to have been [etc.]. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* I, Be near me when my faith is dry, And men the flies of latter spring. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xv. 373 Gaunt suddenly fell away from him, like the latter snow. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1397 Pale as grass, or latter flowers.

b. † *Latter-lady* (*in harvest*), the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary (cf. LADY *sb.* 3 b). † *Latter Mary day* (*Saint Marie day the latter*, etc.), one of the later feasts of the Virgin Mary, as the Nativity, Sept. 8, or the Assumption, Aug. 15. † *Latter meat* (Sc.), 'victuals brought from the master's to the servant's table' (Jam.). *Latter Lammas*: see LAMMAS.

11.. *O.E. Chron.* an. 1052 (MS. D.) þis wæs ȝedon .vii. nihton ær þære lateran sancta Maria mæssan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7843 þe morwe after seinte mari day þe later [*v.r.* latter] ded he was. 15.. *Aberd. Reg.* XV. 617 (Jam.) At the assumptioune of our Lady callit the letter Mareday. 1541 *Ibid.* XVII. (Jam.), The nativite of our Lady callit the Lettir mareday nixt to cum. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 11 Tuppes beinge fedde are to bee kept noe longer then Latter-lady in harvest. 1660 J. LAMONT *Diary* (Maitland Club) 124 Johne Paterson, meason in Auchtermouchtie, strake throw new doores in the leater meate roume. 1721 RAMSAY *Elegy on Patie Birnie* xv, Ane's thrawart porter wadna let Him in while latter meat was hett.

3. Pertaining to the end of life, of a period, a temporal sequence, the world; = LAST. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* in *latter days*.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. v. 93 We fey peple..Quham till this was the dulefull lettir day. *Ibid.* VIII. ix. 94 At lattyr poynt [L. *digressu supremo*] quhen thai war to depart. 1530 *Proper Dyalogue* (Arb.) 129 Your fraudes, almoste at the latter cast. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxiii. 20 In the latter dayes ye shall knowe his meanynge. a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 414 The later day and fate of Troy is come. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* I iiij, On ye letter day of december. *Ibid.* 15 In the letter day of iudgment. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* II. C 1 b, At whose latter gaspe Ioues marble statue gan to bend the brow. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 9 That life which shall make them glorious at the later day. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 35 She may make na disposition in her letter will, anent her husbands gudes and geir. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 114 The cardinal put in his hands some blank papers, of which they composed a latter-will. 1816 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 296 All the latter years of aged men are overshadowed with its gloom. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. iv. 11 This sign moreover doth St. John transmit, That in the latter days we shall be tricked By Satan's legates.

b. *Latter end*: the concluding part (of a period, etc.); the end of life, (one's) death. Also *punningly*, the posteriors.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 256/33 In þe latere ende of Jeneuer. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3891 Him limpis all þe loose be þe lattire end. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2219 In þe laterl'ende of þe office. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 135 He that hit wil not desyre, he shall atte the latyr ende be shente. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 243 b, In ye latter ende of this moneth. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 292 From the later ende of Marche untill the later ende of July. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 122 What is the chiefe grounde .. of most mens delaying their amendment to their latter ends. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* 351 About the latter end of August. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 247 Death..shou'd never be spoken of in jest: for a man may play with almost any thing safer than his latter-end. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 At the latter end of the spring of 577. 1852 R. COOMBES in *Aquatic Notes Cambridge* 104 Throw the body forward with a spring, as if your latter end was made of Indian-rubber. 1893 G. E. MATHESON *About Holland* 10 The latter end of the Rhine is not so romantic..as its earlier career in Germany.

†**4.** *Sc.* Hinder, hindmost. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 199 The Volschis..followit feirsly on the latter skirtis of thair armye.

5. That has been mentioned second of two: opposed to *former*.

1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xliv. 126 This latter sort..are more hated in the sight of God than the other. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 58 Of the later sort are such outward actions [etc.]. 1755 JOHNSON s.v. *Disloyal* 4 The three latter senses are now obsolete. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 6 The latter mode is not less certain than the former.

b. *absol.* or *ellipt.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. ii. 29 Vertue and Cunning Were endowments greater then Noblenesse & Riches; Carelesse Heyres May the two latter darken and expend; But Immortalitie attendes the former Making a man a god. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 8 To the later we answere; that wee doe not deny [etc.]. 1678 YOUNG *Serm. at Whitehall* 29 Dec. 7 The Civilians distinguishing a Law into parts, the Preceptive Part, .. and the Distributive Part, .. are pleas'd to call this later the *Sanction* .. of the Law. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 99 A nave and chancel, with a small vestry on the north side of the latter.

†**B.** *adv.* **a.** More slowly. **b.** Later. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 324 Ne lator þon .ii. id. martii. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Eour eyþer sunegað bi-foran drihten and ec leter ȝe beoð sahte. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 131 Oðer raðer oðer later; milce he scal imeten. c 1200 ORMIN 13206 þohhwhebbre comm he lattre till To lefenn uppo Criste. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 173 þat nis no treuþe of Trinite but tricherie of helle, And a leornyng for lewed men þe latere [*v.rr.* latter(e] forte dele. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 217 Ful seelden it comeþ of colre, & more lattere of malancoli. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 109 The sone dependeth of the fader nouther more ne lesse neither latter ne rather than the fader. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 220 More latre Is he [the Malencoly man] wourthe than a colerike man.

Comb. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 79 My wife, more carefull for the latter borne.

Latter, variant of LAUGHTER [2].

Latter-day, *adjective phr.* Belonging to 'the latter days'; modern. **Latter-day Saints,** the name by which the Mormons call themselves.

1842 CASWALL *City of Mormons* 22 On the door .. was an inscription to the following effect: 'Office of Joseph Smith, President of the Church of Latter Day Saints'. 1850 CARLYLE (*title*) Latter-day Pamphlets. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 22 Neither the Latter-day Saints nor any similar sect, have made converts among the costermongers. 1855 TROLLOPE *Warden* xiv. 222 The painting of some of these latter-day pictures [*sc.* of the Pre-Raffaellite School]. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Feb. 5/3 The whole circumstances were thoroughly mediæval from a latter-day English point of view. 1897 DOWDEN *Fr. Lit.* IV. iv. 329 André Chénier .. a latter-day Greek or demi-Greek himself.

Latterkin (læ·təɹkin). Also 7 laperkin, 9 ? latherkin (Simmonds 1858). A glazier's tool used in making lead-lights (see quot. 1825).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 384/1 In this square are three Glasiers Tools; the first .. is termed a Laperkin. It is a short piece of Wood made streight on one edge [etc.]. ..With this, being a kind of Ruler he [the Workman] cuts Quarries of any Size. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 638 The latterkin is a piece of hard wood pointed, to run in the groove of the lead, and widen it for the easier reception of the glass. 1859 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* (ed. 4) 586.

Latterly (læ·təɹli), *adv.* [f. LATTER *a.* + -LY [2].] **a.** At the latter end (of life or of some period). **b.** Of late, lately.

1734 J. RICHARDSON *Life Milton* 2 Latterly he [Milton] was—No; Not Short and Thick, but [etc.]. 1735–6 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.) *Latterly*, adv., the latter part of his time. 1755 JOHNSON, *Latterly*, .. a low word lately hatched. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 143 He died Sept. 23, 1766, at Hammersmith, though latterly he resided chiefly at Bath. 1821 J. FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 46 A languid tone of health into which I have latterly fallen. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxix. 339 He..gave away so much that, latterly, he had little left. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Feb. 5/1 If there has been anything like an increase of ill-feeling latterly.

Lattermath (læ·təɹmɑþ). *dial.* Also 6–7 latermath(e, 7 latter-meath, leather-math. [f. LATTER *a.* + MATH (OE. *mǽþ*) mowing.] The 'latter' mowing; the aftermath. Also, the crops then reaped.

1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Latermathe. 1587 HARRISON *England* I. xviii. (1881) III. 133 Of such [medowes] as are twise mowed I speake not, sith their later math is not so wholsome ..as the first. 1611 COTGR., *Arriere-saison*, later math. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 84 Some Soyls .. afford four Latter-meaths of Hay. 1692 TRYON *Good House-wife* vii. (ed. 2) 70 [Butter made in Summer] is much finer than that which is made of Rowings or Leather-Math (as they call it). 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Cordus, Fænum cordum*, the latter math. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 363 Grasses..which afford..the greatest quantities of spring, summer, latter-math and winter produce. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 128 The aftermath, or, as country people call it, the 'lattermath'.

Lattermint. *rare.* [f. LATTER *a.* + MINT *sb.*] ? A late kind of mint.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 579 Savory, latter-mint, and columbines.

Lattermost (læ·təɹmoʊst), *a.* [f. LATTER *a.* + -MOST.] Last.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 116 Domesticus, the foremost man, is not more of a ring-leader..than Mr. and Mrs. Crux, the lattermost. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* VIII. 222 Fresh Issues upon the Universe that sum Which is the lattermost of lives.

Lattern, Sc. form of LECTERN.

† Latterness. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LATTER *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being later or subsequent.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 14 Any other word that can..cut off all formerness and latterness.

† Latterward, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LATTER + -WARD.] = LATEWARD.

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1651) 43 Ye shall graffe them on a latterward fruit, as Pome Richard.

† Lattew. *Obs.* Forms: 1 láddþéow, -téaw, -t(é)ow, láddéow, látéau, -éaw, -éow, láddéow, -téow, -téuw, -tíow, *Northumb.* látua, 2 ladtew, læd-, lætteow, 3 latðæu, latteu, lattow. [OE. *láddtéow, láttéow, láddéow*, f. *lád* leading, LODE + *þéow* servant, THEW.] A leader.

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxx. 4 Ladtow me ðu bist. c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 5 þa eart ægðer ge wez, ge ladþeow, ge sio stow ðe se wez to lifð. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 For þat þe storres liht is hem god latðæu. *Ibid.* 197 Alse mannes heued is heȝest lime and latteu swo wissed rihtte bi-leue þe soule. a1225 *Juliana* 33 Lauerd liues lattow lead me þurh þis..lif.

Lattice (læ·tis), *sb.* Forms: 4 latijs, latis, *pl.* latises, -is, 4–6 latys, 5 lates, lateys(e, 5–6 latyse, 6 lateis, latesse, latise, lattes(e, -is, lettise, *pl.* lattas(s)es, 6–7 lattesse, 6–8 lattise, lettice, 7 latice, latteise, *pl.* lettases, 6– lattice. [a. OF. and F. *lattis*, f. *latte* LATH.]

1. A structure made of laths, or of wood or metal crossed and fastened together, with open spaces left between; used as a screen, e.g. in window openings and the like; a window, gate, screen, etc. so constructed.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* vii. 6 Fro the windowe .. of myn hous bi the latys I beheeld the ȝunge man. 14.. *Chaucer's Troylus* II. 566 (615) (Harl. MS. 3943) A! go we see, caste up the latis [*v.r.* yates] wyde, For thurgh this strete he most to palays ryde. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxx. 400 (Add. MS.) The pareshe preste..sate at his selle, and lokede oute at his latyse towarde the kyrke. 1452-3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 449 Pro factura x lateys in deambulatorio. c1475 *Partenay* 4747 He .. The lateis unshitte. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 116 Lattise keepeth out the light and letth in the winde. 1569 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 155 The glasse lattases and bourdes belonginge to the howse. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* I. 2 Ahaziah fel downe thorow a lattesse in his vpper chamber. a1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* Wks. 1738 II. 130 Small Windows, some of Glass, some with Latices, or Iron Bars. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 114 A Lattice of narrow Laths nail'd a cross one another checker-wise, every square consisting of about twelve Inches. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 1 Apr., They are made a good deal in the manner of the Dutch stage coaches, having wooden lattices painted and gilded. 1741 tr. *D'Argens Chinese Lett.* xxv. 172 When they don't choose to be concealed, they open the Lettices. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. i, The sunbeam, through the narrow lattice, fell Upon the snowy neck [etc.]. 1822 BYRON *Werner* v. i. 44 The flowers fell faster—Rain'd from each lattice at his feet. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 488 The diamond shape of the glass of old casements was suggested by the ancient lattice.

fig. 1621 DONNE *Progr. Soul, 2nd Anniv.* Poems (1639) 243 Thou shalt not peepe through lattices of eyes, Nor heare through Labyrinths of eares. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiii. 409 He will .. creep out at the lattice of a word. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 93 Stand not at a distance behind the walls: shew thyself through the lattice of thy ordinance. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 473 Life's a debtor to the grave, Dark lattice! letting in eternal day. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxx, Thro' a lattice on the soul Looks thy fair face and makes it still.

† b. A window of lattice-work (usually painted red), or a pattern on the shutter or wall imitating this (see CHEQUER *sb.*[1] 4), formerly a common mark of an alehouse or inn. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Govt.* IV. vi, There, at a howse with a red lattyce, you shall finde an old baude..and a yong damsell. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 15 As they which determine vpon an Ale bench whether the passenger that passeth by the lettise be a Saint or a Diuell. 1592 *Arden of Faversham* H 2, He..had beene sure to haue had his Signe puld down, & his latice borne away the next night. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 15 Some Alewiues, if they had knowne this receipt..wold haue hung out holly bushes at their red lettises, and so they might haue beene mistaken for Tauerns, of many ale knights. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 86 He call'd me euen now (my Lord) through a red Lattice. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iii, At the signe of the water-tankerd, hard by the greene lattice. 163. WOTTON *Educ.* in *Relig.* (1672) 97 Amongst Tradesmen .. they are not poorest, whose Shop windows open over a red Lettice. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* I. ii, If he draw not A Lattice to your doore, and hang a bush out. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. i, She by Art makes her face look like a new white wall with a red lettice. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Lattice* .. with us now is generally an ensign of an Alehouse, which to make it the more conspicuous is commonly painted of various Colours, and those who have not a real Wooden one up at their Door, cause Chequers or Squares like 'em to be painted on their Window-shutters, Walls or Side-posts of the Door, &c.

c. Work of the kind described in 1; lattices collectively; = LATTICE-WORK. Also *fig.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 236 Our countrie houses, in steed of glasse, did use much lattise. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 14 Some beauty peept through lettice of sear'd age. 1602 — *All's Well* II. iii. 225 My good window of Lettice fare thee well. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 50 The vpper part of the window .. is made of glasse or lattise. 1890 F. G. CARPENTER in *Amer. Agriculturalist* Oct. 512 (Funk) Rude frames of lattice filled with greased paper to act as windows.

2. *transf.* Something with open interlaced structure like that of a lattice.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., This harmless Essay .. may..induce your charity to connive at our imbecillity, by glancing through the Lattice of a diminishing Telescope. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 132 Taking a sheet of Paper, we made several little Lattices in it. 1895 C. R. B. BARRETT *Surrey* iii. 91 An oak tree with a curiously twisted lattice of roots.

† 3. A part of the auditorium of a theatre (see quot.). *Obs.*

1818 J. WARBURTON etc. *Dublin* II. 1113 boxes 5*s.* 9*d.*; lattices 4*s.* 4*d.*; pit 3*s.* 3*d.*; gallery 2*s.* 2*d.* *Ibid.* 118 *note*, The interior of the house [c1793] formed an ellipse, and was divided into three compartments—pit, boxes, and lattices, which were without division.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lattice-blind, -bough, -closing, -edge, -hole, -maker, -nail, -pane, -pattern*; **lattice-bar** *Bridge-building* (see quot.); **lattice beam** = *lattice girder*; **lattice-braid**, a narrow lattice-like braid made on the lace-pillow (Caulfeild and Saward *Dict. Needlework* 1882 p. 43); **lattice-bridge** (see quot. 1857); **† lattice caltrop** (see quot.); **lattice-cell** (see quot. and cf. LATTICED 2 b); **lattice frame, girder**, a girder consisting of two horizontal bars connected by diagonal bars crossed so as to resemble lattice-work; **lattice leaf (plant)**, the *Ouvirandra fenestralis* or lace-leaf of Madagascar; also **lattice plant**; **lattice moss**, a moss of the genus *Cinclidotus*; **lattice point** *Math.* (see quot.); **lattice-stitch** (see quot.); **lattice-truss**, 'one having horizontal chords and inclined intersecting braces' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **lattice-wise** *adv.*, in the form of a lattice or lattice-work.

1885 WADDELL *Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246 **Lattice-bar*, a bar belonging to a system of latticing. 1850 G. D. DEMPSEY *Iron Girder Bridges* iv. 36 *Lattice beams. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana in S.* 87 Backward the *lattice-blind she flung. 1878 SYMONDS *Many Moods* 175 The star of Love, those *lattice-boughs between. 1838 D. STEVENSON *Civil Engin. N. Amer.* viii. 231 Town's Patent *Lattice Bridge. 1857 HUMBER *Iron Bridges & Girders* 14 The Trellis Girder or Lattice Bridge, consisting of a top and bottom flange connected by a number of flat iron bars which are rivetted across each other at a certain angle, thus forming a lattice. 1497 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 97 *Latescaltraps [*Footnote*, Perhaps coltraps united by lattice work or rods forming a kind of *cheval-de-frise*, and thus distinguished from 'casting caltrops']. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Lattice-cells*, in Botany, Mohl's term for cells whose walls are irregularly thickened in such a manner as to form a kind of net-work sculptured in relief. c1425 *St. Eliz. of Spalbeck* in *Anglia* VIII. 114/46 þe chapel is departyd fro þe chaumbyr wiþ a smalle *latys-closynge. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 15 Here and there on *lattice edges lay Or book or lute. 1838 D. STEVENSON *Civil Engin. N. Amer.* viii. 233 *Lattice-frames. 1852 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* Notices 123 BARTON (title of art.) On the Calculation of strains in *Lattice Girders. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 5/3 A steel pillar with a lattice girder construction. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* i. 32 In at a *lattes hole .. fast flew there in a flie. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Ouvirandra, O. fenestralis* .. is best known as the *Lattice-leaf plant, from its singular leaves resembling open lattice-work. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 252 Allied to the Pondweeds is the rare Lattice-leaf (*Ouvirandra fenestralis*) of Madagascar. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 116, I wishe .. *Lattise makers few, and glasiers many. 1868 TRIPP *Brit. Mosses* 108 *Cinclidotus*,..*Lattice Moss. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 122 For dī M^{l} of *latis-naille price iij*d.* 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream* 268 Beaming all redly thro' the *lattice-pane. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* viii. 71 *Lattice and diaper patterns. 1877 BENNETT *Thomé's Bot.* 457 The aquatic *Ouvirandra* or *lattice plant. 1857 in Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* (1890) III. 40 Imagine now in a plane, a rectangular system of coordinates (*x*, *y*) and the whole plane divided by lines parallel to the axes at distances = 1 from each other into squares of the dimension = 1. And let the angles which do not lie on the axes of coordinates be called '*lattice points'. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk.* 187 *Lattice-stitch, a stitch used in Ticking work and other ornamental Embroideries for borders and formed of straight interlaced lines. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Cancelli*, latteses, or any thynge made *lattese wyse. a1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 239 Ryche cloth of golde traverced latyse wyse square. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 166 Some sinewes running streight out in length, others crossing ouerthwart lattise-wise. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 37 An additional Door..made Lettice-wise; to the end that the People standing without might see what was done in the Temple.

Lattice (læ·tis), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To furnish with a lattice or lattice-work. Also with *up, over.*

1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1829) 5 The seide parlore and tresance lattized, glazid and selyd with othir necessariis. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 55 A Closet in the midle of 8 Squares latisid aboute. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Clathrare*, to close with crosse barres, or trayles: to lettise vp. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 7 Her eye is all latticed or chequered with dimples like Common Flyes. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iv. 73 Each Window was latticed with Iron Wire on the outside. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 117 It was a wooden structure, latticed and pierced with auger-holes. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* I. 9 The narrow streets which are latticed over with matting.

Lattice, obs. form of LETTUCE.

Latticed (læ·tist), *a.* Also 6 lattis(e)d, letticed, -uced, -ised, latized, 7 latised. [f. LATTICE *sb.* + -ED [2].]

1. Furnished with a lattice or lattice-work.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 32 Their hooves they mainely beat upon the lattisd grate. 1662 GREENHALGH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 12 A low, long, and narrow latticed window. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 2 The early sun Pour'd on the latticed cot a cheerful gleam. a1845 HOOD *Open Question* i, Shut the gardens' lock the latticed gate! 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* iii, A lattice screen .. divided the shop from a room of about equal size.

2. Shaped or arranged like a lattice. **a.** *gen.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 25 b, You must ..harrowe it, which is don with a lettused instrument ful of teeth. 1787 GLOVER *Athenaid* XXVII. 108 Huge alders.. shed Disparted moonlight through the lattic'd boughs.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Having a conformation or marking resembling lattice-work. Of plant-cells: see quot. 1877 and *lattice-cell*, LATTICE *sb.* 4. Of leaves = CANCELLATE.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 25 Her eye is foraminulous and latticed like that of other Insects. 1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 155 *Latticed*, having longitudinal lines or furrows, decussate by transverse ones. 1862 COOKE *Brit. Fungi* 93 The Latticed Stinkhorn (*Clathrus cancellatus*). 1862 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* (1866) 87 The Latticed Heath (*Strenia clathrata*). 1877 BENNETT *Thomé's Bot.* 47, *Sieve-tubes*, or *bast-vessels* result from the coalescence of cells standing one over another, the partition walls of which, or *sieve-discs*, have become perforated in the manner of a sieve. .. Of similar construction are latticed cells, the partition-walls of which are not actually perforated, but only thickened in a sieve-like manner. 1885 A. S. PENNINGTON *Brit. Zoophytes* 161 *Phellia Brodricii*, .. 'The Latticed Corklet'.

c. *Her.*

1847 *Gless. Heraldry. Lattised, Treillé*, or *Portcullised*, a pattern resembling fretty, but placed cross-ways. It may be interlaced or not.

Lattice-window. A window furnished with a lattice; also, in mod. use, one composed of small diamond-shaped panes set in lead-work.

1515-16 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 2, Pro factura fenestrarum .. scilicet latys-wyndows. a1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* clviii. 609 Out of ye chaumbre wherin she shal be in she shal se them all..thrughe a lateyse wyndowe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 32 b, The Doctors of Divinite stande in the latesse windowes. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 207 Brasen dores, whereof the middle .. is made of solid brasse, the other foure in the forme of latteise windowes. 1743 POCOCKE *Descr. East* I. 16 They [galleys] are made with lattise windows all round. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxiv, A cottage-room, with a lattice-window. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* I. xi. 86 An old hall with gable ends and lattice windows.

Lattice-work. Wood or metal work consisting of crossing strips with small openings; = LATTICE *sb.* 1. Also, something resembling this.

1487 *Will* in *Paston Lett.* III. 465 A nother towell of latise werk. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* 509 The latice worke or climing and running frames made for the vine. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 25 The like curious Lattice-work I have also observ'd in the crustaceous Cornea of the Creckets Eye. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 42 The cane..severed into stripes That interlaced each other, these supplied Of texture firm a lattice-work. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xx. 145 It..was guarded on either side by a strong lattice-work of forest timber. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 340 The bow-and-tie construction is thought to be superior in strength to lattice-work..for a bridge.

Latticing (læ·tisiŋ). [f. LATTICE *sb.* or *v.* + -ING [1].] The process of making a lattice or lattice-work; in *Bridge-building* (see quot.).

1885 WADDELL *Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246, *Latticing*, a system of bars crossing each other at the middle of their lengths, used to connect the two channels of a strut in order to make them act as one member.

Lattine, obs. variant of LATEEN.

Lattin(ne, -o(u)n, -yn(e, -yng, -ynn, latun, obs. forms of LATTEN.

Lattly, obs. form of LATELY *adv.*

Lattouce, obs. Sc. form of LETTUCE.

Lattyn: see LET *v.*

‖ **Latus** [1] (lē·tŏs). *Math.* [L. = side.] Used in the following terms in *Conic sections*: **latus rectum**, a straight line drawn through the focus of a conic at right angles to the transverse diameter, the parameter; **latus primarium** (see quot. 1706); **† latus transversum**, the transverse diameter.

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.* App. Conic Sections 11 In a Parabola the Rectangle of the Diameter, and Latus Rectum, is equal to the Rectangle of the Segments of the double Ordinate. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Latus primarium*, ..a Right-line drawn thro' the *Vertex*, or Top of the Section, parallel to the Base of the Triangular Section of

the Cone, and within it. *Ibid.*, *Latus Transversum*, (in an Hyperbola) is a Right-line lying between the Vertex's of the two opposite Sections. **1734** J. WARD *Introd. Math.* IV. i. (ed. 6) 367 The Diameter of a Circle being that Right-line which passes thro' its Centre or Focus .. may .. be properly call'd the Circle's Latus Rectum: And altho' it loses the Name of Diameter when the Circle degenerates into an Ellipsis, yet it retains the Name of Latus Rectum. **1859** PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 256 A luminous point is placed at one of the foci of a semi-elliptic arc bounded by the axis major: prove that the whole illumination of the arc varies inversely as the latus rectum.

‖ **Latus**[2] (lēⁱ·tŏs). *Antiq.* [Late L. – Gr. λάτος.] A large fish inhabiting the Nile and other regions.

1598 *Epulario* F iij b, To dresse a Latus or shadow fish. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Latus*,..a huge Fish peculiar to the River Nile, which is often of Two Hundred Pounds Weight. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Latus*, .. the name of a fish of the coracinus, or umbra kind. **1857** BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 90 Among fishes, the latus, .. and the oxyrhyncus.

Latyn, obs. form of LATIN, LATTEN, LET *v.*

Latynere, -tynier: see LATIMER.

Latyng, -ynge, obs. forms of LATIN, LETTING.

Latynn, obs. form of LATTEN.

Lau, obs. form of LAW, LOW.

Laubanite (lō·bănəit). *Min.* [Named by Traube, 1887, from *Lauban* in Silesia, where it was first found: see -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, resembling stilbite.

1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXV. 418 Laubanite. A zeolite resembling stilbite.

Lauber, -or, etc., Sc. forms of LABOUR.

Lauch: see LATCH *v.*[1], LAUGH, LAW, LOW.

Lauchful, obs. Sc. form of LAWFUL.

Laucht, obs. Sc. form of LAUGH *v.*, LOW *a.*

† **Lau·chtane,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [a. Gaelic *lachdunn* – Irish *lachtna.*] Dull coloured, swarthy.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 672 A lawchtane [*MS. E* lauchtane] mantill than hym by Lyand apon the bed he saw. *a* **1568** in Pinkerton *Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) 192 My rubie cheeks, was reid as rone, Ar leyn, and lauchtane as the leid.

Lauchter, -ir, obs. Sc. forms of LAUGHTER.

Lauchtfull, obs. Sc. form of LAWFUL.

Laucyouse, var. LAUTIOUS *Obs.*, luxurious.

Laud (lǭd), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–7 **laude,** 6–7 **lawd(e,** 6– **laud.** [a. OF. *laude*, ad. L. *laud-em*, *laus* praise.]

1. Praise, high commendation. Also † *in laud of*, *honour and laud*, *laud and glory* (*honour*, *thanks*); † *to give laud.* Now *rare* exc. in hymns.

c **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 232 Pursevantes and herauldes That crien ryche folkes laudes. *c* **1386** — *Prioress' T.* 8 In laude .. Of thee .. To telle a storie I wol do my labour. — *Friar's T.* 55 He was, if I shal yeven him his laude, A theef, and eek a somnour, and a baude. *a* **1470** TIPTOFT *Cæsar* iv. (1530) 5 That the enterpryce myght be to the lawd and profyte of his legion. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* V. cxviii. 94 To hym that laude & thankys shulde be geuen vnto. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. (Percy Soc.) 187 To the laude and glory Of wyse dame Pallas it was so edified. **1552** LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4125 Onely to God be laude and glore. **1593** Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* III. pr. vi. 53 They that falsely be praised, needs must they blush at their own laude. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII* 106 For which this Assembly and all Christians are to render laud and thankes unto God. **1640** GENT *Knave in Gr.* II. i. E b, So well, as Æsop could discharge his scene, whereby he won most laud. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 442 Great laud and praise were mine .. for spotless faith divine. **1819** JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 117 We willingly cede to her the laud of having .. been .. 'the cradle of sound principles'. **1849** LONGF. *Kavanagh* xvii. Prose Wks. 1886 II. 346 Sibylline leaves .. in laud and exaltation of her modest relative. **1858** NEALE *Bernard de M.* (1865) 27 His laud and benediction Thy ransomed people raise. **1879** DIXON *Windsor* II. xxiv. 250 His chief employment being the laud of his dead love.

b. A cause or subject for praise. *rare.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 351 It was na laude, nor ȝit Humanitie On sic ane wicht to schaw thame villanous. **1890** J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* xiv. 278 That is not a fault: that is rather a laud.

† **c.** ? Praiseworthiness. *Obs.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Philomene* (Arb.) 94 And by the lawde of his pretence His lewdnesse was acquit.

2. *pl.* The first of the day-hours of the Church, the Psalms of which always end with Pss. cxlviii–cl, sung as one psalm and technically called *laudes.*

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxii. 1 Þis salme is ay songen in þe lauds. *a* **1400** *Prymer* (1891) 88 Here begynneth laudes. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 180 Sir, this same day at morne I thaym left in the corne, When they rang lawdys. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 251 Meditacyons at the laudes, vnto the ende of matyns, diuided accordyng to euery psalme. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 20 The Evening Lamb .. Was by the hallow'd Fire but half-consum'd, When Mary rose to Lauds. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xxxi, Now midnight lauds were in Melrose sung. **1843** M. PATTISON *Diary* in *Mem.* (1885) 190 At 6 went to Matins, which with Lauds and Prime take about an hour and a half.

transf. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIII. (Percy Soc.) 169 The lytle byrdes swetely dyd syng Laudes to their maker early in the mornyng. **1577** VALLANS *T. Two Swannes* in *Leland's Itin.* (1759) V. p. viii, The merrie Nightingale .. Ringes out all night the never ceasing laudes Of God. **1659** HAMMOND *On Ps.* lix. 16 Paraphr. 300 To make this the matter of my daily morning lauds.

3. A hymn or ascription of praise.

1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Laude a prayse, *laude.* **1604** SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 178 (2nd Qo.) Which time she chaunted snatches of old laudes. **1657** SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* 247 So was it of old ordained .. that the Lauds or Praises should be said .. immediately after the Gospel. **1737** WATERLAND *Eucharist* 49 The Christians offered up Spiritual Sacrifices, Prayers and Lauds. **1877** SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy* II. 320 An author of devotional lauds [= It. *laude*] and mystery plays.

† **Laud,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *laud-um*, vbl. sb. f. *laudāre* (LAUD *v.*), used in the extended sense 'to give a judgement upon'.] Decision, judgement.

c **1465** *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 77 After long trete bothe partyes submytted theym to the laude and arbytrement of the kyng. **1542** *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 416 To here and se þe decrete laude and sentence of forfaltour gevin.

Laud (lǭd), *v.* Forms: 5–7 **laude,** (5 **loud**), 6–7 **lawde,** 6– **laud.** [ad. L. *laud-āre*, f. *laud-*, *laus* praise.] *trans.* To praise, to sing or speak the praises of; to celebrate. Often *to laud and bless* (*praise*, *magnify*). Originally implying an act of worship.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 102 Neyther for loue laude it nouȝt ne lakke it for enuye. *c* **1440** *Bone Flor.* 1883 The lady .. forthe ys gon, Loudyng the trynyte, To a noonre. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 68 So ye shal be happy, & your werkes lauded. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VIII. (Percy Soc.) 32 We ought to laude and magnify Your excellent springes of famous poetry. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 251 We excite & moue .. all creatures to laude & blesse god. *c* **1610** *Women Saints* 34 They therefore fast and pray and lawde our Lord. **1670** WALTON *Lives* IV. 317 [They] did at Night .. betake themselves to prayers, and lauding God. **1812** H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.*, *Cui Bono?* xii, To build a temple worthy of a god, To laud a monkey. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *T. of Tyne* vii. 122 He lauded the arrangements. **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* v, To be called .. ambitious for the very same aspirations which are lauded up to the skies in the sons of the rich. **1868** HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* II. 1, I laud my stars, however, that you will not have your first impressions of .. our future home from such a day as this.

absol. **1850** NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 168 Sing we lauding And applauding.

Hence **Lau·ded** *ppl. a.*

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 557 Son of the above lauded octogenarian. **1856** J. YOUNG *Demonol.* IV. vii. 437 More.. than .. all the elaborate disquisitions or lauded aphorisms of ancient and modern wisdom together.

absol. **1887** *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 12 A rising power that would crush .. the lauders and the lauded.

Laud, obs. form of LEWD.

Laudability (lǭdăbi·lĭti). *rare.* [ad. L. *laudābilitās*, f. *laudābilis*: see next.] The quality of being a fit subject for praise; praiseworthiness.

1715 *Mem. Abp. Tenison* 5 Names .. however instructive by the Laudability of their Characters. **1829** S. TURNER *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxi. IV. 363 This doctrine of the laudability and right of assassinating sovereigns was taught by others .. of the Jesuit fraternity.

Laudable (lǭ·dăb'l), *a.* Also 6 **laudabul, lawd(e)able,** 6–7 **laudible.** [ad. L. *laudābilis*, f. *laudāre*: see LAUD *v.* and -ABLE.]

1. Of immaterial things, actions, etc.: Praiseworthy, commendable. † Also, in early use, of the nature of praise, laudatory.

c **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* (Horstm.) 1359 And dred þus laudable wordus more in hure þouȝt. **1479** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 413 The .. laudable custumes foresaide. **1503–4** *Act 19 Hen. VII* c. 4 After the lawdeable custome used in tyme of his moste noble progenytours. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 53 The laudable sciences of phisick and surgerie. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. ii. 76 This earthly world: where to do harme Is often laudable. *c* **1610** *Women Saints* 178 When his precious ashes and laudable corps was caried to the martyrs seate. **1670** WALTON *Lives* IV. 278 A laudible ambition to be something more than he then was. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 180 ¶ 6 In the Sight of Reason, nothing is laudable but what is guided by Reason. **1761** HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 165 His conduct .. was innocent, and even laudable. **1791** *Gentl. Mag.* 1/2 A wish that so laudable an institution may be more generally known. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 74 Using scandalous means for the purpose of obtaining a laudable end. **1879** MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* III. 269 He carried out this resolve with laudable firmness. **1886** RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 398 Laudable curiosity.

† **b.** Of testimony: Trustworthy. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 84 Upon laudable and unsuspected Record.

2. Of material objects and physical conditions: Of satisfactory nature, quality, or operation; healthy, sound, wholesome. Now only *Med.* of secretions, *esp.* pus (see quots.).

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 4 The somer season men counteth now laudable. *c* **1550** LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) b ij, A bloudy fluxe, an hidropsy or madnesse after a frenesy, are laudable. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 464 The sheep of the Isle Chius are very small, and yet their milk maketh very laudable cheese. **1634** R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 27 Kids flesh is better and more laudable then any other flesh. **1675** EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 127 It may be a laudable Compost for moist grounds. **1669** BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 185, I found the Apple of a laudable colour. *c* **1720** GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. liii. (1738) 207 To promote a laudable growth of flesh. **1725** N. ROBINSON *Theory Physick* 269 If after the third Day a laudable Expectoration does not appear .. then [etc.]. **1794–6** E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 501 Ulcers which are said to abound with laudable pus. **1829** *Health & Longevity* 229 Easier and sooner reduced to laudable chyle. **1878** T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 19 When thick and creamy, it is known as healthy or laudable pus.

3. *sb.* in *pl.* **a.** Laudable qualities, good points. **b.** Persons of title, dignities. *Obs.* or *nonce-uses.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 321 To do Justice, even to ones Enemy's Laudables. **1815** *Q. Rev.* XIV. 135 The number of these Laudables, including Dukes [etc.].

Hence **Lau·dableness.**

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 423 He asserts the truth of his doctrine, and the laudableness of his actions. **1730–6** in BAILEY (fol.). **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 243 We shall .. look upon the laudableness of an action as a certain evidence of its usefulness.

Laudably (lǭ·dăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

1. In a praiseworthy manner, so as to deserve praise.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 87 He ansuerd to speke litil and laudably. **1533** in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 263 Occupacions lawdablye vsed and contynued withyn this Cytye. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 322 The Chymists have attempted laudably, reducing their causes unto Sal, Sulphur, and Mercury. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxviii. 199 Would not love and pity excusably, nay laudably, make a good wife .. give up her own will .. to oblige a husband. **1876** BLACK *Madcap V.* vi. 52 A .. young man .. laudably anxious to be instructed.

† **2.** In a sound and healthy manner. *Obs. rare.*

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 129 Some Plants not only nourish laudably, but induce a manifest and wholsom Change.

Laudanine (lǭ·dănəin). *Chem.* Also **-in.** [f. LAUDAN-UM + -INE[6].] A colourless to pale red crystalline alkaloid contained in opium.

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 120 *Laudanine* $C_{20}H_{25}NO_3$.

Laudanum (lǫ·d'nŏm). Also 8 **lodanum,** 9 *dial.* **lodlum,** *Sc.* **lodomy.** [a. mod.L. *laudanum*, used by Paracelsus as the name of a medicament for which he gives a pretended prescription, the ingredients comprising leaf-gold, pearls not perforated, etc. (*Opera* 1658 I. 492/2). It was early suspected that opium was the real agent of the cures which Paracelsus professed to have effected by this costly means; hence the name was applied to certain opiate preparations which were sold as identical with his famous remedy.

It is doubtful whether the word as used by Paracelsus was a fanciful application of *laudanum* a med.L. variant of LADANUM, or was suggested by *laudāre* to praise or by some other word, or was formed quite arbitrarily.]

1. In early use, a name for various preparations in which opium was the main ingredient. Now only: The simple alcoholic tincture of opium.

1602–3 MANNINGHAM *Diary* (Camden) 46 There is a certaine kinde of compound called Laudanum .. the virtue of it is very soueraigne to mitigate anie payne. **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 12, I need no other Laudanum than this to make me sleep. **1694** SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 267/2 It is of the Nature of other Laudanums. **1704** F. FULLER *Medic. Gymn.* (1711) 255, I was deny'd likewise the Ease which is to be obtain'd by Laudanum. **1739** 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 166 Your Mischief, being fully done, Will make you sleep as well as Laudanum. *a* **1828** *Lang Johnny More* ix. in Child *Ballads* (1892) IV. 398 They .. gae him draps o lodomy That laid him fast asleep. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiv. 310, I gave him laudanum, and held him close to my bosom while he slept to death.

fig. *a* **1711** KEN *Dedicat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 3 Pain haunting me, I court the sacred Muse, Verse is the only Laudanum I use. **1789** G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 293 The Laudanum of rhetoric, whose property will occasionally benumb .. the power of common understandings.

† **2.** = LADANUM 1.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Laudanum*, a yellowish gumme, as some write; notwithstanding others affirm it to be made of a dew, which falleth vpon a certaine herbe in Greece. **1702** W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* lxxii. 272 Laudanum .. proceeds from a Dew which falls on the leaves of a small Plant about half a foot high, which does something resemble small Sage.

3. *Comb.*, as *laudanum-raised* adj.

1800 WEEMS *Washington* i. (1877) 8 The fine laudanum-raised spirits of the young sparklers.

Hence **Lau·danum** *v. trans.*, to dose with laudanum.

1839–40 THACKERAY *Catherine* v, You'd laudanum him.

Laudation (lǫdēⁱ·ʃən). [ad. L. *laudātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *laudāre* to LAUD.] The action of praising; an instance of this, a laudatory inscription. Also, the condition of being praised, as † *to be* or *to have in laudation.*

c **1470** G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 1232 Poems 99 And his figure in Recommendacion Shal be had, and in Laudacion. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xliv. (Percy Soc.) 212 Dame Fame was in laudation. ? *a* **1550** in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 329 And on this day in his laudatioun Aue Redemptor Iesu! all ȝe cry. **1848** DICKENS *Dombey* vii, Notwithstanding his liberal laudation of himself, however, the Major was selfish. **1865** *Reader* 27 May 589/3 Success in this matter would stamp him as a man of talent. He would be singled out for laudation. **1868** STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iv. 338 As we read the long laudation on the pedestal.

Laudative (lǭ·dătiv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *laudātīv-us*, f. *laudāt-*, ppl. stem of *laudāre* to LAUD. Cf. F. *laudatif.*] **A.** *adj.* Expressive of praise; laudatory. Const. *of.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XVI. i. 52 Now whatsoever in this narration shall be delivered .. shall pertaine in manner to a laudative argument. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laudative*, of or belonging to commendation, wherein praise is contained. **1824** *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 3 Strains not simply laudative of Oporto, but vituperative .. of Bordeaux.

Comb. **1833** CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 346 A kind of lampoon, laudative-vituperative (as it ought to be).

† **B.** *sb.* A laudative expression or discourse; a eulogy, panegyric. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 12 (1873) 44, I have no purpose to enter into a laudative of learning. **1633** WOTTON *Let.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 456 A tempest of Panegyricks and Laudatives of their Princes. **1674** T. TURNOR *Case Bankers & Creditors* Introd. 2 Thuanus .. unto other Laudatives of that Princes Reign, adds this.

Laudator (lǭdēⁱ·tǝɹ).* [a. L. *laudātor*, agent-n. f. *laudāre* to LAUD.] One who praises: a eulogist.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 177 Of our magazine he is a most determined reader .. and frequently not a laudator. **1830** G. R. GLEIG *Country Curate* I. ix. 174 Suspecting .. the design of his laudator was to pass censure upon myself. **1834** *Fraser's Mag.* X. 715 Consequences never contemplated by the laudators of the peace-loving priesthood.

Laudatory (lǭ·dătǝri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *laudātōrius* adj., f. *laudāre* to LAUD.] **A.** *adj.* Expressive of praise; eulogistic. Const. *of.*

1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* 326 This laudatory is: and thanketh God's gentlenes. *a* **1633** AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 190 His [Christ's] Laudatory Sermon to the People concerning John. **1821** FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 44 The laudatory testimony inscribed upon it. **1824** BENTHAM *Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 413 The object of laudatory personalities is to effect the rejection of a measure. **1838** JAMES *Robber* viii, Wiley muttered something not very laudatory of his companion. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 291 An artist is not apt to speak in a very laudatory style of a brother artist. **1884** *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Oct. 13/1 Monumental inscriptions, laudatory of gods and kings.

† **B.** *sb.* A laudatory discourse, a eulogy. *Obs.*

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horae Subs.* 353, I will not enter into a Laudatory thereof. **1642** MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 77 A laudatory of itself obtruded in the very first word.

Hence **Lau·datorily** *adv.*

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 323 A dangerous competitor recently and laudatorily noticed in the pages of Maga.

Laudean, obs. form of LAUDIAN.

Laudefy, variant of LAUDIFY *Obs.*

Lauder (lǭ·dǝɹ). [f. LAUD *v.* + -ER¹.] = LAUDATOR.

1611 COTGR., *Louangier*, a praiser, lauder, commender. **1827** BEDDOES *Let.* in *Poems* (1851) p. lxxv, He .. is a deep philosopher, a lauder of Spinosa. **1871** *Daily News* 13 Jan., We cannot sufficiently condole with the lauders of those old times.

Laudian (lǭ·diăn), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7–8 **laudean.** [f. name of William *Laud*, archbishop of Canterbury 1633–45 + -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Laud; favouring the tenets or practices of Laud; instituted by Laud. Also as *sb.*, a follower of Laud.

1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* xiv. 68 The Laudian New Church men, that are for a Forreign Jurisdiction. **1710** *Managers' Pro & Con* 47 The Modern Laudeans can scarce bear the Word Reformation. **1738** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 408 The Earl of Clarendon was a Protestant of Laudean principles in Church and State. **1853** MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 445 The tendency of the Laudian theology. **1861** W. S. PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. xv. 555 The Laudian system of Church Government. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 495 The Laudian clergy .. regarded it [Sunday] simply as one among the holidays of the Church.

Hence **Lau·dianism,** the principles and practice of Laud and his followers.

1872 R. RAINY *Lect. Ch. Scot.* ii. (1883) 94 He will say this is Laudianism, in principle identical with the Anglican High Churchism.

Laudible, obs. form of LAUDABLE.

Laudifica·tion. *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *laudific-āre* (see next) + -ATION.] The action of extolling with praise.

1890 MARQ. SALISBURY *Sp.* 6 Aug., Questions .. so constructed as to conduce .. in the greatest possible degree to the self-laudification of the questioner.

† **Lau·dify,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also **laudefy.** [ad. L. *laudificāre* (only in Gloss.) f. *laud-, laus* praise; see -FY.] *trans.* To extol with praises.

c **1470** HARDING *Chron.* XXXIX. iii, For whiche he was full greately magnified In all his realme with people laudefyed [*printed* landefyed]. *Ibid.* XLVII. iv, Ioseph [*i.e.* Josephus] .. fully laudifyed [*printed* landifyed] The lawe of Christe.

Lauding (lǭ·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAUD *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. LAUD; laudation.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. x. 26 Vegece thus saith to the lawdyng and praysyng of them. *c* **1500** *Melusine* xxxix. 304 Wherof they gaaf lawdyng to our lord god deuoutely. **1533** *Articles imputed to Latimer* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1310/2 Salutyng or gretyng, laudyng or praysing is not properly prayeng. *c* **1610** *Women Saints* 19 Who .. talke nothing but that appertayneth to the lauding of god.

attrib. **1827** *Edin. Rev.* XLVI. 359 It is the inevitable consequence of such lauding-bouts, that the little are exalted.

Lauding (lǭ·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LAUD *v.* + -ING².] That lauds or praises.

1895 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* 229 We meet with the lauding official in his simplest form—the orator.

Laudism (lǭ·diz'm). [f. *Laud* (see LAUDIAN) + -ISM.] The principles and practice of Abp. Laud.

a **1834** COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 154, I spoke above of 'Romanism'. But call it, if you like, Laudism, or Lambethism in temporalities and ceremonials. **1841** MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 73 Laudism and ultra-churchism.

Laudist¹ (lǭ·dist). [f. LAUD *sb.*¹ + -IST.] One who writes 'lauds' or hymns.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* July 272/2 The thought came into [Carducci's] head .. to show that .. without any faith at all one might reproduce the forms of the blessed laudists of the thirteenth century.

Laudist² (lǭ·dist). [f. *Laud* (see LAUDIAN) + -IST.] A follower of Laud or his principles.

1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret* 27, I do not find how his E——y can be justly censured for favouring none but High-Church, High-Flyers, Termagants, Laudists [etc.].

Laue, obs. form of LAW, LOW.

Laugh (laf), *sb.* Also 9 *Sc.* **lauch.** [f. next vb. Cf. MHG., mod.G. *lache*, Du. *lach.*]

1. The action of laughing; laughing, or an inclination to laugh; laughter. *rare.*

1690 CROWNE *Eng. Frier* v. 45 Oh, I'me full of laugh, and must give it some vent. **1694** CONGREVE *Double Dealer* III. ix. 37 You are never pleased but when we are all upon the broad grin; all laugh and no Company. **1768** GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I, Do you find jest, and I'll find laugh, I promise you. **1891** S. J. DUNCAN *Amer. Girl in Lond.* 191 Mr. Pratte had very blue eyes with a great deal of laugh in them.

2. An instance of laughing; (a person's) characteristic manner of laughing.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 29 ▸ 1 The laugh of men of wit is for the most part but a faint constrained kind of half-laugh. *a* **1732** GAY *Fables* II. i. 36 So monstrous like the portrait's found, All know it, and the laugh goes round. **1792** S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 33 The heart's light laugh pursued the circling jest. **1796** JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 227 Elinor could have forgiven everything but her laugh. **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 175 His licht-blue cunnin' een, and that bashfu' lovin lauch. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 215 That the people could be expected to join in the laugh raised at the expense of the demagogues. **1848** THACKERAY *Let.* 4 Oct. in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 399/1, I laughed a sad laugh. **1857** SPURGEON *New Park St. Pulpit* II. 131 It is a figment and a fiction, a laugh and a dream.

fig. **1841** L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 4 When she stooped .. over the tinder-box on a cold morning, and rejoiced to see the first laugh of the fire. **1894** W. WATSON *To R. H. Hutton* Odes, etc. 2, I have seen the morn one laugh of gold.

3. In phr. *To have the laugh at* or *of, to raise the laugh against* (a person), *to have* or *get the laugh on one's side. On the laugh*: laughing.

c **1712** SWIFT *Hints Ess. Convers.* Wks. 1765 XIII. 257 Singling out a weak adversary, getting the laugh on his side, and then carrying all before him. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vii, This effectually raised the laugh against poor Moses. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 17 May, He .. found no great difficulty in turning the laugh upon the aggressor. **1847** MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* v, You've beat us .. and have the laugh on your side now. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi, 'Of course you did', cried Osborne, still on the laugh. **1865** KINGSLEY *Herew.* ii. 65 If I have had my laugh at them, they have had theirs at me. **1881** FREWER *Holub's 7 Years S. Afr.* II. iv. 80 Meriko had the laugh of me.

4. = LAUGHING-STOCK. *rare.*

1817 BYRON *Beppo* xcviii, He oft became the laugh of them.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *laugh-maker, -shriek*; †**laugh-dove** = LAUGHER 2.

1755 *Man* No. 6. ▸ 1 The cry of the laugh-dove. **1834** H. CAUNTER in *Oriental Ann.* xiv. 187 The shrill laugh-shriek of the jackal. **1850** HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. 602 The great laugh-maker, Liston.

Laugh (laf), *v.* Forms: 1 hlehhan, hli(e)h(h)an, hlæh(h)an, *Northumb.* hlæhha, 2–4 leiȝen, 3 leh-, lihȝen, lahe(n, lauhwen, *Orm.* lahȝhenn, 4 leȝe(n, leyghe, -ȝ(h)e, l(h)eȝȝe, leeȝe, leyȝe, lyhe, lyȝhe, liȝe, laȝ(h)e(n, lauȝe, lawȝhe(n, lay(g)hyn, *Sc.* laucht, 4–5 lagh(e, laȝe, lauȝw(h)e, lawȝ(e, laȝwe, loȝe, 4–6 laughen, lawghen, law(g)whe, lawȝh(e, (5 leyȝh, lawhyn), 5–6 lawe, laȝe, lahe, *Sc.* lach, 6 laffe, loffe, 5–9 *Sc.* lauch, lawch, 5– laugh. *Pa. t.* 1 hlōȝ, hlōh, 4–5 logh(e, lough(e, lowh(e, 4 loȝe, louȝ(h), louh, lou, lohu, loowȝ, lowȝ(e, looȝ, loowe, 5 lowgh, louȝe, *Sc.* lugh(e, 5–6 *Sc.* leughe, leuȝe, 4 lawgh, lewgh, low, *Sc.* leuche, lewch, luiche, 6– *Sc.* leuch, leugh. *weak forms*, 4 leiȝede, -ide, laȝed, laughede, loght, *Sc.* laucht, lucht, 5 leyghed, lauȝed, louched, *Sc.* lauchit, 6 lawght, lought, 5– laughed. *Pa. pple.* 4 laughen, lawhen, 6 *Sc.* lachin, 5– laughed. [A Com. Teut. str. vb., but in the later periods of most of the langs. conjugated wholly or partially weak. OE. *hlęhhan, hliehhan*, Anglian *hlæhhan*, pa. t. *hlōg, hlōh*, pl. *hlōgon*, pa. pple. **hlagen*, **hlægen*, corresponds to OFris. *hlacka*, pa. t. *hlackade*, OS. **hlahan*, pa. t. pl. *hlōgun*, pa. pple. *hlagan* (MDu. *lagchen, lachen*, pa. t. *loeg*, pa. pple. *gelaghen*, mod.Du. *lachen*, pa. t. *lachte*, pa. pple. *gelachen*), OHG. *hlahhen*, pa. t. *hlōch*, also *hlahhēn*, pa. t. *hlahhēta* (MHG., mod. G. *lachen*, pa. t. *lachte*, pa. pple. *gelacht*), ON. *hlǽja*, pa. t. *hló*, pl. *hlógu*, pa. pple. *hlegenn* (Sw. *le*, pa. t. *log*, Da. *le*, pa. t. *lo*), Goth. *hlahjan*, pa. t. *hlōh* (whence causative *ufhlōjan*); the Teut. root **hlah-* (: **hlōh-* : **hlag-*) represents a pre-Teut. **klak-*, prob. echoic; cf. **klōk-* in Gr. *κλώσσειν* to cluck. The OTeut. type has a *-jo*-suffix in the present-stem, but not in the pa. t. or pa. pple. The mod. Eng. form descends from the Anglian *hlæhhan.*]

1. *intr.* To manifest the combination of bodily phenomena (spasmodic utterance of inarticulate sounds, facial distortion, shaking of the sides, etc.) which forms the instinctive expression of mirth or of sense of something ludicrous, and which can also be occasioned by certain physical sensations, esp. that produced by tickling. Also *transf.* to have the emotion (of mirth, amusement, scorn) which is expressed by laughing.

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxvii. 187 Wa eow ðe nu hliehað, forðam ȝe sculon eft wepan. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xviii. 15 Þa ætsoc Sarra: Ne hloh ic na. God cwæð þa .. ac þu hloge. *c* **1200** *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 17 Þat mann is swa blind ðat he farð to helle leiȝinde. *c* **1200** ORMIN 566, He wepeþþ ec forr alle þa Þatt lahȝhenn her wiþþ sinne. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 230 And þeonne mid ispredde ermes leapeð lauhwinde uorð. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2233 Þe king bigan sonde to lyhe, þo he hurde þis. *a* **1300** *Floriz & Bl.* 177 Þis oþere loȝen and hadde gleo. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 653 Þenne þe lande bylynde þe don ber busmar laȝed. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 1584 Sche com wiþ a drink of main and louȝ. **1340** *Ayenb.* 53 Ne þet ne is naȝt lyf of man, ac of child þet nou wepþ nou lheȝþ. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 290 Ymagis .. of brass and stane, þat semyt to laucht all clane. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 93 Ryght so mowe ye oute of myn hert bringe Swich vois, ryght as yow lyst, to laughe or pleyn. *c* **1425** LYDG. *Assembl. of Gods* 904 Pan gan to carpe of hys lewde bagpype, why he caused the company to lawe. *c* **1460** *Launfal* (*Ritson*) xxiv, So we laghe and made good chere. *c* **1470** *Gol. & Gaw.* 1165 The lordis on the tothir side for liking thay leugh. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* xxvii. Arb. 70 Ye lawhyd for ye were wel plesyd. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 6 They sawe the Lieutenaunte laugh. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 55 Then the whole quire hold their hips, and loffe. *a* **1657** SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* ii. 14 Lauching to sie my trickling teirs doune go. **1676** HOBBES *Iliad* I. 561 And then the Gods laught all at once outright. **1728** RAMSAY *Anacreontic on Love* 52 He leugh and with unsonsy jest, Cry'd, 'Nibour, I'm right blyth in mind'. **1754** CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* v. 35 It is generally better to smile than laugh out. **1839** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 98 The 'Efreet laughed, and, walking on before him, said, O fisherman, follow me. **1868** G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 2 He leuch, an' pointit, gin I wad list, and gae me a shillin. **1890** HALL CAINE *Bondman* I. x, Then she laughed like a bell.

b. In proverbial and fig. phrases. *To laugh in one's sleeve*: to laugh to oneself, to nurse inward feelings of amusement. *To laugh on the other, wrong side* (*of one's face, mouth*): to change from laughter and exultation to sadness and vexation.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 64 If I coveted nowe to avenge the injuries that you have done me, I myght laughe in my slyve. **1562** HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 19 They laugh that win. **1622** MAY *Heir* III. i, Let them laugh That win the prize. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 225 Thou .. fleerd and laught in thy sleeve at the sincere. **1775** SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, 'Tis false, sir; I know you are laughing in your sleeve. **1779** COWPER *Love of World Reproved* 14 You laugh —'tis well—the tale applied May make you laugh on t'other side. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. v. ▸ 2 We were made to laugh on the other side of our mouths by an unforeseen occurrence. **1853** M. ARNOLD *Empedocles on Etna* I. ii, The Gods laugh in their sleeve To watch man doubt and fear. **1889** 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery Under Arms* xxxiii, I'll make some of ye laugh on the wrong side.

c. Attributed *poet.* and *rhetorically* to inanimate objects, chiefly with reference to movement or play of light and colour which is apprehended as the expression of joyous feeling.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 636 Firy Phebus riseth vp so brighte That al the Orient laugheth of the lighte. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. I. (1495) 473 For fayrnesse and grene springynge that is therin it is sayde that meedes laughe. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* vii (Douce MS.) My lere [was] as þe lele, louched one highte. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* lxv. 13 The valleys stonde so thicke with corne yᵗ they laugh and synge. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* III 601 In the dazzling goblet laughs the wine. **1784** COWPER *Task* VI. 817 The fruitful field Laughs with abundance. **1803–6** WORDSW. *Intim. Immort.* iv, The heavens laugh with you in your jubilee. **1805** — *Prelude* IV. Poems (1888) 261/1 The sea lay laughing at a distance. **1818** MILMAN *Samor* 9 The sparkling wine laugh'd up, As eager 'twere to touch so fair a lip. **1852** HAWTHORNE *Grandfather's Chair* II. i. (1879) 75 The wood fire .. laughs broadly through the room. **1875** LONGF. *Masque of Pandora* i, The waters of a brook .. Limpid and laughing in the summer's sun! **1894** BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 2 This mountain plateau laughs with verdure.

† **d.** *Laugh and lay* (or *lie*) *down*: an obsolete game at cards.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 928 Now nothynge but pay, pay, With, laughe and lay downe, Borowgh, cyte, and towne. **1591** FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 67 What game doo you plaie at cards? At primero, at trump, at laugh and lie downe. **1594** LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* (1632) Dd ij, At laugh and lie downe if they play, What asse against the sport can bray? **1634** S. R. *Noble Soldier* I. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 268 Sorrow becomes me best. A suit of laugh and lye downe would wear better. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Laugh-and-lay-down*, a childish game at cards.

2. quasi-*trans.* with cognate object. Also, to utter laughingly or with laughter.

c **1470** *K. Estmere* 235 in *Percy's Reliq.*, The ladye lough a loud laughter, As shee sate by the king. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 163 The large Achilles .. laughs out a loud applause. *c* **1650** *Lad of Learne* 215 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 190 A loud laughter the Ladie lought. **1842** TENNYSON *Lady Clare*, He laugh'd a laugh of merry scorn. **1848** [see LAUGH *sb.* 2]. **1871** R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxxi. 14 Laugh out whatever laughter at the hearth rings clear.

b. in *passive* (*nonce-use*).

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama Exile* Poems 1850 I. 66 For is all laughed in vain?

3. With *dat.* of person, and *to* with sb. expressing the effect, as in *to laugh to scorn* (now *arch.* and *literary*), † *to laugh to bismer, hething, hoker.*

The vb. in these phrases is now apprehended as transitive: cf. sense 6.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 270 Hwon þet ȝe habben herdi bileaue nule ȝe buten lauhwen him lude to bismare. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 283 Ha..lahhen þe to hokere þer þu o rode hengest. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15881 (Gött.) Þe feluns logh [*v.r.* lowȝe] him til hething on ilk side, allas! *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 2028 (Trin.) Cam..was vnkynde ynouȝe To scorne he his fadir louȝe. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 184 Alle wolle þei ful ȝare Lauhwhe þe to bisemare. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1995 The clerkys..louhe to scorne the emperour. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxi[i]. 7 All they y^t se me, laugh me to scorne. 1540 — *Fruitf. Less.* i. (1593) P 1 b, The wisest of all is laughed to scorne. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 395, I laughed to scorn the elements—And chiefly those of Learning. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 306 This was too much, and we laughed him to scorn.

4. With preps. **a.** With *at*, † *of*, † *on*, *over*, indicating the cause of laughter. † Also with *on*, *upon* (rarely *up*, *to*) in the sense: To look pleasantly on, to smile on.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* li[i]. 8 Rehtwise..ofer hine hlæhað. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2722 (Gött.) Sare .. Herd þis word and lohn [*v.rr.* loghe, lowȝe] þar-att. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 903 The kok stod, and on him low. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 1092 Þe world laghes on man and smyles. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 203 For thi loue we as leue bretheren shal and vche man laughe vp other. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 150 ȝif .. þe world leiȝe to him in killynge of his enemyes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 1 Whan folk hadde laughen at this nyce cas. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5060 She ..laugheth on him, and makith him feeste. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3253 Thoo Anazaree vpon him lough. *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 37 The quene & fferaunt lough wele at the wordes of hir doughtir. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdras* iv. 31 Yf she laughed vpon him, he laughed also. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 226 Whereat they laugh't a good. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 65 He had the picture of a foole at the entrance, .. laughing on an Urinall. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Jan., A bold, merry slut, who lay laughing there upon people. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. iv, If I laugh at any mortal thing, 'Tis that I may not weep. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 7 Dreams, indeed, my dear! .. I have not forgotten them: I often laugh heartily over them.

b. *To laugh at* (rarely † *of*, † *upon*): to make fun of, mock at; to deride, ridicule. Also in *indirect pass.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 234 He laughethe at my peyne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xii, Of the euylle of other, men ought not to lawhe ne scorne. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 781 [He] laughed upon him, as though he woulde say, you shall have neede of one sone. 15.. *Peebles to Play* ix, All that lookit them upon Leugh fast at their array. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 18 b, A lighte and verye weake reason .. and even laughed at of the Romanes themselves. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. i. 2 In his Commentaries vpon the Epistle to the Hebrewes, he doth laugh at those, which hold the heavens to be round. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 12 My Brother .. laught at all I had suggested. 1724 — *Mem. Cavalier* II. 202 Our Major was .. laughed at by the whole Army. 1786 BURNS *Ordination* iv, How graceless Ham leugh at his Dad. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ballads* 25 Farmaist I leugh at Grizzy Brown. 1807 8 IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 97 Giving parties to people who laugh at them. 1866 *Reader* No. 169. 295/2 Laughed at by mere litterarians. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 89 Though Pope laughed at the advice, we might fancy that he took it to heart.

† **5.** *trans.* To laugh or mock at, deride. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 24 ȝehloxun hine. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 482 Ða apostoli hloxon ðæra deofla leasunga. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 66 She..laughes the songes, that Colin Clout doth make.

6. With obj. and compl. or advb. phr.: To produce a specified effect upon (a person) by laughing.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 305 Men laughe hem selve to deaþ. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 123 Angels..who with our spleenes, Would all themselves laugh mortal. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 188 Will you laugh me asleepe, for I am very heauy. *Ibid.* ii. 159, I shall laugh my selfe to death at this puppi-headed Monster. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Epist. & Rev.* 296 [2 Thess. iii. 11] Whose whole life is to eat, and drink.. and laugh themselves fat. 1668 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 264 James did maintaine for some time that she was not painted, but he was quickly laffed out of it. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pardoned* II. ii. (1713) 196 The company .. laughed the cunning man out of countenance. *c* 1712 SWIFT *Hints Ess. Convers.* Wks. 1765 XIII. 262 Love, honour, friendship, generosity, .. under the name of fopperies, have been for some time laughed out of doors. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 15 These authors laugh men out of their religion, as Horace did out of their vices. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 321 Whom [has it] laughed into reform? 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 248 Is there anybody living .. who has not often been laught out of what he ought to have done, and laught into what he ought not to have done. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x. 268 A fellow who will joke and laugh the money out of your pocket. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 102 Sure ye'd be laughed out of any hunting-field in Britain if ye took one of them things there.

7. With adverbs. *To laugh away*: † (*a*) to let go with a laugh; (*b*) to dismiss or get rid of with a laugh; (*c*) to while away (time) with laughter. *To laugh down*: to subdue or silence with laughter. *To laugh off, out* = *to laugh away* (*b*). *To laugh over*: to recall or repeat with laughter or mirth.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 704 Yet would he laugh it out .. And tell them that they greatly him mistooke. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 256 Let us..laugh this sport ore by a Countrie fire. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. i. 113 Now he denies it faintly: and laughes it out. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 109 Pompey doth this day laugh away his Fortune. 1715 VANBRUGH *Country Ho.* I. i, They all got drunk and lay in the Barn, and next Morning laugh'd it off for a Frolick. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 239 And laughs the sense of misery far away. 1781 — *Retirement* 452 He..talks and laughs away his vacant hours. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii, Vivaldi tried to laugh away her apprehension. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 221 Though burning with envy .. her grace attempted to laugh out the scene. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII. i. P 8 Instead of laughing it off, I was fool enough to be angry. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* IV. i. 10, I strove To laugh the thought away. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 89 Baby lips will laugh me down. 1855 — *Maud* I. xix. 60 Whenever she touch'd on me This brother had laugh'd her down. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Fam.* ii, Clarissa..laughed off the proposal as a joke.

Laughable (lɑ·făb'l), *a.* [f. LAUGH *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be laughed at; to be laughed at.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 56 They'll not shew their teeth in way of smile, Though Nestor sweare the iest be laughable. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 52 He [Persius] was not a laughable Writer. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1858) 293 Puritanism was only despicable, laughable then; but nobody can manage to laugh at it now. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 258 [He] had fallen in love with her in a manner that was half pathetic, half laughable. 1870 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* 78 She could not see that she had said anything laughable.

¶ Similarly *laugh-at-able.* (*nonce-wd.*)

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* iv, His being deemed so laugh-at-able a character.

Hence **Lau·ghably** *adv.*, **Lau·ghableness.**

1815 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 1 Aug. (1894) I. 68 She follows and watches him quite laughably. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 259 All our eatables became laughably consolidated, and after different fashions. 1864 WEBSTER, *Laughableness.* 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* 194 The dress of the men is laughably grotesque.

Laughee (lɑfī). *nonce-wd.* [f. LAUGH *v.* + -EE.] The person laughed at.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) II. 134 Laughter seems to depend not less on the laugher than on the laughee.

Laugher (lɑ·fəɹ). [f. LAUGH *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who laughs; one addicted to laughing; also, a scoffer.

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.), Crystes wepynges and teers comforteth not dissolute laughers. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11 Sweers, and outragyous laughers. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 124 To make the weeper laugh, the laugher weepe. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. ii, Softly, these are Laughers, you do not know 'em. 1702 STEELE *Grief à la Mode* I. i. 1 You are of the Laughers [*mispr.* Laughters], the Wits that take the Liberty to deride all Things that are Magnificent and Solemn. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 260 For the author of the Rehearsal Transprosed had all the men of wit (or, as the French phrase it, all the *Laughers*) on his side. 1784 COWPER *Let. to W. Unwin* in *Corr.* (1824) I. 331 The laughers you mention may live to be sensible of their mistake. 1812 D'ISRAELI *Calam. Auth.* (1867) 115 The wit has gained over the laughers on his side. 1821–30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* ii. (1874) 92 The public sided with the best laugher. 1897 'MARK TWAIN' *More Tramps Abr.* lxvii, Most of them are..good-natured, and easy laughers.

2. A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from its peculiar note.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 133 The laugher is about the size of a middling runt, and of much the same make. 1867 TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* xviii. 159 Under the title of the Laugher, Moore describes a variety that, like the Trumpeter, has a very peculiar voice.

Laughful (lɑ·fiˌfúl), *a.* [f. LAUGH *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of laughing, mirthful.

1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xv, The laughful look of some merry one has taken thine eye. 1883 WINGATE *Lost Laird* xvi, After one brief, laughful apology she took her whiff when she desired it.

Laughing (lɑ·fiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAUGH *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. LAUGH; laughter; † an instance of this. Phrase, *to burst out* (*a*) *laughing.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 128 He..euremo ssolle by myd god ine paise and ine leȝinge. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* viii. 21 To the time that thi mouth be fulfild with laȝhing. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 171 Leyȝhyng & enioyng, in a seke body, is sygne of deth. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 42 He saw the fende write alle the laughinges that were betwene the women atte the masse. 1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1212/2 Whereat was good laughyng in sleeues of some. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 281 At the estate of such as are to be lamented, you fall a laughing. 1650 HOBBES *Hum. Nat.* ix. 104 Laughing to ones self putteth all the rest to jealousie and examination of themselves. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life Æsop* (1708) 18 *bis*, They all burst out a laughing by Consent. 1737 FIELDING *Hist. Reg.* III. Wks. 1882 X. 230 He's a laughing in his sleeve at the patriots. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* iv. (1832) 69 'Nat!' exclaimed Miss Hodges, bursting out laughing. 1812 *Parl. Debate* 7 May in *Examiner* 11 May 297/2 Hear, hear, and laughing. 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* viii, 'Be you a laughing at a poor fellow in his trouble?'

Proverb. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E.E.T.S.) 534/185 Þe fol is knowen bi his lauhwhing. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 141 By ofte laghynge thow mayste know a fole.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *laughing-humour*, *-side*, *-thing*, *-time*; † **laughing-game** = LAUGHING-STOCK; **laughing-matter** (esp. in phr. *it is no* or *not a laughing matter*), a subject for laughter; **laughing-muscle**, the *risorius*, or the muscle that produces the contortions attendant upon laughter; † **laughing-peal**, a peal of laughter; † **laughing-post, -stake** = LAUGHING-STOCK.

1564 tr. *Jewel's Apol. Ch. Eng.* I. (1859) 5 [They] did count them [Christians] no better than the vilest filth, the offscourings and *laughing games of the whole world. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 436 Though not in a *laughing humour, I swear that I cannot help laughing. 1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1763/1 Then the audience laughed agayne: and Maister Latimer spake vnto them saying: why my maisters, this is no *laughyng matter. I aunsweare vppon lyfe and death. 1793 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* 141 A joke in your mouth is no laughing matter. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xiv, These little festivities were laughing matters. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ix, It was not exactly a laughing matter to me. 1593 'FOULFACE' *Bacchus Bountie* C 3, The whole hall for ioy did ring out a loud *laffing peale. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 150 Nobody can't say I have stuck myself up for a *laughing post. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. i. 106 One [person] I especially remember as looking upon the *laughing side of human affairs. *a* 1625 ? FLETCHER *Faithf. Friends* I. iii, He lay in Vulcan's gyves a *laughing-stake. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 F iv b, It shuld be a *laughyng thynge that so many of dyuers and often contraryes shulde be taken of a communyte. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. xiii. (1553) c v b, To proue that thys lyfe is no *laughyng tyme.

Laughing (lɑ·fiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LAUGH *v.* + -ING [2].] That laughs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7366 In visage es he bright and clere, In red of heu, o laghand chere. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 988 Þus wyth laȝande lotez þe lorde hit tayt makez. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 34 [He] schawyt him, with lauchand cher, The Endentur. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 922 A gyrle havyng laughyng eyes. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 257 Wo shall yeld thee frendes in laughing wealth to loue. *c* 1590 *Manifolde Enormities* in *Chetham Misc.* IV, The Scornefull laffinge Countenance of other som. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 58 P 2 A Man would be apt to think in this laughing Town, that [etc.]. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 10 O'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine. 1761 CHURCHILL *Night* Poems I. 90 Night's laughing hours unheeded slip away. 1781 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. (1791) 5 And tunes to softer notes her laughing lyre. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xlix, A light of laughing flowers along the grass is spread. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. iii. (1872) 183 A brisk laughing sea..made a pleasant outlook. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 75 Maggie held up her finger reprovingly, but her laughing eyes belied the gesture.

b. In the names of animals, so called from their cry or aspect: **laughing-bird** *dial.*, the green woodpecker (*Gecinus viridis*); **laughing-crow**, a name for various Asiatic birds; by some writers used as = *laughing-thrush*; **laughing-goose**, the white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*); **laughing-owl** (see quot.); **laughing-thrush**, a name given to certain Asiatic birds (see quots.). See also GULL *sb.*[1], HYENA, JACKASS.

1862 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* II. 345 The *Laughing-Crow of India (*Garrulax leucolophus*). 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms* s.v., Laughing Crow, *Cinclosoma erythrocephalus*, a bird belonging to *Merulidæ*. 1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 415 The *laughing goose is of the size of the Canada or small grey goose. 1830 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 13 Bagged 3 of the white-fronted laughing geese. 1873 W. L. BULLER *Birds N. Zealand* 21 *Sceloglaux albifacies* (*Laughing Owl). 1859–62 SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) I. 331 The *Laughing Thrush (*Pterocyclus cachinnans*) .. is especially abundant in the thick woods which clothe the Neilgherries. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, s.v., Laughing Thrush, *Trochaloptera phœniceum*. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* iii. 44 The fine laughing-thrushes, forming the genus Garrulax.

Hence **Lau·ghingly** *adv.*, in a laughing manner.

1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1524/1 For (sayth he laughingly) his Chapleine gaue him counsel not to strike me with his Crosierstaffe, for that I would strike agayne. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 112 Laughingly he taunted them. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 3. 617 Charles laughingly bid him set all fear aside. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* II. 139 To take troubles laughingly.

Laughing gas. Nitrous oxide, N_2O; so called from the exhilarating effects it produces when inhaled. (See also GAS *sb.* 3 d.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Nitrous oxide*. .When nitrous oxide is respired, it produces effects somewhat similar to those of intoxication; hence it has been called laughing gas. 1869 *Daily News* 2 Jan., Protoxide of nitrogen, more commonly called laughing-gas.

Laughing-stock. [f. LAUGHING *vbl. sb.* + STOCK.] An object of laughter; a butt for ridicule; said both of persons and things.

1533 FRITH *Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 219 Albeit .. I be reputed a laughing-stock in this world. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 20 Poetry .. is fallen to be the laughing stocke of children. 1667–8 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Jan., I perceive my Lord Anglesey do make a mere laughing-stock of this Act. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* II. iv, You'll be a laughing stock to the whole bench, and a byword with all the pig-tailed lawyers. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 213 He could not see any fun in being made a laughing-stock of. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1864) 369 A numerous party to whom the old superstition was a laughing stock. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 118 No wonder that the parish priest becomes the laughingstock of the nobles.

Laughsome (lɑ·fsŭm), *a.* [f. LAUGH *sb.* + -SOME.] **a.** Of persons: Addicted to laughing, mirthful. **b.** Of things: Provocative of laughter; laughable.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. vi, 'No more, good Sir', quoth Sancho; 'for I confess I have been somewhat too laughsome'. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. iii, Nay, if thou'st got a laughsome tale, Mariner! come with me. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. iv. 113 Fly away, sweet little frolicsome, laughsome creature.

Laught, obs. pa. t. of LATCH.

Laughter [1] (lɑ·ftəɹ). Forms: 1 **hleahtor, hlehter**, 1, 3 **leahter**, 3 **lahter, lehter, leihter**, 4 **laghter, laȝter, laght(t)ir, lauȝtur, lauhter, leiȝter**, 5 **laghtur, laughtir**, (**laughtre**), 5–6 **lauchtir**, 6 **laughtur**, *Sc.* **lau-, lawchter**, 4–

laughter. [OE. *hleahtor* str. masc. = OHG. *hlahtar* (MHG. *lahter*, whence collective *gelehter*, mod.G. *gelächter*), ON. *hláttr* (MSw. *later*, Da. *latter*) :— OTeut. **hlahtro-z*, f. root **hlah-* : see LAUGH *v.*]

1. The action of laughing; *occas.* a manner of laughing. *Homeric laughter* (see *Iliad* I. 599, *Odyss.* XX. 346).

Beowulf 611 (Gr.) Dær wæs hæleþa hleahtor. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiv. 230 Hie habbað swæ micle mede oðerra monna godra weorca, .. swæ we habbað ðæs hleahtres, ðonne we hlihhað gliȝmonna unnyttes cræftes. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lx. (1889) 171 þurh leahter stunt wyrcð scylda. *c* 1205 LAY. 3045 Mid gomene & mid lehtre [*c* 1275 lihtre]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1451 Now es laghter and now es gretyng. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* viii. 21 Til thi mouth be fillid with leiȝter. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 96 A lowde laȝter he loȝe. 14.. *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 15 in *Barbour's Bruce*, Nocht lowd of lauchtir, na of langage crouss. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* CXXV. 3 Then shal oure mouth be fylled with laughter. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 283 When I behold there undiscrete behauours, .. I cannot but burst out into laughter. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 80 O I am stab'd with laughter. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi. 27 Much Laughter at the defects of others, is a signe of Pusillanimity. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 29 ¶ 25 Laughter is a vent of any sudden joy. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* v. 35 It is rare to see in any one a graceful laughter. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* XXX. 148 The physiognomy of laughter would be the best of elementary books for the knowledge of man. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xcvii, Laughter, vainly loud, False to the heart, distorts the hollow cheek. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 174 The.. hubbub o' curses, endin' in shouts o' deevilish lauchter. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xii, In the vain laughter of folly wisdom hears half its applause. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II. 180 Man .. has a faculty of the ludicrous in his mental organisation, and muscles in the face .. to express the sensation in .. laughter.

Personified. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 32 Laughter holding both his sides.

transf. 1825 LONGF. *Spirit Poetry* 16 The silver brook .. Slips down through moss-grown stones with endless laughter.

b. An instance of this, a laugh. Now *rare.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 59 Hwær beoþ þonne .. þa unȝemetlican hleahtras. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 149 Forlete lahtres, and idele songes. *c* 1205 LAY. 1219 His lauedi Diana hine leofliche biheolde mid wnsume leahtren. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 156 To underuongen flesliche leihtren. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1217 Þus he bourded aȝayn with mony a blyþe laȝter. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2673 With lowde laghttirs one lofte for lykynge of byrdez. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 78 Better is the last smyle, than the fyrst laughter. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 57 b, Then with a greate laughter (he saide) they would have it so. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 10 Whereat the Duke breaking into a laughter, replyed. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life Æsop* (1708) 8 Whereupon Æsop brake out into a Loud Laughter. 1775 GOLDSM. *Scarron* II. 22 They broke out into a laughter for four or five several times successively. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 98 Exchanging quick low laughters.

† c. In various obsolete phrases.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 To bringen o leihtre hore ontfule louerd. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1120 (1169) She for laughter wende for to dye. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. IV. 324 He barst on lauhtre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5054 Diamede full depely drough out a laughter. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5303 þan has þat hende him by þe hand & hent vp a laȝtir. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3400 The Kyng tooke up a laughtir, and went his way. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CXXVIII. (1482) 107 The kynge .. a grete laughter toke vp. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* II. VIII. 125 Al war lyk to cleiue of lauchter. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 32 Shee forgetting modesty, gapte out a laughter.

d. Used for: A subject or matter for laughter.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 101 It would be argument for a Weeke, Laughter for a Moneth, and a good iest for euer. 1601 — *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 114 Hath Cassius liu'd To be but Mirth and Laughter to his Brutus? 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 184 All his Annie's fears, Save, as his Annie's, were a laughter to him. — *Aylmer's F.* 498 A mockery to the yeomen over ale, And laughter to their lords.

¶ 2. An alleged name for a company of ostlers.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Laughtre of Ostelores.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *laughter-book*, *-burst*, *-maker*; *laughter-dimpled*, *-lighted*, *-lit*, *-loving*, *-stirring*, *-twinkling* adjs.; † *laughter-crack* vb.

1851 MAD. DE CHATELAIN (*title*) A *Laughter-Book for Little Folk. 1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 208 Each repeated *laughter-burst. 1634 HEYWOOD *Lancash. Witches* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 188 Our sides are charm'd, or else this stuffe Would *laughter-cracke them. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 113 A *laughter-dimpled countenance. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I. xviii, *Laughter-lighted eyes. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Rory O'More* vi, Apollo with *laughter-lit face. 1592 DANIEL *Delia, Sonn.* x, Thou .. *Laughter-louing Goddesse, worldly pleasures Queen. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 126 One of those confounded good thoughts struck his laughter-loving brain. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 456 The professional jester or *laughter-maker at the banquets of rich Athenian citizens. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 66 *Laughter-stirring surprises. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) II. 215 The .. *laughter-twinkling eyes of the Frenchman.

Hence **Lau·ghterful, Lau·ghterless** *adjs.*

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 440 No unfit haunting place For things of .. laughterless beatitude. 1897 *Ibid.* Nov. 680/1 The brute .. takes himself with the most laughterless gravity. 1898 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 39 A teacher as rich and laughterful, as mendacious and corrupting as life itself.

Laughter[2] (lɑ·ftəɹ). *dial.* Also 7 laiter, 8 *Sc.* lachter, 8–9 lafter, 9 *dial.* latter, lawter. [a. ON. **lahtr*, *láttr* :— OTeut. **lahtro^m*, f. **lag-*, root of LAY *v.*] The whole number of eggs laid by a fowl before she is ready to sit.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 298 Pullets lay more than old hennes, but they be lesse, especially the first and last of one laiter. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* s.v. (E.D.S.), A hen lays her laughter; that is, all the eggs she will lay that time. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lafter* [printed *Laster*] or *Lawter*, thirteen eggs to set a hen. 1790 MORISON *Poems* 68 Her [*sc.* a goose] lachter's laid with which she's set. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Latter.* 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Lafter*, the number of eggs laid by a hen before she begins to wish to sit.

Lau·ghworthy, *a.* Deserving to be laughed at.

1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* CXXXIII, They laugh't at his laughworthy fate. 1848 THACKERAY in *Punch* 20 May 207 Because the object was laughworthy.

Laughy (lɑ·fi), *a. rare.* [f. LAUGH *sb.* + -Y [1].] Inclined to laugh.

1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i, Let us laugh when we are laughy.

Lauhter, obs. form of LAUGHTER.

Laumb(e)re, variant of LAMBER[1] *Obs.*, amber.

Laumontite (lɔ̄·mɒ̄ntəit). *Min.* Earlier lomonite, laumonite. [Named (G. *lomonit*) by Werner, 1805, after Gillet de *Laumont*, its discoverer: see -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, found in crystals which lose water when exposed to the air.

1805 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* II. 539 Lomonite. 1808 T. ALLAN *Alphab. List* 42 Laumonite. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 218 Laumonite has only been observed at Portrush, and is there very rare. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 400 Laumontite occurs in the cavities of trap. 1894 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XLVIII. 190 Laumontite .. Loses about ⅓ its water at 300°.

Laumpe, obs. form of LAMP *sb.*[1]

Laumpron, -un, obs. forms of LAMPERN.

† **Launce**[1]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *lance-m* (*lanx*), It. *lance.*] A scale, balance.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 4 Need teacheth her .. That fortune all in equall launce doth sway.

Launce[2] (lɑns). *Zool.* Also 7 lawnce, lance. [? identical with LANCE *sb.*[1]; the name may allude to the shape of the fish; cf. LANCELET, G. *lanzenfisch*, a kind of chætodon.] A fish of the genus *Ammodytes*; the sand-eel; = LANT *sb.*[2] Also called *sand-la(u)nce*. *Sable launce*: the capelin.

1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 89 A sufficient quantity of Herrings, Mackerel, Capeling, and Lawnce, to bait their hooks withal. *Ibid.* 114 Mackarell, Herrings, Lance, Caplin, Dogfish. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 156 We found the stomach of one we dissected full of Sand-eels or Launces, which for the most part lie deep in the sand. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 123 The launce is found on most of our sandy shores during some of the summer months. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 26 The launce or sand-eel is a small cylindrical fish from six to twelve inches long. 1883 L. Z. JONCAS *Fish. Canada* 13 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The cod-fish resorts .. to the coast .. in pursuit of the caplin or sable launce, on which it feeds.

Launcelet, -ot, obs. forms of LANCELET.

Launcer, Launcet(te, obs. ff. LANCER[2], LANCET.

Launch (lɔ̄nʃ, lānʃ), *sb.*[1] [f. LAUNCH *v.*]

† **1.** The action or an act of lancing; a prick. *Obs.*

1558 TRAHERON in S. R. Maitland *Ess. Reform.* (1849) 80 If I shal perceaue that it shalbe to your welth, I wil not sticke to giue you a launch or two. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heavenly Love* 162 What hart can feele least touch of so sore launch?

2. The action or an act of launching, shooting forth, or springing. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 290/2 Lawnche, or skyppe, *saltus.* *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Launch*, a long stride.

† **3.** *concr.* Shoots of a plant. Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* (Ingilby MS.) 109 þe lyly, þe louage, þe launches so lefe. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 3 Veni de libano, þou loueli in launche.

4. a. The action or process of launching a vessel. Also *fig.* with *out.* **b.** The starting off of a bird in flight.

1814 SCOTT *Let. to Southey* 17 June in *Lockhart*, The first time I happened to see a launch. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 298/1 The first launch of the bird into the air is produced by an ordinary leap from the ground. 1879 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) IV. 271 Its daring launch-out on the ocean of real being. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 223/2 Bearing surfaces should be well greased .. before the launch takes place.

5. *concr.* in *Ship-building.* (See quot. 1850.)

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 23 Erecting a Ship on the Launch, and launching her from thence. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5019/5 Wherein are two large Launches and a large dry Dock. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 *Launch*, the slip or descent whereon the ship is built, including the whole of the machinery used in launching.

6. *dial.* A trap for taking eels. 1847 in HALLIWELL.

7. *attrib.*, as launch-block, launch-ways (*Cent. Dict.*) = *launching-ways*, *launching-planks.*

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* iii. (1840) 50 A launch-block and cradles.

Launch (lɔ̄nʃ, lānʃ), *sb.*[2] Also 7–8 lanch. [ad. Sp. *lancha* pinnace, perh. of Malay origin: see LANCHARA, LANTCHA.]

1. The largest boat of a man-of-war, more flat-bottomed than a long boat, for use in shallow water, usually sloop-rigged.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 2 The Craft which carried us was a Lanch, or Long Boat. 1742 WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvii. 76 We had .. a launch of ten tuns with sixteen oars. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 248 The launch, yawl, first and second cutters, were the boats appointed for the expedition.

2. A large boat propelled by electricity, steam, etc. (*electric launch*, *steam-launch*) used for transporting passengers, or as a pleasure-craft.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxi. 423 Natives from all parts of the country came to see the launch. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov., The Judge directed them that to find a verdict of guilty they must be satisfied that the defendant omitted to perform an obvious duty in navigating his launch.

Comb. 1894 C. H. COOK *Thames Rights* 21 On the Thames, some 370 launch-owners endanger the lives of many thousands of people. *Ibid.* 28 A man absolutely ignorant of steam or other vessels may be a launch-driver.

Launch (lɔ̄nʃ, lānʃ), *v.* Forms: 4–5 launche, (5 laun-, lawnchyn, launsche), 5–6 lawnche, 5–9 lanch(e, (6 lange, launge), 6– launch. [ad. ONF. *lancher* = Central OF. *lancier* : see LANCE *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To pierce, transfix, wound; cut, slit; to make (a wound) by piercing. Also with *up. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6811 Toax .. with a tore speire .. hym launchit to dethe. 1460 *Libeaus Desc.* 293 (Kaluza) Wiþ his sper he will launche All þat aȝens him rit. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. x, Two rammes within a medowe whiche with theyr hornes launched eche other. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 37 Whose love hath gryde My feeble brest of late, and launched this wound wyde. 1596 *Ibid.* VI. ii. 6 A sharpe bore-speare, With which he wont to launch the salvage hart Of many a Lyon. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 12 In the beginning of August lanch they the rine, from whence the masticke distilleth. 1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Faithf. Shepherdess* IV. iii, Hee, Directed by his fury, Bloodelye, Lanch't vpp her brest. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* I. i, Nine Bulls were launch'd by his victorious arm.

† **b.** To cut with a lancet, to lance; to let out (infection) by lancing. *Obs.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 18357 For pouerte Is bothe medicyne and leche To launche the bocche off Properte. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 82 a, So wil they giue them mote .. to feede their sores then to launch them. 1598 Q. ELIZ. *Plutarch* xiv. 23 As wound that bloudies hit self while hit is Launged. 1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 310 To lanch th' infection of a poysoned state. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 10 If you be wary, you need not launch or cut the gum at all. 1641 T. EDWARDS *Reasons agst. Independancy* 10 The foote .. is dressed, launched and ordered, not by it selfe, but by the hands and eyes.

fig. 1625 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* II. xiv. D 2 b, Thy Prophets .. Rubb'd where they should haue launcht. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat*, *David's Repent.* (1867) 224 Nathan, than whom was none more skilled to lanch A festered soul.

2. To hurl, shoot, discharge, send off (a missile). (Cf. LANCE *v.* 1.) † Also, to heave (the lead).

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 750 Schipe-mene .. Launchez lede apone lufe. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xliii. 164 Launchynge and castyng to hym speres and dartes. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 364 And launch'd against their Navy Phrygian fire. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix, All the thunders of heaven seemed launched at this defenceless head. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. Introd. 80 Nor mourn ye less his perished worth Who .. launched that thunderbolt of war On Egypt. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 268 Much as they thirsted for his blood, they forebore to launch a shaft.

absol. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 137 Thanne bygan the Cypryens .. to shote & to launche on the paynemes.

b. with immaterial object, *e.g.* a blow, censure, threat, sentence.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 196 The best in the world to launch a guess. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 251 Week after week he launched from the pulpit the most scathing invectives. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 89 The assembled Fathers at once went on to launch the censures of the church against offenders of every degree. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 345 A threat launched especially at the Despensers. 1886 G. T. STOKES *Celtic Ch.* (1888) 171 Jerome, therefore, launched a treatise against him.

† **c.** To throw (a person); *refl.* to hurl oneself, dart, rush. *Obs.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1904 The louerd .. in a bed he dede hire launche. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxix. 315 Then do they launch themselves foorth.

d. To dart forward (a weapon, a limb, etc.). Now only, to dart *out* (something long and flexible).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 437 Doun his hand he launcheth to the clifte. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 461 Hyr syxthe hand she gan to launche Lowe doun vn-to hyr haunche. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. ii, The booll .. smote strongly whith his feet after the man and launched his hornes at hym. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 293/1 The whole tongue is then launched out with a rapidity that is perfectly amazing.

3. *intr.* for *refl.* To be set into sudden or rapid motion; to rush, plunge, start or shoot forth; † to leap, vault; *transf.* to 'skip' in reading. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 3746 He gan in the water launche: Up he cam in that othir side. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 194 Of ilke a leche the lowe launschide fulle hye. *Ibid.* 2560 Who lukes to the lefte syde, whene his horse launches. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12307 þai demet þe duke .. to .. launche out of towne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 290/2 Lawnchyn, or skyppyn ouer a dyke, .. *perconto.* 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. xix, The mortal floodes launchid in by the places opend. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* vii. 469 Lanch on! I will not be the last upon Mary for to marveyle. 1552 HULOET, Launche to shore, *appellere ripam.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 22/34 To lanch ouer a boke, *percurrere.* 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 45 He [a fish] will launch and plunge in such a manner, that .. he will tear away his hold. 1814 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 317 The poor animal .. gazed at me .. and then launching away to the left, I presently heard it plunge into the river. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Launch*, to take long strides.

† **b.** *transf.* To shoot, sprout. Also, to project.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 90 Thei ben bastard braunches that launchen from oure bileve. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 49 The Cape lanches into the Sea with Three Points.

c. *fig.* (Now usually with *out.*) To enter boldly or freely into a course of action; to rush *into* expense; to burst *out* into unrestrained speech. † *To launch it out*: to flaunt, make a display.

1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* v. iii. I 3, If master Gerardine .. would yet be induced to take your Neece .. would you launch with a thousand pound, besides her fathers portion? **1622** FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* II. i, When you love, lanch it out in silks and velvets. **1624** BEDELL *Lett.* vii. 115 Thus Pamelius; and presently lanches forth into the Priuiledges of the See of Rome. **1685** BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* vi. 196, I want time to launch into an ample discourse. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 4 He enjoys a great Fortune handsomly, without lanching into Expence. **1712–13** POPE *Guardian* No. 4 ¶ 6 There is no subject I could lanch into with more pleasure than your panegyrick. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 430, I have lanch'd out of my subject in this Article. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 136 One launching out upon my complexion, another upon my eyes. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vii. 49 He has perhaps launched out in trade beyond his reach. *c* **1820** S. ROGERS *Italy Descent* 38 For awhile he held his peace.. But soon, the danger passed, launched forth again. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. vii. (1864) II. 143 The triumphant Pontiff.. launches out into a panegyric on the mercy and benignity of the usurper. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. xv. (1872) VI. 316, I began to launch-out on Friedrich's actions, but he rapidly interrupted. **1887** JESSOPP *Arcady* i. 9 The small man .. is .. slow to launch out into expense when things are going well. **1888** BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. iii. 358 You could not vex him more than by launching out against some common acquaintance. **1889** RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 11 She launched involuntarily into an eager and beautiful little sermon.

4. *trans.* To cause (a vessel) to move or slide from the land, or the stocks, into the water; to set afloat; to lower (a boat) into the water.

?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3921 He .. Gers lawnche his botes appone a lawe watire. **1511** *Nottingham Rec.* III. 332 To lawnche the boote in to the water. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxiii. 722 There came two other barkes .. and anone they were langed into the ryuer. **1555** *Act 2 & 3 Ph. & Mary* c. 16 § 7 Before the said Boate .. bee lanched out of the Yarde or Grounde. *c* **1590** MARLOWE *Faust* xiii. 91 Was this the face that launch'd a thousand ships. **1653** HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. x. 92 He lancht into the Tiber also 200. Pinnaces. **1702** POPE *Sappho* 250 O launch thy bark, nor fear the wat'ry plain. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 45 From these sheds they are launched into the deep canals. **1821** JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Columbus* lviii. 2 Ere from his home He launch his vent'rous bark. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. iii. 45 Our boats must be sledged over some 60.. miles of terrible ice before launching and loading them.

b. In wider sense: To send off, start upon a course, send adrift.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 62 Out goes the boat, they are lanched from the ship side. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 217 When Pudding-Wives were launcht in cock quean Stools. **1715–20** POPE *Iliad* VIII. 455 Haste, lanch thy chariot, thro' yon ranks to ride. **1820** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxi, Fling open the door, and lanch the floating bridge. **1831** BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xiii. 359 The planets, like the comets, might have been launched in different directions.

c. *fig.* To start (a person) *in*, *into*, or *on* a business, career, etc.; to set on foot (a project); to commence (an action). Also with *out*. *To launch into eternity*: rhetorically for 'to put to death'.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. G b, Was neuer Prince .. With louder shouts of tryumph launched out Into the surgy maine of gouernment. **1678** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 217 Being lanched again into the gulf of misery. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 ¶ 7 We find several Citizens that were lanched into the World with narrow Fortunes. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii. (1840) 274, I am now launched quite beside my design. **1802** *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 275 The mention of this term serves to launch the author into a digression. **1812** *Examiner* 30 Nov. 768/1 The platform, from whence he was to be launched into eternity. **1837** W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 43 The worthy captain, .. fairly launched on the broad prairies, with his face to the boundless west. **1839–40** — *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 213 It was agreed that .. as soon as I should be fairly launched in business we would be married. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* vi, The pretty youngster.. was well launched in Bardo's favourable regard. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 275 The Mississippi scheme launched by John Law. **1884** H. B. BUCKLEY in *Law Times Rep.* 22 Mar. 115/1 The plaintiff himself has launched this action in the Chancery Division.

† **5.** *intr.* Of the ship: To be launched, to pass into the water. *Obs.*

1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5/4 The *Resolution* now in the Dock, Launches on Tuesday 28. **1677** W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* III. iii. 67 A fourth, .. with some Prayers and three signings of the Cross made a Ship lanch with few men. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) H 4, Cradles, placed under the bottom, to conduct the ship.. into the water whilst lanching.

6. To push *forth*, *out* from land, put to sea, advance seawards; *lit.* and *fig.* *To launch into eternity*: rhetorically for 'to die'.

1534 TINDALE *Luke* v. 4 He sayde vnto Simon: Launche out in to the depe. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 55 He lanched from that lande and directed his course to Vraba. **1598** DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xiii. 53 The Thames.. That danc'd my Barge, in lanching from the stayre. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xviii. 60, I doe not finde in ancient bookes, that they have lanched farre into the Ocean. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 385 What need I lanch forth into this forrain deep? **1676** DRYDEN *Aurengz.* II. i. 25 Lanching out into a Sea of strife. **1720** MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) I. 123 He was afraid his Soul should launch into Eternity without a Guide to direct his Penitence. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. ii. 12 The time of my servitude being at length expired, I am now launched forth into the great ocean of business. **1766** HUME *Let. to H. Walpole* in *W.'s Remin.* 165, I find I am launching out insensibly into an immense ocean of common-place. **1769** BURKE *Late St. Nation* Wks. II. 160 To have launched into a new sea, I fear a boundless sea, of expence. **1773** JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept., We launched into one of the straits of the Atlantick Ocean. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 107 Before any Greek navigator ventured .. to launch out beyond Sicily. **1875** LONGF. *Masque of Pandora* ii, Forth I launch On the sustaining air.

7. *trans.* *Naut.* † **a.** To set up, hoist (a yard). **b.** To move (casks, heavy goods, etc.) by pushing. **c.** '*Launch-ho!* The order to let go the top-rope, after the top-mast has been swayed up and fidded' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 Vnparrell the mizen yard and lanch it, and the saile ouer her Lee quarter. **1692** *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 79 When a Yard is hoisted high enough, they usually call aloud *Launch-hoe*, that is hoise no more. **1711** W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 161 To Launch; .. to leave off pulling, haling, or heaving. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Launch*, a term used in several sea phrases, as *launch out the capstan bars*, that is, put them out; *launch aft*, or *foreward on*, that is, when things are stowed in the hold, to put them more aft, or foreward on. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Lanch*, the order to let go the *top-rope*, after any top-mast is *fided*.

8. *Public School slang.* (See quots.)

1865 G. F. BERKELEY *My Life*, etc. I. 129, I had [at Sandhurst about 1815] to undergo the usual torments of being 'launched', that is, having my bed reversed while I was asleep [etc.]. **1878** H. C. ADAMS *Wykehamica* 426 *Launch*, to drag a boy, bed-clothes, mattress, and all, off his bedstead on to the floor.

9. *intr.* To propel a boat with a pole, etc.; *spec.* in *Wild-fowl shooting* (see quot. 1824).

1824 P. HAWKER *Instr. Yng. Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 329 Off they set, .. crawling on their knees, and shoving this punt before them on the mud. Thus travelling all night (by 'launching' over the mud, and rowing across the creeks). **1856** P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 713 Launching—propelling a barge or small vessel in a river by means of a poy.

10. *dial.* (See quot.)

1847 HALLIWELL s.v., To launch leeks is to plant them like celery in trenches. *West.*

† **Lau·nchant**, *a.* *Obs.* [a. ONF. *lanchant*, pres. pple. of *lanchier* LAUNCH *v.*] Darting, leaping.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 4630 With a launchant laite lightonyd the water. *Ibid.* 12006 All the cite vnsakrely þai set vppon fyre, With gret launchaund lowes into the light ayre. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 288 The toon myght not come to that other but launchant.

Launched (lǭnʃt, lānʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. LAUNCH *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* F ij, With goarie sides, and deeper lanched brest. **1639** G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xli. 54 Let thy blushes rise From a lanch't heart. **1875** BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 95 The launched lie Whence heavenly fire has withered. **1896** *Daily News* 1 Apr. 6/5 A launched vessel always begins her career by [etc.].

Launcher (lǭ·nʃəɹ, lā·nʃəɹ). [f. LAUNCH *v.* + -ER[1].] One who launches, in senses of the vb.

1824 P. HAWKER *Instr. Yng. Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 329 A family .. who are by far the best launchers in Hampshire. **1827** — *Diary* (1893) I. 302 The vagabond mud launchers. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 6/3 To make the launchers of schemes responsible for their promises. **1899** *Daily News* 4 May 7/3 All hands turned out at once to launch the life-boat, .. four of the most useful launchers.. being women.

Launching (lǭ·nʃiŋ, lā·nʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAUNCH *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. LAUNCH.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxx. lviii. (1714) 104 That Launching, and Progression of the Mind, Which all men have. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass* I. i. 95 Nought but lanching can the wound auayle. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. II. *Fathers* 67 Such ill-rigg'd ships would even in lanching sink. **1669** BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 259 This signifieth our launching into Eternity. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vi. 44 Such miserable havoc has launching out into .. remote undertakings, made amongst tradesmen. **1751** LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 28 The lowering or launching of the finished Caisson. **1822** J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 129 The launching of a large steam-boat attracted a great assemblage of spectators. **1824** P. HAWKER *Instr. Yng. Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 332 Birds may be approached much nearer by this means than by any other kind of 'launching'.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *launching-cord*, *-cradle*, *-line*; **launching-cleat**, the block of wood fastened to a ship when in dry dock or on the slips, to catch the head of the 'shore'; **launching-planks** (see quot.); **launching-punt**, **-sledge**, a boat used in shooting wild fowl (cf. LAUNCH *v.* 9); **launching-tube**, a tube in a war-vessel for launching torpedoes; **launching-ways**, = *launching-planks*.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 4/1 The Princess.. has only to sever the *launching cord to set the *Irresistible* free. *Ibid.*, The *launching cradle is a massive structure of wood and iron, weighing 300 tons. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 124 It swims at the line representing the *launching line. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 **Launching planks*, a set of planks mostly used to form the platform on each side of the ship, whereon the bilgeways slide for the purpose of launching. **1824** P. HAWKER *Instr. Yng. Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 326 Hampshire *Launching-punt. *Ibid.* 332 The light *launching sledge is in the foreground. **1846** A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, **Launching-ways*, the same as *Bilge-ways*.

Laund (lǭnd). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 4–6 **launde**, 5–9 **lawnd(e**, (5, 7 **land**, 7 **launt**), 6– **laund**. See also LAWN *sb.*[2] [a. OF. *launde*, F. *lande* wooded ground, a. OCeltic **landā* (Irish *lann*, Welsh *llan*, Breton *lann*): see LAND *sb.*] An open space among woods, a glade (= L. *saltus*); untilled ground, pasture.

1340 *Ayenb.* 216 Þe fole wyfmen þet guoþ mid stondinde nhicke as hert ine launde. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1207 Loude alarom vpon launde lulted was þenne. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 251 Som of hem com out of hilles and laundes, þere mannes help failede. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. i. 50 Thare thai fand A fayre brade land and a plesand. **15..** *Adam Bel* 419 in Ritson *Anc. P. P.* 21 Then went they down into a launde, These noble archares all thre. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 41 You loste no small quantity of grounde by forestes, chases, laundes, and parkes. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, III. i. 2 Through this Laund anon the Deere will come. **1631** BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Forrester* 37 The lawnd is his temple, the birds his quirresters. **1650** T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 3 A.. bridge, between which and the palace, was a stately launt. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables, Palamon & Arc.* III. 898 That grove for eve green, that conscious lawnd Where he with Palamon fought hand to hand. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lawnd*, a lawn. **1891** ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 204 Through the launds and glades, out on to the moor.

attrib. *a* **1440** *Sir Degrev.* 596 Undir a lynd or thei lente, By a laundesyde. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 291/1 Lawnde kepare, *salator*. **1523** FITZHERB. *Surv.* 5 All the grounde within pale or hedge as well the launde grounde as of the wode grounde.

Laund(e, obs. form of LAWN *sb.*[1] (fine linen).

Launde iron, variant of LANDIRON *Obs.*

Launder (lǭ·ndəɹ, lā·ndəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4–9 **lander**, 4 *Sc.* **landar**, **laynder**, 5–7 **la(u)ndre**, **law(e)nder(e**, 5– **launder**. [Contraction of LAVENDER *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** A person (of either sex) who washes linen. *Obs.*

a **1350** *St. Brice* 71 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 156 A woman þat his lander was. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 273 It is ane landar.. That hir childyne richt now hass tane. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 290/1 Lawndere, *lotor*, *lotrix*. **1477** NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 79 As Laundres witness evidently, When of Ashes thei make their Lye. *a* **1530** HEYWOOD *Play Weather* (Brandl) 894 She wolde banyshe the sonne And then were we pore launders all vndonne. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* lxxxiii. (1878) 173 In washing by hand, haue an eie to thy boll, for launders and millers, be quick of their toll. **1584** COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 28 Amylum is taken to be starch, the use whereof is best knowne to Launders. *a* **1603** T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 31 How small things they be, that these cunning Launders can with so small cost make white.

2. a. A trough for water, either cut in the earth, or formed of wood; *esp.* in *Mining*, a trough for washing the ore clean from dirt. **b.** A rain-water gutter. † **c.** A tube made out of a hollow tree (*obs.*).

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 8 The water brought to the top of the wheel, in landers or troughs which cast the same into Buckets made in the wheel. **1671** *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2108 The Launder (i.e. a trench cut in the floor, 8 foot long, and 10 foot over) stopt at the other end with a turf, so that the waters run away, and the Ore sinks to the bottom. **1734** DESAGULIERS *Ibid.* XXXIX. 48 This centrifugal Wheel can in a little Time drive down Air through wooden Trunks (or Launders) of seven Inches bore. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Dressing*, The launder.. fills up with the dressed ore. **1865** *Crt. Com. Pleas* 10 July, A lander or trough .. had been constructed to carry water to his works across the defendant's land. **1884** *West. Morn. News* 9 Aug. 1/4 Lot of Launders, 14 buddles. **1891** *Blizzard of 1891* 25 Icicles hung inches long from windowsills and launders of the houses.

Launder (lǭ·ndəɹ, lā·ndəɹ), *v.* Also 7 **lander**, **laundre**. [f. LAUNDER *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To wash and 'get up' (linen).

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. I. 171 It does your visage more adorn Than if 'twere prun'd, and starcht, and lander'd. **1818** SCOTT *Bride of Lamm.* xviii, The picture.. is up in the old Baron's hall that the maids launder the clothes in. **1883** G. CABLE *Dr. Sevier* xvii, His dress was coarse but clean; his linen soft and badly laundered. **1890** *Century Mag.* Oct. 933/1 White duck, which they were permitted to send outside to be laundered.

absol. **1709** MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (ed. 2) I. 150 Some of their beggarly Soldiers Trulls does nothing but Launder for 'em, they'r always at the Wash-Tub.

transf. and *fig.* **1597** SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 16 Laund'ring the silken figures in the brine, That seasoned woe had pelleted in teares. **1654** [see LATHER *v.* 1]. **1878** SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. II. 223 (tr. Villon) The rain has washed and laundered us all five.

† **2.** To 'sweat' (gold or plate). *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, I'll bring .. Thy necke within a nooze, for laundring gold and barbing it.

Hence **Lau·ndered** *ppl. a.*

1892 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 5/5 Ravachol.. is rather a dandy, and affects nicely-laundered shirts. **1893** KATE WIGGIN *Cathedral Courtship* 151 A freshly laundered cushion cover.

Launderer (lǭ·ndərəɹ, lā·ndərəɹ). Also 5 **lawnderer**, 6–7 **landerer**, 7 **laundrer**. [f. LAUNDER *sb.*: see -ER[1] 3; now regarded as f. LAUNDER *v.*]

1. One who launders (linen). *Obs.* exc. *U.S.*

c **1475** *Cath. Angl.* (Add. MS.) 210/2 Lawnderer, *candidaria*, *lotrix*. **1550** J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 101 (1877) 89 Launderers. **1598** KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 379 The Woman which is Landerer or Nurse shall be essoined. **1631** BRATHWAIT *Whimzies*, *Launderer* 56 A launderer may bee as well a male as a female, by course of nature. **1666** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 185 The cook and laundrer comprehended in the number. **1876** DIXON *White Conq.* I. xvii. 171 Having their work done better and cheaper by.. Chinese launderers in Jackson Street. **1884** *Circular* [The makers of an ironing machine shown at the Health Exhibition ask the support of] launderers and laundresses. **1889** *Daily News* 8 June 5/1 A laundress, or washerwoman [in America], is now 'a lady launderer'.

fig. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 386 An Anabaptist .. is a Landerer of Souls, and tries them, as Men do Witches, by Water.

† **2.** One who 'launders' gold or plate; a sweater,

1632 D. LUPTON *Lond. & Country Carbonadoed* (1857) 277 Some of the men are cunning Landerers of plate, and get much by washing that plate they handle, and it hath come from some of them..a great deale the lighter.

† **Laundon.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *landon*, f. *lande*: see LAUND.] *O laundon*: on the field.

? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1768 The kynge of Lebe be-fore the wawurde he ledez, And alle his lele lige mene o laundone ascriez.

Laundress (lǭ·ndrės, lā·ndrės), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 **landres(se, laundres(se,** (7 **landeress, lawndresse**), 7–8 **landress,** 7– **laundress.** [f. LAUNDER *v.* + -ESS.]

1. A woman whose occupation it is to wash and 'get up' linen.

1550 COVERD. *Spirituall Perle* vi. (1560) 75 As the dier, blecher, or the laundresse washeth.. the foule, vncleanly and defiled clothes. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 319 He sent to lande certeyne of his men with the landresses of the shyppes. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 155 Carry them to the Landresse in Datchet mead. **1623** MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. i. 104 His jealous laundress, That for the love she bears him starches yellow. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 189 ℙ 3 Write down what you give out to your Landress, and what she brings Home again. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 2 She employs milliners, laundresses, tire-women. *a* **1859** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. V. 68 A Dutchwoman ..employed as a laundress at Whitehall.

2. A caretaker of chambers in the Inns of Court.

1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 29 His hostesse writte vp the wofull remembrance of him, his Laundresse and his boy. **1611** BARREY *Ram Alley* I. i, No punie Inne a Court But keepes a Landresse at his command To doe him seruice. **1731** *Gentl. Mag.* I. 206/2 He had been very careful to avoid the Use of the Words *Chambers, Laundress,* &c. **1836** DICKENS *Pickw.* xx, It's a curious circumstance, Sam, that they call the old women in these inns, laundresses. **1841** S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* III. 357 Greatly to the surprise of his laundress, he made his appearance at his chambers between six and seven o'clock in the morning.

† **Lau·ndress,** *v. Obs.* [f. LAUNDRESS *sb.*] **a.** *trans.* To furnish with laundresses. **b.** *intr.* To act as a laundress.

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* G 2, Did I want Ten leash of Curtisans, it would furnish me; Nay lawndrese three Armies. **1636** SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* 14 Their Wives are used..but to dresse their meat, to Laundresse [etc.].

Laundry (lǭ·ndri, lā·ndri). Also 6 **landerie, -y,** 8 **landry.** [Altered form of LAVENDRY after LAUNDER.]

†**1.** The action or process of washing. *Obs.*

a **1530** HEYWOOD *Play Weather* (Brandl) 896 Excepte the sonne shyne that our clothes may dry, We can do ryght nought in our laundry. *Ibid.* 1100 Then came there a nother that lyueth by laundry. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 135 Where Trojan wives and their fair daughters had Laundry for their fine linen weeds. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 394 Chalkie Water is too fretting As it appeareth in Laundry of Clothes, which wear out apace, if you use such Water.

2. An apartment or establishment, where linen, etc. is washed and 'got up'.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 13 Hyther also runnes the water from the Laundry to moist it the better. **1648** MAYNE *Amorous War* II. iv, To starch, and to belong Unto their Laundries. **1715** LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 51 The Wood-house, the Landry, and a pretty fine Garden. **1798** CANNING *Elegy* ii. in *Anti-Jacobin* 14 May (1852) 132 No story half so shocking By kitchen fire or laundry. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 89 Fair Lucy first, the laundry's grace and pride. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 194 Sample of refined Indian blue, for the laundry.

¶ **3.** Used blunderingly for LAUNDRESS.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. ii. 5 There dwels one Mistris Quickly, which is in the manner of his Nurse, or his dry Nurse, or his Cooke, or his Laundry.

4. *attrib.*, as *laundry-battledore, -blue, -blue-bag,* †*-house, -maid, -man, -woman.*

a **1668** DAVENANT *Play-ho. to Let* Wks. (1673) 77 We'll make 'em bring Their *Laundry Battledores. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Aug. 6/1 Large supplies of..*laundry blue. **1880** *Plain Hints Needlework* 33 Run a tape through the holes, and it will make a '*Laundry Blue-bag'. **1585** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) II. 108 To euerie of the maides of the *landerie house 2s. 6d. **1632** B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* IV. i, I will.. cry it through..every office of the *laundry-maids. **1855** MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* ix, She was no longer Peggy the laundry-maid, but Margaret Hale, the lady. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. List xlix. (1743) 162 The Matron is to take care of the Men's Linnen..& deliver it to the *Laundryman once a week. **1883** STEVENSON *Silverado Squatters* 14 There are the blacksmith's, .. and Kong Sam Kee, the Chinese laundryman's. **1863** FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 24 The eldest son of our *laundry-woman.

† **Lau·ndy,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. LAUND + -Y¹.] = LAWNY *a.*²

1611 FLORIO, *Landoso*, laundie, full of laundes.

Laune, obs. form of LAWN *sb.*

Launge, obs. form of LAUNCH *v.*

Launsgay, variant of LANCEGAY.

Launt, variant of LAUND *Obs.*

Launtern(e, obs. form of LANTERN.

‖ **Laura** (lǭ·ră). *Christian Antiq.* [Gr. λαύρα, lane, passage, alley.] An aggregation of detached cells, tenanted by recluse monks under a superior, in Egypt and the desert country near the Jordan.

1727–52 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* **1819** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXII. 66 Like one of the eastern *Lauras*—an assemblage of separate cells, each inhabited by a recluse. **1845** PETRIE *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 425 These [separate cells] formed a Laura, like the habitations of the Egyptian ascetics. **1871** FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* v. 170 It would have perished in some lonely laura of desert cenobites.

Lauraceous (lǭrēⁱ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Laurāce-æ* + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Lauraceæ* or laurel family. In recent Dicts.

Laurate (lǭ·reⁱt). *Chem.* [f. L. *laur-us* laurel + -ATE. See LAURIC.] A salt of lauric acid.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 690 The laurates of the alkali-metals and of barium are soluble in water.

† **Laure.** *Obs.* Also 1 laur, lawer. [OE. *laur*, ad. L. *laurus.* Cf. OF. *laure* (perh. the source in ME.).] The laurel or bay-tree; also, the leaves of the same woven into a chaplet. Also *laure tree.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 187 Simon..mid lawere ȝebeaȝod ongan fleoȝan. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 20 Wiþ healfes heafdes ece, ȝenim laures croppan dust. *c* **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 17 Thou shalt see me go Unto the nexte laure I see And kisse hit for hit is thy tree. **1549** *Compl. Scotl.* xvi. 149 He vas crounit vitht ane croune of laure tre. **1567** *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 98 Sum tyme a Tyrane flureis haif I sene Lyke lawre tre, quhilk euer growis grene.

Laureal, laurear, obs. forms of LAUREL *sb.*¹

Laureate (lǭ·riˌĕt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4–5 **lauriat,** 5–6 **lawreat,** 5–7 **lawriat(e,** 4–9 **laureat.** [ad. L. *laureāt-us* crowned with laurel, f. *laurea* laurel-tree, laurel crown, fem. of *laureus* made of laurel, f. *laur-us*: see LAUREL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Crowned with laurel, wearing a laurel crown or wreath (as a symbol of distinction or eminence).

1616 BULLOKAR, *Laureate*, crowned with Laurell. *a* **1618** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (Grosart) I. 9 These laureat Temples which the Laurel grace. **1637** MILTON *Lycidas* 151 To strew the Laureat Herse where Lycid lies. **1742** COLLINS *Ode Simplicity* 33 While Rome could none esteem But Virtue's Patriot Theme, You lov'd her Hills, and led her Laureat Band. **1818** BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lvii, The crown Which Petrarch's laureate brow supremely wore. **1864** J. EVANS *Coins Anc. Brit.* 38 The laureate head of Apollo.

b. Of a crown, wreath: Consisting of laurel, or imitating one composed of laurel (blending with the attributive use of the sb.). Hence (*poet.*) *laureate shade.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol. (1513) A ij, The palme laureat Whiche yͤ they wan by knygthode in theyr dayes. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 243/1 He.. sawe.. saynt domynyk crowned with a crowne of gold laureate. **1597** *Pilgr. Parnass.* I. 51 There may youre templs be adornd with bays.. There may you sit in softe greene lauriate shade. **1628** WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 1794 The Lawreat Wreath. **1655** H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* Pref., That is the Βραβεῖον, and Laureate Crown, which idle Poems will.. bring to their unrelenting Authors. **1744** AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 54 Unfading flowers Cull'd from the laureate vale's profound recess, Where never poet gain'd a wreath before. **1769** GRAY *Ode for Music* vii, To grace thy youthful brow The laureate wreath, that Cecil wore, she brings.

†**c.** *Laureate letters* [tr. L. *litteræ laureatæ*], a letter or dispatch announcing a victory. *Obs.*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 28 Thow fall doun att the roist, My laureat lettres at the and I lowis. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 442 Come laureat letteris fra Posthumius, schawing all this victorie as it was fallin to Romanis. *a* **1656** USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 549 Lucullus dispatched his letters laureat to the Senate.

2. With a sb. denoting an agent or the like: Worthy of special distinction or honour, pre-eminent in the (indicated) sphere or faculty.

The adj. often followed the sb., in imitation of Latin order.

a. *gen.* ? *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Ballad Ld. Barnard Stewart* 4 Most valyeand, most laureat hie wictour. **1508** KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 524 Judas, iow, iuglour, Lollard laureate. *c* **1590** MARLOWE *Faust.* iii. 32 No, Faustus, Thou art conjuror laureat, That canst command great Mephistophilis.

b. *spec.* Distinguished for excellence as a poet, worthy of the Muses' crown. *Poet laureate*: in early use, a title given generally to eminent poets, and sometimes conferred by certain universities; in mod. use, the title given to a poet who receives a stipend as an officer of the Royal Household, his duty being to write court-odes, etc.

The first poet laureate in the modern sense was Ben Jonson, but the title seems to have been first officially given to his successor, Davenant (appointed 1638).

c **1386** CHAUCER *Clerk's Prol.* 31 Fraunceys Petrak the lauriat poete. ? *c* **1400** LYDG. *Æsop's Fab.* Prol. 8 This poyet laureate Callyd Ysopos. **1423** JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxcvii, Gowere and chaucere..Superlatiue as poetis laureate. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 13 That nowble and laureate poete callede Homerus. [**1486** in Rymer *Fœdera* XII. 317 Cum Nos.. concesserimus Bernardo Andreæ Poetæ Laureato quandam Annuitatem Decem Marcarum.] **1490** (*title*) The Dylectable Newesse..of the Gloryous Victorye of the Rhodyans agaynst the Turkes. Translated from the Latin of G. Caoursin by Johan Kaye (Poete Lawreate). **1508** DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 262 O morall Gower, and Ludgate laureate. *a* **1529** SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iv. 84 At Oxforth, the vniversyte, Auaunsid I was to that degre; By hole consent of theyr senate, I was made poete lawreate. **1586** W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 The famous and learned Lawreat Masters of Englande. **1642** MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 272 The laureat fraternity of Poets. **1686** PLOT *Staffordsh.* 275 Robert Whittington.. was a great Grammarian, Poet laureat of Oxford, and *Protovates Angliae.* **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 255 Sir Will. D'avenant, sometimes Laureat Poet to the said King. **1697** *Verdicts Virg. & Homer* vi. 26 Our Laureat Poet tells us, that [etc.]. **1738** JOHNSON *London* 198 The laureat tribe in venal verse relate, How virtue wars with persecuting fate. **1843** DYCE *Skelton's Wks.* I. p. xv, There would..be no doubt that Skelton was..poet laureat or court poet to Henry the Eighth, if [etc.].

3. *transf.* of things: Worthy of the laurel-wreath; deserving to be honoured for eloquence, etc. In later use also: Of or pertaining to poets, or to a poet laureate.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 32 With goldin toung and lippis laureat. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 13 Luifsum Ladies, of langage Laureat. *c* **1595** J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 13 O how diuinely would the swaine haue sung In Laureate lines of beauteous Ladies praise. **1598** MARSTON *Pygmal.*, Author's Praise 136 Come, Come, Augustus, crowne my laureat quill. **1815** L. HUNT *Feast Poets* 18 The fancies that flow'd at this laureat meeting. **1821** BYRON *Juan* III. lxxx, There was no doubt he earn'd his laureate pension. **1847** GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xliii. 556 The laureat strains of Pindar.

B. *sb.*

1. = *Poet laureate* (see A. 2 b).

a **1529** SKELTON *Calliope* Wks. (ed. Dyce) I. 197 Calliope.. Whiche gaue to me The high degre Laureat to be Of fame royall. **1597–8** BP. HALL *Sat.* I. ix. 2 Cupid hath crowned a new laureat. *a* **1618** SYLVESTER *Epist.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 337 O thou that art the Laureat's liberall Fautor!.. Guide thou, Apollo, this first course of mine. **1687** M. CLIFFORD *Notes Dryden* ii. 7 Our Laureat has not pass'd for so Learned a man as he desires his unlearned Admirers should esteem him. **1780** COWPER *Table T.* 109 The courtly laureat pays His quit-rent ode, his pepper corn of praise. **1806** SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 134, I really think the fire of the laureat, Pye, increases with his years. **1825** KEBLE *Occas. Papers* (1877) 102 The panegyrical strains of this greatest of laureates [Spenser]. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 20 Claudian .. was the court laureate of the western empire till his patron's fall. **1884** *Chr. World* 21 Aug. 629/1 Keble may be spoken of..as the laureate of the Church.

b. A court-panegyrist.

1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xii. 305 He has indeed been their champion, their laureate, their brother, their friend. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 169 An author who was writing as the mere laureate of the Norman court. **1868** *Ibid.* II. vii. 3 He is very distinctly not an historian, but a biographer, sometimes a laureate.

2. *U.S.* (See quot.) Cf. LAUREATE *v.* 2 a.

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. VI. cii. 445 *note*, Mr. D. C. Gilman .. mentions the following among the degree titles awarded in some institutions to women, the titles of Bachelor and Master being deemed inappropriate:—Laureate of Science, Proficient in Music, Maid of Philosophy.

3. *Numism.* = LAUREL *sb.*¹ 4.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Coin*, In England, the current species of gold are, the guinea, half-guinea, jacobus, laureat, angel, and rose-noble. *Ibid.*, The Carolus or Laureat, 23s.

Laureate (lǭ·riˌeⁱt), *v. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Pa. t. 7 (*Sc.*) **laureat**; pa. pple. 4–5 **lauriat,** 4–7 **laureat(e,** 5 **lawriate,** 6 **lawreat.** [f. L. *laureāt-us*: see prec. and -ATE³.]

1. *trans.* To crown with laurel in token of honour; to crown as victor, poet, or the like; to confer honourable distinction upon.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 706 To Rome agayn repaireth Iulius With his triumphe lauriat ful hye. **1430** LYDG. *St. Margaret* 497 Of martirdam thus she toke the croun..Was laureat thurgh hir parfit suffraunce. **1430–40** — *Bochas* III. xv. (1554) 88 b, Thus in short time this prince in his estate On land and water was twise laureate. *c* **1470** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) xxxix, Esope, that noble clerk, Ane poet wirthie to be lawriate. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 17 By his reygne is all Englonde lawreat. *c* **1510** — *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D j, Before the victorie no man is laureate, At ending thou shalt haue palme, victory and mede. **1581** SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 60 Let vs rather plant more Laurels, for to engarland our Poets heads, (which honor of beeing laureat, as besides them, onely tryumphant Captaines weare, is [etc.]).

2. *spec.* **a.** To graduate or confer a University degree upon. **b.** To appoint (a poet) to the office of 'Laureate'.

1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 447 After he had past his course of philosophie, and wes laureat in St. Androes. **1662** RAY *Three Itin.* II. 157 Most of the students here .. wear no gowns, till they be laureat as they call it—that is, commence. **1695** SIBBALD *Autobiog.* (1834) 129, I was a Basler and Magistrant under Mr. William Tweedy, who laureat me July 1659. **1715** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 23 He [R. Whittington] supplicated the venerable Congregation of Regents.. that he might be laureated. He was very solemnly crown'd, or his Temples adorn'd with a Wreath of Lawrel; that is, doctorated in the Arts of Grammar and Rhetorick. **1729** POPE *Of Poet Laureate* Wks. 1886 X. 448 If Mr. Cibber be laureated. **1774** WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxv. (1840) II. 332 About the year 1489, Skelton was laureated at Oxford, and in the year 1493, was permitted to wear his laurel at Cambridge. **1864** BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 252 That old community of privileges which made the member of one university a citizen of all others, .. whether he were laureated in Paris or Bologna, Upsala or St. Andrews. **1884** J. HARRISON *Oure Tounis Colledge* iii. 63 In Augˢᵗ 1587 Rollock laureated his first class.

Laureated (lǭ·riˌeⁱtėd), *ppl. a.* [f. LAUREATE *v.* + -ED¹.] Crowned with laurel; = LAUREATE *a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Laticlauio*, a kind of long Imperiall robe, .. that..triumphant Generals, laureated Poets..were wont to weare in Rome. **1644** EVELYN *Diary* 14 Nov., Before this, go many crown'd and laureated figures. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laureated letters* [cf. LAUREATE A. 1 c]. **1771** *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 351 The laureated head really represents Jupiter Marnas. **1877** RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* No. 76 VII. 98 This voice, coming to you from the laureated singer of England [Tennyson]. **1879** H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 8 A fine bronze medal exhibits a laureated head of Napoleon.

Laureateship (lǭ·riˌĕtʃip). [f. LAUREATE *sb.* + -SHIP.] **a.** The office of (poet) laureate.

1785 *Rolliad* I. (*title*) Probationary Odes for the Laureatship. **1813** SCOTT *Let. to Jas. Ballantyne* 24 Aug. in *Lockhart*, I have a letter by order of the Prince Regent offering me the laureateship in the most flattering terms. **1858** MASSON *Milton* I. 387 The year 1632 was (nominally) the thirteenth year of the laureateship of Ben Jonson.

b. The personality of a laureate (used jocosely, with possessive pron., as a title).

1732 *Gentl. Mag.* 563/2 Here, replied his Laureatship, are my Works, presenting a large Volume in Quarto. **1829** SOUTHEY *Epistle* in *Anniversary* 21 To personate my injured Laureateship.

Laureation (lǭriˌēⁱ·ʃən). [f. LAUREATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action of crowning with laurel or making laureate; in the Scottish Universities, a term for graduation or admission to a degree; also, the creation of a poet laureate.

1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 422 Mr. Patrick Simson, after his laureation, went to Ingland. **1649** BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 21 Being a Professor of Philosophy in St. Andrews he did at the Laureation of his Class chuse Archbishop Gladstone for his Patron. **1680** G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 28 Yet they now complain of the King, Parliament, and Council, for obliging Expectants, and Scholars, at their Laureation to take the Oath of Allegiance. **1730** T. BOSTON *Mem.* ii. 17 Being allowed only £16 Scotts by my father for the laureation, I borrowed 20 merks from one of my brothers. **1774** WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxv. (1840) II. 331 These scholastic laureations, however, seem to have given rise to the appellation in question [*poeta laureatus*]. **1834** SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 483 The right of laureation conceded to the University of Vienna by Maximilian I.. constituted what may be held a distinct faculty,—a Collegium Poeticum. **1843** DYCE *Pref. to Skelton's Wks.* 11 Skelton's laureation at Oxford. **1867** MASSON *Edin. Sketches* 39 Their graduation, or, as it was called, their 'laureation', in Arts.

Laurel (lǫ·rĕl), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 4 lorer(e, lorrer, 4–7 laurer(e, 5–7 lawrer(e, 5 laurear, -ier, lawrare, 6 lawryr, 7 lowrier. *β.* 4 laureal, 5 laurialle, -yel, lawriall, -ielle, (loryel, larel, -ielle), 5–6 lorel(l, 6–7 lau-, lawrell, 7 lawreall, 7–8 lawrel, (7 lowrell), 6– laurel. [ad. F. *laurier* for *lorier*, f. OF. *lor*:—L. *laur-us*: the *β* forms arise from the common substitution of *l* for a second *r* in a word. Cf. mod.Sp. *laurel*. In some of the forms there may be confusion with LAUREOLE.]

1. The Bay-tree or Bay-laurel, *Laurus nobilis*: see BAY *sb.*[1] 2. Now *rare* exc. as in 2.

α. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 8235 He.. planted tres þat war to prais, O cedre, o pine, and o lorrer. *c* **1381** CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 182 The victor palm, the laurer [*v.rr.* lawrer, laureol] to deuyne. *a* **1400** *Med. MS.* in *Archæologia* XXX. 358 Lewys of lorere & rwe yᵘ take. **1412–20** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. viii, With yᵉ lawrer.. They crowned ben. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 82 To my spreit vas seen A birde, yat was as ony lawrare green. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 6 Vpone a blisful brenche of lawryr grene. **1652** ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 214 The Laurer of nature ys ever grene.

β. *c* **1350** [see *laurel-tree* in 6]. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 4961 A tre.. Largior þen a lawriall & lengur withall. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* vi, By a lauryel he lay, vndur a lefe sale. **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xxviii. 66 Some he ordeyned to be grene wynter & somer, as lorell, boxe, holme. **1561** HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 23 b, Take.. the leaves of Lorel or Baye. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 173 The Lawrell, both leafe, bark, and berry, is by nature hot. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 10 Assepo, a kinde of Tree like Lowrell. **1734** POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 11 'Twin'd with the wreaths Parnassian laurels yield. **1808** SCOTT in *Biog. Notices* (1889) 19 He would have twisted another branch of laurel into his garland. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 450 The Laurel or Sweet Bay, is a native of the North of Asia and the Mediterranean regions.

†**b.** The leaves of the same used medicinally.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 67 Lawrell the Laxative. **1533** ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 60 Lawrell.

c. Any plant of the genus *Laurus* or the N.O. *Lauraceæ*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 535 Order ccv. Lauraceæ—Laurels. *Ibid.* 537 In some cases a volatile oil is obtained from the Laurels in large quantities.

2. The foliage of this tree as an emblem of victory or of distinction in poetry, etc.

a. *collect. sing.*

α. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 169 Hoom he rood anon With laurer crowned as a Conquerour. *c* **1425** LYDG. *Assembly Gods* 791 Crownyd with laurer as lord vyctoryous. **1515** BARCLAY *Egloges* I. (1570) A j b/2 Then who would ascribe, except he were a foole, The pleasant laurer vnto the mourning cowle. **1604** J. WEBSTER *Ode* in S. Harrison *Archs Tri.* B b, To euery brow They did allow The liuing Laurer which begirted round Their rusty Helmets.

β. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 169 Þere he dede meny victories, and gat a crown of laureal þat hyng bitwene tweie pilers. *c* **1460** *Play Sacram.* 882 Gyff lawrelle to that lord of myght. *a* **1631** DONNE *Epigr.* (1652) 97 It with Lawrell crown'd thy conquering Browes. **1813** SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxxv, A crown did that fourth maiden hold,.. Of glossy laurel made.

b. A branch or wreath of this tree. *lit.* and *fig.*

α. **1429** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 141 God of his grace gaf to thy kynrede The palme of conquest, the laurere of victorye. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 26 Laurear of martirs, foundid on holynes! **1607** DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 75 These elder fathers of the diuine furie gaue him [Spenser] a lawrer, and sung his welcome.

β. **1578** TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 207 The Oliue.. was a sign of peace, even as the Lawrell is a token of victory. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 76 ⁋ 4 Virtue need never ask twice for her Lawrel. *c* **1718** PRIOR *Ladle* 36 Fame flies after with a laurel. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 387 Still he is a poet—poet of a prouder laurel than any contemporary. **1850** PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 351 The laurel of the hero.. grows best on the battle-field.

c. *pl.* in the same sense, *lit.* and *fig.* Also in phr. *to reap, win one's laurels, to repose, rest, retire on one's laurels. To look to one's laurels*: to beware of losing one's pre-eminence.

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 23 Phœbus crowns all verses ..with Laurers always grene. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 107 Prerogatiue of Age, Crownes, Scepters, Lawrels. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. iii. 157 The Conquerours in the Olympian games did not put on the Laurells on their own heads. **1680** OTWAY *Orphan* Ded., Under the Spreading of that Shade, where two of the best [Poets] have planted their Lawrels. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 21 ⁋ 4 They neither pant for laurels, nor delight in blood. **1805** *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 372 Puny attempts to blast the laurels.. of Jenner. **1818** BYRON *Juan* I. cxxvi, 'Tis sweet to win, no matter how, one's laurels. **1855** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* V. i. (1866) 651 Here he reaped his first laurels. **1859** HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. To Rdr. 6 They might really repose upon their laurels. **1874** DEUTSCH *Rem.* 250 Let them rest on their laurels for a while. **1882** MRS. RIDDELL *Pr. of Wales's Garden-Party* 306 The fair widow would be wise to look to her laurels. **1886** 'HUGH CONWAY' *Living or Dead* xxx, Rothwell.. wrote one more book; then retired on his laurels.

†**d.** The dignity of Poet Laureate. *Obs.*

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (1721) 3 My countryman and a predecessor in the Laurel [Chaucer]. **1814** *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 454 A Dramatic Poem; which we earnestly hope was written before he [Southey] came to his Laurel and Butt of Sherry.

3. In modern use, applied to many trees and shrubs having leaves resembling those of the true laurel; esp. *Cerasus Laurocerasus*, the common laurel or cherry-laurel.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1679) 33 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive Colds,.. Laurels, Cherry Laurel. **1736** BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 378 *Laurel*, the Cherry Laurel or common Great Laurel. **1785** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vii. 79 The genus Plum, comprehending the Apricot and Cherry ..and also the Laurel. **1820** WORDSW. *To Rev. Dr. Wordsworth* i, The encircling laurels.. Gave back a rich and dazzling sheen. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 17 The common laurel.. was brought from Constantinople to Holland in 1576. **1888** MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. v, A winding walk through thickets of laurel and arbutus.

¶ **b.** Some forms of this word were by certain writers of the 16th c. appropriated to the Spurge Laurel (see LAUREOLE).

1548 TURNER [see LAURY]. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxxvi. 367 Lauriel groweth of the heigth of a foote and a halfe or more. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 452 In this rank is to be reckoned the wild shrub called Lowrier or Chamædaphne.

c. With defining word: **Alexandrian Laurel**, *Ruscus racemosus*; **American Dwarf** or **Mountain Laurel** = KALMIA; **Cherry Laurel** (see sense 3 above); **Copse Laurel** = *Spurge Laurel*; **Great Laurel**, an American name for *Rhododendron maximum* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **Japan Laurel** = AUCUBA; **Native Laurel** (Tasmania), *Anopterus glandulosus*; **Portugal Laurel**, *Cerasus Lusitanica*; **Seaside Laurel**, *Xylophylla latifolia*; **Spurge Laurel**, *Daphne Laureola*. For *Ground-, Rose-, Sheep-laurel*, see the first member.

1611 COTGR., *Laureole*, spurge Laurell, little Laurell. **1736** [see 3]. **1760** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 316 Laurel, Alexandrian, *Ruscus*. Laurel, Dwarf, of America, *Kalmia*. Laurel, Sea-side, *Phyllanthus*. Laurel, Spurge, *Daphne*. **1774** NICHOLLS *Let.* in *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 174 The Portugal laurel, your favourite Portugal laurel, grows to a size here which would tempt you to poison it through envy. **1882** *Garden* 4 Feb. 85/2 The Alexandrian Laurel (*Ruscus racemosus*) is one of our most precious plants for foliage with cut flowers in winter. **1889** J. H. MAIDEN *Useful Native Plants Austral.* 292 'Native Laurel'. 'Mock Orange'.

4. *Numism.* One of the English gold pieces (esp. those of 20s.), first coined in 1619, on which the monarch's head was figured with a wreath of laurel. Cf. LAUREATE *sb.* 3.

a **1623** CAMDEN *Ann. Jas. I*, an. 1619. 3 Sept., Aurea Regis moneta prodiit cum ejus capite laureato, unde Laurells nomen statim invenit apud vulgus, diversi valoris, scil. xxs. cum xx. xs. cum x. & quinque solidorum cum v. **1743** SNELLING *Gold Coin* 20 The Unite or Laurel. **1866** CRUMP *Banking* x. 224 Gold laurel James I. **1884** KENYON *Gold Coins Eng.* 137 The Laurels were also called Broad Pieces.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attributive, as *laurel-band, -berry, -bough, -branch, -bush, -chaplet, -crown, -garland, -leaf, -shade, -shrub, -thicket, -wreath*; **b.** parasynthetic, as *laurel-leaved* adj.; **c.** objective, as *laurel-bearing, -worthy* adjs.; **d.** instrumental, as *laurel-browed, -crowned, -decked, -locked, -wreathed* adjs. Also *laurel-like* adj.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* title-p. (1611), Binde your browes with *Laurer band. **1611** FLORIO, *Laurifero*, *laurell-bearing. **1561** HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 3 A penny worth of *lorel or baye berries. **1811** A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 230 Laurel berries.. are imported from the Streights. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 246/2 They that vaynquysshyd in bataylle were crowned wyth *laurier bowes. *a* **1593** MARLOWE *Faustus* (1604) F 2, Cut is the branch that might haue growne ful straight, And burned is Apolloes Laurel bough. **1550** LYNDESAY *Test. Sqr. Meldrum* 138 Ilk Barroun beirand, in his hand, on hie, Ane *Lawrer branche, in signe of victorie. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII* 85 Rather with an Oliue-branch.. then a Laurel-branch in his Hand. **1823** BYRON *Juan* XIII. xxxiii, The blaze Of sunset halos o'er the *laurel-brow'd. **1657** TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xx. 5 They presented a Palm, or *Laurel-bush, to Jupiter. **1830** WORDSW. *Russian Fugitive* III. ii, Conquerors thanked the Gods, With *laurel chaplets crowned. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 34 To whom the Heau'ns, in thy Natiuitie, Adjudg'd an Oliue-Branch and *Lawrell Crowne. **1882** A. HARE in *Gd. Words* May 338 The poet Empedocles, draped in purple robes, wearing a laurel crown. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1107 The *laurer crowned Phebus. *a* **1847** ELIZA COOK *Song Old Year* ii. 15 Chant a roundelay over my *laurel-deck'd bier. **1577** NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 101 A christian man ought not to go with a *laurell garland vpon his heade. **1607** F. MASON *Author. Ch.* Ep. Ded. 3 Who.. decked their victorious heads with lawreall garlands. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 295 For covetise of.. *laurial leves wiþ oute eny fruyt. *c* **1450** *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 146 Take of.. percely, saueyne, lorel leues. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 56 As much as lies on a sixpence of powder'd Lawrel Leaves. **1787** *Fam. Plants* I. 379 *Laurel-leaved Tulip-tree. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* iii. 41 The *laurel-like cinnamon. **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 223 Her [Italy] *laurel-locked.. Cæsars passing uninvoked. **1894** GLADSTONE *Horace Odes* II. xv. 9 Dense *laurel-shade shall stop the rays Of Summer. **1830** TENNYSON *Poet's Mind* 14 Every spicy flower Of the *laurel-shrubs. **1840** BROWNING *Sordello* Wks. 1896 I. 132 Beneath a flowering *laurel thicket lay Sordello. **1616** W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, In *Laurell-worthy rymes Her loue shall Liue vntill the end of times. **1721–2** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 10 (1754) 48 This .. bard has.. lampoon'd those, who fix'd the immortal *laurel-wreath upon his brows. **1818** BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xli, The true laurel-wreath which glory weaves Is of the tree no bolt of thunder cleaves. **1878** SYMONDS *Many Moods, Love & Death* 165 The *laurel-wreathed choir.

6. Special comb.: **laurel-bay**, †(*a*) = laurel-berry; (*b*) = *Bay-laurel* (sense 1); **laurel-bottle**, a bottle containing crushed laurel leaves, used by entomologists for killing insects; **laurel-cherry** = *cherry laurel*; hence *laurel-cherry water* = *laurel water*; †**laurel-man**, ?a member of one of the parties disaffected to the Hanover dynasty; **laurel-oil** = *oil of laurel*, a solid fat obtained from the berries of *Laurus nobilis* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **laurel-thyme** = LAURUSTINUS; **laurel-tree** = sense 1; **laurel-water** *Med.*, the water obtained by distillation from the leaves of the cherry-laurel and containing a small proportion of prussic acid.

c **1450** *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 198 Tak.. *lorel bayes nistad in oyle. **1813** SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxxix, Round the Champion's brows were bound The crown.. Of the green laurel-bay. **1872** WOOD *Insects at Home* 26 The following is the neatest way of making a *laurel-bottle. **1787** *Fam. Plants* I. 339 *Laurel-cherry. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 487 Laurel-cherry water. **1730** SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret* 27 Inflamers of Quarrels between the two Nations,.. Haters of True Protestants, *Lawrel-men, Annists,.. and the like. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 439 *Laurel oil is expressed from the berries of the *laurus nobilis*. **1693** EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 173 We have now.. but few Flowers, except those of *Laurel-Time, or *Laurus Thymus*. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 2983 Vnder a louely *lorel tre in a grene place. *c* **1415** LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 115 Daphne vnto a laurer tre Iturned was. **1549–62** STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xxxvii. 35 Flourishing.. as doth the Laurell tree. **1731** MADDEN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 85 One Part of *Laurel-Water to four of Brandy. **1829** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 25 Counter-plottings, and laurel-water pharmacy.

Hence **Lau·relship** = LAUREATESHIP.

1820 *Examiner* No. 612. 1/2 Receiving the laurel which had been worn by Dryden, and Spenser, and Ben Jonson, and Daniel (a list of laurelships somewhat doubtful).

Laurel (lǫ·rĕl), *sb.*[2] A salmon that has remained in fresh water during the summer.

1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory Fish of the Genus Salmon.. that is to say.. Kelt, Laurel, Girling.

†**Lau·rel**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. LAUREL *sb.*[1]] Crowned or wreathed with laurel; hence, renowned.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 131 Lycomedes.. hauing taken very rich furniture and flags, did afterwards consecrate them to Apollo laurell. [*Sic*; but perh. mispr. for *laurel-bearer*; Amyot *surnommé Portant laurier*.] **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 100 Vpon your Sword Sit Laurell victory.

Laurel (lǫ·rĕl), *v.* [f. LAUREL *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To wreathe with laurel; to adorn with or as with laurel.

1631 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Souldier* v. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 242 The good, how e're trod under, Are Lawreld safe in thunder. **1663** SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* xvi. (1685) 143 Lawrel'd and rewarded. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1785) V. 87 Sir Edward Nicholas, secretary of state; oval frame laurelled. **1831** *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 234 Our Cæsar was bald, and we laurelled his defect. **1850** NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 153 Laurelled with the stole victorious. **1867** F. M. FINCH *Blue & Gray* in *Atlantic Monthly* Sept. 370 They banish our anger forever When they laurel the graves of our dead!

b. To serve as a decoration for.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 192 Ever green be the garland that laurels thy fame.

Laurelled (lǫ·rĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. LAUREL *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ED.] **a.** Adorned, crowned, or wreathed with laurel. Hence *fig.* honoured, illustrious: cf. LAUREATE. †*Laurelled letters*: cf. LAUREATE A. 1 c. **b.** Covered with a growth of laurel; also, made of laurel.

1682 DRYDEN *Dk. Guise* III. i, The Trophies of my Lawrell'd Honesty Shou'd bar me from forsaking this bad World. **1693** — *Persius Sat.* (1697) 496 Th' Express is come With Laurell'd Letters from the Camp to Rome. **1700** PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 379 From his oozy Bed, Boyn shall raise his Laurell'd Head. **1744** AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 413 The choir Of laurel'd science. **1791** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 56 Liberty returns with laurell'd peace. **1815** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVII. 471 Laurelled rather than ex-

cellent in funeral eulogy. **1822** WORDSW. *Sonn., New Churches*, Laurelled armies, not to be withstood—What serve they? **1867** M. ARNOLD *Heine's Grave* 57 Here no sepulchre built In the laurell'd rock. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* xxvi. 442 With laurelled fasces and laurelled wreaths. **1886** SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Catholic React.* (1898) VII. viii. 32 How touching was the destiny of this laurelled exile [Tasso].

† **Lau·rence**[1]. *Obs.* In 5–6 lowrance, -ence. [? The Christian name: see next.] A name for the fox. Cf. LOWRY.

c **1470** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) iii, The wolf was neirar nor he wend, For in ane busk he lay, and lowrence baith. **1528** LYNDESAY *Dreme* 895 Lowrance .. dois, but reuth, the sely scheip dounthryng.

Laurence[2], **Lawrence** (lɒ·rĕns). [ad. L. *Laurentius*.] A Christian name, used to denote a personification of indolence. *Laurence bids wages*: a proverbial phrase meaning that the attractions of idleness are tempting. Also *Lazy Laurence*, a reproachful designation for an idle person.

Possibly the alliteration of the last-quoted phrase may sufficiently account for the use of the name; some, however, have suggested an allusion to the heat prevalent about St. Laurence's day (Aug. 10). Another conjecture is that there was a joke to the effect that when the martyr St. Laurence told his tormentors to turn him round on his gridiron, it was because he was too lazy to turn himself. It is important to note that the equivalent G. *der faule Lenz* (Lenz = Lorenz) has been in use from the 16th c.; see Grimm s.v. *Lenz*.

1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 348 *Laurence bids wages*; a proverbial saying for *to be lazy*; because St. Laurence's day is the 10th of August, within the dog-days, and when the weather is usually very hot and faint. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 23 When..the warm sun smiles And 'Lawrence wages bids' on hills and stiles. **1880** *E. Corn'w. Gloss.*, He's as lazy as Larence. One wad think that Larence had got hold o'n.

Laurentian (lɒre·nʃăn), *a. Geol.* [f. L. *Laurenti-us* Laurence + -AN.] A designation of certain sedimentary strata found in Canada near the river St. Lawrence. Also quasi-*sb.* in collective sense.

1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* v. (1878) 55 The Laurentian rocks are the oldest formations at present known in the world. **1872** W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* ii. 21 The Laurentian, or Basement, sedimentary deposits are divided into two series. **1875** DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vii. 176 The Lower Laurentian of Canada..is found to contain thick and widely distributed beds of limestone. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* x. 187 The Laurentian strata, till the year 1862, were regarded as metamorphic.

† **Laureole.** *Obs.* Also 4, 5 lauriol(e, lawryol. [a. F. *laureole*, ad. L. *laureola*, lit. a little garland of laurel.] Spurge Laurel, *Daphne Laureola*. (In early use not clearly distinguished from LAUREL *sb.*[1])

c **1386** CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 143 Of lawriol, Centaure, and fiumetere. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Commend. Our Lady* 73 Thou mirthe of martyrs, sweter than citole, .. Unto virgynes eternal lauriole. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 291/1 La(u)ryol, herbe (lawryal *K.*, lawryol *S.*), *laureola*. **1596** P. BURROUGH *Meth. Phisick* (ed. 3) 444 Laureole is more forcible in operation.

Laurestinus, variant of LAURUSTINUS.

† **Lauret.** *Obs.* [Corruption of LAUREATE.] = LAUREL *sb.*[1] 4. **1731** in BAILEY vol. II.

Lauric (lɒ·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *laur-us* LAUREL + -IC.] *Lauric acid*, a white crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{24}O_2$) obtained from the berries of *Laurus nobilis*. Hence in *Lauric aldehyde, ether*: names of compounds derived from this acid.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 689 Lauric acid is insoluble in water. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 680 Besides which there are small quantities of lauric aldehyd $C_{12}H_{24}O$.

† **Lauricomous,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *lauricom-us*, f. *laurus* laurel + *coma* hair + -OUS.] 'Full of Bays at Top, having Hair like Bays' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Lauri·ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *laurifer*, f. *laurus* laurel + -OUS.] Laurel-bearing.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1721–1800** in BAILEY. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Lauri·gerous,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *lauriger*, f. *laurus* laurel + *-ger* bearing + -OUS.] 'Wearing a garland of Bays' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Laurin (lɒ·rin). *Chem.* [f. L. *laur-us* + -IN[1].] A crystalline substance ($C_{22}H_{30}O_3$) obtained from the berries of *Laurus nobilis*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 910 The laurin of Bonastre has an acrid and bitter taste, and its smell is analogous to that of laurel oil.

† **Laurine,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. (*oleum*) *laurīnum*, f. *laurus* laurel.] (Oil) of laurel.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 57 Hote oiles, as oile of coste, oile of laurine [*Add. MS.* oyle lauryne]. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 145 Madifie hit so in oil lauryne. *c* **1450** *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 170 Tak anoynement, þat ys y cleped agryppa, & oyle lauryne.

Laurionite (lɒ·riŏnəit). *Min.* [Named by Köchlin, 1887, from *Laurion*, in Greece, where it was found: see -ITE.] Oxy-chloride of lead, formed by the action of sea-water on ancient lead slags.

1887 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXXV. 418 Laurionite occurs in white prismatic crystals. **1900** *Brit. Mus. Return* 156.

Lauristinus, variant of LAURUSTINUS.

Laurite (lɒ·rəit). *Min.* [Named by Wöhler, 1866, after Mrs. *Laura* Joy: see -ITE.] Sulphide of ruthenium, found with platinum in small brilliant crystals.

1866 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XLII. 422. **1868** DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 74 Laurite. .. From the platinum washings of Borneo.

† **Lau·rize,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *laur-us* (see LAUREL *sb.*[1]) + -IZE.] *trans.* To crown with laurel.

a **1618** SYLVESTER *Sonn.* iii, Our humble notes, though little noted now, .. Lauriz'd (hereafter) 'mong the loftie-mounted; Shall sing a part that Princes shall allow.

Laurustine (lɒ·rŏstəin). Also *erron.* 7 lauri-, 9 laure-. [Anglicized form of next.] = next.

1683–4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 477 Myrtles, .. Bays, Laurustines. **1693** DR. T. R. in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 686 The Lauristines or Wild Bays. **1789** G. WHITE *Selborne* lx. 290 The bays, laurustines, and laurels, were killed to the ground. **1848** THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxi, Myrtles and glistening laurustines.

‖ **Laurustinus** (lɒ·rŏstəi·nŏs). Also 7–8 laurus tinus, 9 *erron.* laures-, lauristinus. [a. mod.L. (orig. two words) *laurus tīnus* (L. *laurus* laurel, *tīnus* a plant, perh. the laurustinus).] An evergreen winter-flowering shrub, *Viburnum Tinus*.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1679) 9, January .. Flowers in Prime .. Prim-roses, Laurus-tinus, Mezereon. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., There are three Sorts of the Laurus Tinus cultivated in our Country. **1765** WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 140 Laurels and laurustinuses were in all the hedges. **1840** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Spectre Tappington*, From the midst of a thickset laurustinus [he] drew forth a gardener's spade. **1861** DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 3 Laurustinuses, .. and even Portugal laurels, are kept in tubs, that they may be housed when frost comes. **1882** J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 435 The Laurestinuses have been sore damaged.

† **Laury.** *Obs.* Also 4 lorrei, lorry, 5 lorey, 6 loury, lowrie, laurye, ? laurew, 7 lary, -ie, 8 lowry. [? f. L. *laurea*, fem. of *laureus* adj., but used as sb. for the tree itself.] = LAUREL *sb.*[1]

a **1400** *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 368 Whanne yis erbe is gaderid yus, In lewys of lorry it must be wounde. **14..** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 577/26 *Dampnis*, a loreytre. *Ibid.* 592/4 *Laurus*, a loreytre. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 245 Al the grene is fadid, outake the Pynes, lorreis, olyues, and few othyr tren. **1508** DUNBAR *Ballad Ld. B. Stewart* 67 Thi cristall helme with lawry suld be crownyt. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 181 He wald not ressave the crown of laurew [*v.r.* laurer], to have the samin deformit with the public doloure. **1548** TURNER *Names of Herbes* 34 (E. D. S.) Daphnoides called of the commune sort Laureola, in englishe Lauriel, Lorel, or Loury. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 60 The laurye tree. **1598** FLORIO, *Laureola*, the herbe perwinkle. Also the shrub lowrie or lawrell. **1681** COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 106 Turpentine and larie berries. *Ibid.* 121 Trembling he stood, in a quandary, And purg'd, as he had eaten lary. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lowry* or *Lowaray*, a Shrub, otherwise call'd Spurge-Laurel.

Laus·e, lausen, obs. ff. LOOSE *a.*, LOSE *v.*

‖ **Laus tibi.** *Obs.* [L. = 'praise to thee'.] A name for the White Narcissus, *Narcissus poeticus*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 55 Narcissus. wyth a white floure..it is called of diuerse, whyte Laus tibi, it maye be called also whyte daffadyl. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 48 *Laus tibi* or white Daffadill in Greeke is called *Narkissos*. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* xliii. (1878) 96.

Lauta, laute, obs. Sc. ff. LEWTY.

† **Lautious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 laucyouse. [Improper formation f. L. *laut-us* (see next) + -IOUS.] Luxurious. Hence **Lautiously** *adv.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxliii. 53 With meates and drynkes lautiously educated. *Ibid.* cclxxx. 93 This impediment (fatness) doth come of..laucyouse fedyng.

† **Lauti·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *lautitia* magnificence (f. *lautus* washed, sumptuous) + -OUS.] Sumptuous.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Invitation* (1869) 281 Such lautitious meat, The like not Heliogabalus did eat.

‖ **Lautu** (lau·tu). [Quichua *ttautu* (Tschudi), *llauto* (Gonçalez, 1608).] 'A band of cotton, twisted and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru, as a badge of royalty' (Webster, 1828–32, citing Barlow).

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 136 The white lautu graced his lofty brow.

Lauwhen, obs. form of LAUGH *v.*

Lauwine (lɒ·win, Ger. lauvī·nə). Also lawine. [ad. G. *lawine*, according to Kluge f. *lau* mild, tepid.] An avalanche.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xii, Nations melt..and downward go, Like lauwine loosen'd from the mountain's belt. **1833** *Penny Cycl.* I. 389 Generally termed Avalanches, or sometimes lauwines. **1845** *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 34, I see. the cliff-cradled lawine essay its first motion. **1881** J. NICHOL *Death Themistocles*, etc. 131 Down whose slope the Lauwine thunders.

Lauxe, obs. form of LAX, salmon.

Lauyst, obs. superl. of Low *a.*

Lava (lā·vă). [a. It. *lava* (f. *lavare* to wash: see LAVE *v.*[1]), orig. 'a streame or gutter suddainly caused by raine' (Florio 1611), applied in the Neapolitan dialect to a lava-stream from Vesuvius; hence adopted in literary It., where it developed the senses represented by 2 and 3 below. Hence Sp., Pg., Ger., Du., Da., Sw. *lava*, F. *lave*.]

† **1.** A stream of molten rock issuing from the crater of a volcano or from fissures in the earth.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. x. 52 The wells..near the places where the lava's stopped, are sometimes found full. **1767** HAMILTON *ibid.* LVIII. 6 Another lava forced its way out of the same place from whence came the lava last year.

2. The fluid or semi-fluid matter flowing from a volcano.

1760 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 86/1 On the 21st ult. .. all the neighbourhood of Mount Vesuvius was overflowed by a deluge of burning bitumen called lava. **1820** KEATS *Lamia* I. 157 As the lava ravishes the mead. **1832** DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 109 The lava burst out..at three different points, about eight or nine miles from each other. **1885** *Times* 27 Aug. 5 The phenomenon which these people understand by 'aluvion' is really the stream of lava.

fig. **1821** SHELLEY *Lett.* Prose Wks. 1880 IV. 197 We are surrounded here in Pisa by revolutionary volcanoes .. the lava has not yet reached Tuscany. **1876** HUMPHREY *Coin Coll. Man.* xix. 247 The lava of Roman power overflowed its native crater.

3. The substance that results from the cooling of the molten rock.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xxi. 150 This lava .. is a very hard substance, like stone, of a slate colour. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 36 One of these towns is crushed .. under loads of heavy lava. **1806** *Gazetteer Scotl.* ed. 2 306 The greater part of it is composed of lava, in which the different layers or currents are very evident. **1837** W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* 184 243 Great masses of lava lay scattered about in every direction. **1882** *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 622 Volcanic breccia and volcanic conglomerates are likewise designated by the term 'lava'.

b. A kind of lava, a bed of lava.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 400 Any matter that has issued out of a volcano in a liquified state .. is in general, styled a lava. **1809** BRYDONE *Sicily* vii. 71 They pierced through seven distinct lavas one under the other **1872** DANA *Corals* ii. 154 The cavities of a lava or basalt become filled. **1882** GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. I. i. § 1. 293 Lavas differ from each other in the extent to which they are impregnated with gases and vapours.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attributive, as *lava-ash, -column, -cone, -current, -flow, -plain, -rill, -sea, -stream, -torrent*; *lava-like* adj.; also **lava-flag, -millstone** (see quots.); **lava-streak** *U.S.*, a basaltic dyke; **lava ware** (see quot. . **b.** instrumental, as *lava-capped, -lit, -paved* adjs.

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 634 The filling up..of the old river beds by *lava-ash. *Ibid.* 653 The bed rock of almost every *lava-capped mountain shows the same peculiarity. **1862** G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 23 The *lava column having seemingly sunk too far within the vent. **1882** GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. I. i. § 3. 246 A flat *lava-cone 13,760 feet above the sea. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 327 The *lava-current..may still be traced, by aid of the scoriæ on its surface. **1811** PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 236 A .. basalt fragment..called *lava flag. **1888** J. PRESTWICH *Geol.* II. 91 Beds of contemporaneous *lava-flows. **1802** PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 274 Crystallized, sparry or *lava-like structure. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxv. 394 Like *lava-lit track of her troubled conscience. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Lava-millstones*, hard and coarse basaltic millstones, obtained from quarries near Andernach on the Rhine. **1837** W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 77 The immense *lava plain of San Gabriel. **1869** PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 83 Small *lava-rills among them. **1871** W. MOIR in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 268 A low mound of soft grass .. rising like an island from the much-riven *lava-sea. **1872** R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 47 ''Lava streaks', or dykes, are found associated with all the main lines of reefs at Sandhurst. **1833** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 184 The branches.. are formed simply of two *lava-streams. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 192 These *lava-torrents are often of great magnitude. **1860** *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) II. 641 **Lava-ware*, a peculiar stoneware, manufactured and coloured to assume the semi-vitreous appearance of lava.

c. similative (quasi-*adj.*).

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. li, While thy lips are With lava kisses melting while they burn.

‖ **Lavabo** (lăvē·bo). [L. *lavābo*, 1st pers. sing. fut. t. of *lavāre* to wash.]

1. *Eccl.* **a.** The ritual washing of the celebrant's hands at the offertory, accompanied in the Roman rite by the saying of Ps. xxvi. 6, beginning *Lavabo inter innocentes manus meas*. **b.** The small towel used to wipe the priest's hands. **c.** The basin used for the washing.

1858 *Direct. Angl.* Gloss. 232 *Lavabo*, the *secreta oratio* of the Priest when water is poured on his fingers before the Prayer of Oblation. [An incorrect explanation.] **1870** ROCK *Text. Fabr.* I. 203 These small liturgical towels got .. the name of Lavabo cloths or Lavaboes. **1885** PATER *Marius* IV. xxiii, The .. pontiff, as he .. moved his hands .. at the *Lavabo*, or at the various benedictions.

2. a. A washing trough used in some mediæval monasteries. **b.** A wash-stand. (In some mod. Dicts.)

1883 *Mag. of Art* Dec. 47/1 We give a reproduction of .. one aspect of the lavabo, or washing-trough, which gives its name to the lavatory.

† **Lava·cre.** *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* lavachre. [ad. L. *lavācrum* bath, f. *lavāre* to wash: see LAVE *v.*[1]] A bath or font; esp. in figurative phrases descriptive of baptism, *e.g. lavacre of regeneration, of salvation*, after Tit. iii. 5 Vulg. *lavacrum regenerationis* (cf. LAVER *sb.*[2] 2).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 47 To consecrate and halowe the lavacre or founte of eternall salvacion. *a* **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 304 Thei war receaved in his houshold by the lavachre of spirituall regeneratioun. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 185 They were so much taken with Lavacres that some of them..would bathe themselves seven times a day.

‖ **Lavade·ro.** *Obs.* [Sp., f. *lavar* to wash: see LAVE *v.*[1]] A place for washing gold ore.

1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 110 On the Descent of the Mountain .. they shew'd me a Stream, where there is a rich *Lavadero*, or Place for washing of Gold. **1760–72** tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 452 The gold taken out of all these Lavaderos or mines in the province of Quito. **1799**

W. Tooke *View Russian Emp.* III. 414 To these mines belong three lavaderos..together having 861 troughs.

Lavage (læ'vedʒ, Fr. lavāʒ). [a. F. *lavage*, f. *laver* to wash.] A washing, *spec.* in *Med.* a cleansing of the stomach by means of emetics administered in large quantities of water.

1895 Morison *Pyloroplasty* 4 The treatment consisted of daily stomach lavage. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 5/2 This native treatment is the lavage of hot oil to stop the bleeding.

Lavage, -aige, obs. forms of Lavish *a.*

Lavalto, variant of Lavolta.

† **Lavament.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *lavāmentum*, f. *lavāre* to wash. Cf. Lavement.] A washing; *concr.*, a wash, lotion.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Cirurg.* 34 b/2 With cleane linnen..and with decent and convenient lavamentes, we ought to sustayne them [fistulous guts]. *Ibid.* 49/2 We may, in this disease vse certayne exsiccating Lavamentes. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xii. 93 Make a Lavament of Liquorice, let it run gently into the Wound. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 18 Herrings .. undergo the first lavament in stale chamber-lye.

Lavand, obs. Sc. form of Lavender *sb.*[2]

Lavander, obs. form of Lavender.

Lavandrie, variant of Lavendry *Obs.*

‖ **Lava'nge.** *rare.* [F. *lavange*, also *lavanche*, believed to be an alteration of Avalanche due to association with *laver* to wash.] = Avalanche.

1806 J. Montgomery *Wanderer Switz.* III. xxxii, Like a Winter's weight of snow, When the huge Lavanges break, Devastating all below.

Lavant (læ'vant), *sb.* [? subst. use of next.] (See quot. 1774.)

1774 G. White *Selborne* xix. (1789) 174 The land-springs, which we call lavants, break out much on the downs of Sussex, Hampshire, and Wiltshire. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., How it did rain! It ran down the street in a lavant. 1900 *Academy* 28 Apr. 365/1 The waterings and 'lavants' from the hills leave her [Rye] arid.

† **Lavant,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *lavant*, pr. pple. of *laver* to wash.] That bathes; given to bathing.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. a 5, Birds .. are .. pulveraticious lavant, as the pigeon, ring-dove [etc.].

Lavatic (lăvæ'tik), *a.* [f. Lav-a + -atic.]

1830 Maunder *Treas. Knowl.* 1, *Lavatic*, consisting of or resembling lava.

Lavation (lăvē'ʃən). [ad. L. *lavātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lavāre* to wash.] The action of washing, an instance of this; *concr.*, water for washing.

1627 Hakewill *Apol.* iv. i. § 6. 283 Such filthy stuffe was by loose lewd varlets sung before her [Berecynthia's] charet on the solemne day of her lavation. 1652 H. C. *Looking-Glasse for Ladies* 14 If women once be cleansed by lavation. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 27 The beneficial effects of cold lavation in febrile disorders. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* viii, Our lavations are performed in a cracked basin. 1855 T. Guthrie *Gospel in Ezek.* (1856) 247 With this sacred lavation the priest sprinkles the man. 1879 Sala *Paris herself Again* (ed. 4) II. xii. 185 The lavation of their befouled linen. 1894 Gould *Illustr. Dict. Med.*, *Lavation of the Blood*, intravenous injection of water.

Hence **Lava'tional** *a.*, pertaining to lavation.

1887 Halliwell *Life of Shaks.* II. 368 Towels..employed for lavational purposes were called washing-towels.

† **La'vative.** *Obs.* [f. L. *lav-āre* to wash + -ative.] A draught to wash down food or medicine.

1633 Hart *Diet of Diseased* I. viii. 30 Now and then they will afford themselves a cup of good liquor, as a lavative, to wash downe this rubbish. *Ibid.* III. xv. 288 As for the lavative, ordinarily given after purgations..it is hard to determine the particular houre.

Lavatorial (lævătō'riăl), *a.* [f. L. **lavātōri-us*, f. *lavāre* to wash + -al.] Of or pertaining to washing.

1839 Lady Lytton *Cheveley* (ed. 2) II. iv. 117 Three pair of cotton stockings .. bearing very bilious symptoms of the lavatorial skill of Sally. 1898 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/1 The simplicity of the lavatorial arrangement could hardly be improved upon.

Lavatory (læ'vătəri), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **lavatorie, -ye, 6 lavatori, lavetarye, 4– lavatory.** [ad. L. *lavātōrium* a place for washing, f. *lavāre* to wash: see Lave *v.*[1]]

1. A vessel for washing, a laver, a bath. Also *Eccl.* † (*a*) a piscina; (*b*) (see quot. 1866).

a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 606 Whon he haþ vsed he walkeþ riht To Lauatorie þer hit is diht For to wassche his hende. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxx. 18 And thow shalt make a brasun lauatory with his foot to wasshe with. 14.. Lydg. in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. v. 135 Whan the preste gothe to the lauatori. 1412 *Contract for Catterick Church* (1834) 10 An awter and a lauatory acordaunt in the est end. 1435 *Contract for Fotheringhay Church* in Dugdale *Monast.* (1673) III. ii. 163 Lavatoris in aither side of the wall, which shall serve for four Auters. 1519 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 100 To be buried w'in the where, nyghte to the lavatori. 1538 *Inv.* in *Archæol.* LI. 72 Item the lavetarye of tynne and lead. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. sect. xv. 77 They should dip in his lavatory, and be washed with his baptism. 1839 Longf. *Hyperion* iv. iii, On a lavatory, below, sat a cherub. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 355 *Lavatory*, a water drain in the Sacristy where the Priest washes his hands before vesting.

† **b.** *fig.* and in fig. phrases. Cf. Lavacre, Laver *sb.*[2]

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 74 The lavatorye we graunte of immortalite Here in this watir. *a* 1500 *Mankind* (Brandl 1896) 39/12 By hys gloryus passyone, þat blyssyde lauatorye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 60 b, As in the lauatory of grace thou mayst wasshe .. the .. by confessyon. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 310 The lauatorie of holy regeneration. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 196 Converting it [Jordan] into the Lavatory of Baptisme.

2. a. *Eccl.* The ritual washing of the celebrant's hands: (*a*) at the offertory (cf. Lavabo 1 a); † (*b*) after the cleansing of the vessels following the communion.

a 1512 Fabyan *Will* in *Chron.* Pref. 4 Wt condicion that at the tyme of the Lavatory eueryche of theym turne theym to the people, and exorte theym to pray for ye soules following. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 261 From the latter lauatory vnto Ite missa est. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 899/2 When he had sayd Masse, he made Dukes and Earles .. to hold the bason at the Lauatories. 1896 Brightman *Liturgies E. & W.* I. Gloss., *Lavatory*, the handwashing on the part of the minister at the offertory. .. While the offertory either wholly or in part has been moved back to the beginning of the [Eastern] liturgy, the lavatory has generally kept its place.

b. *gen.* The act of washing.

1620 Shelton *Quix.* II. xxxii. 211 The Duke and Duchesse ..stood expecting what would become of this Lauatory.

† **3.** A lotion, a wash. *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxviii. 110 They must be wasshed wyth wyne or wyth some other lauatorye. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) H iv b, Ye may minister the lavatorie that herafter ensueth. 1665 Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 14 Lavatories to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and Jugulars. 1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 19 Barbers use them for their grateful smell to perfume their lavatories and washes.

4. An apartment furnished with apparatus for washing the hands and face. Now often including water-closets, etc.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Lavatory*, a place or vessel to wash in, a Font or Conduit; 1661 [*addition*] such is that at the Buttery door of the Inner Temple, where the Gentlemen wash their hands; also a *Laundry.* 1845 W. Saunders *Guide Brighton* 68 By a sudden turn to the left, we attain 'The Cottage'; at the far end of its porch is the gentlemen's room, denominated by a contemporary a Lavatory. 1860 *Luck of Ladysmede* II. 78 The good Benedictine carried him off into the lavatory. 1864 *Morning Star* 2 Feb., There are separate lavatories for the men and for the women and children.

5. A laundry.

1661 [see prec. sense]. 1878 Stevenson *Inland Voy.* 180 We landed at a floating lavatory, where the washer-women were still beating the clothes.

6. = Lavadero.

1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Lavatory*, or *Lavadero.*

7. (See quot.)

185 . *Archit. Dict.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.), *Lavatory*, a paved room, belonging to a dead-house, in which a corpse that is to be examined is kept under a shower of some disinfecting fluid.

8. *attrib.*: † **lavatory stone,** a piscina.

1487–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 651, iiij^or spultes cum j lavatory stone.

Lavatory (læ'vătəri), *a.* [ad. assumed L. **lavātōri-us*, f. *lavāre* to wash: see Lave *v.*[1]] Of or pertaining to washing.

1846 in Worcester citing *Month. Rev.* 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvi. 217 The latter..contrasts the lavatory resources of Rome with those of Grecian cities generally. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 358 His linen long-coat is a perfect marvel of the lavatory art,..so snowy white is it.

† **Lavatrine.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *lavātrīna*, f. *lavāre* to wash; see Lave *v.*[2]] (See quot.)

1623 Cockeram, *Lauatrine*, a square stone in a kitchin, with a hole to auoid water, a sincker.

† **Lavatrix.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [assumed L. fem. (= L. *lōtrix*) of *lavātor* one who washes, f. *lavāre* to wash.] A woman who washes.

1623 in Cockeram.

† **Lavatur.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **lavatar.** [ad. F. *lavatoire* Lavatory.] = Lavatory 1.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 101 With lauatar, lamp, with buke and mony bell Thir Drewideis thair syne did gar to dwell. 1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 58 Item, ane gryt clam shell gilt for the lavatur.

† **Lavature.** *Obs.* [ad. L. type **lavātūra* (= cl. L. *lōtūra*), f. *lavāre* to wash.] A lotion, a wash.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 72 A lauature [of mallows] represseth all tettars. *Ibid.* 170 The leaues boiled in rain water, together with the barke of the blacke fig-tree..do make a lauature or water to colour the hair [blacke].

Lave (lē'v), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1 **láf,** 2 **(to) lafon, 3 loave, 3–5 law(e, 4 laf(e, laffe, 4–7 laif, laiff(e, layfe, -ff, 6 le(a)ve, 7 laiv, 4– lave.** [OE. *láf* = OFris. *láva*, OLG. *léva*, OHG. *leiba*, ON. *leif*, Goth. *laiba*:—OTeut. **laiβâ* str. fem.; for the further etymology see Leave *v.*] What is left, is over, or remains; the remainder, the rest. **a.** of persons. (In OE. the word had also the sense 'relict, widow'.)

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 867 (Parker MS.), Sio laf wiþ þone here friþ nam. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Andreas* 987 Syne þe lawe ine þar degre War to met set. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 306 The lave sone wnarmyt war. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 446 With lordis of Scotland, lerit, and the laif. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 175 All weildand God, resawe My petows spreit ..amange the law! 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. ii. 67 Quham followis all the laif in lyke maneir. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 228 As for the leue, thair wes bot lytill leid. 1664 *Flodden F.* I. 9 Of doughty Knights the lusty lave I never could by name repeat. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, My Peggy speaks sae sweetly, To a' the lave I'm cauld. 1786 *Har'st Rig* 45 Auld Rodney..didna loiter like the lave. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xiv, 'Auld Mucklebackit's gane wi' the lave.' 1881 L. B. Walford *Dick Netherby* v. 57 'Gif her ain fayther has his fling at my puir bairn, it's like the lave will follow.'

b. of things.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 111 Hwæt biþ la elles seo laf buton wyrma mete. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Nis þis large relef? Nis þis muchel loaue? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7116 His wijf fader and moder he gaue O þis hony at ete þe laue. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 351 Paulis hed, þat þar wes hyd A-mange þe lafe, a hyrd has tane. 1427 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 15/1 þe quhilkis commissaris sal haf ful ande playn power of al þe laif of þe schirefdome. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1306 Half his brede his horse he gaue, And kepid to him self þe laue. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 825 Androw and Ihone did leif thare possessioun, Thar schippis, & nettis, lyinnes, and all the laue. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 224 Five hundreth merkis he to him gave, And tuik in hand to pay the leave. 1721 Ramsay *Prospect of Plenty* x, Excepting some wha a' the lave will nick. 1785 Burns *Jolly Beggars* Air v, Your every care and fear May whistle owre the lave o't. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* vi, I'll pay the lave out o' the butter siller. 1865 G. Macdonald *A. Forbes* 44 Jist help me oot, an' lea the lave to me.

† **c.** in adj. phr. *To lave* = remaining, surviving.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 79 þa hi ȝyt ȝenaman þæs folces þe þær to lafe wæs..hund teontiȝ þusenda. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 þe niȝon werod, þe þer to lafon were. *c* 1205 Lay. 28583 þa nas þer na mare i þan fehte to laue.

Lave, *sb.*[2] *rare.* [f. Lave *v.*[1]] **a.** The sea. **b.** The action of laving, wash.

1825 'Blackmantle' (Westmacott) *Engl. Spy* (1826) 177 Like the sea-mew that skims o'er the lave. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* II. 350 The crystal lymph Through sands and ivy pulsed with ceaseless lave.

† **Lave,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **loave,** 7–8 *corruptly* **leaf.** [See Lave *v.*[2]] Of ears: Drooping, hanging.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4748 With laith leggis & lange & twa laue eres. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* 58 And I were a woman, I would lug off his laue eares. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. vi, But take especial care You button on your night-cap—*Morisco.* After th' new fashion With his loave Ears without it. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 9 Here the little Ear, there the lave Ear.

b. *Comb.*: **lave-ears,** drooping or hanging ears (of a horse); hence **lave-eared** (corruptly **leaf-eared**) *a.*, having 'lave-ears'.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 42/45 Laue eared, *plaudus.* 1597 *1st Pt. Return Parnass.* I. i. 345 Thou lave-ear'd ass, that loves dross more than arts! 1607 Markham *Caval.* VII. (1617) 43 Of the disease belonging to the eares of a Horse, and first of the laue-eares, or hanging eares. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2092/4 A large strong grey Gelding, .. somewhat leaf-ear'd. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3750/4 Stolen or strayed..a strong bay Cart-Horse .. very wide Lave-Ear'd. *a* 1720 Gibson *Diet. Horses* viii. (ed. 3) 128 This Method is commonly used by the Jockeys to Leaf-eared Horses, to cause them to carry their ears more upright. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 463 The hanging of the Ears is called by some the Lave-ears.

Lave (lē'v), *v.*[1] Now chiefly *poet.* Forms: 1 **lafian,** ȝelafian, 2–3 **lavin,** 7 *Sc.* **lawe,** 4– **lave.** [Two distinct formations appear to have coalesced—(1) OE. had *lafian* to wash by affusion, to pour (water), corresponding formally to MDu., Du. *laven*, OHG. *labôn* (MHG., mod.G. *laben*) to refresh; cf. OHG. *laba*, mod.G. *labe* refreshment. By some scholars the OE., Du., and Ger. words are considered to represent a WGer. adoption of L. *lavāre* to wash. This view involves some difficulty, as the numerous OHG. examples refer to refreshment by food, drink, or warmth, so that the assumed primary sense 'to wash', if it ever existed, must have been quite forgotten. The L. origin, however, accounts well for the senses of the OE. word, which perh. may be only accidentally similar in form to the continental words. (2) In ME. the representative of the OE. vb. blended indistinguishably with the vb. a. F. *laver* (= Pr., Sp., Pg. *lavar*, It. *lavare*):—L. *lavāre* = Gr. λούειν, f. OAryan root **lou-* to wash (whence Lather).]

1. *trans.* To wash, bathe.

Beowulf 2722 (Gr.) þegn unȝemete till winedryhten his wætere ȝelafede. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 48 Lafa þin heafod mid do swa oft swa þe þearf sy. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145 Hie his fet lauede mid hire hote teres. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 337 She was anone with water laved. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 350 Basons, and ewers, to laue her dainty hands. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 175. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 159 Who could not endure the liquid test, but were soon laved into a ridiculous aspect. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VI. 44 The wave, Where their fair vests Phæacian virgins lave. 1735 Somerville *Chase* I. 181 Tumultuous soon they plunge into the Stream, There lave their reeking Sides. 1827–35 Willis *Leper* 152 He took a little water in His hand And laved the sufferer's brow. 1858 Neale *Bernard de M.* (1865) 35 Who .. Bore with me in defilement And from defilement laved. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 162 Now in waters clear thy feet like ivory laving.

fig. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* III. ii. 33 Wee must laue Our Honors in these flattering streames. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xv, And when the midnight moon should lave Her forehead in the silver wave. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. ii, In those bitter tears, childhood itself was laved from her soul for ever.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To bathe. *lit.* and *fig.*

1701 Cibber *Love makes Man* II. ii, Happy he that ..unconfin'd may lave and wanton there. 1704 Pope *Windsor For.* 209 In her chaste current oft the goddess laves. 1801 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 129 To lave in the stream, the tide of deeper sentiments. 1811 Miss Mitford in *Life* I. v. 129 The calm lake .. Where the young cygnets lave.

† **c.** *To lave a* (= with): to be bathed in or covered with (blood, sweat). *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 7489 He swonc i þon fehte þat al he lauede asweote [*c* 1275 leþerede a swote]. *a* 1300 *Judas* in *Rel.*

Ant. I. 144 He drou hymselve bi the cop, that al it lavede a blode.

2. *trans.* Of a river, a body of water: To wash against, to flow along or past.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. i. 67 For this River.. commeth to laue the Towne of Namure. **1666** DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cliii, Guns .. Whose low-laid mouths each mounting billow laves. **1704** ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 129 The bord'ring Ocean laves Her silent Coast. *a* **1717** PARNELL *Night-Piece on Death* 20 A place of graves, Whose wall the silent water laves. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* XXI. 318 The flood, Jove's offspring, laved his shoulders. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. viii, He leant against a stranded boat,..And counted every rippling wave, As higher yet her sides they lave. **1859** CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 47 Where Torridge laves its banks of green. **1887** *Spectator* 30 July 1016/2 The shire is laved by a sea teeming with fish.

absol. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* III. x, There, through the summer day, Cool streams are laving.

3. To pour out with or as with a ladle; to ladle. Also *absol.* Const. † *in, into, on, upon.*

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 124 Hat wæter lafa on. *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* xxv. 72 Ihesu, ..The deu of grace upon me lave. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* A 607 He lauez hys gyftes as water of dyche. *a* **1400** *Sir Perc.* 2250 Thay wolde not lett long thone, Bot lavede in hir with a spone. *a* **1648** DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 24 This being done lave and bounce it [the honey and water] very well and often. **1703** T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 190 The Lead being melted..is laved into the Pan. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 81 The Saint .. on his Head the hallow'd Water lav'd. **1823** LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* VI. i. (1842) 350 He..laved a few cool drops upon his brow. **1862** *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 519 Lave the water..in slight handfuls..gently over the head and face.

† **b.** *intr.* To run, stream. *Obs.*

c **1425** *Festivals Ch.* 220 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 217 Dropes rede as ripe cherrees, þat fro his flesshe gan lave.

† **4.** *trans.* To draw (water) out or up with a bucket, ladle, or scoop; to bale. Also with *out, up,* with complement, and *absol. Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 154 Mony ladde þer forth-lep to laue & to kest, Scopen out the scaþel water. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. metr. xii. (E.E.T.S.) 107 [Orpheus] spak and song in wepynge alle þat euer he hadde resceyued and laued oute of þe noble welles of hys modir calliope. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 415 Þat lorde was woned to .. lave up water of pitts. **1458** in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 41 With xi. laborers lavyng at onys. **1508** KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 471 Thow fylde faster than fyftensum mycht lawe. **1601** W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 6 To laue water out of this rotten boate. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. vii. (1651) 167 When I have laved the sea dry, thou shalt understand the mystery of the Trinity. **1644** EVELYN *Diary* 11 Oct., As we were weary with pumping and laving out the water. *a* **1700** DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Met.* XI. *Ceyx & Alcyone* 109 A fourth, with Labour, laves Th' intruding Seas, and Waves ejects on Waves. **1708** J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 13 It were Folly and unreasonable Charge.. to Lave, or fill 20 or 30 Tubs of Water per hour.

transf. **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 5 It [a storm of wind] was yet so violent, that it laved water out of the River Cherwell, and cast it quite over the Bridge at Magdalen College.

† **Lave,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. ON. *lafa* to droop.] Of the ears: To droop, hang down.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 72 His eares hang laving, like a new-lug'd swine.

Lave, obs. form of LAW.

Laveer (lăvīᵊ·ɹ), *v. Naut. Obs.* exc. in literary use. Forms: 6–7 **lavere,** (7 **laver, -eir, -ier,** 7–8 **loft-veer**), 7– **laveer.** [ad. Du. *laveeren,* in 17th c. also *loeveren,* MDu. *laeveren, loveren,* ad. F. (16th c.) *loveer,* now *louvoyer* (for the suffix in Du. cf. *domineren* DOMINEER *v.*), f. *lof* windward (of Du. or LG. origin: see LUFF). The Du. word has been adopted in other langs. as G. *lavieren,* Sw. *lofvera,* Da. *lavere.*] *intr.* To beat to windward; to tack.

1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* I. xcvi. 179 The Indian ships..durst not anker there; but only vsed to lauere to and fro. **1608** HIERON *2nd Pt. Def. Ministers' Reasons for Refus. Subscript.* 149 The winde being against him, he laveirs and turneth another tacke. **1648** EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 163 Lie on a Tack Port and Laveer, Sometimes to weather, then to Lee. **1662** DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 65 Those that 'gainst stiff gales laveering go, Must be at once resolv'd and skilful too. **1718** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xix. § 58 They can always pass through this Streight by Laveering or Tacking, even tho' the Wind be contrary. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xxiii. 593 It went for the Chesapeake, laveering against the stiff southerly winds of the season.

fig. *a* **1667** COWLEY *Liberty* Verses & Ess. (1687) 81 To bend and turn about his own Nature, and laveer with every wind. **1800** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 319 Instead of bearing down on the point for which he is bound..Klopstock is continually laveering. **1885** MRS. C. L. PIRKIS *Lady Lovelace* II. xxiii. 55 Neither skilful nor resolved enough to 'laveer' against them [the fates].

Hence † **Lavee·rer,** one who laveers.

1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 183 They [the School-men] are the best Laveerers of the World.

† **Lavel.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. It. *lavello* 'a lauer in a Barbers shops' (Florio), ad. L. *labellum* bowl, bathing-tub.] A wide shallow pan or bowl.

1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* VI. ii. 179 Let water be often poured into the lavel [L. *in labellum*], and stirred about. *Ibid.*, Skim the lavel [L. *conca decapuletur*].

† **Lavell.** *Obs.* The epiglottis.

1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Lavell that standeth in the myddes of the throte, *alovette.* **1847** HALLIWELL, *Lavell,* the flap that covers the top of the windpipe. Still used in Devon.

Lave·llan. *Sc.* A kind of weasel (Jam.).

1684 SIBBALD *Scot. Illustr.* II. III. 11 Lavellan, Animal in Cathanesia frequens. **1771** PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1769 (1774) 175, I enquired here after the Lavellan, which, from description, I suspect to be the Water Shrew Mouse.

Lavement (lēⁱ·vmĕnt). [a. F. *lavement,* f. *laver* to wash; cf. LAVAMENT.]

1. The action of washing, or cleansing. *rare.*

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 23 In the fourth distillation follows the Lavement. **1891** *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 323 Those down below pause in the lavement of their hands.

2. *Med.* An injection.

1794 [J. WILLIAMS] *Crying Ep. to Col. Mack* 18 Bring a hot lavement, and infuse it Mack. **1825** W. HEBERDEN tr. *Cicero's Lett. to Atticus* X. 13 He ordered them to come again the next day, as he..was taking a lavement. **1872** *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 149 The application of lavements to women and children. **1876** CURLING *Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 48 They have regularly used the cold-water lavements.

† **La·vender,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **lavendere,** 4–6 **lavendre,** 5 **lavan-, -en-, -under, -dyre,** 4– **lavender.** Also in contracted form LAUNDER. [a. OF. *lavandier* masc., *lavandiere* fem. (mod.F. *lavandière* fem.) = Sp. *lavandero* masc., *-era* fem., Pg. *lavandeira* fem., It. *lavandaio* masc., *lavandaja, lavandara* fem., ad. late L. *lavandārius, -āria* (whence OHG. *laventari, ladantari* 'fullo', f. *lavanda* (orig. neut. pl. 'things to be washed', but in Rom. used as fem. sing.: cf. It. *lavanda* washing), f. *lavāre* to wash: see LAVE *v.*

Cf. L. *lavandāria* neut. pl. (occurring once) 'things to be washed'. For the formation cf. also med.L. *referendārius.*]

A washerwoman, laundress. † Formerly also (*rarely*), a man who washes clothes, a washerman.

[*a* **1300** *Chron. Petroburg.* (Camden No. 47) 122 De catallis Johannis le Lavandere, fugitivi.] *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 49 Prude wes my plowe fere, Lecherie my lavendere. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 358 Enuye .. is lauender In the grete court alway. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2328 The lauenders she saw in the floode, Ful besilie washing a shert. *c* **1470** HARDING *Chron.* CXCIII. ii, Ladies faire with their gentilwomen Chamberers also and lauenders. *a* **1483** in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 85 Of the whiche soape the seyde clerke spicers shalle take allowaunce in his dayly dockette by the recorde of the seide yeoman lavender. **1501** *Will of Wadyngton* (Somerset Ho.), My lavendre Kateryne Gybl es. *a* **1536** *Will of P'cess Catharine* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxix. 170, I ordain that my lavander be paid of that which is due unto her. **1567** in Chalmers *Mary* (1818) 177 Lauandrie. Margaret Balconie, lauander.

Lavender (læ·vĕndəɹ), *sb.*[2] and *a.* Forms: 3–6 **lavendre,** 5 **lavendere,** 6–7 **lavander,** 6– **lavender.** Also 6 *Sc.* **lavand.** [a. AF. *lavendre* (OF. **lavandre,* whence mod. Prov. *alebandro*; for **lavendle*:—med.L. *lavendula,* also *lavandula, livendula, livendola* (10–11th c. in Goetz *Corp. Gll. Latin.* III. 629/5), *levindola, lavindula*; cf. It. *lavendola* (Diez; not in Dicts.), Sp. *lavándula* (in Dicts. only as a botanical name); also F. *lavande* (cited from Christine de Pisan, 14–15th c.), It., Sp. *lavanda.* The med.L. *lavendula* was taken into OHG. or early MHG. as *lavendla* (in MSS. of 12th c.; see *Ahd. Glossen* III. 105), whence MHG. and early mod.G. *lavendel'e, lobendel, lobengele, laubangel, lavandel, lavander, lafander*; the standard form in Ger., Du., Sw., Da. is now *lavendel.*

The current hypothesis is that med.L. *lavendula* is a corrupt form of *lavandula,* a dim. of the shorter word which appears in It. as *lavanda* (see above). This is commonly identified with It. *lavanda* 'washing', the supposition being that the name refers to the use of the plant either for perfuming baths (so already in 16th c. writers) or as laid among freshly washed linen (see 2 below). But on the ground of sense-development this does not seem plausible; a word literally meaning 'washing' would hardly without change of form come to denote a non-essential adjunct to washing. Besides, the earliest form appears to be *livendula*; if this could be connected with L. *livēre* to be livid or bluish, the sense would be appropriate, but the formation is obscure; M. Paul Meyer suggests, as a possibility, that the original form may have been **livindula* for **lividula,* f. *lividus* LIVID. (A med.L. word of about the same date and of app. similar form is *calendula* marigold.) It is not certain that the word has not changed its application, as in early glosses *livendula, lavendula,* are given as synonymous with *sambucus* and *amaracus,* which properly mean 'marjoram'; but plant-names were applied often very loosely. The It. *lavanda,* F. *lavande,* would seem to be a back-formation from med.L. *lavandula.*]

A. *sb.*

1. The plant *Lavandula vera* (N.O. *Labiatæ*), a small shrub with small pale lilac-coloured flowers, and narrow oblong or lanceolate leaves; it is a native of the south of Europe and Northern Africa, but cultivated extensively in other countries for its perfume. Also applied, usually with defining word, to the two other species of *Lavandula, L. Spica* (distinguished as *French lavender* and † *Lavender spike*), and *L. Stœchas* (formerly † *Lavender gentle*).

Oil of lavender, the essential oil obtained by distillation of the blossoms of *L. vera,* used in medicine and perfumery. An inferior kind is obtained from the two other species, and is used in making varnishes and for other industrial purposes; that from *L. Spica* is called 'oil of spike'.

c **1265** *Voc. Plants* in Wr. Wülcker 557/9 *Lauendula,* lauendre. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 290/1 Lavendere, herbe, *Lavendula.* *c* **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 92/1 *Lavendula,* gall. et angl. lauendre. **1530** PALSGR. 237/2 Lavendre an herbe, *lauende.* **1538** TURNER *Libellus,* Lavender, *pseudo-..nardus.* *c* **1550** LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) Lj, Take of lauender gentle .3. & a half. **1570** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 9 Thow Lauand, lurk; thow time, be tint; Thow Margelene, swaif. **1573** BARET *Alv.,* Lauander. *lauendula.* **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 66 Lavender is called in Latine Lavanda or Lavendula. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxxvi. 264 Lauender is of two sortes, male and female. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxix. (1633) 584 Lavender Spike is called in Latine Lavendula. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 104 Here's flowres for you: Hot Lauender, Mints, Sauory, mariorum. *a* **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. 280 The Seeds of Lavander kept a little warm and moist, will turn into Moths. **1751** HILL *Hist. Mat. Med.* 424 Lavender has at all times been famous as a cephalic, nervous, and uterine medicine. **1796** C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvi. (1813) 268 Lavender .. is for its pleasant aromatic scent found in most gardens. **1859** GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 209 The English oil of lavender, or the inferior foreign oil of spike (a larger species of lavender), is preferred in enamel painting.

b. Applied to certain other plants. **Sea Lavender,** *Statice Limonium*; also called † *Marsh Lavender* (obs.), *Lavender Thrift.* † **Lavender of Spain** = LAVENDER COTTON.

1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Lavendre of Spaygne, *cipres.* **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxvii. § 2. 333 The people neere the sea side where it groweth do call it Marsh Lauander, and Sea Lauander. **1760** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 316 Sea Lavender, *Statice.* **1837** MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 154 *S*[*tatice*] *Limonium,* Lavender Thrift.

2. The flowers and stalks of *Lavandula vera,* placed among linen or other clothes in order to preserve them from moths when they are to be stored for some time. *To lay* (*up*) *in lavender*: (*a*) to lay aside carefully for future use; (*b*) *slang,* to pawn; (*c*) to put out of the way of doing harm, as a person by imprisoning him or the like.

1584 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 210 1 It. lavender for the churche clothes. **1589** NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 Bought at the deerest though they smell of the friplers lauander halfe a yeere after. **1592** GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 34 He is ready to lend the loser money upon rings .. or any other good pawn, but the poor gentleman pays so dear for the lavender it is laid up in, that [etc.]. **1605** CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Ho.* G 2, Good faith rather then thou shouldest pawne a rag more ile lay my ladiship in lauender, If I knew where. **1628** EARLE *Microcosm., Yng. raw Preacher* (Arb.) 23 He.. ha's a iest still in lauender for Bellarmine. *a* **1639** WOTTON *Let. to Walton* in *Reliq.* (1651) 512 Yours hath lyen so long by me (as it were in lavender) without an answer. **1648** *Petit. East. Assoc.* 9 It is the duty of a State to lay him [the king] solemnly in such kind of Lavender as grows in the 27 of Deuteronomy. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Laid-up-in Lavender,* when any Cloaths or other Moveables are pawn'd or dipt for present Money. **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* xxiii, Lowestoffe is laid up in lavender only for having shown you the way into Alsatia. **1826** — *Mal. Malagr.* ii, The ornaments are redeemed from the pawn-brokers, worn perhaps on the Sunday, and returned to lavender (as the phrase goes) on the next Monday. **1858** THACKERAY *Virgin.* I. xxviii 253 What woman .. has not the bridal-favours and raiment stowed away, and packed in lavender, in the inmost cupboards of her heart? **1888** *Academy* 18 Feb. 111 3 The old maid .. with her little romance carefully preserved in the lavender of memory.

3. The colour of lavender-flowers, a very pale blue with a trace of red.

1882 *Garden* 16 Dec. 533/3 Chrysanthemums, .. Fée Rageuse, a large recurved flower..colour white tinted with lavender. **1886** FENN *Master Ceremonies* i, They were of richest purple, fading into lavender and grey.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *lavender-growing*; *lavender-blue, -brown, -grey, -scented* adjs.; **lavender-sugar,** a sweetmeat medicated with lavender.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 28 *Lavender blue—blue with a mixture of grey, and a shade of red. **1813** *Sketches Charac.* (ed. 2) I. 218 Spangled crape petticoat, with *lavender brown train. **1834** MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xix. (1849) 181 Visible rays of a *lavender grey colour. **1900** *Daily News* 28 Aug. 5/1 Some persons find *lavender-growing very profitable. **1871** M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. ii. 60 Linen *lavender-scented. **1810** *Splendid Follies* I. 19 Hand *lavender-sugar to the old man.

B. *adj.* Of the colour of lavender-flowers (see A. 3). Also in *Comb.*

1882 *Garden* 20 May 354/3 Clematises..with flowers of a delicate lavender shade. **1883** *Congregationalist* Nov. 960 He moved on, with springy step, wearing lavender kid gloves. **1890** 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 16 The lavender-kid-wearing tribe of modern youth. **1897** MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 341 Obanjo evidently thought him too much of a lavender-kid-glove gentleman to deal with bush trade.

La·vender, *v.* [f. LAVENDER *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To perfume with lavender; to put lavender among (linen).

1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxx, In blanched linen, smooth, and lavender'd. **1839** H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iii. 148 The word 'stench' is lavendered over into 'unpleasant effluvia', or an 'ill odour'. *a* **1845** HOOD *Two Peacocks of Bedfont* xxv, The solemn clerk goes lavender'd and shorn. **1874** M. COLLINS *Transmigr.* III. i. 3, I lay there, amid lavendered linen. **1875** TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. v, It shall be all my study for one hour To rose and lavender my horsiness. **1893** M. GRAY *Last Sentence* I. v, Snowy linen lavendered by the young bride's own hands.

¶ Used (after LAVENDER *sb.*[1]) for LAUNDER *v.* 1.

1843 WILLIS *New Mirror* (Cent.), The smell of soap, from the lavendering in the back-yard.

La·vender co·tton. A name for Ground cypress (*Santolina Chamæcyparissus*); formerly confused with *Artemisia Abrotanon* or *maritima.*

1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Lavendre cotten, *cipres.* **1538** TURNER *Libellus,* Lavender cotton, *Absinthium.* **1577** B. GOOGE

Hereshack's Husb. (1586) 66 b, Lavender cotten, ..some call it ..Santonia and female Sothernewood. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 349 Lauender cotton, or garden Cypers, drunke with wine, is good against all poyson & venom: it is the female kind of Sothernwood. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 37 Lavender-Cotton, .. Camomile, Lavender-tops ..of each of these Herbs a small Handful. 1882 *Garden* 17 June 427 1 As edging plants .. Lavender Cotton.

La·vender-wa·ter. A perfume compounded, with alcohol and ambergris, from the distilled flowers of lavender.

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 99 Distil it in a limbek of glas .. into which put a little Lauender water & peper. 1758 J. S *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 294 They bathed the Part with Lavender Water. *a* 1863 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's Prof.* Misc. Wks. IV. 21 What a fine odour of lavender-water!

† **Lavendry.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **lavendryo**, 5 **-dray**, 6 **lavandrie.** [ad. OF. *lavan-, lavenderie*, f. *lavandier* LAVENDER *sb.*[1]] **a.** = LAUNDRY 1; **b.** = LAUNDRY 2; **c.** = LAUNDRESS *sb.* 1.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 182 þanne wil he some tyme Labory in a lauendrye. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XVII. 330 And lauep hem in þe lauandrie. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 85 Office of Lavendrey, two yeomen ;..and if there be a Queene in housholde, then there be weomen lavendryes for the chambre, warderobe, &c. 1567 [see LAVENDER *sb.*[1]].

Lavendulan (lăve·ndiŭlăn). *Min.* Also **-ane.** [Named by Breithaupt, 1837; f. mod.L. *lavendula* lavender + -AN.] Arseniate of copper with cobalt, of a lavender-blue colour.

1844 DANA *Min.* 527 Lavendulan..Fuses easily before the blowpipe. 1872 NEVILL *Catal. Min.* 144 Erythrite .. var. Lavendulane. 1892 DANA *Min.* 814 Lavendulan .. Occurs with cobalt and other ores.

Lave·ndulite. *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = prec.

1878 *Mineral. Mag.* II. 101 Lavendulite .. occurs in large blocks of cobalt ore.

Lave net. [Of unknown origin; cf. LAMMET, *lam-net* (s. v. LAM *v.*).] (See quot. 1883.)

1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 346 Three fishermen were standing waist deep..working their lave nets. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 125 Lave Net .. used in the estuary to take salmon on the sands in the shallow water. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 8/2 On Thursday Mr. Henry Cadogan, with a lave net, caught in the same water a young shark.

Lavenite (læ·vĕnəit). *Min.* [Named by Brogger, 1885, from the Laven (Sw. *Låven*) islands, where it was found.] Silicate of zirconium, found in brown monoclinic crystals.

1886 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXI. 230 Lavenite is a mineral of chestnut brown to yellowish color.

Laventine (læ·vĕntin). [Corruption of LEVANTINE.] A trade name for a mixture of silk and cotton. In some mod. Dicts.

Laver (lē·ivəɹ), *sb.*[1] Also 1 **laber.** [a. L. *laver.*]

† **1.** A water-plant mentioned by Pliny; = Gr. σίον. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 254 Deos wyrt þe man sion & oðrum naman laber nemneþ byð cenned on wætum stowum. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 32 Sion otherwise called lauer is found in waters with a fat bushe ryght vp with brode leues. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 255 The roots..are as effectual in this case as green Lauer [*margin*, Water cresses].

2. From the 17th c. applied by writers to various marine algæ, and now used as a trade or culinary name for the edible species. **Purple laver,** *Porphyra laciniata.* **Green laver,** *Ulva latissima* and *Ulva lactuca.*

1611 COTGR., *Herbe marine*, Slanke, Wrake, Lauer, Seagrasse. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 257 Laver, which is the *Lactuca Marina* or Sea-Lettuce. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* v. 32 Fine potted Laver, fresh Oysters, and Pies! 1843 *Statist. Acc. Scot* VII. 400 The *Ulva latissima* which makes a pickle called 'laver', is found on the coast. 1847 SIR J. C. ROSS *Voy. S. Seas* II. 266 The green, pink, and purple lavers of Great Britain may be readily recognized. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 5/4 Laver is now in full season, and is best imported straight from Ireland.

attrib. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* I. xv. 191 You don't get moor mutton with hot laver sauce every day.

Laver (lē·ivəɹ), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–6 **lavor, lavour(e**, 5 **lavowre, lavre, lavyre, lawere, -owre, -orre,** *Sc.* **levare,** 5–6 *Sc.* **lavar,** 6 *Sc.* **lawer, lawar(e,** (*dial.* **leyver**), 5– **laver.** [a. OF. *laveoir, lavur* :—L. *lavātōrium*: see LAVATORY.]

1. A vessel, basin, or cistern for washing; in early use, chiefly a wash-hand-basin or a water-jug, usually of metal; *occas.* a pan or bowl for water, irrespective of its purpose. Now only *poet.* or rhetorical. † Also applied to the piscina, and to the lavatory in a monastic cloister.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 287 Assen, oxen, hors, and houndes..been assayd at diuerse stoundes, Bacyns, lauours, er that men hem bye. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 196 þan kam I to þat cloister .. it was .. Wiþ lauoures of latun louelyche y-greithed. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1299 Lauor and basyn they gon calle, To wassche and aryse. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also iij. basc[i]nus,..with ij. lauerus. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 232 þy Ewry borde with basons & lauour, watur hoot & cold, eche oþer to alay. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 12 § 2 That no merchaunt Straungier .. brynge into this Realme .. Chafynge disshes hangynge lavers [etc.]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 442 b/1 He wessheth his handes at the pyscyne or lauer for this yᵗ no thynge of the Sacramente ne may abyde at his handes. 1487 *Will of Laurence* (Somerset Ho.), A water laver for the fyr. 1488 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 10 Item a levare of silver ouregilt with a cover. 1507 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 53 Item j basen and j lauer of laten. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. to Q. Mary 7 He gart delyuir to the said pure man .. ane goldin vattir lauar. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staff.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 31 A handbell, a crosse of wodde, a surples, and a lavor. 1557–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 715 In factura unius hostii pro le lavers, 8*d.* 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 514 Wash thy hands in a lauer, wherin is put some Sage. 1593 *Rites of Durh.* (Surtees) 70 Within the Cloyster Garth ..was a fair Laver or Conditt. 1598 FLORIO, *Vacile*, a basen to wash hands in, a lauer. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 58 Vulcan washed Phœbus in the same lauer. 1647 A. ROSS *Myst. Poet.* xvi. (1648) 388 In her temple at Cumæ .. Justin Martyr .. saw the three lavers where she used to wash her self. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 182 With copious water the bright vase supplies A silver laver, of capacious size. *Ibid.* III. 558 Young Aretus .. Brought the full laver o'er their hands to pour. 1864 TYSSEN *Ch. Bells of Sussex* 11 [The Bell-founders' arms.] A chevron between three lavers.

b. Used to render Vulg. *labrum*, Heb. כיור *kiyyōr*, applied to the large brazen vessel for the ablutions of the priests, mentioned in the descriptions of the Mosaic Tabernacle and of the Temple of Solomon.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxx. 18 Thou shalt make a brasen lauer..to wash. — 1 *Kings* vii. 39 The lauer set he before on the righte hande towarde the south. 1647 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* 166 The laver..was not of the capacity for one man to bath. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 46 Nicodemus, as a teacher in Israel, should have been looking for the antitype of temple and laver.

c. The basin of a fountain. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1604 DEKKER *King's Entertainm.* E 3 b, Some prettie distaunce from them an artificiall Lauer or Fount was erected. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Jan., Many stately fountaines..casting water into antiq lavors. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 14 June, A mighty fine, cool place it is, with a great laver of water in the middle. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laver*, a Pond or washing place. 1825 LONGF. *Spirit Poetry* 14 Where the silver brook, From its full laver, pours the white cascade.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The baptismal font; the spiritual 'washing' of baptism; in wider sense, any spiritually cleansing agency. After Gr. λουτρὸν παλιγγενεσίας Tit. iii. 5: cf. LAVACRE.

1340 *Ayenb.* 162 þet oþer þing is zoþe ssrifte þet is þet lauor huer he lim ssel ofte wesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xiii. (1859) 9 Eke thenne hit sheweth that he hath this lauure desalowid. 1548–9 Mar. *Bk. Com. Prayer, Private Baptism*, This holesome lauer of regeneracion. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 29 Seeyng that Baptime is called the Lauer of newe birth. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 This is the onely fountaine opened to the house of Dauid for Sinne and Vncleannesse, this is the onely lauer of the Church. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 59 At whose hands he receiued the lauer of baptisme. 1670 *Moral State Eng* 2 Baptism is the Lavre of Regeneration. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Wks.* (1835) I. 115 No other laver can fetch it out but the Sprinkling of The Blood of Jesus Christ. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 49 Christ's Laver hath refreshing power.

† **3.** A process or mode of ablution. *Obs.*

1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* viii. 148 All the Musalmim of the Alcoran use washing in a mystic signification of internal purity, and .. the soul receives the benefit of their corporeal Lavors. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1727 And from the stream With lavers pure and cleansing herbs wash off The clotted gore. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* ii. 9. 303 No other Laver can do it, no water, but that fountain opened for sin.

4. *attrib.*

1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4 Schedule s.v. *Brass*, Brass of Laver Cocks the pound j. s. iv d.

La·ver, *sb.*[3] *Her.* [? For **lever-cutter* (alluding to the name *Leversedge*): see LEVER, iris-plant.] A coulter or ploughshare when used as a bearing. Also *laver cutter.*

1828–40 in BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I, (whence in recent Dicts.) 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Her.* s.v. *Plough*, Argent, a chevron between three laver cutters (or ploughshares, also called scythe blades) sable—Leversedge, co. Chester.

† **La·ver,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. ? = BLABBER *a.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* IV. (v.) 75 Let his [the hound's] lauer lip Speake in reproch of Natures workmanship.

† **La·ver,** *v. Obs.* [f. LAVER *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To bathe.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 37 With surfets tympany he ginning swell All wan eft lavers in Saint Buxtons well.

Laver, obs. form of LATHER *v.*

Laveracke, -cok, -oc(k, -ok(ke: see LARK *sb.*[1]

Laverd, obs. form of LORD.

Lavic (lā·vik), *a.* [f. LAVA + -IC. Cf. F. *lavique.*] Of or pertaining to lava.

1835 *For. Q. Rev.* XV. 82 The three volcanic periods termed by geologists trachytic, basaltic, and lavic.

† **Lavi·dnian.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [prob. from Celtic Cornish; cf. '*Visnan, vidnan*, a sand lance or sand eel' (*West Cornw. Gloss.*).] A fish of some kind.

1606 *Act* 3 *Jas. I*, c. 12 For taking of Herring, Pilchards, Sprats or Lauydnyan.

Laving (lē·iviŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAVE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. LAVE[1] in various senses; † baling; washing. Also *attrib.*, **laving-bowl,** a baling bowl or scoop.

1458 R. FANNANDE *Inscr. St. Helen's, Abingdon* in Leland *Itin.* (1769) VII. 80 Then the strenghe of the streme astoned them stronge, In labor and lavyng moche money was lore. 1484–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 649, vij lavyng bollez. 1611 FLORIO, *Lauatura*, a washing, a lauing.

Laving (lē·iviŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LAVE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That laves in various senses; † flowing, washing, purifying; bathing (in quot. *intr.*).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 366 þe mukel lauande loghe to þe lyfte rered. 13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 314 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 273 He..to þe toumbe lokyd, To þe liche þer hit lay with lauande teres. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 280 As I rose out of the laving stream. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xxiv, Thus bending o'er the vessel's laving side, To gaze on Dian's wave-reflected sphere.

† **Lavish,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 **lavas,** 6 **lavess(e, lavasse, lavish.** [a. OF. *lavasse, lavache*, deluge of rain. Cf. OF. *lavis* torrent (of words).] Profusion, excessive abundance, extravagant outpouring or expenditure; prodigality, lavishness. Phr. *to make lavish.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 364/2 Ther was no lauas in their speche ne euylle. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* (1540) II. 101 The other large lauesse is appropried as to flatterers of the commen people. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. 86 b, Dooest thou see this woman .. makyng lauasse of hir precious perfumed oynctemente. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 117 They ryot not in lauish, but liue in fasting. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 40 If euerie brooker would deale thus, their would not so many false knaues bring them such lauish of stollen goods, as they do. 1589 NASHE *Introd. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 The sweete sacietie of eloquence, which the lauish of our copious Language maie procure. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* xxiv. 102 He loves me .. that makes most lavish of his blood. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 11 You shall surely answere and make accowmpte for the lavess and misspendinge of your maysters goods.

Lavish (læ·viʃ), *a.* Forms: 5–6 **lavas, lavage,** 6 **laves, laveis, lavaige,** *Sc.* **lawage, lavash,** 6– **lavish.** [f. LAVISH *sb.*]

1. a. With reference to speech: Unrestrained, effusive; *esp.* in phrase *lavish of* (*one's*) *tongue.* Now only as contextual use of 2.

1485 ELIZ. C'TESS SURREY in *Paston Lett.* No. 886 III. 323 They have not ben of that disposicion to be lavas of theyr tungys, whan they had moore cause of booldnes than they have nowe. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 245/1 [Though many confessors are] in al other thing so light and laues of theyr tong..yet finde we neuer .. cause giuen of complaint, through..secretes vttred..by the confessoure. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 114 'Trow ȝe', he said, 'for ȝour speiking so proude, Or lichtlie langage bayth lawage and loude... That I dar nocht to my purpois proceid'. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* I. i. 25 Th' excessiue loue I beare vnto your Grace, Forbids me to be lauish of my tongue. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 415 How do old men even dote into lavish discourses of the beginning of their lives. 1701 ROWE *Ambit. Step-Moth.* II. ii. 761, I bore his lavish Tongue. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 284 But why on Time so lavish is my song? 1807 CRABBE *Birth of Flattery* 264 The lavish tongue shall honest truths impart.

† **b.** Of conduct or disposition: Unrestrained, impetuous; loose, wild, licentious. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 64 When Meanes and lauish Manners meete together. 1605 — *Macb.* I. ii. 57 Curbing his lauish spirit. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 465 When lust..by leud and lavish act of sin, Lets in defilement to the inward parts. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* III. 28 If he be given to lavish Company, endeavour to stave him off with lawfull Recreations.

† **c.** Extravagant or 'wild' in speculation. *Obs.*

1593 J. EDWARDS *Anth. O. & N. Test.* 252 If..I have shewed my self arbitrary and lavish in some of the derivations.

2. a. Expending or bestowing without stint or measure; unboundedly liberal or profuse; prodigal. Const *of, in.* In early use often: Wasteful, extravagant.

c 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 210 (Add. MS.) Lavage, *prodigus.* 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 54 He is so laueis, the stocke beginneth to droope. 1548–67 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Discipatrici*, lauage woman, they that will spend out of reason. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 21 Lauisher than their goods wil beare. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* 180 The lauas earth doth yeeld you plenteously Most gentle foode, &c. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 240 Lest you be carefull in keeping..or to prodigall and lavash in wasting them. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 39 Had I so lauish of my presence beene, So common hackney'd in the eyes of men. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 20 The liberall harted man is .. by the iudgement of the miserable lauish. 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 262, I ever fear'd that my courageous brother .. would be too lavish of his person. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* II. vii. (1652) 276 You often tell your lavish wasting servants, they will be glad of a crust before they dye. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VII. 76 Lavish Nature laughs, and strows her Stores around. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 51 When we are so lavish of our Money upon Trifles. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* I. 17 The mourner, lavish of his tears. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) IV. 482, I have not been lavish of useless letters. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 113 His bounty was lavish and open-handed. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 3. 97 In this respect Nature is sparing of her highest, and lavish of her less, beauty. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 152 The people thus formed .. were..the most lavish in gifts to holy places.

b. Expended, bestowed, or produced in unstinted profusion; profuse, abundant.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 220 He writeth to Dionysius.. and alies, to leave off their lavash cheare and delicates. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 24 Let her haue needfull but not lauish meanes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 423 The low'ring Spring, with lavish Rain, Beats down the slender Stem and bearded Grain. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Young* Wks. IV. 277 His three Plays all concluded with lavish suicide. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 12 Thou wert nursed in some delicious land Of lavish lights, and floating shades. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 446 He .. received him at Neuilly with lavish marks of regard. 1883–4 O'DONOVAN *Story Merv* ii. 26 He wore a silk tunic..with lavish gold embroidery.

3. *dial.* Of grass or wheat: Rank, overgrown.

c 1730 POYNTER *MS. Gloss.* in *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. VIII. 45 *Lavage*, rank. 1842 PULMAN *Sketches* (1871) 111 The grass

is too lavidge. **1844** BARNES *Poems Rural Life* Gloss., *Lavish*, rank. 'That wheat is lavish.'

Lavish (læ·viʃ), *v.* Also 6 **lavesse.** [f. LAVISH *a.*]

1. *intr.* To be lavish. †**a.** To be profuse in expense; to plunge *into* (excess). Also *to lavish it. Obs.* **b.** To be lavish of words; to exaggerate. *Obs.* **c.** Of rain: To pour *along* in torrents. *rare.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 105 He, fearing the Female to lauish and to be no sparer of such vittailes as they haue .. stenteth the Female. **1613** R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Lauish*, to spend extraordinarily. **1614** D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* xxii. 274 The Scripture saith not the minister may luxuriously lauish it, but onely liue of the altar. **1625** COOKE *Pope Joan* 69 You lauish when you talke of 400. yeares after. For I haue prooued vnto you alreadie, by the bookes that are yet extant, that it was knowne sooner. **1625** BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 217 S. Aug. in commending him did not lavish at all, where he saith, that he was .. *magni nominis* [etc.]. **1642** J. BALL *Answ. Canne* I. 54 You lavish somewhat when you say without limitation [etc.]. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 162 His Father dying soon, .. he .. lavishes into Excesses not approved of. **1830** GALT *Laurie T.* III. iii. (1849) 90 The rain came lavishing along as if the windows of heaven were opened.

2. *trans.* To bestow, deal out, distribute, or spend profusely and recklessly; also with *away, out.* Const. *in, on* or *upon*, rarely *to.*

a. with material object. Also, to shed (blood) in profusion.

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasmus' Apophth.* 135 Those persones, who of a ryottousnesse did prodigally lauesse out and waste their substaunce .. vpon cookes, or reuellers [etc.]. **1592** *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 288 Helpe us to lavish our abundant treasures In masks, sports, revells, riots, and strange pleasures **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* xlvi. 6 They lauish gold out of the bagge. **1650** W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 407 Shall all be lavished away that should be so laid out? **1692** WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* xii. 229 That he might .. lavish out in one House, the Riches and Wealth .. of three Nations. **1713** ADDISON *Cato* II. i, We lavish'd at our deaths the blood of thousands. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 245 Money, which she lavished out in a most profuse vanity. **1786** BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 143 That excessive salaries and emoluments .. have been lavished by the said Warren Hastings to sundry individuals. **1796** *Campaigns* 1793–4, I. I. ix. 92 'Twas a pity brave men should be lavish'd away. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 156 The children .. lavish all their holyday money in toys. **1851** D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Glean.* 129 The savings of the week are lavished upon the indulgences of Sunday.

b. with immaterial object.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 But I haue lauished out too many wordes of this play matter. **1621** QUARLES *Esther* v. E 3 b, Each Virgin keepes her turne, and all the night They lewdly lauish in the Kings delight. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* II. xxxiv. (1840) 95 Pity it is that any pity should be lavished on them. **1653** tr. *Hales' Dissert. de pace* iv. 19 Is it credible that he will lavish out so excellent gifts .. on men depraved with so many errors. **1672** DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, Ev'ry Life You lavish thus, in this intestine Strife. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 100 Lavishing your favours. **1763** W. HARRIS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 401 His good nature .. was lavished away on those who had least pretence to his favour. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, To see her lavish some kind looks upon my unfortunate son. **1845** FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 50 [Nature] lavishes .. her fairest charms where most unseen. **1856** H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. viii. 368 No end of controversy has been lavished on the philosopher's precise view. **1861** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1869) II. 400 The blind force of instinctive life .. Plato treats with none of the admiration lavished on it by Mr. Carlyle.

Hence **La·visher**, one who lavishes.

1611 COTGR., *Gaspilleur*, a spend-all, .. lauisher. *a* **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 8 (1622) 189 God is not a Lauisher, but a Dispenser of his blessings. **1634** SIR M. SANDYS *Ess.* 209 Let those Lavishers then, that made the Covetous their Voyders, Live so thriftily, as to pay their debts in their life time.

Lavishing (læ·viʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAVISH *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. LAVISH.

1573 BARET *Alv.* L 127 Lauishing or wastfull ryot. **1581** SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* II. lxxxii. (1591) 101 A man .. firme against these lauishings to souldiers. **1812** *Examiner* 28 Sept. 620/1 These .. sacrifices, and lavishings of money, are .. to be attempted for not one single good. **1850** MCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 317 Love without justice is the mere lavishing of a weak affection.

Lavishing (læ·viʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LAVISH *v.* + -ING[2].] That lavishes; extravagant; † given to reckless or unrestrained behaviour.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. v. (1622) 95 By reason of his owne lauishing toong. **1659** HOWELL *Lex.*, *Prov.* Let. of Advice, Be wary of too costly and lavishing a Wife.

Hence **La·vishingly** *adv.*

a **1585** ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xvi. 284 It is the wives dutie .. not lauishingly to wast or spoile their goodes; but [etc.]. **1688** BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 71 To those that sinned not lavishingly. **1794** *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 281 It was .. a secret why the troops were paid for so lavishingly.

Lavishly (læ·viʃli), *adv.* [f. LAVISH *a.* + -LY[2].] In a lavish manner.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxvi. 13 They lauishly [L. *futiliter*] force vpon God whatsoeuer comes at theire tunges ende. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 421 They could not but bee greatly offended, to see the Gentiles so lauishly to vse the thinges prohibited. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 57 Some about him haue too lauishly Wrested his meaning and Authoritie. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* II. vii. 142 What is violently or fraudulently gotten, will be lavishly spent. *a* **1656** USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 354 So lavishly insulting over the fall of so great a person. **1769** *Junius Lett.* (1804) I. 29 Whether or no the man, who has praised him so lavishly, be himself deserving of praise. **1843** GALLENGA *Italy, Past & Pr.* (1848) I. p. xxvii, They shed blood lavishly. **1856** LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 207 No praise of mine— .. however lavishly it was squandered could possibly raise you in your own esteem. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 33 If they took with one hand [they] gave lavishly with the other.

Lavishment (læ·viʃmĕnt). Now *rare.* [f. LAVISH *v.* + -MENT.] The action of lavishing.

1630 LORD *Hist. Banians* 44 Yet giuen to lavishment of their gettings, if they were not admonished by their Law. **1662** J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 273 This .. might .. remain safe for a long time, without a lavishment of the health. **1711** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. III. ii. 172 Let us suppose him .. without any apparent Luxury or Lavishment in his Manners. **1814** CARY *Dante, Hell* xi. 47 Whoe'er .. In reckless lavishment his talent wastes. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 31/1 To feel .. That hope, nor love, nor fear .. Can check the royal lavishment of life.

Lavishness (læ·viʃnės). [f. LAVISH *a.* + -NESS.]

† **1.** Absence of restraint, recklessness. *Obs.*

c **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 141 And [Eson] shewde how he wolde punisshe his sone Iason for the lauesshenes of his body **1553** BRENDE tr. *Q. Curtius* IV. 45 b, Ponishing with losse of lief, the lavesnes of the tounge. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 72 *marg.*, Hurt of lauyshenes of the tonge. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad Sec. xii. 57 Lest as it happens in sudden joyes, the lavishnesse of his spirit should transport him to intemperance.

2. Unlimited bounty; extravagance, prodigality.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 12 Riches .. First got with guile, .. And after spent with pride and lavishness. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenoph.*, *Comp. Rom. & Mod. Warrs* X 3, Lest it might be consumed by their Cabin-mates in lauishnesse and idle expences. **1663** BLAIR *Autobiog.* vii. (1848) 95 My foolish lavishness gaue to his servant two Jacobuses. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 53 ⁋ 13 They .. scatter with a kind of wild desperation and affected lavishness. **1857** RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 12 The lavishness of pride. **1859** R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 213 The wondrous lavishness of Nature. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 389 The lavishness of a new wealth united with a lavishness of life, a love of beauty, of colour, of display, to revolutionize English dress.

Lavolta (lăvǫ·ltă), *sb. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 6–7 **lavalto, -olto, levalto, -olto,** (7 **lovalto**), *anglicized* **lavolt,** 6– **lavolta.** [f. It. *la* the + *volta* turn.] 'A lively dance for two persons, consisting a good deal in high and active bounds' (Nares). Also *transf.* and *fig.*

[**1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. ii. 42 These .. night-dansing witches brought out of Italie into France that danse which is called *La volta.*] *c* **1590** GREENE *Fr. Bacon* viii. (1630) D 4, And draw the Dolphins to thy louely Eyes, To dance Lauoltas in the purple streames. **1599** MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. *Ad rithmum* 193 Come prettie pleasing symphonie of words .. And daunce Leuoltoes in my poesie. **1600** S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 47 Behold the sunnebeames for thy Beauties sake, Dancing Lauoltoes on the liquid floare. **1603** J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* (Grosart) 94/1 In Matecheines, Lavolts, and Burgamasks. **1627** B. JONSON *Chlorida* (1630) B, Ixion .. does nothing but cut capreols .. and leades Lauoltos with the Lamiæ. **1627–77** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xiii. 21 Mortality .. checks us in the frisks and levaltoes of our dancing blood. **1671** CROWNE *Juliana* v. 49 His soul shall dance Levaltoes in the aire at the Queens wedding. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 128 The busy Apes .. made strange Levaltoes with their hanging Brats from one Bough to another. **1879** G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. xiv. 231 He first danced round her several times .. and executed his old lavolta of delight.

† **Lavo·lta,** *v. Obs.* exc. *arch.* In 6 **lavalto,** *anglicized* 6 **levalt,** 9 **lavolt.** [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To dance a lavolta; to caper as in the lavolta.

1590 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 19 b, The legs .. they leapt, they daunced, and I leualted to the Vials of vanitie. **1599** — *Lenten Stuffe* 36 Do but marke him on your walles .. how he sallies & laualtos. **1822** W. TENNANT *Thane of Fife* II. 65 Like spark from fire lavolting through the dance.

† **Lavolteteer.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. LAVOLTA *sb.* + -EER, ? after *charioteer.*] One who dances the 'lavolta'.

1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid of Inn* III. i, A lavolteteere, a saltatory, a dancer with a Kit at his bum.

Lavrock, variant of LARK.

Lavrovite (læ·vrǫvəit). *Min.* Also **lavroffite.** [Named by von Kokscharov, 1867, in honour of N. von *Lavrov*: see -ITE.] A green variety of pyroxene, containing vanadium.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 216 Lavrovite .. is an alumina pyroxene, colored green by vanadium. **1879** *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. I. 272 Lavroffite (Lawrowite) has been .. shown to be a vanadiferous diopside.

Lavy (læ·vi). A local (St. Kilda) name for the guillemot.

1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. Kilda* (1749) 7 Eighteen of the Eggs laid by the Fowl called by them Lavy. *Ibid.* 31 The Lavy, so call'd by the Inhabitants of St. Kilda. **1766** PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 410. **1802** G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 545. **1867** in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Law (lǭ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **laʒu** (oblique cases *lage*, nom. and acc. pl. *laga*, once *laʒan*; in comb. *lah-*), 2 **laʒwe, laʒa,** 2–5 **laʒe,** 3 *Layamon* **læʒe, læwe,** 3 **laha,** 3–5 **lagh(e,** 3–7 **lau(e, lawe,** *Sc.* **lauwe,** 4 **lach(t, laght, (lake), lauh,** 4, 6 *Sc.* **la, lawch,** 5 *Sc.* **laucht, laue, laugh,** 5–9 *Sc.* **lauch,** 5– **law.** [Late OE. (*c* 1000) *lagu* str. fem. (pl. *laga*), a. prehistoric ON. **lagu* (:—OIcel. *lǫg*), pl. of *lag* neut.; in sing. the word meant in OIcel. 'something laid or fixed' (specific senses being, e. g. 'layer. stratum', 'share in an undertaking', 'partnership', 'fixed or market price', 'set tune', etc.); the pl. had the collective sense 'law', and in ONorw. its form became (as in OE.) a fem. sing.; cf. OSw. *lagh* neut. sing. and pl., law; Sw. *lag*, pl. *lagar*, Da. *lov.* The ON. *lag* corresponds to OS. *-lag* neut. (in the compounds *aldar-lagu* pl. destined length of life, *or-lag* fate, war):—OTeut. **lagom*, f. root **lag-*:—OAryan **logh-* (:**legh-*): see LAY, LIE *vbs.* The Lat. *lēg-, lēx* is not now generally believed to be cognate (being referred to the root **leg-* of *legĕre* to gather, read, λέγειν to gather, say); but in many other langs. the word for 'law' is derived from roots meaning 'to place'; cf., e.g., Eng. DOOM, Gr. θέμις, θεσμός, L. *statutum*, G. *gesetz.* The native word in OE. was *ǽ*: see Æ.

As *law* is the usual Eng. rendering of L. *lex*, and to some extent of L. *jus*, and of Gr. νόμος, its development of senses has been in some degree affected by the uses of these words.]

I. A rule of conduct imposed by authority.

* *Human law.*

1. The body of rules, whether proceeding from formal enactment or from custom, which a particular state or community recognizes as binding on its members or subjects. (In this sense usually *the law.*) † Also, in early use, a code or system of rules of this kind.

[As the word was in Scandinavian a plural, though adopted in OE. as a sing., this collective sense is etymologically prior to that of 'specific enactment' (sense 2).]

a **1000** *Laws of Æthelred* VI. c. 37 (Schmid) ʒif he hine ladian wille .. do ðæt be ðam deopestan aðe on Engla laʒe, and on Dena laʒe, be ðam ðe heora laʒu si. **11..** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1064 (Laud MS.) He niwade ðær Cnutes laʒe. *c* **1205** LAY. 6303 Þa makede heo ane læʒe, and leide ʒeon þat leode. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 10,70 Þe wik þai hald þe lau for drede. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. xii. 672 [He] governyd wytht his lauch the land. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII.* 247 All offices had by dower .. to be confiscat and spent to the use and custome of the law. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 178 The Venetian Law Cannot impugne you as you do proceed. **1662** *Bk. Comm. Prayer* Pref., Injoyned by the Lawe of the Land. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. v, But he was at a loss how it should come to pass, that the law, which was intended for every man's preservation, should be any man's ruin. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 386 Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law. **1785** PALEY *Mor. Philos.* Wks. 1825 IV. 184 The law of England constrains no man to become his own accuser. **1833** H. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 15 Had we not our combinations, when combination was against the law? **1896** *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 605/1 This court has no jurisdiction over the property in America; it is governed by the law of that country.

b. Often viewed, with more or less of personification, as an agent uttering or enforcing the rules of which it consists.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 774 Then the lawe maketh not his garden. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 715 This being done, let the Law goe whistle. **1628** SIR J. ELIOT *Speech Parl.* in Forster *Life* II. 204 The law designs to every man his own. **1728** YOUNG *Love Fame* I. 175 When the Law shows her teeth, but dares not bite. **1794** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 228 The law is wiser than cabal or interest. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* li, 'If the law supposes that,' said Mr. Bumble, .. 'the law is a ass—a idiot'.

c. In proverbs and proverbial phrases. *The law of the Medes and Persians*, often used (with allusion to Dan. vi. 12) as the type of something unalterable.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* vi. 15 The lawe of Medis and Persis. **1564** tr. *P. Martyr's Comm. Judges* xi. 127 b, It is an olde Prouerbe .. Lawe and Country. For every region hath certaine customes of their owne, which cannot easelye be chaunged. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, Aweel, aweel, Maggie, ilka land has its ain lauch. **1853** 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. ii, His word is no longer the law of the Medes and Persians, as it was at home. **1884** RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* xxxv, Once given, like the law of the Medes and Persians, it altereth not.

† **d.** What the law awards; what is due according to law. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. ii. 275 Wel said the King Melyodas, and therfor shal ye haue the lawe. And soo she was dampned .. to be brent. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 214 This is the Law, and this Duke Humfreyes doome.

e. *To wage one's law, Wager of law*: see WAGE *v.*, WAGER *sb.*

2. One of the individual rules which constitute the 'law' (sense 1) of a state or polity. In early use only *pl.* The plural has often a collective sense (after L. *jura, leges*) approaching sense 1.

a **1023** WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 275 Riede ʒe nu forð laʒan gode fyrðor. **11..** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1086 (Laud MS.) He læʒde laʒa .. ðæt swa hwa swa sloʒe heort oððe hinde ðæt hine man sceolde blendian. *c* **1205** LAY. 2078 And he heom onleide þat weoren lawen gode. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9642 William bastard .. luþer lawes made ynou. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 12115 Of your laues i am vttan For erthli fader haf i nan. *c* **1330** *Sir Tristr.* 904 Tvo ʒere he sett þat land His lawes made he cri. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 63 To swilk lauis & to swilk maneris schuld ilk iuge obey. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ii. (1885) 112 Therfore it is that þe lawes seyn, *quod principi placuit legis habet vigorem.* **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 28 That all the lawis ar not sett by ane bene. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 7 b, He said that the lawes of the realme were in his head. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 382 b, Such thinges as were decreed in the counsell in fourmer yeares, ought not to have the force of a law. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 334 His faults lye open to the Lawes. **1637** *Decree Star Chamb.* § 3 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 10 That all Bookes concerning the common Lawes of this Realme shall be printed by the especiall allowance of the Lords chiefe Justices. *c* **1670** HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws*

(1677) 32 A Law is the Command of him, or them that have the Soveraign Power. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 21 Other duties by any law or statute due to vs. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 61 The French peasantry are a slavish, cowardly people, because the laws of their country has made them slaves. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 189 By the Portian Law, no Citizen could be put to Death for any Crime whatsoever. 1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 104 The Laws of the Land are known. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* I. iii, And other idle Laws and Unlaws. 1856 KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* I. xxiv. 364 The Saxon King and Confessor, for whose equal laws the people had been clamouring for two centuries.

b. *Proverbs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXXVI. v, Wronge lawes maketh shorte gouernaunce. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 169 Tholde spoken proverbs, here toke place: New Lordes, new lawes. 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 70 According to the common Proverb 'Of evil manners spring good laws'. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* viii, 'New lords new laws', as the saying is.

3. In generalized sense.

a. Laws regarded as obeyed or enforced; controlling influence of laws; the condition of society characterized by the observance of the laws. Often in phrase *law and order*. Proverb: *Necessity has* (or *knows*) *no law.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 ȝif þe biscop bið ȝemeles, and þet folc butan steore eft butan laȝe. *c* 1250 *Ten Abuses* in *O. E. Misc.* 184 Lond wiðute laȝe [*v.r.* lawe]. *a* 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 Thus wil walketh in londe, and lawe is for-lore. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 122 The Kyng and the comune and kynde with the thridde Shope lawe and lewte eche man to knowe his owne. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Lament. Ch.* (1566) Div, The latter reason..includeth a necessitie which, after the common sayinge, hathe no lawe. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 68 Poore and neede hath no law. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlvi. 268 Necessity, which hath no law, compelled us thereunto. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xvii, Her father could not do otherwise. Necessity has no law. 1881 in T. W. Reid *Life W. E. Forster* (1888) II. viii. 371 To support the Lord-Lieutenant .. in maintaining law and order in this country [Ireland].

b. (*a*) Laws in general, regarded as a class or species of human institutions. *Court of law*: see COURT *sb.*[1] 11. (*b*) That department of knowledge or study of which laws are the subject-matter; jurisprudence.

14.. *Sir Beues* 3573 (MS. N.) Sir King, þat may not ben don bi lawe. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 61 Quod resoun, 'in age of .xx. ȝeer, Goo to oxenford, or lerne lawe'. 1611 FLORIO, *Lecito*, lawfull, good in law. 1635 SIBBES *Soul's Confl.* xvii. (1833) 136 Law being the joint reason and consent of many men for the public good hath a use for guidance of all action that fall under the same. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 5 After this, they are to dive into the grounds of law, and legall justice. 1680 DRYDEN *Ovid's Epist.* Pref., He was design'd to the Study of the Law. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii. Wks. 1761 III. 140 In all free nations I take the proper definition of law to be, The will of the majority of those who have the property in land. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 53 Juries do not sit in a court of conscience, but of law. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 114 A person having an estate .. by the operation of some principle of law. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 113 The pound of 15 ounces .. has never been recognised in England by law. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 188 The intellect..judges law as well as fact. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. xxiii. 359 He consults men learned in the law. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* II. 295 If you become a lawyer, you must remember that the science of law is not fixed like geometry, but is a growth which keeps pace with the progress of society. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 99/2 This natural sequence hardened first into custom and then into law.

c. † *In law* (*of wedlock*): lawfully married. Also in the combinations BROTHER-IN-LAW, FATHER-IN-LAW, etc., for which see those words; and in † *law's father*, † *father in the law*, rarely used for 'father-in-law'; so also † *mother of law.*

[Cf. 16th c. F. *pere en loi de mariage* (Godef.).]

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 Þis is tenne hare song þat beon ilahe of wedlac. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2764 To wife in laȝe he hire nam. 1538 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 154 Ionat Barbour, his moder of law. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. 1st Sund. Epiph.* (1584) 301 b, The house where Jesus was, with his mother, and Joseph his Father in the lawe. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 12 My holy lawes fathr Symmacus,..defendes vs from all suspicion of this cryme. [1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. i. 24 Their Aunt I am in law, in loue their Mother. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 60 And now by Law, as well as reuerent age, I may intitle thee my louing Father.]

d. In more comprehensive sense: Rules or injunctions that must be obeyed. *To give* (*the*) *law* (*to*): to exercise undisputed sway; to impose one's will † *upon* (another). † *To have* (*the*) *law to do* something: to be commanded † *Law will I*: arbitrary rule, making one's own will law.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 779 Ne lið hit nawt to þe to leggen lahe upon me. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5729 (Fairf.) Moyses had þe lagh to kepe to his eldefadere shepe þat was þe prest of madian. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 202 To thre knychtis þane wes he tawcht, þat hym to sla son has lacht. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 306 Who shal yeue a louere any lawe? *a* 1564 BECON *Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 495 To conuince them, not with fyre & fagot .. or with lawe will I. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 38 We have seen the Portugals, by reason of their sea forces .. to have given the law to those famous princes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 63 He hoped shortly to give law to their irregular humours. 1656 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (1659) 142 Every body stood mute, at the expectation of a success, which was to give the Law. 1712 SWIFT *Proposal for correct. Eng. Tongue* Miscell. (1727) I. 327 A Succession of affected Phrases, and new conceited Words .. borrowed.. from those, who, under the Character of Men of Wit and Pleasure, pretend to give the Law. 1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. 110 The Gantois seeing their neighbours so powerful and able to give them law. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 79 No man ever could give law to language. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 397 In literature she gave law to the world. 1852 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* i, For a time..Mr. Barry gave he law at Castle Brady. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* v. 133 The wind gives law, your toil is vain.

predicatively. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 96 You knew my word was law, and yet you dared To slight it. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. ii, Like a good and dutiful son, however, his father's wishes were law.

4. With defining word, indicating some one of the branches into which law, as an object of study or exposition, may be divided, according to the matter with which it is concerned, as *commercial*, *ecclesiastical*, etc. *law*, *the law of banking*, *of evidence*, etc.; or according to the source from which it is derived, as *statute law*, *customary law*, *case-law* (see CASE *sb.*[1]), etc. (*The*) *Canon Law*: see CANON[1] 1 b. See also CIVIL LAW, COMMON LAW. *Martial law*: see MARTIAL.

b. *Both laws* [after med.L. (*doctor*, etc.) *utriusque juris*]: in mediæval use referring to the Civil and the Canon Law; in modern Scotland, the Roman Civil Law and the municipal law of the country.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* 284/1 Peter Mallart doctor of both lawes. 1808 SCOTT *Mem.* in *Lockhart* i, We attended the regular classes of both laws in the University of Edinburgh.

c. *International law*, *the law of nations*, under which nations are regarded as individual members of a common polity, bound by a common rule of agreement or custom; opposed to *municipal law*, the rules binding in local jurisdictions (see MUNICIPAL).

The term *law of nations* (L. *jus gentium*) meant in Roman use the rules common to the law of all nations (often coupled with *law of nature* in sense 9 c; so in Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 80 and *Troil.* II. ii. 184). The transition to the mod. sense was facilitated by the appeal to 'the law of nations' in relation to such matters as the treatment of ambassadors or the obligation to observe treaties.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 229 He was an officer of armes (to whom credite, by the lawe of all nacions, ought to be geven). 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. § 12 There is a third kind of law which touches all such several bodies politic, so far forth as one of them hath public commerce with another. And this third is the Law of Nations. *c* 1651 HOBBES *Rhet.* (1681) 39 The Law or Custom of Nations. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* II. 283 Beaten, and contrary to the Law of Nations, taken into Custody. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 66 The law of nations is a system of rules..established by universal consent among the civilized inhabitants of the world. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 10 Between municipal law .. and international law, there is only a qualified and even a somewhat remote analogy. 1896 LORD RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN in *Law Quart. Rev.* XII. 313 The aggregate of the rules to which nations have agreed to conform in their conduct towards one another are properly to be designated 'International Law'. *Ibid.* 317 International Law, as such, includes only so much of the law of morals or of right reason or of natural law (whatever these phrases may cover) as nations have agreed to regard as International Law. 1899 JUSTICE GRAY in *U. S. Rep.* clxxv. 700 International law is part of our law, and must be ascertained and administered by the courts of justice of appropriate jurisdiction, as often as questions of right depending upon it are duly presented for their determination.

5. In English technical use applied in a restricted sense to the Statute and Common Law, in contradistinction to EQUITY.

1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 68 Besides his Court of meere Law, he must .. reserve to himselfe .. a certaine soveraigne and preheminent Power, by which he may both supply the want, and correct the rigour of that Positive or written Law. 1745, 1765 [see EQUITY 4]. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 460 He would *give* law and equity, and not *pronounce upon* law and equity. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* lxii, Did you ever know English law, or equity either, plain and to the purpose?

6. Applied predicatively to decisions or opinions on legal questions to denote that they are correct. Also *good* or *bad law.*

1593 [see 1 d]. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. 70 If it be found that the former decision is manifestly absurd or unjust, it is declared, not that such a sentence was bad law, but that it was not law. 179. WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* vi, What's sound at Hippocrene, the Poet's Spa, Is not at Westminster sound law! 1891 LD. COLERIDGE in *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 580/1 We are unable to concur in these dicta, and speaking with all deference we think they are not law.

7. (Usually *the law.*) The profession which is concerned with the exposition of the law, with pleading in the courts, and with the transaction of business requiring skilled knowledge of law; the profession of a lawyer. Orig. in *man of law* (now somewhat *arch.*), a lawyer; so † (*a gentleman*) *toward the law.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5942 Men of laghe [er halden].. to travayle and to counsaile þam þat askes counsayle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 309 A Sergeant of the lawe, war and wys. — *Man of Law's Prol.* Introd. 33 'Sir man of lawe' quod he, 'so have ye blis Tel us a tale anon'. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 8 Ther may no man of lagh help with no quantyce. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 128 Euery man should tel the same tale before the iudge that he wold tel to his man of law. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 473 Leaving the practise of the law. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 75 Lawe gyues the gayne, and Physycke fyls the Purse. 1566 *Acts & Constit. Scotl.* To Rdr. ✠ iij, Our Souerane Lady seing the Lawis..to be for the maist part unknawin, bot to the Iugeis, and men of Law. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* III. 14 They espied a Gentleman toward the lawe entring in..and a countrey Clyent going with him. *c* 1780 COWPER *Jackdaw* v, The world, with all its motley rout, Church, army, physic, law. *Mod.* Three of his brothers are in the law.

b. Legal knowledge; legal acquirements.

1630 BP. BEDELL in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 454 This Protestation having neither Latin, nor Law, nor common Sence, doth declare the Skill of him that drew it. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 348 These made the Champarty, hee contributed the Law, and both joynd in the Divinity. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* iii. 63 Coke thoroughly disliked Bacon. He thought lightly of his law.

8. The action of the courts of law, as a means of procuring redress of grievances or enforcing claims; judicial remedy. Frequent in phrases *to go to* († *the*) *law*, *to have* or *take the law of* or *on* (a person), † *to call* (a person) *unto the Law*, † *to draw into laws.* Hence *occas.* used = recourse to the courts, litigation. † *The day of law*: the day of trial.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 224 The crowss Capone .. Was officiale..that the law leidis In caussis consistoriale. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 79 Sum bydand the law layis land in wed. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xii. 11 That she and her sonne shulde take ryght and lawe on them, accordyng to theyr desertis. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* vi. 1 Howe dare one of you..goo to lawe vnder the wicked? 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxv. 8 Be not haistie to go to the lawe. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 193 You beyng a pleader at law, Pray hir to let fall thaction at law now. 1565 T. RANDOLPH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 198 The Daye of Lawe agaynste the iiii Bourgois men of thys towne is lyke to holde. 1573 L. LLOID *Pilgr. Princes* (1607) 133 Being striken and spurned by the same man, Socrates was counselled to call the same vnto the law before the Judges. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 623/1 Soe as it was not..possible to drawe him into lawes .. it is hard for everye tryfling dett .. to be driven to lawe. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 47 (1810) 54 There was a long suit in law. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 24 For ten years there will be more Law than ever to clear up Titles. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 122 ▶ 4 A Fellow famous for taking the Law of every Body. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 234 Dubosc, with whom he broke and went to law. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 27 Surely no man in his senses would deliberately embark in law. 1796 PAINE *Writ.* (1895) III. 239 A sharper..may find a way..to cheat some other party, without that party being able, as the phrase is, to take the law of him. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Castle Rackrent* Gloss. 24 'I'll have the law of you, so I will!'—is the saying of an Englishman who expects justice. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. v. ▶ 11 The hangers-on of the law. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. F.* vi. 52 'There's a hackney-coachman down stairs..vowing he'll have the law of you'. *Ibid.* vii. 61 'She was as bad as he', said Tinker. 'She took the law of every one of her tradesmen'. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 35 The very name of 'Law' is a bogie that frightens a man out of his wits.

b. transf. *To take the law into one's own hands*: to redress one's own grievance, or punish an offender, without obtaining judicial assistance. *To have the law in one's own hands*: to possess the means of redress, to be master of the situation.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3 The law was now in there own hands.

c. *Halifax law*, *Lidford law*: the summary procedure of certain local tribunals which had or assumed the power of inflicting sentence of death on thieves; the rule proverbially ascribed to them was 'hang first, try afterwards'. † *Stafford law*: ? punningly for a thrashing. Cf. LYNCH LAW.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 356 But heere he thought .. to call vs Theeues, and wicked Judges, and to charge vs with the Law of Lydford. 1589 *Hay any Work* A iij, Non would be so groshead as to gather that I threatned him with blowes, and to deale by Stafford law. *a* 1641 WENTWORTH *Let. to Ld. Mountmorris* in *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. IV. 16 Hallifaxe lawe hath ben executed in kinde, I am already hanged, and now wee cum to examine and consider of the evidence. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 3. 5/2 First Hang and Draw, Then hear the cause by Lidford Law.

** *Divine law.*

9. The body of commandments which express the will of God with regard to the conduct of His intelligent creatures. Also (with *a*, *the*, and *pl.*) a particular commandment.

a. *gen.* So *God's* (*Christ's law*), *the law of God.*

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 158 Godes laȝe healdan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 Halde we godes laȝe. *c* 1205 LAY. 14803 He..tahte þan folke godes læȝe. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 674 in *O. E. Misc.* 56 Seoþþe in alle londes hi eoden vor to prechen, and godes lawe techen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2690 Ful wel þis lagh sal he yeme. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 38 A good man..þat liuede al in godes lawe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 26 To þis ende shulden clerkes traveile.. for love of Goddis lawe. 1382 — *Rom.* vii. 25, I my silf by resoun of the soule serue to the lawe of God. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 289/2 Law of Godde. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1857 Crystes servont and yower to be, & þe lave of hym ever to fulfyll. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 246 To be observed by christen men, as .. consonant to the law of God. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 419 The good and holy Fear of the Lord, and his Innocent Law.

b. as communicated by express revelation, esp. in the Bible. Hence *occas.* the Scriptures themselves.

c 1025 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 88 Si ȝeræd ætforan þam cuman seo godcunde laȝe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 In þisse worlde [*sc.* the age before Moses] nas na laȝe, ne na larþeu. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* i. 2 Bot in lagh ofe laued his wille be ai, And his lagh thinke he night and dai. 1567 *Good &*

Godly Ball. (S. T. S.) 190 Goddis word and lawis the peple misknawis. **1611** Bible *Ps.* i. 2 His delight is in the Law of the Lord. **1719** Watts *Ps.* i. (Short Metre) 5 Who.. makes the Law of God His Study and Delight.

c. as implanted by nature in the human mind, or as capable of being demonstrated by reason. Formerly often *the law of nature* (now *rarely*, because of the frequency of that expression in sense 17), † *law of kind, natural law, the law of reason*, etc.

The expression *law of nature* (*lex naturæ* or *naturalis, jus naturale*) in Cicero, Seneca, and the Roman jurists, is ultimately derived from the φυσικὸν δίκαιον of Aristotle.

c **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 964 Hit is aȝein riht ant aȝein leaue of euch cundelich lahe. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 28491 (Cott.) And haf i broken wit foly, þe lagh o kynd thoru licheri. *c* **1340** *Ibid.* 1576 (Trin.) þe lawe of soþenes ny of kynde Wolde þei no tyme fynde. **1390** Gower *Conf.* III. 272 But he the bestes wolde binde Only to lawes of nature. *c* **1470** G. Ashby *Active Policy Prince* 695 Poems 34 If forgoten be al lawe positife, Remembre the noble lawe of nature. **1484** Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. Proem, The Athenyens the whiche lyued after the lawe of Kynde. **1513** More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 774 The lawe of nature wylleth the mother to keepe the childe. **1531** St. German *Doctor & Stud.* I. ii, The lawe of nature .. consydered generally .. is referred to all creatures as well resonable as vnresonable .. the lawe of nature specially consydered, whiche is also called the lawe of reason, parteyneth onely to creatures reasonable, that is man .. As to the orderyng of the dedes of man, it is preferred before the lawe of god. And it is writen in the herte of euery man. *a* **1548** Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 73 b, I shuld not do that whiche by the lawes of nature and reason I ought to do, which is to rendre kyndnes for kyndnes. **1594** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. § 8 The Law of Reason or Human Nature. § 9 Laws of Reason. **1597** Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 357. *a* **1614** Donne Βιαθανατος (1644) 34 That part of Gods Law which bindes alwayes, bound before it was written .. and that is the Law of nature. **1692** South *Serm.* (1697) I. 482 The Law of Nature, .. I take to be nothing else, but the mind of God, signified to a Rational agent by the bare discourse of his Reason. **1712** Berkeley *Passive Obed.* § 33 Self-preservation is .. the very first and fundamental law of nature. **1765** Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. § 2. 39 This will of his maker is called the law of nature. **1780** Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* Wks. 1843 I. 9 Instead of the phrase, Law of Nature, you have sometimes Law of Reason. **1878** Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 109 Natural law was profoundly revered, while conventional law hardly yet existed.

10. The system of moral and ceremonial precepts contained in the Pentateuch; also in a narrower sense applied to the ceremonial portion of the system considered separately. More explicitly, *the law of Moses, the Mosaic* or *Jewish law*, etc.

c **1000** Ælfric *O. T.* in Grein *Ags. Prosa* I. 5 God him sette æ, þæt ys open laȝu, þam folce to steore. *c* **1200** Ormin 1961 Annd tatt wass ned tatt, þho wass þa Wiþþ Godess laȝhe weddedd. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 2500, I þe munt of Synai þer Moyses fatte þe lahe et ure lauerd. *c* **1250** *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 þo dede he somoni alle þo wyse clerekes þet kuþe þe laghe. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6451 *heading*, (Gött.) Tell i sal of moyses law. *c* **1330** *Spec. Gy Warw.* 358 At þe mount of Synay .. þar god him ȝaf þe firste lawe. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxvi. (1495) 363 Alway in the Saterdaye preestes declaryd and expownyd the lawe to the peple. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 1546 Iustis of iewry & iogis of the lawe. *c* **1585** R. Browne *Answ. Cartwright* 54 They read in the Booke of the Lawe. **1611** Bible *Rom.* ii. 14 The Gentiles which haue not the Law, doe by nature the things contained in the Law.

b. In expressed or implied opposition to *the Gospel*: The Mosaic dispensation; also, the system of Divine commands and of penalties imposed for disobedience contained in the Scriptures, considered apart from the offer of salvation by faith in Christ.

1382 Wyclif *Gal.* iii. 11 No man is iustified in the lawe anentis God. **1529** Frith *Pistle Chr. Rdr.* (1829) 461 The law was given us, that we might know what to do and what to eschew. **1595** Shaks. *John* II. i. 180 The Canon of the Law is laide on him. **1758** S. Hayward *Serm.* i. 2 To guard the Galatians against a dependence on the law. **1827** Keble *Chr. Y.* Easter Sunday 20 No brighter .. Than Reason's or the Law's pale beams. **1842** J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* VI. i. 2 Vain were all the deeds of the Law. **1859** J. Cumming *Ruth* vi. 109 By what he suffered I escape the law's curse.

c. The Pentateuch as distinguished from the other portions of the Old Testament Scriptures.

1382 Wyclif *John* viii. 5 Moses in the lawe comaundide vs for to stoone siche. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 298 b, O very messyas, promysed in the lawe for mannes redempcyon. **1611** Bible 2 *Macc.* xv. 9 Comforting them out of the law, and the prophets.

†**11.** A 'dispensation'. *The old law*: the Mosaic dispensation, the 'Old Covenant'; also, the books of the Old Testament. *The new law*: the Gospel dispensation.

c **1000** *Ælfric's Past. Ep.* xl. in Thorpe *Laws* II. 380 Nu is seo ealde laȝu ȝeendod æfter Cristes to-cyme. *a* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 235 þas fif cheðen beoð fif laȝan for þan þe god is þurh þesen ȝecnowe. *c* **1200** *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Aiðer ðurh ðare ealde laȝwe and iec ðurh ðare niewe. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Aduent bitocneð þre time, on þe was bi-fore þe old laȝe, þe oðer was on þe holde laȝe, and þe þridde was on þe newe laȝe. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 58 Uorþi was ihoten a Godes half iðen olde lawe þæt put were euer iwrien. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 21285 Tuin axils er tuin laghs. *Ibid.* 21644 þe licknes o þis tre sa tru, In þe ald lagh was be-for þe neu. *a* **1340** Hampole *Psalter* CXVIII. 99, I vndirstode bettire þan þe docturs of þe alde laghe. *c* **1450** *Compendious olde treat.* (Arb.) 172 As kinge Antioche came in the ende wellnygh of ye olde lawe, and brent the bokes of gods lawe .. So now Antichrist .. brenneth nowe nygh thende of ye new lawe theuangely of Christe. **1542** Becon *Potation for Lent* Wks. 1564 I. 50 b, Christ the true lyght of the world is com, therfore those Ceremonies of the olde law are nowe nomore necessary.

†**12.** A religious system; the Christian, Jewish, Mohammedan, or Pagan religion. *By my law*: by my faith; also *to swear one's law*. Cf. Lay *sb.* 8

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1349 We leaueð þi lahe .. Ant turneð alle to Criste. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 17/564 Heore lawe nas riȝt nouȝt, þat ne bi-liefden nouȝt on þe rode. *a* **1300** *K. Horn* 65 Hi here laȝe asoke. **13** .. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1780 þe seue kniȝtes of heþen lawe Beues slouȝ that ilche stounde. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 190 Faraseis & wysmene of Iowis iach mad answere þane. *a* **1400** *Pistill of Susan* 3 He was so lele in his lawe. *c* **1400** Maundev. (1839) xxiii. 252 Thei suffren, that folk of alle Lawes may peysibely duellen amonges hem. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 4306 In him we lely beleue & in na laȝe ellis. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4824 And forsake his paynym lawe. *c* **1477** Caxton *Jason* 86 b, By my lawe sire sayd Mopsius I see no way. *c* **1500** *Melusine* xlix. 324 He sware hys lawe that lytel or nought he shuld entrete hym. **1613** Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 312 But the Mufti being highest Interpreter of their Law .. must indeed have preeminence. **1685** Stillingfl. *Orig. Brit.* i. 9 Here the first Disciples of the Catholick Law found an ancient Church.

*** *Combined applications.*

13. Often used as the subject of propositions equally applying to human and divine law. In juristic and philosophical works often with definitions intended to include also the senses explained in branches II and III below. (See quots.)

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii. § 1 That which doth assign unto each thing the kind, that which doth moderate the force and power, that which doth appoint the form and measure, of working, the same we term a Law. *Ibid.* xvi. § 8 Of Law there can be no less acknowledged, than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world. **1611** Bible *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scripture is .. a Pandect of profitable lawes, against rebellious spirits. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 137 My designe being not to shew what is Law here, and there, but what is Law. **1690** Locke *Govt.* II. vi. § 57 Law, in its proper Notion, is .. the Direction of a free and intelligent Agent to his proper Interest. **1765** Blackstone *Comm.* I. 39 This then is the general signification of law, a rule of action dictated by some superior being. **1836** J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* Notes (1852) 344 Law speaks the language of indignation against crime. **1889** Ruskin *Præterita* III. 159 Men of perfect genius are known in all centuries by their perfect respect to all law.

II. Without reference to an external commanding authority.

†**14.** Custom, customary rule or usage; habit, practice, 'ways'. *Law of (the) land*: custom of the country. *At thieves' law*: after the manner of thieves. *Obs.*

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 25 þenne hafest þu þes hundes laȝe, þe nu speoweð and es(t) hit fret. *c* **1200** Ormin 2373 Þho wollde ben Rihht laȝhelike fesstnedd Wiþþ macche, swa summ i þatt ald wass laȝhe to ben fesstned. *c* **1220** *Bestiary* 23 Þe ðridde laȝe haueð ðe leun. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 10 ȝef þu wult leauen þe lahen þat tu list in. *a* **1300** *K. Horn* 1109 (Ritson) An horn hue ber an honde, For that wes lawe of londe. **13** .. *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 790 Enbaned vnder þe abataylment in þe best lawe. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 322 þe lord of Badenauh .. Lyued at theues lauh. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 4402 A-nothire laȝe is in ȝoure lande at oure lord hatis. **1535** Coverdale 1 *Sam.* viii. 9 Yet testifye vnto them and shewe them the lawe of the kynge that shall raigne ouer them. **15** .. *Adam Bel*, etc. in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 158 When they came before the kyng, As it was the lawe of the lande, They kneled downe.

†**b.** *Old Cant.* With distinctive word prefixed: A particular branch of the art of thieving.

c **1550** *Dice-Play* B iv b, Thus giue they their owne conueyance the name of cheting law, so do they other termes, as sacking law: high law, Fygging law, and such lyke. **1591** Greene *Disc. Coosnage* (1859) 33 Hereupon doe they give their false conveyance the name of Conny-catching Lawe, as there be also other Lawes, as High-Law, Sacking Law, Figging Law, Cheting Lawe, Barnards Lawe.

†**15.** What is or is considered right or proper; justice or correctness of conduct. Also *right and law; against, in, out of, with law. Of a law*: with good reason. *Obs.*

c **1200** Ormin 6256 þe birrþ himm biddenn don þe rihht & laȝhe. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 536 Wapmen bi-gunnen quad mester .. A ðefis kinde, a-ȝenes laȝe. **13** .. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 410 Bi mi trewþe .. Schal Y mi fader þe tiding bere, Thou worþest to hewen .. Oþer wiþ wilde hors to-drawe For þi foly, & þat wer lawe. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 113 Dauid did but lawe, Mald had his seruage. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 13052 (Trin.) ȝitt is she þi broþer wif whom þou shuldes not haue with lawe. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 128 To deme betwen al maner of folke .. wythout goynge assyd owt of lawe. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 4666 Neuir-þe-les of a laȝe hald we vs driȝtins. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* viii. 10 Alle in lawe to lede þer lyffe.

16. A rule of action or procedure; one of the rules defining correct procedure in an art or department of action, or in a game. † Also, manner of life.

a **1225** [see 3 d]. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 7940 Godd mad þe king of israel, To lede þe folk wit laghes lel. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 149 Ouer al thynge the wysdome of a kyng sholde his law gouerne aftyr the law of god. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 44 Wherfor in woman is no laghe ffor she is withoutten aghe. **1611** Bible *Rom.* ii. 14 These [the Gentiles] hauing not the Law, are a Law vnto themselues. **1638** Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 102 And the lawes of decencie are so ancient, that they seem to be a part of the ancient religion. **1671** L. Addison *W. Barbary* 50 Contrary to all Ingenuity and Laws of Hospitality. *Ibid.* 52 That he who aspires after .. Conquest, ought not to binde himself to the Laws of a fair Gamester. **1683** Trvon *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 430 The Lord endued Man with the Spirit of Understanding, by which he might be a Guide and Law unto himself. **1736** Butler *Anal.* I. iv. 134 A few who shamelessly avow .. their mere will and pleasure to be their law of life. **1742** Hoyle (*title*) A short treatise on the game of Whist. Containing the laws of the game. **1837** Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* v. (1866) I. 78 For free intelligences, a law is an ideal necessity given in the form of a precept, which we ought to follow. **1856** Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 29 Self-protection is the first law of life. **1867** (*title*) The laws of Football, as played at Rugby School. **1877** E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* vi. 259 A moral law states what ought to be.

b. The code or body of rules recognized in a specified department of action. *Law of arms*: the recognized custom of professional soldiers; † also, the rules of heraldry. *Law of honour* (see Honour *sb.* 9 h).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 26276 Lagh o penance will þat [etc.]. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* E iij, By the law of venery as I dare vnder take. *c* **1500** in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1879) 100 Law of armys disponys ffor theme be sett and portrait with pictouris. **1530** Palsgr. 237/2 Lawe of armes, *droict darmes*. *a* **1548** Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 255 He might have kepte theim in straite prison, by juste lawe of Armes. **1557** *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 139 Of louers lawe he toke no cure. **1626** Jackson *Creed* VIII. xiv. § 2 Unto Satan the professed rebel against him .. he did vouchsafe the benefit of the law of Armes or duel.

III. Scientific and philosophical uses.

17. In the sciences of observation, a theoretical principle deduced from particular facts, applicable to a defined group or class of phenomena, and expressible by the statement that a particular phenomenon always occurs if certain conditions be present. In the physical sciences, and occasionally in others, called more explicitly *law of nature* or *natural law*.

The 'laws of nature', by those who first used the term in this sense, were viewed as commands imposed by the Deity upon matter, and even writers who do not accept this view often speak of them as 'obeyed' by the phenomena, or as agents by which the phenomena are produced.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 31 The changes be varied according to very odd Laws. **1665** Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. vi, The Wisdome .. of God does .. confine the creatures to the establish'd Laws of Nature. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* I. iii. § 1; A law of Nature .. something that we being ignorant of may attain to the knowledge of by the use and due application of our natural Faculties. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 195 Happy the Man, who, studying Nature's Laws, Thro' known Effects can trace the secret Cause. **1755** Johnson, *Law*, an established and constant mode or process; a fixed correspondence of cause and effect. **1764** Reid *Inquiry* vi. § 13 The laws of nature are nothing else but the most general facts relating to the operations of nature. **1794** J. Hutton *Philos. Light*, etc. 16 We .. name those rules of action the laws of nature. **1827** Whately *Logic* (1837) 364 The conformity of individual cases to the general rule is that which constitutes a Law of Nature. **1865** *Reader* 29 Apr. 484/3 A Law expresses an invariable order of phenomena or facts. **1875** Maine *Hist. Instit.* (ed. 4) 373 Law .. has been applied derivatively to the orderly sequences of Nature. **1883** H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 5 The Laws of Nature are simply statements of the orderly condition of things in Nature. **1898** G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 62 Those firm laws Which we name Gods.

b. With reference to a particular science or field of inquiry.

Laws of motion: chiefly used *spec.* for the three following propositions formulated by Newton: (1) A body must continue in its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line, unless acted on by some external force; (2) Change of motion takes place in the direction of the impressed force, and is proportional to it; (3) Action and reaction are equal, and in contrary directions.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 864 A Summary Account given by Dr. John Wallis, Of the General Laws of Motion, .. communicated to the R. Society, Novemb 26. 1668. **1669** *Ibid.* IV. 925 A Summary Account Of the Laws of Motion, communicated by Mr. Christian Hugens in a Letter to the R. Society. **1726** tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 112 The Law of Attraction being the same as before. **1727–52** Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Motion*, The general laws of motion were first brought into a system .. by Dr. Wallis, Sir Christopher Wren, and M. Huygens. **1765** Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. § 2. 38 The laws of motion, of gravitation, of optics, or mechanics. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 48 Whoever passes in Germany from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant principality .. finds that he has passed from a lower to a higher grade of civilization. On the other side of the Atlantic the same law prevails. **1854** Brewster *More Worlds* xv. 221 The law of universal gravitation is established for several of these systems. **1857** S. P. Hall in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 11 It does seem strange that .. greater attention is not given to the Law of Storms. **1860** Tyndall *Glac.* II. xi. 289 As regards the motion of the surface of a glacier, two laws are to be borne in mind. **1864** Bowen *Logic* ix. 308 The fact that water stands at this level is ranked among many other facts, which are comprehended under the general statement called a Law of Hydrostatics. **1877** E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* iii. 122 The laws of reasoning. **1884** tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 333 Stated in its complete logical form a law is always a universal hypothetical judgment, which states that whenever *C* is or holds good, *E* is or holds good.

c. In certain sciences, particular 'laws' are known by the names of their discoverers, as in the following examples. (Most of these terms are of general European currency, their equivalents being used in Fr., Ger., It., etc.)

(*a*) *Astronomy.*

Bode's law, an empirical formula representing the distances of the orbits of the other planets from the orbit of Mercury as forming an approximate geometrical progression. **Kepler's laws**, the three propositions established by John Kepler (1571–1630) with regard to the planetary motions: (1) That the planets move in ellipses, the sun being

in one of the foci; (2) That the radius vector of a planet describes equal areas in equal times; (3) That the square of the periodic time of a planet is directly proportional to the cube of its mean distance from the sun.

1781 *Chambers' Cycl., Kepler's Law*, is that law of the planetary motions discovered by Kepler. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 443 Kepler's Laws. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* Index, Bode's law of planetary distances. 1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sci.* I. 416 One of the important rules known to us as 'Kepler's laws'.

(*b*) *Physics.*

Avogadro's law, the law that equal volumes of different gases, pressure and temperature being equal, contain the same number of molecules. **Boyle's law,** the principle, published by Robert Boyle about 1662, that the volume of a given mass of gas (the temperature being constant) varies inversely as the pressure. **Charles's law,** the law discovered by Alex. César Charles (1746–1823) that for every degree centigrade of rise in temperature, the volume of a gas increases by ·00366 of its amount at zero. **Dulong and Petit's law,** the law that all the chemical elements have approximately the same atomic heat.

1860 MAXWELL *Sci. Papers* (1890) I. 389 Boyle and Mariotte's law. 1863 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* 110 The laws of the compressibility of gases were studied separately by Boyle and by Mariotti. . . Each of these philosophers arrived at the same law, which in England bears the name of Boyle's, and on the continent of Mariotti's. *Ibid.* 288 Dulong and Petit's law may be thus expressed; the same quantity of heat is needed to heat an atom of all simple bodies to the same extent. 1880 CLEMINSHAW tr. *Wurtz' Atomic Theory* v. 95 The 'law', as it is generally called, of Avogadro and Ampère may be enunciated as follows: Equal volumes of gases or vapours contain the same number of molecules. 1884 DANIELL *Princ. Physics* 223 Then the volume varies as the 'absolute temperature' (Charles's Law, often attributed to Gay Lussac).

(*c*) *Philology.*

Grimm's law, the rule formulated by Jacob Grimm (in the 2nd ed. of his *Deutsche Grammatik*, 1822) with regard to the representation in the Germanic langs. of certain consonants of the primitive Aryan language. Grimm's statement was that original aspirates became mediæ in Gothic, Low German, English, Old Norse, etc. and tenues in High German; original mediæ became tenues in Gothic, etc., and 'aspirates' (supposed to be represented by spirants and affricates) in High German; and original tenues became 'aspirates' in Gothic, etc. and mediæ in High German. The formula is no longer accepted as correct, but the name of 'Grimm's law' is still applied to its rectified form, which is too complicated to be stated here. **Verner's law,** discovered by Karl Verner of Copenhagen in 1875, deals with a class of exceptions to Grimm's law, and is to the effect that an original Germanic voiceless spirant, when following or terminating a primitively unaccented syllable, became a voiced spirant, which in the historic Germanic langs. is under certain conditions represented by a media; the *z* which according to the 'law' results from *s* is, except in Gothic, normally represented by *r*. **Grassmann's law,** published by Hermann Grassmann in 1863, is that when primitive Aryan had two aspirates in the same or successive syllables the former of them was in Sanskrit changed into the corresponding media, and in Greek into the corresponding tenuis.

1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* 190 An important fact relating to the change of consonants, which is currently called Grimm's Law. 1878 SWEET in *Academy* 9 Feb. 123/2 Verner's law [explained].

(*d*) *Pol. Econ.*

Gresham's law, the principle, involved in Sir Thomas Gresham's letter to Q. Elizabeth in 1558, that 'bad money drives out good', i.e. that when debased money (sc. coins reduced in weight or fineness, or both) is current in the same country with coins of full legal weight and fineness, the latter will tend to be exported, leaving the inferior money as the only circulating medium.

1858 MACLEOD *Elem. Pol. Econ.* 477 As he was the first to perceive that a bad and debased currency is the cause of the disappearance of the good money, we are only doing what is just, in calling this great fundamental law of the currency by his name. We may call it Gresham's law of the currency.

18. In generalized sense: Laws (of Nature) in general; the order and regularity in Nature of which laws are the expression.

a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. iii. (1876) 26 Such an event is invariably followed by such a consequence. This we call law. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* ii. 39 In the argument against miracles the first objection is that they are against law. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* ii. (1867) 64 We have Law as applied simply to an observed Order of facts. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* ii. 42 The accepted conception of law is that of an established order to which the manifestations of a power or force conform. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* i. 1. (1884) 5 The fundamental conception of Law is an ascertained working sequence..among the Phenomena of Nature.

19. *Math.* The rule or principle on which a series, or the construction of a curve, etc., depends.

1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 163 The law which produces an octahedron from a cube.

IV. 20. *Sport.* An allowance in time or distance made to an animal that is to be hunted, or to one of the competitors in a race, in order to ensure equal conditions; a start; in phrases *to get, give, have* (*fair*) *law* (*of*).

1600 R. WHYTE in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 91 Hir Grace .. sawe sixteen buckes (all having fayre lawe) pulled downe with greyhoundes, in a laund. 1607 MARKHAM *Cavial.* III. (1617) 82 That the formost getting his law of the hindmost, do win the wager. 1611 — *Country Content.* I. vii. (1668) 43 That the Fewterer shall give the Hare twelve score Law, ere he loose the Greyhounds. 1666–7 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* 1. v. 7 So Huntsmen fair unto the Hares give Law. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 40/1 If the Bird has Law of him, he will hardly overtake him. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1707) I. 1. 22 The silly Hare..Having good Law, sat down to rest her. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* vi. (1789) 18 When the devoted deer was separated from his companions, they gave him, by their watches, law,..for twenty minutes. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 142 Give her law and she'll hold it a mile. 1829 J. R. BEST *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 77 The accident was owing to his giving his horse too much law. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* x. (ed. 12) 82 The fox.. having obtained..a little law of his pursuers, takes advantage of the lull to slip away. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 312 The pack were now together,..the fox had gained but little law.

b. Hence, Indulgence, mercy.

1649 FULLER *Just Man's Funeral* 17 God will give them fair law. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xi. (1840) 236 Merchantships show but little law to pirates, if they get them in their power. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 289 We shall have you back again among us by next Christmas .. I can't give you greater law. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 101 The 'on dit' is that he has ten days more law. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 594, I will never grant One inch of law to feeble blasphemies.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

21. Simple attributive. **a.** Pertaining to the law as a body of rules to be obeyed, as in *law-system*; pertaining to law as a department of study, as in *law authority, dictionary, -faculty, language, -learning, -library, -lore, -pedant, -point, -school, -student, -tractate, -vocable, -word*; pertaining to the legal profession, as *law-craft, -gentleman, -list, -person,* †*-solicitor*; pertaining to forensic procedure and litigation, as in †*law-bar, -case, -charges, -chicanery, costs, -court, -fight, -quirk, -reports, -sale, -suitor, -writings*; pertaining to the Mosaic dispensation or to the law in opposition to the gospel, as in *law-covenant, -curse, -work, -worker.*

1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 381 His book is the greatest of all *Law-Authorities. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiii. 302 At Westminsters *Law-Barres. 1710 *Tatler* No. 190 ¶ 3 No one would offer to put a *Law-Case to me. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 126 The Attorney General to the paper, that answers the law cases, is not come yet. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* cxii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 271 Your *law-charges here amount not to 5li. 1819 *Hermit in London* II. 135 Long acquainted with law-persons and law-charges. 1795 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* iv. Wks. IX. 394 Vexatious litigation and crooked *law-chicanery. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. xii. (1636) 325 Hee durst set up a *Law-court, and sit in judgement within his Campe. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 258 Justification .. is a term taken from the law-courts. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 57 Condemned by the law-courts. 1803 A. SWANSTON *Serm. & Lect.* II. 168 The term of the *law-covenant might be somewhat relaxed. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xx. (1617) 345 *Lawecraft hath almost as many sundry lawes as cases. 1832 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLVII. 504 The sober follies which disgrace our law-craft. 1786 A. GIB *Sacred Contempl.* II. 1. iii. 177 Through a full effect of the *law-curse to which they are naturally subjected. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xi. (1596) 154 In the *law-faculty euery law containeth a seueral particular case. 1880 MRS. OLIPHANT *He that will not*, etc. xxxi, He could not fight for his inheritance.. unless indeed it were a *law-fight in the courts. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlvi, If you *law-gentlemen do these things on speculation, why you must get a loss now and then you know. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 43 *Law-learning, with falshood for the basis of it. 1799 H. K. WHITE *Let. to bro. Neville* Rem. (1825) 179 With..a very large *law library to refer to. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* x, Almanacs, diaries, and *law-lists. 1812 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 179 The.. chaos of *law-lore from which we wished to be emancipated. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 382 You would easily believe this story, if you knew what a mere *law-pedant it is! 1819 *law-persons [see *law-charges* above]. 1819 SCOTT in *Biog. Notices* ii. (1880) 385 If a *lawpoint were submitted to him. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. ¶ 10 Solicitous .. to .. leave nothing to the mercy of a *law-quirk. 1888 LIGHTHALL *Yng. Seigneur* 70 Before the parish church, just after mass on Sunday forenoon, the bailiff cries his *law-sales. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 431 That known Story of two *Law Sollicitors. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* LXVIII. 817 The next call was upon S—, a young *law-student. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. of Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 160 We did not, as *law-suitors for contention, Disburse more charges than the prize was worth. 1880 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 17 June 2/4 Allowing for all the differences in the *law system of the two countries. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* v. 45 To which and other *Law-tractats I referr the more Lawyerlie mooting of this point. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) V. 60 Hundreds of *Law-vocables. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 64 *Allodium* is a *Law-word contrairy to *Feudum*. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 198 God healeth the sinner from his guiltiness (it is a law-word). *Ibid.* 149 It is likely Judas and Cain..had some *law-work in their heart, and yet were never converted. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, Wi' ony rag of human righteousness, or formal law-work. 1860 N. MACMICHAEL *Pilgrim Ps.* 251 Law-work keeps him struggling .. for years before he finds peace in believing. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 131, I haue the author and Lord of the Scripture wyth me, on whose side I will rather stand, then beleue all the rablement of *Law-workers. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3749/6 The original Titles to Estates, and other *Law-Writings.

b. Pertaining to or commonly used for legal treatises or documents, as *law-binding, -calf, -sheep.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Book-binding*, French-binding, law-binding, marble-binding [etc.]. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv, Goodly octavos, with a red label behind, and that underdone-pie-crust-coloured cover, which is technically known as 'law-calf'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 89/1 The uncoloured skin..is used in the peculiar style of binding called Law. 1895 J. ZAEHNSDORF *Hist. Bookbind.* 25 Law Calf.—Law books are usually bound in calf left wholly uncoloured.

c. with the sense 'as defined by law, according to the legal view', as in *law-goodness, -guilt, -infant, obligation,* †*power, reckoning, righteousness*; *law-honest* adj.

1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. v. 65 Goodness.. which is produced by rewards and punishments—*law goodness, *law-righteousness. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 197 Not only shall justification free us..from all *law-guilt.. but [etc.]. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 236/2 To find representatives who after a double winnowing are commonly '*law honest', will abstain from actual bribes or actual plundering of the State till. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 62 The consent and approbation of the fair *law-infant. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 201 Christ's pardon in like manner doth remove a *law-obligation to eternal death. 1647 *Mercurius Brit., His Spectacles* 4 A King.. whilest he is absent from his Parliament as a man, he is legally and in his *Law-power present. 1800 A. SWANSTON *Serm. & Lect.* I. 326 The sufferings which Christ endured are his by God's gracious imputation and in *law-reckoning.

22. a. Objective, as *law-bearer, -evader, -framer, -fulfiller,* †*-monger, -preacher,* †*-racker*; *law-catching, -making, -preaching* vbl. sbs.; *law-magnifying* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; *law-contemning, -cracking, -loving,* †*-monging, -revering* adjs. **b.** Instrumental, as *law-beaten, -bound, -condemned, -forced, -locked, -made, -ridden* adjs. **c.** Locative, as *law-learned* adj.; hence *law-learnedness.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 210/2 A *Law berer, *legifer*. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 190 Let the buyer beware, saith the old *Law-beaten terme. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Charac., Franklin* Wks. (1856) 149 To bee *law-bound among men, is like to be hide-bound among his beasts. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* IV. i, I'll .. let my Lady go a-foot a *Law-catching. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* vi. 120, I am a *law-condemned, and a self-condemned sinner. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xxiv, Your *law contemning kinsmen. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* B 4 b, This *lawcracking cogfoyst. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 2 Being both a law-breaker and a *law-evader. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* I. 102 The morsel toss'd by *law-forced charity. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* III. xiii. 392–3 Expert *law-framers. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xl. 8 The atoning sacrifice, the *law-fulfiller. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Trophies* 1308 The *Law-learnd Sage. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 121 A law-learned head and an eloquent tongue. 1895 JANE MENZIES *Cynewulf's Elene* 38 The law-learned one, the ancient sage. 1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 492 *Law-learnedness in this and the higher grade. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xiv, We must behave ourselves like civilized people, clothed and *law-locked. 1698 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 424 Th' ingenious, Towr-full, and *Law-loving Soil, Which Jove did with his Leman's name en-stile. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXII. 113 His father the lord Wells, who he suppos'd might sway His so outrageous son with his lov'd *law-made brother, Sir Thomas Dymock. 1744 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 III. 185 The *law-magnifying righteousness of Christ. 1786 A. GIB *Sacred Contempl.* 337 The justice-satisfying and law-magnifying of His atonement. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 33 Every nation does proceed according to peculiar methods of their own in..*law-making. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* 18 Though this catering *Law-monger bee bold to call it wicked. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xliv. 362 *Law-monging Attorneys. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 144 Your *law-preachers lead men from the foundation, Christ. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xxii. (1878) 322 Those antediluvians who had heard the *law-preaching of Enoch and of Noah. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* 217 If I should be Judge, .. *Law-rackers should be all made readers of the Anatomy Lecture in Pluto's court. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 200 Their act is memorably characteristic of our *law-revering race. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* iii, England is no longer priest-ridden .. but .. she is *law-ridden. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ii. 23 A very considerably law-ridden country.

23. Special comb.: **law-act,** (*a*) a transaction in law; (*b*) (see ACT *sb.* 8); **law-bible,** applied by Irish Roman Catholics to the Authorized Version; **law-bred** *a.*, bred or trained in legal studies; **law-church** (disparagingly), the Established Church; † **law-daughter** (see 3 c above); † **law-driver,** one who drives or works at the law; a lawyer; † **law-father** (see 3 c above); † **law-free** *a.*, not legally convicted or condemned; **law-French,** the corrupt variety of Norman French used in English law-books; † **law-house,** a court of justice; **law-keeper,** † (*a*) a guardian of the law; = Gr. νομοφύλαξ; (*b*) an observer of the law; **law-Latin,** the barbarous Latin of early English statutes; **law-lord,** (*a*) one of the members of the House of Lords qualified to take part in its judicial business; (*b*) in Scotland *colloq.*, one of those judges who have by courtesy the style of 'Lord'; **law-lordship,** the office or dignity of a law-lord; **law-neck-cloth,** humorous for 'a pillory'; **law-office** (U. S.), a lawyer's office; **law-officer,** a public functionary employed in the administration of the law, or to advise the government in legal matters; *spec.* in England, *law-officer* (*of the Crown*), either the Attorney or Solicitor General; hence *law-officership*; † **law-place,** (*a*) a post as law professor; (*b*) position in the eye of the law; **law-post,** ? a post marking the limit of 'law' (sense 20); † **law-prudent** *a.* [after *juris prudentia*], marked by legal learning; † **law-puddering,** pothering about the law; † **law-setter,** a lawgiver; **law-term,** (*a*) a word or expression used in law; (*b*) one of the periods appointed for the sitting of the law-courts; **law-writer,** † (*a*) a legislator; (*b*) one who writes books on law; (*c*) one who copies or engrosses legal documents.

1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 215 The renewed apprehension of the grace of God .. maketh not a new forensical and *law-act. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. xi. 470 After a Man has been five years Batchellor of Law, or seven years Master of Arts, he may be Doctor of Law, provided he keep two Law-Acts, and Oppose once. 1847 W. Carleton *Traits Irish Peasantry* (1860) II. 5 The consoling reflection that he swore only on a *Law Bible. 1836 Sir H. Taylor *Statesman* xxxii. 251 The fault of a *law-bred mind lies commonly in seeing too much of a question, not seeing its parts in their due proportions. 1826 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 185 He wishes to support the *law-church, and the army. 1845 G. Oliver *Biog. Jesuits* 42 A minister of the Law-church was called in for his opinion. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 60 And Hecuba old Princesse dyd I see, with number, an hundred *Law daughters. 1625 Fletcher & Shirley *Nt. Walker* IV. i, She's the merriest thing among these *law-drivers, And in their studies half a day together. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 54 Next cooms thee lusty Choroebus Soon to king Priamus by law: thus he *lawfather helping. a 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 12 To quyte him who had married his sister, so long as he was *law free, he could not with his honour. 1644 Milton *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 99/2 To smatter Latin with an English mouth, is as ill a hearing as *law French. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* v. 205 *note*, The reports in the Year Books are written in the strange jargon called law-French. a 1610 Healey *Theophrastus* (1636) 91 Strouting it in the *Lawe house, saying; There is no dwelling in this Citie. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 49 That no Poet should so much as read to any privat man, what he had writt'n, untill the Judges and *Law-keepers had seen it. 1894 H. Gardener *Unoff. Patriot* 3 [A man may] be at once a law-breaker and a good man, or a law-keeper and a bad one. a 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 192 He hates all but *Law-Latine. 1713 Berkeley *Guardian* No. 62 ¶ 4 An imitation of the polite style, .. is abandoned for law-Latin. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* v, I ken our law-latin offends Mr. Butler's ears. 1773 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 444 The measure .. will not be opposed in council by any great *law-lord in the kingdom. 1883 Freeman in *Longm. Mag.* II. 482 There has been something like the revival of a kind of professional peerage in the persons of certain of the law-lords. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 12 Apr., 'Lord Newbottle'—there never was such a title in the Scottish Peerage, though it was a law-lord's title. 1882 *Daily News* 3 June 2/2 An Irish Judge had been nominated to fill one of the *law-lordships of the House of Lords. 1789 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Expost. Ode* vi. Wks. 1812 II. 228 Perchance *Law Neck-cloths, form'd of deal or oak..Shall rudely hug his harmless throat. 1896 *Chatauqua Mag.* Dec. 322/1 The daily routine and drudgery of a *law-office. 1781 Sir W. Jones *Ess. Bailments* 85 The great *law-officer of the Othman court. 1817 *Sp. Earl Liverpool* in *Parl. Debates* 778 It might turn out, that the law officers in 1801 had acted upon their own opinion. 1896 *Daily News* 1 July 7/2 An Under-Secretaryship for India..was a poor substitute for a *Law Officership. 1587 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 25 A *Lawe place now voyde by the departure of Mr Doctor Day. a 1771 J. Gill in *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 122 Put himself in their law-place and stead, and became responsible to law and justice for them. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 309 The first, which is next the Dog-house and Pens, is the *Law-Post, and is distant from them 160 Yards. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* 55 Heerin declaring his annotation to be slight & nothing *law prudent. — *Colast.* 16 The Servitor..declaring his capacity nothing refin'd since his *Law-puddering, but still the same it was in the Pantry, and at the Dresser. 1572 L. Lloyd *Pilgr. Pr.* (1607) 65 Lycurgus that auncient *law-setter. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* (1697) p. lxvi, Writings, which my Author Tacitus, from the *Law-Term, calls *famosos libellos*. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* i. 11 The word Condemnation is a law-term. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Legislateur*,..a Law-maker, a *lawe-writer.

† **Law**, *sb.*2 *Obs.* Also 5 lagh, 6 *Sc.* lacht, lauch. Cf. Lawing *sb. Sc.* [ad. ON. *lag* market-price.] Score, share of expense, legal charge.

c 1410 Hoccleve *Crt. Good Company* 33 Paie your lagh. 15.. *Peebles to Play* xi, Ane bad pay, ane ither said, nay, Byd quhill we rakin our lauch. 1530 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 137 The said day, Iohne Anderson was convicted in ane lacht of vj scillingis .. because he [etc.].

Law (lǭ), *sb.*3 *Sc.* and *north.* Also 3–5 lau(e, 4, 7 lawe. [Northern repr. OE. *hláw* Low *sb.*]

1. A hill, esp. one more or less round or conical. Sometimes with local designation prefixed, as *North Berwick Law, Cushat Law.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4081 Wit þair fee bituix þair lauus. *Ibid.* 7393 'He es', he said, 'þar he es won, Wit our scep apon þe lau.' 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 992 Noȝt saued watz bot Segor þat sat on a lawe. c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* v. (Parl. Beasts) vii, Ane vnicorne come lansand ouer ane law. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 5 b, Law signifieth a hill. 1807 Headrick *Arran* 154 Artificial hills, called laws, in various parts of the country. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 69 We raide the tod doune on the hill, The martin on the law. 1825 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. I. 96 Ilk forest shaw and lofty law Frae grief and gloom arouse ye. 1892 Stevenson *Across the Plains* 209 You might climb the Law .. and behold the face of many counties.

attrib. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* iii, He ladde þat lady so longe by þe lawe sides.

† 2. A monumental tumulus of stones. *Obs.*

1607 Camden *Britannia* 660 In quibus quod mireris, plures sunt lapidum strues admodum magnæ Lawes vocant, quas in memoriam occisorum olim aggestas credunt vicini.

Law (lǭ), *v.* [OE. *lagian*, f. *lagu* Law *sb.*1]

† 1. *trans.* To ordain (laws); to establish as a law; to render lawful. *Obs.*

a 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* li. (Napier) 274/7 Laȝiaþ gode woroldlaȝan and lecȝað þærtoeacan, þæt ure cristendom fæste stande. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1206 As hit ahne goddlec lahede hit ant lokede. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvii. (1739) 124 The King hath a power of Lawing and Unlawing in Christ's Kingdom.

b. To command or impose as law. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1855 Bailey *Mystic* 82 The vast Baobab..Within whose cavernous..trunk Meet village senates, lawing peace and war To dusky tribes.

† c. *To law it*: to act the lawgiver. *Obs.*

1653 H. Cogan *Scarlet Gown* Ep. Ded., That pragmatique Superintendent Court, and Consistory, which Lords and Lawes it, or would willingly doe so, over the whole world.

d. *Sc.* (? *nonce-use.*) To give the law to, control.

1785 Burns *Women's Minds* iv, But for how lang the flie may stang, Let inclination law that.

2. *intr.* To go to law, litigate. Also *to law it.* Also *colloq.* or *dial.* in indirect passive.

? a 1550 *Hye Way to Spyttel Ho.* 799 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 59 They that lawe for a debt vntrew. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 138 He will needes lawe it, which careth for no lawe. 1624 Fletcher *Rule a Wife* IV. iii, Ye must law and claw before ye get it. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II. iii, If we law it on, till Lewis turns honest, I am afraid our credit will run low at Blackwell Hall! a 1734 North *Lives* I. 108 There [*sc.* Ho. of Lords] the knight lawed by himself, for no person opposed him. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 7 People who inherited estates that were lawed about.

quasi-trans. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* II. v, Two of my neighbours have been at law about a house, till they have both lawed themselves into a gaol.

b. *trans.* To go to law with, proceed against in the courts.

1647 Trapp *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* vi. 7 By your litigious lawing one another, you betray a great deal of weaknesse. 1786 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 169 One sends me a challenge; another Laws me: but I keep them all off. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* (1861) IV. 398 Alas, poor soul! And for what shall I law him? 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 117 You can't law a man ye knaw for a job like that.

3. To mutilate (an animal) so as to render it incapable of doing mischief. Almost exclusively *spec.* to Expeditate (a dog). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1534 G. Ferrers tr. *Carta de Foresta* in *Gt. Charter* etc. § 6 (1542) B ij b, He whose dog is not lawed [orig. *expeditatus*] & so founde shalbe amercyed [etc.]. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* III. iv. 71 Foote-geld implies a Priuiledge to keepe Dogges within the Forrest not expeditated or lawed sans controule. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 54 b, His own [cattle] are so ringed, and yoakt, and lawde, that they neuer trespasse on any other man. 1866 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XXVIII. 261 They were forbidden to take anything for lawing dogs. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 505 The cur which the husbandman kept might only exist if he had been 'lawed', or so mutilated, that the idea of poaching was for ever banished from his mind.

Law (lǭ), *int.* Now *vulgar.* Also 9 laws. [Cf. La, Lo, of which it may have been in origin an alteration prompted by an instinctive sense of expressiveness in the vowel sound; in later use it has coalesced with *lor'* = Lord as an exclamation.] An exclamation now expressing chiefly astonishment or admiration, or (often) surprise at being asked a question; in early use chiefly asseverative. With † *law ye* cf. *la you* s.v. La.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 414 To begin Wench, so God helpe me law, My love to thee is sound *sans* cracke or flaw. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 125 Lawe I, I begin to swell—puffe. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* II. xxv. 169 Law ye there (quoth Sancho) did not I tell you [etc.]. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* 134 'O law, madam', said the poor children. 1813 *Sketches Charac.* (ed. 2) I. 59 Law! I wonder at that, replied Mrs. Mansell. 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* I. vi, 'Law bless me, sir'. 1863–5 J. Thomson *Sunday at Hampstead* ix, But law! Think of becoming a poor naked squaw! 1878 Mrs. Stowe *Poganuc P.* iii. 26 Laws, he's an old bachelor. 1887 R. M. Johnston in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 729/1 Ah, law me! But it's no business of mine. *Ibid.* 729/2 Good gracious, laws o' mercy, sister!

Law, obs. form of Lave, Lay *sb.*1, Low.

Law-abiding, *a.* [f. Law *sb.*1 + pr. pple. of Abide *v.* The formation may have been due to a reminiscence of the next word.] Abiding by, i.e., maintaining or submitting to the law.

1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 558 The great Earl.. who on every other occasion appears as conciliatory and law-abiding. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 63 If the Roman people had not been the most law-abiding people in the world all public business must have come to a standstill.

Hence **Law-abidingness.**

1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 311 National self-respect demands a decent conformity to law-abidingness and morality. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Sept., That most useful of civic virtues, law-abidingness.

Lawaier, -ayer, obs. forms of Lawyer.

Lawar(e, obs. Sc. form of Laver *sb.*2

† **Law-biding**, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [f. Law *sb.*1 + pres. pple. of Bide *v.* to await.]

1. 'Waiting the regular course of law' (Jam.).

1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Recognition*, Gif the vassall is fugitive for slauchter, and not law bidand, the superiour may [etc.].

2. a. Standing good in law. b. Able to answer an accusation.

1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 268, I cannot take God's word without a caution as if Christ had lost and sold His credit and were not in my books responsal and lawbiding. 1755 *Guthrie's Trial* 112 (Jam.) The soul is pursued for guilt more or less, and is not law-biding; Christ Jesus is the city of refuge.

Law-board (-brod, etc.), var. Lay-board *dial.*

Law-book. [f. Law *sb.*1 + Book; cf. ON. *lǫg-bók.*]

1. A book containing a code of laws.

c 1200 Ormin 16944 Þe nahht maȝȝ ec bitacnenn uss All þatt stafflike lare Off Moysæsess laȝheboc. 1860 Max Müller *Hist. Sanskrit Lit.* Introd. (ed. 2) 62 The different dates ascribed to Manu as the author of our Law-book.

2. Chiefly *pl.* A book treating of law.

1555 Gardiner *Will* in *Wills Doctors Com.* (1863) 43, I bequeath to Thomas Worliche all my humanitie and lawe bookes. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 10 Gentlemen, Let me tell you what our Law-books say. 1720–21 C. Phipps in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 13 The oldest man alive, or any law-book, cannot give any instance of such a proceeding. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 42 In the fourth century, many camels might have been laden with law-books. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* I. xvii. 495 Europe suffered from the multiplication of law-books.

Law-borrow. *Sc. Law.* Now only in *plural.* Also 5 -burgh, *pl.* -borowis, -bowrous, -boris, 7–9 -burrows. [f. Law *sb.*1 + Borrow *sb.*] The legal security required from a person that he will not injure the person, family, or property of another; security of the peace. Also *action, bond of law-borrows. To swear a law-borrows against* (a person): to make an affidavit of being in danger from him.

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 51/1 And gif ony man be fedyt .. þe schirref sall furthwithe of bath þe parteis tak law borowis. 1474 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 406 He was nocht under law borrowis anent the said William of Cadiou. 1484 *Ibid.* 40 William Futhes is becumin law burgh that William Vmfray salbe vnscathit in tym cuming. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, § 13 *heading*, The Proclamation of generall peace: Of law-burrowes. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.*, *Crimes* 142 Gif ane complains to the Schiref, and desires lawborrows of ane other man; and the Schiref doe not his office thereanent, he sall pay fourtie poundes. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* App. (ed. 2) 281 Interdictions, Inhibitions, and Law-burrows. 1864 A. Leighton *Leg. Edin.* (1886) 171 Had forced the deacon to swear a lawburrows against him. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Sept. 5/5 John Fraser, sheriff officer, raised an action of lawburrows against John Norrie Anderson. *fig.* 1636 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 174 Men would have law-borrows against Christ's cross.

† **Law-breach.** *Obs.* [OE. *lahbryce*, f. *lah-, lagu* Law *sb.*1 + *bryce* breaking.] A breach or breaking of the law.

1014 Wulfstan *Serm. ad Anglos* in *Hom.* xxxiii. (Napier) 166 *note*, Þæt wæs ȝeworden..ðurh læwedra lahbryce. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* i. 5 Lawe breche or trespassing aȝeins the lawe.

† **Law-break**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Law *sb.*1 + Break *v.*; after next sb.] *intr.* To break the law.

1382 Wyclif *Is.* xlviii. 8, I wot forsothe, for lawe breking thou shalt lawe breke [L. *praevaricans praevaricaberis*].

Law-breaker. [OE. had *lahbreca* of the same meaning.] One who violates the law.

[a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* ii. (1889) 9 Þar healdan geþyld we na scylan ac wiðstandan þam lahbrecan.] c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 289/2 Lawe brekare, *legirumpus.* c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3550 Lawbrekers and ydolatrers with bolde visage blamed hee. 1547 *Primer* O j, Deliuer me .. out of the hande of the..lawe breaker. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 75 Thou art a Robber, A Law-breaker, a Villaine; yeeld thee Theefe. 1663 Killigrew *Parson's Wed.* v. ii. (1664) 141 That Tongue..which now growes hoarse with flattering the great Law-breakers. 1876 *Oxford Bible-Helps, Mountains*, It was on Mount Ebal that the cursing of the law-breakers took place.

So **Law-breaking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1767 *Sp. agst. Suspending & Disp. Prerogative* in Hansard *Parl. Hist.* (1813) XVI. 258 There was no such distinction in the days, when the law-making and the law-breaking prerogative walked forth at noon tide. 1881 *Times* 9 Apr. 11/5 Temporal Courts would deal more timidly with clerical law-breaking.

Lawch, Lawchter: see Laugh *v.*, Laughter1.

Lawd, obs. form of Laud, Lewd *a.*

Law-day. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. Law *sb.*1]

1. The day for the meeting of a court of law, esp. of the sheriff's court, once in six months, or of the court leet, once a year; hence used for the session of such a court, and the court itself.

1235–52 *Rent. Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 189 Salvis duobus laghedaghes. 1292 *Year-bk.* 20 & 21 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 339 A deus lauedaues [*printed* lauedanes] par an. 1331 *Lit. Cantuar.* 31 Oct. (Rolls) I. 403 Ad exigendum et manutenendum jura..ac etiam Curiam nostram de Godmersham, quæ dicitur Laghe daye, die Veneris proxime sequente. 1444 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 399 The law dayis eftir Michelmess. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 370 That the articles of the yelde aforeseid be redde and declared at the lawday. 1516 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 16 Two tymys yn ye yere to kepe a lawedaye there. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 23 [Lordes marchers] shall have..their Lordshippes Courtis Baron Court letes and Lawedayes. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 5, I will present you at the law day for a ryot. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 140 Who ha's that breast so pure, Wherein vncleanly Apprehensions Keepe Leetes and Law-dayes? 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 201 Thirdly, that Thursday should be Court or law-day for deciding controversies. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 194 Law-day signifies a Leet or Sheriffes tourne. 1710 Hearne *Collect.* 23 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 379 A Lawday of the Dean and Canons of Hereford. 1890 Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 105 The 'curia legalis' (Law-day) was held yearly the Monday next after the feast of St. Hilary.

2. A day appointed for the discharge of a bond, after which the debtor could not at common law be relieved from the forfeiture.

1492 Ryman *Poems* xcii. 6 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 266, I make an ende within shorte space. I sette no lawe day in the case.

Lawdeable, obs. form of Laudable.

Lawe, obs. form of Laugh, Lave.

† **Lawed**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Law *sb.*1 + -ed 2.] Provided with laws.

1639 SALTMARSH *Policy* 109 In attempts of conquest spie out and informe your selfe first, whether they be such as are well lawed and disciplined, or carelesse and disordered.

Lawed, obs. form of LEWD.

Laweour, -er(e, -eyer(e, obs. ff. LAWYER.

Lawer(e, obs. Sc. form of LAVER *sb.*[2]

Lawful (lǫ·fŭl), *a.* Forms: 4 **laghful,** 4–6 *Sc.* **lachful,** (5 **laffull**), 5–6 *Sc.* **lauch(t)ful**(l, 6 **laufull, law(e)foll,** 6–8 **lawfull,** 6– **lawful.** [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + -FUL. Cf. ON. *lǫgfullr.*]

1. According or not contrary to law, permitted by law. Frequent in predicative use.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xlviii. (1495) 632 It was not lawfull to defoylle the laurer tree in vnhoneste and vnlawfull vses. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 289/2 Lawfulle, *legitimus.* 1526 TINDALE *John* v. 10 It is the sabboth day, it is not laufull for the to cary thy beed. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxiii. 16 In so moch as he doth now the thinge that is lawfull and right, he shall lyue. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 250 It is lawfull for all men, to save themselves from violence. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 11 By this word lawfull, is excluded.. whatsoeuer is contrary to iustice, pietie, or equity. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 739 Upon debate of the matter in the great Council of the Kingdome, and in a lawful manner. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 10 Apr., He .. inquired .. whether it was lawful to permit it. 1796 H. HUNTER *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 642, I shall not examine whether that possession be lawful. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 922 It shall be lawful for the jury..to find a verdict for the plaintiff. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vi. 249 Constantine's establishment of Christianity .. declaring it to be a.. Lawful Religion. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 567 A lawful military operation.

† **b.** Permissible; allowable, justifiable. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. viii. 122 Is it now lawfull and please your Maiestie, to tell how many is kill'd? 1717 FREZIER *Voy. S. Sea* 69 It seems lawful to believe, that, among the Children of our common Parent, God has formed three Sorts of Colours in the Flesh of Men.

† **c.** Of a disease: ? Normal. *Obs.*

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* v. xxi. (1639) 318 Foure particular orders to be kept in curing a lawfull Oedema.

2. Appointed, sanctioned, or recognized by law; legally qualified or entitled. Now chiefly in certain traditional collocations, as *lawful heir, king, money, parliament, sovereign, succession, title*; also, *lawful captive, prey, prize, (to be) lawful game.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26903 Þas oþer [plightes] the quilk he bette Bot noght wit penance laghful sett. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 122, xx markes of laufull money. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 98 Forȝeue þi lawefull accyoun, & seke ferst loue. 1456 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 111 Geyf thar was ony lachful ar to that land. 1526 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 402 No carpenter nor masson shall have no workeman but that which shallbe laufull workeman in that sience [*sic*]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 393 His eldest sone .. to his place suld succeid As lauchtfull air. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 20 b, Lawfull succession. *Ibid.* 243 Yf they have any lawful impediment. 1562 WINȜET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 2 Thre Questionis, tweching the lauchful vocatioun of Iohne Knox. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi. 118 He being Crownit in lauchfull Parliament. 1581 *Ibid.* xliv. 101 That lauchfull pastors of the Kirk sould be depryuit. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 95 Thou hast vnder-wrought his lawfull King. 1604 — *Oth.* I. ii. 51 If it proue lawfull prize, he's made for euer. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 165 A Banished man, is a lawfull enemy of the Common-wealth. 1763 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1861) VI. 359 All mortgages, bonds, [etc.] .. wherein the payment of money is .. promised, shall be taken and understood to mean lawful money. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iii. 108 They will consider her as lawful game. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III 69 Prize vessels .. condemned in any courts of admiralty or vice-admiralty as lawful prize. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 854 Having no lawful impediment. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 278 So that my executrix shall pay in good time all lawful debts. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 54 Himself in his own reading of the law, a lawful King.

† **b.** *ellipt.* = lawful money, weight. *Obs.*

1533 *Churchw. Acc. Croscombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 40 For to delyver the sayd x scheppe so good as they ware or ells xiijs. iiijd. in good and lawfoll. 1778 A. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 343 It takes..fifty pounds lawful for a hundred of sugar, and fifty dollars for a hundred of flour.

c. Of a marriage: Such as the law permits; and regards as valid. Of offspring: Born in lawful wedlock, legitimate.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 163, I wes borne this towne within, In lauchful bed of folk mychtty. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. v. 23 Helenus, The lachfull sone of the king Priamus. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III.* 49 Makyng much suite to have her joyned with him in lawfull matrimony. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 35 b, The same .. ought nowe to be every where received for lawfull wives. *Ibid.* 424 Moste men doubted of the lawful birth of his syster. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 71 Truly she must be giuen, or the marriage is not lawfull. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 107 Haue I .. Forborne the getting of a lawfull Race. *a* 1657 SIR W. MURE *Hist. Rowallan* Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 249 The great Stewart .. invited home againe Elizabeth Mure to his Lawfull bed. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 1 Constant to the only lawfull embraces of the Queen. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 247 In case M. B. should die..without leaving lawful issue of her body. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 270 Had been the lawful wife of the testator, and Adelinda his legitimate daughter by her.

d. *Lawful age, years*: the age at which a person attains his legal majority; also, the age at which a person becomes legally competent to perform some act or to hold some office. *Lawful day*: one in which it is lawful to transact business, or some particular kind of business.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 80 b, Til my sonne come to his lawful age. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 424 He himselfe was of lawefull yeres. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 11 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4456/1 Upon the Tenth Day of October next to come, ..if the same be a Lawful Day.

† **3.** Observant of law or duty; law-abiding, faithful, loyal. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 218 For I am cristis lauchtful knycht. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 113 Ech man þat.. louep a lawful lijf to lede. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 508 Bot as ane lauchfull man my laidis to leid. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G iv b, It is the souerayn gyfte of god for to haue a good and lawful wyf. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 581 Lufe is tressonable: Nocht lauchfull, but scho is lamentable. 1642 J. MARSH *Argum. Militia* 4 Every lawfull Subject is taken to be within the protection of the King.

† **4.** Pertaining to or concerned with law. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 35 Lawefulman in þe peple [L. *politici in populo*]. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 722 In matters lawfull to depend vpon the pleasure and direction of the Archbishop.

† **5. a.** quasi-*sb.*; **b.** quasi-*adv.*; **c.** as an exclamation. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. vi. 99 In kepynge faythe, trouth and lawfull for ye loue of god pryncypally. 1656 PHILLIPS *Purch. Pall.* (1676) 2 That th' Seller be so old, That he may lawful sell, thou lawful hold. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lawful*, Oh lawful case, an interjection, Derb. 1790 PEGGE *Derbicisms* (E. D. S.) *s.v.*, Ah lawful, and ah lawful case! exclamations.

Lawfully (lǫ·fŭli), *adv.* [f. LAWFUL + -LY [2].] In a lawful manner.

1. In accordance with law.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26111 Scrift es opin scheuing o breist Laufulli mad be-for þe preist. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 74 Þes false men seye in here doyinge þat crist was lafully don to the deþ. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3512 Qwyle ye lawfully lefe may & your lyf haue. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 300 Ȝet most the mayster, by good resone, Warne hem lawfully by-fore none. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 66 This exceptioun Wes of na strenth, nor lauchfullie mycht stand. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 208 This woman..Was wedded lawfullye this other yeaire. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 Preamble, The heires males of his body laufully begoten. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 165 b, Thus we may perceyue what thoughtes .. we may lawfully admyt .. in ye tyme of the seruyce of god. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 242 b, That the kyng might lawfully mary where he would. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 5 General counsallis lauchfully gaderit in the halye spreit. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 58 Ȝit thair is lesum lufe That law'fully suld lest. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech., Confess.* 9 Adulterie lauchefullie prouen. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 74 The defender being lawfullie summoned, may vse his lawfull essonzeis. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* III. 102 There are certain bounds..which neither you nor we can lawfully passe. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xiv. 69 What I lawfully Covenant, I cannot lawfully break. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xvi. (1793) 573 He may lawfully correct his child, being under age, in a reasonable manner. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1116 The declaration ought to have stated, that the mare was lawfully on the common. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 316 Without having issue on her body lawfully begotten. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 159 Each provincial assembly might lawfully have a permanent president. 1885 DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Weekly Times* 24 Feb. 5/5, I cannot pray for those who are engaged, however lawfully as men may think, in shedding blood.

† **2.** Loyally, faithfully. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* vi. 32 And indide I lawfully [Fr. *leaulment*] promytte you that so shal I doo.

Lawfulness (lǫ·fŭlnĕs). [f. LAWFUL + -NESS.] The quality of being lawful; legality; in early use respect for law.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1741 Nawt for þire tale, Ah do for mire lahfulnesse. 1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Laufulnesse, *licitité, loysibleté.* 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 7 The lawfulnesse of our prayer for deliuerance out of all [calamities]. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. xliii. 69 This great instance of Gods being angry, gives an evident demonstration of the lawfulnesse of anger. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. Notes (1669) 149 That is no more a proof of the Right, than their Practice was of the Lawfulness of Idolatry. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 140 Let him, who has Power to command me, look to the Lawfulness of it. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 566 To question the lawfulness of assassination .. was to question the authority of the most illustrious Jesuits.

Lawgh, obs. form of LAUGH *v.*, LOW.

Lawgiver (lǫ·givəɹ). [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + GIVER. Cf. Icelandic *lǫg-gjafari*, Da. *lovgiver.*] One who gives, i.e. makes or promulgates, a law or code of laws; a legislator.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxxvi. 22 Lo! heȝe God in his strengthe, and noon to hym lic in lawe ȝiueres [Vulg. *legislatoribus*]. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 74 Not only is holi writ despicid bi þat sciens, & blasfemid, but God Himsilf þat is þe law ȝeuar. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxiii. 22 The Lorde shalbe oure lawe geuer. 1597–8 BACON *Ess.*, *Honour* (Arb.) 70 In the second place are *Legislatores*, Lawgiuers. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lx. 7 Iudah is my Lawgiuer. 1689–90 TEMPLE *Ess. Learning* Wks. 1731 I. 292 They are content Pythagoras should pass for a Law-giver, but by no means for a Philosopher. 1786 A. GIB *Sacred Contempl.* I. iii. 36 The Supreme Lawgiver is entitled to the absolute subjection of his reasonable creature. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 135 Minos appears in the..character..of a wise and just lawgiver. 1842 MILL in *Nonconf.* II. 1 We bow to no law-giver in the church but Christ. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. Index 510 [Sir Geo. Calvert] a wise and benevolent law-giver.

Law·-giving, *vbl. sb.* Also 5 **lawes-yovyng.** [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + GIVING *vbl. sb.*] The action or process of giving laws; legislation.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 73 They bene christen men, and lyvyng under your obeissaunce, lawes-yovyng, and yelding to youre lawes. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 178 This is the very end of Lawgiving, to abolish evil customs by wholsom Laws. 1876 *Oxford Bible-Helps, Mountains*, Mount Horeb was the scene of the burning-bush and of the law-giving.

Law·-giving, *ppl. a.* [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + GIVING *ppl. a.*] That gives or makes laws. Also *occas.* that 'gives the law' to or determines.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 In Turky, besides their lawe-giuing Diuines, they haue no other Writers but Poets. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 196 As if the will of God were becom sinfull, or sin stronger then his direct and Law-giving will. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 310 Men would still worship the creature, under the form of abstractions and laws, instead of the living, lawgiving Creator. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 11 The nature of number was imperative and lawgiving.

Law-hand. The style of hand-writing used for legal documents. Also *occas.*, matter written in this hand.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 98 It is not the Lawyers that have invented these Law-hands, to keep their clients in ignorance. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 302 The common Round-hand, various Law-hands, and various Short-hands. 1776 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 433 You must make yourself sufficiently acquainted with law-french and with the abbreviated law-hand, to read and understand the cases reported in these books. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xlvii, An immense desert of law-hand and parchment.

Lawhe, -hyn, obs. forms of LAUGH *v.*

Lawier(e, obs. form of LAWYER.

Lawine, variant of LAUWINE.

Lawing (lǫ·iŋ), *sb. Sc.* [f. LAW *sb.*[2] + -ING [1].] A reckoning at a tavern; a tavern-bill.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 633 The Scottis countit thair lawing so deir. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 68 Come to my house some other day I'll pay the lawing, gang your way. 1728 RAMSAY *Lure* 4 Night-drinking sots counting their lawin.' *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Leith Races* Poems (1845) 33 They rake the grunds o' ilka barrel To profit by the lawin. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ii, No man should enter the door of a public-house without paying his lawing.

b. *Comb.*: **lawing-free** *a.*, not called upon for one's share in the bill; scot-free.

17.. *Song, Andro & his Cutty Gun* in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1775) II. 229 She heght to keep me lawing-free. 1794 *Poems, Eng. Scot. & Lat.* 103 I'm no for letting ye, ye see, (As I ware rich) gang lawin free.

Lawing (lǫ·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAW *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. LAW.

1. Going to law; litigation. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 51 As many as her doth here For lawing schalle they not stere. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* xii. 20, I feare lest there be founde amonge you lawynge [Gr. ἔρεις, WYCL. stryuyngis, COV. debates, 1611 variance, 1881 (R.V.) strife]. 1554–9 T. WATERIOUNE in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 10 Behold throughe lawyng howe som be brought bar. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 54/2 Lawing & vexation in the towns, one dailie suing and troubling another. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 64 a, To defray the extraordinarie charge of building, marriage, lawing, or such like. 1640 D. CAWDREY *Three Serm.* (1641) 2 Warre is but a more public kind of Lawing. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* III. v. 33 *note*, So Lawing was his natural Element. 1891 B. HARTE *1st Fam. Tasajara* iv, It might be a matter of 'lawing' hereafter.

Proverb. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Epigr.* (1867) 180 Great lawyng, small louyng. 1631 BP. WEBBE *Quietn.* (1657) 201 Then should we have less lawing and more love.

attrib. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 167 It is not so light a matter to skirmish among the musket bullet, as to pen out a Lawing plea.

2. The action of cutting off the claws or ball of a dog's forefeet; expeditation. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Lawing of dogs. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 72 The court of regard, or survey of dogs, is to be holden every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 163 In his love for the chase he..kept up the cruel mutilation, the lawing, as it was called, of all dogs in the neighbourhood of the royal forests.

† **Law·ing,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. LAW *v.* + -ING [2].] Given to litigation.

1640 D. CAWDREY *Three Serm.* (1641) Ep. Ded., To strangle the lawlesse contentions of this Lawing age.

† **Law·ish,** *a. Obs.* [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Pertaining to the law, savouring of the law. In quots. referring to the ceremonial or Mosaic law.

1560 BECON *Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 444 b, This lawysh sprinkling was a figure of the bloud of Christ. 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* iv. 118 Al Lawish Ceremonies which prefigured him [are] abolished.

Lawit, obs. Sc. form of LEWD, lay.

Lawk, lawks (lǫk(s), *int.* Also 8–9 **lauk.** [vulgar form of LACK *sb.*[2] or deformation of LORD.] = Lord! Also *Lawk-a-daisy* (*me*) and as sb. = LACK-A-DAISY. *Lawk-a-mussy* = Lord have mercy!; also as *v.* = to cry 'Lawk-a-mussy!'

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 168 Lauk! that cannot be like mistress, for she has never a blue gown. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxix, Lauk, Mr. Weller,.. how you do frighten one! *a* 1845 HOOD *Lost Heir* 25 Lawk help me, I don't know where to look. 1864 J. PAYN *Sir Massingberd* 33 Spread-eagled fruit-trees, or, as school-boys called them, 'lawk-a-daisies'. 1886 *Pioneer* (N. Y.) Oct. (Cent.),

'Lawks!' exclaimed Mrs. Partington, 'what monsters these master-builders must be!' **1890** BARING-GOULD *Arminell* xlix. 464 Lawk, miss! She wouldn't stand no nonsense. **1893** — *Cheap Jack Z.* I. 10 The servant maids .. were .. lawk-a-mussying and oh-mying over the bargains.

Lawland, Sc. form of LOWLAND.

Lawle, obs. Sc. form of LOWLY.

Lawless (lō·lès), *a.* [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + -LESS.]

1. Without law, having no laws; ignorant of, or not regulated by law. Of a law: Not based on principles of right. Now *rare.*

a **1200** *Moral Ode* 291 Þer buð þo heþenemen, þe were lawelese [*v.r.* laȝe-lease]. *a* **1327** *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 254 For miht is riht, the lond is laweles. **1340–70** *Alex. & Dind.* 906 For as bestes ȝe ben by no skile reuled, .. So be ȝe, ludus, by-lad & lawe-les alse. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* I. xix, Ther was oomen in to their landes people that were laules. **1598** HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 20 A barbarous and inhumane people whose law is lawlesse. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Sp. Defence Convocation,* Shall the enemies of the Church .. say we are a lawless Church? **1789** BELSHAM *Ess.* I. 4 If the determinations of the will are themselves lawless and uncertain. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xlvii, Albania's chief, whose dread command Is lawless law. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 254 Commercial feuds in the lawless depths of the wilderness.

b. Exempt from law, not within the province of law, above or beyond the reach of law. † Also, in the position of an outlaw.

c **1250** BRACTON *De Legibus* III. tract. II. xi. § 1 & extunc utlagabitur, sicut ille qui est extra legem, sicut Laughelesman [*v.r.* Laghelesman]. **1602** *How to choose good wife* H 4, I haue procur'd a licence, and this night We will be married in a lawlesse Church. **1632** MASSINGER *City Madam* v. ii, You shall find you are not lawless, and that your moneys Cannot justify your villanies. **1656** S. H. *Gold. Law* 49 He is not bound to it, for the Lord of the Law is Lawless. **1685** BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xii. 37 Christ hath not made us lawless .. in vain. **1865** MOZLEY *Mirac.* vi. 117 Such an anomalous occurrence would be lawless, and a contradiction to known law.

2. Of persons, their actions: Regardless of, or disobedient to law. † Occas. of an action: Illegal, unlawful (*obs.*). Of passions, etc.: Uncontrolled by law, unbridled, licentious.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 7304 (Gött.) For nouþer er ȝe war ne wise, Bot for ȝour riches ouer lawe-lis. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 170, I leue here be sum losynger, sum lawles wrech. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 609 It is a laweles lijf as lordynges vsen. **14..** *Siege Jerusalem* 25/496 Lat neuer þis lawles ledis lauȝ at his harmys. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 36 Great is the lawlesse laying on of the sword and warlike weapon. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 312 A Valliant sonne in-law thou shalt enioy: One, fit to bandy with thy lawlesse Sonnes. **1591** — *Two Gent.* IV. i. 54 That they may hold excus'd our lawlesse liues. **1594** — *Rich. III,* I. iv. 224 He needs no indirect or lawlesse course, To cut off those that haue offended him. **1604** DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 133 Lawlesse desires are seas scorning all bounds. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xiv. 411 At the Innes of Court under pretence to learn Law, he learns to be lawlesse. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 637 Wine urg'd to lawless Lust the Centaurs Train. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Sat. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 56 Revenge implacable, and lawless fires. **1812** CRABBE *Tales* 3 Beneath him fix'd, our man of law, That lawless man the foe of order, saw. **1846** KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 40 Shaming lawless mirth. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 326 He should be protected against lawless violence. **1888** M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* x. 183 Among these lawless spirits, he who would be obeyed must be feared.

absol. **1557** N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Tim.* i. 9 The Lawe is .. geuen .. vnto the lawles. **1809–10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 137, I have said that to withstand the arguments of the lawless, the Anti-jacobins proposed to suspend the law.

b. said of animals and inanimate objects.

1738 WESLEY *Psalms* LXXXIX. vi, Thou dost the lawless Sea controul. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxxi. III. 803 The lawless river overturned the palaces .. on its banks. **1854** BADHAM *Halieut.* 154 A prison for wild lawless birds.

Hence **Law·lessly** *adv.*, in a lawless manner.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* V. iii. 14 He .. will not vse a woman lawlesly. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Imposition Hands* § 14 Wks. 1808 IX. 808 How lawlessly vicious are the lives of too many.

Lawlessness (lō·lèsnès). [f. LAWLESS + -NESS.] The quality of being lawless; disregard of, or disobedience to, law or rule.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1310 Gluttonie, malice, pride, and covetize, And lawlesnes raigning with riotize. **1611** COTGR., *Illegalité,* .. lawlesnesse. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 200 A frightful instance of the lawlessness and ferocity of those marauders. **1860** J. THRUPP *Introd. to Ps.* II. 69 Unholiness and lawlessness of life. **1871** MORLEY *Carlyle* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 215 Byron, whose genius, daring, and melodramatic lawlessness, exercised what now seems such an amazing fascination over the least revolutionary of European nations.

Law-like (lō·laik), *a.* [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + LIKE.] **a.** Like to law, having a resemblance to law, or to legal phraseology or proceedings. Now *rare.* † **b.** Disposed or inclined to law or rule. *Obs.*

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 3 Plato coulde haue spoken very grauelie and plentifully if he would haue practised ye lawlike sort of pleading. **1575** GASCOIGNE *Dulce bellum* cciii, Let not my verse your lawlike minds displease. **1638** LISLE *Ags. Monum., Lord's Prayer* &c., The ten lawlike words, that God himself taught Moyses. **1644** MILTON *Divorce* II. vii. 47 The giving of any law or law-like dispence to sin for hardnesse of heart. **1818** COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 301 Provisions dressed forth with all the 'saids' and other law-like words.

† **Law·ly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [f. LAW *sb.*[1]: see -LY[1] and [2].] **A.** *adj.* Lawful. **B.** *adv.* In a lawful manner; lawfully.

c **1200** ORMIN 1965 Laȝheliȝ weddedd wibþ aniȝ macche. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Gef he ben laȝeliche bispusede, þat is unriht. *c* **1220** *Bestiary* 695 In boke is ðe turtres lif writen rime, wu laȝelike ȝe holdeð luue al hire lif time. *a* **1250** *Prov. Alfred* 72 in *O. E. Misc.* 106 Hw he schule his lond laweliche holde. *Ibid.* 77 þe eorl and þe eþelyng iburep vnder godne king, þat lond to leden myd lawelyche deden.

Lawly, Lawlynas, obs. ff. LOWLY, LOWLINESS.

Law-maker. [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + MAKER.] One who makes laws; a lawgiver, legislator.

c **1380** *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 115 David seiþ Lord sett þou a lawe maker upon hem. *a* **1540** BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 207 As though I had condempned the lawemaker, lawe, and execution thereof. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* XXV. 381 The Scepter shall not be taken from Iuda, nor the Lawmaker from betweene her feete vntill Silo come. **1623** MASSINGER *Bondman* IV. ii, Wise lawmakers From each well governed private house derived The perfect model of a commonwealth. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 335 Aristotle informs us, that the best and most of the Law-makers were Men of the middle Rank. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Tale Tyne* v. 94 The practice of these lawmakers agreed with their principle. **1881** *Times* 5 Feb. 9/3 No laws work uninterruptedly without the supervision of the lawmaker.

Lawman (lō·mǎn). Now chiefly *Hist.* [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + MAN; the OE. *lahmann* was prob. a. ON. *laga-, lǫgmann-* (nom. *-maðr*, whence Anglo-Latin *lagamannus, lagemannus,* by some writers on legal antiquities anglicized as **lageman.**]

1. *OE. Law.* **a.** One whose official duty it was to declare the law. (Kingsley's use is incorrect.)

a **1000** *Ordin. Dunsætas* c. 3 in Schmid *Gesetze* 360, xii lahmen scylon riht tæcean Wealan and Ænglan, vi Englisce and vi Wylisce. ? *a* **1200** *Laws Edw. Conf.* c. 38 ibid. 518 Postea inquirat justicia per lagemannos. **1865** KINGSLEY *Herew.* xx, 'Where is the lawman of the town?' 'I was lawman last night, to see such law done as there is left', said Pery.

b. In the five Danish boroughs, one of a specified number of magistrates or aldermen (in some cases twelve). (As our knowledge of this class of officials is mainly derived from Domesday, which uses the latinized form *lagemannus,* the word often appears *Hist.* as *lageman.*)

1086 *Domesday Bk.* (1783) I. 336 In ipsa ciuitate erant .xii. Lageman idest habentes sacam & socam. **1672** COWELL *Interpr.,* Lageman *Homo habens legem,* or as we term it, *Homo legalis,* such as we now call Good men of the Jury, **1675** OGILBY *Brit.* 156 Lincoln .. in Doomsday-Book accounted .. 900 Burgesses, with 12 Lage-men having Sac and Soc. *c* **1818** BRITTON *Lincolnsh.* 796 In the time of the Conqueror, Stamford was governed by the lagemen or aldermen. **1864** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 5 Lincoln's Lawmen kept their statutes. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 578 York .. retained .. vestiges of the constitutional government by its lawmen which had existed before the Conquest. **1897** MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 89 The lawmen of Stamford had sake and soke within their houses.

2. *Orkney* and *Shetland.* The president of the supreme court in the Orkney and the Shetland Islands respectively. Also *lawman-general.* (The Scandinavian form *lagman* occurs in historical use.)

1554 tr. *Diploma Ep. Orkney* in *Bannatyne Cl. Misc.* III. (1855) 84 The seill of .. Henrie Randale lawman [orig. *legiferi*]. **1576** in *Oppress. Orkney & Zetld.* (1859) 36 The electione of Nichole Ayth .. to the office of Lawman-generale of all Zetland. *Ibid.* 37 Quhilk the said Lawman keipit and observit as ane just bismeyre all his dayis. **1805** BARRY *Orkney* 217 The President, or principal person in the Lawting, was named the Great Foud or Lagman. **1892** G. GOUDIE in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scotl.* XXVI. 190 A functionary termed the 'Lawman' held the important office of legal adviser and judge of assize, and had generally the superintendence of the framing and interpretation of the law. .. The office of Lawman was apparently elective.

3. A man of law, lawyer. *Obs.* exc. as *nonce-wd.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 87 He hes gart seik in mony sindrie land .. Leichis, lawmen, and mony vther mo. **1588** FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., The study of the law, .. by these lawmens report, is so hard. **1694** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXXVII. (1714) 247 Nothing Commoner in Times of Danger than for Law-Men to leave their Masters. **1830** J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 177 Mr. Howard the artist, who resides .. with his brother, I think, who is a lawman.

Lawmer, variant of LAMBER[1], amber.

Law-merchant. *Comm.* [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + MERCHANT *a.*, in imitation of the med.L. *lex mercatoria.*] A special system of rules for the regulation of trade and commerce, differing in some respects from the Common Law.

1622 MALYNES (*title*) Consuetudo vel Lex Mercatoria, or the Ancient Law-Merchant. **1663** MARVELL *Corr.* xl. Wks. 1872–5 II. 88 Those things may better be redressed by the law merchant, or *lex mercatoria.* *a* **1687** PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 22 Liberty of Conscience, Registry of Conveyances, .. and Law Merchant, rise all from the same Spring, tend to the same Sea. **1777** SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, Yes, madam, I would have law merchant for them too. **1856** H. BROOME *Comm. Common Law* II Lord Campbell remarks that the general lien of bankers is part of the law merchant.

Lawmp-: see LAMP-.

Lawn (lōn), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 laun(e, lawnd(e, 5–7 laund(e, lawne, 6 la(a)ne. [According to Prof. Skeat, from the name of *Laon* in France.

This suggestion has since been independently made by A. Thomas (*Romania* XXIX. 182, 1900), who shows that linen manufactures were carried on extensively at Laon as late as the 18th c. A slight difficulty is presented by the fact that the earliest known form of the word is *launde,* which long remained more frequent in use than the shorter form; this, however, may be due to association with LAUND, LAWN *sb.*[2]]

1. A kind of fine linen, resembling cambric; *pl.* pieces or sorts of this linen.

1415 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 382, j plice de lawnd. **1423** *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 239 Item, i remenaunt de Laun, cont' viii aluz pris l'aln' iiis. iiiid. *c* **1440** *Generydes* 73 Ther was an hanged bedde, And ther vppon a shete of launde was spredde. **1483** *Acc. Coronation Rich. III,* in *Antiq. Repertory* II. 251 A coyfe made of a plyte of lawne. **1502** *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 50 A plyte of lawnde for a shirte for the childe of grace at Reding. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII,* 240 b, But on her head she had a cap as she ware on the saturdai before with a cornet of laune. **1594** PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 46 You must tie the powder hard in a rag of Laune or thin Cambrick. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 38 Long haire and loose, .. covered with a fine thinne vaile of Callico Lawne. **1640** in Noorthouck *Lond.* 177 838/2 Lawns, the whole piece 2*d.* **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 123 In vessels cover'd with fine lawn, so as to admit the air and keep out the insects, no living thing was ever produced. **1730–46** THOMSON *Autumn* 86 Bright in glossy silk and flowing lawn. **1764** HADLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 5 Sold in the shops for 2*s.* 4*d.* per yard, under the name of long lawn. **1793** MISS CHOWNE in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 511 If you can get fine lawns, bring them with you, for they are rare. **1813** SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xi, A summer mist arose; .. It seem'd a veil of filmy lawn. **1829** *Eng. Lady's Bk.* 501 Take a common vase .. and cover it entirely with widow's-lawn.

transf. and *fig.* **1555** EDEN *Decades* 186 Her bodye was .. full of a laune wherof they make their webbes. **1591** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 667 Then neat and nimbly her new web she [the spider] weaves, With her fine shuttle circularly drawn Through all the circuit of her open lawn. **1663** COWLEY *Hymn Light* xix, The Virgin Lillies in their White, Are clad but with the Lawn of almost naked Light.

Proverb. **1546** J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 15 He that will sell lawne before he can folde it, He shall repent him before he haue solde it. **1598** BARNFIELD *Pecunia* XXXVI, No peece of Lawne so pure, but hath some fret.

2. *spec.* This fabric used for the sleeves of a bishop. Hence, the dignity or office of a bishop.

a **1732** GAY *Fables* II. iv, You ask me if I ever knew Court chaplains thus the lawn pursue. **1732** POPE *Ep. Cobham* 136 A Saint in Crape is twice a Saint in Lawn. **1763** CHURCHILL *Ep. to Hogarth* (ed. 2) 6 Whilst Thou In Lawn had'st whisper'd to a sleeping crowd. *c* **1800** SYD. SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) I. ii. 28 Those who were too honest to sell them [*sc.* liberal opinions] for the ermine of the judge or the lawn of the prelate. **1894** HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. xi. 315 He took one of the two chairs under the canopy; the other was taken by the Bishop in his lawn.

† **3.** An article of dress made of lawn. *Obs.*

c **1480** HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 422 Thy gay garmentis, with mony gudely goun, Thy plesand lawn pinnit with goldin prene. **1573–80** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 1 , N laanes or the like, to bewitch delite. **1578** T. N. tr *Conq. W. India* 204 They were covered with a lawne called Nacar **1610** G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. liii, Her vppor garment was a silken lawne. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. viii, Lest eyes should surfet with too greedy sight, Transparent lawns withhold, more to increase delight. *c* **1704** PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 360 To stop the wounds, my finest lawn I'd tear. **1812** J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lawn,* a white cambric handkerchief.

† **b.** ? A piece of lawn used to strangle a person.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II,* v. iv. 32 (1598), I learned in Naples how .. To strangle with a lawne thrust through [*later 4tos* down] the throte. **1622** S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* i. 84 Here thou .. shiuerest to hear of the strappado, the racke, or the Lawne.

4. *techn.* Short for *lawn sieve*: A fine sieve, generally of silk, through which porcelain 'slip', cement, etc., are strained, to ensure uniform fineness.

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 453 (s.v. *Porcelain*), The mixture [of 'slips' or fluid clays] is now passed .. through fine sieves or 'lawns' woven of silk, and containing 300 threads to the square inch. **1895** *Times* 10 Jan. 3/6 [Cement-manufacture]. The use of such lawns .. would .. be almost impracticable.

5. *Bot.* A name for Venus' Navelwort (*Cynoglossum officinale*).

1778 MILNE *Bot. Dict.* (ed. 2) 22 *Cynoglossum,* Hound's Tongue, Venus's Navel Wort, Lawn.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attributive ('made of or consisting of lawn'); **b.** objective, as † *lawn-maker*; **c.** instrumental, as *lawn-robed* adj. Also LAWN-SLEEVED *a.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vii. in Ashm. (1652) 103 Lawne Kercheefes fayre. *c* **1515** *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Golde sheres, keuerchef, launds, and reben makers. **1562** BULLEYN *Bk Simples* 86 a, Covering the place with a Launde clothe. **1565** GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* To Rdr. (1593) 4 As Persian kings did never go abroad with open face, But with some lawne or silken scarfe. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. ii. C 4 b, Looke on those lips, Those now lawne pillowes. **1697** tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 284 The Embassadors are obliged .. to put on certain little Lawn Cuffs, which they wear quite flat upon their sleeves. **1710** STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 257 ¶ 3 The Lawn Apron that was whiter than Ermin. **1711** *Ld. Marshal's Order* 26 Apr. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4840/3 That the Peeresses .. wear Black Silk, Laune Linnen, and White Gloves. **1719** TICKELL *To Earl Warwick, On Death Addison,* The duties by the lawn-robed prelate pay'd. **1819** KEATS *Eve of St. Mark* 53 From plaited lawn-frill, fine and thin, She lifted up her soft warm chin. **1856** MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* ix. (1859) 101 Garnished with the snowiest of lawn frills and ruffles.

d. Special comb.: † **lawn-man** (derisively), a bishop; **lawn-sieve,** a fine sieve, made of lawn (or silk), used in cookery, porcelain-manufacture, etc.: cf. sense **4.** Also LAWN-SLEEVES.

1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Liberty's last Squeak* Wks. 1812 III. 432 May those lawn-men, born to happier fate Chase not the Curate from their grand abode. **1806** A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 32 Run it through a lawn sieve. **1807** T.

THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 492 The clay is reduced nearly to the consistence of milk with water, and the liquid passed through lawn sieves gradually increasing in fineness.

Lawn (lɔn), *sb.*[2] Also 6 laune, 7 lawne. [Later form of LAUND.]

1. An open space between woods; a glade. = LAUND. Now *arch.* and *dial.*

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Saltus*, a place voyde of trees, as a laune in a parke or forrest. 1591 GREENE *Farew. to Folly* (1617) D 3 b. Her stature and her shape was passing tall, Diana-like, when longst the Lawnes she goes. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 202 A goodly forrest .. intermixed with fruitfull and flowry lawnes. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 25 Ere the high Lawns appear'd Under the opening eye-lids of the morn, We drove a field. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 405 The thistly lawn, the thick-entangled broom. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. xviii. (1892) 404 The hills .. consist of a large lawn in the center of the two woods, that to the right of an immense extent. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* IV. 38 Thence look thou forth o'er wood and lawn Hoar with the frost-like dews of dawn! 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* I. 25 She came where that lawn of the woods lay wide in the flood of light. 1899 *Times* 3 Mar. 15/3 So long as the favourite feeding places—lawns, as they are called—of their cattle are not interfered with, .. no possible injury can be done to the commoners [of the New Forest].

fig. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* I. 120 Privacy was his Lawne, and discontent his Lure.

b. A stretch of untilled ground; an extent of grass-covered land. Also in generalized sense.

1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 70 Lawn in a Park: Plain untilled ground. 1749 L. EVANS *Middle Brit. Col.* (1755) 11 They [Indians] fix their Towns commonly on the Edges of great Rivers for the Sake of the rich Lawns to sow their Corn in. 179. BURNS *My Nannie's Awa* iii, Thou laverock that springs frae the dews o' the lawn. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 124 Vast lawns that extend like sheets of vivid green. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 47/1 The roads (if a fine turf lawn may be so denominated). 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Lawn* or *Lawnd*, unploughed land; the unploughed part of an arable field. 1890 *Science* 12 Sept. 141 A birdseye view .. would show 60 acres of beautiful lawn besprinkled with buildings.

2. A portion of a garden or pleasure-ground, covered with grass, which is kept closely mown.

(Somewhat different in early use: cf. quot. 1733 and sense 1.)

1733 MILLER *Gardeners Dict.*, *Lawn* is a great Plain in a Park, or a spacious Plain adjoining to a noble Seat. .. As to the Situation of a Lawn, it will be best in the Front of the House, and to lie open to the neighbouring Country and not pent up with Trees. 1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 6 Fine Savannahs .. a Kind of natural Lawns, and some of them as beautiful as those made by Art. 1829 WORDSW. *Poems Sentim.* xxx, This Lawn, a carpet all alive With shadows flung from leaves. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 88. I had but a single day wherein to see .. the beautiful lawns and gardens of the colleges. 1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 89 Finely sifted earth must now be spread over the lawn.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lawn-shading* adj.; *lawn-like* adj. and adv.; **lawn-meet**, the meeting of a hunt in front of a gentleman's house; **lawn-mower**, a machine provided with revolving spiral knives for cutting the grass on a lawn; **lawn-party**, a party held on a lawn, a garden-party; **lawn-sprinkler**, a machine with revolving tubular arms from which water is sprinkled like rain. Also LAWN-TENNIS.

1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mountains* 121 Flowery pastures .. sloping *lawnlike to bright swift streams. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 5/5 A *lawn meet of the West Norfolk Hunt took place at Sandringham. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lawn-mower. 1852 W. COLLINS *Basil* v. (1856) 17 At pic-nics, *lawn-parties, little country gatherings of all sorts. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* III. 25 Poplars, and *lawn-shading palms. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. *Lawn Sprinkler.

Lawn (lɔn), *v.* [f. LAWN *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To turn (arable land) into lawn or grass-land; to make (ground) lawn-like.

1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* Epil. 337 To improve an old Family Seat By Lawning a hundred good Acres of Wheat. 1781 1814 *Parliamentary Hist.* XXI. 1282 Several of the country clergy .. chose to lawn their church yards and cut away the noxious yew trees. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 99 A gently falling vale with a little stream through it, that might be made anything of for lawning and watering. 1868 DORAN *Saints & Sin.* I. 256 This led in later times to lawning cemeteries on the part of incumbents, who would not plant since they might not cut down.

Lawncent, variant of LANCENT *Obs.*

Lawnch(e, obs. form of LAUNCH *v.*

Lawnd(e, var. LAUND *Obs.*; obs. ff. LAWN *sb.*[1]

Lawndere, obs. form of LAUNDER.

Lawndresse, obs. form of LAUNDRESS.

Lawndyrne, variant of LANDIRON[1] *Obs.*

Lawned (lɔnd), *ppl. a.* [f. LAWN *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Decked with lawn, wearing lawn sleeves.

1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 109 May the muse in lasting strains record That lawn'd Endymion of a happier age. 1848 WHITTIER *Prose Wks.* (1889) II. 358 Oxford sent up its lawned deputations.

Law'nly, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. LAWN *sb.*[1] + -LY[1].] After the manner of a wearer of lawn.

18.. LANDOR *Exam. Shak.* Wks. 1846 II. 286 This is not the doctrine of the silkenly and lawnly religious.

Lawn sleeves, lawn-sleeves. Sleeves of lawn, considered as forming part of the episcopal dress. Hence, the dignity or office of a bishop; also, a bishop or bishops.

c 1640 TROUTBECK in Hickeringill *Priest-Cr.* (1707) II. iii. 34 That unhappy Verdict occasion'd to me the loss of 20000*l.* of my Uncle's .. Estate Dis-inheriting me .. lest any of the Lawn-Sleeves .. should lay their Fingers on't. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 177 Wee .. find little assistance from those we might most justly expect it from (ye Lawne Sleeves). 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 355 A Man of great Note For the sake of Laun-sleeves is aturning his Coat. 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* III. v, Why, I should sooner have suspected ermine or lawn-sleeves. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 492 If they [parents] propose .. divinity, they think of the lawn sleeves. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* II. x. 73 My lords of the lawn sleeves have lost half their honours now. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* viii. (1883) 188 The Bishop himself appeared, in lawn-sleeves and surplice.

Hence **Lawn-sleeved** *a.*

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 51 A fair blew-apron'd Priest, a Lawn-sleev'd brother. 1682 O. N. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 162 [He] Tells them .. what rude Affronters Of Laun-sleev'd Grandeur were these Sawcy Chanters. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Progr. Divine* Wks. 1775 II. 125 Lawn-sleev'd, and mitred, stand he now confest.

Law'n-te'nnis. [LAWN *sb.*[2]] A modification of the game of tennis, played in the open air on a lawn, or other prepared ground.

1874 *Army & Navy Gaz.* XV. 154 A new game has just been patented by Major Wingfield .. 'Lawn Tennis'—for that is the name .. is a clever adaptation of Tennis to the exigencies of an ordinary lawn. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. vi. 190 And now came the brief bright season of rustic entertainments .. lawn-tennis .. archery—water parties. *attrib.* 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 297/2 Lawn-tennis clubs.

Lawnterne, -tryn, obs. forms of LANTERN.

Lawny (lɔ'ni), *a.*[1] [f. LAWN *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Made of lawn.

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv. 31 When a plum'd Fanne may shade thy chalked face, And lawny strips thy naked bosome grace. 1604 DRAYTON *Moses Map Miracles* 12 The .. winde .. was .. angrie with her lawnie vaile, That from his sight it enuiouslie should hide her. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. 1851 III. 173 Not she her selfe .. but a false-whited, a lawnie resemblance of her. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 2 Their vests, and lawnie-petticoats tied, and tuckt up at the waste. 1795 COLERIDGE *Lewti* v, Perhaps the breezes .. Have snatched aloft the lawny shroud Of Lady fair—that died for love. 1817 KEATS *Sleep & Beauty* 374 A fold of lawny mantle dabbling swims At the bath's edge. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 446 Heaven's gleam Her light loose lawny vestment silver'd. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiogr. Sk.* Wks. I. 23 Visions of beds with white lawny curtains.

b. Dressed in lawn; also pertaining to a wearer of lawn, i. e. a bishop.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 71 Let Salvation come .. with .. lawny embracements. 1691 C. BROUNT *Opening of Session* in *Collect. of Poems* 21 Their Lawney Conscience, whose Designs were seen, In voting out the King to serve the Queen. 1742 8 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 134 The times when .. lawny saints in smould'ring flames did burn.

2. Resembling lawn; lawn-like; † soft as lawn.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* v. Pref. (1631) 257 As a Spider in the center of her Lawny Canopy with admirable skil weaueth her Cipresse web. 1618 N. WARD *S. Ward's Jethro* Ep. Ded., Impatient of cure; not only of searching acrimonious waters .. but shie of the most soft and lawny touches. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sc. Th.* III. iii, Her eyes are absently fixed on the lawny mists that swathe the fells' fair necks.

Lawny (lɔ'ni), *a.*[2] [f. LAWN *sb.*[2] + -Y.] † **a.** Containing lawns or glades (*obs.*). **b.** Resembling a lawn; covered with smooth green turf.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, Through Forrests, Mountaines or the Lawny ground. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 768 Stupendous rocks That .. lift Cool to the middle air their lawny tops. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertrude* III. iv, Where .. pines their lawny walk encompass round. 1822 SHELLEY *Isle* I, There was a little lawny islet. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrs. & Merch.* III. vi. 175 The river running between lawny margins.

Lawrare, -er(e, -yr, obs. forms of LAUREL.

Lawreall, -el(l, -iall(e, -ielle, -yel, obs. ff. LAUREL.

Lawrencite (lɔ'rĕnsəit). *Min.* [Named by Daubrée, 1877, after its discoverer J. *Lawrence* Smith: see -ITE.] Ferrous chloride found in meteoric iron.

1877 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XIII. 318. 1892 DANA *Min.* 165 Drops of ferric chloride, .. formed from lawrencite, often exude .. from the surface of meteoric iron.

Lawrie, variant of LOWRIE *Sc.*, a fox.

† **Lawrightman.** *Orkney* and *Shetland. Obs.* Also 6 **lawrik-, lawricht-.** [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + RIGHT *sb.* + MAN; intended as a rendering in etymological equivalents of the local *lagraetman* = ON. *lǫgréttumaðr* a member of the *lǫgrétta* (*lǫg* law + *rétta* to make right) or public court of law held during the general assembly (thing).] (See quots.)

1554 tr. *Diploma Bp. Orkney* in *Bannatyne Cl. Misc.* III. (1855) 84 The seill of .. Joanne Cragy myne armyng, of Richard Fodringame lawrik-men myne, of Alexander Sinclar myne [etc.] 1576 in *Oppress. Orkney & Zetld.* (1859) 16 Ane discreit man of ilk paroche, by the rest, callit The Lawrichtman, quha mesurit oure dewitie, callit Wadmell, and weyit our dewitie of buttir. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *State Gt. Brit.* II. i. iii. 408 Six or seven of the most honest and intelligent persons within the Parish, called Lawrightmen. These .. have the Oversight of the People, in manner of Constables. 1733 GIFFORD *Description Zetld.* (1786) 48 There is also in each parish a lawright man. .. His business is to weigh and measure the rent-butter and oil, and also to judge of the quality thereof. 1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* 217 The inferior ones had their council also, composed of members denominated Lagraetmen or Lawrightmen, who were a kind of constables for the execution of justice in their respective islands. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xviii, To do justice betwixt man and man, like a Fowd or a Lawright-man at a lawting lang syne.

Lawrok, obs. form of LARK.

Lawryol, Lawryr: see LAUREOLE, LAUREL *sb.*[1]

† **Lawson-eve, -even**, short for *Low Sunday even* = Saturday in Easter week.

1725 HEARNE *R. Brunne's Chron.* (1810) 521/1 Saturday in Easter week, or as it is also called with us Lawson even. 1841 HAMPSON *Med. Ævi Kalend.* II. 236 Lawson Even is, therefore, Low Sunday Eve.

Lawsonite (lɔ'sənəit). *Min.* [Named by Ransome, 1895, after A. C. *Lawson*: see -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, occurring usually in light blue crystals.

1895 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. L. 75 Lawsonite .. is a new rock-forming mineral.

Law'-sta'tioner. [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + STATIONER.] A tradesman who keeps in stock stationery and other articles required by lawyers. In Great Britain and Ireland, the business includes the taking in of manuscripts and legal documents to be fairly copied or engrossed.

1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxiii. 169 Paying persons in the rank of law-stationers and their hired writers at the rate of so much per folio. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 383 Some copying, that I occasionally obtain from the law-stationers.

† **Lawstead.** *Obs.* In 7 **lawsteed.** [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + *stede* STEAD, used as equivalent of L. *jūstitium* (f. *jūs* law + *stāre* to stand) a standing still of law.] A vacation.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xxvii. 106 Then Quintius .. proclaimeth a publicke vacation or Lawsteed. 1606 — *Sueton.* 124 The .. King of Kings .. dissolved the Societie of his great Peeres and Princes at his table: which among the Parthians is as much as a Law-steed.

Lawsuit (lɔ'sĭūt). [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + SUIT *sb.*] A suit in law; a prosecution of a claim in a court of law.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 131 As if in a Law-suite .. a man taketh hold .. of somewhat that falleth from his adversaries. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. v. 38 etc., Patience may cost you less than a Law-suit or Revenge. 1735-6 SHERIDAN in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 153 As I do not wear a sword, I must have recourse to the weapon in my hand. It is a better method than a law-suit. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 268 The bishops made themselves judges in all law suits. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 137 As if a mere lawsuit were carrying on between John Doe and Richard Roe! 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 16 Ah, you've had Durfey's debts as well as the lawsuits.

Lawta, -te, -tie, -tith, -ty: see LEWTY.

Lawter, variant of LAUGHTER[2].

† **Lawting,** *dial. Obs.* [a. ON. *lǫg-þing*, from *lǫg* LAW *sb.*[1] + *þing* assembly.] In Orkney and Shetland, the former supreme court of judicature.

1805 BARRY *Orkney* 217 With power of holding and adjourning courts called Lawtings. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xix, The Lawting, with the Raddmen and Lawright men, confirmed the division.

Lawty, Sc. variant of LEWTY. *Obs.*

Law'-wo'rthy, *a.* ?*Hist.* Also **law-worth.** [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + WORTHY: a modern rendering of OE. *þæra laga weorðe* (*þe*, etc.), 'worthy of (i.e. entitled to) the laws (which, etc.).'] **a.** Of persons: Having a standing in the law-courts; possessed of full legal rights. **b.** Of things: Within the purview of the law; able to be dealt with by a court of law.

[1066-75 *Charter Will. I to Lond.* in Stubbs *Select Charters* 83 Ic wylle þat ȝet beon eallra þæra laȝa weorðe þe ȝyt wæran in Eadwerdes dæȝe kynges.] 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 277 The strongest proof of his being, as it was called, law-worthy, and possessing a rank. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 21 The inquiry having been made by the oath of good and law-worth men of the neighbourhood. 1884 W. O'C. MORRIS in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 177 This enormous and growing mass of property was not lawworthy under English law. 1896 — *Ireland* x. 333 The claims, however, which in fact approached a joint ownership over millions of acres, continued, as before, to be not law-worthy: they had never been recognized by the State.

Lawyer (lɔ'yər). Forms: 4 **lawyere**, 4-7 **lawer(e**, 4, 6-8 **lawier(e**, (5 **laweour, laweyer(e**, **laweȝer, lawyour**, 6 **lawaier, -ayer**), 6- **lawyer.** [f. LAW *sb.*[1] + -YER: see also -IER.]

1. One versed in the law; a member of the legal profession, one whose business it is to conduct suits in the courts, or to advise clients, in the widest sense embracing every branch of the profession, though in colloquial use often limited to attorneys and solicitors. † *High lawyer* (see HIGH *a.* 21).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 59 ȝe legistres and lawyeres Holdeth this for treuthe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 275 Anober Socrates was of Grees, a greet philosofer and lawiere [Higden *orator*]. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. iv. 53 Ye aduocates ye laweours and maynteners of wrong. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding, Hen. VII* 584 He had of his counsaill .. Syr Charles Booth a lawer, then byshop of Herforde. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 427 Sum Solistars, now thir dayis, Vincusis Laweris in thare cause. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* E, Then the lawier was a simple man, and in the highest degree was but a bare scriuener. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxii. 35 Then one of them, which was a Lawyer, asked him a question. 1637 NABBES *Microcosm.* v. Gib, Bless me! who's this? one of the divells she lawyers? 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* II. i. Wks. 1720 IV. 44 A modest learned Lawyer, of little Practice, for want of Impudence. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 480 P 7, I am now clerk to a lawier. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 32 A lawyer thus educated to

the bar. **1780** COWPER *Report Adjudged Case* 25 Then shifting his side, as a lawyer knows how. **1845** POLSON *Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 819/1 Text-books, written by eminent lawyers, have..an authority in Westminster Hall. *Proverb.* **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 20b, The lawyer never dieth a begger. The lawyer can never want a livyng till the yearth want men.

b. In mod. versions of the N.T.: An expounder of the Mosaic law.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* x. 25 A Certayne Lawere [Gr. νομικός, Vulg. *legisperitus*; Wyclif 'a wise man of the lawe'] stode vp and tempted hym.

† **c.** *Sc.* 'A professor of law' (Jam.). ? *Obs.*

1567 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* (S. T. S.) 14 The College of Diuinite. Personis. Ane Principal to be Reidar in Hebrew. Ane Lawer. *Ibid.* 15 The lawar sal reid dayly an hore in law. **1579** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 180/2 That the lawer..of befoir in the new college sall [etc.].

† **2. a.** A lawgiver. **b.** A lawmaker. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1294/1 Theyr olde lawyer Moises. **1638** *New Litany* in *Bk. Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 53 From cobling acts of Parliament Against the Lawers intent.

3. *dial.* A long bramble. Also in New Zealand, etc., applied to certain creeping plants.

1857 READE *Course True Love* 52 We call these long briars lawyers. **1863** KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 34 The lawyers tripped him up and tore his shins as if they had sharks' teeth. **1875** *Sussex Gloss.*, *Lawyer*, a long bramble full of thorns, so called because 'when once they gets a holt an ye, ye doant easy get shut of 'em'. **1889** H. H. ROMILLY *Veranda in N. Guinea* 56 Tearing the vines and lawyers with their teeth.

4. *Penang lawyer*: a kind of walking-stick, made from the stem of a dwarf palm (*Licuala acutifolia*, Griffith), a native of Penang and Singapore. In England often misapplied to the Malacca cane.

App. with jocular reference to the use of the weapon in settling disputes at Penang. It has been suggested that the name may be a corruption of Malay *pinang lłyar*, wild areca, or *pinang láyor* fire-dried areca. The dwarf palm has prickly stalks, so that the notion may be the same as in sense 3 and in *lawyer palm.*

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 64 With a Penang lawyer hugged close under his right arm. **1894** CONAN DOYLE *S. Holmes* 10 His stick, which was a Penang lawyer, weighted with lead.

5. *Zool.* The name given locally in America to **a.** the Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus nigricollis*); **b.** the Burbot (*Lota maculosa*), and the Bowfin or Mudfish (*Amia calva*): cf. *lake-lawyer* (LAKE *sb.*[4] 6).

c **1850** HAMMOND *Wild Northern Scenes* 45 (Bartlett), 'What on earth is that?' said I to the fisherman. 'That', said he, 'is a species of ling; which we call in these parts a lawyer'. **1859** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Lawyer* .. the black-necked Stilt. .. On the New Jersey coast it is sometimes called *lawyer* on account of its 'long bill'. **1884** *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 97 *Amia calva*, the bowfin, .. or lawyer.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lawyer-craft, -life*; *lawyer-made* adj.; *lawyer-like* adj. and adv.; **lawyer-cane, -palm, -vine** *Austral.*, names for *Rubus australis*, *Calamus australis*, and *Flagellaria indica*, the stems of which are armed with sharp thorns.

1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VI. 351 The punishment of death..(so long as *lawyercraft reigns) will ever continue to be a favourite policy with the English lawyer. **1861** W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 481 Pictures of middle-class *lawyer-life. **1575** *Brieff Disc. Troub. Franckford* 208 The *lawierlike hearinge off suites that appertaine to liuinges. **1637** *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 83 That it was not possible Mr Burton should drawe his aunsweare to Mr. Attornyes soe lawyerlike as it was done without the helpe of some lawyer. **1876** FOX BOURNE *Locke* I. i. 6 Most of the entries are evidently in the elder Locke's own lawyer-like handwriting. **1860** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cix. 27 The popular resistance in the present case is right, though the *lawyer-made law should be wrong. **1890** LUMHOLTZ *Cannibals* 103 The stem and leaves are studded with the sharpest thorns, which continually cling to you and draw blood, hence its not very polite name of *lawyer-palm. **1892** G. PARKER *Round Compass Austral.* xiv. 256 Don't touch that *lawyer-vine; it will tear you properly, and then not let you go.

Hence **Law'yeress**, the wife of a lawyer; a female lawyer. **Law'yering** *vbl. sb. colloq.*, the following of the lawyer's profession; similarly **Law'yering** *ppl. a.* **Law'yerling**, a contemptuous term for a lawyer; also, a young lawyer, a law-student; also *attrib.* **Law'yerly** *a.*, lawyer-like. **Law'yership**, the condition or dignity of a lawyer. † **Law'yery**, lawyers as a class.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* v. 45 To which..Law-tractats I referr the more Lawyerlie mooting of this point. **1676** WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* iv. 1, I have taken my leave of lawyering and pettifogging. **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 26 Our Magnificent Nobility, .. our Munificent Lawyery, or our Wealthy Gentry. **1830** D. O'CONNELL in *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 176/2 A wretched English scribe .. urged on by his paltry, pitiful lawyerlings. .. The English Major-general and his lawyerling staff. **1835** GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1875) III. xxviii. 278 Dined yesterday with the Vice-Chancellor; sixteen people..almost all lawyers and lawyeresses. **1861** MRS. H. WOOD *E. Lynne* i, 'Egad! lawyering can't be such bad work, Carlyle'. 'Nor is it .. But you must remember that a good fortune was left me by my uncle ..'. 'I know. The proceeds of lawyering also'. **1862** MAYHEW *Prisons of London* 72 A chapel-like edifice called the 'hall' ..where the lawyerlings 'qualify' for the bar. **1871** CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 374 W. H., the now lawyering, parliamenteering, &c.; loud man. **1881** MASSON *Carlyle* in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 64 The Edinburgh .. of Jeffrey in the early heyday of his lawyership and editorship of the *Edinburgh Review.* **1896** *Columbus Dispatch* (Ohio) 11 Jan. 4/4 Miss Nellie G. Robison, the Cincinnati lawyeress.

Lax (læks), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* (revived as an alien word.) In 1 **leax, laex, lex,** 7 **lauxe, lask,** (*pl.*) **lack(e)s.** [OE. *leax* = OHG., MHG. *lahs* (mod.G. *lachs*), Du., ON., Sw., Da. *lax*:—OTeut. **lahs-* (cons.-stem); cognate and synonymous forms are Lith. *laszisza*, Lettish *lasis*, Russian лосось, Polish *łosoś*.] A salmon; in later use some particular kind of salmon (see quots.).

In the 17th c. the word seems to have been obsolete exc. in the north; southern writers merely guess at the meaning; Minsheu 1617 (followed by Phillips) app. connected the word with Lax *a.* In recent examples it represents the Sw. or Norwegian word, as applied to the salmon of those countries.

c **725** *Corpus Gloss.* E 315 *Essox*, laex. *a* **1000** *Boeth. Metr.* xix. 12 Hwy ge nu ne settan on sume dune fiscnet eowru, þonne eow fon lysteð leax oððe cyperan? *c* **1050** *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 180/43 *Esocius, uel salmo*, lex. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 754 He tok þe sturgiun, and þe qual, And þe turbut and lax with-al. *Ibid.* 896 He bar up wel a carte lode Of segges, laxes, of playces brode. *c* **1320** *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 151 Thenne mot ych habbe hennen a-rost, Feyr on fyhshe day launprey ant lax. **1488** *Acta Dom. Conc.* 89/1 Extending yerely to ix[xx] of salmond laxis takin vp be him. **1589** RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* 1721 A Laxe, a fish so called, *exos, esox.* **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 242 The Lax, in the Rhene. **1617** MINSHEU *Ductor, Lax*, a fish so called, a fish which hath no bones. **1621** *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 165 One great lauxe, iiij[s]. *Ibid.* 84 Lask. **1656** W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 154 The pointed Sturgeon, and gristly Lax, greatning to the length of fowr and twentie feet. **1677** JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 127 In the mouth of Eden, in Cumberland, the fishers have four distinctions of yearly growth..before they come to be lackes; .. the Lacks, or overgrown salmon. **1882** MRS. H. REEVE *Cookery & Housek.* xiv. 104 Norwegian Lax (Salmon). **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 68 Tunny, Char, Lax, Cod, Haddock, Herring, Oysters, &c.

b. *Comb.*, as *lax fisher*; † **lax-pink**, ? a salmon at a certain stage of growth (cf. LASPRING).

1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 The yonge frye spaune or broode of any kynde of Salmon called lakspynkes smowtis or salmon pele. **1543** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 187, I and Johnn Freser, laxfyschar. *a* **1670** SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 305 The masters and lax-fishers of Dee and Don. **1875** *New Hist. Aberdeensh.* I. 99 A very pleasant footpath for the lax fishers.

Lax, *sb.*[2] Also 6-7 **laxe.** [? f. LAX *v.*]

† **1.** A laxative medicine, an aperient. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 171 Pocyons, laxes, .. and other medecynes. **1544** PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) E j b, It is good to take an infusion or laxe of rubarbe.

2. Looseness of the bowels, diarrhœa (in men and cattle); = LASK *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Q ij, Often changing his sheets and his clouts, because he had an exceeding laxe. **1542** BOORDE *Dyetary* xxii. (1870) 286 Maces ..is good for the blody flyxe and laxes. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* xix. (1878) 53 Which so, if ye giue, with the water and chalke, thou makest the laxe fro thy cow away walke. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 298 The lax or bloudy flix. **1610** MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. lxx. 147 Of the Laxe, or too much scouring of Horses. **1737** BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 216 If the Lax or Scouring continues too long upon him. **1770** HANLY in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 133 She was seized with a smart lax. **1876** in *Whitby Gloss.* **1877** *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Lax*, a looseness of the bowels. See *Lask.*

transf. **1577** FULKE *Two Treat. agst. Papists* II. 366 Being trobled with a sore laxe of the tongue, which I take to be a like disease in ye mouth that it is in ye wombe.

3. ? Relief, release. *rare*—[1].

a **1800** *Bonny Baby Livingston* xviii. in Child *Ballads* (1890) IV. 233/2 O wherefore should I tell my grief, Since lax I canna find?

Lax (læks), *a.* [ad. L. *lax-us* loose; cogn. w. *languēre* to LANGUISH, and prob. also with Teut. **slako-* SLACK *a.*]

1. Of the bowels: Acting easily, loose. † Of a person: Having the bowels unduly relaxed.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 152 Men putten it [manna] in Medicynes for riche men, to make the Wombe lax, and to purge evylle Blode. **1530** PALSGR. 317/1 Laxe as one that hath the flyxe or squyrte, *foyreux.* *a* **1776** R. JAMES *Dissert. Fevers* (1778) 110, I do not neglect on these occasions, proper evacuations by bleeding, and keeping the body somewhat lax. **1804** ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 188 The bowels lax. **1822-34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 37 A moderately lax state of the bowels lessens the risk of worse consequences from dentition.

2. Slack; not tense, rigid, or tight. Hence of bodily constitution or mental powers: Wanting in 'tone' or tension. Now somewhat *rare.*

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. i. 154 The springs are some too stiffe, and others too laxe. **1669** HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 129 Though their outward Ear be stopt by the Laxe Membrane to all Sounds that come that way. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 409 Especially Mothers of a weak lax Constitution. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 85 ¶ 7 That neither the Faculties of the one [the mind] nor of the other [the body] be suffered to grow lax or torpid for Want of Use. **1789** W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 339 When it attacks the tender and delicate, or persons of a weak lax fibre. **1842** ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 64 Abdomen soft, lax, and without inequalities.

b. Of the limbs, attitude: Relaxed, without muscular tension. *rare.*

1832 L. HUNT *Hero & Leander* II. 89 His tossing hands are lax. **1887** D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN *One Trav. Returns* vi. 91 He fell back in his chair and lay lax with closed eyes.

c. Of attachment or connexion of any kind: Weak in force, easily dissolved.

1782 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 216 Nitrous air where the union of phlogiston to the acid is of the laxest kind.

3. a. Of organic tissue, stone, soils, etc.: Loose in texture; loosely cohering or compacted; porous.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 206 That it may firme, stay, and as it were knit together his soft and laxe flesh. **1653** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. (1712) 34 This lax pith or marrow in Man's head. **1691** RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 127 The flesh of this sort of Fish being lax and spungy, and nothing so firm, solid and weighty as that of the bony Fishes. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 77 Not only in the more lax, Chalk, Clay, and Marle, but even in the most solid, Stone. **1713** DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 62 Some [delight] in a lax or sandy, some a heavy or clayie Soil. **1746** SIMON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 314 Wood, Vegetables, or any other lax Bodies..whose Pores, being open [etc.]. **1811** PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 295 *note*, Da Costa..mentions the whet-stone of Derbyshire as of a lax texture, easily pervaded by water. **1835** 6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 111 The psoas muscle is covered with a lax .. cellular tissue. **1873** T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 191 Those organs which possess a lax structure .. as the lungs. **1875** *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* I. i. ii. 205 Their stems had also a lax tissue.

b. *Bot.* 'Said of parts which are distant from each other, with an open arrangement, such as the panicle among the kinds of inflorescence' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 294 [*Equisetum palustre*] Sheaths larger and more lax than those of *E. arvense.* **1837** MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Pl.* (ed. 4) 15 The Panicle .. presents the following varieties: Loose or Lax, when the stalks are distant. **1845** LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 32 Racemes lax when in fruit. **1846** DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 591 Pinnules oblique, arcuate, lax. **1877-84** F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. viii, Flowers in a lax spike, purple, at times fragrant.

4. Of clothes: Loose-fitting, worn loosely. Of persons: Negligent in attire and deportment. Of handwriting: Not compact; also, careless, not precise. *nonce-uses.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iii. (1631) 474 They hurt and crucifie themselves, sometimes in laxe clothes, an hundred yards I think in a gown, a sleeve. **1783** COWPER *Let.* 7 Mar., Life & Wks. (1836) II. 120 Your manuscript indeed is close, and I do not reckon mine very lax. **1812** H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.*, *Theatre* 71 Lax in their gaiters, laxer in their gait. **1885** W. M. ROSSETTI in *Athenæum* 6 May 641/3 The German character for *str*..would be considerably like that for *w*..; in rapid or lax handwriting the two might be almost identical.

5. Of rules, discipline, conduct, observance: Loose, slack, not strict or severe. Of ideas, interpretation, etc.: Loose, vague, not precise or exact. Said also of the agent (in both uses).

c **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv. 37 He þat euermore sekiþ þo þinges þat are most laxe and most remisse, shal euer be in anguissh. *c* **1555** HARESFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 187 If the Queen..can be moved..to take vow of chastity, or enter in laxe religion. **1671** *True Nonconf.* 117 As for this your Laxe acceptation of a professed indifferency in externals. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 113 In a lax way of speaking. **1755** JORTIN *Diss.* vi. 260 The word *æternus* itself is sometimes of a lax signification. **1770** BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 146 Under the lax and indeterminate idea of the *honour of the crown.* **1803** R. HALL *Wks.* (1833) I. 160 A lax theology is the natural parent of a lax morality. **1821** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Imperfect Sympathies*, The custom of resorting to an oath .. is apt .. to introduce into the laxer sort of minds the notion of two kinds of truth. **1840** MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Ranke* (1651) II. 1/6 To this enthusiastic neophyte their discipline seemed lax and their movements sluggish. **1854** THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 43, I was a lax and negligent attendant. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 570 The oath of allegiance, the Whigs said, was drawn in terms far too lax. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 86 The execution of justice was as lax in practice as it was severe in theory. **1868** E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. iv. 68 Writers possessing extremely lax notions of the laws of evidence. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 581 Richard [Cromwell] was known to be lax and godless in his conduct. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 18 June 4/7 They were lax in their attendance, losing perhaps one or two days..per week. **1884** LD. COLERIDGE in *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 327 Towards the close of his life the practice of the Court became somewhat easier and laxer.

b. said of versification.

1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 47 If the antient Poetry was too lax in its Numbers, the modern is certainly too strict. **1817** MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 161 The lax and easy kind of metre in which it was written. **1847** L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. viii. 145 The lax metre and versification resembling those of the second order of French tales in verse.

6. quasi-*adv.* So as to have ample room. [A Latinism: cf. LAXITY 4.]

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 162 Mean while inhabit laxe, ye Powers of Heav'n. [Cf. Cicero *De domo sua* xliv. 115 *Habitare laxe et magnifice voluit.*]

7. *Comb.*, as *lax-fibred, -flowered* adjs.

1761 PULTENEY in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 353 Women, children, and weakly men..are lax-fibred. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 210 Lax-flowered Orchis. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 356 *Aceras anthropophora*, ..Spike lax-flowered.

† **Lax,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *laxāre*, f. *lax-us* LAX *a.*] *trans.* To make lax; to loosen, relax; to purge. Also *absol.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxi. (1495) 210 Hote water clensyth and laxyth and pourgyth the wombe. *Ibid.* XVII. lv. 635 The whyte rote of Eleborus laxyth both vpwarde and dounwarde. **1528** PAYNEL tr. *Reg. Salerni* (1535) 60 a, Butter..laxethe the bealye out of measure, and prouoketh one to vomyte. **1540** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 15 b, Yf the woman..haue been longe sycke before her labor, yf she haue ben sore laxed [*ed.* 1552 lasked]. **1627-77** FELTHAM

Resolves II. i. 259 That we should laxe our selves in all the corrupt .. pleasures of life. **1675** EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 57 Laxing the parts, and giving easy deliverance to its off-spring. **1685** COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. liv. (1711) 470 An extream Fear, and an extream Ardour of Courage, do equally trouble and lax the Belly.

Hence **Laxed** *ppl. a.*, made loose or slack, relaxed. **La·xing** *vbl. sb.*, loosening.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 268 For brekyng of þe siphac & of his laxyng. **1623** COCKERAM II, *Released*, Laxed, Relaxed. **1679** EVELYN *Sylva* xxx. (ed. 3) 176 Those laxed parts, and Vessels by which the humour did ascend, grow dry and close. **1718** PRIOR *Solomon* III. 162 When the lax'd Sinews of the weaken'd Eye In wat'ry Damps or dim Suffusion lye.

† **La·xable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. type *laxā-bil-is*, f. *laxāre*: see LAX *v.* and -ABLE.] Of the body: Easily purged, 'loose'.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 337 Drink .. mingled with Mares milk, doth make the body loose and laxable.

† **Laxament.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *laxāment-um* an extending, relaxation, etc., f. *laxāre* to LAX.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Laxament*, a release.

† **La·xate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *laxāre* LAX *v.*] *trans.* To loosen, relax. Also *absol.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Laxate*, to release, to loose, to pardon. **1652** FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* viii. 72 It corroborates, astringeth, and laxateth. *Ibid.* xi. 96 Exercise is .. very necessary, as being good to laxate the passages of the body. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 211 All fat things laxate the stomach.

Hence † **La·xated** *ppl. a.*, † **La·xating** *vbl. sb.*

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* iv. 41 They that have very cold, weak and laxated stomacks. *Ibid.* viii. 73 If by its laxating, evacuation is promoted.

Laxation (læksēⁱ·ʃən). [ad. L. *laxātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *laxāre*: see LAX *v.* and -ATION.] The action of loosening or relaxing; the state of being loosened or relaxed; *occas.* an instance or means of relaxing, a laxative application.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxvii. (1495) 337 Hote water is contrary to laxacion yf the heete of the ayre is not stronge for the tyme also. *c* **1550** LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) K iv, Beanes sodde in Veniger..do greatlye withold Laxation. **1579** TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. xxiv. 31 a, These are the prouocations of leacherie, these are the laxations of libertie. **1640** BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* v. 34 That Law, without execution whereof there cannot but follow a laxation of the whole frame [of Nature]. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 420 The hernia...it's cured by laxation. **1669** W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 127 By reason of the laxation and flagging of the membranes. **1699** T. BENNET *Dissenters' Pleas* (1711) 5 By reason of..laxation of disciplin in those wars, Atheism has much increas'd. **1832** I. TAYLOR *Saturday Even.* 26 The movement—the laxation of the human mind in all countries. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 252 An initial mercurial purge, followed by milder saline laxations..will afford some amelioration.

Laxative (læ·ksătiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4-6 **laxatif, -yf(e, 6 laxitive.** [a. F. *laxatif, -ive*, ad. L. *laxātīv-us*, f. *laxāre*: see LAX *v.* and -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of relaxing.

1. Of medicines, food, etc.: Having the property of loosening and evacuating the bowels.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxii. (1495) 675 Some oyle..is laxatyf and nesshynge. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 184, I ne knewe no medicyn laxatif þat is so good. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* xxxii. (Arb.) 90 He knewe..alle the herbes .. whiche were viscose or laxatyf. **1547** BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 110 Vse laxatiue meates..if nede do require. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 646 Our Glysters laxative. **1660** F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 185 Tortoises..excellent meat, .. but are so laxative, they cause even Disenterias. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* I. 244 Tamarinds, Astringent, yet laxative to the lower Belly. **1789** W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 203 Fomentations and laxative clysters are by no means to be omitted. **1809** PINKNEY *Trav. France* 222 Those countries are most healthy where, from an ordinary laxative diet, the body is always kept open. **1861** BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 579 Some [of the *Compositæ*] are laxative and anthelmintic.

2. Of the bowels, or the bodily constitution: Loose, subject to 'flux' or free discharge of the fæces. Of a disease: Characterized by such discharge. Now *rare.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 34 Ye would .. geue me a purgacion. But I am laxatiue inough. **1573** BARET *Alv.* L 153 Letise is good to make one laxitiue or go to yᵉ stoole. **1608** MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* III. iii, What a laxatiue fever shakes me. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* v. 90 A very good medicinable meate, for such as are too laxatiue, and subiect to fluxes. **1635** BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) I. 130 My body was always .. inclined to be laxative and soluble. **1708** *Brit. Apollo* No. 38. 3/2 You seem prone to Excess, Whence this Laxative Ailing arises. **1722** QUINCY *Lex. Phys.-Med.* (ed. 2), *Laxative*, signifies loose in Body, so as to go frequently to stool. **1801** *Med. Jrnl.* V. 261 Bowels laxative, tongue and skin healthy. **1822-34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 194 If confined in youth, in advanced life they [the bowels] are often laxative.

b. *transf.* Unable to contain one's speech or emotions. ? *Obs.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Apol. Dial., Fellowes of practis'd and most laxatiue tongues. **1607** W. S. *Puritan* III. F 2, I am of such a laxatiue laughter, that if the Deuill him selfe stood by, I should laugh in his face. **1622** T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* Pref. 2 My owne Countri-men haue tongues laxatiue enough, and Strangers are in their wordes .. libertines. *a* **1639** W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. vi. (1640) 85 This sinne proceedeth from a twattling laxative humour causing that a man must vent all he knows and be talking of many things.

3. Having a loosing power, affording remission or relief. *rare.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 216 A law giving permissions laxative to unmarry a wife and marry a lust. **1649** — *Eikon.* xiv. 138 The simpler sort he furnishes with laxative, hee termes them general clauses, which may serve to releeve them against the Covnant tak'n.

B. *sb.* **1.** A laxative medicine; 'a slightly purgative medicine which simply unloads the bowels' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1898 Hym gayneth neither for to gete his lif, Vomyt vpward ne dounward laxatif. — *Nun's Pr. T.* 142 Er ye take youre laxatyues, Of lawriol, Centaure, and ffumetere. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 333 Whanne his body is maad clene wiþ laxatiuis. **1412-20** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii, And made him [*sc.* Cerberus] voide his venym in ye strife And upwarde gaue hym suche a laxatyfe That all the worlde his brethe contagyous Infected hath. **1572** MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 57 The iuyce of Elder, .. of Turbith, or such like laxitiues. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 154 Thou maist also give the partie some laxative. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vi. 83 Lenitives, Aperitives, .. Laxatives. **1822-34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 37 If the bowels be confined, we must employ cooling laxatives. **1874** *R. Hooper's Physic. Vade M.* I. v. (ed. 9) 230 Brown bread often proves an effectual laxative.

† **2.** ? Relaxed condition of the bowels, 'flux'. *Obs. rare.*

c **1430** LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* 3439 The drynke..Which the mynystres of babel Maden..And gaf hyt to kyng Sedechye Wher thorgh he had a laxatyf That he shortly lost hys lyf. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 140 He cowth gif cure for laxatyve. **1527** ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A ij b, Who so drynke the same [walwort] water at eche tyme ii ounces or two ounces and a halfe causeth laxatyfe.

La·xativeness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Loose or relaxed condition (of the body, etc.).

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xii. 33 Laxatiuenesse or loosnesse of the body is a signe of a hot liuer. **1611** COTGR., *Courance*, a flux, a laxatiuenesse in the bodie. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 142 It..proceedeth .. from a laxativeness or looseness of milk. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Scouring-long-sought*, Either by over-heating or by unwholsome Fodder, which will breed Laxativeness.

b. Looseness of tongue.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Sept. 254/2 Their silence is quite refreshing beside the rhetorical laxativeness of others.

Laxator (læksēⁱ·tɒɹ). *Anat.* [mod.L., agent-n. f. L. *laxāre* (see LAX *v.*).] Name formerly given to a (supposed) muscle of the external ear.

1799 HOME *Ear* in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 9 The largest of these is called the obliquus, and is the antagonist of the tensor muscle; the other is very small, and is called the laxator. **1808** *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 393 Soemmerring again errs .. in considering the muscle as entirely a laxator.

Laxism (læ·ksiz'm). [f. LAX *a.* + -ISM.] The views of the 'laxists'.

1895 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 276 Laxism and Jansenism.

Laxist (læ·ksist). [f. LAX *a.* + -IST.] One who favours lax views or interpretation: *spec.* the designation given by modern historians to the school of casuists in the Roman church who maintained that it was justifiable to follow any probability, however slight, in favour of liberty. Also *attrib.*

1865 F. OAKELEY in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* 144 One of two extreme attitudes; that of unpractical theorists, on the one hand, or that of practical laxists on the other. **1882** LITTLEDALE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 638/2 Some of the stricter casuists say so, but Liguori sides with the laxists. **1884** *Ch. Times* 366/2 There is a disastrous recommendation of the laxist school in handling moral questions. **1890** *Guardian* 7 May 741/1 There have been 'rigorist' and 'laxist' views on points of morals and discipline.

La·xitude. *rare*⁻¹. [See -TUDE.] Laxity.

1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xvii. 97 The laxitude of mediæval manners.

Laxity (læ·ksiti). [a. F. *laxité*, ad. L. *laxitātem*, f. *laxus* LAX *a.*] The quality of being lax.

1. Looseness, irretentiveness (of the bowels, etc.); slackness, want of tension (in the muscular or nervous fibres, etc.).

1528 PAYNEL tr. *Reg. Salerni* (1535) 119 b, Superfluous drynkynge of cold drynke..causeth the palsey, or laxite of the membres. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 184 The stomacke ..if it be subiect to laxitie. **1672** WISEMAN *Wounds* II. v. 36 There arises a laxity and indigesture in the Wound. **1707** FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 203 The Laxity of Fibres in the Habit of the Body, or *Viscera*, is restored by Exercise, Friction, and cold Baths. **1775** JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 July, In her early state of laxity and feebleness. **1789** W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 319 This disease may.. proceed from too great a laxity of the organs which secrete the urine. **1799** M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childr.* (ed. 4) I. 6 The great moisture and laxity of infants.

2. Looseness of texture or cohesion; openness, uncompact structure or arrangement.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 229 The skin .. by the closenesse or laxitie thereof, as he drawes it in, or lets it out. **1660** BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvi. 300 The dif-form consistence, as to laxity and compactness of the Air at several distances from us. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. (1693) 25 The former [cause] could never beget Whirlpools in a Chaos of so great a Laxity and Thinness.

3. Looseness or slackness in the moral and intellectual spheres; want of firmness, strictness, or precision.

1623 COCKERAM, *Laxitie*, pardon, chiefly cheapnesse. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laxity*, looseness, wildness, liberty. **1775** JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 20 Every expedition would in those days of laxity have produced a distinct and independent state. **1795** MASON *Ch. Mus.* III. 187, I need not observe on the laxity of that Version. **1830** SCOTT *Demonol.* viii. 260 Such laxity of discipline afforded scope to the wildest enthusiasm. **1838** J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1839) IV. ix. 156 All these laxities of conduct impress upon our conscience a vague sense..of guilt. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 422 The very faults of their colleague, the known laxity of his principles. **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 407 Laxity of assertion in matters of number is so habitual as to have lost the character of falsehood. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 77 Carelessness and laxity in articulation. **1870** ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 54 Laxity of belief is coupled with laxity of practice. **1875** *Protests Lords* I. Pref. 10 A laxity of language, which must have conveyed far more than the framers of the Act contemplated. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 265 Such tales .. engender laxity of morals among the young.

† **4.** Spaciousness. [A Latinism: cf. LAX *a.* 6.]

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. 122 The hills in Palestine generally had in their sides plenty of caves, and those of such laxity and receit that ours in England are but conny-boroughs if compared to the palaces which those hollow places afforded.

Laxly (læ·ksli), *adv.* [f. LAX *a.* + -LY².]

1. In physical sense: Loosely; with loose cohesion; slackly, without tension.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 24 With [it] all the other elements .. are more laxly or intimately blended. **1887** D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN *One Trav. Returns* ii. 35 The queen's head fell laxly on the arm which encircled her.

b. *Bot.*, etc.: With loose or open arrangement; not closely, compactly, or densely.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 191 The flor. thin, laxly imbricated. **1852** DANA *Crust.* I. 586 Hand..laxly pubescent about the fingers. **1867** J. R. JACKSON in *Intell. Observ.* No. 62. 129 Laxly or densely imbricate. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 101 Vicia sylvatica .. Racemes laxly 6-18-flowered.

2. With moral or intellectual looseness; without strictness, precision, or exactness.

1680 *Answ. Stillingfleet's Serm.* 12 We will not speak so laxly altogether as he does there. **1773** JOHNSON in *Boswell* 24 Oct., Nobody, at times, talks more laxly than I do. **1779** [BURKE] ibid. 12-19 Oct., I do not think that men who live laxly in the world, as you and I do, can with propriety assume such an authority. **1838-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III. vi. 302 The former of these corrective functions must have been rather laxly exercised. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. iii. 102 The..Thegns would attend more laxly. **1868** *Ibid* (1876) II. ix. 403 We must remember how laxly that word is often taken. **1889** H. D. TRAILL *Strafford* 74 The enforcement of the laxly administered penal statutes.

Laxmannite (læ·ksmănəit). *Min.* [Named after E. *Laxmann*, a Swedish chemist: see -ITE.] A synonym of VAUQUELINITE.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Laxness (læ·ksnės). [f. LAX *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being lax; laxity: **a.** in physical senses.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. xlii. (1678) 658 Cold Waters or Baths..help the laxness of the bowels. **1669** HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 161 It is requisite that the Tympanum be tense..; otherwise the laxness of that Membrane will ..damp the sound. **1681** GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1682) 155 Like some Body passing through an over-large or wide hole, where it cannot stick by reason of the laxness of the passage. **1718** QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 6 By the greater laxness of its Contexture it will not lie in so little room. **1774** GARDEN in *Phil. Trans* LXV. 105 This *carina* .. is very distinguishable .. by its thinness, its apparent laxness.

b. in moral or intellectual senses.

1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* Pref., Too much rigidness on the one hand, or laxness on the other. **1715** *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 96 The universal laxness of the age. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 51 The laxness, confusion, and barbarism which pervade this branch of the law. **1843** THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vii. Deploring ..the dreadful immorality which..arose in consequence of their laxness.

† **La·xy,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. LAX *a.* + -Y¹.] = LAX *a.* 3 a.

1716-21 *Mist's Weekly Jrnl.* (1722) II. 24 Her Flesh is laxy and flabby.

Lay (lēⁱ), *sb.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: **α. 1 lagu, 3 laȝe**; *pl.* **3 lawes, 4 lauen.** **β. 3 lei-e, 3, 5 ley, 4 leye, laie, 4-5 laye, 4, 9** (*dial.*) **lay.** [OE. *lagu* (oblique cases *lage*); the β forms may represent either an OE. **læge* dat., acc., or gen., or the ON. *legi* dative, *legir* plural, of the equivalent *lǫg-r*:—OTeut. **lagu-z*:—pre-Teut. **laků-s* (= L. *lacus* LAKE *sb.*⁴). It is also probable that in some instances the β forms represent an adoption of OF. *lai* pool:—L. *lacum*.] A lake, pool.

α. *a* **1000** *Boeth. Metr.* ix 40 Lyft and laȝu land ymb-clyppaþ garsecg embegyrt gumena rice. *a* **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 211 (Gr.) Laȝo yrnende. *a* **1300** *Childh. Jesus* 314 (in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 12-13 Watur þare with inne he brouȝte, His lawes maken þare inne he þouȝte. Bote a giw of heorte wrac Alle hise lawes þare he to brac. Iesu him seide with hastiue wille..ȝwi hast þou to broke mi lay? **1340-70** *Alisaunder* 3856 Theo blod, of heom that was slawen, Ran by flodis and by lauen.

β. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 5296 Þe blod ran in þe valaie So water out of a laie. *Ibid.* 9652 He made alle a valaye Al so it were a brod leye. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 367 Alisaundre..hadde alle maner bestes in kepyng in hyves, in layes, in fisshe weres and pondes. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* II. 167 She was nigh the great lay Of Triton [= L. *Tritonia palus*] founde, where she lay A child for-cast. *a* **1440** *Sir Degrev.* 239 One a launde by a ley These lordus dounne lyght. **1481** CAXTON *Godfrey* cciii. 298 The cyte of tabarye, whiche stondeth on the laye of Geme. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lay*, a very large pond. **1840** SPURDENS *Suppl. Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lays*: always, I believe, in the plural number; as 'Denham lays'. Ponds in the midst of coppice and timber.

b. *attrib.*, as *lay-fen, -mire.*

c 1205 LAY. 22835 Draȝeð hine to ane more & doð hine in an ley uen [*c* 1275 laȝe fen]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 328 So me deoppre wadeð into þe ueondes leie uenne [*MS. T.* iðe deoueles lei mure], so me kumeð later up. *a* 1225 *Marherete* 14 Ich leade ham iþe leiuen [*printed* leinen] ant iþe ladliche lake of þe suti sunne. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Hwase lið ileinen [*i. e.* i lei uen, *MS. B.* ileifen] deope bisunken.

† **Lay,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* In 3 leȝhe, lai. [a. ON. *leiga* hire, toll.] Hire. Also in comb. **leȝhemann** (=ON. *leigumaðr*), a hireling.

c 1200 ORMIN 6222 And ȝunnc birrþ ȝunnkerr leȝhemenn Rihht laȝhelike ledenn. *Ibid.* 6234 And heore leȝhe birrþ hemm beon Rædiȝ þann it iss addledd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11814 Nu neghes tim to tak his lai [*Fairf.* mede, *Trin.* pay].

† **Lay,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 3 lei, 3–4 lai(e, 5 ley, 5–6 laye. [a. OF. *lei*, mod.F. *loi* law = Pr. *ley*, *lei*, Cat. *lley*, Sp. *ley*, Pg. *lei*, It. *legge*:—L. *lēgem*, *lex* law.] Law; *esp.* religious law; hence, a religion, a faith.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 166 Þæt cristene weren & leaffule in godes lei. *Ibid.* 832 Sone se ich awei warp ower witlese lei. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1201 Dor-of holden ðe ieuwes lay. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 457/18 Formest he wende to Orlians to prechie godes lay. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1428 Fra abraham..Til moyses þat gaf þe lai. *Ibid.* 1474 To fight al for þe cristen lay. *Ibid.* 13593 'A prophet', said he, 'be mi lai'. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1053 Þow schelt swere vpon þe lay. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 983 All þat euire war of Iowis lay. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Squ.'s T.* 10. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 764 If he will Baptised be And lefe his fals laye. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 105 My fey, My byleue, and my ley, er þes. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 44 Now are they like to lose our layse. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 445 It is gretely against oure lay. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xiv. 8 Numa Pompilius, quhilk sall..Begyn and statut with lawis and haly layis The cheif cetie of Rome. 1534 TINDALE *Acts* xxvi. 5 After the most straytest secte of oure laye [1526 lawe], lyved I a pharisaye. 1593 PEELE *Chron. Edw. I*, B 3, 'Tis Churchmans laie and veritie To liue in loue and charitie. 1599 ? KYD *Soliman & Pers.* I. A 4 b, Welcome vnto thee renowned Turke, Not for thy lay, but for thy worth in armes.

Lay (lē[1]), *sb.*[4] Also 3–4 lai, 4–6 laie, 4–7 laye. [a. OF. *lai*[1] (recorded from the 12th c.) = Pr. *lais*, *lays*; of uncertain etymology.

The most likely view is that favoured by M. Gaston Paris, that the word is of Teut. origin, an adoption of some form of the word represented by OHG., MHG. *leich*, play, melody, song. The ON. *lag* (see LAW *sb.*[1]), used in the sense of 'tune', would also be phonetically a possible source. Connexion with Teut. **leupo-* (OE. *léoð*, Ger. *lied*) is out of the question, as are the Celtic words commonly cited: the Irish *laoidh* is believed to represent an OCeltic type **lūdi-*; the Welsh *llais* voice, sound, is too remote in meaning, and the assumed Breton equivalent is non-existent.]

1. A short lyric or narrative poem intended to be sung.

Originally applied *spec.* to the poems, usually dealing with matter of history or romantic adventure, which were sung by minstrels. From the 16th to the 18th c. the word was a mere poetical synonym for 'song'. This use still continues, but *lay* is now often employed (partly after G. *lied*, with which it is often erroneously supposed to be etymologically connected) as the appropriate term for a popular historical ballad such as those on which the Homeric poems are by some believed to be founded. Some writers have misapplied it to long poems of epic character like the Nibelungenlied or Beowulf.

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 199 Þet ich habbe þe i-sungen ðesne englissce lai. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 551 An harpour made alay. *c* 1320 *Orpheo* 13–16 In Brytayn this layes arne ywrytt..Of aventures that fillen by dayes, Wherof Brytons made her layes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 637 And in a lettre wroot he al his sorwe In manere of a compleynt or a lay. — *Frankl. Prol.* 2 Thise olde gentil Britons in hir dayes Of diuerse auentures maden layes, ..Whiche layes with hir Instrumentz they songe, Or elles redden hem for hir plesance. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 6 Sum has langing of lufe lays to herken. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxxi, Thenne came Elyas the harper .. and told hym the lay that Dynadan had made by Kynge Marke. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Aj, I made songes layes Roundels balades. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* IX. iv. (1714) 60 The holy Angels Choir Doth spread his Glory forth with spiritual Lays. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. Prol. 4 Shee sings like one immortall, and shee daunces As Goddesse-like to her admired layes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 542 To Bacchus therefore let us tune our Lays. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 21 My Country's Love demands the Lays. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 80 Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay; Of opening Heaven they sung. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Some of the Contents* iii, Attackis his freind Dunbar in comick layis. 1805 SCOTT (*title*) The Lay of the Last Minstrel. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.*, *Catechism*, Why should we think He turns away From infants' simple lays. 1842 MACAULAY (*title*) Lays of Ancient Rome. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 418 The popular lays chaunted about the streets of Norwich and Leeds in the time of Charles the Second. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlviii, These brief lays, of Sorrow born. 1886 F. B. JEVONS in *Jrnl. Hellenic Studies* VII. 303 The theory of the aggregationists, that the *Iliad* is an agglomeration of originally independent lays.

b. *poet.* Applied to the song of birds.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5211 Mery time it is in May, The foules syngeth her lay. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 57 For to leorne the layes that louely foules maden. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 58 The thrustelcok made eek his lay. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 119 Whan every bird upon his lay Among the grene leves singeth. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 93 Madame, my selfe haue .. plac't a Quier of such enticing Birds, That she will light to listen to the Layes. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 443 Sweet Philomel! .. ev'ry star Is deaf to mine, enamour'd of thy lay. *a* 1788 J. LOGAN *Cuckoo* iv, The school-boy .. Starts, the new voice of Spring to hear, And imitates thy lay.

† **2.** Strain, tune. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iv. 6 Your chorlyshe chauntyng ys all o' lay. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 118 A continuall tanglyng of this Portingall Coockoe chatteryng alwayes one maner of laye in myne eares.

† **Lay,** *sb.*[5] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? repr. OE. **læg* = ON. *lag*: see LAW *sb.*[2]] A bill, score, reckoning.

13.. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 267 He..bad his hostes feede hem þat day And sette heore costes in his lay.

† **Lay,** *sb.*[6] Also 5–6 laye, laie, 6–8 ley. [? Aphetic form of ALLAY *sb.*[1]] Alloy. Chiefly *attrib.* in *lay metal*, the name of a kind of pewter.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 402 þi godis .. Ar mad bot of handis of mene Of gold and siluir & of clay, Of stok, of stone ore of lay. 1489 *Will of Wynter* (Somerset Ho.), j C de fyne metall et j C de lay metall. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 § 3 That no manere of person..make no holowe wares of Peauter, that is to say Saltes and Pottes that is made of Peweter called Ley Metell, but that it may be after the Assise of Peauter Ley Metell wrought within the Cite of London. 1534 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 210 Item xxv platers of lay metall. 1538 *Inv.* in J. W. Clark *Barnwell* Introd. (1897) 23 Item j lauer of laye mettell. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 562 Lead and tin Ley-pewter, soft sold[er].

Lay (lē[1]), *sb.*[7] Also 6–7 laye, laie, ley(e. [f. LAY *v.*[1]]

† **1.** A wager, bet, stake. Often in phr. *even lay*, a wager in which the chances are equal on either side, an even chance. Hence (in *fair*, *good*, etc. *lay*) = chance, hazard. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VII. iv. (1886) 107 It is an even laie, that an idiot shall conjecture right. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 27 *Clif.* My soule and bodie on the action both. *Yor.* A dreadfull lay. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 495 They bound themselues by a sacred lay and oth to fight it out to the last man. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 17 Done, 'tis a lay, joyne gols on it. 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* v. i, If I had been unhandsome, old or jealous, 't had been an even lay she might have scorn'd me. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* s.v. *Lay*, An Hazard or Chance; as, *He stands a queer Lay*; He stands an odd Chance, or is in great Danger. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. x. (1840) 135 By venturing my life upon an even lay with him. 1729 E. ERSKINE *Wks.* (1871) I. 453 What a fair lay sinners living under the Gospel dispensation have for the eternal Salvation of their Souls. 1769 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 296 You will stand a very good lay, for if it is a prize it shall be yours, if a blank, mine.

2. A place of lying or lodging; lair, couch (of animals). Now *rare.*

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 42 The Fawne doth choose his foode by the laie of the olde Bucke. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* I. ii, I have found ye, Your lays, and out-leaps, Junius, haunts, and lodges. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 252 The boatman will probably know .. the lay of the trout.

† **b.** ? Right of pasturing cattle; ? number of cattle pastured at one time. *Obs.*

1596 in T. Harwood *Lichfield* (1806) 527 Rec. for the fyrst leye into the Churche yarde for foure and twentye beastes and a weanynge calfe—xxxvj. *s.*

† **3.** A layer, stratum; a 'course' (of masonry).

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 35 By making a lay of dung of a foot in thicknesse. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 214 First they layed a lay of Brickes, then a Mat made of Canes, square as the Brickes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 280 It was devised, that a Viall should have a Lay of Wire Strings below, as close to the Belly as a Lute. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 65 Continue your several lays of Plaining, till the whole upside of the Stuff be plained. *c* 1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt* 16 It was .. pressed into a Cask, with sprinklings of Salt between each Lay. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.*, *Refl. Agric.* 55 These .. make up what we call a Bed or Lay of Roots. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 225 Different Lays of white and black Marble. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Vertigo*, Those [Animal Spirits] that are in the Lays of the Optick Nerves. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 221 Lay them in the same water, with a lay of leaves betwixt.

4. The act of imposing a tax; an impost, assessment, rate, tax. Now *dial.*

1558 in Picton *L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 95 It is to be levied by force of one ley yearly to be gathered by the Bailiffs for the time being. 1597 *Churchw. Acc. Cartmel* in J. Stockdale *Ann. Cartmel*, etc. (1872) 36 A caste or laye should bee forthwith had throughout all the parish. 1601 *Acc.-Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 79 A note of all layes and sesments .. one laye of xxxs. 1624 SIR E. SANDYS 15 Apr. in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1806) I. 1421 In the lay of the first Imposition, .. it was promised, That [etc.]. 1647 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 143 A Ley or Taxacion of xii[d]. *c* 1860 STATON *Rays fro' th' Loomenary* 34 Its some beggar, or else its th' chap ut collects th' lays. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 419 In 1750 a lay of 3*d.* in the pound produced only £6 2*s.* 1½*d.* 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Lay*, a rate, an assessment.

5. Rate or 'terms' of purchase or remuneration. *local U. S.*

1712 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1870) V. 333 Provided that such land..shall be sold to such possessors thereof at the same lay as the residue of said land. 1775 *N. Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1873) VII. 425 Provided there can be more built at an easier Lay than in the country by the company. 1792 B. MARSTON in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1873) XXVII. 399, I am engaged to go out with a large Company ..[to Africa] as their Land Surveyor General, on a pretty good lay. 1816 PICKERING *Vocab. U.S.*, *Lay*, terms or conditions of a bargain; price. Ex. I bought the articles at a good lay; he bought his goods on the same lay that I did mine. A low word. *New England.* 1856 *Peter Gott* (Bartlett), He took in his fish at such a lay, that he made a good profit on them.

6. *slang.* A line or plan of business, occupation, adventure, etc.; a (particular) job, 'line', or 'tack': often in phr. *on* (a certain) *lay.*

1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* III. iii, Cou'd I bring her to a Bastard, I shou'd have her all to my self; but I dare not put it upon that Lay, for fear of being sent for a Soldier. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 97 To distinguish myself from the refusers upon a Jacobite lay. 1721 CIBBER *Schoolboy* III. Dram. Wks. 1754 I. 23 The Puppy will play, tho' he knows no more of the Lay than a Milkwoman. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 174, I first set them on the lay. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, I shall be on that lay nae mair. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxii, He's not to be found on his old lay. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt* I. lii. 201 It is a sad thing for a great country..to have taken to the filibustering lay. If the word is from the vocabulary of thieves, to the conduct of thieves it is appropriate. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xxxiv, For a year or two he wrote poetry. But the papers in America, he found, were in a league against genius. So he gave up that lay.

7. The way, position, or direction in which something is laid or lies (*esp.* said of country); disposition or arrangement with respect to something. (Cf. LIE *sb.*)

1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 50 The correctness of their [dogs'] judgment on the lay of the country. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 647 Where the corn has a decided lean in one direction, the machine, if worked against the lay of the straw, meets with the requisite resistance. 1864 THOREAU *Maine W.* iii. (1869) 163, I did not know the exact route myself, but steered by the lay of the land. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 174 If the angler pulls against the..lay of the weed. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xvi. 434 Seams of white quartz travelled along the lay of the strata. 1886 WALSINGHAM & PAYNE-GALLWEY *Shooting* I. 89 The lay of a gun to the shoulder when aimed depends .. upon the 'cast off' and slope of the heel-plate.

b. *Naut.* Of a rope: The direction or amount of twist given to the strands. (Cf. LAY *v.* 37.) Also in *Spinning* (see quot. 1851).

1800 CAPT. HARVEY in *Naval Chron.* XII. 195, I was inclined to attribute this defect to the soft lay of the cable. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1071 In no one instance has a rope or cable thus formed, been found defective in the lay. 1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jrnl. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* v**/2 In the bobbin and fly-frames, the amount of lay, or quantity of twist given to the roving, is as little as is compatible with their being unwound without impairing their uniformity. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 2 By taking a half hitch round and against the lay of the rope.

c. *Printing.* See quots.; 'the proper position of the sheet of paper and the frame of type on the bed of a press or machine, when ready for working' (Cassell).

1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.* ed. Ringwalt), *Lay of the Case*, the system upon which the various letters, points, spaces, quadrats, etc., are distributed among the different boxes in a case. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.*, *Lay*, this refers to the position of the print on a sheet of paper.

8. A share in a venture; *esp.* in *Whaling*, the proportion of the proceeds of a voyage which is allotted to a man.

On a lay, on shares (*Cent. Dict.*). Also, *by the lay* (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* iii. (1859) 35 With eager hope to obtain the oily material wherewith to..make good their 'lay'. 1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. i. 113 Every one on board .. has 'a lay' in the venture. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* I. iii. (1881) 47 On American whaling ships the custom is not to pay fixed wages, but a 'lay', or proportion of the catch. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise 'Cachalot'* iv. (1900) 33 Each of us was on the two hundredth 'lay'..which means that for every two hundred barrels taken on board, we were entitled to one.

9. *In* (*good*, *full*) *lay*: laying eggs.

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1267/3, 4 pullets, in full lay.

10. *concr.* (See quot.)

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss., *Lay*, a strip of leather, which is sewed on the top of another that is broader, for the purpose of additional strength, or to confine a smaller buckle.

11. *Comb.*: † **lay-layer**, an assessor of rates.

1669 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 328 The common assessors or Leylayers of this towne.

Lay (lē[1]), *sb.*[8] *dial.* [var. LATHE *sb.*[3] and *sb.*[4]]

1. *Weaving.* The batten of a loom; = LATHE *sb.*[4]

1789 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 16 The palefaced weaver plies the resounding lay. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 412 The lay which carries the reed, is hung from a bar. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i. 44 The batten or lay by which the weft-thread is driven up close. 1892 J. M. BARRIE *Little Minister* iii. 20 The lay still swung at little windows like a great ghost pendulum.

b. *Comb.*: **lay-cap**, a wooden bar which lies on the top of the reed and is held by the workman in working the lay; **lay-race** (see quot. 1855).

The comb. *lay-rod*, *lea-rod*, in some Dicts. referred to this word, is an incorrect form of *lease-rod*: see LEASE *sb.*[4], and cf. LEA *sb.*[4].

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 217 A top piece having a longitudinal groove along its lower side which is called the *lay-cap. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1287 The lay-cap .. is the part of the lay which the hand-loom weaver seizes with his hand, in order to swing it towards him. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., **Lay-race*, that part of the lay on which the shuttle travels from one side to the other of the web.

2. Used for LATHE *sb.*[3] 2.

In parts of Scotland, the turning lathe is still called *lay.*

1797 GODWIN in C. K. Paul *Life* (1876) I. 259 The potters we saw in the morning, turning a wheel, or treading a lay.

Lay (lē[1]), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 5–6 laye, 6 leye, laii, 5–7 laie, 6–7 lai. [a. F. *lai* (now replaced by the learned form *laïque*):—eccl.L. *lāicus*, a. Gr. λαϊκός (cf. LAIC). Cf. MDu. *leec* (Du. *leek*), OHG. *leigo* (MHG. *leige*, *leie*, mod.G. *laie*) layman.]

1. Of persons: Belonging to the 'people' as contradistinguished from the clergy; not in orders, non-clerical.

When prefixed to official titles, the adj. is often hyphened. *c* 1330 [see B]. 1432–50 [see LAYMAN]. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 34 Alle relygious men, þat to leryd or to lay-folk ..mynystren ony of þise in sacramentys. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xv. 42 The maners of the Clergye and of the laye peple. 1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 4 The laie and priuate persons ar as well of the flocke of Christe as the other. 1577 COLET *Fruitf. Admon.* 5 If thou be lay and vnmaried. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. 52 Neither did the first Nicene councel..think it any robbery to require the help..of many learned lay brethren, as they were then called. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 76 It is erroneous .. that a Layman (as your Lay-Chancellour) should excommunicate and deliver up soules to Sathan. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 186 No Convocation having power to grant any Subsidies, or aid without confirmation from the Lay-Senate. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 8 Jan., Wks. 1871 IV. 514 A good number of gentlemen, lay as well as ecclesiastic. 1747 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 67 He expressed the most rooted prejudice against Lay-Preachers. 1766 GRAY *Corr. N. Nicholls* (1843) 65 Ansel is lately dead, a lay-fellow of your college. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 68 A general prescription *de non decimando* can no more be set up against a lay impropriator than against a spiritual person. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiii, [A] mill, erected on the lands of a lay-baron. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* xi. i. (1875) 398 A powerful lay element is certainly separating itself from the ecclesiastical element all over Europe. 1893 *Globe* 1 July 6/4 The Lay Helpers' Association of the diocese of London.

2. Characteristic of, connected or concerned with, occupied or performed by, laymen or the laity.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) II. Index, Laiheadshippe of the Church is rejected by most Heretiques, and by al Catholiques. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iv. 11 Had the Cardinall But halfe my Lay-thoughts in him. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad Sec. xi. 25 It cannot hallow a Lay designe, and make it fitt to become a religious ministery. 1675 in *Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 783 This bribing men by drink is a lay simony. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 129 These were levelled against lay-patronages, and the prohibitions of secular Courts. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 458 Lay corporations are of two sorts, civil and eleemosynary. 1767 *Ibid.* II. 61 The four kinds of lay tenure which subsisted in England, till the middle of the last century. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 371 With reverend tutor clad in habit lay. 1816 COLERIDGE (*title*), The Statesman's Manual..A lay Sermon, addressed to the higher classes of society. 1867 TROLLOPE *Last Chron. Barset* II. xlvii. 31 The bishop strove to get up a little lay conversation.

3. Transferred senses. † **a.** Uninstructed, unlearned. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 171 Lered men and lay, fre and bond of toune. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* iv. 13 They sawe the boldnesse of Peter & Ihon and marueyled for they were sure y^t they were vnlerned and laye people.

b. Non-professional, not expert, *esp.* with reference to law and medicine.

1810 BENTHAM [see GENT *sb.*]. 1826 in *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 457 Lay-gents however..will..see a convenience in it. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* (1874) 31 A mine of law unrevealed to the bar and to the lay-public. 1883 W. A. JEVONS in *Law Times* 27 Oct. 431/2 Lay legislators .. jumped to the conclusion that [etc.]. 1892 *Law Times* XCIV. 171/2 There is a natural confusion in the lay mind between a trustee and an executor. 1897 J. W. CLARK *Barnwell* p. lxvii, The prevention of disease, as well as the cure of it, is too technical for lay interference.

† **c.** Unhallowed, unsanctified; unspiritual, secular, worldly, *esp.* in phr. *lay part. Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Sam.* xxi. 4, I have no lay breads [Vulg. *laicos panes*] at hand, but only holy bread. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 49 That goodly frame we see of flesh and blood..it is I say But their Lay-part; but well digested food. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navig.* 40 We see but the lay-part of things with these opticke organs. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Priesthood* x, Exchanging my lay-sword For that of th' holy word. *a* 1668 SIR W. WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 58 Thou hast shewed mercy to my worldly part, to my lay part; O heal my spiritual part.

4. Special collocations. **Lay abbot** (see quot.). **Lay baptism**, baptism administered by a layman. **Lay bishop**, † (*a*) applied derisively to those who set up as teachers of morality; (*b*) a playful term for a lay-rector. **Lay brother**, a man who has taken the habit and vows of a religious order, but is employed mostly in manual labour and is exempt from the studies or choir-duties required of the other members. † **Lay chattels** [AF. *lai chatel*] (see quot.). **Lay clerk**, (*a*) a 'singing man' in a cathedral or collegiate church; (*b*) a parish clerk: see CLERK *sb.* 2 b. **Lay communion**, (*a*) the condition of being in communion with the Church as a layman; (*b*) the communicating of the laity in the Eucharist. **Lay deacon**, a man in deacon's orders who devotes only part of his time to religious ministrations, while following a secular employment. **Lay elder** (see ELDER *sb.*[3] 4); hence *lay-eldership.* **Lay judge**, a judge who is not a lawyer (*Cent. Dict.*). **Lay lord**, a peer who is not a lawyer; opposed to *law lord.* **Lay pope**, a layman who assumes the authority of a pope. † **Lay presbyter**, ? = 'lay elder'; hence *lay presbytery.* **Lay reader**, a layman licensed to conduct religious services. **Lay rector** (see RECTOR). **Lay sister**, the analogue in a female religious order of a lay brother. **Lay vicar** (see VICAR). See also LAY-FEE.

1872 *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* (ed. Shipley), s.v. *Abbot*, **Lay-Abbot*, a layman in possession of abbey property. Called also Abbot Non-religious. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 105 Such Priests as question'd the Validity of *Lay-Baptism. 1693 DRYDEN *3rd Miscell.* Ded., Those *lay-bishops, as some call them, who, under pretence of reforming the stage, would intrude themselves upon us, as our superiors. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. ii. 58 The Colonel [Beaumont] is the patron,..he is what they call a lay bishop, and still receives the tributary pence from the communicants. ?14.. in *Mirr. our Ladye* p. xxi, I N. N. broþer professyd in the order & degre of a *lay brother or ffocary. 1679 *Trials of Wakeman*, etc. 34 He is a Benedictine Monk, or at least-wise a Lay Brother. 1743 *Pope's Dunciad* iv. 576 *note*, 'A Gregorian, one a Gormogon', A sort of Lay-brothers, Slips from the Root of the Free-masons. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i. (1875) 39 He dismounted, and halloed to a lay brother to see to his horse. 1618 SELDEN *Tithes* ii. 13 After those Tenths thus disposed of the remnant of that yeers increase they called חולין מהודונין that is, as if you should say, euery way prepared or fit for common vse, or absolutely *Lay Chattels. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, **Lay-Clerk*, a vocal officiate in a cathedral, who takes part in the services and anthems, but is not of the priesthood. 1877 LEE *Gloss. Liturg. & Eccl. Terms, Lay clerk*, .. a layman who in the Church of England, by the tacit consent of the bishop or ordinary, or by the direct authority of the parish priest, assists in divine service. 1892 J. C. BLOMFIELD *Hist. Heyford* 17 He was fulfilling the office of lay-clerk in that parish. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* Postscr. 149 Their concession touching the Lawfulness of *Lay-Communion with our Parish Churches. 1847 CARDL. WISEMAN *Ess.*, *Unreality Angl. Belief* (1853) II. 406 The Host given in lay-communion. 1880 W. SMITH & CHEETHAM *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. 947 Offences which in a layman were punished by ἀφορισμός, ..were in the clergy punished by reduction to 'lay communion'. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 117 If the National schools of England were taught by an order of *lay deacons. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 49/2 The proposed scheme of starting a new order of ministers in the Church of England under the strangely paradoxical designation..of 'lay-deacons'. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. § 4. 22 The power of your *lay elders. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvii. 314 Each parish had its minister, lay-elder, and deacon. 1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Vind. Answ.* xv. 185 Al patrons of *Layeldership. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. vi. 481 Certain *lay lords expressed an intention of voting, but ultimately, on the recommendation of the law lords, withdrew. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Rev. Foxe's A. & M.* II. 179 The mere tools of the royal *lay-pope. *a* 1663 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. Pref. 7 Where are your *lay-presbyters, your classes, &c. to be found in Scripture? 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* III. ii. 224 Wheresoever they finde mention of an Elder in the New Testament, [they] think presently of a *Lay-Presbytery. 1883 *Official Year-bk. Ch. Eng.* 110 The importance .. of recognizing the assistance of *Lay Readers, and of assigning them their proper place in the service of the Church. .. The office of Lay Reader is also fully recognized in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 129 ¶ 4 Whether the Ladies so called are Nuns or *Lay-Sisters. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvii, Her cellaress, her precentrix, and the lay-sisters of the kitchen.

5. *Comb.*, as † *lay-conceited* adj.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) To Rdr., The very phrase, the termes of Art, excluding all hope of accrue to Lay-conceited opinions.

† **B.** *absol.* and *sb.* The lay people, laity; also, a layman. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 100 þe kyng in þe courte of þe lay þe clerkes wild justise. *c* 1511 COLET in Lupton *Life* (1887) 302 The clergies .. part ones reformed..than may we with a iuste order procede to the reformation of the lays [*ed.* 1661 laities; L. *laicalis*] part. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 40 b, What other thynge causeth the laye so litle to regarde there princes, as that they se them both dispised and disobeyed of the spiritualte? *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1020 All the men..as well clerkes & lays. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 76 Men of the laye. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. l. (1612) 227 From the Laie the Scriptures light to hide. *c* 1616 JONSON *Epigr.* cxxxi. Wks. (1616) 813 The learn'd haue no more priuiledge then the lay. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. Wks. 1851 V. 181 Sparing neither Preist nor Lay. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 23 They were Priviledged to come to the Altar, when all other Laies were forbidden.

Lay (lēⁱ), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **laid** (lēⁱd). *Infinitive*: 1 **lecgan, lecgean,** 2–5 **legge(n,** 6–7 (sense 1 c) **ledge,** 3–5 **leyn,** 4 **lein, lain, leye, lai,** 4–5 **leyne, leie,** 4–6 **laye, ley,** 5 **leyen,** 6 *Sc.* **la,** 6–7 **laie,** 4– **lay.** *Indicative Present*: *sing.* 1*st pers.* 1 **lecge,** 4 **legge, leye** (etc.), 4– **lay.** *2nd pers.* 1 **lexest,** 3 **leist,** 6 **lay'st,** 6– **layest.** *3rd pers.* α. 1 **lex(e)ð,** 2 **leixð,** 3 **leggeð, leixeð,** 3–4 **leið,** 4 **layþ, leyþ, leggiþ,** 4–5 **leieþ,** 5–6 **layth,** 6 **laieth,** 4– (now *arch.*) **layeth.** β. 4–7 **layes, lais,** 5 **legges,** 7 **laies,** 4– **lays.** *plural.* α. 1 **lecgaþ, lecgeaþ,** 3 **leggeoð, leggeð, leið.** β. 3–6 **laye,** 4 **leyn, lein, leye, leie,** 5 **leyhe,** 6 **laie,** 4– **lay.** γ. *Sc.* and *north.* 5 **layez,** 6 **layis.** *Indicative Past*: *sing.* 1*st and 3rd pers.* 1 **lexde, læxde, léde,** 2 **leixde,** 2–3 **læide,** 2–5 **leide,** 3 **leaide,** *Orm.* **leȝȝde,** 3–6 **leyde,** 4 **leid, legged, lait,** *Sc.* **lad,** 4–5 **lade,** 4–7 **laide,** 4–8 **layd(e,** 5 **leyd, leged, leghed, layid,** 5–7 **layed, laied,** 7–8 **lay'd,** 4– **laid.** *plural.* 1 **lexdon, læxdon, leidon,** 2–3 **læiden,** 2–4 **leiden,** 3 **ledden,** 4 **laiden,** 4–5 **leyden,** 5 **laidon**; also (in 4 and subsequently) as 1st and 3rd pers. sing. *Imperative*: *sing.* 1 **lexe,** 3 *Orm.* **leȝȝ,** 3–5 **ley, leie,** 4 **leye,** 5 **le,** 6 **laye,** 4– **lay.** *plural.* 1 **lecgaþ,** 3–4 **leggeþ,** 4 **leiþ,** 4– **lay.** β. *north.* and *Sc.* 4 **laes, lays, lais.** *Gerund*: 4–6 **layeng,** 5 **legginge, legynge,** 6 (sense 1 c) **ledging,** 5 **leying, leiyng, leyng,** 5–6 **layng(e,** 6 **laieng, laiyng,** 6–7 **layeing,** 4– **laying.** *Present Participle*: α. 1 **lecgende,** 4 *north.* and *Sc.* **leyond, layand.** β. (as in the Gerund). *Past Participle*: 1 **ȝeléd, ȝeleiȝd,** 3 **ileid, yleid, ilæid,** *Orm.* **leȝȝd,** 3–5 **leid(e, leyd,** 4 **ylaid(e, ylayde, leyde,** 4–5 **yleyd,** 4–6 **layde,** 4–7 **laide, layed,** 4–8 **layd,** 5 **ilaid, leied, leyed, led,** 6 **layede,** (sense 1 c) **ledgde,** 6–7 **laied,** 7 **lai'd,** 7–8 **lay'd,** 4– **laid.** [OE. *lęcgan* = OFris. *ledsa, lega, leia,* OS. *leggian* (Du. *leggen*), OHG. *lecken, legen* (MHG., mod.G. *legen*), ON. *legja* (Sw. *lägga*, Da. *lægge*), Goth. (= OTeut.) *lagjan*, f. **lag-* ablaut-variant of OTeut. **leg-*: see LIE *v.*

The normal representative of the OE. inf. and of the 1st pers. sing. and the plural pres. tense, would be **ledge*; the existing form of the present-stem is evolved from the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. tense, in which the *g* of the OTeut. vb. was followed not by *j* but by *i*, and therefore escaped the WGer. gemination, so that OE. in these instances has *g* instead of *cg*.]

General sense: To cause to lie.

I. To prostrate.

1. *trans.* To bring or cast down from an erect position (in OE. often, to strike down, slay); † *fig.* to cast down, abase, humble. Now only with complement denoting prostration or extension upon a surface. *To lay low*: see the adj.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* (Sedgefield) xli. § 3 He..hæt fealdan þæt seȝl & eac hwilum lecgan þone mæst. *a* 1000 *Laws of Athelstan* II. c. 2 (Schmid) Hine lecge for þeof se ðe him tocume. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Al riht is leid and wogh arered. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1650 Who-so hym lyked to lyfte, on lofte watz he sone, & quo-so hym lyked to lay, watz loȝed bylyue. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 359 [He] cauȝte hym bi the myddel, For to lifte hym alofte and leyde him on his knowes. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 7007, I leyd hym flatt than in the med. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 399 Shall we..lay this Angiers euen with the ground? 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 6 With a mortall wound on the forehead [he] laid him dead at his feete. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 332 A multitude with Spades and Axes arm'd To lay hills plain, fell woods, or valleys fill. 1785 COWPER *Poplar Field* 7 And now in the grass behold they are laid, And the tree is my seat that once lent me a shade! 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 754/1 The abbey was laid in ruins by the explosion. 1879 BROWNING *I. Ivanovitch* 95 We check the fire by laying flat Each building in its path. 1890 *Guardian* 24 Sept. 1486/1 One third of the town was laid in ashes.

† **b.** *To lay to ground, to earth* (Sc. *at eird*): to stretch upon or bring to the ground; to bring low, throw down, overthrow, destroy. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 27328 We heom scullen awelden leggen heom to grunde. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5086 (Kölbing) Hou Wawain & his feren..Hadden..þre þousand leyd to grounde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 16 And weill ost..War layd at erd, but recoveryng. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. x, At the fourth passage there mette two for two, and bothe were leid vnto the erthe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xiii. 62 Mony Troianis ded to ground scho laid.

c. Of wind or rain: To beat down (crops). Chiefly in *passive.* (In 16–17th c. spelt *ledge.*)

1590 *Plain Perc.* 21 Send not a whirlwinde amongst them, least..they..be ledgde on the ground. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cadence*..properly the ledging of corne by a tempest. 1626 [see LAYING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v., The Rain has laid the Corn, *la Pluye a couché les Bleds.* 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 63 The straw grows so luxuriant, as to be beaten down and laid by high winds and heavy rains. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Linc.* 162 If laid, it [*sc.* flax] will not do for seed. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 288 It bore wheat again,..but the weather of July laid it. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint* 764 Yniol with that hard message went; it fell Like flaws in summer laying lusty corn. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* ii. (ed. 18) 26 The crops being much laid.

2. To 'bring to bed' *of* a child; to deliver (a mother). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* † Also *refl.* said of the mother. (Cf. 53 c.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 520 And gyll, my wyfe, rose nott here syn she lade hir. 1605 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 56 Item given to the hird of Pittington for layinge a hogge, ijd. 1669 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1856) V. 14, I went to her father Winters house..as I was informed of her being laid; and shee haueing a young child in her lapp, I asked her whoe was the father of it. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 168 The midwife that laid my mother of me. 1684 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* I. xvii. 50, I hear my Lady Digby is safely laid of a girl. 1716 C'TESS COWPER *Diary* (1864) 126 The English Ladies all pressed to have the Princess laid by Sir David Hamilton. 1724 J. MAUBRAY (*title*) Female Physician Comprehending .. particular directions for laying women, in all cases of difficult and preternatural births. 1828 CARR *Craven Dial.*, *Lay, Lig*, to perform the office of an accoucheur. 'He com to lay my daam'. 1876 in *Whitby Gloss.*

3. To cause to subside (the sea, a tempest, a cloud of dust, etc.); † to put a stop to (an annoyance) (*obs.*); to allay (anxiety), appease (anger, appetite, etc.). Now *arch.* or *dial.* exc. in *to lay the dust.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxiv. 4 þou leyed alle þi wreth þat þou was inne. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5990 (Trin.) To morwe shul þo fliȝes be leide. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. vi. (1495) 112 Yf the eye lyddes..ben full of flesshe wythin..thenne he layeth the syghte [L. *visum impediunt*]. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1782 If ye me doo as ye me seid, A grete part of my care is leid. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Polwart* 96 Sit come I hame, fals baird, to lay thy boist. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 4 Moue not an euyll that is well layed. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 25 Terpandrus with his notes layeth the tempest. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iii. 35 See how I lay the dust with my teares. *a* 1645 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 127 To show His disciples that His command could lay the sea. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres*

IV. 77 This report he was so farre from sleighting..that he laid it, before it could passe out of Spain. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* IV. 429 Who..still'd the roar Of thunder, chas'd the clouds, and laid the winds. **1695** BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 307 Th' enchanted Winds straightway their Fury laid. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 465 ¶ 1 The doubt which was laid revives again. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 60 He upon his coming over did for some time lay the heats that were among the Highlanders. **1727** BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay the Stomach for a while, *etourdir la grosse faim.* **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 308 'It was merely to lay the dust', said Bell, as though she had ordered the shower. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 181 To lay the secret misgivings which had begun to rise in his mind. **1891** *Rutland Gloss.* s.v., 'The bit of fish as you sent me laid my appetite'. **1900** *Q. Rev.* Apr. 459 These fears ought now to be laid.

b. To prevent (a spirit) from 'walking'. Often in fig. context.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 26 To raise a spirit in his Mistresse circle, .. letting it stand Till she had laid it, and coniured it downe. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 466 For nothing but his Interest Could lay his Devil of Contest. **1706** ESTCOURT *Fair Example* III. i, When the Devil is up in a Woman, the wisest way is to lay it. **1716** ADDISON *Drummer* II. i, He knows the secret of laying ghosts or of quieting houses that are haunted. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcvi. 16 He faced the spectres of the mind And laid them. **1851** D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xvi. 162 With a strong will, he laid the rising ghosts of his boyish days. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. i. 170, I remember his being called upon to lay a troublesome ghost.

4. †To bring down, reduce (a swelling) (*obs.*); to smooth down, make to lie evenly.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 119 When my Gates shall han their bellies layd: Cuddie shall haue a Kidde to store his farme. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 185 This will lay some blisters, and prevent others rising. **1892** *Leisure Hour* Nov. 72/2 Silk hats are 'renovated' by brushing them round smoothly with a wet brush to lay the nap.

5. *Naut.* To sail out to such a distance as to bring (an object) to or below the horizon. (Opposed to *raise.*)

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xiii. (1577) 39 a, In going to the North, you doe rayse the Pole, and lay the Equinoctiall. **1711** *Milit. & Sea Dict.*, *To Lay the Land.* When they have sail'd out of Sight of Land, they say, they have Laid the Land. **1711** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4887/3 We chased them till Ten, at which time we had laid their Hulls. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Laying the Land*, in navigation, the state of motion which increases the distance from the coast, so as to make it appear lower and smaller; ..used in contradistinction to *raising* the land.

6. *Gardening.* = LAYER *v.* 1 b. Also *refl.* of the plant. ? *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Sterno, Vites stratæ, quæ & constratæ.* Vines growyng close to the grounde, or layed or planted in the earth. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July (1679) 21 You may lay Myrtils, Laurels, and other curious Greens. **1696** PHILLIPS (ed. 5), To *Lay*, in Gardening is to bend down the Branches, and cover them that they may take Root. **1707–12** MORTIMER *Husb.* II. 185 The chief time of laying gilliflowers is in July. **1770** WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 387 Inferiour plants, that sometimes, in the phrase of gardening, lay themselves. **1822** LOUDON *Encycl. Garden.* § 1646. 978 In that case the new plants [pinks] are not so well rooted as those layed earlier. **1851** *B'ham & Midl. Gardeners' Mag.* May 68 Lay and peg your plants.

b. *dial.* '*To lay a hedge*, to trim it back, cutting the boughs half through, and then bending them down and intertwining them so as to strengthen the fence' (*Wiltsh. Gloss.*).

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 80 Making, plashing and laying live hedges. **1851** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 336 The fences..have been plashed and laid.

II. To deposit.

7. To place in a position of rest *on* the ground or any other supporting surface; to deposit in some situation specified by means of an adverb or phrase. † *To lay lake*: to offer sacrifice (quot. 1225).

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 8 Hia ʒeðurscon tuiggo of treum & ʒebredon *vel* leʒdon on weʒ. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Ða ileaffullen brohton heore gersum, and leiden heo et þere apostlan fotan. *c* **1200** *Moral Ode* 12 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.*, Alto muchel ic habbe ispend, to litel ileid on horde. *c* **1200** ORMIN 14666 Sniþ itt, alls itt wære an shep, & leʒʒ itt upponn allterr. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1895 ʒef þu leist lac to ure liuiende godes. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 7186 Vp [Sampson] bar þe yatis o þe tun, And laid þam on a hei dun. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3234 Þat men miʒt legge him mete & wateren atte wille. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 429 He can it ta, .. and syne it lade In his slefe. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 369 He was wont to legge his heed uppon a forme of þe chirche. **1399** LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 186 Lymed leues were leyde all aboute. *c* **1450** *Two Cookery-bks.* 109 Take brede .. and make it broune, and ley hit in vynegre. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* xii. 14 Thornis laid in thy way. **1535** COVERDALE *Lev.* i. 8 Yᵉ peces .. shal they laye vpon the wodd. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* viii. 20 The sonne of man hath not where to lay his head. [So **1611**; earlier versions 'rest'.] **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xxv. 394 Al the people did humble themselves, laying earth vpon their heads. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July (1679) 21 If it prove too wet, lay your pots side-long. **1666** BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 355, I had layd it upon a piece of white Paper by the fires side to dry. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 31 Laying a Ruler over the Intersections..draw the line GH. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 64 Plaister thou their chinky Hives with Clay, And leafy Branches o'er their Lodgings lay. **1701** W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Commodus* ii. 233 He layd the Book upon the Bed. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 676 Two pieces of paper..were laid upon each other, and allowed to dry. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 532 He had contrived to scatter lampoons about the terrace of Windsor, and even to lay them under the royal pillow.

8. With mixture of sense 1.

a. To place (a person, one's limbs, oneself) in a recumbent posture in a specified place. *To be laid*: to lie down, recline († formerly sometimes without a specifying adv. or phrase).

c **1200** ORMIN 3401 Þeʒʒ fundenn þær þe child þær itt wass leʒʒd i cribbe. *c* **1275** *Sinners Beware* 284 in *O. E. Misc.* 81 Ye me .. leyden in softe bedde. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 8604 (Cott.) Wimmen .. Þat lais [*MS. Trin.* leyn] in bedd yong barn þam bi. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. B. 208 Whan I was leyd, and had myn eyen hed. *c* **1475** *Partenay* 2889 But slepe myght he nought when that he was led. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 80 Kyng Henry wexed sicker and sicker, and so was layd in a horselitter. *a* **1598** PEELE *Merrie Jests* (*c* 1620) 13 With much ado her maid had her to bed, who was no sooner layd, but she fell fast asleepe. **1608** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 756 When he is laid, he careth not for rising again. *a* **1701** SEDLEY *Pindaric Ode* Wks. 1778 II. 17 The bleating sheep are laid; And on the earth the nightly dew distils. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 321 The coarse jollity of the afternoon was often prolonged till the revellers were laid under the table. **1849** AYTOUN *Poems, Hermotimus* ii, Fain I'd lay me gently by thy side. **1853** M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* iii, The bent grass where I am laid.

b. To deposit *in* the grave; to bury. Only with adv. or phrase indicating the place. *To lay one's bones*: to be buried (in a specified place).

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* John xx. 15 Seʒe me hwar þu hine ledest [*c* **1160** *Hatton Gosp.* leydest]. **11..** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1075 (Laud MS.) Se cyng hi let bryngan to Westmynstre.. & læʒde hi wið Eadward kyng hire hlaforde. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Efterþan þet þe mon bið dead, me leið þene licome in þere þruh. *c* **1205** LAY. 17842 Leggeð me an æst ænde inne Stan-henge. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 2251 We..þæt licome awei ledden & leiden in eorðe. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 816 Fowre biried ðor ben; ðor was leid adam and eua, Abram siðen and sarra. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 17794 Lang es gan Sin þai war ded, laid vnder stan. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Katerine*) 1175 Angelis..hire body bare to mont synay, & lait It þare. **1388** WYCLIF *Acts* xiii. 36 Dauid..diede, and was leid with hise fadris. *a* **1400** *Prymer* (1891) 50 Thei leyde hym in his graue. **1578** W. HUNNIS in *Parad. Dainty Devices* 2 After they be layde in graue. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneis* XI. 310 Part, in the Places where they fell, are laid. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 57 The Air so salubrious, that never any English are remembered to lay their Bones here. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 121 My uncle was lost a few years ago on this same bar, and I am now going to lay my bones alongside of his. **1853** M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xiv, Thou from earth art gone Long since, and in some quiet churchyard laid. **1879** MORLEY *Burke* ix. 206 He was laid in the little church at Beaconsfield.

c. *To lay to sleep, asleep*: to put to rest; to put in the last resting-place, to bury; also *fig.* Also *to lay to rest*, † *abed*, † *to bed.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 14199 Lazar vr freind es laid on-slepe. **1340–70** *Alisaunder* 823 Hee sawe .. How þat louelich lif laide was a bedde, And a gracious God gripte hur in armes. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 10410 Thai .. logget þe long nyght, layd hom to rest. **1591** SPENSER *Teares Muses* 183 O! all is gone; and all that goodly glee .. Is layd abed, and no where now to see. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 232 Royall Wench: She made great Cæsar lay his Sword to bed. **1610** — *Temp.* II. i. 284. **1676** HOBBES *Iliad* XIV. *Table Contents*, Juno by the help of Venus layeth Jove asleep. **1692** tr. *Sallust* 33 Malice and Pride were laid asleep. **1701** W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Commodus* ii. 235 The Poyson soon layd him to sleep. **1814** J. HUNTER *Who wrote Cavendish's Wolsey?* 13 There is, in this, what might lay a general biographer, who was a very Argus, asleep. **1869** A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. II. v. 112 He was laid to rest among his ancestors. **1881** GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* I. x. 186 The questions springing out of the Toleration Act had long been laid asleep.

9. To produce and deposit (an egg). Also *absol.* Often in fig. contexts.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* III. 204 Henne æʒru lecgan ʒestreon mid carfulnysse ʒe[tacnað]. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 66 Þe hen hwon heo haueð ileid, ne con buten kakelen. **13..** *K. Alis.* 568 A faukon .. An ay he laide. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 583 Wiltow they oftyn hacche & eyron grete They legge. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 Thou must take hede how thy hennes duckes & gees do ley. **1553** EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9, I wold be loth to lay an egge, wherof other men might hatche a serpent. **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* xxxiv. 15 There shall the great owle make her nest, and lay and hatch. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 625 Like Nest-eggs, to make Clients lay. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 ¶ 14 When she has laid her Eggs in such a manner that she can cover them. **1780** COWPER *Progr. Err.* 239 Remorse, the fatal egg by Pleasure laid In every bosom where her nest is made. **1830** MARRYAT *King's Own* xli, One of the hens laid astray. **1841** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. I. 23 [They] lay their eggs in the bodies of other insects. **1884** *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 6/4 [Pheasants] lay freely in the thick coverts on the hillsides.

†**10.** To deposit (payment). *Obs. rare.*

c **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 299 God forbid..That for ane nichtis harbery Pay suld be laid.

†**11.** With advb. phr. as complement, e.g. *to wed, to pledge, in pawn*: To deposit as a pledge or in pawn; hence, to mortgage (lands). Also, *to lay a wed. Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8083 He..leide willam is broþer to wedde normandye. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 205 They myghten lyghtly ley hire hede to borowe. **1377** LANGLAND *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 31 Lyf..leyth his lif to wedde, þat [etc.]. **1389** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 8 Þat þey leye a suffisaunt wed. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 6 Þe emperour had layd þam [þise relyques] in wedd for a grete soume of gold. **1481** *Paston Lett.* No. 407 II. 33 A dyamaunt and a gret perle, which were leyd to plegge by oure fader. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 22 Sum bydand the law layis land in wed. **1530** PALSGR. 603/1, I lay to morgage, as one dothe his herytage. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxlvi. 552 Without.. layinge to plegge any fote of londe pertenynge to my churche. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 246 b, That he laie to them againe in mortgage so mutch of hys owne landes. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 5, I haue beene content (Sir) you should lay my countenance to pawne. **1600** HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 365 She layd part of her owne iewels..to gage. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 49 Ane thing is laid in wad to ane certaine day. **1698** [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 53 (61), I do pledge and lay my Word to pawn that [etc.].

†**b.** To give up as a hostage. Also, *to lay a hostage. Obs.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2476 My bodi þerfore in ostage I legge. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxxviii. 110 He layed his sonne in hostage. *a* **1533** — *Huon* xiii. 37 Yᵉ kyng sayd that Huon muost lay hostage. *Ibid.* xviii. 51, I wyll thou layest vnto me good hostages. *a* **1557** *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 10 The next yeir therefter he was redeemit and his tua sones laid for him.

12. To put down or deposit as a wager; to stake, bet, or wager (a sum, one's head, life, etc.). Also *to lay a wager.*

a **1300** *Floriz & Bl.* 786 (Hausknecht) ȝerne he wile þe bidde and preie, Þat þu legge þe cupe to pleie. **1303** R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5598 A waiour dar y wyþ ȝow ley Þat [etc.]. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 678 Þai ȝolden me þat y layd. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 2169, I der leye mi lif hit was þe liþer treytour. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 291 Ich dar legge myn eies. **1404** in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 36, I durste lae my hede, that [etc.]. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* II. ii. 145 Y dare avowe and dare leie what waiour eny man wole me forto leie, that [etc.]. **1530** PALSGR. 602/1, I lay a nobyll agaynst a peny that it is nat so. **1573** *New Custom* I. ii. Bj, Harke Simplicitie hee is some preacher I wyll lay my gowne. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, V. v. 111. **1632** J. PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 277 Hee would lay ten to one, the king was dead. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ¶ 5 I'll lay what Wager she pleases against her present Favourite. **1784** COWPER *Tiroc.* 863 Canst thou .. Lay such a stake upon the losing side? **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1806) I. iv. 19 He spent his time in training horses, laying bets [etc.]. **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* III. 29 This heifer I lay thee lest thou decline .. what stake for the coming battle is thine? **1891** F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* III. VI. iii. 135, I never lay wagers.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To wager, bet.

In ME. poetry *I lay, I dare lay* is often used as little more than a riming expletive.

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2067 Of Charlemeyn ne his ferede nabbeþ þay non help, y legge. *c* **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 176 There I seye Mo wonder thynges dar I leye. *c* **1420** *Avow. Arth.* xxxviii, Him is lefe I dar lay, To hald that he heȝte. *c* **1470** *Golagros & Gaw.* 95 Yhit ar thai latis vnlufsum and ladlike, I lay. **1535** COVERDALE *Isa.* xiv. 15 Yet darre I laye, yᵗ thou shalt be brought downe to the depe of hell. **1677** W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* III. i. 13 She offers a Wager. .. They lay: and 'twas for what the Friar owed. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 143 Rooking Gamesters never lay Upon those Hands, that use fair Play. **1777** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 211, I ventured not to lay against her, because I thought her rather too much in the secret. **1883** STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* IV. xx, I know a gentleman, and you may lay to that. **1889** M. E. CARTER *Mrs. Severn* I. I. xiii. 254, I lay I'll keep drier on my own shanks.

†**13.** *trans.* To relinquish, sacrifice (one's life); = *lay down* (51 e). *Obs.*

c **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 7188 (Kolbing) Oȝain .. bare him þurch wombe & rigge, His liif he dede him þere legge. *Ibid.* 2096, 6426. **1340** *Ayenb.* 149 We ssolle legge oure zaules uor oure broþren. *c* **1430** *Christ's Compl.* 531 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 201 For þi loue my lijf y laied. **1567** *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 142 Than suld we outher do or die, Or ellis our lyfe we suld lay for it.

†**14.** To lose the faculty of (speech). *north. Obs.*

c **1350** *Medical MS.* in *Archæologia* XXX. 354 ȝif a man for sekenesse hat leyde speche. **1566** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 261 Thes things hearafter fouloing was propounded to him when he had layd spetch, and he .. gau his consent by sygnes. **1637–50** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 439 He hoped that he should yit speak, suppose it be said that his speech is laid, and show his awin mynde.

III. To place, set, apply.

15. To place close *to*; to put *to* for a purpose, to apply; sometimes const. *on, upon.* † *To lay ear to*: to give ear to, listen or attend to. *To lay to heart*: see HEART *sb.* 42.

a **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 2336 (Gr.) Abraham..leʒde hleor on eorðan. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxi. 7 Þæt Sarra sceolde lecgan cild to hyre breoste to ʒesoce on ylde. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* III. 86 Nim winʒeardes sæt &..leʒe uppan þat sar. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Þe neddre secheð a ston and leið hire on eare þer to. *c* **1220** *Bestiary* 359 Is non at nede ðat oðer lateð, Oc leiʒeð his skinbon on oðres lendbon. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 16340 (Cott.) Pilate..Of his clothes vn-clethes him, And oþer on him did lai. *Ibid.* 23831 (Cott.) Selden com we sarmon nere .. Þe ere þar-to selden we lai. *c* **1340** *Ibid.* 1241 (Trin.) Vpon his spade his brest he leide. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 388 Þe hevid þan to þe fete þai lad..and..a-bowt turnyt þe ded body. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 44 The Fende .. leith a laddre there-to, of lesynges are the ronges. *c* **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 291 That he that fully knoweth therbe May savely ley hyt to his ye. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 7611 Ley no deef ere to my speking. *c* **1450** *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 201 Tak yarwe & le þe rotos y brused to þe teþ. **1526** TINDALE *Luke* iii. 9 Nowe also ys the axe leyd vnto the rote off the trees. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 145 Lay not a flattering Vnction to your soule, That not your trespasse, but my madnesse speakes. **1605** — *Macb.* I. iii. 44 By each at once her choppie finger laying Vpon her skinnie lips. **1611** BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxvii. 6, I wil lay sinewis vpon you, and wil bring vp flesh vpon you. **1817** *Blackw. Mag.* II. 86/1 Instead of passing the one-horse chaise, he [a horse] laid his counter close up to it, and stopt it. **1877** MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xiv. 124 He had laid the spark to the train.

†**b.** To attach, add, annex *to.*

a **1023** WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 274 Leofan menn, lagjað gode woroldlagan and leɢgað þærtoeacan, þat [etc.]. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1434 Se rudie & se reade ilitet cauereuch leor as lilie ileid to rose. **1388** WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xviii. 5 It is not to make lesse, nether to leie to. **1560** BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* v. 8 Wo vnto them that ioyne house to house, and lay field to field. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 117 He conquered..Egypt, and layd it to his dominion. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 53 The townes next to the marches .. laid to Bœtica. **1647** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. ii. (1739) 20 The Incumbent also of every Church had Glebe laid to the Church. *a* **1656** USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 253 A multitude of townes and villages..all which he laid to Porus his Kingdom. **1819** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 373 The buildings..may be removed and part of the land laid to the street in the intended line of improvement.

† **c.** *To lay from, off*: to put away from (oneself); to take (one's fingers) off something. *Obs.*

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 684 His clathis all fra hym he lad. **1526** TINDALE *Eph.* iv. 22 Laye from you that olde man, which is corrupte thorowe the deceavable lustes. **1601** SHAKS *Jul. C.* I. ii. 243 He was very loath to lay his fingers off it. **1611** BIBLE *Jonah* iii. 6 He laid his robe from him.

† **d.** To put *in* or commit *to* (prison). *Obs.*

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2613 Dor ise son he leide in bonde. **1434** *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 297 The said citsaine..shal be commytted and layed to jayle. **1526** TINDALE *Luke* iii. 20 Then Herode..added this above all and leyd Jhon in preson. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 426 Hughe Latimer..whome kyng Edward delivered out of the tower, layd in there by his father for doctrine.

† **e.** To compare *with*. *Obs.*

1577 H. I. tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II. viii. 192 They conferre the one with the other & lay them with the lawe.

f. *To lay into* or *in one*: to convert into one apartment or structure. ? *local.*

1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. II. 412 Two bad cottages of one room each, if laid into one, might make an extremely good one. **1861** R. WILLIS in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 174 Whenever the additional structure is completed, this wall can be removed, and the whole will be laid in one.

† **g.** *To lay a name on*: to give a name to.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 9827 His names er þir, wit-vten les, Þat þe prophet has on him laid. *Ibid.* 10577 Maria to nam on hir þai laid, Als þe angel had þam forwit said.

h. To put (dogs) *on* a scent. (Cf. 55 i.) Also, *To lay a trail on* (a quarry).

1781 COWPER *Expost.* 520 Thy soldiery, the Pope's well-managed pack..when he laid them on the scent of blood, Would hunt a Saracen through fire and flood. **1861** *Temple Bar* IV. 53 He gets a little 'law' before the pack are laid upon his track. **1888** *Times* 13 Oct. 7/6 A trail should be laid on a man who makes his way along both frequented and unfrequented streets and on to some railway station.

16. a. To place (affection, hope, confidence) *on* or *in* a person or thing. † Also, *to lay praise, one's blessing*, etc. *upon*. *To lay* † *prize, store upon*: to value, set store by. *arch.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 18341 On all his santes..His saing laid þat drightin dere. *a* **1307** *Thrush & Night.* 158 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 56 Thou art ounwis, On hem to leggen so michel pris. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1448 Þe loos on hire is leide. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1846 For he nil falsen no wight, dar I seye, That wol his herte al hoolly on him leye. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 236 Sic loiss on hym-self he laide. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 65 My luf is laid apon ane knycht. **1580** SIDNEY *Ps.* XXI. vii, Our king In heav'n his trust hath laied. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* III. iii. 2 We Great in our hope, lay our best loue and credence Vpon thy promising fortune. **1719** WATTS *Ps.* CXXI. i, To heav'n I lift my waiting eyes, There all my hopes are laid. **1883** R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. xiv. 45 And though on Blanche his love was wholly laid. **1889** DOYLE *M. Clarke* xxxiii. 365 Neither now or at any time..have I laid great store upon my life.

† **b.** *To lay* (one's care, concerns) *on God*: to commit, trust to Him. *Obs.*

c **1200** ORMIN 2381 And all ȝho leȝȝde þatt o Godd & onn hiss lefe wille, Þatt he þæroffe shollde don All whattse hiss wille wære. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* II. 54 Let us be glad of this, and all our fears Lay on his Providence.

17. *To lay ... before*: to place in front of, to bring to the sight of; hence, to bring to the notice of, to submit to the consideration of; † *pass.* to be in store for. (Cf. branch IV.)

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxi. 37 Leʒe hit her beforan þinum freondum. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 15714 (Trin.) Muchel woo if he wist is bifore him leide. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 102 A blak hund .. gat It, & lad before þame all. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 661 When she fynt a corn, She chicketh hem and layth hit hem byfore. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 They..brought the pryce therof, and layde it before the fete of the apostles. **1535** COVERDALE *Gen.* xxx. 41 He layed the staues in the drynkinge troughes before the eyes of the flockes. — 1 *Chron.* xxi[i]. 10 Thre thinges laye I before the, chose yᵉ one of them. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 457 ¶ 1, I shall this Day lay before my Reader a Letter. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 602 The Lower House ordered him to lay the Matter before the Attorney-General for his Opinion. **1729** BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 90 We ought to lay these things plainly and honestly before our mind. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, I hope you have no objection to laying your case before the uncle. **1849** AYTOUN *Poems, Buried Flowers* 163 And I laid my heart before thee, Laid it, darling, at thy feet! **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 94 Cardinal Morton..laid the condition of the secular clergy before the assembled prelates.

18. To set (a snare, a trap, an ambush); † to set (watch). *To lay wait*: see WAIT *sb.* (and AWAIT *sb.*).

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 Ure fo..leið grune in a wilderne to henten þe deor. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 16894 Ȝeming on him yee lai. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 10743 The ledes withoute..Laidon wacche to þe wallis, þat no wegh past. *c* **1440** *Bone Flor.* 1358 To kepe the place day and nyghtys, And wach abowte hur lay. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 262 We .. layde our busshement in a lytell wood. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* lxiv. 5 [They] commoned amonge them selues, how they maye laye snares. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 222 b, Watche was privilie leyd for him. **1591** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 22 Thou layd'st a Trap to take my Life. **1670** A. ROBERTS *Adv. T. S.* 111 The first time they laid an Ambuscado in their way. *a* **1859** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 93 Melfort was particularly active in laying traps for the young noblemen and gentlemen of the Legation.

b. intr. *To lay for*: to set an ambush or a trap for; to beset the path of; to lie in wait for, waylay.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 300, ii. M. of his men..were layde for, & distressyd. **1530** PALSGR. 602/1, I laye for, as hunters or fysshers layeth his nettes for his praye, *je tens*. I have layde for a pickrell, but I wene I shall catche a frogge. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 569 Being hardly laied for at sea by Cortugogli a famous pirat. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIX. ix. 134 The inhabitants beyond Tigris, streightly layed for, were all massacred every mothers child. **1623** MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* v. i. L 3, Men in debt..layd for by their creditors. **1648** BP. HALL *Select Th.* 84 Even our Blessed Leader .. when he found that he was laid for in Judæa, flees into Galilee. **1893** *Nat. Observer* 20 May 22/1 He was 'laid for' by a scoundrel whom, being a magistrate, he had sent up for trial. **1897** MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 291 The men go and lay for a rubber-hunter.

† **c.** *trans.* To set watch or guard in (a place); to beset; to search (a place) *for*. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 77 Somuche as the waye is layde, that I can neyther come nor sende unto you. **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. x. 4, I..durst not peepe out, for all the Country is laid for me. **1607** MIDDLETON *Your Five Gallants* IV. G 4 b, Maister Primero was rob'd of a Carkanet vpon monday last; laid the Goldsmiths and found it. **1608** — *Trick Catch Old One* I. ii, I have been laying all the town for thee. **1621** H. KING *Serm.* 3 As exquisite gluttons lay all markets for fare. *a* **1645** HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land & Sea* II. Wks. 1874 VI. 390 Continue our pursuit, all ways are layd.

19. *To lay siege to*, † *unto*, † *about*, † *against*, † *before*: to besiege; also *fig.* to attack. † Also *to lay battery, blockade to*.

c **1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 2071 The sege he did leyen a-bowte On every side of that Cite. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 258 King Herri leieth a sege to Harflew. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XX. x. 814 All his hoost made hem redy to laye syege aboute sir Launcelot. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 205 He layed syege before it by the space of foure monethes. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 53 Gar lay ane sege vnto ȝone fort. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 184 King Fernando besegeth Offen or Buda and layeth to it battery. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 244 To lay an amiable siege to the honesty of this Fords wife. **1647** MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. v. 98 Three daies after the siege was layed. **1713** *Light to Blind* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 200 His General .. had lay'd a blocade .. to Girona with 12,000 men. **1877** MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. i. 5 He laid siege to Roxburgh Castle.

† **20.** To post or station (a body of soldiers, etc.); to station (post-horses) along a route. Also, to beset (a place) with soldiers. *Obs.*

1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 271 The seide Thomas..layde dyvers folks arraied in maner of werre..in ij busshements. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xc. 113 The lorde Loyes .. and sir Othes Dornes, were layd on the see about Gernzay. **1535** COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxxiii. 14 He..layed captaynes in yᵉ stronge cities of Iuda. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 208 Without anye army layd..to kepe the Erle from landyng. **1577–87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 87/2 They..laie the sea coasts full of souldiers. **1596** SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 664/1 There is a bande of souldiours layed in Mounster. **1689** SHADWELL *Bury F.* IV. Wks. 1720 IV. 182 He has laid horses, and will be ready to escape. **1736** LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* III. 299 Parties of Horse..were laid on the Road between Antwerp and that Town, to Escort his Grace. **1862** *Temple Bar* VI. 566, I travelled in a manner which .. used to be .. very common in India. .. It is called 'laying horses'; that is, you 'lay' out a horse every seven or eight miles along the road you are going to take.

b. To place or locate (a scene). † Also, to assign to a specified locality. *To lay the venue*: see the sb.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 185 The book of Domesday (speaking of Apuldore) laieth it in the hundreth of Blackburne. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* Prol. 2 (Qo. 1597) In faire Verona, where we lay our Scene. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 145 Other Geographers..lay it as a dependant annexed to Affrick. **1668** DRYDEN *Dram. Poesie* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 83 The scene of it [*The Silent Woman*] is laid in London. **1784** COWPER *Task* IV. 697, I never framed a wish or formed a plan .. But there I laid the scene. **1868** GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1870) 34 In the legend of the birth of Eurustheus, the scene is laid in Ἄργος Ἀχαικόν.

21. With object denoting a member of the body.

a. *gen.* To place (one's limbs, etc.) in a certain position.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 115 And summe leiden the legges a-liri as suche losels cunne. **1530** PALSGR. 602/1 Laye your legges a crosse and I wyll teache you a play. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 424 (Qo.), Then layed his leg Ouer my thigh, and sigh'd, and kissed. **1842** TENNYSON *Beggar Maid* 1 Her arms across her breast she laid. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* iii. 29 The horse who was caressed in this affectionate style had scarcely the spirit even to lay back his ears.

† **b.** *To lay eyes on*: to 'set eyes on', look at.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 56 Heo lette him leggen eien on hire. **1676** MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 42 The fairest thing that ever eyes were laid on. **1818** W. IRVING *Sketch-bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow*, From the moment Ichabod laid his eyes upon these regions of delight, the peace of his mind was at an end.

c. *To lay hands* (or † *hand*) *on* or *upon* († also *in, to*) a person or thing; (in the earliest quots. const. dat. pron. as indirect obj. with *on* adv.): (*a*) in lit. sense, to place one's hands on or apply them to, esp. for purposes of appropriation or in violence; hence (*b*) to seize, get hold of, appropriate; (*c*) to do violence to; now *to lay violent hands on* (with *oneself* = to commit suicide); (*d*) to perform the rite of imposition of hands in confirmation or ordination.

c **1000** *Riddles* lxxx. 4 (Gr.) Cwen mec hwilum hwitloccedu hond on leʒeð. *c* **1205** LAY. 8192 Ne funde he nonne swa kene mon, Þat hond him durste leggen on. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 4113 And ðine hondes ley him on, Sey him on ðin stede to gon. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 994 Neuere more he him misdede, Ne hond on him with yuele leyde. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 12893 (Cott.) A! Ion .. nan was worthier þan þou Hand to lai on suete iesu To giue him þat hali sacrament. *c* **1340** *Ibid.* 19393 (Fairf.) On ham þai laide þaire hali hande & a quile ware praiande. **1340** *Ayenb.* 41 Sacrilege is..huanne me layþ hand ine kueade ine clerk. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 321 Alle þo þat leyn hond on fadir or modir in violence ben cursed of God and man. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 479 It is trouth that X rybawdes cam here ryght now and layd hande vpon me. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 199 Gerames..layd handes on him, as though he toke hym prysoner. **1550** CROWLEY *Last Trump* 9 If God haue layede hys hande on the, And made the lowe. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 362 There was no great Ship on the Sea that the French men could lay theyr handes upon. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 192 Oh heere he is; lay hand vpon him, Sir. **1606** G. W. tr. *Justine* XLIII. 135 By meanes whereof, the treason comming to light, the Ligurians were laide hand on. **1662** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial Dead* (Rubric), Or have laid violent hands upon themselves. **1726** *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 55, I loaded them with .. any thing I could lay my Hands on. **1784** COWPER *Task* II. 393 O ye mitred heads .. lay not careless hands On skulls that cannot teach, and will not learn. **1860** DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xiii, Any object they think they can lay their thieving hands on. **1889** JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* ii. 99 A mob..laid hands on a quantity of timber fit for building purposes, and took it away bodily. **1890** *Guardian* 29 Oct. 1693/3 The Government have laid hands on the last fraction of the sum reserved for the redemption of the public debt.

† **d.** *To lay* (*a*) *hand*: to assist, 'lend' a hand.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 192 Happy is that man or child can lay a hand to help to draw it. **1645** PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 46 Alas our poor Church is oppressed, and who layeth hand to help?

e. *To lay a finger* or *one's finger(s) upon*: see FINGER *sb.* 3 a.

1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 157 The Parliament began to lay their fingers on the great ones. **1836** KEBLE *Serm.* viii. Postscr. (1848) 376 To select for himself a certain number of divine truths out of the great body of the Scriptures, on which he may lay his finger and say; This, and this alone, is the Gospel. **1865**, **1894** [see FINGER *sb.* 3 a]

22. *To lay hold* (*up*)*on, of*: to take into one's grasp, to grasp, seize on (with material and immaterial obj.); to avail oneself of (a pretext).

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* iii. 18 She is a tre of life to them that laye holde vpon her. **1579** GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 54 If he presume to enter our house..we lay holde on his locks, turne him away with his backe full of stripes **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. vi. 221 Hee was forced to lay holde vpon a braunch. **1611** BIBLE *Matt.* xiv. 3. — 1 *Tim.* vi. 12. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 889 Stealing closely, or openly, any thing they could lay hold on. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 194 ¶ 12 For offering in so rude a Manner to lay hold on a Virgin. **1714** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 556 ¶ 5, I laid hold of all Opportunities to exert it. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 245 Lady Dysert laid hold on his absence in Scotland to make a breach between them. **1726** G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 26, I was willing to lay hold of the Frieght offered, for fear his Sloop should come. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* ii, So saying, the boatswain lays hold of the boy. **1874** HELPS *Soc. Press.* ii. 24 There is no municipality which can lay hold of this land.

23. *refl.* and *intr.* To apply oneself *to*; † to set oneself *against*.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* ii. 29 Why layest thou thy selfe then agaynst my sacrifices and meatofferinges? **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 297 Not even after the death of the usuk did our men lay to their oars more heartily. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. xii. (1872) VIII. 21 When Friedrich laid himself to engineering, I observe, he did it well.

24. *Mil.* To set (a gun, etc.) in the correct position for hitting a mark. Also *absol.*

1480 [see LAYING *vbl. sb.* 1]. **1565** COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Arcus, Tendere aliquo arcum*, to lay or leuell toward. **1859** F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 103 No 1 commands and lays. **1877** CLERY *Minor Tactics* xi. 134 Not..so much by the distance the gun can carry, as by the accuracy with which it can be laid. **1883** LD. SALTOUN *Scraps* I. 224 A young officer of the line regiment asked to be allowed to lay the gun for that shot.

25. To put into a condition (usually one of subjection, passivity, or exposure to view or danger: cf. the corresponding uses of LIE *v.*), which is expressed by a complementary adj., adv., or advb. phrase, as in to *lay fallow, idle*; to *lay* (land) *dry, under water*; *lay under necessity, obligation, difficulty, a command*, etc. *To lay bare*: (*a*) to denude, remove the covering from; (*b*) to expose to view, reveal. † *To lay in forbode*: to prohibit the use of. † *To lay to sight*: to reveal, disclose. *To lay under contribution*: see CONTRIBUTION 1 b. † *To lay in* (or *a*) *water*: fig. to make nugatory (see WATER). For *lay open, waste*, see the adjs.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 765 Þe midward tre is vs outtan Our lauerd in forbot has it laid. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Matrimony* (1859) 513 Let him..never lay these matters to sight. **1703** COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 42 It lays him at the mercy of chance and humour. **1736** LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 156 He

first laid the Country under Water. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 262 This laid us under a necessity of filling all our casks from the furthest part of the lake. **1748** CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. clxviii. 124 Which might..lay him under difficulties both what to say, and how to look. **1807** SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 2 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 291, I rowed part of the way in the queen's boat, an exercise..of which my hands will long bear the marks, as they are laid bare over the whole of both palms. **1862** TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* vi. 44 A space of comparatively dry clay was laid bare. **1877** MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xxxi. 311 He was laid under orders to follow the commands of the Spanish king. **1897** *Daily News* 26 Feb. 7/3 Another workmen's train was stopped .. many workmen being thus laid idle for the day.

b. *To lay fast*: to set fast, render unable to proceed or escape; † formerly, to put in fetters, imprison (also † *to lay fast by the feet*). Also *to lay by the heels*: see HEEL *sb.*[1] 18.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 42 b, [They] required that they might be layde faste by the feete. **1584** [see HEEL *sb.*[1] 18]. **1623** LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test., Apostles Dispersed*, Then laid they his guide fast, that he might not any way escape by flight. **1677** OTWAY *Cheats Scapin* I. i, I know how to lay that rogue my son fast. **1809** HEBER in *Q. Rev.* II. 288 If we are laid fast by want of horses, or mutiny of drivers. **1889** DOYLE *M. Clarke* xxxiv. 308 He had heard that you were laid by the heels.

c. *Naut.* With advb. compl., as *alongside*, *by the lee*, etc. *To lay aback* (see quots. 1867, 1881).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 Lay the ship by the Lee to trie the Dipsie line. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) E e e 4 b, *Mettre à Scier*, ..to back the sails, or lay them aback, so as to make the vessel fall astern. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 69 To bagpipe the mizen is to lay it aback, by bringing the sheet to the mizen-shrouds. **1869** W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edw. III*, I. xviii. 326 The King ordered his ship to be laid alongside a large Spaniard. **1881** HAMERSLY *Naval Encycl.*, *To lay a yard aback*, is to brace it in such a way that the wind will blow against the forward side of the sail. **1891** *Cornh. Mag.* June 583 Lay her two courses to the wind.

d. Naut. *To lay . . . aboard*: to run into or alongside (a ship), usually in order to board her. So *to lay close*, *to lay athwart the hawse.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 25, I lost mine eye in laying the prize aboord. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 19 That if we should be laid aboard, we might clear our Decks. **1707** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4369/3 The Sloop soon laid her aboard. **1731** CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log bk. of the 'Lyell'* 2 July, A Collier lay'd us athwart the Hawse, and broke our Flying Jib Boom [etc.]. **1799** NELSON *Let.* 9 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 260 Lay a Frenchman close, and you will beat him. **1883** STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xi. (1886) 90 Why, how many tall ships, think ye, now, I have seen laid aboard?

† **e.** To bring *home to. Obs.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 71 ¶ 1 Such a Tract as shall lay Gaming home to the Bosoms of all who love..their Families.

IV. To present, put forward (cf. *lay before*, 17).

26. To put forward, allege (a claim, † reason, † excuse, † example, etc.): often with clause as obj.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 57 He leieþ [*v.r.* leiþ] for hym þe vers of þe sawter, 'God schal nouȝt be wrooþ for everemore'. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxiv. 193, I leye for myn excuse, that I haue to my power folowed my copye. **1481–4** E. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 279 My huswyffe trustythe to ley to ȝow her huswyferey for her excuse. **1491** *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 1 Courtes where the seid proteccions shalbe pleded or leyed for any of the seid persons. **1513** MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 789 When he had layde for the proofe and confirmation of this sentence, examples taken out of the olde testament. **1529** — *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 211/1 Many a witnesse was there to whom he layd none exception. *c* **1530** L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 82 He layeth for hym that his mothers abhominable iniury constrayned him thereto. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F iij, We muste not lay excuses. *a* **1540** BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 345/1 The Priests layd that they were best worthy. **1562** *Apol. Priv. Masse* 4 b, If you haue no scriptures to lay for you, then trouble our mother the holy catholike churche no longer. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 152 Plantagenet, for all the Clayme thou lay'st Thinke not, that Henry shall be so depos'd. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 198 These are the reasons which I meante to lay. **1647** COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Written in Juice of Lemon* vii, And to her Hand lay noble claim. **1847** MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxvi, I prevented it being given to any other, by laying claim to it myself.

b. To present (an information, indictment) in legal form.

1798 BAY *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 245 In an indictment for manslaughter, it is necessary to lay it to have been done voluntarily. **1838** [see INFORMATION 5 a (*a*)]. **1870** ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 162 Information having been laid that he had forsworn himself. **1891** *Standard* 8 Apr. 5/1 Anyone,..whether personally aggrieved or not, may lay an information.

c. † (*a*) To assign (a date). (*b*) *Law.* To state or describe *as*; to fix (damages) *at* a certain amount.

c **1440** CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1699 The day of her deth eke ful fayre he leyth Of nouembre moneth. **1770** FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 72 The field..is laid in the indictment as round. **1820** GIFFORD *Compl. Eng. Lawyer* II. 248 The time of the death must be laid within a year and a day after the mortal stroke was given. *Ibid.*, The facts must be laid to be done treasonably, and against his allegiance. **1891** *Athenæum* 7 Mar. 306/1 He laid his damages at 20,000*l.*; the arbitrators gave him one farthing.

† **d.** To expound, set forth, lay open. *Obs.*

a **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 16 b, And yet thus much I wil say for my selfe, that I haue not laid these matters, either so openly, or largely to any as your selfe.

† **e.** *intr.* To give information, tell. *Obs. rare.*

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* VII. 31 To lord Persye off this mattir thai laid.

27. To bring forward as a charge, accusation, or imputation; to impute, attribute, ascribe (something objectionable). Const. *to*, † *unto*, † *against*, † *in*, *on*. ? *arch.*

c **1425** LYDG. *Assemb. Gods* 208 Thow mayst be dismayde To here so gret compleyntes ayene the layde. **1473** WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 5 There was leyde to him hye tresone. *c* **1530** *Hickscorner* (*c* 1550) C iv b, They sayde I was a thefe and layde felonye vppon me. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C viij b, Lette no man .. lay against the goddes, that they be cruell. **1580** SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxv. v, Who did me wrong against me wittnesse beare, Laying such things as never in me were. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 These objections which you laie against me. **1611** BIBLE *Job* xxiv. 12 God layeth not folly to them. **1690** WOOD *Life* 25 July, E. G. with child, layd on the tapster. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. iii, I'll warrant 'tis not her first [illegitimate child], by her impudence in laying it to your worship. **1795–7** SOUTHEY *Juvenile Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 236 That .. you should lay to me Unkind neglect. **1861** *Temple Bar* II. 247 This was said to her overweening pride. **1874** DASENT *Half a Life* III. 288 He had of course to lay his sleeplessness on something, and so he laid it on the lobster salad. **1890** *Temple Bar* Oct. 296, I laid the theft on Bastonjee.

b. Phr. *To lay to* (a person's) *charge*, *at* or *to* (his) *door*, † *in* (his) *dish*, † *in* (his) *neck*: to impute to, charge upon. Also *to lay to one's credit*, † *reproach*, etc. (See also the sbs.)

1530 PALSGR. 603 1 Wyll you laye thefte to his charge, and have no better a grounde? *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxxiii. 102 It shall neuer be layde to my reproche. **1534** TINDALE *Acts* vii. 60 Lorde laye not this synne to their charge. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 66 The wickedness and follye of others shalbe imputed to hym, and layde in his nekke. **1551, 1722** [see DISH *sb.* 1 d]. **1681** H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 195 The Pontifician Party have no reason to lay such things in the dish of the Reformed. **1701, 1749** [see DOOR *sb.* 6]. **1824** SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxiii, Do not force a broken-hearted sister to lay her death at your door. **1885** MRS. C. L. PIRKIS *Lady Lovelace* II. xxii. 53 You .. laid his death to my charge. **1892** *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 156/2 This .. must be laid to the credit of the Tories.

V. To impose as a burden.

28. To impose (a penalty, command, obligation, burden, tax, etc.). Const. *on*, *upon* († *to*). (See also LOAD *sb.*)

a **1000** *Guthlac* 685 (Gr.) Þæt ȝe .. on his wergengan wite leȝdon. **11..** *O. E. Chron.* 1094 (Laud MS.) Hi leȝdon ærende on hine to þam cynge Eadwarde. *Ibid.* an. 1137 Hi læiden gæildes on the tunes. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 346 Þe preost ne þerf..leggen oðer schrift on ou. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 18455 Sant michael forsbot on us laid. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 336 It were as myche nede to leye now as myche penaunce to summe, as [etc.]. **1423** JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxx, Thus sall on the my charge bene laid. **1500 20** DUNBAR *Poems* xxi. 28 On fredome is laid foirfaltour. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxx. 240 You knowe the payne that I layde on your hedes yf Huon dyd not accomplysshe my message. **1557** N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Cor.* ix. 16 For necessitie is layd vpon me [Gr. ἀνάγκη γάρ μοι ἐπίκειται], and wo is it vnto me, yf I preache not the Gospel. **1590** *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C iij b, People may not looke to lay all vppon the Parsons shoulders. **1621** EARSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 66 Yf .. the delinquent is worthy of a greate punishment; but, the question is, by whom yt is to be layed? **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 6 We are not to think that an Oath layes any greater obligation upon God for performance, then the meer declaration of his will. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxi. (1715) 121 If a pecuniary Mulct was laid upon him. **1781** D. WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* II. 103 Once only do I mean to lay my commands upon you. **1790** JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 153 The improbability that Congress would ever lay taxes where the States could do it separately. **1845** MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. x. (1852) 345 An additional duty .. was laid on windows. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 554 Northumberland strictly obeyed the injunction which had been laid on him. **1870** ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 195 The burden of proof being laid on the accused person. **1877** MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xxiv. 230 Severe fines were laid on all the villages. **1885** E. F. BYRNE *Entangled* II. II. viii. 265 The dead mother has laid it upon you to find it.

† **b.** To quarter (soldiers) *on* or *upon. Obs.*

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 43 The soldiers, for want of pay, were sessed and laid upon the subjects against their will. **1669** *Ormonde MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 102 Wee require the souldiers .. to draw off from the petitioner and his tenants, and..to..shew by what authority .. they are layd uppon them. *Ibid.*, It not being lawfull to lay souldiers on any persons.

† **c.** To assess, rate, tax (a person). *Obs.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 261 Marchaunt & burgeis to þe sext be laid. **1467** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 387 What persone that refuseth to paye, at that tyme as he ys assessed or leyd, shal paye to the comen cofre xl.*d.* **1707** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 45 He is still lay'd and tax'd for it. **1712** PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 47 The Lands, in respect of which he is lay'd, are out of the Parish.

29. To cast (blame, † aspersions, † ridicule) *on* or *upon*; also const. † *in*, † *to*.

13.. *K. Alis.* 1553 'Byschop,' he saide, 'there is a sclaunder, Y-layd on me kyng Alisaunder'. *c* **1330** *Spec. Gy Warw.* 592 Many a skorn [was] on him leid [*v.r.* lleide]. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* I. 76 The blame upon the duke they laide. **1530** PALSGR. 602/2 Why lay you the blame of this faute to me? **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 30 The fault is not to be layed in the thyng whiche was worthie to be written vpon. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 244 Yf any man shulde lay the blame in us. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 11 And laid the blame, not to his carriage, But to his starting steed that swarv'd asyde. **1647** MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. i. 14 A declaration .. wherein aspertions were laid vpon some members. **1676** C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 130 All ye blame wase layd on ye wine and he pardoned. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.*, *Rip van W.*, The good wives of the village..never failed..to lay all the blame on Dame van Winkle.

30. *To lay stress*, *weight*, *emphasis on* or *upon*: to emphasize, bring into special prominence, attach great importance to.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 3 July, The House do not lay much weight upon him, or any thing he says. **1676** GLANVILL *Ess.* vii. 33 They doated upon little, needless, foolish things, and lay'd a great stress of Religion upon them. **1686** HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* viii. 136 The Greek Church to this day lays the stress of consecration upon the prayer of the Holy Ghost. **1700** WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 327 He seems to lay weight on this. **1748** J. MASON *Elocut.* 26 To see that it [the Emphasis] be always laid on the emphatical Word. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 363 To lay the emphasis with exact propriety, is a constant exercise of good sense and attention. **1845** MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II vi. (1852) 307 The only objection..on which any stress can be fairly laid. **1890** T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689. 234 The great teachers laid all the stress on dogma.

31. To bring (a stick, etc.) down *upon*; to inflict (blows). Also *to lay it on* (lit. and fig.).

c **1314** *Guy Warw.* (Auchinleck MS.) 7524 And we leyd on hem dintes grete. **1399** LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 338 They leid on þi leigis, Richard, lass his ynow. **1500 20** DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 14 Thane is thair laid on me ane quhip. *a* **1550** *Christis Kirke Gr.* xiv, The reird rais rudely with the rapps, Quhen rungswer layd on riggis. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 268 Layest thou thy Leaden Mace vpon my Boy? **1833** MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 337, I have laid it on Walpole..unsparingly. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* xx. 338 What if my son wishes to lay a stick on my back?

32. *absol.* and *intr.* To deal blows; to make an attack. Chiefly in phraseological expressions with preps. **a.** *To lay on* or *upon*: to attack vigorously, to beat soundly. (See also *lay on*, 55 b.)

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 292 Mid te holie rode steaue, þet him is loðest kuggel, leie on þe deouel dogge. *c* **1305** *Edmund Conf.* 112 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 74 And euere seide þis holi man as he leide on hine faste Maide þu schalt lurny þus awei forto caste þi fole wil of þi flesch. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 4046 (Kölbing) Ich on oþer gan to legge. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 425 Thar was none that I spard, bot lade on and dang them. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxii. 46 The whyte dragon egrely assaylled the reede and layd on hym so strongly that [etc.]. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 173 b 253 b, They layde on hym with theyr fystes and other wepens. **1590** WEBBE *Trav.* Arb. 20 Ye Turkes woulde lay vpon them as vpon Horses, and beat them in such sort, as oft times they dyed. *c* **1610** *Women Saints* 146 He layeth on her with threates. **1640** tr. *Verdere's Rom. Rom.* I. x. 36 They laid upon one another with such fury, as [etc.] **1758** GOLDSM. *Mem. Prof.* 1595 II. 17 Rascal! replied the Tyrant, give me the Stick; and taking it in his Hand .. with the most inhuman Barbarity he laid on the unresisting Slave. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxv, Laying on the Moors with that good sword.

† **b.** *To lay to*, *unto*: to assault, attack, press hard (*lit.* and *fig.*). Also *to lay home*, *hard*, *hardly*, *to. Obs.*

c **1430** *Syr Tryam.* 1673 Alle the fosters to hym cun lay Wyth sterne worde and mode. **1557** N. T. (Genev.) *Mark* xiv. 6 *note*, Peter prepareth him selfe to flee if he were farther layd vnto. **1581** B. RICH *Farew. Mil. Prof.* G v b, The Marchaunt..with greate importunitie requested her in the waie of mariage, and so hardly he laied vnto her, that [etc.]. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 1 Looke you lay home to him. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 19 The warre was again begun, and the citie more hardly laid unto than before **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 109 At this instant they were assaulted, and hardly laid vnto vpon the hill. **1650** TRAPP *Comm., Gen.* xlii. 329 He lays it hard to them still: As who should say, the longer I hear you, the worse I like you. **1724** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 284, I found my major hard laid to, but fighting like a lion.

c. *To lay at*: to aim blows or an attack at; to strike at; to attack, assail (*lit.* and *fig.*). In 15–18th c. often in *indirect passive.* Now chiefly *dial.*

? *a* **1400** *Arth. & Merl.* 2464 (Kölbing), A ioo Sarazens All att once att him layd. **1440** J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 16 The traitours .. laid at the chaumbur dors .. with levours and with axes. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xii. 74, I am layed at with deadly deceytes. **1561** HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* IV. Vv ij, The beautiful women haue alwaies more suyters, and be more instantlye laide at in loue [It. *sono piu..sollicitate d'amor*], then the foule. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 214 Fiercely the good man at him did laye. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* V. xxiv. 196 The..Senators .. came forth to the multitude, and offered themselves to be laid at, smitten and slaine. **1611** BIBLE *Job* xli. 26 The sword of him that layeth at him cannot hold. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v. (1840) 102 Our men being thus hard laid at, Atkins wounded. **1728** RAMSAY *General Mistake* 82 Even beauty guards in vain, he lays at a. **1876** *Surrey Gloss.*, The rabbits have laid at that wheat unaccountably. **1899** *Expositor* Jan. 54 The lie lays at the truth and the Truth must lay at the lie.

d. *To lay into*: to belabour; to 'pitch into'. *slang* or *colloq.*

1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char.*, *John Applejohn* xiii, I shall be very happy .. to go and hold the door, while you lay into the ruffian. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, Laying into me with your little bonnet. **1876** 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abr.* iii. (1880) I. 22 He [a bird] laid into his work like a nigger. **1887** G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 108 She would lay into Master John with her stick.

e. *To lay about one*: to deal violent and repeated blows on all sides; occas. (trans.) *to lay* (a weapon) *about one.* Hence *fig.* to act vigorously, make strenuous efforts, do one's utmost.

c **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 1036 Fast he leyd hym a-bowte All þat somyrres nyght. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 32 And with his brondiron round about him layd. *a* **1618** SYLVESTER

Sonn. xvi. Wks. (Grosart) II. 39 When like a Lion to preserve her yong, Thou laydst about thee to redeeme the same. **1631** R. Bolton *Comf. Afft. Consc.* 49 Thou, that now laies about the for thee world and wealth. **1674** *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 279 He lays about him on all hands where there is any the least project of gaine. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* III. vi. (1695) 244 Those Words, with which they are so armed at all points, and with which they so confidently lay about them. **1720** Mrs. Manley *Power Love* (1741) I. 55 How they laid about them to commend your Soul to God! **1727** Boyer *Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay about one's self.. *faire tous les efforts, remuër ciel et terre.* **1837** Disraeli *Venetia* IV. xviii, They laid about them with their staves. **1889** Doyle *M. Clarke* xxxii. 353 We cut a way to his rescue, and laid our swords about us.

† **33.** *impers.* Of the wind, weather: To be violent. *Obs.*

c **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 139 Sa troublit with stormis was I neuer stad; Of ilk airt of the Eist sa laithly it laid. [Cf. **1825–80** Jamieson, *To Lay On.* 1. To rain, to hail, to snow heavily; as 'It's layin' o' snaw'.]

† **34.** To strike, beat (a person) *on* the face, *over* the head, etc. *To lay on the lips*: to kiss. *Obs.*

In these uses the personal obj. is prob. to be regarded as a dative.

1530 Palsgr. 602/2, I lay hym on the face... I layde hym betweene the necke and the shoulders that I made hym grone. **1599** Massinger, etc. *Old Law* II. ii. (1656) E 1 b, Ile lay you o'th lips and leave you. **1602** Marston *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 25 Faith, sweet, ile lay thee on the lips for that jest. **1628** Earle *Microcosm., Upstart Country Knt.* (Arb.) 38 Being once laid ore the shoulder with a Knighthood. **1690** W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 228 He laid him over the face with his hands as hard as he could strike. **1712** Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. v, The cook laid them over the pate with a ladle.

VI. To dispose or arrange in proper relative position over a surface.

35. *trans.* To place in the proper or designed position (something that extends horizontally, e.g. a foundation (often *fig.*), a floor, stones or bricks in building, etc.).

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 29 Syþþan he þæne grundweall lezð [*c* **1160** *Hatton Gosp.* leiȝð]. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 13285 (Trin.) At þe see Iame & Ion he fonde As þei were lynes leyond. **1340–70** *Alex. & Dind.* 438 To legge lym opur ston. **1382** Wyclif *Heb.* vi. 1 Not eftsoone leggynge the foundament of penaunce fro deede werkis. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 4149 Aboute him lefte he no masoun, That stoon coude leye, ne querrour. *c* **1425** Lydg. *Assemb. Gods* 596 All the baytys that ye for hym haue leyde. **1495** *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 The same herynges shuld be wele truly and justly leyed and packed. **1526** Tindale *Heb.* i. 10 Thou lorde in the begynnynge hast layde the foundacion of the erth. **1576** Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 283 They lay traines of treason to overthrow their princes. **1644** Digby *Nat. Bodies* x. (1645) 94 Proceeding upon our grounds before layed. **1662** Gerbier *Princ.* 33 Paviors (after the Bricks are laid) throw sharp Sand over them. **1680** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 217 You may begin at the Verge, and so lay several Grooves close by one another till you come to the Center. **1751** Labelye *Westm. Br.* 71 The laying the Foundation of Stone-Piers. **1800** Mar. Edgeworth *Castle Rackrent* 44 She laid the cornerstone of all her future misfortunes at that very instant. **1818** Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 651 The political conduct of the Governor-General lays sufficient ground for the presumption that [etc.]. **1823** P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 263 When you lay your floors, let the joints be fitted and tacked down. **1840** R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxiii. 125 From the time her keel was laid, she had never been so driven. **1842–59** Gwilt *Archit.* § 1810 Slating is sometimes laid lozengewise. **1845** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. ii. 266 The ordinary mode of farming is to lay the ground in ridges. **1848** *Chambers's Inform.* I. 489/1 That manner of ploughing and laying the ridges .. which will best keep the land dry. **1890** *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 270 The first submarine cable was laid.

b. To set out (a table), to spread (the cloth), place in order (the plates, dishes, knives and forks, etc.) in preparation for a meal; hence, in later use, to set out the table for (a meal). Also *absol.* † Also, to prepare (a bed).

c **1300** *Havelok* 1722 Þanne [he] were set, and bord leyd. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 6508 (Kölbing) Þese weschen þis gentil man & leyd tables after þan. *c* **1375** Barbour *Bruce* v. 388 The met all reddy grathit, Vith burdis set and clathis laid. **1530** Palsgr. 603/1 Lay the table, for we must dyne in al the haste. **1593** Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 11 Haue you layd faire the Bed? **1668–9** Pepys *Diary* 8 Jan., Home to my wife's chamber, my people having laid the cloth, and got the rooms all clean. **1788** Clara Reeve *Exiles* III. 110, I made the servant lay his bed in order. **1797** Mrs. Bennett *Beggar Girl* I. viii. 257 When the cloth was laying for supper. **1836** Marryat *Japhet* lxxviii, I found that the table was laid for three. **1848** Thackeray *Van. Fair* xiv, A little dinner.. was laid in the dining-room. **1861** Dickens *Gt. Expect.* iv, We found the table laid.., the dinner dressing. **1883** Black *Shandon Bells* xviii, The little maidservant.. laid the cloth. **1890** Weyman *House of Wolf* iv, These gentlemen will not sup with me.. Lay for them at the other end.

c. To trace (a ground-plan).

1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* v, When I was laying a platform for these walls. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 99 Danochares the Architect laid the modell and platforme therof [*sc.* of Alexandria] by a subtil and witty deuise. **1615** G. Sandys *Trav.* 29 It is reported that when the workmen began to lay the platforme at Chalcedon, how certain Eagles conueyed their lines to the other side of the Streight.

d. † (*a*) *To lay a buck*: to put clothes in soak for washing (*obs.*). (*b*) *To lay leaven* (see quot. 1891).

[Possibly confused (*a*) with some derivative of Lye, and (*b*) with Lay *v.*[2], Allay *v.*; but this is uncertain.]

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 166 Maides, three a clock, knede, lay your bucks, or go brew. **1611** Cotgr. s.v. *Faire, Faire la bude*, to lay, or wash, a bucke. **1633** D. R[ogers] *Treat. Sacraments* i. 42 Shee that cannot lay a leaven, but thinkes of the kingdome of Christ. **1891** *Sheffield Gloss.* Suppl., *Lay*, to mix; only used in the phrase 'to lay leaven', i.e. to mix the yeast with oat-meal in making oat-cake. **1893** *Northumb. Gloss., Lay*, to mix dough for bread making. 'Lay the breed'—to mix the flour with the yeast, to make the dough.

e. *To lay a fire*: to place the fuel ready for lighting.

1876 Jevons *Logic Prim.* 10 If one fire be laid and lighted exactly like another, it ought to burn like it. **1886** Besant *Childr. Gibeon* II. i, The fire was laid..with the resinous wheels, which burn fiercely.

f. Printing. *To lay type*: 'to put new sorts in cases' (Jacobi *Printers' Voc.* 1888). Also, *to lay the case.*

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 200 The manner how the several sorts of Letters are disposed in the several Boxes, is called, Laying of the Case. **1808** C. Stower *Printer's Gram.* vi. 151 Laying of Cases. This implies filling them with sorts of a new fount of letter.

36. To re-steel (a cutting instrument). *dial.*

1472–3 [see Laying *vbl. sb.* 1]. **1475–6** *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 25 Et sol. eidem pro le laynge ij axes, vj*d.* **1605** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 55 For layinge the church hack with new iron, viij*d.* **1620** in Swayne *Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 172 For Layinge the pickax 15 8*d.* **1893** *Wiltsh. Gloss., To lay a tool*, to steel its edge afresh. **1893** in *Northumbld. Gloss.*

37. *Rope-making.* To twist yarn to form (a strand), or strands to form (a rope).

1486 [see Laying *vbl. sb.* 1]. **1627** Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 If the Cable bee well made, we say it is well laid. **1726** Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 240 Those who were ashore made twice lay'd stuff for rigging. **1793** Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 281 A bridle cable was laid perfectly pliant. **1839** Ure *Dict. Arts* 1070 The last part of the process of rope-making, is to lay the cordage. **1853** *Ibid.* II. 560 The manner of laying the yarns into ropes.

b. *intr.* said of the rope.

1796 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 485/1 Then..the top comes away from the swivel..and the line begins to lay.

38. *trans.* In immaterial sense: To fix the outlines of, arrange, devise (a plan, plot, scheme); † to establish (a law), settle, lay down (a principle); † to draw up the plan of (a literary composition). *To lay one's account*: see Account *sb.* 15.

11. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1086 (Laud MS.) He sætte mycel deorfriþ & he lagde laga þærwiþ. *c* **1430** *Freemasonry* 449 Suche ordynance at the semblé was layd. **1591** Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 4 The plot is laid. **1616** B. Jonson *Epigr., To weak Gamester in Poetry*, I cannot for the stage a Drama lay, Tragick or Comick. **1644** Milton *Jdgm. Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 87 If we retain our principles already laid. **1692** R. L'Estrange *Fables, Life Æsop* (1708) 8 Several Little Tales and Jests that I take to be neither well Laid, nor well put together. **1701** W. Wotton *Hist. Rome, Marcus* v. 83 His Design had been long laid. *a* **1715** Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 401 The argument for it was laid thus. **1838** Thirlwall *Greece* II. xi. 56 His schemes also were more artfully laid. **1880** *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 381 When the conspiracy was laid to put Jesus to death.

† **b.** *gen.* To contrive, arrange. *Obs.*

1627 Donne *Serm.* v. (1640) 51 God had laid it so, that Moses should be setled this way. *a* **1677** Barlow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 62 Is it not great imprudence so to lay our business that any other matter shall thwart or thrust out devotion? **1712** Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. ii, We have laid it so, that he is to be in the next room.

c. *intr.* † To make arrangements or plans *for* (*obs.*); to plan, contrive, or intend *to do* something (now *dial.* and *U.S.*). (Cf. *lay out*, 56 f.)

c **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 2058 Saul laide for his dethe als for hys mortale enemy. **1573** Tusser *Husb.* lxvii. (1878) 156 Lay thou to saue,..And then thou shalt enriched be. **1587** Golding *De Mornay* xiv. (1617) 222 Mans mind can skill.. to lay earnestly for warre in seeking or enioying of peace. — *Ovid's Met.* XII. 277 And what is wrought in all the world he leaies to vnderstand. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 413 Men loue rather to haue plenty from their vines, than otherwise lay for the goodnesse thereof. **1633** Br. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 11 If he lay to please the one the other will be offended. **1648** Symmons *Vind. Chas. I*, 113 Mahomet layed to perpetuate his religion by introducing of ignorance, [etc.]. *a* **1825** Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Lay*, to intend, to lay out, to lay a plan. Ex. 'I lay to plough for turnips tomorrow'. **1896** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 3 Dec. 4/3 Fitzsimmons evidently laying to get in right on jaw.

39. † **a.** In OE.: To direct (one's steps). **b.** Naut. *To lay one's* (or *a*) *course*: see quots. 1867, 1881.

a **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 2400 (Gr.) Lastas leȝdon.. oð þæt hie on Sodoman, weall stape burȝ wlitan meahton. **1669** Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. 18 The Wind will be Northerly, make ready to go about; we shall lay our Course another way. **1793** Rennell in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 190 We were driven to the north of Scilly; and were barely able to lay a course through the passage between those islands and the Land's End. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., To lay her course*, to be able to sail in the direction wished for, however barely the wind permits it. **1881** Hamersly *Naval Encycl.* s.v., A ship *lays her course* when being close-hauled, the wind permits the desired course to be steered. **1890** W. F. Rae *Maygrove* III. ix. 307 The steamer's course was laid for Michipicoten.

† **c.** To apply or devote (one's power, affection, possessions) *to.* Also const. *into. Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 26294 If..þou haf oft-sith laid might His wrangwis liuelade for to right. **1340–70** *Alisaunder* 203 He had his liking ilaide þat Ladie too wedde. *a* **1400** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 357 ȝif eny good man of þe town leiþ his good to þe commune nede of þe town. **1627–77** Feltham *Resolves* I. i. 1 He .. lays his heart into pleasures, and forgets the future.

† **40.** To set down *in* writing; to put into, express or 'couch' *in* (certain language or terms). *Obs.*

c **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 1288 (Kölbing) Merlin to Blasi þer meche seyd, þat Blasi al in writt leyd. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 184 Als Geffrey in latyn sayd So Mayster Wace in frankis layd. *c* **1385** Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2516 *Phillis*, Hir lettre..here & there in Ryme I haue it laide. ?*a* **1400** *Arth. & Merl.* (Douce MS.) 1792 (Kölbing) In þe Bruyt he hit layde. *a* **1631** Donne 6 *Serm.* (1634) ii. 6 The phrase..is thus conceived and layed, *In our image* and then, *After our likenesse.* **1682** Bunyan *Holy War* 215 [The Charter] fairly engraven upon the doors thereof, and laid in Letters of Gold. **1714** Steele *Lover* No. 27 (1723) 160 They .. carry a secret Instruction, in that they lay the Sense of the Author still closer in Words of his own. **1775** De Lolme *Eng. Const.* I. x. (1784) 99 In all writs, care must be taken that they be laid and formed according to their case.

41. *Art.* **a.** To put upon a surface in layers; to put or arrange (colours, † a picture) on canvas.

1570 Baret *Alv.* L 54 To laie colour on a picture. *c* **1600** Shaks. *Sonn.* ci, Truth needs no collour, with his collour fixt; Beautie no pensell, beautie's truth to lay. **1671** Milton *P. R.* IV. 343 Their swelling Epithetes thick laid As varnish on a Harlots cheek. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* II. x. (1695) 71 The Pictures drawn in our Minds are laid in fading Colours. **1727** Boyer *Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay the Colours deep (in Painting), *empater.* **1781** Cowper *Retirement* 798 To teach the canvas innocent deceit, Or lay the landscape on the snowy sheet. **1859** Ruskin *Two Paths* App. iv. (1891) 259 In every given touch [of colour] laid on canvas. *Ibid.* 261 The refinement of work consists not in laying absolutely little colour, but in always laying precisely the right quantity.

b. *To lay a ground*: to spread a coating over a surface, as a basis for colours. So in Photography, *to lay the grain.*

1762 71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 141 Blooteling .. found out the application of the chisel for laying grounds, which much exceeded the roller. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 94/2 Three processes are usually required in japanning; laying the ground, painting, and finishing. **1854** Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 90 The last [stage], technically called 'laying the grain', must be effected by hand. It consists in rubbing the surface of the plate in *one direction*, by means of a buffer.

42. To cover, spread, or coat (*with* something), esp. by way of ornament (as in embroidery).

?*a* **1366** Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1076 A robe of purpre..it ful wel With orfrays leyd was everydel. *c* **1400** *Siege of Troy* 135 (MS. Harl. 525) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXII. 15 There were sheldis gylt and leyd wyth ynde. *c* **1440** *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 433 Take a faire urthen pot, and lay hit well with splentes in the bothum, that the flessh neigh hit not. **1562–3** in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 296 To the Painter for leyinge the Irons of the greate Postes in oyle and red leade iij^{s}. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* I. xix. 29 Soft wollie leaves, as it were layde with a certayne downe or fine cotton. **1603** Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 832 Short cloakes layed with silver lace. **1663** Gerbier *Counsel* 80 Lathed and laid with Lime and haire. **1820** Scott *Monast.* iii, She is convent-bred, and can lay silk broidery. **1879** E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* 34 Black steel, Laid with gold tendrils. **1889** Froude *Chiefs of Dunboy* xxvi. 399 They .. dug a pit, and laid the bottom of it with thorns. **1891** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 5 Dec. 770/1 My bath-room is ..a part of the veranda laid with zinc.

VII. 43. In intransitive uses, coinciding with or resembling those of Lie *v.*[1]

In the earliest examples the verb appears to be intransitive for reflexive or passive. Now (exc. in Nautical lang., see b) it is only dialectal or an illiterate substitute for *lie*, its identity of form with the past tense of the latter no doubt accounting largely for the confusion. In the 17th and 18th centuries, it was not app. regarded as a solecism. (For *lay in wait* see Wait *sb.*)

c **1300** *Harrow. Hell* 147 Sathanas, y bynde the, her shalt thou lay, O that come domesday. **13..** *Sir Beues* 2643 (MS. A.) Þar he schel leggen ay, Til hit come domes dai. *a* **1400** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 363 þt no man ne legge in lond ne in tenement..þe whyle þe suquestre ys þare set. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 3340 (Horstm.) Þe chest .. In þe whyche þis blessud virgyn leyth y-closot inne. *c* **1489** Caxton *Blanchardyn* li. 195 His cheff standarde ouer thrawen and layng vpon the grounde. **1498** *Will of Woodforde* (Somerset Ho.), Where my wif legges. **1530** Palsgr. 605/2 It leyeth on my herte. I tell you as it lyeth on my herte. **1625** Bacon *Ess., Nature* (Arb.) 363 Nature will lay buried a great Time, and yet reuiue. **1628** Earle *Microcosm., Pretender to Learning* (Arb.) 53 Some..Folio, which..hath laid open in the same Page this half yeere. **1662** J. Strype in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 179 At my first Coming, I laid alone. **1665** Wood *Life* 25 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 46 The lady of Castlemaine's two children began to lay at our house. *Ibid.* 56 The books layd upon the booksellours' hands. **1736** Butler *Anal.* II. vi. 231 The general Proof of natural Religion..does, I think, lay Level to Common Men. **1749** Fielding *Tom Jones* I. vi, The flame which had before laid in embryo now burst forth. **1768–74** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 558 Eating when we are hungry, .. laying down when sleepy. **1794** J. Bidlake *Poems* 4 She..on the ground, to catch each sound would lay. **1818** Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. clxxx, Thou..dashest him again to earth:—there let him lay. **1828** J. Raine *St. Cuthbert* 78 They found the venerable body .. laying on its right side. **1890** *Daily News* 13 Oct. 7/1 A large Danish boarhound .. knocked a little boy..down, laid on him, and bit him over the eye. **1900** F. Anstey *Brass Bottle* vi. 80 'They're all layin' down on the road opposite our door.'

b. *Naut.* To put oneself in the position indicated by the accompanying phrase or adv., e.g. *to lay at anchor, to lay by the wind.* (See also *lay along, lay by, lay in, lay out*, etc. in branch VIII.) *To lay on the oars*, to cease rowing.

1530 Palsgr. 605/1, I ley at anker, as a shyppe dothe, *je ancre.* **1549** Edw. VI *Jrnl.* (Roxb.) II. 227 Thei laying at anker bett the French. **1670** A. Roberts *Adventures of T. S.* 8 He commanded to lay by the Wind, until the Ships came within Call. **1830** Marryat *King's Own* xlvi, The

boats laid upon their oars. **1881** HAMERSLY *Naval Encycl.* s.v., *To lay* is used (although incorrectly) in the sense of to go or *come*; as *lay forward, lay aft, lay down from aloft, lay out on the yards*, etc. **1894** C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 181 Captains are saluted by laying on the oars (in other words ceasing to row).

VIII. With adverbs in specialized uses.

44. Lay about. **†a.** *trans.* To surround, beset.

14.. *Arth. & Merl.* (Percy MS.) 2452 (Kölbing), A 100 Sarazens on a rowte Att once layd him all about. **1555** J. PROCTOR *Wyat's Reb.* 33 b, The lorde Aburgaueny and the shiriffe .. deuised to laye the countree aboute, that they [Wyat and others] mought not escape.

†b. *intr.* To contrive, plan, take measures (*to do* something); to look out or make a search *for*.

a **1618** SYLVESTER *Mayden's Blush* 66 Hee labours, and hee layes-about .. that dear Issue to exterminate. **1727** BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay about, in order to get an Office, *briguer, rechercher un Emploi*. **1755** SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 176 She therefore laid about for a proper person to dispatch as an emissary to accomplish this design.

†c. To strike out with vigour; = *to lay about one* (32 e). *Obs.*

[*c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 2874 (Kölbing) About he leyd on so hard, þat his swerd brast atvo.] **1607** ROWLANDS *Hist. Guy Warwicke* 29 He drew his sword, and laid about. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 799 But when his nut-brown Sword was out Couragiously he laid about.

45. Lay abroad. *trans.* To spread out; to set out for view; to spread (a net). *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1530 PALSGR. 601/1, I laye abrode clothes in the sonne to be ayred or dried. .I laye abrode, as hunters or fysshers do their nettes. .. I laye abrode monay, or vessell, or bookes to be vewed, *je mets au large*. **1535** [see ABROAD *adv.* 1 c]. **1570** BARET *Alv.* L 54 To laie abroade hey in the sunne to drie. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxiv. 395 Hauing layed abroade these bones. **1883** R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. xvi. 50 For he abroad capacious nets had laid.

†46. Lay along. **a.** *trans.* To stretch at full length (also, *all along*); hence, to lay low, prostrate; to destroy, overthrow, kill.

1413, 1535, 1592, 1761 [see ALONG *adv.* 6]. **1597** A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 35 b/1 Shee is without all strength, cleane layed a-longe. **1599** *Withals' Dict.* 62 b, To ouerthrow, lay along, and destroie, *sterno*. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 266 The Leaders first He laid along.

b. *intr.* (*Naut.*: see 43 b.) Of a ship: To lean over with a side wind. (Cf. *lie along*.)

1779 BARNARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 107 That leakage, washing from side to side, will cause the ship to lay along.

†47. Lay apart. *trans.* To put aside or away from one; to omit purposely (*to* do something).

1526 TINDALE *Jas.* i. 21 Wherfore laye a parte all filthynes [so **1611**]. *c* **1530** L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 52 All maters of the law layd for the tyme vtterly a part. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Rogation* I, Wee shall..lay apart to speake of the profound and unsearchable nature of Almighty God, rather acknowledging our weakenesse, then rashly to attempt [etc.]. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. Introd. 3 Lay now thy..bow apart. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 78 That you diuest your selve and lay apart The borrowed Glories.

48. Lay aside. *trans.* **a.** To put away from one's person (as a garment, weapon, or the like); to put on one side.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 615 They moste .. leye a lyte hir holinesse asyde As for the tyme. **1540** COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* To Rdr. (1593) A 4 b, The old Adam ought we to lay aside. **1565** COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Condo, Seponere & condere*, to lay aside and locke vp. **1595, 1611** [see ASIDE 3]. **1781** D. WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* II. 140 A father cannot lay aside the father. **1824–9** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 321 On entering the apartment of the women of your country, you lay aside both slipper and turban. **1849** AYTOUN *Poems, Buried Flower* 181 Death had laid aside his terror. **1890** *Lippincott's Mag.* May 632 The editor laid aside the last proof-sheet.

b. To reject or dismiss from one's consideration or action; to abandon or postpone (a design), discontinue (an occupation).

1440 [see ASIDE 4]. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* IV. xx. 145, I praye to god that he send yow honour and worship. A said the Knyghte I may laye that on syde. **1530** PALSGR. 605/1, I ley away, or I laye asyde my worke to loyter. **1579** GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) To Gentlew. Lond. 60 When our good desires are once laide aside. **1607** [see ASIDE 4]. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 207 After sunne set, all this while the women lay aside their worke. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 66 So the design of the rising was laid aside. **1766** BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1792) I. 152 Laying Peter aside, who think you was the greatest hero among the moderns? **1824** MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 1 June, Wks. 1846 III. 417, I think myself entitled to lay aside .. the testimony of the coachman. **1877** MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xxv. 237 The burghers laid aside their revelries.

†c. To put out of the way, get rid of. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 275 Quhen he had pacifiet his cuntrey, layd asyde his alde ennimies [etc.]. **1708** SWIFT *Sent. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. I. 77 When a prince was laid aside for male-administration. **1726–31** TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. XVII. 110 To lay aside this troublesome Regent.

d. To set apart *for* a purpose.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 1, I intend to lay aside a whole Week for this Undertaking.

e. *pass.* To be incapacitated for work by illness.

1879 SHAIRP *Burns* 172 At this crisis his faithful wife was laid aside, unable to attend him. **1901** *Punch* 3 Apr. 262/1 More than once laid aside by break down of health.

49. Lay away. *trans.* **a.** = *lay aside*, a, b.

a **1400** *Ipomedon* (Kölbing) 338/7 He laid a way his horne & his hunter clothes & armed him all in white. **1526** TINDALE *Heb.* xii. 1 Lett vs..laye a waye all that preseth vs doune, and the sinne that hangeth on vs. **1563–87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 70/2 They were .. readie to laie awaie their armour and weapons. **1581** SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* IV. (1612) 140 That passion, amongst all other, euen of wise men is last layed away. **1628** HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 4 [They] laid away..the fashion of wearing linen coats. **1641** CHAS. I in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 457 That laying away all disputes, you go on chearfully and speedily for the Reducing of Ireland. **1845** LONGF. *Belfry of Bruges, Curfew* ii. 4 The book is completed, And closed, like the day; And the hand that has written it Lays it away.

b. To bury. ? *U.S.*

1885 M. E. WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 594/1 It was hardly six months since my poor sister was laid away.

50. Lay by. **a.** *trans.* = *lay aside*, 48 a, b; † also = *lay aside*, 48 c.

1439 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) X. 727/2 That Matiere .. was so lightly laide by at Arras and noon Inclination shewed therto. *c* **1585** R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 6 He must .. laye by his proofe as vntrue. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 64, I am forc'd to lay my reuerence by. **1644** MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 38 Leaving it to each ones conscience to read or to lay by. **1674** RAY *Collect. Words, Prepar. Tin* 123 The cinder or slag .. they take off with a shovel and lay it by. **1681** DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 507 These were for laying honest David by On principles of pure good husbandry. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ¶ 7, I shall therefore lay by my Drama for some Time. **1736** LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 118 It was Pity that so able a Man .. should be laid by, as useless and forgotten. **1781** COWPER *Conversat.* 670 It views the truth with a distorted eye, And either warps or lays it useless by. **1798** LANDOR *Gebir* I. 51 His buckler and his corslet he laid by. **1867** J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 233 Lay by your wonted tasks.

b. To put away in store; to store up; to save (money). Also *absol.*

1786 BURNS *To Auld Mare* xvii, A heapit stimpart, I'll reserve ane Laid by for you. **1825** *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 312 Of her twelve hundred a-year, she regularly lays by two-thirds. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* IV. v, It is a great sum,..but I will lay by, as you are kind enough to trust me. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 501 Persons who had laid by money would rather put it into the Bank. **1873** H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. 367 Few of them lay by in anticipation of times when work is slack.

c. To put away for future disposal or for safety.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiv. (1840) 239, I perceived .. two miserable wretches dragged from the boats, where, it seems they were laid by, and were now brought out for the slaughter. **1821** KEATS *Isabella* lii, She wrapped it up; and for its tomb did choose A garden-pot, wherein she laid it by. **1893** *Field* 25 Feb. 297/3 She has not been put afloat yet, but is laid by till open weather sets in.

d. *pass.* To be 'laid aside' by illness (cf. 48 e).

1782 MACQUEEN in *Med. Commun.* I. 69 They are..seized with a Catarrh.., which rages so fast that in twenty-four hours, every individual .. is .. laid by. **1825–80** JAMIESON, *To Lay By.* 1. To overdo, to make unfit for work ;..2. To be confined by ailment; as, 'He's laid by'. **1889** MRS. COMYNS CARR *Marg. Maliphant* I. xii. 237 Father is often laid by, and unable to go round the farm.

e. *intr.* (*Naut.*) = *lay to* (58 c).

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3287/3 They all laid by a considerable time, and then making Sail stood to the Westward. **1741** S. SPEED in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 395 Their not hoisting their colours..and..not laying by for us.

51. Lay down. *trans.*

a. To put (something that one is holding or carrying) down upon the ground or any other surface; to put off, discard (a garment, armour). *To lay down* (*one's*) *arms*: to surrender.

c **1205** LAY. 5070 Leie a-dun þin hære scrud & þinne rede sceld, and þi sper longe. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 3296 Mi hernes dun heir did i lai. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 224, I did as myn moder saide, In þe corn myn howk doun lade, and bad it do þat do sulde I. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 165 Lay doun thy sword, and I wil myn alswa. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 423 That with al spede they laye downe theyr weapons, and devise some meanes of concorde. **1659** D. PELL *Impr Sea* 451 *note*, They laid down their arms, and put on mourning. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvii, She laid down the cup of tea. **1890** T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* 142 Eighteen thousand French soldiers laid down their arms to the raw army that had defeated them at Baylen.

b. To resign, relinquish (office, power, dignity, hopes, etc.; † also *absol.* = to retire from office, etc.); † to discard, cease to bear (a name), discontinue, 'drop' (a custom, fashion); † to give up the wearing or use of.

c **1205** LAY 2037 þa leodene..leiden adun þene noma, & Trinouant heo nemneden. **13..** *Sir Tristr.* 1187 Tristrem he gan doun lain, And seyd tramtris he hiȝt. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 62 Ladyes..that..hadde highe hornes, the whiche the holy man beganne to reprove, and yeue diuerse ensaumples to make hem to be layde doun. **15..** in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 327 In hairt be blytht and lay all dolour doun. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 236 Horne in windows is quite laid downe in euerie place. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. (1623) 752 Those consultations of the Laitie were laide downe. **1682** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 176 There is a discourse..that the lord chanceller will lay down, and be succeeded by the lord cheif justice Pemberton. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneis* XI. 473 What Hopes you had in Diomede, lay down. **1714** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 556 ¶ 1 Upon laying down the Office of Spectator. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 461 They [the clergy] seemed now to lay down all fears and apprehensions of Popery. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 226 It was a good retreat for those that were willing to leave off, and lay down. **1778** JOHNSON *Let. to Boswell* 3 July, He has laid down his coach, and talks of making more contractions of his expense. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* vii, Will he lay down his power?

c. To place in a recumbent or prostrate position. Often *refl.* († in early use conjugated with *to be*). † Also, to bring to bed *of* a child (cf. 2 above).

[*a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 288 Hwon þe heorte..leið hire salf aduneward, & buhð him ase he bit.] *c* **1250** *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 32 Ure lord was i-leid him don to slepe. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 15675 Ful buxumli he laid him don apon þat erth bare. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 88 She is now leide down in hir bedde of a childe male. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* xxxvii. (Arb.) 104 Tho wente he and leyd hym doun vnder a tre in the grasse. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* iv. 8 Therfore wil I laye me downe in peace, & take my rest. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iii. 40 The slye whorsons Haue got a speeding tricke to lay downe Ladies. **1781–3** COWPER *Alex. Selkirk* 50 The seafowl is gone to her nest, The beast is laid down in his lair. **1791** — *Odyss.* x. 64 Around my head Winding my mantle, [I] lay'd me down below. **1816** WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* 29 Slowly and sadly we laid him down.

d. To put down (money) as a wager or a payment; † to pay (a debt).

14.. LYDG. *London Lyckpeny*, Lay down your sylver, and here you may speede. **1464–5** *Manners & Househ. Exp. Eng.* (Roxb. 1841) 487 Paid to Robart Klerke that he leid doune, xiijd. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 246 b, Besydes those .. Dukates, whyche he hathe alreadye defrayde [he] shall laye downe as muche more at Venise. **1583** HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 137 What shall we laye downe? What shall we stake? ? **1623** DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 230 He writ to me that 8l would discharge him, and that Mr Selden would lay down half. *a* **1640** MASSINGER *Very Woman* II. i, I have done nothing .. that may justly claim A title to your friendship; and much less Laid down the debt which..not I but mankind Stands bound to tender. **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life of Æsop* (1708) 15 Lay down the Money upon the Nail, and the Business is done.

e. To sacrifice (one's life).

1611 BIBLE *John* x. 15, xv. 13. **1781** COWPER *Expostul.* 536 To waste thy life in arms or lay it down In causeless feuds. **1862** *Temple Bar* VI. 190 Ready .. to lay down fortune, freedom, and perhaps life itself, for their sake.

f. † To put down, overthrow *obs.*). Also *Naut.* of wind or sea: To make (a vessel) lie on her side.

c **1205** LAY. 551 A londe & a watere he heom adun leaide. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 77; ȝef me is ileuet þurh mi leone lauerd for to leggen hann adun. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 4415 He [Antichrist] sal drawe til hym bathe lered and lewed, And crysten law sal be doun layde. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 10 Lest here ypocrisie be parceyued and here wynnynge and worldly fame leid a doun. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 237 Foure þowsand of Spartanes fil uppon hem and leyde adoun and slouȝ of hem þre dayes to gidres. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 24 A raging Sea took us.. with that Violence that it..laid down the Ship in a Manner quite on her Side.

g. To construct (roads, railways, ships). Also *to lay down a keel.*

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1127 Levelling instrument ..intended..for laying down railroads and highways. **1884** *Leeds Mercury* 15 Nov. 6/6 It is not..intended to lay down any new ironclads at present. **1890** T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* 240 Brunel laid down the Great Western. **1897** *Daily News* 23 Jan. 3/5 Her keel will be laid down in the course of a week or two.

h. To establish, formulate definitely (a principle, rule); to prescribe (a course of action, limits, etc.).

To lay down the law: to declare what the law (with regard to something) is; hence *colloq.* to make dogmatic statements, esp. in argument.

1493 *Festiall* (W. de W. 1496) 1 b, Holy chirche leyth downe songes of melody as Te deum lau. Gloria in excelsis. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 63, I have determined ..under this Narratory..title to lay downe my limits. **1628** EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Meeling Man* (Arb.) 89 Hee layes you downe a hundred wild plots, all impossible things. **1676** GLANVILL *Ess.* iii. 13 Laying down Rules for solving some Cubick and Biquadratick Equations. **1712** BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* § 16 If the criterion we have laid down be true. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 273 He assured him he would pay the debt: But did not lay down any method of doing it. **1762** FOOTE *Orators* I. i, I tell thee what, Ephraim, if thee can'st but once learn to lay down the law, there's no knowing what thee may'st rise. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 238 We may now be allowed to lay down the law of redress against public oppression. **1845** M'CULLOCH *Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 127 It may be safely laid down that at all times a considerable number of occupiers of land are losing by their business. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xv. 308 He laid down the conditions of the problem with perfect clearness. **1865** TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xviii. 205 She endeavoured to .. lay down for herself a line of conduct. **1885** MRS. C. PRAED *Affinities* I. ix. 206 He was in the midst of an argument, .. and was laying down the law in this fashion.

i. To set down or mark out (a plan) on paper; to delineate; † to describe (a geometrical figure).

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 31 How to lay down a Triangle in a Circle. *Ibid.* v. 6 After you have taken the Angles .. You must Protract or lay down the Figure. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 448 Many shoals .. that are not laid down in our Drafts. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 99, I was .. laying down the measures of the rock upon paper. **1817** SCOTT *Search after Happiness* iii, If Rennell has it not, you'll find, mayhap, The isle laid down in Captain Sindbad's map. **1853** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. I. 101 A map on which the drains of each field are laid down. **1890** T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* 292 He now laid down clearly the island groups of the North Pacific.

†j. To put down in writing; to treat of. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 67, I will laye downe vnto you some such corruptions and abuses, as seeme to be inormous. **1634** W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* To Rdr., I have laid downe the nature of the Countrey, without any partiall respect unto it. **1659** D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 131, I have laid down some of my thoughts about this word, *They that go down*. **1756** JOHNSON *Observ. St. Affairs* Wks. 1787 X. 145 It is then a proper time..to lay down with distinct particularity what rumour always huddles in general exclamations, or perplexes by undigested narratives.

†k. *To lay down by*: to consider together with.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. iii. § 15 Lay down by those

pleasures and benefits the fearful and dangerous thunders and lightnings,..with other inconveniences, and then there will be found no comparison between the one and the other.

l. To 'run and fell' (a seam); to trim, embroider. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1611 COTGR., *Rentraire*, to lay in, or lay downe, a seame. *c* 1650 *Johnnie Armstrong* vi. in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 369 Ye shall every one have a velvet coat, Laid down with golden laces three. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv, A scarlet cloak, laid down with silver lace three inches broad.

m. *Agric.* To convert (arable land) into pasture; to put *under* grass, etc. Const. *in, to, under, with.*

1608 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 122 For converting and laying down of 60 acres of arrable land in pasture. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 52 It is a prodigious Error to overcrop Ground, before laying it down with Grass-seeds. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 88 Seeds for laying down arable land to grass. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 64 The land is laid down with red or white clover. 1845 *Ibid.* II. 446 This ground was laid down with oats and grass. *Ibid.* VI. II. 528, 14 acres laid down under gorse. 1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 59 Much of this land has been newly laid down to grass.

n. To store (wine) by putting it away in cellars.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxvii, 'That was laid down, when Mr. Linkinwater first come, that wine was'. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xv. (1887) 108 A generous flow of port, of which every respectable Briton then kept a cellar, carefully labelled and laid down years before.

†o. To cause to subside; to pacify, appease. *Obs.*

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 19 b, For who can affirme from whence it [wind] was raysed, or where it is laid downe? 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *High-Spirited Man* (Arb.) 92 A man quickly fired, and quickly laid downe with satisfaction.

p. *Printing.* 'To put pages on the stone for imposition' (Jacobi *Printer's Vocab.* 1888). Also (see second quot.).

1825 HANSARD *Typographia* 411 Having disposed, or 'laid down', the pages in this right order. *Ibid.* 769 To lay down a gathering, is to place the several heaps, with their signatures following each other, upon benches or forms of a proper height.

q. To deposit and fix (a coating).

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 95/1 The composition, which is elastic and very flexible, may be immediately laid down upon the japanned surface.

r. *Sporting slang. To lay himself* (or simply *lay*) *down to his work*: of a horse, etc., to put all his strength into a race.

1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 63 The mare .. understood the signal, and, as an admirer said, 'she laid down to her work'. 1893 *Illustr. Sport. & Drama. News* 20 May 375/1 He never seemed to fairly lay himself down to his work, and..Thomas won as he liked.

52. Lay forth. **†a.** To stretch out in a prostrate position; to bring out and display openly.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1840 (Horstm.) For alle thyng as forthe redy þerto y-leyde. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 76 Now mote y leie forþ my necke, For deeþ his sword out haþ lauȝte. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* iii. 48 They. layde forth the bokes of the lawe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. Introd. 2 Lay forth out of thine everlasting scryne The antique rolles, where they lye hidden still. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 65 No Fisherman .. shall at any Time hereafter ship their Draw-Nets .. into their Boats, before such time as they have laid forth all their whole Net. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 259 Grots and Caves..'ore which the mantling Vine Layes forth her purple Grape.

†b. To put or bring forward in argument or the like; to expound; to make patent; to expose. Also *refl.* to expatiate *upon.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 115 Many a subtil resoun forth they leyden. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) I, I will .. laie foorth vnto you..those things which a godly man ought to think. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 191 Those wonderful mercies of God w'h haue been now laid forth unto you. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* Pref., The present Undertaking to lay forth the impostures wrapt up in this..instance of Enthusiasm. 1692 R. L ESTRANGE *Fables* xiii. (1708) 16 [The Fox] lays himself forth upon the Gracefulness of the Raven's Person [etc.].

†c. To spend, expend, lay out. *Obs.*

1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 16 Item laid forthe by the said churchwardens, the xxvij day of June for fower lams, vjs. ij*d*. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 318 She shall not .. lay up treasure for the inriching of herselfe but shall distribute it rather and lay it forth for the benefit of Gods Saints. 1649 *Liberties & Customes of Myners* C, He shall pay 4*s*. for the twelve mens dinners, and the Barmaster to lay forth the mony.

d. ? To spread out with a view to ornament; to deck, array. Now *dial.* Cf. *lay out* (56 j).

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 115 How do they exclaime .. against braiding or laying forth, and powdering, or colouring their haire? 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Laid out, Laid forth*, Decked out, arrayed, 'got up'.

53. Lay in. **a.** *trans.* See simple senses and IN. **†** *To lay in an oar*, mentioned as an accompaniment of setting sail; also *absol.* (in quot. 13 ..). *To lay in the oars*: to unship them.

c 1300 *Havelok* 718 Sone dede he leyn in an ore, And drou him to þe heye se. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 106 Þay layden in on laddeborde & þe lofe wynnes. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 37 At the moment when the thorne was drawen fro the crowne he took hys syght, and whan it was layed in ageyn he recouuerd his heeryng. *a* 1592 GREENE *Geo. a Greene* (1599) E 4, [Shoemaker speaks in the road] Stay till I lay in my Tooles. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) C c c b, *Leve-rame!* Unship the oars! the order to the rowers to lay in their oars. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lay in the oars*, unship them from the rowlocks, and place them fore and aft in the boat.

b. To place in store; to provide oneself with a stock of. Also said of 'taking in' food; hence *absol.* to feed vigorously (now *vulgar*). **†** Also *occas.* to put stores into, stock (a place).

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 297/2 If a man bee giuen to quaffing and laying in, he careth not..howe other be prouided for. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Plantations* (Arb.) 532 And to be Laid in, and Stored vp, and then Deliuered out in Proportion. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 308/2 We see in a Town besieged, though it be well laid in with Corn .. what straits they are soon put to. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *Hist. MSS. Comm. 12th Rep.* App. v. 37, I have laid you in some beare. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 246 They observe this Maxim, Always to lay in Ballast, they eating heartily. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 3 A great Magazine of Wines that he had laid in before the War. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 589 The rustic Jacobites were laying in arms. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. xi. (1872) VI. 277 So soon as we have horses, it will not appear strange that we lay-in a little hay. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* vii, Then..the eggs and bacon—my word! how Jim did lay in.

†c. To put in (a claim). Also *absol.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 123 The County of Tripolis layd in for himselfe, that he was discended from Raymund of Tholous. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 5 ¶ 2 After this short preface by which..I lay in my claim to be a Politician, I shall enter on my discourse. 1734 *N. Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 842 There is a new Church erected at the South end of Boston and they are laying in for Mr. Brown. 1747 *Mem. Nutreb. Crt.* I. x. 169 She applied to the then acting ministers, laying in her claim to her principality.

†d. *intr.* To scheme or exert oneself *to do* something. *To lay in for*: to make one's object, lay oneself out for, exert oneself to gain. *Obs.*

1599 SIR E. SANDYS *Europæ Speculum* (1629) 178 There is scant any office or estate can fall void, but they lay in by all meanes to get into it. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 502 If thou lay in for faith, come with an heart empty of other thoughts. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* To Rdr., If I happen to please the more moderate sort, I shall be sure of .. the best judges .. And I confess I have laid in for those, by rebating the satire .. from carrying too sharp an edge.

e. *trans.* (*Agric.*). To enclose or reserve (a meadow) for hay. Cf. 60 b (*b*).

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 228/1 Þatt all persones quha hes teillit .. ony pairt .. of his maiesteis .. or vtheris commounteis .. That they within ȝeir & day .. lay in the samyn commounteis agane. 1727 *Cowell's Law Dict.* s.v. *Falcatura*, Meadows hay'd, or laid in for Hay. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 387 The proportion of hay is not great, the meadows are 'laid in' in April and May.

f. *Gardening.* (*a*) To place in position (the new wood of a trained tree). (*b*) (See quot. 1898.)

1802 W. FORSYTH *Treat. Fruit-trees* 31 It is too common a practice to lay-in the shoots at full length. 1890 BLACKMORE *Kit* III. xiv. 185, I can lay a tree in straight enough, but I am out of my line telling things. 1898 WRIGHT & DEWAR *Johnson's Gardener's Dict.* 548/2 *Laying-in* is a gardener's term for training the branches of espaliers and wall-trees. *Laying-in-by-the-heels* is his mode of describing a plant's having the roots roughly buried in the soil for some temporary purpose.

g. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1683 MOXON *Printing* 383 When the Press-man lays Sheets on the Tympan, it is stiled *Laying in Sheets.*

†h. ? To put (hounds) into cover. *Obs.*

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 150 Here, Huntsman, bring .. all thy jolly Hounds, And calmly lay them in.

i. To paint (a picture or some of its parts) in the first unfinished stage.

1676 BEALE *Pocket Bk.* in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 135 Moneys paid my son Barth. for work, laying in the draperys of his mother's pictures. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 215 Painting upon a darkish ground..will..tend to..destroy the purity..of all your lighter tints, particularly if you do not employ a great body of colour in the laying them in. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* ii. 24 The whitewasher .. is summoned to 'lay in' the great masses of colour. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 4/2 An artist 'laid in' a picture for an amateur, who muddled on with it for awhile and got it accepted at the Academy, but the artist who had laid the picture in was himself rejected.

†j. To lay (a cloth); = sense 35 b. *Obs.*

1788 G. COLMAN JR. *Ways & Means* I. i, The cloth is laid in for breakfast.

†k. To 'run and fell' (a seam). *Obs.*

1611 [see 51 l].

l. To deliver, 'get in' (a blow); to shed, 'turn on' (tears).

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. ii. ¶ 5 Jacintha was by his bedside, laying in her tears by wholesale. *Ibid.* VII. i. ¶ 9, I had no sooner laid in this home stroke [etc.]. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. xiii. (1872) VI. 107 A sharp brush of fighting; not great in quantity, but laid-in at the right moment.

m. To discontinue working (a colliery).

1846 M. A. RICHARDSON *Local Historians' Table-bk.* V. 78 Several collieries having been laid in this day. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 7/5 The miners at Haswell Colliery, county Durham, finished bringing their gear to bank on Saturday, and the pits are now laid in.

n. *intr.* (*Naut.*) To come in from the yards after reefing or furling. (Cf. *lie in.*)

1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 46 The outside men will lay out and unclamp the booms,..then lay in again.

54. Lay off. **†a.** *trans.* To take off, take away; to put off or remove from oneself.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* (? 1600) B 4, Thou traitor Guise, lay of thy bloudy hands! 1628 tr. *Tasso's Aminta* I. i. B 4 Stay for me till I haue in yon fresh fount Layd off the sweat and dust that yesterday I soyld me with. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxxviii. IV. 121 St. Gregory says that the Soul had laid off..all outward ornaments. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay off a Garment, *quitter un habit.*

†b. *Naut.* To steer (a ship) away from the shore. Also *intr.*, to remain stationary outside a harbour.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 52 Lay her a hold, a hold, set her two courses off to Sea againe, lay her off. 1781 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 291 Eight of them had got over the bar, and many others were laying off.

c. To mark or separate off (plots of ground, etc.); to plot out land in some way or for some purpose.

1748 WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* 30 Mar., This Morning began our Intended business of Laying of [f] Lots. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* III. vi. (ed. 2) 400 Laying off land, after a very few crops of corn, into grass for pasture. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 357 The partial hand of nature has laid off America upon a much larger scale than any other part of the world. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. 442 They..directed that the streets should be laid off obliquely. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 370 Care must be taken .. to lay off the land in broad flats. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 870/2 Laying parterres off in fanciful designs with little shells.

d. To 'set off' (distances) upon a surface.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 393/2 Lay off the dimensions of the waste rail found in the table; and..draw a line [etc.]. 1859 RUSKIN *Perspective* xvii. 79 The dividing points .. will lay off distances on the retiring inclined line. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 2 By laying off the different times along *Ox.*

e. *Shipbuilding.* To transfer (plans) from the paper in the full size on the floor of the mould-loft.

1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 139 The chief draftsman and his assistants 'lay off', or draw all the lines on the mould-loft floor, to the full size. 1893 *Field* 25 Feb. 297/2, I..advise that the boat be 'laid off' at full size and battenfaired.

f. *dial.* and *U.S.* To discontinue; to discontinue the working of; to dismiss (a workman), usually temporarily. Also *intr.*, to take a rest.

1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. II. 181 It is removed at intervals, chiefly in frost, when ploughing is laid off. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Laid off*, applied to a person who from illness or other disablement is incapable of working as usual. 1888 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 2/7 One of the leading works in the district at Darlington has been laid off by a strike. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 25 Aug. 135/1 To give notice of intention to 'lay off' any hands in their employ. 1897 W. D. HOWELLS *Landlord at Lion's Head* 65 When the husbands come up Saturday nights, they don't want to go on a tramp Sundays. They want to lay off and rest.

55. Lay on. **a.** *trans.* To impose (an injunction, penalty, tax); **†** to bestow (a name) upon. (In early use with dative pronoun as in 19 b.)

11.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1052 (Laud MS.) Þe folc ȝeald heom swa mycel swa hi heom on leȝden. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Bluðeliche he wule herkein þet þe preost him leiðon. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3994 Sal ic non wurd muȝen forð-don, Vten ðat god me leiðon. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Merlin* 988 (Kölbing) What name they scholden leyn hym vppon. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* May 429/2, I think laying on a tax would greatly enrich the public purse. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 64 The meeting is for the purpose of laying on an assessment. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* I. x. 185 Charles I had used the special powers entrusted to him..to lay on ship-money.

b. *intr.* To deal blows with vigour; to make vigorous attack, assail. (Formerly often with dative pronoun denoting the object of attack.)

c 1205 LAY. 13708 Mid sweorde leggeð heom on. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 17 Leggeð on se luðerliche on hire leofliche lich. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8445 (Kölbing) He laid on wiþ schourge and bad hir go. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1533 Lokeaþ þat ȝe legge hem an & sleþ hem a-doun wyþ my3t. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1102 He dremeth theeues comen in And on his cofres knokke, & leye on faste. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. (1482) 299 Our men of armes .. leyde on with stakes. 1530 PALSGR. 601/2 Laye on, lay on upon the jade. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. viii. (1622) 14 They .. laide them on with stripes. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* V. viii. 33 Lay on Macduffe, And damn'd be him, that first cries hold, enough. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* III. (1697) 68 Answer, or answer not, 'tis all the same: He lays me on, and makes me bear the blame. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* IV. iii, He came at us.. and laid us on with a great quarter-staff. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xii, The pleasure of thrashing his enemy..was quite enough—and he laid well on. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Lake Regillus* xxvii, I will lay on for Tusculum, And lay thou on for Rome! 1882 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 267, I fancy people will lay on more zealously for either of the extremes.

c. *trans.* To inflict (blows); to ply (the lash) vigorously. Also *to lay it on* (in quot. *fig.*).

a 1400 *Octovian* 1061 Ley on strokes with good empryse. 14.. *Libeaus Desconus* 2056 (Kaluza) Ley on strokes swiſte. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No King* IV. ii. (1619) 53 You haue paid me equall, Heavens, And sent my owne rod to correct me with..Lay it on, Iustice, till my soule melt in me. 1656 BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* III. i, We disgrace them to the utmost, and lay it on as plainly as we can speak. 1732 FIELDING *Mock Doctor* viii, Those blows .. which I was oblig'd to have the honour of laying on so thick upon you. 1892 *Field* 26 Nov. 799/3 A stirrup leather well laid on.

†d. *intr.* To set oneself vigorously (*to do* something).

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 38 The hungrie dogs,.. Layde on as fast her fleshye flankes to teare.

e. *To lay* (*it*) *on*: **†** (*a*) to be lavish in expense (*obs.*); (*b*) to pile on the charge for goods, etc.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II* (1598) E 4, Thou shalt haue crownes of vs t'out bid the Barons; And, Spenser, spare them not, lay it on. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 224 There's no iesting, laying on, tak't off, who [w]ill as they say, there be hacks. 1610 — *Temp.* III. iii. 160, I would I could see this Taborer, He layes it on. 1611 COTGR., *Cocher sur la grosse taille*, (as wee say) to lay it on, (take it off who as will;) to spend, or borrow, exceeding much. 1612 SIR C.

MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 239 Here is..much preparations at this wedding for masks..one of eight lords and eight ladies, whereof my cousin An Dudley on[e], and two from the Inner Courts, who the[y] say will lay it on. **1727** BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v., I had a good Fortune, and laid on to some Tune, as long as it lasted.

f. To apply a coat of (paint, varnish, etc.) to a surface. Hence in phr. *to lay (it) on thick, with a trowel*, to be excessive in flattery, eulogy, etc.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 112 Well said, that was laid on with a trowell. **1601** — *Twel. N.* I. v. 258 Tis beauty truly blent, whose red and white, Natures owne sweet, and cunning hand laid on. **1611** — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 49. **1660** F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 379 Pulverized Gold lay'd on with gumme. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 95/1 The colours are tempered with oil and varnish, and the metallic powders laid on with gold size. **1842–59** GWILT *Archit.* § 2233 All the first coats of plastering are laid on with this tool. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 51 Dyers first prepare the white ground and then lay on the dye of purple. **1893** *Law Times* XCIV. 452/1 It is nauseous to hear the adulation of Mr. Neville, who laid butter on with a spade.

g. *Agric.* Of cattle: To 'put on', increase in (flesh); also *absol.*

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1808) I. 58 All the fat being laid on, as graziers speak, anew. **1813** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 229 This animal would lay on from the middle of May until the middle of November, about two score per quarter. **1840** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iii. 333 Well-bred sheep..lay on flesh quick.

h. *Printing.* To place the sheets of paper on the type to be printed. † Hence, to print an edition of (so many copies); *intr.* of a bookseller, ? to bespeak a number of copies from a printer (*obs.*).

1576 in *Stationers' Reg.* (Arb.) II. 137 Licenced vnto him *the praise of follie* to print not aboue xv^e of any impression with this condicon that any of the cumpany may laie on with him reasonablie at euery impression as they think good. **1683** MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 383 *Lay on*, a phrase used for the Number of Books to be Printed. Thus they say, There is 1000, 2000, 3000, &c. Laid on. **1849** *Chambers' Inform.* II. 720/1 No alteration has been made in the manner of 'laying on' the paper.

i. To put (dogs) on the scent. Also *transf.* in jocular use. Cf. 15 h.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iv. § 20 Such hounds are easier laid on, then either rated or hollowed off. **1861** DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xliii, How long we might have remained in this ridiculous position it is impossible to say, but for the incursion of three thriving farmers—laid on by the waiter I think—who came into the coffee-room. **1861** THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. (1862) 186 But now I am ashamed to mount and lay good dogs on, to summon a full field, and then to hunt the poor game. **1863** KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 68 Bring the dog here and lay him on. **1879** SALA *Paris Herself Again* I. xvii. 276 The oldest waiters..had seemingly been 'laid on' to attend on the guests. **1891** *Field* 7 Nov. 696/2 No horsemen got forward with the stag before the hounds were laid on.

†j. To trim, embroider. Cf. *lay down* (51 l).

1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 2047/1 His Ierkin was laid on with gold lace faire and braue.

k. To provide for the supply of (water, gas, etc.) through pipes from a reservoir.

1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. i. 153 The water being laid on distributed itself beautifully and evenly over the surface. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 319 Water in large quantities must be laid on in pipes.

56. Lay out. **a.** *trans.* To extend at length; to take out and expose to view, to the air, etc.; to spread out in order; to lay so as to project outwards.

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 778 He layd owt a lang neke & hys hand likkys **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* x. 45 Now spring vp flowris fra the rute..Lay out 3our levis lustely. **1535** in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) I. 171 That they may have warnyng to lay owt theyre offal of theyre howses ynto the opon streates. **1580** SIDNEY *Ps.* x. vi, O, with how simple look He ofte laieth out his hook! **1619** R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 21 They bee buckt with drinke, and then laid out to bee Sunn'd and scorn'd. **1683** MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 383 *Lay out Sheets.* When the Press-man takes Sheets off the Tympan, and lays them on the Heap, it is stiled *Laying out Sheets.* **1748** *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 341 There is a frame laid out from her to windward. **1835** SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xxxiii. 467 Laying out hawsers to warp her off when this should take place. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* i, His letters were laid out there in expectation of his arrival. **1859** H. T. ELLIS *Hong Kong to Manilla* 239 Refreshments..were laid out in an adjoining room. **1890** CONAN DOYLE *Firm of Girdlestone* xxxiii. 265 The deal table..was laid out roughly as for a meal.

b. To stretch out and prepare (a body) for burial; hence (*slang*) to stretch out in death, to lay low, to 'do for'; *fig.* to put 'hors de combat'.

1595 A. COPLEY *Wits, Fits & Fancies* 195 One said to a little child whose father died that morning, and was layd out in a coffin in the Kitchin, Alas, [etc.] **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 36 If she that laies thee out sayes thou art a fair coarse. **1848** MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* vi. (1882) 16/1 They reverently laid out the corpse—Wilson fetching his only spare shirt to array it in. **1891** *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 777/2 Hydropathy gave him fits, and eclecticism almost lays him out. **1892** STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* xxv. 417 He gave the wretched man an opiate that laid him out within ten minutes. **1894** *Nation* (N.Y.) 22 Nov. 373/2 Never were so many demagogues laid out in one day as in the elections of a fortnight ago.

c. To spend, expend (money). Also *absol.*

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 91 If therto thei han eny expensis bifore leid out and mynystrid. **1486–1504** *Let.* 7 Jan. in Denton *Eng. in 15th C.* (1888) 318 *note* D, Mane men wyll ley owt more to kepe vnder the pore th[en] for to helpe thaym. **1535** COVERDALE *Isa.* lv. 2 Wherfore do ye laye out youre moneye, for the thinge y^t fedeth not. **1596** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 6 *Bard.* Will you giue me Money, Captaine? *Fal.* Lay out, lay out. **1610** — *Temp.* II. ii. 34 When they will not giue a doit to relieue a lame Begger, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian. **1615** TOMKIS *Albumazar* III. v. F 3 b, Lay out some roaring oathes For me; I'le pay thee againe with interest. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 54 ¶ 2 Most of our Professors never lay out a Farthing either in Pen, Ink, or Paper. **1843** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 254, *2l.* 10*s.* was more than I cared to lay out of my own money on the article. **1895** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 471 He laid out all his gains in purchasing land.

†d. To employ or exercise (powers, effort). *Obs.*

1651 BAXTER *Saints' Rest* III. vi. § 26 (ed. 2) 127 They..should lay out all their strength on the work of God. **1656** *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 24 If you do not lay out your especial endeavours in the things of God. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. i. (1848) 296 A mis-expence of his Time or Talents: whether they be laid out upon Speculative Notions in Theology, or [etc.]. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ 5 Nature has laid out all her Art in beautifying the Face. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 190 He..did not lay out his learning with the diligence with which he laid it in.

e. *refl.* † To exert oneself *in, upon* (*obs.*); to take measures, frame one's conduct with a view to effecting a purpose or gaining an object. Const. *for, to* with *inf.*

1659 C. NOBLE *Answ. Immod. Queries* 1 The Grandees of our Nation, who laid out themselves to the utmost in their..contrivements for the peace..of their Country. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 143 Who never fail'd..To lay themselves out, to supplant Each other Cousin-German Saint. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. 194 You shall often see even the learned..Divine lay himself out in explaining Things inexplicable. **1745** *Lett.* in *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* (1746) 119, I will lay myself out to know the Conduct and Conversation of all my Neighbours. **1757** BURKE *Abridgem. Eng. Hist.* I. iii. Wks. X. 228 If they discovered any provincial laying himself out for popularity. **1809** KENDALL *Trav.* II. xlvii. 147 A large proportion of the inhabitants lay themselves out to give entertainment. **1827** CHR. WORDSW. *K. Chas. Author Eikon Basil.* (1828) 140 The running off to quite a different matter..may fairly generate a suspicion, that the writer lays himself out upon what is easy, and was not wanted. **1880** T. HARDY *Trumpet Major* xxii, Take it careless, my son,..and lay yourself out to enjoy snacks and cordials.

f. *intr.* With *for*: † To make a search for, look out for (*obs.*); to take measures to win or get. Also, to scheme, plan *to* effect some purpose.

1624 T. DAVIES in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 140, I..began to lay out for those Books you writ for. **1656** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 169/1 Dionysius laid out to take him, but could not light on him. **1712–13** SWIFT *Jrnl. Stella* 4 Feb., Lady Masham, who has been laying out for my acquaintance. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 397, I laid out for MSS, and searched into all offices. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 97 ¶ 12 Women..most observed when they seem themselves least to observe, or to lay out for observation. **1813** COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 82, I had given up all idea of this buck, having laid out for him since about August 30. **1834** J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* x. I. 150 To be seen of men, to lay out for human praise. **1867** HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 57 He laid out to go ashore the next time he came to Venice.

g. To display, exhibit, expose; to set forth, expound, demonstrate. ? Now *rare.*

c **1440** *York Myst.* xxvi. 251 3oure langage 3e lay oute to lang, But Judas, we trewly þe trast. **1661** MARVELL *Corr.* xxxii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 76 The King's Counsell is to be heard at our barr, to lay out euidence against the King's dead and liuing judges. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* 14 July, I wrote..to the Duke of York, laying out our want of money again. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 214 He..laid out the necessity of raising some more force for securing the quiet of Scotland. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 107 Sally was laying out the law, and prating away in her usual dictatorial manner. **1789** CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* I. 94 Sir Edward..found it doubly delightful to lay out his whole soul in the soft and sensible society of Ethelinde. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. i. § 4 (1864) 7 The mode of laying out the subject that has occurred to an able physiologist. **1864** FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1872) I. 2 Laying out his matter as easily..as if he had been talking to us at his own fireside.

h. To apportion (land) for a purpose; to plot or plan out (grounds, streets, etc.).

1608 [see LAYING *vbl. sb.* 1 b]. **1632** *MSS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Layd out on our selues and the land-measurer when we went to..laye out our land. **1689** *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 298 An ordr for ye laying out a Road from Philadelphia to Bucks County. **1705** ADDISON *Italy* 1 The Mountains about the Town..laid out in beautiful Gardens. **1796** JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xxviii, The garden..was large and well laid-out. **1799** *Scotland Described* (ed. 2) 18 Pleasure-grounds have been in many places laid out. **1840** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 259, I laid out the drains 30 feet apart. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 188 Those who laid out the city had never meant that it should be able to stand a regular siege. **1885** SIR J. BACON in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 509/2 The roads had been laid out, but were not completed.

i. To plan or map out; to set as a task or duty.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 295 Shall it be as Mrs. B. lays it out, or not? **1868** MRS. WHITNEY *P. Strong* viii. (1869) 97, I know..what she has laid out for herself to do. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxxi. 412 In laying out plans for another month's holiday. **1879** M. PATTISON *Milton* ii. 29 Lycidas is laid out on the lines of the accepted pastoral fiction.

†j. To put (false hair) in order. *Obs.* (Cf. 52 d.)

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 445 The haire they lay out growth vpon their owne heads. **1656** *Artif. Handsom.* 59 When she laid out the combings of her own or others more youthfull haire when her own..seemed lesse becoming her.

†k. *Cards.* (Piquet, Écarté, etc.) To discard, throw out (a card or cards) from one's hand.

1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To lay out his Cards, at Picket, *faire son écart.* **1727–52** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Picquet*, If one of the gamesters finds he has not a court card in his hand, he has to declare he has *carte blanche*, and tell how many cards he will lay out [etc.].

†l. *intr.* To incline and project outward. *Obs.*

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 195 Till the stones are cleared of the boat, the shears lay out considerably.

m. *intr.* (*Naut.* To occupy a position on a yard towards the yard arms for the purpose of manipulating the sails. (Cf. *lie out.*)

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* vii, The men laying out on the yards. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Laying or Lying out on a yard*, to go out towards the yard-arms.

57. Lay over. *trans.* **a.** To overlay.

1535 COVERDALE *Hab.* ii. 19 It is layed ouer with golde and syluer. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 84 The laying over a Wall, white in oil, twelve pence a yard. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 56 Sads, laid over with Boughs. **1732** LORD TYRAWLY in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 381 Crimson velvet, laid all over with gold lace.

b. *U.S. colloq.* To miss, allow to pass by; to postpone; to lay a temporary embargo on.

1885 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 772 At Las Vegas, New Mexico, we laid over one train, to rest and see the Hot Springs. **1890** *St. Nicholas Mag.* Sept. 920/1, I know of tennis matches..that have been laid over for hours because of a sprained ankle. **1890** *Standard* 20 Nov. 5/2 Great regions were 'laid over'. They were taboo to the hunter until the fur animals had time to recover themselves.

c. ? *U.S. colloq.* To excel, to 'put in the shade'.

1869 B. HALLE *Luck Roaring Camp* (1870) 15 They've a street up there in 'Roaring' that would lay over any street in Red Dog. **1876** MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abr.* (1880) I. ii. 19 In scolding..a blue-jay can lay over anything, human or divine.

†58. Lay to. **a.** *trans.* To place in juxtaposition; to apply (a medicinal remedy) to the body; also *to lay to one's ear*, to listen to, obey; *to lay to the deaf ear*, to turn a deaf ear. *Obs.*

In the Wyclif quots. merely a literalism of translation.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* viii. 16, I leide to [L. *apposui*] myn herte. — *Ecclus.* ii. 4 Alle that to thee shul ben leid to [L. *quod tibi applicitum fuerit*]. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 2660 Than shalt thou stoupe, and lay to ere, If they within a-slepe be. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 261 The carll leide to the deef ere. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 488 To ilk cumnand wicht lay to my eir. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. F j b, The leues of this herbe layd to with salt. **1584** COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 25 Being laid to outwardly, as a medecine. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 262 The leaues..of Ephedros brought into a liniment and laid too, do discusse and dissolue them. **1620** *Frier Rush* 19 He made a great fire and set on the pot, and layed to the spit.

†b. To put or bring into action; to bring to bear; *esp.* in *to lay to one's hand(s.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 841 Ley hond to, every man. *c* **1440** HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xxxix, Our lorde..layeth to his honde and smyteth down the deuyll. **1530** PALSGR. 603/1, I laye to my hande to helpe that a thyng maye be doone. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 126 It is tyme for the (o Lorde) to laye to thine honde. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 233 With all hys force and power, he layeth to all hys munition. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 74 Lay too all the might you can make. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 251 Monster, lay to your fingers: helpe to beare this away. *c* **1620** Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 20 Lay to your armes, and help..afford.

c. *intr.* (*Naut.*) To come to a stationary position with the head towards the wind; = *lie by.*

1798 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 20 The Terpsichore..continued to lay to under bare poles. **1866** R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shift. Winds* xiii. (1881) 131 [He] was obliged to lay-to until daylight, as the weather was thick.

59. Lay together. **a.** *trans.* To place in juxtaposition; to add together; † to compare; † to put together, construct; † *pass.* to be composed *of.*

[*a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 29529 (Cott.) þir pointes of cursing haf i said, and soth and scortly samen laid.] *c* **1340** *Ibid.* 550 (Fairf.) Of þer þinges þat I haue sayde was adam cors togeder layde. **1530** PALSGR. 605/1, I ley styckes or brandes togyther, to make a fyre. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 469 That the same fyre whiche many yeares since they had layde together, myght nowe..breake out. **1565** T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 74 All which numbres being layed together arising well toward to twenty thousand soules. *a* **1568** ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 88 Whan he bringeth it translated vnto you, bring you forth the place of Tullie: lay them together: compare the one with the other. **1628** T. SPENCER *Logick* 114 *To keepe a dore, and to dwell in the tents &c.* are layd together. **1678** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. Author's Apol. 236 O then come hither, And lay my Book, thy Head, and Heart together. **1692** BURNET *Past. Care* ii. 15, I will..lay both the Rules and the Reproofs that are in them together. **1707** [see EYE *sb.*[1] 2 f]. **1727** BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v., Lay his Words and Deeds together, *comparez ses Paroles avec ses actions.* **1853** URE *Dict. Arts* II. 562 A simpler..mode of..laying the strands together.

b. *To lay..heads together*: to confer together.

c **1381** CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 554 The watyr foulis han here hedis leid To gedere. **1483** *Nottingham Rec.* II. 393 [They] leyd theyr hedes to geder to vnderstand how they myght haue verrey evydence and Knolage. **1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxviii. 1108 If all the greatest Doctors of ye world shold lay their heads together they couldc not attaine to the vnderstanding thereof. **1650** R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VIII. 5 Then laying their heads together..[they] created them a Generall. **1760** GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 210 We shall lay our heads together, and try if we cannot hammer out as good a thing about you. **1893** *Bookman* June 83/1 [They] laid their heads together and gradually built up this picturesque mountain of lies.

†c. To concoct, compose (a story); also *absol.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 770 At such time as the old mans fury was ouerpast, falling of purpose into talke with him about the matter, she laid together in her sons behalf, and alledged [etc.]. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 580 His story was so ill laid together, that the Court was ashamed to make use of it.

†d. *intr.* To engage (in combat). *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 5904 Heore wepnen weoren lihte heo leiden to-gadere & feorliche fuhten.

60. Lay up. **a.** *trans.* See simple senses and UP; to put up and extend (one's limbs) on a couch; †to erect (a building); †to vomit, 'throw up' (*obs.*).

1570 GOOGE *Popish Kingd.* IV. 53 And miserably they reele, till as their stomacke vp they lay. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 757 Antonius being queasie stomacked with his Surfeit he had taken, was compelled to lay up all before them, and one of his friends held him his Gown instead of a Bason. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 86 To-day finished laying up the house, and put on the roof. *c* 1830 *Houlston Tracts* No. 87. 11 Her daughter must go home, and lay up her legs till they got quite well.

b. *Agric.* (*a*) To throw up (land) in ridges as a preparation for sowing: often with compl., as *dry, rough, in ridges.* (*b*) To reserve for hay. Cf. 53 e.

1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. II. 171 Every arable field which is laid up in ridges probably requires..to be drained. 1844 *Ibid.* V. I. 167 After being fed the meadows are laid up, and in about six weeks produce an excellent crop of hay. 1852 *Ibid.* XIII. I. 62 The land..is either sown with wheat at Michaelmas or laid up dry, for barley in the spring. 1883 FROUDE *Hist. Sketches* 74 (*Norway Fjords*) There were forty or fifty acres of grass laid up for hay.

c. To deposit or put away in a place for safety; to store up (goods, provisions); to put by. Often *absol.* to save money. Also with immaterial obj. *To lay up in lavender*: see LAVENDER *sb.*[2] 2.

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 184 Gret tresours up to leyn. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5680 They .. ley not up for her living. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* i. 66 And all they that herde them layde them vppe in their hertes. — 2 *Cor.* xii. 14 The children ought nott to laye vppe for the fathers and mothers. [So 1611.] 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 229 b, That the same should be laied up into a cheste fast locked. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 9 The Strangers House is at this time Rich, and much aforehand; For it hath layd up Revenew these 37 yeares. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 115 It encourages men to gather and lay up, when they have Law to hold by what they have. 1690 LOCKE *Ess. Hum. Und.* II. x. § 10 The faculty of laying up and retaining the ideas that are brought into the mind. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 91 ¶ 1, I have, by leading a very wary Life, laid up a little Money. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* III. 194 The Allies design'd to lay up large Magazines at Douay. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. xx. 216 Lines which she had probably composed and laid up in her memory. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* xiii. 212 His poems he wished laid up in the Bodleian. 1885 E. F. BYRNE *Entangled* I. I. xiii. 248 You could not bear the agony that would be laid up for you in an unhappy union.

†d. To place in confinement, imprison. *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Carcer, Condi in carcerem,* to be layed vp in [prison]. 1569 in J. Hooker *Life Sir P. Carew* App. (1857) 233 The messenger..was layed op by the helys. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. 240 Sweete Constable doth take the wondring eare, And layes it vp in willing prisonment. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. iii, When laid up for debt.

e. To cause to keep indoors or in bed through illness; often in *pass.* to be (taken) ill, to keep one's bed. In recent colloquial use also *intr.*, to take to one's bed.

1554 SIR J. MASON in Tytler *Edw. VI* (1839) II. 456 The constitution of his body being so easy to be overthrown, as a little travel taken more than it be able to bear were enough to lay him up. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 7 Then there were two Cosens laid vp, when the one should be lam'd with reasons, and the other mad without any. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 32 This seveare weather which hath laid [me] up in the house this ten days. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 82 ¶ 5 While he was laid up with the Gout. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* III. Wks. 1799 II. 230 My gout..lays me up for four or five months in a year. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 117, I should be laid up for a long time, and perhaps have the lock-jaw. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xxv. 241 An attack of small-pox..laid him up for a short time. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 49 Busy persons who can ill afford to lay up and be absent from their affairs for some days.

†f. To bury. *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agric.* (1622) 202 Yet wast thou laied vp with fewer teares. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 309 It [Pile] was begun by Achabar-sha..and finished by his Son, who since was laid up beside him.

g. To put away (a ship) in dock or some other place of safety. Also *intr.* for *pass.* or *refl.*

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 14 June, The counsel that brought us into this misery, by laying up all the great ships. 1701 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 309 Ships that are to be layd up. 1725 DE FOE *New Voy.* 18 At length we..arrived again at the Port of St. Julian. .. Here we resolved to lay up for the winter. 1795 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 69 We must both soon be laid up to repair. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxvii. 25 The Peloponnesians..laid up their fleet for the rest of the winter. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 158/1 The sands, on which a vessel is laid up, are minutely and beautifully detailed. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Sept. 9/3 The ice-hulks and the swift yawls..moored and laid up in ordinary. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* Oct. 469, I shall send the yacht round to Gosport to lay up.

transf. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xxiv, Mr. F.'s Aunt was, for the time laid up in ordinary in her chamber.

h. *Ship-building.* (See quot.)

1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuilding* x. 197 The heads of the rivets are generally laid-up, that is, are made close to the surface, against which they fit by a few heavy blows given by the workman.

i. *Rope-making.* = sense 37.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 28 Lay up the centre strands together, take the next two strands and lay them up together..; when you have laid it up to within ten inches of the end, lay both strands up together [etc.]. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 26 Gun gear [is] laid up left handed.

j. *Naut.* (*intr.*) To direct the course.

1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xli, The French squadron .. tacked and laid up directly for them. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 71 We neither could lay up for it, nor overhaul it.

k. *Printing.* (See quot. 1841.)

1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 156 A form cannot be well laid up without plenty of water. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* s.v., Before the letter of a worked-off form is distributed, ..if the work be finished it is unlocked upon a board laid in the trough and well rinsed with water, while the compositor keeps working the pages backward and forward with his hands, and continues pouring water on them till the lye and ink are washed away..; this is termed laying-up.

†l. To surpass, excel. *Obs.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 40 In suffering of hunger, thirst, heat, cold, labor and extremities, they wil laie up any nation in Europe.

IX. 61. *Comb.*: **lay-down** *a.* (also *laid-down*), applied to a collar which is folded over instead of standing up; also as *sb.*, a 'turn-down' collar; **†lay-holding** *a.*, that lays hold, tenacious; **lay-over** *a.* = *lay-down.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1629) 89 Vran .. Laid hold on him with most lay-holding grace. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxvii, A black gentleman..with a lay down collar with two tassels. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 339 The three Master Baskets in coats and lay-over collars. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 47 A laid-down collar. 1889 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* (1892) 151 Serious collars, substitutes for the unprofessional 'lay-downs' I usually wore.

☞ *Phrase-key.*

To be laid (=to lie down) 8 a; it lays (*impers.* of wind and weather) 33; lay aback 25 c; *l* abed 8 c; *l* aboard 25 d; *l* about 44; *l* about one 32 e; *l* abroad 45; *l* one's account 38; *l* along 46; *l* alongside 25 c; *l* an ambush 18; *l* apart 47; *l* aside 48; *l* asleep 8 c; *l* at (=attack) 32 c; *l* at one's door 27 b; *l* athwart the hawse 25 d; *l* a-water 25; *l* away 49; *l* the axe (to) 15; *l* bare 25; *l* battery 19; *l* a bed 35 b; *l* before 17; *l* a bet 12; *l* blame (on) 29; *l* a blockade 19; *l* one's bones 8 b; *l* bread, *l* a buck 35 d; *l* a burden on 28; *l* by 50; *l* by the heels 25 b; *l* by the lee 25 c; *l* the case (*Printing*) 35 f; *l* claim 26; *l* close 25 d; *l* the cloth 35 b; *l* colours 41 a; *l* one's) course 39 b; *l* down 51; *l* the dust 3; *l* a duty (on) 28; *l* ear to 15; *l* eggs 9; *l* emphasis 30; *l* eyes on 21 b; *l* fast 25 b; *l* a finger on 21 e; *l* a fire 35 c; *l* for (=lay wait for) 18 b; *l* for (=plan for) 38 c; *l* forth 52; *l* from one 15 c; *l* a ghost 3 b; *l* the grain, *l* a ground 41 b; *l* a gun 24; *l* a hand 21 d; *l* hands on 21 c; *l* hard(ly to 32 b; *l* (=wager) one's head 12; *l* to heart 15; *l* a hedge 6 b; *l* hold (of, on) 22; *l* home to 25 e, 32 b; *l* a hostage 11 b; *l* in 53; *l* in one's dish, neck 27 b; *l* in mortgage, pawn, †wed 11; *l* in one, into one 15 f; *l* in prison 15 d; *l* in water 25; *l* in words, writing, etc. 40; *l* an information 26 b; *l* into (=belabour) 32 d; *l* it on 31, 55 e, f; *l* the land (*Naut.*) 5; *l* leaven 35 d; *l* one's life 12, 13; *l* load about one 32 e; *l* load on, see LOAD *sb.*; *l* one's love upon 16 a; *l* low 1; *l* a name on 15 g; *l* off 54; *l* on 55; *l* on (=attack, belabour) 32 a; *l* on a scent or track 15 h; *l* (a person) on the face, the lips 34; *l* open 25; *l* out 56; *l* over 57; *l* (a person) over the head, etc. 34; *l* pay 10; *l* a picture 41 a; *l* the scene 20 b; *l* the sea 3; *l* siege 19; *l* a snare 18; *l* (=quarter) soldiers upon 28 b; *l* speech 14; *l* stress 30; *l* a table 35 b; *l* a tax (on) 28; *l* to 58; *l* to (=impute or attribute to) 27; *l* to (=attack) 32 b; *l* to do (=plan or intend to do) 38 c; *l* to one's charge, credit 27 b; *l* to one's door 27 b; *l* to ground, earth 1 b; *l* to heart 15; *l* to jail 15 c; *l* to pledge (gage, mortgage, pawn, †wed) 11; *l* to rest, sleep, bed 8 c; *l* to sight 25; *l* together 59; *l* a trail (on) 15 h; *l* a trap 18; *l* type (*Printing* 35 f; *l* under contribution, obligation, etc., under water 25; *l* unto (=attack) 32 b; *l* up 60; *l* a wager 12; *l* wait 18; *l* waste 25; *l* watch 18; *l* a twed 11; *l* weight (upon) 30; *l* the wind 3; *l* with (=compare with) 15 e; *l* with (=cover or spread with) 42.

Lay, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Aphetic f. ALLAY *v.*[2], to mix.] *trans.* To mix or ALLOY (metals).

1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 221/1 Tuiching the article of goldsmythis, quilkis Layis and makkis falss mixtouris of ewill metale. 1554 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* Sept., Aucht unce of siluer, to mak ane assay of siluer and layit mony. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 403 Sche dois sua corrupt the layit money, and hes brocht it in sick basenes, and sic quantatie of scruiff, that [etc.].

† Lay, *int. Obs.* An exclamatory substitute for *Lord!*

1700 W. KING *Transactioneer* 33 *Gent.* Pray what's that? *Transact.* Oh lay! Why don't you know?

Lay, pa. t. of LIE *v.*[1] **Lay:** see LEA, LEE, LEY.

†Lay·able, *a. Obs.* [f. LAY *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Rateable, taxable.

c 1599 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 279 The layable rentes of all my landes.

Layband (lē·bænd). Also (?6 **laband**), 7 **leyband.** [f. *lay*, LEA *sb.*[4] + BAND *sb.* The identity and meaning of the word in the first quot. are doubtful.] **a.** The string with which a 'lea' or skein is tied up. **b.** (See quot. 1847.)

1597 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 283, v els of camericke, 46*s.* 8*d.* v els of lawn 36*s.* xvj labandes 8*s.* 1598 FLORIO, *Bándine,* the lay-bande of a skaine of threed. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 137 You shall as you reel it, with a Leyband of a big twist, divide the slipping or skean into divers leyes. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lay-band,* a small roller. *West.* It is explained as a towel in one MS. glossary.

Lay-bed. Also 6 **labed.** [f. LAY *v.*[1]] The bed in which something is laid or lies: **a.** a grave (now *dial.*); **† b.** a layer, stratum.

1541 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees 1853) 24, I gyf to the churche warks and for my labed vjs. viijd. 1728 W. SMITH *Ann. Univ. College* 251 When, for ought I know, the Statue might be in its Lay-bed, and not taken out of the Quarry. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Lay-bed,* a grave.

Lay-board. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **laboard, law-board,** etc. [? f. LAY *v.*[1] Cf. G. *legebrett,* Du. *legbord,* board for laying something on.] The board on which tailors iron their seams. (Cf. *lap-board,* s.v. LAP *sb.*[1] 9.)

1804 GALLOWAY *Lumarty* 57 (E. D. D.) His laboard gave, and gives, old bakers bread. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Poems* (1876) II. 44 As soon's she reekt the sooty bield, Whare labrod he sat cockin'. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* I. 180 Afore I were a landless lady. I wad rather be a tailor's lay board. 1867 GREGOR *Banffs. Gloss., Lay-buird.*

Lay-by (lē·bəi). [f. LAY *v.*[1] + BY *adv.*]

A. *sb.*

1. A 'slack' part of a river in which barges are laid by out of use.

1879 E. J. CASTLE *Law of Rating* 61 Pumping station, wharf, lay-by for barges. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 344/2 A lay-by near Windsor Bridge. 1892 *Ibid.* 17 Sept. 454/3 Screened lay-byes and deep pools. 1899 *Daily News* 9 May 3/1 There is a river frontage to the Thames of 160 ft. with private dock and lay-by for three barges.

2. Something laid by or saved; savings.

1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* III. 65, I had gone with all my little lay-by to get you out of your difficulties.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* Intended to be 'laid by'.

1804 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 492 You might .. have executed..a correct and expurgated copy for a lay-by edition.

Layeall, obs. form of LAICAL *a.*

Laych(e, variant of LAIGH.

Laycke, obs. form of LAIC.

Layd, obs. pa. t. LAY *v.*[1]; obs. north. f. LOAD.

Lay-day (lē·dē). *Comm.* [app. f. LAY *v.*[1]] One of a certain number of days allowed according to a charter-party for the loading and unloading of cargo.

1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 141 That he will..load and unload the goods within a certain number of days (usually called *lay* or *running* days). 1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 5 Your consignees..do not trouble themselves until your lay days are expired.

Laydman, obs. form of LOADMAN.

Laye: see LAY *sb.*, *a.* and *v.*, also LEYE *Obs.*, flame.

Layen, obs. pa. pple. of LIE *v.*[1]

Layer (lē·əɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4 **legger, leier,** 4–5 **leyer,** 5 **leyare,** 5–7 **lare,** 6 **laier,** 7 **lear(e, leer, layre,** 8 **lair,** 7– **layer.** [f. LAY *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

I. 1. One who or that which lays (in various senses); one who lays siege, plots, etc. Also with sb. in comb., as † *besiege-layer, plate-layer,* etc.

1538 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 156 It selbe lesum to quhatsumeuer nychtbour that reprehendis the layaris of the said fulze in the place forsayd [etc.]. 1552 HULOET, Besiege laier, *obsessor.* 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 152 Layers of plots and traps. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* ii. 6 The Lord Himself is the layer of this corner stone. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. 93 Layers and Takers of Paper on and from the Rolling-Presses. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sci.* 311 The layer of the odds. 1884 MRS. HOUSTOUN *Caught in Snare* II. vi. 71 A layer of the demon of jealousy. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Nov. 6/3 At St. Ouen there was no betting, the layers refusing to do any business.

†b. One who lays stones; a mason. (Cf. *bricklayer.*) *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xxii. 15 Many craftise men, masouns, and leyers [1388 leggeris of stonys]. — *Ezra* iii. 7 Thei ȝeve money to heweris of stonus, and to leieris (*v.r.* leggeris, 1388 liggeris]. 1425 in Dugdale *Monast.* III. II. 164 During all the sayd werke the seid Will. Horwode shall nether set mo nor fewer Free-Masons Rogh Setters ne Leye[r]s thereupon. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 294/1 Leyare, or werkare wythe stone and mortere, *cementarius.* 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 194 The workmen, and labourers (layers, fillers, servers, and the rest).

†c. One who lays or fixes the amount of (an impost).

1602 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 80 Imp'm. one laye .. of *xd.* ob. a noble .. Wm. Wray. Robt. Hodgesonn and R. Atkingson beinge layers of the sayme.

d. Of a hen (with adj. *good,* etc.).

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 191 The oldest [Hens] being always reckoned the best Sitters, and the youngest the best Layers. 1880 *Standard* 27 Dec., The hens are of a bad breed and are infrequent layers.

e. with advs. (see LAY *v.*[1] VIII): **layer-on** (*a*) *Printing,* the operator who 'feeds' a printing-machine; (*b*) *Engineering,* 'an automatic mechanism which in a coining-press, embossing-press, or other analogous machine feeds blanks to the dies of the press' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1552 HULOET, A layer out of mony, *dispensator.* 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* v. ii. 248 Old Age, that ill layer vp of Beautie. 1635 J. GORE *Well-doing* 25 A good layer up makes a good layer out, and a good sparer makes a good spender. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 3 July, The worst judge of matters, or layer together of what he hath read, in the world. 1708 *N. Jersey Archives* (1881) III. 280 The layers out of the High way. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 330 Spirit-hunters, witch-finders, and layers-out for hellish storys and diabolical transactions. 1797 MRS. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* VII. x. 384 An exceeding good dresser of hair and layer-on of rouge. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* vi, One of these [old women] was the layer-out of the village, to whom the management of the last dreary toilet for the grave was, by long usage, always conceded. 1849 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 720/2 This machine requires a

layer-on and taker-off of sheets at each end. 1887 *Standard* 7 Oct. 3/2 A printer's 'layer-on'. 1896 W. Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 230 The layer-out of a garden.

II. Something which is laid.

2. A thickness of matter spread over a surface; *esp.* one of a series of such thicknesses; a stratum, course, or bed. In early use chiefly in *Cookery*.

1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 83 Take Codlins .. and lay a lear thereof in the bottom of the pye. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 409 If you lay them [Damaske-plums] betweene mulberrie-leaues, or vine-leaues, one leare aboue another in a close box made for the purpose. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 126 Just 10 boards in every chesse or layer. 1644 G. Platts in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 200, I would have all the richest Farmers..to thrash up the most part of their other Corn, and to take down the foresaid Rick, and to make it up again with a leere of thrashed Corn, with chaffe and all together. *a* 1648 Digby *Closet Opened* (1677) 165 Put no more Collops into one pan at once than meerly to cover it with one Lare. 1684 T. Burnet *Theory Earth* I. 167 The inner veins and lares of the earth are also broken as well as the surface. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 161 Some Gutters..have a Lair of Sand for the Lead to lie upon. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* iv. 60 Then lay in your Dish a Layer of Mince-meat, and a Layer of Yolk of Eggs, .. a Layer of Anchovies [etc.]. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 37 These layers of shells .. must have been brought there by successive depositions. ?17.. *Receipts in Cookery* 11 (Jam.) Lay in a lare of the beef, and throw on it plenty of suet with more spice, salt and fruits, do so lare after lare, till it be full. 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 44 Rocks having their layers exactly parallel are very common. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 30 In the Fir.. Each of these circular layers is externally most hard and solid. 1828 Carr *Craven Dial.*, *Layer*, .. 2. a slice from the breast of a fowl. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 6 A layer of areolar .. tissue. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xviii. 132 A deep layer of fresh snow overspread the mountain. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* iv. xxi. 187 Stripping off the layer of vegetation we see below it the layer of soil on which the plants grow.

fig. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Poems* (1677) 24 So mixt they are one knows not whether's thicker A Layre of Burgess, or a Layre of Vicar. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* II. xxiii. 110 Gwendolen's better self .. made a desperate effort to find its way above the stifling layers of egoistic disappointment and irritation.

3. *Gardening* and *Agric.* **a.** A shoot or twig of a plant fastened down and partly covered with earth, in order that it may strike root while still attached to the parent stock, and so propagate the plant.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 13 Many Trees are also propagated by Cuttings, and Layers. — *Kal. Hort.* June (1679) 19 *Cytisus lunatus* will be multiplied by slips in a moist place..but neither by Seeds or Layers. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 141 The Dutch Lime .. is easily produced by Layers. 1772 in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* Ser. II. I. 475 On examining the layers of my large blooming magnolia I found one remarkably vigorous. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 361 The grasses that propagate themselves by layers. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 311 Many layers are lost, or prevented from striking kindly, by being covered too deep.

b. *pl.* Patches of laid or trodden corn.

1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 79 When I see the Grasse trodden downe, and .. the Corne full of Layers: I am well assured it is neither Wind nor Haile, hath made this work.

c. A field of grass or clover; see also quot. 1793.

[Perh. a special development of Lair *sb.*[1] 5 (q.v.), influenced by association with Lay *v.*]

1793 *Ann. Agric.* XXI. 611 *note*, *Layer* is the term used in Suffolk for artificial grasses, that rest longer than one year. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Layer*, arable land in grass and clover. 1898 Rider Haggard in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 498 Last year it and No. 39 were clover layers, but the crop they yielded was poor.

d. (See quots.)

1787 W. Marshall *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 *Layer*, plants of hedgewood; quick. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 106 Planted with three rows of fine white-thorn layer, intermixed with Oak and Ash. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Law* or *Layer*, young plants, such as whitethorn, crab, and brier.

4. Other specific and technical senses. **a.** ? Some measure of flax. ? Cf. Lea *sb.*[4] † **b.** An oyster-bed (see quots.). **c.** *Silk-manuf.* (See quot.) **d.** A pavior's flag or flag-stone. **e.** *Tanning.* = bloomer-pit (see Bloomer[1]). **f.** (See quot.)

a. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 42 Every pound of six-penny flax, spun to 24 layers.

b. 1735 Dyche & Pardon *Dict.*, *Layer*, .. a Place in the retired Part of a River, Sea, &c. commonly called a Creek, where young Oysters are laid to grow. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 238 They [Oysters] are laid in Beds or Rills or Salt-water, in order to fat them, and these they term Layers.

c. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 396 A small light rod of wood, called a layer, which has a wire eye fixed into it, is placed at a little distance from, and opposite, to each bobbin, so as to conduct the thread thereupon; and as the layer moves constantly backwards and forwards, the thread is regularly spread upon the length of the bobbin.

d. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 90 Paviers' flags, or layers.

e. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 307/1 They [hides] are then removed into another pit, called a layer, in which they are laid smooth, with bark ground very fine strewed between each hide. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276/1 Hides remain in a 'first layer' for six or eight days. The same process is repeated in a 'second layer' in other vats for about two weeks, and in a third, or 'splitting layer', for about four weeks.

f. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Layer*, .. 2. (*Leather-manufacture.*) A welt or strengthening strip.

III. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **layer-board, -boarding**, boarding for sustaining roof-gutters of lead; also *lear-board* (Ogilvie); **layer-coral**, a fossil coral of the genus *Stromatopora*; **layer-reared** *a.*, reared from a 'layer'; **layer-stool**, a root from which layers are produced.

1842–59 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* § 2350. 630 Table for guttering..6-inch *layer-board. 1875 Dawson *Dawn of Life* vi. 156 The Stromatoporæ, or *layer-corals. 1832 *Planting* (L. U. K.) 34 Grafted and *layer reared species. *Ibid.* 35 Transplanting trees from seed-beds, *layer-stools, cutting grounds.

Layer (lē·ər), *v.* [f. Layer *sb.* 3.]

1. *Gardening.* **a.** *intr.* To bend down 'layers' to the ground and cover them partly with earth so that they may strike root and propagate the plant. **b.** *trans.* To propagate by 'layers'. **c.** To make a layer of.

1832 *Planting* (L. U. K.) 27 The root which produces the young shoots for layering is called the stool. 1841–60 T. Rivers *Fruit Garden* (ed. 9) 4 To make this emission of roots more certain, the stem may be tongued, as usual in layering. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 144 Preparation should be made for striking pinks, and layering carnations. 1858 Glenny *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 252/1 If a healthy shoot can be layered and struck. 1891 T. E. Kebbel *Old & New Country Life* 213 Cutting and 'layering' the stiff white-thorn hedges.

2. Of crops: To be laid flat as by wind or rain in consequence of weakness of growth.

1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 851 It is on this that the upgrowth of 'layered' Wheat depends. 1890 *Carter's Seed Catal.* 1 Sept. 35 The Goldthorpe Barley is remarkable for stout long straw, rendering it less liable to layer in rainy weather than other Barleys. 1891 *Times* 10 Oct. 12/4 The layering ..of the corn rendered the use of machines impossible.

Layer: see Lair.

Layered (lē·ərəd), *a.* [f. Layer *sb.* 2 + -ed[2].] Divided into layers; having layers (of a particular character or number); covered with layers.

1852 G. W. Curtis *Nile Notes* in W. H. Gregory *Egypt* (1859) I. 270 Hills and regularly layered rocks. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 420 Certain two-layered sponge-larvæ. 1898 G. W. Steevens *With Kitchener to Khartum* 174 Our faces were layered with coffee colour.

Layer-over. *dial.* Also **lare-over, lay-over, layer**, etc. (see Eng. Dial. Dict.). (See quots.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lare-over*, said when the true Name of the thing must (in decency) be concealed. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Layerovers for Medlers*, an answer frequently given to children, or young people, as a rebuke for their impertinent curiosity, in enquiring what is contained in a box, bundle, or any other closed conveyance. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Layer-over*, a gentle term for some instrument of chastisement. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Layers-for-meddlers*.

Layery (lē·ərì), *a. rare.* [f. Layer *sb.* + -y.] Consisting of or formed in layers.

1832 L. Hunt *Dryads* 17 From hedge to layery beech.

Layery, Layetie, obs. forms of Lairy *a.*, Laity.

‖ **Layette** (lēyet). [Fr.]

1. A complete outfit of garments, toilet articles, and bedding for a new-born child.

1874 Princess Alice *Mem.* 26 Apr. (1884) 321 Let me thank you..for the present towards the layette—a most kind assistance.

2. (See quot.)

1885 Farrow *Mil. Encycl.*, *Layette*, A three-sided tray .. used to carry powder from one mortar to another in powder-mills.

Layety, obs. form of Laity.

Layfe, obs. form of Lave *sb.*[1]

Lay-fee. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: see Lay *a.* and Fee *sb.*[2]; also 4 **laifeo**, 5 **laife, layfe**, 6 **laffye**. [a. AF. *lai fe.*]

1. A fee or estate in land held in consideration of secular services, as distinguished from an ecclesiastical fee. † Also phr. *of lay fee* (cf. Fee *sb.*[2] 1 b).

c 1290 *Beket* 560 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 122 ȝif ani man of holi churche halt ani-þing of lay-fe [*c* 1300 (Percy Soc.) 556 holdeth eni laifeo] .. he schal done þere-fore þe seruice þat to þe kinge bi-fallez. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 285 'Sir', þe bisshop said, 'of þis we pray þe, þat..nouht of our lay fe Be taxed with non of 3ours'. ? *a* 1400 *Plowman's Tale* 741 Therewith they purchase hem lay fee In londe there hem liketh best. 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 246 b, Al yt.. maken holy churche Layfee, yt is halowed and blessed. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 148 An Inventory of such Goods and Chattels, as they shall finde in the Lay-fee of the party deceased. 1750 Carte *Hist. Eng.* II. 283 Arrogating to his own courts the cognisance of lay-fees in the case of persons of the first quality. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 182 Besides his archbishopric, he held the county of Evreux as a lay fee.

† **2.** The laity, lay people collectively. Orig. in phr. *of the lay fee.* *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 6 It suffyceth to theym whyche ben of the lay fee or state. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 19 The peple of boith ordres, the Clergie And the laife. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. i. 136, I wote not that it is worth forto talke in resonyng with eny persoon of the laife vpon eny mater of Goddis lawe. 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* xv. 43 For tamende clerkes & layefee. *a* 1529 Skelton *Replyc.* 267 Why iangle you suche jestes..To the people of lay fee. 1536 *Exhort. to North.* in Furnivall *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 308 The intollerable exactions that longe he dyd vsse the laffye emonges, and also the spiritualtye. 1545 *Primer, Injunction*, To .. all other of the Clergie: as also al estates and degrees of the laye fee. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 118 A great multitude, of the which the king pardoned a great number of the laye Fee. 1641 Prynne *Antip.* 79 More of their Tenants went to the Kings warres, then of the Tenants of them of the Lay fee.

Layff, obs. form of Lave *sb.*

Lay figure (lē·ˈ figəɹ). [f. *lay (abstracted from Layman[2]) + Figure *sb.*] A jointed wooden figure of the human body, used by artists as a model for the arrangement of draperies, posing, etc.

1795 T. Hurlstone *Crotchet Lodge* 49 The latter, in passing behind the Lay-figure, pushes it, and the Landlord down together. *Miss Crotchet.* Heav'n's! my niece's Lay-figure is destroyed. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1239 Lay figures of men and women .. for artists. 1855 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* i, Her Aunt asked her to stand as a sort of lay figure on which to display them [shawls]. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* xiv. 351 Fra Bartolommeo was the inventor of the lay figure.

b. *fig.* A person of little intrinsic importance, a 'nonentity'; a character in fiction destitute of the attributes of reality.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 166/2 Let me. guard myself against any possible imputation of hostility towards my proposed lay-figure. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. i. 20, I feel more for the mother, who is but a lay-figure, than for the daughter.

Lay(g)hyn, obs. form of Laugh *v.*

† **Layheap.** *Obs.* [? f. *lay-* in Laystall + Heap *sb.*] = Laystall.

1624 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 386 To remoue cartts, and layheappes, and other annoyances.

Layick(e, obs. form of Laic.

Laying (lē·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Lay *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. The action of Lay *v.*[1] in various senses; putting, setting, placing, fixing, esp. in a designed position; † assessment, taxation; † accouchement; etc.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 261 þe lond fulle hard was sette in þat ilk laying. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 294 2 Leyynge of a thynge, *posicio.* 1472 3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 644 Pro le laynge fusi et rynde molendini [cf. Lay *v.* 3 b]. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. (1482) 290 Amone he leyd his ordynaunce and in the leyng of a gonne come a quarell and smote the good Erle Edmond in the hede. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 13 The .. openyng and newe leying of old Ropes. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Edw. IV*, 245 To reise the siege, at the layeng whereof he was counsayler and partener. 1611 Cotgr. *Proposition d'erreur*, a Writ, or the laying of Error. 1611 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 63 Item payed for laying of thre hoggs, vj *d.* 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 660 Another ill Accident is Laying of Corne with great Raines in Haruest. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 59 Circumposition is a kind of laying .. In this the mould is born up to the bough which is to be taken off. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 25 May, They do say there are some plots in laying. 1712 Prideaux *Direct. Churchwardens* (ed. 3) 53 The laying of the Church Rate ought to be according to the Lands and the Stock. 1796 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 485/1 The operation of uniting them [i. e. strands of a rope] with a permanent twist is called *laying.* 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 373 Laying consists in spreading a single coat of lime and hair all over a ceiling and partition. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 112 No. 6..attends stool bed, elevating screw and quoin in laying. 1861 Hulme tr. *Mayan-Tandon* II. III. iii. 136 Godard saw a female [Meloe] deposit in two layings 2212 eggs.

b. with advs. or advb. phr. (see Lay *v.*[1] VIII).

1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 174 Mappes for layng on of piche Rosyn & talow uppon the seid ship. 1526 Tindale 1 *Tim.* iv. 14 Leyinge on of the hondes of a seniour. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Esdras* viii. 51 Because of the layenge awayte. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 240 In the dispensing or laying out of your goods. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 182 We haue many pocky Coarses now adaies, that will scarce hold the laying in. ? 1608 E. M. Wingfield *Disc. Virginia* in Capt. Smith *Wks.* (Arb.) I. p. xc, I misliked his leying out of our towne. *a* 1659 Osborn *Misc.* (1673) 603 Her Comings-in are Mathematically adjusted to her Layings-out. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 76/1 Ware-houses or Vaults for the laying up of Goods. 1817 Keats *Let.* Wks. 1889 III. 76 One of my chief layings-up is the pleasure I shall have in showing it to you. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xix, She went to a lying-in or a laying-out with equal zest and relish. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* xx. 429 The laying-off of the ship is proceeded with simultaneously with the preparation of the model. 1879 Escott *England* I. 60 The laying down of main roads. 1892 Gardiner *Student's Hist. Eng* 21 The erection of fortifications, and the laying out of streets.

2. *concr.* **a.** What is laid, in various senses of the vb. **b.** A layer, bed, stratum. **c.** An oyster-bed. **d.** *Building.* (See quot. 1823.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XII. vii. (1495) 417 Alle byrdes that ben lyke to Culuores .. laye not the thyrde tyme but whan the seconde layenge is corrupte and dystroyed. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxiv. 9 Having laid down his Dry Laying, he takes another Quire off the Dry Heap. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 205 You must..cover with Sand every Laying, or Bed of Lime. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 391 Laying, in plastering.—The first coat on lath of two-coat plaster, or set-work. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 637 The oysters..are deposited for a while in beds or layings in the adjoining creeks. 1863 C. R. Markham in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 624 The brood [oysters two years old] are dredged up out at sea, and placed on layings within the river Colne. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Layings*, a sort of pavement of culch, on the mud of estuaries, for forming a bed for oysters.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *laying-place*; **laying-hook** (see quot.); **laying-house**, the house or building in which rope is 'laid' or made; **laying-machine**, a machine for 'laying' strands into a rope; **laying-on table** *Printing*, a table from which the machine is fed; **laying-on tool** *Bookbinding*, the tool with which gold leaf is laid on the cover or the edge of a book; **laying-press** *Bookbinding*, a press in which books are held while their edges are being cut (also called *lying-press*); **laying-**

tool, -trowel, a plasterer's trowel (see quot. 1825); **laying-top,** a grooved conical piece of wood placed between the strands in 'laying' a rope, a TOP; **laying-walk,** that part of a rope-walk in which the rope is laid.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 55 **Laying-Hook*, the hook on which the strands are all hung together for laying or closing. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Portsmouth*, The fire was first seen to burst through the roof of the *laying-house. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1091 Captain Huddart constructed a *laying-machine, which has carried his inventions in rope-making to the greatest perfection. 1849 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 719/2 On the gallery are seen eight men at so many '*laying-on-tables', feeding the machine. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Laying-on-tool*, a bookbinder's tool; a tip. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ix, The favourite *laying-place of several discreet hens. 1835 HANNETT *Bibliopegia* 172 The cutting or *laying press is formed of two strong cheeks of timber, connected together with two wooden screws and two square pins. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 606 The *laying and smoothing tool consists of a flat piece of hardened iron, about ten inches in length, and two inches and a half wide, very thin, and ground to a semicircular shape at one end, but left square at the other. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1073 In laying cables, torsion must be given both behind and before the *laying top. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 249 A *Laying Trowel, to lay the Lime and Hair withall upon the Laths, it being larger than a Brick Trowel, and fastned [to] its handle in a different manner. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Portsmouth*, The rope-makers *laying-walk and tarring-walk.

Laying (lē·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LAY *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That lays: chiefly said of hens.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ponedera gallina*, a laying hen. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* ii. in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 288/2, I can keep my laying hens warm even in zero weather.

† **Layit,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [Altered form of *lawit*, LEWD *a.*, influenced by LAY *a.*] Lay.

1563 WINZET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* title-p., Wks. 1888 I. 47 The Catholiks of the inferiour ordour of clergie and layt men. 1621 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) App. I. 231 The layit ȝe will not teiche.

Layity, obs. form of LAITY.

Layk(e, Laykin, -yn, obs. ff. LAKE, LAKIN.

Lay-land: see LEA-LAND.

Layloc(k, obs. and dial. form of LILAC.

Layman[1] (lē·ĭmăn). Also 5–6 **laye-, laieman, 6 leaman, leman.** [Orig. two words: see LAY *a.*]

1. A man who is not a cleric; one of the laity.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 289 That noo clerke scholde receyve investiture of his benefice..of the honde of a seculer lay man. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* iv. 38/2 This man of a laye man was made pope. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* F viij, It implieth no more one christian then another, no more yᵉ spirituall then the leamen. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 24 Let them [the papistes] no more use this shift to say that images are lay mennes bokes. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 210 A Lay-man should not intrude himself to administer the sacred functions. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* iii. (1739) 473 Nor would the Primitive Church have forbidden Deacons .. to have followed secular Employments, if they had been mere Laymen. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. vii. 85 A layman..might baptize. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 95 Of the other six commissioners three were prelates and three laymen. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii. (1875) 82 It is as good a rule for priest as for layman.

2. *transf.* A man who is an 'outsider' or a non-expert in relation to some particular profession, art, or branch of knowledge (esp. with reference to law and medicine).

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* Proem in Ashm. (1652) 6 This Boke is made, that Lay-men shulde it see, And Clerks alsoe .. Wherebyall Lay-men which putteth them in prease, To seech by Alkimy great ryches to winn May finde good Counsell. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 240 Dry it lyghtly by the sun, and drawe out an oyll after the maner of the lay men. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 69 b, To declare and expresse to the lay men that be not learned in the law. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Apr. 403/1 No prudent layman will venture to judge of the merits of a tailor's log. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. 329 Sometimes this is a simple question which an intelligent layman may answer. More frequently it is a difficult one which needs .. the subtlety of the trained lawyer. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 657 The assertion so frequently made by ignorant or unscrupulous laymen that the [medical] profession has been influenced [etc.].

So **Lay·woman.**

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 247/1 How the scripture might without great perill .. be .. taken to ley men & women both. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 95 They myght lawfully be baptised in all places..by a Layman or by a Laywoman. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 140 Had he held that a Lay-man, or woman, may administer the Lord's Supper. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. ccxi, Having reference to baptism in times of necessity by laymen and laywomen.

† **Lay-man**[2]. *Obs.* [a. Du. *leeman*, for **ledenman*, f. *led* 'membrum, articulus' (Kilian), now *lid* limb, joint + *man* MAN *sb.*[1] Cf. G. *gliedermann*.] = LAY-FIGURE.

1688 H. TESTLING *Sentiments Painters* 5th Table, Rather make use of Models of Wax, than a Layman of Wood. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 31 The Painter ought to avoid all manner of stiffness and hardness in his folds, and be careful that they dont smell of the lay man, as we commonly say. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Engravers* (1765) 22 Crispin Pass ..describes the use of the maneken or layman for disposing draperies. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* I. 141 She seemed as if her shape had been imagined by some joiner.. on purpose to serve as a layman for the clothes she wore.

† **Layn(e.** *Obs.* [variant of LAWN *sb.*[1]] Some fine linen fabric; ? – LAWN *sb.*[1]

1561 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 150 Ane bed of layn sewit with silk. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 113 Coastelie cleithing of silkes..layne, cammeraige, freinzies, etc. 1612 P. LOWE *Chyrurgerie* VIII. v. 367 Couer it with a Linnen cloth, or for persons of higher dignitie take layne [*printed* layre] or camerige.

Layn(e, var. LAIN; obs. Sc. f. LOAN.

Laynder, obs. form of LAUNDER.

Layner, obs. form of LAINER.

Lay-out (lē·ˈaut). Chiefly *U.S.* [See *lay out*, LAY *v.*[1] 56.]

1. The laying out, planning, or disposition of land, streets, etc.; also, the land so laid out.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 285/1 Although the conception of its lay-out dates back nearly half a century, the tree planting that has added so much to Washington was begun only in 1872. 1895 *Forum* (N.Y.) Sept. 80 In the lay-out and construction of a very considerable part of the railway service of this country. 1898 C. O. PARMENTER *Hist. Pelham, Mass.* 158 A portion of the town is south of the original layout. 1900 I. P. ROBERTS (*title*) The Farmstead, the Making of the Rural Home, and the Lay-out of the Farm.

2. Something laid or spread out; a display; a 'spread'; the tools or apparatus pertaining to some occupation, etc.

1869 A. K. MCCLURE *Rocky Mts.* 219 His [*sc.* a miner's] necessities are appreciated by the other owners, who get up a most expensive 'lay-out' for him. 1898 MARK TWAIN in *Cosmopolitan* 12 Aug. 426 Of all the barbarous layouts that were ever contrived this was the most atrocious.

3. *Cards.* In Faro: see quot.

1889 in *Century Dict.* 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 189 The layout. The designation of this adjunct to the game is derived from the fact that it forms that part of the table upon which the players 'lay out' their stakes. Usually it is a green cloth, having painted upon it a representation of the thirteen cards of one suit.

4. 'The space occupied or fished over by a haul-seine' (*Cent. Dict.*).

5. *attrib.* in **lay-out line,** 'a long line buoyed at each end, from which baited hook-lines run into deep water' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Layr(e: see LAIR, LAYER.

Layrock, obs. form of LARK.

† **Lays.** *Obs.* Earlier anglicizing of Sp. *lazo* LASSO.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy.* 109 [Island of Chiloe on Coast of Chili] They are particularly dextrous in throwing a sliding noose at the end of a long thong of leather, wherewith they are sure of catching an ox, horse, &c. or any thing, even in its full career; this they call a *Lays*.

Lays, Lays-band: see LEASE *sb.*[4]

Laysar, -er, -our, obs. forms of LEISURE.

Layse, variant of LEESE *v.*[2] *Obs.*

† **Lay·ship.** *Obs. rare*–[1]. [f. LAY *a.* + -SHIP.] The condition of a layman; in quot. used (with poss. pron.) as a mock title.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. 1851 III. 168 In respect of a woodden table and the perimeter of holy ground about it, a flagon pot, and a linnen corporal, the Priest esteems their lay-ships unhallow'd and unclean.

Lay-soil. *rare*–[0]. [? corruption of LAYSTALL, after SOIL.] 'A place to lay soil or rubbish in' (Crabb *Technol. Dict.* s.v. LAY).

Laystall (lē·stǫl). Also 6 **laye-, leystall(e, 6–7 lei-, leystal, laystale, 7 leastall, lestal(l, ? loystal.** [f. LAY *v.* + STALL; perh. to be regarded as an altered form of next.]

† **1.** A burial-place. *Obs.*

1527 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 16 My bodye to be bured w'in the white freris of Chester .. and thei to have for my laystall xiij^{s}. iiij^{d}. 1541 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 5 Reseyved of mastere Foxe for m^{r} wardens leystalle vj^{s}. viij^{d}.

2. A place where refuse and dung is laid.

1553 *Surrey Ch. Goods* (1869) 98 A pese of growndd to make a leystall for the soyle of the hole paryshe. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Voiries d'vne ville*, the lay-stall of a towne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 53 Many corses, like a great lay-stall, Of murdred men. 1610 *Death Rauilliack* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III 112 The house..to be utterly ruinated, and be converted into a common leastall. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* Pref. A, The common Lay-stall of a Citie. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3825/4 The Ground called the Laystal at Mile-end. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 26 Five-million quintals of Rags picked annually from the Laystall. 1881 *Times* 25 Aug. 7/3 It does not require a very old man to remember a universal reign of cesspools, open ditches, and public laystalls, even in our largest and best kept towns.

attrib. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* iii. (1841) I. 20 The brickmakers all about London mix seacoal-ashes, or laystal-stuff, as we call it, with their clay, of which they make brick.

b. *fig.*

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 66 The Schoole and Laystall of all impure spirits. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Little Shrub Growing by*, There he was, Proud, false, and trecherous, .. the lay-stall Of putrid flesh alive! 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 152 Stage-playes .. those most dirty and stinking sinks or lestalls of all kinde of abominations. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 99 (1740) 191 The Whole was no better than a Laystall of Lyes.

3. 'A place where milch cows are kept in London' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

† **Laystow.** *Obs.* Also 5 **laye-,** 5–6 **ley-,** 6 **laistow(e,** 7 **laistoff** (?). [f. LAY *v.* + STOW. Cf. LAIRSTOW.]

1. = LAYSTALL 1.

1452 *Will of Vampage* (Somerset Ho.), Faciant vnum leystowe pro sepulturibus defunctorum. 1485 *Will of Rypon* (ibid.), For my leystow in the seid chirch.

2. = LAYSTALL 2.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxvi. 254 This place of Smythfeelde was at yᵗ daye a laye stowe of all order of fylth. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xx. (1877) I. 325 The ancient gardens were but dunghils and laistowes. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* x. (1670) 304 The fumes and smells of Laistoffs, Dunghills, and putrified bodies.

Laysure, obs. form of LEISURE.

Layt(e, variant of LAIT *Obs.*; obs. f. LATE *a.*[1]

Laytell, Layth, obs. ff. LITTLE, LOATH, LOATHE.

Laytie, -ty, obs. forms of LAITY.

Laytt, variant of LATE *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

Layvel, obs. form of LEVEL.

Laywoman: see under LAYMAN.

Lazar (lă·zăr), *sb.* and *a. arch.* Forms: 4–7 **lazare, lazer, laser,** (4 **lacer, lazre,** 5 **lasyar**), 6 **lasar, (laiser, laizer),** 4– **lazar.** [a. med.L. *lazarus*, an application of the proper name *Lazarus*, Luke xvi. 20. Cf. F. *ladre*, It. *lazzaro*.]

A. *sb.*

1. A poor and diseased person, usually one afflicted with a loathsome disease; *esp.* a leper.

1340 *Ayenb.* 189 Ine þe uorbisne of þe riche manne, þet onworþede þane lazre. *c* 1350 *St. John* 254 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 37 þe Lacer, þat died in disese. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1093 Lazares ful monye, Summe lepre, summe lome, & lomerande blynde. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 274 Blynd lazerus and croked in chirche to lede. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 37 There atte laste were guaryssshed & heled .. viij lazars of the palesey. 1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 142 A lasar of the Spyttyll' House. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1082/2 They prouided for the lazer to keepe him out of the citie from clapping of dishes, and ringing of bels. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 522 Lazers .. so they used to tearme folke infected with the Elephantiasie or Leprosie. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Epitaph on Mrs. Jones* 15 Did piteous lazars oft attend her door? She gave—farewell the parent of the poor. ?1795 COLERIDGE *Sonn.*, '*Sweet Mercy*', The Galilean mild, Who met the Lazar turned from rich man's doors, And called him friend, and wept upon his sores. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. iv, I marked a group of lazars in the market-place—half-rag, half-sore—beggars.

† **2.** (See quot. 1710.) *Obs.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xlix. (1878) 108 If Lazer so lothsome in cheese be espied, let baies amend Cisley, or shift hir aside. 1710 D. HILMAN *Tusser Rediv.* (1744) 52 What he [Tusser] calls Lazer, which is an inner Corruption, or Rottenness of divers Colours, is chiefly occasion'd from their using Beastings, or Milk soon after Calving.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lazar-like*, † *-man, -sore*; † **lazar's clicket, clapper, snapper** = *lazarus clapper*; **lazar-haunter,** one who frequents places where lazars are. Also **LAZAR-COTE, LAZAR-HOUSE.**

1611 COTGR., *Claquette*, a *Lazers Clicket, or Clapper. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* III. 760 You are not a *lazar-haunter; How should you know? 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 72 And a most instant Tetter bak'd about, Most *Lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust, All my smooth Body. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. 3rd Sund. Epiph.* (1584) 309 Note here also the behauiour of this *Lazer man. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxix. 463 He saw him there lapping vp his sores among the Lazermen. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xxvi. 98 *Lazeres snappers [orig. *cliquettes de ladres*]. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 123 Exposing our *lazar sores at the door of every proud servitor of the French republick.

B. *adj.* Affected with a loathsome disease, esp. leprosy; leprous. Also *fig.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 108 b/1 For the cruelte of Constantyn god sente hym suche a sekenes that he becam lazare and mesell. 1530 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 157 To the lazar people beyng at St. Margarets near the towne of T[aunton] xij^{d}. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 62 Blind, lame, lazar, and other the impotent creatures. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 80 Fetch forth the Lazar Kite of Cressid's Kind, Doll Teare-sheete. 1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* 148 Studious to heal a Lazar world.

Hence † **La·zarly** *a.*, lazar-like, diseased.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV. xi, And like another Ierusalem, for those five leprous and lazarly orders, hath built five porches.

Lazar, obs. Sc. form of LEISURE.

† **La·zar-cote.** *Obs.* [f. LAZAR + COTE *sb.*[1]] A hut or lodge for the reception of lazars.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxxv, Syr said Gouernaile she is put in a lazar cote. 1493 *Will of Spencer* (Somerset Ho.), The iiij Lazarcottes nygh London. 1536 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 157 Thomas Barnwell..shalbe one of the visitors of the spyttelhowses, or lazar cotes, about this Citye. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 477 (bis) His [Bilney's] preaching at the lazar cots.

Lazaret (læzăre·t). Also 7 **lazarett,** 8–9 **lazarette, lazzaret.** [a. F. *lazaret*, ad. It. *lazzaretto*, now *lazzeretto*: see next.]

1. = LAZARETTO 1.

1611 COTGR., *Lazaret*, a Lazaret, or Spittle for Lazers. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 135/2 The Grand Visier .. has given order for..raising a Battery near the Lazaret. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 16 A large Lazarett, as the Italians call a Pest-house. 1783 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 201 The Lazaret has some cracks in it. 1826 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 128 A lazaret or hospital for the reception of sick. 1888 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 4/8 The lazarets where the sick..so often find their welcome passport to the grave.

transf. and *fig.* *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 76 In the great Portico there Night and Day, A Lazaret of wounded Spirits lay. 1845 SIR H. TAYLOR *P. Comnenus*

v. vii. Wks. 1864 II. 235 Man, for lack of manliness, is made A lazaret for the mind's maladies.

2. = Lazaretto 2.

1721 *Act Parl.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5927/5 Such Ship, House, Lazaret, or other Place. **1769** Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 162 The same penalty also attends persons escaping from the lazarets, or places wherein quarentine is to be performed. **1800** *Act* 39 & 40 *Geo. III*, c. 80 (*title*) An Act for erecting a Lazaret on Chetney Hill, in the County of Kent, and for reducing into one Act the Laws relating to Quarantine. **1860** *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 147 Only one box.. was left in the lazarette. **1896** *Daily News* 23 July 5/4 After purging five days' quarantine in a lazaret.

fig. **1819** Byron *Juan* II. ccxxv, The liver is the lazaret of bile.

3. = Lazaretto 3.

1892 Stevenson & L. Osborne *Wrecker* xi. 185 From the cabin the cook was storing tins into the lazarette. **1897** R. Kipling *Capt. Courageous* 185 He rolled to the lazarette aft the cabin.

Lazaretto (læzăre·to). Also 7 **lazzareto, lazaretta,** 8 **lazeretto, lazareta,** 9 **lazzaretto.** [ad. It. *lazzareto* (Florio), now *lazzeretto*, f. *lazzaro* Lazar.]

1. A house for the reception of the diseased poor, esp. lepers; a hospital, pest-house. (Chiefly used with reference to foreign countries.)

1549 Thomas *Hist. Italie* 83 a, For the plague there is a house.. two miles from Venice, called the *Lazaretto*. **1609** W. Biddulph in T. Lavender *Trav. cert. Englishmen* 6 The Lazaretta [at Zante], which is a place like vnto the pest house in More-fields. **1789** Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 77 The Lazaretto..remains a standing monument of his piety. **1822–56** De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 31 Bare as the walls of a poor house or lazaretto. **1874** Green *Short Hist.* x. § 1. 722 His longing..led him to examine the lazarettos of Europe and the East.

2. A building, sometimes a ship, set apart for the performance of quarantine.

1605 B. Jonson *Fox* iv. i. (1607) I 2 b, Where they vse To lie out forty, fifty dayes, sometimes, About the *Lazaretto*, for their triall. **1615** G. Sandys *Trav.* (1621) 6 When they haue Pratticke, they are enforced to vnlade at the *Lazaretto*. *Ibid.* 227 To be conueyed by him vnto the *Lazaretta*, there to remaine for thirtie or fortie dayes before I could be admitted into the Citie. **1785** Paley *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 163 Conveyed to a lazaretto by an order of quarantine. **1853** Felton *Fam. Lett.* xxiv. (1865) 210 We could not shake hands; for that would have sent him to the lazaretto for twenty-four hours, as a plague-stricken person.

3. *Naut.* 'A place parted off at the fore part of the 'tween decks, in some merchantmen, for stowing provisions and stores in' (Adm. Smyth 1867).

1711 in W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 161. **1783** Colebrooke *Let.* in *Life* (1873) 7 The Duke of Athol, Indiaman, took fire by neglect of the steward in drawing off rum in the lazareta. **1799** in *Naval Chron.* I. 303 The fire must be in the lazaretto below. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129.

La·zar-house. A house for lazars or diseased persons, esp. lepers; a leper-house, lazaretto.

1530 Palsgr. 237/2 Lasarhouse, *lasdriere*. **1543** in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 149 Mr. R. H... appointed one of the gouernours and Vysytours of the lazarhouses. **1610** Holland *Camden's Brit.* i. 574 A Lazarhouse of women in Wilt-shire which one of the said sisters, being herselfe infected with the Leprosie built for them that had the same disease. **1667** Milton *P. L.* xi. 479. **1712** Addison *Spect.* No. 363 ¶ 13 A large hospital or lazar-house, fill'd with persons lying under all kinds of mortal diseases. **1794** Coleridge *Relig. Musings* x, The closing gates Of the full Lazar-house. **1889** Jessopp *Coming of Friars* i. 21 Lepers..driven forth to curse and howl in the lazar-house outside the walls.

fig. **1820** Byron *Mar. Fal.* iii. i, Thou must be cleansed of the black blood which makes thee A lazar-house of tyranny. **1880** G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* (1881) 160 Their house would be a lazar-house, they would be condemned to seclusion.

Lazarist (læ·zărist). [ad. F. *lazariste*, f. the proper name *Lazare*, Lazarus.] 'The popular name for the "Congregation of the Priests of the Mission" founded by St. Vincent of Paul in 1624, and established a few years later in the College of St. Lazare at Paris' (*Catholic Dict.* 1885).

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 570 Jesuits, Oratorians,.. Lazarists, and other whimsical orders. **1768** Boswell *Corsica* i. (ed. 2) 23 There is here a convent of Lazarists or missionaries. **1900** *Ch. Times* 30 Nov. 614/2 The stupendous labours of Lazarists, of Jesuits, of Marist Fathers in China.

So † **La·zarite** in the same sense.

1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Lazarus, Fathers of S. Lazarus*, called also *Lazarites*.

† **La·zarole.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *lazzaruolo*, now *lazzeruolo*.] The medlar-tree (*Mespilus Germanica*).

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* ii. iv. § 7. 113. **1688** R. Holme *Armoury* ii. 119/1 Pomiferous Trees..Lazarole.

† **La·zarous,** *a.* *Obs.* Also 6 **lazarus.** [f. Lazar + -ous.] Leprous. Also *fig.*

1536 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 47, v howsses of lazarus pepyll xx[d]. **1541** R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, etc. Q iij, To habyte with a lazarous woman. **1635** A. Read *Tumors & Vlcers* 225 The Germans have many lazarous persons. **1652** T. Adams *God's Anger & Man's Comfort* 87 When that Angel from heaven, gracious repentance hath troubled the waters, the lazarous soul does but step into them, and is cured.

Hence † **La·zarousness,** leprosy.

1648–60 Hexham *Dutch Dict.*, *Melaetscheyt*, Leprosie, or Lazerousnesse.

Lazartus, obs. form of Lacertose.

Lazarus (læ·zărŏs). *rare.* [Allusive use of the proper name: see Lazar.] A leper; a beggar. (In the first quot. the allusion may be to the Lazarus who was raised from the dead: see John xi.)

1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 161 Thow Lazarus, thow laithly lene tramort. **1634–5** Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 9 Only Lazaruses..are permitted to beg their victuals. **1850** S. G. Osborne *Gleanings* 15 Lazari, to whom the hated workhouse had come to be as the palace of a Dives. **1879** Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 491 The poor, hungry-eyed Lazaruses —half-starved slaves..sat famishing and unrelieved.

b. *attrib.*: † **lazarus-clapper,** a clapper or rattle with which a leper gave notice of his approach; † **lazarus-house** = Lazar-house.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 350 By the waye they set on fyre the poore Lazarus house, cleane contrary to the lawe of armes. **1593** Hollyband *Dict.*, *Le Cliquet de l'huis*, the hammer or ring of a doore, also a lazarous clapper. **1634–5** Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 10 About half a mile from this town is this alms-house, this Lazarus house.

† **La·zary.** *Obs.* Also 6 **lazarye, lazery.** [f. Lazar + -y.] = Leprosy *lit.* and *fig.*

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* 149 Our Lord Ihesu Criste..be his gret mercy hath purged you of your gret lazarye. **1541** R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* P j b, To.. conforte the heade in palsy,..and to pale lazery. **1597** A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 41/1 In those which have the lazarye, and theire face corroded and deformed.

Laze (lē[i]z), *sb. colloq.* [f. Laze *v.*] The action of the vb. Laze; an instance of this.

1862 *Temple Bar* V. 328 He will take a quiet laze. **1894** *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Sept. 262 The writer contented himself with a laze in the gardens below.

Laze (lē[i]z), *v.* Also 7 **lase.** [Back-formation from Lazy *a.*]

1. *intr.* To lie, move, or act in a sleepy listless fashion; to enjoy oneself lazily. Also with advs.

a **1592** Greene *Alphonsus* iii. Wks. (Grosart) XIII. 370 And canst thou stand still lazing in this sort? **1610** Rowlands *Martin Mark-all* 17 Worke is left at home vndone, and loyterers laze in the streete. **1611** Cotgr., *S'endormir en sentinello*,..to laze it when he hath most need to looke about him. **1661** K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Lawyer* (1860) 43 He begins to lag and laze, like a tired jade. *a* **1704** *Compl. Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 7 Incline not to sloth, or laze in bed. **1802** Southey in C. C. Southey *Life* II. 195, I must sleep, and laze, and play whist till bed time. **1868** Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I. iv. 453, I had a very pleasant time, sailing, fishing, and lazing about. **1899** *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 199/2 We lazed along, hardly seeming to move at all.

† **b.** *To laze oneself*: to indulge in indolence.

1612 T. Adams *Gallant's Burden* 28 b, Hence Beggars lase themselues in the fields of idlenesse. **1620** Shelton *Quix.* ii. xxii. 146 Lazing himselfe as if he had wakened out of a..profound sleep. **1658** Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 119/1 In a summer's day..he lay lazing himself on the grass.

2. quasi-*trans.* To pass *away* in indolence.

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* ii. xxxiv. 228 So the bloudless Tortoise..lazeth his life away. **1891** E. Peacock *N. Brendon* II. 420 With the firm determination..of 'lazing' away the rest of the day.

Hence **La·zing** *vbl. sb.*

a **1626** W. Sclater *2 Thess* (1629) 283 The lazing of these loyterers is not numbred amongst mortals. **1672** Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 366 Their lazing seems to me to proceed ..from want of employment. **1880** H. S. Cooper *Coral Lands* II 309 An hour or so of downright lazing on the heath.

Laze, Lazer, obs. forms of Lace, Lazar.

Lazie, variant of Lasso.

Lazily (lē[i]·zili), *adv.* [f. Lazy *a.* + -ly [2].] In a lazy manner; without energy or spirit, sluggishly.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxxiii. 537 He that feighteth laslie shalbe damned in hell. **1688** Bunyan *Heavenly Footm.* (1886) 147 You run too lazily, the door is shut. **1744** Armstrong *Preserv. Health* ii. 527 Thro' tedious channels the congealing flood Crawls lazily, and hardly wanders on. **1865** Dickens *Mut. Fr.* ii. i, In a certain lazily arrogant air. **1887** *Spectator* 26 Mar. 415/2 The clouds that float lazily over the enchanted valley.

Laziness (lē[i]·zinės). [f. Lazy *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being lazy; aversion or indisposition to exert oneself; slothfulness, sluggishness.

1580 in Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong.* **1590** Spenser *F. Q.* iii. vii. 12 Such laesinesse both lewd and poore attonce him made. **1601** Sir W. Cornwallis *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 38 Laysines the yonger brother of idlenes. **1631** Gouge *God's Arrows* i. Ded. 8 Even in leisure lasinesse is to be shunned. **1796** Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 394 The pride, indolence, and laziness of the Spaniards. **1816** T. Moore *Let.* 1 July in *Mem.* (1856) VIII. 216 It is not right that you and I, whatever may be our respective lazinesses, should continue so long without hearing from each other. **1869** Spurgeon *J. Ploughm. Talk* 7 Every man ought to have patience and pity for poverty; but for laziness, a long whip.

Lazo, variant of Lasso.

Lazre, obs. form of Lazar.

La·zule. ? *Obs.* Also 6 **lazull,** 7 **luzzel,** 7–8 **lazul.** [ad. L. *lazulum* (see Lapis lazuli).] = Lapis lazuli. Chiefly attrib. *lazule-stone.*

1598 Florio, *Lazoli*, an azure or lazull stone. **1616** Bullokar, *Lazule stone*, a blewish greene stone of the kinde of marble, vsed sometime in physicke. **1639** Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* ix. § 90 The Azure (Luzzel) stone. **1714** *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 384 Merchandizes from the Levant [etc.].. Lazule. **1757** tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 284 The blue resembles a beautiful sapphire and a lazul-stone. **1832** G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 320 It is handsomely wrought of marble and lazule-stone.

Lazuli (læ·ziŭləi). Short for Lapis lazuli. Also *attrib.*, as **lazuli-finch,** a brilliant fringilloid bird (*Passerina amœna*) of the western U.S.

1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* ii. (1791) 157 Light piers of lazuli the dome surround. **1798** Sotheby tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 172 There gold and lazuli the walls o'erlaid. **1824** Wiffen *Tasso* xvi. xxiii, Flowers that, like lazuli in gold, impressed A deeper charm on the beholder's mind. **1831** A. Wilson & Bonaparte *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 132 *Fringilla amœna*, Bonaparte, Lazuli Finch.

Lazuline (læ·ziŭləin), *a.* *rare*[–1]. [f. Lazuli + -ine.] Of the colour of lapis lazuli.

1877 Patmore *Unknown Eros* (1890) 2 Love's three-stranded ray, Red wrath, compassion golden, lazuline delight.

Lazulite (læ·ziŭləit). *Min.* [f. med.L. *lazul-um* (see Lapis lazuli) + -ite.] Hydrous phosphate of aluminium and magnesium, found in blue monoclinic crystals; also, the colour of this mineral.

¶ Sometimes used = Lapis lazuli.

Named by Klaproth, 1795, from its older name *lazurstein*.

1807 Aikin *Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 3 Lazulite..occurs disseminated in fine grains. **1818** W. Phillips *Min.* 81 Lazulite .. is perfectly distinct from Lapis Lazuli. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 268 In that princely house where the remains of Ignatius Loyola lie enshrined in lazulite and gold. **1861** Bristow *Gloss Min.* 211 Lazulite is distinguished from Lapis Lazuli by never being accompanied by Iron Pyrites **1883** E Arnold *Pearls Faith* iv. 12 His sky is lazulite; His earth is paved with emerald-work.

attrib. **1811** Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 88 Lazulite rock. **1853** Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 439 The rich lazulite blue that was reflected from the bergs.

Hence **Lazuli·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to lazulite.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 62 It reminded me of the recent cleavage of sulphate of strontian—a resemblance more striking from the slightly lazulitic tinge of each

† **La·zure,** *a.* *Obs. rare.* [See Azure.] = Azure *a.* 1. Also in comb., *lazure-coloured* adj.

1671 J Webster *Metallogr.* xvi 236 Sometimes it is red and brown, mixed with a green colour: some are of a lazure colour **1683** Pettus *Fleta Min* i. (1686) 23 The fair lazure colored Copper..Oars..contain likewise much and good Copper

Lazurite (læ·ziŭrəit). *Min.* [f. med.L. *lazur* (see Azure) + -ite. Used first by Von Kobell in 1853, as a synonym of Azurite.] The blue part of lapis lazuli.

1892 Dana *Min.* 433 Ordinary natural lapis lazuli is shown to contain lazurite.

Lazy (lē[i]·zi), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6–7 **laysy, -ie, lasie, -y, lazie,** (6 **laesie, -y, lasey, leasie**), 7– **lazy.** [Of obscure etymology.

The earliest quoted form *laysy* would favour the derivation from Lay *v.* with suffix as in *tipsy, tricksy*, etc.; but the spelling is not quite early enough to have etymological significance If the word be of early origin, and esp. if the alleged dialectal sense 'naught, bad', be genuine, there may possibly be connexion with ON *lasenn* dilapidated, *las-møyr* decrepit fragile, mod. Icel. *las-furða* ailing, *las-oiki* ailment. Prof. Skeat suspects adoption from Du. or LG., and refers to MLG. *lasich, losich*, mod.LG. *läösig* (Danneil), early mod.Du. *leusig*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons (also of animals), their disposition, etc.: Averse to labour, indisposed to action or effort; idle; inactive, slothful.

1549 Bale *Labor. Journ. Leland* Pref. A vij b, Those laysy lubbers and popyshe bellygoddes. **1567** *Triall Treas.* A iv, Your lasy bones I pretende so to blisse, That you shall haue small luste to prate any more. **1578** T. N. tr. *Conq. W. Indies* 191 If they were found to be lazie and slouthfull they should be used accordingly. **1579** Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 9 Lewdly complainest thou laesie ladde, Of Winter's wracke, for making thee sadde. **1590** — *F. Q.* i. iv. 36 Sathan ..forward lasht the laesy teme. **1628** Prynne *Cens. Cozens* 77 Who gratifie their owne lasie dispositions. *a* **1658** Cleveland *Wks.* (1687) 508 These lazie tender-hearted Clowns **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 242 All, with united Force, combine to drive The lazy Drones from the laborious Hive *a* **1770** Jortin *Serm.* (1771) I. i. 13 It is a lazy modesty to resign the reason God has conferred upon us. **1807** Crabbe *Par. Reg.* iii. 143 The lazy vagrants in her presence shook. **1878** Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 80 He must not be very lazy..for fear of being discharged.

b. *transf.* Applied to things, places, or conditions, favourable or appropriate to laziness.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 147 With him Patroclus Vpon a lazie Bed the liuelong day Breakes scurrill Iests. **1669** Dryden *Tyrannic Love* i. i, Two tame gown'd princes, who at ease debate, In lazy chairs, the business of the state. **1670** — *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* iii. iii, Love, like a lazy ague, I endure. **1680** Otway *Orphan* i. i, They cry they're weary of their lazy home. **1721** Ramsay *Morning Interview* 87 The nymph, new-wak'd, starts from the lazy down. **1840** Dickens *Old C. Shop* iv, The room is a cool, shady, lazy kind of place. **1851** Longf. *Gold. Leg.* iv. *Road to Hirschau*, The great dog..Hangs his head in the lazy heat.

2. Of things: Sluggish, dull, slow-moving; now only *transf.* from sense 1. † Formerly of literary style, and, in physical sense, of heat or chemical agents: Languid, having little energy.

a **1568** Ascham *Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 100 Melancthon.. came to this low kinde of writing, by vsing ouer moch Paraphrasis in reading: For studying therbie to make euerie thing streight and easie, in smothing and playning all things to much, neuer leaueth, whiles the sence it selfe be left, both lowse and lasie. **1590** Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 41 How shall we beguile The lazie time, if not with some delight? **1592** *Arden of Faversham* E i b, The laysie minuts linger on their time. *a* **1628** F. Grevil *Alaham* 3rd Chorus 35 A lasy calme, wherein each foole a pilot is. ? **1630** Milton *Time* 2 Lazy leaden-stepping Hours. **1668** Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* i. xx. 53 The condition of Spirituous blood, forcibly issuing forth, and of a dull and lazie urin are different. **1693** Dryden *Ovid's Met.* i. 362 With rain his robe and heavy mantle flow, And lazy mists are low'ring on his brow. **1734** *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 298 There is a great

deal more of this Substance of the Lazy or Inactive, than of the Active or Magnetick sort. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 2 Or by the lazy Scheld, or wandering Po. **1799** COLERIDGE *Lines comp. in Concert-room* 26 The lazy boat sways to and fro. **1885** R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche, May* 4 The sun .. Sifting his gold through lazy mists.

† **3.** *dial.* Bad, worthless. *Obs.*—o

1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.*, *Lazy*, in agro Linc. usurpatur pro Malus,..Pravus, Perversus. **1674** RAY *N. C. Words* 29 *Lazy*, Naught, bad. **1787** in GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*

4. *Comb.*, as *lazy-boned*, *-paced*, *-puffing* adjs.; **lazy-board** (*U.S.*), a short board on the left side of a waggon, used by teamsters to ride on (*Cent. Dict.*); **lazy-boots** *colloq.* = LAZY-BONES; **lazy-cock** (*U.S.*), 'a cock controlling the pipe between the feed-pump of a locomotive and the hose from the tank of the tender' (Funk); †**lazy-gut**, a glutton; **lazy-guy** *Naut.* (see GUY *sb.*[1] 2); **lazy-jack**, 'a lifting device of compounded levers on the principle of the lazy-tongs' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **lazy-legs** = LAZY-BONES; **lazy-painter**, 'a small temporary rope to hold a boat in fine weather' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **lazy-pinion**, a pinion serving as a transmitter of motion between two other pinions or wheels (*Cent. Dict.*); **lazy scissors** = LAZY-TONGS.

1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 148 One or two *lazy-boned fellows worked in bed. **1831** LYTTON *Eug. Aram* I. ii, Why don't you rise, Mr. *Lazy-boots? Where are your eyes? Don't you see the young ladies? **1863** MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xxxv, Nancy .. is gone to bed this hour past, like a lazy boots as she is. **1631** *Celestina* IX. 105 This same *lazy-gut was the cause .. of all this stay. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* xxi, Don't lag behind already, *Lazy-legs! **1591** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 106 The *lazy-paced (yet laborious) Asse. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 31 When he bestrides the *lazie puffing Cloudes. **1836** *Lazy scissors [see LAZY-TONGS].

Hence **La·zyhood**, laziness. **La·zyish** *a.*, somewhat lazy.

1866 B. W. PROCTER *Mem. Lamb* 184 The imbecile, or those brought up in complete lazyhood. **1892** *Argosy* Jan. 42, I have six long, delicious weeks of lazyhood before me. **1892** *Spectator* 17 Dec. 878/2 The lazyish, slightly slatternly poor.

† **B.** *sb.* Used as a name for the SLOTH. *Obs.*

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 33 To tread a mile after .. the heavy measures of the Lazy of Brazilia, were a most tiring Pennance.

Lazy (lē·zi), *v.* [f. LAZY *a.*]

1. *intr.* = LAZE *v.* 1.

1612 SYLVESTER *Trophis* 90 Nor waits he lazying on his bed for day. **1694** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 50 They knew no reason .. why the One should lye lazying and pampering itself with the fruit of the Other's labour. **1765** H. TIMBERLAKE *Mem.* 76 Hunting, and warring abroad, and lazying at home. **1876** BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* III. 81 He .. lazied under the hanging willows by the shore. **1890** MRS. LAFFAN *Louis Draycott* I. II. ii. 146 A snug retreat, indeed, to read, or think, or 'lazy' in.

2. quasi-*trans.* = LAZE *v.* 2.

1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 197 We lazied the rest of the pleasant afternoon away. **1892** TENNYSON *St. Telemachus* 21 Wake Thou deedless dreamer, lazying out a life Of self-suppression, not of selfless love.

La·zy-back. † **a.** A sluggard. *Obs.* **b.** *Coal-mining.* (See quot. 1881.) **c.** 'A high back-bar to a carriage-seat' Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). **d.** *Lazy-back-chair*, a chair with a reclining back. ? *U.S.*

1611 COTGR., *Poltron*, a .. sluggard lazie backe. **1860** *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.*, S. Staff. Terms, *Lazyback*, the place at surface where the coals are loaded and stacked for sale. **1887** *Pop. Sci. Mo.* XXX. 748 A lazy-back chair makes a capital observing-seat.

La·zy-bed. *Potato-growing.* A bed about six feet wide, on which the potatoes are laid, with a trench on each side, two or three feet wide, from which earth is taken to cover the potatoes. Also *attrib.*

1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 159 In ley Ground they [Potatoes] are commonly, in Scotland, planted in Lazy-beds, as they are called. **1780** A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 300 Mr. Herbert has cultivated potatoes in the common lazy-bed method. **1813** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 193 The old fresh lazy-bed mode..seems to have taken great root in Devonshire. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 311 Potatoes .. are mostly planted in the Irish fashion, or in lazy beds. **1860** DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 24 The lazy-bed system may be advantageously followed on stiff retentive clays.

La·zy-bones. *colloq.* A lazy person.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 185 Was .. legier-demane a sloweworme, or Viuacitie a lasie-bones. **1600** BRETON *Pasquil's Madcap* (Grosart) 12/2 Go tell the Labourers, that the lazie bones That will not worke, must seeke the beggar's gaines. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. i. P 6 Master lazy-bones did not like sitting up! **1863** R. F. BURTON *Abeokuta* II. 168 Our lazy bones who had escorted the returner had spent four days on a two days march.

b. (See quot.) Cf. LAZY-TONGS.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Lazybones*, an instrument like a pair of tongs, for old, or very fat people, to take anything from the ground without stooping.

La·zy-tongs. A system of several pairs of levers crossing and pivoted at their centres in the manner of scissors, so connected that the movement of the first pair is communicated to the last, which is fitted with ends resembling those of a pair of tongs, for picking up objects at a distance. The name is applied also to a similar combination of levers used in machinery.

1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 450/2 A combination of levers called zig-zag, or lazy tongs, or scissors. *Ibid.*, These lazy tongs are ingeniously applied by Mr. Aldous of Clapton, for conveying the motion of the beam of his steam engine to the crank which gives the circular motion. **1847** LD. LINDSAY *Hist. Chr. Art* I. 109 The other presents him [the Saviour] the sponge of vinegar, (on the instrument commonly called a lazy-tongs). **1862** H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 118 Our course ran zigzag, like a pair of lazy-tongs. *a* **1864** GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 31 The Lazy Tongs..is attached by a screw-joint to the sinker bar or other suitable rod of iron, and lowered so as to catch the end of the missing tool in its jaws.

‖ **Lazzaro** (la·tsaro). Plur. **lazzari** (-ī). [It.: see LAZAR.] = LAZZARONE.

1650 HOWELL *Revol. Naples* (1664) II. 115 The Lazzari which are the scum of the Neapolitan people. **1797** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, To have as swift a pair of heels to assist in carrying him off as any lazaro in Naples need desire. **1835** *Court Mag.* VI. 20/2, I do not pretend .. to distinguish between the veritable lazzari, and the vagabonds.

‖ **Lazzarone** (læzärō·ne, latsarō·ne). Chiefly *pl.* Forms: *sing.* 9 **laz(z)arone**; *pl.* 8 **lazaroni**, 9 **lazzaroni**. [It. *lazzarone*, augmentative form of *lazzaro* (Florio) LAZAR.] One of the lowest class at Naples, who lounge about the streets, living by odd jobs, or by begging.

1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* II. 121 What wretched and dangerous doctrine to disseminate among the lazzaroni of England. [*Note*] Lazzaroni, a word descriptive of people reduced to the utmost poverty and wretchedness. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 439 [Naples.] About 30000 lazaroni, or black guards. **1797** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ix, A few fishermen and lazzaroni only were loitering along the strand. **1832** G. DOWNES *Lett.* I. 454 The Italian *vetturini*, a kind of peregrinating *lazzaroni*, never let slip any opportunity of paying homage to the goddess Vacuna. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xvii, Neither are picturesque lazzaroni or romantic criminals half so frequent as your common labourer. **1878** H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. iii. 74 The most ragged British beggar or Neapolitan lazzarone.

attrib. **1822** J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 34 Lazzaroni hucksters of fruit and sweetmeats. **1875** J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* I. iii. 77 Lazarone enjoyment in midwinter of sunshine, air, and scenery.

lb., abbreviation of L. *libra* 'pound', *pl.* **lbs.**, now only used of pounds weight, but formerly also of pounds sterling.

1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 11 Pro ij lb. gyngere, ijs. *xd.* **1563–7** BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (S. T. S.) 7 In silver, five hundret xlvij lbs. *xx. xd.*

† **Le, lee.** *Obs.* [abbreviation for med.L. (*dies*) *legibilis* (day) appropriated for reading (see Du Cange).] Only in *Le day*: a day on which ordinary exercises (as distinguished from disputations) were read in the schools. Cf. DIS.

1574 M. STOKYS in G. Peacock *Observ. Stat. Univ. Camb.* App. A (1841) p. iv, The Questionists shall gyve the Bedels warnynge upon the Le Daye. *Ibid.* p. xiv, All the Determiners shall stande in the Common Schooles every Lee Daye from Ashe wensdaye untyll the last Acte.

Le, obs. form of LAY, LEA, LEE, LIE.

-le, *suffix*, pronounced ('l), of various function and origin.

1. The usual mod.Eng. form of ME. *-el(e*, *-le*, repr. OE. *-el*, *-ela*, *-(e)le* in sbs. and *-ol*, *-ul*, *-el* in adjs. (The form -EL is retained where phonetic law or orthographical convention does not permit the change into *-le*, as after *ch*, *g* soft, *n*, *r*, *sh*, *th*, and *v*. After *m* the suffix becomes *-ble*.)

The OE. sbs. and adjs. with *l* suffixes are prob. in most cases of pre-Eng. formation. The sbs. formed on noun-stems have sometimes an originally diminutive sense, as in *bramble*; sometimes they express the notion of 'an appliance or tool', as in *thimble*, *handle*. In those formed on vb.-stems the function of the suffix is either agential as in *beadle*, instrumental as in *bridle*, *girdle*, or expressive of some less definable relation, as in *bundle*. The adjs., which are formed on vb.-stems, have the sense 'apt or liable' (to do what the vb. expresses), as in *brittle*, *fickle*, *gripple*, *nimble*, †*swikel*.

b. In *riddle* the suffix represents OE. -ELS, the *s* having been confused with the plural ending.

2. An occasional representative of ME. *-el(l*, *-elle*, in sbs. adopted from Fr. This has several different sources: in *castle*, *mantle*, it is OF. *-el*:—L. *-ellum* dim. suffix (see -EL); in *cattle* it is OF. *-el*:—L. *-āle*, the neut. sing., and in *battle* it is OF. *-aille* the neut. pl., of the adjective suffix *-ālis* (see -AL); in *bottle* it is OF. *-ille*:—L. *-icula* dim. suffix.

3. A verbal formative, repr. ME. *-(e)len*, OE. *-lian*:—OTeut. type *-ilōjan*, with a frequentative or sometimes a diminutive sense. Among the few examples that go back to OE. are *nestle*, *twinkle*, *wrestle*. In ME. and early mod.E. the suffix was extensively used (like the equivalent forms in MHG. and mod.Ger. and in Du.) to form vbs. expressing repeated action or movement, as in *brastle*, *crackle*, *crumple*, *dazzle*, *hobble*, *niggle*, *paddle*, *sparkle*, *topple*, *wriggle*, etc. Many of these formations are from echoic roots, as *babble*, *cackle*, *gabble*, *giggle*, *guggle*, *mumble*, etc.

Lea (lī), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 léah, léa, léaȝ léȝ, 4 leȝ, 5–6 (9) lee, 5–7 leye, 5 lie, legh, 5–6 le, 6 lighe, laie, 6–7 laye; 5–7 lay, 5–9 ley, 6– lea. [OE. *léa(h* masc. (genitive *léas*, *léages*, nom. pl. *léas*), and *léah* fem. (genitive *léage*), app. meaning a tract of cultivated or cultivable land; in spite of the difference of sense, the words appear to be etymologically identical with OHG. *lōh* neut. or masc., used to render L. *lūcus* grove (MHG. *lōh*, *lōch* low brushwood, clearing overgrown with small shrubs, mod.Ger. dial. *loh*), and perh. with Flem. *-loo* in place-names, as *Waterloo*; the pre-Teut. type **louqo-* occurs also in L. *lūcus* grove, and Lith. *laukas* meadow and arable land, as opposed to wood; the root is supposed by some scholars to be **leuq-* to shine (whence L. *lūcēre*, Eng. LIGHT *sb.*, etc.; for the sense cf. *clearing*); others have suggested **leu-* to loosen (Gr. λύειν, L. *so-lv-ĕre*).

The sense has been influenced by confusion with LEASE *sb.*[1] (OE. *lǽs*), which seems often to have been mistaken for a plural, and also with LEA *sb.*[2]]

A tract of open ground, either meadow, pasture, or arable land. After OE. chiefly found (exc. where it is the proper name of a particular piece of ground) in poetical or rhetorical use, ordinarily applied to grass land.

805 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* (1885) I. 450 *Campus armentorum* id est *hriðra leah*. **944** *Ibid.* (1887) II. 540 þonne ȝeuðe ic Ælfwine & Beorhtulfe þæs leas & þæs hammes be norðan þære lytlan dic. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 95 Bi a forest as y gan walke With-out a paleys in a leye. *c* **1470** *Golagros & Gaw.* 312 Thai plantit doun ane pailyeoun, vpone ane plane lee. *c* **1470** HENRYSON *Fables* viii. 1793 in *Anglia* IX. 458 Luik to the lint that growis on yone le. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 183 In lyssouris and on leys litill lammis Full tait and trig socht bletand to thar dammis. **1526** SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2093, I garde her gaspe, I garde her gle, With, daunce on the le, the le! **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 627 Eugenius vpoune ane lustie le Dewydit hes his ost in battellis thre. *a* **1541** WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 90 In lusty leas at libertie I walke. **1586** *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 320, I have bene yonder in the lighes. **1588** SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 110 Flowres varietie With sundrie colours paints the sprinckled lay. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 60 Ceres, most bounteous Lady, thy rich Leas Of Wheate, Rye, Barley, Fetches, Oates and Pease. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 965 Other trippings..With the mincing Dryades On the Lawns, and on the Leas. **1750** GRAY *Elegy* i, The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea. **1790** BURNS *Elegy Capt. Henderson* v, Mourn, little harebells o'er the lee. **1808** COLERIDGE *Three Graves* III. xxxiv, I saw young Edward by himself Stalk fast adown the lee. **1813** HOGG *Queen's Wake* 221 Stern Tushilaw strode o'er the ley. **1849** LONGF. *Birds of Passage* v, From the land of snow and sleet they seek a southern lea. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxv, Now dance the lights on lawn and lea. **1851** KINGSLEY *Poems*, *Bad Squire* 12 Where under the gloomy fir-woods One spot in the ley throve rank.

transf. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 23 Surging Neptunes leas.

¶ Used loosely for 'ground'.

c **1450** *Bk. Curtasye* III. 441 in *Babees Bk.*, On legh vnsonken hit [a pallet] shalle be made.

b. Occurring in place-names.

778 *Charter of Cynewulf* in *O. E. Texts* 427 To brad(an) leaȝe, *illo septo* bradan leaȝe. **862** *Charter of Æðelberht* ibid. 438 Bromleaȝ—an norðan fram ceddan leaȝe to langan leaȝe. *c* **1305** *St. Kenelm* 342 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 56 Heo .. To-ward wynchecumbe come riȝt vnder soup leȝ. **1572** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 75 Nor quhen thay come in feir of weir Downe to the Gallow Ley. **1620** in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 126 A ground .. now commonly called S. Thomas' Leyes. **1844** S. BAMFORD *Life of Radical* 39 We found ourselves traversing Hopwood ley.

Lea[2], **ley, lay** (lī, lē), *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* Forms: 4 leyȝe, 4–7 leye, 5 lee, 6 laie, laye; 5– ley, lay, 6– lea. [Elliptical use of LEA (*ley*, *lay*) adj.] Land that has remained untilled for some time; arable land under grass; land 'laid down' for pasture, pasture-land, grass-land. *Clover-lay*, *ley*: see CLOVER *sb.* 4.

1357 *Durham Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 19 Concelavit eos qui depast. fuerunt les leyes. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 5 Treuthe .. bad holden hem at hom and heren heore leyȝes [B. VII. 5 leyes]. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 3561 Ai wald þe wise haue wale soile mare þan a wast lee. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 30 Nowe feeldes fatte .. Is good to plowe, and leyes vp to breke. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 285/1 Lay, londe not telyd. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 8 If thou haue any leys, to falowe or to sowe otes vpon, fyrste plowe them. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* XXXV. (1878) 83 In Janiuere husband that poucheth the grotes will break vp his laie, or be sowing of otes. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ii. 36 Rapes require a broken-vp lay and a rich layer. **1638** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 164 The husbandman..had turned his acres into leyes, his syths and ploughs into swords. **1713** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5143/4, 12 Acres of Meadow Ground, and 4 Leys and a half in St. Ives. **1765** A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* xii. (ed. 2) 259 In plowing lea, where the sward is tough. **1780** A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 28 He also spreads this manure on lays he intends breaking up. **1808** CURWEN *Econ. Feeding Stock* 12 Having destroyed all old lays, I have no other hay than clover. **1886** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Lay*, *ley*, land which has been sown with annual or biennial grasses, and has come round to the time to be ploughed. **1892** *Lichfield Mercury* 20 May 5/2 Good Ley for few Horses.

b. *attrib.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 25 Shorte hey, and leye hey is good for shepe. **1634** W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 12 Being made into Hay, the Cattle eate it as well as it were Lea-hay and like it as well with it. ?**17**.. [BURNS] *There's News*, *Lasses* iii, I hae as gude a craft rig As made o' yird

and stane; And waly fa' the ley-crap For I maun till'd again. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 222, I learned from a nobleman..that good ley hay is much sought after ..for his Majesty's horses. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 16 This is the best object in ploughing for a ley crop. 1813 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 142 Hacking is also performed where lay-wheat is sown immediately after the plough, and without a previous harrowing.

Lea (lī), *sb.*[3] *north. dial.* Also 5, 9 ley, (6 *pl.* lease), 9 lae, leigh. [a. ON. *lé* (Sw. *lia*, Da. *lee*).] A scythe.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 211/1 A Ley, or a sythe, *falx, falcicula.* 1528 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) III. 567/2, 3 falces called leys. 1573 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees 1853) 242, vij lease, iij[s]. 1781 J. Hutton *Tour to Caves* Gloss. 92 *Lea*, a sythe. 1855 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. 724 *Lea* or *Leigh* (Yorks.), a scythe. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Ley.*

attrib. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lea-sand*, a fine sand brought from the eastern moorlands, to lay upon the strickle or sharpening tool for the lea. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Lea-stone*, a scythe-sharpener.

Lea (lī), *sb.*[4] Also 4 5 la(e, 7- lay, 9 ley. [The gloss in the *Promp. Parv.* suggests that the word is a derivative of F. *lier* (:—L. *ligāre*) to bind, tie. But cf. Lease *sb.*[4]] A measure of yarn of varying quantity: see quots.

1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 132 Et in xl lee luminon' [?] emp. pro præd. torchez 2*s.* 6*d.* [*Note.* A *lee* or *lea* contains 80 yards.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 291/2 Lee of threde, *ligatura.* 1469 *Ripon Ch. Acts* 139, x les de coverlett yarn. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 137 Some spinning by the pound, some by the lay, and some by the day. 1633 *N. Riding Rec.* (1885) III. 348 A Huby spinster presented for stealing 10 leas of harden yarn. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5) s. v., Every Lea of Yarn at Kidderminster shall contain 200 Threds reel'd on a Reel four yards about. *a* 1704 Locke in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) II. xiii. 368 Twelve lays of good sound merchandable .. linen yarn or thread, each lay containing 200 yards, and the whole 12 lays not weighing above 8 oz. avoirdupois. 1776 *Act* 17 *Geo. III*, c. 11 § 11 Every hank of .. yarn shall .. contain seven raps or leas, and .. every such rap or lea shall..contain eighty threads. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lea*, forty threads of hemp-yarn. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 198 Line, sliver-roving, and yarn, from 500 leas to 200 leas, from the flax...Piece of cloth, 200 leas warp and 200 leas weft. 1882 J. Paton in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 666/2 Throughout the United Kingdom the standard measure of flax yarn is the 'lea', called also in Scotland the 'cut' of 300 yards. 1885 F. H. Bowman *Struct. Wool* Gloss., *Lea*, the seventh part of a hank; in worsted 80 yards; in cotton and silk 120 yards.

b. (See quot.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Lay*, a quantity of wool or other fiber in a willow or carding-machine.

Lea, ley, lay (lī, lē[i]), *a.* Forms: 4, 6 leye, 4–7 laye, 8 lee; 5- lay, 6- ley, 7- lea. [? repr. OE. **læge* (implied in the comb. *læghrycg* Lea-rig, where *læg*- cannot well stand for *leah* Lea *sb.*[1]), f. the root of Lay, Lie *vbs.* (cf. '*to lie* fallow'); the formal equivalent (:—OTeut. **lēgio*-) is found with different meaning in OHG. *aba-lâgi* weary, exhausted, MHG. *læge*, early and dial. mod.G. *läg* low, flat, of poor quality, ON. *gras-lægr* lying in the grass; cf. Low *a.*] Of land: Fallow, unploughed.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6983 Al þe lond, leye hit lay. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xlviii. (1495) 484 Euery suche felde other lyeth laye..other beryth trees or is able to pasture. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 161 Thi lond that lith leie wel it shal be sowe. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* i. vii. 392 A Field, left lay for some few years, will yeeld The richer crop when it again is till'd. 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1676) 63 In our worn-out and exhausted lay-fields. 1788 Marshall *Yorks.* II. 340 *To lie ley*, to lie in grass; as lands in a common field. 1853 Raynbird *Suppl. to Rham's Dict. Farm.* 466 This preparation may be made before harvest, and applied to the lea ground in October. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 351 Long night-watches in wet ditches and beside hedges for hares on the lea fields.

fig. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 70 To reepe myn heruest, whidir mai y winde? Mi londis of vertues liggen al lay. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 39 This subiect seame a barren ground, With quickest spreits left ley. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 3 Every vision is for an appointed time: let them seeme to lie lea and voide never so long. 1827 Scott *Jrnl.* 11 Dec., I saw .. no other receipt than lying lea for a little, while taking a fallow-break to relieve my imagination, which may be esteemed nearly cropped out.

Leace, obs. form of Lease *sb.*[3]

Leach (lītʃ), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: α. 4–6 leche, 5–7 leech(e, 6 leache, 6- leach. β. 5 lese, lesse, lees(s(e, leshe, lesk, 6 less. [a. OF. *lesche* (F. *lèche*).]

†**1.** A slice (of meat, etc.); a strip. *Obs.*

α. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 45 Thre leches of bacun lay þou mot In brothe. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 435 Cut smal leches of two ynches of length. *c* 1500 *For to Serve Ld.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 370 Take of ij leches of the briste, and cowche legge and whyngge and lechis into a faire voyde plater.

β. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 30 Tak the clodde of beef and make lesks of a span longe. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 610 Put it in a dische leese by lees.

2. A dish consisting of sliced meat, eggs, fruits, and spices in jelly or some other coagulating material. Often in adoptions of AF. combinations, denoting particular varieties, e.g. *leche frye* [cf. OF. *lechefroie*, mod.F. *lèchefrite*, dripping-pan], *damask*, *dugard*, *lumbard*, *purple*, *royal*, etc. *Dry leach*: a sort of cake or gingerbread, containing dates, etc. *White leach*: a gelatine of almonds.

α. ? *c* 1390 *Forme of Cury* 36 Leche Lumbard. Take rawe Pork [etc.]. *c* 1420 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 90 Leche ffloree... leche dalmayn. *Ibid.* 91 Leche damasque. *Ibid.* 92 Leche maskelyn. .. Leche rubby. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 449 And therwith daryolus, and lechefryes, made of frit and friture. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 516 Cow heelis and Calves fete ar dere y-bought some tide To medille amonge leeches & lelies. *Ibid.* 708 Quynces bake leche dugard. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 587 Leche damask, wt the kynges worde or prouerbe flourysshed. 1530 Palsgr. 238/1 Leche made of flesshe, *gelee.* 1570 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 8 For vj lb. of almones to him, for drie leche. 1573 Baret *Alv.* L 154 White Leach, *gelatina amygdalorum.* 1602 Plat *Delightes for Ladies* (1605) § 22 This is your Gingerbread vsed at the Court. .. It is otherwise called drie Leach. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 96 To make the best Leech take Ising-glass..then take Almonds. 1750 E. Smith *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 195 To make white Leach. 1848 H. Ainsworth *Lanc. Witches* I. ix, I pray you taste this pippin jelly .. or some leach of almonds.

β. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 75 Lese fryes. 1452 in Wood *Hist. Univ. Oxon* (1792 I. 599 Leshe damask. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 504 Alle maner of leessez ye may forbere.

Leach (lītʃ), *sb.*[2] Also 7 lech, 7–9 letch, 9 leech. [app. f. Leach *v.*[2] (though recorded much earlier than the vb. in the cognate sense); in senses 1–3 prob. short for attributive combs. (Letch *sb.*[1], ditch or pool, is etymologically identical.)]

1. A perforated vessel or trough used for making lye from wood ashes by pouring water over them. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 172 This powder they mingle with a little slaked lime..which they put into letches or troughs, and pouring water upon them make the lixivium. 1674–91 — *S. & E. C. Words* 104 A Letch or Leech. 1840 Spurdens *Suppl. to Forby*, *Leach.* 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 810 Her elbow struck the leach and knocked it into the soap-kettle.

2. *Tanning.* (See quot. 1886.)

1777 Macbride in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 114 The ooze is made by macerating the bark in common water, in a particular set of holes or pits, which .. are termed letches. 1852 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 22 The application of heat to bark in leaches. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s v., In the bark-leach, the bark is contained between two perforated horizontal partitions in the leach. 1886 W. A. Harris *Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.*, *Leaches*, in tanneries, are the pits in which the tan-liquors are mixed, as distinguished from the tan-pits, in which the hides are steeped.

3. *Salt-making.* (See quot.)

1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Leach*, salt-making term; the brine (fully saturated) which drains from the salt, or is left in the pan when the salt is drawn out. Formerly called 'leach-brine'.

4. a. The action of 'leaching'. **b.** (See quot.)

1828–32 Webster, *Leach*, a quantity of wood-ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali.

5. *attrib.*: † **leach-brine** = sense 3; **leach-hole** (see quot. and cf. sense 4 of the vb.); **leach-tank**, a tank for leaching metallic ores; † **leach-trough** (see quot.).

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1065 *Leach-brine, which is such Brine, as runs from their salt, when 'tis taken up before it hardens. *c* 1682 J. Collins *Salt & Fishery* 56 Cheshire Salt-Workers call the Liquor that drops from their Salt, being put into Wicker-baskets, Leach Brine. 1857 Thoreau *Maine W.* xvi. (1863) 313 A '*leach hole' through which the pond leaked out. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 403 From this line of wooden tubing the bath is to be conducted to each *leach-tank by an India-rubber tube. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 94 Through these being set in the *Leach-troughs the salt drains it self dry in 3 hours time.

Leach (lītʃ), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: α. 4–5 leche, 5 lecche, leeche, leyche, 7- leach. β. 5 lese, lessh, 6 les(c)he. [f. Leach *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To cut (meat, etc.) in slices; to slice.

α. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 188 Seyne bowes of wylde bores with þe braune lechyde, Bernakes and botures in baterde dysches. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 Whenne hit is sothun, thou schalt hit leche. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 35 Take gratyd Brede, & make it so chargeaunt þat it wol be y-lechyd. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 71 Leche hit [brawn] faire, but not to thyn. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij b, Brawne leechyd. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 78 Terms for Carving .. Leach that Brawn. 1864 H. Ainsworth *Tower Lond.* 412 In the old terms of his art, he leached the brawn.

β. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 27 Then leshe it in dyshes. *c* 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 lf. 29 Mold it all to gedrys with thyn honde till it be so stiffe that it will be lesshed. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 265 Termes of a Keruer. Lesche y[t] brawne.

Hence † **Leached** *ppl. a.*, sliced, fried in slices. † **Lea·ching** *vbl. sb.*[1], in quot. *concr.*, a slice; also *attrib.*, as *leaching-knife.*

1416–17 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 613, 2 ladell de auricalco et 1 lechyngknyfe. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 15 Kytte hem [cakys] y lyke lechyngys. 1446 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) I. 101, iij lesyng knyues. 1461–83 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 38 At supper leychid beefe & mutton roste. 1488 *Will of Eliz. Brown* (Somerset Ho.), Dressing knyfys, lecchyng knyfys, choppyng knyfys.

Leach (lītʃ), *v.*[2] Also leech, latch, letch. [Prob. repr. OE. *læccan* to water (tr. L. *rigare*):—WGer. type **lakkjan*:—**lakjan*, f. **lak*-: see Lake *sb.*[3] There appears to be no trace of the vb. between OE. and the examples of the technological use in the 18th c., exc. the doubtful instance in Shaks. and one other (see 1, 2 below). The form *letch* is normal; the variant *leach* is phonologically obscure.]

†**1.** *trans.* To water, wet. *Obs. rare.*

(In the Shaks. quot. the vb. may possibly belong to Latch *v.*[2], in the transferred sense 'to fasten'.)

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 (Sedgefield) 136/17 Hæglas & snawas & se oftræda ren leccaþ þa eorðan on wintra. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 36 (1st Qo.) But hast thou yet latcht [*2nd Qo. & 1st Fol.* lacht] the Athenians eyes, With the loue iuice, as I did bid thee doe?

†**2.** *intr.* To soften, melt. *Obs.*

1614 H. Greenwood *Jayle Deliv.* 470 Merchants wax must leach in a candle, before it can take a stampe or impression.

3. a. *trans.* To cause (a liquid) to percolate through some material.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 439 Cider..is first separated from the filth and dregs, either by leaching through sand, or straining it through flannel cloths. 1828 32 Webster, *Leach*, to wash, as ashes, by percolation, or causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali. The water thus charged with alkali is called *lye.*

b. To subject (bark, ores, etc.) to the action of percolating water, etc., with the view of removing the soluble constituents; to lixiviate.

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 403 Concentrated liquid obtained by leaching the ores in this process, at Widnes, in England. 1882 Paton in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 382/2 The tanning materials so prepared are next leached, latched, or infused for preparing the strongest tanning solutions. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 112 Chlorination works are needed for leaching the sulphurets. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276/1 Most tanners..grind [bark] in a bark-mill, 'leaching' the bark to obtain the liquor.

c. *intr.* To pass through by percolation (Webster, 1864). Also *intr.* for *refl.* Of ashes: To be subject to the action of percolating water.

1883 Mrs. Rollins *New Eng. Bygones* 68 The ashes of those ancient wood-fires..went to leach in the spring for the making of family soap.

4. *trans.* To take *away*, *out*, by percolation.

1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* i. 16 The tides..leached out of the disintegrated materials .. every soluble ingredient known in nature. 1877 N. S. Shaler *App. to J. A. Allen's Amer. Bison* 458 Whenever the rocks lie above the line of the drainage, these salts have been leached away. 1884 *Engineer* 12 Sept., After leaching out the chloride, the tails may be treated. 1900 *Nature* 19 July 277/2 A moist climate would tend to leach the calcareous matter from the rock.

Hence **Leached** *ppl. a.*

1862 Marsh *Eng. Lang.* 40 A melancholy heap of leached ashes, marrowless bones, and empty oyster-shells. 1895 *Offic. Mining Rep. N. Zealand* 10 Separating the cyanide solutions from the leached pulp.

Leache, Leacher, -y, obs ff. Leech, Lecher, -y.

Leaching, *vbl. sb.*[1]: see Leach *v.*[1]

Leaching (lī·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Leach *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Leach[2].

a 900 *Kent. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 56/16 *Et inrigatio*, and leccinc. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* ... The percentage of copper..renders the ore unfit for amalgamation without previous leaching.

attrib. 1850 H. Cutts *Address Windsor Co. Agric. Soc.* (U. S.) 12 In China..every thing is subjected to the leaching process, and in the form of liquid decoctions only, applied to the land. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 399 The bath may be brought in contact with the ore..by percolation in leaching-tanks. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 761/1 This subsoil water, after acting as a leeching agent of a surface, filled ..with..refuse, is scarcely less foul than sewage.

Leachy (lī·tʃi), *a.* ? *U. S.* [f. Leach *v.*[2] + -y.] Of soils: Of a nature to let water percolate through; not capable of holding water; porous.

1879 L. Stockbridge *Investig. Rainfall* 4 The whole depth was 36 inches, and it would be called a very 'leachy' soil. 1880 S. W. Johnson *How Crops Feed* 177 When a soil is too coarsely porous it is said to be leachy or hungry.

Lead (led), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–2 léad, 3 læd, 3–4 leod e, 4 *Kentish* lyad, 3–6 led(e, 4–6 leyde, 4–7 leed(e, *Sc.* leid(e, 5–6 ledde, (6 *dial.* lydde), 5–7 lead(e, 4- lead. [OE. *lēad* str. neut. = OFris. *lād*, Du. *lood* lead, MLG. *lōd* (whence Sw. and Da. *lod*), MHG. *lōt* (mod.G. *lot*, *loth*) plummet, sounding-lead, also solder; cf. ON. *lauð* fem., doubtfully interpreted as 'draw-plate for wire' (Fritzner).

The OTeut. **lauðō*[n] :-Pre-Teut. **loudhom* is cogn. with Irish *luaidhe* (:-**loudhiā* fem.).]

1. The heaviest of the base metals, of a dull pale bluish-gray colour, fusible at a low temperature, and very useful from its softness and malleability. Chemical symbol Pb. Rarely *pl.* = kinds of lead. † *To lie, be wrapt in lead*: to be buried in a lead coffin. So *to lay*, *lap in lead*: see Lap *v.*[2] 3. *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. Introd. (1890) 26 Swylce hit [*sc.* þis land] is eac berende on wecga orum ares & isernes, leades & seolfres. *c* 1205 Lay. 5692 Ofte heo letten grund-hat læd [*c* 1275 leod] gliden heom an heore hæfd. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 208/272 þe feondes welden led and bras. *c* 1300 *Seyn Julian* 171 A chetel he sette ouer þe fier, and fulde it uol of lede. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 229 þe patriark þe legate liggis in lede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 141 þe asse of þe melle þet ase bleþeliche berþ bere ase huite, and lyad ase þet corn. *c* 1430 Lydg. in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 39 Euery hous couerid was with leede. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* v. viii. 174 [He] leyd them in chestys of leed. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvi. 101 The feyndis gaif thame hait leid to laip. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 24 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i. 77 Houses of office on and other Where-on of leyd lay many a fowther. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* 83 We Earles and Barons were sometime: Now wrapt in lead, are turnd to slime. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 178 What studied torments (Tyrant) hast for me?.. What flaying? boyling? In Leads, or Oyles? 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Lead and all its products turn into glass by a strong fire. 1855 *Cornwall* 239 The Cornish and

Devon leads are very rich in silver. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 258 Lead does not occur free in nature.

† b. After L. use, lead was sometimes called *black lead* (= L. *plumbum nigrum*) in contradistinction to *white lead* (*plumbum album*), used as a name for tin. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 13 There are two sortes of Lead, the one white, and the other black... That other black Lead is found most in Cantabrie. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* II. I. II. x. 59 The same Delusion they also find in Black Lead or Saturn. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Black-lead*, The common lead being the true black lead, so called by way of contradistinction from tin, otherwise called white lead.

c. With allusion to its qualities; e.g. its weight, colour, want of elasticity, low value, etc., in both *lit.* and *fig.* expressions.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16454 þai þe fine gold for-soke, and to þam to þe lede. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11730 Þys Ananyas fyl downe dede As blak as any lede. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. x. 3623 Oure gold wes changyd in to lede. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 20 Me thynke myne eyne hevye as leede. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVII. (Percy Soc.) 76 Dyane derlyng pale as any leade. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 102 They haue wrested and wriede hys [Christ's] doctryne, and lyke a rule of leade haue applyed yt to mennys maners. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. i. 6 A heauie Summons lyes like Lead vpon me. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 72 Loue I am full of Lead. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 9 Shall our Reformation have an heel of lead? 1656 BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 200 Pull this lead out of my bosom. 1725 YOUNG *Love Fame* II. 158 How just his grief? one carrys in his head A less proportion of the father's lead. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VII. viii, The ship went down like lead. 1861 J. EDMOND *Children's Church at Home* x. 157 He might have left everything the colour of lead.

d. With defining prefix, as *cast-*, *milled-*, *pig-*, *pot-*, *sheet-lead*, for which see the first element.

2. *Red lead*: a red oxide of lead obtained from litharge by exposing it to hot air, much used as a pigment; = MINIUM. *White lead* (or simply *lead*): a mixture of lead carbonate and hydrated lead oxide, much used as a pigment; = CERUSE. *Blue lead*: see BLUE 12 c.

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 203 Tak .. iij quarter of whyt led Tak a quart of oile and red led. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 54 Most excellent pure Virgin Colours are Ceruse and White leade. 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 27 Red-lead, a colour unknown to the Antients. 1716 SWIFT *Progr. Beauty* Wks. 1755 III. II. 165 White lead was sent us to repair .. A lady's face, and China ware. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The common calx of lead, red lead. 1827 R. NESBIT in J. M. Mitchell *Mem.* iii. (1858) 80 It [the idol] was painted with red lead. 1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 294 Red oxide; red lead. *Ibid.* 295 Carbonate of lead; white lead.

3. Short for BLACK LEAD, graphite, or plumbago. Only with reference to its use as a material for pencils. Hence, a small stick of graphite for filling an 'ever-pointed' pencil.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 402/1 Pencils are commonly marked with certain letters to denote the quality of the lead, as H for hard, B for black [etc.]..Most [ever-pointed pencil] cases are made with a reservoir at the top, in which a supply of five or six leads may be carried. 1881 W. M. WILLIAMS in *Knowledge* No. 4. 67 A thin stick .. like vermicelli, or the 'leads' of ever-pointed pencils.

4. The metal regarded as fashioned into some object, e.g. † a seal, † the plummet of a plumb-line, † a pipe or conduit, a leaden coffin, a bullet, the leaden part of anything.

1340 *Ayenb.* 150 He deþ al..to þe line and to þe reule and to þe leade and to þe leuele. *Ibid.* 151 Efterward he prouep ofte his work mid lead. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 309 Men of þis world dreden more þe popis leed. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 35 Heauen keepe Lead out of mee. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 58 Let not me..be like the Lead Which to some City from some Conduit-head Brings wholsome Water. *c* 1650 *Balow* iv. in *Laneham's Let.* (1871) Pref. 172 The iudge of heavin and hell By some predestined deadlie lead,..hath struke him dead. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 330 My passions are not to be roused ..by those who lie in their cold lead. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 161/2 The attachments to buildings were made.. by a bolt screwed into the lead of the ridge. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Dec. 6/1 If you don't stand loyal .. you will get the lead.

† b. A plate of lead. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 122 Layde vpon..a thynne sclate or leed.

5. a. A large pot, cauldron, or kettle; a large open vessel used in brewing and various other operations. (Originally, one made of lead, but early used without reference to the material.) Now only *dial.* b. *dial.* A leaden milk-pan.

a. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 Hwer, lead, cytel, etc. *c* 1250 *Death* 242 in *O. E. Misc.* 182 Also beoð his eȝe-puttes ase a bruþen led. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 924 Y shal.. make the broys in the led. 13.. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIX. 449/62 A lede of bras then did he bring with pik fullfilled. 1370–80 *XI Pains Hell* 37 in *O. E. Misc.* App. iii. 224 þer weore þei turmented in þo ledes. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* ii. 14 He putte it [the fleshhook] into the lede or into the cawdroun. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 202 His eyen stepe, and rollinge in his heed, That stemed as a forneys of a leed. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 6 Yt suld hafe brynt oute his lede bothom. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 39 Caste hym to seþe with þin grete Fleysshe, in lede oþer in Cauderoun. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 101, I will that they shall haue all brewyng ledys. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5103 Sum, brynt; sum, soddin in to leiddis. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* IV. ii, Haue you not..behind your furnace or leade, A hole where a crafty knaue may crepe in for neade? 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 137 Put all these into a lead or chalderon. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Leäd*, a vat for dyeing.

b. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. 129 To improve Cream. To do this, take a Pint or more of Stroakings,..and divide it into several Pans, or Leads, or Kivers. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 232 Dairy utensils, consisting of leads, kettles, pans..&c. 1895 'ROSEMARY' *Under the Chilterns* ii. 69 Rose always scoured the great 'leads'..and left no half-cleaned corners to taint the milk.

6. A 'bob' or lump of lead suspended by a string to ascertain the depth of water; a sounding-lead. Phrases, *To cast, heave the lead. To arm the lead*: to fill the hollow in the lead with tallow in order to discover the nature of the bottom by the substances adhering (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867 s.v. *Arm*). † Also, the leaden sinker of a net.

c 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 199, I sall caste leede and loke þe space. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1440 Cast a led, & In vs gyde. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1187 Their leid ay..Micht warn them. 1613 J. DENNYS *Secrets of Angling* I. xix, Then on that Linke hang Leads of euen waight. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 29 Heaue the lead. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 13, I sent my shalloppes out with leades to sound the depth. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* XXV. 1 The best heart is lumpish, and naturally beareth downward, as the poise of a clock, as the lead of a net. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) M m 4 Sounding with the hand-lead..is called heaving the lead by seamen. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxx, A man..lowering down the lead, sounded in seven fathoms. 1840 — *Poor Jack* xxxv, We ran through the Swin by the lead. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 248 The lead used..was the ordinary hand-lead of 9 lbs. instead of the deep sea-lead of 28 to 32 lbs.

7. *pl.* a. The sheets or strips of lead used to cover a roof; often *collect.* for a lead flat, a lead roof, † occas. construed as sing. b. The lead frames of the panes in lattice or stained glass windows.

a. 1578–9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 538 Mending the leddes over the librarie chambers. 1588 BP. ANDREWES *Serm. Spittle* (1641) 5 He looketh downe on his brethren, as if he stood on the top of a Leads. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Building* (Arb.) 550 A Goodly Leads upon the Top, railed with Statua's interposed. *a* 1635 CORBET *Itin Bor.* (1647) 133 Gardens cover howses there like leades. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 78 Leads or Terrasses from whence the Soldiers may be molested with stones or darts. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 238 A cat..whom she used to meet in the evenings, upon the leads of the house. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, Trumbull..clambered out upon the leads. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* II. VII. vi. 42 A blare of trumpets from the leads told every one..that [etc.].

b. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 68 After the Examination of the Books, & a slight view of the Leads. 1885 F. MILLER *Glass Painting* vii. 69 It gives the effect of weakness to see large pieces of glass leaded with narrow leads.

8. *Printing.* A thin strip of type-metal or brass, less than type-high, of varying thickness and length, used in type-composition to separate lines; before 1800 known as *space-line*.

1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 515 Leads, 4 to a pica, per pound, 1s. 10*d*. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 125 All measures are made to pica m's, and all leads are cast to m's of the above body. 1848 CRAIG, *Leads* or *space lines.* 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 819/1 A newspaper which .. avoids double leads..and all forms of typographical hysteria.

9. In the knitting-machine: The lead or tin socket holding the shanks of one or more needles.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 650 In order to fit the needles for the frame, they are now cast into the tin sockets, or leads as they are called by the workmen.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. *simple attrib.* passing into *adj.* Made (wholly or partly) of lead, consisting of lead.

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 103 Et de j Ledepan. 1422 *Surtees Misc.* (Surtees) 16 Yat the lede pype and the shelfs be the wyfe's of Symond of Stele. 1811 SCOTT *Bibl. Notices* Prose Wks. (1870) IV. 273 The copies had hung on the bookseller's hands as heavy as a pile of lead bullets. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 362 Lead pipes are sometimes cast in an iron mould, made in two halves. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions of War* App. 286 These [Gatling] guns discharge half-pound solid lead-balls.

11. General comb.: a. attributive, as *lead-colour*, *-glaze*, *-grain*, † *-groove*, *-mine*, *-miner*, *-ore*, *-slag*, *-vein*.

1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 909 Poysoned Honey..staines the honey-comb with a Kinde of *Lead-colour. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 416 Of the Compound Colours, Lead colour is of indigo and white. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 276 A porcelain bason having a *lead glaze. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 207 *Lead-Grains so pure as nearly to approach the Fineness of Virgin Lead. *c* 1750 J. NELSON *Jrnl.* (1836) 84 A great company of men that worked in the *lead-groves. 1653 MANLOVE (*title*) The Liberties and Customes of the *Lead-Mines. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* I. iii. *heading*, Wandring..among cover'd Lead-mines that he knew not of. 1761 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 9 June, Most of the men are *lead-miners. 1653 MANLOVE *Lead-Mines* 4 If any..there *Lead-oar may get. 1661–9 BOYLE *Physiol. Ess.* II. i. 52 So unlike common Lead-Oar, that the workmen upon that account are pleased to call it Steel-Oar. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 108 More adapted for smelting some lead-ores than the others. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 523 Analyses of *Lead-slags from Blast Furnace. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 159 Out of a *Lead-Vein .. in Wales. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 313 Lead-veins, rich in silver.

b. objective, as *lead-burner*, *-carving*, *-smelting* (also *attrib.*).

1894 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 6/7 M— W—, *lead burner, brother of the deceased, said [etc.]. 1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* Easter Sunday, The present fashion at London, is all *lead-carving. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* p. viii, *Lead-smelting blast-furnaces. *Ibid.* 296 Lead-smelting ores can be produced.

c. instrumental, as *lead-lapped*, *-lined*, *-ruled*, *-sheathed* adjs.

1830 SCOTT *Doom Devorgoil* I. i, The dry bones of *lead-lapp'd ancestors. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 120 Cartridges..packed in *Lead-lined Barrels and Cases. 1895 E. A. PARKES *Health* 25 Lead-lined cisterns are, on the whole, better avoided. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxii. 8 The parchment-case *Lead-ruled. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 8 *Lead-sheathed Ships.

d. parasynthetic, as *lead-coloured*, *-lidded* adjs.

e. similative, esp. with adjs. of colour, as *lead-blue*, *-brown*, *-grey*; *lead-like* adj. and *adv.*

1882–4 *Yarrell's Brit. Birds* (ed. 4) III. 505 Legs and toes pale blue, becoming *lead-blue a few days after death. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 90 A slope of smooth and *lead-brown slime. 1611 COTGR., *Plombasse*, ..*lead coloured. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 378 Spanish brown, or lead coloured roofs. 1837 GOSSE in *Life* (1890) 107 The insects were..of a *lead-grey colour. 1856 BOKER *Calaynos* III. ii. Robs the *lead-lidded god of many an hour. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 25 Those *lead-like tons of sin. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xiii, The mail weighed lead-like on his breast.

12. Special combs.: **lead-arming**, the tallow used for 'arming' a lead (see 6); **lead-ash**, **-ashes**, litharge; **lead-back** (*U.S.*), the American dunlin (*Cent. Dict.*); **lead-bath**, (*a*) the mass of melted lead in a lead-furnace; (*b*) the molten lead with which gold and silver ores are melted before cupellation; **lead-comb**, a comb made of lead, used for the purpose of darkening the hair; † **lead-dust** (see quot.); **lead-eater** *dial.* (see quot. 1855); † **lead foam**, the oxide skimmed from the surface of molten lead; **lead-foot** *a.* = *leaden-footed*; **lead glance** [= Du. *loodglans*], galena; † **lead-house**, ? a plumber's shop; † **lead-lath**, ? a batten for laying a leaden roof upon; **lead-light**, a window in which small panes are fixed in leaden cames, also *attrib.*; **lead-line**, (*a*) a sounding-lead or plumb-line; (*b*) a line loaded with leaden weights, running along the bottom of a net; (*c*) a bluish grey line along the gums at their junction with the teeth, indicating lead-poisoning; † **lead-lustre**, lead oxide used as a glaze; † **lead-mall**, ? a leaden mallet or a mallet for beating lead; **lead-man**, (*a*) a dealer in lead; (*b*) a lead-miner; **lead-marcasite**, ? zinc blende (see quot.); **lead-mill**, (*a*) an establishment for producing milled or sheet lead; (*b*) (see quot. 1864); **lead-nail** (mostly *pl.*), a nail used to fasten a sheet of lead on a roof; **lead-ochre** = MASSICOT; **lead-paper**, a test-paper treated with a preparation of lead; † **lead-pen** ? a metallic pencil for ruling lines; **lead-pencil**, a pencil of graphite, often enclosed in cedar or other wood; **lead-plant** (*U.S.*), a shrub (*Amorpha canescens*) found in the west of the Mississippi valley, and believed to indicate the presence of lead ore; **lead-plaster** = DIACHYLON; **lead-poisoning**, poisoning (acute or chronic) by the introduction of lead into the system; **lead-pot**, a pot or crucible for melting lead; † **lead-pound**, a measure of weight; **lead-reeve** (see quot.); **lead-sinker** (see quot. 1875); **lead-soap** (see quot.); **lead-spar** = ANGLESITE or CERUSSITE; **lead-sugar** (see quot.); **lead-tree**, (*a*) *Bot.*, a West Indian name for the tropical leguminous tree, *Leucæna Glauca*; (*b*) a crystalline deposit of metallic lead or zinc that has been placed in a solution of acetate of lead; **lead-vitriol** = ANGLESITE; † **lead-walling** *Salt-making* (see quot.); **lead-wash** = *lead-water*; **lead-water** (= G. *bleiwasser*), dilute solution of acetate of lead (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); **lead-work**, plumber's work and material; work in lead *esp.* glaziers' work; **lead-works** *pl.*, an establishment for smelting lead-ore; **lead-wort**, a herbaceous plant of southern Europe (*Plumbago Europæa*); also, any plant of the genus *Plumbago* or the order *Plumbagineæ*.

1882 OGILVIE, *Lead ash*, the slag of lead. 1523–4 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 67 For *lede asches iijd. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 193 One of lead ashes. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 754 The smelter throws a shovelful of small coal or coke cinder upon the *lead bath. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lead-bath.* 1715 GARTH *Claremont* 96 Nor yet *lead-comb was on the toilet plac'd. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Lead Dust*, is a preparation used by the potters; made by throwing charcoal dust into melted lead, and stirring them a long time together. 1788–9 *Lead-eater [see CAOUTCHOUC 1]. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lead-eater*, Indian-rubber, for removing pencil marks on paper. 1552 HULOET, *Leade fome or spume, *molybditis*. 1896 K. TYNAN *Lover's Breast-Knot* 15 *Lead-foot, slow, Did the day round to evening-flame? 1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* p. xv, Lead is found in the state of galena or *lead glance. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 181 Lead glance is also occasionally, but not frequently met with, in small masses. 1384–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 390 In 3 ladys calcis empt. pro *ledyhous, 10*d*. 1424 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 152 Item Ricardo Horner circa ledhows .. 7*s*. 9*d*. 1466 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 93 The said Roofe shal haue sufficient *leedlathis of herty ooke sufficiently dried. 1844 *Catholic Weekly Instructor* 103 Fixing a small copper gutter at the bottom of each *lead-light. 1895 *Jrnl.*

R. Inst. Brit. Archit. 14 Mar. 350 All lead-light windows should have iron casements. **1485** *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 *Leede lynes..j. **1839** Bailey *Festus* xx. (1848) 248 Deeper than ever leadline went. **1879** *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 100 The tobacconist had a 'lead line' on the gums. **1485** *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 39 *Lede malles feble..xiiij. **1497** in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 350 Item, to the *lede man, making ledin pellokkis. **1625** Bacon *Ess., Riches* (Arb.) 235 A Great Colliar, A Great Corne Master, a Great Lead-man. **1633** B. Jonson *Love's Welc. Welbeck*, Such a light and metall'd Dance Saw you never yet in France, And by Lead-men, for the nonce, That turne round like grindle-stones. **1889** *Times* 28 Nov. 5/6 Relaying a whole sheet of lead for a single crack is doubtless delightful to the leadmen. *a* **1728** Woodward *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 183 A *Lead-Marcasite..much like the Potters Lead-Ore.. The Miners call this Mock-Ore, Mock-Lead, Wild-Lead, and Blinde. **1863** P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 109 Chatham has a monopoly of the dockyard lead manufacture. During the year the *lead-mill turned out 21,852 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lb. **1864** Craig Suppl., *Lead-mill*, a circular plate of lead used by the lapidary for grinding or roughing. **1354** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 92 In ccc *lednayle emp. 12*d*. **1476–7** *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 95 Sol. pro iiij^c ledenale ..12*d*. **1536–7** *Ibid.* (Surtees) 698, 100 leydnall', 5*d*. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Leäd-nails*. **1899** Cagney tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 159 The brown or black stain upon the *lead-paper will again show the presence of hydrochloric acid. **1682** Wilding in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 255 For Paper, Inkhorne, and *Lead pen .. 00 01 05. *a* **1693** *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxv. 203 He with a White Lead Pen .. drew a..Number of..Points. **1688** R. Holme *Armoury* III. iii. 144/2 Black and red *Lead Pencils. **1704** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4044/1 A Letter..written on Horseback with a Lead-Pencil. **1863** Emerson *Misc. Papers*, *Thoreau* Wks. (Bohn) III. 324 A manufacturer of lead-pencils. **1864** Webster, **Lead-plant*. **1865** *Lead-plaster [see *lead-soap*]. **1878** Bristowe *Theory & Pract. Med.* 617 Chronic *lead-poisoning. **13..** *Measures of Weight* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 70 Sex waxpunde makiet.j. *leedpound. **1687** *Mining Laws* in Collinson *Hist. Somerset* I. 117 Any miner who finds himself aggrieved complains to an officer called the *Led reeve. **1829** *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 242 The improvement (on the stocking-frame) .. consisted in applying the *lead-sinkers, which are still in use. **1875** Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Lead-Sinker* (*Knitting-machine*), one of the devices which alternate with the jack-sinkers in the depression of the loops between the needles. **1865** Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 564 **Lead-soaps*, lead-salts of the fat-acids. Common lead-plaster is a preparation of this kind. **1821** R. Jameson *Man. Min.* 85 Accompanied with galena or lead-glance, and *lead-spars. **1852** Seidel *Organ* 122 The oxygen contained in the atmosphere is imparted to bad brass, and produces what is called *lead-sugar .. which is eagerly sought and consumed by mice. **1844** Fownes *Chem.* 199 The common .. experiment of the *lead-tree. **1864** Grisebach *Flora W. Indian Isl.* 785 Lead-tree, *Leucæna glauca*. **1674** Ray *Collect. Words, Making Salt* 142 A *Lead-walling is the Brine of twenty-four hours boiling for one house. **1876** Bristowe *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 330 The local inflammation may be allayed to some extent by the use of *lead-wash. **1875** *Dental Cosmos* XVII. 510 Keep the gum covered with a pellet of cotton saturated with *lead-water and laudanum. **1641** in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 95 *Leadworke in ye East Range. **1825** J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 638 Lead-work is used in inferior offices. **1859** Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* (ed. 4) 586 Glazing..may be classed under the heads of sashwork, lead-work, and fretwork. *a* **1728** Woodward *Nat. Hist. Foss.* I. (1729) I. 7 The Lord Derwentwater's *Lead-Works near Haden-Bridge in Northumberland. **1897** *Daily News* 25 Dec. 5/7 A lad employed at a leadworks. **1727** Bailey vol. II, **Lead-wort*, a kind of herb. **1845** Lindley *Sch. Bot.* (ed. 14) 104c, *Plumbaginaceæ*—Leadworts. **1852** Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 82 The dentellaria, or leadwort.

b. In names of chemical compounds, as *lead carbonate, chloride, iodide, salts*, etc.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 450 Lead Chloride..separates as a heavy white crystalline precipitate. *Ibid.*, Lead Iodide ..dissolves in boiling water. *Ibid.* 451 Lead Carbonate..is sometimes found..crystallised in long white needles, accompanying other metallic ores. *Ibid.*, Lead Nitrate.

c. In the names of diseases caused by the presence of lead in the system, as *lead-colic, -distemper, -encephalopathy, -palsy, -paralysis*, for which see also the second member in each.

1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 114 The miners and smelters are subject here .. to the lead distemper which brings on palsies. **1866** W. H. O. Sankey *Lect. Ment. Dis.* viii. 162 Lead palsy .. is accompanied with obstinate constipation or lead colic, and the gums are marked with a peculiar blue line. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 967 Many of the miners..have died from lead encephalopathy.

Lead (lĕd), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–6 lede, (4 ledde), 5–6 *Sc.* leid, 6 leade, 7– lead. [f. Lead *v.*[1]; cf. OHG. *leitî* (MHG., mod.G. *leite*).

By Johnson, who gives one example from Herring (quot. 1745 in sense 2), it is stigmatized as 'a low, despicable word'; Todd quotes an instance of it from Burke, and says it is used somewhere by Bolingbroke.]

†**1.** The action of the vb. Lead[1]; leading, direction, guidance. *To take to lead*: to take under one's direction or guidance. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 1570 þai left þe lede of þar lau. *Ibid.* 12029 þan tok ioseph iesus to ledde. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 10653 Hom lacked the lede of þe lorde Ector. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* IX. 1532 Decest scho was, God tuk hir spreit to leid. *c* **1510** *Gest Robyn Hode* VII. 368 in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 74/1 Take fyue of the best knyghtes That be in your lede.

†**b.** *Gentleman, man of lead*: one who has a recognized leading position. *Obs.*

1793 Ld. Westmorland in Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* (1887) VI. 558 The men of talent and lead in his Majesty's service. **1842** Webster *Wks.* (1877) II. 130 More than thirty Whigs, many of them gentlemen of lead and influence.

c. Direction given by going in front; example, precedent; esp. in phr. *to follow the lead of.*

1863 Bright *Sp. Amer.* 30 June, To accept the lead of the Emperor of the French on..one of the greatest questions. **1868** J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 405 The king had set an example .. and the subject was only too ready to follow the royal lead. **1875** T. W. Higginson *Hist. U. S.* xxiv. 240 Under the lead of Josiah Quincy .. a law was passed forbidding the importation of slaves. **1884** Lady Verney in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 546 Is the American model a success—a lead which it is desirable to follow out? **1899** Cheyne *Chr. Use Ps.* iii. 56 The early Christians, in interpreting the Old Testament, followed the lead of the Jews.

d. *spec.* in *Hunting*, etc., chiefly in phr. *to give a lead*, i. e., to go first in leaping a fence or the like, so as to encourage the rest; in quots. *transf.*

1859 G. A. Lawrence *Sword & Gown* v. 52 Two Sundays ago .. a Mr. Rolleston .. volunteered to give us a lead... He went off at score, and made the pace so strong, that he cut them all down in the first two verses. **1862** A. Trollope *Orley Farm* I. xxxviii. 296, I lost the run, and had to see Harriet Tristram go away with the best lead any one has had to a fast thing this year. **1897** Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 535 'What thing?' said I, not wishing to give him the lead.

e. A guiding indication.

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. i. 141 As I have a small brook passing through the farm..these carriages take their lead from the stream in due succession. **1855** Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 13 (1864) 202 For the up and down direction we have a very impressive lead; this being the direction of gravity.

2. The front or leading place; the place in front *of* (something); freq. in phr. *to take the* (or *a*) *lead.* Also, the position or function of leading (e.g., a party, a deliberative body), leadership.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 40 His Grandschir slane at Lythquo gif I leid. **1745** Abp. Herring *Sp. at York* 24 Sept. 6 This County .. takes the Lead of the inferior Ones. **1761** Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 127 He took the lead in every jovial conversation. **1768** Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 72 (*Rose*) They take the lead, and lose it..by turns. **1796** Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 137 To prevent those who compose it from having the open and avowed lead in that house. **1817** Cobbett *Taking Leave* 13 Unless they [the country gentlemen] shall cordially take the lead amongst those working classes. **1840** Hood *Up Rhine* 5 For a mile or more the doctor took the lead and kept it. **1840** Alison *Hist. Europe* VIII. xlix. § 18. 20 Boldly assuming the lead in diplomacy. *a* **1859** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1861) V. 169 The lead of the House of Commons had, however, entirely passed away from Montague. **1860** Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxv. 187 Each of our porters took the lead in turn. **1879** M. Arnold *Equality* Mixed Ess. 66 On certain lines, certain nations find their strength and take a lead. **1884** *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 4/1 Germany has..taken the lead of other nations [in the preparation of colours from coal tar].

b. The body moving in front; the van. *U.S.*

1880 Tourgee *Fool's Err.* xxxiii. 217 The lawyers were of course in the lead. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 281 Then we started on. I rode beside Mr. Watson in the lead.

3. *concr.* Something that leads.

a. An artificial watercourse, esp. one leading to a mill. Also Mill-lead. Cf. Leat.

1541 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 9 Item, to Roger Meysy for cuttynge downe of ellorns in the ledes..ij*d*. **1870** Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* 17 They took..a loup in the lead and a dip in the dam.

b. A channel in an ice-field. Cf. Lane *sb.* 2.

1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. 2nd Voy.* Explan. Terms 15 *A lead*, a channel in a direct line through the sea. **1853** Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xi. (1856) 78 Something like 'a lead' a little to leeward. **1881** A. Leslie *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* I. x. 519 Johnsen supposed that in a couple of hours the whole lead would be completely closed.

c. A path; a garden path; an alley. *Blind lead*=*blind alley* (see Blind *a.* 11).

1590 *Acts Privy Council* (1899) XIX. 409 Permytt them to enjoye the libertie of the gardens and the orchards and the leades to walke in. **1885** C. F. Holder *Marvels Anim. Life* 51 Innumerable avenues and blind leads are built to mislead the various carnivorous beetles.

d. A leash or string for leading a dog.

1893 *Daily News* 18 July 6/3 Daykin had with him a dog, which he held by a lead. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 5/3 Seeing defendant with a muzzle in her hand and an unmuzzled toy terrier on a lead in Holborn.

4. *Card-playing.* The action or privilege of playing the first card in a round or trick. Also, the card so played, or proper to be played, or the suit to which it belongs. *To return one's partner's lead*: to play from the same suit on getting the lead.

1742 Hoyle *Whist* 11 If you have a Sequence of King, Queen, and Knave, or Queen, Knave, and Ten, they are sure Leads. *Ibid.* 12 You need seldom return your Partner's Lead, if [etc.]. **1862** 'Cavendish' *Whist* (1879) 57 If all your suits are weak, the lead is very disadvantageous. **1885** Proctor *Whist* i. 21 A forced lead from Queen and one other. **1896** *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/4 The system of American leads—leads more frequently mentioned than adopted in England.

5. a. *Curling.* The first player, or the stone first played. Also, the course along which the stones are driven (Jamieson, 1825–80).

1685 *Lintoun Green* (1817) 38 Convened for a bonspeel, He ..their lead, or driver leal. **1812** *Sporting Mag.* XL. 52 Whoever is last in order ..is called the driver and the first the lead. **1820** *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 572 The lead, or first stone, is always, except on very drug ice, expected to lie short.

b. *Bowls.* (See quot.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Bowling, Lead*, the advantage of throwing the block and bowling first.

6. *Mining.* **a.** =Lode. **b.** *Gold-mining.* An alluvial deposit of gold along the bed of an ancient river. Also *deep-lead, great-blue-lead* (see quots.).

a. **1812** Brackenridge *Views of Louisiana* (1814) 148 Leads (or loads), are the smaller fissures that connect with the larger, which are called by the miners, caves. **1872** 'Mark Twain' *Roughing it* xl. (1882) 218 A 'blind lead' is a lead or ledge that does not 'crop out' above the surface. **1881** Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Lead*.. See *Lode*. **1893** Gunter *Miss Dividends* 104 Capital..invested in the silver leads of the great mountains.

b. **1855** *Argus* (Melbourne) 19 Jan. 6/1 A great curiosity was discovered in a hole on this lead—a tree. **1874** Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 16 The term 'great blue-lead' is employed by the miners to distinguish those portions of the alluvium which are found to rest in a well-defined channel. **1880** Fison & Howitt *Kamilaroi* 272 *note*, The expression 'deep lead' refers to those ancient river-courses which are now only disclosed by deep-mining operations. **1888** F. Hume *Mad. Midas* I. i, Who knew .. where the richest leads had been in the old days.

7. *Theatr.* **a.** The leading or principal part in a play. **b.** One who plays such a part.

1874 F. C. Burnand *My time* xxv. 229 She was a girl and playing the lead in the Northern Circuit. **1884** G. Moore *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 126 He had been playing heavy leads in Shakesperian revivals. **1885** J. K. Jerome *On the Stage* 63 Grey-headed stars, and respectable married leads.

8. a. *Change-ringing.* (See quot. 1874.) **b.** *Mus.* The giving out of a phrase or passage by one of the parts in a concerted piece, to be followed in harmony by the other parts.

1671 Stedman *Tintinnalogia* 55 In Ringing Half-pulls, some Peals do cut Compass, that is—the whole hunt comes to lead at the back stroke. **1834** Southey *Doctor* I. 304 A lead single was made in the middle of the peal. **1872** *Punch* 27 Apr. 170/1 You always take up that 'lead' in the anthem so dreadfully 'flat'. **1874** Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Bells*, A bell is said to be 'behind' when she is the last of the changing bells, and at 'lead' when she is the first. Thus the progress from 'lead' to behind is said to be 'going up', and from behind to lead is called 'going down'.

9. *Friendly lead* (see Friendly *a.* 2 b). Also simply *lead.*

1851–61 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 154 We went to a public-house where they were having 'a lead', that is a collection for a friend who is ill, and the company throw down what they can for a subscription, and they have in a fiddle and make it social.

10. In various technical uses.

a. *Electricity.* (*a*) The angle between the plane through the lines of contact of the brushes or collectors of a dynamo or electric motor with the commutator and the transverse plane bisecting the magnetic field. (*b*) A conductor conveying electricity from the source to the place where it is used.

1881 *Design & Work* 24 Dec. 455/2 Had properly insulated and erected 'leads'..been employed, no serious result would have followed personal contact. **1893** Sloane *Electr. Dict.*, *Lead of Brushes* in a dynamo electric generator, the lead or displacement in advance of or beyond the position at right angles to the line connecting the poles of the field magnet, which is given the brushes. In a motor the brushes are set back of the right angle position, or are given a negative lead. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 9/1 The use of candles could be dispensed with by the use of a wandering lead with a hand electric light.

b. *Engineering*, etc. The distance to which ballast, coal, soil, etc. has to be carted or otherwise conveyed (see Lead *v.*[1] 1 b) to its destination.

1852 Wiggins *Embanking* 113 The cost of earth-work depends on the nature of the soil, and the distance it has to be conveyed, which is called 'the lead'. **1894** *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 6/1 Instead of sending the coal east and west with short 'leads', the company had to send it north and south with very long 'leads'.

c. *Horology.* The action of a tooth, as a tooth of a wheel, in impelling another tooth or pallet.

1880 Triplin & Rigg *Saunier's Mod. Horology* 40.

d. *Naut.* The direction in which running ropes lead fair, and come down to the deck (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Cf. Fair-lead.

c **1860** H. Stuart *Seamen's Catech.* 37 Ropes that want a lead can have one .. by using a snatch block. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 30 Oct. 4 He knows .. the lead of the ropes, the use of a boat, and a score of other things. **1897** R. Kipling *Captains Courageous* 73 The lead of each rope was fixed in Harvey's mind by the end of the rope itself.

e. *Sawing.* 'The overhang of a saw, to extend the cut throughout the length of the saw and to carry the saw back in the kerf during the return stroke' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

f. *Steam-engine.* (See quots.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Lead of the crank*, the setting of the crank of one engine a little in advance of the right angle to the other; namely at 100° or 110° in place of 90°. This assists in rendering the motion of the piston more uniform, by moderating its velocity at the end of the stroke. **1881** *Metal World* No. 18. 274 The steam-port is open a very small amount when the crank is in this condition [on the dead centre], the amount that the steam-port is then open being termed the lead of the valve. **1895** *Mod. Steam Engine* 39 This amount of opening before the piston commences its stroke is called the lead of the slide.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **lead-bars** *Coaching*, the bars to which the traces of the leaders are attached; **lead-horse**, a horse that is guided by a lead (see 3 d); **lead-mule** (cf. *lead-horse*); **lead-off**, a commencement; also that which 'leads-off', the first of a series; **lead-reins** *Coaching*, the leaders' reins; **lead-screw**, 'the main screw of a lathe, which gives the feed motion to the slide-rest' (Webster 1864).

1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 188 Both check-reins were carried away and the *lead bars broken. **1828** J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 256 Total weight carried by the *lead horse. **1877** RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 345 Give me the *lead-mule, and the rest of us will go on to camp. **1892** *Fun* 20 Nov. 225/2 It contains 'Seven Christmas Eves', the first or *lead off being by clever Miss Graves. **1896** *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 111/1 The buckles on these *lead-reins should hang even over the leader's quarters...You have now both lead-reins in your left hand.

Lead (lĭd), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 lǽdan, 2–4 laden, 3 læden, læiden, 2–5 leden, leaden, (3 leoden, *Orm.* ledenn), 3–5 ledde, 4–6 led(e, 4, 7 leede, 4–7 (chiefly *Sc.*) leide, leyde, 6–7 leade; 6– lead. *Pres. ind.* (*contracted forms*): *2nd sing.* 1 lǽtst, 3 last; *3rd sing.* 1 lǽt, 3 lat, 3–4 let, 4 leth. *Pa. t.* 1 lǽdde, 2 leaded, 2–6 ledd(e, 3 lædde, 3–4 leede, (3 leadde, leddede), 4–6 ladde, 4–8 lad, 5–6 ledd, (5 leded, *Sc.* laid), 4– led. *Pa. pple.* 1 lǽded, lǽd, 3–6 ledde, 4–5 ladd(e, lede, 4–7 lad(e, 7 lead(e, 4– led. Also 3–5 with prefix i-, y-. [A Com. Teut. wk. vb. (wanting in Goth.): OE. *lǽdan* = OFris. *lêda*, OS. *lêdjan* (MDu. *leden*, *leiden*, Du. *leiden*), OHG. (MHG., G.) *leiten*, ON. *leiða* (Sw. *leda*, Da. *lede*) :–OTeut. **laidjan*, f. **laidi* road, journey (see LOAD, LODE *sbs.*), related to OE. *líðan*, ON. *líða* to go, travel. The word has always served as the usual rendering of L. *ducere*, and this has in some degree influenced the development of meaning.]

I. To conduct.

1. *trans.* To cause to go along with oneself.

†**a.** To bring or take (a person or animal) to a place. Also with *away*, *down*, etc. *Obs.* (Phrases like *to lead captive* are now understood in sense 2.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* (Ps.) lxvii[i]. 19 Astigende in heanisse gehefte lædde heftned. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vi. 19 Of eallum nytenum ..twezen gemacan þu lætst in to þam arce mid þe. *Ibid.* xlii. 20 Læde eowerne gingstan broðor to me. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 God geledde to him niatenu ..and adam ham alle namen gesceop. *c* 1205 LAY. 26797 [He] ladde uorð Petreiun læd þeh hit weore him. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 858 Wifwes, and childre .. He ledden a-wei wið herte prud. *Ibid.* 2193 He dede hem binden and leden dun, And speren faste in his prisun. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8823 Oþer knigtes þer were inome,..& lad in to engelond. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Judas*) 408 þe forsad byschapis of þat stede al hale þe puple with þam lede 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 97 þat þe kyng schulde be lad awey prisoner in to Babilon. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) x. 113 The Jews ladden him upon an highe Roche. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 70 Boldly thou thaym bynde, And with the leyde. 1530 PALSGR. 604/2 Shall I leade him away with me? 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 70 God sal leid thaime vp to the heuine with hime quhilk ar deid in christ. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 168 Ieremy before the people were led awaye, apointeth their exile to continue three score and ten years. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 395 The Pannonians .. he successfully subdued, leading away the younger sort into other countries.

quasi-*passive* in *gerund.* *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxliv. 539 The other prysoners, whom we see yonder ledyng to the dethe warde. 1757 ELIZ. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Francis* (1767) II. 87 Suppose a criminal leading forth to execution.

b. To carry or convey, usually in a cart or other vehicle. Now only *north. dial.*: To cart (coal, corn, stones, turf, etc.). *To lead in* (grain): to house.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* i. i. (1890) 30 Of Breotone nædran on scipum lædde wæron. *Ibid.* iii. v. [vii.] 168 Hædde biscop heht his lichoman .. lædan to Wintaceastre. *c* 1205 LAY. 3548 To læden þis garisume to leuene mine fadere. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2251 We, ageines þin heast, þæt licome awei ledden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5129 Siluer and gold þai wit þam ledd. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 130 Lawe schal ben a laborer and leden [1377 lede] a-feld dounge. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 195 Vith this Bunnok spokin had thai To leid thair hay. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 158 The vessel of the temple he with hym ladde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 248 Thei leiden hire Houses with hem upon chariottes. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 33 Whenne thou hast covered hit [venison] so, Lede hit home. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5300 Þare armour hame þai led. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 813 in *Babees Bk.*, þe vssher ledes þat on hed ryȝt. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1610 A drawcht off wod to leid. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 597 Leidand Coillis he ȝeid To Paris the way. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 260 To Smythson, for ledinge corne at Acclame, vjs. viijd. 1530 PALSGR. 604/2 He was ledde thorowe the towne upon a hardell and so to the galowes. 1594 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 55 For leding ij lodes of haye, xij[d]. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 298 Faith, sir, ha's led the drumme before the English Tragedians. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 93 And being thus dried throwlie they [turfs] are led home and layed then vp. 1683 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 341 For two load of lime and leading it, 5s. 1721 RAMSAY *Elegy Patie Birnie* v, Tho' peats and turfs and a's to lead. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 195 In no case to reap when they ought to be leading in (housing) their grain. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 43 One shilling a load is the price generally paid for leading a cart-load of warp. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 191 He undertakes to convey (or lead, as the term is) all the materials for a new building. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xvi. 800 Dan was sent for the pair of oxen to where they were leading manure. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 64 The people of the farm in question..had been leading, that is, carting hay in a 'catchy' time.

†**c.** Of a natural agent, e.g. the wind: To carry. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2023 He ariuede at soub hamptone as þe wind hom adde ylad. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1805 þe wind him ledd a-pon þe flodd. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 607 Causing the Clouds to lead in store of rain.

d. To bring forward, adduce (testimony); to bring (an action). Now only in *Sc. Law.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16278 Quat mister es o wijtnessing again him for to lede? *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 224 The crovss Capone .. Was officiale but less that the law leidis. 1503 *Exracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 430 The richtis, ressonis and allegacionis of batht the said parties, .. led, herde, sene and understandin. 1564 *Warrant* in D. H. Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 494 Forsamekill as thair wes ane process of forfaltoure led aganis Mathew sumtyme Erle Leuenax [etc.]. 1737 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 379 A process leading ags[t]. my guiltiness. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 228 No evidence has yet been led to show. 1884 LD. WATSON in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 253 In the Court below, the parties were allowed and led proof of their respective averments. 1887 *Scotsman* 19 Mar., Proof was led to-day in this action of separation and aliment.

2. To accompany and show the way to; to conduct, guide, *esp.* to direct or guide by going on in advance; to cause to follow in one's path. Often with advs., *astray*, *away*, *forth*, *in*, *on*, *out*, *up*, etc.

In early examples app. merely a contextual use of sense 1.

a 900 *Martyrol.* 26 in *O. E. Texts* 178 Mine englas ðec lædað in ða hiofonlican Hierusalem. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 He hine lædde upon swiþe hea dune. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Monie þewas .. ledaõ to deþe on ende þa þe heom duseliche folȝiaõ. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14468 Caym ledde himm [Abæl] ut uppo þe feld. *c* 1205 LAY. 1098 Brutus nom Ignogen & into scipe lædde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3607 Go, led ðis folc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24620 Vnto þe tun þan i me ledd. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2618 þe werwolf hem ladde ouer mures & muntaynes. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxv. (*Thadee*) 47 Þane till a chawmir scho hym lede mare priue. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxvii[i]. 14 He ladde hem thennes in the cloude of the day. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 263 To ane preuie Chalmer beliue thay him led. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxviii. (Percy Soc.) 196 The gentle porteres .. on my way then me lede. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 51 Bot he will leid him in the myre Thocht he hecht to defend him. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 47 How now, noble Pompey? What, at the wheels of Cæsar? Art thou led in triumph? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 309 Therefore shall not Moses .. his people into Canaan lead. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 321 ¶ 9 Satan is afterwards led away to Gabriel. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 45–7 O lead my Mind..Lead it thro' various Scenes of Life. 1847 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 402 The criminal must be led back by the same road by which he has been led astray. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. xiii. 144 He was led into the chamber of presence.

b. Of motives, conditions, circumstances: To guide, direct to a place.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20386 Sais me quat has you hider ledde. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 44 It was a happy hour That led me up to Barnack hill. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 467 Chance led him to Basil. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 867 Instinct early led him into the political arena.

c. Of a clue, light, sound, etc.: To serve (a person) as an indication of the way; to mark the course for. Also absol. *to lead in* (Naut.): to mark the course for entering port.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 222 By the tinkling Sound of Timbrels led, The King of Heav'n in Cretan Caves they fed. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodric* 185 Led by that clue, he left not England's shore Till he had known her. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Hymn*, Lead, Kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom, Lead Thou me on! 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 316 The two latter Lights *in line* lead in.

d. *absol.*, chiefly in figurative contexts.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* I. i, He blessed is who ..[never] loosely treads The straying steps as wicked councel leads. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 99 We charge you .. To go with vs vnto the Officers. *King.* In Gods name lead. 1602 — *Oth.* I. i. 311 Pray you lead on. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 89 Quhair ever thou dost leid We follow the. 1624 QUARLES *Job* xvi. 30 My lips shall tread That ground .. as Truth shall leade. 1836 I. WILLIAMS in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 120 Into God's Word..Thou leadest on and on. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 390 [They] who desire to lead, must at all events make a show of following.

e. *To lead the way*: † (*a*) with personal obj., to guide, show the way to (*obs.*); (*b*) in later use (influenced by sense 13), to go in advance of others, take the lead in an expedition or course of action.

c 1200 ORMIN 3465 Ant teȝȝre steorrne wass wiþþ hemm To ledenn hemm þe weȝȝe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 203 Þe quhilkis ledand hym þe way praide hym [etc.]. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, ii. ii. (1598) D 2, *Lan.* Lead on the way. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 90 Lead thou the way, and let me hold by thee. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. v. 73 Lead the way, lords. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 123 The first to lead the Way, to tempt the Flood. 1709 PRIOR *Ode to Col. Villiers*, And in their various Turns the Sons must tread Those gloomy Journeys, which their Sires have led. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 170 He..allured to brighter worlds, and led the way. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* ii. 22 Dora..led the way..in an opposite direction. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* vii, I can manage it, Humphrey; so lead the way. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 89 In the silent growth and elevation of the English people the boroughs led the way.

3. Of a commander: To march at the head of and direct the movement of. Also with *on*. †Also to conduct (warfare) = L. *ducere bellum*.

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 827 (Parker MS.) Se Ecgbryht lædde fierd to Dore wiþ Norþan hymbre. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 1609 Wiþ þe clennest cumpanye þat euer king ladde. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 154 Where ben tho that ladd the grete hostes? *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 655 The thrid heght schir Bantellas, the batal to leid. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1171 Hew Kertyngayme the wantguard ledis he. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. iii. 28 Ne na weirfair with ȝour pepill leid I. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 332 He leids ane armie till Northumberland. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* V. vi. 4 You (worthy Vncle) Shall..Lead our first Battell. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* II. 267 The Prince..led them on with great Gallantry. 1821 R. TURNER *Arts & Sci.* (ed. 18) 188 Many thousands of them [elephants] have at once been led to battle. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iv, He longed..to lead his men on to victory.

absol. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 397 (Douce MS.) Withe a launce one loft þat louely cone lede. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 194 The army..cried to leade into Caledonia. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 10 Cyrus..told them, that his purpose was to lead against the great King. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 430 Go therefore thou, Lead on.

4. To go before or alongside and guide by direct or indirect contact; to conduct (a person) by holding the hand or some part of the body or clothing, (an animal) by means of a cord, halter, bridle, etc. Const. *by* (the hand, etc.). Also with advs. *away*, *in*, *off*, *on*, *out*, *up and down*, etc. *To lead apes* (*in hell*): see APE *sb.* 6.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 71 His þegnas .. læddon him to þone eosol. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 14 Se blinda ȝyf he blindne læt hiȝ feallaõ begen on ænne pytt. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 þet mon..sarine frefraõ oõer blindne let. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 446 Tristrem hunters seiȝe ride Les of houndes þai ledde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 274 Ta þi belt & hyme [a dragon] lede, & about his hals knyt it sone. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 447 His stede was sone stabillede, and lede to þe stalle. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xlix, The brachet was mine that the Knight lad away. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 17 His fa sum by the oxstar leidis. *Ibid.* xc. 35 That ane blynde man is led forth be ane uther. 1530 PALSGR. 604/2 Lede my horse, I praye you, up and downe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 4 A milke white lamb she lad. 1614 SIR A. GORGES tr. *Lucan's Pharsalia* I. 37 Then doth he take a faire large bull .. And him vnto the Altar leades. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxiii, The captive soldier was led forth. 1813 *Sketches Charac.* (ed. 2) I. 29 [She] returned, leading in a lovely little girl. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode Memory* III. 10 In sweet dreams .. Thou leddest by the hand thine infant Hope. 1862 *Temple Bar* IV. 252 The chestnut..was led off to the stable.

b. *To lead* (*a bride*) *to the altar*, *to church* († also simply: ? after L. *ducere*): To marry.

1530 PALSGR. 604/2, I lede a bride to churche, *je mayne*. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Metam.* XII. 267 He had either led Thy Mother then; or was by Promise ty'd. 1812 LANDOR *Ct. Julian* v. iii. 5 He leads her to the altar, to the throne. 1842 TENNYSON *Ld. of Burleigh* 11 He .. leads her to the village altar.

c. *fig.* (*a*) In opposition to *drive*: To guide by persuasion as contrasted with commands or threats. (*b*) *To lead by the nose* (for the allusion cf. quot. 1604): to cause to obey submissively. Also † *to lead by the sleeve*.

c 1425 LYDG. *Assemb. Gods* 1680 How false idolatry ledeth hem by the sleue. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* CXXI. 745 Men .. suffer themselues to bee led by the noses like brute beasts. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 Princes may be lead but not driuen. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 407 The Moore .. will as tenderly be lead by th' Nose As Asses are. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 20 You shall meete with ignorant Juryes, your duty is to open their eyes, you may not leade them by the nose. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* (1797) III. 77 They [the great] have favourite domestics who lead them by the nose. 1856 KINGSLEY *Plays & Purit.* 211 A mob of fools and knaves, led by the nose in each generation by a few arch-fools and arch-knaves. 1862 *Temple Bar* IV. 167 She might be led, but would not be driven.

d. *intr.* (quasi-*passive*). To be led; to submit to being led.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 75 Till hee be so tame .. that he will leade vppe and downe quietlye. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxiv, My mester may lead, but he winna drive. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 148 In the morning the pupils [colts] have learnt their lesson, and will lead anywhere.

5. To guide with reference to action or opinion; to bring by persuasion or counsel *to* or *into* a condition; to conduct by argument or representation *to* a conclusion; to induce *to* do something. Said both of persons and motives, circumstances, evidence, etc.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 261 þe feont..leadeõ [men] to unbileaue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26696 He said þar-till his wijf him ledde. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 62 þe world þurw his foule gile Hab me lad to longe while. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 445 Herby bene man lad in to fendus temptacioun. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 217 Al accordid, that kynde lad the chylde that to done. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 30 The wyl of man ever commynly folowyth that to the wych opynyon .. ledyth hyt. 1586 HUNSDON in *Border Papers* (1894) I. 367 Sondrie cawses..leades me greatlie to mistrust the Kinges good meaning towards her Majesty. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Devot. Poems* iii. 26 To lyf that leddie sall the leid. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 Bruit-beasts led with sensualitie. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 177 They ought not to be led with admiration of the vertue [etc.]. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 40 ¶ 1 This Error they have been led into by a ridiculous Doctrine in modern Criticism. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd., Wks. 1874 I. 9 Our whole nature leads us to ascribe all moral perfection to God. 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* App. I. (1891) 251 Tintoret .. may lead you wrong if you don't understand him. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 41 Edward's foreign policy led him to draw closer the ties which connected our country with Germany. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 239 In studying the radiation of gases we are led to some very peculiar laws. 1885 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 479 There was nothing in the prospectus to lead him to such a conclusion. 1888 H. F. LESTER *Hartas Maturin* II. vi. 122 She knew the colonel was easily led.

absol. 1597 BACON *Colours Gd. & Evil* (Arb.) 138 Besides their power to alter the nature of the subject in appearance, and so leade to error.

6. Of a way, road, etc.: To serve as a passage for, conduct (a person) *to* or *into* a place. Hence

absol. or *intr.*, to have a specified goal or direction. Cf. L. *via ducit in urbem.* Often in fig. contexts.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 337 Læte we .. þe wei bene þe lat þe niȝeðe del to helle of manne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12916 Forr þiss Lamb iss þatt rihhte stih þatt ledeþþ upp till heffne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 165 Þet is þe way þet let in-to þe helle of god. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 843 Gyf he .. wald kene me the gat, þat mycht me led to the flume Iordane. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vii. 14 How streit is the ȝate and narewe the weye that ledith to lyf. 1509 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 112 Vᵉ hygheway .. ledyng toward Ipswych. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 Yet bothe entendeth to go the iourney that ledeth to the hye Jerusalem. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 33 A little doore, Which from the Vineyard to the Garden leades. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 452 The way of necessity leading me to follow my disdainer. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 194 ¶ 2 There was a single Bridge that led into the Island. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. ix. 48 There were but two Ways that led equally to all the Dignities of the Republick. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 288 The end of the lake at your feet is formed by the root of Mangerton, on whose side the road leads. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, La Motte ascended the stairs that led to the tower. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 122 My rambles led me to a gipsy's camp. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 547 Broad steps lead down into a garden. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 69 Then comes the eternal arid plain leading to the barren hills. 1889 *Repentance Paul Wentworth* I. ix. 187 Their road..led them through a little copse.

b. *intr.* To form a channel *into*, a connecting link *to* (something).

1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 95 One waste or foul water pipe .. to communicate with any drain .. leading into a common sewer. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 361 Motion is .. communicated to the rudder by means of two connecting rods leading to the tiller.

c. intr. *To lead to*: to have as a result or consequence.

a 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. vi. 119 Pride seldom leads to truth in points of morality. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 277 The general disapprobation excited by the church on such weighty points, naturally led to a discussion of its other abuses. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 43 Several seizures of English cargoes led to reprisals on our part; reprisals led to a naval war. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* iv. (ed. 5) 35 The victory of Tolbiac led to the submission of the Alemanni. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 July 5/3 Mr. Beecher's former opinion that smoking leads to drinking.

7. *To lead* (a person) *a dance*: *transf.* and *fig.*, to put to the trouble of hurrying from place to place; hence, to compel to go through a course of irksome action. *To lead* (a person) *a chase*: lit. to give (a pursuer) trouble by one's speed or circuitous course; also *fig.* Also (by association with sense 12) *to lead a person a life.*

a 1529, 1599 [see DANCE *sb.* 6 b]. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 49 Why he's able to leade her a Carranto. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Killed* (1617) A 3, That's the dance her Husband meanes to leade her. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 2 You know..my Passion for Mrs. Martha, and what a Dance she has led me. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) 77 I'll lead her such a life she shall have little comfort of me. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 64 They led St. Guthlac such a life, that [etc.]. 1861 *Temple Bar* IV. 53 He..often leads them a fine chace over hill and dale. 1883 FENN *Middy & Ensign* xvii. 107 The chaps would lead him such a life. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* July 15 How can the captain so forget himself as to lead them a paper chase? 1892 *Sunday Mag.* Aug. 509/2 She had led him the life of a dog.

8. With an inanimate thing as object. **a.** To conduct (water, *occas.* steam) through a channel or pipe. Cf. L. *aquam ducere.* Also with *away*, *forth*, *off*, *out.*

c 1205 LAY. 15952 Þis wæter wes al ilæde. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* v. 16 Ben lad out thi wellis withoute forth. 1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. ii. 273 Deep beds of peat, from which the water has been led off by open drains. 1865 *Ibid.* Ser. II. I. ii. 276 Water may be led away from a hillside and form a perennial stream of the greatest value. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 4 June 360/1 A dam and shoot were constructed..to lead the water away faster. 1893 *Ibid.* 28 Jan. 61/1 The steam..being led by a bamboo pipe to other vessels.

b. To guide the course or direction of (something flexible); † to train (a vine), † to trace (a line, a boundary); to draw or pass (a rope, etc.) *over* a pulley, *through* a hole, etc.

c 1050 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl.* 376 Þa ilcan þe him ær landȝemære læddon. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxvii. (1495) 719 Vynes mow be lad wyth rayllynge aboute houses and townes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 441 The nose is blackish, a line being softly led through the length, and only through the top of the outside thereof. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 3 Ten small sticks, which let him that leadeth the Chain, carry in his Hand before. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 219 A charge is laid on the floor..and it is fired with a hose led outside. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 79 Bleed and blister, lead a mane, dock a tail. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. (1874) 142 System of pulleys, over which strong cords are led. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 37 The insulated wire..is led up through the copper sulphate. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche, March* 25 Olive-border'd clouds o'er lilac led. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 88 Ropes..led through blocks fixed to stakes.

c. Naut. *intr.* Of a rope: To admit of being 'led'.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 38 The reef tackle leads through the upper sheave of the sister block. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fair-lead*, is applied to ropes as suffering the least friction in a block, when they are said to lead fair.

† **d.** To guide, steer (a boat); to guide, drive (a carriage; cf. F. *conduire*); to guide (a pen). *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 179 Cartesadel the comissarie owre carte shal he lede. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 12 Lede þe boot into þe hey see. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 434 Pheton, wolde lede Algate his fader carte, and gye. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* v. vii. (1554) 127 To holde the plough and lede it with his hond. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xvi, Of a carter whiche ladde a Charyot or carte whiche a Mule drewe forthe. 1552 LATIMER *Serm., St. Andrew's Day* (1584) 241 Our Saviour..saith to Peter, *Duc in altum* —Lead thy boate into the deepe. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 49 With Romaine hand he could weill leid ane pen.

¶ **e.** In literalisms of translation; = L. *ducere* and its compounds.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxvi. 37 Fyue pilers..before the whiche shal the tente be lad. — *Ezek.* v. 1 Take to thee..rasour, shauynge heeris;..thou shalt lede it bi thin heed, and bi thi beerd. — *Mark* xiv. 47 Oon of men stondinge aboute, leding out a sword, smot the seruaunt of the hiȝeste prest.

† **f.** To multiply (a number *into* another). *Obs.*

c 1430 *Arte of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 15 Lede the rote of o quadrat into the roote of the oþer quadrat, and þan wolle the meene shew. *Ibid.* 17 A digit, the whiche lade in hymself cubikly [etc.].

† **9.** To conduct (affairs); to manage, govern.

c 1200 ORMIN 17238 To ledenn a þe bodiȝ rihht All affterr Godess lare. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4256 Þan was ioseph bath luued and dred Wit wisdom al his werkes ledd. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 306 Wiþ-outen þeos foure wiþ worschipe Mai no Kyng lede gret lordschipe. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 400 She had no-thing hir-self to lede..More than a child of two yeer olde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 38 Alexander the King..That Scotland haid to steyr and leid. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 2 This game rule and lede And bringe it to a good ende. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 48 Ask leif at the lord, yone landis suld leid. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 41 Gif thai heir not the Law, quhilk suld thame leide Than sall thay not in ony wayis beleif.

absol. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28277 Maister o childer i was sum-quare, I ledd noght lele wit my lare. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 185 For shepeheards (sayd he) there doen leade, As Lordes done other where.

† **b.** *refl.* To conduct oneself, behave, act. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1246 Ȝiff þu þe ledesst all wiþþ skill. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2301 Hu he sulden hem best leden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8470 Hu þat he agh him for to lede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 833 In vertuise .. he .. sa can hyme-selfe leyde þat .. þai .. mad hyme abbot.

† **10.** To deal with, treat (cf. GUIDE *v.* 5). In pa. pple.: Circumstanced, situated, in such and such a condition.

c 1205 LAY. 8726 Heo weoren swiðe uuele ilæd. *Ibid.* 27713 Þer weoren Rom-leoden reouliche iledde. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 624 Hu me ham walde þreatin ant leaden unlaheliche. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13787 (Trin.) For so in sekenes am I lad þat (etc.]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 154 Heo ledeth the lawe as hire luste. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 331 Whan he saugh the kynge Rion so euell I-ledde, it a-noyed hym sore. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 81 Thise glotons that leden our folke so cursedly.

11. To carry on.

† **11.** To engage or take part in, to perform (dances, songs), to utter (joyful or mournful) sounds. Cf. L. *ducere carmen*, *choros*, G. *die reihen führen.* *Obs.*

A different sense of *to lead a dance* appears under sense 13.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1477 (Gr.) He wæs eft swa ær lof lædende. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 699 Of ðis kinge wil we leden songe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28147 Caroles, iolites, and plaies, Ic haue be-haldyn and ledde in ways. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 3739 The damyseles lede dausne. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1894 Ȝet is þe lorde on þe launde, ledande his gomnes. 1382 WYCLIF *Judith* iii. 10 Ledende dauncis in trumpis and timbris. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 446, I have seen Reynawd, Alard, guychard, & Rychard ledyng grete joye wyth grete company of Knyghtes. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 26 b, Thou hast thyn armes spredde to lede karolles and dauncs.

12. To go through, pass (life, † a portion of time). Cf. L. *ducere vitam*, Gr. ἄγειν βίον, etc. Rarely, † To support life *by* (bread). † Also with *forth.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxviii. [xxvii.] (1890) 360 Se ær in medmyclum ealonde, þæt is Farne nemned, ancorlif lædde. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* vii. 40 (Gr.) Forðon orsorȝ lif ealniȝ lædað woruldmen wise buton wendinge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 God sette e þam israelisce folce hu heo sculden heore lif leaden. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9359 Þatt haffdenn ledd aȝȝ þeȝȝre lif Affterr þe flæshess wille. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4027 He ledd his liue wit-vten blam. *Ibid.* 13279 Wit þair fissing war þai fedd And pouer liuelade þai ledd. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 216 She..ladde hir lyf only by breed Kneden with eisel. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 18 That al here lyf leden in lowenesse and in pouerte. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 232 To have another wyf, For to ledde with thy lif. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxiii. 32 Thus this lady ledde forth her lyfe ther mekely. 1569 J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Loue* 178 Very few leade lyves..according to the lawes of Christe. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 189 He may at his leasure .. lead his Winter in Athens his Summer in Naples [etc.]. 1612 H. PEACHAM *Minerva Brit.* 46 Heere sits Repentance, solitarie, sad, .. As greeuing for the life, that she hath lad. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 276 He led his old age in London. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 166 ¶ 2 The Tastless Manner of Life, which a Set of idle Fellows lead in this Town. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* XII, They led in comfort a domestic life. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* I. 312 In Corinth..she..had led Days as happy as [etc.]. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 13 That no human being should be at liberty to lead at his own pleasure an unaccountable existence. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 156 Do lead your own life and let ours alone!

† **b.** To pass through (pain, suffering); to bear, endure.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15703 Þe strang soru þat he ledd can na man rede in run. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 15 Suffre not Sir Frethebald long to lede þis pyne. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1054 Yt ys wylle the worse to lede. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3785 Non knew the sorow by thaim lade and bore.

III. To precede, be foremost. (Cf. sense 2.)

13. To have the first place in; to march in the front line of; *lit.* and *fig.* esp. in *to lead the dance* (see DANCE *sb.* 6), *to lead the van.*

c 1380, *a* 1616 [see DANCE *sb.* 6] 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 31 Messapus leads the Van. *Ibid.* XI. 905 Asylas leads the Chase. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 98 The Grenadiers..led the Van. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* v. (1848) 49 May our country ever lead The world, for she is worthiest. 1865 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) V. 285 A commonwealth whose greatest sin it has been to lead the van in freedom of opinion. 1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. III. iii. 478 In ancient times the *choregi* themselves *led* the chorus. 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug., Your cousin Gordon and I..had led the van all the morning. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 385/2 Of the causes .. pneumonia led the list.

b. *absol.* To go first, to have the first place. Also with *off.*

1798 CAPT. MILLAR Aug. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. p. cliv, The Goliath was leading, the Zealous next. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 249 The mounted slave ..led off with his master's charger. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 July 10/2 The boat .. was leading by two hundred yards. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* June 789 The Admiral's frigate led.

fig. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 300 If we take thirty or thirty-five yards' distance as an average, the latter will not 'lead' in the race. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 6/1 The small hats which are to lead for the coming season.

14. *intr.* **a.** *Mus.* (See quot. 1880.) **b.** *Change-ringing.* Of a bell: To have the 'lead' (see LEAD *sb.*² 8 a).

1671 SIEDMAN *Tintinnalogia* 82 Every bell leads four times, and lies behind twice, except when [etc.]. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.*, *Lead*, *to*, in fugues or imitative music, is to go off first with a point or subject, which is afterwards taken up by the other parts successively Thus in the Amen Chorus in the Messiah the bass 'leads'.

15. *trans.* To direct by one's example; to set a fashion); to take the directing or principal part in (proceedings of any kind); to be chief of (a party, a movement); to have the official initiative in the proceedings of (a deliberative body).

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxv 228 They should rather lead a fashion of thrift, than follow one of riot. 1697 HUMFREY *Righteousn. God* 1 2 The Trent Doctrine which is the perfect Papists) I must confess, is lead them by St. Austine. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 266 The famous insurrection led by Masaniello. 1872 C. E. MAURICE *Life S. Langton* i. 22 The Abbot..helped to lead the movement. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 335 The Government should retain the chinchona plantations, and continue to lead the cultivation 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Oct. 494 1 Disraeli still led the House of Commons. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 7/1 He was able to lead the work himself. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 867 In conversation he seems rather to be led than to lead.

b. To take the directing part in (singing, a musical performance), to perform one's own part so as to guide the others; so *to lead a band*, *an orchestra.* Similarly, *to lead the prayers* (of a congregation), *to lead* (a congregation) *in prayer.* Also *absol.*

1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 764/2 Sometimes a tenor voice will attempt to lead the trebles. 1859 G. A. LAWRENCE *Sword & Gown* v. 51 He is so very anxious to get Cecil to lead the singing in church. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 245 This fine old church in which I was honoured to lead the prayers of my people. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH *Cowper* iii. 41 Cowper himself was made to do violence to his intense shyness by leading in prayer. 1883 FENN *Middy & Ensign* XXVI. 159 He .. led the chorus, which was lustily trolled out by all present. 1891 *Graphic* 31 Oct. 518/3 He went to lead the orchestra at the concert. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* May 821/2 A woman..led the singing.

16. Of a barrister: **a.** *trans.* To act as leading counsel in (a cause); to act as leader to (another barrister); to take precedence of. **b.** *absol.* or *intr.*

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., Were I however employed to lead the cause on our side. 1862 A. TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* I. xxxiv. 268 Of course I must lead in defending her. 1883 [see LEADER 3 c]. 1884 *Law Times* 11 Oct. LXXVII. 384/1 It has been the practice of English Queen's Counsel to lead colonial Queen's Counsel in appeals before the Judicial Committee.

17. *Card-playing.* **a.** *intr.* To play the first card in a round or trick. Also with *off.* Said also of the card. *To lead to* or *up to*: to play a card in order to bring out (cards held by another player). Also in *indirect pass.*

1677 MIEGE *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lead (in Cards, *jouer le premier*. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Ombre*, Matadores ..are not obliged to attend an inferior trump when it leads. 1742 HOYLE *Whist* 11 When you lead, begin with the best Suit in your Hand. 1863 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (ed. 5) 75 You would often do better to .. lead up to the weak suit of your right-hand adversary, or through the strong suit of your left-hand adversary. 1879 — *Card Ess.*, etc. 110 Lead originally from your strongest suit. *Ibid.* 165 He led off with his own strongest suit. 1892 *Field* 16 July 120/1 He was keeping his tenace to be led to.

b. *trans.* As first player, to play (a specified card); to play one of (a suit or a specified suit). Also with *out.*

1731 SWIFT *Death Dr. Swift* 239, I lead a heart. 1742 HOYLE *Whist* (1763) 5 Let us suppose the right-hand Adversary leads a Suit. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 90 Lead

Punto. 1843 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* v, You led the club. 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess.*, etc. 111 It is an excellent plan to lead out first one suit and then another. *Ibid.* 171, I led knave of diamonds .. The club was then led through me. *Ibid.* 198, I led the king of trumps. 1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 843/1 He ought in any case to lead trumps.

IV. In idiomatic combination with adverbs. (For the non-specialized combinations, see the several senses and the advs.)

18. Lead away. a. *trans.* To induce to follow unthinkingly. Chiefly in *passive*: to yield to enthusiasm, to give credence to misrepresentation.

1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* III. 163 Some Men are led away by the Spirit of Party. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 395 Grace is easily led away.

b. Naut. *To lead it away*: to take one's course.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 229 We led it away, with the wind large, to the Maldives.

19. Lead off. a. *trans.* To 'open', take the first steps in (a dance, a ball); hence *gen.* to begin, make a beginning in; to open (a conversation or discussion). Const. *with*. b. *intr.* or *absol.*

a. 1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* I. xiii. 229 The twins leading off the family ball. 1890 A. GISSING *Vill. Hampden* II. iv. 66 The dance..was led off to the popular strains of the 'Keel-Row'. 1893 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Jan. 109 2 A well-known dramatic critic led off the congratulations.

b. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem. of himself* 18 On some occasions, she would persist in a determined taciturnity, to the regret of the company present; and at other times would lead off in her best manner. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. v. ▸ 8, I led off with five or six coxcombical bows. 1862 *Temple Bar* IV. 500 The primo tenore .. leads off with 'Hard times no more'. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 267 A boy of fifteen to lead off with a lass of seventeen. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 210/2 He led off with his companion in a sort of quickstep.

20. Lead on. a. *trans.* To induce gradually to advance; to entice or beguile into going to greater lengths. b. *intr.* To direct conversation *to* a subject.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 98 Giue him a show of comfort in his Suit, and lead him on with a fine baited delay. 1833 KEBLE *Serm.* vi. (1848) 141 She will continually be led on from bad to worse. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vi, I've led her on to tell her secret. 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* III. vi. ix. 195 Mike led on to the one subject which engrossed him. 1891 MRS. HENNIKER *Sir George* vi. 113 Don't pretend, now, you didn't encourage and lead me on.

21. Lead out. *trans.* = *Lead off* 19 a. Also, to conduct (a partner) to the dance.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxxv, The picture of Auld Sir Malise Ravenswood came down on the ha' floor, and led out the brawl before them a'. 1859 READE *Love me little* xiv. (1868) 190 The stable-boy .. leading out one of the housemaids .. proceeded to country dancing.

absol. 1776 PRATT *Pupil Pleas.* (1777) I. 172 The soft things he said, while we led out.

22. Lead up. a. *trans.* = *Lead off* 19 a. ? *Obs.*

1731 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Poems, Farewell to Bath* v, I've led up many a ball. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xxvii. 166 What a frolic dance will she and her new husband, in a little while, lead up. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ix, Mr. Thornhill and my eldest daughter led up the ball. 1799 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pop. Tales, Limerick Gloves* i, She did not object to her own Jenny's leading up the ball.

b. intr. *To lead up to*: to prepare gradually for; to form a gradual preparation for.

1861 *Temple Bar* IV. 101 The circumstances which led up to the explosion of the..conspiracy. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xlv. 381 Perhaps he had deliberately led up to this very point. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* Pref. 22 All earlier history leads up to the Incarnation. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Jan. 16/2 The harlequinade..is led up to by a tasteful transformation scene.

Lead (led), *v.*[2] Also 5 lede, leedyn, 6 leed. [f. LEAD *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* a. To make (something) of lead. b. To make dull and heavy as lead. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 175 Or pipis hit to condit me may lede. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xc. (1869) 109 With this ax I dulle and lede [F. *j'assomme .. et aplomme*] the clerkes at cherche.

2. To cover with lead. Also with *over*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 292/2 Leedyn wythe leed, *plumbo*. 1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 53 A new rooff to the churche of Euston and ledyd. 1530 PALSGR. 604/2, I leede, I cover a thing, or a rofe of a house, with leede. 1552 *Inventories* (Surtees) 10 And the quier all leadid. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 293 She leaded and paved the Friday Market Cross in Stamford. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 40 Sent away naked (saving in her Keel, which was Leaded). 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 316 The Carpenters .. caulked all the seams .. and leaded them over. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xvii, We gained the roof .. which was in part leaded. 1862 [see LEADED *ppl. a.*].

3. To arm, load, or weight with lead.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* viii. (Arb.) 16 A croked staf wel leded on thende for to playe at the balle. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 191 b/2 They bete this holy man with .. Scourges leded. 1651-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 25 Lead the shank of the hook. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 12 The line should always be leaded according to the rapidity, or quietness of the river you angle in.

4. a. To fix (glass of a window) with leaden cames. Also with *in*, *up*.

1530 PALSGR. 604/2, I wyll leed no mo wyndowes, it is to costely. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 26 A carved Window of Glasse, leaded with Gold and blew. 1885 F. MILLER *Glass Painting* vii. 69 Where very small pieces of glass have to be leaded in the finest or 'string' lead can be used. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 443 The glass [of the windows] was new leaded. 1899 MACKAIL *Life Morris* II. 42 The glass was burned and leaded up.

b. To set or fasten *in* firmly with molten lead.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 274 The next day..Course XXIX. was set, and its circular chain leaded in also.

†**5.** To line (pottery) with lead or lead-glaze; to glaze. Also with *over*. *Obs.*

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secretes* 73 Boyle them together in an earthen panne or potte leaded. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 30 Great stone pottes that bee leaded within. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 30 He [the potter] applieth himselfe to lead it ouer. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 123 After the vessels are painted, they lead them, with that sort of Lead-Ore they cal Smithum, which is the smallest Ore of all, beaten into dust, finely sifted and strewed upon them.

6. *Printing.* To separate the lines of type by interposing leads (see LEAD *sb.*[1] 8).

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 179 When a work is double leaded. 1852 W. WILKS *Half Cent.* Pref., Twenty-three sheets of bourgeois leaded. 1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.*, *Lead out*—a direction given in order that leads may be put between lines of matter.

7. *intr. Naut.* To use the lead; to take soundings.

1858 C. KIRTON in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 246 He would ..sooner haul off the land out of soundings, than run..close in and lead.

8. *passive* and *intr.* Of a gun-barrel: To become foul with a coating of lead.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. xi. § 6. 47 If either gun has its barrels leaded..the scratch-brush must be used till the lead is removed. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 130 The barrel also leads very quickly.

9. *trans.* To smooth the inside of (a gun-barrel) with a lap of lead (see LAP *sb.*[4] b).

1881 GREENER *Gun* 146 When once rifled, the barrel cannot —as in the Henry, Ratchet, and other riflings—be leaded or otherwise regulated, except with the rifling machine.

Leadable (līˈdăbˈl), *a.* [f. LEAD *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That may be led, apt to be led.

1836 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XVII. 122 During this last most misleadable, if not most leadable, age. 1885 *Contemp. Rev.* July 131 The electorate, always..blind and leadable.

Hence **Lea·dableness,** docility.

1885 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 524 Opinions which the curious docility and leadableness of her mind had made her believe.

Leadage (līˈdĕdʒ). [f. LEAD *v.*[1] + -AGE.]

1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Leadage*, distance that coal has to be conveyed from the mine to a sea-board or railway.

† **Lea·dance.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. LEAD *v.*[1] + -ANCE.] The action of leading; guidance.

1682 G. D. *Season. Caution North to South* 7 Written Rules ..Which th' Spirits Leadance lays aside.

Leaded (leˈdĕd), *ppl. a.* Also 3 i-leaded. [f. LEAD *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb. a. Covered, lined, loaded, or weighted with lead.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Ne beate ou..mid schurge i-leðered ne i-leaded. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxvi. (1495) 619 Smyten downe wyth leded arowes. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 39 The Chirch of S. Oswalde is a very faire leddid Chirch. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Building* (end), Tarrasses, Leaded aloft, and fairely garnished. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 108, I perceived by chance in a Dyer's House great Leaded Kettles, of above seven hundred Quintals weight. 1862 G. G. SCOTT *Rep.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 328, I have introduced a timber leaded *flèche* as a belfry. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* 3 He saw the ostrich's thick leg fly high into the air and then sweep down like a leaded bludgeon! 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 124/2 The marble monuments and leaded skeletons at Kingsbere.

fig. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. E. Thring* 129 Who forgets the leaded accents with which he would say, 'that's fatal!'

b. Of panes of glass: Fitted into leaden cames.

1855 OGILVIE Suppl., *Leaded*, .. set in lead; as leaded windows. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 229 The drone Of the great organ shook the leaded panes. 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 27 Gothic porches, leaded latticed windows.

c. *Printing.* Having the lines separated by leads.

1864 in CRAIG *Suppl.* 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), *Leaded Matter*, matter with leads between the lines. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 1/1 The leaded articles penned in Fleet-street. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Invent.* 166, I wrote three-quarters of a leaded bourgeois column.

Leaden (led'n), *a.* Forms: 1 léaden, 4 ledun, 4-5 leden, 5 ledyn, 6 leeden, 6- leaden. [OE. *léaden*: see LEAD *sb.*[1] and -EN[4].

The absence of umlaut shows that the word was formed in OE., not inherited from WGer. Cf. Du. *looden*.]

1. Consisting or made of lead.

c 1000 in Schmid *Gesetze* 414 Si þæt alfæt isen oðde æren, leaden oðde læmen. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 426 Mid leadenum swipum langlice swingan. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iv. 14 Pleying with ledun dishe. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also iij^c. of ledyn wy3tis. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 15 What says this leaden casket? 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 87 Leaden gutters. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 43 Swifter than a whirlwind flies the leaden death. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 558 Distilled in a leaden, earthen, or glass retort. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 638 Deposited in a leaden coffin. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 252 She descended into the deep like a leaden plummet. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* IV. xii. 177 The leaden roofs arose like terraces Behind the battlements.

b. In allegorical contexts, with allusion to qualities of the metal or to the fig. senses below, as in *leaden key*, *sceptre*, attributed *poet.* to the powers of sleep or dullness; *leaden sword*, the type of an ineffectual weapon.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 396 He heweth at it with his leaden sworde. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 268 O Murd'rous slumber! Layest thou thy Leaden Mace vpon my Boy..? 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. iii. 1887 Those leaden spouts, That nought downe vent but what they do receiue. 1682 O. N. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 35 When Eyes and Ears Nights leaden Key composes. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 20 Night..stretches forth Her leaden sceptre o'er a slumb'ring world. 1829 H. NEELE *Lit. Rem.* 33 The leaden sceptre of French taste was stretched over the tragic drama.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Of base quality or composition; of little value; opposed to *golden*. b. Heavy as if made of lead; oppressive, burdensome; (of the limbs) hard to drag along, tardy in movement; hence said of movement, etc.; (of slumber or soporific influences) heavy, dull, benumbing. c. With allusion to the want of elasticity in the metal: Inert, spiritless, depressing. d. Of a dull, cold, pale colour; dull grey.

a. 1577 BATMAN (*title*) The Golden Booke of the Leaden Goddes. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. ii. (1598) D 1 b, Base leaden Earles, that glory in your birth. 1612 BP. HALL *Serm. Imprese of God* II. Wks. (1625) 455 The Church of Rome..(which cares not if she haue golden vessels, though she haue leaden Prests). 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 33 The golden age and the leaden age.

b. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 172 Though God haue leaden handes, which when they strike pay home. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xii. 197 It is good for a iudge commonly to haue leaden feete. 1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Lay not a leaden loade of foule reproach Upon so weake a prop. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 13 [He] courts deforming Death, to mend his Leaden pace. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 610 Leaden slumbers press his drooping eyes. 1827-44 WILLIS *Jephthah's Dau.* 25 Onward came The leaden tramp of thousands. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxviii. (1896) 112 He has risen, and was dragging his leaden limbs along. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. i. 15 That leaden weight which pressed mine eyelids to reluctant sleep. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Feb. 4/1, I have never felt the atmosphere of the House so leaden.

c. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 34 The tender boy, Who .. powted in a dull disdaine, With leaden appetite. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. Wks. 1851 III 124 To bring..an unactive blindnesse of mind upon the people by their leaden doctrine. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* I. 8 Saturne, that leaden planet did cast his melancholy influence over all his intellectuals. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 90 Under its leaden rule little scope was left for the free and healthy exercise of mind. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 20 Dec. 5/2 In 'the Progress of Spring' are leaden lines.

d. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 175 Wher my colour was bothe fressh and reed Now is it wan and of leden hewe. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* I. viii. 65 It declyneth to a swart and leaden colour, such as we see in men in the cold Wynter. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 131 Sleepless nights passed under the leaden eye of him he ..sent to death. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 4 The sky was leaden. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxiv. (1878) 270 The green islands lay desolate in the midst of the leaden sea. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 205 The vesicle..has a uniform purple or leaden appearance.

3. Qualifying other adjectives.

1844 RUSKIN *Arrows Chace* (1880) I. 288 The lights being often a blaze of gold, and the shadows a dark leaden grey. 1846 BEDDOES *Let.* Poems p. cix, Prose of the leadenest drab dye has ever pursued Your humble servant. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 126 Within, like a black and leaden-heavy kernel, he was conscious of the weight upon his soul. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 33 Bill, leaden blue.

4. *Comb.* Chiefly parasynthetic, as *leaden-coloured*, *-eyed*, *-footed*, *-headed*, *-hearted* (hence *leaden-heartedness*), *-heeled*, *-hued*, *-natured*, *-pated*, *-skulled*, *-spirited*, *-thoughted*, *-weighted*, *-willed*, *-winged*; also *leaden-stepping*, in which *leaden* is quasi-*adv.*; *leaden-like* adv.

1598 FLORIO, *Plombeo*, .. *leaden coloured. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 557 Leaden-coloured even. 1820 KEATS *Ode Nightingale* 28 *Leaden-eyed despairs. 1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 61 *Leaden-footed griefe. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 246 Never before..had I felt time to be so leaden-footed. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* E iij, Not..so *leaden-headed as your brother Bridges. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* i, A leaden-headed old corporation. 1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 31 *Leaden-harted sleepe. 1864 E. MURRAY *E. Norman* III. 28 He subsided into a sort of *leaden-heartedness. 1598 E. GUILLIM *Skial.* (1878) 35 Thys *leaden-heeled passion is to dull, To keepe pace with this Satyre-footed gull. 1877 W. BLACK *Green Past.* xxvii. (1878) 221 Water—*leaden-hued—with no trace of phosphorescent fire in it. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 169 To write so heauie or *leadenlike, your Lordship had no occasion. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. E. Thring* 42 The .. *leaden-natured boy. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. viii. (1632) 220, I was the..most *leaden-pated to learne my lesson. 1681 *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 42 (1713) II. 19 The Leaden-pated Gentleman propounded the Matter. ?*c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 242 What a *leaden-skulled slave he makes me. 1609 J. DAVIES *Humours Heaven on Earth* (Grosart) 10/2 Let leane-fac'd *leaden-spirited Saturnists..Prate what they list. ?1630 MILTON *Time* 2 The lazy *leaden-stepping hours. 1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 52 Now *leaden-thoughted Morpheus dyms each sight. 1888 T. W. REID *Life W. E. Forster* I. 75 *Leaden-weighted lethargy. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 58 Summons my Muse .. Her *leaden-winged crest aloft to raise. *a* 1645 FEATLY *Reynolds* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 243 We university men were *leaden-witted, who admired so dull a man.

Hence **Lea·denly** *adv.*, in a leaden manner; without elasticity or spring; after the manner, or with the effect of a leaden weight. **Lea·denness,** the quality of being leaden both in a material and an immaterial sense.

1611 COTGR., *Ternissure*, palenesse..leadennesse of colour. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. vii. 141 It had sunk suddenly and leadenly under the sense of imprisonment. 1893 BEATRICE HARRADEN *Ships that pass* 99 The lovelessness and

leadenness of his temperament. 1895 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* xxvii, She went leadenly up the steps.

Leaden (led'n), *v.* [f. LEAD *sb.*[1] + -EN 5 or f. LEADEN *a.*] †a. *trans.* To fasten with molten lead. *Obs.* b. To make leaden or dull. c. *intr.* To press down like lead; only in **Leadening** *ppl. a.*

1552 HULOET, Leaden or sowdre together, *plumbo.* 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 637 A leadening weight of something indescribable began to gather upon his heart. 1899 *Speaker* 29 July 107/1 The very completeness with which Mr. Mends has done his work..leadens his narrative.

Leaden, obs. dial. form of LEDEN.

Leader[1] (līˈdəɹ). Forms: 4-6 **ledar(e, -er(e,** (4 **ledder, leeder,** 5 **ledir, leedare**), 5-7 *Sc.* **leidar, -er,** (6 **ledair**), 6- **leader.** [f. LEAD *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

I. One who leads.

1. *gen.* in various senses of the vb.: One who conducts, precedes as a guide, leads a person by the hand or an animal by a cord, etc. Also with adverbs, as *leader-away*, *leader-on*, for which see the corresponding verbal phrases. *Follow my leader*: see FOLLOW *v.* I c.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* liv. 14 Mi leder, and mi kowth sa gode. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1454 (1482) Oon thynketh þe bere But al a-nother thynketh his ledere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 20 He suld ger Bath the sleuthhund and the ledar Tyne the sleuth men ger him ta. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* XV. 14 Thei ben blynde, and lederis of blynde men. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. viii. (1495) 418 Curlewes haue guydes and ledars as cranes haue for they drede the goshawke. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5675 Withouten ledar nedit he [a man struck blind] To abyde behynd. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. xi. 5 Blyithlie following his ledair Achates. 1552 HULOET, Leder awaye, *abductor.* 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 3 You were wont to be a follower, but now you are a leader. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* I. ii, Without Reason, Voycing the Leader-on a Demi-god. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 451 Leader to free Enjoyment of our right as Gods. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 526 Ample Plains, Where oft the Flocks without a Leader stray. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiii, Follow your leader, boys, and take pattern by Smike if you dare. 1861 J. EDMOND *Childr. Ch. at Home* i. 17 Christ is .. a leader to all that trust him.

† b. One who has the charge of (animals).

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 34 § 4 The office of the Maistershippe of the leder of the Dere of the parke of Okeley.

c. † The driver of a vehicle (*obs.*). d. *dial.* A carter.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21283 Bath wise and war es þat leder [sc. of þe wain]. 1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 365 Item, to the sand ledaris, xviijs. 1548 in *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 141 That na maner of persouns ledares of burne tak [etc.]. 1847 *Sheffield Indep.* (E. D. D.), A coal leader. 1887 DONALDSON *Suppl. to Jamieson* s.v., Until comparatively late years the occupation of water-carrier was followed by a large number of men and women, some carried by hand..; some by barrow..; and some by cart—those were the leaders. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Leader*, a carter. 'A coal leader'.

2. One who leads a body of armed men; a commander, a captain.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7630 And of a thusand men o wal He made him [David] ledder and marscal. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 217 The oost of þe Gothes was i-slawe in Thuscia, and here ledere Ragadasius was i-take. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret, Gov. Lordsh.* 108-9 Off lederes off ostes and here ordinaunce .. Folwe þanne vche comandour tene vicaires, & vche vicaire tene lederes, & vche ledere tene denys. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 143 Our leidar is gayne, Amang our fays he is set him allayne. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 143 A worthy Leader, wanting ayd, Vnto his dastard foe-men is betray'd. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 715 Sir Horace Vere .. performed the duty, both of a good Leader and Souldier. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, All this day .. they will gather to their leader's standard. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 20 Detachments of troops were .. sent .. to secure the leaders.

3. One who guides others in action or opinion; one who takes the lead in any business, enterprise, or movement; one who is 'followed' by disciples or adherents; the chief of a sect or party. † In early use *occas.* a chieftain, governor.

Leader of the House of Commons: the member of the government who has the official initiative in the proceedings of the House.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 660 Anguss .. wes .. lord and ledar off kyntyr. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 The seid .. principall or principallis leder or leders that unlaufully cause the seid people to gedre or rise. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 515/2 The leaders and maisters of the christen fayth. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 47 To be ledar techar & direckar of the same kirk. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* IX. 213 For his brotheris caus he was cheif leider of the ring. 1666 TEMPLE *Let. to Godolphin* Wks. 1713 II. 18 The Duke of Albuquerque you will find..no great Leader in Council or Business. 1719-20 SWIFT *Let. Yng. Clergyman* Misc. (1727) I. 361 Demosthenes and Cicero..each of them a Leader..in a popular State. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 286, I am a partizan of the great leader of the opposition. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. xi. 269 A genius so commanding and so turbulent, was fitted to be the leader of a party. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 208 If the people should destroy class after class, until two men only were left, one of these would be the leader. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 500 The leaders in the country party .. were thrown into prison. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. ii. 187 Circumstances independent of himself could alone have raised him into a leader of a party.

† b. Phrases. *Leader of laws*: one who has power in the state, a ruler. *Leader of hail*: a guide to salvation. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1307 He .. hatz .. þe lederes of her lawe layd to þe grounde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 674 And þu (Paul) dere brothir, far wele ay lledar of heile and saweoure. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXX. 55 O leder of lawis. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* XXI. 1 My lords, late lads, nou leidars of our lauis.

c. A counsel who 'leads' (see LEAD *v.*[1] 16) in the conduct of a case before the court; a barrister whose status (in England, that of a King's Counsel) entitles him to 'lead'. Also, the senior counsel of a circuit.

1856 WILKIE COLLINS *A Rogue's Life* V, He had engaged the leader of the circuit to defend me. 1878 BALL *Student's Guide to Bar* 44 At the trial itself he will generally have a 'leader' on whom the conduct of the case will wholly depend. 1883 J. H. SLATER *Guide Legal Prof.* 17 Queen's Counsel are usually termed 'Leaders', and they sit in front of the utter Barristers, whom they are said to 'lead' in any particular case in which both are engaged.

d. The foremost or most eminent member (of a profession); also, in wider sense, a person of eminent position and influence.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* V. (1859) 115 Judges, mayors .. leaders in science .. were represented in that meeting. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Nov. 410/3 Here is Mr. F. Archer, the leader of his profession.

4. One who leads a choir or band of dancers, musicians, or singers. *Leader of praise* (Sc.) = PRECENTOR.

1530 PALSGR. 238/1 Leeder of a daunce, *auant dancevr.* 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 157 We must follow the Leaders. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Leader*, a performer who in a concert takes the principal violin, receives the time and style of the movements from the conductor, and communicates them to the rest of the band. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* XVI. 269 The leader, as in our village churches, was evidently a person of immense importance 1892 *Glasgow Herald* 22 Apr. 2/2 Leader of Praise Wanted. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 51/1 The leader trills ahead in runs and shakes up and down the scale.

5. Among Methodists, the presiding member of a 'class' (see CLASS *sb.* 7 b). Usually *class-leader.*

1743 WESLEY *Nat. United Societies* Wks. (1872) VIII. 270 There are about twelve persons in every class; one of whom is styled the Leader. 1791 [see CLASS *sb.* 7 b].

6. The first man in a file, one in the front rank, one of the foremost in a moving body. In *Surveying*, the foremost carrier of the chain.

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 130 Euery one is especially to acknowledge his leader or foremost man to be the author of all his motions. 1616-1809 [see *file-leader*, FILE *sb.*[2] 11]. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (1634) 240 The men in the File are to be distinguished by the names of Leaders, Bringers up and Middle-men. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii. The leaders are busy making casts into the fields on the left and right. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXV. 188 Another person was sent forward, who drew himself up by the rope which was attached to the leader.

b. One of the front horses in a team, or the front horse in a tandem.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Leaders*..the Fore-horses in Coaches and Teams. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 254 With pack-horse constancy we keep the road..True to the jingling of our leader's bells. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1191 He was a capital horse, the off leader. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. ii, The near leader violently shook his head. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 182 If the horses were young..there was a postillion for the leaders also.

7. a. *Cards.* The first player in a round; also, one who 'leads' from a particular suit.

1677 MEGE *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s. v., A leader, in Cards, *celui que joue le premier.* 1742 HOYLE *Whist* (1763) 45 If the Leader of that Suit or his Partner have the long Trump. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* Gloss. (1880) 12 *Leader*, the first to play each round.

b. *Curling.* The first player: cf. LEAD *sb.*[2] 5 a.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 166 Next Robin o' Mains, a leader good, Close to the witter drew.

II. A thing which leads.

8. a. *gen.* b. *colloq.* A remark or question intended to lead conversation (cf. FEELER 4 b). c. *Comm.* (? U.S.) = LEADING ARTICLE 2.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 33/124 Þe steorre gan softe to glide forth, also it were þene way to teche...þe Abbot Anourede his ledare. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxi. 143 Þe crosse is þe lif of a gode monke; & þe leder to paradise. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* Ep. Ded. (1887) 4 It is an argument which craueth consideration, bycause it is the leader to a further consequence. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Pr. Wales's Garden-Party* 34 'And what did you make of them over the dish of tea?' suggested the young man as a leader. 1889 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIV. 622 A new rival may inflict severe loss .. through cutting the price of a staple below cost, and making it what is called a 'leader'. 1895 *Critic* 6 Apr. 263/1 In several Sixth Avenue houses, new books by popular writers have long been used as 'leaders'—the technical name, I believe, for goods sold at little or no profit, sometimes even at a loss, for the sake of drawing customers, with a view of getting them to buy other wares as well.

9. In a tree or shrub: The shoot which grows at the apex of the stem, or of a principal branch; also, a bine.

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 75 Ye shall neuer leaue aboue two or three leaders at the head of any principall branch. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gardening* 808 Retain a competent supply of side-shoots, with a good leader to each mother-branch. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 89 The leaders of the black bryony..twist around each other. 1892 *Gardeners' Chron.* 27 Aug. 242/1 The trees are allowed to waste their energies in the formation of a plurality of leaders at the top.

10. A tendon. (Cf. *guide*, *guider.*)

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 23 Cutting their Leaders and Nerves. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 22 What the common People call Leaders or Sinews. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 3 The leaders of the leg-muscles in the turkey. 1891 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 3/7 In his second performance he severed one of the leaders of his thigh.

11. a. In agricultural drainage: A main drain. b. A tributary.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 9 One of the drains that enter the leader. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 15 The leaders to these burns are, in some places, called sykes.

12. = LEADING ARTICLE 1.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. vi, Give me a man who can write a leader. 1847 R. P. MILNES in T. W. Reid *Life Ld Houghton* (1891) I. ix. 401 You can get..a file of the *Times*, the commercial leaders of which you should get up. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* XI. 482 He thought a page of Clarendon as pleasant historical reading as a leader in the *Times.* 1892 B. MATTHEWS *Americanisms & Brit.* 22 An American ..calls that an 'editorial' which the Englishman calls a 'leader'.

13. *Mining.* a. A drain or stream that by its colour indicates the presence of minerals. b. (See quot. 1846.) c. A small and insignificant vein, which leads to or indicates the proximity of a larger and better.

1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 231 A green-coloured water, which tinged iron of a copper-colour, issued from the hill; and this the miners called a leader. 1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Leader*, a small band of coal connecting the portions of a coal-seam detached by a dyke, and following which, leads the miner to the seam again. 1855 *Cornwall* 95 Frequently the prevailing mineral runs continuously through the lode for considerable lengths and depths, forming what is called the leader. 1880 C. C. ADLEY *Rep. Pioneer Mining Co.* 2 Oct. 1 Two strong veins or leaders carrying copper ore have been crossed. 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 16 The prospects of the mine have improved, two auriferous leaders having been cut. 1900 *Daily News* 19 June 8/2 One or two tunnels had been drawn on small leaders and..diamonds had been discovered.

14. *Fireworks* and *Gunnery.* A quick match enclosed in a paper tube for the purpose of conveying fire rapidly. Also *attrib.*, as *leader pipe* (see quot.).

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Manœuvres* 60 Lay a leader of quick match along the bore. *Ibid.* 282. 1878 KENTISH *Pyrotechn. Treat.* 103 Leader Pipes. These are for piping quickmatch.

15. *Fishing.* (*U.S.*) a. The end portion of a reel-line, consisting of gut, and having the snells of the fly-hooks attached to it; a casting-line.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Leader*, a length of finely twisted hair, gut, or grass, for attaching an angler's hook to the line; a bottom. Called also a Snell. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 777/1 The flies are attached to a leader—or, as our English brethren term it, a casting-line.

b. 'A net so placed as to intercept fish and lead them into a pound, weir, trap-net, etc.' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884).

16. *Machinery.* a. (See quots.)

1805 BREWSTER in *Ferguson's Lect.* I. 83 *note*, In a combination of wheels that which is acted upon by the power, or by some other wheel is called a leader. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 21 When speaking of the action of wheel work in general, the wheel which acts as a mover is called the *leader*, and the one upon which it acts the *follower.* 1895 *Mod. Steam Engine* 52 The wheels of a locomotive are called—1st, leaders or leading-wheels.

b. *U.S.* = *leading block.* c. 'A principal furrow leading from the eye to the skirt of a mill-stone' (1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Millstone*). d. 'One of the long vertical timbers guiding the ram of a pile-driver cat' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*).

17. *Printing.* A line of dots or dashes to guide the eye in letterpress.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. iii. 59 Full points are sometimes used as leaders in tables of contents. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), *Leaders* (. . . . or - - -), these consist of two or three dots, similar to full points, cast on one type, to the em body; there are also two or three em leaders, the number of dots being multiplied according to their length. Hyphen-faced leaders are also made (- - - -).

18. *Sc.* and *U.S.* A pipe to conduct water.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1890 LOWSON *Guidfollow* xix. 161 The name 'Spout' was derived from a spout, stroupe, or leader, that was inserted into the bank .. leading the water which ran [etc.].

19. *U.S.* A guiding ring in an animal's nose. (*Cent. Dict.*)

20. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 6 b) *leader-mule*; (sense 12) *leader-column*, *-note*, *-writer.*

1897 *Daily News* 3 June 5/4 The problem set in our *leader columns the other day. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 108 Not forgetting .. to bestow an occasional cut upon the *leader-mules. 1888 BESANT *Inner House* 3 No news came. This was especially hard on the *leader-writers.

† **Lea·der**[2]. *Obs. rare*—°. [f. LEAD *v.*[2] (? or *sb.*) + -ER[1].] A plumber.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 292/1 Leedare or plummare.

Leaderess (līˈdərés). Also 6 leadress e. [f. LEADER[1] + -ESS.] A female leader.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 74 They agree yt shoulde not be a 'minoresse', but a 'mooveresse' or leadresse of and to anger and yre. 1888 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 2/1 Mrs. K. .. a leader, or leaderess of the Ladies' Land League.

Leaderette (līˈdərəˈt). [f. LEADER[1] (sense 12) + -ETTE.] A short editorial paragraph, printed in the same type as the 'leaders' in a newspaper.

1880 *Athenæum* 4 Sept. 289/2 One able to write crisp Original Leaderettes..would have preference. 1895 MAR.

Corelli *Sorrows of Satan* ix. (1897) 97 This paragraph of mine..will take the shape of a 'leaderette'.

Leaderless (lī·dəɹlės), *a.* [f. Leader[1] + -less.] Having no leader; without a leader.

1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* iv. 284 Some men must.. leaderless go forth unto the flame. 1878 Lecky *England in 18th C.* (1883) I. 326 The party..had been left leaderless by the deaths of Stanhope and Sunderland. 1894 *Times* 15 Jan. 14/4 The would-be defenders of Paris were little more than a leaderless mob.

Leadership (lī·dəɹʃip). [f. Leader[1] + -ship.] The dignity, office, or position of a leader, esp. of a political party; also, ability to lead.

1834 Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1887) III. 130 Is the leadership of the House to be conservatively settled by placing the minority in office? 1856 E. A. Bond *Russia close 16th C.* (Hakl. Soc.) Introd. 29 An invasion of the Crim Tartars .. under the leadership of their khan. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1861) V. 165 That high position which has now been long called the Leadership of the House of Commons. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 1 Nothing is wanted but military leadership and military means. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 351/2 The leadership of a great circuit.

Leadger, obs. form of Ledger.

Lea·dhillite. *Min.* [Named by Beudant, 1832, from Leadhills in Scotland, the locality where it was found: see -ite.] A sulphato-carbonate of lead, found in whitish pearly crystals.

1835 C. U. Shepard *Treat. Min.* ii. 6. 1852 *Phillips' Min.* 565 Haidinger..was led to suppose the crystallization of leadhillite to be oblique. 1885 Erni *Min. Simplified* 262 Leadhillite..crystallizes in the orthorhombic system.

Leading (lī·diŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Lead *v.*[1] + -ing [1].]

1. The action of Lead *v.*[1], in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2866 If ani fische þar-in bigane, Wit leding o þe flum iordane, Þe lijf it es for-don wit stink. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4217 Thurgh ledyng of þe fende He sal even to Ierusalem wende. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 358 No woundir ȝif men gone þikke to helle bi þe leding of suche prelatis. *c* 1440 *Three Kings Cologne* 50 Þorwe þe gret mercy of god and ledyng of þis sterre, þei com .. in to Ierusalem. 1555 Philpot in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* iii. App xlix. 157 Through his lovyng and comfortable leading and governance. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* d j b, Hydragogie, demonstrateth the possible leading of Water, by Natures lawe, and by artificiall helpe, from any head to any other place assigned. 1690 Wood *Life* 15 July, So feeble that he could not goe without leading. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 35 The filling, leading, and spreading of 2500 carts of compost. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 73 Humanity is being carried forward under a mightier leading than its own. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Leading*, conveying coals by carts from the pits to the workmen's houses.

b. with *forth*, *off*.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 207 Ich bide þe.. bi his ledunge forð, bi al þet me him demde, bi [etc.]. 1890 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 3/5 The leading off of the rain from the Vomero.

†**c.** A figure in dancing. *Obs.*

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxiv. (1737) 105 *Coupés*, Hops, Leadings, Risings.

d. *Light or leading* (Milton) = illumination or guidance; hence in Burke's phrase, *men of light and leading* (cf. quot. 1596 in 2).

1644 Milton *Jdgm. Bucer* Wks. 1851 IV. 296, I owe no light or leading receiv'd from any man in the discovery of this truth. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 191 The men of England, the men, I mean, of light and leading, in England. 1846 Disraeli *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 15 June, The language that has been used in this House by men of great light and leading.

2. The action of commanding and marching at the head of armed men. †*At one's leading*: under one's command. †Also, ability to command, generalship.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vi. 20 Ilk ane admyrall sall hafe at his ledyng foure or fyue or sex men of armes. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 All the Knyghtes and Esquiers and Yomen that had ledynge of men on his partie. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* ix. 1285 A hundreth men was at his ledyng still. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, iv. iii. 17, I wonder much, being men of such great leading as you are, That you fore-see not what impediments Drag backe our expedition. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 74 (1810) 75 Under the leading of the Lord Walter Manny. 1642 *Commiss.* in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 529 Commanders for the governing, leading, and commanding of them. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* i. xvii. (1840) 293 They would be absolutely under my leading, as their..captain. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* iii. xxiii, His gallant leading won my heart. 1828–40 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 167 The civil government in Scotland, and the leading of its armies, were in the hands of Mar and March. 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 96 A great armada was being prepared which was said to be intended to pass the seas under the leading of Stucley. 1898 *United Service Mag.* July 406 The higher leading may go to pieces, and confusion of command may ensue.

†**b.** Government, rule. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 820 A nobil knycht had þe leding of þe land. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* i. 579 Than thocht he to have the leding Off all Scotland. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 356 All that land was in hir ledyng.

†**c.** quasi-*concr.* The followers of a leader.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xv. 302 Thai that war of his leding.. War all ded. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* l. 9 He hadde in his ledyng [Vulg. *in comitatu*] chares, and rydynge men. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5863 Al the folk of hir leding,..never wist what was fleing.

†**3.** *Arith.* Multiplication. Const. *in*, *into*.

c 1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 14 Nombre superficial is þat comethe of ledynge of oo nombre into a-nother. *Ibid.*, The solide nombre or cubike is þat þat comythe of double ledynge of nombre in nombre.

4. *Lead-mining.* (See quots.) Cf. Leader[1] 13 c.

1653 Manlove *Lead-Mines* 3 If any .. find a Rake, Or sign, or leading to the same. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Break-off*, If it happen that it [a vein] break into several Leadings or Strings. 1802 Mawe *Min. Derbyshire* Gloss., *Leadings*, small sparry veins in the rock. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 65 The branches [of a vein] have a general communication by means of fine slender threads, or *leadings*, as the miners term them.

5. A directing influence or guidance; esp. a spiritual indication of the proper course of action in any case; a term used by the Quakers.

1889 M. C. Lee *Quaker Girl Nantucket* 8 Ann Millet .. began to have 'leadings' at the age of four years.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *leading-cart*; **leading-block** (see quots.); **leading-business** (*Theatr.*), the parts usually taken by the leading actor; **leading-hose**, that section of the hose from which the water is discharged by a fire-engine; **leading-rein**, a rein to lead a horse or other animal; also *fig.*; **leading-staff**, † (*a*) a staff borne by a commanding officer, a truncheon; (*b*) a staff to lead a bull by means of a ring through its nose; **leading-strap** = Lead *sb.*[2] 3 d; † **leading-weapon**, a weapon serving as a 'leading-staff'; **leading-wire** = Lead *sb.*[2] 10 a (*b*). Also Leading-string.

1859 E. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 317 A **leading block* is a fixed pulley, which alters the direction of the power, but does not increase it. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Leading-blocks*, the several blocks used for guiding the direction of any purchase, as hook, snatch or tail blocks. 1880 *Era Almanack* 95 My First Chapter in *Leading Business. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 238 An entire sheaf that had fallen from the '*leading-cart' at the close of harvest. 1483 *Ward. Acc.* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 32 And for *ledyng rayns, xxij yerds of broode riban silk. 1826 Scott *Diary* 18 Apr. in *Lockhart*, He a boy, of six or seven, was brought to visit me on a pony, a groom holding the leading-rein. 1864 J. Payn *Sir Massingberd* 58 If you had had a leading-rein yourself..at seventeen, it would have been a great deal better for you. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 29 In musters and traynings to carie ..neither Halbard, neither *leading-staffe [etc]. 1634 Ford *P. Warbeck* iii. i. *stage direct.*, Enter King Henrie, his Gorget on, his sword, plume of feathers, leading staffe. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* ii. xix, And Gyneth then apart he drew; To her his leading-staff resign'd. 1889 T. Hardy *Mayor of Casterbridge* xxix, He ran forward towards the leading-staff, seized it, and wrenched the animal's head as if he would snap it off. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* i. iii. v. 185 If..he [dog] must be steadily dragged along by the *leading-strap. 1622 F. Markham *Bk. War* v. i. 10 To conclude, the Colonell is to bee armed at all points like the Captaine, onely his *Leading-weapon, and Feather-staffe is of a much lesse proportion.

b. with advs., as *leading-in*, *-off*, *-out*; in quots. *attrib.* (and hardly distinct from *ppl. a.*)

1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 224 On to the square terminal pole a hollow facing or casing is fixed, down which the *leading-in wires are led. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 91 The large amount of power required to drive the *leading off rod. 1895 Thompson & Thomas *Electr. Tab. & Mem.* 80 The *leading-out wires of electro-magnets.

Leading (le·diŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Lead *v.*[2] + -ing [1].] The action of Lead *v.*[2] **a.** A covering, framing, or mending with lead. **b.** *concr.* = Came; leadwork in general. **c.** *Printing.* The action of placing 'leads' between the lines of type. **d.** quasi-*concr.* The fouling of a gun with lead from bullets.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 293/1 Leeding wythe leed, *plumbacio*. 1563–83 Foxe *A. & M.* II. 1799 2 Paules Churche..costeth me a good deale of money by the yeare, the leading thereof. 1573 Baret *Alv.* L 157 A leading or souldring in lead, *plumbitura*. 1597 *MS. Rawl.* D. 176 fo. 275 b, The sydes of the Chauncell, the Leadding whereof being defectyve. 1611 Cotgr., *Plombement*, a leading or tinning. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 83 The leading of the Bread room .. was a preservation of the Bread; .. if it had not been for the leading of it, it would not have lasted half so long. 1807 Syd. Smith *P. Plymley's Lett.* ix. Wks. 1840 III. 440 A Protestant plumber has discovered that it [the parish church] wants new leading. 1855 Ogilvie Suppl., *Leading*, separating by leads, as in printing. 1881 Greener *Gun* 261 This removes all 'leading' and deposit. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 369/2 The..panes might..be whirled out of their leadings. 1894 *Athenæum* 26 May 674/1 The 'leading' of the pages of the two texts differs considerably.

Leading (lī·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Lead *v.*[1] + -ing [2].]

1. That guides, directs, or leads *to* something; † also, that serves as a precedent.

a 1628 F. Grevil *Sidney* (1652) 188 This She-David of ours..takes the truth for her Leading-Star. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 168 This was on .. the Second Lords day that was ever kept. And now it began to be a leading custome to the Church. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* i. ii. § 1 Such as make him a Britan, ground their pretence on a leading Mistake. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xx. 356 It is a leading introductive mercy to all other spiritual mercies that follow it. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1710) II. 235 Have a particular care of leading sins, that seldom go alone. 1745 J. Mason *Self Knowl.* i. xvii. (1853) 125 A Man cannot live without some leading views. 1791 Burke *Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 56 One of the strongest acts of innovation and the most leading in its consequences. 1793 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 277, I have not proof, but some very leading circumstances. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 277 A great principle or leading thought suggests and arranges a world of particulars.

b. Special collocations: **leading-buoy** (see quot.); **leading case** *Law*, one that serves as a precedent to decide other cases; **leading-light** *Naut.* (cf. *leading-mark*); **leading-mark** *Naut.*, one of 'those objects which, kept in line or in transit, guide the pilot while working into port, as trees, spires, buoys, etc.' (Adm. Smyth 1867); **leading-motive** *Mus.*, occas. tr. Leitmotiv, q.v.; **leading note** *Mus.* (see quot. 1889; cf. *sensible note*); **leading question**, one that suggests the proper or expected answer; *spec.* in *Law* (see quot. 1848); **leading seventh** *Mus.* (see quot.).

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Leading-buoy*, a buoy placed as a guide in sailing. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ii. v. § 1 We cannot but gaze at the Novelty of this act (as we conceive, a *leading Case in this kind). 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 48 The leading case was that of Athaliah. 1895 North in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 24/1, I will refer to *Barrow* v. *Barrow*, a leading case perhaps on a married woman's right and power to elect. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Leading-light*. 1804 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 521 The *leading mark for running in, is the Light-House. 1883 F. Hueffer *Wagner* (ed. 2) 70 The same melody forms a prominent part of the music-drama, and appears as '*leading-motive' wherever the composer wishes to suggest the idea of the love potion. 1894 *Times* 13 Apr. 10/4 A few of the 'leading-motives'..startle us by their originality. 1811 T. Busby *Dict. Music* (ed. 3), **Leading note*. 1889 E. Prout *Harmony* i. § 13 The seventh note of the scale, which..has a very strong tendency to lead up or rise to the tonic, is on that account called the Leading Note. 1824 Starkie *Law Evid.* I. ii. 123 Upon the examination of a witness in chief, the principal rule to be observed is that *leading questions are not to be asked. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.*, *Leading question*, a question which suggests to a witness the answer which he is to make. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 381 Williams put leading questions. 1889 E. Prout *Harmony* (ed. 10) xiv. § 365 The first inversion of the dominant major ninth is sometimes called the 'Chord of the seventh on the leading note', and sometimes simply the '*Leading Seventh'.

2. That takes the lead; chief, principal, prominent. *Leading lady*, *man*: the chief actress or actor in a theatrical company. Also Leading-article.

1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* ii. i, I have read the Elements, And Accidence, and all the leading books. 1671 L. Addison *W. Barbary* 35 A leading Person in that part of the Countrey. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles & Commons* iv. Miscell. (1711) 71, I mean Popular Orators, Tribunes, or as they are now stiled Great Speakers, Leading Men and the like. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 54 ¶ 2 Several of the leading Men of the Sect have a great deal of the cynical Humour in them. 1734 J. Ward *Introd. Math.* ii. v. (ed. 6) 176 The Solution of such Leading Questions as are in themselves very easie. 1779 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 275 That profession [the bar] which is so leading in this country. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 117 The great and leading point now to be determined was, whether the house should be rebuilt with stone. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson's Funeral* 27 Large sums were given for standing in a cart, in a leading street. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 565 Mr. Brougham..had admitted the leading facts of the great distresses. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* iv. 216 The leading events of our sacred history. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 666 He had not been one of the leading conspirators. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 161 He had himself..played a leading part in them [commotions]. 1874 Hatton *Clytie* (ed. 10) 96, I should have put it down for a leading lady. 1885 J. K. Jerome *On the Stage* 157 Our leading man died suddenly from heart disease. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 615 Leading physicians both in Germany and America.

3. That has the front place; that goes first or in front on the line of movement. *Leading wheels*: the front pair of wheels of a locomotive (so *leading axle*, *springs*; cf. Leader[1] 16 a). *Leading card*: that which is played first; also *fig.* *Leading counsel* = Leader[1] 3 c. *Leading shoot* = Leader[1] 9.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 77 When we speak of a Fuge or Canon, in the vnison, fift, or eight: it is to be vnderstood from the first note of the leading part. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* xiv. (1697) 318 Drunkenness being the leading Card to all Evils. 1690 J. Mackenzie *Siege London-Derry* 5/2 If we come to be made a leading-Card, sit not still and see us sink. *a* 1711 Ken *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 432 When I of God a Song design, Pains intercept my leading Line. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 181 Guide the leading Shoot of these young Trees higher and higher. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Fugue*, The leading parts still flying before those which follow. 1771 P. Parsons *Newmarket* II. 32 The two leading-horses .. carried about eight stone .. each wheel-horse about seven stone. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 80 This people..often suppressed the leading vowel. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 18 The vigorous leading shoots made by healthy plants from year to year. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 60 Every other squadron ..and every other regiment..manœuvre from a leading flank. 1798 Capt. Millar in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. cliv, The leading Ship to steer one point more to starboard. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 129 These mortises must be square to the leading side of the whip. 1849–50 *Weale's Dict. Terms*, *Leading springs*, the springs fixed upon the leading axle-box of a locomotive engine, bearing the weight above. *Leading wheels*, the wheels of a locomotive engine, which are placed before the driving wheels. 1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) II. xx. 358 Here .. he encountered the leading Cossacks of Blucher's army. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 525 He had been the leading counsel for the seven Bishops. 1885 U. S. Grant *Pers. Mem.* I. xxii. 302 The leading boat got within a very short distance of the water battery. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 3/3 A good 'leading' deer [of a sledge team] is the most valuable of a Samoyede's possessions. 1895 *Mod. Steam Engine* 67 The leading axle. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 5 The leading engine was overturned.

4. That makes to go, drives, or communicates motion; in certain technical collocations.

1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* i. 480 The ship .. waited .. the

leading gale. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2175 A shoal ..makes it necessary to warp in, unless there should happen to be a leading wind. 1841 Dana *Seaman's Man.* 113 *Leading-wind*, a fair wind. More particularly applied to a wind abeam or quartering. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Leading-part*, the rope of a tackle which runs between the fall and the standing post... It is that part of the fall which is to be hauled on or overhauled, to ease the purchase. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Leading-screw* (Lathe), the longitudinal screw between the shears of a lathe, by which the slide-rest is moved longitudinally of the lathe-bed. *Lead-screw.*

5. *Leading coach* (sense obscure: cf. quot. 1848). 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4052/1 The Gentlemen Ushers in waiting in Her Majesty's Leading Coach. 1724 *Ibid.* 6233/2 The Morocco Ambassadour was conducted by the Master of the Ceremonies to his Audience of the young Princesses, in one of their leading Coaches and six Horses. 1736 Hervey *Mem. Geo. II*, I. xiii. 272 He [*sc.* the Prince of Orange] came the next morning to St. James's .. though the equipage the king sent to fetch him was only one miserable leading coach with only 'a pair of horses'. 1848 *Ibid.*, *footn.*, Strange to say, the peculiar meaning of 'a leading coach' has been lost in the Master of the Horse's office, though these offices are usually so conservative of etiquette.

Hence † **Lea·dingly** *a.* (in 3 *north. dial.* ledandlike), suitable for leading (a procession); **Lea·dingly** *adv.*, in a leading manner.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcvii. 6 In bemes ledand-like [Vulg. *in tubis ductilibus*] to se. 1801 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 368 You have no other brother so likely to be soon and leadingly settled. 1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* 65 Among national manufactures .. a quite leadingly lucrative one

Leading article.

1. One of the longer large-type articles in a newspaper, appearing as the expression of editorial opinion on any subject; a leader.

1807 *Politics Georgium Sidus* 29 The Morning Newspapers of the metropolis .. in their solemn political paragraphs, and especially in those which are called their leading articles. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 333/2 Your leading article of last Sunday. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 295 In the schools of Oxford is now taught in perfection the art of writing 'leading articles'.

2. *Comm.* **a.** A principal or prominent article of trade. **b.** In recent use, an article which is 'pushed' and sold at a low price in order to attract customers for other things. Cf. Leader 8 b.

1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 163 A leading article in the European traffic was the salt-petre produced in Bengal.

Lea·ding-string. Chiefly *pl.*

1. Strings with which children used to be guided and supported when learning to walk. *To be in leading-strings*: to be still a child; *fig.* to be in a state of dependence or pupilage.

1677 Wycherley *Plain Dealer* I. i. 1 But I'll have no Leading-strings, I can walk alone. *a* 1685 Otway *Compl. Muse* xiii. Wks. 1727 II. 366 In little time the Hell-bred Brat .. Without his Leading-strings could walk. 1779 T. A. Mann in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 417, I live in a Country where good Philosophy is still in its leading-strings. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 531 One that still needs his leading-string and bib. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 69 He .. gallops through mud and mire .. merely to show that he is a lad of spirit, and out of his leading-strings. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* 317 Thus the 'model' lodgers are kept, as it were, in leading-strings. 1884 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) VI. 135 His [Cervantes'] genius soon broke away from the leading-strings of a plot that denied free scope to his conceptions.

2. A cord for leading an animal. Cf. *leading rein.*

1859 *Archæol. Cant.* II. 106 At the feet of each crouches a dog with knotted leading-strings. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. v. 159 Led .. by a riding master with a leading string.

Hence **Leading-stringed** *pa. pple.*, *nonce-wd.*, guided with, or kept within, leading-strings.

1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* II. xiv. 104 A powerful mettlesome young Achilles ought not to be leading-stringed by women too much.

† **Lea·dish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Lead *sb.*[1] + -ish.] Somewhat like lead. Also *Comb.*, as *leadish-coloured* adj.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxiv. (1495) 280 In theym that haue the Lepra the face is ledysshe. 1530 Palsgr. 317/1 Ledysshe, *plummee, plummeux.* 1577 Dee *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 75 That about the center is of fuskish or leadish colour. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 3 b/1 If the Fleshe of the wounde be leadishe-coloured. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 183 The Excrements, of a wan leadish colour.

Leadless (le·dlĕs), *a.* [f. Lead *sb.*[1] + -less.] Devoid of lead.

1809 Byron *Eng. Bards & Sc. Rev.* 466 When Little's leadless pistol met his eye. 1852 Earp *Gold Col. Australia* 127 Gentlemen, whose seconds take care that they fight with leadless pistols. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 2/1 The itinerant vendor of plaster busts and leadless pencils. *Ibid.* 14 June 2/2 Messrs. Minton .. have already taken steps .. to discover a leadless glaze.

[**Leadman,** 'one who leads a dance' (J.): see *List of Spurious Words* and *leadman* in Lead *sb.*[1] 12.]

† **Leadsman**[1]. *Obs.* [f. *leads*, genitive of Lead *sb.*[2] + Man.] A guide, = Lodesman.

c 1510 *Gest R. Hode* vii. 369 in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 74/1, I wyll be your ledēs-man, And lede you the way. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 29 They find their leadsman before them in their due distance.

Leadsman[2] (le·dzmăn). [f. gen. of Lead *sb.*[1] + Man.] The man who 'heaves' the lead in taking soundings.

1857 S. Osborn *Quedah* xxii. 308 The rippling music of my gun-boat's stem .. and the low call of the leadsman, were the only signs of life. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Leadsman*... In Calcutta the young gentlemen learning to be pilots are called leadsmen. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 153 The foremast awning stanchion .. forms a good support for the leadsman's breast-rope. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 278/2 Skilful pilots; each of whom brings his own leadsman on board.

Leady (le·di), *a.* Forms: 4 leeddy, 5 ledi, 6 ledy(e, leadie, -ye, 5– leady. [f. Lead *sb.*[1] + -y[1].] Resembling lead, usually in colour.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xii. (1495) 319 Saturnus tokenyth sorowe .. his colour is blacke leeddy and false. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 197 þe face .. is sumwhat ledi... Her nailis bicomeþ ledi. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 65 Wann or leady Colour. 1534 Elyot *Gov.* II. (1557) 124 His ruddy lippes wan, & his eyen ledye & holow. *a* 1536 *Beauty & Good Prop. Women* Cj, And to calisto with this gyrdle celestina Shall go and his ledy hart make hole & lyght. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 102 His eyes grow dim, his heart turnes leady. 1756 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* s.v. *Porcelain*, This colour has a leady cast like metal-burning mirrors. 1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 52. 383 Every part of the iron .. will be found to be unusually soft and leady. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXIV. 570/2 Glacier water .. always gray: a sort of leady gray.

Leaf (lēf), *sb.* Pl. leaves (lēvz). Forms: *a. sing.* 1 léaf, 2–4 lef, 3 6 leif, (3 lief, lieif, 4 lyeave), 3–6 lefe, (3 leve), 4 5 leyf, leff, (4 lyf), 4–6 leef, (4, 6 leof), 6 leaffe, leefe, (leave, laif), 6–7 leafe, 3– leaf. *β. pl.* 1 léaf, *Northumb.* léofo, hléofa, léofa, 3–4 levis, 3 6 leves, (4 leeves), 4 lewes, *Sc.* leivis, lewis, 5 lewys, 4–5 levys, (5 leevys), 6 *Sc.* levis, 5 le(e)fes, 6 leaffes, 7–8 leafs, 8 leafes, 6– leaves. [OE. *léaf* str. neut. (pl. *léaf*) = OFris. *lâf*, OS. *lôf*, *lôb* (Du. *loof*), OHG. *loup* masc. and neut. (MHG. *loup*, *loub-*, mod.G. *laub* neut., ON. *lauf* neut. (Sw. *löf*, Da. *löv*), Goth. *laufs* (pl. *laubôs*) masc. :—OTeut. **laubo-*. By some scholars regarded as cogn. w. Lith. *lùpti*, OSl. *lupiti* to peel, strip off.]

I. The organ of the plant, etc.

1. An expanded organ of a plant, produced laterally from a stem or branch, or springing from its root; one of the parts of a plant which collectively constitute its foliage.

It is usually green, and in its most complete form consists of a blade, footstalk, and stipules; in popular lang. the word *leaf* denotes the blade alone. Some mod. botanists use the word in an extended sense, including all those structures which are regarded as 'modified leaves', such as stamens, carpels, floral envelopes, bracts, etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxvi. 2 Forðon swe swe heȝ hreðlice adruȝiað & swe swe leaf wyrta hreðe fallað. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 19 And ȝesæh ðone fic-beom enne .. & næniht infand in ðær .. buta leofo anum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 To-ȝanes wintre þenne alle leues fallen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 7/204 A treo with bowes brode and lere, Ake þare nas opon noþur lief ne rinde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 804 þai cled þam .. wit leues brad bath o figer. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvi. 67 Quhen .. lewis on the branchis spredis. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 239 He sholde rube his gomes with lewys of trenne. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 210 Eche man took his owne, and cutte of the bowes & leues. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 162 They differ also in the color of the leaue. 1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* To Prince 12 They soon will cast their leafs. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 480 So from the root Springs lighter the green stalk, from thence the leaves More aerie. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* ix. 205 Like leaves one generation drops, and another springs up. 1830 Tennyson *Arab. Nts.* viii, A sudden splendour from behind Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold-green. 1889 Geddes & Thomson *Evol. of Sex* vi. § 1 In most phanerogams .. male and female organs occur on different leaves (stamens and carpels) of each flower.

fig. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 138 On limitoures and listres lesynges I ymped, Tyl thei bere leues of low speche lordes to plese. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 41 Ne by þe braunches ne the leuys of confession. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 353 This is the state of Man; to day he puts forth The tender Leaues of hopes, to morrow Blossomes. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* lv. (1896) 163 Yet our love hath lost no leaf, thank God. 1882 Jean Watson *Life R. S. Candlish* xiv. 148 How the leaves fall when the autumn of one's friendship has begun.

Phrase. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. xv. 11, I tremble as doth a leef vpon a tree. [See also Aspen *a.* 1.]

b. with qualifying adjs., as *compound*, *fleshy*, *lyrate*, etc. q.v.; also *cold*, *hollow leaf* (see quots.).

1831 G. Don *Gard. Dict.* I. xvii, *Hollow-leaf*, form of a cowl, concave above. 1897 Willis *Flower. Pl.* I. 192 Most of them [Alpine plants] have more or less inrolled leaves, which perhaps .. act as a protection against the cold. .. Such leaves are termed by Jungner cold-leaves.

c. *Walking leaf*: see Walking *ppl. a.*

2. Popularly used for: A petal; esp. in *rose-leaf.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Vnguis*, *Vnguis rosæ* .. the thicke white parte of a rose leafe nexte the stalke. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, iv. i. 92 This Fellow .. Vpbraided me about the Rose I weare, Saying, the sanguine colour of the Leaues Did represent my Masters blushing cheekes. *c* 1600 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 80 Take the leaues of Blew violetes. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* (1765) 2 The Corolla, Foliation, vulgarly called the Leaves of the Flower. 1820 Shelley *Sensit. Plant* III. vii, The rose leaves, like flakes of crimson snow, Paved the turf. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* v. 189 Pure as lines of green that streak the white Of the first snowdrop's inner leaves.

3. *collect.* The foliage of a plant or tree; leafage, leaves. Chiefly in phr. *fall of the leaf.* *In (full) leaf*: covered with leaves or foliage.

1537 in *Lett. Roy. & Illustr. Ladies* (1846) II. 363, I am sick at the fall of the leaf and at the spring of the year. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 48 Spring tyme, Somer, faule of the leafe, and winter. 1625 Bacon *Ess.*, *Gardening* (Arb.) 556 The White-Thorne in Leafe. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 362 The year began in March with the coming of the leaf. 1789 G. White *Selborne* xvi. (1853) 68 When the leaf is out. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 19 All in full leaf and beauty.

fig. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* v. iii. 23, I haue liu'd long enough, my way of life Is falne into the Seare, the yellow Leafe. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 44 Ere yet the green leaf of her days was come.

† **b.** Used for 'season', 'year', in the description of wine. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *vin de deux feuilles.*]

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 71 Wine of nine or ten leaues (as they terme it) which is so many yeares olde. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5385/9 Hermitage Claret, deep, bright, strong .. and of the true Leaf. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5832/4.

4. *spec.* The leaves of a plant cultivated for commercial purposes: **a.** of the tobacco-plant. *In the leaf*, in leaves, i.e. unstemmed and uncut.

a 1618 Sylvester *Tobacco Battered* 781 Impose so deep a Taxe On all these Ball, Leafe, Cane, and Pudding-packs. 1641 French *Distill.* ii. (1651) 49 Of Tobacco in the leafe three ounces. 1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 866 Virginia leaf costs in bond 3½*d.* per lb. .. Ditto strips 5½*d.* 1898 *Tit-Bits* 7 May 10/3 Tobacco .. in the Navy .. is usually served out in the leaf.

b. of the tea-plant (see quot.).

1883 *Times* 2 Apr. 4 A factory in which the 'leaf', as the green leaves gathered from the tea bushes are technically termed, is manufactured into tea.

5. A disease incident to sheep and lambs. (Cf. *leaf-sickness* in 17.) ?*Obs.*

1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Leaf*, a Distemper incident to Lambs of 10 or 14 Days old. 1749 W. Ellis *Syst. Improv. Sheep* 320 Some call it [the disease] wood evil, and others the leaf. Some suppose they get it by feeding upon wood, or some leaf upon the ground.

6. A representation of a leaf; an ornament in the form of a leaf; esp. in *Arch.* (see quot. 1842 59).

1459 in *Paston Lett.* I. 478, j. close bedde of palle grene and whyte, with levys of golde. 1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* xxix. 70 The Chapter had this in, particular, that its stalks and flexures of the leaves were made in the form of Ramms horns. 1707 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iii. (ed. 22) 274 His [an Earl's] Coronet hath the Pearls raised upon Points, and Leaves low between. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Leaves*, in architecture, are an ornament of the Corinthian capital, and thence borrowed into the Composite. 1842 59 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Leaves*, ornaments imitated from natural leaves, whereof the ancients used two sorts, natural and imaginary.

† **b.** *Geom.* A leaf-shaped figure. (Cf. Foliate *a.* 2 b, and quot. 1796 there.) *Obs.*

1715 A. de Moivre in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 3 Whereas the Foliate is exactly quadrable, the whole Leaf thereof being but one third of the Square of *AB*.

II. Similative uses.

7. One of the folds of a folded sheet of paper, parchment, etc.; *esp.* one of a number of folds (each containing two pages) which compose a book or manuscript, a folio; hence, the matter printed or written thereon.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* I. i. (1890) 31 Man scof þara boca leaf, þe of Hibernia coman. *c* 1205 Lay. 46 Lazamon leide þeos boc & þa leaf wende. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Ich .. habbe ired ant araht moni mislich leaf. 1340 *Ayenb.* Pref., And ine huyche half of þe lyeaue be tuaye lettres of þe abece. Þet is to wytene .A. and .b. .A. betocneþ þe uerste half of þe leave .b. þe oþerhalf. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's Prol.* 69 Who so list it nat yheere, Turne ouer the leef, and chese another tale. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* Prol. 2, [I] toke a penne & ynke, and wrote a leef or tweyne. 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 15 Read the xvj. lyne the fyrste syde of the xij. leif. 1595 Spenser *Sonn.* i. 1 Happy, ye leaves! when as those lilly hands .. Shall handle you. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* iv. 202 It will be fit to have a Book in Folio, that a sheet of Paper makes but two Leafs. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. vii. 131, I .. began the other Page in the same manner, and so turned over the Leaf. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 389 None of these [newspapers] .. exceeded in size a single small leaf.

fig. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* iv. iii. 117 [They] Are not within the Leafe of pitty writ.

b. Phrases. *To take a leaf out of* (a person's) *book*: see Book *sb.* 15. † *To turn down a leaf*: to cease for a time. † *To turn (over) the (next) leaf* (obs.), *to turn over a new leaf*, etc.: to adopt a different (now always a better) line of conduct.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 21/2 He must turne the leafe, and take out a new lesson, by changing his former trade of liuing into better. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 148 The state is now altered, .. the preferment that way hath turned a new leafe. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1631) 92 But as soone as he was exalted to honor, he turned ouer a new leafe, and began .. furiously to afflict .. the .. faithfull seruants of Christ. 1602 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 90 Let us all turn ouer the leaf, and take another course. *a* 1659 Osborn *Characters, etc.* Wks. (1673) 647 It is time to give over, at least, to turn down a Leaf. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. ii. (Rtldg.) 12, I took a leaf out of their book. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlii. (1889) 411, I will turn over a new leaf, and write to you.

† **8.** A lobe (of the lungs). (Cf. F. *fueille de poulmon* Cotgr.) *Obs. rare*[−1].

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (1495) 130 Thenne to shape yᵉ voys thayre is receyued in yᵉ leues of yᵉ lounges.

9. The layer of fat round the kidneys of a pig; also applied to the inside fat of other animals. Now only *dial.*

14.. *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 425 Take the lefe of porke sethen..and grynde hit smalle. **1552** HULOET, Leaffe or fat of a swyne, *vnctum*. **1563** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 1835 I. 207 Leaves of ij swyne iiij[d]. **1630** J. TAYLOR *Gt. Eater Kent* 8 What say you to a leafe or flecke of a brawn new kild? **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* 106, I heard of a Monstrous Green Turtle... The leaves of Fat afforded 8 Gallons of Oyl. **1753** *Scots Mag.* Jan. 48/2 The fore chine weighed 64, and the leaves 75 pounds. **1854** THOREAU *Walden* xvii. (1886) 304 A thick moist lobe, a word especially applicable to the liver and lungs and the leaves of fat. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Leeaf*, or *Leaf*, the inside layer of fat in a pig or a goose. 'Geease-leeaf.' **1886** in *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*

10. A very thin sheet of metal, esp. gold or silver. (See also *Dutch*, *Florence leaf*, GOLD LEAF, SILVER LEAF.)

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 580/3 *Electum*, a lefe of goolde. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10 Vpon a Stith with a Mallet it [gold] is brought into most thin leafe or plate. **1580** FRAMPTON *Monardes' Dial. Iron* 166 Vessels of Copper, or of the leafe of Milan... The leafe of Milan is made of Iron. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 344 Put it into several Leafs of the finest Gold. *a* **1800** COWPER *Flatting Mill* vi, He must beat it as thin and as fine As the leaf that infolds what an invalid swallows. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1236 Gold and silver beaten into leaves, for gilding.

b. A thin sheet or layer of other material produced either by beating out or by splitting; a lamina (of horn, marble, wood, etc.). *Lantern leaves* (see LANTERN *sb.* 9).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 571 The first who couered all the walls.. with leaues of marble. **1640** in Entick *London* II. 175 Horns of lanthorn, the 1000 leaves. **1668** *Phil. Trans.* III. 783 Very many *vasa lacrymalia* of Glass, which by length of time were become laminated into divers leaves. **1772** NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* IV. ix. 199 The modern buildings at Rome.. appear to be all porphyry, marble.. when, in reality, they have no more of these stones than a thin superficial leaf. **1850** SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* iii. (1859) 38 The bones, or rather, slabs of whalebone, radiate in leaves that lie edgewise to the mouth. **1880** *Chambers' Encycl.* (U. S. ed.) s.v. *Deals*, When a deal is sawed into twelve or more thin planks, they are called 'leaves'.

†**11.** The sheet of leather into which the teeth of a wool-card were inserted. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 92/1 The Leaf, the Leather to set the Teeth in. Pricking the Leaf, is making holes in the Leather, into which the teeth are put.

12. A hinged part or one of a series of parts connected at one side or end by a hinge; a flap. Now *rare* or *obs.* exc. *spec.* as in b, c, d, e.

1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 A beme þat y weye þer-with, and ij leuys. *c* **1524** *Churchw. Acc. St. Margaret's, Lond.* (Nichols 1797) 118 A Spear with 2 leues. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 236 He.. wrote them in a payre of tables of stone, whiche tables had two leaues or two bredes. **1572** *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 205 One mucke weyne wth leaves.

b. One of two or more parts of a door, gate, or shutter turning upon hinges.

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1327 Þe wyndowes wern ymad of iaspre. þe leues were masalyne. **1382** WYCLIF *Judg.* xvi 3 And thens rysynge he [Sampson] took both leeues of the gate. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1585) 265 Puttyng backe the leafe of a window with his dagger. **1611** BIBLE *Ezek.* xli. 24 And the doores had two leaues a piece, two turning leaues. **1723** CHAMBERS *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 102 Coach-Gates.. are usually made with two Leaves or Folding-doors. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xli, Two.. personages in black flung open each a leaf of the door as the carriage pulled up. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 106 The chanted prayer.. Thrilled through the brazen leaves of the great door. **1887** *Times* 25 Aug. 4/5 One leaf of each pair of gates.

c. A hinged flap at the side of a table to be raised when required for use. Hence applied *gen.* to any movable addition to the top of a table.

1558 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 151 One plaine table wth one leafe. **1577** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) I. 414 A table withe two leves vjs. viijd. **1665** PEPYS *Diary* 28 May, Here I saw one pretty piece of household stuff:—as the company increaseth, to put a larger leaf upon an ovall table. **1797** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Early Lessons* (1827) I. 50, I will hold up this part of the table which is called the leaf. **1830** MARRYAT *King's Own* xli, He has finished the spare-leaf of the dining-table. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 652/2 The table was cleared off, and the leaves taken out.

d. The part of a draw-bridge or bascule-bridge which is raised upon a hinge.

1653 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 117 Liberty.. to alter the drawe bridge, whereas it is made [to] rise in one Leafe, and.. to make it to rise in two leaves. **1791** *Selby Bridge Act* 34 The leaf or leaves of the said bridge. **1894** *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 5/2 The ponderous bascules or leaves of the [Tower] bridge were seen to rise steadily into the air.

e. A hinged sight on the barrel of a rifle.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Leaf-sight*. **1896** *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Sept. 3/1 Half the company with the leaf of the sight raised and half with it down. **1900** *Daily News* 2 Feb. 7/1 The sighting leaf.

13. One of the teeth of a pinion. (See also quot. 1805.)

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). **1729** DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 195 An Iron Wheel,.. to be carried round by a Pinion, *n*, of a few Leaves. **1805** BREWSTER in *Ferguson's Lect.* I. 82 *note*, When the small wheel is solid and oblong, and it's teeth longer than their distance from the axis,.. its teeth are named *leaves*. **1812-16** J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 358 The tooth of the wheel acts upon the leaf of the pinion.

14. The brim of a hat. Chiefly *Anglo-Irish*.

1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* IV. 210 Harry let down the leaf of his hat, and drew it over his eyes to conceal his emotions. **1841** H. AINSWORTH *Guy Fawkes* xi, His hat was.. somewhat broader in the leaf than was ordinarily worn. **1842** LEVER *J. Hinton* xxi. 146 A hat.. the leaf jagged and broken. **1893** P. W. JOYCE *Short Hist. Irel.* 118 The *barread* or hat was cone-shaped and without a leaf.

15. Weaving. *Leaf of heddles* (see quot. 1839). *Twill of three, four*, etc. *leaves*: twill woven upon three, four, etc. leaves of heddles; hence *attrib.*, as *eight-leaf twill*.

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 238 All varieties of twilling depend upon the.. working of the different leaves of heddles. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 1230 The heddles being stretched between two shafts of wood, all the heddles connected by the same shafts are called a leaf. *Ibid.* 1231 The draught of the eight-leaf tweel differs in nothing.. excepting in the number of leaves. **1888** J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 464/2 Regular twills of from four to eight leaves are woven in the same manner.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

16. a. Simple attrib., chiefly *Bot.* and *Vegetable Phys.*, as *leaf-axil*, *-blade*, *-disease*, *-lobe*, *-shadow*, *-shoot*, *-stalk*, *-vein*.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 322 Flowers fascicled in the upper *leaf-axils. *Ibid.* 367 *Leaf-blade flat. **1869** *Rep. Comm. U. S. Agric.* 218 Mildew and other *leaf diseases. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 15 *Leaf-lobes longer. **1863** LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. *Falcon of Ser Federigo* 50 In the *leaf-shadows of the trellises. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 187 A pointed flexible *leaf-shoot of wild plantain. **1776** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* Gloss. 799 *Leaf-stalk, the footstalk of a leaf. **1839** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 138 The petiole, or leaf-stalk. **1880** C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xvii. 193 Distinguishable by the deep red of the *leaf-veins.

b. objective, as *leaf-eater*, *shedding*; *leaf-bearing*, *-eating*, *-forming*, *-shedding* adjs.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 131 Leaves and *Leaf-bearing Axes. **1852** T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* (1862) 117 *Leaf-eaters. *Ibid.* 121 The tortoise-beetles.. are *leaf-eating insects. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 63 *Leaf forming plants. **1837** WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 107 Smelling of bind-weed and *leaf-shedding poplar. **1876** T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 316 The leaf-shedding season being now at its height.

c. instrumental, as *leaf-entangled*, *-fringed*, *-laden*, *-latticed*, *-roofed*, *-sheltered*, *-strewn*, *-strown*.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. i. 258 The emerald light of *leaf-entangled beams. **1820** KEATS *Ode Grecian Urn* 5 What *leaf-fringed legend haunts about thy shape..? **1842** FABER *Styrian Lake, etc.* 122 *Leaf-laden waters. **1863** LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. *Birds Killingworth* 122 The dim, *leaf-latticed windows of the grove. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 238 Old orchards' *leaf-roofed aisles. **1769** G. WHITE *Selborne* (1789) 69 To yonder bench *leaf-sheltered let us stray. **1876** T. HARDY *Ethelberta* 384 The *leaf-strewn path. **1730-46** THOMSON *Autumn* 955 These now the lonesome muse.. lead into their *leaf-strown walks.

d. parasynthetic and similative, as *leaf-bladed*, *-legged*, *-pointed*, *-shaped* adjs.; also *leaf-like* adj.

1883 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/7 A small *leaf-bladed sheathed dagger. **1818** BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cii, Of her consuming cheek the autumnal *leaf-like red. **1845** LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1862) 168 The stem.. leaf-like (*foliaceus*). **1865** LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 17 The swords of the Bronze age.. are always more or less leaf-like in shape. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 111 *Rubus fruticosus*.. Sepals ascending often *leaf-pointed. **1851** D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. i. 8 The ancient bronze *leaf-shaped sword.

17. Special comb.: **leaf-bearing** *a.*, having a leaf-like appendage; applied *spec.* to worms of the family *Phyllodocidæ*, which have gills in the form of leaves; †**leaf-beaten** *a.*, beaten to a thin plate or foil; **leaf-beetle**, a beetle of the family *Chrysomelidæ* (see quot.); **leaf-birth** [after *childbirth*], a bringing forth of leaves; **leaf-brass**, brass foil; **leaf-bridge**, a bridge constructed with a leaf or leaves (sense 12 d); **leaf-bud**, a bud from which leaves are produced (opposed to *flower-bud*); **leaf-bug** *U.S.*, a heteropterous insect of the family *Tingitidæ* (*Cent. Dict.*); **leaf-bundle**, the bundle of fibres running from the stem into the leaf of a plant; **leaf-butterfly**, one of the genus *Kallima*; **leaf-canopy** (see quot.); **leaf-climber** (see quot. 1880); so **leaf-climbing** *a.*; **leaf-crumpler** (see quot.); **leaf-cup**, †(*a*) ? a cup shaped like a leaf; (*b*) the plant *Polymnia Uvedalia* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **leaf-cutting**, a leaf used as a cutting in the propagation of certain plants; **leaf-cycle** *Bot.* (see quot.); **leaf-door**, a flap- or folding-door (in quots. *transf.* and *fig.*); **leaf-eared**, a corrupt form of *lave-eared* (see LAVE *a.*); **leaf-fall** (*poet.*), the fall of the leaf, autumn; **leaf-fat**, the fat round a pig's kidneys; **leaf-feeder**, an insect that feeds upon plant-leaves; **leaf-finch** *U.S.*, the common bull-finch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris* (*Cent. Dict.*); **leaf-flea**, an insect of the family *Psyllidæ* which lives on plants (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); **leaf-folder**, a moth whose larvæ fold leaves together to form a protective covering; **leaf-footed** *a.*, having leaf-like feet; **leaf-frog**, a frog of the genus *Phyllomedusa* (Webster, 1897); **leaf-gap** *Veg. Phys.*, a division in the fibre of a plant, caused by the protrusion of a leaf-bud; †**leaf-gate**, a gate with folding leaves or flaps; **leaf-gilding** *vbl. sb.*, gilding with leaf-gold; **leaf-green** *a.*, of the colour of green leaves; also quasi-*sb.*; *sb.* = CHLOROPHYLL; **leaf-hopper** (see quot.); **leaf-insect**, a name for insects of the family *Phasmidæ*, esp. the genus *Phyllium*, in which the wings and sometimes the legs resemble leaves in shape and colour; **leaf-joy** *nonce-wd.*, **leaf-lard** (see quots.); **leaf-lichen**, a lichen of the genus *Parmelia* or N.O. *Parmeliaceæ*; **leaf-louse**, one of the aphides which infest the leaves of plants; a plant-louse; **leaf-metal**, metal beaten out to a thin leaf or foil; **leaf-miner**, a small caterpillar of a tineid moth which eats its way between the cuticles of leaves; so *leaf-mining caterpillar*; **leaf-mould**, mould having a large proportion of decayed leaves mixed with it; **leaf-netting** (see quot.); **leaf-nosed** *a.*, having a leaf-like appendage on the snout; *spec.* applied to the phyllostomoid and rhinolophoid bats; **leaf-opposed** *a. Bot.*, having opposite leaves; **leaf-plant**, a plant cultivated for its foliage; in quot. *attrib.*; **leaf-red** = ERYTHROPHYLL (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **leaf-roller**, the caterpillar of certain (tortricid) moths, which rolls up the leaves of plants which it infests; so *leaf-rolling* adj.; **leaf-rosette** *Veg. Phys.*, a cluster of leaves resembling a rosette; **leaf-rust**, a mould which attacks trees, producing the appearance of rusty spots on the leaves; **leaf-scale**, a scale on a plant-stem which develops into a leaf; **leaf-scar**, the cicatrix left on the bark by the separation of the leaf-stalk of a fallen leaf; **leaf-sheath**, an expansion at the axil of a leaf in some plants, which embraces the stem and petiole; also, a covering to the leaf-bearing shoots of some grasses, e.g. the *Equisetaceæ*; †**leaf-sickness** (see quot. and cf. sense 5 above); **leaf-sight** (see 12 e); **leaf-silver**, silver leaf or foil; hence **leaf-silvering** *vbl. sb.*, the process of covering with leaf-silver (*Cent. Dict.*); **leaf-soil** = *leaf-mould*; **leaf-spine** (see quot. 1882); **leaf-table**, a table with a leaf or flap; **leaf-tailed** *a.*, having the tail shaped like a leaf, applied to geckos of the genus *Phyllurus* (*Cent. Dict.*); **leaf-teeth** (see quot.): **leaf-tendril**, a leaf, the midrib of which grows beyond the blade in the form of a tendril; **leaf-thorn** = *leaf-spine* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); †**leaf-tin**, tin-foil; **leaf-tobacco** (see quot. 1851); **leaf-trace** *Veg. Phys.* (see quot. 1882); **leaf-turner**, †(*a*) *jocular*, a reader of a book; (*b*) a device for turning over the leaves of a book (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **leaf-valve**, 'a valve of a pumping-engine hinged or pivoted on one side, a flap-valve' (Knight); **leaf-wasp**, 'a saw-fly' (Webster, 1897); **leaf-work**, ornamental work consisting of leaf-forms; †**leaf-worm**, a caterpillar that devours leaves.

1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 232 The family of *Leaf-bearing Worms, the Phyllodocidæ, contains very beautiful Worms. **1660** HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Klater-goudt*, .. *leafe-beaten gold. **1852** T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* (1862) 117 Beetles.. which, as they derive their nourishment.. from leaves alone, may be called *leaf-beetles. **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* III. 56 Now each meadow is teeming, in *leafbirth every tree. **1708** *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 90 The Rosin, while warm, would attract *Leaf-Brass. **1841** S. C. BREES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.*, *Leaf-Bridge, or Hoist-Bridge. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Jan. (1706) 4 Learn.. to.. distinguish the Bearing and Fruit-buds from the *Leaf-buds. **1839** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 74 The usual, or normal, situation of leaf-buds is in the axil of leaves. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 256 All.. are, according to Wigand, 'true *leaf-bundles, since they traverse only one internode and then run into the leaf-organs. **1882** *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 232 *Leaf-butterfly of India (*Kallima inachis*). **1885** C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 147 Java, the home of the beautiful leaf-butterfly. **1889** *Land Agents' Rec.* 9 Feb. 126 A forest is said to form a "'leaf-canopy' when the crowns of the trees touch each other. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3 (ed. 6) 52 *Leaf-Climbers are those in which support is gained by the action, not of the stem itself, but of the leaves it bears. **1880** C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 139 A *leaf-climbing plant. **1884-5** *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 444 The *leaf-crumpler, *Phycis indiginella*, of North America. ..The caterpillars draw together and crumple the leaves on which they feed. **1716** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5409/3 A *Leaf Cup without a Cover. **1890** G. M. GOULD *New Med. Dict.*, *Bear's-foot*, leaf cup. A popular remedy for enlargement of the spleen, or the 'ague-cake' of malarious regions. **1882** *Garden* 4 Feb. 74/1, I have been successful with *leaf cuttings of.. Bertolonias. **1877** BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 87 If a spiral is drawn round the stem connecting the points of attachment of the [alternate or scattered] leaves... The course of the spiral from any one leaf to the next leaf which stands exactly vertically above or beneath it is therefore termed the *leaf-cycle. **1600** J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 113 The two *leafe-dores of quondam honestie, Which on foure vertues Cardinall were turned. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 108 Nature hath ordained & scituated a certain value, leaf-doore, or floud-gate, at the beginning of this Colon. **1840** BROWNING *Sordello* III. 95 *Leaf-fall and grass-spring for the year. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sausages*, *Leaf-Fat out of the Hogs-belly. **1853** *Zoologist* XI. 4025 The seed-feeders .. not betraying themselves by the discoloured blotches as the *leaf-feeders do. **1869** *Rep. Comm. U.S. Agric.* 217 Illinois: The *leaf folder, thrips, borer, and curculio are occasionally found in vineyards. **1863** WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 633 The Phyllopoda, or *Leaf-footed Entomostraca. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 243 Narrow reticulated tracheides at the edges bordering the *leaf-gap.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 236 The torne Membranes .. do somtimes hang downe on either hand in the sides by the cleft like vnto values..or *leafe-gates. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 613 *Leaf gilding..is done by giving..a coat of gum water or fine size, applying the gold leaf ere the surfaces be hard dry. 1853 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) II. 867 Chlorophyle (*leaf-green). 1891 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 2/1 The hat..is in leaf green felt. 1899 *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 6/6 Laburnum-yellows, leaf-greens. 1852 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* (1862) 220 Some of the insects..are..called..frog-hoppers, and to others [*Tettigoniadæ*] may be applied the name of *leaf-hoppers, because they live mostly on the leaves of plants. 1861 TENNENT *Nat. Hist. Ceylon* 408 *Leaf-insects. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 486 Leaf insect, *Phyllium scythe*. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 34 Hope is as a *Leafe-Ioy [orig. *tanquam gaudium foliatum*]; Which may be beaten out, to a great Extention, like Gold. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Leaf-lard, lard from the flaky animal fat of the hog. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, *Leaf lichens, *Parmeliaceæ*. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 212 The animal which some have called the *Leaf Louse, is of the size of a flea, and of a bright green, or bluish-green colour. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 155 *Leaf Metal (except of Gold) the packet to contain 250 leaves. 1830 J. RENNIE *Insect Archit.* xii. 239 Most of the solitary *leaf-miners either cannot or will not construct a new mine, if ejected by an experimenter from the old. 1883 WOOD in *Gd. Words* Dec. 763/2 Leaf-miners—tiny caterpillars which pass their lives between the inner and outer layer of leaves. 1830 J. RENNIE *Insect Archit.* xii. 233 *Leaf-mining Caterpillars. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 53 A compost of *leaf-mould, loam, and sand, well mixed together. 1882 CALLEFELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 360 **Leaf Netting*, also known as Puff Netting, and worked so as to raise some of the loops of a row above the others. 1879 WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 64 The Phyllostomidæ. This family contains the simple *Leaf-nosed Bats. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 5 Ranunculus..Batrachium..Peduncles usually *leaf-opposed. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 214 The *leaf-plant beds before the hotel. 1830 J. RENNIE *Insect Archit.* viii. 158 The caterpillars which are familiarly termed *leaf-rollers, are perfect hermits. *Ibid.* 163 The leaf-rolling caterpillars. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 169 The *leaf-rosettes of Crassulaceæ. 1865 COOKE *Rust, Smut*, etc. 111 A rare species in Britain is the oak-*leaf rust (*Uredo Quercus*). 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 490 Leaves floating, long, grass-like, blunt, from *leaf-scales. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 239 We do not..usually find any buds in the axils of the *leaf-scars. 1830 — *Nat. Syst. Bot.* p. xlvii, *Leafsheaths entire..Leaf-sheaths slit. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 370 [*Equisetum Telmateia* and *E. arvense*] After they have formed several foliar girdles and their apex is covered by a firm envelope of leaf-sheaths, they break through the base of the parent leaf-sheaths. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap. Husb.* III. xxvi. (1668) 93 The staggers, or *leaf-sickness..is ingendered in sheep by surfeiting on Oak-leaves..or such like..it is cold corrupt blood, or flegm, gathered together about the brain. 1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* 204 Eleauen ounces two pence ferling [in the lb. of coin] ought to be of so pure siluer, as is called *leafe siluer. 1712 COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 87 Salvers, Spoons,..&c. cover'd with Leaf Silver and Gold. 1872 *Jrnl. Horticulture* 21 Mar. 262/1 *Leaf soil decays with age, and finally becomes vegetable soil. 1894 ROBINSON *Cottage Gardening* IV. 12/2. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 109 *Leaf-spines as in the holly. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 215 Leaf-spines are leaves which have developed into long, conical, pointed, woody bodies. 1649 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 220 A *leafe table, a forme, a great kettle. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 374 The *leaf-teeth of Drosera..The leaf of species of Drosera..has at its edge and on its entire upper surface numerous filiform teeth with broadened ends. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 109 Accordingly as they belong to the stem as in the vine, or to the leaf as in the tare, they are called stem- or *leaf-tendrils. 1611 COTGR., *Orpel*, ..a kind of *leafe-tinne. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vi. 77 Out upon Cane and *leafe Tabacco smell. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 204 Tobacco..the raw material, as imported with the stalk on it, known as 'leaf', or 'unstemmed', tobacco. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 431 We have here 'common' bundles [of Phanerogams], each of which has one arm that ascends and bends out into the leaf, and another which descends and runs down into the stem; the latter is called by Hanstein the 'inner *leaf-trace'. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 360 Leaf-traces. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 212 Where then were all your *Leaf-turners? 1611 COTGR., *Fueillure*, ..*leafe-worke, or a leauie flourishing. 1841 LONGF. *Childr. Lord's Supper* 33 Bright-curling tresses of angels Peeped..from out of the shadowy leaf-work. c1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxvii. 51 (Spelman) He sealde *leafwyrme [*MS. C.* treowyrme, Vulg. *ærugini*] wæstm heora. a1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvii. 46 And to lefe-worme þar fruit gafe he. 1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 25 The water docke leyf worme and the hornet worme.

Leaf (līf), *v.* See also LEAVE *v.*[2] [f. LEAF *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To put forth leaves or foliage. Also *to leaf out* (U.S.).

1611 COTGR., *Fueiller*, to leafe; or leaue; to beare, or bring forth leaues. 1695 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Apr., The Spring begins to appear, yet the trees hardly leaf'd. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. *Cal. Flora* Pref., Misc. Tracts (1762) 233, I marked the day of the month on which certain trees leafed. 1837 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. i. 19 The gooseberry bushes are beginning to leaf out. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 19 Now leaf the woods. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 24 By making the bulbs leaf in a reserved ground. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* xi. (1885) 286 There it stood..leafing out hopefully in April.

2. *trans.* To cover with foliage. *poet. rare.*

1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 670 The wood that leafs the hill-side.

b. To shade (a plant) with leafage.

1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 592 The requisites [of the pea] are early ripening, short and delicate bine, which will not leaf or house the turnips too much.

3. a. To turn or turn *over* (the leaves of a book). Now *U. S.* b. To number (a leaf of a book).

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* xvi. (1685) 147 Children who love to leaf over talidouce pictures. 1875 F. J. FURNIVALL in *Thynne's Animadv.* p. xlii, Q q iii is leaft or folio'd Fo. CC. xix. 1888 *Advance* (Chicago) 9 Aug., This man in front of me who is leafing the hymn-book.

Hence **Lea·fing** *vbl. sb.*, a. the putting forth of leaves; b. leaf-painting, leafage (*rare*); **Lea·fing** *ppl. a.*, that puts forth leaves.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vii. (1611) 104 A liuely power of growing, budding, leafing, blossoming and fructifying. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. *Cal. Flora* Pref., Misc. Tracts (1762) 233 The leafing, flowering, &c. of..plants. 1815 L. SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1817) II. 190 Glover is a very good *paysagiste*, but his leafing is too spotty. a1851 MOIR *Child's Burial in Spring* ii. Poet. Wks. 1852 I. 117 The birds sang forth from many a leafing tree. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. x. 354 The periods of leafing and flowering differ. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 412 *Carex aquatilis*..sheaths all leafing, not filamentous.

Leafage (lī·fĕdʒ). Also 6 lefage, 8 levage. [f. LEAF *sb.* + -AGE.]

1. Leaves collectively; foliage.

1599 T. M[OFFET] *Silkwormes* 54 If morn and eu'n fresh lefage they may haue. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 374 When the leafage first comes out in spring. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* iv. 30 The test of their reality is not the idle leafage of profession, but the rich certainty of fruit. 1881 S. R. HOLE *Nice* iii. 36 The silvery leafage of the olive. 1883 RUSKIN *Art Eng.* i. 10 The true representation of actual Sunshine, of growing Leafage.

b. The representation of leaves or foliage, *esp.* as an ornamentation.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 108 The Drapery or Levage that is wrought upon the Heads of Pillars. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anec. d. Paint.* (1786) IV. 130 The leafage of his trees..is hard. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. i. § 2. 2 Corinthian capitals, rich in leafage. 1863 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 537 We have also an extreme dislike to..his adopting the modern conceit of leafage in place of the long-established..technical term of foliation. 1893 *Archæologia* LIII. 554 Their freely-carved leafage is far superior to any foliage that could have been executed.

2. Lamination. *rare.*

1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 349 The leafage of the wire is produced by passing it through a numerous succession of rayed perforations.

Lea·f-cutter.

1. An insect that cuts or eats out portions of the leaves of trees; *spec.* in *leaf-cutter ant, bee.*

1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 131 The leaf-cutter bee also (*Apis centuncularis*) by cutting pieces out..disfigures it [the rose] considerably. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 298 The..Bees of the genus Megachile are commonly known as Leaf-cutters. 1899 *Daily News* 26 July 8/2 Another community, Leaf-Cutter Ants, of North America.

b. A bird of similar habits.

1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 291 The South American leaf-cutter has..bony bosses on its beak and palate.

2. A paper-knife. (*U.S. rare*) (*Cent. Dict.*).

So **Leaf-cutting** *ppl. a.*, in *leaf-cutting ant, bee* = prec. (sense 1).

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 272 The Leaf-cutting Bee. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* i. 6 A species of acacia..is apt to be stripped of its leaves by a leaf-cutting ant.

Leafdom (lī·fdom, *nonce-wd.* [f. LEAF *sb.* + -DOM.] The realm of leaves.

1856 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 127 What life the little Creeper of the Tree To leafdom sends. 1888 MRS. M. HUNGERFORD *Under-Currents* I. i. 1 Clothed with a tender foliage, a very baby leafdom, just bursting into the fuller life.

Leaf-eared: see LAVE *a.* b.

Leafed (lēft), *a.* (See also LEAVED *a.*) [f. LEAF + -ED[2].] Having a leaf or leaves. Chiefly in parasynthetic formations, as *broad-, thick-, two-leafed.*

1. Having leaves or foliage; bearing (a specified kind of) foliage. *rare* except with adj. prefixed.

1552 HULOET, Braunched or leafed, *frondatus.* 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 236 The fielde is of the Moone, a Therebinthe tree, Saturne, floured and leafed Veneris. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 257 Some say it is leafed after the maner of Squilla or sea-onion. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 32 The colonel made choice of a thick leafed oak. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 177 Bamboos..sending from every Joint sprouts of the same form, leafed like long Five-fingered Grass. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 199 A thick leafed..plant.

transf. 1659 PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 16 Trees regain Hair: and Fields the verdant Grass: But when will your Head Leaf'd be, as it was?

†2. Of a door, book, etc.: Having (a specified number of) leaves. *Obs.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 87 All the windowes were double leafed a peece. 1611 COTGR., *Valve*, a foulding, or two-leafed doore, or window. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 211 A two leafed brasen gate. 1626 tr. *Parallel.* A ij, A two leafed Tablet.

3. (Broad-) brimmed. Cf. LEAF *sb.* 14.

1841 H. AINSWORTH *Guy Fawkes* i, With a broad-leafed steeple-crowned hat..pulled over his brows. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 176 A broad-leafed low-crowned hat of Flemish beaver.

Lea·fen, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. LEAF *sb.* + -EN[4]. (? Or misprint for *beaten.*)] In *leafen gold* = LEAF-GOLD.

1746 HERVEY *Refl. Flower-gard.* 57 This reddens into blood in the Veins of the Mulberry, and attenuates itself into leafen Gold to create a Covering for the Quince.

Leafery (lī·fəri).. [f. LEAF *sb.* + -ERY.] Leafage.

1834 J. WILSON *Let.* in Hamilton *Mem.* V. (1859) 164 The matured and almost arid leafery of Summer. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* July 116 The rising amphitheatre of wood behind is singularly rich in leafery.

Leafe-sugger, dial. form of LOAF-SUGAR.

†**Lea·fful**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 (ge) léaffull, 2 lefull, 3 læfful(l, lefful, leafful. [OE. (*ge*)*léaffull*, f. (*ge*)*léafa* belief, faith + -FUL.] Faithful, believing.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 21 Forðon ofer lytla ðu were leaffull ofer monizo ðec ic setto. c975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xx. 27 Nelle ðu wosa unzilefend ah leaf-full. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 He nis nawiht alle monne lauerd..but lefulle monne lauerd. c1200 ORMIN 19242 Wiþþerþlic eȝhe, & ec Wiþþ læffull herrtess sihhþe. c1205 LAY. 3033 Cordoille..nom hire leaf-fulne huie þat heo liȝen nolden [? *read* nolde]. c1220 *Bestiary* 713 List ilk lefful man her-to. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1038 Godd (þe leadeð euch leafful to treowe bileaue). a1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3447 If ye listen lefful to me, Ic wile min folc owen be.

Leaf-gold.

1. = GOLD-LEAF.

1598 *Epulario* Cj, When the Peacocke is rosted, you may gild it with leafe gold. 1604 MIDDLETON *F. Hubburd's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 107 A quaint volume fairly bound up in principal vellum, double-filleted with leaf-gold. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 82 Lay a little Leaf-Gold upon a fine Earthen Plate. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 31 Becoming thin by expansion, like leaf-gold. *fig.* 1672 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* iv. iv, The dull French poetry which is so thin, that it is the very leaf-gold of wit.

2. Native gold in the form of laminæ. *rare.*

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 315 Rich nests of carbonate of lead, filled with leaf-gold, were..found.

Leafiness (lī·finĕs). [f. LEAFY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being leafy.

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* I. 5 Solitarinesse perpetually resides there in the shadow of an impenitrable leafinesse. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* I. 1076 Trees whose thick leafiness cast a very pleasing shade. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vision Poets* Concl. iv, While up the leafiness profound A wind..Stood ready to blow on me when I turned that way. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* xiii. (1864) 438 The margins of these streams were paradises of leafiness and verdure.

†**Lea·fit.** *Obs.* [f. LEAF *sb.* + -*it*, ? -ET.] = LEAFLET 1.

1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* Dict. Terms (1796) I. 60 *Leafit*, or little leaf (foliolum) one of the single leaves of a compound leaf. 1793 T. MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Leaflets*, Foliola. Others call them *Leafits*. But I follow the analogy of the language in forming diminutives. 1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 435 The leafits of some of the leguminous plants..are often erected into a vertical position on each side the leaf-stalk. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* ii. 45 Smooth from the spatula, heart-shaped, or awl, The winged leafits stretch along the wall. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* liv. So that the jewel, safely casketed, Came forth, and in perfumed leafits spread. 1830 J. RENNIE *Insect Archit.* viii. 104 The leafits of the rose..expand in nearly the same manner as a fan.

Leafless (lī·flĕs), *a.* Also 6-7 LEAVELESS, q.v. [f. LEAF *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a leaf; destitute of leaves or foliage. Also *fig.*

1590 T. WATSON *Eclog. Death Walsingham* 217 in Poems (Arb.) 163 Now in the woods be leafelesse eury Tree. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xi. 13 Above his Arms, fix'd on the leafless Wood, Appear'd his Plumy Crest. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 390 Shoots very long, rather leafless below. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 12 A cold leafless park. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 330 Aphyllae, or Leafless flowerless plants. 1839 — *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 127 The petiole may exist without the lamina, as in *leafless* Acacias. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* ii, Leafless, yet soft as spring, The tender purple spray on copse and briers!

b. *Leafless tree*, the gallows. *slang.*

1830 LYTTON *Paul Clifford* I. xi. 261 Oh! there never was life like the Robber's..And its end?—why a cheer from the crowd below, And a leap from a leafless tree!

Hence **Lea·flessness.**

1818 MILMAN *Samor.* VIII. 580 Thy o'ershadowing woods One bare, brown leaflessness. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 89 Mist, cold, murk, slush, gales, leaflessness, and all the dismal concomitants of an English winter.

Leaflet (lī·flĕt). [f. LEAF *sb.* + -LET.] A small leaf.

1. †a. *Bot.* A sepal. *Obs.* b. *Bot.* One of the divisions of a compound leaf. c. *popularly.* A young leaf; *rarely*, a petal.

1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 153 Perianth five-leaved: the leaflets lanced, equal, permanent. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 404 The leaves are..pinnate, with a terminal leaflet a little larger than the rest. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 344 It has a cup-shaped calyx..The leaflets are united at their base, of a heart shape and toothed; stigmas three to five. 1854 MARION HARLAND *Alone* xxviii, The willow leaflets were just putting out. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* xliv. iv, When Their [blossoms'] colour fades, their leaflets dry. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 76 Compound leaves..having the blade divided into leaflets. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 340 A decoction of aromatic plants, such as lavender or fresh pine leaflets.

2. *Phys.* and *Zool.* An organ or part of an organ resembling a small leaf.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 392 Foliola (the Leaflets). Rigid..leaf-like anal organs. 1835-6 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* I. 695/1 Respiration is effected by means of four branchial leaflets..arranged on either side of the body.

3. A small-sized leaf of paper or a sheet folded into two or more leaves but not stitched, and containing printed matter, chiefly for gratuitous distribution.

1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as Flower* xv. (1878) 153 Leaflets (as Spurgeon and Co. have christened very young tracts). 1886 *Q. Rev.* Jan., 12 A generous gift of Liberation leaflets for home use and distribution among the neighbours. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Voc.*, *Leaflets*, jobs printed on single leaves, either one or both sides.

Leafull, variant of LEEFUL *a. Obs.*, permissible.

Leafy (lī·fi), *a.* (See also LEAVY.) [f. LEAF *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. Having, or abounding in, leaves; clothed with leaves or foliage; made or consisting of leaves.

1552 HULOET, Leaffy, or ful of leaues. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 401 Soft Whispers run along the leafy Woods. — *Virg. Past.* VII. 7 Ye Trees, whose leafy Shades those mossy Fountains keep. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 235 Autumn .. The leafy honours scattering on the ground. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* V. xviii, In the leafy month of June. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* Pref. (1850) 8 Stranger, spread Thy leafiest bed. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 97 The leafy lanes behind the down. 1893 N. GALE *Country Muse* Ser. II. 101 In leafy Warwickshire.

b. *spec.* in *Bot.* Foliate.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 379 *Foliatus*, leafy, furnished with Leaves. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 115 Flowering stems 3–5 in., lateral, ascending, leafy.

c. That produces broad-bladed leaves, as distinguished from other kinds of foliage.

1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* xi. 222 We have many Indian genera of leafy trees, very different from the usual Australian type.

2. Of the nature of a leaf; resembling a leaf.

a. Said of the parts of a plant.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iv. § 17 (1682) 32 Every bud, besides its proper Leaves, is covered with divers Leafy Pannicles or Surfoyls. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Elm*, It bears a single leav'd Flower .. which turns to a membranous or leafy Fruit in the Form of a Heart. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 30 Cal. of 5 leafy teeth. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 466 They may form .. fronds (expanded leafy surfaces).

b. Of other substances: Laminate.

1754 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 668 A leafy or fibrous texture, a purplish colour .. are peculiar to the mixtures with lead. 1791 PEARSON *ibid.* LXXXI. 324 A .. leafy, or mica-like sediment. 1881 *Borings* II. 26 (E. D. D.) Leafy clay with scares of sand.

3. *Comb.*, as *leafy-branched* adj.

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 340 Leafy-branched Spurge.

Leager, leagier, obs. forms of LEDGER.

League (līg), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 leghe, 4–6 lege, leuge, (4 lewge, 5 lewke, leuke, leeke), 5–6 leege, 6 legge, le a que, *Sc.* lig, 6–7 leag e, 6– league. [Late ME. *leuge, lege, leghe*, etc., ad. late L. *leuga, leuca* (= late Gr. λεύγη, λεύκη), according to Hesychius and Jordanes a Gaulish word; hence OF. *lieue, liege* mod.F. *lieue*, Pr. *lega, legua*, Cat. *llegua*, Sp. *legua*, Pg. *legoa*, It. *lega*.] An itinerary measure of distance, varying in different countries, but usually estimated roughly at about 3 miles; app. never in regular use in England, but often occurring in poetical or rhetorical statements of distance. *Marine league*: a unit of distance = 3 nautical miles or 3041 fathoms.

Although the league appears never to have been an English measure, *leuca* occurs somewhat frequently in Anglo-Latin law-books (Bracton, Fleta, etc.); it is disputed whether in these works it means one mile or two.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 245 Þanne þey come to giders in þe feeldes Cathalmytes, þat conteyneþ an hondred leges [*v.rr.* leuges, leghes, 1432–50 lewkes] in lengþe and seventy in brede. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xxii. (1495) 497 The walles of Babylone were acountyd for two lewges and an halfe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 28 þis ile es cccl. leeges aboute. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. i. (1481) i vij, After the maner of lombardye they be callyd myles, and in fraunce leukes, and in englond they be callyd myles also. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 223/2 Mount Joye .. is but half a leeke fro seynt James. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxxv. 63 An Hundreth Legis .. wherof euery Lege conteyneth .iii. Englysshe myles. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 66, xvi. furlong make a frensh leuge [*printed* lenge]. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 642–4 The quantytie of the erth Circuleir Is fyftie thousand liggis .. Deuidyng, aye, ane lig in mylis two. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxvii. 275 A stronge castell with in a .iii. legges of Burdeux. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 1 Such as are expert sea men affyrme that euery league conteyneth foure myles. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 57 The Gretians [measure] by furlonges: the Spaniardes, and French men by leques. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. II. vi. (1636) 382 The French league containeth two of our miles, the Spanish league three, and the common league of Germany foure, and the great league of Germany containeth five of our miles. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 145 They hurried vs a-boord a Barke Bore vs some Leagues to Sea. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 42 At Touraine, in France..there is a plain of about nine leagues long, and as many broad. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. liii. *note*, I never yet saw the picture .. which came a league within my conception. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 268 A league at sea..contains 3000 geometrical paces, or 3 English miles. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* 136 Before us, at the distance of about a league and a half, rose the mighty frontier chain. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 15 The Spanish league is somewhat less than three miles and a half English. 1855 TENNYSON *Charge Light Brigade* i, Half a league, half a league, Half a league onward. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 25 Can I .. sharpen ear to recognize Sound o'er league and league of silence?

b. *Comb.*: **league-long** *a.*, that extends the length of a league.

1883 TENNYSON *Charge Heavy Brigade* Prol. 27 The league-long rampart-fire. 1883 SWINBURNE *Les Casquettes* xxiv, Forth she fared .. For a league-long raid on the bounding brine.

League (lēg), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 ligg, (? 5–)6 leage, *Sc.* lig, 6 lege, liage, leag ge, *Sc.* leig, lyge, lyig, 6–7 ligue, leaug(e, 6– league. [The form *ligue, lig*, is a. F. *ligue*, ad. It. *liga*, var. of *lega*, vbl. sb. f. *legare* to bind :—L. *ligāre*. The form *le(a)ge* is perh. ad. It. *lega*.]

1. A military, political, or commercial covenant or compact made between parties for their mutual protection and assistance against a common enemy, the prosecution or safeguarding of joint interests, and the like; a body of states or persons associated in such a covenant, a confederacy.

1452 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 387, I .. binds and obliss me, that I shall make na bond, na ligg..quhilk sall be contrar till his heines. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. Hen. VII*, Wks. (1876) 269 Leages and confyderyes he hadde with all crysten prynces. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vii. 63 And this same lyge with our posteritie Sall euir remane in faith and vnite. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 13 The cytiezins of Aden had .. made a leage with the Portugales. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 132 This League or band being maid betweine the king and the hail natione. *Ibid.* v. 262 To make a Leagge or band wt the Scotis or Peichtis against the Jnglismen. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 95 France hath flaw'd the League, and hath attach'd Our Merchants goods at Burdeux. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 121 Leagues are commonly made for mutuall defence. 1678 C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (1878) 160 Ye league offensive and defensive wth ye States Genll. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 17 Count Hohenloe was in Germany, employed in exciting the princes of the league of Munster to take the field against the Spaniards. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 451 The danger of a Protestant league compelled the Catholic powers to bury their rivalries.

b. *spec.* in *Hist.* *The League*, a league formed in 1576 under the direction of the Guises, to prevent the accession of Henry IV to the French throne. *Holy League*, a name given to several leagues in European history, as that formed by Pope Julius II against the French in 1511 and the Nuremberg League of 1538. *Hanseatic, Latin League*: see these adjs. *Solemn League and Covenant*: see COVENANT *sb.* 9 a.

By writers on ancient history the word is used in the designation of certain confederations of states, as the *Ætolian league*, the *Amphictyonic league*, etc.

1589 I. L. *title* The Birth, Purpose, and mortal Wound of the Romish holie League. 1684 DRYDEN (*title*) The history of the League. Written in French by M. Maimbourg. Translated into English. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Leaguer*, one concern'd in the League or Confederacy in France, in the time of King Henry III and IV. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The League, by way of eminence, denotes that famous one on foot in France, from the year 1576 to 1593. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, iv. Wks. 1813 V. 401 The king of England was declared protector of this league, which they dignified by the name of holy, because the pope was at the head of it. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 375 The Amphictyonic league or council. *Ibid.* III. 39 The Delphians .. were .. induced .. to renounce their union with the Phocian league. 1861 DYER *Mod. Europe* II. 194 An alliance against the Sultan, called the Holy League, was .. concluded between himself [Pius V], Philip II., and the Venetians. *Ibid.* 450 The Catholic States of the Circles of Suabia and Bavaria agreed to enter into an alliance which afterwards obtained the name of the Holy League.

c. In recent times often adopted in the names of certain associations of individuals or of societies for some common object. *Anti-Corn-Law League*: a political association formed in 1838 to procure the abolition of the existing Corn Laws. *Football League*: see quot. 1899 [2]. *Land, Primrose, Reform League*: see these sbs.

1846 WELLINGTON in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxiv. 51 There were no persons in that assembly capable of sustaining in debate the existing Corn Law against Cobden and the League. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* (1896) 554 The Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross was founded in 1873. 1883 *Whitaker's Almanack* 227/2 National Sunday League, .. National Temperance League. 1889 *Ibid.* 564/1 A Football League has been formed, including twelve of the leading North and Midland clubs. .. These clubs play a sort of American tournament for the League Championship. 1894 *Athletic News* 5 Nov. 1/2 The position of Notts in the League is occasioning very considerable anxiety. 1899 LD. ALDENHAM *Colloq. Currency* (1900) Pref. 9 They even proposed to hear me, as president of the Bimetallic League. 1899 G. O. SMITH in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 170 It was at this stage Mr. MacGregor..brought forward his idea of a football union between the leading clubs of the day... The following twelve clubs were invited to form a union between themselves... Thus was the League formed. *Ibid.* 171 The League was formed chiefly for the purpose of insuring a series of first-class games [etc.].

† d. A document in which the terms of a league are set down. *Obs.*

1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 43 The Treasury, where the ancient Leagues of the Realme..and divers other ancient Records doe lye. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 89 The Transcripts of Leagues and Treaties.

2. *gen.* A covenant, compact, alliance. Now *rare.*

1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 42 How that ye breke the lege of sothfastnesse. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1325/2 Thys is the bloud of the leage, that oure Lorde hathe made with you vppon al these wordes. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1220/1 Contrarie to the leagues and quietnesse of both the realmes of England and Scotland. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 281 Ile kisse thy hand, In signe of League and amity with thee. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* xlvii, Betwixt mine eye and heart a league is tooke. 1664 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. x. 236 Though there be a league and simpathie betwixt golde and quicke-silver. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxii. 8 My sonne hath made a league with the sonne of Iesse. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. viii. (1651) 25 The Appetite .. which by an admirable league of Nature, and by mediation of the spirit commands the organ by which it moves. 1644 MILTON *Jdgm. Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 284 Those duties..wherby the league of wedloc is chiefly preserved. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vii. (1650) 10 Our first ligue of love, you know, was contracted among the Muses in Oxford. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 339 Linkt in happie nuptial League. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 359 By thus uniting philosophy with religion, he dissolved the league which genius had formed with scepticism. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Product. Mod. Art*, What associating league to the imagination can there be between the seers, or the seers not, of a presential miracle?

3. Phr. † a. *To enter league*: to make a covenant or alliance; to INTERLEAGUE. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 49, I studyed..to enter league with such a one as might direct my steps. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) C 2, I maruaile Medor, what my father meanes, To enter league with Countie Sacrepant? 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 149 They did choose to enter league, when they could have made an end of him.

b. *In league with*: having a compact with, allied with.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Fœderati*, .. confederate: in league, or alliance with. 1611 BIBLE *Job* v. 23 For thou shalt be in league with the stones of the field. 1611 [see LEAGUE *v.*[1] 1]. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. vii, Jealousy..With sordid avarice in league. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. ii, For anybody on the road might be a robber or in league with robbers. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi, Look you, villains, this fellow is in league with you.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *league-breaker, -fellow*, † *-friend, -union*; (sense 1 c) *league-game, -system, -team*; **league-hut** (see quot.).

1561 NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 104 Beeyng receyued by the hande of a *leaguebreaker preste. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1184 When they took thee As a League-breaker. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 175 The Gothians, and other *league fellowes of the People of Rome. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 83 Warres were made eyther for defence of *leagfrendes or for empire. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 251/2 If the American universities would send delegates to see our *league games. 1888 'P. DARYL' *Irel. Disease* 137 These are *League-huts, a temporary shelter which the [Land] League offers to ejected tenants. 1899 G. O. SMITH in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 171 In accordance with the *League system a certain number of clubs play home and home matches together. *Ibid.* 182 Four *League teams. 1639 GLAPTHORNE *Argalus & P.* IV. 39 Palmes (That do with amorous mixture twine their boughes Into a *league-union).

League (lēg), *v.*[1] [f. LEAGUE *sb.*[2] Cf. F. *liguer*, It. *legare*.]

1. *trans.* To form or join into a league; to band together *with*; to confederate.

1611 COTGR., *Ligué*, leagued, in league with. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Eclogs*, etc. *Upon Picture Achmet*, Wakeful ambition leagu'd with hastie pride. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 166 To league a people is to make them know their strength & power. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 219 France, Jermin, and the Parliament of England, are leagued to obstruct his designe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 868 Out of my sight, thou Serpent, that name best Befits thee with him leagu'd. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XII. 21 Then Neptune, with Apollo leagued, devised Its ruin. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 32 Two Earls fast leagued in discontent. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 6. 259 Hotspur .. leagued himself with the Scots.

† **2.** To bind, connect, join. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 51 They began to build upon those small islands .. and in tract of time they conjoined and leagued them together by bridges. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. i. 304 The tyes that ligue us to God.

3. *intr.* To join in or form a league or alliance; to band together. Also *to league against* in indirect pass.

1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 166 All the world seeth, that to league is imperiously to command their king and sovereign to cut short his pinions. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 416, I never knew they leagu'd or lov'd till now. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 37 The king..began to see himself leagued against .. both by protestant and papist. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VIII. 185 Where kings first leagued against the rights of men. 1822 — *Hellas* 537 The tiger leagues not with the stag at bay Against the hunter. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. iii. (1864) I. 402 Theodoric..left..the Bishop of Rome .. to league with the rebellious subjects of Byzantium against the Eastern Emperor.

Hence **Leagued** *ppl. a.*, confederate; **Lea·guing** *vbl. sb.*

1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 351 When leagu'd Oppression pour'd to Northern wars Her whisker'd pandoors and her fierce hussars. 1807 CRABBE *Library* 136 Where first the proud, the great, In leagued assembly keep their cumbrous state. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xiv, A tower whose marbled walls the leagued storms withstand! 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Wallace* xxvii, These are the leagued for Scotland's native right. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxvi, They can sustain no harm from leaguing for this purpose. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 499 The leagued states. 1869 *Daily News* 8 Mar., His actual leaguing with the Scots against the independence of England.

† **League,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *légue-r*, ad. L. *lēgā-re.*] *trans.* To bequeath.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* v. i. 40 By his testament he leagued Normandie to Robert his eldest Sonne.

Lea·gueist. *rare.* In 8 **leaguist.** [f. LEAGUE *sb.*[2] + -IST.] A party to or member of a league.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 285 An agreement was made here in 1620 betwixt the United and Leaguists.

Leaguer (lī·gəɹ), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **legher, legar,**

6–7 **league**, 7 **leguer**, **leager**, **leagre**, 8 **leiger**. [a. Du. *leger* camp, formally equivalent to OE. *lezer* LAIR *sb.*[1]]

1. A military camp, esp. one engaged in a siege; an investing force.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 212/2 But when it was perceiued that theyr slender ranckes were not able to resiste the thycke leghers of the enimies. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 They [military men] will not vouchsafe .. to use our antient termes belonging to matters of warre, but doo call a Campe by the Dutch name of Legar. *a* 1645 FEATLY in *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Reynolds* (1867) II. 240 The leaguer is not yet broken up. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 204 It would not at first be credited at the leaguer that the earl of Essex could be in a condition to attempt such a work. 1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 100 When General Fairfax came into the Leaguer before Raglan. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 120, I came into the imperial leaguer at the siege of Leipsic. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* i, He temporised until the enemy had broken up their leaguer. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 2nd Sunday after Trinity, The holy house is still beset With leaguer of stern foes. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* ii. (1875) 20 Villegagnon with six followers .. passed under cover of night through the infidel leaguer. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 17 He had dispersed the leaguer at Lincoln.

b. *In leaguer*: in camp; engaged in a siege.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. iii, Our men of Barbary haue..laine in leagre fifteene moneths and more. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 446 Anniball now laie in leaguer, before the walls of Gerion. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xii. (1883) 85 They were in leaguer before a town. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. i, Where England's King in leaguer lay. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 39 Now we sat in leaguer there achieving many adventures.

2. A military investment, siege.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, It was the first, but the best leagure, that euer I beheld, with these eies. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Begger* Wks. I. 100/1 Two dangerous hurts hardly brought off from Bummill Leaguer. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 72 At the time of a League he must expect often to change his Powder. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. II. vi. 81 The Waste which lay between the Houses in a Time of a Leaguer, was sown with Corn. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. ix. (1866) 533 During the infinite horrors of the Harlem siege, and in the more prosperous leaguer of Alkmaar. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* vii. (1860) 175 The leaguer of Lucknow. 1890 *Athenæum* 13 Dec. 811/1 The long leaguer of Miletus in the Ionic revolt.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *leaguer-proof* adj.; †**leaguer-basket**, a fascine; **leaguer-†lady**, **-lass**, **†-laundress**, euphemistic names for a woman attached to a camp.

1659 HOOLE *Comenius* (1672) 291 Engineres who lye behind *Leagure-baskets [L. *gerras*]. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* II. 36, I shall take care .. to keep you from Lord Hardy—From being a *Leiger Lady, From carrying a Knapsack. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xviii. (*motto*), This were a 'leaguer-lass to love a soldier, To bind his wounds, and kiss his bloody brow. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 472 Her father had dreamed that Jeanne 'went with the soldiers', doubtless as a 'leaguer-lass'. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* I. i, Were it not for my honesty, I could wish now I were his *leager landresse. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. iv, There are some beauties so strong, that they are *leager-proof; they are so barricaded that no battery.. can do good upon them.

¶ **4.** This word has occasionally been substituted by confusion for *leager*, LEDGER, in attributive use and in the phrase *to lie leaguer*.

1678 H. VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 303 Angels descend, and rule the sphere; Where Heaven lies leiguer. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., A Leaguer Ambassador, (one that makes a continuance) *Un Ambassadeur ordinaire*. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* II. x. 260 He lies leaguer, as a sort of ambassador for his worthy masters.

Leaguer (lī·gəɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. LEAGUE *sb.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. A member of a league; in reference to *Fr. Hist.*, a member or adherent of the League formed against the Huguenots in the reign of Henry III; in modern times, a member of the Anti-Corn-Law League, the Irish Land League, etc.

1591 COLYNET (*title*) True History of the Ciuill Warres of France, between the French King Henry 4. and the Leaguers. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iii. 8 The Liguers .. did well to cry, To your Quarters White Scarfs, this is none of your quarrel. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 168 Here was no leaguers in the field, as in the story of Nuremberg. 1729 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* IX. XVII. 103 *note*, After the Death of the Duke of Guise Henry III was accused by the Leaguers of having caused the Queen of Scots to be put to Death. 1844 COBDEN *Speech* 11 Dec., Speeches 1870 I. 229 One Leaguer in Manchester who has given more money .. than [etc.]. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Aug., This last dirty move of the Loyal Leaguers to spite the Copperheads in view of the Chicago Convention. 1880 [see LANDLEAGUER]. 1892 'H. LE CARON' 25 *Y. Secr. Service* (1893) 181 O'Rorke and Andrew Kettle, both Leaguers.

b. *attrib.*, as *leaguer-town*.

1591 *Art. conc. Admiralty* 21 July § 51 All those, that.. haue had trafficke with the Leaguers in France, or shipped .. any victuals .. for Spaine, the Islands, or any leaguer towne in Fraunce. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. v. 93 Sir John Meldrum arrived suddenly at a Leaguer-town called Aulby.

†**2.** ? A term of reproach. ? *nonce-use*.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVII. 285 This same victles Leager, This bane of banquets; this most nasty begger.

Leaguer (lī·gəɹ), *sb.*[3] ? *Obs.* Also 8 **leagre**, 8–9 **leager**, 9 **legar**. [? ad. Du. *ligger* a tun, f. *liggen* to LIE *v.*[1] Cf. G. *leger* (also *legger*, *wasserlegger*) a measure for arrack, *pl.* fresh-water casks on board ship.] **a.** A certain measure of arrack. **b.** A cask of wine or oil, ? of a particular size. **c.** *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1683 in *Hacke's Collect. Voy.* (1699) I. 37 We had gotten in 36 Liggers of Water already. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 398 Half a Leaguer of Spelman's Neep, or the best sort of Arrack. 1730 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the Lyell* 15 Aug., Started 3 Leagers of Arrack belonging to the Ships Crew, into 3 Butts and a small Cask. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 362 The provisions for which the French contracted this year..one thousand two hundred leagers of wine. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 83 They also discovered a cask of Arrack .. it was half a Leaguer. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 66 The largest casks are called leagers, and are of the following dimensions: Length..4 ft. 6 in., Diameter of Bouge..3 ft., Diameter of Chine..2 ft. 5 in. 1802 *Ibid.* VIII. 82 His object was to purchase 200 legars, to be filled with water..for the use of the cattle. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 169, Butts and Leaguers. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 348 [Oilmen] Both parties require roomy outskirt premises for their stores; the former for his casks and his 'leagers'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Leaguers*, the longest water-casks, stowed near the kelson, of 159 English imperial gallons each. Before the invention of water-tanks, leaguers composed the whole ground tier of casks in men-of-war.

Lea·guer, *v.* [f. LEAGUER *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *refl.* and *intr.* To set one's leaguer, to encamp. *Obs.*

1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 15 Leaguering himself on the East side of the Towne. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 161 Where the army had leaguered the year preceding.

†**b.** To 'lie', lodge. *Obs. rare.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 157 When I legerd by him in the Dolphin.

2. *trans.* To besiege, beleaguer. Chiefly in **Lea·guered, Lea·guering** *ppl. adjs.*

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 593 Two mighty hosts a leaguer'd town embrace. 1794 COLERIDGE *Robespierre* II. i, That the voice of truth .. though leagured round By envy and her hateful brood of hell, Be heard. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* ii, The crescent shines Along the Moslem's leaguering lines. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exped.* 362 His .. defence of Detroit against Pontiac and his leaguering hordes. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 19 The watchfires round Troy's leaguer'd wall.

†**Lea·guerer.** *Obs.* [f. LEAGUER *sb.* + -ER[1].] A (Dutch) trooper.

1635 GLAPTHORNE *Hollander* II. (1640) D 1 b, My naturall Dutch too is a Clownish speech, and only fit to court a leaguerer in. 1639 — *Wallenstein* III. ii. E 3 Sure, My Lord intends to write some Proclamation 'Gainst wearing holland smockes, some furious Edict 'Gainst charitable leaguerers. 1654 WEBSTER *Appius & Virg.* IV ii. 48 Though we dine to day As Dutch men feed their souldiers, we will sup bravely, like Roman Leaguerers.

Leahter, obs. form of LAUGHTER.

Leak (līk), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 **leke**, 6 *Sc.* **lek**, 6–7 **leake**, 7 *Sc.* **leck**, 8 **lake**, 7– **leak**. [First recorded late in 15th c.; the proximate source is uncertain; perh., like many other nautical terms, adopted from LG. or Du.; cf. LG., MDu. *lek*, inflected *lēk-* (whence G. *leck*, Da. *læk*; the G. *lecke*, Sw. *läcka* are f. the vb.), Du. *lek*; equivalent forms are Ger. dial. *lech*, *leche*, ON. *leke* str. masc. It is possible that the Eng. word, notwithstanding its late appearance, may represent an adoption of the ON. form, or even an OE. cognate. The exact relation between the sb. and the adj. and vb. is undetermined.]

1. A hole or fissure in a vessel containing or immersed in a fluid, by which the latter enters or escapes from the vessel, so as to cause loss or injury: said orig. and esp. of ships; also in phr. † *to fall in leak*, *to spring a leak*.

1487 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 25 The stopping of lekes. 1497 *Ibid.* 131 Lost in a ship..by occasion of a leke falling in the same. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vi. 67 The jonit barge, Sa full of riftis, and with lekkis perbraik. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII* c. 7 If .. the shippe .. happen to fall in leke. 1558 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 122 We found a great leake in the stemme of our ship. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 11 Consider well before a leck begin, It seemes I heare the water wheesing in. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 230 The next day the lesser ship sprung a leake. 1626 — *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 19 Sling a man ouerboord to stop the leake. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. viii. 20 Many little leaks may sink a ship. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 56 We found our Ship had sprung a Lake. 1782 COWPER *Loss Roy. George* 19 She sprang no fatal leak. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xviii, Rent was the sail, and strain'd the mast, And many a leak was gaping fast.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. ix. § 2 There..will be alwaies euils, which no arte of man can cure, breaches and leakes moe then mans wit hath hands to stop. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 120 Fooles, That can not search the leakes of his defectes. 1622 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* vi. 229 It being the property of a foole to be full of leakes. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XX. XXXV. 257 A leak in the waistcoat-pocket in which you carry all your money. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. viii. (1875) 373 An able finance minister who has found means of closing a great leak in the treasury. 1900 LD. ROSEBERY *Napoleon* xvi. 246 Russia was the fatal leak in his Continental System.

2. The action of leaking; leakage.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1895 THOMPSON & THOMAS *Electr. Tab. & Mem.* 52 It will..show the position of a leak from one wire to another. 1896 *Academy* 11 Apr. 399/1 In hydrogen the leak was slowest. .. The rate of leak in the halogens is also very rapid.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **leak-alarm**, **-indicator**, **-signal**, devices for indicating the rising or accumulation of water in the hold of a ship (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

†**Leak,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **hlec**, 6 **lek(e**, 6–7 **leake**, 7 *Sc.* **leck**. [In OE. *hlec*; after OE. the word does not appear until the 16th c. when it may have been adopted from LG., MDu. *lek* (inflected *lēk-*), whence mod.Du. *lek*, Sw. *läck*, Da. *læk*, G. *leck*; cogn. w. ON. *lekr*, Ger. dial. *lech* of the same meaning, and with LEAK *sb.* and *v.*

The OE. form presents difficulties; the spelling *hlec* occurs in the Hatton MS. of the *Pastoral Care* (9th c.) and in at least three glosses, so that it cannot well be a mere error; on the other hand the (apparently) cognate words in the other Teut. langs. show no trace of the *h*; in the ON. vb. *leka* the initial *l* (not *hl*) is attested by the alliteration.]

LEAKY.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lvii. 437 Swiðe lytlum siceraðdæt wæter & swiðe deȝellice on ðæt hlece scip. *c* 1100 in Napier *Glosses* ii. 480 *Rimosa*, hlec. *a* 1530 HEYWOOD *Play Weather* (Brandl) 800 Olde moones be leake, they can holde no water. 1544 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 205 The Inglismen..knawand that thair schip was lek, geve thaim thair leif. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 35 And fifty sisters water in leke [*ed.* 1596 leake] vessels draw. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 131 Thus, this leake-ship went well into England. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 13 A ship cranke sided, Iron sicke, spewes her okum, a leake ship. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 398 The ship not tight enough, being leck. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Poems, Char. Holland* 45 Who best could know to pump an earth so leak.

Leak (lēk), *v.* Forms: 5 **leke**, 6 **leeke**, *Sc.* (also 8 *north.*) **leck**, 6–7 **leake**, *Sc.* **lek(k**, 6 **leak**. [Not found before *c* 1420, but prob. much older; **a.** or cogn. with ON. *leka* str. vb. (pa. t. *lak*) to drip, to leak, corresponding to OHG. **lechen* str. vb., found only in composition (pa. pple. *zelechen* leaky), MHG. and dial. mod.G. *lechen* wk., to crack from drought, become leaky, MDu. *leken* (pa. t. *lak*) to let water through, drip; f. Teut. root **lek-*, ablaut variant of **lak-*: see LACK *a.*

It is very likely that in later use the vb. was formed afresh from LEAK *sb.* or *a.* Sense 5 may be plausibly explained as a development from sense 2, but it is not wholly impossible that it may be a distinct word, a var. of LEACH *v.*, OE. *lecan*. The LG. *lecken* whence Sw. *läcka*, Da. *lække*, G. *lecken*) is derived from, or at least refashioned after, the equivalent of LEAK *a.* or *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To pass *out*, *away*, *forth* by a leak or leakage. Also *fig.*, to pass *away* by gradual waste.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 55 Let diche hit deep that humour out may leke, If hit be weet. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. v. 181 It is easie to conceive how .. the water, which will perhaps by degrees leak into several parts, may be emptyed out again. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 243 A Crack, through which a small quantity of the Liquor leak'd forth. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 154 The gold and silver..leak continually away by unseen means, at the average rate of about three quarters of a million a-year. 1890 *Spectator* 23 Aug., A democracy that has allowed its chief political interests to leak away.

b. *To leak out* (fig.): to transpire or become known in spite of efforts at concealment.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 33 We had heard rumours of such a ship to follow us, which had leaked out from the captain. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix, I can see it leaking out in fifty different ways—just that same strong, overbearing, dominant spirit. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 May 5/1 The outcry which was raised when the rumour of it leaked out. 1884 'RITA' *Vivienne* II. v, The carefully-guarded secret had leaked out in some way or other.

2. To allow the passage of fluid through a leak: **a.** inwards.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iii. 50 Thai all leckit, and salt watter stremis Fast bullerand in at every ryft and boir. 1530 PALSGR. 606/1, I leeke, as a shyppe or bote dothe that taketh in water. .. Labour well, syrs, at the pompe, for our shyppe leaketh. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 229 One of theyr shyppes leaked and toke water very sore. *a* 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi. 19 Gif scho lekkis, gett men of skill To stop hir hoilis laich in be howis. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 66 Against a secret Cliff .. A Ship is dash'd, and leaking drinks the Sea. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1317 Carried pick-a-back by Eldobert Big-baby-fashion, lest his leathers leak!

b. outwards.

1530 PALSGR. 606/1 This hogges heed of wyne leaketh. 1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) *Heb.* ii. 1 *note*, Lest like vessells ful of chappes we leake, and renne out on euery part. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 47 That the vnited Vessell of their Blood (Mingled with Venome of Suggestion ..) Shall neuer leake, though it doe worke as strong As *Aconitum*, or rash Gun-powder. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XXXVII. 21 Go to—vhat rek? and gar the bealing brek; For, fra it lek, I hald the danger done. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* vi. 86 The starboard boiler began to leak.

†**c.** To 'make water'. *Obs.* (*vulgar.*)

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 22 Why, you will allow us ne're a Iourden, and then we leake in your Chimney. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 51 Some great ones drinking so hard, that they even leak'd on their supper couches. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* v. i. 54 Boy, give me some Tobacco, and a Stope of Wine .. And a Tub to leak in Boy; when was this Table without a leaking Vessel? 1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe* 164 Twelve cups of tea (with grief I speak) Had now constrain'd the nymph to leak. 1796 in *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

†**3.** *pass.* To have sprung a leak; to be emptied by leakage. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. ii. 19 Leak'd is our Barke. 1622 in Bradford *Plymouth Plantation* (1856) 138 Within 14. days after she [a ship] came againe hither, being dangerously leaked and brused with tempestious stormes. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. vi. 69 Some of the Rum they found, .. a Cask in one place, and a Cask in another; .. some staved against the Trees, and leeked out. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. iv. 333 We .. found many of our casks so decayed, as to be half leaked out.

4. *trans.* To let (water, etc.) in or out through a leak. ? Now *U. S.* only.

1687 HOOKE in *Hist. Royal Soc.* (1757) IV. 548 It would be next to impossible to make pipes to hold so perfectly as not to leak air in some parts. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 7 (1693) 6 To have his Shooes made so, as to leak Water. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The pipe leaks gas; the roof leaks rain.

† **b.** *fig.* To cause to run *out* or escape.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 94 When a Christian is flush of comfort, then Satan lies upon the catch, then to inveigle a Saint into one sin or other, which he knows will soon leak out his joy.

5. *Brewing.* To cause (liquor) to run *over*, *on*, *off*, in small quantities or by degrees. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

Cf. Sc. 'To *lek*, *leck*, to pour water over bark or other substance, in order to obtain a decoction; to strain off, Clydes[dale]' (Jam.). See also LECK *v.* in Eng. Dial. Dict.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 29 *Leck on*, poure on more, Liquor, v.g. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 119 Put your Malt in by Degrees, and stir it..then leak on your Complement. *Ibid.* 122 Leaking over.—Is what may be called putting over the Malt, at Times, many Hand-bowls of Water, that it may run gradually off, and wash away the Flower of the Malt by a slow Degree. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* II. 339 To *Leck-on*, to add more water, as in brewing. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 151 Draining the liquor through a sieve, instead of leaking it off gradually.

Leakage (lī·kędʒ). Also 5–7 **lecage**, 6 **lekkege**, 8 **leekage**. [f. LEAK *v.* + -AGE. Cf. Du. *lekkage*.]

1. The action of leaking; admission or escape of water or other fluid through a hole in a vessel, etc.; loss of fluid by this means.

1490 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 112 Alle maner auenturs fortunes perilles and ioperdies of alle the sayd wynes, lecage forst and egirnesse of the same oonly exepte. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 195 Allowances made .. vpon Wines in regarde of lecage of tenne or fifteene vpon the hundreth. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 45, I would take no excuse of leakage or other waste. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 34 By the Help of only four Pumps .. we easily master'd what Leakage we had. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 241 Jars .. are liable to no leekage, unless they are broken. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 198 We have seen an engine of an eight-horse power of this kind at work, with a fluid metal on the pistons: it effectually prevented the leakage. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* xiv. 161 The subsoil of London .. converted by gas leakage into one mass of pestilent blackness. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 509 A form of secretion, or..leakage, from mucous membranes.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Diminution resulting from gradual waste or escape.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* Pref. § 7, I will stop the leakage of my soul, and what heretofore hath run out in writing, shall hereafter..be improved in constant preaching. 1673 BP. S. PARKER *Reproof Rch. Transpr.* 11 They .. weaken themselves by too great a leakage of their power. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. 452 The Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen was not famous for its power of preventing the leakage of state matters. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 270 The leakage of heat is..slow. 1895 *Month* May 115 The 'leakage' going on in the Catholic Church in the British Isles. 1900 *Speaker* 22 Sept. 668/1 The frightful leakage from deaths, wounds and sickness.

3. *concr.* **a.** That which leaks or oozes out. Also *fig.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies Hampsh.* II. (1662) 13, I behold these his Books as the Receptacle of the Leakage and Superfluities of his Study. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone* § 313 A very small leakage came in. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Stage Coach* (1865) 234 The privilege of battening on the drippings of the kitchen and the leakage of the tap-room.

† **b.** A leak. *Obs. rare.*

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 102 Get the Water .. taken out, corking any Leakages that may happen to appear.

4. Allowance made for waste of fluid by leakage from the containing vessels.

1591 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) II. 108, 40s. for freght, 40s. for impost, the lekkege in myne owne hand, by estimation, 26s. 1735 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1873) VII. 563 The said retailer .. will pay to the said commissioner the duty laid thereon by the excise act, substracting only one fifth part thereof for leakage and wastage. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 132 *Leakage*, allowance of duty for waste of liquor from the vessels leaking or other causes. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 196 The lightermen claimed as their right the perquisites of 'wastage' and 'leakage'.

Leake, obs. form of LAC [2], LEAK, LEEK.

Leakiness (lī·kinés). [f. LEAKY *a.* + -NESS.] Leaky condition.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 84 Because of her leakinesse and ill-sayling. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xxii. 324 Whence arose some of our leakiness. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., If a kettle..shows symptoms of leakiness.

Leaking (lī·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].] The action of the verb LEAK; leakage. Also *attrib.* in † **leaking tub, vessel** (LEAK *v.* 2 c).

1611 COTGR., *Coulement* ..a leaking. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. 4 As a naile fastned in a sure place from wanzing and leaking out. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* v. i. 54 Never any thing of Moment was done at our Counsel Table, without a leaking Tub .. great Consultations require great Drinking, and great Drinking a great leaking Vessel.

Lea·king, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That leaks or lets water in or out; that has a leak or leaks. † Also of weather, showery.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 450 When this siment is maad, hit most insinke Vche hole & chene and euery lekyng ston. 1534 MORE *Treat. Pass.* Wks. 1386/2 Whoso lyke a foole placeth hymselfe in a leakinge shyppe. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Surv.* I. xi. 35 A loose and light Sand swords slow and thin, yet with rest and lecking sommers it yeelds good Corne. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* ii. 1 Lest at any time we should let them slip [*marg.* run out as leaking vessels]. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 Out of a leaking vessell good things are euer running out. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 290 Their leiking seames drink in the floods so fast. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* II. i. (1679) 18 All dart at once their baleful influence In leaking Fire. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* 36 Leaking timber.

Lea·kless, *a.* [f. LEAK *sb.* + -LESS.] Not having a leak.

1899 T. S. MOORE *Vinedresser* 4 Choose casks which thou hast seen Are leakless.

† **Lea·kness.** *Obs.* [f. LEAK *a.* + -NESS.] Leakiness.

1508 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 439 And cum within the hawin and port of the said burgh, be ane north eist wind and lekness of ane of thair said schippis. 1625 J. GLANVILL *Voy. Cadiz* 83 The leakness of his shipp.

Leaky (lī·ki), *a.* [f. LEAK *sb.* + -Y [1].] Having a leak or leaks; full of leaks; giving passage to water or other fluid through a hole or fissure.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 63 Sir, sir, thou art so leakie That we must leaue thee to thy sinking. 1610 — *Temp.* I. i. 51. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 67 He would not venture himself in our Leakie Canoo. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 13 A leaky vessel, always filling and never full. 1791 W. JESSOPP *Rep. Riv. Witham* 15 Lining the Canal through the leaky Soil..450*l.* 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* ii. 11 The ship was so leaky as to require the constant use of two pumps. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 98 We lay Leaky, dismasted, a most helpless prey To winds and waves. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 141 Leaky casks. 1881 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 6/1 A leaky gas pipe.

b. Incontinent of urine; passing urine frequently or in large quantities.

1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* III. ii, The Dog is leaky in his Liquor. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 242 The patient..had never had an illness in his life, except that he had always been a 'leaky subject'. *Ibid.*, Such patients seem to drift imperceptibly into the 'leaky' state.

c. *fig.* Of persons, their tongues: Not reticent, blabbing. Of memory: Not retentive.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxvii. 402 Women are generally so leaky, that..I have hardly met with one of the Sex that could not hold her Breath longer than she should keep a secret. 1703 QUICK *Dec. Wife's Sister* 18 Our Memories are exceeding feeble, leaky and forgetful. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* I. 242 But be thou, my Muse! No leaky Blab. 1805 *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 244 It is true he is leaky, but I believe would not willingly tell anything. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iii. 93 [It] must depend..on the doubtful authority, and leaky memory of those who report it.

Leaky, variant of LAKIE *Sc.*

Leal (līl), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 3–5 **lel**, 3–6 **lele**, 4 **liale**, 4–5 **lell(e**, *Sc.* **leile**, **leyll**, 4–5 (7–8 *Sc.*) **leel**, 4–6 **leale**, 4–7 *Sc.* **leill**, 4–8 *Sc.* **leil**, 5 **leell**, 6 *Sc.* **laill**, 8– **leal**. [a. OF. *leel*, usually in semi-learned form *leial*, *leal* (= Pr. *leyal*, *lial*, Cat. *lleal*, Sp. *leal*, It. *leale*), mod.F. *loyal* (see LOYAL) :—L. *lēgāl-is* LEGAL.]

A. *adj.* Now *Sc.* (and *north. dial.*) and in literary use derived from Scottish.

1. Loyal, faithful, honest, true. **a.** Of persons, etc. *Land of the leal*: see LAND *sb.* 3 c.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4891 Yon er theues we lelmen wend. *Ibid.* 27847 Lele of hert and fre of gyft. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4809 þe grettest lordes of þat land þat lellest were hold. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 576 He that worthy wes and leill. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2877 Lede lelist to his lord leuand of lyue. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 326, I yeve the Blaunchard my stede lel. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 482 Thocht I be lawit, my leil hart can nocht fenȝe. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) x. 28 Scho wat wtouttin faill I am hir luvar laill. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 82 The eath of ellevin leill and vnsuspected men. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* vi, Friendship makes us leal To truth and right. *a* 1776 *Cruel Mother* iii. in Child *Ballads* (1882) I. 220/2 She's counted the leelest maid o them a'. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 14 Nov., Honest Allan Cunningham .. a leal and true Scotsman. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 391 Leal subject, honest patriot, cordial friend. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 119 Thou, Scotland's son, that wouldst be leal and true.

b. Of things, qualities, etc.

(In ME. poetry sometimes a more or less conventional laudatory epithet = 'noble', 'fair'.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8294 For wit þat flur sa fress and neu, þair stode a selcut lele [*Fairf.* etc. lou elly] heu. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 498/204 þen maiȝt þou synge of loue lele. *c* 1350 *Parlt. thre Ages* (text A) 115 Longe legges and large and lele for to schewe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodera*) 154 Consele kane I kene þe gad & leile. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 146 With leel labour to lyue whyl lif and londe lasteth. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8800 [It] sanke..to the leell theghes, Passond by poris into þe pure legges. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 604 To se gif the Coilȝearis lawtie was leill. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 13 The leill laubour lost, and leill seruice. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxx. 2 Blind brutal Boy, that with thy bou abuses Leill leisome love by lechery and lust. 1721 RAMSAY *Katy's Answer* iv, There's my leal hand Win them, I'll be at your devotion. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 5/1 No man ever did more leal service than did Mackenzie during the bad days of the miserable Cabul business.

2. True, genuine; real, actual; exact, accurate; very (truth). Of a blow or shot: Well-aimed, hitting the mark. ? *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6478 Ne ber þou witnes nan bot lele. *Ibid.* 7798, I come to tell þe tiþand lel. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 35 þis laye..is stad and stoken, In stori stif & stronge With lel letteres loken. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 425 Of þe lenþe of Noe lyf to lay a lel date, þe sex hundreth of his age & none odde ȝerez. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 69 þerof he mad me skrite, his hote to mak leale. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 210 Men that buth bygetyn Out of matrimonie mowe nat haue the grace That leelle legitime by lawe may cleyme. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 8 The ryghte lele trouthe. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 35 The Planeitis .. The quhilks are in leill number thir seuin. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Bona patria*, We sall leill suith say, and na suith conceale. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 83 The said Witnesses to bear leal and soothfast Witnessing. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 167 With that stepp'd forward Tullochfern, An'..A leal shot ettled at the cock.

† **3.** Lawful; also, just, fair. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 1312 Whanne .. alle lele lawes [were] in þat lond sette. 1352 MINOT *Poems* iii. 9 His mone that was gude and lele, Left in Braband full mekill dele. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1050 Condemnyt be leile syse. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 28 Wheder þai be geten in leel spousage or noght. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. x. 3186 Oure Kyng Alysawndyr tuk Margret, The dowchtyr of this Kyng Henry, Into lele matrimony. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 296 To draw cutt is the lelyst, and long cut, lo, this wede shall wyn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 81 Obseruyng weill..the seremonyis lele. 1727 WALKER *Life Peden* 134 (Jam.), I have had my leal share of wrongs this way.

4. *Comb.*, as *leal-hearted* adj.

1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* xi, The North Sea skippers are leal-hearted men. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* 107 The leal-hearted Scot's last visit to his native land.

B. *adv.* Now only *Sc.*

1. Loyally, faithfully.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6857, I .. sal hald yow lel mi hight. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1066, I trewly many a day Haue lovid lelyest in londe. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 750 Luke to the leid that the so leile lufis. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xlv. 3 Look ony one before me loved so leill. 17.. in Herd *Sc. Songs* (1776) I. 160 Had me fast, let me not gang, If you do love me leel.

2. Honestly, lawfully. *Comb.* **leal-come** *adj.*, honestly come by.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4913 Of our lele bi-geten thing. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 46 Bot beneficis ar nocht leill devydit. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 443 Let us claim our leel-come and lawfully conquessed joy. 1693 *Sc. Presbyt. Eloquence* (1738) 98 Every Man hath Conversion and the New Birth, but it's not leel come by.

3. Truly, exactly, accurately; perfectly, thoroughly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3029 Nouþer lynes ne lerkes but full lell streght. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5020 Sire, þou ert lele of ilk lede þe lorde and þe fadire. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 446 This forty dayes has rayn beyn, It will therfor abate Fulle lele. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* (*ad fin.*), Redis leill, and tak gud tent in tyme. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 285 Therby giving Mr. Andro Melvill a faire opportunitie to light leill upon Bishop Bancroft. 1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 51 The dawted petts of fate .. By pure instinct sae leal the mark have hit. 1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 15 [She] swore she'd be .. Kiss'd leal frae lug to lug Fu' sweet that day.

† **Leal,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 4 **lelen.** [f. LEAL *a.*] *trans.* To legalize, authorize.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5284 Whan .. þe menskfull messangeres here message wisten & hade letteres of here lord to lelen here sawes.

Leal, dial. form of LITTLE.

Lea-land, lay-land (lī·lænd, lē·lænd). Forms: 4 **leylond**, 5–6 **leland(e**, 5–9 **ley-land**, 7 **lee-**, 6–**lay-land**, 7–**lea-land**. [f. LEA *a.* + LAND *sb.*] Fallow land; land 'laid down' to grass.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 153/4 Le ffally lest sa tere freche [*glossed* leylond]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 112 On a ley-land hard I hym blaw. he commys here at hand. 1553 *Short Catech. Liturgies*, etc. (1844) 525 The husbandmen, that first use to shrubbe and root out the thorns, brambles, and weeds, out of their lay-land and unlooked to. 1577–95 *Descr. Isles Scotl.* in Skene *Celtic Scotl.* III. App. 437 All teillit land, and na girs but ley land. 1671 *Shetland Document* in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 194 To provyde laufull tennents for his Majesteis ley lands within the said Bailyerie. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* II. ii, Smaller ploughs, which are not strong enough to rip up the fallow grounds or lay-lands. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* (1877) 314 They ride the lealand highways, they ride the desert plain. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Leylands*, arable land under a grass crop. The word is a very common name for pasture fields; to be found in the terriers of most estates. It will never be found in connection with meadow land proper, but it will usually denote land once arable but now 'laid' down.

Proverbial phrase. *c* 1500 *Payne & Sorowe Evyll Maryage* 140 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 79 Yf she than wyll be no better, Set her upon a lelande, and bydde the devyll fet her. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 103, I thinke she is better lost then found .. and they would be ruld by me they should set her on the leland and bid the diuell split her. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiv. § 1. 226 She..is now..abhorred..forsaken and disrespected..set on a Lea land as they say, and disrespected.

Lea·lly (lī·li), *adv.* Forms: 4 **lellik**, **-ich(e**, **-yche**, **leellich(e**, **leelly**, **lelli**, **leleli**, **lelyly**, **lelik**, **leeliche**, **leli**, **leyly**, 4–5 **lelly**, **lely**, **lele**, 4–6 **lelely**, 5–6 **lelile**, **-y**, 6 **leillellie**, **lelalie**, **lealie**, **leallelie**, **leily**, 9 **leally**. [f. LEAL *a.* + -LY [2].]

1. Loyally, faithfully, truly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1955 (Gött.) All þat wil leleli [*Cott.* lely; *Fairf.* lele] hald þair lede. *Ibid.* 3818 (Cott.) Of all þe god he dos me weild Lelik [*Gött.* lelely] his tend i sal him yeild. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1066 & lelly louy þy lorde & his leef worþe. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 22777 (Edin.) Þai foluis lellik al his laues. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 639 Þat leeueþ fulliche on God & lellyche þenkeþ On his lore and his lawe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3875 Was neuer kyng.. lellier louyt ledys of his aune. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xviii. 182 Thise ar the commaundmentys ten, who so will lely layt. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 21 [He] sould stand his freind leillellie and trewlie. 1588 in Beveridge *Culross & Tulliallan* I. iv. 125 They suld use the offices faythfullie and lealie till all persones. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Iter*, The dempster..sall leallelie and trewlie, vse and exerce his office. 1773 Fergusson *Poems* (1807) 304 Sae lealy I'll propone defences, As yet ye flung for my expences. 1837 R. Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 123 The men.. Who by Scotland, my country, stood leally and true.

† **2.** Truly, really, actually. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 95 Þere walked he a-boute þe walles to winne in siȝt; & at þe last lelly a litel hole he findes. *Ibid.* 117 But lelliche þat ladi in ȝouþe hadde lerned miche schame. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 174 He that knoweth clergye can sonner aryse Out of synne.. than any lewed lelly [C. xv. 113 sothliche]. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 30 For þat oure saule es lelly lyke vn-till þe lyknes of þe ffadyr, and þe Sone, and þe Haly Gaste. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 313 Tell me now lelely quhat is thy richt name.

Lealness (lī·lnės). *rare*—⁰. [f. Leal *a.* + -ness.] = Lealty [1]. 1882 in Ogilvie.

Lealty [1] (lī·ălti). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. Leal *a.* + -ty. Cf. Lewty, Loyalty.] Faithfulness, loyalty.

[*a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 53 Heo is solsecle of suetnesse, ant ledy of lealte.] 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* (1861) I. 270 They who travel should learn to read faces; methinks you might see lealty in mine sith I have seen it in yourn. 1867 Lady G. Fullerton *A stormy Life* III. ii. 28 As to lealty and gratitude, she showeth herself as ignorant of these sentiments as if they did not exist.

† **Lealty** [2]. *Obs. rare.* [f. *le* Lay *a.*[1] + -al + -ty (after *spiritualty*, etc.).] Laity.

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* E iij b, So doo all Christianes & the faythfull lealtye performe yᵉ same.

Leam (līm), *sb.*[1] Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 1 léoma, 2 lome, 3–4 leome, lem, 3–6 (9) leme, (4 leom, lewme, lime, lym, *Sc.* leyme), 4–5 leem, (5 leeme, *Sc.* leime), 4, 6–7 leame, 6– leam. [OE. *léoma* str. masc. = OS. *liomo*, ON. *ljóme*:—OTeut. **leuhmon-*, f. **leuh-* (see Light *sb.*).] Light, flame; a flash, ray, or gleam of light; brightness, gleam. Also *fig.*

Beowulf 1517 (Gr.) Fyrleoht ȝeseah, blacne leoman beorhte scinan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 He him alse þe sunne streonþ þe lome þet ho spret in to al þis wide worlde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Leomene fader we clepeð ure drihten for þan þe he sunne atend. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 183 Ihesu mi leof, mi lif, mi leome. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3180 Out of þe dragons mouþe tueye leomes þer stode þere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17344 Ne nankins leme [*Fairf.* lym] o dais light. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi. 191 All the felde ves in ane leyme Vith baneris richt freschly flawmand. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1861 Were þou he by þys leem sone þow scholdest dye. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 279 Of þe welle of þat place he hadde þe leme of byleve [L. *credendi flammam*]. 1388 Wyclif *Bible*, *Pref. Ep.* vi, Now newe kyn cometh fre, from an hiȝ, fro heuinli lewmes. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 463) 439 Out of his mouþ þer stoed a leom. 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1254 With grete lightis on loft, that gaif grete leime. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1096 A sterne of fulle grete leeme. 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 21 All the houss illumynit of hir lemys. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* i. i, A bright leme of a torche. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 172 Glorious with the leames of learning. 1600 Holland *Livy* xl. lviii. 1094 Blasted with leames of lightning that dazzeled their eie-sight. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* ii. iii. § 1. 57 Flame, Blaze, Coruscation, Flash, Leam, Lightfire. 1724 Ramsay *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* x, The leam up throu the lum did flow. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake*, *Kilmeny* (1814) 172 When the ingle lowed with an eiry leme. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss Hags* 160 The flickering leme of pale lightning.

Leam (līm), *sb.*[2] *dial.* A drain or watercourse in fen districts.

1601 F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* 221 Ye new leame that he [Bp. Morton] caused to be made for more conuenient cariage to his towne.. many complaine that the course of the riuer Nene into the sea by Clowcrosse is very much hindred thereby. 1646 Buck *Rich. III*, 53 Doctor Morton for his private commodity.. brought certain Leames or bigger ditches to his owne grounds about Wisbitch. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* I. 67 Many droves, leams, eaus, and drains were cut. 1881 *Times* 13 Jan. 9/4 The existing 'cuts' or 'leams' cease to fulfil their functions.. by a gradual alteration in their own beds.

Leam, *sb.*[3] *dial.* Also **limb.** The husk of a nut.

1854 Miss Baker *Northamptonsh. Gloss.* s.v., 'Will you buy them in, or out of the limbs' is a frequent inquiry in our nut-market. *Mod.* (Northants.) The boy stained his fingers with walnut leams.

Leam (līm), *v.*[1] Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3– as in Leam *sb.*[1]; also 4 **lume.** [f. the sb. Cf. ON. *ljóma*, also OE. *geléomod* having rays (of a comet), *Saxon Leechd.* III. 272.] *intr.* To shine, gleam; to light *up.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8197 On þe morn, quen dai suld lem. *c* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 25 Ase jaspe the gentil that lemeth with lyht. *Ibid.* 52 Hire lure lumes liht, Ase a launterne a nyht. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 162 Alle the feldes feor and neer Of helmes leomede lihte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 699 A triet Image.. of true golde.. With light that was louely lemyng þer-in. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* lxv, There come fliand a gunne, And lemet as the leuyn. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 326 The lyft lemit vp beliue, and licht was the day. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 232 With birneis bricht, Lyke ony lanterne lemit all of licht. 1575 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Elstride* xxxv, And when she spake, her eyes did leame as fire. 17.. *Dame Oliphant* xxiv. in Child *Ballads* (1886) II. 410/1 He carried the match in his pocket That kindled to her the fire.. That leamd oer Lincolnshire. 1768 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 55 Now by this time, the sun begins to leam. *a* 1878 H. Ainslie *Pilgrim. Land of Burns*, etc. (1892) 240 There leem'd a light frae yon high tower.

Leam, *v.*[2] *dial.* Also 8 **leem.** [Belongs to Leam *sb.*[3]] **a.** *trans.* To free nuts from their husks.

1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* II. 339 *Leem.* 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v. *Benjie*, The wud sae gay, whar mony a day I leamed nits wi' thee. *Mod.* (*Northants*). He has been leaming walnuts for the gardener.

b. *intr.* Of nuts: To separate easily from the husk. 1846 Brockett *N. C. Words*, It leams well.

Leam, obs. var. Lyam; Sc. form of Loam.

† **Leamer** [1]. *Obs. rare*—¹. In 5 **lemer.** [f. Leam *v.*[1] + -er [1].] One that flashes or radiates light.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 111 Hayle, my lorde, lemer of light.

Lea·mer [2]. *dial.* [f. Leam *sb.*[3] or *v.*[2] + -er [1].] A nut fully ripe. Chiefly in *brown leamer*, a nut with a brown husk.

1832 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 126 Clusters of ripe nuts, which you can crack when you have gathered them, brown leamers every one. 1836 Garnett in *Q. Rev.* Feb., *Leemers*, a north-country phrase for ripe nuts. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Leamers*, or 'brown leamers', large filbert nuts.

Leamer, variant of Limer, a hound.

Lea·ming, *vbl. sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Leam *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] Shining, gleaming, flashing (of light).

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 171 Thunder lemynge brend þe cornes. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xvi. (1495) 324 The sonne hath vertue of heetynge of leemynge and of brennynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 196/2 Glemynge, or lemynge of lyghte, *conflagracio.*

Lea·ming, *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Leam *v.*[1] + -ing [2].] Gleaming, flashing, shining.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5754 Þan cald on him our lauerd dright, Vt of his mikel lemand light. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 447 A sterre wiþ a briȝt lemynge creest. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12517 The breme lowe Of the leymonde laite. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* ii. xii. (xi.) 90 Lemand armour and schynand scheildis brycht. 1567 Drant *Horace's Ep.* xvi. E viij, A leminge lampe of light. 1611 Cotgr., *Radieux*, radiant, shining.. leaming, full of beams. 17.. *Jolly Goshawk* xxxiii. in Child *Ballads* (1886) II. 361/2 With lily-white cheeks, and lemin een. 1839 Bailey *Festus* vi. (1848) 60 Like a shipwrecked stranger in a lighthouse, I have looked down upon the utter side Of such thoughts from the leeming room of reason.

† **Lean,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 léan, 2–3 lean, lan, 3 læn, len, lyen. [OE. *léan* str. neut. = OFris. *lân*, OS., OHG., MHG. *lôn* (Du. *loon*, mod.G. *lohn* masc.), ON. *laun* neut. pl. (Sw. *lön*, Da. *løn*), Goth. *laun* neut.:—OTeut. **laun-*. The root *lau-* is referred to the same source as OSlav. *lovŭ* capture, booty, L. *lū-crum* gain, Gr. ἀπο-λαύ-ειν to enjoy.] Reward, recompense.

Beowulf 1021 (Gr.) Sigores to leane. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 29 Be hundfealdon he onfehþ lean & hæfð ece lif. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 64 Þei me scal.. ȝeuen us ure swinkes lan [12.. in *O. E. Misc.* 60 lean; *a* 1300 in *E. E. P.* 24 lyen] efter ure erninge. *c* 1200 Ormin 1518 Ȝiff þu shæwwesst hemm whatt læn Iss ȝarrkedd hemm inn heoffne. *c* 1205 Lay. 16691 Nu þu scalt fon þat læn þæt þu for-ferdest Jerusalem. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 407 in *O. E. Misc.*, Þe mon þat her wel deþ he cumeþ þar he lyen foþ. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2838 Pharaun.. Was dead and hadde is werkes len.

Lean, *sb.*[2]: see after Lean *a.*

Lean (līn), *sb.*[3] [f. Lean *v.*]

1. The act or condition of leaning; inclination. *On the lean*: inclining, sloping.

1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 73 Pressure from either Side, would give them all a lean to the opposite Side. 1850 P. Cunningham *Handbk. Lond.* p. xxxvii/1 Leaden coffins piled thirty-feet high, and all on the lean from their own immense weight. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 647 The corn has a decided lean in one direction. 1890 Clark Russell *Ocean Trag.* I. v. 106 The rounds of her canvas whitened into marble hardness with the yearn and lean of the distended cloths.

† **2.** *concr.* Something to lean on; a support.

1610 Healey tr. *Vives' St. Aug. Citie of God* Ded. A, How holy..a man, what a light, what a leane to the christian common-wealth [L. *quale specimen columenque reip. Christianæ*], on whom onely it rested for many rites.

Lean (līn), *a.* and *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 hlǽne, 2–6 lene, 3 læne, 3, 6–7 leane, 4 *Kent.* hlene, *Sc.* leine, leyne, 5 leen(e, 5–6 *Sc.* and *north.* leyn, 6– lean. [OE. *hlǽne*:—OTeut. type **hlainjo-*, perh. repr. a pre-Teut. **qloinio-*, related by ablaut to Lith. *klýnas* scrap, fragment, Lettish *kleins* feeble. (If so, the word is not related to Lean *v.*, the pre-Teut. initial of which is *k*, not *q.*)]

1. Wanting in flesh; not plump or fat; thin. Also said † of the flesh, and of a person's condition, growth, appearance, etc.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xli. 3 Oðre seofon oxan.. þa wæron fule and swiðe hlæne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Þu scalt.. festen swa þet þin licome beo þe lenre. *c* 1205 Lay. 19445 No durste þær bilæuen na þæ uatte no þe læne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 118 Pellican is a leane fowel. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 66/435 His lene bones he wolde drawe aȝein þe harde grounde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 53 Þou sselt ueste al huet þou art bleche and lhene. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 83 So loked he with lene chekes lowrynge foule. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 112 My wynnyngis ar bot meyn, No wonder if that I be leyn. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. iv. 159 Wyth chekis walxin leyn. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 194 Yond Cassius has a leane and hungry looke, He thinkes too much. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 131 Their heads are small and lean, their ears little. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 656 The mere school-boy's lean and tardy growth. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* liv, She had a lean lank body. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 233 Nine horses were still alive..They were so lean that little meat was likely to be found upon them. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Mar. 5/2 The beet-growers find a profitable trade in fatting lean stock brought into the country.

b. with personifications.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, iv. ii. 11 My three attendants, Leane Famine, quartering Steele, and climbing Fire. 1634 Milton *Comus* 709 Praising the lean and sallow Abstinence. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* i. viii, Lean fears and hollow-eyed suspicions are the comrades of a hated power. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* lxv, The great manufacturing town reeking with lean misery and hungry wretchedness.

c. Proverbial phrases.

c 1386 Chaucer *C. T.* Prol. 287 And leene was his hors as is a rake. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* i. i. 26 Fat paunches haue leane pates. 1611 Cotgr., s.v. *Maigre*, *Maigres comme pics*, as leane as Rakes (we say). *a* 1732 Gay *New Song on New Similies* Songs, etc. 1784 II. 115 Lean as a rake with sighs and care.

d. *transf.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iii. lxix. 410 Trichomanes.. hath the stalkes of his leaves very small and leane. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 94 The Trees, though Sommer, yet forlorne and leane. 1596 — *Merch. V.* ii. vi. 19 With ouer-wither'd ribs and ragged sailes, Leane, rent, and begger'd by the strumpet winde. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* i. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* iii. 7 Theis two strange hungry knights [will] make the leanest trenchers that ever I waited on. 1693 C. Dryden in *Dryden's Juvenal* vii. (1697) 169 The lean Statue of a starv'd Renown. 1772 T. Simpson *Vermin-Killer* 18 The ears of the corn will be withered and lean. 1871 Rossetti *Poems*, *Even so* iii, The sea.. Where the lean black craft Seem well-nigh stagnated.

e. *Shipbuilding.* = Clean *a.* 10 b; 'sharp': opposed to *bluff.*

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) G 3, The former of these is called by seamen a *lean*, and the latter a *bluff* bow. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 17 The lean or acute portions of the bow and stern of the ship between the extremities and the line of the inside of the timbers.

2. *fig.* Poor or meagre in quantity or quality; slight, mean. Somewhat *arch.* Of diet: Poor, innutritious. Of employment (*colloq.*): Unremunerative.

c 1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy) xliii, He wild.. gyf the god man to drink Lene broth that is nowȝt. *c* 1400 *Pride of Life* (Brandl 1898) 395 Þing.. yat þou art lenust man.. & euirmor hau þout opon þi dredful ending. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *Let. Cupid* 407 Her leped vertu hath swich excellence That al to lene is mannes facultee To declare it. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xli. (1887) 250 The liuings in colledges be now to to leane. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 561 As for that consolation [against death].. it is very leane if there be no other. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 378 Out of my leane and low ability Ile lend you something. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 123 Their lean and flashy songs Grate on their scrannel Pipes of wretched straw. 1744–50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* II. 5 That would.. cause the Farmer a lean crop, instead of a fat one, as the usual terms are. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 905 With lean performance ape the work of love. 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 316 Their miserable carcases furnished a lean banquet for the famishing travellers. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, s.v., 'Ah sir! stone-breaking's a lean job for those that ain't used to it.' 1890 F. M. Crawford *Cigarette-maker's Rom.* iv, An exceedingly lean diet.

3. Of flesh: Containing little or no fat (as distinguished from muscular tissue).

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 28 Take lene Porke, and boyle it. 1496 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 33 Lene flesshe of the hepis of a cony or of a catte. 1744 Armstrong *Art Pres. Health* ii. (1797) 25 Chuse leaner viands. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* iv. 59 Then cut the lean Meat off the Legs into Dice. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 61 The flesh of monkeys is so lean and dry, that [etc.]. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 244 If he will..live chiefly on lean meat..and drink water.

4. Wanting in rich elements or qualities. Said, e.g. of soils, limestone, mortar, † water, etc. Now somewhat *rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 987 He..gert teill a mekill feild of land..It was leyne & dry. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 6 Hit dongeth londes lene, & beestes lorn ffor lene hit fedeth vp. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 20 Hawdod.. groweth comonly in rye vpon leane grounde. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, v. i, Lands are leane where riuers do not runne. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* vi. (1697) 104 Such Springs..are of a lean Saturnine Quality. 1684 T. Burnet *Theory Earth* i. v. 55 Seeing there are two chief kinds of Terrestrial liquors, those that are fat, oily, and light; and those that are lean and more Earthy, like common Water. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 356 Esteemed but a lean hard water. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* ii. 293 The coarse lean Gravel, on the Mountain sides, Scarce dewy Bev'rage for the Bees provides. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 241 Lime.. made of greasy clammy Stone, is stronger than that made of lean poor Stone. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 49/1 For small Stones, a thick lean Mortar is best. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 364 As leanest land supplies the richest wine. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 358 We rode through a country rough, lean, and solitary. 1899 H. Sutcliffe *By Moor & Fell* i. 4 Above the houses a few lean fields slope up to the heather-line.

5. Scantily furnished, ill provided. † Also, scant *of*, wanting *in.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 32 My saule, þat is lene of couaitis & riches. 1552 T. BARNABE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 200 The cuntry of Kent..is verye lene of men by the see syde. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 82 Yea, for obtaining of suites, whereof the Hangman hath no leane Wardrobe. 1623 *St. Papers Col.* 1622–4. 183 Cash is very lene. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civil Wars Sp.* 69 Leaving the Countrie lean, poor, and dismantled of all it's fruits and wealth. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 69 That Province which used to be most plentifull, was lean in Corn. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 28 Scotland is a thin and lean Kingdom, and wanting in these things. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 615 Dress drains our cellar dry, And keeps our larder lean. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iv. 37 My purse is lean, so rarely comes an obolus.

b. Of seasons, etc.: Characterized by scarcity.

1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* I. i. (1672) 5 Lean times and foreign Warrs should minds unite. 1890 *Spectator* 5 Apr., Sir J. Lubbock .. evidently believes that the cycle of lean years has fairly passed.

6. *Printing.* In various uses. (See quots.)

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 7 *Lean strokes* are the narrow strokes in a Letter, as the Left Hand stroke in Letter A, and the Right Hand stroke in V, are *Lean.* 1683 — *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 369 *Beat Lean*, is to Take but little Inck, and often: all Small Letter must be Beaten Lean. *Ibid.* 383 *Lean Ashes*, Founders call their Ashes Lean, if they are Light; because then they have little Mettle in them. *Lean Face*, a Letter whose stems and other Stroaks have not their full width. 1841 W. SAVAGE *Dict. Printing, Lean Face* .. As now understood, a letter of slender proportions compared to its height. [Cf. *lean-faced* in 7.] 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), *Lean work*, the opposite of fat work—that is, poor unprofitable work.

7. *Comb.* chiefly parasynthetic, as *lean-chapt, -cheeked, -eared, -faced, -fleshed, -horned, -jawed, -looked, -looking, -minded, -necked, -ribbed, -souled, -visaged, -witted* adjs.; † **lean-kinded** *a.*, belonging to the lean kind.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 25 From whom, What *lean-chapt Fury did I snatch thee from? 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. lii, 'Lean-cheek'd tetchy critics. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. 2232 His long *leane eard lugges. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 237 A hungry *lean fac'd Villaine. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl. *Lean-faced*.., Among printers, applied to letters which have not their full breadth. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xli. 3 Other seuen kyne .. which were euell fauoured and *leane fleshed. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Parting Verses to Wife* (1869) 188 Not many full-fac't moons shall waine, *Lean horn'd, before [etc.]. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* IV. i, *Lean-jawed famine. 1601 J. HARRINGTON *Let.* in *Nugæ Antiq.* (1779) II. 64 Many *lean kinded beastes and some not unhorned. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iv. 11 And *leane-look'd Prophets whisper fearefull change. 1748 W. HAMILTON *Ode to Fancy*, In Merits lean look'd form t' appear. 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* I. ii. 9 *Lean-looking sallow Care. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 82 A *lean-minded controversial spirit. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* 33 The *leane-neckt crane, who had the fat foxe to dinner. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lamia* vii. 82 *Lean-ribbed tigers. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* III. i, Poor *lean-soul'd rogues. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2154/4 He is pretty tall, black hair, *lean-visag'd. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 115 A lunatike *leane-witted foole.

B. *sb.*

1. The lean part of anything; lean meat.

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 121 [T]ake a peece of salt beof, þe lene, & noon of þe fat. 1598 *Epulario* C ij b, Take the leane of a legge of Veale. 16.. in *Wood's Life* (O. H. S.) II. 6 *note*, Some fat to my leane, John Haywood, I say some fat to my leane. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 211 Jack Sprat he loved no fat, and his wife she lov'd no lean: And yet betwixt them both, they lick't the platters clean. 1771 GOLDSM. *Haunch of Venison* 4 The fat was so white and the lean was so ruddy. 1774 — *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 210 The lean, which they boil, is, in his opinion not inferior to beef. 1848 *Chambers' Inform. People* I. 730/1 The lean of bacon is rendered more difficult of digestion by the same process.

b. The flesh adhering to the blubber of a whale.

1887 [see LEAN *v.*[3]]. 1888 W. T. BRANNT *Anim. & Veg. Fats & Oils* 297 Any flesh, termed lean or fat lean, that may adhere to the horse pieces is cut off.

2. *Printing.* † **a.** A thin part or stroke of a letter. **b.** 'Among printers, ill-paid work' (Ogilvie, 1882). Cf. FAT *sb.* 5 b.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. 92 V. Dijcks Pearl Dutch Letters..bear such true proportion .. for the Thickness, Shape, Fats and Leans, as if with Compasses he could have measur'd..every particular Member.

Lean (līn), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **leaned** (līnd), **leant** (lent). Forms: 1 **hleonian, hlinian,** *Northumb.* (h)lin-, (h)lioniza, 3 **hlonen, leanen, leonien,** 2–6 **lene,** 4 **leone, leny**(e, len, 4 5 **lyne,** 5 **leene,** le(y)nyn, 5–7 *Sc.* and *north.* **lein**(e, **leyn**(e, 6–7 **leane,** 6– **lean.** *Pa. t.* α. 1 **hleonede, hlinode,** *Northumb.* **hlionade, -ede,** 3 **lende,** 2–4 **lened**(e, 4 **leonede, lynede,** 4–6 *Sc.* **lenyt, -it,** 6–7 *Sc.* **leynit,** 6– **leaned.** β. 5 **lente,** 5–7 **lente,** 8 *Sc.* **leint,** 8– **leant.** *Pa. pple.* 1 *Northumb.* **gehlionad,** 3–4 **lened**; from 14th c. onwards as in pa. t. [ME. *lēnen*:—OE. *hleonian, hlinian,* corresponding to OFris. *lena* (cf. *hlenbed* sick-bed), OS. *hlinôn* (MDu. *lēnen*, Du. *leunen*), OHG. (*h*)*linên* (MHG. *linen, lenen*, mod.G. *lehnen*, whence Da. *læne* refl.), f. Teut. root **hlī-* (ablaut-var. of **hlai-*: see LADDER):—OAryan **klī-* represented in Gr. κλῖμαξ ladder, L. *clīvus* declivity, etc., Skr. *çri* to lean; the formation of the Teut. vb., with *n* suffix orig. belonging to the pres.-stem, is paralleled in Gr. κλίνειν to make to slope, L. *inclīnāre* to INCLINE.

OE. had a causative *hlǣnan* to make to lean (occurring only once as simple vb. and once in each of the compounds *up-āhlǣnan* and *bihlǣnan*), corresponding to MDu. *leinen*, OHG. *hleinen* (MHG. *leinen*): WGer. **hlainjan*. If this verb survived into ME., it would assume the form *lēnen*, thus coalescing with *hleonian*. Whether the mod. vb. actually descends from both the OE. vbs. is doubtful, but in view of the rare occurrence of *hlǣnan* in OE. it seems more probable that only *hleonian* has come down; the development of transitive senses presents no difficulty.]

1. *intr.* To recline, lie down, rest. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* in reflexive construction. † Formerly conjugated with the verb *to be.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ii. 15 Monigo bærsunigo & synnfullo ætgeadre liniziendo weron mið ðone hælende. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xiii. 23 An þæra leorning-cnihta hlinode on þæs hælendes bearme. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Ðe unwreste herde hlonеð and slepeð. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 56 Vnder a lynde, vppon a launde leonede I a stounde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 228 & scantly lenyt don he was, Quhen þe woyce on hym can cry. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 179 Lenynge on myn elbowe and my syde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 168 He .. yede towarde the loges where as the thre kynges were lenynge. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij b, An haare in her forme shulderyng or leenyng. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 100 This lady..leit him listly lene vpone hir kne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 2 As I lenyt in a ley in Lent this last nycht. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 1012 She laid her down; and leaning on her knees, Invok'd the cause of all her miseries. 1721 RAMSAY *Yng. Laird & Edinb. Katy* iii, Now and then we'll lean, And sport upo' the velvet fog. 1724 *Vision* iii, I leint me down to weip. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xvi. 114 She 'lean't her doon'.

† **b.** Phr. *To lean beside the* (or *one's*) *cushion*: to miss the point, be beside the mark. (Cf. CUSHION *sb.* 10 b.)

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 30 But this your consideration and purpose, (except I leane beside my cushing,) hath in it a certaine measure and meaning. *Ibid.* Epit. B j b, Thou leanest beside the cushing: for the epistle which thou meanest..is a president of an epistle Dehortatorie, and not an example of an epistle disuasorie.

† **c.** Of things: To lie or rest *on* a surface. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Phœnix* 25 (Gr.) Ne þær hleonað oo unsmeþes wiht. 1661 BOYLE *Examen* iv. (1682) 28 A small drop of water or Quicksilver..when it leans upon a dry or greasie plain.

2. To incline the body against an object for support; to support oneself *on, against* something; † formerly also const. *to, till, up* (=upon), *by. To lean off something* (colloq. in imperative): to cease to lean on. † *To lean on the cushion* (fig.): ? to assume the attitude or position of a preacher.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1610 He..sa3..A leddre stonden..And ðe louerd ðor uppe a-buuen Lened ðoron. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6329 King edmond..lenede vp is sseld. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 309 A staf for to lyne too. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. vii. 47 Truste not ner leene not upon a windy rede. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xli. 153 She was lenyng vpon her wyndowe. 1530 PALSGR. 606/1, I leaned with my backe against an oke to rest me. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xiv. 38 There was lenynge in wyndows ladys & damesels a grete nombre. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 167 Elks ..who..sleep by leaning unto trees like Elephants. *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Five Yrs. K. James* (1643) 62 [Somerset] thought it no matter to leane on the Cushion in publique to check some of the Nobility; and amongst the rest to make a flat Breach with my Lord of Canterbury. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1632 To let him lean a while With both his arms on those two massie Pillars. *c* 1710 PRIOR *Cupid in Ambush* 2 Upon his arm, to let his mistress lean. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 721 Mid the central depth of blackening woods..Leans the huge elephant. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 248 They have hard stiff tails, to lean upon when climbing. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* ii, Lean off that gun. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, Let me lean on your arm. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xx, He .. leaned against the wall. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* IV. iii. 147 And ever on him leaned she lovingly, Staying on him her body's tender weight.

b. with refl. pron.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 634 A tre he sekeð..and leneð him trost[i]ke ðer-bi. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 252 (MS. T.) ȝif þet ani weries, euchan leones him to oðer. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1241 He lened him þan a-pon his hak. *Ibid.* 7805, I..fand Saul him lenand on his sper. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 67 Syne to the grece he lenyt him sobyrly. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 17, I lent me to a stumpe Of an oke. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 7, I lay and leynit me to ane bus To heir the birdis beir.

c. *transf.* Of inanimate objects.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 161 þese .vij. boonys ben ioyned togidere in þis maner þat euery leeneþ vpon oþir. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2895 He wolde a toure rere Lenand to the mykyl toure. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xxi. 15 At the streame of the brookes that .. lieth [*marg.* Heb. leaneth] vpon the border of Moab. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* I. 46 That the Columnes may bee allowed somewhat aboue their ordinary length, because they leane vnto so good Supporters. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 284 Where the broad ocean leans against the land. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 423 A burn..with a ledge or two of sandstone to drip over, or lean against in pools.

d. *Mil. To lean upon*: to be close up to something serving as a protection.

1813 *Examiner* 7 June 354/2 The right of the enemy leaned upon fortified rising points. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 303 Clearchus commanded the right wing, which leaned upon the river.

e. To press *upon*; to lay emphasis *upon.*

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* I. s.v. *Horse*, A horse that leaneth too hard on his bit. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 22 The winter would lean heavier on the besiegers. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 393 [The nickname] sounded awful enough when they leaned heavily on the first syllable.

3. *fig.* † To trust *to* for support (*obs.*); to rely or depend *on* or *upon.* Also *refl.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 142 Heo owun to beon of so holi liue þet al holi chirche .. leonie & wreoðie upon ham. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 5 þi stalworth help þat i len me till. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. li. 123 Wherfore in euery iugement recourse owiþ to be had to me, & not to leyne to propre arbitrement. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, He sholde not lene to moche to his natural reason. 1577 HARRISON *England* Pref. (1877) I. p. cix, As one leaning altogither vnto memorie. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 2 H, A simple or single Obligation is that which leaneth upon right onely. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* iii. 5 Trust in the Lord .. and leane not vnto thine owne vnderstanding. 1621 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) App. 235 Confes thy synnis .. Vnto thy God .. And till him leyne for euer mair. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* II. viii. 31 The necessity of consecution, which we call'd the soul of syllogism, leans upon certain foundations and rules. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Study & Use Hist.* v. (1752) I. 182 Christianity may lean on the civil and ecclesiastical power. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 148 While Clarendon was trying to lean on Rochester, Rochester was unable longer to support himself. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 55 It was on the tried friendship of that true man of God that Harold chose to lean. 1884 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 5/5 He could lean neither on the territory traversed nor on Khartoum for his supplies.

4. To bend or incline in a particular direction (usually indicated by an adv. or advb. phr.). Const. *from, over, towards*; also with advs. *back, out,* † *up.* (Also in *passive* in the same sense.)

Beowulf 1415 (Gr.) Oþ þæt he..fyrȝenbeamas ofer harne stan hleonian funde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1708 As he lenytt & lokett on hys forme. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 579 Oute of the bed gan she lene. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1112 He lenyt vp in the place. 1530 PALSGR. 461/2, I bowe or leane out, as a clyffe of a hyll or a thynge that hangeth outwarde. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* (1604) D 1 b, Over the which foure stately bridges leane. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 442 The gods came downward to behold the wars, Sharp'ning their sights, and leaning from their stars. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XI. 60 They..leaning from the clouds, expect the war. 1818 LEIGH *N. Pict. Lond.* 303 The houses on each side [of London Bridge] overhung and leaned in a most terrific manner. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* 23 He leant into the sunrise, o'er the balustrade. *a* 1839 L. E. LANDON *Poems* (1844) II. 17 The spent stag on the grass is laid; And over him is leant a maid. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 89 A cone of ice forty feet high leaned quite over our track. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* i, He leaned back in his..chair.

fig. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I. xvi. 69 A Knight .. who .. so furiously bestirred himself, that he made the advantage lean to that side. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 164 Ev'n his failings lean'd to virtue's side.

b. To move or be situated obliquely; to incline; to swerve (*aside*); *U.S.* to 'make tracks'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxvi. (1495) 149 The sharpe ende of the herte lenyth inwarde to the breste. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5069 Qua list þis lymit ouir-lende, lene to þe left hand. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 47 Ye leane to the wrong shore. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 287 Filaments 4, upright, 2 leaning to the same side. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xiii. 98 Wraps his robe around him and 'leans' as fast as possible for home. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* IV. xvi, The gigs had leaned to their right. 1894 P. PINKERTON *Adriatica, Sulla Rocca, Asolo,* It [my love] may not lean Aside, nor choose between Her own and lesser beauty.

5. To incline or tend *towards, to* some quality or condition. Also, to have a tendency favourable *to.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. xi. (1495) 95 The colour of malencoly humour lynyth towarde blackenes. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 121 Hyt [the sentence] leynyth to equyte and consyence. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 40 There's not a blessing Individuals find, But some way leans and hearkens to the kind. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 306 The form of the constitution leans rather more than enough to the popular branch. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* i. (1862) 6 The Government leans towards Democracy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 549 His political opinions leaned towards Toryism.

6. To incline or tend in thought, affection, or conduct; to be somewhat partial or favourable; to be inclined or disposed *to* or *towards.* † Also, to have an inclination or desire *after.*

1530 PALSGR. 396 He leaneth to moche to the orthographye of the latyne tonge. 1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) *Matt.* vi. 24 Or els he shal leane to the one, and despise the other. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 106 When you perceived the will of your .. friend leaning another way. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 613/1 They .. delight rather to leane to theyr old customes and Brehoon lawes. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. iii. 124 Aristotle leanes to the contrary opinion. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 14 Such great men or commanders as some might leane vnto and follow. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound.* § 289, I found my spirit leaned most after awakening and converting work. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 93 Thales .. might lean a little to the opinion of former Astronomers. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 585 The townsmen had long leaned towards Presbyterian divinity and Whig politics. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* v. (1869) 140, I lean to another explanation of the name.

b. *To lean against*: to be unfavourable to, not to countenance. Chiefly *legal.*

1804 CASTLEREAGH in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 258 The latter .. leant to Tippoo and against us. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 490 Which showed how strongly the Court had leaned against survivorship. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 117/1 If it be true, that Judges in cases of high treason are more liable to be influenced by the Crown, and to lean against the prisoner. 1884 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* I. 312/1 The courts lean against this interpretation.

† **c.** To defer *to* an opinion. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. iii. 199 But I wold Wee schold in our reame gyue so much to hys [i.e. the Pope's] authoryte, leynyng therto as to the Jugement of God. 1559 W. CUNING-

HAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 12, I wyll omytte it: and leane to th' authoritie of the famous king, and grave Philosopher Alphonsus. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 78 'Twere good, You lean'd vnto his Sentence, with what patience Your wisedome may informe you.

7. Transitive (causal) uses. **a.** To cause to lean or rest, to prop (*against*, etc.). Const. as in 2.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 614/82 Bot Godes sone .. His hed nou leoneþ on þornes tynde. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* XI. 573 His bow and suerd he lenyt till a tre. **1535** COVERDALE *Amos* V. 19 He .. leeneth his honde vpon the wall. **1591** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 43 Leane thine aged Back against mine Arme. **1611** — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 285 Is whispering nothing? Is leaning Cheeke to Cheeke? **1680** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 212 Clasping the Blade of it in your Left Hand, lean it steddy upon the Rest. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* X. 1188 His fainting Limbs against an Oak he leant. **1794** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi, He leaned his head on her shoulder. **1797–1809** COLERIDGE *Three Graves* IV. xviii, She tried to smile, and on his arm Mournfully leaned her head. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lii, The little shepherd..Doth lean his boyish form along the rock. **1842** TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 213 Let him .. lean a ladder on the shaft.

fig. **1603** DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* III. lxxx, Whereon their low deiected state to leane.

b. To cause to bend or incline.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xlii, In my hede I drewe ryght hastily, And eft-sones I lent It forth ageyne. **1631** A. CRAIGE *Pilgrime & H.* 5 As I lent to my Lug, this well I heard. **1683** MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. ¶ 4 If his Lines were Hard Justified, he cannot perhaps with the first leaning the Letters back get them clear out of the Stick. **1727** BOYER *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lean one's Head backward, *pencher le tête en arriere.* **1844** MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's C.* i, I would lean my spirit o'er you. **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 303, I .. lean mine ear to the sounds of the air.

† **Lean,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 1 **hlǽnian,** 3 **leanen,** 5 **lenen, lenyn.** [OE. *hlǽnian,* f. *hlǽne* LEAN *a.*]

a. *intr.* To become lean. **b.** *trans.* To make lean.

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xiv. 87 Ne bið hit ðonne nohtes wan buton forhæfdnesse anre, ðæt he his lichoman suence & hlænize. *Ibid.* xliii. 313 Ðonne ðonne ðæt flæsc hlænað. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 35 þi rudi neb schal leanen & as gres grenen. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* Table Contents 4 Cap. viii of fastnynge a lene lyme, and to lenen a fat lyme. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 296/2 Lenyn, or make lene, *macero.* **1450–80** tr. *Secreta Secret.* 2 Of thing that leneth the body. **1616** T. ADAMS *Dis. of Soul* 23 The spirituall [dropsy]..though it leanes the carkasse, lards the conscience.

Lean (līn), *v.*[3] *Whaling.* [f. LEAN *a.* and *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To cut away the 'lean' adhering to the blubber of a whale. Hence **Lea·ning** *vbl. sb.*, also with *up.*

1887 J. T. BROWN in *Fish. & Fish. Industr. U.S.* V. *Hist. & Meth.* II. 278 The pieces of flesh and muscles or 'lean'.. are removed .. with sharp knives...This process is called 'leaning'. *Ibid.* 281 To sever the muscles or pieces of flesh that persist in binding the fat to the body... The .. process is called .. 'leaning up'. *Ibid.* 282 The mate remains and 'leans' the blubber from the carcass.

Lean(e, obs. form of LAIN *v.*, to conceal.

Leaner (lī·nəɹ). [f. LEAN *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who leans, inclines, or reclines.

a **1536** TINDALE in Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* (1581) 306 To heare the law onelie & to be a professour therof and a leaner vnto it. **1631** R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* i. 11 A staffe of Reedes, that deceives the leaners trust. **1646** GAULE *Cases Consc.* 3 Whereas our late leaners and lingerers after such a kinde of sect, could be content to deny all these. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 56 Strong enough to bear Such leaners on my shoulder.

Leaning (lī·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LEAN *v.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of LEAN *v.*[1]; inclination; reclining.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke XX. 46 þa forman hlininga [Vulg. *primos discubitus*]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 295/1 Le(y)nynge, *appodiacio.* **1530** PALSGR. 238/2 Leaning to, *adhesion.* **1677** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 5 According to the leaning of the Chaps of your Vice. **1712** BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 ¶ 17 The various Leanings and Bendings of the Head. **1830** HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 241 If the bricks .. had all a certain leaning or bias in one direction out of the perpendicular. **1883** GILMOUR *Mongols* xxvii. 321 Inexplicable leanings and movements were seen about the shoulders.

b. Something to lean upon; † *spec.* the flat horizontal surface formed by the thickness of the wall on the inner and lower side of a window.

c **1532** DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 894 Lenyng *appuis.* **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 20 Persons, who..affect low leanings, to make use either to sit on..or to shew themselves..to passengers.

2. *fig.* Inclination, bias; tendency, 'penchant'.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 130 [An 'Italianate' Englishman says:] He is a foole that..will come in trouble for constant leaning to anie [religion]. **1795** BURKE *Th. on Scarcity* Wks. VII. 417 To these, great politicians may give a leaning, but they cannot give a law. **1838–9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. ii. 37 The latter was as little suspected of an heterodox leaning as Petavius himself. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 231 The king was suspected by many of a leaning towards Rome. **1871** SMILES *Charac.* x. (1876) 290 Frederick the Great .. manifested his strong French leanings in his choice of books.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (= 'for leaning upon or against for rest or support'), as *leaning-board, -carpet, -chair, -cushion, -place, -post, -staff, -support*; † **leaning-height,** the height of the 'leaning' (see 1 b *spec.*) of a window from the floor; also used *adj.* = next; † **leaning-high** *a.*, of a height to lean upon; **leaning-note** *Mus.* = APPOGGIATURA; **leaning-stock,** (*a*) a support (*lit.* and *fig.*); (*b*) in an organ, the ledge on which a pipe rests.

1533 in Bayley *Tower Lond.* I. (1821) p. xx, It'm a *leneyng borde laide in ye same chambre wyndow. **1656** FINETT *For. Ambass.* 53 A *leaning Carpet laid before them, and Seats to sit on. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 485 *Leaning chairs, wherein a man or woman may gently take a nap, sitting at ease and repose most sweetly. **1586** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) II. 129 In the greate chambre..ij long *leaninge cushins. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 19 The *leaning height of the Windowes, ought to be three Foot and a half. **1664** EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 124 They served for Podia or posaries of a leaning-height for which they had a slight cornice assign'd them. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 49 As for the foundation of their building, it ought to be raised at first leaning high; and then to let it rest to settle, for if only brought.. a foot high above ground, it will be pusht down again, but being *leaning high, it will be preserved. **1811** BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, *Appogiature* or 'Leaning Note. **1530** PALSGR. 238/2 'Leanyng place, *apuy.* **1533** in Bayley *Tower Lond.* I. (1821) p. xix, A great carrall wyndow .. and lenyng places made new to the same. *a* **1850** ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 54 My face shows my heart's colour, verily, Which, fainting, seeks for any leaning-place. **1535** COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* ix. 18 It had two *leanynge postes vpon both the sydes of the seate. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 295/2 *Le(y)nynge staffe, *calopodium, podium.* **1552** HULOET, Lenynge staffe, *podium.* **1530** PALSGR. 238/2 'Leanyng stoke, *apuid.* **1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lvi. 335 They will be a sure and steadie leaning stocke to rest vppon. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 8 To worship Rimmon himself, and be his Masters leaning stock in that worship. **1852** SEIDEL *Organ* 56 Sometimes this ledge, or leaning-stock of the pipe, has a semi-circular cut, into which the pipe leans back. **1875** OUSELEY *Harmony* xviii. 206 *Appoggiaturas*..are supposed to be a kind of buttress or *leaning support to the note before which they are placed.

Leaning (lī·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LEAN *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That leans or inclines; † inclining towards a person in devotion or affection.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 919 1 [Wolsey] in whome the king receiued such a leaning fantasie, for that he [etc.]. **1595** DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. xxix, The well-known light of the Earle of March alurd A leaning loue, whose cause he did pretend. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 311 The leaning head hung threatening o'er the flood, and nodded to the left. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 114 The .. leaning tower of Pisa. **1835** WILLIS *Melanie* 165 Hidden by yon leaning tree. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 89 In front of us was a second leaning mass.

Leanish (lī·niʃ), *a. rare.* [f. LEAN *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat lean.

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. 234 Her waxing leanish, ..her drooping [etc.]. **1737** BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 19 The Neck .. should be leanish.

Leanly (lī·nli), *adv.* [f. LEAN *a.* + -LY [2].] In a lean fashion; with a lean body or form; meagrely, poorly.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Maigrement*, leanely. **1669** BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 152 It was also (though but leanly) represented to us by the golden state of old Jerusalem in the days of Solomon the King. **1827** *Examiner* 67/1 Most leanly shapen. **1876** LANIER *Poems, Ps. West* 108 So leanly sails the day behind the day.

Leanness (lī·nnes). Also 1 **hlǽnnes, -nys,** 4 **leenes,** 4–5 **lenesse,** 5 **lennesse, leynes,** 5–6 **lenenes(se,** 6 **leanenesse, leanes,** *Sc.* **leinnes.** [f. LEAN *a.* + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being lean; thinness; meagreness; poverty (of land); barrenness; etc.

a **1000** in Napier *Glosses* 192/33 *Macie*, mid hlǽnnesse. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Thorpe) I. 522 Hwæt is þæt man besette his geðanc on nyðerlicum þingum, buton swilce modes hlǽnnys? **1382** WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiv. 23 Ȝe shulen .. faile for leenes in ȝoure wickidnessis. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. x. (1495) 116 Tomoche lenesse of the forheed and reuelynge of the skynne. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 86 If þat.. þe lymes ben mene bitwene fatnes & lenenes. *c* **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 115 He þat hauys a mene fface, in chekys and templys, bowynge to Lennesse. **1547** BORDE *Dyetary* xvii. 276 The fatnes of flesshe is not so moche nutrytyue as the leenes of flesshe. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 104 Better all be fatte .. Than linger in leannesse. **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 112 The poore King Reignier, whose large style Agrees not with the leannesse of his purse. **1611** SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* x. (1614) 19/1 A sand .. which being spread upon the face of the earth, bettereth the leannesse thereof for grain. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 147 The women .. incline rather to corpulency than leannesse. **1862** STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iv. 66 The sacred kine..fit symbols of the leanness or the fertility of future years. **1871** MORLEY *Carlyle* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 233 A most unlovely leanness of judgment.

Leant, pa. t. and pa. pple. of LEAN *v.*[1]

Lean-to (lī·ntu), *sb.* (and *a.*). Also 5 **lenetoo,** 7–8 **leantoo, -toe, lentoo,** 8 **lento,** 9 *U.S. dial.* **leanter, linter.** [f. LEAN *v.*[1] + TO *adv.*]

A. *sb.* 'A building whose rafters pitch against or lean on to another building or against a wall' (Gwilt); a penthouse.

1461 in *Archæol.* XXIII. 107 Emend' unius Lenetoo juxta parlur' annex'. Magn' Aule. **1618** R. HARRIS *Samuel's Funeral* To Rdr. (1622), Me thought it handsomer to lay all my stuffe vpon the foundation, then to set vp a leane-to. **1638** in T. Lechford *Note-Bk.* (1885) 54 And also the old house and lean-toos, yard and garden thereto belonging. **1639** *Ibid.* 217 Provided that the said Brackenbury shall have ..liberty to make a leanto unto the end of the parlor. **1704** MADAM S. KNIGHT *Jrnl.* (1865) 24 Shee conducted me to a parlour in a little back Lento. **1782** *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 358 A wall is continued eastward .. having a stable built against it as a lean-to. **1854** HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) I. 509 On one side of the church-tower there was a little penthouse, or lean-to,—merely a stone roof, about three or four feet high, and supported by a single pillar. **1861** MRS. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Isl.* 10 A brown house of the kind that the natives call 'lean-to' or 'linter'. **1884** *Law Times Rep.* LI. 238/2 An old lean-to facing Gower-street had been raised and a room erected above it.

transf. **1871** L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iv. (1894) 101 A ledge of snow .. formed a kind of lean-to against the .. precipitous rock.

B. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) Belonging to or of the nature of a building such as that described in A. Also, placed so as to lean against something.

1649 in J. Merrill *Hist. Amesbury* (1880) 42 A payer of hinges of one ye doores & ye railes y^t lie by ye leantoo side. **1666** *Dedham Rec.* (1894) IV. 122 The said bridge or foot plankes and leaneto rayles. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxi, The buildings appropriated for the prisoners were built with lean-to roofs on one side. **1860** GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. iv, A lean-to pigsty. **1882** STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 236 They had set fire to the lean-to outhouse.

† **Lea·ny,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **leney.** [f. LEAN *a.* + -Y [1].] Lean.

14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 95 Take leney beef and cut it in thyn lesks. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 190 They han fatte kernes, and leany knaues. **1602** DAVISON *Rhapsody* (1611) 39 Thou leany flocke that didst of late lament.

Leap (līp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **hlýp,** 3 **lupe** (*n.*), **leope, leep e,** (**lip**), 4–6 **lepe,** 6–7 **leape,** 6– **leap.** [OE. *hlýp,* Anglian **hlép* str. masc.:—OTeut. type **hlaupi-z,* corresponds (apart from declension) to OFris. *bec-hlêp,* Du. *loop,* OHG. *hlouf* MHG. *louf,* mod.Ger. *lauf*), ON. *hlaup* neut. (Da. *løb,* Sw. *lop-* in compounds); f. root of LEAP *v.*]

1. An act of leaping; a springing from the ground or other standing-place; a bound, jump, spring.

a **900** CYNEWULF *Crist* 747 (Gr.) Swa we men seculon heortan ȝebyȝdum hlypum styllan. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 23 A muche lupe duneward. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 55 And forto make þat good he lepe ouer þe wal at oo leepe. *a* **1400** 50 *Alexander* 1761 Þou .. maa þi lepis & þi laikis & quat þe liste ellis, As ratons or ruȝe myse in a rowme chambre. *a* **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3436 He at a leep was at hir and hir kyste. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 142 It is grete nede a man to go bak to recouer the better his leep. **1470** 85 MALORY *Arthur* III. v, The horse lepte a grete lepe. **1573** BARET *Alv.* L. 204 A leap or jump. **1660** F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 104 They spring away with most stupendious leaps. **1700** WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 310 Mr. Bosely [was] observed to have leaped, at six continued leaps, one and twenty yards, three quarters and some odd inches. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 223 ¶ 4 Those who had taken this Leap were observed never to relapse into that Passion. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 322 It sometimes happens, however, that they [salmon] want strength to make the leap. **1825** *Sporting Mag.* XV. 346 Our elders took leaps, now they are all jumps. **1833** *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 61 For the 'Standing Leap', bring the horse up to the bar at an animated walk...For the 'Flying Leap', the horse must not be hurried. **1867** LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* i. 7 The spot .. from whence the Mameluke .. took the famous leap on horseback.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* esp. An abrupt movement or change; a sudden transition. Also with an adv., as *leap-up.*

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* III. 264 *De saltu lunæ*...Þæt is ðæs monan hlyp for þan þe he oferhlypð ænne dæȝ. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 48 Þe heorte is a ful wilde best, and makeð monie wilde lupes, as Seint Gregorie seiðð, 'nichil corde fugacius'. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 72 Ful light of lepes has thou beno ay. *a* **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1767 And for-þi, sone, wole I make a leepe ffrom hem [stories], and go wole I to þe empryse þat I first took. **1577–87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807–8) IV. 653 Leaving the lord lieutenant for a while, we will give a little leape to actions of manhood against the enimie. **1592** BACON *Observ. Libel* Wks. 1826 V. 412 One Barrow .. made a leap from a vain and libertine youth, to a preciseness in the highest degree. **1661** FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxviii. (ed. 8) 238 'Tis justly matter of amazement, for a man in the leap of the one, or in the tumble of either of these, to retain a mind unaltered. **1701** SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* iii. Miscell. (1711) 41 Thus in a very few Years the Commons proceeded so far as to wrest the Power of chusing a King intirely out of the Hands of the Nobles; which was so great a Leap .. that [etc.]. **1856** GRINDON *Life* i. (1875) 7 The leap of the stamens of the Kalmia from their niches in the corolla. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xi. 289 The boulders and débris..came in frequent leaps and rushes down the precipice. **1875** DOWDEN *Shakspere* 86 The energy, the leap-up, the direct advance of the will of Helena. **1885** FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* 89 Every attempt .. to discover method and progress in creation, without leap or gap, violence or interference..was [etc.].

c. Phrases. *A leap in the dark*: a hazardous action undertaken in uncertainty as to the consequences. *By leaps, by leaps and bounds*: by sudden transitions; used *esp.* to express startling rapidity of advance or increase.

1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* v. vi, Go, now I am in for Hobbe's Voyage: a great Leap in the Dark. **1721** DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 75 Make matrimony, like death, a leap in the dark. **1851** NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 154 The telescope, in passing through it [the Milky Way], often goes by leaps from one cumulus to another. **1867** EARL DERBY in Hansard *Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. CLXXXIX. 952 No doubt we are making a great experiment, and 'taking a leap in the dark'. **1885** *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 Aug. 143/2 Electricity has been advanced 'by leaps and bounds'.

2. A leaping-place; something to be leaped over or from. Also, the place or distance leaped.

Frequent in place-names, as *Deerleap, Hindlip, Smuggler's Leap, Lover's Leap.*

c **1205** LAY. 1928 Nu .. haueð þat clif þare nome on ælche leode þat þæt weos Geomagoges lupe. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 56 Halfe a myle fra Nazareth es þe leep þat oure Lord leped fra þe Iews. **1539** Dere leapes [see DEER 4 b]. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 139 You take a Precepit for no leape of danger, And woe your owne destruction.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lvii. 57 After they have carry'd their Riders safe over All Leaps. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 223 P 4 This Place was therefore called *The Lover's Leap*. 1791 G. GAMBADO *Ann. Horsem.* vi. (1809) 90 The soil is pretty stiff, the leaps large and frequent. 1818 J. LAWRENCE *Brit. Field Sports* 410 He ran his Horse at a Leap, which every one else in the Field refused.

b. *Salmon leap*, a precipitous fall in a river (either natural or contrived artificially) over which salmon leap in ascending the river for breeding.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 369 In Irlond beep þre samoun lepes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 220 They [salmon] are taken at leapes.

3. Of animals: The action of leaping (the female).

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 38 [They] being desirous to get into good races, are fayne to get leapes for their Mares, either by courtesie, bribes, or stealth. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 36 The rushing leap, the doubtful progeny. 1708 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4428/16 A Dapple Grey Horse .. to be had for a Guinea a Leap.

transf. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* III. iii. (1631) 124 *Meercraft*..could you ha' .. Beene satisfied with a leape o' your Host's daughter. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. ii, I well know him For a most insatiate drabber. He hath given, Before he spent his own estate .. A hundred pound a leap.

4. The sudden fall of a river to a lower level.

1796 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XVII. 611 Where the Esk..forms a linn or leap. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 16 The Sault de Saint-Louis .. is highest of the saults, falls, or leaps, in this part of the Saint-Lawrence. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. v. iii. § 22 The quiet stream is a succession of leaps and pools. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (ed. 6) 286 The water makes five or six leaps in its descent.

† **5.** An alleged name for a 'company' of leopards. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Lepe of Lebardis.

6. *Mining.* A fault or dislocation of strata. *A leap up* or *leap down*, one caused by upheaval or sinking of the strata.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict., Leap* .. is when the Vein is thrown of from its perpendicular Course, at once into the Side; these Leaps never happen, but at some Wayboard, or large Bed-joynt. 1855 *Cornwall* 109 Vertical Intersections.—These are commonly called leaps, or throws. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* Gloss. s.v. *Fault.* If [the displacement of strata is] upwards, a leap or upthrow; if downwards, a slide or downthrow.

7. *Mus.* A passing from one note to another by an interval greater than a degree of the scale.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 45 By the taking of the greater Sixth that falls by a leap. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Leaps*, this word is properly applicable to any disjunct degree, but is generally used to signify a distance consisting of several intermediate intervals. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* (ed. 10) vi. § 164 A second inversion may be approached either by leap..or by step..from the root position of another chord.

8. *Comb.*: **leap-Christian** (see quot.); † **leap-month**, February of leap year; **leap-ore**, 'the most inferior quality of tin ore' (*Cent. Dict.*); **leap pease**, ? parched-peas; † **leap-skip** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), applied to the knight's move in chess; † **leap-staff**, a leaping-pole. Also LEAP DAY, LEAP YEAR.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Ep. & Rev.* App. 684 *Leap-Christians are not so much to be liked, that all on the sudden, of notorious profane become extremely precise and scrupulous. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* IV. 36 The *leape moneth, which is February. 1648-60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *De Schrickelmoendt*, the Leape-month. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 137 The field Pease..are onely for boyling and making of *leape Pease, or parching. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 146 The lady..is..inhibited from the *leap-skip bound of the knights. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon.* IV. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 78 One with a *leape staffe may leape over it.

Leap (līp), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 **léap**. 3-6 **lep(e**, 4-5 **leep(e**, 6-7 **leape**, 7- **leap**; *dial.* 5 **leippe**, 7-8 **lib**, 8 **lip**, 9 **lep(e**. [OE. *léap* str. masc. = ON. *laup-r* (MSw. *löper*).]

1. A basket. Now *dial.* Cf. SEED-LEAP.

c 1000 WULFSTAN *Hom.*, *De Confessione* (Napier) 293 Ða bær man up of ðan ðe hi læfdon twelf leapas fulle. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 359 Þeȝ þu nime evere oth þan lepe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4486 A lepe .. Wit bred þat i bar on mi heued. *Ibid.* 19719 In a lep men lete him dun Vte ouer þe walles o þe tun. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* ii. 3 Thanne sche took a leep of segge..and puttide the ȝong child with ynne. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 195 Moyses thabbot .. toke a lepe fulle of gravelle on his backe. 1495-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 653 Pro leippez et Scotellez pro granario. 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 Lepe or a basket, *corbeille.* 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 23 The other leape is to putte the worst lockes of wooll into. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lep*, *lepe*, a large deep basket.

† **b.** Used locally as a measure; in Sussex, according to Ray, half a bushel. ? *Obs.*

1277 *Extent Manor of Cerring, Suss.* in Du Cange s. v. *Lepa*, Et colliget de nucibus in bosco comini tertiam partem unius mensuræ, quæ vocatur Lepe, quod est tertia pars 2 bussellorum, et valet quadrantem. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 70 A Leap or Lib; Suss. Half a bushel.

2. A basket in which to catch or keep fish.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 167/14 *Nassa*, bogenet, *uel* leap. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5352 In lepes & in coufles so moche viss hii ssolleþ hom bringe þat ech mon ssal wondry of so gret cacchinge. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xl. 26 Whether thou shalt fille nettis with his skyn, and the lep [1388 leep] of fisshis with the hed of hym? *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 297/1 Leep, for fysshe kepynge, or takynge, *nassa.* 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 363 Item .. for makenge of lepes and othir gere for the kechyn to kepe ynne eles ij. s. ix. d. 1530 PALSGR. 287/2 Welle or lepe for fysshe, *bouticle.* 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 [No person shal take] in..any wele.. lepe..or by any other engyne.. the yonge frye..of any kynde of Salmon. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 218 Weaving them close together .. after the maner of a fishers leape or weele net. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 172 The Osier .. is of especiall use for .. fishermen for making Leaps & instruments to catch fish in. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 § 15 Except wheels or leaps for taking lamperns.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *leap maker*, *weel*; † **leap-head**, a weel; † **leap-hole** (see quot. 1641).

1360-1 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* 563 Johanni lepemaker pro 4 spartis pro bracina, 2 scuteles, 2 flekes [etc.], 8*s.* 4*d.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 213/2 A Lepe maker, *cophinarius, corbio.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 248 A wonderfull number of these Yeels ..insomuch as in the leapweeles and weernets .. there be found somtime a thousand of them wrapped together in one ball. 1611 COTGR., *Mannequin*..also, a little basket, leape-head, or weele, made of bullrushes, and vsed by fishermen. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 61 When .. wee feare that it will heate in the mowe, then doe wee drawe up a leape aboute the middle of each roomstead; and soe by this meanes the storme getteth a vent by the leap-holes.

Leap (līp), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **leaped** (līpt), **leapt** (lept). Forms: 1 **hléapan**, 3 **leapen**, **læpen**, **leoppe**, **lupe**, 4 **luppe(n**, **lippe**, **lijpe**, **lip**, **leope**, *Kent.* **lheape**, 3-4 **lepen**, 3 6 **lepe**, 5-6 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* **leip**, 5-7 **leppe**, 3, 6-7 **leape**, 6- **leap**. *Pa. t.* 1 **hléop**, *pl.* **hlupon**, *subj.* **hliepe**), 3 **leope(n**, **leop(pe**, **le(o)up**, **lupe**, 3-5 **lep(pe**, **leep**, (4, 7 **leepe**, 4 5 **lepe**, 4 **lepp**, **lhip**, **lhiep**, **lip**, **loop**, **lup**, 4-7 **lope**, 4, 6 *Sc.*, 9 **lape**, 5 **lappe**, **laup**, 6 **leap**, **lapp**, **loppe**, 3-9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* **lap**; *weak forms* 3 **leopt**, 3-5 **lepte**, 4 **leepte**, **lepide**, **lippid(e**, **lippte**, **lupten**, 4-6 **leped**, 6 **leapte**, 5-7 **lept**, 6- **leapt**, **leaped**. *Pa. pple.* 1 **hléapen**, 3 **ileope**, 3-6 **lopen**, 5 **lopon**, 6 *Sc.* **loppin**, 6, 8 *Sc.* **loppen**, 9 *Sc.* **luppen**; *weak forms* 4 **lippid**, 6-7 **lept**, 6- **leapt**, 7- **leaped**. [A Com. Teut. reduplicating str. vb., which has become weak in Eng.: OE. *hléapan* (pa. t. *hléop*, pl. *hlupon*, pa. pple. *-hléapen*) corresponds to OFris. *h lâpa*, *hliapa*, pa. t. *hlêp*, pa. pple. *hlêpen*, OS. (*a-*)*hlôpan*, pa. t. pl. *-hliopun* (MDu. *lôpen*, Du. *loopen*, pa. t. *liep*, pa. pple. *geloopen*), OHG. (*h*)*lauffan*, *loufan* (MHG. *loufen*, mod.G. *laufen*, pa. t. *lief*, pa. pple. *gelaufen*), ON. *hlaupa*, pa. t. *hljóp*, pl. *hljópom*, *hlupom*, pa. pple. *hlaupenn* (Sw. *lopa*, Da. *løbe*), Goth. *us*)-*hlaupan*:—OTeut. **hlaupan*. The equivalent LOUP, from ON. *hlaupa*, has in Sc. and some northern dialects supplanted the native form in the present stem.

No certain affinities outside Teut. are known: some scholars have suggested connexion with Lith. *klúpoti* to remain kneeling, *klùpti* to fall on one's knees, to stumble; or with Gr. κολυμβος diver.]

† **1.** *intr.* To run; to go hastily or with violence; to rush, to 'throw oneself'. Also with advs., as *forth*, *out*. (In OE., *út hléapan* = to escape.) *Obs.*

Beowulf (Z.) 865 Hwilum heaþo-rofe hleapan leton on ȝe-flit faran fealwe mearas. 11.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1072 (MS. D.) Her Eadwine eorl & Morkere eorl hlupon ut & mislice ferdon on wuda. *Ibid.* an. 1087 (MS. Laud), Roger het an of heom se hleop into þam castele æt Norðwic. *c* 1205 LAY. 24847 ȝif Arður ne leope to swulc hit a liun weore and þas word seide. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 38 þis eadie meiden .. leop to ant lahte him. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2726 And to hemward swide he lep. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8170 Vor hor hors were al astoned..ac some stode..stille & some lepte her & þer. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4541 þe boteler to þe prisun lep. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (E. M. MS. 613 To þe beere he cam lepand. 1340 *Ayenb.* 240 þo lhip op þe mayster and him keste. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 94 Erchedekenes and Deknes .. Beon lopen to londun. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 242 Thai that neir enbuschit war Lap out. 1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 493 The freindes of the said traiter are loppen to hym into Scotlaunde. *c* 1560 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 65 He hard a sturr in the streit, and therwith lap furth. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 163 The Scottis couragious .. leipis to straikis. 1644 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1841) II. 217 Coll. Macgillespick's son, who, with two thousand five hundred runagates from Ireland, are loppen over here. 1716 RAMSAY *On Wit* 15 Hameward with clever strides he lap.

† **b.** To break *out* in an illegal or disorderly way.

a 1670 J. SCOT *Staggering State* (1754) 153 He..grieving that he had not that power in court that he thought his birth and place deserved, leapt out, and made sundry out-reds against the king.

2. To rise with both (or all four) feet suddenly from the ground or other standing-place, alighting in some other position; to jump, spring. Often with advs., as *aside*, *down*, *in*, *out*. Also with cognate object.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 214 Dæt hie ne hliepen unwillende on ðæt scorene clif unðeawa. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11792 Þurrh þatt te lape gast himm badd Dun læpenn off þe temmple. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.t's T.* 1829 His hors for fere gan to turne, And leepe aside, and foundred as he leepe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 21 He hadde lepte in to the ryver and drowned hym-self. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. x. 119 The tothir fey bruthir..Lap fra the cart. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 552 The ledder schuke, he lape, and gat one fall. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 447 He suld haif gart him leip Thre lowpis in ane. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II. 322 Cauerns in the earth, so darke and wondrous deepe As that, into whose mouth the desperate Roman leepe. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* II. 53 He [the frog] must .. shut his eyes, and so leap blindly. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4382/4 Stolen..a bright bay Gelding,..walks, trots, gallops, and leaps. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 233 P 2 This Account ..only mentioning the Name of the Lover who leaped, the Person he leaped for. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, I.. lap in o'er the dyke. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xx, He leaped up the stone steps by two at a time. 1884 LADY VERNEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 547 To save himself by leaping from the car.

Proverb. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 6 Ye may learne .. to looke or ye leape. *c* 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* IV. i. Civ, But he that leapes before he loke, good sonne, Maye leape in the myre.

b. Phrase. (*Ready*) *to leap out of* † *oneself* or *one's skin* (as an expression of delight or eagerness).

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 54 Our King being ready to leape out of himselfe, for ioy of his found Daughter. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* III. i, Tho' a poor snake, I will leap Out of my skin for joy. 1776 FOOTE *Capuchin* I. Wks. 1799 II. 388, I should have been ready to leap out of my skin at the sight of a countryman in foreign parts.

c. To spring to one's seat *upon* a horse, *into* the saddle. Often with *up*. Also, † *to leap on*, † *to leap to horse.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. x. [xiii.] (1890) 138 [He] hleop on þæs cyninges stedan. *c* 1205 LAY. 9284 Leoup he an his stede. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 41/232 And lupe þou up bi-hynde me. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5278 (Kölbing) Opon her hors þai lopen swiþe. 13.. *Sir Beues* 1945 (MS. A.) Into þe sadel a lippte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 28 The bruss lap on, and thiddir raid. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2262 Generydes leppe vppe vppon his stede. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 236 Thei dide his comaundement, and lepe to horse. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 216 Huon & his company lept on theyr horses. 1600 *Disc. Gowrie Conspir.* in Moyses *Mem. Scot.* (1755) 265 Before his majestie .. could leape on horse-back. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 94 Allwayes, he lap on in Aberdein, about 60 horse with swords, pistolls, [etc.]. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. ii. 137 Humáyun had only time to leap on horseback.

d. Of a fish: To spring from the water.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 203 A greet fische leep into þe schip. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* cliii, Lytill fischis.. with bakkis blewe as lede, Lap and playit. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.*, *Descr. Alb.* xi. (1541) C ij b. Als sone as thir salmond cumis to ye lyn, thay leip. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 71 The troutis laup out of the Leven Louch. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 334 Whenever a salmon leaps you must keep a slack line.

e. *To leap at*: to make a spring at in order to seize; *fig.* to exhibit eagerness for. Cf. *to jump at.* So † *to leap to be* or *do* something.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 51 If Cæsar please, our Master Will leape to be his Friend. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* III. i, My too curious appetite .. Would leap at a mouldy crust. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 214, I could .. see fishes leaping at Flies of several shapes and colours. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* I. i, But observe this Dogg; I hold him out Meat..: 'Tis held indeed higher than he can Leap; and yet, if he Leap not at it, I do not give it him. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 20 Large Incoms, the baite disloyalty still leaps at. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, Saunders lap at the proposition.

3. To spring sportively up and down; to jump (with joy, mirth, etc.); to dance, skip.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. iii. (1891) 390 He up astode & áa wæs gongende & hleapende & Dryhten heriȝende. *c* 1205 LAY. 24697 Summe heo gunnen lepen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 156 Þe asse ..beginþ to lheape and yernþ to-yens him. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 17 We han sungen to ȝou, and ȝe han nat lippid. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIII. (Percy Soc.) 163 My greyhoundes leped and my stede did sterte. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 39 Asking us if that were to hallow the Sabbath .. to swill & to bibble, to leape, to wallow & tumble in bed. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* vi. 23 Reioice yee in that day, and leape for ioy. 1792 A. WILSON *Watty & Meg*, Watty lap, and danced, and kiss'd her. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. (1857) 41 And ankle-deep in English grass I leaped, And clapped my hands. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* x, And brutes in field and brutes in pen Leap that the world goes round again.

4. To spring suddenly *to* or *upon* one's feet; to rise with a bound *from* a sitting or recumbent position. Often with *up*. † *To leap afoot*: to spring to the ground from horseback; to dismount.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7135 (Kölbing) [He] gan arise of his swouȝ..Vp he lepe wiþ chaufed blod. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8646 Achilles..bound vp his wounde.. Lep vp full lyuely launchit on swithe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 195 He lepe upon hys feet vigerously. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* lxviii. 113 The duc leep a foote & drewe oute his swerde. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 498 Arethusa leaping from her Bed, First lifts above the Waves her beauteous Head. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 96 A pilot asleep on the howling sea Leaped up from the deck in agony. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 842 Vivien..Leapt from her session on his lap and stood Stiff as a frozen viper.

fig. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 19 The sudden light that leapt at the first word's provocation, from the heart-deeps where it slept.

5. *transf.* of things: To spring, move with a leap or bound; esp. to 'fly' (by explosive or other force). Often with *advs.* Also *fig.*

c 1205 LAY. 22031 Vðen þer leppeðð ut..fleoð ut a þat lond. 1340 *Ayenb.* 27 And uor þet þe herte wes uol of uenym hit behoueþ þet hit lheape out be þe moupe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. iii. (1495) 411 The goshawke..smytyth and flappyth her wynges, and in soo doynge the olde fethers lepen out and newe growe. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 46 Fyrst sethe þy mustuls quyl shel of lepe In water. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 627 Al the vertu ther schulde bee, Is lopon into the lytyl tre. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew*

Posies 98 From reasons rule his fancie lightly lope. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 206 He parted Frowning from me, as if Ruine Leap'd from his Eyes. **1667** MARVELL *Corr.* xxxvi. Wks. 1872–5 II. 82 'Tis probable it [the Bill] may this very day leap beyond any man's reach for the future. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (C. P. S.) 89, I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult. **1814** CARY *Dante, Par.* v. 91 The arrow, ere the cord is still, Leapeth unto its mark. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 65 The echos..leaped from cliff to cliff. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 64 The vessel was shaken, and the name of Matthias leapt out. **1887** RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 154 Above field and wood, leaps up the Salevè Cliff, two thousand feet into the air.

†**b.** To burst, crack, 'fly'. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 95 Manie Claies woll leape in Fier. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxvi. 198 As a chesnut laid into the fire, leaps and breaks.

c. Of the heart: To beat vigorously, beat 'high', bound, throb. Also *rarely* of the pulse.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 289 b, Wherfore the herte hoppeth and lepeth in the body. **1596** BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* Ded. 81 Made mens hearts to leape for joy. **1688** MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Heart*, His Heart is ready to leap into his Mouth. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* III. 32 He found its [the carp's] heart leaping..four hours after a separation from the body. **1871** PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 6 His heart leapt high as he look'd. **1900** *Blackw. Mag.* June 789 His pulses leaped, and his comely face Glowed with the pride of a fighting race.

d. *colloq.* Of frost: To 'give' or thaw suddenly.

1869 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* (ed. 2) I. 139/2 When frost suddenly gives way in the morning about sunrise, it is said to have 'leapt'.

e. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v., Sometimes a Vein..will Leap [as] much aside as a Yard..or more. **1802** J. MAWE *Min. Derbyshire* 206 Gloss., *Leap*, the vein is said to leap when a substance intersects it, and it is found again, a few feet from the perpendicular.

f. with reference to leap-year.

1600 [see LEAP DAY]. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 6 Whereupon euery fifth yeere leapeth, and one odde day is set to the rest. **1604** *Bk. Com. Prayer* Rubric, When the yeeres of our Lorde may be diuided into foure euen partes, which is euery fourth yeere: then the Sunday letter leapeth. *a* **1681** WHARTON *Disc. Yrs. Months & D.* Wks. (1683) 74 By this Addition..the Fixed Holy-days, and the like, do as it were leap one day farther into the Week.

6. *fig.* To pass abruptly or at a bound (from one condition or position to another). Also with *back*, *down*, *up*.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 236 Lo! hwu þe swike wolde makien hire, a last, leapen into prude. *a* **1240** *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 285 For þenne schal i lepen fra rode in to reste. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 8800 Þat þou þarfor lepe not in ire. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 384 Þus deede beggers freris, lippen up to kynges power. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 2084 Bot some leppe fro the lyfe, that one ȝone lawnde houez. **1568** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 101 The pairteis mett and maid a fair contrack; Bot now, allace! the men are loppin aback For oppin sklander, callit ane speikand devill. **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* VI. x. (1622) 137 He gaue him time to leape backe from their agreements. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 223 And (to leape back into the Talmud) a certaine Rabbi..saw [etc.]. *Ibid.* 746 Let us draw somewhat nearer the Sunne, gently marching..lest if wee should suddenly leape from one extremity to another, wee should [etc.]. *a* **1670** SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) II. 319 Forgetting his oath..he lap in to the uther syd. **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus* IV. i. (1733) 78 Without leaping out of one Slavery into another. **1846** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) III. 378 They leap down from Aristotle to Bentham, from Plato to Coleridge, with the fewest possible resting-places between.

b. To pass *over* at a bound; † to evade, neglect.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 20 A hot temper leapes ore a colde decree. **1658–9** *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 55, I could leap over the rest, but this passed, I doubt it will never be recovered in any age. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. p. xv, I can perceive several Things worth noticing, they have neglected or leapt over. **1891** CHEYNE *Orig. Psalter* viii. 408 The world's great change was expected so shortly that the brief waiting time might easily be leaped over.

7. *trans.* To spring over; to pass from one side to the other by leaping. Also in phr. *to leap bounds* (*lit.* and *fig.*). Also said of a bridge span.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 57 Romulus diede afore thro lepenge the walles of Rome. **1597** MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1046 Schaw skild and pithie resouns quhy That Danger lap the dyke. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 21 Be clamorous, and leape all ciuill bounds. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 228 Let 'em not leap the Ditch, or swim the Flood. **1780** COWPER *Progr. Err.* 93 The Nimrod..Leaps every fence but one. **1786** BURNS *Twa Dogs* 30 He was a gash an' faithful tyke, As ever lap a sheugh or dyke. **1865** KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxviii, Come on, leap it like men! **1886** RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 293 The single arched bridge that leaps the Ain.

fig. *a* **1637** B. JONSON *Pind. Ode, Mem. Sir L. Cary & Sir H. Morison* iii, He leap'd the present age, Possest with holy rage, To see that bright eternal day.

8. To cause (an animal) to take a leap. Also *fig.*

1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 355 Those restless Furies..will never cease stimulating and spurring us on..till they have leapt us headlong into the everlasting Burnings. **1860** RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 287 [He] had leaped his horse across a deep nullah.

9. Of certain beasts: To spring upon (the female) in copulation. Also *absol.* Also † *to leap upon.*

1530 TINDALE *Gen.* xxxi. 10 All the rammes that leape vpon the shepe are straked, spotted and partie. **1530** PALSGR. 606/1 Kepe your horse in the stabyll, for and he leape a mare he wyll be the worse to journey a good whyle after. **1535** *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 6. § 4 The Lords..shall not..suffer any of the said mares to be covered or leapt with any stoned Horse. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 49. **1656** RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 251 A Ram that never leaped a Sheep. **1737** BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 128 Colts got by such Horses that have leaped eight or ten Times a Day. **1772** *Ann. Reg.* 105/1 A bull..which leaps cows at 5*l.* 5*s.* a cow. **1813** *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 232 The young bull..will not leap any cows..till the first of May.

transf. *a* **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II. ii, I had rather be Sir Tim the schoolmaster, and leap a dairy-maid. **1639** MAYNE *City Match* II. iii. 13 Why what are you? you will not leap me, Sir, Pray know your distance.

10. *Comb.*: **leap candle** see quot.); †**leap-land** *a.*, vagabond (cf. *land-leaper*). Also LEAP FROG.

1839 W. J. THOMS *Anecd. & Tradit.* (Camden) 96 The young girls in and about Oxford have a sport called *Leap Candle, for which they set a candle in the middle of the room in a candlestick, and then draw up their coats..and dance over the candle back and forth with these words [etc.]. **1614** D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* (ed. 8) 256 God did not allow of such rouing *lep-land-Leuites.

Leap day. An intercalary day in the calendar, esp. that of leap-year, February 29th.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. xliv. 1232 This yere leapt, and the leap day was the morrow after the feast *Terminalia.* **1712** SWIFT *Jrnl. Stella* 29 Feb., This is leap-year, and this is leap-day. **1833** HERSCHEL *Astron.* xiii. 412 The surplus days thus thrown into the reckoning are called intercalary or leap days. **1896** *Daily News* 22 Jan. 5/4 Rossini was born on February 29 (or 'leap-day'), 1792.

Leaper (lī·pəɹ). Forms: 1 hléapere, 4 lepere, 5 lepare, 6– leaper. [OE. *hléapere*: see LEAP *v.* and -ER [1].] One who leaps.

†**1.** A runner; a dancer. Also with advs. *Obs.*

a **1000** *O. E. Chron.* an. 889 On þissum ȝeare wæs nan færeld to Rome, buton tueȝen hleaperas Ælfred cyng sende mid ȝewritum. *c* **1000** *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 311 *Saltator*, hleapere. **1382** [implied in LEAPERESS]. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 107 The whiche aren lunatik lollers and leperes a-boute. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 297/1 Lepare, or rennare, *cursor.* Lepare, or rennar a-wey, *fuga* r. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Saulteur ou danseur*, a leaper, or daunser.

†**b.** [After Du. *looper*.] An irregular soldier.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 116 Generall Vere sent forth some of his Leapers or adventurers to take some prisoner of the enemies Campe.

2. A person or an animal that leaps or jumps.

c **1325** *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The wilde der, the lepere. **1573** LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* 107 b Wrastlers, leapers, runners and such like games were appointed. **1700** WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 318 Who did..out-leap..the next-best leaper..by seven inches. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 366 The Danish horses were good leapers. **1836** C. SHAW *Let.* 9 May in *Mem.* (1837) 568 The most extraordinary leaper, and perhaps most active man in Europe. **1861** WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 270 The two horses..both capital leapers.

b. An animal which uses leaping as a mode of progression.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 254 They are also called springers, or leapers, from the agility with which they leap, rather than walk. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 332 Laurenti, in 1768, in his Synopsis of Reptiles, divides them into three orders, viz. Leapers, as the frogs; Walkers, as the lizards; and Serpents. **1881** *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 121 These true Orthoptera may be readily divided into three tribes, namely, the Leapers, or *Saltatoria*, the Runners, or *Cursoria*; and the Earwigs, or *Euplexoptera.*

3. A hollow cylinder with a hook at one end, employed in untwisting old ropes. Cf. LOPER. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875.)

†**Lea·peress.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LEAPER + -ESS.] A female dancer.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* ix. 4 With a leperesse, or tumbler [1388 daunseresse, Vulg. *saltatrice*], be thou not besy.

Leaperous, obs. form of LEPROUS.

Lea·p-frog. [f. LEAP *v.*]

1. A boys' game in which one player places his hands upon the bent back or shoulders of another and leaps or vaults over him. Also, a jump or leap of this description.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 142 If I could winne a Lady at Leape-frogge, or by vawlting into my Saddle, with my Armour on my backe. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 15 Like fair gamsters at Leap-frog. **1797** HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxxvi. 402 They..exercised themselves at leap frog. **1834** M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xix, Massa Twig..clapping his hands on the old lady's shoulders cleared her and her tub cleverly by a regular leap frog. **1854** HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) I. 464 And ended..by jumping leap-frog over the backs of the whole company. **1888** BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. i. 8 A double row of posts—where boys played leap-frog.

fig. **1704** SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 299 There is a perpetual Game at Leap-Frog between both; and sometimes the Flesh is uppermost, and sometimes the Spirit. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. (1857) 35 We play at leap-frog over the god Term.

2. *Croquet.* (See quot.)

1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 33 The Leapfrog or Jump Stroke. This may be called a 'fancy' stroke..The object is, when a hoop or another ball is in the way of the striker's ball, to make the latter jump over the obstacle.

Hence **Leap-frog** *v.*, to leap or vault as at leap-frog (*intr.* and *trans.*). **Leap-frogger**, one who plays at leap-frog.

1872 G. MACDONALD *Wilf. Cumb.* I. xiii. 215 All I had to do was to go on leap-frogging. **1890** *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 2/1 Sometimes a too ambitious leap-frogger ruined his party by overbalancing and falling off. **1891** KIPLING *Life's Handicap* 210 He..tried to leapfrog into the saddle. **1894** BLACKMORE *Perlycross* xxxii. 329 Leap-frogged it [a tombstone], hundreds of times, when I were a boy, I have.

†**Lea·pful.** *Obs.* [f. LEAP *sb.*[2] + -FUL. Orig. in syntactical comb.] A basketful.

c **1000** [see LEAP *sb.*[2] 1]. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 14 How many leepfullis of broke mete þei token aftir. **1382** — *Mark* viii. 8 *v. rr.* lepful, leepis ful. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxxi. 207 Ȝa, lorde, and xij lepfull þer lefte Of releue whan all men had eten.

†**Leap-gate.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 hlýpȝeat, 4 lipȝet, 5 lypȝet(e, -ȝet, 7 leap-yeat. [f. LEAP *sb.*[1] + GATE *sb.*[1]] A low gate in a fence, which can be leaped by deer, while keeping sheep from straying.

980 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 180/28 Ondlang ȝeardes on ðæt hlypȝeat. **13..** *Eulog. Hist.* (Rolls) III. 224 Fuit ibi una porta quæ vocatur in lingua Anglicana lipȝet [*v. rr.* **14..** lypȝete, lypzet]. **1609** in S. ROWE *Peramb. Dartmoor* (1848) 278 The corne hedges and leape yeates rounde aboute the same Common and fforest. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 215 (1810) 223 The correction of the..ditches, and leap-yeats, shall be in the court.

Leaping (lī·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LEAP *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. LEAP, in various senses.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 480 Ða unstæððiȝan hleapunge þæs mædenes. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxii. (1495) 781 The wylde gote is..moost lyght in lepynge and moste sharpe in sighte. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 297/1 Lepynge a-wey, *fuga.* **1529** *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 41 Church ales in the whiche with leappynge, daunsynge, and kyssyng, they maynteyne the profett of their churche. **1611** FLORIO, *Chiarantana*, a kind of Caroll or song full of leapings like a Scotish gigge. **1622** MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 49 Which way so euer I sought to winde me, was but a leaping out of the Frying Pan into the fire. **1664** COTTON *Scarron.* 30 Our Æneas, at two leapings, Set the first foot upon the steppings. **1896** A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* liv, By brooks too broad for leaping The lightfoot boys are laid.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *leaping bar*, *-pole*; **leaping-head, -horn**, the lower pommel on a side-saddle, against which the left knee presses in leaping; a hunting-horn, 'third crutch'; † **leaping house**, a brothel; **leaping-on-stone**, a stone for convenience in mounting a horse; a horse-block; **leaping time**, the time of activity, youth.

1852 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) II. 260 The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill..commonly called 'Lord John's *leaping bar' to afford exercise in jumping over it. **1881** MRS. P. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseb.* I. iii. 35 By..pressing the left knee against the *leaping-head, you can accomplish the rise in your saddle. **1859** *Art Taming Horses* ix. 144 In case of a horse 'bucking', without the *leaping-horn there is nothing to prevent a lady from being thrown up. But the leaping-horn holds down the left knee. **1596** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 9 What a diuell hast thou to do with the time of the day? vnlesse houres were cups of Sacke..and dialls the signes of *Leaping-houses. **1837** LOCKHART *Scott* II. ii. 63 He immediately trotted to the side of the *leaping-on-stone of which Scott from his lameness found it convenient to make use. **1859** FARRAR *Jul. Home* xvi. 205 Trying the merits of his alpenstock as a *leaping pole. **1893** BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Z.* III. 192 In the Fens, when a man requires to traverse a considerable distance, he provides himself with a leaping-pole. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 200 To haue turn'd my *leaping time into a Crutch.

Leaping (lī·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LEAP *v.* + -ING [2].] That leaps († runs, † dances, etc.: see the vb.).

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 482 Herodes swor..ðæt he wolde ðære hleapendan dehter forȝyfan swa hwæt swa heo bæde. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 389 More sutil and sinful þan þis lepynge strumpet [*sc.* the daughter of Herodias]. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1460 They luyschene to-gedyres..on leppande stedes. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 12 There is a remedy to quail these wanton leaping beasts [satyrs]. **1667** DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE in *Life Duke N.* (1886) II. 101 A grey leaping horse. **1716** *Loyal Mourner* 9 And leaping Dolphins catch a distant View. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. (1871) 219 A joy as of the leaping fire Over the house-roof rising higher.

b. In the names of various animals, plants, etc., as **leaping cucumber** = *spirting* or *squirting cucumber* (see CUCUMBER 3); **leaping-fish**, the fish *Salarias tridactylus*, of Ceylon; so called because it comes on shore and leaps over the wet stones, etc.; (**Cape**) **leaping hare** = *jumping hare*: see JUMPING *ppl. a.* b; **leaping spider**, 'a jumping spider, one of the *Saltigradæ*' (W.).

1548–78 '*Leaping cucumber [see CUCUMBER 3]. **1861** TENNENT *Nat. Hist. Ceylon* 495 Index, *Leaping fish. **1849** *Mammalia* IV. 44 The *leaping hare equals our common hare in size. **1859** WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 588 The Spring Haas, or Cape Gerboa, sometimes called, from its hare-like aspect, the Cape Leaping Hare.

c. Leaping ague, † **gout** (see quots.).

1562 TURNER *Baths* 6 This bathe..is good for the leping goute, that runneth from one ioynte to another. **1792** *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 5 A distemper called by the country-people the leaping-ague, and by physicians, St. Vitus's dance. **1806** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 375 In the mountainous part of Angus a singular disease, called there the *leaping ague*, is said to exist, bearing a resemblance to St. Vitus's dance.

Hence **Lea·pingly** *adv.*, by leaps.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Assultim*, leapyngly, iumpyngly.

Leaprous, Leapry, obs. ff. LEPROUS, LEPRY.

Lea·p year. [Late ME., f. LEAP *sb.*[1]; prob. of much older formation, as the ON. *hlaup-ár* is presumably, like other terms of the Roman calendar, imitated from Eng.

The name may refer to the fact that in the bissextile year any fixed festival after Feb. falls on the next week-day but one to that on which it fell in the preceding year, not on

the next week-day as usual. Cf. med.L. *saltus lunæ* (OE. *mónan hlýp*), the omission of a day in the reckoning of the lunar month, made every nineteen years to bring the calendar into accord with the astronomical phenomena.]

A year having one day (now Feb. 29) more than the common year; a bissextile year. † *To make leap year of*: (fig.) to pass over.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 199 Þat tyme Iulius amended þe kalender, and fonde þe cause of the lepe ȝere [L. *rationem bisexti invenit*]. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxxi. 127 Bysexte or lepe yere, whiche in iiij yere falleth ones. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 207 The next leape yere after wedding was first made. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 38 In civil entries to heritage, if it be for the better, men can make leap-yeare of their father and seeke farther uppe. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 3 That Year was called the Bissextile; and by us Leap-Year because one day of the Week is leaped over in the Observation of the Festivals. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* i. 44/1 (U. K. S.) The years 1600, 2000, 2400, would be leap years.

Lear [1] (līəɹ). Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5–7 lere, 6 leare, 6–7 leer(e, 9 leir. [f. LERE *v.*; but in mod. Sc. use prob. a mere graphic variant of *lair, lare*: see LORE.] Instruction, learning; in early use † a piece of instruction, a lesson; † also, a doctrine, religion.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3759 For many leres may þe limpe slik as þou noȝt wenes! *c* 1440 *Sir Gowther* 231 Y will to Rome er than y reste, To leve up another lere. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 521 The knightis þat were wise of lere. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 262 He, that had wel ycond his lere. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 22 And teach our Gentiles vertuous leere. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* II. v, He learn'd his leere of my sonne. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. I. xix, Queen of Philosophie and virtuous lear! 1652 STAPYLTON tr. *Herodian* 37 So well his leere he couth. 1720 RAMSAY *Edinburgh's Salut.* vi, Classic lear and letters belle. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 95 He gaed to the school, an' he took to the lear. 1882 STEVENSON *Merry Men* ii. Wks. 1895 VIII. 126 Your heid [is] dozened wi' carnal leir.

b. *Comb.* **lear-father,** a master in learning; see also quot. 1855.

1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 15 Elders techours and leirfaders. 1702 C. LESLIE *Reply to 'Anguis Flagellatus'* Theol. Wks. 1721 II. 612 The Man who was call'd G. Fox's Lear-Father. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lay-father* or *Lear-father*, a person whose conduct has influenced others; an exemplar.

† **Lear** [2]. *Obs.* Forms: 4 layour, 4–5 liour(e, lyour(e, lyre, 5 lere, 5–6 lyer(e, 6–8 leer(e, 7 leir, 8–9 lear. [a. OF. *lieure, lyeure, liure*:—L. *ligātūra-m* (see LIGATURE).]

1. Tape; binding for the edges of a fabric.

1382–3 *Durh. MS. Sacr. Roll.* In lyour empt. pro le Redill' pro magno altari, ijd. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 17/1 Frenge, or lyoure, *tenia*. *Ibid.* 306/2 Lyowre, to bynde wythe precyows clothys, *ligatorium, redimiculum*. 1485 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury*, For lere and ryngys to the same bockeram vd. 1503 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (Nicholas 1830) 91 Item for viij lb. of blewe lyere at xijd. the lb. viijs. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 79, I meane so to mortifie my selfe, that in steede of silkes, I wil weare sackcloth: for Owches and Braccelletes, Leere and Caddys. 1736 J. LEWIS *I. of Tenet* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Leere*, tape.

2. *Cookery.* A thickening for sauces, soups, etc.; a thickened sauce.

?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 24 Make a layour of brede and blode and lay it þerwith. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 33 Take Water and let boyle, and draw a lyer þer-to of Brede, of þe cromys, with wyne y-now. 1658 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* xxviii. 29 Then make a Leer or Sawce for it. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 35 When 'tis baked, put in a lear of gravy with a little white wine. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. iv, One of those rich sauces of claret, anchovy, and sweet herbs,..which was technically termed a Lear.

Hence **Lea·ring** *vbl. sb.* (in quots. *liring, lyring*), binding with tape.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (Nicholas 1830) 126 Liour for liring and lowping of the same arras. 1512 *Househ. Bk. Earl Northumb.* (1770) 326 For Lyring Sewing and Jouning of Stuf.

Lear [3] (līəɹ). Also 7 leere. [Perh. a developed use of *lear*, LAIR *sb.*[1] 5; cf. quot. 1623 there.] Colour (of sheep or cattle), due to the nature of the soil.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxi. ii. II. 403 In some places there is no other thing bred or growing but brown & duskish, insomuch as not only the cattell is all of that leere, but also the corn upon the ground. 1616 SURFL. & MARKHAM *Country Farm* I. xxv. 117 Now for the leares of sheepe, you shall vnderstand that the browne hazell leare is of all other the best, the redd leare next to it [etc.]. 1883 *Advt. Handbill*, M——'s Fly, Lear, and Vermin Powder will prevent the Sheep from being struck by the Fly, at the same time producing a good Lear, which every farmer must allow is a great advantage.

Lear, obs. f. or var. of LAIR, LEER, LERE, LIAR.

Lea·-rig. *dial.* [OE. *lǽghrycg*, f. **lǽge* LEA *a.* + *hrycg* back, RIDGE.] A ridge left in grass at the end of a ploughed field.

956 *Charter* in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* (1893) III. 96 To emnes þam ealdan læg hrycge. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 The end of ane leye rig. 1792 BURNS *My ain kind dearie O* i, I'd meet thee on the lea-rig, My ain kind dearie! O.

Learn (lɜ̄ɹn), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **learned** (lɜ̄ɹnd), **learnt** (lɜ̄ɹnt). Forms: 1 leornian, *Northumb.* liorniȝa, 2 leornen, lornen, 2–3 leornie-n, 3 -in, leorny, liernin, lerni(e, 3–4 lernen, 4 leorne, lerny, l(e)urne, *Kent.* lierne, lyerne, -l, -y, 4–5 leerne, 4–6 lern(e, 4, 6, 9 *dial.* larn, 6 *Sc.* leyrne, leirne, 6–7 learne, 6– learn. *Pa. t.* 1 leornode, -ade, 3 *Orm.* lerrnde, 3–4 leornede, 4 lernid, leernde, lernd, 4–6 lerned, 5 leerned, lurned, -et, 5–6 lernyd, 6 *Sc.* lernit, leirned, -it, 7– learned, learnt. *Pa. pple.* 3 ileornet, 3–5 ilerned, 3, 6 ylerned; from 14th c. onwards as in pa. t. [OE. *leornian*, Northumb. *liorniga* = OFris. *lirna, lerna*, OS. *linôn* (not found in Du.), OHG. *lirnên, lernên* (MHG., mod.G. *lernen*):—WGer.**liznējan*,**liznôjan*, f.**lis*-, wk.-grade of **lais*-, root of OTeut. **lairâ* LORE.]

I. To acquire knowledge.

1. *trans.* To acquire knowledge of (a subject) or skill in (an art, etc.) as a result of study, experience, or teaching. Const. *from, of* (arch.), † *at* (a person). Also, to commit to memory (passages of prose or verse), *esp.* in phrases *to learn by heart, by rote*, for which see the sbs.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xvii. [xxiii.] (1890) 232 From þæm he þæt ȝemetȝeleornade reȝollices þeodscipes. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Mark xiii. 28 From fic-beom ðonne liorniȝe bispell. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 308/26 Þam þe lyste þisne cræft leornian. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 Gif we leornið godes lare! *c* 1200 ORMIN 9309 To leornenn lare att Sannt Johan Off þeȝȝre sawle nede. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Ate biginninge of cristendom elch man leornede pater noster and credo. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 940 Þes is al þe lare þat ich nu leorni. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 167 Þis Julianus in his childehode lerned nygromancie and wicchecraft. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xi. 58 Al that Cristen men and wommen ouȝten leerne thei mowe leerne out of the Bible. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 238, I woulde have you to understand and learne this lesson. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 360 To learn True patience, and to temper joy with fear. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) 19 What shall I learn there of God? 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 16 The Frank..learned with implicit belief his faith from the mouth of the Roman priest. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 1. 162 It was from Earl Simon..that Edward had learned the skill in warfare which distinguished him among the princes of his time.

b. with clause as obj.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xiv. 23 Leorna þæt þu ondræde Drihten on ælc tid. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4970 Lerneþþ att me þatt icc amm wiss Rihht milde and meoc wiþþ herrte. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Alle þo þe ne wilen listen lorspel and þeron lernen wiche ben sinnen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 233 O, þu þet art cristen, lyerne hou þou sselt louie god. *c* 1400 *Cato's Morals* 62 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1670 Lerne..quat werk þou folow salle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 561 Henceforth I learne that to obey is best. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* vii. (1885) 220 Scientific men will learn that there are other kinds of knowledge besides scientific knowledge.

c. With *inf.*; also with *how* and *inf.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xx. [xxviii.] (1890) 246 Þa ða he in wreotum leornade to donne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 *Discite bene facere* þet is..leorniað god to wurchenne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 675 Betere him adde ibe Abbe ileued þer doune þan ilerned vor to fle. *Ibid.* 10693 So hii miȝte lerni traitour to be. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 7496 (Trin.) Þou lernedest neuer to fiȝt. *c* 1500 *Merch. & Son* in Halliw. *Nugæ Poet.* 23 Y wolde lerne of marchandyse to passe ovyr the see! 1547 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 70 So your grace must learne howe to do of Salomon. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. i. 1999, I was a gamesome boy and learned to sing. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1873 II. 47 There are times for silence: when they should learn to hear, and be attentive. 1838 LONGF. *Ps. Life* ix, Learn to labour and to wait. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 32 We learn morals, as we learn to talk, instinctively.

d. Phr. *I am* (*yet*) *to learn*: I am ignorant or unaware. Now usually *I have* (*yet*) *to learn*.

1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., The truth of it we are as yet to learn, *nous n'en savons pas encore la Verité*. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 82, I am not to learn [It. *Ne mi è nascoso*] that some..are of opinion that very high Walls are dangerous. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* I. 91 Whence he came..Sir Edward was yet to learn.

2. *intr.* To acquire knowledge of a subject or matter; to receive instruction. Const. as in sense 1.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 Leorniað æt me, forðon þe ic eom mildheort. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Past. Ep.* § 46 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 384 Lange sceal leornian se ðe læran sceal. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6819 (Trin.) Lerne not of him þat is lyere. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Thus have I lurnet at gentil men. 1575 *Brief Disc. Troubl. Franckford* 10 God grant, we maye lerne at their ensamples. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 134 Sir, I am too old to learne. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 120 'Tis thus reciprocating, each with each, Alternately the nations learn and teach. 1863 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 161 The great use of a public school education to you, is, not so much to teach you things as to teach you how to learn. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 7 He was always willing to learn and to read.

† **b.** Const. *on* (the matter studied). *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15614 (Trin.) Folweþ him ȝoure fadir is: to lerne on his lare. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 135 Wolt þou, ladi, for loue, on vre lay lerne? *a* 1668 DENHAM *Old Age* 274, I have heard that Socrates the wise Learned on the lute for his last exercise.

3. *trans.* To acquire knowledge of (a fact); to become acquainted with or informed of (something); to hear of, ascertain. Also with *obj. clause*.

c 1200 ORMIN 7250 He lerrnde wel þurrh hemm Whatt daȝȝ, and whære o lande, þatt ȝunge wenchell borenn wass. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 151 When you will learne the time that it shall be full sea. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 278 You, whom I had learned by common voice to be a philosopher of great fame. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. ii. 57, I will presentlie goe learne their day of marriage. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 27 This good newes I have learned by a letter of yours. 1798 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 243, I..have not yet learnt his sentiments on it. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 105 Lest the captain should learn the fate of the schooner. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 717 All that he knew about their treachery he had learned at second hand. 1864 BROWNING *Dram. Pers.*, *Mr. Sludge* 221 He's dead I learn.

b. *To learn out*: to find out, discover. Now *dial.*

1629 MAXWELL *Herodian* (1635) 171 Then, secretly torturing them, he [Albinus] learnt out all their treachery. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 109, I will tell you how the Trick is: And if I had not been an old Clothier and a Fulling-Boy when I was young I could not have learnt it out. 1899 RAYMOND *Two Men o' Mendip* xv. 250 But if he should find out? If any should learn it out an' tell?

c. *intr.* To be informed, to ascertain, hear (*of*).

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 243 It has never, that I can learn, been fully observed. 1827 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Sketches* I. ii. 29 How many rogues 'ill there be at Reuben, as you larn, to-night? 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* ii. 18 He'll have to learn of it on the deaf side of his head no later than to-morrow when I call on him.

II. To impart knowledge. Now *vulgar*.

4. *trans.* To teach. In various constructions: **a.** To teach (a person).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19028 In crist lai þat folk to lern. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* ix. 7 Who lerneth [1388 techith] a scornere, doth wrong he to hymself. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* x. 20 Þus lernyd he me. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 2 A man aught to lerne his doughters with good ensaumples. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxiv. 5 Lede me in thy trueth and lerne me. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 14 Quhen ane ydiot..presumis to teche or to leyrne ane man that hes baytht speculatione ande experiens. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xii. 249 No doubt the chickens crowed as the cocks had learned them. 1763 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 178 [An uneducated speaker] If they would but once submit to be learned by me.

b. To teach (a person) *to do* or *how to do* something. (Also in *passive*.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8421 (Trin.) Set him faste to gode teching Til he be lerned him self to lede. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1897 To lerne you ffor to ride. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 34 Gentilmens children ben lerned and taught from their yongth to speke frenssh. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 352/1 Doth hee not learne all men to come to Christ. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 25 He would learne The Lyon stoup to him. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* ¶ 27 That my Father might learn me to speak without this wicked way of swearing. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* III. i, The captain learned me how to take it with an air. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT *Rights Wom.* v. 181 We should learn them, above all things, to lay a due restraint on themselves. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. i. 115 The frequent practice of this exercise must have learned them..to become excellent horsemen. 1801 COLERIDGE *Lett.* I. 365 They learn us to associate a keen and deep feeling with all the good old phrases. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VIII. iii, Learn to know the House; learn the House to know you. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* i, 'Will you learn me to draw a church?'

c. To teach (a person a thing). Also with *clause*.

c 1200 ORMIN 19613 To lokenn watt itt lerneþ uss Off [ure] sawle nede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 171 Logyke I lerned hir and many other lawes, And alle the musouns in musike I made hir to knowe. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 957, I shall lerne hem a new daunce. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 135 Wherby we bith lerned þat it schal..be goode to owre prince..that he be well indowed. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 33, I pray you learne me th' use of this table. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xiv. 58 So learneth he all children..in what honor..they should hold those persons. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 365 The red-plague rid you For learning me your language. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xv. (1840) 255 Having learnt him English. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 353 Her Ladyship asked one of the Children..who learnt her her Catechism? 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* (1877) 86 Thou..hast learned me all my skill. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xliv, We made up our minds to learn him a lesson.

d. To teach (a thing) *to* a person. *rare.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 374 Many tales ȝe tellen that Theologye lerneth. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 15 b, He..commaunded it shulde not be lerned to any Straungers. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. 161 'Tis the Rod, not the Inclination, which learns the Lesson. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 21 My father learned it to me.

† **5.** To inform (a person) of something; with clause or thing as second obj. *Obs.*

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 271/1 For, as I am lerned, ther ar to consider two thinges. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lix, The said misdoers were learned by their especialls [*sic*]..that the said officers..had knowledge of their said lying in waite for them. *a* 1456 LD. CROMWELL in *Paston Lett.* III. 426 There is a greet straungenesse betwix..John Radcliff and you..as I am lerned. *c* 1500 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 96 Of brutane the duk..Richast armes is, as I lernit am. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 22 Learne me the Proclamation. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 57 You learn me Particulars I was ignorant of. *Ibid.* 69 Having learnt him all which had past.

Learnable (lɜ̄·ɹnăb'l), *a.* [f. LEARN *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be learnt.

1629 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Wks. 1099 These bee mysteries, yet in some measure learneable. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* Pref. xi, I learnt for my first lesson, the matter, in so far as it was learnable, of this formulary. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 249 Dante,..we need not doubt, learned better than most all that was learnable. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xviii, When the lesson comes..I suppose it will come in some learnable shape. 1885 TENNYSON *Balin* 127 Gifts Born with the blood, not learnable, divine.

Learned (lɜ̄·ɹnėd), *ppl. a.* [f. LEARN *v.* + -ED [1].]

† **1.** In distinctly participial sense. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 121 This moone also, by rather lerned reson [L. *ea ratione qua dictum est*] To sette and graffe in places temporate Pomgarnat is. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1633) 25 The error committed..becomes a sharpely learned experience. 1714 TICKELL *Fragm. Hunting*

in Steele *Poet. Misc.* 179 [A hound] True to the Master's Voice, and learned Horn.

2. Of a person: In early use, that has been taught; instructed, educated. In later use with narrowed sense: Having profound knowledge gained by study, esp. in language or some department of literary or historical science; deeply-read, erudite. Const. *in*, †*of*. (Superseding the earlier LERED.)

Learned society: a society formed for the prosecution of some branch of learning or science.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 10416 (Laud) This lady was of muche price lovid and lernyd [*older texts* lered] ware and wyse. **1382** WYCLIF *Acts* vii. 22 And Moyses was lernd [1388 lerned] in al the wysdom of Egipcians. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3940 Eneas..was..of litterure & langage lurnyt ynoghe. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 48 The byshoppe of Wynchester, with dyvers other byshoppes & lernede men. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* III. xxix. (1840) 170 He was very learned ..especially for a prince, who only baiteth at learning. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 1 A Learn'd Society of late ..Agree'd..To search the Moon by her own light. **1698** KEILL *Exam. Theory Earth* (1734) 312 That very Learned Friend of his..has given the World reason enough to suspect him. **1712** HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 488 He was learned in the British tongue. **1772** *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 335 Learned ..you are, and quick in apprehension. **1791–1823** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 319/2 He is a 'learned' man who has embraced most knowledge on the particular subject of his investigation. **1810** SCOTT *Biog. Notices* Prose Wks. (1870) II. 202 That dreaded phenomenon, a learned lady. **1823** — *One Volume more*, John Pinkerton next, and I'm truly concern'd ..I can't call that worthy so candid as learn'd. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* VII. 299 Not learned, save in gracious household ways. **1871** C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* II. 40 A system ..made.. by a committee of learned professors. **1898** H. CALDERWOOD *Hume* vi. 85 The learned circles of Paris.

b. *absol.* Chiefly in pl. *the learned* = 'men of learning', 'the literati'.

a **1568** ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 45 This, lewde and learned, by common experience, know. **1591** SPENSER *Teares Muses* 216 Each idle wit..doth the Learneds taske upon him take. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 768 Sundry ceremonies, which I leaue to the learned in Christian antiquities. **1673** DRYDEN *Prol.* (*Silent Woman*) to *Univ. Oxford* 24 The learned in schools.. Studies with care the anatomy of man. **1736** BOLINGBROKE *Study & Use Hist.* v. (1777) 122 Let us leave the credulous learned to write history without materials. **1817** SCOTT *Search after Happiness* vi, E'en let the learn'd go search, and tell me if I'm wrong. **1879** JAS. GRANT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 284/2 His paper on optics speedily drew upon him the attention of all the learned in Europe.

c. Inflected in *compar.* and *superl.* Now *arch.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 43 The hop bushe is called..of yᵉ Barbarus writers humulus, of the later learneder writer lupulus. **1575–85** ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xiv. 249 With all the learnedst of latter times. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 35 Canacee.. was the learnedst ladie in her dayes. *a* **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) 22 Diuers of my learnedest and best affected Friends. **1627** BP. HALL *Passion Serm.* Wks. 425, I leaue it modestly in the middest; let the learneder iudge. **1646** S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 101 The learnedst men..may be deceivers. **1648** MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 51 Among our own Divines two of the lernedest. **1661** BOYLE *Spring of Air* Pref. (1682) 6 For more learneder men than I [etc.]. **1693** W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xxxiv. 224, I may make myself learneder by reading. **1822** HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. x. (1869) 204 A lady had objected to my use of the word *learneder*, as bad grammar. **1824** LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* Lett. (1837) II. 164 Testimony that had been disputed by learneder clerks than I. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Success* Wks. (Bohn) III. 120 The gravest and learnedest courts in this country shudder to face a new question.

d. Said of one 'learned in the law'; hence applied by way of courtesy to any member of the legal profession.

c **1485** *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 48 Yt is thought by the forsayd lernedmen, that [etc.]. **1524** HEN. VIII in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 220 Our welbiloued subgiet Edward Mountegue, lernedman. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 167 You heare the learn'd Bellario what he writes. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 579 The learned Judges having given their opinion.. there is nothing remaining for the consideration of the House.

¶**e.** *transf.* Of an animal trained to make a show of intelligence.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ix, There was also the learned pig..and a hundred other sights. **1837** LOVER *Rory O'More* XVI. (1897) 128 Here is the wonderful larned pig that knows the five quarters o' the world, and more.

3. Of things: Pertaining to, manifesting, or characterized by, profound knowledge gained by study.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 10, I will not dispute this question.. A learned ignorance shall better content me. **1625** BACON *Ess.*, *Atheism* (Arb.) 337 Learned Times. **1632** MILTON *L'Allegro* 132 Then to the well-trod stage anon, If Jonson's learned Sock be on. **1651** FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Perkins* (1867) II. 148 The scholar could hear no learneder.. sermons. **1763** DODSLEY *Pref. to Shenstone's Wks.*, The father resolved to give him a learned education. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 455 A treatise of tenures by a learned hand. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Tombs in Abbey*, Your learned fondness for the architecture of your ancestors. **1824** *Ibid.*, *Capt. Jackson*, The anecdote..diffused a learned air through the apartment. **1837** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 379 The Ancients.. were wanting in Learned Ignorance. **1874** DEUTSCH *Rem.* 264 A learned and lucid paper in the current *Edinburgh Review*.

b. In art-criticism often applied to draughtsmanship, colouring, etc., with the sense: Exhibiting thorough knowledge of method.

a **1830** HAZLITT *Fine Arts* (1873) 231 The drawing of N. Poussin..is merely learned and anatomical.

c. Of a language, profession, or science: Pursued or studied chiefly by men of learning. Of the words in a language: Introduced by men of learning. Of plants: Known only from books (*rare*).

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 235 The three learned toungues, the latin, the greeke, the hebrew. **1623** LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. (1638) 2 He knew moreover the learneder tongues and arts as well as they. **1696** WHISTON *Theory Earth* II. (1722) 139 The learned Sciences seem to have been anciently much better known. **1785** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* Introd. 4 These learned plants however must be found in nature. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 160 The English tongue is, in many respects, materially different from the learned languages. **1850** MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 162 Students in the learned professions at Rome. **1869** KITCHIN *Brachet's Hist. Fr. Gram.* Introd. 32 Words of very different origin, ..the one popular, the other learned. *Ibid.* 39 This influx of learned words increases throughout the fifteenth century.

Hence †**Lea·rnedish** *a.*, learned-like.

a **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 250 Some write in Hebrew.. T' avoid the Critic..And seem more learnedish, than [etc.].

Learnedly (lɔ̄·ɹnédli), *adv.* [f. LEARNED *ppl. a.* + -LY [2].] In a learned manner.

1549 BALE *Labor. Journ. Leland* Pref. B iv b, So lernedlye, lyuelye, euydently, and groundedlye.. woulde he haue ..described..thys oure realme. **1549** CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 6 Yee think it is not learnedly done. **1642** MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 317 They can learnedly invent a prayer of their own. **1717** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 1 Apr., I can speak very learnedly on that subject. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* III. vii. 680 He most minutely and learnedly investigated the ancient course of the Exchequer.

Learnedness (lɔ̄·ɹnédnės). [f. LEARNED + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being learned.

1646 E. FISHER *Mod. Divinity* (ed. 2) 227 Are there not some who give themselves to..learnednesse and clerklike skill in this art and that language? **1681** H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 72 By reason of their Learnedness in the Law. **1869** *Lond. Q. Rev.* Jan. 266 He is a stumbling-block.. to all conventional learnedness. **1879** G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. ii. 29 The doctor's learnedness would be a subject to dilate on.

Learner (lɔ̄·ɹnəɹ). Forms: 1–2 leornere, 4–5 lerner, 6– learner. [OE. *leornere*, f. *leornian*: see LEARN *v.* and -ER [1].]

1. One who learns or receives instruction; a disciple. †In early use, a scholar, man of learning.

c **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxv. [xxiv.] (1890) 344 Þa heht heo ȝesomnian ealle þa ȝelæredestan men & þa leorneras. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þa apostles itacned þa leorneres þet beoð þa wise witeȝa þe beoð nu ouer þe halie chirche. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) V. viii. 99 No doute that Tubal ne Pyctagoras had nought be but lerners and as prentyses in theyr presence. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 188 Nedes must the disciple or lerner byleue many thynges yᵗ his mayster techeth hym. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 180 Thus hast thou..my booke..as I thought most conuenient for the learner. **1612** [see LATE *a.*[1] 2 d]. **1685** BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, *Matt.* xiii. 36 It is the part of Learners, to ask their Teachers help. **1735** BERKELEY *Free-think. in Math.* § 21 Every learner hath a deference more or less to authority. **1828** J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 47 To give the Learner some idea of the System of the Universe. **1867** SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 193 James II was but the too ready learner of the lessons of despotism taught him by Louis XIV.

†**2.** A teacher. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xii. 9 We hadden fadris of oure fleisch, lerneris [*v. r.* lereris, Vulg. *eruditores*]. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* V. cxxvii. 107 A tutoure or lerner of.. knyghtlye maners.

Hence **Lea·rner-like** *a.*, befitting a learner. **Lea·rnership**, the position of a learner.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 Mooued with our learner-like admiration. **1891** *Pall Mall G.* 17 Jan. 6/3 Candidates..for male telegraph learnerships.

Learning (lɔ̄·ɹniŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 1 leornung, 4 leorning, 4–6 lerning, -yng(h)(e, 7 *Sc.* leirning, 9 *vulg.* larnin, 6– learning. [OE. *leornung*, *-ing*, f. *leornian*: see LEARN *v.* and -ING[1]. Cf. OHG. *lirnunga*.]

1. The action of the vb. LEARN. **a.** The action of receiving instruction or acquiring knowledge.

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* Pref. (Sweet) 3 Hu ȝiorne hie wæron æȝðer ȝe ymb lare ȝe ymb liornunga. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 14811 (Trin.) To him was þe lawe bitauȝt þat he him self bi lernyng lauȝt. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 67 Gladnesse whiche encresses daily in me in lernynghe. **1577–87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1165/2 He..for the pouertie of his father.. not able to be mainteined here at learning. **1644** MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98 2 The end then of learning is to repair the ruins of our first parents. **1740** J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 18 It.. renders the Learning of the *English* Rules more tedious abundantly, than they would be. **1860** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. iii. 220 Vigilance.. required of us, besides learning of many practical lessons. **1862** R. OWEN in *19th Cent.* Dec. (1897) 992 There's nothing so good for learning, as teaching.

†**b.** Teaching; schooling. *Obs.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 393 Þe gospels of Crist written in Englische to moost lernyng of oure nacioun. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. x. 255 It is gode for to speke therof to the lernynge of thoos that shall most iuge therof. **1727** *Philip Quarll* (1816) 34 The old man determined to give him his learning, if his relations would find him in board, and other necessaries. **1802** R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 44 O, cud I afford it, mair larnin thou'd get!

†**2.** What is learnt or taught: **a.** a lesson, instruction; **b.** information or direction; **c.** the 'teaching' of a person; a doctrine; also, a doctrine or maxim in law; **d.** a branch of learning; a science; **e.** an acquirement. *Obs.*

a. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 174 That nis no treuthe of trinite but..a leornyng for lewed men, the latere forte dele. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxxxvii. M vij, The thre enseygnementes or lernynges whiche Cathon gaf to his sone. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 43 The king.. Puts to him all the Learnings that his time Could make him the receiuer of.

b. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 184 Right as hym was taught by his lernynge He foond this hooly olde Vrban. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 47, I did inquire it: And haue my Learning from some true reports.

c. **1526** TINDALE *Rev.* ii. 24 As many as have nott this lernynge. **1549** COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 34 To expounde unknowen learnynges. **1560** PILKINGTON *Aggeus* C ij (Matt. xv. 9), Teaching learninges which are the commaundementes of men. *a* **1625** BOYS *Wks.* (1629–30) 128 Christ the way, the truth and the life.. The truth in his learning, the way for his liuing. *a* **1626** BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref. (1636) 2 Particular and positive learnings of lawes doe easily decline from a good temper of justice.

d. **1570** BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. xi. 315 It is no rare thing in all learninges..to haue one thing more generall then an other. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 13 (1873) 49 He did send his divine truth into the world, waited on with other learnings. **1613** SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 6 The rules of Reason are of two sorts; some taken from forreigne learnings, both diuine and humane.

e. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 35, I once did hold it.. a basenesse to write faire, and laboured much How to forget that learning.

3. Knowledge, esp. of language or literary or historical science, acquired by systematic study; also, the possession of such knowledge, learnedness.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 16108 (Trin.) Men han seide þat þou art wis of lernyng ȝore. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2016 But for marchaunt men hauyng litell lernyng. **1559** W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 175 Oxenford.. a norishe of learning, and a famous universitie. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 314–15 Learning is but an adiunct to our selfe, And where we are, our Learning likewise is. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 The rare learning that he hath attained vnto. **1644** MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 60 The servil condition into which lerning.. was brought. **1676** LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125 [Plagiaries] being the bane and pest of learning. **1709–11** POPE *Ess. Crit.* 215 A little learning is a dang'rous thing. *a* **1732** GAY *Fables* II. xi. (1738) 100 Learning by study must be won. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 60 That Politianus was a man of learning must be confessed. **1771** *Junius Lett.* lvi. 313 It is not much to the credit either of their learning or integrity. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 136 He had betrayed the ancient seat of freedom and learning to the Gothic invader. **1822** HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. viii. 167 Learning is the knowledge of that which none but the learned know. **1838** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. I. iii. § 47. 168 Ancient learning is to be divided into two great departments. **1887** LOWELL *Democr.* 122 What we want is not learning, but knowledge.

b. *The new learning*: the studies, esp. that of the Greek language, introduced into England in the 16th century; also applied to the doctrines of the Reformation.

c **1530** LATIMER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. II. 110 Ye sayed that it was plaine, that this New lernyng (as ye call it) was not the trowth. .. Ye call the Scripture the new Leninge; which I am sure is eldre than any lerninge, that ye wote to be the old. *c* **1550** BALE *K. Johan* (Manly) 1156, I trust ye beleve as Holy Church doth teache ye, And from the new lernyng ye are wyllyng for to fle. **1577** NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 12 Such as impute this thing to the new learning, and preaching of the Gospell are shamefully deceiued. **1732** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 28 The King's displeasure against the..Bishops of the new Learning. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 305 On the Universities the influence of the New Learning was like a passing from death to life.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *learning-place*, *-seat.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* IV. (Percy Soc.) 20, I went to Doctryne, prayenge her good grace, For to assygne me my fyrst *lernynge place. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 191 The Court's a learning-place. **1585** JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 33 That is a storehouse riche, a *learning seat.

†**Lea·rnless**, *a. Obs.* [f. LEARN *v.* + -LESS.] Devoid of learning.

1593 G. FLETCHER *Licia* To Rdr. A 4 b, These and such like errours..commonlie by learnelesse heades are reputed for loves kingdome. **1610–25** A. COOKE *Pope Joane* 5 That age was a learne-lesse and a witlesse age.

Learwite, variant of LAIRWITE. *Obs.*

†**Lea·ry**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. (Origin and meaning obscure.)

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 34 The shortest and most leary hey is allwayes accounted the best. *Ibid.* 73 Sheppheards are to have an especiall eye to their hogges, and allwayes to give them the shortest, learyest, and best hey.

Leary: see LEERY *a.*

Leas, pa. t. of LEESE, to lose.

Leasable (lī·săb'l), *a.* [f. LEASE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be leased.

1611 COTGR., *Affermable*, ..leasable, lettable, farmeable.

Lease, *sb.*[1], **leaze** (līz). Now *dial.* Forms: 1 lǽs, 3–6 lese, 4–5 leese, 5–9 lees, 6 leasse, 6–7 leas, 6– lease, leaze. [OE. *lǽs* str. fem.:—OTeut. type **lǣswâ*; the orig. declension was nom. *lǽs*, acc., gen., dat. *lǽswe* (whence LEASOW), but in OE. there appears also an oblique form *lǽse*. The word has sometimes been confused with the plural of LEA *sb.*[1]

The word is prob. etymologically identical with (*blód-*)*lǽs*, gen. *-lǽswe*, (blood-)letting:—OTeut. type **lǣswâ*:—pre-Teut. **lēd-twā* or **lēd-swā*, f. root of LET *v.*; the original meaning would thus be land 'let alone', not tilled.]

Pasture; pasturage; meadow-land; common. (Cf. *cow-*, *ewe-*, *horse-lease*.)

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 91/13 Ic drife sceap mine to heora læse. *a* 1100 *Voc.* ibid. 177/10 *Compascuus ager*, gemæne læs. *c* 1290 *St. Brendan* 134 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 223 An ylle fair ynoug, Grene & wiþ wel fair lese. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1005 Lese [*v.r.* leseo] last þer alle winter. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 175 Hit .. coupe ful craftily kepe alle here bestes & bring hem in þe best lese. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 423 In þese hilles þere is Leese i-now for al Walis. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 17 We been his peple and scheep of his leese. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 148 Take thy horse and go tedure hym vpon thyn owne lees. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxiii. 91 The three first Plantaynes grow almost every where..in pastures and leases. 1622 WITHER *Fair Virtue* C 6 b, And my Lambkins changed from Brome leaze, to the Mead at home. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 394 The cattle cannot go into those deep leases, they being under water. 1794 A. YOUNG in *Ann. Agric.* XXII. 231 Much..common Down..stocked with bullock and sheep leases. 1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* II. 277 The dead, dry grass, and the innumerable tufts of the 'leaze' which the cattle have not eaten. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Lees*, a common, or open space of pasture ground. The *Leas* is the name given at Folkestone to the fine open space of common at the top of the cliffs. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 196 The years have gathered grayly Since I danced upon this leaze.

Lease, *sb.*[2]: see LEASE *a.*

Lease (lēs), *sb.*[3] Also 5 lese, leas, 6 leace. [a. AF. *les* = OF. *lais*, *leis*, *lez*, etc., a letting, leaving (mod.F., with pseudo-etymological spelling *legs*, 'legacy'), vbl. noun f. *laisser* to let, leave.]

1. A contract between parties, by which the one conveys lands or tenements to the other for life, for years, or at will, usually in consideration of rent or other periodical compensation. Also in phr. *to put* (*out*) *to lease*; *by lease*, *on* (+ *in*) *lease*. **b.** The instrument by which such a conveyance is made. **c.** The period of time for which the contract is made.

The grantor of a lease is called the *lessor*, and the grantee, the *lessee*. In popular lang. *lease* is usually confined to a conveyance by deed for a term of years.

[1292 BRITTON III. xi. § 26 Qe il ne cleime rien el tenement for qe terme des aunz de le les un tiel.] 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 1 § 1 Every astate feoffement yeft relesse graunte lesis and confirmacion of landys. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 9 § 2 Lessees, before .. they take or occupie biforce of any suche leas any suche londes. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.*, *Ep. to Ld. T. Paget* viii. (1878) 9 Though countrie health long staid me, yet lesse expiring fraid me. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 31, I thought one might haue had a farme or a lease for a reasonable rent yeerely, without any fine or income paieng. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* v. 1981 A .. young gentleman Put out the best part of his land to lease. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 4 June, I cannot have a lease of the ground for my coach-house. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2542/4 To be Lett furnished or unfurnished, by a short Lease or Yearly Rent. 1756 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxviii. 134 He got possession, on easy leases, of the revenues of Bath, Worcester and Hereford. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 16 ¶ 7 [He] renewed his uncle's lease of a farm. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 420 All the arable lands which are given in lease to farmers. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 149 A tenant without a lease, and, consequently, depending on the goodwill and caprice of his landlord, may not deteriorate his farm. 1893 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 429/1 The lease .. had been lent .. to the plaintiff..for perusal. *Mod.* The lease had still thirty years to run.

2. *fig.* with reference to the permanence of occupation guaranteed by a lease; esp. in phr. *a* (*new*) *lease of life*. Also, the term during which possession or occupation is guaranteed.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXI. vi, Of my graunt they had enjoy'd A lease of blisse with endlesse date. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlvi, Why so large cost, having so short a lease, Dost thou vpon thy fading mansion spend? 1605 — *Mach.* IV. i. 99 Our high plac'd Macbeth Shall liue the Lease of Nature. 1628 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 36 Remember of what age your daughter was, and that just so long was your lease of her. 1631 MILTON *Epit. Marchioness Winchester* 52 [Thou] That to give the world encrease, Shortned hast thy own lives lease. 1640 SHIRLEY *Constant Maid* IV. iii, The Statutes and the Magna Charta have taken a lease at his tongues end. 1641 — *Cardinal* IV. i. Time has took a lease But for three lives I hope. 1647 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 4, I wonder, for how many lives my Lord Hoptons Soule took the Lease of his Body. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV. *Pythag. Philos.* 603 He .the same Lease of Life on the same Terms renews. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 192 My Lady Loyd's Case, .. who when the vital Flame was even blinking in the Socket ..had a new Life put to Lease. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 227 She was going to have a new lease of life with better health. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xiii, The suspense seemed to have taken a new lease. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 397 Wherever Estates still existed, they seemed to have gained a new lease of life. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 685 Men and women, who looked, as the saying goes, as if you could take a lease of their lives.

3. *Austral.* 'A piece of land leased for mining purposes' (Morris).

1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 15 A nice block of stone was crushed from Johnston's lease.

4. *Comb.*, as *lease-buyer*, *-letter*, *-possession*. See also LEASE-MONGER, LEASE-PAROLE.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 204/37 Lease letter, *locator*...Lease byer, *conductor*. 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 286 The glories of lease-possession grew dim in his eyes.

Lease (lēs), *sb.*[4] *Weaving.* Also 4 lese, leese, leys, 9 leas, lays. [app. a var. of LEASH *sb.*, perh. confused with an adoption of F. *lisse*, *lice* (:—L. *licia*, pl. of *licium*) — sense 2 below.]

†**1.** A certain quantity of thread. *Obs.*

A Fécamp document of 1235 in Du Cange has 'In eadem Ecclesia reddit Presbyter .. tres leshas cere pro candela'. Cf. LEA *sb.*[4]

1391 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 110 Et in xxviij lb. ceræ pro ij torches ad magnum altare .. Et in xxiiij leses lintiaminis emp. pro eisdem. 1453-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 633 Pro 4*dd.* leese de lechino ad 15*d.* pro candelis inde fiendis, 5*s.* 1457 *Ibid.* 635, 1*dd.* leys de lichino.

2. The crossing of the warp-threads in a loom; the place at which the warp-threads cross. Phr. *to keep*, *take the lease*. (The corresponding Spitalfields term is *cross*.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1284 The lease being carefully tied up, affords a guide to the weaver for inserting his lease-rods. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. vii** 2 Taking the 'lease' previously to the yarns being submitted to the sizing process. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.*, s v. *Lays*, .. When the warp is made ready for the loom, the threads are separated, and passed alternately above and below a string called the *laysband*. Where the threads cross, or perhaps the whole arrangement itself, may be considered the *lays*. 1888 C. P. BROOKS *Cotton Manuf.* 30 The keeping of the lease. The latter term will be understood by all connected with weaving as being the separation of the threads alternately.

3. = LEASH 7 a.

1824 *Lond. Jrnl. Arts & Sci.* VII. 184 The improved piece of mechanism..is to be placed immediately over the heddles or leases of the loom. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 238 Separating the threads of the warp in forming the shed, thus according to the weaver's phrase augmenting the number of leases in the harness.

4. *Comb.*: **lease-band** (see quot. 1883 under sense 2); **lease-rod**, one of the rods placed between the warp-threads to keep the lease.

1824 *Lond. Jrnl. Arts & Sci.* 114 The warp is drawn from this roller over a small roller, and from thence is conducted to the lease-rods. 1883 A. BROWN *Power-loom* (ed. 4) 35 The lease-rods .. play a very important part in power-loom weaving. .. Their primary purpose is to keep the lease, so that when any of the threads are broken their proper place may be readily found in the web.

†**Lease,** *a.* and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 léas, 2-3 leas, 3 læs, 3-5 lese, 3-6 les, 4-5 lees, lesse, 4-6 less, 5-6 leace, *Sc.* leis(s, (5 leas(s)e, leys, 6 lase). [Com. Teut.: OE. *léas* corresponds to OFris. *lâs*, OS., OHG., MHG. *lôs* (Du., G. *los*), ON. *lauss* (Sw. *lös*, Da. *løs*), Goth. *laus*:—OTeut. **lauso-*, f. **laus-* (:**leus-*: *lus-*, whence LOSE *v.*), an extension of the OAryan root **leu-* (Gr. λύειν to loosen). The suffix -LESS is etymologically identical with the present word; LOOSE *a.* is an adoption of the ON. equivalent *lauss*.

In the Teut. langs. generally the word had the senses 'loose', 'free, unoccupied', 'destitute of', 'loose in conduct, immoral', 'vain, empty, worthless'. In OE. the only senses are 'destitute of' (see -LESS) and 'false, lying'.]

A. *adj.* Untrue, false, lying.

a 900 *Kent. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 59/43 *Testem fallacem*, leasa gewitnesse. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 255 þa þe weren swa lese [13.. in *E. E. P.* 31 lease] þet me hom ne mihte ileuen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 We shule no þing seien þat les beo. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1779 Leaueð to leuen lengre on þes lease maumez. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3498 Ne swer it [God's name] les to fele in gamen. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 34 Bot þe Northeren men held him no leaute .. & forsoke Edrede, þer were þei les. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 8 An Authour..That halt not dremes false ne lees. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 298/1 Lees, or false, *falsus*. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 1086 So are ye lythyr and lees. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 354 He droff from me the fendes lees.

B. *sb.* Untruth, falsehood, lying. Common in ME. poetry in the expletive *without(en*, *but lease*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xli. § 1 þone mon mæg hatan buton lease soþe sunne. *c* 1205 LAY. 28150 þat isæid ich þe habbe soð buten lease. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3514 False witnesse dat ðu ne bere, Ne wið ðe lese non ma[n] ne dere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5747 O moder bath and maiden clene, þat siþen lang, wit-vten less, Bar child and sco þerof wemles. *c* 1305 *St. Lucy* 155 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 105 A ioyful teþinge ic þou telle þat soþ is and les noȝt. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 99 Sa held he furth lange but lese, til he come in a wildirnes. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1022 (*Dido*) Thus seyt the bok withoutyn ony les. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xvi, It is soth & no lees. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 158 We held with hym ther he saide leasse. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* l. 24 He knawis gif this be leiss. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 115 By Olearon, and mony ilis, but les. 15.. *Adam Bel* 460 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 158 Syr, we be outlawes of the forest, Certayne without any leace. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 188 Flanders of nede must with vs haue peace Or els shee is destroyed without lees.

Lease (lēz), *v.*[1] Now *dial.* Forms: 1 lesan, 4 leese, (*pa. t.* lase, laas), 4-5 lese, 6- lease, 7- leaze. [A Com. Teut. str. vb. (in Eng. wk. since the 14th c.): OE. *lesan* (pa. t. *læs*, pl. *læson*) to gather, glean, corresponds to OFris. *lesa* to read, OS. *lesan* to gather (Du. *lezen* to gather, select, read), OHG. *lesan* (MHG., mod.G. *lesen* to gather, to read), ON. *lesa* to gather, pick, read (Sw. *läsa*, Da. *læse* to read), Goth. *lisan*, *galisan* to gather. Outside Teut. the Lith. *lesù* (inf. *lesti*), to pick up with the beak, may be cognate.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To glean. † Also with *up*. (In OE. used in wider sense: to gather, collect.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xxiii. 22 Ne ȝe ne gaderion þa eorþe.. ac lætað þearfan and ut acymene hiȝ lesan. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 68 Who so helpeth me to erie..Shal haue leue ..to lese here in heruest. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 Ruth þat..lase [*v.r.* laas] vp þe eeres after his [*sc.* Boaz'] ripe men. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 71 No man myght lease, rake, or gleane his grounde after he had gathered of his croppe. 1612 *Court Rolls of Taynton, co. Glouc.*, That no person shall lease or gleane vntill the corne there growing be carryed. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 155 How hee set with hand..his beanes; and in the barn leazed in the eare. 1684 DRYDEN *Theocritus* Idyl iii. 72 Agreo, that in Harvest us'd to lease. *c* 1700 *Allen & Lilla* in Evans *Old Ball.* (1784) II. xliv. 258 Together we'll lease o'er the field. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1830) I. 307 No less than eighty four men, women and boys and girls gleaning, or leasing, in a field of about ten acres. 1879 in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*

2. To pick: in various applications (see quots.).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 48 Of wynter fruyt science Yet leseth out the smale, vnto the grete So that the tree may sende her drynke & mete. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 21 Take Rys, and lese hem clene. 1609 C. BUTLER *Feml. Mon.* (1634) 39 Take four or five good handfuls of wheat or Rye leazed out of the sheaf. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Leyse*, to pick the slain and trucks out of wheat. 1764 *Mus. Rusticum* II. 223 What we in the North call *leasing*, or *gathering out*, the blighted ears. *Ibid.* 226 The greatest care should be taken to *lease* wheat intended for seed. 1891 *Hartland Gloss.*, *Lease* (laize), to pick out weed-seeds, &c., by hand from imperfectly winnowed corn.

†**Lease,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 4 lese, 6 leaze. [OE. *læsian*, f. *léas* LEASE *a.*; perhaps partly a back-formation from LEASING *sb.*] *intr.* To tell lies.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) lxv. 2 Leoȝað [*v.r.* leasiaþ] þe fynd þine [L. *mentientur tibi inimici tui*]. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 22042 (Fairf.) Þer-fore he sais he lesis noȝt [*Cott.* lies, *Gett.* leies, *Trin.* lieþ]. 1594 *Knack to Know Knave* A 4, Let Honestie receiue such punishment As he deserues that leazes to the king.

Lease (lēs), *v.*[3] Also 5 lese, 6 leese, lesse. [ad. AF. *lesser*, a specific use of OF. *lesser*, *laissier* (mod.F. *laisser*) to let, let go:—L. *laxāre* to loosen, loose, f. *lax-us* loose, LAX *a.*]

1. *trans.* To grant the possession or use of (lands, etc.) by a lease (LEASE *sb.*[3]); to let *out* on lease.

[1292 BRITTON II. xi. § 9 Si cestui .. lesse sa terre a terme de la vie le lessour.] 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 204/43 To Lease or let leas, *locare*, *dimittere*. 1592 WEST 1*st Pt. Symbol.* § 25 B, He which letteth, lesseth or setteth any thing to be made or used, is called .. the lessor or lettor. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 59 This land .. Is now Leas'd out .. Like to a Tenement or pelting Farme. *a* 1600 G. LONGE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 157 Having themselves no knowledge, [they] were driven to lease out the benefitt of their Patent to the Frenchmen. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Pind. Ode Mem. Sir L. Cary & Sir H. Morison* iv, Leas'd out t'advance The profits for a time. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 285 Where the Vicar leases his Glebe, the Tenant must pay the great Tithes to the Rector or Impropriator. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. iii. (1869) II. 536 The lands in America..are in general not tenanted nor leased out to farmers. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 288 Lands were leased from the 10th October 1763, for eleven years. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* ii. 21 Each proprietor leased his water to men who having no permanent interest in the river, killed every salmon they could catch.

transf. and fig. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 329 He would not give up bishops, but only lease out their revenues. *a* 1845 HOOD *Plea Midsummer Fairies* xii, 'Alas', quoth she, 'ye know our fairy lives Are leased upon the fickle faith of men'.

2. To take a lease of; to hold by a lease.

1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincey* I. xv. 319 In 1840 .. the family was transported to Mavis Bush, a neat little cottage .. which was leased for a period of years. 1892 GRETA ARMEAR *What was it?* (ed. 2) 8 A rich Scotchman .. had leased a large property..in order to indulge in his favourite sport with the famous Ballmore hounds. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 4/2 Angling on the choice streams of the South..is hardly to be obtained unless by leasing a rod.

Hence **Leased** (lēst) *ppl. a.*

1895 A. J. WILSON *Gloss. Terms Stock Exch.*, *Leased Lines* .. those railway securities whose interest or dividends are dependent not on the earning power of the properties, but upon the rent agreed to be paid by the lessee company.

Lease, var. LEESE *v.*, to lose; and see LEASH.

Leasee, -er, -o(u)r, obs. ff. LESSEE, LESSOR.

Leasehold (lēˈsˌhould). [f. LEASE *sb.*[3], after *freehold*.] A tenure by lease; real estate so held.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5867/3 A Leasehold of 100*l.* per Annum, for 99 Years. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxix. 17 He has but a leasehold of his acres, and death ends his tenure. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ii. 25 There is also the system of leaseholds, which must be very prejudicial to good building. 1881 GLADSTONE *Sp. on Irish Land Bill* 19 You have the leaseholds and you have the annual tenancy.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Held by lease.

1731 W. DERHAM (*title*) A Defence of the Churches Right in Leasehold Estates. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 707 In ejectment for a leasehold estate, the lessor of the plaintiff produced the original lease. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 27 Oct., A man .. comes into possession of leasehold houses.

Hence **Leaˈseholder,** one who possesses leasehold property.

1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 229 Which thrusts a 'long lease' upon the 'perpetual' leaseholder. 1883 T. COLBORNE in *Law Times* 27 Oct. 433/1 The leaseholder, like the agricultural tenant under the Act of 1883, is .. prevented from contracting himself out of the benefits of the Act.

Leaseless (lēˈslĕs), *a.* [f. LEASE *sb.*[3] + -LESS.] Not having a lease.

1882 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 3/4 Leaseless tenants' rights.

†**Lease-monger.** *Obs.* [LEASE *sb.*[3]] One who traffics in leases.

1549 LATIMER *7th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 208 No hore mongers fayth, no lease mongers fayth, no seller of benefices fayth. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1169 Of late a leasemongar of

London laye sycke, And thyncking to dye, his conscience dyd him pricke. **1615** *Stow's Ann.* 868/1 Many houses .. were all very sudainely inhabited.... to the great .. aduantage of Landlords and Leasemongers. **1884** *Q. Rev.* Jan. 117 Either by the landlord or the 'leasemonger' farms and tenements were let to the highest bidder.

So † **Lease-monging.**

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 99 If such a one .. through good husbandrye, cheuisauncing, leasemonging .. shall rise vp to a reuenew of hundredes.

† **Lease-parole.** *Obs.* [f. LEASE *sb.*³ + PAROLE.] (See quot. 1672.)

a **1592** LODGE & GREENE *Looking Glasse* (1598) F 2, *Clowne.* At night I wil bring home my mistresse. *Smith.* Euen when you please, good Adam. *Clowne.* When I please, marke thy words,—'tis a lease parol, to haue and to hold. *a* **1613** OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 131 He is tenant by custom to the Planets, of whom hee holds the 12 Houses by lease paroll: paying the yearly rent of his study and time. **1672** *Cowel's Interpr.* s.v. *Parol,* Lease-parol. that is Lease per Parol; a Lease by word of mouth, to distinguish it from a Lease in writing.

Leaser ¹ (lī·zəɹ). Now *dial.* Also 4 **lezere**, 6 **lezer**. [f. LEASE *v.*¹ + -ER ¹.] A gleaner.

1340 *Ayenb.* 86 Hi abideþ and wylneþ þane dyaþ ase deþ .. þe lezere his haruest. **1534** *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1, *Stat. Irel.* (1678) 46 Every such gatherer, lezer or lezers. **1586** J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 88/1 An act against leasers of corne. **1724** SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 133, I knew there was no office of any kind, which a man from England might not have .. and .. I looked upon all who had the disadvantage of being born here, as only in the condition of leasers and gleaners. **1828** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. 242 You cannot proceed a quarter of a mile, without encountering some merry group of leasers.

† **Lea·ser** ². *Obs. rare.* [OE. *lēasere*. Agent-n. to LEASE *v.*²: see -ER ¹.] A liar.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt., Pref. (Skeat) 17 Leaseres *vel* leȝeras, *falsos.* **1641** 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* iii. 48 Hee .. lays on us unmercifully, calling us *Cavellers, Leasers, Slanderers.*

Leaser ³ (lī·səɹ). [f. LEASE *v.*³ + -ER ¹.] One who takes on lease; a lessee.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 300 The mine has been in leasers' hands.

Leash (līʃ), *sb.* Forms: α. 3, 5 **lece**, 4 **leesse**, 4–5 **lees**, 4–6 **les**, **lese**, 5–7 **leace**, **lease**, (5 **leese**, **leys**, **lyes**, 6 **leasse**). β. 4 *Sc.* **leysche**, 4–7 **lesh**, 5 **lesshe**, **leeshe**, 5–6 *Sc.* **lische**, 6 **leysshe**, **leshe**, **leas(s)he**, *Sc.* **leish**, **leisch**, **lesch**, (7 **leach**), 6– **leash**. [a. OF. *lesse*, *laisse* (mod.F. *laisse*)?:—L. *laxa* fem. of *laxus* LAX *a.*]

1. The thong or line in which hounds or coursing-dogs are held. Phr. † *With the leash*, † *at a leash, on* or *in* (*the* or *a*) *leash.* Proverbial phr. † *As greyhound* (*let out*) *of leash.*

α. *a* **1300** *St. Gregory* 822 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 68 Houndes þat were liȝt & lent To leten of lece, to cacche beste. **13..** *Coer de L.* 1923 As greyhounds stricken out of lesse, Kyng Richard threst among the press. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 9126 (Kölbing) Merlin smot forþ, þai after dasse On aiþer half, so grehounde of lasse. *a* **1400** *Octouian* 767 As glad as grehond y-lete of lese Florent was than. *c* **1440** *Partonope* 558 Her lees were as softe as sylk. **1475** *Bk. Noblesse* 16 Every man .. had a masty hound at a lyes. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 85 In comes another his houndes at his tayle, With lynes and leases and other like baggage. **1576** FLEMING tr. *Caius' Eng. Dogs* 7 Beyng restrained and drawne backe from running at random with the leasse. **1579–80** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 1027 Having in his right hand a Club, and in his left hand a Leace, unto the which Thyus was tied. **1640** tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I. xxviii. 130 Perceiving a Damsell comming in with two Lions in a lease, he went speedily down [etc.].

β. **1356–7** *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 558 Pro catenis, chapes, et leshes, et uno Cornu pro venatore, .. 7*s.* 11*d.* **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 414 His leysche till him drew he, And leit his houndis gang all fre. *c* **1440** *Ipomydon* 785 Furthe he went with greyhondis thre, In a lesshe he dyd hem do. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 134 He that will labour a beast to hunt or chase .. His lines, colers, and leshes he must dresse. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ix. 104 He that the lische and lyame in schondir draue. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 74/1 The Fewterer .. shall receive the Greyhounds matched to run together, into his Leash, as soon as he comes into the Field. **1808** WORDSW. *Force of Prayer* iii, [He] holds a greyhound in a leash, To let slip upon buck or doe. **1830** SCOTT *Demonol.* iv. 131 She led three greyhounds in a leash. **1879** OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* 5 Fretting like staghounds held in leash. **1888** *Times* 13 Oct. 7/6 The hounds, hunted on the leash. *Ibid.* 16 Oct. 10/5 The hound worked on leash from the spot where the deer had lodged.

transf. **1741** *Mem. M. Scriblerus* I. i. 10 A Paper kite which had broke its leash by the impetuosity of the wind.

† **b.** *The leash*: (*a*) the department of the king's household concerned with the keeping of the hounds; (*b*) the art or practice of coursing.

1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 194 The charge of 68 loves of bread served to the officers of the Lesh for the expences of the Kings Greyhounds. **1552** in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. xxxiii. 540 The office of child of the leashe to Iohn Streete for life, with the wages of 40*s.* by year. **1611** MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. vii. (1615) 104 Touching the lawes of the lease or coursing. *Ibid.* 106 Those which are chosen Iudges of the leashe, shall giue their iudgements before they depart from the field. *c* **1628** *Warrant* in *Verney Papers* (1853) 180 Lord Compton, master of his majestys leash. **1665** *Warrant* in *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 10 Like as my perdecessors masters of the Leash.

2. A set of three; originally in *Sporting* language, used of hounds, hawks, foxes, hares, deer, etc.; hence *gen.*

α. *c* **1330** *Sir Tristr.* 446 Tristrem hunters seiȝe ride, Les of houndes þai ledde. **1376–7** *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 387 In uno lese et uno pare de turetteis. **1426** LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21424 Swyche houndys .. God wot, I ha mo than a les. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Lece of thessame haukis, iij. **1575** TURBERV. *Bk. Faulconrie* 166 They cast off a cast or a lease of Sacres, which follow the peregrine falcon. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 231 As we passed we see a lease of Bucks. **1690** DRYDEN *Amphitryon* IV. (1691) 42, I put in for a brace, or a lease. **1723** *True Briton* No. 15 I. 126 Giving their Suffrages for the Good of their Country .. and this too, not by Couples or Leases, but by Scores, almost, at a time.

β. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 181 Gawein .. ledde in honde a leeshe of grehoundes, and ledde also two brace folowinge hym. **1526** SKELTON *Magnyf.* 592 Here is a leysshe of ratches to renne an hare. **1582** STANYHURST *Æneis* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 9 Thee third [posy] (for I wyl present your lordship with a leshe). **1596** SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 7 Sirra, I am sworn brother to a leash of Drawers .. Tom, Dicke, and Francis. **1609** B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. ii, I .. kept my chamber a leash of daies for the anguish of it. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 104 Or Cerberus himself pronounce A Leash of Languages at once. **1705** *Double Welcome* xvi. 7 A Leash of Armies on thy Plains appear. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 51 ¶ 8 A leash of hares to be potted by his wife. **1792** *Munchhausen's Trav.* xxi. 88, I have acquired precisely nine hundred and ninety-nine leash of languages. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii, A brace of wild-ducks and a leash of teal. **1838** APPERLEY *Nimrod's North. Tour* (1874) 259 We found a leash of foxes, one after another. **1859** TENNYSON *Lynette* 50 Then were I wealthier than a leash of Kings. **1882** *Gd. Words* 604, I contrived to bag a leash of trout.

3. *Hawking.* The thong or string which is passed through the varvels of the jesses to secure the hawk.

1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 366 Item for chessis and lischis thare vj*d.* **1575** TURBERV. *Bk. Faulconrie* 147 Tying .. a cryance unto your hawkes lease. **1615** LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) Gloss., *Lease* or leash is a small long thong of leather, by which the Faulconer holdeth his Hawke fast, folding it many times about their fingers. **1635** QUARLES *Embl.* V. ix. (1718) 282 But her too faithful leash doth soon retain Her broken flight, attempted oft in vain. **1686** BLOME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 62 *Lease* or *Leach.* **1826** SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* (1828) 11 When he has been furnished with the necessary appendages of hood, bells, jesses, and leash, he is to be tied to the block. **1874** TENNYSON *Vivien* 123 Their talk was all of .. terms of art, Diet and seeling, jesses, leash and lure.

4. *fig.* (with allusion to senses 1 and 3); esp. in phrases, *To hold* or *have in leash*, to have control over, keep in bondage.

c **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xl. (1869) 195 She is prioresse, whiche leedeth alle þe cloystreres in les, bounden bi hondes and bi feet. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 71 Wrath ledeth shame in a lese. **1560** BECON *New Catech.* IV. Wks. 1564 I. 422 For God hathe them in lease. Yea .. they are his slaues. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 477 What I was, I am: More straining on, for plucking backe; not following My leash vnwillingly. **1648** BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xii. (1700) 62 The ravish'd Soul being shewn such Game as that, would hate so eagerly, that she would break those Leashes that tye her to the Body. **1821** SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. i. 178 We lead along In leashes .. The clouds that are heavy with love's sweet rain. **1842** TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 40 Thy low voice .. would .. hold passion in a leash. **1848** KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. iv, His ministers Must lure, not drag in leash. **1856** MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xvii. 1859 181 It was easy to see .. that, did he once slip the leash of his passions, it would go hard with Richard Brithwood. **1862** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. li. 231 The soldiers, long held in the leash .. were eager to spring upon the foe.

† **5.** A snare, noose. *Obs.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 233 With oon worde him list not oonys deyne To brynge ageyne my sorouful hert in pees, For he is kaught vp in a noþer lees. **1814** CARY *Dante, Par.* XXVIII. 12 Looking upon the beauteous eyes, whence love Had made the leash to take me.

† **6.** *Sc.* = LASH *sb.*¹ *Obs.* (Cf. LEASH *v.* 2.)

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 45 Lat him lay sax leichis on thy lendis. **1508** DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 100 Thow art bot Gluncoch with thy giltin hippis, That for thy lounry mony a leish hes fyld.

7. *Weaving.* **a.** One of the cords (having an eye in the middle to receive the warp-thread) which extend between the parallel laths of the heddle of a loom. Also written *leish.*

1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 105 Some of these Frames are made like a Loom, with a Warp passed through the Leishes. **1878** BARLOW *Weaving* 77 The headles consist of two laths, between which are stretched the required number of 'leashes' usually made of linen thread, and having an eye formed in the middle of them.

b. = LEASE *sb.*⁴ 2.

1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 463/2 At each end of the warp the threads are, by a mechanical device in the heck, made to intersect alternately, forming leashes, which are, when taken from the reel, separately tied up, and thus aid in maintaining the parallelism of the ends when they are bundled up.

8. *attrib.*, as *leash-hound, -man*; † **leash-law** (see quot.).

1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 46 Leash-hounds or Park-hounds, such as draw after a hurt Deer in a Leash or Liam. **1721** BAILEY, *Leash-Laws*, are Laws to be observed in Hunting or Coursing. *c* **1817** HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 91 [He] ordered that the leashmen should exert themselves in recovering their scattered hounds.

Leash (līʃ), *v.* Also 7 **lease**. [f. LEASH *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To attach or connect by a leash.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, Prol. 7 And, at his heeles, (Leasht in, like Hounds), should Famine, Sword, and Fire, Crouch for employment. *a* **1658** LOVELACE *Lucasta Posth.* (1659) 33 Cerberus, from below Must leash'd t'himself with him a hunting go. **1863** W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xvii. 374 We were then two snarling hounds leashed together.

b. *fig.* To link *together*, esp. in threes.

1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 18, I prefer leashing together these points of the discussion. **1887** SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* x. (1890) 366 He [Crashaw] was a much younger man than either of the poets with whom we have leashed him. **1898** READE in *New Century Rev.* IV. 501 Yet were these rivals leashed by sacred ties.

2. † To beat or lash with a leash (*obs.*); to whip (*dial.*).

1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV*, c. 103 (ed. 1566) Gif ony childer .. commit ony of thir thingis .. their fathers .. sall .. deliuer the said childe to the juge, to be leichit, scurgeit and dung. **1583** BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 27 Ordanis the Dean of Gilde .. to gar leisch barnis that perturbis the kirk. **1592** LYLY *Midas* IV. iii. E 4, If I catch thee in the forest, thou shalt be leasht. .. A boy leasht on the single. **1677** N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 81 In many cases heretofore Leasing was observed; that is, one must be held, either cross a Saddle, or on a mans Back, and with a pair of Dog-couples receive ten pound and a Purse; that is, ten stripes .. and an eleventh, that used to be as bad as the other ten, called a Purse. **1893** *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Leash, leesh,* to whip. 'Leesh yor horse up, man'.

Leasie, obs. form of LAZY.

Leasing (lī·ziŋ), *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* exc. *dial. Sc.* and *north.*, Forms: 1 **léasung**, **-ing**, 2–3 **leasung**, (2 **lesung**, 3 **lesin**, **læs(s)inge**, **lasinge**, **leosinge**), 3–4 **lessinge**, 3–6 **lesinge**, **-yng(e**, 3–7 **lesing**, (4 **lesenge**, **-ine**, **leesyng**, *Kent.* **lye(a)singe**, **leazinge**), 4–8 **leesing**, (5 **-ynge**, **-inge**, **lesyn**, 6 **leasyng(e**, *Sc.* **leis-**, **leysing**, 7 **leazing**), ? 2, 3– **leasing**. [OE. *lēasung*, f. *lēasian*: see LEASE *v.*² and -ING ¹.] Lying, falsehood.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* John viii. 44 Miððy sprecceð leasunge. *a* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 229 Heo onscunede .. alle leasunge. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 82 Þe deouel .. is leas, & leasunges feder. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2578 He wereden hem wið lesing. *a* **1300** *Floriz & Bl.* 585 'Is þat soþ?' sede he. Heo sede, 'ȝe, sire, withute lesing'. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 15412 (Trin.) In to ȝoure hondes I shal him take: holde hit no lesynge. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 480, I wald revard the but lesing. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 33 Ye saide ye loved us .. the which was fals lesinge. **1459** *Paston Lett.* I. 407 Walsham of Chauncery, that never made lesyng, told me that [etc.]. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 106, I knaw me vicious, Lord, and richt culpable In aithis sweiring, leising, and blaspheming. **1535** COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* xiv. 18 The trueth is fled farre awaye, & lesynge is hard at hande. **1595** SPENSER *Col. Clout* 102 No leasing new, nor grandams fable stale. **1601** DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 75 All your faire speeches .. are nought else but hypocrisie and leazing. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* v. 6 Thou shalt destroy them that speake leasing. **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 211 And so take againe either your manifest leasing, or manifest ignorance. **1712** PRIOR *Alma* III. 9 As folks .. prone to leasing, Say things at first because they're pleasing. **1825** SCOTT *Talism.* xiii, Satan is strong within you .. and prompts thee to leasing.

b. In particularized use: A lie, falsehood.

c **1000** *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) v. 5 Þu fordest þa þe symle leasinga specað. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Ðe defles sed is cheast and twispeche and curs and leasinges. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 211/400 Þat we with lesingues bi-traieth men. **1303** R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 633 A lesyng ys Whan þou wost þat þou seyst mys. ? *a* **1366** CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 2 Many men seyn that in sweveninges Ther nis but fables and lesinges. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 145 (Harl. MS.) Vnhonest and vnleful talkinges, lesynges, & bacbitinges. **1580** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 384 So that in giuing credite to thy letters, I may be deceiued with thy leasings. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 48 That false pilgrim, which that leasing told. **1599** B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. iv, He [Lucian] doth feed you with fittons, figments, and leasings. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 197 The Priests .. to magnifie their antiquities, filled the Records with many leasings. **1714** GAY *Sheph. Week* Prol. 74 For Trading free shall thrive again, Nor Leasings leud affright the Swain. **1731** SWIFT *On Mr. P——y being put out of C.* Misc. (1735) V. 110 Sir R—— weary'd by Will. P——y's Teazings, Who interrupted him in all his Leasings.

c. *Comb.*, as *leasing-bearer*; **leasing-maker**, a liar; *spec.* in *Sc. Law* (now *Hist.*), one who utters untrue and slanderous statements such as are likely to prejudice the relations between the king and his subjects; so **leasing-making**, verbal sedition; † **leasing-monger**, a liar.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 298/2 *Lesynge berare, *mendifer.* **1388** WYCLIF *Prov.* xxi. 6 He that gadrith tresours by the tunge of a *leesing [maker]. **1424** *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 8/2 All lesingis makaris & tellaris of þaim. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. viii, The lesynge maker and flaterer. **1703** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3953/1 Act anent Leesing-makers and Slanderers. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* I. (1724) I. 25 Nor had they the nature of the paper before them, which was judged by the Court to be *leasing-making. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* I. xi. 272 *note*, By the law of Scotland .. verbal sedition or leasing-making, is inferred from [etc.]. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 268 Þei ben .. *lesyngmongeris. **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. ii. 277/2 Bacbyters lesyngmongers and wycked spekers .. be the worst theues upon the erthe.

Leasing (lī·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ Now *dial.* Also 6 **lezing**. [f. LEASE *v.*¹ + -ING ¹.] Gleaning. Also *concr.* = *leasing corn.*

1534 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 *Stat. Irel.* (1678) 46 Many .. persons .. will not labour for their living, but have their sole respect to gathering and lezing of corn in harvest time. **1772** GRAVES *Spirit. Quixote* II. 255 How much might she earn a day, then, by her leasing? *c* **1825** *Houlston Tracts* II. xlvii. 2 What was to become of the poor, now their leasing was all eaten and gone?

b. *attrib.*, **leasing-corn**, wheat got by gleaning.

1857 ELIZA ACTON *Eng. Bread-Bk.* 138 *note*, The wheat .. which her family have gleaned,—the leasing corn,—supposed to make the best bread of any.

Leasing (lī·siŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. LEASE *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] The action of LEASE *v.*[3]; letting out (on lease). Also *attrib.*

1521 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 124 In lesyng and lettyng yͤ days werke. **1610** J. MORE in *Buccleuch MS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 90 In case of leasing, whether you will reserve the house. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 284 If actual possession were necessary, a leasing power could never be executed where land was in the hands of a tenant. **1880** *Times* 30 July 9/4 The leasing of shooting rights.

Leasing (lī·ziŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. LEASE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Gleaning.

1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 361 The allowance of fourteen pence a day .. would hardly be accepted by my leasing neighbours in place of it [*viz.* gleaning].

Leasing (lī·ziŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [Formed as a corresp. adj. to LEASING *sb.* Cf. LEASE *v.*[2]] Lying.

1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xii. 166 Here, take this leasing, meeching bard, With priestly aid go bind him hard.

Leasow (lī·so, le·zə), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 1 *pl.* **lǽswe, léswe,** *Northumb.* **lésua,** 3 ?**lewse,** *pl.* **leswa,** 3–6 **lesewe,** 4 **leswe,** 4 6 **lesue,** 5 **leseo, liswe,** 5, 7 **lesow,** 6 **leassewe, leyssue,** *Sc.* **lesoue,** 7– **leasow.** *β.* (chiefly *Sc.*) 6 **lesur(e, lyssoure, lasor,** 7 **leissoure, leasure, lizure,** 8 **lizor,** 9 **lizzure, leissure.** [See LEASE *sb.*[1]] Pasture; pasturage; meadow-land.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* John x. 9 Inn-færeð & ut-færeð & lesua [*Rushw.* leswe, *Ags. & Hatton Gosp.* læse] ʒemoetað. **10**.. *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 325 25 *Pascua*, leswe. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Ðis oref is swiðe egerne and fecheð his leswe hwile uppen trewes, and hwile uppen clives. *c* **1205** LAY. 2011 Bi-heold he þa leswa [*c* **1275** lesewes] & þene leofliche wode. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 94 Ine heouene is large leswe. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1576 Ydumea, ðat fulsum lond, Of lewse god, was in hise hond. **1382** WYCLIF *Ps.* xciv. [xcv.] 7 Wee the puple of his leswe; and the shep of his hond. — *Jer.* xxiii. 1 Wo to the shepperdis, that scateren and to-tern the floc of my leswe, seith the Lord. *c* **1440** *R. Glouc. Chron.* 1005 (MS. δ) Hor leseo lasteth euere. *Ibid.* 7701 Lesow he ȝaf þer to. **1495** *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 35 § 4 Medowes lesues pastures. **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 174 Lesurs pasturs weies pathes wetingli and uniustli..witholden. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 183 In lyssouris and on leys litill lammis Full tait and trig socht bletand to thar dammis. **1547** *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 310 All lands medows leyssues and pastures. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 27 A pasture, or as we say, a Lesoue. **1658** *Disposition* in Jamieson *Dict.* s.v. *Lesuris*, Meadows, leissoureis and pasturages. **1699** *Ibid.*, Water stanks, lizures, pasturages. **1686** PLOT *Staffordsh.* 293 Having a Lesow quite overrun with well grown broom. **1799** *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVII. 126 Coarse meadows, or what are called leasows, being rough woody pastures. **1825–80** JAMIESON, *Leissure, Lizzure.* *a* **1845** HOOD *Town & Country* xv, I hold no Leasowes in my lease, No cot set round with trees. **1852** WIGGINS *Embanking* 139 After feeding all the summer on the higher grounds, called leasows or leazes in the dairy counties. **1894** *S. E. Worcester Gloss.*, *Lezzow*, a meadow.

Lea·sow, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* In 1 **lǽs(w)ian,** 3 **leswe, leswue,** 3–4 **lesewe,** 4 **lesuwe, lisewe,** 4 5 **lesowe,** 7 **lessow.** [OE. *lǽswian* (also *lǽsian*), f. *lǽsw-*, *lǽs* LEASOW *sb.*, LEASE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* and *intr.* To pasture, graze.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke viii. 32 Wæs ðonne ðer ede *vel* sunor berȝana moniȝo foedendra *vel* lesuuandra [*Ags. Gosp.* læsiendra]. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xli. 2 (Gr.) Hiȝ man læswode on morium lande. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Þe selue herdes beð þe lorþewes of holi chiriche þe leseweð here orf. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 100 And leswe þine ticchenes bi heordmonne hulen, of ris & of leaues. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* viii. 30 A floc .. of many hoggis lesewynge was nat fer from hem. — 1 *Cor.* ix. 7 Who feedith or lesuwith a floc, and etith not of the mylk of the flok? *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. v. 212 As catell lesowyde in and oute. **1604** DRAYTON *Moses* 28 Gently his faire flocks lessow'd he along. **1825–80** JAMIESON, *Lesure*, both as a *s.* and as a *v.*, is still used in the pastoral districts of Ayrs., Renfrs., and Lanarks.

Hence **Lea·sowed** (*lesewed*) *ppl. a.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* iv. 23 Ten fatte oxen, twenti lesewed oxen [1388 oxis of lesewe, Vulg. *pascuales*].

Leasse, obs. form of LEASE.

Leassee, -our, obs. forms of LESSEE, LESSOR.

Leasses, variant of LESSES *Obs.*

Leasshe, obs. form of LEASH.

Least (līst), *a.*, (*sb.*,) and *adv.* Forms: 1 **lǽst, lǽsast, lǽsest,** *Northumb.* **léasest, léassæst, lǽssest,** 3 **læst,** 2–5 **leste,** 3–4 **last,** 3–6 **leist,** 3–7 (*rarely* 8) **lest,** 4–5 **leeste,** 4–6 **leest,** 3, 6– **least.** [OE. *lǽst*, *lǽsest*:—prehist. **laisisto-*, superlative f. **laisiz-* LESS; cf. OFris. *leist.* An OE. *lǽrest* = OFris. *lêrest*:—**laizisto-*, occurs in one instance.] Used as the superlative of LITTLE. **A.** *adj.*

I. In concord with *sb.* expressed or understood.

1. Little beyond all others in size or degree; smallest; slightest; † fewest.

Not infrequently coupled with *last*: see LAST *a.* 1 c.

a **1000** *Guthlac* 741 Nis þæt huru læsast þæt seo lufu cyþeð. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 268 Þone læstan dæl þunges. *c* **1200** ORMIN 15277 Þiss follc iss laȝhesst, & tiss lott Addleþþ þe læste mede. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 860 And best me mai to hom truste, þat of lest wordes [*MS.* δ leste of wordys] beþ. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 39 Men of lawe lest pardoun hadde þat pleteden for Mede. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 294 Þe veyne þat is bitwixe þe leeste too of his foot. *c* **1470** *Golagros & Gaw.* 289 Lich as leif of the lynd lest, That welteris doun with the wynd, sa wauerand it is. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 35 To reckon your owne state among things of least estimation. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 664 Th' Italian Chiefs, and Princes, joyn their Pow'rs: Nor least in Number, nor in Name the last. **1725** LD. BOLINGBROKE 24 July in *Swift's Lett.* (1767) II. 210 Those, who had the least mind to see me in England, have made it impossible for me to live any where else. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 128 (*Act of Charity*) A fix'd star of the least nagnitude. **1778** PENNANT *Tour in Wales* I. 2 [Flint] is the lest of the twelve Welch [Counties]. **1879** DOWDEN *Southey* 8 His last and least pupil.

ellipt. *c* **1205** LAY. 28560 Fiftene he hafde feondliche wunden mon mihte i þare lasten [*c* **1275** leaste] twa glouen iþraste. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 16947 Ogains leist of his to drei. *Ibid.* 26252 Þe ferth point es noght þe lest. **1340** *Ayenb.* 44 Huanne me..beggeþ be þe gratteste wyȝtes..and zelleþ by þe leste. *c* **1369** CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 283 No more than coude the leste of vs. **1662** J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 103 The effects of a deep resentment, where of the least are cudgelling or caning. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 63 (*Gloves*) She begg'd I would try a single pair, which seemed to be the least.

b. *The least*: often used, esp. in negative and hypothetical contexts, for 'Any, however small'. † More emphatically, *any* or *one the least.* † Formerly *occas.* with omission of the article; also in *no least* = 'not the least'.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 143 Þouȝ he conne not þe leste poynt of þe gospel. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 153 Whether euer I..spake one, the least word that might Be to the preiudice of her present State. **1632** BROME *North. Lasse* I. vii. Wks. 1873 III. 19 One from whom You never had, or can expect least good. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 73 Without least shew of remorse or pietie. **1659** HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxxix. 7 There is no least comparison between all the power and operations of all those. **1664** H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. a iij, Dioptrical Glasses .. are but a Modern Invention! Antiquity gives us not the least hint thereof. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* III. 120 Without least impulse or shadow of Fate. **1687** TOWERSON *Baptism* 269 Without any the least hint of their being baptiz'd. **1697** in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 14 Without receiving any the least assistance from those Guns. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 38 Beef .. without the least sign of Fat in it. **1762** *Gentl. Mag.* 615 The least aperative [= aperient] undoes all immediately. **1763** *Mus. Rusticum* Oct. XXII. I. 109 Every the least appearance of a weed or root of grass is diligently picked off. **1824** BENTHAM *Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 380 Scarce in any instance will be discovered any the least danger of final deception. **1834** T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 262 Tiger is not like pheasant-shooting .. and the least noise often scares away .. game of the forest. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 330 Fire-escape..intended to be always ready .. without the least preparation.

c. In the names of certain animal and vegetable species or varieties, distinguished by their smallness from others bearing the same name. (Cf. LESS, LESSER.)

1633 *Gerarde's Herbal* I. lxxxvi. 137 The Least Mountain White Narcissus. **1719** QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 346 The least Hare's-Ear. **1766** PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) III. 171 Lest Hake. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 209 Least Golden Crown Thrush. **1823** CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Hare*, The least Hare, *Lepus minimus*, which is the size of a rat. **1831** A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III. 53 The least bittern is also found in Jamaica. **1837** MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 335 Least Bog Orchis. *Ibid.* 366 Least Willow.

d. *Least common multiple, least squares, least constraint, least resistance*: see the sbs.

2. Lowest in power or position; meanest. (*arch.*) † With agent-noun: Having very little practice or scope. Also *ellipt.*

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 19 Lytel *vel* leasest [*Ags. Gosp.* læst] he bið ȝenemned in ric heafna. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 25 [She] ȝaf..The leste man of here mayne a mutoun of gold. *c* **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 41 Phelip þe lest of his clerks. **1567** *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 44 Bot quha is maist, sall serue the leist. **1580** SIDNEY *Ps.* XXV. x, I am poore and least of all. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 268 The least of you shall share his part thereof. **1611** BIBLE *Matt.* ii. 6 Thou .. art not the least among the Princes of Iuda. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 677, I, Turnus, not the least of all my Name. **1727** S. SWITZER *Pract. Gardiner* II. vii. 58 All which is obvious to the least practitioners in this art.

† **3.** Phr. **a.** *At the least way*(*s, wise*: see LEASTWAYS, LEASTWISE. **b.** *At least hand*: at least. *Obs.*

a **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* III, My musicke well assures me we are (at least hand) fellow prentises to one vngratious master.

II. Absolute uses (quasi-*sb.*).

4. That which is least; the least quantity or amount; † the least part *of* something. Phrase, *to say the least* (*of it*).

a **1200** *Moral Ode* 112 Þe ðe lest wat biseið ofte mest. *Ibid.* 353 Þe þe lest haued haueð so muchel þat he bit no more. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 105 Loue therefore, and tongue-tide simplicity, In least, speake most, to my capacity. **1591** — *Two Gent.* II. vii. 68 That is the least (Lucetta) of my feare. **1597** BACON *Coulers Gd. & Evill* (Arb.) 150 [They] haue no other shift but to bear it out wel, and to make the least of it. **1850** MᶜCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 197 We hold the moral law to be as much, to say the least of it, the appointment of God as any natural law. *Mod.* The very least I can do is to apologize for the mistake.

Proverb. **1773** GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 289 Our Secretary of State reminds me of a maxim of his predecessor that least said is soonest mended. **1835** MARRYAT *Pirate* v, The least said the soonest mended.

5. Governed by a prep., forming an advb. phrase.

a. At least, at the least (also ME. *atte leste*, Ormin *att allre læste*). A qualifying phrase, attached to a quantitative designation to indicate that the amount is the smallest admissible. Hence, in wider use, characterizing a statement as certainly valid, even if one of a more comprehensive kind be not allowable; = 'at any rate', 'at all events'.

11.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1049 (MS. D.) Sweȝen .. bæd Eadward cyng scypfultumes þ sceolde beon æt læstan .L. scypa. *c* **1200** ORMIN 937 Þatt he ȝuw illke Sunennda33 Att allre læste lære. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 164 Ihereð nu reisuns hwui me ouh for to fleon þene world; eihte reisuns et te leste. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6774 And if i lent þe suilkin beist, þat ded be or spilt at leist..þou sal it quit wit iuiement. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nycholas*) 219 Þane askit he þame to sel vitale A hundre medreiis at þe lest of ilke schipe. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 38 Thanne haue ye do youre deuoir atte leeste. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 86 Þase ymages er ilk ane of þe stature of twa men at þe leste. **1526** TINDALE *John* xiv. 11 Att the leest beleve me for the very workes sake. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Pref. to Ordering Deacons*, .xxi. yeres of age at the least. **1563–7** BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 8 The nombre of the classis at the leist sex. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 355 *note*, Man being indued with reason (or at least ought to bee), knowledge and understanding. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 52 At least wee'l dye with Harnesse on our backe. **1611** BIBLE *Luke* xix. 42. **1662** J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 93 At lest I can say this, I never met with any who were glad when they were beaten. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 53 There are at the least in twenty thousand, five thousand unfit for work. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* I. 258 Here at least We shall be free. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 105. ¶ 7 The Book-Pedant is much the most supportable; he has at least an exercised Understanding. **1712** STEELE *Ibid.* No. 498 ¶ 3 As had disabled him from being a coachman for that day at least. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. iii. 17, I hope..you'll at least tell me, that you do not really suspect me. **1834** J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. iii. 44 Have you not power at least over the limbs of your body? **1847–9** HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. I. (1857) I. 123 At least it does not contain the whole matter. **1885** *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 60 § 4 A session of the Council shall be held once at least in every two years.

† **b. By the least.** At least.

a **1300** *K. Horn* 616 He sloȝ þer on haste On hundred bi þe laste [*Geste Kyng Horn* 612 at the leste]. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 7623 The flode was so felle, with fallyng of Rayn, Hit was like, by the lest, as oure lorde wold With water haue wastid all þe world efte. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiii. 29 Desist heirof, now at last, be the lest.

c. In the least. † (*a*) At the lowest estimate (*obs.*). (*b*) In the smallest or slightest degree.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 194 What in the least Will you require in present Dower with her. **1660** WOOD *Life* 29 Nov., He never suffered in the least for his cause. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 4 And is it possible..to imagine that the Scriptures do in the least ascribe the Origine of evill to God? **1702** ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. Wks. 1721 I. 461, I have been surprized to meet with a man in a Satire that I never in the least expected to find there. **1845** STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 497 So as to restrain or diminish in the least any of his rights or interests. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xx. 218 No sculptor can in the least imitate the peculiar character of accidental fracture.

† **d. With the least.** (*a*) Inferior. (*b*) = At least. Also, *To speak with the least*: to say the least. (*c*) *With least or most*: at all, in any way. *Obs.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 281 She nas not with the leste of here stature. **1550–3** *Decaye of England* (E. E. T. S.) 100 It lesth the kings Maiesty . . .v. thousande markes by the yeare with the lest [*printed* left]. **1575** *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii. 247 *Bayly.* Canst thou not say any-thing to that, Diccon, with least or most? *Diccon.* Yea, mary, sir, thus much I can say: wel, the nedle is lost! *c* **1680** BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 586 We..who live..where the..means of grace are as .. powerfully administer'd, to speak with the least, as in any place.

† **6.** as *sb.* A most minute quantity or part; a minimum. *Obs.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 161/2 There being in Nature no least which cannot be divided. **1682** CREECH *Lucretius* I. 23 They all affirm, that Nature never rests In breaking Bodies, and admits no Leasts. **1683** *Ibid.* Notes 17 Epicurus made all his Atoms to be leasts, and therefore insensible. **1766** AMORY *Buncle* (1770) IV. 94 By impregnating the most generous white wine, with the minims or leasts of antimony. **1813** BUSBY *Lucretius* I. 658 These particles themselves no parts contain, And hence are Nature's Leasts, or finest grain.

B. *adv.* In the least degree; in a degree less than all others, or than on all other occasions.

c **1200** *Trin. Hom.* 75 Þanne þu lest wenst deað cumeþ to fecchende þe. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 27201 In lauerd house.. þar man agh lest do dishonur. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 2546 He was fallen in a feuer or he lest wende. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 299/1 Leest wurthy, *eximius.* **1526** TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xii. 23 Those members of the body which we thynke lest honest. *c* **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxix, With what I most inioy Contented least. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* I. 679 Mammon, the least erected Spirit that fell From Heav'n. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciph.* III. § 6 Alciphron has made discoveries where I least expected it. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* v. 75 When the time came for giving up his watch or his rat, he thought he could least spare his live companion. **1883** R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. i. 65 And when lord Gerbert questioned privily, Of me he got but little: least of all Upon that noble knight would I be spy.

b. *The least*: in the least degree.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 101 Drunkenness is a Vice they can the least of any be charged withal. **1840** MARRYAT *Poor Jack* vi, He wasn't the least groggy. **1881** FROUDE *Short Studies* (1883) IV. 351, I am not the least pretending that this has been the actual history of man in this planet.

Least(e, Leastall, obs. ff. LEST, LAYSTALL.

† **Lea·sting.** *Obs. rare.* [f. LEAST *a.* + -ING[3].] N. Fairfax's word for 'atom'.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 30 One atome or leasting.

† **Lea·stness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. LEAST *a.* + -NESS.] Minimal size.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 100 A least bitling is made as much for cleaving, if it had but a wherewith to be cloven; its leastness, not its bodiness forbidding it.

Leastways (lī·stˌweⁱz), *adv.* [See WAY.]

† **a.** Orig. two words (subsequently often written as one) in the phrase *at (the) least way(s* = 'at least' (cf. LEASTWISE). *Obs.* **b.** As one word, in the same sense. *dial.* and *vulgar.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 910 Do thou thy devoir at the leeste weye. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* IV. xxi, So this same dolorous knyȝt serued hem al, that at the lest way he smote doune hors and man. **1526** TINDALE *Acts* v. 15 That at the lest waye the shadowe off Peter..myght shadowe some of them. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xviii. 37–40 If ye wyll not spare..hym as an innocente, at leastwaye..pardon hym his life as an offender. **1552** LATIMER *Serm. 23rd Sund. Trinity* (1584) 205 Let vs be moued at the least wayes with his promises. **1606** HOLLAND *Sueton.* 100 In expectance either of speedy succession after him, or at least waies of fellowship in the Empire with him. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Least-ways*, adv. at least; least-wise. **1852** DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* liv, He was own brother to a brimstone magpie—leastways Mrs. Smallweed. **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii. (1878) 103 She lets them, leastways her sister go and see her.

Leastwise (lī·stˌwəiz), *adv.* [See WISE *sb.*, -WISE, and cf. LEASTWAYS.] † **a.** As two words (later often written as one) in certain phrases: *at (the) least wise*, = 'at least'; *in the least wise*, = 'in the least.' *Obs.* **b.** As one word = 'at least'. Somewhat *rare.*

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. xi. (1553) P iij b, Though a man..abide in great authoritie til he dye, yet than at yᵉ leaste wise euery man must leaue it at yᵉ last. **1577** VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 243, I feele not my selfe to haue any righteousnes, or at least wise, I feele it but very litle. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 The first christened Emperour (at the leastwise that openly professed the faith). **1676** TEMPLE *Let. to M. Pomponne* Wks. 1731 II. 365, I judged it a Matter of too great Weight for me to intermeddle with in the leastwise. **1692** S. PATRICK *Answ. Touchstone* 12 Impugned..by the Authority of Holy Scripture, or at least-wise, by the Universal Councils of Catholick Priests. *a* **1825** [see LEASTWAYS]. **1861** GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* xvi. 281 It was a sign that his money would come to light again, or leastwise that the robber would be made to answer for it. **1883** A. EDERSHEIM *Life Jesus* I. ii. 20 The old Testament, leastwise, the Law of Moses, was directly and wholly from God.

Leat (līt). Chiefly *s.w. dial.* Also 6 leate, 7 let(t, 9 leet. [OE. (*wæter*)-*gelǽt*(*e* water-conduit (the simple word occurs also in the sense 'junction of roads') = OHG. *gilâz* letting, letting out, junction, also in comb. *wazzer gilâz* water-conduit (MHG. *gelâz*, mod.G. *gelasz*, also MHG. *gelæze*, mod.G. *gelässe*, in many senses derived from that of the verbal root); f. *ge-* prefix (see Y-) + root of *lǽtan* LET *v.*¹] An open watercourse to conduct water for household purposes, mills, mining works, etc.

1590–1 in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* (1884) XVI. 526 Item pd to 4 trumpetors that were att the leate by Mr Maiors commaundemt, vs. *a* **1642** SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 432/1 Streight, River, or other Let of Water, fresh or salt. **1671** *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2098 Cut a Leat, Gurt, or Trench. **1671** F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 235 Commissioners of Sewers to survey Streams, Gutters, Letts, and Annoyances. **1796** W. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 269 Rode to the head of Plymouth Leat. This artificial brook is taken out of the river Mew, towards its source. **1813** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 319 The entrance for the leat was cut at about thirty feet above the lip of the weir. **1838** MRS. BRAY *Tradit. Devon* I. 232 *note*, Leet is used in Devonshire to signify a stream of water. **1855** KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xvi, I have a project to bring down a leat of fair water from the hill-tops right into Plymouth town. **1881** *Daily News* 21 Jan. 6/4 The leats on Dartmoor are choked with snow and ice, and no water is flowing into the reservoirs.

attrib. **1882** BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast for G.* I. iii. 57 The water-course or leat-road of Santa Luzia.

Leat, pa. t. of LOUT *Obs.*, to stoop.

Leatch, obs. form of LEECH *sb.*³ *Naut.*

Leath (līþ), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 2–3 leð, leoð, liop, 3–4 leþe, 3–5 leth, (? 3–4 lyth, 5 letht), 7 lathe, 7– leath. [Early ME. *leð*, of obscure origin; not connected with LITHE *a.* Usually regarded as equivalent to the sb. from which are derived Ger. and Du. *ledig* unoccupied, also (with negative prefix) MDu. *onlede* trouble. Cf. also LETHE *a.*]

1. Cessation, intermission, rest. † *A leoð gān* (early ME.): to make peace.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Swilche pine ic habbe þet me were leofere þenne al world..most ic habben an alpi þraȝe summe lisse and summe leðe. *c* **1205** LAY. 9504 ȝif he wule a leoð gan [*c* 1275 pais makie] & halden me for lauerd. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3348 Wið ðis mete weren he fed, fowerti winter vten leð. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 23260 Of helle pines..firen bandes es þe nind, þat al þair limes ar bunden wit, witvten leth of ani lith. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 4593 Þa þat lepros ere & lame, þat neuire of leth knewe. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 142 Oone worde myght thou speke ethe, yit myght it do the som letht. **1674** RAY *N. C. Words* 29 *Lathe*, ease or rest. *Ibid.*, *Leath*, ceasing, intermission: as no Leath of pain.

2. *Mining.* A soft part in a vein.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Blanch*, a piece of Ore grown in the hard Rock, or in hard Sparr or Tuft, or any other hard Stuff, without any Softness or Leath at all about it. *Ibid.*, *Leath.* In hard Works it is any Joynt, or softness that gives some Liberty and Advantage, for the better freeing the harder Part, in order to Cut or Blast it.

Leath, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 2 leðien, 3 leoðien, 4 leþ(e, 6, 8–9 *dial.* lathe, 8–9 leath(e, leeth. [ME. *leþien*, f. *leþ* LEATH *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To mitigate, soften, relax.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 Alse wat swo þe man his sinne sore bimurneð ure drihten leðeð þe sinne bendes, and blisseð swo þe soule. *c* **1205** LAY. 21922 Leoðe [*c* 1275 slake] vre benden. *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 86 Goddes graz..conforted him..And lethed his soru and his kare. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 13 Suffraunce may aswagend hem & þe swelme leþe. **1796** MARSHALL *Yorks.* II. 330 *Leathe*, to relax; as a cow when near calving. **1868** ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* 310 *Leathe*, to soften, to render that which is rigid more or less soft and pliant.

† **2.** *intr.* To cease, abate. *Obs.*

1205 LAY. 12042 Þat weder leoðede. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 5572 (Fairf.) Of his wikkenes walde he noȝt leþ. **13..** *St. Erkenwolde* 347 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 274 Þe ay-lastand life, þat lethe shalle neuer. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 377 Now I hit se, now leþez my loþe. *Ibid.* B. 648 Er þy lyuez lyȝt leþe vpon erþe..schal Sare consayue & a sun bere.

Hence **Lea·thing** *vbl. sb.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 7438 Ai quen [saul] was trauaild mast..And [dauid] bigan to gleu or sing, Of his vn-ro he tok lething. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 219 The king of Pechtis, into siclike number, Than haistilie come ouir the watter of Humber, Without lathen, that tyme he wes not lidder; Syne in ane feild tha lichtit all togidder. *Ibid.* 401 Without lathin he maid no langar lat.

Leather (le·ðəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 leðer, 4–5 leder, leþer, (leeder), 4–6 ledder, -yr, 5 ledur, -yr, (letheir), 5–7, 8 *Sc.* lether(e, 6 *Sc.* lathir, 7 lather, 6– leather. [OE. *leðer* (only in compounds, as *leðer-hose, weald-leðer* bridle = OFris. *leither, leder, lider, leer*, OSax. *leðar* (Du. *leder, leer*), OHG. *ledar* (MHG., G. *leder*), ON. *leðr* (Sw. *läder*, Da. *læder*):—OTeut. **leþro*ᵐ neut.:—pre-Teut. **létro*ᵐ, whence Irish *leathar*, Welsh *lledr*, Breton *ler* (earlier *lezr*).]

I. The simple word.

1. Skin prepared for use by tanning, or some similar process.

American leather, a kind of oil-cloth; 'an English name for what in the U. S. is called enameled cloth' (Funk); *patent leather*, leather having a fine black varnished surface; *vegetable leather*, a material consisting of a layer or layers of linen on which india-rubber is spread; *white leather*, leather dressed so as to retain its natural colour. For *morocco, russia, Spanish, Turkey leather*, see the prefixed words.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 324 Þe hund þet fret leðer..me beateð him anonriht. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1581 Alle þat loked on þat letter as lewed þay were As þay had loked in þe leþer of my lyft bote. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 45 So may men go on þe eyre ȝif it be closid wiþinne leþer. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 33 With leþer þo mouthe þen schalt þou bynde. *c* **1440** *Jacob's Well* 256 Þe preest schal clothe þe in whyȝt ledyr. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 370 Merlin made hem digge depe undir an Oke till thei fonde a vessel of lether. **1464** *Inv.* in *Turner's Dom. Archit.* III. 113 A square standarde, and covered with blaak letheir. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xv. 9 Sovir weid Of curbulȝe or leddyr wyth gylt nalis. **1519** *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 7 For a hide of white lether viijᵈ. **1546** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 238 Ane bulget of blak ledder. *a* **1568** ASCHAM *Scholem.* Arb. 97 Turning of good wine, out of a faire sweete flagon of siluer, into a foule mustie bottell of ledder. **1579** LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 665 Binde the herbe to the body in Crimson lether, to stop bleeding. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 140 The pennie he causet be cuinȝet of a buffill hyde, to wit of sik kynde of lathir. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Kings* i. 8 Girt with a girdle of leather about his loynes. **1704** F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 121 We can by squeezing make Water pass through Leather. **1852** MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 146 When placed in the tan-vats they [hides or skins] become leather. **1893** G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 97 That peculiar sort of deep-brown oil-cloth which is known ..as American leather.

fig. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* v. 29 Not a cruel man exactly, but a man of leather.

b. *pl.* Kinds of leather.

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 65 A great variety of leathers in all conditions and states of manufacture is exhibited. **1896** *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 3/2 An elementary course on the dressing of skins and more advanced courses on the tanning of heavy and light leathers.

c. Proverbs and proverbial sayings.

1460 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 372 Men cut large thongs here of other men's lether. **1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxiii. 696 The common prouerbe which saith that wee cut large thongs of other mens lether. **1767** FENNING *Univ. Spelling Bk.* 36 A Currier, being present, said..If you have a Mind to have the Town well fortified and secure, take my Word, there is Nothing like Leather. **1837** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 147 Depend upon it, Sir, there is nothing like leather.

d. *Leather and prunella*: an expression for something to which one is utterly indifferent.

[This is, strictly speaking, a misinterpretation of Pope's words; the context refers to the difference of rank between the 'cobbler' and the 'parson', *prunella* being mentioned as the material for the clerical gown.]

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 204 Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow: The rest is all but leather or prunella. **1811** BYRON *Epitaph J. Blackett*, Then who shall say so good a fellow Was only 'leather and prunella?' **1831** *Society* I. 32 A preux chevalier, to whom all others were leather and prunella. **1879** TROLLOPE *Thackeray* 192 The man to whom these delights of American humour are leather and prunello.

2. An article or appliance made of leather, e. g. a strap, a thong; a piece of leather for a plaster or to tighten a tap; the leathern portion of a bellows, or of a pump-sucker. *Upper leather*: see UPPER.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 199 Herof þou schalt plane vpon a leþer, & leie it to þe lyme þat is forseid. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* B vj, Thessame letheris that be putt in hir bellis. **1497** *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 237 Coueryng & settyng the Newe ledders vnto the seid Bellowes. *c* **1500** *Melusine* ix. 39 At both thendes of the said thonge or leder shal spryng out of the Roche a fayre fontayne. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* xc. 285 He..stretched him so in his styrropes that yᵉ lethers streyned out thre fyngers. **1586** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 22 Item given for the leather which it [the bell clapper] hings, iiij*d.* **1607** MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 75 Those..thrustings forward with your legges, stirrops and leathers. **1702** T. SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 82 The [friction of the] others are vastly encreased by the Leathers of their Suckers. **1703** *Art & Myst. Vintners* 38 Take a course harden Cloth, and put it before the Bore..then put in your Leathers. **1731** BEIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 9 When the Leathers [of a pump] grow too soft, they are not capable of sustaining the Pillar to be raised. **1852** R. F. BURTON *Falconry Indus* iv. 47 *note*, Bewits are leathers and bells buttoned round the shank. **1853** 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. xii, They..endeavoured to have a game of billiards..with curious cues that had no leathers.

b. *pl.* Articles for wear made of leather, e. g. shoes, slippers, leggings, breeches. Hence *colloq.* 'leathers' as a name for one who wears leather breeches or leggings.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, 'Out of the vay, young leathers'. **1841** LEVER *C. O'Malley* iv. 24 His own costume of black coat, leathers and tops was in perfect keeping. *a* **1845** HOOD *Agric. Distress* vi, He taps his leathers with his stick. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xx, 'Jump in, old boy—go it, leathers'' **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1317 Carried pick-a-back..Big-baby-fashion, lest his leathers leak! **1883** E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 152 They..came in the full glory of pink and leathers. **1887** I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 64 A great big man with a beard, dressed in white leathers and jack-boots. **1894** CONAN DOYLE *S. Holmes* 56, I glanced down at the new patent leathers which I was wearing.

c. *Cricket* and *Football.* The ball.

1868 BOX *Theory & Pract. Cricket* 22 They [the French] can see no delight in..getting in the way of 'leather'. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Spofforth resigned the leather to Boyle. **1896** A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxvii, Is football playing.., With lads to chase the leather, Now I stand up no more?

3. Skin. Now only *slang. To lose leather*; to suffer abrasion of skin. Also, † a bag or pouch of skin.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3451 Þan wete men neuere, wheþer ys wheþer, þe ȝeluȝhe wymple or þe leþer [*glossed* skyn]. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1360 Þe lyuer & þe lyȝtez, þe leþer of þe paunchez. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 269 Whanne a mannes bowels fallib into his ballokis leþeris. *c* **1440** *Jacob's Well* 186 Whann she was deed, here frendys sowedyn [here] in hertys ledyr. *c* **1500** *Melusine* x. 41 As moche of grounde as the hyde or leder of a hert shall mow comprehende. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C ij b, How many maners of skynnes or lether are there... Two, one is entrynsyke or outforth, and that is proprely called lether. **1583** STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 37 Did the Lord cloth our first parents in leather? **1726** SWIFT *To Earl P-b-w* Misc. 1735 V. 63 Returning sound in Limb and Wind, Except some Leather lost behind. **1807** SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 15 May in *Life* (1862) II. vii. 214 Others came on slowly to save their horses and their native leather. **1883** G. STABLES *Our Friend the Dog* vii. 60 *Leather*—the skin, generally applied to that of the ear. **1884** J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 50 Most of us, to use the hunting term, were 'losing leather' rapidly.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

4. *simple attrib.*, passing into *adj.* Consisting or made of leather, or of a material resembling it.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 117/3 *Bulga*, leþercoddas. **1497** *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 89 Leder bagges. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 134 Lether bagges or satchels, to cary powder behind men on horsebacke. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 48 His cold thinne drinke out of his Leather Bottle. **1601** — *Jul. C.* I. i. 7 Where is thy Leather Apron, and thy Rule? **1607** TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 61 Lether-hindges to a dore. **1655** MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 146 Their Flesh is hardly digested of a weak Stomach, and their Leather Coat not easily of a strong. **1682** (*title of song*) The Leather Bottèl. **1862** BORROW *Wild Wales* (ed. 2) 67 Policemen..in their blue coats and leather hats. **1872** YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 159 Leather gloves, saddles and harness.

b. Some combs. of the above type occur *attrib.*

1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 91/2 A poor Leather-coat Christian will shame and catechize a hundred of them. **1665–6** *Answ. Fr. Declar. War* in *Harl. Misc.* II. 479 A fig for France, or any that accords With those Low-country leather-apron lords. **1723** *True Briton* No. 10. I. 85 When you..consented to use your utmost Efforts for chusing Two proper Sheriffs in Opposition to a Majority of Livery Men, and to stretch your Pocket among Leather-Apron Stentors. **1769** *Dublin Merc.* 16–19 Sept. 2/2 Chairs and settee..leather-bottom chairs. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 486 The so-called 'leather-bottle stomach'. **1900** *Everybody's Mag.* III. 497/2 Wool cards—leather back implements set with wire teeth.

5. General combs. **a.** attributive as *leather-merchant, -work*; also *leather-like* adj.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. (1602) 182 My limber wings..were *Leather-like vnplum'de. **1776** MENDES DA COSTA *Conchol.* 121 A..toughish coriaceous or leather-like substance. **1851** RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 433 A soft, leather-like mouth, capable of protrusion and retraction. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 3 Aug. 114/1 Great *leather-merchants. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. VII. 222 Tychius, skilled beyond all other men In *leather-work.

b. objective, as *leather-cutter, -dresser, -dyer, -gilder,* † *-parer, -seller, -stainer, -worker; leather-cutting, -dressing, -stitching.* Also in the names of implements used in the manufacture or preparation of leather: as *leather-polisher, -softener, -stretcher, -stuffer.*

1804 W. Tennant *Ind. Recreat.* II. 195 *Chumars,* or *leather cutters. **1889** T. Hardy *Mayor of Casterbr.* iv, The class of objects displayed in the shop-windows, scythes .. at the ironmongers .. at the glover's and leather cutter's hedging-gloves [etc.]. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 220 Do you really .. know .. carpentering and *leather-cutting? **1611** Cotgr., *Megissier,* .. a Fellmonger, a *Leather-dresser. **1862** Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* I. xxvi. 134 When the skins came in from the leather-dressers they were washed in a tub of cold water. *c* **1515** *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11 Pardoners, kynges benche gatherers, and *lether dyers. **1692** Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 566 Three clippers seized .. one a *leather gilder. **1725** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6403/4 Joseph Woolley, .. *Leather-Pairer. *c* **1515** *Cocke Lorell's B.* 9 Bokeler makers, dyers, and *lether sellers. **1847** Grote *Greece* II. I. (1862) IV. 356 Kleon, the leather-seller. **1825** Hone *Everyday Bk.* I. 515 Mr. Bailey, .. *leather-stainer. **1891** S. C. Scrivener *Our Fields & Cities* 53 Allotments for shoemakers to dig, after ten hours of *leather-stitching per diem. **1891** E. Kinglake *Australian at H.* 81 The French *leather-workers have discovered the capabilities of their [kangaroos'] skins.

c. instrumental, as *leather-bound, -covered* adjs.

1894 H. Gardener *Unoff. Patriot* 124 He reached up and took down a *leather-bound volume. **1868** *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 102 A *leather-covered seat.

d. parasynthetic derivatives (often with similative meaning), as *leather-complexioned, -eared, -legginged, -lunged, -skinned, -winged* adjs.

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. xiii. (Rtldg.) 16 That little swarthy, *leather-complexioned Adonis. **1682** *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 61 (1713) II. 128 Twelve *Leather-ear'd Disciples might have been found in the Vicinage. **1837** Dickens *Pickw.* xix, Here the *leather-leggined boy laughed very heartily. **1852** R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 48 First comes a velveteen-jacketed, leather-legginged keeper. **1846** W. P. Scargill *Puritan's Grave* 20 The ruder shoutings of the *leather-lunged rabble. **1655** Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 304 The Provence Olives are..more *leather skin'd, yet better for the Stomach than the Spanish. **1896** Mrs. B. M. Croker *Village Tales* 18 An active, leather-skinned man. **1590** Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 36 The *lether-winged batt, dayes enimy.

6. Special combs., **leather-back,** a large soft-shelled turtle, *Sphargis coriacea*; **leather-bark,** a tree of the genus *Thymelæa*; **leather-board,** a composition of leather scraps, paper, etc., glued together and rolled into sheets, used in shoemaking (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **leather carp,** a scaleless variety of the carp; **leather-cloth,** cloth coated on one side with a waterproof varnish; **leather-coat,** a name for russet apples, from the roughness of their skin; **leather-flower,** a North-American climbing-plant (*Clematis Viorna*) with thick leathery purplish sepals; **leather-head,** (*a*) *slang,* a blockhead; (*b*) *Austral.* the friar-bird; **leather-headed** *a.,* stupid, slow-witted; hence *leatherheadedness*; **leather-hungry,** † (*a*) some variety of leather; (*b*) *dial.* skim-milk cheese; **leather-hunting** *Cricket slang* (cf. sense 2 c), fielding; † **leather-kersner** [MHG. *kürsenære,* G. *kurschner* skinner] a pelterer; **leather-leaf,** a low evergreen shrub of the northern U.S. (*Cassandra calyculata*), with coriaceous leaves (*Treas. Bot.* Suppl. 1874); **leather-man,** a leather-seller; **leather-mill** (see quot. **1727–52**); **leather-mouthed** *a.,* having a leather-like mouth (see quots.); **leather-neck,** a sailor's name for a soldier, from the leather stock he used to wear; **leather-paper,** paper having a surface resembling that of leather; **leather-plant,** a composite plant of the genus *Celmisia,* a native of New Zealand (*Treas. Bot.* Suppl. 1874); **leather-turtle** = *leather-back*; **leather-wing,** a name for a bat; **leather-wood,** (*a*) a North American shrub of the genus *Dirca,* with a very tough bark; (*b*) a Tasmanian wood of a pale reddish mahogany colour, *Eucryphia billardieri* (Morris). Also Leather-jacket.

1855 Ogilvie Suppl., **Leather-back.* **1880** *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 260 The Leather-back Turtles, whose carapace is not covered with scales of shell, but with a dense coriaceous skin. **1751** J. Bartram *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.,* etc. 28 Abundance of *leather-bark or *thymelea,* which is plentiful in all this part of the country. **1880–4** F. Day *Brit. Fishes* II. 159 The *leather-carp, *Cyprinus nudus, C. alepidotus, C. coriaceus,* or *C. nudus,* in which scales are absent, but the skin is very much thickened. **1857** *Mech. Mag.* 4 Apr. 321 A singularly close and valuable imitation [of leather] known as 'Crockett's *Leather Cloth'. **1597** Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV,* v. iii. 44 There is a dish of *Leather-coats for you. **1676** Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 203 The Leather-Coat or Golden-Russeting, as some call it, is a very good Winter-Fruit. **1866** *Treas. Bot.,* *Leather-flower, *Clematis Viorna. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew,* ***Leather-head,*** a Thick-skull'd, Heavy-headed Fellow. **1847** L. Leichhardt *Overland Exped.* xiii. 461 The Leatherhead with its constantly changing call and whistling. **1860** G. Bennett *Gatherings Nat.* x. 233 Among the Honey-suckers is that singular-looking bird, the Leatherhead, or Bald-headed Friar (*Tropidorhyncus corniculatus*). *a* **1668** Davenant *News fr. Plymouth* Wks. (1673) 20 What a *Leather-headed Dunce Am I, to ask thee. **1876** 'Mark Twain' *Tramp Abr.* (1880) I. 206 His *leather-headedness is the point I make against him. **1478–9** *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 646 Sol. pro corrio de *ledderhungry, iiijs. **1530** Palsgr. 238/2 Lether hungrye, *cuir bouilly.* **1804** R. Anderson *Cumberld. Ball.* 103 Wi' scons, leather-hungry, and whusky. **1886** G. Sutherland *Australia* xxvii. 178 Occasionally, in summer, there are days when..the pastime of '*leather hunting' becomes somewhat tiresome. **1896** *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June 7/1 The Westerners had a long day's leather hunting at Lord's yesterday. **1226** in Gilbert *Hist. & Munic. Doc. Ireland* (Rolls) 83 Reginaldus le *letherkersnere. **1624** in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 12 There have hitherto been three Companies in the town, those of the Drapers, *Leathermen, and Firemen. **1727–52** Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Mill,* *Leather-Mills are used to scour, and prepare with oil, the skins of stags, buffaloes, elks, bullocks, &c. to make what they call buff-leather, for the use of the soldiery. **1895** *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 362/1 There is also a flour and leather mill. **1653** Walton *Angler* ii. 55 By a *leather mouthed fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat, as the Chub or Cheven, and so the Barbel [etc.]. **1757** Lisle *Husbandry* II. 155, I told him the ewes were leather-mouthed with thick lips. **1833** J. Rennie *Alph. Angling* 9 Such fishes as have teeth thus placed far back upon the palate and upper part of the throat while they want them in their jaws, are termed by anglers leather-mouthed. **1890** *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 2/1 He [the sailor] despises his friend the *leather-neck for a lazy and luxurious dog. **1890** Hosie *W. China* 153 That famous tough paper which..is wrongly called '*leather' paper. The mistake is pardonable, for the character which means 'leather' also means 'bark'. The paper is made from the fibrous inner bark of the *Broussonetia papyrifera.* **1884** Goode, etc. *Fish. Industr. U.S.* I. 147 The so-called '*Leather Turtle', or 'Luth', or 'Trunk Turtle'. **1851** Gosse *Nat. in Jamaica* 298 The little nimble *Leather-wings pursue their giddy play in security. **1760** J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 *Leather-wood, *Dirca.* **1882** *Garden* 8 Apr. 232/3 The Leather-wood ..now in flower, though not showy, is interesting.

Leather (leˈðəɹ), *v.* [f. Leather *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cover or arm with leather.

a **1225,** *c* **1400** [see Leathered *ppl. a.*]. **1564–5** *Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 362 For mending and newe lethering the Colledge Quisshens v^s. *a* **1774** Goldsm. *Exper. Philos.* (1776) II. 52 The piston or sucker is leathered so tight as to fit the barrel exactly. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 27 The round holes of all caps are leathered. **1830** Alford in *Life* (1873) 51 Cleaned, new-leathered, and tuned the dining-room piano. **1850** Fanny Parkes *Wander. Pilgr.* I. 135 My husband used to cut it up to leather the tips of billiard cues.

2. To beat with a leathern thong; hence *gen.* to beat, thrash.

a **1625** Beaum. & Fl. *Faithf. Friends* II. iii, I am mad, .. I shall leather 'em. **1764** Foote *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 174, I would so swinge and leather my lambkin. **1815** *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 161 Sam leather'd his man, and the mob were amazed. **1860** Geo. Eliot *Mill on Fl.* I. v, I gave Spouncer a black eye .. that's what he got by wanting to leather me. **1882** Tennyson *Promise of May* II. Wks. (1889) 793/1 I'd like to leather 'im black and blue.

b. *fig. intr.* To work hard; with *away, on.*

1869 E. Farmer *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 44 How they leather'd away at the job. **1893** Crockett *Stickit Minister* 239 So their minister simply kept leathering on at the fundamentals.

† **Lea'therdoom.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Corruption of F. *l'édredon,* = 'the eiderdown'.] Eiderdown.

1702 Baynard in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II. (1709) 285 Winter and Summer he was forced to wrap himself up in Flannel, and Leatherdoom.

Leathered (leˈðəɹd), *ppl. a.* Also 3 i-leðered. [f. Leather *sb.* or *v.* + -ed.] Covered, † loaded or provided with leather, or leathers. Of a servant: Wearing 'leathers'.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 418 Ne ne beate ou þer mide, ne mid schurge i-leðered ne i-leaded. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 5500 Iche shalke hade a shild shapyn of tre, Wele leddrit o lofte. **1610** Guillim *Heraldry* VI. ii. (1611) 256 He beareth .. a Spurre with the Rowell downwards, Leathered. **1794** W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II. 190 The imperial is a leathered case, placed occasionally on the roof of the Coach, for the purpose of carrying Clothes. **1837** T. Hook *Jack Brag* xii, A strapping livery servant, jacketed, topped, and leathered for travelling. **1858** O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vii. (1891) 168 Oars of spruce, balanced, leathered and ringed under your own special direction.

Leatherette (leðəreˈt). [f. Leather *sb.* + -ette.] A fabric composed of cloth and paper, in imitation of leather.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 655 Messrs. Dalziel's *Bible Gallery* is bound in vellum and leatherette. **1891** *Brit. Weekly* 10 Sept. 308 The volume can be had in leatherette for half-a-crown. **1897** G. M. Hopkins *Exper. Sci.* (ed. 17) 329 The bags—which hold one plate each—are made of the stout black paper known in the trade as leatherette.

Leathering (leˈðəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Leather *v.* + -ing [1].]

1. The action of covering, fitting, or furnishing with leather.

1517 *Acc.* in *Archæologia* XLVII. 310 For .. naylyng, letheryng, bokelyng of m^l m^l xlvij complete harnes. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 27 The .. hole is .. larger .., to allow for leathering. **1869** *Eng. Mech.* 26 Nov. 257/3 We next come to the very important part of the work—'leathering'.

b. *concr.* A covering or strip of leather.

1852 Seidel *Organ* 38 The other ends of the bellows .. called the hinges, are provided with a double or triple leathering. **1861** *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* IX. 746/1 The leathering on the oar, to prevent chafe.

2. *colloq.* A flogging, beating.

1791 A. Wilson *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 33 Ye deserve a leathering. **1894** Baring-Gould *Kitty Alone* II. 169 'Won't I only give that cursed beast a leathering.'

3. *Comb.* as **leathering-bed** (see quot.).

1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. ii. 18 '*Leathering bed*'. Name given to a bed of very hard micaceous marlstone found in the Lower Lias.

Lea'ther-jacket. [f. Leather *sb.* + Jacket.]

1. A name given to various fishes, having a thick skin; *e.g. Balistes capriscus, Oligoplites saurus,* and species of *Monacanthus.*

1770 Cook *Jrnl.* 5 May (1893) 246 They had caught a great number of small fish, which the sailors call leather jackets on account of their having a very thick skin. **1789** W. Tench *Exped. Botany Bay* xv. 129 To this may be added bass, mullet, skait, soles, leather-jackets, and many other species. **1883** E. P. Ramsay *Food-Fishes N. S. Wales* 31 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The 'leather jackets', *Monacanthus,* are the only members of this family [*Scleroderm*i] used as food. **1884** Goode etc. *Fish. & Fish. Industr. U. S.* I. 172 The Leather-jacket of Pensacola, *Balistes capriscus,* called 'Trigger Fish' in the Carolinas. *Ibid.* 332 The Leather-jacket — *Oligoplites saurus.*

2. *Austral.* A kind of pancake.

1846 G. H. Haydon *Five Y. Australia* vi. 151 A plentiful supply of 'leather jackets' (dough fried in a pan). **1855** R. Howitt *Two Y. Victoria* I. 117 (Morris) The leather-jacket .. is equal to any muffin you can buy in the London shops.

3. *Austral.* A name applied to various trees, on account of the toughness of their bark, e.g. *Eucalyptus punctata* (Morris).

1874 *Treas. Bot.* Suppl., *Leather-jacket* of New South Wales, *Eucalyptus resinifera.*

4. The grub of the crane-fly.

1881 Eleanor Ormerod *Man. Injur. Insects* 66. **1898** R. Kearton *Wild Life at Home* 76, I watched a female [starling] collecting 'leather-jackets' on a newly-mown lawn last July.

† **Lea'therly,** *a. Obs.* [f. Leather *sb.* + -ly [1].] Leather-like, tough.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* xlix. (1878) 108 Poore Cobler he tugeth his leatherlie trash, if cheese abide tugging, tug Cisley a crash.

Leathern (leˈðəɹn), *a.* Forms: 1 leðer(e)n, leðren, 4–5 lether(e)ne, letherin, 5 leddering, 6 leth(e)ren, lethrin, letheryn, *Sc.* ledderane, ledderyn, leddren, lethrone, leathering, 6–7 leatherne, 7 leathren, lethern, 6– leathern. [OE. *leðeren,* f. *leðer* Leather *sb.* + -en; cf. Du. *lederen,* G. *ledern.* The earlier OE. form was *liðerin, liðrin* = OS. *litharin* (gloss), OHG. *lidrin.*]

1. Consisting or made of leather. *Leathern convenience, -ency*: a circumlocution for a coach, originally imputed to the Quakers; hence in jocular use.

c **1000** Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 123/30 *Scortia,* lebren fæt. *c* **1050** *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* ibid. 179/6 *Scortius* leðern. **1362** Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 110 Lyk a letherne pors lullede his chekes. **1382** Wyclif *Lev.* xiii. 59 This is the lawe of the lepre .. of all letherin purtenaunce. **1488** *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 12 Item in a leddering purs. .. tuelf score & xvi salutis. **1521** *Churchw. Acc. Pilton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 74 Item payde for a letheryn baag to ber ye keys—iiii^d. **1546** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 234 Ane ledderane coit worth tua crownis of the sone. **1583** *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 574 A cott of kelt Weill beltit in ane lethrone belt. **1634** Milton *Comus* 626 He .. Would .. in requitall ope his leather'n scrip. **1683** *Brit. Spec.* 14 The poorest of them were good Leathern Shooes. **1699** E. Ward *Lond. Spy* VII. (1702) 3 Our Leathern-Conveniency being bound in the Braces to its Good-Behaviour had no more Sway than a Funeral Herse. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Leathern Convenience* (by the Quakers), a Coach. **1719** D'Urfey *Pills* III. 322 Men with leathern Buckets, do quench Fire in a Town. **1796** Combe *Boydell's Thames* II. 123 Robert Scot, the inventor of leathern artillery. **1824** Scott *St. Ronan's* xx, At the duly appointed hour, creaked forth the leathern convenience. **1836** W. Irving *Astoria* I. 120 The Crow camp .. was composed of leathern tents. **1861** J. Y. Simpson *Archæol.* 56 Human bodies .. covered with the leathern and other dresses in which they died.

b. Used with reference to the skin of the living animal.

a **1325** *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 134 The hert with the letherene hornes. **1600** Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 37 Such groanes That their discharge did stretch his leatherne coat Almost to bursting. **1851** Longf. *Gold. Leg.* IV. *Road to Hirschau,* The horses distend their leathern sides with water.

c. *nonce-use.* Skin-clad.

1596 *Edward III,* II. ii. 120 Since leathern Adam till this youngest hour.

2. Made of a substance resembling leather; leather-like. Said esp. of the bat's wings, hence of its flight, and occas. of the bat itself. Also *fig.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 33 Vpgois the bak wyth hir pelit ledderyn flycht. **1600** Fairfax *Tasso* IX. xxv. 164 An hideous dragon .. With iron pawes, and leathren wings displaid. **1663** Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 153 But .. the late-corrected Leathern Ears of the circumcised Brethren. **1687** *Death's Vis.* ix. note 4 (1713) 43 It has been a Question, whether the Leathern Bat (as 'tis call'd) be to be annumber'd among Birds or Beasts. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* XII. 514 So to the beam the bat tenacious clings, And pendant round it clasps his leathern wings. **1746** Collins *Ode to Even.* iii, The weak-eyed bat .. flits by on leathern wing. **1812** H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., The Theatre* Who's that calls 'Silence'! with such leathern lungs? **1879** Todhunter *Alcestis* 100 Death..Thou shalt fly no more, For all thy leathern wings. **1886** Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Leathern-bird,* the bat. **1895** Mrs. B. M. Croker *Village Tales* (1896) 100 Her wondrous loveliness stirred even the leathern hearts of these hill-men.

Comb. **1664** Evelyn *Pomona* 44 The thick skin, or leathern-coat [= *leather-coat* (apple)]. **1818** W. Irving *Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow,* Old farmers, a spare leathern-faced race.

Hence **Lea'therly** *adv.*, ? clumsily.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 33 A Comedie .. which was so filthily acted, so leatherly set forth, as would haue moued laughter in Heraclitus.

Leatheroid (le'ðəroid). [f. LEATHER *sb.* + -OID.] A fabric consisting of cotton paper, chemically treated so as to resemble raw-hide.

1882 *Knowledge* 18 Aug. 193 Leatheroid .. consists of a number of thicknesses of cotton paper .. The .. strength and adhesion it possesses are derived from a chemical bath. 1900 *Munsey* July 517/1 Telescopes made of leatheroid.

Leathery (le'ðəri), *a.* [f. LEATHER *sb.* + -Y.] Resembling leather in appearance or texture; frequent in botanical use = CORIACEOUS. Of the voice: As if proceeding from an organ of leather.

1552 HULOET, Letheryе or of lether. 1681 GREW *Museum* 111 Wormius calls this Crust a Leathery Skin. 1787 *Families Plants* I. 256 Perianth eight-leaved, leathery. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 127 The fleshy tints of the pictures painted in oil become brown and leathery. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 288 *Marrubium vulgare* .. Leaves .. much wrinkled, leathery. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 418 Leathery leaves of Conifers. 1888 *Century Mag.* Feb. 565/2 She thrust forward her leathery hand. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 470 The tones of the voice were leathery. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. No. 34. 103 The valves of the heart, especially the mitral, were thickened and leathery.

Comb. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxi. 155 The hair was all worn off it [a cap], leaving a greasy, leathery-looking surface. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 167 Several *Calisaya* trees were growing on the summit .. in company with the leathery-leafed *huaturu*.

Leathic, Leatic: see LIATICO.

Lea'thwake, *a. Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Forms: 1 liðe-, leoðuwác, 4 leothewok, 5 lith-, lythewayke, 6 leath(i)e we(a)ke, lyeth-waike, leithweik, 7 leeth-, lieth-, 9 *dial.* leathwake. [OE. *liðewác, leoðuwác*, f. *lið, leoðu* limb, LITH *sb.* + *wác* soft, pliant: see WEAK *a.*] Having the joints flexible; hence *gen.* pliant, soft.

c 1000 *Endowments Men* 84 in *Exeter Bk.* 298 Sum bið .. for gum-þegnum leoht and leoþu-wac. *c* 1330 *Rel. Ant.* II. 229 Ther oure body is leothe-wok, 3yf strengthe vrom above. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218/2 Lithwayke, *flexibilis.* 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 129 A fedder is fit for a shafte .. bycause it is leathe weake to giue place to the bowe. *Ibid.* 139 Waxe taketh printe whan it is warme and leathie weke. 1593 *Anc. Monum. Rites Durham* (Surtees) 55 He [St. Cuthbert] was taken out of the ground..lying like to a man sleping, being found saife and uncorrupted and lyeth-waike. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 30 *Leethwake*, limber, pliable. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 339 *Leathwake*, lithe, weak, flexible, limber, feeble; as a hair, a thread, an ozier twig, or an angling rod. 1828 CARE *Craven Dial.*, *Leathe-wake*, supple in the joints.

Hence † **Lea'thwakeness.**

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Divinity* S ia, [Attributes of a glorified body] Leithweiknes & quicknes or redines.

Leattre, obs. form of LETTER.

Leave (līv), *sb.* Forms: 1 léaf, 2 léef, *dat.* léve, (3 luve), 3–6 leve, 4 lef, leef, lyve, *Sc.* leyf(e, leife, 4–5 lefe, leeve, *Sc.* leiff, 4–6 *Sc.* leif, 5 lewe, 6 leffe, *Sc.* leive, live, lyve, 6–7 lieve, 3, 6– leave. [OE. *léaf*, str. fem. = OHG. **louba* (MHG. *loube*, str. fem., early mod.G. *laube*) :—OTeut. type **lauðâ*, whence **lauðjan* (see LEVE *v.*[1] to permit).

The etymological sense is prob. 'pleasure, approval'; the root is identical with that of LOVE, LIEF, BELIEVE, etc. The mod. form represents not the OE. nom. (which would have given **leaf*), but the dat. and accus. *léafe*, which was more frequent in use.]

1. Permission asked for or granted *to do* something: freq. in phr. *to ask, beg, get, give, grant, have, obtain leave*; †*beside* (obs.), *by, with, without* (*the*) *leave* (*of*).

By your leave: used as an apology for taking a liberty; often *ironically* used when some remark is made which will be unwelcome to the person addressed.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. v. (1890) 278 Buton þæs biscopes leafe. 11.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1048 (Laud MS.), [He] sæt on þam biscoprice þe se cyng him ær ȝeunnan hæfde be his fulre leafe. *a* 1131 *Ibid.* an. 1128 (Laud MS.), Be þes kynges leue. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 Ure drihten .. 3af leue þe deuel to binimende him his oref and his ahte. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 226 Wat if he leue haue of ure heuen louerd for to deren us. ? *a* 1300 *Shires & Hundreds Eng.* in *O. E. Misc.* 145 Myd þes kinges leaue. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 75 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14 Þo pilat had igrant is luue glade y-noȝ ho was: he nem þat swet bodi adun an biriid hir in a fair plas. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14744 Mi hus agh be..Hus o praier..And yee mak it, wit-vten leue, A to-draght o reuer and thefe. *c* 1325 *Deo Gracias* 33 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 125 Þen seide þe prest, sone bi þi leue I most seye forþ my seruise. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 622 But execut was al bisyde hir leue At the goddes wil. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 863 But leiff, he hamé has tane his gat. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 40 Here wyues han ȝouen here housbondis lyue [*MS. W.* leeve]. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2283 *Philomene*, At the laste leue hath she to go. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 17 To haue leue for to passe mare surely thurgh þe cuntreez. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 395, I pray you giue me leaue to goe from hence. 1599 in *Buttes' Dyets drie Dinner* P vij b, Buttes (by thy leaue) Ile be a Guest of thine. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 816 But by their leaves these reasons are very weak. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 293 They never goe abroad without leave, except to the Bath. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 112 Sir Walter Rawleigh .. made Accesses to the King, whereby he got leave to visit the New World. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* (1721) I. 41 If the French King invade without putting off his Hat, or saying, *by your Leave.* 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 140 ¶ 2 By my correspondent's good leave, I can by no means consent. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblomania* 253 Upon which subject I shall beg leave to dwell a little. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iii, I'll speak to you a moment, ma'am, with your leave. 1840 — *Barn. Rudge* xvi, The solitary passenger was startled by the chairmen's cry of 'By your leave there!' as two came trotting past him. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo L.* 1, I am poor brother Lippo, by your leave! 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 268 Pursuant to this leave, the daughter .. applied to add to the decree.

b. Proverbs.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 143 Seldom doth the housbande thryve withoute the leve of his wyfe. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 20 Ye might haue knokt er ye came in, leaue is light. 1633 B. JONSON *Love's Welcome at Welbeck*, Leave is ever faire, being ask'd; and granted is as light, according to our English Proverbe, Leave is light.

†**c.** *To give leave* (*fig.*, of conditions or circumstances): to allow, permit. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxix. 7 Quhen I wald blythlie ballattis breif, Langour thairto givis me no leif. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 316 As the measure of my abilitie wil give me leave. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 109 He would ..keepe the field as neere Tyrone, as his meanes would give him leave. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* 39 So far as the time will giue leaue. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 14/1 One..of these..columns will become longer .. and give the lighter fluid..leave to rise in its place.

†**d.** *To give* (a fish) *leave*: to give (him) play.

1653 W. LAUSON *Comm. on Secr. Angling* C 5 When you have hookt him, give him leave, keeping your Line straight.

e. In military, naval, and official use (also sometimes in schools): (*a*) *Leave of absence*, or simply *leave*, permission to be absent from a post of duty. (See also *sick-leave.*) *On leave*: absent from duty by permission. (*b*) Hence, the period of such absence.

1771 BURKE *Let.* 31 July, (*Corr.* (1844) I. 255 He has got a leave of absence. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Leave of absence*, a permission which is granted to officers.. and soldiers, to be absent from camp or quarters for any specific period. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* x, To-morrow my leave expires. 1831 LAMB *Ess. Elia* Ser. II. *Newspapers* 35 *years ago* 342 On one fine summer holyday (a 'whole day's leave' we called it at Christ's Hospital). 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 86 Officers, going on Leave of Absence. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxviii, He was going on leave, after some years of service, to see his kindred at Remiremont. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea-Dreams* 6 They .. Came, with a month's leave given them, to the sea. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 93 Furloughed men returned .. before their 'leaves' had terminated.

2. *To take* (*one's*) *leave* (const. *of*, † *at*, † *to*, † *on*): orig. † to obtain permission to depart *obs. rare*); hence, to depart with some expression of farewell; to bid farewell. † Also rarely, *to fang, get, have, latch leave.* (See also FRENCH LEAVE.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2697 Mai he no leue at hire taken but-if he it mai mid crafte maken. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4999 Þair leue þai laght [*Trin.* toke], and war ful blith. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 253 Thar-with-all he lowtit, and his leyf has tane. *Ibid.* xx. 109 Quhen on bath halfis levis wes tane. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 763 They take hir leue, and on hir wey they gon. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 899 Faire at philip þe fers þair leue þai fangen. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 52 He toke hys leve at the queue. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 946 Torrente .. toke leve on kyng and knyght. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntis* (Roxb.) 31 Aftyr leve takyn to shyp they went. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 970 Of youre souerayne take no leue; but low to hym alowt. *c* 1500 *Melusine* lvii. 334 He toke leue to the Pope. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. x. 9 This lady departed..and all her company, with syr John of Heynaulte, who with great peyne gatte leue of his brother. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 50 Let vs take a ceremonious leaue And louing farwell of our seuerall friends. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 458 Jlk from vther takeng thair lyue departet. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. iv, We will .. take our leaues of this ore-weaning raskall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 739 And Satan bowing low .. Took leave. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xvi. (1840) 342 The young lord took his leave of us. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 236 When she took leave of me the night before starting.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 73 Twa curis or thre hes vpolandis Michell Thocht he fra nolt had new tane leif. 1508 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 321, I tak my leve at all vnstedfastnes. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 115, I wil then take my leaue of you for this time, till my next leisure, at which time I meane to learne of you that part of musicke which resteth. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iv. § 41. 225 We take our leaves of Tyndal. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1738 I. 587 They may permit us a little Shroving-time first, wherin to speak freely, and take our leaves of Liberty. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 108 We went to take our leaves of the holy Sepulcher. 1723 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 33 There was never a schoolboy more desirous to have the play than I am to have leave of this world. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 65, I now took leave of printing, as I thought, for ever.

†**3.** Leave-taking; in phr. *audience of leave*: see AUDIENCE 6. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1823 Antenor vntomly turnet his way Withoutyn lowtyng or lefe. 1711 [see AUDIENCE 6]. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6321/1 Mr. Finch had his Audience of Leave of the King and Queen of Sweden. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. vii. xvii. 226 The king having likewise tendered them very considerable presents at their audience of leave.

4. *To give* (a person) *his leave*: to give him his dismissal. *To get one's leave*: to get one's dismissal. Now only *Sc.* (Cf. F. *congé.*)

1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 67 We suld .. gif all larbaris thair leveis, quhan thai lak curage. *a* 1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* xxvi. (1579) 118 The sicke must geue all other worldely matters theyr leave. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 272 He..wd. give an evil servant his leave at mid-term.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *leave-giving*; **leave-breaker,** a sailor who breaks his leave of absence; so **leave-breaking**; **leave-day** (also *leave-out day*), at certain schools, a day on which boys are allowed to go beyond the precincts of the school; † **leave-niming** = LEAVE-TAKING.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* p. v, *Leave-breakers prevent the officers from giving the indulgence. *Ibid.*, *Leave-breaking is occasioned by the indulgence of..vices. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. 16 In my friendless wanderings on our *leave-days. [*footnote*] The Christ Hospital phrase, not for holidays altogether, but for those on which the boys are permitted to go beyond the precincts of the school. 1854 KEBLE in *Life* (1869) xvii. 394 When he comes here on leave-out days. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 102 Wyttynge well that the blyssyng, or *leaue geuynge, longeth pryncypally to God. 1340 *Ayenb.* 112 Vor he hit ous let: at his *yleave nymynge and at his laste bequide.

Leave (līv), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 léfan, 2–3 læven, lefen, lefven, leven, 3 leafen, leave(n, 4–5 leef, leeve, -yn, leff(e, leif(e, lev, leyf(f, -fe, -ve, (lyve), 4–6 lef(e, leve(n, lewe, leif(f, 6 (leavy) *Sc.* laif, live, 7 leaf, leav, 8–9 *Sc.* (*colloq.*) lea', 5– leave. *Pa. t.* 1 léfde, 2 3 læfde, l(e)afde, læv-, lefede, 3–5 leved(e, 4–5 lefid, -it, lef(f yt, *Sc.* lewid, -it, -yt, 4–6 lafde, laf(f)t(e, lefte, (5 leeft, lefft, levit, leyfft), *Sc.* leifit, 6 leaft, 4– left. *Pa. pple.* 1 léfed, 3 leaved, 4 le(v)ed, -id, -it, leift, leyved; also 4 leven, 5 leve, 4–5 laf(f)te, -yn, 4–6 lefte, *Sc.* lev-, lewyt, 6 leaft, 4– left. See also Y-LEVE. [OE. *læfan* trans. and intr., corresp. to OFris. *léva* to leave, OS. *-lêbian* in *farlêbid* pa. pple., left over), OHG., MHG. *leiben*, ON. *leifa* to leave, Goth. *-laibjan* (in *bilaibjan* to leave behind) :—OTeut. **laibjan*, f. **laibâ* remainder, relic (see LAVE *sb.*), whence also the intr. vbs. OS. *lêbôn*, OHG. *leibên* to remain. The OTeut. **laibjan* is the causative of **liban* str. vb., represented by the compounds OE. *belifan* (see BELIEVE *v.*), OFris. *beliva, bliva*, MDu. *bliven* (Du. *blijven*), OHG *belîban* (MHG. *beliben, bliben*, mod.G. *bleiben*), to remain.

The root (OTeut. **lib-*, **laib-*: OAryan **lip-*, **leip-*, **loip-*) has in Teut. only the sense 'to remain, continue' (so in LIFE, LIVE *v.*), which appears also in Gr. λίπαρης persevering, importunate. This sense is usually regarded as a development from a primary sense 'to adhere, be sticky', exemplified in Lith. *lìpti*, OSl. *lipěti* to adhere, *lěpiti* to stick, Gr. λίπος grease, Skt. *rip-, lip-* to smear, adhere to.

The view of some scholars, that the Teut. words may belong to the Aryan root **leiq-* to leave (whence Gr. λείπειν, L. *linquĕre*), is plausible with regard to the sense, but the tendency of recent research is unfavourable to the admission of its formal possibility.]

I. To have a remainder; to cause or allow to remain.

1. *trans.* Of a deceased person: To have remaining after one (a widow, children, property, reputation, etc.).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xii. 22 And ealle seofon hi hæfdon & sæd ne læfdon. 1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* i. 3 The housboond of Noemie, is deed, and she lafte with the sones. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 4 Better to die wiþ out barnes, þan to lef vnpitouse barnis aftir. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vi. xii. 455 For the entertainment of the family he left. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 512 In case he should..leave no lawful heir. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 165 He left an infant son named Amyntas. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* I. vi. 103 The medieval saints .. had left no successors. 1891 *Law Reports* Weekly Notes 201/1 He intended that whatever property he left should be divided.

b. Of things or conditions: To have remaining as a trace or consequence after removal or cessation.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 296 Most chalybeate waters leave no common vitriol upon evaporation. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VII. 27 It had left, Deposited upon the silent shore Of memory, images and precious thoughts. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 24 This area is so detached from the rock, as to leave a crevasse running along its base. 1885 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Reports* 10 P. D. 87 A small blister, which subsided in a day or two leaving only a redness of the skin.

2. To transmit at one's death *to* heirs or successors. Hence, to direct that (something which one possesses) shall descend after one's death *to* a specified person, corporation, etc.; to bequeath or devise. Also in *indirect passive.*

Beowulf 1179 (Gr.) Þinum magum læf folc ond rice. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xiv. 27 Ic læfe eow sibbe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24235 Sin i sal to mi fader fare, I sal þe leue a fere. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* iii, A good man labourer wente fro lyf to deth [and] lefte nothyng to his sone but only a hows. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vi. 36 Corpus meum ebriosum, I leif on to the toune of Air. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 Than we made our last wyll and testament, whan we lefte to the worlde our kynne and frendes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 3 We should have left many more errours to our posteritie. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XVII. xi, They in riches floorish doe, And children have to leave it to. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 162 It was not given, but left to him, and to him onely. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in 12*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 29 Poore cosin Brooks hath left me 10*l.* 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 97 ¶ 1, I was left a thousand pounds by an uncle. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. § 1 A good collection, chiefly of old books, left him by

a clergyman his uncle. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xliv, If I knew how you meant to leave your money. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 127 The seventeenth century has, in that unhappy country, left to the nineteenth a fatal heritage of malignant passions. **1876** MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. (1877) 87 Suppose him suddenly to be left an enormous fortune. **1895** *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 The great engravers of the age of Louis have left us innumerable portraits.

absol. **1837** SYD. SMITH *Let. to Singleton* Wks. 1859 II, Men of Lincoln have left to Lincoln Cathedral, and men of Hereford, to Hereford.

b. In passive: *To be* (*well*, etc.) *left*: to be (well, etc.) provided for by legacy or inheritance.

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* v. (Arb.) 36 Richmens sonnes that were left well. **1875** JAS. GRANT *One of the '600'* ii. 21 Cora shall be well and handsomely left.

3. To allow to remain in the same place or condition; to abstain from taking, consuming, removing, or dealing with in some particular manner. *To be left*: to remain.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xix. 44 Hiȝ ne læfað on þe stan ofer stane. *c* **1205** LAY. 994 Al heora god we sculen nimen, & lutel hem læuen. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 70 Muche fol he were ..ȝif he grunde þe greot & lefde þene hwete. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 4983 þe yongeist .. þai lefte at þeir fader in. *Ibid.* 5401 Es vs noght leued bot erth bar. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 100 Wharfor that man may be halden wode, That cheses the ille and leves the gude. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 247 Fre liking to leyve, or do That at hys hart hym drawis to. **1382** WYCLIF *Num.* ix. 12 Thei shulen not leeue of it eny thing vnto the morwe. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 129 It was not the poynt of a wiseman, to leave and let passe, the certain for the uncertain. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 67 For, what place is left now for honestie? where lodgeth goodnes? **1693** EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard., Dict.*, To *Head* a Tree, is to cut off the Head or Top, leaving only the bare Stem without any Top Branches. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 315 The Trunk .. they leave in the Sun 2 or 3 days. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 139 ¶ 1 Business and Ambition take up Men's Thoughts too much to leave Room for Philosophy. **1822** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Distant Correspondents*, If you do not make haste to return, there will be little left to greet you, of me, or mine. **1845** BUDD *Dis. Liver* 264 Persons who .. have .. very little liver left. **1898** *N. & Q.* 15 Oct. 301/2 The six [criminals] .. were however 'left for death' as the phrase then went.

† b. *absol.*, esp. in the sense 'not to consume the whole of one's portion of food, etc.'; also with *over*.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 893 He .. made himselfe able at his own choice and pleasure to leave or take. **1611** BIBLE *Ruth* ii. 14 She did eate, and was sufficed, and left [**1551** COVERDALE, left over]. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* IV. xiv. 310 A worthy work (wherein the Reader may rather leave then lack).

c. To have as a remainder (in the operation of subtraction). Of a number or quantity: To yield (so much) as a remainder when deducted from some larger amount.

c **1425** *Crafte of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 18 Medie 8. þen þou schalt leue 4. **1709** J. WARD *Introd. Math.* II. ii. § 2 (1734) 150, *a* − *b* Taken from *a*+*b* Leaves + 2*b* for the Remainder. **1896** A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* ii, And take from seventy springs a score, It only leaves me fifty more.

d. With complementary sb., adj., or phrase: To allow to remain in a specified condition; not to change from being so-and-so. Often with a negative ppl. a., *to leave undone, unsaid* etc. = to abstain from doing, saying, etc. Also, with mixture of sense 7 b: To put into, or allow to remain in, a certain condition on one's departure.

c **1205** LAY. 1508 Nulleð heo leaue [**1275** lefuen] nenne of ous a-liue. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 11228 The sonne goth thorogh glas And levith yt hole as it was. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 453 He levit nocht about that toune Tour standand, stane no wall. **1526** TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 23 For ye tythe mynt annys and commen and leave the waygthtyer mattres of the lawe ondone. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Gen. Conf.*, We haue left vndone those things which we oughte to haue done. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 301 Then did you leave us sticking in the myre. **1591** SPENSER *Muiopot.* 155 Ne did he leave the mountaines bare unseene, Nor the ranke grassie fennes delights untride. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 192 The Jewish .. Wise-men, have left no part of life unprovided of their superstitious care. **1794** PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 101 To leave the argument without proofs, is to leave it without effect. **1803** MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* II. 62 Dolly had left the dressing-room door half open. **1809–10** COLERIDGE *Sailor's Fortune* iii, Being now on that part of his life which I am obliged to leave almost a blank. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 297 An important military resource which must not be left unnoticed. **1888** *Law Times* LXXXV. 132/2 If the timber adds beauty or shelter to the mansion-house, the tenant for life must leave it intact.

4. † a. To neglect or omit to perform (some action, duty, etc.); = *To leave undone* (see 3 d); also with inf. to omit *to do* something. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 3144 He left noght do his lauerd wil. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 348 Y leeve to speke of stelyng of wymmen. — *Wks.* (1880) 328 Siþ þat crist myȝt not faile in ordynaunce to his chirche, & he left þis confessioun, it semeþ þat it is not nedeful. *Ibid.* 410 þey leeuen þat crist biddiþ. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiv. 81 He sholde not leue to bringe her his two doughters. **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prol. 6 Good werkes that a man leueth to do ayenst the mercy of god. **1538** STARKEY *England* I. i. 24 Yf wyse men .. wold have bent themselfe to that purpose leuyng such fon respecte of tyme and place. **1557** NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 69/2 They .. living in flesh, did leave to use the workes .. of the flesh. **1558–68** WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 24 b, Not leaving to dooe their businesse abrode notwithstanding. **1597** A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 6/1 Yet must not we leave to effecte that which this arte requireth. **1624** QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* iii. 14 Thou leav'st what thy Creator did Will thee to doe.

absol. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1518 Weep if thou wolt, or leef. *c* **1375** *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 243 Offer or leeue, wheþer þe lyst. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* C v, That an hauke use hir craft all the seson to flye or lefe.

b. To allow to stand over, to postpone (an action, a subject of consideration).

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 115, I will leave his composition untill I shewe you the making of it among other instrumentes. **1628** EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Young-man* (Arb.) 51 Hee leaues repentance for gray hayres.

5. To abstain from appropriating, dealing with, or doing (something) so that another person or agent may be able to do so without interference; to suffer to be controlled, done, or decided by another instead of oneself; to commit, refer. Const. *to* or *dat.*; also *with*.

c **1300** *Harrow. Hell* 104 Heovene ant erthe tac to the— Soules in helle lef thou me. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* E i j b, All that bere skyne and talow and Rounge leue me. **1559** W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 143, I .. wil leave it to such as are Pilotes. **1561** DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 93 b, For despisyng of the simple truth, men be left vp to lying deceauers. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 9 This man forlorne And left to loss. **1638** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 127, I .. leave such theories to those that study Meteors. **1660** F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 277 The flood retiring within its bounds, leaves their dwellings to their possession again. **1670** A. ROBERTS *Adventures T. S.* 180 When we had our Dispatches, we left him to his own Fortune. **1726** G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 302, I told him, I would leave all that to his management. **1771** *Junius Lett.* liv. 283, I will leave him to his suspicions. **1796** BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. (C. P. S.) 73 Nothing in the Revolution .. was left to accident. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 257 The rage of the hostile factions would have been sufficiently violent, if it had been left to itself. **1890** LD. ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 692/1 This case ought not to have been left to the jury. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 876 The prospect of success by operation is so slight that .. it is better to leave the case to nature.

b. With *obj.* and *infinitive*: To allow (a person or thing) *to* do something, *to be* done or dealt with, without interference.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, Leauynge them and suffrynge them to be without meate and drynke a certeyn season. **1662** J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 107 The Great Duke never signs expeditions, but leaves that to be done by the Secretaries of State. **1665** HOOKE *Microgr.* 85 And what I have therein perform'd, I leave the Judicious Reader to determine. **1670** A. ROBERTS *Adventures T. S.* 152 They always left them to enjoy their own without disturbing them. **1719** WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* v. (1720) 81 In the Interim I may fairly leave you to consider it. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 233 To leave the title of the inheritance to go one way, and the trust of the term another way. **1818** COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 116 He left him to shift for himself. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxv, The Earl rode off .. leaving Albany to tell his tale as he best could. **1881** GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* I. ix. 165 The future was to be left to take care of itself. **1895** *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 22/1 The court .. left the parties to take their own course.

c. *To leave* (*something, much*, etc.) *to be desired*: to be (more or less) imperfect or unsatisfactory.

Common in journalistic use; suggested by the F. *laisser à désirer*, which is sometimes, though faultily, imitated in its ellipsis of the obj.

6. To deposit or give in charge (some object) or station (persons) to remain after one's departure; to give (instructions, orders, information, e. g. one's name or address) for use during one's absence. Phrase, *to leave a card on* (a person).

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1858 His bag wiþ his bilfodur wiþ þe best he lafte. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 17 Leeve þi offring at þe auter. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 104 b, He left another nombre and left capitaines to overse them. **1655** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 30/1 He .. left order with his friends that they should carry his bones to Salamis. **1704** DE FOE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 83 The letter has not reached your hands, though left with your porter last Friday night. *c* **1709** PRIOR *Protogenes & Apelles* 50 Will you please To leave your name? **1797** MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 63 He wanted to leave his address, and she flounced away, and would not take it. **1813** COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 65, I left word that if I won the cheese I would give it to the old man again. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 117 Until we reached the point where we had left our wine in the morning. **1861** DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxvii, He left word that he would soon be home. **1883** LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* II. xxvi. 160 A contradictious old man .. had been left in charge of a boat which he had moored to the pier.

absol. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 382 As she drew near a village she often ordered her coach to stay behind till she had walked about it, giving orders for the instruction of the children and leaving liberally for that end.

II. To depart from, quit, relinquish.

7. To go away from, quit (a place, person, or thing); to deviate from (a line of road, etc.).

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 130 Treowe ancren beoð briddes bitocned: vor heo leaueð þe eorðe. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 17288+296 'Leues þis', he saide, '& telles fast mi brether .. þat [etc.]'. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy.* 7549 þen fled all in fere, & the fild leuit. *Ibid.* 9498 The Troiens lighten doun lyuely, lefton thair horses. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 330 With þat rysis vp þe renke & his rowme lefys. **1535** COVERDALE *Prov.* ii. 13 From soch as leaue the hye strete and walke in ye wayes of darcknesse. *a* **1557** *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 11 Quha causit the said erle leif the toun. **1584** POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 269 Rees leaft the castele with his wife and children. **1660** F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 18 At two leagues from Outer we left the most part of our company. **1676** LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 29 The Duke and his family left Whitehall for St. James's yesterday. **1724** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 33, I left Italy in April. **1788** BURNS *Wks.* II. 200, I maun lea'e my bonnie Mary. **1795** *Gentl. Mag.* 543/2 Whether the antient road to the passage over the Severn left the road to Chepstow at Crick or St. Pere. **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* II. 139 A hoarseness came on the eleventh day, and did not leave him till the eighteenth. **1819** BYRON *Juan* I. clxiii, Pray, sir, leave the room. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 129 If a straight line be applied to the face of the bar from the whip to the end, the face of the bar should leave the straight line about the breadth of the bar. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, I think we shall leave here the day after to-morrow. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 7 They think that in sleep the soul sometimes remains in the body, and sometimes leaves it, and travels far away. **1884** W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 50, I thought you never left your books except To trim the boat, and set the lines. **1887** M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 174 He could feel it [the gas] leave the stomach. **1891** E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 162 He left the table as he spoke.

absol. (*colloq.*) **1791** BENTHAM *Let.* 12 May, Wks. 1843 X. 254 So says Lord L., who himself leaves on the 1st. **1866** THIRLWALL *Lett.* II. 70, I do not leave for town until to-morrow. **1867** R. S. CANDLISH in Jean L. Watson *Life* xiii. (1882) 144 We left about eleven, with two horses.

b. With complementary adj. or phrase, indicating the place or condition of the object quitted.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 162 He .. wende one uppon hulles, us to uorbisne, þet we schullen .. climben mid him on hulles: þet is, þenchen heie, & leauen lowe under us alle eorðliche þouhtes. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 5177 Ioseph hale and sond left wee. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ii. 67 Thus left me that lady Liggyng aslepe. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 258 b, They .. left the toune as they founde yt. **1559** SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 27 The inward [thinges] it dothe .. so shake, that it leavithe them very .. feble. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 165 And when the Tide goes out, it leaves the Oaz dry a quarter of a mile from the shore. *a* **1708** BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1710) I. 330 As death leaves you, judgment will find you. **1813** *Sketches Charac.* (ed. 2) I. 170, I left her very well, a few hours ago. **1883** R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. iv. 78 Him there they overwhelmed, and left him dead.

c. To pass (an object) so, that it 'bears' so and so to one's course.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 264 As you come into the City, you leave on the right hand two very high .. Mountains. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iii. (1840) 47 We .. steered .., leaving those isles on the east.

d. *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*) *To get* (or *be*) *left*: to be left in the lurch.

1891 *New York Weekly Witness* 11 Nov. 4/4 The man that does not sympathize with the Prohibition movement is afraid of being left. **1894** G. MOORE *Esther Waters* xii. 84 While our quarrel was going on Miss Peggy went after him, and that's how I got left.

8. To go away from permanently; to remove from, cease to reside at (a place), to cease to belong to (a society, etc.); to forsake the company, quit the service of (a person).

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 102 Nim þerto & lef me hwon þe so is leouere. *c* **1300** *Beket* 884 Meni of Seint Thomas Men Levede him for eye. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 13033 (Trin.) Herodias .. drad to leue heroudes kyng. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 101 Never leue hem for loue Ne for lacchyng of syluer. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* 176 (Thornton MS.) Thane wille thay leue the lyghtely þat nowe wil the lowte. **1535** COVERDALE *Gen.* ii. 24 For this cause shal a man leaue father and mother. **1651** in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Gerardus* (1867) II. 264 Leaving of the university, he travelled through most parts of France. **1700** CONGREVE *Way of World* II. i, 'Tis better to be left, than never to have been loved. **1720** OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. v. 297 The Soldiers .. thought they cou'd not leave their Ensigns .. without offending the Gods. **1845** LD. HOUGHTON in T. W. Reid *Life* (1891) I. viii. 358 My servant Frederick has just left me to set up for himself in a public-house.

absol. *a* **1549** *Lancham's Let.* (1871) Pref. 151 Thoch uthers luif, and leif, with all. **1882** JEAN L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* vii. 87 When he left, it was with no prospect of temporal good things, but with a firm trust in God.

† b. To part with, lose (one's breath, life). *Obs.*

a **1300** *Fragm. Pop. Sci.* (Wright) 386 That other [soule deieth] whan he leveth his breth. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 8049, I hade leuer my lyf leue in this place, Than [etc.]. *c* **1450** LONELICH *Grail* lvi. 14 Mordreins qwene there left hire lyf. **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 216 Sexburga left hir life at the doore of Mylton church. **1635** PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. ii. (1636) 81 They had rather leave their lives, then their Religion.

9. To abandon, forsake (a habit, practice, etc.), to lay aside (a dress). Now *rare* or *Obs.*, exc. in to *leave off*: see 14 c (*a*).

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1340 We leaueð þi lahe and al þine bileaue. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 98 Mald þe godc quene gaf him in conseile, To .. leue alle his tirpeile. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 350 He shulde be holde apostata þat lefte his abite for a day. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 357 'Lef', saide he, 'þy grete foleye'. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. xx. 123 But if thee wolen leue her vnwijs and proud folie. **1478** *Liber Niger* in Pegge *Cur. Misc.* (1782) 78 Their Clothing is not according for the King's Knights, therefore it was left. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. v, For the loue of a vayn thynge men ought not to leue that whiche is certeyn. *c* **1525** *Tale Basyn* 218 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 53 Then thai leuyd thair lewtnesse, and did no more soo. **1558** BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xviii. 112 The confession of a faulte is a profession to leaue the same. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 163 This fondnesse is not yet left with us. **1660** F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 8 He was .. resolved to leave Turkisme, and become a Christian again. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 647 Proteus, leave Thy fraudful Arts. **1740** JOHNSON *Lives, Barretier* Wks. IV. 471 Eighteen

months, during which he .. neither neglected his studies nor left his gaiety. **1871** R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxxvi. 13 What? it is hard long love so lightly to leave in a moment?

10. To cease, desist from, stop. With obj. a *sb.* or *gerund*; also *inf.* with *to.* Now only *arch.*; = *leave off* (see 14 c (*a*).)

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 1131 (Trin.) His blood..leueþ not wreche to crye. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1806 Soburli seide meliors 'sire leues youre wordes'. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxvi. (1495) 624 Whan the leuys of Carduus dryen the pryckes leuen to prycke and stynge. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 4235 Herre song þey laftone & songon nomore. **1477** Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 67 Leuyng to do alle thing that may cause hattered. **1490** Caxton *Eneydos* xxxii. 121 Now shalle I leue to speke of this mater. **1513** *Life Bridget* in *Myrr. our Ladye* (1873) p. lix, But thou leue sayde he to speke of thys newe heresye..I [etc.]. *a* **1533** Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxii. 254 Lady, I desyre you to leue your sorow. **1545** Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 164 If a man woulde leaue to looke at his shafte .. he may vse this waye. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 20 Thys yere the mayer lefte rydynge to Westmyster, and went be watter. **1576** Gascoigne *Steel Gl.* (Arb.) 79 When Cutlers leaue to sel olde rustie blades. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iii. iv. 1401 Leaue trussing your pointes, and listen. **1603** B. Jonson *Jas. I's Entertainm. Coronation*, Zeal when it rests, Leaues to be Zeal. *a* **1626** Bacon *New Atl.* (1900) 20 And specially, farre Voyages .. were altogether left and omitted. **1686** W. de Britaine *Hum. Prud.* ix. 42 Never purchase Friends by Gifts, for if you leave to give, they will leave to love. **1690** Locke *Toleration* ii. Wks. 1727 II. 265 It was designed only to make them leave Swearing. **1722** De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 243 The English left chasing us. **1762** Goldsm. *Cit. W.* lxxx, Whenever one crime was judged penal by the state, he left committing it. **1821** Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 156 The cat at her presence left watching the mouse. **1871** R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* xxxvi. 5 If ever I .. Ceased from enmity, left to launch iambics.

†**b.** *intr.* To cease, desist, stop. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 6036 (Cott.) He praid, þe weder it lefte þan son. *c* **1340** *Ibid.* 4108 (Trin.) Til he hem fonde lafte he nouȝt. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* vi. 157 Quha vist euir men sa fouly fall As vs, gif that we thusgat leif? *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 10084 Þan leuit the laike for late of þe night. **1483** Caxton *G. de la Tour* B v b, He..bad her ones or twyes that she shold be stylle and leue. **1523** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxcviii. 234 The companyons..hadde lerned so well to robbe and pyll the countrey .. that they coude nat leaue. **1589** Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. xxii. (Arb.) 265 If he had left at the two first verses, it had bene inough. **1594** Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* ii. i. C 2, I dye with melting ruth; Æneas leaue. **1633** Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 298 It shall devoure both your tall cedars and your low shrubs; and shall not leave till the very bryars and thornes bee consumed.

†**11.** *trans.* In the course of narration: To drop, cease speaking of. *Obs.*

c **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 235 We salle leue þat pas vnto we com ageyn. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The seconde boke leueth yᵉ lyfe of yᵉ worlde and entreateth what is the iourney of religion. *a* **1548** Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 135 b, Now leavyng Scotland, let us returne to the busines of Fraunce. **1604** E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xv. 169 But now that we have left the sea, let vs come to other kinde of waters that remaine to be spoken of.

†**b.** *intr.* To cease, stop, break off in a narrative. Const. *of.* *Obs.*

c **1330** R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 60 Þis Mayster Wace þer leues he. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1836 Leef we now here. *c* **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 587 Leve we now of Torrent there. **1470–85** Malory *Arthur* ix. i. *heading*, Here leue we of sire Lamorak and of sir Tristram. **1592** Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 715 Where did I leaue? **1614** Raleigh *Hist. World* ii. v. § 7. 180 Let us return thither where we left.

†**III. 12.** *intr.* To remain; to remain *behind*, *over*; to continue or stay in one place. *Obs.*

c **1000** Ælfric *Hom.* II. 40 Gif ðær hwæt læfde. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 15 Hit ne wundeð þe nawt bute hit festni oþe & leaue se longe þat [etc.]. *c* **1275** Lay. 22305 And wose leafde his leome he solde leose. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 7269 He left at ham for eild. **1357** *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. ii. 120 There levyth in the auter no materyal bred. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* iii. 282 Hym thocht he had doyne rycht nocht Ay quhill to do hym levyt ocht. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* ix. iv. (1495) 349 In that yere comyth vp a Lunacion a mone of thyrty dayes and thre dayes leuyth ouer. **1425** *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 276/1 All the said Merchandises .. that leven unsold .. shall be forfaited. *c* **1425** *Craft of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 9 Whan þou has þus ydo .. sett þere þat leues of þe subtraccioun. *c* **1450** Holland *Howlat* 948 Thar levit allane The Howlat and I. **1460–70** *Bk. Quintessence* 5 Þat þat leeueþ bihynde, putte it to þe fier. **1492** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 74 The torchys that shall leve after my yere day. **1535** Coverdale *2 Kings* iv. 44 They ate, and there lefte ouer. *a* **1541** Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 209 Who will'th him well for right therefore shall leve; Who banish him shall be rooted away.

IV. Phraseological combinations.

13. In various idiomatic phrases. **a.** *To leave ... alone* (earlier † *to leave one*): to abstain from interfering with; = 'to let alone' (see Alone 4 and Let *v.*¹). In the same sense, *To leave ... be* (colloq.) where *leave* has been substituted for *let* without modification of the form of the phrase.

b. *To leave go* (*of*), *to leave hold* (*of*), *to leave loose* (*of*) colloq.: to cease holding, to let go.

In *to leave go, to leave loose*, the vb. was orig. transitive, *go* being inf., and *loose* a complementary adj.; but the combinations being used *absol.* or with ellipsis of the obj. became virtually intransitive vbs., and were construed with *of.* (Cf. *let go*, under Let *v.*¹) The frequency in use of the three expressions *leave go, leave hold, leave loose*, varies in different parts of the country, but perhaps none of them can be regarded as merely *dial.*

The notion expressed in some Dicts., that *leave* in some of these phrases represents ME. Leve (OE. *léfan, lýfan*), to permit, is quite erroneous.

c **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (1898) 88 If þou leue þe water aloon, it shal make whit, and if þow ioynge to ffyre by þe gyft of god it shal wel fare. *c* **1485** in *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 8 Thou woldus gladly with me fare, And leve one my talkynge. **1738** [G. Smith] *Curious Relat.* II. 274 A few, who perhaps through Dread had left their Hold..were drowned. **1798** Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* (1891) IV. 82 'O, leave him alone!' cried Mr. Pepys: 'take care only of his health and strength'. **1825** J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 37 Leave me be, squeaked Miss Edith, whose foot he had caught..under the table. **1841** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. i. 99 The operator then leaves hold of the spoke. **1851** Helps *Comp. Solit.* vi. (1854) 99 People will not be supposed to be educated at the time of their nonage and then left sight of and hold of for evermore. **1868** F. E. Paget *Lucretia* 205 Leave go of me..you young monkey. **1881** Jefferies *Wood Magic* I. v. 133 The bridge is now dry, and therefore you can pass it easily if you do not leave-go of the hand-rail. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 5/1 We cannot but wish that Mr. Gladstone had left the matter alone.

14. Combined with *advs.* (For unspecialized combs. see the various senses.)

a. Leave behind. (Also, *to leave behind one.*) *trans.* †(*a*) To neglect, leave undone (*obs.*). (*b*) Not to take with one at one's departure, to go away without. (*c*) To have remaining after departure or removal, as a trace or consequence. (*d*) To outstrip.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 26389 Þis ypocrites..þai leue þe grettest plight be-hind. *c* **1325** *Poem Times Edw. II*, 80 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 327 He..leveth thare behind a theef and an hore. **1390** Gower *Conf.* II. 263 Behind was no name laft. **1509** Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xli. (Percy Soc.) 204 This worldly treasure I must leve behinde. **1660** F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 9 Considering they might leave me behind, or sell me. **1670** A. Roberts *Adventures T. S.* 159 The Guards that were at the Gate obliged us to leave our Sandals behind. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 306 He .. leaves the Scythian Arrow far behind. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 50 ¶ 2 A little Bundle of Papers..left behind by some mistake. **1746 7** Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 217 The rapidity of an eagle, which leaves the stormy blast behind her. **1758** *Song*, 'The girl I left behind me'. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 496 He made such rapid progress in the doctrines of toleration that he left Milton and Locke behind. **1896** A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* iii. 1 Leave your home behind, lad.

†**b. Leave down.** *trans.* To discontinue, let drop. *Obs.*

1548 *Proclam.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. O. 46 That no maner person..do omyt, leave down,..or innovate any order, rite, or ceremony commonly used..and not commaunded to be left down..in the reign of our late sovereign lord.

c. Leave off. (*a*) *trans.* To cease from, discontinue (an action), abandon (a habit); with obj. a gerund or sb., formerly also an *inf.* with *to.* Also, to cease to wear or use (something).

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3587 Lefe of þis langore. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxxii. 295 Leffe of þi talke. **1480** Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 22 Afterward the romayns lefte of her regning in britayne. **1535** Coverdale *Luke* v. 4 Whan he had left of talkinge he sayde [etc.]. **1563 83** Foxe *A. & M.* I. 259 [Francis of Assisi] left of shoes, had but one coate, and that of a course clothe. **1581** Mulcaster *Positions* v. (1887) 33 That the learning to write be not left of, vntil it be verie perfit. **1589** Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. xviii. (Arb.) 279 Bid him leaue off such affected flattering termes. **1622** Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 41 His crosse fortune, which did neuer leaue off to persecute him. **1687** Miege *Gt. Fr. Dict.* ii. s.v., Leave off this wrangling, *cessez de vous quereler.* **1704** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4083/4 Tho. Brown ..wears a Wig, but his Hair almost long enough to leave it off. **1737** Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* i. iii. § 8 But I will leave off for the time to come to require such punishments. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 303 Those invalids who..will not leave off their habits of intemperance. **1885** G. Allen *Babylon* viii, They left off work early. **1891** *Field* 21 Nov. 774/3 We had reluctantly to leave off fishing.

†(*b*) In occasional uses, now obsolete: To give up (a possession, a business or employment); to forsake the society of (a person); to 'give up' (a patient) as incurable. *Obs.*

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1200/2 If it so be, yᵗ a man..perceiueth that in welth & authoritie he doth his own soule harme, .. then wold I in any wise aduise him to leaue of that thing, be it spirituall benefice yᵗ he haue, .. or temporal rowm & authoritie. **1662** R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* xxxi. 27 Left off by a very honest and able Doctor. **1706** Hearne *Collect.* 2 Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 154 To oblige him to leave off Pupils he made him his Curate. **1712** Steele *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 2 He left off all his old Acquaintance to a Man. **1720** De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xx. (1840) 341 He would send her sufficient to enable her to leave off her shop.

(*c*) *absol.* and *intr.* To cease doing something implied by the context; to make an end or interruption, to stop. Of a narrative: To end, terminate. Also *Comm.* of shares, etc.: To end (*at* a certain price) on the closing of the market.

1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 152 Your wit is al to feeble to despute..Stynte and leue of. *c* **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 174 Is nane so gude as leif of, and mak na mair stryfe. **1535** Coverdale *Ps.* xxxvi[i]. 8 Leaue of from wrath, let go displeasure. **1563–83** Foxe *A. & M.* 1615/1 Now death draweth nye, and I [Bradford] by your leaue must now leaue of, to prepare for him. **1611** Bible *Ecclus.* xxxi. 17 Leaue off first for maners sake, and be not vnsatiable. **1700** Dryden *Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 499 He knows also when to leave off, a continence which is practised by few writers. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 4 Here the printed story leaves off. **1816** Crabb *Synonymes* (1829) 148/1 A break is made in a page of printing by leaving off in the middle of a line. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 206 Take up the enquiry where I left off. **1883** *Manch. Exam.* 30 Nov. 4/1 South Austrian shares left off at last night's quotations. **1895** *Bookman* Oct. 25/1 It is merely a first volume, and we leave off with an appetite.

d. Leave out. To omit, not to insert or include.

a **1470** Gregory *Chron.* (Camd.) 203 They seyng and redynge hys papyr, commaundyd to leve owte and put a way many troughtys. *c* **1484** Caxton *Proem to Chaucer's Cant. T.*, I erryd .. in settyng in somme thynges that he neuer .. made, and leuynge out many thynges that he made. **1545** Ascham *Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 110 And these thynges althoughe they be trifles, yet..I woulde not leue them out. **1613** Purchas *Pilgrimage* To Rdr. (1614) ¶ v, The most leave out their Authors, as if their owne assertion were sufficient authoritie. **1653** Walton *Angler* ii. 46 A companion that feasts the company with wit and mirth, and leaves out the sin which is usually mixed with them. **1676** Lister in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124, I shall only put you in mind that you leave not out the vinegar. **1735** Lord Tyrawly in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 387 They could not with any decency do it for him and leave me out. **1766** Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xi, He seldom leaves anything out, as he writes only for his own amusement. **1843** H. Rogers *Ess.* (1860) III. 79 They can leave out, if they do not put in. **1887** 'L. Carroll' *Game of Logic* i. § 1. 6 We agree to leave out the word 'Cakes' altogether.

e. Leave over. *trans.* To allow to remain for future use; to let 'stand over' for subsequent consideration.

1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 3/2 He thought the matter might be left over for the present.

†**f. Leave up.** To abandon, give up, resign. *Obs.*

1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* ix. xxxiv. (1554) 214 b, The second [sonne] left up his cleargie. **1523** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lv. 76 The kyng might be fayne .. to leave up the siege at Tourney. *Ibid.* ccxv. 271 That was the cause that dyuers of them left vp their fortresses. **1530** *Compend. Treat.* (Arb.) 178 He saide that he wold leaue vp the office of Chaunceler.

Leave (līv), *v.*² [ME. *lēvi*, f. *lēf* Leaf *sb.*, with regular change of *f* into *v.*] *intr.* = Leaf *v.* 1. Also *To be leaved out* (U. S.): to have the leaves expanded.

c **1290** *S. Kenelm* 168 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 350 Þis maister nam þe ȝeorde and sette hire on þe grounde And heo bi-gan to leui þare in well uyte stounde. **1450 80** tr. *Secreta Secret.* 27 The humydite of the erthe..makith trees and herbes to leve and flowre. **1715** Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 232 It leaves like our Corn Marygold. **1789** J. May *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 127 The apple-trees are now in blow; the oaks and chestnuts but just leaved out. **1864** Webster, *Leave*, to send out leaves;—often with *out.* **1890** *Century Mag.* July 448/1 The trees had not yet leaved enough to afford.. any shade. **1895** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 578 The poplars were leaved out. **1895** Kath. Hinkson *Miracle Plays* I. 20, I..watch my lilies bud and leave.

† **Leave,** *v.*³ *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *lever*: see Levy.] *trans.* To raise (an army).

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* ii. x. 31 An army strong she leav'd, To war on those which him had of his realm bereav'd.

Leave, obs. form of Lave *sb.*, Leaf, Live.

Leaved (līvd), *a.* (See also Leafed *a.*) [f. Leaf *sb.* or Leave *v.* + -ed.]

1. Having leaves or foliage; bearing leaves, 'in leaf'. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *Her.*

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3839 It [Aaron's rod] was grene and leaued bi-cumen. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 22 Þe buschys þat were blowed grene, & leued ful louely. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 95 There somme bowes ben leued and somme bereth none. **1470–85** Malory *Arthur* vi. vi, They lodged hem in a lytyl leued wood. **1572** Mascall *Plant. & Graff.* vii. (1651) 40 In the spring time before the trees be leaved. *c* **1586** C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* civ. vii, Thence, Lord, thy leaved people bud and blow. **1601** Holland *Pliny* II. 216 A foursquare stem, ..leaued like vnto an Oke. *a* **1711** Ken *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 324 The Flow'rs were blown, the Vine was leav'd. **1864** Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 6. 364 Three lilies, slipped and leaved.

b. Having leaves or foliage (of a specified number or kind).

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 48 Then grace sholde growe ȝut and grene-leued wexe. **1583** *Leg. Bp. St Androis* 303 Sanct Jhones nutt, and the for levit claver. **1607** Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 258 Three-leaved grass is also good for Horses. *a* **1729** Congreve tr. *Ovid's Art of Love* iii, There tamarisks with thick leav'd box are found. **1787** *Fam. Plants* I. 13 Perianth one-leaved. **1847** Tennyson *Princess* iii. 159 The thick-leaved platans of the vale.

2. Resembling a (plant-)leaf.

1841 S. C. Hall *Ireland* (1842) II. 84 The base of the former [pillar in the Caves of Tipperary] is not simple, but composed of stalks cemented together, and having leaved or foliated edges. **1865** *Spectator* 14 Jan. 49 He himself describes them as more like 'willow-leaves' .. These leaved forms are different in size.

†**3.** Reduced to a leaf or thin plate; laminate. *Obs.*

1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 240 Mixt [*sic*] the siedes of Rew pund with leued gould. **1658** Sir T. Mayerne *Receipts Cookery* xxi. 24 Making them [minced pies] in a paste, or dough, very thin, and, as we formerly called it, a leaved paste.

4. Of a door: Having (two) leaves.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* ii. i. (1660) 50 The two leaved silver gates bright raies did cast. **1611** Bible *Is.* xlv. 1. **1611** Cotgr. s.v. *Batant*, A fowlding, or two leaued, doore. **1847** C. Brontë *J. Eyre* I. xii. 223 The great dining-room, whose two-leaved door stood open.

5. Furnished with leaves (of paper).

1629 Gaule *Pract. Theories* Rules to Rdr., 'Tis not a winged Bird, but leaued Booke. **1817** Byron *Beppo* liv, A new Magazine With all the fashions which the last month wore, Coloured, and silver paper leav'd between That and the title-page.

† **Lea·veless,** *a. Obs.* [variant of LEAFLESS, influenced by the pl. *leaves.*] Without leaves.

1581 T. HOWELL *Devises* (1879) 199 When Boreas rough, had leauelesse left eche tree. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 370 With wood, leauelesse, and kindl'd at Apposed fire, they burne the thighes. 1638 CAREW *Verses pref. to Sandys' Div. Poems* 34 Then, I no more shall court the Verdant Bay, But the dry leavelesse Trunke on Golgotha.

† **Lea·veless,** *adv. Obs.* [f. LEAVE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without permission.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1848 Dina ðor mis-dede, ȝhe nam leueles fro ðat stede. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 74 Closed rounde about That levelesse none come in ne out.

Leavell, obs. form of LEVEL.

Leave-looker. [f. LEAVE *sb.* (? in the sense of 'licence') + LOOKER.] A municipal officer in several boroughs of Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales, having certain duties of inspection.

1552 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 59 Leavelookers John Walker Robt Mercer. 1592 in J. Hall *Hist. Nantwich* (1883) 73 The leaue lookers or one of them shall euery kinding [heating of the salt-pans] goe about wth the stryke and measure their owne and euery Occupiers salt. 1599 *List Mayors of Chester* in *Digby Myst.* (1882) App. to Forewords 26 This Mayor..restrayned the leaielookers [*another version* (p. 24) *has* leaulokers], for sending wine, on the feastifull dayes. 1656 D. KING *Vale Royal, Chester* II. 157 The Leave-lookers, who then were the Head and chief of the Citizens before a Maior was ordained, and still is reputed the head or chief of the fourty, or the Common-Councell of the City. 1685 in D. Sinclair *Hist. Wigan* (1882) II. 177 Your petr was fined in Ten shillings for the neglect of his your petr office of a Gatewaiter or Leave-looker. 1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 392 Forty common councilmen two of whom are leave-lookers, whose office it is to inform of all persons exercising trades within the city [Chester] without being freemen. 1835 *Munic. Corp. Comm. Rept.* App. IV. 2621 [Chester] The Leave lookers are appointed annually by the mayor. *Ibid.* 2663 [Denbigh] The Leave Lookers are appointed by the common council. Their office..is quite gratuitous. *Ibid.* 2709 [Liverpool] The Leave Looker has 10*l.* a year. *Ibid.* 2850 [Ruthin] The Leave Lookers are appointed by the borough jury at the leet for a year. 1883 J. HALL *Hist. Nantwich* 68 [Town-officers formerly] Leave-lookers; or Market Inspectors.

Hence † **Leave-lookerage** (see quot.).

1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* I. 168 Here [*sc.* at Chester] are.. two annual officers, called leave-lookers... They were accustomed.. to take small sums, called leave-lookerage, for leave for non-freemen to sell wares by retail.

Leaven (le·v'n), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 levayn(e, 4-8 levain(e, 4 levein, 4-6 leveyne, 5-8 leven, (5 lewan), 7 levin, 6- leaven. [a. F. *levain* (recorded from 12 13th c.) = Prov. *levam* :—L. *levāmen* means of raising (recorded only in the sense 'alleviation, relief, comfort'), f. *levāre* (F. *lever*) to raise.]

1. A substance which is added to dough to produce fermentation; *spec.* a quantity of fermenting dough reserved from a previous batch to be used for this purpose (cf. *sour-dough*). † In 16-18th c. often *plural.* Phrase, † *To lay, put leaven(s.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 205 Ase þe leuayne zoureþ þet doȝ. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 294 He is the levein of the brede, Which soureth all the past about. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 352 Take þe wombis of cantarides & grinde hem wiþ leueyne. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 663/21 *Hoc lenamentum*, lewan. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IX. viii. in Ashm. (1652) 175 Lyke as flower of Whete made into Past, Requyreth Ferment whych Leven we call. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 70 One yoman furnour..seasonyng the ovyn and at the making of the levayne at every bache. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 946 To put the levain, *fermenter.* 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 27 b, Breadde of fyne floure of wheate, hauynge no leuyn, is slowe of digestion. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* N j, And yf yᵉ veynes as yet appere nat wel, a day before he must haue a plaster of leueyne. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lxxxix. (1878) 179 Wash dishes, lay leauens. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 566 The meale of Millet is singular good for Leuains. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xii. 15 Euen the first day yee shall put away leauen out of your houses. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 430 Rie, the leaven is more powerfull than that of Wheat, in breaking all Aposthumes. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 53 Add a Pound of Wheat-flour, fermented with a little Levain. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xvii. 151 The more Leaven is put to the Flour, the lighter and spongier the Bread will be. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 33 The bread is made of wheat meal, but in some cottages consisted of thin cakes without leven. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 10 The ancients used as leaven for their bread either dough that had been kept till it was sour, or beer-yeast.

b. In wider sense: Any substance that produces fermentation; = FERMENT *sb.* 1; occasionally applied to the 'ferment' of zymotic diseases.

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 111 Oyl of tartar fermented by the levain of roses. 1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 21 [The] humours.. acquire a levain so pernicious, as to deprave and subvert the animal Faculty. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 254 Moreover such a foreign levain is so disproportioned to our nature, that its effects will be the greater; nor must we admire, that this mortal ferment should be the product of some particular countries. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 137 Her Blood was loaded with a bad Leven. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 694 The activity of its [typhus'] leaven by which it assimilates all the fluids of the body to its own nature.

2. *fig.* a. Chiefly with allusion to certain passages of the gospels (e. g. Matt. xiii. 33, xvi. 6): An agency which produces profound change by progressive inward operation.

1390 [see sense 1]. 1555 PHILPOT *Apol.* (1599) B 8 b, What pharisaical leuen dothe they scatter abrode. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 49 The soure levin of humane Traditions mixt in one putrifi'd Masse with the poisonous dregs of hypocrisie in the hearts of Prelates. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iii. 7 And thus the Romans levened with the Gospell..insinuated that leven by degrees, which in the conclusion prevailed over all. 1725 LD. BOLINGBROKE 24 July in *Swift's Lett.* (1767) II. 211 Lest so corrupt a member should come again into the house of lords, and his bad leaven should sour that sweet untainted mass. 1799 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 8 There is a very sour leaven of malevolence in many English and in many American minds against each other. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* ii. (1875) 17 To the utmost bounds of France, the leaven of the Reform was working. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 542 The evil leaven of these feelings remained.

b. Used for: A tempering or modifying element; a tinge or admixture (of some quality).

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 410 You have your fine walkes.. and therewithall communication seasoned with the leven of learning. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 406 Their Style had some Leaven from the Age that each of them liv'd in. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 124 The latter [Seneca] ..has a Mixture of the Stoick Leaven. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiogn.* i. 13 Virtue unsullied by the leven of vanity. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 318 Pleasure with pain for leaven. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 185 A leaven of gaiety clung to her through life. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 23 June 6/4 We should remember their temptations and mix a large leaven of charity with our judgments.

c. Phrases. *Of the same leaven*: of the same sort or character. *The old leaven*: after 1 Cor. v. 6, 7, the traces of the unregenerate condition; hence often applied to prejudices of education inconsistently retained by those who have changed their religious or political opinions.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. ii. 73 One is a Rimer, sir, o' your owne batch, your owne levin. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* 48 A loafe of the same leaven, was that resolute Rufus. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1738 I. 569 They quote Ambrose, Augustin, and some other ceremonial Doctors of the same Leven. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* 4 The Prejudice of the old Leaven. 1727 SWIFT *To Very Yng. Lady* Wks. 1755 II. II. 42 Of the same leaven are those wives, who, when their husbands are gone a journey, must have a letter every post. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 191 The old leaven of dissent, in which Wesley was brought up.

3. *attrib.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccvii. 72 Rye breade, Levyn bread,.. and all maner of crustes. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 134 The army of General Canrobert was often..able to provide itself with good leaven bread.

Leaven (le·v'n), *v.* Forms: see the sb. Also *pa. pple.* 5 y-lavenyt, 6 levended. [f. LEAVEN *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To produce fermentation in (dough) by means of leaven.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 241 The brede be hit made of whete and euenly y-lauenyt. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* (1541) 45 b, This text declareth .v. propretes of good breadde. The fyrste is, hit must be well leuende. 1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* vii. 2 As it were an ouen yᵗ the baker heateth..till the dowe be leuended. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* v. 6 Know ye not that a little leauen leaueneth the whole lumpe? 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 47 Bread, a little leavened, and very little salted, is best.

absol. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* 74 In the Meat-offering, it was not lawful to offer leaven, or anie thing that leaveneth, as honie.

2. *fig.* (Cf. LEAVEN *sb.* 2.) To permeate with a transforming influence as leaven does; to imbue or mingle *with* some tempering or modifying element; † *rarely*, to debase or corrupt by admixture.

1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1562) 118 b, But beware ye that are Maiestrates, theyr synne dothe leauen you all. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 35 Your advise, being leavened with singular wisedome. *Ibid.* 238 When I had perceived..that your friendshippe was leavened with lightnesse and inconstancie. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iii. 7 Thus the Romans levened with the Gospell.. insinuated that leven by degrees. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 1 Leven not good Actions nor render Virtues disputable. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref. 29 Only they were too much leavened with a superstitious conceit of the Rights of the Church. *c* 1718 PRIOR *Ladle* 166 That cruel something unpossess'd Corrodes and leavens all the rest. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lii, When this revelation had had time to leaven the city. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* IV. xii. (1873) 355 The indolent, evil thought would still insinuate itself until it leavened their entire character. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxv. 144 Bithynia.. and the adjacent parts of Asia were at the time more leavened with Christian opinions than other districts of the empire. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xi. 273 A mob which it was very easy to leaven with noisy men here and there.

Hence **Lea·vening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. i. 20, 22. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1627) 37 Breads we haue of severall Graines,..With diuerse kindes of Leauenings, and Seasonings. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 128 By.. fermentation or bustle of the working or leavening particles. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* vii. 105 It did not retain the leavening influences now introduced. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 633/2 [The world was] seething and fermenting.. under the leavening influences of Christianity.

Leaven, obs. form of ELEVEN.

1549 LATIMER *Seven Sermons* A a iij b, It was a solitarye place and thyther he wente wt hys leauen Apostles.

Leavened (le·v'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. LEAVEN *v.* + -ED 1.] In senses of the vb.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 10 þe Grekes also makes þe sacrement of þe autere of leuaynd breed. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 76 A leuended maunchet of theyr pharisaycall gloses. 1573 BARET *Alv.* L 245 Leauened bread, *panis fermentatus.* 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* II. 161/2 Their old leauened and wicked vsage. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 52 We haue with a leauen'd and prepared choice Proceeded to you. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xiii. 3 There shall no leauened bread be eaten. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 191 The Uzbeks breakfast on tea and leavened bread.

Lea·venish, *a. rare.* [f. LEAVEN *sb.* + -ISH.] Resembling leaven.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 695 If a perfume hereof be made & infused by a tunnel into the holes of serpents, it will drive them away, by reason of the sharp and leavenish savour thereof.

Leavenless (le·v'nlès), *a.* [-LESS.] Containing no leaven.

1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 240 A second meal was served, with bitter herbs and leavenless bread.

Leavenous (le·v'nŏs), *a.* [f. LEAVEN *sb.* + -OUS.] Having the properties of leaven.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* ix. Wks. 1851 III. 401 A..vitious clergy .. whose unsincere and levenous Doctrine corrupting the people, first taught them loosness, then bondage. 1677 WARWICK *Mem. Chas. I* (1701) 78 When they [Dissenters] would mingle their leavenous zeal with a dissatisfied Laylump..it so fermented the blood that at last it cast the whole body into a distemper.

Leaver (lī·vəɹ). [f. LEAVE *v.*1 + -ER 1.] One who leaves (in various senses of the vb.).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xix. 96 This vertue is more estemed of thaffection of the leaver than of the greatnes of the thyng that is lefte. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. ix. 22 But let the world ranke me in Register A Master leauer, and a fugitive. 1652 J. B. *To Brome on his Joviall Crew* Brome's Wks. 1873 III. 347 The most our Leavers serve for, shews Onely that we're his friends. 1883 *Century Mag.* June 219/2 Leaders of lonely lives, and leavers of great fortunes. 1890 G. GISSING *Emancip.* III. II. xvii. 288 Hither came no payers of formal calls, no leavers of cards.

Leaver, obs. form of LEVER.

Leavetail, obs. form of LEEFTAIL *a. dial.*

Leave-taking (lī·vtēˡ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LEAVE *sb.*] The taking leave of a person; saying farewell; † parting speech.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 143 [He] passyt furth but leve-taking. *c* 1564 LADY MARY SIDNEY *Let. to her Son* in Symonds *Sir P. Sidney* (1889) 16 And for a final leave-taking for this time, see that you show yourself a loving obedient scholar to your good master. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. iii. 150 And let vs not be daintie of leaue-taking, But shift away. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* xx, We had agreed.. to pay a formal visit of leave-taking to the village.

attrib. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* III. 256 MRS. Glaston, without repeating the usual leave-taking compliments, departed. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 182 The Captain urged Charles to deliver a final leavetaking letter to Emily.

Leaving (lī·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LEAVE *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. The action of the vb. LEAVE in various senses. Also in Comb. with advs., as *leaving-off.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 350 For leevyng of dedis of charite shulde he noþing be blamed. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 38 And yet yf he lefte yt vnsayde he shulde synne more greuosly, what shall he then do syth he synneth bothe in the doyng & in the leueynge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 b, Not carnally vnderstandynge this rewarde, for than, for the leuyng of one wyfe thou sholdest haue an hondred wyues. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 97 To the Thessalonicense he writeth..Pray without any day leauynge of. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 27 Never.. suffer them to begin their Scafflings in the morning, but before their leaving of their work. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iv. (1840) 85 They..went in by ways of their own leaving. 1834 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* XIV. iv. (Rtldg.) II. 250 His leaving of Mr. Stuart without instructions. 1861 TRENCH 7 *Ch. Asia* 77 The suggestion that this leaving of the first love can refer to the abating of any other love.

2. *concr.* † a. *sing.* What is left; remainder, residue, remains.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 496, I soght þe lefynge of my ȝeris. *c* 1425 *Craft of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 18 Medye þat þe quych leues after þe takyinge away of þat þat is odde, þe quych leuynge schalle be ȝ. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlviii. 468 To aleyn token they Ageyn the leveng Of that fisch In Certeyn. 1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* (1876) 35, I am no leauing of al-withering age.

b. *pl.* in the same sense (Cf. L. *reliquiæ*, which the Eng. word often translates in early examples.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 16 þai left þaire leuyngis till þaire smale. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 97 Off the levenges of whiche cite, after the seyenge of Seynte Ierom, ij. cities were made in Persida. 1526 TINDALE Mark viii. 20 Howe many baskettes of the leavinges of broken meate toke ye up. 1552 HULOET, Leuynges or thinges left, *reliquiæ.* 1555-8 PHAER *Æneid* III. F iv, The leauinges of Achilles wyld. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Fanfreluches*, riffe raffe, the leauings or shreds of any thing. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* III. ii, To dine on my scraps, my leavings. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 28 Shall God have Satans leavings? 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i. Dram. Wks. (1725) 34 Now you have but the Leavings of my Will. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* v. 72 The poorer sort.. carried the leavings or fragments home. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 215 Truly, she'd have none of Polly's Leavings; no, not she! *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 74 The student should make it a rule to save the leavings of his colours. 1834 MACAULAY *Biog., Pitt* (1866) 178 He gave only the leavings of his time and the dregs of his fine intellect. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 5 His master let him have a pull at the leavings of his beer. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Sonn. Immortality* Poems 1877 I. 262 And will not, then, the immortal armies scorn The world's poor routed leavings? 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 207/2 Their leavings—what they did not touch— made a luxurious supper for all my waiters.

† **c.** Leaving out: what has been left out, omitted matter. *Obs.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. ¶ 8 He may perhaps get a small word..into the foregoing Line; and.. another..in the following Line, which if his Leaving out is not much, may Get it in.

3. *attrib.*, esp. in the sense of leaving school or college, as in *leaving certificate, examination*; **leaving-book,** (at Eton) a book presented by friends on the occasion of one's 'leaving'. Also **leaving-shop** (*slang*), an unlicensed pawnshop.

1878 SYMONDS *Shelley* 15 Hogg says that his Oxford rooms were full of handsome *leaving books, and that he was frequently visited by old Etonian acquaintances. 1879 *Mem. Cath. & Crauford Tait* 483 His popularity at Eton was attested by the exceptionally large number of leaving-books he got from his friends. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 4/1 No German or Saxon can enter the mining School at Freiberg..unless he have obtained a *leaving certificate at a gymnasium or a first-class Real School. 1892 *Daily News* 30 June 5/3 The Leaving Certificate Examination. 1893 *Athenæum* 21 Oct. 555/2 For all schools a common *leaving examination. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xii, Upon the smallest of small scales, she was an unlicensed pawnbroker, keeping what was popularly called a *Leaving Shop, by lending insignificant sums on insignificant articles of property deposited with her as security. 1888 *Spectator* 7 July 942 The 'leaving-shop', or illicit pawnbroker, almost frustrates attempts at protective legislation for the poor.

† **Lea·vish.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. LEAF *sb.* (pl. *leaves*) + -ISH.]

1530 PALSGR. 317/1 Leavysshe full of leaves, *fueillu*.

Leavy (lī·vi), *a.* [Earlier and more normal form of LEAFY.]

1. Having leaves; covered with leaves or foliage. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 486 With leuy bowis puld ek let hem be By nyght. c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XCVI. vi, Leavy infants of the wood. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* V. i. 51 The leauie shelter that abutts against the Islands side. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 278 Dim darknes, and this leavy Labyrinth. 1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xxi. 266 So doth the humble vine creep at the foot of an oak..and [they] are the most remarkable of friends..of all the leavie nation. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* IX. ix, A green leavy little tree. 1832 TENNYSON *Margaret* v, And faint, rainy lights are seen, Moving in the leavy beech. 1833 — *Poems* 42, I heard.. The nightingale in leavy woods Call to its mate.

† **b.** Of a season: Abounding in foliage. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 75 The fraud of men were euer so, Since summer first was leauy.

c. Consisting of or made of leaves (either natural or ornamental).

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xix, He fled thy sight, ..And for his shield a leavie armour weav'd. 1611 COTGR., *Fueillure*..; also, leafe-worke, or a leauie flourishing.

† **2.** Of a gate: Having leaves. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 86 Take the key, vnlocke the leauie gates.

Hence † **Lea·viness,** leafiness.

1611 COTGR., *Fueillure*, Leauinesse. 1687 RYCAUT *Contn. Knolles' Hist. Turks* II. 252 The shady leaviness of two tall elms.

Leaward, obs. form of LEEWARD.

Leaze, variant of LEASE *sb.*[1], *v.*[1], *v.*[2]

Leazing, variant of LEASING *Obs.*, lying.

‖ **Leban** (le·bæn). Also lebban, leben. [Arab. لبن *laban*, from a root meaning 'to be white'.] A drink in use among the Arabs, consisting of coagulated sour milk.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 158 Leben, (a thick sour Milk).. is a thing in mighty esteem in these hot Countries, being very useful to quench Thirst. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 345 Their breakfast..in winter is fryed eggs, cheese, honey or leban. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. ii, Sheikh Salem will never drink leban again. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 231, I have bread and leben.

Lebarde, leberde, obs. forms of LEOPARD.

Leburd(e, variant of LEE-BOARD[1] *Obs.*

Lecage, obs. form of LEAKAGE.

Lecam, variant of LIKAM *Obs.*, body, corpse.

Lecanomancy (le·kănomænsi). Also 7 lican-, lecon-. [ad. Gr. λεκανομαντεία, f. λεκάνη dish, pan, pot (f. λέκος of the same meaning) + μαντεία divination. Cf. F. *leconomantie* (Rabelais).] Divination by the inspection of water in a basin.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 294 Hydromancy.. done..in a basin of water, which is called Lecanomancie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 366 They had also their Lecanomancie, which was observed in a Bason of Water, wherein certaine plates of golde and silver were put with Iewels, marked with their jugling Characters. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Licanomancy*. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxv. 207 By Hydromancy, by Leconomancy. 1783 T. WILSON *Archæol. Dict.*, *Lecanomancy*.

So † **Lecanomancer,** † **Lecanomantic** *Obs.*$^{-0}$, one who practises lecanomancy.

1623 COCKERAM, *Leconomanticke*. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lecanomancer*, a diviner by water in a bason.

Lecanoric (lekănǫ·rik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. *Lecanora*, the name of a genus of lichens.] *Lecanoric acid*: a crystalline substance obtained by Schunck from certain members of the genus *Lecanora* of lichens. Hence **Lecanorate** (-ō·rĕt), a salt of lecanoric acid; **Lecanorin** (-ō·rin) = *lecanoric acid*.

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 488 Fresh dye-lichens, exhausted by ether, yield a crystalline substance, which when purified by solution in alcohol, is perfectly white; to this the name *lecanorine* has been given. 1852 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 577 Boiled with water for some time, erythric acid absorbs 2 eq. and yields picro-erythrin..and a new acid..which is termed by some chemists lecanoric, by others orsellinic acid. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 565 The lecanorates gradually decompose, especially when heated, yielding orsellinic acid, and ultimately orcin.

Lecanorine (lekănō·rin), *a.* *Bot.* [f. *Lecanora* (see prec.) + -INE.] Resembling the apothecium of the genus *Lecanora* of lichens. So **Lecano·roid** *a.*

1871 LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 5 Apothecia lecanorine. *Ibid.* 241 Apothecia pale, plane, lecanoroid.

Lecche, obs. form of LEACH *v.*[1], LEECH *sb.*[1]

Lecchour, obs. form of LECHER.

Lece, obs. form of LEASH.

† **Lech**[1]. *Obs.* Also 3 **læch, laich.** [App. to be identified (in spite of the difficult form *laichen*, which may be corrupt) with OE. *léc* masc., cogn. w. *lócian* to LOOK.] A look, glance.

[c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Thorpe) II. 374 Wo sceolon awendan urne lec fram yfelre ȝesihþe, ure hlyst fram yfelre spræce.] c 1205 LAY. 1884 Laðliche læches heo leiteðeni mid eȝan. *Ibid.* 3410 He..þas worde seide mid seorhfulle laichen. *Ibid.* 13703 Mid his lechen he gon liȝen. [Often elsewhere in LAY.] a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1138 Þine leches beoþ grisliche þe hwile þu art on lif-daȝe.

Lech[2] (lek). [ad. W. *llech* (flat) stone = Ir., Gael. *leac*. Cf. CROMLECH.] A Celtic monumental stone.

1768–9 J. CLELAND *Spec. Etym. Vocab.* 134 A Lech differs from a Cromlech, in that it means the top-stone of a Cromlech, or any sacred stone; whereas Cromlech expresses its adjunct stones and circle underneath it. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. West* II. 28 [St. Patrick] did not overthrow their lechs or pillar-stones.

‖ **Lech**[3] (leχ). [Ger.] (See quot. 1753.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Lech*, in metallurgy, a term used by the miners to express the gold ore which has been powdered, and washed, and afterwards run with the assistance of lime stone. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 229 The Schemnitz ore contains a greater quantity of gold ..than that of Cremnitz; but the hard ore of the latter yields more lech.

Lech, obs. form of LEECH *sb.*[1]

Lechardemane, obs. form of LEGERDEMAIN.

Leche (lī·tʃi). Also **lechwi, leechwe.** [Sechuana: cf. Sesuto *letsa* antelope.] A South African water-buck, *Kobus leche*.

1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* iii. 71 We discovered an entirely new species of antelope called leche or lechwi. It is a beautiful water-antelope of a light brownish-yellow colour. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 247 My driver told me ..that he was a man who could shoot a leche ram. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 450 The graceful water-loving leechwe antelopes.

Leche, obs. f. LEACH, LEECH, LICH, LIKE.

Lecher (le·tʃəɹ), *sb. arch.* Forms: 2–5 **lechur,** 3 **-or,** 3–6 **-our,** 4 **lichur, -o(u)re, licchour, lec(c)houre, lech-, lychure,** 4–5 **lichour, lecchour,** 5 **lecheour(e, lechowr(e, -ir, -urre, lichir, -or, lycher, lehchour,** 5–6 **lychour,** (6 **leachour, lecherd,** 7 **lechard),** 6–8 **leacher, letcher,** 5– **lecher.** [a. OF. *lecheor, -eur, ur, liceour, lichieor*, also *lichard*, agent-n. f. *lechier* to live in debauchery or gluttony, mod.F. *lécher* to lick = Pr. *lecar, lechar*, It. *leccare*, ad. OHG. *leccôn* (G. *lecken*):—OTeut. **likkôjan* to LICK.] A man immoderately given to sexual indulgence; a lewd or grossly unchaste man, a debauchee.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þus heo doð for to feiren heom seoluen and to draȝe lechurs to ham. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 216 Þe lechur iðe deofles kurt bifuleð himsulf fulliche, & alle his feolawes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7208 Prustes, mid vnclene honden & mid lechors mod Al isoyled. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3916 Fy, he saide, apon the lechour: Thou schalt dye as a traytour! c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 11 The sexte commandement es 'Thou sall be na lichoure'. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 31 (Laud) Of chastyte the lechour [*Bedford MS.* þe lichore] hath lyte. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 242 Sir olde lecchour, lat thy Iapes be. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xviii. 103 Summe ben founde..to be greet lecchouris, Summe to be avoutreris. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. ii, Launcelot now I wel vnderstande that thou arte a fals recreaunt knyghte and a comyn lecheoure, and louest and holdest other ladyes. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 174 He has bene lychour so lang quhill lost is his natur. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 147, I will now take the Leacher: hee is at my house. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 477 Of Concubines they [men] may have as many as they list, and women as many lechards. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* vi, The time is come, faire Ester must Expose her beauty to the Lecher's lust. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 148 Half-surpriz'd, and fearing to be seen, The Leacher gallop'd from his Jealous Queen. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 502 ¶ 4 You see..old letchers, with mouths open, stare at the loose gesticulations on the stage with shameful earnestness. 1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 105 The haly letcher fled, And darn'd himsell behind a bed. 1763 CHURCHILL *Gotham* III. (1764) 23 Like a Virgin to some letcher sold. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 193 If she is poor, some old lechers, their dormant passions rekindled, beset her.

† **Le·cher,** *a.* *Obs.* [attrib. use of the sb.] Lecherous; also in wider sense, base, vile.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 776 God sente on him sekenesse & care, And lettede al his lecher-fare. *Ibid.* 1064 Al ðat burȝt folc ðat helde was on, Ðe miȝte lecher crafte don. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28528 Lechur sanges haf i wroght. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13037 Thus the lady was lost for hir lechir dedis. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 511 Some..disgrace alight on his lawfull wife or on his lechard mistris.

Hence † **Le·cherhed** [see -HEAD], lechery; † **Le·cherlike, -ly** *advs.*, lecherously; † **Le·cherness,** lechery.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 770 Ðat folc luuede lecherlike. *Ibid.* 1997 He wulde don is lechur-hed wið ioseph, for hise fairehed. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8059 The tothur lurkes in lychernes, & laghes ouerthwert. *Ibid.* 12604 Þan Vlixes the lord, licherly þai saide, Preset [etc.]. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 27 The wymen be very hoote & dyposed to lecherdnes.

† **Le·cher,** *v.* *Obs.* [f. LECHER *sb.*] *intr.* To play the lecher. Hence † **Le·chering** *ppl. a.*

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xv. 39 Thei folowen not her owne thouȝtis and eyen, by dyuerse thingis lecherynge. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 11 How he must..drinke carouse, and lecher with him out of whom he hopes to wring anie matter. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 114 The small gilded Fly Do's letcher in my sight. 1611 COTGR., *Foutre*, to leacher. 1631 DONNE *Polydoron* 130 To letcher is like the spider that spinns a webb out of his owne bowells; to swill and drinke in excesse, is to turne trype-wife and wash gutts. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlviii. 392 A Lechering Rogue. 1756 *Demi-Rep* 31 If vanity or dress allure her mind To forfeit fame and letcher with Mankind.

Lechere, obs. form of LEECHER.

† **Le·cherer.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 **lecherour.** [? f. LECHER *sb.*: see -ER[1] 3.] = LECHER *sb.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 102 Ȝif þei meyntenen.. leccherours of here owne meynee in here housholde. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 230 Tho that haue rogh leggis bene lechureris. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W. 1530) v. xix. 222/2 Yf a clerke saye that it is lefull to slee.. lecherors he is yrreguler. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virginia* D ij b, The Gods confound such lecherers. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 36 He is..a glutton, a leacherer. 1605 *Narr. Murthers Sir J. Fitz* (1860) 11 A roysting drunkard is most commonly noted for an incontinent lecherer.

attrib. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cxx. 99 She hath..nempned her lecherour leman Goddes owne preest.

Lechérous (le·tʃərəs), *a.* *arch.* Forms: 4 **licheros, lycher(o)us, le(t)cherouse,** 4–5 **leccherous,** 4–6 **licherous,** 5 **lychorous, luchrus,** 5–6 **lichorous,** 6 **lecheros, -us, licharus, leicherous,** 6–8 **letcherous,** 4– **lecherous.** [a. OF. *lecheros*, etc., f. *lecheur* LECHER *sb.*: see -OUS. Cf. LICKEROUS.]

1. Addicted to lechery.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7989 Þys was a prest ryȝt amerous..And amerous men are leccherous. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 626 As hoot he was, and lecherous, as a sparwe. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 67 Men er so prowde, so enuyous, so grete glotouns, and so licherous. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* l. 41 He said he was ane licheruss bull, That croynd bayth day and nycht. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 15 Nero that beast and lecherous monster. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 609 Remorselesse, Treacherous, Letcherous, kindles villaine! 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 79 Semiramis ..a lecherous and bloudie woman was worshipped by the name of the Syrian Goddesse. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* xx (1809) 213 Lazy, lying, lecherous monks. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 125 Thy murderous, and lecherous race Have sat too long i' the holy place.

b. Of action, thought, etc.: Consisting in or characterized by lechery.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 65 Licheros lif þei led. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 194 Ich had lykynge to lauhe of lecherous tales. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxxxvii. (1495) 583 It clasteth lecherous meuynges and maketh good mynde. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4328 And to na licherous lustes leeue ȝe oure membris. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 19 Thay..thinkkis lichorous thochttis. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 216 Ȝit war his factis sa lichorus. 1611 COTGR., *Saffreté*, wanton dallying, leacherous ieasting, lasciuious toying. 1884 *Chr. Treasury* Feb. 97/2 Absalom's plot to assassinate his eldest brother had no justification in the lecherous crime of that guilty brother.

c. Of drink, etc.: Inciting to lechery.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xx. 1 A leccherous thing win. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 221. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 25 Loth in hus lyue thorw lecherouse drynke Wykkydlich wroghte. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 152 He sett out sum leicherous lawis, that his flagitious gaird..mycht haue occasione frilie to louse a brydle to al thair appetites. 1632 SHERWOOD, Lecherous stuffe, *poudre agrippine*. [COTGR., *Pouldre Agrippine*, any meat, that prouokes, or enables, vnto lust.]

† **2.** = LICKEROUS: **a.** fond of good living, gluttonous; **b.** (of food) rich, dainty. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 112 The sight of the noble and lichorous metis. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* B vij, How they ought not..to yeue flesshe ne lychorous metes to houndes. c 1483 — *Dialogues* viii. 33 *Car elle est moult gloutee*, For she is moche lichorous. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 228 With gluttony and lichorus appetyte.

Hence **Le·cherously** *adv.*, **Le·cherousness.**

1340 *Ayenb.* 128 Þe guode mannes zone þet..leuede lecherusliche. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 13 There he wastide his substaunce in lyuynge leccherously. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1651 One leccherously lyving consumes his substance. 1551 BIBLE *Isa.* lvi. Notes, They were.. dryuen into yᵉ profounde and deepe sleepe of ygnoraunce, of idlenes, of lecherousnesse, and of pride. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Luxuriosamente*, lecherouslie. 1895 *Min. 9th Nat. Council Congreg. Ch. U.S.A.* 138 Laws against all manner of lecherousness.

† **Le·cherwite,** a perversion (after LECHER *sb.*) of OE. *legerwite* (see LAIRWITE).

1228 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 52 Lecherwyt.

Lechery (le·tʃəri). Forms: 3–5 **leccherie,** 3–7 **lecherie,** (3–5 **-ye**), 4 **lechury(e, -ure, -uri, -wry, lec(c)heri,** ? **lecȝery, licchery, -ie, lit-**

cheri, lychory, -ery, -eri, -ore, luchery, 4–5 lecchery(e, lechory, -i(e, lichery, -ory, 4–6 licherie, 5 lecuri?, 6 leicherie, luchrie, li-, lychorie, lichery, 6–7 letcherie, 7–8 -ery, leachery, 5– lechery. [a. OF. *lecherie, licherie*, f. *lecheur* LECHER *sb.*] Habitual indulgence of lust; lewdness of living. † Also, an instance of this.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Þat is te lust of leccherie þat riuleð þer wiðinne. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3510 Oc horedom ðat ðu ne do, Ne wend no lecherie to. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10046 (Cott.) Þe chastite o þis leuidi Ouercumms al lust o lecheri [*Gött.* lichery]. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 6476 (Trin.) Do no lecchery bi no wommon. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 79 Of þe herte comen yvel þouȝtis, in yvel wordis; mansleyingis, avoutrieris, leccheries. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ⁋ 762 After Glotonye thanne comth leccherie. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3656 Leccherye..is hogges lif. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 84 To waulter, with as litle shame, in open lecherie, as Swyne do here in the common myre. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 225 The Faulcons fiercenesse, Sparrowes letcherie. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 106 Nothing but Letcherie? All incontinent Varlets. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2649 And this I holde, that secret letcherie Is a lesse sinne than close hypocrisie. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 92 The Salacity of a Debauched Life, or lechery produced and confirmed by habit. 1888 *19th Cent.* July 40 A new *motif* for art has also been discovered in death, disease, and lechery.

personified. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3914 Over-al regnith Lecchery, Whos might yit growith night and day. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 79 Lichery, that lathly corss, Berand lyk a bagit horss. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 24 And next to him rode lustfull Lechery Upon a bearded gote. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 17 You cherish three daughters, Pride, Covetousnesse and Lechery.

b. *fig.*

c 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* x. 26 Of this pryde cometh a spirituel or ghostli lechery. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* I. (Arb.) 17 The Vsurer liues by the lechery on mony, and is Bawd to his owne bags. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 77 [He] will violate the ecclesiastical secret rather than lose the leachery of his tattle. 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 38 Lash him, and mortify his Letchery of writing Nonsense. 1692 E. WALKER tr. *Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) xlvi, For Boasting is a most intemperate Vice..'tis the Leach'ry of the Mind.

† c. *transf.* Luxurious or inordinate pleasure.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. i, Didst thou know What ravishing lechery it is to enter An ordinary, cap-a-pie trimmed like a gallant!

† **Lechne,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 lǽcnian, lécnian, lácnian, 2 lechnien, *pa. pple.* ilechned, 3 lacnien, lechinien, lechni(e, lecnen, 4 lechnen. [OE. *lǽcnian, lácnian* = ON. *lékna*, Goth. *lêkinôn*:—OTeut. **lǽkinójan*, f. **lǽkjo-z* LEECH *sb.*¹] *trans.* To cure, heal, *lit.* and *fig.* Also *absol.* to administer medicine.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xviii. [xvi.] (1890) 308 Se ða in þæm ilcan dælum deaȝollice lacnod [*v.rr.* lacnad, lacnod] wæs from his wundum. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iv. 23 La lece lecne ðec seolfne. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxiii. (Z.) 203 *Medeor*, ic lacniȝe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Adam wes ilechned þurh god almihte solf. *c* 1205 LAY. 16589 To lechinien [*c* 1275 lechnie] þa wunden of leofenen his cnihten. *Ibid.* 19500 Sa me scal lacnien [*c* 1275 lechni] his leomes þat beoð sare. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Ure lecnen mid þe seke, & forte healen mide hire cancre. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 189 Lame men he lechede [*MS. M.* lechnede].

Hence † **Lechning** *vbl. sb.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 106 Se ærest of þyssum wyrtum læcnunge ȝesette. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 6 Wið uten lechnunge of hire libben he ne mahte. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 202 Hit beo mi lechnunge hit beo mi bote.

Lechriodont (le·kriodɒnt), *a.* [f. Gr. λέχριο-ς slanting + ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς tooth.] (See quot.)

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 760/2 The one end of the palatine..becomes directed transversely to the axis of the skull, immediately behind the posterior nostril, its teeth continuing the transverse line of the teeth of the vomers. Salamanders with the teeth thus disposed have been termed 'lechriodont'. *Ibid.* 761/1 The 'mecodont' and 'lechriodont' *Salamandrida.*

Lechwi: see LECHE.

Lecideaceous (lĭsidĭ,ēⁱ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Lecidea* + -ACEOUS.] Having the characters of or resembling the genus *Lecidea* of lichens. So **Lecide·iform, Leci·deine** *adjs.*

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Lecideaceous. 1871 LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 154 Apothecia single lecideine or patellaroid. *Ibid.* 392 Ardellæ..rotundate, lecideiform. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Bot. Terms*, *Lecideiform, lecideine*, like the apothecium of *Lecidea*, which has a margin of the same colour as the disk.

Lecithin (le·siþin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. Gr. λέκιθος yolk of egg + -IN.] A nitrogenous fatty substance found in the nerve tissues, the yolk of eggs, blood, and other fluids of the body.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 86 Helicine.. consists..of oleine,..lecithine, and cerebrine. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 165 A phosphoretted fat termed lecithin. *attrib.* 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 75 Lecithin hydrochlorate.

Leck (lek), *dial.* Also 8 lack. A hard subsoil of clay or gravel. Also *attrib.*, as *lack-clay*; **leck-stone**, a granular variety of trap rock used in some parts of Scotland for the slabs of ovens.

1780 YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 199 Immediately under the moor, is a thin stratum of what they call lack-clay, which is like baked clay, the thickness of a tile. 1813 R. KERR *Agric. Surv. Berwick* 41 A half lapidified tough and compact clay, called *leck* by the quarriers. 1862 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* vii. 126 Before the improved manufacture of fire-bricks, some open-textured varieties [of greenstone], known as 'leck-stones', were largely used for the linings and soles of ovens. 1899 DICKINSON & PREVOST *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Leck*, a hard subsoil of clay and gravel.

Leck, Leckar, obs. forms of LAC², LACQUER.

Lecontite (lĭkǫ·ntəit). *Min.* [Named by W. J. Taylor, 1858, after Dr. J. L. *Le Conte*, its discoverer: see -ITE.] Hydrous sulphate of sodium and ammonium, found in colourless prismatic crystals.

1858 W. J. TAYLOR in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XXVI. 273 Lecontite occurs in crystals varying greatly in size. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 635 Lecontite..crystals often have a coating of organic matter.

Lecotropal (lĭkǫ·trŏpăl), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. λέκο-ς dish + -τροπος turning.] (See quot. 1900.)

1889 in *Century Dict.* 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Bot. Terms*, *Lecotropal*, shaped like a horse-shoe, as some ovules.

Lectern (le·ktəɹn). Forms: α. 4–5 lettorne, 5 leteron(e, -vn, letteroun, letrone, -une, leyterne, letyrn, 5–7 lettron, 6 lettrone, -une, letteron, -ane, litterne, letaring, 6–8 latron(e, 6–7, 9 lettern, 7 lettren, *Sc.* lettering, 9 *Sc.* lateran, lattern. β. 5 lectrone, -un, 5–6 lectron, -yne, 5–7 lectorn(e, 6 lecteron, -erne, -urne, 9 lecturn, 6, 9 lectern. γ. 6 lecter, lector, lettour. [ME. *lettrun*, etc., a. OF. *lettrun, leitrun*, semi-popular form of late L. *lectrum*, 'analogium super quo legitur' (Pseudo-Isidore *Lib. Glossarum*), f. *leg-*, root of *legĕre* to read: cf. *mulctrum* milking pail, f. *mulgēre* to milk. The β forms are influenced by the L. *lectrum*, or perh. rather by the synonymous med.L. *lectrinum*, f. the same root (cf. *textrinum* weaver's shop, f. *tex-ĕre* to weave), which was the more usual word in eccl. Latin in the 15th c.

The mod.F. *lutrin* (15th c. *lieutrin, leutrin*) seems to represent a mixture of OF. *leitrun* (the vowel of the first syll. being influenced by that of the last) with OF. *letrin*, ad. med.L. *lectrinum*. There seems to be no foundation for the common statement that Isidore's *lectrum* is ad. Gr. λέκτρον, for which no other sense is known in Gr. of any period than that of 'bed', 'marriage-bed'.]

1. A reading- or singing-desk in a church, esp. that from which the lessons are read; made of wood, metal, or stone, and often in the form of an eagle with outspread wings supported on a column.

α. *c* 1325 *Deo Gratias* 18 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 124 In silke þat comely clerk was clad, And ouer a lettorne leoned he. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 648/27 *Hic ambo*, letrune. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 299/2 Leterone, or lectorne, deske (*K.* lectrone, *H.*, *P.* letrone, or lectrun, *S.* leteron, or letervn), *lectrinum*. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 757/1 *Hoc lectrinium, Hic ambo, Hic discus*, a leyterne. 1541 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 320* To be coveringis to the Lettronis in þe Chapell, xij elnis blak Birge Sating. 1600 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 278 For mending of the letaring, ivd. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 159 Mr. Blair went to the lettren and took the Bible from the reader. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 147 The nave will contain both lettern and litany-stool. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 6 There should be Desks or Letterns in the Choir.

fig. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 78 So longe..thou hast lerned to lyen that thi tonge is letteroun of lyes.

β. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 447 [He] putte his gloves on a lectryne whiles he prayede. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 165/1 Thenne thys felowe wente up to the lectron where as saynt James preched. 1530 PALSGR. 238/1 Lecterne to syng at, *levtrayn*. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 7 Buried yn the Paroche Church of S. Albane under the Place of the lectern in the Quier. 1571 GRINDAL *Injunct. at York* B ij b, So that a conuenient deske or lecterne, with a rowme to turne his face towardes the people be there prouided. 1665 in *Dean Granville's Rem.* App. in *Miscellanea* (Surtees) 263 The Lectorne and Litany Desk are meane and uncomely. 1845 *Times* 3 Feb. 5/5 The reading desk was taken away and a 'faldstool' and 'lectern' substituted. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 437 The lectern in English cathedrals usually stands in the midst of the choir facing westwards.

γ. 1516 *Indenture* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 243 Of the Qwyer..the oon halfe thereof on every syde shall be double staulled, wyth lyke lettours, Staulls, and Seats. 1553 *Mendlesham Acc.* in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 593/2 Payde to Thomas Whyghtyng for makyng of yᵉ lector that stonde on the alter iiijd. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 38 An old lecter wt a deske yet remayninge.

2. Chiefly *Sc.* **a.** A reading-desk in a private house. **b.** A writing desk; an escritoire. *To be bred, sent to the lattern*: see quots. 1825–80, 1888.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 145 Seand Virgill on ane lettrune stand, To writ anone I hynt ane pen in hand. 1517 WATSON *Ship of Fools* A ij, I make my lectrons and my deskes clene ryghⁱ[t] often. My mansyon is all repylnysshed with bokes. 1534 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 284*, iiij½ elnis sad grene, to covir the Latronis in the Kingis Study. 1561 *MS. Acc. Treasurer Edinb.*, Ane great four-square latterane turning on ane vice. *a* 1575 *Earl Huntly's Death* in Bannatyne *Jrnl. Trans. Scot.* (1806) 486 The whole cofferis, boxis, or lettronis, that the erle him self had in handling; and had ony geir in keping in. *c* 1610 J. MELVILL *MS. Mem.* 5 (Jam.) The whole expenses of the process and pices of the lyble, lying in a several buist by themselves in my lettron. 1691 Z. HAIG in Russell *Haigs* xi. 226 At that time I desired to be put to a lettering. 1697 *Inv.* in *Sc. N. & Q.* Dec. (1900) 90/1 A writting latroh and chamber box. 1719 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 442, I have forgot my book of Ministers' names. ..It stands behind the latron, in that shelf where my manuscript sermons stood. 1825–80 JAMIESON, 'He was bred to the Lettron'. He was bred a writer; a phrase still used by old people in Edinburgh. 1888 J. RAMSAY *Scot. & Scots. 18th C.* I. iii. 181 It was in those days [18th cent.] very common for young men intended for the bar to attend a writer's chambers...In a word, the lattern, as it was called, answered nearly the same purpose in Scotland that the Inns of Court did to the English. *Ibid.* II. 63 People of moderate estate used to send their eldest son for some time to the lattern.

† c. (*a*) A music-stand; (*b*) see quot. 1612. *Obs.*

1557–8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 292 A lecturne for yᵉ organes in the quere. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 297 Desks or lettrones for wemen to work on covered with veluott, the peice vil.

d. *Sc.* (in form *lateran*). The precentor's desk in a Scotch Presbyterian church.

1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. 208 What is commonly called the Lateran; a kind of small gallery at the top of the pulpit steps. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxxv. (1873) 200 The mole-catcher..now occupied the precentor's desk, but ..on great occasions he would always have Johnny Gibb in the 'lateran' also.

Lection (le·kʃən). [a. OF. *lectiun*, ad. L. *lectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lect-*, *legĕre* to read, to choose. Cf. LESSON.)] I. Reading.

† 1. The act of reading. *Obs. rare.*

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. (1671) a, The frequent Lection of Books of Devotion. 1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* To Rdr., I am extreamly unwilling any person should..take the trouble of casting his eye here, were not I modestly of the opinion, something may not be impertinent, or unworthy curious mens Lection.

† b. A particular way of reading or interpreting a passage. *Obs.* Cf. F. *leçon.*

1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* (1547) k viij, Now is καθολικος as much to saye as *vniuersalis*. Which worde like as ye leaue out in youre lection [etc.]. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 10 What magician will account of them so, in his way of lection? Or astrologer, in his way of configuration? 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* x. 39 To know the different Lections of this Inscription.

c. *concr.* A reading of a text found in a particular copy or edition. †*Various lections*, variant readings.

a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 22 When you meet with several Readings of the Text,..be sure you keep to what is setled, and then you may flourish upon your various lections. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 114 If they be critical notes they cannot be either in part or in whole Various Lections. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xiv. 461 In the Vossian MS. it's πάντα for πᾶσα; which may seem the truer Lection. 1715 *Pope's Iliad* I. *note* I. 47 The grand Ambition of one sort of Scholars is to encrease the number of Various Lections. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. 1857 VII. 172, I confess that..I myself am offended by the obtrusion of the new lections into the text. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxxi. (1866) II. 149 Doctrines originating in a corrupt lection..have thus arisen and been keenly defended.

2. *Eccl.* A portion of a sacred writing appointed to be read in church; a 'lesson'.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 179 They write in those parchments certaine sacred lections which they call parashoth. 1695 S. HOOPER *Disc. conc. Lent* 355 To this last describ'd Jewish Order of Morning Prayers so far did the Antient Christian agree, as to begin likewise with Lections and Psalmody. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. xxiij, On Passion Sunday, the first Lections were from Jeremiah. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 157 The ambo or ambones..for the lections of Holy Scriptures. 1885 PATER *Marius the Epic.* II. 135 Those lections, or sacred readings, which..occurred at certain intervals amid the silence of the assembly.

† 3. A professional or tutorial lecture. *Obs. rare.*

1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 11 The portar..sal ryng..at sax to the lesson public; before viij, twys to the ordinar lection.

† 4. A lesson to be learnt. *Obs.*

1621 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 233, I cry in generall, on Spirituall & Temporall, This lectioun that ȝe leir.

II. = ELECTION.

a 1300 *Leg. St. Gregory* 986 (Schulz) Þe cardinals..bisouȝt God,..Her leccioun wele to do. 1462 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 145 Ilke man be his awn vos gaf thair lectioun to the sayd Schyr John. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlii. 129 *heading*, Howe pope Vrbane and pope Clement were at grete dyscorde togyder, and howe the crysten kynges were in varyaunce for theyr lectyons. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 698 The haill lectioun that tha had gevin him till.

Lectionary (le·kʃənări). *Eccl.* (Also in Lat. form.) [ad. eccl. L. *lectiōnāri-um*, f. L. *lectiōn-em* LECTION: see -ARY. Cf. F. *lectionnaire.*] A book containing 'lessons' or portions of Scripture appointed to be read at divine service; also, the list of passages appointed to be so read.

1780 T. WARTON *Life Sir T. Pope* (ed. 2) 337 *note*, [The] lectionary contained all the lessons, whether from scripture, or other books, which were directed to be read in the course of the year. 1790 R. PORSON *Lett. to Travis* 153 A Gallic Lectionary, which is reputed to be now about 1200 years old, and contains the entire epistle of John, except the three heavenly witnesses. 1802 RANKEN *Hist. France* II. ii. 197 They should be furnished with a mass-book, a lectionarium, or book of lessons. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. xxv, Among the Lambeth MSS. there is an English Lectionary. 1865 LD. LYTTELTON in *Englishman's Mag.* Feb. 167 The question of our Lectionary generally, or of the selection of Lessons to be read in Church on Sundays and on other days. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Missal*, Before the offices were combined in a single volume, several books were necessary, the Sacramentary, Lectionary, Antiphonary, and others.

‖ **Lectisternium** (lektistɜ̄·niə̆m). Also 7 *anglicized* lectistern(e. [L., f. *lecti-*, *lectus* couch, bed + *stern-ĕre* to spread.]

1. *Roman Antiq.* A sacrifice of the nature of a feast, in which images of the gods were placed on couches with food before them as if for them to eat.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1631) 158 The Priests going about to pacifie the anger of their gods with Lectisterns and sacrifices. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. xiii. 188 By celebrating a Lectisterne. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. 19 Lectisterniums and a thousand other antiquated names and ceremonies. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 290 A lectisternium to the infernal gods.

2. *Med.* (See quot.)

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.*, *Lectisternium* is used by some Writers for that Apparatus, which is necessary for the Care of a sick Person in Bed. [Hence in BAILEY, etc.]

Lector (le·ktǫr). Also 6 **lectour.** [a. L. *lector* reader, agent-n. f. *legĕre*, *lect-* to read. Cf. F. *lecteur*.]

1. *Eccl.* An ecclesiastic belonging to one of the minor orders, whose duty originally consisted in reading the 'lessons'.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 201/2 Julyan..entrid in to relygyon ..and semed to be holy and was made lector. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 106 Four inferiours, to wit, the order of ostiars, lectors, Exorcists and Acolyts. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iv. iv. 19 A lectors publike reading of Scripture in the Church upon the Sabbath day. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. p. clxxix, The custom was that the lector should not begin to read till the bishop nodded to him. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 339 The Lector, a man of venerable age, taking the roll called *Lectionarium*, and proceeding to the pulpit, read the Prophets to the people. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 381/1 The singing of the Gospel was not always reserved to the deacon .. and .. the lector still recites the Gospel in the Greek Mass.

2. A reader; chiefly *spec.* a 'reader' or lecturer in a college or university (now only *Hist.* and with reference to foreign use, e. g. that of Germany).

1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 6 Personis. The Principal. Ane Lectour Publik. Vj Regentis. *Ibid.* 7 Wagis of the Personis .. The public lectour ane hundreth markis. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Lecturer*, or *Lectour*, a publick Professour, a Reader of Lectures. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4406/1 Cardinal Carpegna, First Lector of the French College of Theatins. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 331 Vincent de Beauvais was lector or Librarian to St. Louis. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 178/1 Handing in the depositions .. he desired us to read for ourselves. I was chosen lector.

Hence † **Le·ctoress,** a female instructor.

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 270 Now after she hath .. bin threescore yeares a Lectoresse in vice [F. *a enseigné soixante ans le vice*].

Lectorate (le·ktŏrĕt). *Eccl.* [ad. eccl. L. *lectōrātus*, f. L. *lector* LECTOR.] The office of lector.

1876 T. A. DIXON tr. *Sighart's Albert Gt.* 51 The duties of his first lectorate. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 510/1 The Lectorate was the first order conferred on young clerics.

Lector(n, obs. forms of LECTERN.

† **Lectory** [1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Put for **alectory*, ad. L. *alectoria*, sc. *gemma* (Pliny), f. Gr. ἀλεκτώρ cock: cf. ALECTORIAN.] = COCK-STONE.

c 1275 *Lune ron* 172 in *O. E. Misc.* 98 Of Amatiste, of calcydone, of lectorie, and tupace.

† **Lectory** [2]. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *lectōri-um*, f. L. *lect-*, *legĕre* to read.] A reading-place.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 361 The seide Plato callede the howse of Aristotille the lectory or redenge place [L. *lectorium*].

Lectour, obs. variant of LECTOR, LECTURE.

Lectress (le·ktrĕs). *nonce-wd.* [f. LECTOR + -ESS (suggested by F. *lectrice*: see next).] A female reader.

1867 MISS THACKERAY *Village on Cliff* 35 'She advanced through the countries of Devon, Somerset and Gloucester' ..says the little lectress, in a loud disgusted voice.

Lectrice (le·ktris). [a. F. *lectrice*, ad. L. *lectrix*, fem. of LECTOR.] A woman engaged as an attendant or companion to read aloud.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Lectron(e, obs. forms of LECTERN.

Lectrure, variant of LETTRURE *Obs.*

Lectual (le·ktiuăl), *a. rare*—[0]. [ad. late L. *lectuāl-is* (perh. a faulty reading), badly f. L. *lectu-s* bed, couch.] (See quots.)

1775 ASH, *Lectual*, confined in bed, proper to be confined in bed. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Lectual*, an epithet for a distemper which requires a person to be confined to his bed.

† **Le·ctuary.** *Obs.* Also 3-5 **letuarie,** 4 **latuarye, letuare,** 4-5 **let(e)wary, -ye,** 4-6 **letuary,** 5 **lect-, lett-, lytwary, letwerye, lettorye, letuarye,** 6 **lectuarie.** [Aphetic form of ELECTUARY. Cf. OF. *letuaire*.] An electuary.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 226 He hauedȝ so monie bustes ful of his letuaries. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 741 To late cometh þe letuarye, Whan men þe cors vn-to þe graue carye. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 183 Make herof a letuarie not to hard soden. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 240 Moche worth is the lytwary y-makyd of fuste and aloes. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* i. iii. (1896) 7 With þe whilk þai .. has gretter comforth þen may be trowyd of gostely letwary. 1453-4 *Durh. MS. Com. Roll*, In confeccione vocat. lettorye. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxx. (Percy Soc.) 149, I shall provide for you a lectuary, Which after sorow into your herte shall sinke. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* Y ii, Whan pepper is ministred in lectuaries it is holsome for the coughe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. xciii. 778 Turpentine in a lectuarie with honey, clenseth the breast and the lunges.

Lectuce, obs. form of LETTUCE.

Lectun, variant of LEIGHTON *Obs.*, garden.

† **Le·ctural,** *a. Obs.* [f. LECTURE *sb.* + -AL.] Of the nature of a lecture.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* Ep. Ded. to Relig. Cit. 16 Scholasticall intricacies, and lecturall disquisitions.

Lecture (le·ktʃŭr), *sb.* Also 5 **letture,** 6 **lectcur, -tur,** 6-7 **lector.** [ad. L. *lectūra*, f. *lect-*, *legĕre* to read: see -URE. Cf. F. *lecture*.]

† 1. The action of reading, perusal. Also *fig.* Also, that which is read or perused. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. x. (1495) 311 He dysposyth a man and makith him able to letture and to wrytynge. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 379 With alle these vertues plentevous in lecture. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 24 By thynspection and lecture of theyr wrytyngys. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* lxxvii, That face, whose lecture shewes what perfect beautie is. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i. 4 He plunged himselfe so deepely in his reading of these bookes, as he spent many times in the Lecture of them whole dayes and nights. 1642 BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) V. 115, I have receaued a great deal of contentment ..by the lecture of those particularitys of my Brother's .. victoryes. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 54 Were I a Pagan, I should not refrain the Lecture of it [the Bible]. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. ix. 290 He addressed it [the *De Senectute*] to Atticus, as a lecture of common comfort to them both, in that gloomy scene of life on which they were entring. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 130 The French poetry I would limit to Boileau [etc.] ..and the Latin lectures to selected plays of Terence [etc.]. 1829 [I. R. BEST] *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 401 No one .. ought to be contented with a single lecture of a work that requires such attentive study.

† 2. The way in which a text reads; the 'letter' of a text; the form in which a text is found in a particular copy, a lection. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 32 Be þei ware þat þei knitt not falsly a wey þe witt fro þe lecture. 1538 COVERDALE *Prol. N. T.* To Rdr., Where as the Greke and the olde awncient authours reade the prayer of oure lorde in the xi. Chapter of Luke after one maner .. I folowe their lecture. 1680 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 2 He thinks their multiplicity and various lecture prove prejudicial to many Students.

3. The action of reading aloud. Also, that which is so read, a lection or lesson. *arch.*

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xiii. 15 After the lectur of the lawe and the prophetes. 1534 SIR T. MORE *Treat. Pass.* Wks. 1301/1 And vp on thys arose thys newe counsayle..whereof oure present lecture speaketh. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 2 *Cor.* iii. 14 In the lecture of the olde testament. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 4 With solemne recitall of..lectures, Psalmes and prayers. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. P 1[2] He that conquered the Land could not so conquer the language, but that in memory of our fathers, it hath been preserved with common lectures. 1664 BULTEEL *Birinthea* 74 He repeated the Lecture of this Message. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 272, I could easily enough understand both their lectures of the Old Testament and their prayers. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxvii. 396 She began to read. The language had become strange to her tongue: it faltered: the lecture flowed unevenly. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 126 Then came a lecture out of some pious writer. *a* 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* II. iv. (1878) 427 She seemed listening to the lecture of the slave.

4. A discourse given before an audience upon a given subject, usually for the purpose of instruction. (The regular name for discourses or instruction given to a class by a professor or teacher at a college or University. Cf. sense 5.)

1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII* c. 42 § 4 To reade one opyn and publique lectour in every of the said Universities in any such Science or tonge as [etc.]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 341 In that College it was his happie lucke, to reade in the open schooles in Latine that thereby he .. procured to his hearers exceeding great profite by his learned lectures. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 243 Say, we read Lectures to you, How youngly he began to serue his Countrey, How [etc.]. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 280 b, But now Readings..haue lost.. their former authorities: for now the cases are long, obscure, and intricate..liker rather to Riddles than Lectures. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 5 Lectures on the Art of Architecture, which have laid before them the most necessary Rules. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. ii. Wks. 1813 VIII. 19 Public or private lectures are such verbal instructions as are given by a teacher while the learners attend in silence. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* viii. 420 In this, as I have shown you in a former lecture, the statues of antiquity will afford you little assistance. 1827 *Oxf. Univ. Guide* 56 The Common Law School, where the Vinerian Professor reads his Lectures. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 436, I can spare the college bell, And the learned lecture well.

b. Applied to discourses of the nature of sermons, either less formal in style than the ordinary sermon, or delivered on occasions other than those of the regular order of church services; formerly, a sermon preached by a 'lecturer' (see LECTURER 2).

In Scottish use, the term formerly denoted a discourse in the form of a continuous commentary on a chapter or other extended passage of Scripture.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 63 The xxv. day [of September, 1549] Cardmaker rede in Powlles, & sayd in hys lector that he cowde not rede there the xxvij. day. 1642 T. LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 51 Upon the week dayes, there are Lectures in divers townes, and in Boston, upon Thursdays. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. xii. 265 Our late Lectures against Popery. 1696 S. SEWALL *Diary* 17 Sept. (1878) I. 433 Mr. Moodey preaches the Lecture from Acts 13. 36. 1724 R. WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 191 Those useful and necessary exercises we in this church call Lectures. 1729 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 459 His Custom was to Preach a Lecture once a month, and a Sermon the Friday before the Sacrament. 1773 M. CUTLER in *Life, &c.* (1888) I. 41 Mr. Leslie preached the lecture, afternoon. 1895 A. R. MACEWEN *Life J. Cairns* xiii. 323 The lecture gave place to a sermon of a more or less hortatory type.

c. A course or series of lectures, given regularly according to the terms of their foundation; a foundation for a lecturer; a lectureship.

1615 SIR G. BUCK in Stow *Annals* 980 In this [Gresham] colledge are by this worthy Founder ordained seauen seuerall lectures of seauen seuerall Arts and faculties, to be read publikely. *?c* 1650 in Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (1899) III. 149 Mr. Richard Gardner of this parish, a phisitian, gave for a catechisme lecture 200 li. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. v. (1852) 382 They gathered among themselves a convenient salary to support him still amongst them: though his lecture were gone. At Earl's Coln then he tarried, and prepared for the lecture to be settled the next three years in Towcester. 1730 HOADLEY *Life S. Clarke* 11 C.'s Serm. I, In the year 1704, He [Clarke] was call'd forth..to preach Mr. Boyle's Lecture, founded by that Honourable Gentleman, to assert and vindicate the Great Fundamentals of Natural and Revealed Religion. 1780 J. BANDINEL (*title*), Eight Sermons preached..in the year 1780, at the Lecture founded by the late rev. and pious John Bampton M.A.

d. The audience or class attending a lecture.

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 7 He coloured, closed his book, and *instanter* sent the whole lecture out of the room.

5. The instruction given by a teacher to a pupil or class at a particular time; a lesson. Obs. exc. in University use: see 4.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxii. (1874) 52 Let scholes be mainteyned and lectures to be had in them of the .iij. tongys, —Hebrew, Greke & Latyne. 1552 HULOET, Lectur, or readynge in scholes, called the kinges lectur, or common lectur. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 87 These bookes, I would haue him read now, a good deale at euery lecture. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 24 You'll leaue his Lecture when I am in tune? 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 79; Wilt please you, Sir, to sit downe and repeate youre lecture? 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 100/1 But here the main skill and groundwork will be, to temper them such lectures and explanations upon every opportunity. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 14 The man .. attends every morning to give him a lecture upon speaking.

† b. *fig.* A 'lesson', an instructive counsel or example. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Gov.* I. v. Poems 1870 II. 53, I sawe a frosty bearded scholemaster instructing of four lusty young men crewhyle as we came in, but if my iudgement do not fayle me, I may chaunce to read some of them another lecture. 1593 SHAKS. *Luc.* 615 And wilt thou be the schoole where Lust shall learne? Must he in thee read lectures of such shame? 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. xi. 89 He was againe to learne his Lecture by experience. 1633 BP. HALL *Medit.* Proem, Every thing, that we see, reads us new lectures of wisdom and piety. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. ix. (1715) 21 Achilles's Shield .. is a Lecture of Philosophy. 1745 *Matrimony, Pro & Con.* 4 Gewgaws of Dress are Lectures of the Mind. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* II. Wks. 1757 IV. 142 Heaven means to make one half of the species a moral lecture to the other.

6. An admonitory speech; *esp.* one delivered by way of reproof or correction; 'a magisterial reprimand' (J.). Phr. *to read* (a person) *a lecture.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 365, I haue heard him read many Lectors against it. 1602 — *Ham.* II. i. 67 So by my former Lecture and aduice. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* IV. ii, Ye have read me a faire Lecture, And put a spell upon my tongue for fay[n]ing. 1633-1851 [see CURTAIN-LECTURE] 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 17-7 292 Which moral Lecture is out of its Place. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. i. 29 Numidia will be blest by Cato's Lectures. 1732 LILLIO *Sethos* II. viii. 229 Our young bridegroom receiv'd a terrible lecture. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* xix. (1875) 483 The missionary answered with a lecture on the duty of forgiveness.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lecture-book, -hearing, -room, -table, -theatre*; † **lecture-day,** 'the appointed day for the periodical lecture of the municipality or parish; in the New England colonies it seems to have been usually Thursday' (*Cent. Dict.*); † **lecture-sermon,** a sermon of the character of a lecture, or forming part of a set course.

1857 PUSEY *Real Presence* i. (1869) 111 The altered confession [of Augsburg] .. became the *Lecture-book in Lutheran states. 1616 HIERON *Wks.* I. 589 Let not the *lecture-day, now when the sermon is ended, be made a day of voluptuousnesse. 1677 in I. Mather *Prevalency Prayer* (1864) 264 *note*, It was agreed that Lecture-day, July 25th, 1677, should be kept as a Fast. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 207 Placing all in faith, together with *lecture-hearing, hymn-singing, ..and other means of strengthening it. 1829 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 104 The *Lecture Rooms..to be provided with desks. 1703 S. SEWALL *Diary* 5 Aug. (1879) II. 83 Mr. Thomas Bridge preaches his first *Lecture-Sermon. 1736 J. ELIOT (*title*) The Two Witnesses. .. Being the Substance of a Lecture-Sermon, preach'd at the North-Society in Lyme, October 29, 1735. *a* 1751 J. BAMPTON *Will*, I direct..that..a Lecturer be yearly chosen ..to preach eight Divinity Lecture Sermons. 1854 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 166 A small room for the use of the Lecturer, with a separate entrance to the *Lecture-Table. *Ibid.* 168 The Museum, and *Lecture-Theatre remain as at present.

Lecture (le·ktʃŭr), *v.* [f. LECTURE *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To deliver a lecture or lectures. Also † *to lecture it.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 16 Men that may lecture it in Germany, To all the Doctors of your Belgicke scholes. 1637-50 J. ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 320 Mr. Robert Bruce, .. they now haveing no minister, almost everie day, either preaching in the morning, or lectureing at even. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 86 But now he is gone, and we want a detector, Our Dodds shall be pious, our Kenricks shall lecture. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 631 No one, we should think, ever lectured at one of the common institutions without seeing the most absurd burlesque of his discourse in the next week's local paper. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 6. 146 The Oxford Dominicans lectured on theology in the nave of their new Church.

2. *trans.* To deliver lectures to or before (an audience); to instruct by lecture. † Also, to stir *up* by lectures or sermons.

1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Relaps'd Apostate* (ed. 3) 48 They set to work a Preaching Ministry, and Lectur'd up the people into a Gospel-frame. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 249 It is but a week ago that Simonet was still lectur'd in the civil law. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 83 So Philomedé, lect'ring all mankind On the soft Passion. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. iii. ii. (1869) II. 348 The teacher..while he is lecturing his students. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 182 From dearth to plenty, and from death to life, Is Nature's progress when she lectures man In heavenly truth. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 146 He was in the habit of lecturing his monks every morning, from some passage in Scripture.

b. To read out (tales) to (an audience). *nonce-use.*

1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* xv. 118 Another .. lectured them Old tales of Troy.

3. To address with some severity, or at some length, on the subject of conduct, behaviour, or the like; to admonish, rebuke, reprimand.

1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* (1707) 172 The most ordinary Folly incident to old Men, is to be perpetually Lecturing Youth. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* Jan., I have been.. plentifully lectured already upon my vexation. 1818 in J. Maclean *Hist. Coll. N. Jersey* (1877) II. 175 This morning we suspended one student, and three others were lectured before the Faculty. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 367 Those whom he had lectured withdrew full of resentment. The imputation which he had thrown on them was unjust. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xlv. 203 Having lectured Tom well on the importance of sobriety. 1882 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i vi. 70 He [Becket] lectured the bishops for their want of understanding.

Lecturer (le·ktʃúrəɹ). Also 6 **lectorer.** [f. LECTURE *v.* + -ER[1]: it is possible that the earlier *lectorer* is not a misspelling, but an extension of LECTOR, and *lecturer* an interpretative alteration.]

† **1.** = LECTOR 1. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 94/2 [He] was commended of Cyprian to certayne brethren to haue hym for theyr lectorer. 1647 N. BACON *Dis. Govt. Eng.* i. x. (1739) 17 Lecturers came next, who served to read and expound.

2. One of a class of preachers in the Church of England, usually chosen by the parish and supported by voluntary contributions, whose duty consists mainly in delivering afternoon or evening 'lectures'.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 87 Preachers and lecturers, that haue no peculiar flockes, nor charges appointed them. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 67 Lecturers do in a Parish Church what the Fryers did heretofore, get away not only the Affections, but the Bounty, that should be bestow'd upon the Minister. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 15 July, To church, where our lecturer made a sorry, silly sermon. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) *Lecturer.* ... Used now-a-days for a Minister that preaches at a Parish Church in the Afternoon, having no settled Benefits, but only the free gift of the Parishioners. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 178 That the half conformity of the Puritans before the war had set up a faction in every city and town between the lecturers and the incumbents. 1732-8 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 207 These Lecturers were chiefly Puritans, who .. only preached in the afternoons. 1827 *Oxf. Univ. Guide* 10 Four Lecturers, appointed to preach in rotation before the Mayor and Corporation, are elected by the Mayor, Recorder, Alderman, and Assistants. 1844 *Act* 7 & 8 *Vict.* c. 59 § 1 Whereas in divers Districts, Parishes, and Places there now are or hereafter may be certain Lecturers or Preachers in the Holy Orders of Deacon or Priest..appointed to deliver or preach Lectures or Sermons only, without the Obligation of performing other clerical or ministerial Duties.

3. One who gives lectures or formal discourses intended for instruction, esp. in a college or university. In some universities, one who assists a professor in his department or performs professorial duties without having the corresponding rank or title (equivalent to the 'Reader' of Oxford and Cambridge).

1615 SIR G. BUCK in Stow *Annals* 980 [Gresham College] To euery lecturer or reader is prouided..fiftie pounds of Annuall Fee. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* ix. (1634) 77 Doctour Hood, sometime Mathematicall Lecturer in London. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 437/2 The Maintenance of a Lecturer of Navigation. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 16 July (O. H. S.) I. 8 Mr. Swinfin .. was chosen Lecturer of Grammar for the University. 1845 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. xi. 199 Mr. Taylor, the medical lecturer at Guy's. 1882 JEAN L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* viii. 94 An institution, consisting of a professor and lecturer, should be established.

Le·cturership. *rare.* [f. LECTURER + -SHIP: see next.] = next.

1891 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 256/2 More posts, such as lecturerships, professorships, ordinary or extraordinary.

Lectureship (le·ktʃúrʃip). [f. LECTURE *sb.* (sense 4 c) + -SHIP. For the formation cf. *clergyship.*] The office of lecturer: **a.** in a church.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* i. § 3. 51 Many of these [pastors leave their sheep] when they see a richer lectureship comming toward them. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 36 The Lectureship at the Rolls being vacant. 1720 SWIFT *Fates Clergymen* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 27 He got a lectureship in town of sixty pounds a year; where he preached constantly in person. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 370 He served..the curacy and lectureship of St. Botolph. 1900 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 35 University Patronage .. Afternoon Lectureship, St. Giles, Oxford..Rhayader Lectureship.

b. in a college, university, or like place.

1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 19 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 49 Levins .. got the Moral Philosophy Lectureship. 1863 E. HITCHCOCK *Remin. Amherst Coll.* 48 A list of the Professorships, Preceptorships, Tutorships, and Lectureships in the College to the present time. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* ii. 17 Lectureships in chemistry, botany, and anatomy.

Lecturess (le·ktʃúres). [f. LECTURER: see -ESS.] A female lecturer.

1825 T. HOOK *Say. & Doings* Ser. ii, *Man of Many Friends* I. 162 'But' continued the animated lecturess, 'you must understand that' [etc.]. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxxi, The lecturess seemed very self-possessed.

Lecturette (lektʃúre·t). Also **-et.** [f. LECTURE *sb.* + -ETTE.] A short lecture.

1867 J. MACFARLANE *Mem. T. Archer* iv. 89 The lecturette began. 1888 *Ch. Times* XXVI. 1109 There are twenty-three lectures in the volume, and the Preface is a lecturet in itself. 1895 *Naturalist* 114 A series of lecturettes on the lower forms of animal life.

Lecturing (le·ktʃúriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LECTURE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. LECTURE.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Some Special. in Life* 42 Rem. Wks. (1660), Complaining of..my too much liberty of frequent Lecturings. 1694 *Acts Gen. Assembly* 10 That the ministers .. shall in their exercise of lecturing read and open up to people some large and considerable portion of the Word of God. 1841 in *Mem. G. Ewing* (1847) xvi. 610 That department of pulpit ministrations called in Scotland *lecturing*, which is so universal in the north, and so strangely rare in the south. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vii. (1889) 60 A little mild expostulation or lecturing. 1892 *Athenæum* 9 July 53/3 Sir Robert Ball's chapter on the observatory is .. composed with that skill which has made his public lecturing so famous.

attrib. 1817 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 358 There is now to be..no Lecturing place..without a Licence. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* ii, I went into the lecturing room.

Le·cturing, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That lectures.

1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 359 Hume's words are .. remarkable in this lecturing age. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 163 He was always a lecturing old thing.

† **Le·cturize,** *v. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. LECTURE *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To deliver lectures, to 'hold forth'.

1643 A. BROME *Saint's Encouragemt.* vii. Poems (1661) 138 We must preserve Mecannicks now, To Lecturize and pray.

Lecturn: see LECTERN.

Lectuse, obs. form of LETTUCE.

Lecyth (le·siþ). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *Lecythis* (see below).] A plant of the order *Lecythidaceæ* (typical genus *Lecythis*).

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 740 Lecythidaceæ Lecyths.

‖ **Lecythus** (le·siþəs). *Gr. Antiq.* Pl. **lecythi** (-þəi). [ad. Gr. λήκυθος (whence late L. *lecythus*).] A vase or flask with a narrow neck.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 40 A small vase in the Museum..exactly resembles a lecythus, or oil cruse. 1889 *Athenæum* 4 May 575/3 Two white and black lecythi.

Hence **Le·cythoid** *a.*, resembling a lecythus.

1889 *Athenæum* 4 May 575/3 From the same tomb came.. a black-figured lecythoid vase.

Led (led), *ppl. a.* [Pa. pple. of LEAD *v.*[1]]

1. In various nonce-uses (see the vb.).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 48/38 Ledde, *ductus.* *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iv. (1629) 425, I would suffer this fault .. to be blotted out of my minde, by your former led life. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xxii. 203 Is not in his own power. He suffers himself to be a led man.

absol. 1895 *Daily News* 11 July 5/1 The fusion is adopted by the leaders and half repudiated by the led.

2. *Led horse*, a spare horse, led by an attendant or groom; also a sumpter- or pack-horse. Also *transf.* in *led tub*, etc., (Mining): see quot. 1851.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 21 Twenty led Horses, with great silver Chains instead of Bridles. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 109 P 4 With an Hundred Led-Horses in his Train. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 35 The carriage was drawn by six led horses. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. ii, *Smuggler's Leap* 19 The led-horse laden with five tubs or more. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 35 A led tub or corf means a spare one, for the barrowman to leave empty with the hewer, whilst the full one is being put to the flat or crane.

3. That follows slavishly or as a sycophant. *Led-captain*, a hanger-on, dependant, parasite. So also *led-†eater*, † *friend*, *poet.*

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* i. i, Every wit has his cully, as every squire his led captain. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* i. Wks. 1720 III. 123 He is, in short, a Led-eater..and Dry Jester to gaming and jockey-Lords. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 208 P 2 There is hardly a rich Man in the World, who has not such a led Friend. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 68 Churchill, whose led-captain he [Sir John Cope] was. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* l, A led captain and trencher-man of my Lord Steyne. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 7/4 In the last century opera singers used to keep led-captains in their pay, who..swore their employers were incomparable, and defied those who dared denial to the duello. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 53 Elkanah Settle was one of Rochester's innumerable led-poets.

4. *Led farm*: a farm held and controlled by a non-resident farmer. *Sc.*

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* l, The Deuke's no that fond o' led farms. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 58 The Back o' Beyont was a solitary place,..and was situated on a led farm.

transf. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. ii. iv. 92 He transferred the Markgrafdom to Brandenburg, probably as more central in his wide lands; Salzwedel is henceforth the led Markgrafdom or Marck.

Led, Ledare, obs. forms of LID, LEADER.

Ledder(e, -ir(e, -yr, obs. ff. LADDER, LEATHER.

Leddy, obs., Sc. and *dial.* form of LADY.

† **Lede.** *Obs.* Forms: **α.** *sing.* 1 **léod,** 3-5 **leode, lede,** 3 **ledd,** 4 **leude, lued, lud(e,** 4-6 **led,** 5-6 *Sc.* **leid,** 5 **leyde,** 7 **leed.** **β.** *pl.* 1, 3 **leode,** 3 **leoden,** 3-5 **ledes,** 3-6 **ledis,** 4-6 **le(e)de,** 4 **leodes, le(u)dez, ludes, -us, leedes, led,** *Sc.* **lide,** 4-5 *Sc.* **ledys,** 5-6 *Sc.* **leid,** 6 *Sc.* **laidis.** [Repr. three different but closely related OE. words: (1) OE. *léod* fem., nation, people; not found elsewhere in Teut. as fem., but corresponding in sense with the masc. sb. OHG. *liut* (MHG. *liut*, also neut.), MDu. *liet*, ON. *lýð-r* people (whence ME. LITH followers). (2) OE. *léode, léoda*, Northumb. *líoda*, pl., men, people = OS. *liudi* (MDu. *liede*, Du. *lieden*), OHG. *liuti* (MHG. *liute*, mod.G. *leute*), ON. *lýðir*. (3) OE. *léod* str. masc., man (occurring only as a poetical word for 'king', and in the compounds *burhléod* (-*líod*) burgher, *landléod* inhabitant); not found in the other Teut. langs. Cognates outside Teut. are OSl. *ljudŭ* masc. sing., people, nation, pl. *ljudije* people, folks, Lettish *laudis* fem. sing., people.

The relation between the Teut. words is uncertain, but the Slavo-Lettic cognates suggest that the OTeut. type was a collective sing. '*leudĭ-s* masc., people, the plural of which had naturally much the same sense (cf. *folk*, *folks*). The OE. masc. sing., with the sense 'man', seems to have been evolved from the plural meaning 'people'. The fem. gender of the OE. *léod* people, and the form *léoda* (*líoda*) in the pl. instead of *léode*, seem to be due to the influence of the synonymous *péod* fem.

The Teut. word is commonly regarded as from the OAryan root '*leudh-*, whence Goth. *liudan*, OS. *liodan*, OE. *léodan*, to grow, spring (from).]

1. A people, nation, race. Also, persons collectively, 'people'.

Beowulf 2732 (Gr.) Ic ðas leode heold fiftig wintra. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 201 Beneuentius & Sepontanus hatton, þa twa leode. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7166 Forr siff þe riche mann iss braþ, & grimme .. Hiss lede þatt iss unnderr himm Himm dredeþþ. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 27 in *O. E. Misc.*, Þvs queþ Alured .. wolde ye mi leode listen eure louerde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4246 Men war þar o sarzin lede. *Ibid.* 8225 All naciun and lede aght vr lauerd for to drede. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 38 Ther nis no laborer in this leod that he loueth more. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xiii. 5800 Fra hys kyn till ane wncouth lede. *c* 1740 HENRY *Wallace* x. 227 For thai me hayt mar na Sotheroun leid.

b. *pl.* In the alliterative phrase *land and lede*, i. e. land and vassals or subjects.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1321 (Gr.) Hafast nu þe anum eall getihhad land & leode. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 86 And gaue him bothe land and lede To help his childer after his day. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 520 When Constantyn..holykirke dowed With londes and ledes lordeshipes and rentes. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1269 Y make the myn heyre Of londe and of lede. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 135, I wyll forsake both land and lede, And become an hermyte. 15.. *Merch. & Son* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 133 He was a grete tenement man, and ryche of londe and lede.

c. Phrases. *All lede*, all people, all the world, everybody. *In lede*, among people, in the land, on earth.

a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 334 in *O. E. Misc.*, Hit is said in lede cold red is quene red. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5490 Quen he went al lediss wai. *Ibid.* 15480 Ha þou Iudas, traitur, thef, felunest in lede. *Ibid.* 23040 At þis dome..sal al lede in four be delt. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1677 Þai loued al in lide. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5345 Hade he lyuyt in lede, he hade ben lorde here. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 288 The trewe Turtour and traist..Wrait thir letteris at lenth, lelest in leid. *c* 1460 *Emare* 702 He thowghth .. That she was non erdyly wyght; He saw never non shuch yn leede.

2. *pl.* Persons collectively, 'people'; the people subject to a lord or sovereign; one's own people, countrymen.

Beowulf 260 (Gr.) We synt gumcynnes geata leode. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xix. 14 Ða hatedon hine his leode .. & cwædon; nyllað þæt þes ofer us rixie. *c* 1205 LAY. 1784 Liðden þa leoden þat heo on londe comen. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xii. 42 ȝef y may betere beode, To mi latere leode. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 141 As was þe langage of þe lond wiþ ludus of inde. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 390 Whan þe louelí ludes seie here lord come. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 306 Many man hath hus loye here for alle here wel dedes, And lordes and ladyes ben callid for leodes that thay haue. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9056 And of his ledis ben lost mony lell hundrith.

3. *sing.* A man, person; esp. one of the 'men' or subjects of a king or chief; a subject. Also *poet.* in OE., a king.

Beowulf 341 (Gr.) Wlanc Wedera leod word æfter spræc. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1195 Þe lede lay lurked a ful longe quyle. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 614 Lenge a lyttel with þy lede I losly biseche. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 6 Thei a leod metten, Apparayled as a palmere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6441 For all the grefe of þo Grekes, & þe grete þronge, Was no led might hym let. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 106, I warne vche leod þat liueþ in londe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 48 Euery liffyng leyde, Most party day and nyght. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 441 Se ȝe nought, allace! ȝone lustlese led so lelely scho luffit hir husband. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 543 ȝouthheid..at na leid experience will leir. *a* 1650 *Earle Westmorland* 10 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 318 A noble Leed of high degree.

b. As a form of address.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 675 Bi Kryst, hit is scaþe, þat þou, leude, schal be lost þat art of lyf noble! 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 541 þe lorde .. Called to þe reue 'lede pay þe meyny'. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. i. 139 To litel latyn thou lernedest Lede in thi ȝouthe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* viii. 1639 And

thus he wrait.. To Wiljam Wallace as a conquerour. 'O lowit leid, with worschip wys and wicht; Thow werray help [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lede folk, kemp, king, knight, shame, spel, thegn*; **lede bishop**, a bishop of a district (hence *-bishopric*); **lede-quide**, national language; **lede-rune**, ? an incantation; also, ? a mysterious doctrine.

a **1000** *O. E. Chron.* an. 971 (Cotton MS.) Se wæs ærest to Dorke ceastre to *leod bisceope ȝehalȝod. ? *a* **1300** *Shires Eng.* in *O. E. Misc.* 145 Oþe þe leod biscopryche on Rouecestre. *c* **1325** *Chron. Eng.* 322 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 283 Ant twenty-sevyn he made also Leod bischopes thereto. *c* **1205** LAY. 6627 He fræinede þis *leod-folc æfter heore kineleouerde. *Ibid.* 6025 Werren on alche legiun þus feole *leod-kempen. *Beowulf* 54 (Gr.) Beowulf Scyldinȝa leof *leodcyninȝ. *c* **1205** LAY. 867 Ich habbe þesne leod king ileid in mine benden. *Ibid.* 7459 And þene king lærde al þas *leod-cnihtes. *Ibid.* 2914 Kaer Leir.. þa we an ure *leod-quide Leirchestre clepiað. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 138 Wiþ ælcre yfelre *leodrunan.. ȝewrit writ him þis ȝreciscum stafum. *c* **1205** LAY. 9121 Her beoð to þisse londe icumen seolcuðe leod-ronen. *Ibid.* 15488 Heo gunnen loten weorpen mid heore leod-runen. *Ibid.* 26297 Nu is hit muchel *leod-come ȝif hit scal þus a-ligge. *Ibid.* 15757 He cuðe tellen of ælche *leod-spelle. *Ibid.* 6674 He.. lette laðien him to al his *leod-þeines.

Lede, obs. variant of LEAD *sb.* and *v.*

Lede, variant of LEED[1], *Obs.* language.

† **Ledeless**, *a.* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 4 leudlez. [f. LEDE + -LESS.] Without a companion.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 693 Oft, leudlez alone, he lengez on nyȝtez.

† **Ledely**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* In 3 leodlich. Belonging to the people or nation, national.

c **1205** LAY. 14698 Al þat leodliche folc þat luueden ure drihten.

Le·den. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 léden, læden, lýden, léoden, 3-4 leoden, ledene, 2-6 leden, 4-5 ledne, 4 ledone, lidene, ledyn, lyd(e)ne, ludene, 4-7 ledden, 5 lydyn, 7 leaden, 7, 9 lidden. See also LEED[1]. [OE. *læden*, repr. a Celtic or early Romanic pronunciation of L. *Latinum* LATIN, was confused with the native *léden, lýden, léoden* language, f. *léode* people, LEDE. (For the etymological sense cf. *geðéod* language, f. *ðéod* people.) The confusion seems to have originated with the compound *bóc-léden* 'book-language' (see BOC-LEDEN), which was fashioned by popular etymology as a more intelligible synonym for *læden*.]

†**1.** Latin. (See also BOC-LEDEN.) Only OE.

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 3 Of Lædene on Englisc areccean. *c* **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xx. (1891) 466 And Leden him wæs swa cuð & swa ȝemimor swa swa Englisc. *c* **1050** *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 321 Enchiridion þæt ys manualis on lyden.

†**2.** The language of a nation, people or race; a 'tongue'. *Obs.*

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* III. 110 Þæt ys on ure leodene hneccan sar. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Hie is ihaten.. englene quen marie þat is on ure ledene se-steorre. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 130 Vor al so muchel seið þis word Dauid, on Ebreuwische leodene, as strong toȝein þe ueond.

†**b.** The speech or utterance of a person or class of persons; form of speech; way of speaking. (Cf. LEED[1] b.) *Obs.*

c **1320** *Cast. Love* 32 No monnes mouþ ne be i-dut, Ne his ledene i-hud. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 782 Þan hee meeues too hur mouthe & makes his lidene. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 253 Though he crye to Cryst.. I leue His ledne be in owre lordes ere lyke a pyes chiteryng. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 13276 The songe of þo Syrens was selly to here! With a ledyn full lusty & likyng with-all. **1595** SPENSER *Col. Clout* 746 Those that do to Cynthia expound The ledden of straunge languages in charge. **1596** — *F. Q.* IV. xi. 19 He was expert in prophecies, And could the ledden of the Gods vnfold.

†**c.** *poet.* Applied to the 'language' of birds. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 601 Þe ludene of þat language [*sc.* of birds] telli þei knowe. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 427 She vnderstood wel euery thyng That ony fowel may in his leden seyn. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xv. 186 Þe larke, þat is a lasse fowel is loueloker of lydene. *c* **1425** *Seven Sag.* (P.) 3238 And that wyt God hym gafe, That on fouls lydyn he couthe. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVI. xiii. 283 A woondrous bird.. That in plaine speech sung.. Her leden was like humaine language trew. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 503 The ledden of the birds most perfectly shee knew.

d. *dial.* Noise, chatter.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 29 A *Leaden* or *Lidden*; a Noise or Din. **1865** R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. II. 245 Hark to his lidden. Listen to his word or talk.

Leder, obs. f. LEADER, LEATHER; var. LITHER.

Lederite (le·dərəit). *Min.* In the obs. sense 1 later corrected to ledererite. [Named after Baron Louis von *Lederer*: see -ITE.]

†**1.** A synonym of gmelinite. *Obs.*

1829 C. T. JACKSON in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XVI. 207 It is the same mineral which has been.. termed Lederite. **1834** *ibid.* XXV. 80 We propose for this mineral, the name of Ledererite, in honor of the Austrian ambassador to the United States.

2. A brown variety of titanite, with splendent lustre.

1840 C. U. SHEPARD in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXXIX. 360, I shall bespeak for them the name of Lederite. **1892** DANA *Min.* 714 Lederite, brown, opaque, or subtranslucent.

Ledge (ledʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 legge, 6 lege, legg, 7 ledg, 6- ledge. [Possibly a ME. formation from *legge* (ledʒə), LAY *v.* The various senses of the sb. admit of being accounted for by this supposition: cf. LAY *sb.*, and MHG. *legge, lecke*, stratum, layer, edge, border.

The ON. *lögg* fem., rim of a cask (see LAG *sb.*) is commonly quoted as cognate, but it is doubtful whether it even belongs to the same root, as it may represent an OTeut. type **lawwâ*. One example of ONF. *lege*, app. 'ledge' of leather put on a packsaddle, is given by Godef.; the F. word may possibly be the proximate source, in which case the ultimate etym. is prob. Teut.]

1. A transverse bar or strip of wood or other material fixed upon a door, gate, piece of furniture, or the like. Now *dial.* and *techn.*

c **1330** *Arth. & Merlin* 5673 He toke þe gate bi þe legge & slong hem vp at his rigge. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 293/2 Legge, ouer twarte byndynge [*MS. S.* ouer wart, *MS. P.* ledge], *ligatorium.* **1453** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 160 Legges de ligno emptis eidem stabulo, vidz. hostio ejusdem. **1504** *Nottingham Rec.* III. 322 For vj legges to þe same dore. **1530** PALSGR. 238/1 Ledge of a dore, *barre.* *Ibid.*, Ledge of a shelfe, *apoy, estaye.* **1566** *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury*, Payed for bordes and palles [i. e. pales] and leges for the gatte xvj*d.* **1638** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, A dayes worke in sawinge of ledges and quarters for the steeple. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 56, I clambered up upon the ledges of the door, and upon the lock which was a great wooden one. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Ledge*, a bar of a gate or stile; of a chair, table, &c. **1825, 1881** [see *ledge-door* in sense 6].

b. *Joinery.* One of the sides of a rebate, as that against which a door closes. (See quot.)

1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s.v., Ledges of doors are the narrow surfaces wrought upon jambs and sofites parallel to the wall to stop the door, so that when it is shut the ledges coincide with the surface of the door... In temporary work the ledges of doors are formed by fillets.

c. *Naut.* pl. (See quots.)

1676 COLES, *Ledges*, small Timbers, coming thwart ships (from the wast-trees to the Roof-Trees) to bear up the Nettings. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Ledges*, ..small pieces of timber placed athwartships, under the decks of a ship, in the intervals between the beams. **1776** G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 56 After it is floored, there must be Ledges nailed on to give firm Hold to the Feet of the Men. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129 *Ledges*, oak or fir scantling used in framing the decks, which are let into the carlings athwartships. The ledges for gratings are similar, but arch or round-up agreeable to the head-ledges.

d. *Arch.* (See quots.)

1611 COTGR., *Cymace*, a ledge, or outward member in Architecture, fashioned somewhat like a Roman S, and tearmed a Waue, or Ogee. **1828** WEBSTER, *Ledge*.. 4. A small molding. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Ledge*, a small moulding, as the Doric drop-ledge. **1889** *Century Dict.*, *Ledge*, in *arch.* a string-course.

†**2.** A 'lip' or raised edging running along the extremity of a board or similar object. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vii. 28 The seate was made so, that it had sydes betwene the ledges [Luther: *Leisten*]. — *Ezek.* xliii. 13 This is the measure of the aulter.. his botome in the myddest was a cubite longe and wyde, and the ledge [Luther: *Rand*] that wente rounde aboute it, was a spanne brode. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 163/2 A boarde which hath round aboute ledges. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1806) I. 244, I at first set this vase upon the ledge of the tray, and it was nearly falling.

b. *Printing.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* 195 The Ledges of the Dressing-sticks. *Ibid.* 218 Placing the first Line close and upright against the lower ledge of the Galley, and the beginning of his Lines close and upright against the left hand Ledge of the Galley. **1727-41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, From the right side of this plate arises a ledge about half an inch high.. serving to sustain the letters. **1808** STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 109 The page being tied up, the compositor removes it pretty far from the ledges of the galley.

3. A narrow horizontal surface, formed by the top of some vertical structure, or by the top of some projection in the vertical face of a wall or the like.

1558 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 87 For twoo powles for the water drawenge at the legg on the bridge. **1641** BP. HALL *Mischief of Faction* Rem. Wks. 77 We are like some fond spectators, that when they see the puppets acting upon the ledge, think they move alone. **1715** DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 130 Make two Ledges in the Chimney,.. that the [Register] Plate may go down no further when it shuts close. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxxi, The warder next his axe's edge Struck down upon the threshold ledge. **1833** TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 84 You were leaning from the ledge. **1852-61** *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Ledge of a window*, or *window ledge*, a name often given to a rounded window board, when the brickwork under the window is of the same thickness at the sill as the rest of the wall. **1861** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 On every projecting ledge of the heavy wainscot, was displayed.. the silver and pewter plate. **1874** MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 180, I have known clocks to be let into the ledge of the pulpit.

b. A shelf-like projection on the side of a rock or mountain.

1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 286 This stone shew'd..a ledge which open'd a way to a sort of cave. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 218 In some parts it ran sloping with a rapid but uniform motion, while in others it tumbled over the ledges of rocks with a perpendicular descent. **1850** S. DOBELL *Roman* ii. Poet. Wks. (1875) 26 That breezy ledge of genial rock. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xiv. 94 The face of a cliff.. afforded us about an inch of ledge to stand upon. **1871** L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iii. (1894) 78 We clung to the crannies and ledges of the rock. **1888** F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. Prol., They were hanging on a narrow ledge of rock midway between earth and sky.

c. *Fortif.* = BERM.

1729, 1850 [see BERM 1]. **1852-61** *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Ledge* is applied to the 'bench' or 'berm' left on the face of a cutting.

4. A ridge of rocks, esp. such as are near the shore beneath the surface of the sea; † a range of mountains or hills (*obs.*); a ridge of earth.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 351 There is a ledge of rockes on the southeast parte of the rode. **1626** CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 18 A shoule, a ledge of rockes. **1652-62** HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 57/1 We must cross Mount Hermon a ledg of Hills, which..bend directly South. **1658** EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 13 Break away the ledge of earth. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 25 To the North of these Islands lyes a long ledge of Rocks bending like a Bow. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 63 A pretty high ledge of hills. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 835 That buoyant lumber may sustain you o'er The rocky shelves and ledges to the shore. **1769** — *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Ledge* is also a long ridge of rocks, near the surface of the sea. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ledge*, a compact line of rocks running parallel to the coast, and which is not unfrequent opposite sandy beaches. **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 108 Three of the ships on invisible ledges the South winds drave. **1891** S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 31 We have a view of the first principal 'ledge' of land above the Fen country.

†**5.** A course or layer. *Obs.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 23 That the lowest Ledge or Row be meerely of Stone, and the broader the better, closely layed without Morter. *Ibid.* 29 That certain courses or Ledges of more strength then the rest, be interlayed like Bones,..to sustaine the Fabrique from totall ruine, if the vnder parts should decay.

b. *Mining.* A stratum of metal-bearing rock; also, a quartz vein.

1847 EMERSON *Poems, House* Wks. (Bohn) I. 472 She ransacks mines and ledges, And quarries every rock. **1863** ANSTED *Gt. Stone Bk. Nat.* II. vi. 97 The half-crystalline quartz that forms reefs or ledges,—the local name for veins and bands of quartz in sandstone rock. **1872** RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 97 The ledges are small, and mostly lie flat, but are very rich. **1883** STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 111 Every miner that ever worked upon it says there's bound to be a ledge somewhere.

6. *attrib.*, as *ledge formation, matter, rock*; **ledge-door** = *ledged-door*.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 589 A transverse piece, called a ledge nailed across, from which the door derives the name of a *ledge-door. **1881** YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1084 We may look on them [doors] speaking generally as divided into ledge doors and framed doors. **1882** *Rep. to H. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 114 An unmistakable *ledge formation carrying quartz the entire distance. *Ibid.* 119 At the depth it [a mine] has now attained, the *ledge matter is larger and richer than at any previous period of its history. **1894** *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 339/2 Up and down the mountains over *ledge rock that spread out like stair steps.

Ledge, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4-7 lege, legge, 5 leadge. [Aphetic form of *alegge, aledge*, ALLEGE *v.*[2] (Perhaps sometimes confused with ME. *legge*, dial. form of *lay*: see LAY *v.*)] = ALLEGE *v.*[2] Also **Le·dging** *vbl. sb.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 28040 He.. leghges [*Cotton Galba MS.* aledges] for him no for-þi þat he na scrift mai vnderly. *Ibid.* 28679 If þis man.. for-sakes penance neuer þe lese, and legges febulnes of flesse. **1387-8** T. USK *Test. Love* I. vii. (Skeat) l. 73 [They] shoulden seen the same sentence, thei legen on other, spring out of their sides, with so many branches, it wer impossible to nomber. **1401** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 41 Thou leggist oft Goddis lawe, bot to a false entente. ? *a* **1500** *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 187 Wher is the barron wher is the knighte for me to leadge the lawe? *a* **1500** *Chaucer's Dreme* 816 He said it was nothing fitting To void pity his own legging. *c* **1530** *Crt. of Love* 1065 So he hath begon To reson fast, and legge auctorite. **1556** LAUDER *Tractate* 428 For all thare ledgin of the lawis. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 28 Nay 'tis no matter sir, what he leges in Latine. **1867** GREGOR *Banffs. Gloss.*, *Ledge*, (1) to throw out suspicions; as, 'A' bodie's beginnin' t' ledge it he's nae far fae the brackan'. (2) With the preposition *upon*, to accuse; as 'They ledge upon 'im it he cheatit the minister wee the sellan o's coo'.

Ledge, *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. LEDGE *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To form a ledge.

1598 STOW *Surv.* xvi. (1603) 139 Euery Boorde ledging ouer other. **1879** JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 98 It [snow] melts on the south of every furrow leaving a white line where it has ledged on the northern side.

2. *trans.* To furnish with ledges (*obs.*); to form as a ledge.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 231 The burdensome detrimentes of our hauen, which euery twelue-month deuoures a Justice of peace liuing, in weares and banckes to beat off the sand, and ouerthwart ledging and fencing it in. **1845** TALFOURD *Vac. Rambles* I. 239 The road.. sometimes pierced through the blasted rock, sometimes ledged along it.

Ledge, obs. and dial. form of LAY *v.*[1]

Ledged (ledʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. LEDGE *sb.* + -ED[2].] Having or furnished with a ledge or ledges. *Ledged door*: see quot. 1842-59.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 55 A Desk ledgid to set Bookes on. **1727-41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, The body of the galley is ledged on three sides, to contain the slice. **1842-59** GWILT *Archit.* II. iii. § 5 (ed. 4) 2130 The most inferior sort of door used in building is the common ledged door, in which five or six or seven vertical boards are held together by usually three horizontal pieces called ledges to which the vertical ones are nailed. **1880** L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur*

395 Ledged and broken walls and floor. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 6/4 A vast tract of arid rock, crannied and ledged.

Ledgeless (le·dʒlĕs), *a.* [f. LEDGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no ledge.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 278 A dizzy and ledgeless bridge, over which the very goat would almost fear to clamber.

Ledgement, ledgment (le·dʒɪmĕnt). *Arch.* Also 5 **lege-, ligement.** [app. f. LEDGE *sb.* + -MENT.]

1. 'A string-course or horizontal suit of mouldings, such as the base-mouldings, &c., of a building' (*Gloss. Terms Archit.* 1850). Also *ledgement-table.*

1435 *Contract Fotheringhay Ch.* in Dugdale *Monast.* (1673) III. ii. 163 When he hath .. set his ground table-stones, and his ligements, and the wall thereto withyn and without. 1443 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 385 They..shal..do be made..iiij^{c} xvj fote of legement table... And they shal haue for euery ciiij fote of the same legement ..xxxiij^{s}. iiij^{d}. 1849–50 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Ledgment.*

2. (See quots.)

1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Ledgement*, the development of a surface, or the surface of a body stretched out on a plane, so that the dimensions of the different sides may be easily ascertained. 1845 *Gloss. Terms Archit.* (ed. 4) 287 *note*, When an apartment, a roof, or other complex structure, is delineated by having its plan and other component surfaces laid out or developed upon the paper, each in its proper relation to the plan as if the whole had been originally constructed by folding together and was now laid flat, the structure is said to be *laid in ledgement.*

Ledger (le·dʒəɹ), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: (5 **legerd**), 5–9 **legger,** 6 **ledgar, leadger, lydger, -ear, ligear, -ier, legior,** 6–7 **lidger, liger, legier,** 6–8 **lieger, leager,** 6–9 **leger, leiger,** 7 **leidger, liedger, leeger, legar, lyger, leig-, lieg-, leag-, lidgier, ligyor, legyor,** 6– **ledger.** [The senses represent Du. *ligger* and *legger*, f. *liggen, leggen*, LIE, LAY *vbs.* The Eng. forms *lidger, ledger*, cannot be direct adoptions of the Du. words, but may be formations on Eng. *liggen, leggen*, dial. forms of LIE, LAY *vbs.* + -ER [1], in imitation of these.]

A. *sb.*

1. A book that lies permanently in some place.

† **a.** *gen. Obs.*

1538 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 85 The curates should provide a booke of the bible in Englishe, of the largest volume, to be a lidger in the same church for the parishioners to read on.

† **b.** *spec.* A large copy of the Breviary. *Obs.*

1481 *Churchw. Acc. Yatton* Som. Rec. Soc. 112 To John Brene writer on part of payment for the legger the x day of June..£iij. vj^{s} viii^{d}. 1484 *Ibid.* 115 Payd to the Scryvener for the legerd..xxj^{s}. 1496 *Will of Howneslowe* (Somerset Ho.), Portiferium alias vocat Legger. 1530 ABP. WARHAM in *Wills Doctors' Comm.* (Camden) 23 Omnes libros meos vocatos ledgers, grayles, et antiphonaria. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 572 The said Archb. [Warham] left all his .. Ledgers, Grayles and Antiphonals to Wykeham Coll.

† **c.** A record-book; a register. *Obs.*

1550 *Acts Privy Council* (1891) III. 3 To..enter..all such decrees, determinacions, and other thinges .. in a booke, to remaigne alwaies as a leger. 1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 259 To put the same into a common leger to remain of record for the companie. 1605–47 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* in *Proc. Worc. Hist. Soc.* I. 33, I was suffered by a speciall frynd to see the Legers of the Church of Worcester. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* VIII. 136 Some Liger, or booke of record, wherein such memorable things were written .. as might serue for remembrance to future ages. 1666 WOOD *Life* 25 June, Perused the evidences of Queen's Coll., and afterwards a leiger, or transcript of all the evidences.

d. *Comm.* The principal book of the 'set of books' ordinarily employed for recording mercantile transactions.

Its distinctive feature is that its contents consist of 'debtor-and-creditor accounts'. Usually each person (or firm) with whom the trader has business relations has an account in the ledger, headed with his name, and showing the sums charged to his debit on the left page or half-page, and on the right those credited to him. In the system of 'double entry' the ledger includes other accounts of similar form to these, but headed with the designations of certain branches or subdivisions of the trader's own business.

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instruct.* Civb, After you haue thus sette euery parcell orderly in your Iournal, then it behoueth you to take out the said parcelles, and compile and indite them into the third booke, called the Leager, which commonly is made of double so many leaues as is the Iournall. 1662–3 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Jan., So to my office all the morning, signing the Treasurer's ledger. 1679 R. CHAMBERLAIN *Accomptant's Guide* Pref., At the end of the Leager there is a ballance of the Leager. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xxxii. 43 It is usual to mark the ledgers alphabetically thus—Ledger No. A. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs Ind.* Wks. XI. 291 The journals and legers of the Treasury. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, He had a thick ledger lying open before him. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. viii. (1875) 379 The mind is like a merchant's ledger, it requires to be continually posted up to the latest date.

fig. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 315 An improved system of book-keeping for the ledgers of calculating self-love.

2. A horizontal timber in a scaffolding, lying parallel to the face of the building and supporting the putlogs. (Cf. *ligger.*)

1571 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 170/1 It. for iiij^{c} prays & a hundreth lydgers xij^{d}. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 231 In Building of Scaffolds .. the Ledgers..are those pieces that lie Parallel to the side of the Building. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 251 Timber, or short Poles .. from the Leggers into their Brickwork. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 303 A frame of wood, braced with strong pieces of timber, and secured by ledgers and feet. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 139/1 The scaffolding was constructed of five .. uprights and one ledger, this ledger being only two boards wide instead of five.

3. A flat stone slab covering a grave.

c 1510 *Contr. for tomb Hen. VII*, in Britton *Arch. Antiq.* (1809) II. 21, 100 foote of blacke towchestone is sufficient for the legger and the base of the said tombe. 1852 J. L. CHESTER *Westm. Abbey Reg.* (1876) 514 *note*, Buried in the North Cloister of Westminster Abbey, under a black marble ledger, close to the North wall. 1883 KERRY *St. Lawrence, Reading* 136 The old ledger on which Barton's brass was laid. 1890 *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLVII. 100 A ledger in the chancel at Burton commemorates Sir William Goring.

4. The nether millstone. Now *dial.*

a 1530 HEYWOOD *Play Weather* (Brandl) 743 Fere not the lydger, be ware your ronner..Perchaunce your lydger doth lache good peckyng. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 170 The Molecop-stone being always the runner, and the Darbyshire stone, the Legier. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 451 The bed of masonry which supports the legger.

5. *Angling.* Short for *ledger-bait* (see 8).

1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 149 You may fish for a Pike, either with a ledger, or a walking-bait; and you are to note that I call that a ledger which is fix'd, or made to rest in one certaine place when you shall be absent. 1859 S. C. HALL *Bk. Thames* 278 The usual practice is to fish for barbel with the ledger. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 2/4 The only chance is to fish with a leger on the submerged banks in the eddies for roach.

6. An ordinary or resident ambassador; also, a papal nuncio. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* in form *lieger.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1809) 724 The Viscount Rochforth retorned into England & so did the Bishop of Bathe shortly after leavyng Sir Anthony Broune behind for a Ligier. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 260/1 The realme was neuer lighttlie without some of the popes ligiers with all violence exacting and extorting continuall provisions, contributions, [etc.]. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 896/2 The bishop of Bath..laie there for the king as legier. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 165 William Harborne was sent first Ambassadour unto Sultan Murad Can—with whom he continued as her Majesties Ligier almost sixe yeeres. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 20 A Nuntio of the pope, returning from a certayne Nation, where hee serued as Lidger. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* (1675) 39 Prat, Leiger here for the Emperour, .. without leave withdrew himself from court. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1655) 351 By a letter sent from Mr. Archibald Douglas that stayed as Lieger in England, he found him not well disposed in the businesse. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 22 A Nuncio differed from a Legate, almost as a Lieger from an extraordinary Ambassadour. 1855 COSTELLO *Stor. Screen* 3, I was then—as I am now—the lieger of the house of Nidau.

7. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** A (permanent) representative; a commissioner; an agent; also, an 'ambassador of the Gospel'. *Obs.* or *arch.* in form *lieger.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 59 Lord Angelo hauing affaires to heauen Intends you for his swift Ambassador, Where you shall be an euerlasting Leiger. 1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 34 The poxe lyes there as deaths legyer. 1611 BARKSTED *Hiren* (1876) 87 But sighes he sends out on this embassie, Liegers that dye ere they returne againe. 1619 HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* A 7 He .. like a ledger at the Tables end Takes place for an inuited friend. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xii. 19 Every good man is a Leiger here for Heaven. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 20 God sent at first Embassadours extraordinary and then left his Leigers in his Church for ever. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 140 Has not this present Parliament A Ledger to the Devil sent, Fully empowr'd to treat about Finding revolted Witches out? 1671 FLAVEL *Fount of Life* viii. 23 The Mediator that made it, lies as a Lidger in heaven to maintain it for ever and prevent new Jars. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXIV. 171 Mark me,—I come, a lieger sent from Jove [Gr. Διός δέ τοι ἄγγελος εἰμι].

† **b.** One who is permanently or constantly in a place; a resident. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv, Hee's a lieger at Horne's ordinarie yonder. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xiv. (1623) 416 King Ethelred thus rid of these his vnlooked for guests, sought to remoue those leigers that lay in Cumberland. 1612 BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 63 All Palestine .. was but, as Jerome which was a lieger there reckons it, 160 miles long. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 428 Seeing it is said of Anna..that she departed not from the Temple, it will be enquired whether any women were constantly Leigers to live therein. *a* 1661 — *Worthies* (1662) I. 4 Of these wonders, some were transient, .. others Liegers and Permanent.

† **c.** *Welsh ledger*: ? 'a jocular name for the cuckoo' (Nares). *Obs.*

1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* v. i, Your deuice here is a Cuckow sitting on a tree, the Welsh Lidger; good.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1 d) *ledger-account, -clerk, -entry, -man*; also *ledger-like* adj.; **ledger-bait,** a fishing bait which is made to remain in one place (also *attrib.*); so *ledger-hook, -line, -tackle*; **ledger-blade,** in a cloth-shearing machine, the stationary straight-edged blade, placed as a tangent to and co-acting with a spiral blade on a cylinder, and used to trim the nap and reduce it to a uniform length; **ledger-millstone** = sense 4; **ledger-stone** = sense 3; **ledger-wall** = *foot-wall.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Book*, The *ledger account of cash. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 149 Your *ledger bait is best to be a living bait. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I. ii. 8 Ledger-Bait Angling is when the Bait always rests in one fixt and certain Place. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc. 1323 The .. fixed .. or .. *ledger blade. 1882 *Times* 10 Oct. 3/3 The prisoner, who was employed as a *ledger clerk and accountant. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 37 A formal Journal, or *leidger Entry. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 97 Forms of Ledger-Entries. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 153 Having given you this direction for the baiting your *ledger hook with a live fish or frog. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. iii. (1864) 62 A folio volume of *leger-like size and aspect. 1882 OGILVIE, **Ledger-line*, ..a kind of tackle used in fishing for barbel and bream. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 56 Spoon Baits, Paternosters, Ledger Lines. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xviii, How was it these same *ledger-men could spy Fair Isabella in her downy nest? 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvii. 140 To be cast headlong into the sea with a great *lidger milstone tied about his necke. 1851 E. MOORE in *Fen & Marshland Ch.* Ser. III. (1869) 65 Two stone coffins with the *ledger stones belonging to them. 1894 JESSOPP *Random Roaming* 188 Certain rather handsome ledger stones that were lying in the chancel. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 51 There are many places..which..can only be fished with *ledger tackle. 1872 *Echo* 5 Aug., Heavy leger tackle. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Ledger-wall.*

B. *adj.*

I. In attributive use.

† **1.** *Ledger-ambassador* or *ambassador ledger*: resident or ordinary ambassador. So *ledger Jesuit. Obs.*

1550 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* in *Rem.* (Roxb.) 258 That Sir Iohn Mason shuld be embassadour ligier. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron., Hist. Scot.* 344/2 Monsieur Doisell, liger ambassador for the French King. 1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 32 Baldwin the Ligier Jesuite in Flaunders. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 85 The Kings of England and of France haue here their Ledger Embassadours. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 120 The leiger Embassador of the Catholick King. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 111 A duplicate of the order [was] sent to Sir Walter Aston, the lieger embassador. 1755 JOHNSON, *Leger*, any thing that lies in a place; as, a leger ambassador.

transf. and *fig.* *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 286 Sleepe is Deaths Leiger-Ambassadour. 1639 CADE *Serm. necess. for Times* 10 Gods Lieger Ambassadour residing in our hearts. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. § 45 Christ having left his Ministers as Lieger Embassadours to signifie and publish the Lawes of Jesus.

† **2.** Remaining in a place; resident; permanent; stationary. Also *fig.* constantly in use; said, e.g. of a joke, 'standing', 'stock'. *Ledger side*: the side on which something lies. *Obs.*

1547 *Injunct. Edw. VI* in Kitchin *Winchester Docum.* (1889) I. 184, iiij legior bybles to be hadde continually within the Churche. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xxi. 354 How mercifull is he to such who not out of leigier malice, but sudden passion, may chance to shed blood. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* V. § 146 This Petition, deliver'd publickly, and read .. by their Leiger Committee. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. viii. 28 Like a bruised Codling Apple a little corrupted on the Leiger side. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 156 Their habits, gestures, language, lieger-jests, and expressions. *a* 1661 — *Worthies, Kent* (1662) II. 59 The great Soveraign, built at Dulwich, [in later edd. corrected *Woolwich*] a Lieger-ship for State, is the greatest Ship our Island ever saw. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 8 God had a kind of Leiger-Prophets among his people.

3. *Mus.* **Ledger line,** one of the short lines added temporarily above and below the stave to accommodate notes in a passage which cannot be contained by the usual five lines. They are numbered from the stave upward and downward, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. *ledger lines above* or *below.* Also *ledger space*, a space between two ledger lines or between the stave and the 1st ledger line.

[The origin of this use is not clear; perh. the word may be the sb. used *attrib.* with allusion to sense A 2. The common statement that it represents the F. *léger* light, slight, is baseless.]

1700 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. 6 And then you add a Line or two to the five Lines, as the Song requires, those Lines so added being called Ledger-Lines. 1775 ASH, *Leg'erline*, .. a line above or below the five to receive an ascending or descending note. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 125 The ledger or occasional lines, drawn through the heads of the notes. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 20 The situation of G in the first ledger space, being higher than any within the stave, that note is called *G in alt.* 1879 C. J. EVANS *Let.* in *Musical Times* 1 June, A ledger line has never been typographically either lighter in shade or thinner in substance than its accompanying stave lines.

II. In predicative use, esp. in *to be, lie ledger.* (In many cases the word may be taken either as sb. or adj.)

4. Resident in the capacity of ambassador, commissioner or agent. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 113 His Ambassadour that was ledger at Rome. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 121 He was Natures factour here, And legier lay for every sheire. 1642 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 300 The Committee that are to lie leiger there. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 24 Those who..lay leiger for the Covenant, and kept up the spirits of their countrymen by their intelligence. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 29 One that lay lieger at London for their dispatches. 1826 [see LEAGUER *sb.*[1] 4].

† **5.** Lying or resting in a place; stationary; resident. **a.** of persons.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. lxx. 15 Returne not thou, but legier stay behinde. 1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* v. i, Two or three English spies told us they had lain leger three months to steal away the Piazza, and ship it for Covent Garden. 1638 R. WEST *To Mem. T. Randolph* 15 in *R.'s Poems*, For Humours to lye leidger they are seene. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 434 Astymedes remained Lieger at Rome, that he might know what things were transacted. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 438 They meet not from so many parts remote to sit a whole year Lieger in one

place, only now and then..to convey each Man his bean or ballot into the Box.

† b. of things. *Obs.*

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* 25 Wheate..yf the ground be to riche where it is sowen, it wyll growe to ranke, and lye leadge[r] vpon the grounde. **1611** Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* III. i. 91 A name which Ide teare out From the hye Germaines throat, if it lay ledger there To dispatch priuy slanders against mee. **1639** Fuller *Holy War* I. xx. (1640) 32 Shiloh, where the Ark was long leiger. **1650** — *Pisgah* II. xiv. 300 These wise men perceiving this ..to be no light constantly Leiger in the skies, conclude it an extraordinary Embassadour sent upon some peculiar service. *a* **1661** — *Worthies, Lond.* (1662) II. 223 A rusty Musket, which had lien long Leger in his Shop.

Le·dger, *v. Angling.* Also leger. [f. Ledger *sb.* (sense 5).] *intr.* To use a ledger-bait.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 324/2 Ledger is another way of fishing for a Pike, the Angler being absent. **1859** F. Francis *N. Dogvane* (1888) 19 An adept in spinning, trolling, ledgering. **1867** — *Angling* ii. (1880) 63 The fishermen who require to cast a long line on the Thames, for ledgering or spinning. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 106 Jew Fish, caught by Messrs. Curtis and Senior, ledgering, Brisbane River, Queensland, Australia.

Le·dger-book. (Forms: see Ledger.) Now *Hist.* A book containing records; a register; a cartulary; a book of accounts; = Ledger I b, c, d.

1553 Edw. VI *Let. to Ridley* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. xxii. 421 To subscribe the same [articles] in one ledger-book to be formed for that purpose. **1599** Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 96 All which particulars doe most evidently appeare out of certaine auncient Ligier bookes of the R. W. Sir William Locke Mercer of London. **1611** Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxiii. 305 The Liger booke of the Monastery of Peterborow. **1643** Prynne *Open. Gt. Seal* 1 Sundry ancient Charters of our English Saxon Kings, yet extant in old Leger Books of Abbeys. *c* **1645** Howell *Lett.* (1688) IV. 484 When I look over my leger Book of accounts, I do not find that God-Almighty is indebted to me one Penny. **1659** — *Lex. Tetragl., Proverbs* To the knowingest kind of Philologers, Touching the Method of perusing these Proverbs or Adages..the Reder shall do well to have his Leger-Book about him when he falls upon Them, to Register therein such that Quadrat with his Conceit and Genius. **1665** Wood *Life* 27 May, The registers leiger-books and statutes of Oryell College. **1727–41** Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Book*, Every transaction must be entered in the ledger-book, with a balance of debt and credit. **1759** Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III. x, The ledger-book of the church of Rochester. *c* **1820** S. Rogers *Italy* (1839) 100 Among the debtors in his leger-book Entered in full.

fig. **1599** Sir J. Davies *Nosce Teipsum* 47 Such formes as she doth cease to see To Memories large volume she commends. This Lidger Booke lyes in the braine behind.

Ledging (le·dʒiŋ). [f. Ledge *sb.* + -ing^1.] *concr.* A ledge, or ledges collectively.

c **1817** Hogg *Tales & Sk.* (1837) I. 270 The sea in the opening was as bright as a mirror..and through it I could see the ledgins of this amazing cone [an iceberg] spreading away shelve below shelve into the channels of the ocean. **1820** A. Sutherland *St. Kathleen* IV. 143 He..loupit richt ower my head, far beyont the ledgin' o' the brig. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 17 July 6/3 He..lay on the main deck ledging outside the saloon cabin covering board.

Ledgit (le·dʒit). *Sc.* [?f. Ledge *sb.* + *-it* = -et; cf. *leafit.*] **a.** (See quot. 1867.) **b.** A label projecting from a leaf of a book.

1867 Gregor *Banffs. Gloss.*, *Ledgit*, the top of the inner half of a window. **1885** *Advt.* (from Ayr) in *Bookseller* 7 Jan. 82/2 English Catalogue of Books, 1863–74. Half-bd. With Parchment Ledgits for the Years.

Ledgy (le·dʒi), *a.* [f. Ledge *sb.* + -y.] Abounding in or consisting of ledges or ridges of rock.

1779 Livermore in *Coll. New Hampsh. Hist. Soc.* (1850) VI. 315 This swamp..has some considerable hills and ledgy mountains in it. **1878** Sawtelle *Hist. Townsend* (*Mass.*) 15 It contains ledgy, waste lands, in which are wild ravines. **1882** *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 497 The small ledgy island known as 'the Nubble'.

Ledi- (lī·di), combining form of mod.L. *Lēdum* (see Ledum); used in chemical terms: **Ledita·nnic** (*acid*), **Ledixa·nthin** (see quots.).

1865 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 567 *Leditannic acid*...A variety of tannic acid, obtained from the leaves of the marsh wild rosemary (*Ledum palustre*). *Ibid.*, *Ledixanthin*, a yellow or red pulverulent substance, produced by boiling leditannic acid with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid.

†**Ledish,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 3 leodisc, leodiss, 4 ludych, ludisch, ledisch. [f. Lede + -ish.] Pertaining to the people, national.

c **1205** Lay. 2144 Cum liðen to londe þæt wes an leodisc king. *c* **1275** *Ibid.* 22684 He wolde..isen Gwenaifer þe leodisse cwene. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 73 Þe ludych lorde. *Ibid.* 1375 Mony ludisch lordes þat ladies broȝten. *Ibid.* 1556 Ledisch lore.

‖ **Ledon** (lī·dǫn). [a. Gr. λῆδον mastic.] = Ladanum. Also *ledon-gum* (Cent. Dict.).

1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Ledon.*

†**Le·dor.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. Gr. λοιδορία.]

1623 Cockeram, *Ledors*, biting taunts.

Ledron, variant of Lidderon *Obs.*

‖ **Ledum** (lī·dǫm). [mod.L., a. Gr. λῆδον mastic.] A genus of ericaceous shrubs, commonly known as Labrador tea, used in the pharmacopœia. **Oil of ledum** or **ledum-oil, ledum camphor,** products obtained from *L. palustre.*

1834 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 456 Infuse four ounces of the ledum in a quart of hot water. **1858** Thoreau *Winter* (4 Feb.) 339 The ledum bears a general resemblance to the water andromeda. **1865** Watts *Dict. Chem., Ledum,* *oil of*..obtained by distilling the leaves of *Ledum palustre*, with water.

Ledur, -yr, obs. forms of Leather, Lither.

Lee (lī), *sb.*^{1} Forms: *α.* 1 hléo, 4 leȝ, leo, 4–6 le, 5 legh, 5–6 lie, 7 lay, ley, 7, 9 lea, 4– lee. *β.* 1 hléow, 3 leouwe, 5 lue, 8 *dial.* loo, 9 *dial.* lew. [OE. *hléo* (gen. *hleowes*) str. neut. or masc., cognate with OFris. *hli, hly*, OS. *hleo* neut. or masc., *hlea* fem., shelter, ON. *hlé* neut., 'lee' in the nautical sense (Sw. *lä*, Da. *læ*):—OTeut.**hlewo-*, whence **hlewjo-*, **hliujo-* in ON. *hlý* neut., shelter, warmth, *hlýja* to protect. The word is also found as a nautical term in Du. *lij*, MLG. *lê* (whence G. *lee*); the history of these forms is not clear.

The OTeut. **hlewo-* has no known cognates outside Teut. The Goth. *hlija* tent, is prob. unconnected.

It is not necessary to suppose that the nautical use in Eng. is of Scandinavian origin, though it is not recorded in OE.: the form *lee* might be either from OE. or ON., but the unequivocally native forms *lue, lew* are found in the nautical use.]

I. 1. Protection, shelter, rarely *pl.* Also in phrases *in, under* (*the*) *lee* (*of*) both in material and immaterial senses. † Also, a resting-place.

a **900** Cynewulf *Crist* 605 Weder liþe under swegles hleo. *c* **1000** *Ags. Ps.* cviii. 10 Þonne hi to his huse hleowes wilnian. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 368 Mid festen, mid wechchen.. mid herd weriunge, herd leouwe. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 23326 Þat þai þe sorfuller sal be þat losen folili has þat le. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 277 Þenne he lurkkes & laytes where watz le best. *a* **1375** *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 62 Þen most Merci..lenge wiþ vs in leo and lede. ?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1446 We lurkede undyr lee as lowrande wreches! **1513** Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 79 The silly scheip and thair lytill hyrd gromis Lurkis vndir le of bankis. **1596** Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 55 It is a bosum of the Sey, in the ley of a hich montane conteyned. **1624** Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. iii. (Arb.) 446 Our quarter..was onely the open woods under the lay of a hill. **1630** *Tinker of Turvey, Sea-Mans T.* 100 To come under the lee of wedlock. *a* **1649** Drumm. of Hawth. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 123 Any mariner..arriving near the shoar, would..joyfully enter the lees of a safe harbour. **1654** H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 96 Sheltered under the Lee of Royal favour. **1821** J. W. Croker *Diary* (1884) 3 June, He wishes to have Peel under his lee. **1847** G. Mitchell *Fresh Gleanings* (1851) 223 Cameron was thinking of Rob Roy's cave under the Lea of Ben Lomond. **1863** Wise *New Forest* 193 The labourer still sits under the lew ..of the hedge. **1873** G. C. Davies *Mount. & Mere* xiii. 101 There he is under the lee of the opposite bank. **1901** *Speaker* 5 Jan. 375/2 Under the lee of the Turkish guns.

b. *dial.* Something constructed as a shelter.

1791 Pegge *Derbicisms* Ser. II, *Lee*, shelter; a Sheep-lee, a wall on the moors for the sheep to stand under in bad weather. **1794** *Annals Agric.* XXII. 273 (E. D. S.) Looes or frames..are fixed all round the kiln. **1887** *Kent Gloss.*, *Lees*, a row of trees planted to shelter a hop-garden. *Ibid.*, *Lew*, a thatched hurdle, supported by sticks, and set up in a field to screen lambs, etc. from the wind.

2. Chiefly *Naut.* The sheltered side of any object; hence the side (of a ship, the land, an eminence, etc.) that is turned away from the wind. Frequent in *beneath, under the lee* (*of*).

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 2806 Paris..Shot into ship with shene men of Armys; Lausit loupis fro the le. **1556** W. Towrson in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 99 The 12. day we saw a saile vnder our Lee. **1583** *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* Pref. 104 He lattis his scheip tak in at luife and lie. **1590** Greene *Never too late* (1600) 43 He that at euery gust puts to the Lee, shall neuer be good Nauigator. **1591** Harington *Orl. Fur.* x. xvi, They bore To come within the lue of Scottish banke. **1595** Maynarde *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 8 Becalmed under the lee of the land. **1627** Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 63 They are to come vnder the Lee of the Admirall to salute him. **1667** Milton *P. L.* I. 207 The Pilot..Moors by his side under the Lee. **1720** De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 274 We run in as much under the lee of the point as we could. **1762** Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 798 For rocky shores beneath our lee appear. **1814** Scott *Ld. of Isles* I. xxiv, Beneath the Castle's sheltering lee, They staid their course in quiet sea. **1819** Byron *Juan* II. xlv, A tight boat will live in a rough sea, Unless with breakers close beneath her lee. **1855** O. W. Holmes *Poems* 164 She rends the clinging sea, That flies before the roaring wind, Beneath her hissing lee. **1860** Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxi. 146 Against..the Matterhorn the vapour was chilled and precipitated in his lee. **1881** *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Lew*, the lee side. **1884** Pae *Eustace* 129 The lieutenant sails as smooth as a pinnace under his lee.

b. Nautical phrases. †*At lee*: (*a*) windbound; (*b*) under shelter. †(*To bring, fall*) *by the lee*: to leeward; also *fig.* †(*To bring, lay, lie*) *upon the lee*: with sails aback. *On, under* (*the*) *lee*: to leeward = Alee.

1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 33 The ship on hull, the helme on lee. **1607** Marston *What You Will* II. i. Wks. 1856 I. 238 Shoot him through and through with a jest; make him lye by the lee. **1611** Cotgr., *Bouter vent en penne*, to bring a ship vpon the Lee. *a* **1618** Raleigh *Apol.* 7 The *Thunder* ..by the negligence of her Master, was at Lee in the Thames. **1630** J. Taylor (Water P.) *Fight at Sea* Wks. III. 34/2 They..passed from vs to lay their ships by the Lee. *a* **1642** Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* v. (1704) 507/1 The Ship lay upon the Lee; and..the Master called with the Whistle to fill the Sails. **1666** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 59/2 An Hollands Man of War..whom she fought very bravely, and at last brought by the Lee, but had not Men enough to board her. **1667** *Ibid.* No. 120/1 One of them..was so warmly received with a broadside, that he immediately fell by the Lee. **1692** *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 79 *A Ship lies by the Lee*, that is, has all her sails lying flat against the Masts and Shrouds. **1769** Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) Z 3, 'We saw a fleet under the lee', and 'we saw a fleet to leeward', are synonymous expressions. **1825** A. Cunningham '*A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea*' i, Away the good ship flies, and leaves Old England on the lee. **1887** Bowen *Virg. Æneid* III. 478 Yonder her nearest coast fate wills thee to leave on the lee.

†**3.** A sheltered position or condition; hence, calmness, peace, tranquillity. Chiefly in *to leng, live, rest in* (or *on*) *lee.* Also, in *lithe of* (or *on lee*: said of the weather. *Obs.*

The alliterative phrases, *lordings, lordship in lee*, may perh. not belong to this sense.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 477/10 Þe Mon þat þenkeþ to liuen in le. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 849 To lede a lortschyp in lee of leudez ful gode. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 416 Of þe fare nowmir for to be Of haly mene & reste in le. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 5615 He lengis in lithis & in lee to his lyues ende. *c* **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. x. 3620 Alysandyr..Scotland led in luwe and le. *c* **1460** *Emare* 348 The wedur was lythe of le. *c* **1470** *Golagros & Gaw.* 341 Lordingis in le, I rede ye tent treuly to my teching. *c* **1470** Henryson *Mor. Fab.* XIII. (*Frog & Mouse*) xxii, Better but stryfe allane to leif in le. **1535** Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 128 Amang thair freindis for to leve in lie. *a* **1650** *Turke & Gowin* 47 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 92, I will neuer flee from noe aduenture..whilest I may liue on lee.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

4. Simple attributive, passing into adj. **a.** Indicating that an object is on the lee-side of a vessel, or to leeward of some other object, e. g. *lee-bowline, -division, -gunwale, -scupper*, etc.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. i. 30 Himself infangis the lee scheit of the saill. **1626** Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 28 Make ready your loufe howks and ley fagnes. **1669** Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 Let go the Lee-Bowling of Fore-sail, and Weather-Braces. *Ibid.* 18 Set in the Lee-Braces. **1726** G. Roberts *Four Years Voy.* 291 They could help to stay her with a Lee Oar. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 163 The Commodore ordered them to bring to under his lee-quarter. **1751** Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxiv. 240, He commanded the men to carry the vessel's lee-gunwale under water. **1805** *Log of H. M. S. Mars* 21 Oct. in Nicolas *Nelson's Disp.* VII. 165 *note*, At daylight saw the Enemy's Fleet on our lee-beam. *Ibid.* 166 *note*, At 9.5 answered Victory's signal for the Mars to lead the lee division. **1823** J. F. Cooper *Pioneer* xv. (1869) 66/2 Hauling in the slack of the lee-sheet. **1833** Marryat *P. Simple* xii, O'Brien.. told me never to mind, but to keep in the lee-scuppers. *Ibid.* xv, She careened over so that her lee channels were under the water. **1835** — *Pacha* x, We descried land on the lee beam. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lee-fang*, a rope rove through the cringle of a sail, for hauling in, so as to lace on a bonnet. *Ibid.*, *Lee-gunwale under*, a colloquial phrase for being sorely over-pressed, by canvas or other cause. **1893** F. M. Crawford *Childr. King* I. 9 You would rather..take the lee earing too, in any gale. **1897** R. Kipling *Captains Courageous* 182 She cuddled her lee rail down to the crashing blue.

b. Implying motion to leeward.

1726 G. Roberts *Four Years Voy.* 125 The Lee-Tide being made, I fell short by half a League. **1790** Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 157 The strong lee current. **1848** Craig, *Lee lurch*, a sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea, when a large wave strikes her on the weather side. **1859** R. H. Dana *Cuba & Back* i. 7 The ..leisurely weather-roll and lee-roll.

5. Special combs.: **lee-anchor** (see quot.); **lee-bow**, the bow of a vessel that is turned away from the wind; hence *lee-bow* vb., to run under the lee bow of; *fig.* to take advantage of; **lee-gage** (see Gauge 5); **lee-hatch, -hitch** (see quots.); **lee-latch,** 'dropping to leeward of the course' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **lee-most** *a.*, furthest to leeward; **lee-port,** a sheltered port; **lee-wheel,** 'the assistant to the helmsman' (Adm. Smyth). Also Lee-board^1, Lee-shore, Lee-side.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Lee-anchor*, the leeward one, if under weigh; or that to leeward to which a ship, when moored, is riding. **1697** Dampier *Voy.* I. 100 Some of them appeared on our Weather-bow, some on our *Lee-bow. **1840** R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxv. 83 The anchor on the lee bow had worked loose. **1893** *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 96 1 Hauling her close on the wind so that she would 'lee-bow' the tide. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *Take care of the* **Lee hatch*, a word of caution to the helmsman, not to let the ship fall to leeward of her course. *Ibid.*, **Lee-hitch*, the helmsman getting to leeward of the course. **1721** Bailey, **Lee-latch*, (Sea Phrase) have a care of the Lee-Latch, i. e. keep the Ship near the Wind. **1622** R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 17 The vice-admirall and her consort.. were *lee-most and stern-most of all. **1804** Capt. Owen in *Naval Chron.* XII. 132 The leemost Brigs began to get under weigh. *a* **1649** Drumm. of Hawth. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 125 Lords and gods of this earth, sleeping in the *lee-port of honour.

Hence **Lee** *v. rare*$^{-1}$, *trans.*, to put (the helm) a-lee. See A-lee.

1659 Davenant *Hist. Sir F. Drake* ii. 13 The Master alowd bids, Lee the Helm, Lee!

Lee (lī), *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* exc. in *pl.* Forms: *sing.* 4 lie, 5 ley(e, lye, 7–9 lee. *pl.* 4–6 lyes, 5–6 lies, 6 leese, leeze, lyse, 6– lees. [a. F. *lie*, Gaulish L. *lia*, pl. *liæ* (10th c.); Celtic origin has been conjectured.] The sediment deposited in the containing vessel from wine and some other liquids.

†**1.** *sing.* Also *fig.* Also *upon the lee, to drain to the lee.* Cf. 2 d below. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* (M.) III. 895 (I. 309) And thus fulofte have I boght The lie, and drank noght of the wyn. *c* **1430** *Two Cookery-bks.* 32 Whan þe ley is seþin hot, caste þe Pesyn þer-to. **1481** Caxton *Myrr.* I. i. 6 The lye whiche is thordure abideth byneth in the bottom. **1686** Plot *Staffordsh.* 338 Which..will both stop the fermentation and precipitate the Lee. **1700** Dryden *Sigism. & Guisc.* 317 A man so smelling of the people's lee. **1703** *Art & Myst. Vintners* 23 The

gross Lees settle quickly, and also the flying Lee in time. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4512/14 For Sale,..70 Hogsheads of new..Claret upon the Lee neat. 1718 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 497 I'll mingle with the people's wretched lee. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 468 This cyder..should be rack'd off once at least from its gross lee. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 183 Sweet though the draught of pleasure be, Why should we drain it to the lee?

2. *pl.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1040 Boystes Crammed ful of lyes As euer vessel was with lyes. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 115 The reboyle to Rakke to þe lies of þe rose. 1530 PALSGR. 239/1 Lyse of wyne, *lye*. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 328 Ther is..no wine made of grapes but hath leese. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 110 Wines the stronger they be the more lees they have when they are new. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 11 Where all the heavier Lees may have time to subside. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 302 Other Spirits are produc'd from Lees, by the Force of Fire. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 119 Thespis and his Company bedaubed their Faces with the Lees of Wine. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxv. 377 Lay them to steep in sack lees, or any white wine lees. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 257 The lees of wine, on distillation, afford the greatest quantity of oil. 1861 H. MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 132 Composed of the scum and lees of all broths and soups. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 352 A Bottle containing Lees of Sardine Oil.

b. *fig.* Basest part, 'dregs', 'refuse'.

1593 NASHE *Christs T.* 30 a, Twenty thousand of these dreggy lees of Libertines. 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* xiii. 116 In these Lees and Dregges of time. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 321 Pretenders to political prudence .. bred for the most part in the lees of the people. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 119 This company of Treacherous Villains, the Dregs and Lees of the Earth. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* I. i. 11 A Man that will always smell of the Lees of the People. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 480 He, too, with whom Athenian honour sunk, And left a mass of sordid lees behind. 1838 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1841) I. ii. 216 Slowly purging off the lees of this extreme corruption. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* vii. 40 My body is but the lees of my better being. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 166 The angler..has left for his day's work only the lees of his nervous energy. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* ix. 220 It is impossible to work a revolution, especially a religious revolution, without stirring up the lees of human nature.

† c. construed as *sing. Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 100 The Wine of Life is drawne, and the meere Lees Is left this Vault, to brag of.

d. In various phrases, chiefly *fig.*, esp. *to drain, drink the lees*, (*to drain, drink*, etc.) *to the lees*, i. e. to the last drop, to the very end, (*to settle*) *on* or *upon the lees*.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxv. 6 A feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees. *Ibid., Jer.* xlviii. 11 Moab hath bene at ease from his youth, and hee hath setled on his lees, and hath not been emptied from vessell to vessell. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 7 They may not part till they have drunk..the cup of the wrath of God to the very lees. *Ibid.* ii. 6 Settle the soule vpon his lees of sinnefull lusts. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Parallel in Reliq.* (1651) 8 His Humours grew Tart, as being now in the Lees of favour. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 75 You are an obstinate Heretick, and settled upon the Lees. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* lxxv. 8 To drink the very Lees. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 260 Are sweet philosophy's enjoyments run Quite to the lees? 1821 KEATS *Lamia* I. 143 She felt the warmth .. And, like new flowers at morning song of bees, Bloomed, and gave up her honey to the lees. 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 7, I will drink Life to the lees. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. i, This Parliament will last; it will go on to the lees. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iv. ii. (1864) II. 206 They were doomed to drink the lees of humiliation. 1856 BOKER *Poems* (1857) II. 80 I'll drain the bitter to the very lees. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 41 The people at large were content to settle down on their lees. 1871 PUSEY *Lenten Serm.* vii. (1883) 141 We reverse the Apostle's rule, rest on our lees, remember 'the things which are behind', and forget 'those which are before'.

e. *attrib.*

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 107 Leonardo's carnations have too much of the lees-colour in them.

† **Lee,** *a. Obs.* Also 5-6 le, 6-8 lee. Cf. LEW *a.* [f. LEE *sb.*[1]] Sheltered from the wind.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4675 þai..logget hom to lenge in þat le hauyn. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 18 The land lowne was and le, with lyking and luf. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VII. (*Lion & Mouse*) xxxviii, The fair forest with leuis lowne and le. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. iv. 121 The famy stour of stremis le Vp weltis from the braid palmis of tre. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 70 *Lee* or *Lew*, Calm, under the wind. *Suss.*

¶ The ballad phrase in quot. below may possibly contain this word, used vaguely for 'pleasant'.

a 1800 *Sweet Willie & Faire Annie* xxxv. in Child *Ballads* (1885) II. 189 He is on to Annie's bower By the lei light o the moon. [1875 J. VEITCH *Tweed* 81 Exploits by lee light of the moon.]

Lee: see LE, LIE, LYE.

Leeangle (lī·æng'l). *Austral.* Also lliangle, leonile, langeel. [Native word, a derivation of *leang* or *liang* tooth. Other forms (see Morris) are *leeawell, leawill.*] A wooden club bent at the striking end. (Morris *Austral Eng.*)

1845 C. GRIFFITH *Port Phillip Distr. N. S. W.* x. 155 The liangle is .. of the shape of a pickaxe, with only one pick. 1867 G. G. MACCRAE *Mamba* 9 The long leangle's nascent form Forespoke the distant battle-storm. 1869 HOARE *Figures Fancy* 98 Beneath the dread leeangle blow Fell many a strong and swarthy foe. 1894 R. ETHERIDGE in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Instit.* XXIII. 317 On a Modification of the Australian Aboriginal Weapon, termed the Leonile, Langeel, Bendi, or Buccan, &c.

Lee'-board[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 4 leburde, 6 leburd, lea board, leebord. [a. ON. *hlé-borð*, f. *hlé* LEE *sb.*[1] + *borð* BOARD.] The lee-side (of a vessel).

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3625 Ledys one leburde, lordys and oþer. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* IX. 56 Leidis on leburd [*MS.* luff burd]. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxix. 161 The other Captayns being a Lea board, and hearing the sound of the ordinance, did returne. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 16 Graunt syne, o Neptune, god of seas profound, That readars think on leebord.

Lee-board[2] (lī·bōəɹd). [f. LEE *sb.*[1] + BOARD.] A strong frame of plank, fixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, which, being let down into the water diminishes her drift to leeward.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 126 Of the Lee-boards, their use, dimension and place. 1732 LORD TYRAWLY in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 381 The Molettas .. steer almost altogether by their lee-board. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* June 522/1 With respect to keeping to windward, lee-boards and sliding keels will effect this. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* ii, The lee-board of a Dutch schuyt.

Leech (lītʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 læce, *Northumb.* léce, 2-6 leche, 3 lache, læche, liache, 3, 6 leache, 4 leyche, 4-5 lecche, 4-6 lech, 5 leeche, lieche, 6 *Sc.* leiche, leitche, 6-9 leach, 6- leech. [OE. *læce* str. masc. (once *læca* wk.), corresponds to OFris. (dative) *letza, leischa*, OHG. *lâhhi*, MSw. *läkir* (Da. *læge*; ON. has the cognate *læknir*, and mod.Sw. *läkare*, from the vb. *läka* to heal), Goth. *lêkeis* :—OTeut. **lækjo-z* :—pre-Teut. **lēgio-s*; the synonymous Irish *liaigh* (OIr. *liaig*, dat. pl. *legib*) is app. related in some way.]

1. A physician; one who practises the healing art. Now *arch.* (chiefly *poet.*) or *jocular*; often apprehended as a transferred use of LEECH *sb.*[2] In the 17th c. it was applied in ordinary prose use only to veterinary practitioners, and this sense survives in some dialects. (See also the combs. *bullock-leech, cow-leech*, HORSE-LEECH, etc.)

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxi. [xix.] (1890) 320 Cyneferð læce, se æt hire wæs, þa heo forðferde. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iv. 23 La lece lecna ðec seolfne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Nu bihoueð þe forwunded wreche þet he habbe leche. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 101/7 On leches heo hadde i-spendet Muche del of hire guod. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26322 Als lech þou suld seke man hale. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 1 þe hand of þe leche brennand or sherend. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 248 What nedeth hym þat hath a parfit leche To sechen othere leches in the toun? *c* 1450 *Merlin* 574 The kynge delyuered hem leches to couer theire woundes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 80 Als stern of spech As he had bene ane medycyner or lech. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 17 Many skilfull leaches him abide To salve his hurts. *a* 1656 HALES *Serm. at Eton* (1673) 40 They that come and tell you what you are to believe,..and tell you not why, they are not *Medici*, but *Veterinarii*, they are not Physicians, but Leaches. 1715 ROWE *Lady Jane Grey* I. i. 2 The hoary wrinkled Leach has .. Try'd ev'ry health-restoring Herb and Gum. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 498 A farrier and bullock-leach. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. (1810) 43 Can this proud leech, with all his boasted skill, Amend the soul or body, wit or will? 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vi, A learned leech with some new drug. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 85 Grudging the leech his growing bill. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 121 As one who lays all hope aside, Because the leech has said his life must end.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied often to God and Christ, and spiritual persons.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 303 Ich kan beo 3if i scal lichame and soule liache. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 41 Ure louerd ihesu crist is alre herdene herde and alre lechene leche. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 182 Þus is sicnesse soule leche, & salue of hire wunden. 1340 *Ayenb.* 129 Þe holi gost is þe guode leche þet amaystreþ his ziknesse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 184 God that is oure lyues leche. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 129 The best Of benes boyled water may be leche To sle the frost. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 221 My hartes delight my sorowes leche mine earthly goddesse here.

† **2.** = *leechman*, LEECH-FINGER. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 308/311 Þe nexte finguer hatte 'leche'. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 753/2 *Hic medius*, the longman. *Hic medi[c]us*, the leche. *Hic auricularis*, the lythylman.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as leech-fee, 'a physician's fee' (*Cent. Dict.*); † leech-house, a hospital; leechman, † a physician; also (now *dial.*) = LEECH-FINGER.

14.. *Camb. MS. Ff. v.* 48 lf. 82 (Halliw., s.v. *Fingers*) The lest fyngir hat lityl man, for hit is lest of alle; The next fynger hat leche man, for quen a leche dos o3t, With that fynger he tastes all thyng, howe that hit is wro3t. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 211/1 A Leche house, *laniena, quia infirmi ibi laniantur.* 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 401 Light-bringer, Laureat, Leach-man, all-Reviver. 1600 F. L. *Ovid's Remedy of Love* B 2, The Leachmans skill. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Leechman*, a practitioner of medicine.

Leech (lītʃ), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 léce, (lýce), 3 liche, 4-6 leche, 5 *Sc.* leiche, 6-9 leach, 6- leech. [OE. *læce*, Kentish *lýce* str. masc. = MDu. *lake* (Kilian *laecke, lijck-laecke*, mod.Flemish *lijk-lake*), *lieke, leke* fem.

Commonly regarded as a transf. use of LEECH *sb.*[1]; this is plausible, but the forms OE. *lyce*, early ME. *liche*, MDu. *lieke*, suggest that the word was originally distinct, but assimilated to *læce* LEECH *sb.*[1] through popular etymology.]

1. One of the aquatic blood-sucking worms belonging to the order *Hirudinea*; the ordinary leech used medicinally for drawing blood belongs to the genus *Hirudo* or *Sanguisuga*. (See also HORSE-LEECH, *land-leech* (LAND *sb.* 11 b), *sea-leech, water-leech*, etc.)

a 900 *Kentish Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 85/11 *Sanguissuge*, lyces. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* ibid. 121/36 *Sanguisuga, uel hirudo*, læce. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 472 in *O. E. Misc.* 131 Suket þuru is liche, so dot liche blod. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 291/2 Leche, wy(r)m of þe watur, *sanguissuga*. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 45 Lat him lay sax leichis on thy lendis. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 61 Evacuation by wormes, founde in waters called bloudde suckers or leaches. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 154 Leeches set behind the Ears. 1794 BURKE *Sp. Impeachm. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 351 He was driven out of it finally by the rebellion, and, as you may imagine, departed like a leech full of blood. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 430 The application of four leeches to each ankle. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 2 The *hirudo viridis* or green leech [is well known to multiply] by longitudinal sections. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iv. 140 There are three principal varieties of Leeches employed in France. These are—1st, the Grey Leech; 2nd, the Green Leech; 3rd, the Dragon Leech..(true English or Speckled Leech).

transf. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) II. viii. § 34. 261 Those female furies, aptly termed the 'leeches of the guillotine'.

Proverbial phrase. *c* 1839 W. E. FORSTER in Reid *Life* (1888) I. iv. 115 He [Cobden] is..likely to mistake a crotchet for a principle and stick to it like a leech.

b. Surg. *Artificial leech*: see quot. 1875.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., *Artificial Leech*, a light glass tube from which the air is expelled by the vapor of ether, and whose mouth is then applied to a previously scarified portion of the body. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 497 The artificial leech was applied to the temple on three occasions.

c. *fig.* One who 'sticks to' another for the purpose of getting gain out of him.

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 817 The spendthrift, and the leech That sucks him. 1794 PIGOTT *Female Jockey Club* (ed. 4) Pref. 20 Are the hearts of these leeches softened by the possession of such scandalous monopoly? 1842 TENNYSON *Will. Waterproof* xxv, Ere days, that deal in ana, swarm'd His literary leeches. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 86 It's a sticking leech you have laid on me this time, and a famous biter.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *leech-bite, -bleeder, -breeder, -dealer, -family, -gatherer, -tribe*; *leech-like* adv.; leech-eater, a name for the Spur-winged Plover (*Holopterus spinosus*) and the Crocodile-bird (*Pluvianus ægyptius*); leech-extract, an extract prepared from leeches, used in physiological experiments for intravenous or intraperitoneal injections; leech-gaiter, a kind of gaiter worn in Ceylon as a protection against land-leeches; leech-glass *Surg.*, a glass tube to hold a leech which it is required to apply to a particular spot; † leech-worm = 1.

1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 57 We .. reached the bungalow ..none the worse, with the exception of *leech-bites and cut feet. 1851 in *Illustr Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119 *Leech-bleeder, *leech-breeder. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 383/2 The *leech-dealers of Bretagne. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 100 The so-called spur-winged plover (*Hoplopterus spinosus*)..claims the distinction of being the '*leech-eater' or 'trochilos' of Herodotus. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 420 Organic substances such as fibrin ferment, hemi-albumose, peptones, nuclein, and *leech extract..have the effect on injection, of bringing about a marked and rapid diminution in the number of leucocytes. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 383/1 Cuvier thinks it doubtful whether the species of this genus [*Clepsina*] should be arranged with the *leech family. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 303 The coffee planters, who live among these pests, are obliged .. to envelope their legs in '*leech gaiters' made of closely woven cloth. 1802 WORDSW. *Resolut. & Indep.* xx, I'll think of the *leech-gatherer on the lonely moor. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 384/1 It is difficult to make them fix themselves on the particular spot wished; but a *leech-glass will generally effect this. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 149 The Witnesses, that, *Leech-like, liv'd on bloud. 1819 SHELLEY *Eng. in* 1819, 5 Rulers who neither see nor feel nor know, But leech-like to their fainting country cling, Till they drop, blind in blood, without a blow. 1835-6 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* I. 170/2 There is observed in the *leech-tribe something analogous to the lesser circulation. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 271 Observations on the *Leech worm, by a Gentleman who kept one several Years for the purpose of a Weather-glass.

Leech (lītʃ), *sb.*[3] *Naut.* Forms: 5 lek, leche, lyche, 7 leatch, 7, 9 leach, 7- leech. [Of obscure origin; app. related in some way to ON. *lík* (a nautical term of obscure meaning; the Sw. *lik*, Da. *lig* mean 'bolt-rope'), Du. *lijk*, G. *liek*, leech-line.] The perpendicular or sloping side of a sail. Also with qualifications, as *after-leech, mast-leech, roach-leech, weather-leech.*

1485 [see b]. 1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 300 Item, to Dauid Gourlay, for making of a bonat and the lek to it. 1611 COTGR., *Penne d'un voile*, .. the Leech of a sayle. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 32 The Leech of a saile is the outward side or skirt of the saile from the earing to the clew, the middle betwixt which wee account the Leech. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 62 The leeches taught, the hallyards are made fast. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xvii, They were handing in the leech of the sail, when snap went one bunt-line. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweetheart* I. v. 123 The leech of the top-gallant sail.

b. *attrib.* in † leech-hook, a hook for attaching the leech-line to the sail; leech-line, a rope attached to the leech, serving to truss the sail close up to the yard; leech-rope (see quot. 1769).

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 38 Shanke hokes.., Pakke hokes .., *Leche hokes. 1495 *Ibid.* 158 Lyche hokes of Yron,..loff hokes of yron. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 30 Cleare your *leach-lines. 1627 — *Seaman's*

Gram. v. 23 Leech lines are small ropes made fast to the Leech of the top-sailes. **1860** *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 113 A leach-line is bent on each yard-arm. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), **Leech-rope*, a name given to that part of the bolt-rope, to which the border, or skirt of a sail is sewed. **1800** *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Chron.* 23/2 The leech ropes of the fore-sail, main-sail, fore-top sail, and mizen-top-sail. **1885** LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 465 Repaired leech rope of mizen and set the sail.

Leech (līʃ), *sb.*[4] (See quots.)

1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 15 The part of the staple through which the shears passed to separate it from the sheep (and which is commonly called the leech of the fleece). *Ibid.* 310 In some instances a quantity of dirt is concealed by the custom of winding fleeces with the leech outwards. **1892** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* Suppl., *Leech*, the technical name for a bundle or small parcel of human hair.

Leech (līʃ), *v.*[1] Now *rare* and *arch.* Forms: 3 **liache**, *Orm.* **læchenn**; 3–6 **leche**, 4–5 **liche**, 5–6 **lech**, 5, 7 **leach**, 6 **leeche**, 9 **leech**. [Early ME., f. LEECH *sb.*[1]; cf. Sw. *läka*, Da. *læge*. The sense was expressed in OE. by *lácnian*, *lǽcnian*: see LECHNE *v.*] *trans.* To cure, heal.

c **1200** ORMIN 4274 He comm her to læchenn uss Off all þatt dæþess wunde. *Ibid.* 17227 Hiss gast Iss clennsedd & rihht læchedd. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 176 Iesu crist .. openlik bigan .. alle þat sek ware to leche. *Ibid.* 11841 Þai moght not leche his wa. **1382** WYCLIF *Job* v. 18 [The Lord] woundeth and lecheth; smyteth, and his hondis shuln helen. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xvii. 156 A barne is borne þat shall..leche þam þat ar lorne. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1832 He taght goddis wordes .. And synfull' men lynes lechyd. **1564** *Louth Corporat. Acc.* (1891) 78 Paid for leching my horses verie sicke, vs. **1618** FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* III. v, Have ye any crack maidenhead to new leach or mend? **1820** SCOTT *Ivanh.* xviii, Let those leech his wounds for whose sake he encountered them. **1850** BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 63 A disease that none may leech.

Leech, *v.*[2] [f. LEECH *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To apply leeches to medicinally. Also *absol.*

1828 G. EWING in *Mem.* (1847) xiv. 5, I was leeched and bled in the arm and am almost quite well. **1834** FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 427 The patient was bled and leeched with relief. **1861** GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* xvi, When I'm leeching or poulticing. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 346 The protruding tongue must be leeched.

Leech, obs. form of, or variant of LEACH.

Leecha, variant of LITCHI.

Leechcraft (līʧ,kraft). *arch.* Forms: see LEECH *sb.*[1] [OE. *lǽcecræft*, f. *lǽce* LEECH *sb.*[1] + *cræft* CRAFT.] The art of healing; medical science, † medical attendance. † *At leechcraft*, under treatment. † Also *concr.* Remedy, medicine.

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvi. § 3 Swa mæʒ eac se dreamcræft ðæt se mon bið dreamere, & se læcecræft þæt he bið læce. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 8 Læcecræftas & dolʒsealfa & drencas wiþ eallum wundum. *c* **1200** ORMIN 1869 Þurrh Crissteᵹndomess læchecrafft. *c* **1205** LAY. 7616 Ne þurh nenne læche-cræfte ne mihte he lif habben. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 370 God & his deciples speken of soule lechekreft. *c* **1315** SHOREHAM 2 For siknesse lechecreft, And for the goute sealve Me makethe. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 81 Til þat ich dispice Leche-craft of oure lorde and leyue on a wicche. **1471** J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 670 III. 7 My horse that was at lechecraft at the Holt. *Ibid.*, My leche crafte and fesyk, and rewardys to them that have kept me..hathe cost me sythe Estern Day more then *vli.* **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 33 In leichecraft he was homecyd. **1577** STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1807–8) VI. 68 Their common schooles of leachcraft and law. **1592** DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Introd. xxvi. (1714) 7 We Leech-craft learn, but others cure with it. **1626** *Vicary's Anat.* 111 Letchcraft is in two manners, that is both Physicke and Chirurgerie. **1814** SCOTT *Chivalry* (1874) 19 The quality of leech-craft .. was essential to the character of an accomplished princess. **1843** LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. v, Nature, to say nothing of Madge's leechcraft ultimately triumphed. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 196 The black folk E'en saved my life from that ill stroke, By leech-craft.

Leechdom (līʧdəm). *arch.* [OE. *lǽcedóm*, f. *lǽce* LEECH *sb.*[1] + *-dóm* -DOM.] A medicine, remedy.

a **900** *Kentish Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 59/38 *Medicinam*, lecedom. *c* **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxvi. [xxv.] (1890) 350 Micel wund behofað micles læcedomes. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Mon .. unhalne lechnað ȝif he lechedom con. *c* **1200** ORMIN 1851 Drihhtiness hallȝhe læchedom & sawless eȝhesallfe. **1864** COCKAYNE (*title*) Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England. **1894** CREIGHTON in *Daily News* 3 Sept. 6/2 A collection of receipts, prescriptions, or leechdoms, for the various injuries.

Leechee, variant of LITCHI.

Lee·cher. *rare.* Also 4 **lechere**. [f. LEECH *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who 'leeches'; a physician.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 108 (Camb. MS.) Who is ellis kepere of good or dryuere a-wey of yuel but god gouernour and lechere [*Add. MS.* leecher] of thowthes [orig. *rector ac medicator mentium*]. **1887** *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 890/1 There were also [in Aberdeen] .. the Leechers or barber-surgeons, each with their deacon and constitution.

Leechery (līʧəri). *rare*[−1]. [f. LEECH *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] The art or practice of healing; leechcraft.

[**1600** SURFLET *Country Farm* I. xxviii. 196 *marg.*, The horseleacherie of P. Vegetius. **1688** see HORSE-LEECHERY.] **1892** C. M. ANDREWS *Old Eng. Manor* v. 256 The Anglo-Saxon 'wyrt'..included not only herbs .. but flowers and vegetables, shrubs and trees, and their importance in Saxon leechery is well attested.

† **Leech-finger.** *Obs.* [OE. *lǽcefinger*, a transl. of L. *digitus medicus*, Gr. δάκτυλος ἰατρικός. Cf. ON. *lǽknisfingr*; also the Eng. synonyms † *medical finger*, † *physic finger*.] The finger next to the little finger.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 394 Sing on ðine læcefinger þa pater noster. *a* **1100** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 307/2 *Medicus*, læcefinger. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 313 Þe fourþe fynger þat is y-cleped þe leche by cause of þe more hiȝtynge and fairenesse, for in þat fynger is a veyne þat streecheþ to þe herte. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 158 Bitwene þe litil fyngir & þe leche fyngir. **1506** *Kalender of Sheph.* A vj (Sommer) III. 15 The lytell seconde fynger .. the medyll fyngers..the leche fyngere. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 607 The leach-finger, or ring-finger.

Lee·ching, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. LEECH *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of LEECH *v.*[1]; healing, medical treatment. † *A* or *in leeching*: under medical treatment.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 114/16 *Pharmacia*, sealflæcung. *a* **1240** *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 Min heouenliche leche þet makedest us of þi seolf se mihti medicine .. hit beo mi lechunge. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 15064 Welcum lauerd þat leches all And leching giues to lame. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XX. 73 He..lefte hym þere a lechinge to lyuen if he myghte. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2823 Stil in lecheing thar sho lay. **1533** GAU *Richt Vay* 8 Quhair thay sal..find help and lechine of thair spiritual seiknes. **1540** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 163 The saids Egiptians to pay the barbour for the leyching of the said Barrowne. *c* **1650** *Sir Cawline* vii. in Child *Ballads* (1885) II. 58/1 Sir Cawline's sicke, and like to be dead Without and a good leedginge.

Lee·ching, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. LEECH *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The medicinal application or use of leeches.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 6 The leeching and bleeding had succeeded well. **1869** CLARIDGE *Cold Water-cure* 188 By steam-baths and leeching the inflammation was in some degree subdued.

Leechwe: see LECHE.

Leed[1] (līd). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3–6 **lede**, 4 **leyd**, 6–7 **leid**, (6 **lead**), 8–9 **leed**, 8 **leet**, 9 **lied**. [app. a shortened form of LEDEN.] † Language, 'tongue' = LEDEN 2. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 1 Strophades in Grew leid ar nemmit so. **1567** *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 140 Than sall I wryte in prettie poetrie, In Latine leid. *a* **1578** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 158 Alexander .. was send to France to leairne the leid witht wther lettres.

Proverb. **1808** JAMIESON, Ilk land has its ain leid.

b. The speech of a person or class of persons, talk, utterance; manner of speaking or writing; phraseology, 'patter'. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

a **1300** *Body & Soul* 21 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 334 Ȝwere is al thi michele pride, And thi lede that was so loud? **13..** *Sir Tristr.* 1004 Tristrem .. schortliche seyd in lede: We no owe þe noþing. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Bartholomeus*) 68 Al langage spek he cane, & vndirstand al leyd of mane. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 5007 In quatkyn maner of lede sall me þir treis sware? **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 284 The ofter that ȝe it reid, ȝe sall the better tak baith the sence, and leid. **1599** JAS. I *Βασιλ. Δωρον* (1603) 115 Not using any rusticall corrupt leid, as booke language. **1746** E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 III. 305 Let faith get up its head and it will speak its own particular leed. **1790** D. MORISON *Poems* 77 Let Matrons round the ingle meet..An' in a droll auld farran' leet, 'Bout fairys crack. **1826** G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnha* 22 To hersel' this leed she mutter'd, 'Frae the east—fra the wast' [etc.]. *a* **1828** '*Hynd Horn*' xviii. in Child *Ballads* (1882) I. 207/1 Auld man, come tell to me your leed; What news ye gie when ye beg your bread. **1850** W. JAMIE *Stray Effusions* 146 Nae jockeyship kent he Nor ploughman leed. **1867** GREGOR *Banffs. Gloss.*, *Leed*..One line of conversation or argument; as, 'He got intil a leed, an oot o' that he cudna get'.

c. *poet.* applied to the 'language' of birds.

a **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* 27 The lutel foul hath hire wyl on hyre lud to sing. **184.** LAING in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) (1890) I. 374 That wonderfu calf Has Scripture by heart, as the gowk has its lied.

Leed[2] (līd). *local.* The grass *Glyceria aquatica*.

1607 CAMDEN *Brit.* 360 Cum aquæ se in suos alueos receperint, lætissimo gramine & fœno crassiori (*Lid* vocant) ita luxuriat. **1878** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* x. 298 [After quoting Camden on *Lid*] This grass is most likely the *Glyceria*, formerly *Poa aquatica* .. and is still usually known by the name of 'White Leed'. It was once the principal grass of the Wash lands.

Leed, obs. pa. pple. LAY *v.*[1]; obs. f. LIDE, March.

Leeder, obs. form of LEATHER.

Leedsite (līdzəit). *Min.* [Named by J. D. Dana in 1850 from *Leeds*, its locality: see -ITE[1].] A mixture of barium and calcium sulphates.

1850 DANA *Min.* 704.

Leef, obs. f. LEAF, LIEF; var. LEVE *v.*[1] *Obs.*

Leefekie, variant of LYFKIE *Obs.*, bodice.

† **Lee·fkyn.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. obs. Du. *liefkyn*: see LIEF *a.* and -KIN.] = 'Darling'.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* III. v. R j b, I must nedes embrace the my lyfe, i. O my leefekyn.

Leefsel, variant of LEVESEL, bower.

Leeftail, *a. dial.* Forms: 7 **leftal**, 8 **lieftel**, **leave-**, 9 **leef-**, **leevetail**. [? repr. OE. *léoftǽle* high in favour, desirable, f. *léof* LIEF, dear + *-tǽle*, f. root of *tellan* to count, TELL.] Much in demand; having a quick sale.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* Collect. 30 *Lestal* [*read* leftal]; saleable, that weighs well in the hand, that is heavy in lifting, from the Verb Lift, as I suppose. **1781** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* 92 *Leavetail*, being a great want of, or demand for. **1790** ANN WHEELER *Dial.* 58 En wur a varra lieftel Market. **1847** HALLIWELL, *Leeftail*, quick sale. *Cumb.* **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Leef-tail*, *Leevetail*, much in demand.

Leef tenaunte, obs. form of LIEUTENANT.

† **Lee·ful**, *a. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 3 **læfful**, **leafful**, 4–5 **leveful**, 5 **lieveful**, 5–6 **levefull(e**. *β.* 4 **leffel**, **-ol**, **li(e)fful**, **leyffull**, **leoful**, **leefful(l**, **lefulle**, 5 **laifull**, **lefful**, 4–6 **leful(l**, **leifull**, 4–7 **leeful(l**, 5–6 **leafull**, 6 **lieful(l**, **leiffull**, **leyfull**, **lyefull**. [ME. *leveful*, f. *leve*, LEAVE *sb.* + -FUL. Some of the forms may be due to association with LAY *sb.*[3]] Permissible, right, lawful; just.

c **1205** LAY. 3033 [Heo] nom hire leaf-fulne hure [*c* **1275** laþfolne oþ]. *Ibid.* 10854 For he wes swiðe læfful, alle Brut luueden. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 10 (Camb. MS.) Ne I trowe nat by the Iugement of socrates þat it weere Leueful to me to hide the sothe. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 84 Wiþ þre condiciouns it is leefful to swere. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 431 Wherto wilt þou lyve while it is not covenable, noþer leoful [*v.rr.* leefful, leffol; leeful], noþer semeliche? *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 2948 Þof it be laifull to ladys and oþer les wemen. **1445** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 14 It sal be lieveful to the alderman and balyheis for to tak [etc.]. *a* **1450** *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 301 It is not lefful to us, ȝe seyn, No maner man for to slen. **1485** *Act 1 Hen. VII*, c. 10 § 10 That it be leeful to youre Highnesse to graunt to youre seid besechers youre lettres of saufconduyt. **1508** DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 166 Leuefull Company, and Honest Besynes. **1526** TINDALE *Matt.* xii. 12 It is lefull to do a good dede on the saboth daye. **1530** LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 274 Halkyng, hountyng, armes, and leifull amour. *c* **1575** BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 13 It sall be leifful to us to put our handis thairto quhen we pleis. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. x. 288 It is not leefull the enemie to seise thereon. **1614** J. DAVIES *Eclogue* in Browne's *Sheph. Pipe* G 6 b, Hence forward then I must .. con My leere in leefull lore. **1802** SCOTT *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1803) III. 77 Tell your sister Sarah To come and lift her leafu' lord! **1814** — *For a' that an' a' that*, The true and leilfu' cause.

¶ **b.** *Leeful lane*: substituted for LEE-LANE. (Cf. LEFSOME *a.*[1] b.)

a **1758** RAMSAY *Address Thanks* xviii, Whilk gart some aft their leeful lane, Bring to the warld the bukk's swean. **1832–52** LAING in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. 9 The auld gudewife gade out at e'en, An' owre the craft her leefu' lane.

Hence † **Lee·fully** *adv.*, permissibly, lawfully; † **Lee·fulness**, lawfulness.

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 20 Worldely men or women the which hauntene leuefully worldely gudes. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 192 In many cases sugetis may leffly wiþholde tiþis. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* II. i. 132 Leeful nes and vnleefulnes. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 212/1 To do Leffullness (*A.* to do Vnlefulnesse), *illicitare*. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* ii. 14 His sone yolus .. beynge soo fayr it maye leefully be sayd that nature hadde doon her deuoyr. **1534** MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1304/1 The liefulnesse thereof, was knowen and taught by the tradicion of thapostles theymselfe. **1540** in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 159 Lefully chossen and elected Bayllyffs. **1548** GEST *Pr. Mass.* B vj b, Then could not Hence leyfully cal ye one part of the sacrament a substaunce but an earthlye accidente.

Leeger, obs. form of LEDGER.

Leek (līk). Forms: 1 **léac**, 3 **lec**, 3–5 **lek**, 4 **lik**, 4–6 **leke**, *Sc.* **leik(e**, (5 *pl.* **lecus**), 5–7 **leeke**, 6 **like**, 7 **lieke**, **leake**, 8 **leak**, 4– **leek**. [OE. *léac* str. neut. = MDu. *looc* (Du. *look*) neut., OHG. *louh* (MHG. *louch*, mod.G. *lauch*) masc., ON. *lauk-r* (Sw. *lök*, Da. *løg*):—OTeut. **lauko-*, whence Finnish *laukka*, OSl. *lukŭ*; no affinities outside Teut. are known.]

1. A culinary herb, *Allium Porrum* (N.O. *Liliaceæ*), allied to the onion, but differing from it in having the bulbous part cylindrical and the leaves flat and broad.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 234 Gebeat þæt leac & þa rudan ȝegnid togædere. *c* **1265** *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 555/7 *Porius*, poret, lek. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 404 In þe ȝard [he] sone has sene caile & leikis faire & grene. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 291 Wiþ þe iuys of a strong oynoun, or wiþ ius of lekis. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 47 Grynd þy lecus in morter fre. **14..** *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 710/23 *Hic bilbus*, a lekes hed. **1528** PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* (1535) 31 a, Garlike, oynions, and also likes are nat holsome for temperate bodyes. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxxvi. 138 The Leeke is hot and dry, and doth attenuate. **1656** COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Plagues Egypt* i, But we, alas, the Flesh-pots love, We love the very Leeks and sordid roots below. **1722** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6043/2 All the Company wore Leeks in Honour to the Princess [of Wales]. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. Wks. 1834 II. 148 The leek with crown globose and reedy stem. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1852) 428 A leek has over-run whole districts [in New Zealand] ..; it was imported as a favour by a French vessel.

2. Applied with qualifications to: **a.** Other species of *Allium*, as **Stone Leek**, the Welsh onion, *A. fistulosum* (Treas. Bot. 1866), formerly called HOLLEKE, q.v.; **Vine Leek** († **leek of the vine**), *A. Ampeloprasum* (Treas. Bot.); **Wild Leek**, *A. ursinum*; **French Leek** (see FRENCH *a.* 5). **b.** Bulbous plants of other genera, as † **Corn-leek** (see quot. 1551); **dog('s) leek**, (see DOG *sb.* 18 a). Also CROW-LEEK, HOUSE-LEEK.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. G v b, Bulbine .. may be called in English Corne leeke or wyldeleeke. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 60 The headed or sette Leeke .. in Latine Capitatum. **1611** COTGR., *Oignon sauvage*..the wild field Onyon, Bulbine,..Corne Leeke. *Ibid.*, *Porreau de chien*, Dogs Leeke, wild Leeke, French Leek, Leeke of the Vine. *Porreau sectil, ou tondu*, the cut Leeke, maidens Leeke, blade Leeke, vnset Leeke. *Porreau testu*, the headed or knobbed Leeke, set Leeke, vncut Leeke. **1853** G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 198 *Allium ursinum*. Ramps: Wild Leeks. Moist woods and deans, abundant and gregarious. **1874** C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xiii. 205 The wild leeks in the bushes.

†**3.** Taken as a type of something of little value. Also *a leek's blade, a leek's clove* (Clove *sb.*[1] 1).

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3644 Bodi & soule no nouȝt þer-of No is nouȝt worþ a lekes clof. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Merch. T.* 106 Every man that holt him worth a leek. — *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 242. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 4228 Ȝour lare of a leke suld neuire þe les worth. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* i. 129 Now, therof a leke what rekes vs? *a* **1483** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 278 Thay were not of thayre entent the nere of a leke. 14.. *Childe of Bristowe* 8 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 111 The beste song that ever was made ys not worth a lekys blade, but men wol tende ther-tille. *a* **1529** Skelton *Col. Cloute* 183 They make her wynche and keke, But it is not worth a leke. **1591** Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 515 And breaking Laws for Bribes, profane your Place, To leave a Leek to your unthankfull Race. *c* **1600** Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1374, I knaw na liquor worth a leik To quench his deidlie drouth. ? *a* **1800** *Willie's drowned in Gamery* iii. in Child *Ballads* (1890) IV. 181/1, I dinna value their love a leek.

4. Proverbial and allusive phrases, referring to the colour of the leek, to its being the national emblem of the Welsh, etc. *As clean as a leek* (Sc.): perfectly, completely, entirely.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 65 As a leek that hedde i-leiȝen longe in the sonne, So loked he, with lene chekes lourede he foule. ? *a* **1366** Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 212 Ful sad and caytif was she eek, And al-so grene as any leek. *c* **1386** — *Reeve's Prol.* 25 To have an hoor heed and a grene tayl, As hath a leek. **1401** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 43 A lewid frere that men callen frere Daw Topias, as lewid as a leke. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7684 To his face she leid hir cheke She felt it cold as yse or leke. **1546**, **1589** [see Lark *sb.*[1] 1 c]. **1575** Gascoigne *Dan Bartholmew* Poems 1869 I. 137 His flecked cheekes, Nowe cherrye redde, nowe pale and greene as leekes. **1604** Dekker *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 103 Tho my head be like a Leeke, white: may not my heart be like the blade, greene? **1714** Gay *Sheph. Week, Monday* 83 Leek to the Welch, to Dutchmen Butter's dear. **1719** D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 118 St. David, you know, loves Leeks and toasted Cheese. **1725** Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, For now, as clean's a leek, Ye've cherish'd me since ye began to speak.

b. *To eat the* (or *one's*) *leek*: to submit to humiliation under compulsion (in allusion to the Shaks. passage below).

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. i. 10 Hee is come to me, and prings me pread and sault yesterday, looke you, and bid me eate my Leeke. **1835** Disraeli *Let.* 20 Aug. in *Corr. Sister* (1886) 43 It was whispered the Whigs meant to swallow the Corporation leek. **1859** *All Year Round* No. 29. 61 The Welshmen very humbly ate their leek. **1882** Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 303 There was nothing for it but to obey. . But it was a leek to eat, and there was no denying it.

†**5.** A cant term for a Welshman. *Obs.*

c **1700** *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Leake, Welshman. **1725** *New Cant. Dict.*, *Leaks*, Welshmen.

†**6.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 172/2 The Porrum, or Leek of the Eye [in Cows] is a swelling tumor in the eye.

7. *Green-leek* (*parrot*): see Green *a.* 12 b.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *leek-bed, -blade, -colour, -garth, -green* sb. and adj., *-porridge, -pottage, -seed, -wort*; † leek-head (see quot.).

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 614/12 *Porretarium*, a *lekbed. **1573–80** Baret *Alv.* L 285 A leeke bed, or a place set with leekes. **1886** Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Leek-bed*, it is usual in talking to children, when of an inquiring turn, to tell boys that they were dug up in the leek-bed. **1538** Elyot *Dict.*, *Porraceus*, of the coloure of *leeke blades. **1658** Rowland *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 990 Three feet and shanks on each side of a *leek colour. **1570** Levins *Manip.* 34/12 Ye *Leekegarth, *porretum*. **1662** Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xxxii, A very fair Sea-green, called *Leek green. **1864** R. F. Burton *Dahome* 58 A broad leek-green swamp. **1865** Grote *Plato* I. i. 81 Blue, violet, leek-green, nut-brown. **1726** *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), **Leek-Heads*, a kind of Warts that come about a Horse's Pasterns and Pastern-joints. **1795** Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* IV. Wks. 1812 I. 281 *Leek-porridge, stir-about, we'll sooner want. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 295/2 *Leek pottage, *porrata*. **1781** [C. Johnston] *John Juniper* II. II. vii. 176 It will agree with the stomach of a Welshman as well as leek-pottage. **1393** Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XIII. 190 Lynne-seed and *lik-seed and lente-seedes alle Aren nouht so worthy as whete. **1528** Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* (1535) 91 b, The..ieuse of henbane with the leke sede muste be bourned to gether. **1297** R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6999 It wolde finde hom lec & worten [*v.rr.* *lek worten, like worten, lekwort] inowe bi þe ȝere.

Leek(e, obs. form of Leak, Like.

† **Lee·kish**, *a. Obs.* [f. Leek + -ish.] Resembling a leek in colour.

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* II. v. 133 b, There is also an other kinde of Choler, called Leekish, so named because it is as grene as a Leeke.

† **Lee·ky**, *a. Obs.* [f. Leek + -y[1].] = prec.

1552 Huloet, Leeky or of leekes, *porraceus*. **1607** Walkington *Opt. Glass* 108 The second is..of a leeky nature or greene coulour. **1662** J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 227 It had confected or made a Leeky liquor above the greater Flint.

Leel, obs. Sc. form of Leal.

Lee-lane. *Sc.* [An emphasized form of *lane* Lone. The first element is of doubtful origin; Ramsay has *liefu' lane* in the same sense: see Leeful.] Only in phrase *by* (*one's*) *lee-lane*: quite alone, by (one)self.

1878 Stevenson *Merry Men* ii, Praying..that God would 'remember..fower puir, feckless, fiddling, sinful creatures here by their lee-lane beside the great and dowie waters'.

Lee-lang, Sc. form of Livelong.

Leeliche, obs. form of Leally.

Leelite (lī·ləit). *Min.* [Named by Clarke, 1818, after J. F. *Lee*, from whom it was received; see -lite.] A waxy-looking variety of orthoclase.

1818 *Ann. Philos.* IX. 367 Specimens of Leelite are at present more common than those of petalite. **1868** Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 356 Leelite..is a deep, flesh-red variety.

Leell, -ich(e, -y, obs. forms of Leal, Leally.

Leem, obs. f. Leam; Sc. form of Loam, Loom.

Leeming, variant of Leaming, Lemming.

Leen, obs. f. Lean, Lend *v.*[2], Lin *v.*, to cease.

Leend, Leenes, obs. ff. Lend, Leanness.

Leenge, Leeper, obs. ff. Ling, Leper.

Leepwynke, obs. form of Lapwing.

† **Leer**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 hléor, hlíor, 2–4 leor, 3–5 ler, lire, 3–6 lere, 4 lure, lewre, 4–6 lyre, 5 lyr, leyre, 5–6 lyer(e, 6–7 leer(e. [OE. *hléor, hlíor* neut. = OS. *hleor, hlear, hlier* (MDu. *liere*, MLG. *ler*), ON. *hlýr* (only pl.).

Some scholars have regarded the word as cogn. w. Gr. πλευρόν side; but the *z*-umlaut in the ON. form indicates an OTeut. type **hleuzo*[m]:—pre-Teut. **kleusóm*; E. Zupitza suggests that this is the neuter of an adj. with the sense 'adjacent to the ear', f. **kleusó-* ear (root **kleu-* to hear: see Listen).]

1. The cheek.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 86 Gif hwylcum wearȝbræde weaxe on þam nosum oððe on þam hleore. *c* **1000** Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157/8 *Malae*, hleor. *c* **1205** Lay. 30266 Urnen þa teres uppen þes kinges leores. *a* **1300** *Floriz & Bl.* 501 Þe tieres glide of hire lere. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 2918 The heu is swilk in hire ler, So the rose in roser. 13.. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 273 As he eode wiþ leores weete. *c* **1330** *Spec. Gy Warw.* 842 Of þin eiȝen þe hote teres Þat goþ adoun bi þine leres. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xiv. (Tollem. MS.), 'Mala' is þe lower, and in þe face ben twey lewres þat schetteþ in ayþer side of þe nose. *c* **1410** *Sir Cleges* 153 Hys teris.. That ran dovn be his lyre. **1470–85** Malory *Arthur* IX. xxii. 371 This lytel brachet..lyched his learys and his erys. **1582** Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 33 With tears his lyers ful he blubbred. **1586** J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 106/1 The tears trilling downe his leeres.

2. The face, countenance; hence, look or appearance (of the face and skin), 'hue', complexion. Often in alliterative phrases, as *lovely* or *lovesome of leer, lily leer*.

a **700** *Epinal Gloss.* 438 *Frons*, hleor. *a* **1000** *Guthlac* 305 Þonne he to eorðan on þam anade hleor onhylde. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 316 Þi leor is, meiden, lufsum, & ti muð murie. *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* 52 Hire lure lumes liht, Ase a launterne a nyht. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 227 Of lere ne of lykame lik him nas none. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 2 A wyf .. That lene was of lere and of liche bothe. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2510 The mayden with lely lire. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xxxi. 145 Youre rud that was so red, youre lyre the lylly lyke. *a* **1529** Skelton *E. Rummyng* 12 Her lothely lere Is nothynge clere. — *P. Sparowe* 1031 The whytnesse of her lere. **1588** Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 119 Fie trecherous hue, that will betray with blushing The close enacts and counsels of the hart: Heer's a young Lad fram'd of another leere, Looke how the blacke slaue smiles vpon the father. **1806** Jamieson *Sir Oluf* in Whitelaw *Sc. Ballads* (1875) 466/1 Whareto is your lire sae blae and wan?

3. ? Temper, disposition.

(The identity of the word in this example is very doubtful.)

a **1575** *Wyfe Lapped in Morrelles Skin* 1109 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 226 Thus endeth the iest of Morels skin, Where the curst wife was lapped in; Because she was of a shrewde leere, Thus was she serued in this maner.

Leer (lī°ɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. Leer *v.*] A side glance; a look or roll of the eye expressive of slyness, malignity, immodest desire, etc.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iii. 50 Shee discourses: shee carues: she giues the leere of inuitation. **1667** Milton *P. L.* IV. 503 Aside the Devil turnd For envie, yet with jealous leer maligne Ey'd them askance. **1681** Otway *Soldier's Fort.* III. i. Wks. 1728 I. 372 What a Hang-dog Leer was that. **1712** Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. ii, The fellow has a roguish leer with him, which I don't like by any means. **1735** Pope *Prol. Sat.* 201 Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer. **1743** Fielding *J. Wild* III. vii, She accompanied these words with..so wanton a leer, that [etc.]. **1851** Layard *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* xiii. 353 Old Gouriel, the Kiayah, still rejoicing in his drunken leer, was there to receive us. **1863** Whyte Melville *Gladiators* I. 143 A short, square, beetle-browed man, with a villanous leer.

Leer, *sb.*[3] *Glass-making.* Also 8–9 lear, 9 lier. An annealing-furnace. Also *attrib.*, as *lear-annealing*; leer-pan = Frache.

1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 243 The Leer (made by Agricola, the third furnace, to anneal and cool the vessels..) comprehends two parts, the tower and leer. **1727–51** Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Furnace*, The leer is an avenue five or six yards long, continued to the tower. **1797** P. Wakefield *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 143 The lear or third furnace. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 768/2 The third oven or leer. **1832** G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 158 The annealing oven, or lier, is a long low rectangular chamber ..furnished with numerous shallow iron trays...These trays are called lier pans, or fraiches. **1839** Ure *Dict. Arts* 579 The cooling or annealing arch, or leer, is often built independent of the glass-house furnace...The leer pans or trays of sheet iron. **1890** Gordon *Foundry* 140 The tunnel is the 'lear', and the process is known as lear-annealing.

Hence **Lee·ring**, treatment in the 'leer'.

1889 *Standard* 5 Jan. 2/1 The English glass is brighter and better from lead being used, instead of lime, for 'learing', the lead 'learing' being more expensive.

† **Leer**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? repr. OE. *lira* the fleshy part of the body.] The flank or loin; the hollow under the ribs.

c **1386** Chaucer *Sir Thopas* 146 He dide next his white leere Of clooth of lake fyn and cleere A breech and eek a sherte. **1725** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6397/2 Stolen, . . a . . Mare, ..several white Spots on her Body, one larger than the rest on the further Leer. **1746** *Exmoor Courtship* 355 (E. D. S.) A geed ma a Vulch in tha Leer. **1777** *Horæ Subsecivæ* 249 (E. D. D.) Under the leer. **1886** Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Leer*, the flank—applied to man and beast.

Leer (lī°ɹ), *a.*[1] Forms: 3–7 (9) lere, 5 ler, 6 leare, 6–7 leere, 7 leir, 7, 9 *dial.* lear, 9 *dial.* lair, 4– leer. [OE. **lǣre* (implied in *lǣrnes* emptiness) = OS., OHG. *lāri* (MHG. *lære*, mod.G. *leer*, MDu. *laer*, Du. *laar*):—WGer. **lāri*, of uncertain origin; according to some repr. an OTeut. **lǣzjo-*, cogn. w. Goth. *lasiws* weak.]

†**1.** Empty. Also, clear *of*. Of a burden: Useless. *Obs.*

a **1250** *Owl & Night.* 1527 [He] haveth attom his riȝte spuse, Wowes weste [an] lere huse. **1297** R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1800 Þo was bruteine þis lond of romeins al mest lere. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 283 Ȝif þey fyndeþ it [Fortune's horn] empty [*v.r.* leer], þanne þey makeþ sorwe. *Ibid.* III. 311 How longe schal a fool bere lere fardelles? **1398** — *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxxxv. (1495) 691 The pyth wythin is wasted and therfore the hole is voyde and lere. *c* **1430** *Two Cookery-bks.* 50 Take þin cofyns, & put in þe ovynne lere. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 252 (Harl. MS.) 'Do gete me', quod she, 'a ler tonne, withe oute onye delaye'. **1519** Horman *Vulg.* 158 b, Let all your leere pottis [L. *vasa inania*] stande the mouthe downwarde. **1567** Turberv. *Ovid's Ep.* 16 b, Some lustfull lasse will not permit Achylles coutch be leare. [**1864** Sir J. K. James *Tasso* XIX. xxx, Carnage had choked the town, no spot was leer.]

b. Proposed as a *Pathological* term.

1893 S. Gee *Auscult. & Percuss.* iii. (ed. 4) 58 Skoda.. distinguishes percussion sounds according as they are full or leer. *Ibid.*, *note*, Skoda's word 'leer' is translated by Markham 'empty'. I formerly suggested 'scanty'. But indeed the word 'leer' needs no translation, for it is English as well as German, and bears the same meaning in both tongues.

2. Having no burden or load; said also of a horse without a rider. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 413 Þe foot man lere [*printed* lereþ] synge to fore þe þeef. **1542** Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 8 Went he leere (quoth Socrates) or els charged with the charge of any burden? **1591** Harington *Orl. Fur.* xxxv. lxiv, The horse runs leere away without the man. **1609** Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XVII. xi. 94 Leading also after them in hand one lere horse. **1609** C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) B iv, Bees..that are loaded seeme greater and longer then those that are leere. **1654** 'Palaemon' *Friendship* 32 An Asse,..overburthen'd with his Masters Carriage desired a Horse..led leer by him, to ease him by bearing a Part. **1688** Wood *Life* 7 Nov., 60 horsmen went thro' Oxford,—with leir and sumpter horses. **1787** Grose *Prov. Gloss.*, *Leer*, empty. Wilts. A leer waggon, an empty waggon. **1886** *Tip Cat* xv. 199 They were on the top of a load..on their way to the rick-yard, promising to come back in what they call in those parts the 'leer' waggon. **1891** *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 255 In the country between Plymouth and Exeter between forty and fifty years ago any 'unladen' cart was familiarly spoken of as a lair or a lairy-cart.

3. *dial.* **a.** Of the stomach: Empty of food. **b.** Of persons and animals: Having an empty stomach; hungry, faint for want of food.

1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* I. ii. 83 Then what's the friar to the starving peasant? Just what the abbot is to the greedy noble—A scarecrow to lear wolves. **1853** Akerman *Wilts. Tales* 97 His bill was zharp, his stomach lear, Zo up a snapped the caddlin pair. **1862** Hughes in *Macm. Mag.* V. 243/2 'Em be aggravatin' birds, plaguey cunnin' let 'em be never zo lear. **1870** Lady Verney *Lettice Lisle* 308 Do ye tell Madam to send me a sup o' broth, or summat, I feel so leer. **1878** Jefferies *Gamekeeper at H.* 15 I'm rather lear at supper.

Proverb. **1860** Reade *Cloister & H.* I. 312 Better a lean purse than a lere stomach.

† **Leer**, *a.*[2] *Obs.* In 7 leare, lere. [app. f. Leer *v.*] Looking askance; oblique, indirect; sly, underhand.

1629 B. Jonson *New Inn* IV. i, Ile to bed and sleepe, And dreame away the vapour of Loue, if th' house And your leere drunkards let me. **1633** Earle *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 103 A Suspitious, or Iealous Man Is one that watches himselfe a mischiefe, and keepes a leare eye still, for feare it should escape him. *a* **1680** Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 207 He had rather have them bear two Senses in vain and impertinently, than one to the Purpose, and never speaks without a Lere-Sense. *Ibid.* 459 He has a lere Trick,..to cry down all those Paces which he wants. *a* **1830** *Yng. Musgrave* viii. in Child *Ballads* (1885) II. 249/1 The laddie gae a blythe leer look, A blythe leer look gave he.

Leer (lī°ɹ), *v.* Also 6 lere, 6–7 leare, leere. [Perh. f. Leer *sb.*[1] in the sense 'cheek'; the early examples of the vb. suit well the explanation 'to glance over one's cheek'.]

1. *intr.* To look obliquely or askance; to cast side glances. Now only, to look or gaze with a sly, immodest, or malign expression in one's eye. Also with adverbs, as *aside, up, back*; occas. with clause.

1530 Palsgr. 606/2, I leare or lere, as a dogge dothe underneth a doore. *Je regarde de longue veue.* **1575** *Gamm. Gurton* I. iii. 32 By chaunce a-syde she leares, And Gyb, our cat, in the milke pan she spied ouer head and eares. **1576** Gascoigne *Philomene* (Arb.) 106 And now on hir, and then on him, Full lowringly did leare. **1591** Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 1012 Even as a wolf,..Flyes with down-hanging head, and leareth back Whether the Mastife doo pursue his track. **1597** Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, v. v. 7, I will leere vpon him, as he comes by: and do but marke the countenance that hee will giue me. **1647** H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. xcv. Here Graculo learing up with one eye View'd the broad Heavens. **1663** Butler *Hud.* I. iii.

6 Though Dame Fortune seem to smile And leer upon him for a while. 1720 GAY *Tales, Mad-dog* 35 They leer, they simper at her shame. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 9 Here Fannia leering on her own good man. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Grace bef. Meat*, C. V. L. when importuned for a grace used to inquire, first slily leering down the table, 'Is there no clergyman here?' 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* vi. (1858) 310 The foul Satyr's eyes leer out of the leaves constantly. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xix. 218 He passed out through the ante-chamber, leering at the slave-girls.

fig. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), I wonder whether you taste the pleasure of independency, or whether you do not sometimes leer upon the court.

† **2.** To walk stealthily or with averted looks; to slink *away*. *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 260 He came leaning softlye on the other side the hedge. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-gl.* II. ii, Who knows but they come leaning after us To steale away the substance? 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* P 144 Methought I saw as if the Tempter did lear and steal away from me, as being ashamed of what he had done. 1678 — *Pilgr.* I. (1862) 71, I met him once in the Streets, but he leered away on the other side, as one ashamed of what he had done. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Leer*, to go or sneak away. *North.*

3. *trans.* **a.** To give a leer with (the eye).

1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xi, Leering his eye at his father. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char.*, *Matthew Clear* ii. (1851) 141 [A parrot] cocking his head, leering his eye, and working his black tongue.

b. To beguile or reduce *to* by leering.

1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* I. 6 But Bertran has been taught the Arts of Court, To guild a Face with Smiles; and leer a man to ruin.

Hence **Lee·ring** *vbl. sb.*

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* IV. ii, Footra for leers, and learings. *c* 1685 in *Roxb. Ballads* VII. 426 She knew him a Knave by his learing.

Leer(e, obs. form of LEAR *sb.*[2]

Leere, var. LERE *v. Obs.*, to teach, learn.

Leereboord, obs. form of LARBOARD.

Leering (lī·rinj), *ppl. a.* [f. LEER *v.*] That leers, or looks with side glances.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 57 My cats leeryng looke. 1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* To Rdr. A v b, There is another sort of leering curs, that rather snarle then bite. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* 18 All the while he is telling his tale, he cast a leering eye about the shop, to see if there were euer a cloake .. or anie other bootie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 13 We know..what the Goats observ'd with leering Eyes. 1746 SMOLLETT *Reproof* 139 Behold the leering belle, caress'd by all. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 49, I..managed to get between his leering eyes and the book-case.

Hence **Lee·ringly** *adv.*

1702 BP. NICOLSON *Let. to Dr. Kennet* 9 He leeringly produces a Passage, wherein I maintain that [etc.]. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* i, 'How do you do?' said the old hag leeringly.

Leerne, obs. form of LEARN.

Leerness (lī·rnès). [f. LEER *a.*[1] + -NESS.] Emptiness.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 60 Se micla ȝeoxa..cymð..of to micelre fylle, oððe of to micelre lærnesse. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. ii. (Tollem. MS.), Mounteynes ben sumtyme withinne ful of holownesse, and of dennes; and so by cause of voydenesse and of lerenesse it drawep and soukep in water. *Ibid.* VII. xliv. (1495) 257 Appetite of the stomak comyth by cause of lerenes and voydnes. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 25 Arthrite..often causeth learness with weaknesse of the joynts. 1893 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* iii. (ed. 4) 62 The prime property assigned by Skoda to a percussion-sound, its fulness or its leerness..is in fact a compound perception.

Leery (lī·ri), *a.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 7 **leirey, 8–9 leary, leery, 9 lairy.** [f. LEER *a.*[1] + -Y[1].] = LEER *a.*[1] in various senses. (In quot. 1676 = containing empty spaces or hollows.)

1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 734 These Stones are generally found in Leirey places (as they call it) that is, Cavernous. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Leary*, empty. Dorsetsh. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* I. 328 *Lear* or *Leary*, empty, as an unloaded cart or waggon. 1874 W. COKY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 372 My cart goes 'leery' (=empty) to fetch coals. 1889 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* xx, I've been strolling in the Walks and churchyard, father, till I feel quite leery. 1891 — *Tess* (1900) 44/1 And he so leery and tired that 'a didn't know what to do.

Leery (lī·ri), *a.*[2] *slang.* Also 9 **leary.** [? f. LEER *a.*[2] + -Y[1].] Wide-awake, knowing, 'fly'.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Leery*, on one's guard. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Leary*, synonymous with *fly*. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* I. 118 Frequently dropping their hands when at leary distance. 1820 *Ibid.* VI. 80 It was evident to the leary ones that his condition was bad. 1882 *Five Y. Penal Servit.* iii. 71 A 'leary look', in which fear, defiance and cunning are mixed up together. 1885 *Bazaar* 2 Jan. 1/2 The deep earth bank from a hole in which a leary water rat peeps upward at the terrier. 1893 *Oxford Mag.* 24 May 382/2 The leery lawyer simply stepped inside.

Hence **Lee·rily** *adv.*, in a leery manner.

1859 FARRAR *J. Home* 242 No, you very leerily managed to make the other fellow shoot him.

Lees, obs. f. LEACH *sb.*[1], LEASE, LEASH, LESS.

Lees, *pl.* (dregs): see LEE *sb.*[2].

† **Leese,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: (1 -lēosan), 2–4 **leosen,** (3 -ien), (3 *2nd pers. sing.* **lust**), 2–5 **lesen,** 3–4 **leose,** (*Kent.* 3 **liese,** 3–4 **lyese,** 3*rd sing. pres.* **lyest, liest**), 3–6 **lese,** 3, 5–6 **lease,** 4 *Sc.* **leiss,** 4–5 **les,** 4–7 **leese,** (5 **lesyn,** ? **lyse**), 5–6 **lesse, leze, lees,** *Sc.* **leis,** 6 **leeze.** *Pa. t. a. strong.* (1 -lēas), 3 **læs, las, leos,** 3–4 **leas,** (*pl.* and *subj.* 3 **lure,** 3–4 **lore,** 4 *pl.* **lorn**), 4 **lese, lees,** *Kent.* **lyeas,** (5 ? **lyse**), 6 *Sc.* **leis.** *β. weak.* 3 **leosede,** *Kent.* **liesed,** 4 **leste, leest,** 4–5 **lest,** *Sc.* **lessit, -yt.** *Pa. pple. a. strong.* (1 -loren), 3 **i-loren,** 3–5 **ilore,** 4 **yloren, lorin, losen, -in,** 4–5 **ylore, ylorn**(e, **lore**(n, 5 **yloore,** 4–7 **lorne,** 4–**lorn** (see LORN *ppl. a.*). *β. weak.* 3 **ileosed,** 4–5 **lest**(e, 6 *Sc.* **lesit.** [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *-lēosan*, only in compounds, *belēosan*, *forlēosan* (*-lēas*, *-luron*, *-loren*) corresponds to OFris. *ur-liasa*, OS. *far-liosan* (Du. *ver-liezen*), OHG. *vir-liosan* (MHG. *verliesen*, mod.G. *verlieren*, influenced by the pa. t. and pa. pple.), Goth. *fra-liusan*; other derivatives of the root (**leus-*: *laus-*: *los-*) are LEASING *sb.*, -LESS, LOOSE *a.* and *v.*, LOSE *v.*, LOSS.

The root **leus-* is usually regarded as an extension of the **leu-*, **lu-* in Gr. λύ-ειν, L. *so-lvĕre* to loosen.]

1. *trans.* = LOSE, in its various senses; to part with or be parted from by misadventure, through change in conditions, etc.; to be deprived of; to cease to possess; to fail to preserve, or maintain; to fail to gain or secure; to fail to profit by, to spend (time) unprofitably; to use (labour) to no advantage. Also *refl.*

a. In present stem.

c 1205 LAY. 20112 Þat he scal þat lif leosen & leosien his freonden *Ibid.* 24914 Idelnesse makeð mon his monscipe leose [*c* 1275 lease]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Þe cat of helle .. makede hire to leosen boðe God & mon, mid brod schome & sunne. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 He was ofdred for to liese his king riche of ierusalem. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6 Þere many thosand lesis þei lijf. *a* 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 859 Thu must do so. Other thu lust thi bischopriche: other peraventure thi lyf. 1340 *Ayenb.* 52 Þos he lyest al his time, and þe niȝt and þane day. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 131 Heo doth men leosen heore lond and heore lyues after. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 448 For a litel glorie veine, They lesen god and eek his reine. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 49 He is worþy to lese [*MS.* y lose] his heed. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxxii. (1495) 432 The pecok lesyth his fetheres whan the fyrste tree lesyth his leues. *Ibid.* XIV. xliv. 483 This mount is perylous to stranges that knowe not the wayes therin, for they may lightly lese themself. ? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 231 As þu wold nat leze þy lyf, Fulfylle þys wythoute stryff. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 46, I leese on him so myche trauaile. 1485 *Galway Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 384 To lesse and forfayte one hundred shillinges. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclix. 384 He that all coueteth al leseth. *a* 1547 EARL SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 7 Farre of I burne, in both I wast, and so my life I leze. 1553 *Douglas' Æneis* XI. viii. 75 Thou sall neuer leis [*ed. Small* los]..Sic ane peuische and catiue saule as thine. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 63, I do not meene .that yong Lentlemen..by vsing good studies, shold lease honest pleasure. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* v, Flowers distil'd, .. Leese but their show, their substance still liues sweet. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 168 Mans memorie .. oftentimes it assaieth and goeth about to leese it selfe, euen whiles a mans body is otherwise quiet and in health. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. to King § 3 Water..doth scatter and leese itselfe in the ground, except it be collected into some Receptacle. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xviii. 5 Peradueniure we may finde grasse to saue the horses and mules aliue, that we leese not all the beasts. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Empire* (Arb.) 307 For that that he winnes in the Hundred, he leeseth in the Shire. 1626 — *Sylva* § 390 Flowers Pressed or Beaten, do leese the Freshness and Sweetness of their Odour. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 119 Your life, quoth he, amongst the rest you'll leese.

b. In pa. t. and pa. pple.

a. *strong.*

c 1205 LAY. 15519 Þe King his swinc læs. *Ibid.* 18202 Ne les [*c* 1275 leos] he næuere leouere mon. *Ibid.* 20463 Þenne [wes] heore wurðscipe iloren a þissere worlde-richen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Heo leas hire meidenhod, & was imaked hore. *c* 1275 *XI Pains Hell* 139 in *O. E. Misc.* 151 Heo heore mayden-hod lure. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6287 He dradde wanne he lore þat lif, & were ybroȝt to deþe. *a* 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 337 Al mi love on the I las. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 714 (Gött.) To win þat bliss þat he ha lorin [*Fairf.* lorne]. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, ix, Jerusalem, thou hast ilore The flour of all chivalerie. 13..*Sir Tristr.* 1116 Þai lorn all her swink. 1340 *Ayenb.* 85 Ac þis lhordssip he leas be zenne. *Ibid.* 203 Be huam he wes ouercome, and be huam he lyeas his miȝte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 44 [He] Persauit the hund the sleuth had lorn. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 26 If that olde bokis weryn aweye I-loryn were of remembrance the keye. *Ibid.* 945 *Dido*, By the weye his wif Crusa he les [*v. r.* lees]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 132 The sonne for sorwe ther-of lees lyght for a tyme. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3731 Fond this blynd seching .. Grasping al aboute to fynd that he had lore. 1406 HOCCLEVE *Misrule* 349 My purs his stuf hath lore. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 892 As dyde the knyght..That slew his hounde and lyse hys lyfe, For a worde of hyse wyfe. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 39 Here shal I hope no labour be lorn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 104 The port of Drepanoun, and the raid quhar..I leis my fadir.

β. *weak.*

c 1205 LAY. 10629 þa Pohtes weoren uuele, he leoseden heore aðele. *Ibid.* 26360 While þine aldren France ieoden ..and seoðen heo hit leoseden [*c* 1275 losede]. *Ibid.* 28337 Nu ich ileosed habbe mine sweines leofe. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 30 Alle þo .. þet .. þurch yemer i-wil liesed þo blisce of heuene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2084 Nine hundreth 3ere and tensith fiue Was noe wen he lest his liue. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 9 Allas! I leste hyr in on erbere. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 269 Ich leyue, for thy lacchesse thow leest meny wederes. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (1544) 2 b, They lost the dominacion Of Paradise..Their fredome lest, and became mortal. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 477 Feyll lessyt thar lyff apon the Sotheroun sid. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedie* 120 Efter that boith strenth and speche wes lesit.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* To lose, be a loser.

c 1275 LAY. 12492 We habbeþ for oure loue ilore of [*c* 1205 ilosed] vre leode. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 347 Thai haf tald..how thai lessit off thair men. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. iii. 10 He may wynne by doyng well and also lese by doyng euyll. 1484 — *Fables of Avian* xviii, Suche supposen to wynne somtyme whiche lesen. *a* 1592 GREENE *Geo. a Greene* (1599) D 2 b, To know whether we shall win or leese. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 68 Whereby the Empire of Constantinople leeseth, and is like to leese. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. viii. § 6 (1873) 72 Copies cannot but leese of the life and truth. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 59 All things [are] to follow in an easie and expedite course if you win, but all against you, if you leese.

3. *trans.* To destroy; to bring to ruin or perdition; to spoil. = L. *perdere.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* v. 6 Þou shalt lesin [L. *perdes*] alle þat speken lesyng. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 130 Þurw þat sinne he was lorn. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 988 Perfor, comeliche creature..les nouȝt is liif 3ut for a litel wille. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 52 Hou þat crist ves of hire borne, to ransone mankynd þat ves lorne. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 462 Oyl pausia, whil hit is grene is best, But sone in age hit is corrupt & lest. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xix. (1885) 155 It is no prerogatyff or power to mowe lese any good, or to mowe wast, or put it awey. *c* 1485 in *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 30 Sone after the speric with a dredly speche Begane to crye and sayd,—I am lorne! 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. viii. 39/2 The fendes that ben besy nyght & daye to lese us. 1553 *Douglas' Æneis* X. vi. 64 Syne smate he Lycas, and him has al to lorne [*ed. Small* torn], That of his dede moderis wame furth was schorne.

b. With dative: To cause (a person) the loss of.

1550–3 *Decaye of Engl.* (E.E.T.S.) 100 It leseth the kings Maiesty in prouision for his noble housholdes,..v. thousande markes by the yeare.

4. *intr.* To come to ruin, to be 'lost'. *rare.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Vniseli bið þe ȝitsere þe þurh his iselhðe leosað. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 646 To succour thaim that was in poynt to leis.

5. To fail *to do* something. *rare.*

13..*E. E. Allit. P.* B. 887 Þay lest of Lotez lygging any lysoun to fynde.

¶ **6.** Spenser uses the vb. in the str. pa. t. and pa. pple. (*lore, lorn*) incorrectly with the sense 'to forsake, desert, leave'. Cf. the corresponding sense of LORN *a.*, which first appears in the 16th c.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 2 After that he had faire Una lorne, Through light misdeeming of her loialtie. *Ibid.* III. i. 44 Neither of them she found where she them lore.

† **Leese,** *v.*[2] Forms: 1 **līesan, lȳsan, lēsan,** 2–4 **lese**(n, 4 **les, lais**(e, **layse,** 5 **lesse,** 6 *Sc.* **leis,** 7 **leese.** *Pa. t.* 1 **lȳsde,** 3 **lesede,** 4 **lais**(e)**d.** [OE. *līesan* wk. vb. = OS. *lōsian* (MDu. *lōsen*, *lōzen*, Du. *loozen*), OHG. *lōsen* (MHG. *lœsen*, mod. G. *lösen*), ON. *lȳsa* (Sw. *lösa*, Da. *løse*), Goth. (and OTeut.) *lausjan*, f. OTeut. **lauso-*: see LOOSE *a.* The forms *laise, layse*, are from ON. Cf. ALESE.]

1. *trans.* To set free, deliver, release (in material and immaterial senses).

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1209 Hu se sylfa cyning mid sine lic-homan lysde of firenum þurh milde mod. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke xii. 58 Sel ȝeornliice dætte ðu se ȝilesed from him [L. *da operam liberari ab illo*]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 Lif and saule beon. ilesed ut of sorȝen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Ure helendes wille þe lesde us of deaðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16442 He barabas, es laisd o prisun. *Ibid.* 18327 For us artu hider soght Fra ded of hell all to lais us. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* vii. 29 Levedy, of alle londe Les me out of bonde. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXXV. 5 We ere lesyd of syn. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7342 Generides was lessed of his thoght. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. of Venus* II. 558 Peraventure thay wold 3ow leis of cair. 1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* IV. viii, Keep thou thine owne heart, thou liu'st vnsuspected, I leese you againe now.

2. To loosen, unloose; to unfasten, open; to relax (the body).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3152 Heued and fet..lesen fro ðe bones and eten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18640 Leon o rightwisnes has raised Him-self, and his prisun laisd [*Fairf.* laused, *Gött.* laised]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 836 Lesande þe boke with leuez sware [=square]. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 16 To myche slepinge .. coldiþ & lesiþ al his bodi. ? 1507 *Communyc.* (W. de W.) A iij, Lorde, let these werkes lesse my bandes.

Leese, obs. form of LEACH *sb.*[1], LEASE, LEASH.

Leese, obs. pl. of LEE *sb.*[2]

† **Lee·ser**[1]. *Obs.* Also 4 **lesar, -er.** [f. LEESE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. A destroyer. (Cf. LEESE *v.*[1] 3.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 31 Þe fals world þat is leser of alle þat it loven. *Ibid.* 470 Lesars of mennys soulis.

2. A loser.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 366 The Protestantes ar leesers by the withdrawinge of theyr armye. *a* 1575 R. CHENEY *Let.* in *Abp. Parker's Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 139 If your pleasure be that I only shall be a leeser .. I will hold me content with 40*l.* loss. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXIII. xxvii, Then winners bost, when leesers speake their fill.

Lee·ser[2]. In 4 **leser.** [f. LEESE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] A deliverer.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliii. 2 Mi helper and leser mine.

Leeshance, dial. form of LICENCE.

Leeshe, obs. form of LEASH.

Lee shore. [LEE *sb.*[1]]

1. A shore that the wind blows upon.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 127 Themistocles .. knew the enemies must of necessitie fall vpon the lee shore for harborow. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 498 Never did poor Mariners on a Lee-shore more earnestly long for the dawning Light. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 104 To keep clear of this

lee-shore. **1818** Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. v. 5 5 The English were so alarmingly close upon a lee shore, that one of the ships actually touched the ground.
attrib. **1871** Whittier *Sisters* 26 If in peril from swamping sea Or lee shore rocks.

† **2.** A shore that affords shelter from the wind.
1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xliii. (1663) 171 We weighed Anchor, and..put ourselves under the lee-shore of a Creek. **1711** Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 96 To retire under the lee-shore, and ply our oars in a smooth water.

Lee side. Also *dial.* **lew side.** [Lee *sb.*[1]] That side of any object which is turned away from the wind. Opposed to *weather-side*.
1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 815/2 The Carrike was on the weather side, and the Regent on the lie side. **1609** C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) Civ, They fly alow by the ground..in the..lee-sides of the hedges. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 340 The proa..has..her two sides very different; the side, intended to be always the lee-side, being flat. **1833** Marryat *P. Simple* xii, I waited under the bulwark on the lee side. **1855** Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* 96 The weather side of all such mountains as the Andes is the wet side, and the lee side the dry. **1894** *Q. Rev.* Apr. 418 The valleys that lie on the 'lew' side of the prevailing winds.
fig. **1812** Scott *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. viii. 240 You see I keep on the leeside of prudence.

† **Lee·sing,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Leese *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] Losing, loss. Also *occas.* destruction, perdition.
1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 93 Of his leosinge I lauhwe..Ac for his wynnynge I wepe. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 369 It is..mooste lykynge to þe fende and lesynge of soulis. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 37, I suppose þat a wounde be compound wiþ holownes & lesynge of fleisch & of skyn. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 298/2 Lesynge, or thyngys loste,.. *perdicio*. **1483** Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 133/2 She .. conceyued the sonne of God and was delyueryd without leesyng of her virgynyte. **1523** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xcviii. 119 They of Vannes were in moost ieopardy, and in peryll of lesyng. **1585** Parsons *Chr. Exerc.* I. vi. 49 The offence of God, that is, the leesing of his friendship by that sin if we do it.

† **Lee·sing,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Leese *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] **a.** Deliverance; redemption. **b.** Loosening.
c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 68 Gesohte & dyde lesing folces his. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 298/2 Lesynge, or losynge of a thynge bowndyn, *solucio*.

† **Lee·sing,** *vbl. sb.*[3] [? f. *lees* pl. of Lee *sb.*[2] + -ing[1].] ? Impregnation with lees (of better wine).
c **1460** J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 116 3iff swete wyne be seeke or pallid put in a Rompney for lesynge.

Leesome (lī·səm), *a.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 3 **lefsum, leofsum,** 6 **lesum,** 8 **leisum.** [Early ME. *leofsum*, f. *leof* Lief *a.* + *-sum* -some.] Lovable; pleasing; pleasant.
c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 191 Wowe beð wunsum þeih hit ne bie naht lefsum. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 17 Towart te liuiende godd mi leofsume leofmon. **1535** Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 195 He culd nocht find that he had far misgane, Sen lesum wes to haif ma wyffis nor ane. **1792** Burns '*In simmer when the hay was mawn*' v, The tender heart o' leesome luve, The gowd and siller canna buy. ? *a* **1800** *Thomas o Yonderdale* x. in Child *Ballads* (1892) IV. 410/1 Fair and leesome blew the wind. **1819** W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 62 Some gentle cushie-dows, That saw The leesome la'rick's wae.

¶ **b.** *Leesome lane*: a variation of Lee-lane. (Cf. Leeful b.)
1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. xi, There sat the Laird his leesome lane.

† **Lee·some,** *a.*[2] Chiefly *Sc.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **lefsum,** *Sc.* 5-6 **lesum,** (6 **lesume,** 7 **lesome**), 6 **leifsum** (?), **le**(i)**uesom,** 6-7 **leasum, leasom**(**e, leisoum, leisom**(**e,** 7 **leisum,** 8 **leesome.** [ME. *lēfsum*, f. *lēf* Leave *sb.* + *-sum* -some.] Lawful, permissible, right.
? *a* **1400** *Langland's P. Pl.* B. xi. 92 *MS. B.* [*reads* lefsum *for* licitum *of other texts*; *MS. O has* leueful]. **14..** Henryson in *Bannatyne Poems* (1873) 611 Hir kirtill suld be of clene constance, Lasit with lesum lufe. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* IV. iii. 25 So that it lesum be Dido ramane In spousage bund. **1552** Lyndesay *Monarche* 6079 The Secretis quhilk he saw Thay wer nocht leifsum [? leissum] for to schaw To no man. **1560** Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 776 To set ane Court in leissum time and place. **1560-78** *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 75 Without this lawfull calling it was never leasome to any person to meddle with any function Ecclesiasticall. *a* **1578** Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 15 Puir men labouraris hauntand to thair lesum bussenes. *a* **1600** Montgomerie *Sonn.* lxx. 2 Blind brutal Boy, that with thy bou abuses Leill leesome, love by lechery and lust. **1681** *Act Secur. Peace Kingd. Scot.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1648/4 His Majesty..Declares, that in this Case, it shall be leisum to Heritors to put their Tennants off their Lands. *a* **1758** Ramsay *Jenny Nettles* iii, The leel and leesome gate o't.

Hence **Lee·somely** *adv.*, lawfully.
1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 21 We may lesumlie desyre o' God our necessarie sustentatioun. **1609** Skene *Reg. Maj.* 46 He may lesomelie distrenzie them, for the releiue and service aucht to him for his lands.

Leesse, obs. form of Leach *sb.*[1], Leash.

Leest(**e, Leester,** obs. ff. Least, Lest, Leister.

Leet (līt), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5-6 **lete,** 6-7 **leete,** 5- **leet.** [ad. AF. *lete* or AL. *leta*, of obscure origin; perh. ad. OE. *lǽþ*: see Lathe *sb.*[1] Prof. Skeat conjectures that it represents an OE. **lǽte* connected with *lǽtan* Let *v.*[1] (cf. Leet *sb.*[3]), but no evidence of this has been found.]

1. A special kind of court of record which the lords of certain manors were empowered by charter or prescription to hold annually or semi-annually; = Court-leet.
1292 *Year Bks.* 20 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 297 E par la reson ke yl ad une lete en tel luy, a la quele presente fut ke Jon deynz la purceynte de sele lete fut resident. **1294** *Abbr. Placit.* 22 *Edw. I*, Norf. rot. 2. 291 (Du Cange) Et quia prædicta transgressio .. magis sonat injuria senescalli quam injuria eorum qui fuerunt præsentatores, nec præsentacio in Leta alicujus facta, est fundamentum judicii [etc.]. **1303** *Year Bks.* 31 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 399 Par la resoun qe presente fut a lour lete de tiel lieu par deceyners qe [etc.]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 11 Amercyn in a corte or lete, *amercio*. **1486** *Nottingham Rec.* III. 243 Expenses at ij. Letes at Snaynton. **1523** Fitzherb. *Surv.* 36 b, Suite of court from thre wekes to thre wekes and to the two great letes. **1538** — *Just. Peas* 80 b, The lorde in his Lete, and the Shyriffe in his Tourne to enquere and to have for every defaute xx[d]. *a* **1577** Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 164 The Leet and Law day is all one [in a manor]. This Leet is ordinarily kept but twice in the year. **1583** Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 9 In euerie which shire or countie, be courts, lawe daies, and leets, as they call them, euery moneth. **1603** Owen *Pembrokeshire* vi. (1891) 52 And in those sheeres there were no manours or Lordships neyther anye Courtes Baron or leetes kept or holden. **1643** Sir J. Spelman *Case of Affairs* 2 Every single man of twelve yeares of age ought by Law in some or other of His Majesties Leetes to swear Alleageance to His Majestie. **1778** *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Rumney Marsh*, Priveleges of leet, lawday, and tourn. **1846** McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 153 Inferior courts of known jurisdiction..such as a leet or a civil court within a borough. **1854** Toulm. Smith *Parish* (1857) 107 Every Leet shall enquire of all offences against the Statute. **1877** R. W. Dixon *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. iii. 197 In their renewal of this system the Commons seem to make sheriffs in their leets answer for the provincial synod.

† **b.** *transf.* Used in pl. as transl. of L. *comitia*.
1600 Holland *Livy* I. xliii. 31 In the grand-leetes and solemne elections of Magistrates.

† **c.** A commission or committee. *Obs. rare*[−1].
1665 J. Buck in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. B. 59 There be certain priviledged Persons and Townsmen appointed for the Paving Leet.

2. The jurisdiction of a court-leet; the district over which this jurisdiction extended, in some cases including only the manor, in other cases a wider area, often that of the hundred.
1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 807 III. 211, I trow it to the lord of the soylle and not to the lete; for the maner holdyth nothyng of hyr. **1503-4** *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 30 § 16 Whiche landis tenementes services and a lete with the appurtenaunces the seid John Vynter purchased. *c* **1630** Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 308 (1810) 316 All this circuit, now the leet of Womberley, was timbered with tall trees. **1671** F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 291 Where a Leet being a more large or greater Jurisdiction hath been granted to a man and his heirs. **1710** *Act* 8 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4681/3 This Act shall not prejudice the Right of the City of London, or the Lords of any Leet. **1818** Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 293 The courts of the tourn and leet were erected.

† **b.** *transf.* A district generally. *Obs.*
1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 206 For fate forbiddeth famine to abide within the leete where plentie is.

3. *attrib.*, as *leet-court, -day, -jury, -juryman*; **leet-ale,** a drinking of ale at the time of the leet.
1781 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. 129 *note*, *Leet-ale, in some parts of England, signifies the Dinner at a court-leet of a manor for the jury and customary tenants. **1651** W. G. *Cowel's Inst.* 96 To goe twice a year to the Sheriffs Courts, or *Leet Courts. **1690** W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 517 Whole court or *leet-days. **1868** Browning *Ring & Bk.* IX. 1167 So, all's one lawsuit, all one long leet-day! **1720** Strype *Stow's Surv. Lond.* I. II. ii. 25 The *Leet Jury of the Manour of East Smithfield. **1766** Entick *London* IV. 398, 20 inquest or *leet jurymen.

Leet (līt), *sb.*[2] Now chiefly *Sc.* Also 5, 7, 9 **lite,** 6 **liet, lyet, lytt,** 7 **lyte, leit.** [app. an aphetic form of Elite *sb.*[2] (a. OF. *eslite, eslete*), election. (With the phrase *to be in leet* cf. OF. *estre en eslite* 'to be at the choice or disposal' of a person.) Sense 2 may be a development of sense 1; but cf. Lite *sb.* = Elite *sb.*[1], (bishop) elect.]

1. A list of persons designated as eligible for some office. Phrases, *to be in leet, to be on the leets, to put in leet, to put on the leet*, etc. *Short leet*: a select list of a prescribed number of candidates, which is to be submitted to the elective body or the appointing authority.
1441 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 7 Quhasaeuer that happynnis to be put furth at lites to be chosin alderman. *a* **1550** *Ordinances* in Boyle *Hedon* (1895) App. 66 The maior and crowner, with the other of his cowncell, shall nayme two men to be that daye in liet of the mayre, and iiij[or] men to be in liet as baylyffis. And when suche lyetts are writtyne, the said mayre or crowner shall fyrst tell to the towne clerke, and cawsse hym writte, whiche of them as is in lyet shalbe chosyne the mayre by hyme, and so the bayiyffis. **1612** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 518/1 To present ane Leit to my Lord [of] aucht persones. **1614** Bp. Cowper *Dikaiologie* 180 You will not finde any Bishop of Scotland whom the general Assemblie hath not first nominated and giuen vp in lytes to that effect. *c* **1635** W. Scot *Apol. Narr.* (Wodrow Soc.) 15 The Assemblie put in leits the said Mr. Alexander and Mr. Robert Pont .. [and] ordained edicts .. for the admission of one of them to the superintendentship. **1637-50** Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 152 That they would put on the leet five or six of the discreetest of the ministrie, that his Majestie may make choise of two of them to be ministers in his houss. **1639** in *Baillie's Lett.* (Bannatyne Club) I. 124 The Moderator for the time offered to my Lord Commissioner a lite, whereupon voices might passe for the election of a new Moderator. **1718** *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 375 Mr. Chambers, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Rodgers, were on the leet. **1822** Galt *Provost* vii. 51 The policy of gentlemen putting themselves on the leet to be members of Parliament. **1865** *Reader* 21 Oct. 450/2 The chair of Scots Law .. is vacant. The patrons are the Faculty of Advocates and the Curators, the former having the right of presenting to the latter a leet of two, from which the appointment must be made. **1884** Sir A. Grant *University Edinb.* II. 279 The Town Council..placed him on a leet of persons eligible for the Principalship.

2. *pl.* The candidates forming a 'leet'.
The only use which is known to us outside Scotland is with reference to the annual election of Wardens of the Trinity House, Hull. Four 'lites' are nominated, from whom the two wardens are chosen.
1533 Bellendene tr. *Livy* III. (1822) 298 The candidatis and new litis [tr. L. *candidati*]. **1552** in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1870) I. 3 Quhilk new counsale and auld counsale to convene on Fryday.. and cheis the litis to the offices. .. It is of..auld vse, that the provest than present, the dene of gild, and thesaurare ar litis to that samin office for the zeir to cum. **1583** in Maitland *Edin.* (1753) 232 To proceid to the cheising of the Lytts to the Magistratts and Officemen.

† **Leet,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [repr. OE. (*wega*) *gelǽte* = OHG. *kalâz* (*derowego*) junction (of roads):—OTeut. type **galǽtjom*, f. **ga-* together + **lǽt-*: see Let *v.*[1]
A form *releet* given in the East Anglian glossaries is due to a wrong division of *threer eleet, four-eleet*, repr. OE. **préora gelǽte*, **féower-gelǽte*. (See Skeat in *Academy* 2 Mar. 1878.)]
A meeting of the ways, a cross-way; only in *two-, three-, four-way leet*.
[*c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 9 Gað nu witodlice to weȝa ȝelætum.] **1603** Harsnet *Popish Imposture* 134 Our children, old women, and maides afraid to crosse a Churchyeard, or a three-way leet. **1608** Golding *Epit. Frossard* II. 95 Arriuing at a three-way leete, and consulting among themselues which way was to be taken. **1618** Bolton *Florus* I. ix. (1636) 24 Situated in the middest, betweene Latium and Tuscanie, as it were in a two-way-leet. **1656** W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 923. 289 There are four principal ones—the Heathenish, Jewish, Christian, Mahometan—of which scrupulous four-way-leet, to take an Historical short delineation. **1674-91** Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 105 A Three or four-way Leet,..where three or four ways meet.

Leet (līt), *sb.*[4] *dial.* [Of uncertain origin: by some referred to OE. (**hliete*) *hléte*, ON. *hlȳti* share, portion; the OE. word, however, is recorded only in the sense 'casting of lots'.] A stack of peat, etc. (see quots.).
1744-50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. x. 98 In Hertfordshire..the same Morning the Grass is mown..we ted..it.. the same day .. it may be .. raked into Windrows, and then put into Grass-cocks. The second [day] we shake it into square Leets..then put it into Bastard-cocks. **1793** *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 101 Peats are estimated by the leet, which is a solid body piled up like bricks, 24 feet long, and 12 ft. broad at bottom and 12 feet high. **1892** *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 475 *Carage*, carting and leading a leet or stack of peats.

Leet (līt), *v.* *Sc.* Also 7 **leit,** 8 **lytt.** [f. Leet *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To place in a list of selected candidates; to nominate. Hence **Lee·ted** *ppl. a.*; **Lee·ting** *vbl. sb.*
1583 in Maitland *Edin.* (1753) 231 Theirefter the said Provest, Baillies, and Counsell, sall nominate, and lytt three Persones..of the saids fourteen Crafts. **1612** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 518/1 To leit and present twa persounes with the auld thesaurar to the Thesaurie of the said cietie. *Ibid.*, To haue the fre leitting and electioun of thair said prouest deane of gild baillies and thesaurar. **1637-50** Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) p. xxi, Thair wer six persones leitit to be sent to the King that he myght chuse ane of them for that kirk. *Ibid.* 290 Sitting doune as moderator without any leeting or voyting. **1647** in *Baillie's Lett.* (Bannatyne Club) III. 20 Mr. David Calderwood..hes pressed soe a new way of leetting the moderator for time to come, that [etc.]. *a* **1670** Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 314 They referred their leeted [*Bannatyne Club ed.* listed] men with eiking paring or changing to the next provincial assembly.

Leet, obs. form of Let *v.*; dial. var. Light.

Leethwake, obs. form of Leathwake.

Leetle (lī·t'l), a jocular imitation of a hesitating or deliberately emphatic pronunciation of Little.
1755 Johnson *Grammar* in *Dict.* cj, There is another form of diminution among the English, by lessening the sound itself, especially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them [*sic*] by enlarging, or even lengthening it; ..as..*little* pronounced long, *lee-tle*. **1835** B. Hofland in L'Estrange *Friendships Miss Mitford* (1882) I. xi. 280 A gentleman, somewhat a leetle too much dressed. **1838** Dickens *O. Twist* ii, Just a leetle drop, with a little cold water, and a lump of sugar. **1894** G. W. Appleton *Co-respondent* I. 45, I am sure he went just a leetle wrong.

† **Lee·tor.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Leet *sb.*[1] + -or.] A member of a leet; one bound to appear at a leet.
1714 Scroggs *Courts-Leet* (ed. 3) 4 Then call over the leetors, and mark every one that appears.

Leeve, variant of Leve *Obs.*

Leevetail, variant of Leeftail *dial.*

Leeward (lī·wə̆d, liū·əd), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 6 **leaward,** *Sc.* **leuart,** 7 **le**(**y**)**ward,** 7- **leeward.** Also see Leewards. [f. Lee *sb.*[1] + -ward.]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** Of a ship: That makes much leeway. *Obs.*
a **1618** Raleigh *R. Navy* 13 The high charging of ships it is that..makes them extreame Leeward. **1691** T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 127 What makes her Leeward or keep a good Wind. **1769** Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Leeward ship*, a vessel that falls much to leeward of her course, when sailing *close-hauled*, and consequently loses much ground.

2. *gen.* Situated on the side turned away from the wind; having a direction away from the wind. Opposed to Windward. Const. *of.* Hence *occas.*

Sheltered. *Leeward shore* = LEE-SHORE. *Leeward-tide, -trade* (see quots. 1721, 1735). *Leeward-way* = LEE-WAY.

1666 DK. ALBEMARLE in Quaritch *Rough List* Oct. (1900) 102 Being Leeward of them standing to ye eastward. *a* **1687** PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iii. (1691) 53 The Windward Ship has a fairer Mark at a Leeward Ship, than *vice versa.* **1696** PHILLIPS, *Leeward Tide*, is when the Tide and Wind go both one way. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4113/2 The Wind slackened upon a Leeward Tide. **1727** ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins, Navig. Ancients* 230 Because of the great quantity of leeward way. **1735** BAILEY, *Leeward Trade*, is when the Tide and Wind go both one Way. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* Introd. 38 Wanderers shipwreck'd on a leeward shore. **1804** *Naval Chron.* XI. 340 There was a small island leeward of the launch. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xxv, For our storm-toss'd skiff we seek Short shelter in this leeward creek. **1853** PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* v. 157 The annual fall of rain is not the same in amount..on the windward side as on the leeward side of a mountain. **1893** *Academy* 25 Nov. 467/2 The dirty Ainus can be leeward of deer and not be scented by them.

3. *absol.* or quasi-*sb.* = LEE *sb.*[1] 2, 2 b. In phrases *on, upon, to* (*the*) *leeward* (*of*).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Heise the myszen, and change it ouer to leuart. **1595** MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 22 We saw a shippe on the leaward of us. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 422 They sun-burnt Africk keepe Upon the leeward still. **1695** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3135/3 It blowing a fresh Gale, Captain Dowglass..was necessitated to Fight to Leeward. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 341 The proa..as she appears when viewed from the leeward. **1800** WEEMS *Washington* xiv. (1877) 209 Finding he was going fast to leeward. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 77 The priest..exhorted the lazar..not to speak to any, or to answer unless to leeward of the person spoken to. **1872** BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 135 Forked sticks, driven into the ground to leeward of the fire.

fig. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii, His friend..ought not..to be suffered to drop to leeward in the conversation.

B. *adv.* Toward the lee (see LEE *sb.*[1] 2).

1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* v, Tho' leeward whyles, against my will, I took a bicker.

Leewardly (lī·wǭɹdli, liū·əɹdli), *a.* [f. LEEWARD + -LY[1].] Of a ship: Apt to fall to leeward. Opposed to WEATHERLY.

1683 HACKE *Collect. Voy.* I. (1699) 31 So leewardly a Ship, that she would not make her way better than N. by W. with this Sea. **1801** NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1843) IV. 274 She was such a leewardly ship..that I should often be forced to anchor on a lee shore. **1865** *Examiner* 18 Mar. 163 They are far too leewardly to work to windward.

fig. **1890** CLARK RUSSELL *My Shipm. Louise* II. xxiv. 216 There's the Whole Dooty o' Man—a bit leewardly; I couldn't fetch to windward of it myself.

Leewardmost (lī·wǭɹdmōust), *a.* [f. LEEWARD + -MOST.] Situated furthest to leeward.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2887/3 He was the Leewardmost Ship of the whole Fleet. **1726** G. ROBERTS 4 *Years Voy.* 291 By the Time that it was high Water, under the Leewardmost of the little Islands. **1797** NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 341 The leewardmost and sternmost Ships in their Fleet. **1840** R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 86 We..were glad to reach the leewardmost point of the island.

† **Lee·wardness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being leeward, tendency to fall to leeward.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. iii. 50 Such was the leewardnesse of his Ship..by stormy contrary winds was he forced so farre to Sea. *a* **1642** SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* IV. (1704) 452/1 The others cannot beat it up, because of their Leewardness.

† **Lee·wards.** *Obs.* [f. LEEWARD + advb. *-es, -s.*] = LEEWARD A. 3.

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xv. (1577) 43 b, Whether the shippe goeth to leewardes, or maketh hir way good.

Lee·-way, lee·way. [f. LEE *sb.*[1] + WAY.] The lateral drift of a ship to leeward of her course; the amount of deviation thus produced. Also *To make, fetch up, make up lee-way. Angle of lee-way*: the angle made by the direction of a ship's keel, with that of its actual course.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 145 To give allowance to your Course according to the Lee-way you have made. **1743** *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 414 The same Theory is applied to the Motion of Ships, abstracting from the Lee-way, but having regard to the Velocity of the Ship. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 576 The angle of lee-way, seven points, remain'd. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug., To fear that the tide would fail before we should fetch up our lee-way. **1840** R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* Gloss., When sailing close-hauled with all sail set, a vessel should make no leeway. **1883** STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* v. xxiii, Do as you pleased, she [the boat] always made more leeway than anything else.

fig. **1827** SCOTT *Jrnl.* 2 Dec., Laboured to make [? *read* make up] lee-way, and finished nearly seven pages to eke on to the end of the missing sheets when returned. **1835** W. IRVING in *Crayon Misc.* (1849) 196 He..made great leeway toward a corn-crib, filled with golden ears of maize. **1871** L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iv. 221 Both in time and space it is rapidly making up its leeway. **1884** *Daily News* 16 Feb. 5/1 We have a great deal of leeway to make up with the Australians.

Leeze, obs. pl. of LEE *sb.*[2]

Leeze me. *Sc.* Also 6 leis(s, 8 leez. [Short for *lief is me* dear is to me.] An expression of lively satisfaction; 'pleased am I with'. Const. *for, on.*

15.. *Wowing of Jok & Jynny* 15 in *Bannatyne Poems* (1873) 388, I schro the, lyar, full leis me yow. *a* **1568** CLERK *Ibid.* 297 Fow leiss me that graceles gane. **1724** RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 25 Leez me on thy snawy pow, Lucky Nansy. **1792** BURNS *Bessy & Spinning Wheel* i, Oh leeze me on my spinning-wheel, Oh leeze me on my rock and reel. **1861** RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 29 Leeze me abune them a'..for yon auld clearheaded man.

Lef(e, obs. form of LEAF, LEAVE, LIEF, LIVE *v.*

Leffel, -ol, -ul, variant forms of LEEFUL *a. Obs.*

Leffly, lefally, variant forms of LEEFULLY *Obs.*

Lefsilver, *Obs.*: see LESSILVER.

Lefsum, obs. form of LEESOME.

Left (left), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 2–4 luft, 3 leoft, 3–5 lift(e, 4–5 lyft(e, 4–6 lefte, 4– left. [ME. *left, lift*:—OE. *left* (Kentish), *lyft*, occurring only in the gloss 'inanis, *left*' (Mone *Q. & F.* I. 443), and in the comb. *lyft-ádl* paralysis; the primary sense 'weak, worthless' is represented also in East Fris. *luf*, Du. dial. *loof*, and the derived sense 'left' (hand) in MDu., LG. *luchter, lucht, luft*, North Fris. *leeft, leefter.*

Cf. further (though connexion is very doubtful) OE. *léf* weak, *léfung* paralysis, *geléfed* weak, old, OFris., OS. *léf* weak, OS. *gilêbod* lamed.]

A. *adj.*

1. The distinctive epithet of the hand which is normally the weaker of the two (for examples see LEFT HAND), and of the other parts on the same side of the human body (occas. of their clothing, as in *left boot, glove, sleeve*); hence also of what pertains to the corresponding side of any other body or object. Opposed to *right.*

c **1205** LAY. 27693 [He] smat Leir þene eorl sære a þa lift side þurh ut þa heorte. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 981 Hit watz lusty lothes wyf þat [looked] ouer her lyfte schulder. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 818 Þe lefte eghe of hym þan semes les And narower þan þe right eghe es. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 75 Let nat þy lyft half, oure lord techeþ, Ywite what þow delest with þy ryht syde. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 530 Thei baren scrowis in her forehedis and in her lift arme. **1559** W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 27 Orions left foote. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 465 Who stooping op'nd my left side, and took From thence a Rib. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 127 ¶ 1 With his Hat under his Left Arm. **1833** *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 13 Place the right heel against the hollow of the left foot. **1895** *Punch* CVIII. 49/1 The peculiar striping of his [a tiger's] left shoulder.

b. *Left side*, † *half* (also LEFT HAND), used (with a preceding prep.) for: The position or direction (relative to a person) to which the left hand points.

a **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Þer stod a richt halue and a luft alse an castel wal. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 He setteð þe synfulle on his lifthalf. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 698 Alle þe iles of Anglesay on lyft half he haldez. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 7 'Loke on þe lufthond', quod heo..I lokede on þe luft half as þe ladi me tauhte. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 31 On the lift syde of the hille Carmelyn is a towne. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* 16 She shold sitte on the lift side of the kyng.

2. † **a.** In various obsolete proverbial expressions, e. g. *to see with the left eye, to work with the left hand*, implying inefficiency in performance; *to take a thing by the left ear* (cf. quot. *a* 1684). † **b.** *To go over the left shoulder*: to be squandered. **c.** *Over the left shoulder*, now *over the left* simply, a slang phrase implying that the words to which it is appended express the reverse of what is really meant.

c **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* III. xliii. 114 Þat beholden þinges transitory wiþ þe lifte eye ande hevenly þinges wiþ þe riȝt eye. **1650** B. *Discollíminium* 14 Some of our new Architectors, have read some Authors about alterations of States with their left eyes, which makes them work with their left hands, so sinisterly. *a* **1684** LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet.* ii. 1. (1693) 225 Taking all things by the left Ear; for (as Epictetus says) Every thing hath two handles. **1705** *Rec. Hartford County Court* (*U. S.*) 4 Sept. in *Newcastle Daily Jrnl.* 28 July 1891, The said Waters, as he departed from the table, he said, 'God bless you over the left shoulder'. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. 218 With t'other, perhaps, you'll have an account to keep, too; But an account of what will go over the left shoulder; only of what he squanders, what he borrows, and what he owes, and never will pay. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xlii, Each gentleman pointed with his right thumb over his left shoulder. This action, imperfectly described in words by the very feeble expression of 'over the left'..its expression is one of light and playful sarcasm. **1843** W. T. MONCRIEFF *Scamps Lond.* I. i, I think she will come. *Ned.* Yes, over the left—ha, ha, ha! **1852** R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 137 'All over the left', said Frosty..'He's come gammonin' down here that he's a great man..but it's all my eye'.

3. That has the relative position of the left hand with respect to the right. (Sometimes said with reference to the appearance to a spectator, and sometimes with reference to the direction in which the object is considered to face.) In predicative use with const. *of*; in attributive use now chiefly replaced by LEFT-HAND, exc. in certain special collocations, as *left wing* (of an army), *left branch* (of a stream). *Left bank* (of a river): that to the left of a person looking down the stream.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 128 Uppon the lyfte way, men goon fyrst un to Damas, by Flome Iordane. **1670** EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 47 He falls a fighting with his text, and makes a pitch'd battel of it, dividing it into the right-wing and left-wing. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 319 They then proceeded along the left bank of the Tigris. **1845** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 28 A prison..the ruins of which long after, remained on the left bank of the Seine. **1882** CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 3) 45 That part of the shield which appears on the left side is called the dexter. *Mod.* The greater part of the town is left of the railway.

b. *Left side, left wing* (the latter by confusion with the military use), in politics, = LEFT *sb.* 2 c. For *left centre* see CENTRE *sb.* 15.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. ii. 308 The Left side [of the Assembly] is also called the d'Orleans side. **1898** BODLEY *France* II. 427 Significant also is the attitude of the Socialists, who now compose the Radical left wing.

4. *Comb.*: parasynthetic, chiefly in sense 'having the left limb more efficient than the right'; as *left-eyed, -footed* (hence *left-footedness*), *-legged* (hence *left-leggedness*); also *left-sided, -witted* (see quots.). Also LEFT-HANDED.

1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* IV. ii, I wud not giue vp the cloake of your seruice to meet the splay-foot estate of any *lefteу'd knight aboue the Antipodes, because they are vnlucky to meete. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 5/2 [In rifle-shooting] a left-eyed man can easily fire from his left shoulder. **1891** SIR D. WILSON *Right Hand* 169, I am myself *left-footed. *Ibid.*, Right and *left-footedness prevailed about equally. **1728** POPE *Dunc.* II. 68 Bernard.. *left-legg'd Jacob seems to emulate. **1829** MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xvi, He was left-legged as well as left-handed. **1890** W. K. SIBLEY in *19th Cent.* May 773 (art.), *Left-leggedness. **1880** BARWELL *Aneurism* 84 The *left-sided destination of fibrinous concreta. **1616** B. JONSON *Horace's Art of Poetry* 387 O I *left-witted [*A.P.* 301 *o ego lævus*], that purge every spring For choller!

B. *adv.* On or towards the left side.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 21639 Ouer and vnder, right and left, In þis compas godd all has left. **1796–7** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 228 Squadrons—left wheel! **1832** *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 35 Rear Divisions left incline. **1833** *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 125 Draw back the body and 'Left Parry'. **1884** *Times* 3 Mar. 5/3 'Troops, left about', was sounded immediately. **1885** R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche, March* 23 She..Lookt left and right to rise and set of day. **1886** *Manch. Exam.* 14 Jan. 5/6 Mr. Gladstone was supported right and left by Lord H. and Sir W. H.

C. *sb.*

† **1.** A mean, worthless person. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 62 Conscience hym tolde, þat wronge was a wikked luft. *c* **1425** *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1284 His wyf, that cursyd lyfte, Brewed the childys deth that nyght.

2. a. = LEFT HAND. Often in advb. phrases referring to relative position or direction (cf. A. 1 b), where it is now apprehended as merely *absol.* of the adj.

a **1240** *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 257 Þe middel stihituhhe rilt and luft. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 24[illegible] Queder þou ches, on right or left, I sal ta me þat þou haues left. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VI. 558 Vangard to Right and Left the Front unfould. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. 73 If the Shot graze to the right or left. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 864 Jove..thunder'd on the left. **1842** TENNYSON *Vision Sin* 135 In her right a civic wreath, In her left a human head. **1855** — *Charge Light Brig.* iii. Cannon to right of them, Cannon to left of them,..Volley'd and thunder'd. **1859** *Field Exer. Infantry* 35 A squad will be formed to the front, left, or left about, on the same principle. **1898** *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/3 Corbett kept trying to push his left in Sharkey's face.

b. *Mil.* The left wing (of an army). Also in *pl.*, the men whose place is on the left.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4334/4 Our Right was then at Louvignies, and our Left at Naast. **1780** A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VIII. 14 We see the consequences. His left ran away, and left his right uncovered. **1796–7** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 191 The left's go about by three's. **1832** *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 33 Their Centres and Lefts move up. **1881** HENTY *Cornet of Horse* xvi. (1888) 165 He formed..a heavy column of attack opposite the French left.

c. In continental legislatures, the section of the members who occupy seats on the left side of the chamber (as viewed from the president's chair), a situation which is by custom assigned to those holding relatively liberal or democratic opinions. Hence applied *transf.* to the more advanced or innovating section of a philosophical school, a religious sect, or the like.

For the origin of the party significance of the term, see CENTRE *sb.* 15.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. ii. 285 Still less is a *Coté Gauche* wanting: extreme Left. **1898** BODLEY *France* II. 327 The combats between the Moderates and the Extreme Left.

3. A glove, boot, etc. for the left hand or foot.

1864 F. LOCKER *My Mistress's Boots* vii, Cinderella's lefts and rights To Geraldine's were frights.

Hence **Le·ftness**, the condition of being on the left.

1530 PALSGR. 238/1 Leftnesse, *gaucheté*. **1887** W. JAMES in *Mind* Jan. 14 Rightness and leftness, upness and downness, are again pure sensations differing specifically from each other.

Left (left), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of LEAVE *v.*]

1. In senses of the vb. Now rare exc. in *left-luggage* (*office*, etc.).

c **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LIX. vi, They babling prate, How my left life extinguish may Their deadly hate. **1627–77** FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lviii. (1709) 432 How often does the lavish Gamester squander away a large left Patrimony. **1724** RAMSAY *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* xii, The twa left gaislings gat a clank. **1816** A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 173 He uniformly every night made a hearty repast from the left provisions. **1888** LD. HERSCHELL in *Law Reports, Ho. Lords* XIII. 53 Left-luggage offices for luggage brought to the station.

2. With advs. or advb. phrase; see LEAVE *v.*[1] 14.

1783 COWPER *Let. to Newton* 17 Nov., He came to thank me for some left-off clothes. **1841** J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 23 The squire's left-off chintz dressing-gown. **1852**

R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 166 Our left-in-the-lurch friends. **1861** SALA *Dutch Pict.* xxi. 324 The subject of left-off garments has always been an interesting one to me. **1888** W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 211 The town is the queerest left-behind sort of a place.

b. *absol.* passing into *sb.* Chiefly *colloq.*

1890 *Standard* 14 Apr. 2/6 Witness had given her some of his family's left-offs.

Leftal, obs. variant of LEEFTAIL *a. dial.*

Leftenaunt, obs. form of LIEUTENANT.

Left hand. Forms: (See LEFT *a.* and HAND.)

1. (See LEFT *a.* 1.)

c **1205** LAY. 28047 Ich igrap mi sweord .. mid mire leoft honde. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 28968 þat þi left hand wijt noght for roos, þe almus þat þi right hand doos. **1340** *Ayenb.* 196 Huanne þou dest elmesse ne wyte na3t þi left hand huet deþ þi ri3t hand. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 229 [He] halt his bridel in his lift hand. *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 3847 Vndere myne heved softly mot he lay his left hande. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXX. (1482) 245 Charlys leyde .. his lift hond on the missale. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVIII. (1887) 169 To vse the left hand, as well as the right. **1611** BIBLE *Matt.* vi. 3. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Marriage,* In Germany, they have a kind of marriage called morganatic, wherein a man of quality contracting with a woman of inferior rank, he gives her the left hand in lieu of the right. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 29 The French say that the English women have two left hands. **1879** BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 42 Right-hand with left-hand linked,—He faced his son submissive.

2. In phrases. *On, to the left hand (of)*: on the left side (of), in the direction of the left side; also *fig.* *To take the left hand of*: to place oneself on the left side (of). † *To give (a person or thing) the left hand of friendship*: to deal unfriendly with. *To marry with the left hand*, to contract a morganatic marriage with; hence *a wife of the left hand* (see quot. 1727–41 in 1); (*a daughter*) *by the left hand*, one born of such a marriage (in quot. used for 'illegitimate').

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 þe get .. an ure louerd ihesu cristes lift hond. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6323 On his left hand loked he. *c* **1300** *Ibid.* 23042 (Edin.) þe wik in tuin on his lef hand. *c* **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* III. xl. 110 þou art impugned on þe ri3t honde & on þe lifte honde. *c* **1483** CAXTON *Dialogues* ix. 49 *A le main senestre,* on the lyfte honde. **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. iii. 145 Unto theym the whiche shall be on the lyfte hande. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 And neyther declyneth on the ryght hande, .. ne on y' lefte hande. *c* **1585** R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 1 Some being enemies will giue it their left hande of friendshippe. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 820 On the right and left hand of Dariene are found twenty Rivers, which yeelde Gold. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 203 The Figures to the left hand signifie Leagues in this Journal, or Miles. *c* **1720** *Mist's Weekly Jrnl.* (1722) I. 252 When once a Man has been any Time on the left Hand of Gain, it must be [etc.]. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 237 On the left-hand .. is the mountain of Rochemelon. **1762** GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxii, He would take the left hand at feasts. **1778** C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 75 Place of every Suit in your Hand the worst of it to the Left-hand. **1788** CLARA REEVE *Exiles* II. 196 She is only my wife of the left hand. **1818** J. W. CROKER *Jrnl.* 7 Dec. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iv. 122 The Prince certainly married Mrs. Fitzherbert with the left hand. **1883** LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* II. xxx. 337 One of the Grand Monarque's daughters by the left hand married a Duc de Chevreuse.

3. *attrib.* (usually hyphened *left-hand*) passing into *adj.*, chiefly signifying 'placed or situated on the left side', or 'taking the direction towards the left side', occas. also 'ill-omened', 'sinister', 'underhand', 'inferior'. Also in special collocations: **left-hand blow,** one delivered with the left hand; **left-hand man,** †(*a*) a left-handed man; (*b*) one who has his place at one's left; **left-hand marriage** = *marriage with the left hand* (see 2); so *left-hand wife, queen*; **left-hand rope,** rope laid up and twisted 'against the sun'; † **left-hand tongue,** a language written from right to left, as Hebrew or Arabic.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 293/2 Left hande man [*MSS. K and S* (*a* 1485) left handid man], *mancinus.* *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 2771 Like to the lefthande thefe. **1586** W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 74 Oft did a left hand crow foretell these thinges in her hull tree [tr. Virg. *Ecl.* i. 18 *sinistra .. cornix*]. **1598** ROWLANDS in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 352 A little from that place Vpon the left-hand side. *a* **1632** SIR J. WHITELOCKE *Liber Famelicus* (Camden) 13 An obscure .. man .. but expert in all the lefthand tongs, as hebrew [etc.]. **1635** QUARLES *Embl.* IV. iv. 197 If left-hand Fortune give thee left-hand chances, Be wisely patient. **1650** BAXTER *Saints' R.* III. vi. § 26 (1851) 127 God .. hath given them the very cream and quintessence of his blessings, when the rest of the world are .. put off with common, and temporal, and left-hand-Mercies. **1664** *Flodden F.* v. 46 Then next the Left-hand wing did wield Sir M. C. old. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 202 Put down the Title of the Voyage, over the left-hand Page. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 429 Most Men inclining to the left-hand way, are thereby precipitated into all Vncleanness. **1687** DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 353 Then by a left-hand marriage [he] weds the dame. **1711** S. SEWALL *Diary* 9 Feb. (1879) II. 300 His place at the Council Board .. will hardly be filled up. I have lost a good Left-hand man. **17..** BURNS *Epitaph Holy Willie* i, His saul has taen some other way, I fear the left-hand road. **1818** J. W. CROKER *Jrnl.* 7 Dec. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iv. 123 The lady .. affected .. scruples, which the left-hand marriage .. silenced. **1828** J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 173 Find .. the given latitude in the left-hand column. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 117 For a long time we kept at the left-hand side of the glacier. **1871** R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xii. 2 Left-hand practices o'er the merry wine-cup. **1872** LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxvii, Regrets that beset us for not having taken the left-hand road in life instead of the right. **1894** FRANCES ELLIOT *Rom. Gossip* iv. 127 The beautiful villa .. where lived his left-hand queen.

Left-handed, *a.* (Stress variable.) [-ED [2].]

1. Having the left hand more serviceable than the right; using the left hand by preference.

a **1485** [see LEFT HAND 3]. *c* **1530** L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 62 The yonge man after warde was named Sceuola, whiche is as muche to say in Englyssh as lefte handed. *a* **1627** MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* III. iii. 121 I'll go up and play left-handed Orlando amongst the madmen. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 59 P 5 They are all Left-handed, and have always been very expert at Single Rapier. **1892** *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 6/1 Perhaps some physiologist can explain .. why a left-handed bowler is nearly always a right-handed bat.

2. *fig.* † **a.** Crippled, defective. *Obs.* **b.** Awkward; clumsy, inapt. (Cf. L. *lævus,* F. *gauche.*) † **c.** Characterized by underhand dealings. *Obs.*

a. **1629** *Leather* 10 How many .. Manuall Trades must be left-handed and go lame, if Leather .. bee taken from them. **1636** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Catal. Tavernes* (1877) 52 Chertsey .. there is a decayed left-handed bridge over the river: I wish it mended.

b. **1613** BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* III. v, That thou mayst know him perfectly, hee's one Of a left-handed making, a lanck thing. **1655** FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 110 A good artist is left-handed to no profession. **1806–7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xviii. 107 A minor critic .. puzzling himself to death with twenty left-handed conjectures about nothing. **1863** A. BLOMFIELD *Mem. Bp. Blomfield* I. vii. 203 Disproving the assertion of Fuller .. that spiritual men are generally left-handed in secular affairs.

c. **1694** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. v. (1737) 19 Ill-natur'd Left-handed Godlings and *Vejoves.* **1707** J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 328 'Tis not safe trusting a Left Handed Man with Money.

3. Ambiguous, doubtful, questionable. † In medical language: Spurious.

1612 SIR G. PAULE *Life Abp. Whitgift* 44 [They] are close hypocrites and walke in a left-handed policie. **1625** GILL *Sacr. Philos.* I. 39 For the avoyding of some left-handed opinions concerning Him. **1650** B. *Discolliminium* 17 They are dextrously pragmatick in all Left-handed worke. **1735–8** BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 2 There is need of that left-handed Wisdom. **1775** ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 452 Lest necessity should compel her .. to pay .. dear for her left-handed wisdom. **1804** *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* XII 63 The spurious left-handed inflammation of erysipelas. **1807–8** W. IRVING *Salmag.* xiii. (1860) 307 We are indebted to the world for little else than left-handed favors. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. vii. § 18, I gave a left-handed blessing to Euphrasia. **1824–9** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 228 Thou hast some left-handed business in the neighbourhood, no doubt. **1881** SAINTSBURY *Dryden* i. 6 To diminish the force of this very left-handed compliment. **1892** *Nation* (N.Y.) 22 Dec. 481/3 Dr. White .. had to put up with a left-handed Scotch ordination to his bishopric. **1899** *Law Jrnl.* 11 Nov. 577/2 If this exemption .. was designed as a concession to farmers, it is a curiously left-handed one.

4. Ill-omened, inauspicious, sinister. Of a deity: Unpropitious. (Cf. L. *lævus.*) ? *Obs.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. ii, That would not be put off with left-handed cries. **1650** T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* Ep. Ded. 2 The (Left-handed) stroaks of fortune, which have lately fallen so heavily upon your Illustrious Family. **1678** DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* I. i. D.'s Wks. 1883 VI. 151 And while Jove holds us out the bowl of joy .. 'tis dashed with gall By some left-handed god. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* VI. i. P 9 Was not that a left-handed dream for him, master secretary?

5. Of a marriage: *Literally,* one in which the bridegroom gives the bride his left hand instead of his right (as was the custom at morganatic weddings in Germany); hence, morganatic. Said also of the parties so married, and of the issue of the marriage.

Occasionally applied to fictitious or illegal marriages, or to unions formed without marriage, and to their offspring.

a **1642** KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* I. i, Do you not know he's married according to the Rogue's Liturgy? a Left-handed Bridegroom. **1653–4** WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 280 He marryed the king of Denmarke's daughter by a left-handed wife (as they are there called). **1760** FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 235 A left-handed marriage, in the language of the newspapers. **1788** H. WALPOLE *Remin.* i. 19 The children of a left-handed alliance are not entitled to inherit. **1835** SOUTHEY *Cowper's Life & Wks.* I. 102 His mistress, whom he [Churchill] considered now as his left-handed wife, united to him by moral ties. **1839** *Lett. fr. Madras* xxv. (1843) 274 The half-caste young left-handed ladies look down upon the poor little honestly-born Europeans. **1861** THACKERAY *Four Georges* i, [They] contracted left-handed marriages after the princely fashion of those days. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 21 Jan. 5/2 Caroline Bauer .. represents herself .. as having .. become the left-handed wife of the late King of Belgium.

fig. **1865** LOWELL *Scotch the Snake* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 260 Shall we succeed better in trying a second left-handed marriage between democracy and another form of aristocracy?

6. In various uses. **a.** Of an implement: Adapted to the left hand or arm, or for use by a left-handed person. **b.** Placed on the left hand. **c.** Of a blow: Delivered with the left hand.

a **1653** G. DANIEL *Idyll* v. 42 Rather then want a Target, Perkins Tents Are Search't vp, for Left-handed Implements. **1752** HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1817) II. 450 It is drawn only .. from the left-handed vessel. **1814** *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 240 Hall met him with a left-handed facer. **1825** KNAPP & BALDW. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 335/1 A left-handed gun, as the lock was at this side.

7. In scientific and technical use: Characterized by a direction or rotation to the left; producing such a rotation in the plane of a polarized ray. (Cf. LÆVO-.)

1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 74 As the tool meets the wood, so it cuts a left-handed screw. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 143 If the stone revolves the other way .. the mill is termed a left-handed one. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* XXVI. 218 Hence, in reference to this quality, quartz may be divided into right-handed and left-handed quartz. **1851–6** WOODWARD *Mollusca* 46 Left-handed, or reversed varieties of spiral shells have been met with. *c* **1865** J. WYLDE in *Orr's Circ. Sci.* I. 84/2 If .. these colours succeed each other in any body when the analyser is turned towards the left hand, then such is said to have a left-handed polarisation. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 141 [A] left-handed movement. *Ibid.* 227 [A] Left Handed Fusee.

Hence **Leftha·ndedly** *adv.*, **Leftha·ndedness.**

a **1631** DONNE *Poems* (1633) 77 Although a squint left-handednesse Be ungracious; yet we cannot want that hand. **1854** SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 82 The amount of right-handedness or left-handedness displayed by the solution. **1872** O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf.-t.* viii. (1885) 203 The subject of what we may call moral left-handedness. **1882** *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 904/3 A representation of the Apollo Belvedere .. holding out .. left-handedly enough, a problematical scaring ægis.

Le·ft-ha·nder. [f. LEFT HAND + -ER [1].] **a.** One who uses the left hand instead of the right; *spec.* in *Cricket,* one who bats or bowls left-handed. **b.** In mediæval fencing, a dagger carried in the left hand to parry a stroke or thrust. **c.** A blow delivered with the left hand.

a. **1881** *Standard* 28 June 3/2 The left-hander was immediately hit to leg for four. **1900** *Daily News* 12 June 8/4 For two hours and forty minutes the young left-hander had withstood the Middlesex bowling.

b. **1869** BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* ix. 180 The weapon that in the 16th century was called a *main gauche* (a *left-hander*) was a dagger especially used in duels.

c. **1861** *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 273 He let fly a tremendous left-hander at the doctor. **1884** *Graphic* 13 Dec. 625/1 He received a straight left-hander in the chest that sent him back reeling.

Left-handiness. *nonce-wd.* [f. * *left-handy* adj. (f. LEFT HAND) + -NESS.] Awkward manner. Cf. F. *gaucherie.*

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* CX. (1892) I. 249 An awkward address, ungraceful attitudes and actions, and a certain left-handiness (if I may use that word) loudly proclaim low education.

Le·ftmost, *a.* Also **leftermost.** [f. LEFT *a.* + -MOST.] Situated furthest to the left.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 443 The Grenadiers .. were making good use of that delicate bend in the formation of their leftmost company. **1875** *Ibid.* (1877) V. i. 269 The leftermost portion of them, under the direction of Serjeant O'Hara. **1894** O. O. HOWARD in *Voice* (N.Y.) Sept., Mansfield .. pushed out toward Lee's leftmost troops.

† **Le·ftsomes,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 4 **liftsoms.** [f. LEFT *a.* + SOME, with advb. -*s.*] In a leftward direction, leftwards.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. i. (1495) 345 Streyghte and forthryghte menynge is ryghtsoms other liftsoms.

Leftward (le·ftwǫ̊rd), *adv.* and *a.* [f. LEFT *a.* + -WARD.]

A. *adv.*

1. On the left hand. Also *to (the) leftward (of).*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 212/1 Leftwarde, *lenorsum.* **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 89 Many a thousande Fast runneth leftwarde, but fewe on the right hande. **1848** CLOUGH *Bothie* ix. 42 Is it well that the soldier whose post is far to the leftward Say, I will go to the right? **1864** LD. DERBY *Iliad* XII. 218 A sign from heav'n Appear'd, to leftward of the astonish'd crowd. **1895** *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 643/2 We soon caught the sound of the sea leftward. **1898** G. W. STEEVENS *Egypt in* 1898, xix. 220 Leftward and behind us is the desert.

2. In the direction of the left hand. Also *to (the) leftward.*

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 2 Reckning all the characters afore that point leftward. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* XII. 150 Leftward he drove furious. **1814** CARY *Dante, Purg.* XXX. 43, I Turn'd me to leftward. **1829** SCOTT *Anne of G.* ix (end), We have yet, keeping leftward .. nearly a mile to make. **1883** *Century Mag.* XXVII. 33 A trail strikes up the main hill to the leftward. **1885** MISS MCCONKEY *Hero of Cowpens* xiii. 118 He [Burgoyne] extended his intrenchments leftward to the river-bank.

B. *adj.* Situated on the left. Also occas. Directed towards the left.

1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxiii, Against the leftward foe he flung The ready banner. **1825** *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 452 'Twas the leftward corridor She glided down. **1886** W. R. EVANS *Rustic Walking Routes* 20 In five-eighths of a mile, just beyond a leftward bend.

Le·ftwards, *adv.* [f. as prec. with advb. -*s.*] = LEFTWARD *adv.*

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 433 Going thence leftwards to the Coldstream .. brigade. **1893** *Horse & Hound* 18 Nov. 734 The pack made a sudden turn leftwards. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 380 If the aneurysm .. extends backwards .. or to any considerable extent leftwards from the above position, it will [etc.].

Leftwise (le·ftwəiz), *adv. rare*[−1]. [f. LEFT *a.* + -WISE.] Toward the left.

1860 T. MARTIN *Horace,* Epode ix, Steering leftwise [L. *sinistrorsum*] o'er the sea.

Leful, lefulle, variants of LEEFUL *a.* *Obs.*

Lefve, variant of LEVE *v.* *Obs.*

Leg (leg), *sb.* Also 3–7 *pl.* **legges,** (4–7 **leggis, leggys**), 4–5 **lege,** 6–7 **legge.** [a. ON. *legg-r* leg, (in compounds) leg or arm, limb (Sw. *lägg,* Da. *læg,* calf of the leg) :—OTeut. type * *lagjo-z.*

Cf. Lombard *lagi* 'coxa super genuculum' (*Ed. Roth.* 384). By some scholars the word is referred to the West Aryan root **laq-* of Gr. λακτίζειν to kick, L. *lacertus* arm.]

I. The limb.

1. One of the organs of support and locomotion in an animal body; *esp.* one of the two lower limbs of the human body; in narrower sense, the part of the limb between the knee and foot.

Abdominal or *false leg*, one of the fleshy legs which support the abdomen of some insects and which disappear in the perfect insect. *Barbadoes leg*: see BARBADOES. See also BLACK-LEG(S).

c **1275** LAY. 1876 Hii soten hire legges [*c* 1205 sconken]. **13..** *K. Alis.* 1808 He drawith leg over othir. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 7449 (Fairf.) Goly..of body grete of leggis lange. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 5473 Wormes As large as a mans lege. **14..** LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2681 Smale leggys be tokne of symple konnyng. **1530** PALSGR. 238/2 Legge fro the kne to the fote. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 102 All the water in the Ocean, Can neuer turne the Swans blacke legs to white. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* x. 512 His Leggs entwining Each other ..down he fell, A monstrous Serpent. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, 'What's the matter with the dogs' legs?' whispered Mr. Winkle. **1864** TENNYSON *Grandmother* iii, 'Here's a leg for a babe of a week!' says doctor. **1896** NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s.v. *Stork*, Its contrasted plumage..with its bright red bill and legs, makes it a conspicuous and beautiful object.

Proverb. phrase (vulgar). **1662** WILSON *Cheats* II. iv. (1664) 26 All's well, and as right as my Leg. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 141 This Lady is as right as my Leg.

b. *esp.* with reference to the use of the legs in standing, walking, running, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxlvii. 10 He shal not han wil in the strengthe of hors; ne in the leggis of a man shall be wel plesid to hym. **1555** J. PROCTOR *Wyat's Rebell.* 14 b, He..ranne away no faster than his legges could carye hym. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 6 Vse your legs, take the start, run awaie. **1638** BROME *Antipodes* I. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 248 Mandevile went farre. Beyond all English legges that I can read of. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. vii, I thank Heaven my legs are very able to carry me. **1839** SIR C. NAPIER in Bruce *Life* iv. (1885) 132 Gashes that would frighten a thousand of their companions into the vigorous use of their legs. **1867** BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xi. 287 He would rather trust to his legs.

transf. and *fig.* **1590** *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C iv b, He perceiueth not.., that I haue his leg in a string still. **1597** J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 15 Buyenge and sellinge is one of the leggs whervpon euery common welthe dothe stand. **1635** QUARLES *Embl.* IV. iii. 193 The sprightly voice of sinew-strengthning Pleasure Can lend my bedrid soule both legs and leisure. **1652** COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* xviii. (1653) 77 Mr. Fisher..saves himselfe upon the legs of his old distinction. *a* **1700** DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* VIII. *Baucis & Philemon* 148 They haste, and what their tardy Feet deny'd, The trusty Staff (their better Leg) supply'd. **1780** COWPER *Progr. Err.* 561 One leg by truth supported, one by lies, They sidle to the goal.

2. Phrases. **a.** General references. *All legs and wings*, said of an overgrown awkward young person; also Naut., of an overmasted vessel. *On the leg*, (of a dog) long in the leg, leggy. *The boot is on the other leg* (see BOOT *sb.*[3] 1 b). *To pull* (or *draw* Sc.) *a person's leg*, to impose upon, 'get at', befool him (colloq.). † *To fight at the leg* (see quot. 1785). *To give a person a leg up*, to help him to climb up or get over an obstacle, mount (a horse, etc.); hence *fig.*, to help over a difficulty. *To have a bone in one's leg* (see BONE *sb.* 9). *To have one's leg over the harrows*, to be out of control. *To lift, lift up* (or *heave up*) *the leg*: said of a dog voiding urine.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 41 When did'st thou see me heaue vp my leg, and make water against a Gentlewomans farthingale. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. 1659 Nor any bold presumptuous curr shall dare To lifte his legge against his sacred dust. **1785** GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* s.v. *Leg, To fight at the leg*, to take unfair advantages, it being held unfair by back sword players to strike at the leg. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, 'She has her leg ower the harrows now', said Cuddie, 'stop her wha can'. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xvi, The wall is very low, sir, and your servant will give you a leg up. **1837** MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* x, [He] came shambling, all legs and wings, up the hatchway. **1867** ANDERSON *Rhymes* 17 (E. D. D.) He preached, an' at last drew the auld body's leg, Sae the kirk got the gatherins o' our Aunty Meg. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Legs and wings: see *Overmasted*. **1888** CHURCHWARD *Blackbirding* 216 Then I shall be able to pull the leg of that chap Mike. He is always trying to do me. **1890** W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* iv, She was now devoting all her energies to giving them a leg up. **1893** *Kennel Gaz.* Aug. 213/3 A little dog..with..good carriage of stern, but a trifle 'on the leg' and out of coat. *Ibid.* 215/2. **1899** *Pall Mall Mag.* Apr 474 'She wouldn't marry you?' 'My dear fellow, the boot was on the other leg. I wouldn't marry her.'

b. With reference to walking or running. *To change leg*, (of a horse) to change step. *To have the legs of*, to travel faster than, to outrun. *To put* (or *set*) *one's best leg foremost*, to go at one's best pace; to exert oneself to the utmost. *To shake a leg*, to dance. *To shake a loose* (or *free*) *leg*, to lead an irregular life, live freely. *To stretch one's legs*, † (*a*) to increase one's stride, walk fast (*obs.*); (*b*) to exercise the legs by walking. *To take to* (or *betake oneself to*) *one's legs*, to run, run away; so *to take leg* (lit. and fig.), *give legs*.

1530 PALSGR. 749/1, I take me to my legges, I flye a waye, *je me mets en fuyte*. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 17/2 They..set the better legge before. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 34 Come knocke and enter, and no sooner in, But euery man betake him to his legs. **1653** WALTON *Angler* i. 1, I have stretch'd my legs up Tottenham Hil to overtake you. **1790** J. FISHER *Poems* 83 When ance her chastity took leg. **1834** AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. ix. (1878) 233 While luck lasts, the highwayman shakes a loose leg! **1844** W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scott.* xii. (1855) 116 We have landed to..'stretch our legs'. **1856** MAYHEW *Gt. World Lond.* 87 Those who love to 'shake a free leg', and lead a roving life, as they term it. **1857** G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* ix, He [the horse] is in a white lather of foam, and changes his leg twice as he approaches. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xli, The beggar had the legs of me. **1881** BESANT & RICE *Ten Yrs.' Tenant* v, It would be positively indecent for a man at a hundred to shake a leg as merrily as a man at thirty. **1882** BESANT *All Sorts & Cond.* xviii, I explain that the stage is ready for them, if they like to act; ..or the dancing-room, should they wish to shake a leg. **1883** *Daily News* 15 May 7/2 The best way is to make a snatch and give legs for it, it's better than loitering. **1886** HOBART *Sk. Life* 135, I knew we had the legs of her [a gunboat].

c. *On one's legs*: (*a*) in a standing attitude; said *esp.* of a parliamentary or other public speaker; so jocularly *on one's hind legs*; (*b*) well enough to go about; 'on one's feet'; (*c*) *fig.* in a prosperous condition, established, *esp.* in *to set* (a person) *upon his legs*; also *transf.* of things. *To fall on one's legs*: to be lucky or successful. *To get on one's hind legs*: *lit.* of a horse, hence jocularly of a person, to go into a rage. *To stand* (or † *come*) *upon one's own legs*: to be self-reliant. *Not a leg to stand on*: no support whatever.

1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 251 A pound, that would put him into fresh trading, set him upon his legs, and make him a man for ever. *a* **1628** PRESTON *Effectual Faith* (1631) 54 Then a man cometh upon his own legs. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* 7 Jan., I do fear those two families..are quite broken, and I must now stand upon my own legs. **1697** COLLIER *Immor. Stage* (1730) Pref., Throwing in a Word or two; to..keep the English upon its Legs. **1760-72** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 117, I engage in a few weeks to set you once more upon your legs. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 17 Apr., I..might have been upon my legs by this time, had the weather permitted me to use my saddle-horse. **1792** *Annual. W. Pitt.* (1797) I. vii. 249 Mr. Pitt, upon his legs, in the House of Commons, charged [etc.]. **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* I. 22 He was obliged to be on his legs the whole day. **1801** G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 321 We found Mr. Sheridan on his legs, moving the adjournment. **1818** COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 9 A thing totally destitute of talent could never expect long to stand upon its own legs. **1841** LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* II. iii. II. 121 A man who has plenty of brains generally falls on his legs. **1884** *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 731/1 That English credit is not good enough to set Egypt..on her legs again. **1889** MIVART *Truth* 131 The latter hypothesis..has not a leg to stand on. **1897** *Daily News* 15 Oct. 7/4 Mr. S. was on his hind legs arguing with..force. **1897** W. E. NORRIS *Marietta's Marr.* XXX. 217 'Don't get on your hind legs', returned Betty composedly.

d. *One's last legs*, the end of one's life; *fig.* the end of one's resources; said also of things; chiefly *on* or *upon one's last legs*.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* V. i, *Eugenia.* My husband goes upon his last hour now. *1st Courtier.* On his last legs, I am sure. **1668** DRYDEN *Evening's Love* II. i. Wks. 1883 III. 287 He had brought me to my last legs. **1764** FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 184 You was pretty near your last legs. **1846** DE QUINCEY *Syst. Heavens* Wks. (1854) III. 174 If the Earth were on her last legs. **1857** A. TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* i, The bishop was quite on his last legs; but the ministry also were tottering.

e. *To dance* (*run, walk*, etc.) a person *off his legs*: to cause (him) to dance, etc. to exhaustion.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 326 Purging Comfits and Ants Eggs, Had almost brought him off his legs. **1668** PEPYS *Diary* 25 Nov., These people..will run themselves off of their legs. **1736** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* II. s.v. *Hag*, I am hagged off my legs. **1890** 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 159 Girls, who will dance him off his legs, unless he's very fit indeed. **1894** FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 205 Soon walk him off his legs.

f. Put for 'the power of using the legs', as in *to feel* (FEEL *v.* 6 d), *find one's legs*. *To keep one's legs*, to remain standing or walking. *Sea-legs*: see SEA.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 147 We must haue you finde your Legges. Sirrha Beadle, whippe him till he leape ouer that same Stoole. **1706** [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 5 They..walk firm, where all other Creatures tumble; and seldom can keep their Legs long, when they get upon *Terra firma*. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 233 The fighting men..were so much exhausted that they could scarcely keep their legs. **1858** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 345 Carried most of the way, not able to keep his legs.

g. *In high leg*: in high spirits, exalted.

1808 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Lady Holland* 8 Oct. *Mem.* (1855) II. 38 The Mufti in high leg about the Spaniards.

3. The leg cut from the carcass of an animal or bird for use as food.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. i. (1541) 16 b, Biefe is better digested than a chykens legge. **1599** H. BUTTES *Dyets dry Dinner* A a, A breast or legge of Mutton. *a* **1625** BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* II. iii, What say you to a leg of Beef now, sirha? **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 118 Then came up a leg of mutton. **1875** A. WOOD *Havard's Dead Cities Zuyder Zee* 75 The butcheress..still had a leg of veal.

b. **Leg-of-mutton** *adj. phr.*, resembling a leg of mutton, *esp.* in shape. **Leg-of-mutton sail**, a kind of triangular sail (also called shoulder-of-mutton sail); so *leg-of-mutton rig*. **Leg-of-mutton sleeve**, one very full and loose on the arm but close-fitting at the wrist; a gigot-sleeve.

1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* I. 218 Mrs. Button had dressed herself in leg-of-mutton sleeves [etc.]. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 146/1, I had rigged her with a leg-of-mutton sail. **1884** *Girl's Own Mag.* 29 Mar. 410/1 The old-fashioned 'gigot', or leg-of-mutton sleeve. **1885** F. GORDON *Pyotshaw* 26 He brandished his leg-of-mutton fist. **1894** *Outing* (U. S.) May 148/1 The leg-of-mutton rig..is the simplest.

4. An obeisance made by drawing back one leg and bending the other; a bow, scrape. Also in phrase *to make* (rarely *cast away, scrape*) *a leg*. Now *arch.* or *jocular*.

1589 *Tri. Love & Fortune* v. (Roxb. Club) 141 Hang rascall, make a leg to me. **1596** NASHE *Saffron Walden* (Grosart) III. 146 Whither..haue you brought mee? To Newgate, good Master Doctour, with a lowe leg they made answer. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 152, I turned me to the Basha, and made a long legge, saying, Grand mercie Signior. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. ii. 1212 His hungry sire will scrape you twenty legges, For one good Christmas meale. **1606** *Sir G. Goosecappe* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 64 To shew my Courtship In the three quarter legge, and setled looke. **1609** DEKKER *Gulls Hornbk.* 64 A Jew never bends in the hams with casting away a leg. **1629** P. SMART *Holy Communn. Durham Cath.* 14 To teach the Coristers going up to the Altar to make legs to God. *a* **1654** SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 85 'Tis good to learn to dance, a man may learn his Leg, learn to go handsomly. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 97 The governor ..gave them the compliment of his hat and leg. **1839** LONGF. *Hyperion* I. vii, He is one that cannot make a good leg. **1857** TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xxlii, Each made a leg in the approved rural fashion.

fig. **1858** *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 98 The India Bill came simpering on..and made its little leg to an applauding public.

5. *slang.* Short for BLACKLEG 2.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 39 The Goose that laid the Golden Egg should be a lesson to the legs on the turf. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xlii, He was a horse chaunter: he's a leg now. **1884** H. SMART *From Post to Finish* xxiii. 172 The world regards me as a compound of leg and money-lender.

6. *Cricket.* **a.** *Leg before wicket*: the act of stopping with the leg, or other part of the person, a straight-pitched ball, which would otherwise have hit the wicket (a fault in play for which the batsman may be given 'out'). Also, simply, *leg before*. Abbreviated *l.b.w.*

[**1774** *Laws Cricket* in Lillywhite *Cricket Scores* (1862) I. 17 Or if a striker puts his leg before the wicket with a design to stop the ball, and actually prevent the ball from hitting his wicket by it [he is out].] [**1795**: cf. *l.b.w.* under L. *the letter* 7.] **1850** 'BAT' *Cricket Man.* 47 The hitter is given out as..'leg before wicket'. **1862** LILLYWHITE *Cricket Scores* I. 151 In this match [in 1795], 'leg before wicket' is found *scored* for the first time. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 29 May, Blackham was out leg before to Lillywhite.

b. (Also *the leg.*) (*a*) That part of the 'on' side of the field which lies behind, or about in a line with, the batsman. Chiefly in (a hit) *to* (*the*) *leg*. (*b*) The side of the pitch on which the batsman stands.

(*a*) **1843** 'A WYKHAMIST' *Pract. Hints Cricket* Frontisp., The 'long on'..is for the most part done away with, and placed either..between the slip and cover-point, or to the 'leg'. *Ibid.* 17 The hitting to the leg is by far the most effective. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, A beautifully pitched ball for the outer stump, which the unfeeling Jack ..hits right round to leg for five. **1866** LL. FENN *All in Dark* I. viii. 66 William, whose hit to leg was famous.

attrib. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 24 June, The South Australian got his first ball to the leg boundary.

(*b*) **1843** 'A WYKHAMIST' *Pract. Hints Cricket* 17 As soon as ever the ball is pitched to the leg. **1851** PYCROFT *Cricket Field* ix. 181 So a cricket ball, with lateral spin, will work from Leg to Off, or Off to Leg, according to the spin. **1859** *All Year Round* No. 12. 306 The first ball they bowled me was slow, overpitched, and to leg. **1888** *Cricket* (Badm. Libr.) vii. 282 Farmer Miles..bowled under-arm his balls curling in from the leg.

c. Hence, the position of a fieldsman placed to stop balls hit 'to leg' (see above); also, the fieldsman so placed. *Long, short, square leg*, the fieldsman, or his position, at a long or short distance from the wicket or about square with it.

1816 in Box *Eng. Game Cricket* (1877) 34 *Leg*, the person who takes this place should stand a little back from the straight line of the popping crease. **1850** 'BAT' *Cricket Man.* 44 Long Leg must be occupied by a good thrower. **1857** *Chambers' Inform.* II. 688/2 Leg should stand rather behind the striker, in a diagonal line, about twelve or sixteen yards from the wicket. **1877** Box *Eng. Game Cricket* Gloss., *Short Leg*, the fielder stationed within a few yards of the wicket behind the batsman. *Square Leg*, this fielder stands nearly square with the batsman. **1880** *Times* 28 Sept. 11/5 The men were placed thus:—Mr. Jarvis, wicket-keeper; .. Bannerman, leg [etc.]. **1894** *Ibid.* 23 May 7/3 He was taken at short-leg.

II. Something more or less resembling a leg, or performing its function as a support for a 'body'.

7. A representation or figure of a leg; *esp.* in *Her.*

c **1500** *Sc. Poem Heraldry* in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 100 Thire be also raschit, as lege or heid. **1725** COATS *New Dict. Her.*, *Legs* are born in Coat-Armour, either naked, or shod, or booted. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 457/2 'Gules, three Legs armed proper, conjoined in the Fess-point'. ..This is the coat of arms of the Isle of Man... 'Or, three Legs couped above the knee Sable'; borne by the name of *Hosy*.

† **b.** *Sc.* Short for *leg-dollar*. *Obs.*

1687 [see *leg-dollar* in 17].

8. An artificial leg. Also *cork leg, wooden leg*: see the adjs.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 23199, I made me a leg of tre.

9. (See quot.)

1727 BOYER *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Leg*, A Leg of Wood to put in a Stocking, *forme, pour enformer les Bas.*

10. That part of a garment which covers the leg.

1580 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 171/2 It. for a payre of boote Leggs to mende bawdrycks, viij*d.* 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* ii, To put my hunk of bread-and-butter down the leg of my trousers.

11. A bar, pole, or the like used as a support or prop; *esp.* in *Shipbuilding* and *Mining.*

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 324 Carpenters whuch made the seid ledders and legges of tymbre. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 73 One end of the Carriage is supported with two Legs, or a Fork of three Foot high. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 81 'Tis set upon the Ground by means of three Legs or Staves .. put into as many Sockets below the Ball... The lesser sort .. require but one Leg. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Leg.* 1. S[cotland]. A wooden prop supporting one end of a bar. 2. Y[orkshire]. A stone which has to be wedged out from beneath a larger one. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* iv. 68 The yacht is likely to fall over, and, breaking her leg under her, receive serious damage.

b. One of the poles or masts of a sheers.

1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 634/2 The engine then brought the other waggon under the shear legs to have it unloaded. 1898 *Daily News* 30 June 4/5 A pair of steel legs eighty-seven feet in height, which had a lifting power of 75 tons.

12. One of the comparatively long and slender supports of a piece of furniture or the like.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 177 The Legs and Cheeks are to be fastned with Braces to the Floor .. of the Room the Lathe stands in. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 19 Joint-stools were then created; on three legs Upborne they stood. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xliv, I was always used to a four-poster afore I came here, and I find the legs of the table answer just as well. *Ibid.* xlvii, Mr. Pickwick grated the legs of his chair against the ground. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 175 Tables with their legs in the air.

13. A beam upon which tanners dress skins.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Shammy*, They [skins] are.. laid on a wooden leg or horse.

14. One of the branches of a forked, jointed, or curved object.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xiii. 4 The Legs of a Carpenter's Joynt-Rule. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 490 Imagine a Canal fill'd with a Fluid, and bent, .. the Fluid in the Leg of the Canal *AC* is in equilibrio with the Fluid in the Leg *PC*. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Compasses of three legs. 1801 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) VII. 482 A rainbow, therefore, .. plunges one of it's legs down to the river. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 18 The Sector. This instrument consists of two legs or rulers, representing the radii of a circle. 1866 *Croquet* 10 A ball is Wired when it cannot effect the stroke desired on account of the leg of a hoop (wire) intervening. 1893 SLOANE *Electr. Dict.*, *Leg of circuit*, one lead or side of a complete metallic circuit.

b. One of the sides of a triangle, viewed as standing upon a base (so Gr. σκέλος); one of the two parts on each side of the vertex of a curve. *Hyperbolic, parabolic leg* (see quot. 1727-41).

1659 MOXON *Globes* vi. i. (1674) 184 The Legs of a Right Angled Spherical Triangle. 1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.*, *Isosceles* Triangle is a Triangle that has two equal Legs. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Curve*, Lastly, the legs of curves .. are either of the parabolic or hyperbolic kind: an hyperbolic leg, being that which approaches infinitely towards some asymptote; a parabolic, that which has no asymptote.

c. *Gold-mining.* One of the two nearly vertical lateral prolongations of the saddle of a quartz-reef.

1890 *Melbourne Argus* 16 June 6/1 In payable saddle formations a slide intersects the reef above the saddle coming from the west, and turning east with a wall of the east leg, where the leg of reef is observed to go down deeper.

15. *Naut.* a. A name applied to various short ropes (see quot. 1794). *Leg along* (see quot. 1867).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 Legs are small ropes put thorow the bolt ropes of the maine and fore saile, neere to a foot in length, spliced each end into the other in the leech of the saile, hauing a little eye whereunto the martnets are fastened by two hitches. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 143 Cat-harping Legs. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 169 *Legs*, short ropes which branch out into two or more parts, as the bowline-legs or bridles, buntline-legs, crowfoot-legs, &c. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 113 The two meet and fall to deck in one leg. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Leg along*, ropes laid on end, ready for manning.

b. A run made on a single tack. Chiefly in *long, short leg.* *A good leg*, 'a course sailed on a tack which is near the desired course' (Webster, 1897).

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Island* 20 I'll fetch down on a long leg, and catch the 'Pengelley' on a single tack. 1895 *Daily News* 8 July 8/6 Valkyrie .. preferred a series of short legs off Wemyss Bay to weather the Skelmorlie.

III. 16. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Simple attrib., as *leg bath*; objective and obj. gen., as *leg-maker*, *-tripping*; locative, as *leg-tired*, *-weary* adjs. (so *leg-weariness*); also *leg-like* adj.

1869 CLARIDGE *Cold Water-cure* 56 **Leg Bath.* The thighs and legs..ought to be put into a bath. 1897 *19th Cent.* Aug. 297 Others unmistakably *leglike. 14 .. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 686/29 *Hic tibiarius*, *legmaker. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 149 If he .. change his Feet, it denotes he is *Leg-tired. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iii. 211 He overcame In *leg-tripping. 1880 W. DAY *Racehorse* xix. 183 Horses often pull up lame from *leg-weariness. 1755 SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 243 The exciseman began to be *leg-weary. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 319 The slow, hopeless, leg-weary jog.

17. Special combinations: **leg-bird**, a dial. name for the Sedge Warbler; **leg-bone**, the shin-bone, tibia; **leg-boot**, a boot for a horse, covering the leg between the knee and hoof; **leg-business** *slang*, ballet-dancing; **leg-dollar** (see quot. 1687); **leg-foot**, the foot of a post or the like; **leg-guard**, a protection for the leg; in *Cricket*, a covering for the knee, shin and ankle, worn by the batsmen and wicket-keeper as a protection against injury from the ball; **leg-ill**, a disease of sheep, causing lameness; **leg-iron**, a shackle or fetter for the leg (whence *leg-ironed* adj.); **leg-lock** = prec.; **†leg money** (see quot.); **leg-muff**, 'one of the fleecy or downy puffs or tufts about the feet of many humming-birds' (*Cent. Dict.*); **leg-pad** *Cricket* = *leg-guard*; **†leg payment** (see quot. and cf. LEG-BAIL); **leg piece**, † (*a*) in *pl.*, greaves; (*b*) *Theatrical slang* (= F. *pièce aux jambes*), a play in which 'leg-business' is prominent; **leg-rest**, a contrivance for supporting the leg of an invalid when seated; **leg-rope** *v.* (*Austral.*), to catch an animal by the leg with a noosed rope; **†leg-saw** (meaning obscure); **leg-shield**, a shield to protect the leg from being crushed against the barrier in justing; **leg-splint**, a plate of armour to protect the leg; **leg-wood** *dial.*, large branches cut from trees (also *attrib.*); **leg-worm**, the GUINEA WORM (q.v.) which attacks the legs. Also LEG-HARNESS.

1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The sedge warbler, a '*leg bird'. 1885 in SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds.* 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 1003 The whirle and the *Leg-bone are ioyned by adarticulation. 1871 MRS. ANN. EDWARDES *Ought we to visit her?* III. i. 11 She was..in the '*Leg Business', your Grace. 1670 *Proclam.* in Cochran-Patrick *Coinage Scot.* (1876) II. 158 These dollors commonly called *leg dollors. 1687 A. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* xi. (1881) 331 To Daick, ..a rex-dollar and halfe a legg, which is £04 . 06 . 0. [*Note*, A rix-dollar was worth £2 18s. Scots, or 4s. 10*d.* sterling; a leg-dollar £2 16s., or 4s. 8*d.* sterling. The latter coin was so-called from having on it the impression of a man in armour with one leg, the other being covered by a shield containing a coat of arms.] *Ibid.* 332 A *legg-dollar for parchment and drink-money. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* iii. 29 Old daft limmers sit at a *leg-foot [of a gibbet] and spae their fortunes. 1849 'BAT' *Cricket Man.* Advt., Gauntlets, *Leg Guards [etc.]. 1807 *Ess. Highl. Soc.* III. 431 *Leg ill. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xvi, A convict's *leg-iron which had been filed asunder. 1884 E. YATES *Recoll.* I. iii. 115 Convicts .. handcuffed and *leg-ironed. 1860 [MRS. W. P. BYRNE] *Undercurrents Overlooked* II. 218 Manacles and chains, whips and *leg-locks. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 575/1 If not able to pay *leg money, or a fee for knocking off the irons [at Newgate]. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket Man.* 51 *Leg-pads. 1611 COTGR., *Payer en gambades*, to make *leg-paiments, to runne away in debt. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 151 His *leg-pieces he down to th' anckles ti'd, With silver buckles leg-pieces of brass. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* III. 8 Tom advanced before him, carrying the *leg-rest. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 7 We could milk, *leg-rope, and bail up for ourselves. 1662 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 464 *Leg-saws the piece 6*s.* 8*d.* 1860 HEWITT *Anc. Arm.* III. 390 The *leg-shield of the saddle is found in woodcut No. 49. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 78 Breastplate, greaves, and *leg-splints. 1872 T. HARDY *Greenw. T.* I. iii. (1876) 22 We shall have a rare *leg-wood fire directly. 1898 *Oxford Chron.* 22 Jan. 1 A large number of Faggots and Legwood. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 79 Two hairy Worms growing in the Authors Leg. Dangerous *Leg-worms in the West Indies. 1857 tr. *Küchenmeister's Man. Parasites Hum. Body* I. 398 Amongst the Germans it is known as .. the skin-worm, .. leg-worm, .. and Pharaoh's worm.

b. in *Cricket*: **leg bail, stump**, that nearest the batsman; **leg ball, break**, a ball which pitches on or breaks from the leg side; **leg-bye** (see BYE 1); **leg hit, stroke**, a hit to leg (hence *leg-hitter*, *-hitting* sbs.).

1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, The new-comer .. immediately afterwards had his *leg-bail removed. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. iv. 29 He missed a *leg ball of Ned Smith's. 1836 in 'BAT' *Cricket Man.* (1850) 100 Pilch .. wrote down three with a *leg hit. 1843 'A WYKHAMIST' *Pract. Hints Cricket* 17 He will soon become an effective *leg-hitter. *Ibid.*, On *leg-hitting. 1833 C. C. CLARKE *Nyren's Cricketer's Guide* (1888) 23 A ball .. pitched on the inside of the *leg stump.

Leg (leg), *v.* [f. LEG *sb.*]

1. *intr.* *To leg it*: To use the legs, to walk fast or run; also simply *to leg* (Sc. and dial.).

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 3 Let vs legge it a little. 1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 7 The wives leg hame an' trim their fires. 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. i. xxiv, He was a leggin it off hot foot. 1899 R. KIPLING *Stalky & Co.* i. 4 We're goin' along the cliffs after butterflies... We're goin' to leg it, too. You'd better leave your book behind.

†2. *To leg it*, to 'make a leg'. *To leg unto*, to bow to (*indirect passive* in quot.). *Obs. rare.*

1628 SIR F. HOBART *Edw. II*, cclii, [They] Are legg'd and crouch'd unto for feare they sting. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in a Cage* v. i, He'l kisse his hand and leg it.

3. *trans.* To propel or work (a boat) through a canal-tunnel by means of the legs (see quot. 1861); to navigate (a tunnel) in this way; also *to leg through.*

1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 144 Two hours is the time occupied in 'legging' a boat through. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 441 *note*, The men who 'leg' the boat .. lie on their backs .. and propel it along by means of their feet pressing against the top or sides of the tunnel. *Ibid.* II. 421 After legging Harecastle Tunnel..the men were usually completely exhausted. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 863/1 To 'leg through' this 'ere tunnel. 1891 V. C. COTES 2 *Girls on Barge* 86 A little .. boy was lying on his back, legging the boat along.

4. *To leg up* (a yacht): to shore up or support with legs or props when in dry harbour.

1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* iv. 68 To lay ashore and leg-up a yacht.

5. To hit on the leg. (Cf. WING *v.*)

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 303 Those [pebbles] aimed at his head and body he turned aside, and jumped over those that threatened to leg him.

6. *dial.* and *slang.* To trip up (a person) by seizing his leg.

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Apr. 488/1 The policeman ordered them to move on...Presently they 'legged the copper', and he fell to the ground.

Legable, *a. rare*—°. [ad. mod.L. *lēgābilis*, f. L. *lēgāre* to bequeath.] (See quot.)

1721 BAILEY, *Legable*, that is not intail'd as Hereditary, but may be bequeathed by Legacy.

Legacy (le'gāsi), *sb.* Forms: 4 **legasy**, 4-7 **-cie**, 6 **-cye**, **-sey**, (*pl.* **legaces**), 7 **leagacie**, 5- **legacy**. [a. OF. *legacie* a legateship (see 1 b), = Sp. *legacía*, ad. med.L. *lēgātia* (see -ACY) the district of a legate, f. *lēgātus* LEGATE *sb.*]

I. Legateship, legation.

†1. The function or office of a delegate or deputy. (Cf. EMBASSY 1.) *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* v. 20 Therfore we ben sett in legacie [L. *legatione fungimur*] .. for Crist. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 133 As I passed by in my legacie to the Soldane of Alcayr. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1178/1 Who .. conferred .. with Tho. Cromwell to associat him in that legacie.

†b. *spec.* The function or office of a papal legate; a legateship. *To send in legacy*: to send as legate. *Legacy of the cross*: see LEGATE *sb.*[1] 1.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 260 Þis Baldewyn had þe office of legacie of the cros [L. *crucis legatione fungens*]. 1537 THROGMORTON *Let. to Cromwell* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) III. 228, I suppose you have a great desire for a true knowledge of his mind and acts in this legacy. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 448 Innocent Bishop of Rome had sent in legacye Adryan of Castella. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 174 A strawe, quoth my lord of Norfolk, for your legacye. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 920/1 Two great crosses of siluer, the one of his archbishoprike, the other of his legacie. 1726 FIDDES *Wolsey* II. 189 There were no fires in Smithfield during his [Wolsey's] Legacy.

†2. The message or business committed to a delegate or deputy. *Obs.*

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 75 b, His legacye there perfourmed, and all his bagges wele stuffed, he returned agayne to London. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 75 Quicedus and Colmenaris were brought before the king and declared theyr legacie in his presence. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 602 God gave to þame giftis mair large Thair legacie for till discharge. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Legacia*, a legacy, an embassage, a message from a Prince. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII. 349 He came, and told his Legacie. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 113 This Legacy comming to nothing, .. both parties prepare to take the Field.

†3. A body of persons sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to a sovereign, etc.; also, the act of sending such a body. (Cf. EMBASSY 3.) *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 555 In þis sammyne tyme com legasy to vaspaciane reuerently. 1582 N. T. (Rheims) *Luke* xiv. 32 Otherwise whiles he is yet farre of, sending a legacie, he asketh those things that belong to peace. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 125 Offa by often legacies solicited Charles le Maigne the king of France, to be his friend.

II. †4. The action or an act of bequeathing = BEQUEST 1. Also *legacy parole*, nuncupative bequest. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cciii. 213 Henry, than duke of Burgoyne .. bequethed his dukedome vnto Kyng Robert; but the Burgonyons withstode that legacy. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 86 Sundry parcels gave hee besides by legacie parole.

5. A sum of money, or a specified article, given to another by will; = BEQUEST 2. †Formerly also in generalized sense, what one bequeaths.

c 1460 HENRYSON *Test. Creseid* 597 Quhen he had hard hir greit infirmite Hir legacy and lamentation. 1514 PACE *Let. to Wolsey* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 176 To thintent they be not deprividde off suche legaces as my late lorde didde bequest unto them. 1577 H. I. tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II. v. 162 Thou art left wealthie enough by thy fathers legacie, if y[t] thou art godly, painful, heedful and honest. 1590 SWINBURNE *Treat. Testaments* 14 A Legacie..is a gifte lefte by the deceased, to bee paide or performed by the Executor, or administrator. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 141 Bequeathing it as a rich Legacie Vnto their issue. *a* 1660 C. MAUND in *Wood's Life* (O. H. S.) I. 350 *note*, I have given Mr. Powell 5*li.* for a legacie. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xl. 204 You have paid .. his legacy, at the hazard of ruining the estate. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 528 It has been stated that a purchaser is bound to see to the payment of legacies. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xx. 155 The residue greatly exceeded in value the aggregate amount of all the legacies.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; esp. = anything handed down by an ancestor or predecessor.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXIX. x, His sonnes .. Shall find like blisse for legacie bequeathed. 1697 DRYDEN

Æneid x. 1263 Forbear thy Threats, my Bus'ness is to dye; But first receive this parting Legacy, He said; And straight a whirling Dart he sent. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 166 ¶ 3 Books are the legacies that a great Genius leaves to mankind. **1845** FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 9 One of the many fatal legacies left to Spain by the French, was [etc.]. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiv, Leaving great legacies of thought, Thy spirit should fail from off the globe. **1863** W. G. BLAIKIE *Better Days Working People* v. (1864) 117 The difficulty has left sundry legacies behind it.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *legacy-duty*; **legacy-hunter, -monger,** one who pays court to old and rich persons in hope of obtaining a legacy; so *legacy-hunting.*

1810 W. CAMPBELL (*title*) The Value of Annuities .. with the amount of the several Rates of *Legacy Duty, payable on the value of Annuities. **1894** LELY *Stat. Pract. Utility* 1263 *note*, Foreign or colonial personalty is liable to legacy duty if [etc.]. **1693** T. POWER in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 304 He exercises his Satyrical Vein upon the Hæredipetæ, or *Legacy-Hunters. **1828** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. 286 Her decline was rapid, and her latter days much tormented by legacy-hunters. **1794** CHARLOTTE SMITH *Wand. Warwick* 105 To stoop to the pitiful expedient of *legacy-hunting. **1647** STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 287 Which made Coranus, like a common captator or *legacy-monger, court his owne sonne.

†**Le·gacy,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **legace, -asy.** [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To send as a legate.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1373/2 You are legasyd by thautoritie of the Pope.

2. a. To give or leave as a legacy. **b.** To bequeath a legacy to.

1546 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 126 The reste of all my goodes not beinge legaced no' gyuen. **1594** NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 185 Where yet liuing, hee might behold his flesh legaced amongst the foules of the aire. **1623** tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* IX. vi. 392 Inheritances might be legaced to them. **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 3 My acquired parts must perish with my self, nor can be Legaced among my honoured Friends. **1798** JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. xv. 206 Her intimacy there had made him seriously determined on her being handsomely legaced hereafter. **1886** A. G. MURDOCH *Readings* Ser. I. (ed. 2) 29 The ten pounds legacied to .. Kate Dalrymple.

Legal (lī·găl), *a.* [ad. L. *lēgālis* (perh. through F. *légal*, recorded from 14th c.), f. *lēg-*, *lex* law. The popular OF. representative of the L. adj. was *leial, loial*: see LEAL, LOYAL.]

1. Of or pertaining to law; falling within the province of law.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 161/2 Albeit the matter of the precepte is morall and the daie legall, so that it maie be chaunged, yet wil .. no man thinke [etc.]. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Introd. Pref. (1848) 29 To make use of a Legal Artifice to hinder .. the Publication. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 313 [God] hath full right to exempt Whomso it pleases him .. From National obstriction, without taint Of sin, or legal debt. **1728** VENEER *Sincere Penitent* Pref. 7 Sharp rebukes and legal severities. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. 18 The rudiments of legal knowledge. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 238 A system of legal construction had been established in former cases. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 135 One Menecles having raised some legal objection to the decree. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 241 Debarred from the aid of the legal advisers of the state. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 452 His legal knowledge .. was merely such as he had picked up. **1861** GRAHAM *Eng. Word Bk.* Introd. 8 Words of Latin origin relating to legal and military affairs. **1898** *Eclectic Mag.* LXVII. 603 Protected .. by skillful legal advice.

¶ **b.** *Legal man*: = Law Latin *legalis homo*, a man who has full legal rights, being neither outlawed, excommunicated, nor in any way disqualified from appearing in courts of law. So *legal person.*

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 183 Let the Minister of the Bishop and his Clerks come thither .. with legal men of that province. **1689** S. JOHNSON *Rem. Sherlock's Bk.* 40 The next thing requisite to a Person being Commissionated is that he be a Legal Person.

c. Belonging to or characteristic of the profession of the law.

1819 BYRON *Juan* I. clxiv, As he [the attorney] revolv'd the case, The door was fasten'd in his legal face. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* lv, As all this here property is a wery great temptation to a legal gen'l'm'n. *Mod.* Whether he is a lawyer or not, he seems to have a legal mind.

d. *nonce-uses.* Observant of law; devoted to law.

1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 218 Each generation must be born better tamed, more calm, more capable of civilisation—in a word, more legal than the one before it. **1873** STUBBS *Const. Hist. Eng.* (1896) II. xiv. 111 Edward was by instinct a lawgiver, and he lived in a legal age.

2. Such as is required or appointed by law; founded upon law; deriving authority from law. *Legal charity*: relief dispensed under the Poor Laws.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XXI. viii. (1620) 793 What more legall and fixed order doth any part of nature keepe? **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 14 It [a marriage] is not compleat till the legall conjunction or solemnizing. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 202 Assume the legal Right to disengage From all it had contracted under Age. **168.** in Somers *Tracts* I. 273 It is not enough to say that it is a legal House without them; for a House of Commons of forty Persons is a legal House. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 11 Preparing to take a legal possession of his fortune. **1771** *Junius Lett.* xliv. 239 There is no .. legal power without a legal course to carry it into effect. **1834** HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* II. 67 There are many who believe that an immediate abolition of our legal charity would cause less misery than its long continuance. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 447 All disputes were referable to legal tribunals. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 207 A bill of lading entitles the legal holder of it to certain .. packages of goods.

b. *Legal tender*: coin or other money, which a creditor is bound by law to accept, when tendered in payment of a debt. Also *attrib.*

1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 6 The Court of France were obliged to ordain, that there should be no other legal Tender but Silver-Coin. **1816** *Act* 56 *Geo. III*, c. 68 § 12 Whereas it is expedient that the Silver Coin of the Realm should be a legal Tender by Tale, .. to any Amount not exceeding the Sum of Forty Shillings. **1833** *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 98 § 6 A Tender of a Note or Notes of the .. Bank of England .. shall be a legal Tender, to the Amount expressed in such Note or Notes. **1865** H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 49 The Virginia convention had made the continental bills a legal tender. **1870** *Act* 33 *Vict.* c. 10 § 4 A tender of payment of money .. shall be a legal tender—In the case of gold coins for the payment of any amount: In the case of silver coins for a payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings. .. In the case of bronze coins for a payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling. **1870** *N. Amer. Rev.* Jan. 8 The objectionable features of legal-tender laws.

c. That is such in the eye of the law.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxvi, Miss Brass .. had passed her life in a kind of legal childhood.

d. Such as is recognized by 'law' as distinguished from 'equity'.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 386 Having treated of legal and customary estates, we now come to discuss the nature and properties of what are called equitable estates. **1827** JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 153 A general devise of real estate .. passed the legal estate in lands of which the devisor was mortgagee in fee. **1875** DIGBY *Real Prop.* vii. § 4. 293 The legal estate is vested in the trustee, in trust for the *cestui que* trust, who has the equitable estate.

3. Permitted, or not forbidden, by law; lawful.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 11 It is as legal .. for the king to pardon, as for the party to accuse. **1671** L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 35 His fourth was a Virgin Daughter of .., which made up the legal number of four, so many being allowed by their Prophet. **1691** LOCKE *Lower. Interest* (1692) 9 The Lender .. will rather lend it to the Banker at the legal Interest, than [etc.]. **1817** W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 970 If it were a legal capture, they were entitled [to a return of premium]. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 260 The periods fixed for the regular gaol-deliveries had been protracted beyond the legal limits. **1849** RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 14. 106 Those false forms of decoration which are most dangerous in our modern architecture as being legal and accepted.

4. *Theol.* **a.** Of or pertaining to the Mosaic law; existing under or founded upon that law. **b.** Of, pertaining to, concerned with, or based upon the law of works, i.e. salvation by works, as opposed to salvation by faith. †Of persons: Upholding the law of works.

?*a* **1500** *Chester Pl.* viii. 290 Rites Ceremoniall of the old Testament, with legall obseruacon shall vtterly cease. **1640** J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* 195 Paul .. for legall righteousnesse, a man before men unblameable. *a* **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 349 Under the gospel there are many that do judaize, are of as legal and servile spirits as the Jews. **1659** PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 184 Neither could he be opposed to the legal priest, as not dying himself, but giving another. **1666** BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* ¶ 45 These [Ranters] would .. condemn me as legal and dark. **1756** LAW *Lett. Import. Subj.* 154 What folly to tell you, that you are only in a legal state, unless he could prove to you that [etc.]. **1786** A. GIB *Sacr. Contempl.* I. III. ii. 124 A legal bias toward a doing for life, in opposition to a believing on Christ for life. **1884** FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* (1899) 26 Christ without any of the notes distinctive of sacerdotal and legal piety.

5. quasi-*sb.* Something connected with law; a legal formality; a legal notice. Also in *Sc. Law*, short for *legal reversion*: see REVERSION.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 Our lorde wolde not that we sholde take the drosse of the lawe of Moyses, neyther the cerymonyes, nor legalles and customes. **1822** SCOTT *Fort. Nigel* x, If it [the money] is not raised, there will be an expiry of the legal, as our lawyers call it. **1896** *Daily News* 30 Dec. 10/2 A Gentleman who has influence with advertisers and is successful in obtaining Prospectuses, Legals, and Auctions.

Legalism (lī·găliz'm). [f. LEGAL + -ISM.]

1. *Theol.* Applied reproachfully to the principles of those who are accused of adhering to the Law as opposed to the Gospel; the doctrine of justification by works, or teaching which savours of that doctrine.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 748 The theory of Dissenters is national legalism; the theory of Churchmen is national gospel. **1856** R. S. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. x. i, The frigid legalism of the creed of Islam. **1861** TRENCH 7 *Ch. Asia* 83 The first great battle which the Church had to fight was with Jewish legalism. **1876** *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 533 A new system of Christian legalism arose which reigned for centuries. **1901** *Expositor* Jan. 12 It is by its relation to legalism that Paul has to define Christianity.

2. A disposition to exalt the importance of law or formulated rule in any department of action.

1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* I. 3 That disposition towards .. legalism of mind. **1885** DICEY *Lect. Stud. Law Const.* 160 Federalism, lastly means legalism .. the prevalence of a spirit of legality among the people. **1898** *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 444/2 Englishmen and Americans .. are profoundly influenced by the spirit of legalism.

Legalist (lī·gălist). [f. LEGAL + -IST.]

1. *Theol.* An adherent or advocate of legalism; one who believes in or inclines to the doctrine of justification by works.

1646 E. F[ISHER] *Med. Divinity* Title-p., Wherein every one may cleerly see how far he .. deserveth the name of Legalist. **1651** BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. i. § 6 (ed. 2) 8 To make Salvation the end of Duty, is to be a Legalist. **1678** R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* viii. § 8. 252 There were no difference .. betwixt those who are under the Gospel, and meer Legalists. **1826** J. JAY *Chr. Contemplated* III. 78 They were not Antinomians: they were not Legalists. **1860** TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* xxxii. 370 He is not afraid of being called a legalist, a preacher of good works, instead of a preacher of faith. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 73 Becoming a Jew to the Jews, a legalist to legalists.

2. A stickler for legality.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 1 They are so far from being disorderly that they are the most prudish of legalists.

3. a. One versed in the law; one who views things from a legal standpoint.

1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* IX. xxii, A sorry legalist were he Who could not in thy boasted plea Detect its fatal flaw. **1838** D. JERROLD *Men Charac., J. Runnymede* ii. Wks. 1364 III. 174 John, however, could not silently assent to the position of the legalist. **1861** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxvi. 187 No legalist dares maintain that [etc.]. **1897** FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* (1899) 473 The whole attitude was .. that of the legalist rather than the moralist.

b. An officer of the law; a bailiff. *jocular.*

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 867 The prostrate legalist .. lay motionless.

Hence **Le·gali·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a legalist; characterized by legalism.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1770 Legalistic Jewish Christians. **1894** *Thinker* V. 439 Malachi was compelled to raise his voice against the extreme legalistic standpoint.

Legality (lĭgæ·lĭti). Also 5 **legalite,** 6 **legalitee.** [ad. (directly or through) F. *légalité*, med. L. *lēgālis*, f. L. *lēgalis* LEGAL.]

1. Attachment to or observance of law or rule.

c **1460** G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 1126 Poems 94 A[nd] for trouthe a[nd] noble legalite [L. *et propter veritatem et legalitatem*]. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Legality*, the keeping the Law. **1849** RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 3. 65 Much contest between two schools, one affecting originality, and the other legality. **1859** MILL *Liberty* ii. (1865) 29 It made an idol of asceticism, which has been gradually compromised away into one of legality.

b. *Theol.* Insistence on the letter of the law; reliance on works for salvation, rather than on free grace. Also *personified.*

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 29 He to whom thou wast sent for ease, being by name Legality. **1771** FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 200, I have heard them cry out against the Legality of their wicked hearts.

c. The spirit or way of thinking characteristic of the legal profession; *pl.* points of manner or speech indicative of this.

1880 W. CORY *Mod. Eng. Hist.* I. 225 Legality delights in the ingenious contrivance of delays. **1893** D. C. MURRAY *Time's Revenges* III. xlvii. 268 Their militarisms and legalities made the more .. sentimental-minded folk altogether ill at ease.

2. The quality of being legal or in conformity with the law; lawfulness. In early use, Legitimacy.

1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 22 § 1 The right legalitee of the succession. **1637** C. DOW *Innov. Changed upon Ch. & State* Pref., The legality of the bishops exercising their jurisdictions. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 183 In these, as in all doubtful recreations, be well assured first of the legality of them. *a* **1677** BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 340 By signifying their approbation .. concerning .. the legality of their Ordination. **1792** SIR W. H. ASHURST in *Term Rep.* IV. 595 The expences of litigating the legality of the fine. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 339 The legality of their conduct had been virtually recognised by the Eleans. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 213 To try the legality of the proceedings .. against him. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 54 It was the master-piece of William's policy of outward legality.

3. *pl.* Obligations imposed by law.

1855 *Cornwall* 243 Mines not so conducted are established under the provision of the joint-stock act, and shareholders in them become liable to its legalities.

4. *slang.* The name of a gambling game.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 2/2 Betting on the tape is quite a tame affair in comparison to 'legality' .. At the 'legality' table I saw a person, whom I [etc.].

Legalize (lī·găləiz), *v.* [f. LEGAL + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make legal or conformable to law; to invest with the authority of law; to authorize, justify, sanction.

a **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1723) VII. 75 The conditions required to legalize such a defence of ourselves and fortunes. **1791** MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gallic.* Wks. 1846 III. 143 It .. could not .. legalise the acts of the body which created it. **1824** — *Sp. Ho. Com.* 1 June ibid. 410 We may now be said annually to legalise military law. **1860** HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. i. 2 There was a period in our history .. when oppression was legalised. **1884** SIR H. HAWKINS in *Law Times Rep.* L. 816/1 The intention of the Legislature to legalise .. mere games of skill.

2. To imbue with the spirit of the (Mosaic) law; to pervert in the spirit of legalism. *rare.*

1774 FLETCHER *Grace & Justice* Wks. 1795 IV. 181 What, will you still persist to legalize the gospel?

¶ **3.** *intr.* To practise as a lawyer. *nonce-use.*

1855 *Cornwall* 244 Jobson still legalizes in Gray's Inn.

Hence **Le·galiza·tion,** the action of legalizing.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 286 As soon as he has completed the form of legalization. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xxxiii. § 3 (1876) 389 The legalization of joint stock associations with limited liability. **1862** M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 373 The open encouragement and legalisation of vice.

Legalized (lī·găləizd), *ppl. a.* [f. LEGALIZE + -ED [1].]

1. Made legal, sanctioned by law. Of a wife: Legally married.

1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* ii. 20 The extreme outward devotion of the duchess .. seems to announce a legalized wife. 1806 *Weekly Polit. Rev.* 27 Dec. 947 The recruiting service, this legalized crimping. 1828 SEWELL *Oxford Prize Ess.* 2 Legalized facilities for divulging the property and resources of individuals. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 332 The Church remained in the legalised servitude to which Napoleon had reduced it.

2. Imbued with the legal spirit.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ix. The doctrines of a legalised formalist, such as Saddletree.

Legally (lī·gălĭ), *adv.* [f. LEGAL + -LY 2.] In a legal manner; according to law, lawfully. Also, in a legal sense; from the point of view of law.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. xxii. (1634) 460 Hee.. bindeth not himselfe with a certaine law to call all men legallie. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 1 That man might .. performe actions .. legally according to a rule. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 68 The King was as Legally possessed of that Right, as of any thing else he had. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Ph.* iii. Wks. 1871 I. 332 Putting a criminal legally to death, is not thought sinful. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, I never was legally married to any woman. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 24 His trustees would be legally seised according to the uses of his will. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* v. 190 The laws of Holland had.. prohibited the aborigines from being legally sold. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 213 They determined to pursue the matter legally before the judges.

Le·galness. *rare.* [f. LEGAL + -NESS.] = LEGALITY (in quot. sense 1 b).

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 387 They impute legalness, as they call it .. to the ministry, under which they have no mind to continue. 1727 in BAILEY (vol. II).

Legantine (le·gănĕntin), *a.* [as if ad. Lat. type **lēgantinus*, f. *lēgant-*, pr. pple. of *lēgāre*: see LEGATE and -INE.] Incorrect synonym of LEGATINE.

1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 1 Jurisdictions legantine. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 65 There was made a solempne procession, and my lord Cardynall went presently in the same, apparelled in his legantyn ornaments. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 229 Sending .. Bishops and Archbishops..with a kind of Legantine power. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1778) IV. 16 Wolsey .. erected an office, which he called the legantine court. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. xi. 304 To exercise his legantine functions with the most ample power. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. 118 The summons .. to attend a legantine Council. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* vi. (ed. 2) 517 They met .. under his [Wolsey's] Legantine authority.

Legar, obs. form of LEDGER.

† **Legata·rian,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. med.L. *lēgātāri-us* f. *lēgātus* LEGATE) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a legate or deputy.

1766 AMORY *J. Buncle* (1770) IV. 83 Jesus Christ came with a legatarian power from God, the Supreme Being, to declare his will to mankind.

Legatary (le·gătărĭ), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 **legatarie**, 6, 8 **legatory**, (7 **ligatory**, 8 **legotary**). [ad. L. *lēgātārius*, f. *lēgāt-um* a bequest, f. *lēgāre* to bequeath.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a bequest; of the nature of a bequest.

1676 R. DIXON *Two Testaments* 30 The Promissory and Legatary part thereof [Gods Testament] was the second time confirmed by a solemn Oath. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 201 The testator intended to use his subsequent words of recommendation in a legatary sense.

B. *sb.* One to whom a bequest is left; a legatee.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 411 The mind of the Testatour is to be taken fauorably, for the ayde of the legatories [1646 ligatories] when there ryseth suche doubts. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 11 Contributed by the legataries to the heire. 1615 DONNE *Serm.* cxlii. V. 538 But if those goods be liable to other debts, the legataries shall have no profit. 1700 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1858) III. 424 If any executor shall refuse or neglect to appear..upon the complaint of a legatory. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 21 As when a Man makes his Debtor his universal Heir or Legatary. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 26 The Law supposes the benevolence of the testator toward the legatary to have continued. 1802 *Levity & Sorrow* II. 148 (F. H.) Legatary.

Legate (le·gĕt), *sb.*[1] Also 2-7 **legat**, (6 **lyget**). [a. OF. *legat*, ad. L. *lēgātus*, pa. pple. of *lēgāre* to send as a deputy (also, to bequeath).]

1. An ecclesiastic deputed to represent the Pope and armed with his authority. † *Legate of the cross*: one entitled to have a cross borne before him, as an emblem of dignity.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 (Laud MS.) On þa ilca tyma com an Legat of Rome Henri wæs zehaten. *c* 1205 LAY. 24501 Of Rome he wes legat and of þan hirede prelat. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29358 Alle þaa lais hand on clerk behouis ga to þe pape or his legate, to soilled be. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 115 Bonefas, archebisshop of Canterbury, þat was legat of þe croys. 1516 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 217 Ther comes a lyget from Rome to my lord Cartdenall. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 65 Looke where the holy Legate comes apace. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* xii. (1657) 323 In his dayes there entred this Kingdom a Legat from Rome. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Hist. Stephen* in *Lett.* (1768) IV. 291 Henry the youngest was bishop of Winchester, and the pope's legate in England. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1762) I. 244 The Pope .. made the archbishop of Canterbury his legate. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. i, I hear this Legate's coming To bring us absolution from the Pope.

b. The ruler of a legation, i.e. one of the provinces of the Papal States.

1653 H. COGAN *Scarlet Gown* 85 Urban..sent him Legate to the City of Ferrara. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 188 At present he is Legat of Ferrara, a considerable Legation. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 243 The most illustrious Domenico Maria Cursi being legate .. of Ravenna.

c. *Legate a* (or † *de*) *latere* († also in semi-English or English form, *of latere*, *of the side*): the designation of a legate of the highest class, one whose acts are regarded as virtually those of the Pope himself.

1521 ABP. WARHAM in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 239 Which wer forboden by your Graces auctoritie as Legate de latere o. the See apostolique. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 50 He hath a tytle of S. Cecile, And is a Legate of latere. *a* 1550 *Image Ipocr.* iv. 28 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 439 And then the Cardinall With tytles all of pride, As legates of the side. 1554 *Act* 1 & 2 *Ph. & Mary* c. 8 § 1 The Pope's Holiness..sent hither..the Lord Cardinal Pool, Legate *de latere*. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 77 Any Cardinal that goes *Legat a latere* to any Foreign State. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4444/2 The Pope chang'd his design of sending a Legate Latere to her Majesty. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 133 A further hardship was the sending of special ministers, legates 'a latere'.

transf 1618 T. ADAMS *Heaven made sure* Wks. (1629) 904 These [God's ministers]are *Legati a latere*—Dispencers of the Mysteries of Heauen.

2. *gen.* An ambassador, delegate, messenger.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa* lvii. 9 Thou..sentist thi legates aferr. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5038 The dishonour ye did to my dere legat. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2732 Legates with letters aftir him went. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 146 A certeine Gentleman heere in Athens invited the kings Legats to a costly and sumptuous feast. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 119 We gave also to your Legates two special horses. 1692 S. PATRICK *Answ. Touchstone* 18 The Apostles were the Legats and Interpreters of Christ. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 338 There stands The legate of the skies. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. v. II. 291 He suffered the legates from Utrecht to return..with their heads upon their shoulders.

3. *Rom. Hist.* The deputy or lieutenant of a general, or of the governor of a province; under the empire, the governor himself. Also *transf.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 45 The rookes ben vycayrs and legates of the kynge. 1577-87 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* x. in Holinshed *Chron.* I. 31 It [Wight] was..wonne from the Britons by Vespasian the legat. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 120 With the armie they sende divers of their gentlemen as Legats or providitors, who never stirre from the side of the captaine Generall. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 483 The legates who commanded legions upon the frontiers.

† **Le·gate,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also **legatte.** [a. OF. *legat* = It. *legato*, ad. L. *lēgātum*, neut. pa. pple. of *lēgāre* to bequeath.] A legacy or bequest.

1447 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 129/2 John Brokley..by his Testament..made other diversez Legatez to diversez persones, grete and notable. 1479 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 849 III. 267 The funeral costes, dettes, and legattes. 1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 91 These my legattes herin conteynyth truly fulfyllyd. *c* 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 32 In dysposyng thy legatys, pay firste thy servanntis.

Legate (lĭgē·ĭt), *v.* Also 6 **leggett.** [f. L. *lēgāt-*, ppl. stem of *lēgāre*.] *trans.* To give by will, to bequeath. Often, *to give and legate.*

1546 *Will* in *Trans. Cumbld. & Westmld. Arch. Soc.* X. 26, I gif and leggett vnto Richerd my sonn all my household stuf. 1582 *Will of R. Milles* (Consistory Crt. Canterbury), The towe hundred poundes to them legated shall.. come wholy vnto my sonne Thomas. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 497 Legating peace as his proper blessing to all his followers. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* Digest 528 There were four forms of legating,—vindication, damnation, permission, and preception. 1888 *Law Rep., Ho. Lords* XIII. 376 The oval inlaid table I legate to —.

† **Le·gate,** *pa. pple. north. Obs.* [ad. L. *lēgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *lēgā-re* to bequeath.] Legated, disposed of by will.

1533 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 111 The resydue of my goodes not legate nor bequest.

Legatee (le·gătē·), *sb.* [f. LEGATE *v.* + -EE 1.] A person to whom a legacy has been bequeathed.

1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 99 Thomas Hayter, a legatee to John Moorhouse. 1693 T. POWER in *Dryden's Juvenal* xii. (1697) 313 The former Legatees are blotted out. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 45 Mammon makes the world his legatee Through fear, not love. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. xii. 281 Legacies and fortunes left, on condition that the legatee shall take the name and style of the testator. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xxiv. § 20 A legacy cannot be charged on a legatee.

Hence † **Le·gatee·** *v. rare*$^{-1}$, *trans.*, to hand over to a legatee, to transfer by will.

1797 *Stat. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 189 A mortification, legateed by Mr. John Kemp.

Legateship (le·gĕtʃĭp). [f. LEGATE *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.] The dignity and office of a legate.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 96 Thomas Creme some tyme archebyshoppe of Cantorbery .. was desgraded of hys leggatsheppe. 1653 H. COGAN *Scarlet Gown* 86 In his Legateship of Ferrara he carried himself very wisely. 1774 J. COLLYER *Hist. Eng.* II. 203 The cardinal Anagni .. had succeeded Albano in the legateship. 1876 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* v. v, The Holy Father Has ta'en the legateship from our cousin Pole.

Le·gatess, *nonce-wd.* A female legate.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 212 She was..his Castle-Stewardess, and Legatess *a Latere* for his domestics.

Legatine (le·gătin), *a.* [f. LEGATE *sb.*[1] + -INE 1. Substituted for the earlier LEGANTINE and LEGATIVE.] Of or pertaining to a legate; having the authority of a legate. *Legatine constitution* (see quot. 1765). *Legatine synod*: one held under the presidency of a (papal) legate.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. 487/2 [The Papal Legate] studied to make vpp that by his Legatine Glory which hee wanted by his Princes countenance. 1630 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* Introd. 3 The Bishops..had acknowledged his Legatine authority, in preiudice of the Kings preeminence. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. viii. 26 This was allowed of by Offa the great in a legatine Synod. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. viii. 178 Becket had obtained from the pope a legatine commission over England. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 82 The legatine constitutions were ecclesiastical laws, enacted in national synods, held under the cardinals Otho and Othobon, legates from pope Gregory IX and pope Clement IV. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* IV. iii. 36 Having accepted the legatine commission without the King's consent. 1883 C. BEARD *Reform.* ix. 308 The acceptance by the clergy of Wolsey's legatine authority.

Legation (lĭgē·ʃən). Also 5-6 **legacion**, **-yon.** [ad. L. *lēgātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lēgāre*: see LEGATE *sb.*[1] Cf. F. *legation*, Sp. *legacion*, Pg. *legação*, It. *legazione*.]

1. The action of sending a deputy or representative, esp. a (papal) legate; the fact of his being so sent. Also, † *to send in legation.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 260 To whech Parlement cam the duke of Gloucetir fro Yrlond expressing the Kyngis costis in Yrlond; and his legacion was so acceptabil, that the clergy graunted him a dyme, and the lay fe a fiftene. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. x. 1 To the Priests and Levites sent in legation from the Sanhedrim, he professed that himself was not the Christ. 1738 WARBURTON (*title*) The Divine Legation of Moses. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 214 The object of Moses was to support his divine legation. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 108 The legation of a cardinal was .. bound up in the popular mind with heavy fees.

2. The object for which an ambassador or legate is sent, his mission or commission.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. viii, [They] wente toward Rome and shewed theyr legacyon & message to the potestate and Senate. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 77 Anne her [Dido's] suster went incontynent towarde eneas, to make unto him her feble legacion. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clix. 148 The sayde Lewys .. gaue answers concernynge theyr legacions and messagys. 1530 PALSGR. 238/1 Legation, a message, *legation.* 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 144 Alfred..could not give any assent to their legation. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. ii. (1864) V. 208 Innocent had chosen a German by birth, perhaps from his knowledge of the language, for this important Legation.

3. *concr.* The body of deputies sent on a mission; a diplomatic minister and his suite. Now chiefly (exc. in *secretary of legation*) used when the minister has not the titular rank of 'ambassador'.

1603 *North's Plutarch* (1612) 1161 (*Cæsar Augustus*) Cornelius the Centiner chief of this legation or ambassade. 1619 VISCT. DONCASTER *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 148 To give him thankes for honoring this legation thus. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 420 A secretary of legation .. supplying their place. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 74 The report which the English legations made of what they had seen and suffered in Russia.

b. The official residence of a diplomatic minister.

1863 FORTUNE *Yedo & Peking* iv. 72 His Excellency..gave me quarters in the Legation. 1886 MISS GORDON CUMMING *Wand. China* II. 257 Really good robes..are..offered for sale at all the Legations and other European dwellings. 1901 ALLEN *Siege Peking Legations* v. 113 Next morning we heard that the Belgian Legation had been burnt.

c. *attrib.*

1886 MISS GORDON CUMMING *Wand. China* II. 337 The recently restored Legation buildings. 1900 MARTIN *Siege in Peking* v. 84 The marines..were occupying commanding points on the legation walls, or making sorties from the legation gates. 1901 ALLEN *Siege Peking Legations* vi. 211 Answer was returned that the Legation guard were simply acting on the defensive.

4. The dignity and office of a legate (see LEGATE *sb.*[1] 1, 3); a legateship.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 93 By vertue of his Legation it belonged vnto him to dispose of all things taken in that sacred war. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 58 He had accepted a Legation from the Pope. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 270 He was appointed to go as Legate to the Proconsul of Afric. That Legation being performed, Marcus [etc.]. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. iv. (1864) IV. 149 The Archbishop had..received from him the legation to France. 1864 W. FORSYTH *Cicero* (1867) 438 He wrote .. to Antony to request that he might have a legation given him.

5. Formerly, one of the provinces of the Papal States, governed by a legate.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 30 Deputies .. assembled in the end of 1796, and erected the two papal legations with the Modenese duchy into a commonwealth. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 583 Cardinal Bernetti notified..his holiness's determination to send his troops into the legations.

† 6. A gift by will, a legacy. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 301 He..is bounde to beare the name,..by cause this is a condicionall legation or gift.

Hence **Lega·tion** *v. intr.*, to go on a legation.

Lega·tionary *a.*, of or pertaining to a legation, qualified or ready to go on a legation.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 460 Now Legationing in foreign parts. *Ibid.* 506 Plenty of legationary Sieurs. 1865 *Ibid.* V. 623 The Marischal's legationary function.

Legative (le·gătĭv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *lēgātīvus*, f. *lēgāre*: see LEGATE *v.* and -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.* **a.** In *legative bull, commission*: Empowering as a representative, deputing; conferring the authority of a legate. **b.** Of or pertaining to a legate. **c.** *rarely.* Of or pertaining to an ambassador.

1537 *Irish Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 1 Appeales, jurisdictions legative, .. and instruments of sundry natures. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 100b, By a Bull legatyve, whiche he purchased at Rome, he gathered so muche treasure, that [etc.]. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 339 All those things you haue done of late By your power Legatiue [*mod. edd.* legatine] within this kingdom. 1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined* 86 If the Church haue a ministery to appoint .. then must shee needs haue a commission legatiue. 1638 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 27 Thus did Cardinall Wolsey with Wareham the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury and all other the Bishops of the Kingdome after hee had got his Legative power. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 146/2 An *attaché*, not being a domestic servant of an ambassador, was not entitled to the legative privilege of exemption from process in the courts.

†**B.** *sb.* ? Something entrusted with a message.

1657 J. PETTUS in *Loveday's Lett.* (1659) A iv, The latter Age hath even robb'd the poor of their raggs, torturing them with Mills and other Engines, till in paper they are made Legatives to most of our humane affairs.

†**Legatnait.** *Sc. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. med. L. *lēgāt-us nāt-us* lit. 'legate born', i.e. having an inherent right to the dignity of a legate. Cf. F. *légat-né*.] An archbishop (e.g. of Canterbury) who in virtue of his office exercised the rights of a papal legate.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 1 Johne Archbischop of sanct Androus Legatnait and primat of the kirk of Scotland.

‖ **Legato** (*legā·to*), *a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*) [It.: lit. 'bound', pa. pple. of *legare* to bind:—L. *ligāre*.] Smooth and connected, with no breaks between the successive notes: used as *adj.* or *adv.*, esp. as a direction to a performer to render a passage or piece in this style; also as *sb.* (Opposed to *staccato*.)

1811 in BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3). 1815 *European Mag.* LXVIII. 154 Var. 11 is another instance of good legato style. 1848 RIMBAULT *1st Bk. Piano* 91 *Legato*, in a smooth and connected manner. 1885 W. GLOVER *Mem. Cambr. Chorister* L xxiv. 275 All the niceties and varieties of legato, staccato [etc.].

Legator (*lĭgē·tŏr*). [a. L. *lēgātor*, agent-n. f. *lēgāre* to bequeath.] One who gives something by will; a testator.

1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 132 A Legator may make a Substitution Pupillary. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 375 A fair estate, Bequeath'd by some Legator's last intent. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. § 3 (1852) 298 The greater number of legators might have defeated the tax. 1878 J. STARK *Scot. Claims* 18 The residue of the legator's estate.

Hence **Legato·rial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a legator or testator.

1883 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* III. xli. 115 Knowing that his codicil was secure, the legatorial anxieties which were obviously consuming those about him were not without their charms for him.

Legatory, obs. form of LEGATARY.

†**Le·gature.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LEGATE *sb.*^{1} + -URE.] The dignity and office of a legate; legateship.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Relig. & Policy* vi. (1811) I. 278 The Parliament .. forbade him to usurp the privileges of his Legature.

Legaunce, legauns, obs. forms of LIGEANCE.

Leg-bail. Used in the jocular phrase *to give* (Sc. *take*) *leg-bail*, to run away, decamp: see BAIL *sb.*^{1} 5 c. Hence sometimes used (in allusion to this phrase) = unauthorized absence or departure, 'French leave', etc.

1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1807) 234 They took leg-bail and ran awa Wi' pith and speed. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v. *Leg*, To give leg bail and land security, to run away. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 122 We have more occasion .. for leg-bail than they have. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi. (1889) 107 [He] was giving them leg-bail as hard as he could foot it. 1889 *Century Mag.* Feb. 632/1 Judgment was enforced by the scalping-knife, with leg-bail or a tribal warfare as a court of last resort.

Lege, obs. form of LEAGUE, LEDGE, LIEGE.

†**Legeance**^{1}. *Obs.* Aphetic f. ALLEGEANCE^1.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxix, He felede no leggaunce of his peyne.

†**Legeance**^{2}. *Obs.* Aphetic f. ALLEGEANCE^2.

c 1425 *Saints' Lives* Prol. in *Anglia* VIII. 107 Legeauns and auctorites of holy writte. *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* Prol. ibid. 134 Amonge his writynge .. hee puttiþ legeauns and figuratif spekynges.

Legea(u)nce, obs. form of LIGEANCE.

Lege-bell = *lich-bell*: see LICH, body, corpse.

Leged, obs. pa. t. LAY *v.*; obs. f. LEGGED.

†**Lege de moy.** *Obs.* ? Also **lege moy.** App. the name of some dance.

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 953 And howe Parys of Troy Daunced a lege de moy [*MS.* a lege moy]. — *E. Rummyng* 587 She made it as koy As a lege de moy [*v.r.* lege moy].

‖ **Legem pone.** *Obs.* The first two words (forming the heading) of the fifth division of Psalm cxix, which begins the psalms at Matins on the 25th day of the month; they were consequently associated with March 25th (quarter day), and hence used as an allusive expression for: Payment of money; cash down.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* x. (1878) 22 Use (*legem pone*) to paie at thy daie, but vse not (*Oremus*) for often delaie. 1592 HARVEY *New Letter* 18 Without *Legem pone*, wordes are winde and without actuall performance, all nothing. 1594 BARNFIELD *Sheph. Content* xxxix, If *legem pone* comes, he is receau'd, When *Vix haud habeo* is of hope bereau'd. 1611 G. RUGGLE *Ignoramus* II. vii. (1630) 64 Hic est *legem pone*; hic sunt sexcentæ coronæ. 1618 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* 26 All their speech is *legem pone*, or else with their ill custome they will detaine thee. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xii. 48 They were all at our service for the *Legem pone*.

Legen, obs. form of LAGGIN.

†**Legence.** *Obs.* Also 5 **legeans.** App. = LICENCE.

14.. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, lf. 44 (Halliw.), If he myȝt have legeans For his synnes to do penans, Schrifte he thouȝte to take. 1518 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 94 The legence gevin to vnfremen to saill with merchandeise.

Legend (le·dʒĕnd), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 **legand** e, 4, 6 **legeand,** 4-7 **legende,** 5 6 **-ent** e, 6 **-eant,** 5- **legend.** [a. F. *légende* (recorded from 12th c.) = Sp. *leyenda*, Pg. *legenda*, *lenda*, It. *leggenda*, ad. med. L. *legenda* 'what is read', f. *legĕre* to read.

For the formation of fem. verbals from the gerundive stem, cf. med. L. *prebenda* 'prebend', It. *lavanda* washing, etc.]

1. The story of the life of a Saint.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Marcus*) 108 To sancte march turnand myn hand, as I in his legand fand. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 301 In the lyf of seint kenelm, I rede .. how .. I hadde leuere than my sherte That ye hadde rad his legende, as haue I. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 65 Thys glorious virgyn seynt Kateryne had alle these ȝeftes as hir legende sheweth tofore. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 21 In haly legendis haif I hard allevin, Maisanctis of bischopj is, nor freiris, be sic sevin. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xx. § 9 Legends being growne in a manner to be nothing els but heapes of friuolous and scandalous vanities.

2. A collection of saints' lives or of stories of a similar character. *The Legend*, spec. a mediæval collection of saints' lives written by Jacobus de Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa, in the 13th century; now usually called *the Golden Legend* (*Legenda Aurea*), the name popularly given to it in the Middle Ages.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20900 (Fairf.) Qua wille haue mare of þis matere rede þe legende & ȝe mai here. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 344 Aftir bileve of hooli writt, þat telliþ of Petre and oþir apostlis .. taken we biside bileve of many oþir þat þei ben seintis, as of Clement and Laurence and oþir þat þe Legende spekiþ of. 1483 CAXTON (*colophon*) Thus endeth the legende named in latyn *legenda aurea*, that is to saye in englysshe the golden legende. 1611 COTGR., *Legendier*, the golden Legend; a booke of the liues of the Saints. 1612 BACON *Ess., Atheisme* (Arb.) 330, I had rather beleeue all the fables in the Legend, and the Alcaron, then that this vniuersall frame is without a minde. 1649 *Alcoran* p. ix, They [Mohammedans] invoke their Saints, of whom they have a large Legend. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. v. § 5 The next Legend the world hath should be called *Legenda Orientalis*. 1740 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Pomfret* 29 June, A belief in all the miracles in the Legend.

†**3.** A story, history, account. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 473 The moste partye of thyn lyf spende In makynge of a gloryous legende Of goode wemen. *c* 1386 — *Shipman's T.* 145 Thanne wolde I telle a legende of my lyf, What I haue suffred sith I wasa wyf. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 504 This is the legeand of my lif. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 653 Allegeand baith the ald and new Testamentis Historyis, Scriptouris, & vtheris lang legentis. 1601 CHESTER in *Shaks. C. Praise* 43 The true legend of famous King Arthur. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xxxi. § 11 Christ Jesus, who hath left us these his sacred laws, and legend of his most blessed life. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Legend*, a story of olde matters. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) 98 Those rambling letters .. are nought else than a legend of the cumbersom life and various fortunes of a cadet. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1737 Acts enroll'd In copious Legend, or sweet Lyric Song.

†**4.** A roll, list, record. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 376 þat I man made was and my name yentred In þe legende of lyf longe er I were. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 100 Thocht he be nocht nowmerit amang the legend of papis. 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 356 Sir, I enrowle you in the Legend of my intimates.

5. *Eccl.* A book of readings or 'lessons' for use at divine service, containing passages from Scripture and the lives of saints. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 293/2 Legende (*S.* boke), *legenda*. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 489 Inprimis, ij. antyfeners. Item, j. legande of hoole servyce. 1482 *Will of M. Paston* ibid. III. 283 A compleet legende in oon book, and an antiphoner in an other book. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 10 § 1 All Bookes called .. Processionalles, Manuelles, Legends, Pyes, Portuyses, Prymars .. shalbe .. abolished. 1556 in Warton *Life Sir T. Pope* (1772) App. xvi. 319 A fair legeant of parchmente lymned with gold. 1605-6 *Act* 3 *Jas. I*, c. 5 § 15 Missals, Breviaries, Portals, Legendes, and Lives of Sainctes. *a* 1746 LEWIS in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 165 A Legend; in which were written the Lessons to be read at Mattins. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 212 The Legend contained all the lessons out of Holy Writ, and the works of the fathers, read at matins.

6. An unauthentic or non-historical story, esp. one handed down by tradition from early times and popularly regarded as historical.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 506 That yee may know the Indians want not their Metamorphoses and Legends, they tell that a man .. had a daughter, with whom the sunne was in love. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* i. 11 Having their minds naturally framed to believe Legends. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 77 The kingdom .. is ten times as populous as when the legend supposes you and your sister-trollops to have lived there. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 84 *note*, It would have required half the court of Edward the Fourth to frame a consistent legend. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 89 To Æolus himself no conquests and no achievements are attributed by the legends of his race. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. vi. 323 The legend which would attribute to Alfred the foundation of the University of Oxford. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impressions* 156 It was deliberately and skilfully employed to break down what has been called the Gladstonian legend. 1901 *Spectator* 23 Feb. 277/2 The voracity of the pike is the subject of innumerable legends.

b. in generalized sense.

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 334, I think of him as of some transmigrating votary of Indian legend. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. x. (1864) II. 434 Legend dwells with fond pertinacity on the holiness of the saint.

7. A writing, inscription, or motto; chiefly *spec.* in *Numismatics*, the words or letters impressed upon a coin or medal.

For attempts to distinguish *legend* and *inscription*, not now recognized by numismatists, see quots. 1611, 1727-41.

1611 COTGR., *Legende*, a Legende, a Writing; also, the words that be about the edge of a peece of coyne. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* iii. 153 We are now come to the Legend or Inscription of our Medals. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In strictness, the *legend* differs from the *inscription*; this last properly signifying words placed on the reverse of a medal, in lieu of figures. .. Every medal has properly two legends; that on the front, and that on the reverse. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi, As .. their edges were inscribed with a legend, clipping was not to be apprehended. 1863 *Reader* 4 July 5 'Who is Griffiths?' is now a legend marked in paint on many of the walls about London. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 38 No legend or effigy marks the graves of these royal Ladies.

b. *gen.* Written character; writing. *rare.*

1822 SHELLEY *Fragm. Unfin. Drama* 152 Like a child's legend on the tideless sand, Which the first foam erases half, and half Leaves legible. 1836 CARDL. WISEMAN *Sci. & Relig.* II. viii. 67 The learned .. applied themselves to the study of the enchorial, or as it has since been called, the demotic legend.

¶ Misused for LEGION.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 59 She has all the rule of her husbands Purse; he hath a legend of Angels. 1682 MRS. BEHN *Roundheads* v. i, A Legend of his Divels take him for't.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *legend* † *book, lay, -maker, -monger, tale*; *legend-circled, -like, -stored* adjs.

1495 DUCHESS OF YORK in *Wills Doctor's Comm.* (Camden) 4, I geve to Sir John More, a *legend boke and a colett boke. 1842 FABER *Styrian Lake* etc. 316 Thou *legend-circled thing, dread Euxine Sea! 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Wallace* ii, My *legend lay receive. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 80/1 They seeme more *legendlike than truthlike. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 282 Legend-like storys. 1621 FLETCHER *Wildgoose Chase* II. i, A glorious talker, and a *Legend maker Of idle tales. 1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 519 *note*, The Christian legend-makers. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 61 Norman panegyrists and legend-makers. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 233 No *Legend-mongers, nor intruders of absurd and impossible doctrines. 1893 W. C. BORLASE *Age Saints* 13 Gilbert de Stone, a legend-monger of the fourteenth century. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer Brittany* I. 2 The traditions of its gloomy and *legend-stored history. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 5. 34 That *legend tale of Gregorius Magnus.

†**Le·gend,** *v. Obs.* [f. LEGEND *sb.*] *trans.* **a.** with *out*: To tell stories of; to tell of in legend. **b.** To tell as a legend.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. i. 2 Nor ladies wanton love, nor wandring knight Legend I out in rimes all richly dight. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Kom.* xi. 2 Some have legended of him [*sc.* Elias], that when he drew his mothers brests, he was seen to suck in fire. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. 1851 V. 131 Some of these perhaps by others are legended for great Saints.

Legendarian (ledʒĕndē·riăn). [f. LEGENDARY + -AN.]

†**1.** The writer of a legendary. *Obs.*

1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* Pref. B iv a, Which is the Case of all their Legendarians, brought as Witnesses here.

2. One who regards something (in quot. the gospel history) as of legendary character.

1882-3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 748 The Broad-Church type of thought .. also includes the rationalist and the legendarian.

Legendary (le·dʒĕndări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *legendārius* adj. and sb. (F. *légendaire*, OF. also as sb. *legendier*), f. *legenda*; see LEGEND *sb.* and -ARY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a legend; connected or concerned with legends; celebrated or related in legend. *Legendary period, age*: one of which the accounts are mostly of the nature of legends.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 66/2 All which legendarie miracles I leave to the reader to judge of them as shall seeme good unto him. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks. 1851 III. 78 That other legendarie piece found among the lives of the Saints .. does bear the name of Polycrates. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pardoned* III. iv. (1713) 332 These things are no Romances, nor have I dressed up any legendary Hero. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 393 The character given of them in the legendary accounts of the Roman Missionaries. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 6 Confining his labours almost wholly to religious and legendary histories. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 237 Had they agreed in nothing, their testimony ought to have been

rejected as a legendary tale. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Hist.* ii. (1855) 47 The legendary period of British history. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 132 The view, whether historical or legendary, of Mahomet over Damascus. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 261 The legendary Pythagoras is said to have sacrificed a hecatomb. 1900 J. G. Frazer *Pausanias*, etc. 45 Relics of a mythical or legendary past.

absol. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 25 Something of the legendary hangs over his personal history.

b. Of writers: Relating legends.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 33 Not to meddle at all with miraculous Authours, or any Legendary relators. 1685 Stillingfl. *Orig. Brit.* i. 45 These Proofs .. depend chiefly on the authority of Simeon Metaphrastes or other Legendary Writers. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 212 These legendary writers, of whose misrepresentations and falsities we had almost daily experience.

2. Containing the 'legend' on a coin.

1830 [E. Hawkins] *Anglo-Fr. Coinage* 9 Between the outer angles and the inner legendary circle.

B. *sb.*

1. A collection of legends, esp. of lives of saints; *occas.* = the Golden Legend.

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 2586 Amonge her systers all She caused to be redde .. The swete legendary, for a memoryall. 1571 Grindal *Injunc. at York* B iv, Antiphoners, Masse bookes .. Processionals, Manualles, Legendaries. 1577 De L'Isle (*title*) A Legendarie conteining an Ample Discourse of the life and behaviour of Charles Cardinal of Lorraine, and the house of Guise.

2. A writer of legends.

1625 Jackson *Creed* v. xxxii. § 3 The Legendaries, the latter Iewish Rabbines, and the Poeticall Encomiasts of heathen Gods or Heroikes. 1630 W. T. *Justific. Relig. Professed* x. 80 Their shamelesse Legendaries report indeed, that we haue put men into Beares skinnes, and set dogges to worry them. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 398 The ancient Grecian Historians and more Modern Legendaries studied onely to make their Relations miraculous enough. 1749 Bp. Lavington *Enthus. Methodists & Papists* (1752) 57 The Legendaries own that St. Catharine was slandered as a fond and light woman. 1849 Jas. Grant *Kirkaldy of Gr.* vii. 67 A ..monastery, built .. by special desire (say the legendaries) of St. Michel the archangel.

†**3.** A legendary or unhistorical personage. *Obs.*

a 1662 Heylyn *Laud* (1668) 474 The expunging of some Saints (which they falsly call Legendaries) out of the Kalendar.

Le·gended, *a. rare.* [f. Legend *sb.* + -ed [2].]

1. Bearing a legend or inscription.

a 1849 Poe *Ulalume* viii, The door of a legended tomb. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 595 The land of the legended fan and the lacquered box.

2. Celebrated in legends.

1893 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 9/1 The legended pursuit of Daphne by Apollo.

†**Le·gender.** *Obs. rare* [−1]. [f. Legend *sb.* + -er [1].] A writer of a legend.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vi. § 11. 487 Which to be true, a Legender of his Miracles can best relate.

Legendist (le·dʒĕndist). [f. Legend *sb.* + -ist.] A writer of legends.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 472 Lying Legendists. 1832 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 312 This was decidedly an invention of the legendist. 1859 Riley *Liber Albus* Pref. 10 The Legendist..the Romancer, and the Poet.

Legendize (le·dʒĕndəiz), *v. rare*−0. [f. Legend *sb.* + -ize.] *trans.* To affix a legend to; to inscribe with a legend. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

Le·gendless, *a. rare*−1. [f. Legend *sb.* + -less.] Of a coin: Bearing no legend.

1884 Traill *New Lucian* 130 That coin of language which, once so glittering and clean-cut, has been worn down to an unmeaning counter, deviceless and legendless.

†**Le·gendous,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. Legend *sb.* + -ous.] Legendary.

1686 *Spec. Beatæ Virginis* 29, I have also passed over the many Legendous stories that are told of her.

Legendrian (lĭdʒe·ndriăn), *a. Math.* [f. name of Adrien Marie *Legendre* (1752–1833), an eminent French mathematician.] Pertaining to or invented by the mathematician Legendre, as *Legendrian coefficient, function, symbol.*

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 414/1 The theory of the Legendrian Coefficients.

Legendry (le·dʒĕndri). [f. Legend *sb.* + -ry.] Legends collectively.

1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 8. 100 In places where its legendry may be plainly read, as in painted windows. 1880 T. Sinclair in *Academy* 3 Apr. 247 Mr. Gilbert's fairy legendry. 1882 Beresp. Hope *Brandreths* II. xxix. 226 The broidure bright of homespun legendry On Homer's and on Virgil's awful robe.

†**Le·ger,** *sb. Obs.* Also **legier, lieger.** 'A cant term for a Londoner who formerly bought coals of the country colliers at so much a sack, and made his chief profit by using smaller sacks, making pretence he was a country collier' (Nares). Hence †**Le·gering** *vbl. sb.*

1591 Greene *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) D 2 b, The Law of Legering which is a deceit that Colliars abuse the Commonwealth withall, in hauing vnlawfull sacks. *Ibid.*, The Leger, the craftie Collier I mean. *Ibid.*, He carryeth the countrey colliar home to his legering place, and there at the back gate causeth him to vnloade, and, as they say, shoot the coles down. 1592 — *Upst. Courtier* E iij b, I am .. a Collier of Croyden, and one sir that haue solde many a manne a false sacke of coales. .. Indeede I haue beene a Lieger in my tyme in London, and haue played many madde pranckes, for which cause .. the Pillory hath eaten off both my eares.

†**Le·ger,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **lieger, lyger,** 7 **leagar.** [a. F. *léger* (=Sp. *ligero*, Pg. *ligeiro*, It. *leggiero*):—popular L. type **leviārius*, f. *levis* light.] Light, not heavy; slight, trifling. Also, nimble. Hence **Le·gerly** *adv.*

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 425 Item, my Lord payde to the armerer of Flaunderes apon his leger harnes vjs. viijd. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxi. 382 Huon, who was lyger and light, lept by the syde of the serpent and gaue hym a great stroke. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Agilis*, nimble, light, lieger, quicke, quiuer. *Ibid.*, *Agiliter*, nymbly, lightly, liegerly, quiuerly. 1598 Dallington *Meth. Trav.* G iv b, By his Physiognomy ye would iudge him leger and inconstant.

Leger, obs. form of Ledger.

†**Legerdeheel.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [An alteration of *legerdemain* by the substitution of *heel* for the last syllable.] 'Light-heeled' pranks.

1605 Chapman *All Fools* Plays 1873 I. 151 If your wiues play legerdeheele, though you bee a hundred miles off, yet you shall be sure instantly to find it in your forheads.

Legerdemain (le·dʒəidĭmē·n). Forms: 5 **lygarde de mayne, lechardemane, legerdemayn,** 6 **legerdemane, -dymeyne, -du-maine, -dimeane, ledgerdemaine, -mayne, ligier de meyne, -demayne, du mayne, legier du mane, ligerdemayne, lieger-du-mayne, liger, legyier, lygier demaine,** 6–7 **legerdemaine, -mayne, -mane, legierdemain(e, -dumain(e, leigerdumain, -demaine,** 7 **leger du main, mein, leiger du mayn, legger-, legeirdemaine,** 8 **leidger demain,** 6– **legerdemain** (in 6–8 written as two or three words, and with hyphens). [a. F. *léger de main*, lit. 'light of hand': cf. Leger *a.*]

1. Sleight of hand; the performance of tricks which by nimble action deceive the eye; jugglery; conjuring tricks.

14.. Lydg. *Daunce of Macabre*, Lygarde-de-mayne now helpith me right noughte. *c* 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 212/2 (Add. MS.) To play lechardemane, *pancraciari.* 1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 114 O churche men are wyly foxes More crafty then iuggelers boxes To play ligier du mayne teached. 1562 Bullevn *Bk. Simples* 30 a, Many Inkepers with their hostlers through a cast of legerdemain: can make a pecke of draffe and Beanes, buye three bushelles of cleane Pease or Beanes. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xiii. xxii. (1886) 263 The true art .. of juggling consisteth in legierdemaine; to wit, the nimble conveiance of the hand. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ix. 13 For he in slights and jugling feates did flow, And of legierdemayne the mysteries did know. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Legeirdemaine*, light-handednesse, craftie slights, and conueiance. 1622 Beaum. & Fl. *Beggar's Bush* iii. i, Will ye see any feates of activity, Some sleight of hand, leigerdemaine? 1707 Farquhar *Beaux Strat.* v. v, What's here? Legerdemain! By this light, my lord, our money again! 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 220 The name of a magician..has..been assumed and abused by masters of leger de main. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 116 The professors of legerdemain at our village fairs, pull out ribbon after ribbon from their mouth. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* II. ii. 115 The legerdemain of the skilful trickster who deceives our very senses.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Trickery, deception, hocus-pocus.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 639/2 Hys lygier demaine in stealing. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 529 Wel may we iest at your vnhandsome and open legierdumaine, that so vainly seeke to blinde vs with a painted shadow of the Spirit of God. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 13 This whole business was nothing but pure Legerdemain and Knavery. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. *Advice to Author* I. i. 155 There is a certain Knack or Legerdemain in argument. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* vii. 134 By this sort of legerdemain, some fine estates are juggled into France. 1823 Lingard *Hist. Eng.* VI. 282 The theological legerdemain, by which Cranmer pretended to nullify the oath of obedience..to the pontiff. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 134 We are inclined to regard the treatment of them [paradoxes] .. as a mere legerdemain of words.

†**b.** An instance of this; a trick, a juggle. *Obs.*

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. I iv, Theyr preuy legerdemaines wer not muche to be trusted. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 119, I would not that all Women should take Pepper in the nose, in that I have disclosed the legerdemaines of a few. 1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* Contents, The treacheries and legerdemaines of the Inquisition in practice and exercise. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 48 He must with his Eyes follow .. the line wherewith the Joyners work is measured, that it be not let slide through the Measurers fingers, since ..a Leger de Mayne may be prejudicial to the paymasters purse.

†**3.** A sleight-of-hand performer, a conjurer. *Obs. rare*−1.

1695 Cibber *Love's Last Shift* II. (1696) 25 The Fool diverted me and I gave him my hand, as I wou'd lend my Mony, Fan, or Hankerchief to a Legerdemain, that I might see him play all his Tricks over.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of legerdemain or jugglery; juggling; tricky.

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* II. ii. 101 Some Iuglers, & Legier du maine players. 1683 Dryden *Life Plutarch* Ded. 25 These legerdemain authors are for telling stories to keep their tricks undiscover'd. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 91 Jugglers, who show Legerdemain Tricks. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 39 In such a Legerdemain Manner, as gulled and infatuated the ignorant Drinker. 1760 J. Rutty *Spirit. Diary* (ed. 2) 171 A legerdemain-man getting four guineas a day. 1812 Southey in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 96 Phantasmagoric and legerdemain miracles. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* ii. (1852) 47 The legerdemain kind of criticism resorted to by our adversaries.

Hence †**Legerdemai·n** *v. intr.* (also with *it*), to perform tricks, to use deceit; **Legerdemai·nish** *a.*, resembling that of legerdemain; **Legerdemai·nist,** a performer of legerdemain, a conjurer.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 212/2 To Leerdemayn .. *pancraciari.* *a* 1678 Marvell *Hist. Poem* in *Poems Affairs State* (1697) 99 Baal's wretched Curates Legerdemain'd it so, And never durst their Tricks above-board shew. 18.. Worcester 1860 (citing *Observer*) Legerdemainist. 1877 F. C. Burnand *Ride to Khiva* 10 You know what a good Legerdemainist I am. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Jan. 71 No one ever performed that operation in a more legerdemainish fashion. 1891 *Critic* (U. S.) 31 Jan. 57/2 The handkerchief tricks of the legerdemainist.

†**Lege·rity.** *Obs.* Also 6 **liger-, leiger-, legieritie.** [ad. F. *légèreté*: see Leger *a.* and -ity.] Lightness (*lit.* and *fig.*); nimbleness.

1561 Throckmorton *Let. to Eliz.* 29 Apr. in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 146 Some others of her nation that be inclined to greater legerity, incontancy, and corruption. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 12 A signe of great ligeritie and lightnesse. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 23 The Organs .. newly moue With casted slough and fresh legeritie. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II i, I have .. the Leigeritie, for [certain feats of legerdemain]. 1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* III. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 133 The legieritie of her sweet feete. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* II. 164 Considering that his legerity would more advantage him then his force, he concluded to combat him with judgement. 1822 W. Tennant *Thane of Fife* vi. 37 Worming his way with strange legerity. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* III. xvi. (1849) 138 Had I not cause for thankfulness on this occasion that I had been formed with such legerity.

†**Legge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Aphetic form of Allege *v.*[1]] *trans.* To alleviate.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5016 Som socour, To leggen hir of hir dolour.

Legge, obs. form of Ledge *v.*[1]

Legg(e)aunce, obs. forms of Ligeance.

Legged (legd), *a.* [f. Leg *sb.* + -ed [2].] Having legs (of a particular kind, shape, or colour); freq. in parasynthetic combination with adjs., as Baker-*legged*, *bare-legged*, *black-legged*, Bow-legged, *crook(ed)-legged*, *long-legged*, *two-legged*, etc. In *Heraldry*, having legs of a specified tincture.

1470 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* No. 637 II. 394 He is legged right i now, and it is reportyd that hys pyntell is as long as hys legge. *a* 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 50 Legged lyke a crane. 1552 Huloet, Legged crokedly and ill fauored. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 64 But he were legged as was Actæon. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* III. 26 An Owsell d'Argente, beaked golde, legged gules. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. ii. 35 Leg'd like a man. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 186 The spindle legd are fearful; hairy legg'd, lustful; stump legg'd servile; bow-legg'd, various. 1697 tr. *Le Comte's Mem. China* ii. (1737) 39 A row of eunuchs..stood on each hand close legged. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 134 The Trumpeter is a Bird..very feather-footed and leg'd. 1822 Scott *Pirate* vii, Triptolemus was a short, clumsy, duck-legged disciple of Ceres. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. § 15 (ed. 3) 204 Three popinjays or, collared and legged gu. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 2/2 Stiffbacked, legged chairs, legged sofas .. are out of place in an Eastern house.

b. *Legged dollar* = *leg-dollar* (see Leg *sb.* 17).

1672 *Corshill Baron-Crt. Bk.* in *Archæol. & Hist. Coll. Ayr & Wigton* (1884) IV. 104 Withholding from him ane leged dolour, at 5s., anent the niffer of ane horse. *c* 1689 *Depred. Clan Campbell* (1816) 100 Ane leggit dollor.

Hence **Le·ggedly** *adv.*

1659 Torriano, *Gambescaménte*, leggedly, according to the fashion of shanks.

Legge(n, obs. form of Lay *v.*

Legger (le·gəɹ). [f. Leg *v.* + -er [1].] A man who propels a canal barge through a tunnel by thrusting his legs against the walls.

1836 Sir G. Head *Home Tour* 143 These men..are called 'leggers' for they literally work the boat with their legs, or kick it from one end of the tunnel to the other. 1841 Brees *Gloss. Terms Civ. Engin.*, *Leggers*, the name given to the men employed in conveying a barge through a canal tunnel, by means of pushing with their legs against the side walls.

Legger, variant of Ledger.

Leggery (le·gəri). *nonce-wd.* [f. Leg *sb.* + -ery.] A manufactory or storehouse of legs.

1830 Coleridge *Const. Ch. & State* 212 That mundus immundus on which we, and others less scantily furnished from nature's *Leggery*, crawl, delve, and nestle.

Leggett, obs. form of Legate *v.*

†**Leggiadrous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. It. *leggiadro* light, sprightly + -ous.] Graceful, elegant.

1648 Jos. Beaumont *Psyche* xviii. xl, Those beams of leggiadrous Courtesy Which smil'd in her Deportment. *Ibid.* xix. xvii, The queen of soft leggiadrous Love.

Legginess (le·ginĕs). Leggy condition.

1893 *Kennel Gaz.* Aug. 213/3 She [a bitch] .. was much out of coat, which increased her legginess.

Legging (le·giŋ), *sb.* Chiefly *pl.* Also 8–9 *pl.* **leggins.** [f. Leg *sb.* + -ing [1] (but cf. -ing [3]).] In *pl.* A pair of extra outer coverings (usually of leather or cloth), used as a protection for the legs in bad weather, and commonly reaching from the ankle to the knee, but sometimes higher.

1763 in F. B. Hough *Siege Detroit* (1860) 200 The Men to be clothed, but in a light Manner; a cloth Jacket, flannel Waistcoat, Leggins, &c. will be sufficient. 1809 A. Henry *Trav.* 156 A pair of leggings, or pantaloons, of scarlet cloth, which..cost me fifteen pounds of beaver. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 26 With leather leggings on, that stopt

the snow. 1839–40 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 203 A hunting-shirt of dressed deer-skin .. and leggins of the same, fringed from hip to heel. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 415 Long leggings reaching over the knees, and made of half-tanned leather.

Hence **Le·gginged** *a.*, having leggings.

1837, 1852 [see *leather-legginged* in Leather *sb.* 5 d]. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* 39 My yellow legginged feet.

Legging (le·giŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Leg *v.* + -ing [1].] Making a 'leg' or obeisance.

1872 Blackmore *Maid of Sk.* (1881) 160 All the bowing and legging I had seen in the Royal Navy.

Le·gging, *ppl. a.* [f. Leg *v.* + -ing [2].] That makes a 'leg' or obeisance.

1602 W. Bas *Sword & Buckler* B, A legging foote, a well-embracing hand.

Leggy (le·gi), *a.* [f. Leg *sb.* + -y.] Conspicuous for legs; having disproportionately long legs; lanky-legged.

1787 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 32 If you are a short man, you spur the saddle cloth; if you are leggy you never touch him [the horse] at all. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 170 Great numbers of our racers..have always been too leggy. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 67 He looked neither heavy nor yet adroit, only leggy, coltish, and in the road.

b. *slang.* Characterized by a display of legs.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 10 Jan. 7/3 This festival .. has been pitiably vulgarised..by Christmas numbers of periodicals, Christmas concerts, leggy burlesques. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 1/2 'Leggy' burlesques.

Legh, obs. form of Lee *sb.*[1], Lie *sb.*[1], Lye.

† **Leg-harness.** *Obs.* Forms: see Leg *sb.* and Harness *sb.* Armour for the leg.

1388 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xvii. 6 And stelyn legharneis [1388 bootis of bras] he [Goliath] hadde in the hipis. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8178 Legharneys ys lefft be-hynde, That thow mayst, at lyberte, Hyr dartys and hyr brondys fle. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. vii. 114 Hys lymmis in legharnes gold begane, Claspyt full clos. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 514 Nailes, studs and tackes imploied about greeues and leg-harneis. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* x. 36 Shooes, or legg-harnesse, whereby men are enabled to hold out in their way. 1828–40 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 67 Armed with..leg-harness, sword, spear, and dagger.

fig. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 130 Good hope his legge harneys sholde be.

Leghe, obs. form of League *sb.*[1], Lie.

Leghed, obs. pa. t. Lay *v.*, Lie *v.*[2]

Leghere, obs. form of Liar.

Leghorn (legɔ̄·ɹn, le·ghɔ̄ɹn). [Use of the place-name *Leghorn*, ad. It. *Legorno* (16–17th c.), now replaced by *Livorno*, repr. the classical L. name *Liburnus*.]

1. The name of a straw plaiting for hats and bonnets, made from a particular kind of wheat, cut green and bleached, and so called because imported from Leghorn in Tuscany; a hat or bonnet made of this plaiting or some imitation of it. (Used both *simply* and in *attrib.* use, as *Leghorn bonnet, chip, hat, plait.*)

1804 *European Mag.* XLV. 412/2 Hats of a foreign manufacture, imported from Italy, and therefore denominated Leghorn Chip. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 223 The Gold Medal of the Society was this session voted to Mr. William Corston, of Ludgate-Hill, for a substitute, of his invention, for Leghorn Plait, for Hats, &c. *Ibid.* 231 A specimen of plaited straw, manufactured..in this country, similar to that imported from various parts of Europe, under the denomination of Leghorn. 1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 64, I bought myself a *chapeau de soleil*, with corn flowers stuck in the side of it—a regular Leghorn. 1823 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1825) I. 6 She .. split the young lady's Leghorn by one thump of her fist. 1893 Peel *Spen Valley* 271 The great leghorn bonnets which they prized so highly.

2. The name of a breed of the domestic fowl.

1869 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* 485, 15 hens, mostly Leghorns and Black Hamburgs. *Ibid.*, Mixture of Leghorn and native breed. 1874 L. Wright *Illustr. Bk. Poultry* 423 While most Spanish breeds are delicate, the Leghorns are extraordinarily hardy, besides being much superior as layers. *Ibid.* 425 The white Leghorn cock.

Legia(u)nce, obs. form of Ligeance.

Legibility (ledʒibi·lĭty). [f. Legible: see -ity.] The quality or condition of being legible.

1679 J. Goodman *Penitent Pard.* i. iv. (1713) 105 The divine goodness did supply that defect, as to the greater lines of vertue and vice, by the plain legibility of his providence. 1812 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIX. 181 Perhaps they .. should have been accompanied with an expurgatory index, pointing out the papers which it would be fatiguing to peruse, and thus decimating the contents into legibility. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* iv, The words emblazoned in all the legibility of gilt letters and dark shading. 1862 Lady Llanover in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. ii. III. 289 *note*, A hand which for clearness, compactness, and legibility exceeded any writing the Editor ever saw. 1880 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 143 A few slight variations, often repeated, will make a great difference in the legibility of a page, to the eye that is unaccustomed to such variations.

Legible (le·dʒĭb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4 **legeable**, 5 **legibylle**. [ad. late L. *legibilis* (6th c.), f. *legĕre* to read: see -ble.] That can be read.

a. Of writing: Plain enough to be read; easily made out or deciphered.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*Agatha*) 283 And wrytine ves in þat tabil rycht fare lettire & legeable. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 212/2 Legibylle, *legibilis*. 1560 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* ii. 8 b, Dresse the letters after thys maner..and they shalbe legible. 1620 Middleton *Chaste Maid* v. i, A fair, fast, legible hand. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 403 Strange Characters .. so eaten out by time, that they were not legible. 1719 Swift *To Yng. Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 11 Their heads held down..within an inch of the cushion, to read what is hardly legible. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 218 Over each box should be a legible inscription.

b. Of compositions: Accessible to readers (*nonce-use*); also, easy to read, readable. *rare.*

1676 W. Hubbard *Happiness of People* Pref., For their sakes who .. were denied the opportunity to be of the Auditory, I have condescended to make it Legible. 1820 Shelley *Lett.* Prose Wks. 1880 IV. 178, I am translating in *ottava rima* the Hymn to Mercury... My next effort will be, that it should be legible, a quality much to be desired in translations. 1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 121 French books are supposed to be sufficiently legible in England without translation.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* ii. iii. § 2. 16 That excellent correspondence, which is betweene Gods revealed will and his secret will..is not legible to the Naturall Man. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) To Rdr., I have .. endeavoured to make my thoughts as legible as I can. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (O. H. S.) III. 112 His epitaph is legible in the large volumes of his workes. 1703 Collier *Ess.* ii. 102 People's opinions of themselves are commonly legible in their countenances. 1774 Jefferson *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 141 The great principles of right and wrong are legible to every reader. 1825 Lamb *Elia* Ser. ii. *Superannuated Man*, My fellows in the office would sometimes rally me upon the trouble legible in my countenance.

d. as *sb. pl.* Matter for reading. *rare*[−1].

1864 *Realm* 10 Feb. 1 National education too much resembles the powerful winch of a literary air-pump, screwing up the demand for legibles, and lightening the atmospheric pressure of criticism on the supply.

Hence **Le·gibleness,** legibility.

1727 in Bailey vol. II.

Legibly (le·dʒĭbli), *adv.* [f. Legible + -ly [2].] In a legible manner; in legible characters; so as to be easily read. Also *fig.*

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* ii. lxi. (1612) 269 His banner had the picture, and in gold King Edwards Cozen Elenor was legibly imould. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 97 Whether written in the outward Word, or legibly engraven upon the Table of his Heart. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 240 It's yet legibly and plainly ΠΡΩΤΟΣ ΟΣ. 1709 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No. 101 ¶ 7 A shaking Hand does not always write legibly. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 94 The rules.. shall be legibly painted upon boards. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) I. 364 Whether his books treat of love or political economy, theology or geology, it is there, the history of man legibly printed. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiv. 356 The great tale of which it became the theatre is legibly written on its natural features.

Legicide (le·dʒisaid). *rare*[−1]. [f. L. *lēgi-, lēx* law + -cide 1.] A destroyer of laws.

1689 Tutchin *Heroick Poem* 7 A Tyrant Troop of Legicides .. Such as Free Rome of old, Destroy'd and Fought.

Legier, obs. form of Ledger; var. Ligger *sb. Obs.*

Legierdemain, etc., obs. ff. Legerdemain.

† **Le·gifer.** *Obs.* [a. L. *lēgifer*, f. *lēgi-, lēx* law + *-fer* bearing, bringing.] A legislator.

1602 W. Watson *Decacordon* 53 Thus haue all lawes and legifers with great maiesty, ordained a distinction of place, regard, and esteeme to be had of euery person. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. iv. 213 That the Legifers should have no lesse regard to Love, then to Lawes. 1612 T. James *Jesuits' Downf.* 57 Such Lords, lawlesse Sirs, and Legifers they take themselues to be.

† **Legi·ferous,** *a. Obs.*[−0] [f. prec. + -ous: cf. -ferous.] 'That maketh or giveth laws' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Legific (lĭdʒi·fik), *a.* [ad. L. type **lēgificus*, f. *lēgi-, lēx* law + *-ficus*: see -fic.] Pertaining to the making of laws.

1865 J. Grote *Treat. Mor. Ideas* x. App. (1876) 224 Practically, in many cases, authority or legific competence has begun in bare power.

† **Legiformal,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. assumed L. **lēgiform-is* (f. *lēgi-, lēx* law + *forma* Form *sb.*) + -al.] ? Of a legal form or character.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xlii. 344 There are Heaps of these Legiformal Papers.

† **Le·gify,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *lēgi-, lēx* law + -fy.] *intr.* To make laws.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 95 Is it fit that those that have no right nor foundation should legify amongst us?

Legion (lī·dʒən). Also 3–5 **legiun**, 4 **legioun**, **lygioun**, 4–5 **legyoun**, 5–6 **legyon**. [a. OF. *legiun*, *legion* (mod.F. *légion*), a. L. *legiōn-em*, *legio*, f. *legĕre* to choose, levy (an army): cf. -ion.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A body of infantry in the Roman army, composed of different numbers at different periods, ranging from 3,000 in early times to 6,000 under Marius, and combined usually with a considerable complement of cavalry.

c 1205 Lay. 6024 Werren on alche legiun þus feole leodkempen, six þusend & six hundred & sixti iferen. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 30 Fro Charles kyng sanz faile thei brought a gonfaynoun þat Saynt Morice in bataile [bare] befor þe legioun. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 75 When at the prayer of Genuis þe queene .. legiouns of Rome were i-sende in to Irlond, þo was Caerleon a noble citee. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* iii. lv. 36 Claudius sent certayne Legions of his Knyghtes into Irlande to rule that Countre, and retourned hym selfe to Rome. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 251 Legion, amongst the auncient Romaines, was certaine companies of their people of warre: consisting of 5 or 6000 footemen, and 300 horsemen. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. vii. 72 You keepe by Land the Legions and the Horse whole, do you not? 1611 — *Cymb.* iv. iii. 24 The Romaine Legions, all from Gallia drawne, Are landed on your Coast. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* ii. 378 As Legions in the Field their Front display, To try the Fortune of some doubtful Day. 1838 Arnold *Hist. Rome* I. i. 25 The thirty centuries which made up the legion. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 33 [The Roman] disembarked his legions, erected his camps and towers. 1869 Rawlinson *Anc. Hist.* 398 The legion was light, elastic, adapted to every variety of circumstance.

b. Applied to certain military bodies of modern times. *Foreign legion* [= F. *légion étrangère*]: a body of foreign volunteers in the French army in the 19th century, employed in the colonies or on distant expeditions.

1598 [see Legionary B.] 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The British legion which served in America. *Ibid.*, The Polish and Belgic legions, that form part of the French army. 1809 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* V. 210 A legion is I understand a corps consisting of one, two or more battalions of infantry and a proportion of cavalry and artillery. 1815 *Ibid.* XII. 313 It appears impossible for the Hanoverian Government to bear the expence of the Legion as now constituted. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 154 The Farm of La Haye Sainte .. was at first occupied by the soldiers of the German Legion. *a* 1877 Mrs. Norton *Bingen on the Rhine*, A soldier of the legion lay dying in Algiers.

2. Vaguely used for: A host of armed men.

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 633 (Ritson) The spere That Charlemayne wes wonet to bere Tofore the holy legioun. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 615 The lege-mene of Lettow with legyons ynewe. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 2691 Wyth hym a legyoun Of his knyghtis. 1595 Shaks. *John* ii. i. 57 The aduerse windes .. haue giuen him time To land his Legions all as soone as I. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* xiii. 845 Nor knew great Hector how his legions yield. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* ii. 316 With lightening blast their legions.

3. A vast host or multitude (of persons or things): freq. of angels or spirits, with reminiscence of Matt. xxvi. 53.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15801 If i mi fader wald be-seke, I moght wit-uten lett Haf tuelue thusand legions. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. i. 109 Lucifer with legiouns lered it in heuene. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 264 Many legiouns of aungels. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 77 No doute but many a legyon wenten to the feste of Olyuet, ordeynyng theyr processyon to brynge hym therupon. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxi. 9 With angellis licht, in legionis, Thow art illumynit all about. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* iv. iii. 55 Not in the Legions Of horrid Hell, can come a Diuell more damn'd In euils, to top Macbeth. 1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 224 To sustain even a legion of reproaches. 1667 Milton *P. L.* i. 301 He .. called His Legions, Angel Forms, who lay intrans'd. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 96 ¶ 10 Innumerable legions of appetites and passions. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 19 As I approached the house, a legion of whelps sallied out. 1865 J. H. Newman *Gerontius* § 4 So now his [Satan's] legions throng the vestibule. 1865 Lecky *Ration.* I. i. 36 The air was filled with unholy legions.

b. In Mark v. 9 and echoes of this passage; *esp.* in the somewhat inaccurate allusive phrase *their name is Legion* = 'they are innumerable'.

1382 Wyclif *Mark* v. 9 A legioun is name to me; for we ben manye. 1526 Tindale *ibid.*, My name is Legion, for we are many. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 95 If all the diuels of hell be drawne in little, and Legion himselfe possest him. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* xviii. 110 The same undivided essence .. is here multiplyed into Legion. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xlv, 'Their name is Legion', she replied. 1873 Helps *Anim. & Mast.* vi. (1875) 143 The number of such sayings anticipated by this original maxim is legion.

4. *Legion of Honour* [= F. *légion d'honneur*]: an order of distinction, founded by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1802, conferred as a reward for civil or military services, etc.

1827 Scott *Napoleon* V. 63. 1837 Marryat *Olla Podr.* xxix, The innkeeper was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Nom. & Real* Wks. (Bohn) I. 250 The world is full of masonic ties, of guilds, of secret and public legions of honour.

5. *Nat. Hist.* (See quot.)

1859 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Legion* .. A term occasionally used in Natural History classification to express an assemblage of objects intermediate in extent between a *class* and *order*. A class may thus embrace several legions, and a legion contain many orders.

6. *attrib.* or *adj.* = Innumerable, multitudinous.

1678 Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 282 By this it [Pride] becomes a Multiplied, a Legion evil. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* x. 443 When pouring o'er his legion slaves on Greece, The eastern despot bridged the Hellespont. 1891 C. James *Rom. Rigmarole* 148 The poor curate's wife .. with the legion family clothed from the odds and ends of her rich sister's cast-offs.

Legionary (lī·dʒənări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *legiōnārius*, f. *legiōn-em* Legion *sb.*: see -ary.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to a legion.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 37/2 Ostorius..had no legionarie souldiers, but certeine bands of aids. 1581 Savile *Tacitus Hist.* Annot. (1591) 52 In former times .. the Legionary Cohorts were equall, of fiue hundreth a piece. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. x. 249 Of the foure principle or Legionary standards, that is of Judah, Ruben, Ephraim, and Dan. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 112 Altars and monumental inscriptions, which instruct us as to the legionary stations of the Romans in Britain. 1838 Arnold *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. xiii. 223 The whole multitude of legionary soldiers. 1893 *Archæologia* LIII. 550 The bronze eagle, probably rightly supposed by Mr. Joyce to have been a legionary one.

b. Of an inscription, mark, etc.: Designating a particular Roman legion.

Legionary ring (Rom. Antiq.): a finger-ring bearing a number, formerly thought to have been worn by Roman soldiers, the number being supposed to be that of the legion. This view is now abandoned, as the numbers go up to 100, while the highest legionary number was 28.

1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. ii. 38 Its legionary inscriptions indicate the several portions—erected by the different legions and cohorts. *Ibid.* 67 The legionary tablets of the Scottish wall are its most interesting relics. **1863** *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 382 The legionary mark of the tile. **1869** Fortnum in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XXVI. 146 Bronze 'Legionary ring'.. on which is engraved the so-called legionary number.

2. Constituting or consisting of a legion or legions.

1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. 1851 V. 55 The Silures ..besett the Prefect of his Camp, left there with Legionarie Bands to appoint Garrisons. **1776** Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. i. 25 The whole body of legionary infantry amounted to six thousand one hundred men. **1827** De Quincey *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 52 The Roman legionary force. **1871** Farrar *Witn. Hist.* iii. 100 Without one earthly weapon she faced the legionary masses.

fig. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 12 Too many .. betwixt jest and earnest, betray the cause of truth, and incensibly make up, the legionarie body of errour.

B. *sb.* A soldier of a legion, ancient or modern; a legionary soldier. Also, a member of the Legion of Honour.

1598 Dallington *Meth. Trav.* L b, As touching the [French] Infantry, Francis the first was the first that instituted the Legionaries .. 8 Legions, and every Legion to containe sixe thousand. **1608** E. Grimstone *Hist. France* (1611) 675 Twelue thousand Legionaries, Picards, Normands and Champanois. **1781** Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 173 If any of the legionaries were permitted to return from the Italian expedition. **1827** Scott *Napoleon* xxvi. Wks. 1870 XI. 276 Three hundred and fifty legionaries [of the Legion of Honour]. **1832-4** De Quincey *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 154 The cowering legionary, with whom to hear was to obey. **1892** *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 4/3 Day was just dawning when the Marine Infantry and the Legionaries advanced.

Legioned (lī·dʒənd), *a. poet.* [f. Legion + -ed [1].] Arrayed in legions.

1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* x. xxxii, An Iberian Priest .. who led the legioned West. **1818** Keats *Endym.* II. 43 So once more days and nights aid me along, Like legioned soldiers. **1820** — *Eve St. Agnes* xix, While legion'd fairies paced the coverlet. **1822** Shelley *Hellas* 515 We met the vultures, legioned in the air. **1851** J. B. Hume *Poems* 150 The clarions of all the legion'd winds!

† **Le·gioner.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Legion + -er [1].] A legionary soldier.

1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 992 The legioners did couer themselues as they had done before with their shields.

† **Legionet.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Legion + -et.] A small legion.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxxv. xlix. 917 You should see in this kings camp hardly two pretie legionets [L. *legiuncula*], and those but lame ones neither.

† **Le·gionize,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Legion + -ize.] *trans.* To form into legions.

1609 J. Davies *Holy Rood* I 4, Descend sweet Angels (Legionniz'd in Rankes).

Legionry (lī·dʒənri). [f. Legion + -ry.] Legions collectively.

1827 Pollok *Course T.* vii, To drive away From earth the dark infernal legionry Of superstition, ignorance and hell.

Legior, obs. form of Ledger.

Legislate (le·dʒisleit), *v.* [Back-formation from Legislator, Legislation.]

1. *trans.* To make laws for. *rare*[−1].

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) II. 66 The Parliament sate .. Legislating the Nation.

2. *intr.* To perform the function of legislation; to make or enact laws.

1805 Bp. Watson *Charge* (1808) 16 Solon, in legislating for the Athenians, had an idea of a more perfect Constitution than he gave them. **1841** W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 119 The emperor had a right to legislate for the whole country. **1846** McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 247 The renunciation by the British Parliament of the right to legislate for that kingdom [Ireland]. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 135 All states legislate under the idea that there are two classes of actions, the voluntary and the involuntary.

3. quasi-*trans.* To bring or drive by legislation *into* or *out of.* Also rarely *trans.* to bring about or control by legislation.

1845 [see Legislated *ppl. a.* below]. **1847** R. W. Hamilton *Disq. Sabbath* ii. (1848) 39 The same power which legislated the very circumstances, alone can release them. **1849** *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 401/2 Trades' unions .. should be educated, and not legislated into usefulness. **1854** *Act U. S. A. Congress* in *Encycl. Brit.* (1860) XXI. 442/2 Not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State. **1859** W. Chadwick *Life De Foe* iv. 237, I do not want to see a people legislated into poverty. **1887** Rider Haggard *Jess* i. (1899) 78 It [this sentiment] is beginning to die down and to be legislated out of our national character.

Hence **Le·gislated** *ppl. a.*, **Le·gislating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 178 Schemes of legislated instruction. **1890-1** J. Orr *Christian View God* (1893) 131 The .. presence of a morally legislating and commanding Reason within us. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 2/1 The legislated depreciation of this one estate .. had cost him .. not less than £120,000. **1899** A. E. Garvie *Ritschlian Theol.* 33 He analyses the conceptions of the condemning and of the legislating conscience.

Legislation (ledʒisleī·ʃən). [a. late L. *lēgislātiōn-em*, properly two words = 'bringing of a law' (*lēgis*, genitive of *lex* law + *lātiōn-em* bringing: see Lation). Cf. F. *législation.*]

1. The action of making or giving laws; the enactment of laws, lawgiving; an instance of this.

a **1655** J. Goodman *Winter Even. Conf.* III. (1705) 116 Let me to intreat you to explain what you mean by this way of Divine Legislation. **1675** Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 213 Gods Legislation was a real Action; but the Law made doth not act at all. **1747** Ld. Lyttleton *Observ. Convers. Paul* 18 Pythagoras, who join'd Legislation to his Philosophy, and .. pretended to Miracles .. to give a more venerable Sanction to the Laws he prescribed. **1828** Caroline Fry *Script. Rdr.'s Guide* ix. 124 When the inspired historian tells his story of .. the wars and legislations of other ages. **1876** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 395 Legislation, as we understand it, did not, in the ideas of those times, fill any prominent place among the duties of a king.

† **2.** A legislative body, a legislature. *Obs.*

1693 *Humours Town* 96 The Common-Council-Man is a Man of Authority, a Member of the City-Legislation.

3. The enactments of a legislator or legislature; the whole body of enacted laws.

1838 Thirlwall *Greece* viii. I. 297 A legislation in which, as in that of Moses, religion is .. the main element. **1872** Yeats *Growth Comm.* 137 The acts .. are largely taken up with legislation affecting the national commerce.

Hence **Legisla·tional** *a.*, pertaining to legislation.

1829 Bentham *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit. Justice* 22 A legislational proceeding.

Legislative (le·dʒislĕtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [Formed after Legislation, Legislator, by substitution of suffix: see -ative. Cf. F. *législatif* (recorded from the 14th c.), Sp., Pg., It. *legislativo*; a med.L. **lēgislātīvus* probably existed.]

A. *adj.*

1. That legislates or makes laws; having the function of legislating.

Legislative assembly (Fr. Hist.), the body of legislators which succeeded the National or Constituent assembly in 1791; also, the legislature which succeeded the Constituent assembly of 1849.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 269, I have learned to distinguish between .. the Decretive and Legislative will of God. **1654** Cromwell *Sp.* 12 Sept. in *Carlyle*, It is the conversion of a parliament .. to a legislative power always sitting. **1674** *Baker's Chron.* 584/1 The peoples Legislative Deputies in Parliament. **1765** Blackstone *Comm.* I. ii. 146 If half of the members met, and half absented themselves, who shall determine which is really the legislative body, the part assembled, or that which stays away? **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 173/1 On the 30th of September [1791], this National Assembly .. dissolved itself, and gave place to the succeeding Legislative National Assembly. **1858** J. B. Norton *Topics* 154 The Legislative Council [of India].

2. Of or pertaining to legislation or the making of laws.

c **1641** Denham *On Strafford's Trial & D.* 25 Their Legislative Frenzy they repent, Enacting it should make no President. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xx. 106 It belongeth therefore to the Soveraigne .. to præscribe the Rules of discerning Good and Evill .. and therefore in him is the Legislative Power. **1763** J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* v. 79 During the early Periods of Civilization, the legislative Art is always of an imperfect Form. **1795** Burke *Scarcity* Wks. VII. 383 Legislative acts require the exactest detail of circumstances .. in order .. to elicit principles .. to direct a practical legislative proceeding. **1870** D. Macrae *Amer. at Home* II. x. 151 All the Legislative Halls throughout the country.

b. Enacted or appointed by legislation.

1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 290 Nor did the Estates mention the use of torture among the grievances which required a legislative remedy. **1872** Yeats *Growth Comm.* 308 Legislative penalties were imposed. **1878** Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 50 The remedy for the evil was found in the legislative emancipation of Scotch industry.

B. *sb.*

1. The power of legislating or making laws; the body in which this power is vested, the legislature. Opposed to 'executive'. Now *rare.*

1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 292 What authority is equall to this Legislative of the Bishops? **1689** W. A. *Ld. Chief Just. Herbert's Acc. Examined* 5 The King has not the Legislative exclusive of others. **1689** Locke *Govt.* II. § 141 xi. (1694) 276 The Legislative cannot transfer the Power of making Laws to any other hands. **1712** Berkeley *Pass. Obedience* § 22 To pay an absolute submission to the decrees of some certain legislative. **1836** Alison *Hist. Europe* (1847) V. 26 It [the Polish constitution] fell when the legislative became more corrupt then the executive.

† **2.** ? Something appointed by legislative enactment. *Obs.*

1650 Elderfield *Civ. Right Tythes* xvi. 94 He this Edgar, had them questionless from Alfred, .. from Ina, Offa, Ethelbert, &c. to whose tendries he added what seemed fit of the Legislatives of West-Saxony.

Legislatively (le·dʒisleitivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly [2].] In a legislative manner; by legislation.

1643 Sir J. Spelman *Case of Affairs in Law* 6 Whatsoever passed before, it [the absolute supreme Court] *pro re natâ* legislatively judgeth, maketh, and declareth Law. **1650** R. Hollingworth *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 27 Those who .. assume a power not legally in them, and act legislatively. **1820** *Ann. Reg.* I. 154 It was only legislatively that the Lords could have to deal with this matter. **1869** *Pall Mall G.* 8 July 3/2 Our national characteristic is .. a tendency to deal legislatively in a permissive or tentative style.

Legislator (le·dʒisleitər). [a. L. *lēgis-lātor*, properly two words, = 'proposer of a law' (*lēgis*, genitive of *lex* law + *lātor*, used as agent-n. to *ferre* to bear, carry, bring).] One who makes laws (for a people or nation); a lawgiver; a member of a legislative body.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 168 This Boat .. saves from wrack the future Legislator [Moses]. **1607** *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. v. 10 He draweth the absolute authoritie of Man, not from God as he is God, but as he is *Legis-lator* only. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 139 For the Legislator is he, not by whose authority the Lawes were first made, but by whose authority they now continue to be Lawes. **1711** Pope *Temp. Fame* 74 Heroes in animated marble frown, And Legislators seem to think in stone. **1809-10** Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 44 Laws in doubtful points are to be interpreted according to the design of the legislator. **1878** Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 77 Legislators have long since discovered the absurdity of attempting to fix prices by law.

transf. **1821** Byron *Two Foscari* iv. i, I will be a legislator in this business. **1831** Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xxvii. 403 The alleged legislator of science. **1873** Symonds *Grk. Poets* i. 29 Aristotle is the legislator for the human intellect through eighteen centuries after his death.

Hence **Le·gislatorship,** the position of legislator.

1654 J. Spittlehouse *Vind. Fifth Monarchy Men* 19 Do they not .. dethrone and degrade the Lord Jesus of his Legislatorship and Judicature? *a* **1695** Ld. Halifax *Cautions Choice Members in Parlt.* (1699) 16 There ought to be a difference made between coming out of Pupilage, and leaping into Legislatorship. **1890** J. Hatton *By Order of Czar* I. II. i. 223 The principle of hereditary legislatorship.

Legislatorial (ledʒislĕtōə·riăl), *a.* [f. as next + -al.]

1. Having the power to legislate, acting as a legislator or legislature.

1819 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 104/2 At a public meeting holden on July 12 .. the managers .. proposed that the same Sir Charles [Wolseley] should be sent up to parliament as 'legislatorial attorney and representative of Birmingham'. **1841** De Quincey *Homer* Wks. 1857 VI. 349 Solon, the legislatorial founder of Athens. **1882** *Encycl. Brit* XIV. 357 One may imagine a community governed by a dependent legislatorial body or person.

2. Of or pertaining to a legislator or legislation.

1774-5 Bentham *Commonplace Bk.* Wks. 1843 X 76 A System of Rules for the Conversion of Long Sentences into Short Ones, for the Legislatorial Style. **1829** *Examiner* 306 2 A capital legislatorial *jeu d'esprit.* **1833** *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 246 He would have done better to stick to his legislatorial duties.

Hence **Legislato·rially** *adv.*

1827 *Westm. Rev.* VII. 30 The judges legislatorially refuse to acknowledge certain rights of the landlords.

† **Legislatory,** *a. Obs.* [ad. mod. L. type **lēgislātōrius*, f. *lēgislātor* Legislator.] = prec.

a **1639** Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 26 The judgment of Matrimonial causes, .. Legislatory actions [etc.] .. should be committed to the Bishops.

Legislatress (le·dʒisleitrĕs). [f. Legislator + -ess.] A female legislator.

1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. ii. 252 See what that Country of the Mind will produce, when by the wholesom Laws of this Legislatress it has obtain'd its Liberty! **1771** H. Walpole *Lett. to C'tess Ossory* (1848) I. 24 That lamb and legislatress the Czarina would suffer no patriot orations. **1846** Mrs. Gore *Eng. Char.* (1852) 83 Queen Bess, that shrewdest of legislatresses. **1885** Maine *Pop. Govt.* 155 Nature, a beneficent legislatress.

Legislatrix (le·dʒisleitrix). [L. fem. of *lēgislātor.*] A female legislator.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 53 This right Reason is the great Legislatrix and Judge of al human affaires. **1797** W. Toone *Cath. II* (1798) II. v. 45 No woman had yet been a legislatrix. **1832** Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxx. 565 Laws supposed to emanate from .. the fancied legislatrix nature.

Legislature (le·dʒislĕtiŭə). [Formed after Legislator by substitution of suffix: cf. -ure. Cf. F. *législature*, cited by Hatz.-Darm. from 1789.]

1. 'The power that makes laws' (J.); a body of persons invested with the power of making the laws of a country or state; *spec.* (*U.S.*) the legislative body of a State or Territory, as distinguished from Congress.

a **1676** Hale *Hist. Common Law* (1713) 2 Without the concurrent Consent of all Three Parts of the Legislature, no such Law is, or can be made. **1708** Swift *Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* Miscell. (1711) 131 By the Supreme Magistrate is properly understood the Legislative Power... But the Word Magistrate seeming to denote a single Person, and to express the Executive Power, it came to pass, that the Obedience due to the Legislature was, for want of knowing or considering this easy Distinction, misapplyed to the Administration. **1716** Addison *Freeholder* No. 16 ¶ 6 In the very Notion of a Legislature is implied a Power to change, repeal, and suspend what Laws are in being, as well as to make .. new Laws. **1781** Cowper *Fable* 9 'Twas April, as the bumpkins say, The legislature called it May. **1783** *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. I. 166 The Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the Legislatures of the respective States. **1821** J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 85 The Statute books are filled with ineffectual attempts of the legislature to establish uniformity. **1839** Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 57 The legislature gave to the King's proclamations the force of statutes of parliament. **1863** H. Cox *Instit.* III. v. 656 Bills of the colonial legislatures relating to trade.

attrib. and *Comb.* **1829** Bentham *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 124 Here and there a patch of real law—of legislature-made law—stuck in. **1843** Marryat *M. Violet* xx, He once said to them in the legislature room of Matagorda [etc.].

† **2.** The exercise of the function or power of legislation. *Obs.*

a **1715** Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 319 It was very inconvenient to have both the legislature and the execution

in the same hands. **1724** SWIFT *Drapiers' Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 30 Mr. Wood takes upon him the entire legislature, and an absolute dominion over the properties of the whole nation. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* II. 395, I think them very considerable in the science of legislature. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 46 For legislature..is the greatest act of superiority that can be exercised by one being over another.

Legist (lī·dʒist). [ad. F. *légiste* (recorded from 13th c.), ad. med.L. *lēgista*, f. *lēg-*, *lex* LAW: see -IST.] One versed in the law. (Cf. JURIST.)

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. x, My fader was no legist ne neuer knewe the lawes. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 195 Ulpianus, the floure of legistis in his dayis. **1586** FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* To Gentl. Inner Temple, The honorable assembly of the Inner Temple with all the gentlemen, students and professed Legists in the same. **1616** BACON *Let. to King* 12 Feb. *Lett. & Life* (1869) V. 242 As legists, they will agree in magnifying that wherein they are best. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 474 He had a Legists place and took the degrees in the Civil Law. **1821** *Edin. Rev.* XXXV. 169 We shall .. bring together the names of some of the great legists of Britain. **1858** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 327 An able legist..he brings into literature the habits and prepossessions of his position. **1895** RASHDALL *Universities* II. 568 Ten were to be Legists, and seven Canonists.

†Le·gister[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **legistre, -ystre,** 5 **legistery,** 6 **legistere,** 5, 7 **legister.** [a. OF. *legistre* variant (influenced by *ministre*, etc.) of *legiste* LEGIST.] = LEGIST.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5410 Lordynges cunseylours Wykkede legystrys [F. *legistre*] or fals acountours. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 62 ȝe legistres and lawyers ȝe witen where I lyȝe. **1387–8** T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 69 Amonge legystres there dare I not come. **14..** *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 680/43 *Hic legista*, a legistery. **1430–40** LYDG. *Bochas* III. xviii. (1554) 90 a, Legistres folowyng their ententes Greatly reioyce in lucre. **1440** J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 26 He was..a grete legister of lawe positive, and canone, and civille bothe. **1555** ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lx. 170 Juda legistere. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Legisters*, Lawyers. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†Le·gister[2]. *Obs.* [App. f. L. *legĕre* to read + -STER fem. agent-suffix.] In a nunnery: A woman charged with the duty of reading aloud.

14.. in Aungier *Hist. Syon Monast.* (1840) 374 Whan al be sette, anone the legister schal begyn to rede..And sche muste rede suche mater as the abbes or chauntres assignethe.

‖ Le·git. *Obs.* [L. *lēgit* he reads, or *lēgit* he has read, pres. or pa. t. 3rd pers. of *legĕre* to read.] Claim to 'Benefit of Clergy' based upon the fact of being able to read a verse of the Bible.

1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 76 They took the drunken Readers (that could scarce yet have a *Legit* to save their necks, if they needed it) to be fitter men then we to edefie the Flocks.

Legitim: see LEGITIME.

Legitimacy (lĭdʒi·timăsi). [f. LEGITIMATE: see -ACY.] The fact of being legitimate.

1. The fact of being a legitimate child.

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 207 A virulent libell ..endeavouring to prove the legitimacy of the prince of Wales, is printed. **1754–62** HUME *Hist. Eng., Hen. III*, II. 54 It had been formerly usual for the civil courts to issue writs to the spiritual, directing them to inquire into the legitimacy of the person. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 107 The innumerable refinements of the Romish canon law, which affected the legitimacy of children.

†b. *transf.* Genuineness. *Obs.*

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 36 The Legitimacy and Reality of these Marine bodies vindicated .. I now re-assume my original design.

2. Of a government or the title of a sovereign: The condition of being in accordance with law or principle. Now often, with respect to a sovereign's title, in a narrower sense: The fact of being derived by regular descent; *occas.* the principle of lineal succession to the throne, as a political doctrine.

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 233 No one..will be found in this country to maintain that mere birth alone constitutes royal legitimacy. **1818** LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 215 We were seated near the princesses..in the very *foyer* of ultra legitimacy. **1825** MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1880) 16 The doctrine of Divine Right, which has now come back to us, like a thief from transportation, under the *alias* of Legitimacy. **1872** J. L. SANFORD *Estim. Eng. Kings* 368 His [Oliver's] rule only wanted the stamp of legitimacy to entitle it to nearly unmixed praise. **1884** A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* vi. 180 We may differ in opinion as to the legitimacy of Urban or Clement.

3. *gen.* Conformity to rule or principle; lawfulness. In *Logic*, conformity to sound reasoning.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 158 It has, however, been objected, that the difference in circumstances forbids the legitimacy of our assumption. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* vii. 175 It seems better to test the legitimacy of each step. **1874** RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 28 It is easy to see the causes which have led to this large advance, and impossible not to recognize their legitimacy. **1885** J. RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 904 An argument .. in favour of the legitimacy of such philanthropic labours.

†4. *Austral. slang.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM 2 *Yrs. N. S. Wales* I. i. 16 The suspicion each entertains of legitimacy being the cause of the other's appearance. *Note*, Legitimacy, a colonial term for designating the cause of the emigration of a certain portion of our population; i.e. having legal reasons for making the voyage.

Legitimate (lĭdʒi·timĕt), *a.* Also 5–6 **legyttymat**(e, 6 **-ytymat, -ittimat.** [ad. med.L. *lēgitimāt-us*, pa. pple. of *lēgitimāre* to declare to be lawful, to cause to be regarded as lawful offspring, f. L. *lēgitimus* lawful, f. *lēg-*, *lex* law.

Etymologically, the word expresses a status which has been conferred or ratified by some authority; = LEGITIMATED. In English, however, it has taken the place of the older LEGITIME, and even in the earliest examples shows no trace of the original participial sense.]

1. Of a child: Having the status of one lawfully begotten; entitled to full filial rights. Said also of a parent, and of lineal descent. (The only sense in Johnson.)

According to English law, all children are legitimate who are born in lawful wedlock, and no others. According to the civil and canon law, a child born of unmarried parents who might at the time lawfully contract marriage becomes legitimate if his parents afterwards are lawfully married.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXV. 253 This Kynge Wyllyam vsed alwey lemmans, wherfore he dyed without issu legyttymat. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 137 The children of their owne wyues they counte to bee not legitimate. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. v. Wks. 1856 I. 141 Thy true begotten, most legitimate And loved issue. **1683** *Brit. Spec.* 173 By Lineal and Legitimate Descent the true and unquestionable Heir. **1754–62** HUME *Hist. Eng., Hen. III*, II. 54 The common law had deemed all those bastards who were born before wedlock: By the canon law they were legitimate. **1827** JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 347 A person who at the date of the will was dead, leaving .. no legitimate children. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 62 The offspring of his female slave..if begotten by him..he may recognise as his own legitimate child. **1882** A. MACFARLANE *Consanguin.* 4 Legitimate co-parent of a child.

†b. *transf.* Genuine, real: opposed to 'spurious'. *Obs.*

1551 BIBLE *Apocrypha* To Rdr., They are not receaued nor taken as legyttymate and leafull, as wel of the Hebrues as of the whole Churche. **1634** T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXII. vii. (1678) 633 By the Taste..we..distinguish the true legitimate [Medicins] from the adulterate. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 327 Mr. B. maintains *Astypala* to be a legitimate word, because we read it Ἀστυπάλχη in the present copy of Scylax. **1804** *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 347/2 The above remarks do not apply to what I shall call collections of legitimate remains. **1818** TODD, *Legitimate*..2. Genuine; not spurious: as, a legitimate work, the legitimate production of such an author.

2. Conformable to law or rule; sanctioned or authorized by law or right; lawful; proper.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 13 An evill that should last so long, might in some sort seeme to be made legitimate. **1645** MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 226 The Text therfore uses this phrase, that they shall be one flesh, to justify and make legitimate the rites of Marriage-bed. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 257 A Legitimate Husband. **1832** W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 79 They [Moors] are a nation..without a legitimate country or a name. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 238 What would, under ordinary circumstances, be justly condemned as persecution, may fall within the bounds of legitimate selfdefence. **1852** H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 436 There is .. a legitimate way of influencing the will. **1859** J. CUMMING *Ruth* ix. 152 Its ancient and legitimate owner.

b. Normal, regular; conformable to a recognized standard type; † *spec.* of a gun (cf. BASTARD *a.* 6 a); † of a disease (= EXQUISITE). In *Sporting*, applied to flat-racing as opposed to hurdle-racing or steeplechasing. *The legitimate drama*: the body of plays, Shaksperian or other, that have a recognized theatrical and literary merit; also ellipt. (*Theatr. slang*) *the legitimate.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 64 Gunners call them Legitimate Pieces, as have due length of their Chase, according to the height of their bores; Bastard Pieces are such as have shorter Chases, than the Proportion of their Bore doth require. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* v. 161 The Physician must not use astringents, in a legitimate Burning fever. **1727–51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Delivery*, A legitimate delivery is that which happens at the just term, i. e. in the tenth lunar month. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 468 Tillotson still keeps his place as a legitimate English classic. **1877** *Era Almanack* 97 Always willing to patronise the legitimate. **1884** YATES *Recoll.* I. v. 211 My youthful admiration of Shakespeare and the legitimate drama. **1888** *Sportsman* 28 Nov. (Farmer), The winding up of the legitimate season.

c. Of a sovereign's title: Resting on the strict principle of hereditary right. Hence, said of a sovereign, a kingdom, etc.

1821 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 8 We like the style of the Legitimate poets, as we respect the court and Legitimate monarchs. **1847** DISRAELI *Tancred* III. vi, But in these days a great capitalist has deeper roots than a sovereign prince, unless he is very legitimate. **1860** *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 457/1 It is not in irony, but in sober earnest, that we express our belief, that any throne is, in practice, called legitimate which has not had the consent of the nation to its .. existence. **1885** FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* iii. (1899) 96 In literature it [the Catholic Revival] appeared as Romanticism, in politics as legitimate and theocratic theory.

d. Sanctioned by the laws of reasoning; logically admissible or inferrible.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) x. 221/2 If the first principles be clear and evident, and every syllogism in some legitimate mode or figure, the conclusion of the whole must infallibly be admitted. **1814** D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* II. iii. § 1. 247 Every such process of reasoning .. may be resolved into a series of legitimate syllogisms. **1840** MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 397 Both [methods] were legitimate logical processes. **1850** M'COSH *Div. Govt.* III. ii. (1874) 409 We have followed them [principles] to their legitimate consequences. **1855** PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. ix. 249 This bloody catastrophe was a legitimate result of the policy which he advised.

†3. quasi-*adv.* *Obs.*

1578 *Galway Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 427 Both he and his chyldren of his body legytymat begotten.

B. *sb.* **1. a.** A legitimate child.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 97, I had rather we had many legittimats than many illegittimates. **1842** C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) III. vi. 381 Their legitimates do them small honour, sometimes. **1865** *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 8 Legitimates and natural children were brought up..or shaken up together.

b. A legitimate sovereign. Also, one who supports or advocates the title of such sovereigns. Cf. A. 2 c.

1821 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.*, *On Parties in Poetry* (1851) I. 6 Waller, a true Legitimate in politics. **1830** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 268 The experiment of what has been termed constitutional government, has been tried and failed. The legitimates refused this, while they might have had it. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 374 No longer the throne was occupied .. by a small class of legitimates.

†c. *Austral. slang.* (See quot. and cf. LEGITIMACY 4.) *Obs.*

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM 2 *Yrs. N.S. Wales* II. xxiv. 116 Our society is divided into circles as in England.. Next, we have the legitimates, or cross-breds,—namely, such as have legal reasons for visiting this colony; and the illegitimates, or such as are free from that stigma.

†2. Something to which one has a legitimate title. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* (1770) 31 Many princes have been rigorous in laying taxes on their subjects by the head, but of any King heretofore that made a levy upon their wit, and seized it as his own legitimate, I have not whom beside to instance.

Legitimate (lĭdʒi·timeit), *v.* [f. med.L. *lēgitimāt-*, ppl. stem of *lēgitimāre* (see prec.). Cf. F. *légitimer*, Sp., Pg. *legitimar*, It. *legitimare*.]

1. *trans.* To render (a bastard) legitimate; to establish the legitimacy of (a person) by an authoritative declaration or decree.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1631) 230 With the Popes auouch, who legitimated him. **1663** PEPYS *Diary* 9 Nov., It is much talked of that the king intends to legitimate the Duke of Monmouth. **1701** DE FOE *Power Coll. Body People* Misc. (1703) 149 Another Parliament Legitimated Queen Elizabeth. **1809** J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 517 What is impressment of seamen? .No parliament ever dared to legitimate or sanction it. **1818** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 75 One object of which was to legitimate the duke of Lancaster's ante-nuptial children. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 176 The children were according to the law..legitimated by the subsequent marriage of their parents.

fig. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 15 Straining their wittes to legitimate bastardly broods of opinions. *a* **1640** JACKSON *Creed* XI. xviii. § 5 The seeds of this accursed sin are more than legitimated, ranked amongst the essential parts of honour.

2. To render lawful or legal, to give a lawful or legal character to; to authorize by legal enactment. In early use, To give (a person) a legal claim *to* (something).

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xlv. (1532) 115 Whether the Pope may legittimate one to temporall thynges. **1586** WARNER *Albion's Eng.* II. lxvii. 285 With Marrage, that legitimates our Propagation. **1658** T. WALL *Charac. Enemies Ch.* 65 These men can do more then God, they can legitimate any wickedness. **1715** BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 348 Nay, a particular edition shall be legitimated and consecrated. **1798** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 566 Their feudal laws, by legitimating orderly gradations of oppression, completed the misfortune of the times. **1869** *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 10 He not only supplies himself with a magazine of arms, but with a portfolio of judges' orders legitimating their use.

3. To affirm or show to be legitimate; to authorize or justify by word or example; to serve as justification for.

1611 W. SLATER *Key* (1629) 164 [An hypocrite] countenanceth, yea, legitimateth, wilfull rebellion against the law of God. **1651** JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 8 (1727) 108 Our Blessed Lord was pleased to legitimate fear to us, by his agony and prayers in the garden. **1681** FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxvii. 466 The Gospel legitimates no hopes of salvation, but such as are accompanied with serious efforts of mortification. **1713** NELSON *Life Bp. Bull* 292 All such terms and Phrases as are not expressly legitimated by the sacred writers. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xvii. (1840) 306 Necessity legitimates my advice; for it is the only way to save our lives. *c* **1750** SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 179 Unless Economy's consent Legitimate expense. *c* **1820** FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* xii. (1848) 557 Sculpture lent her hand to legitimate the sacrilege. **1824–9** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 215 National safety legitimates all means employed upon it. **1846** TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 4 He warns him that Pharaoh will require him to legitimate his mission.

Hence **Legi·timated** *ppl. a.*

1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VIII. 415 Gabrielle a legitimated Daughter of France, one of his own natural Sisters. **1723** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6161/1 *Paris.* .. The King has settled the Ranks and Honours of the legitimated Princes. **1799** W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 130 According to a legitimated statement already mentioned. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 1. 267 Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, a legitimated son of John of Gaunt.

Legitimately (lĭdʒi·timĕtli), *adv.* [f. LEGITIMATE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a legitimate or lawful manner; in accordance with rule or propriety; legally, properly.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 97 But sure legitimately (or as they shold) they are not brought vp. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* vii. § 3. 112 A King legitimately constituted in his

Government. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 320 Whatever the result may be, it shall at least legitimately grow out of the premises. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. v. 193 Biblical Theology can legitimately extend no farther than Revelation does.

Legitimateness (lĭˌdʒiˈtimĕtnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being legitimate, in various senses.

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* D, If *New-kerke* .. will giue you a Testimonie of your legitimatenesse, I will easily beleeue it. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 536 They cannot make the least scruple concerning the legitimateness of the Instrument. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 352 The Fathers of Constantinople..highly asserting the legitimateness of his Ordination. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 181 Babeuf .. maintained the merit and the legitimateness of the Constitution of 1793.

Legitimation (lĭˌdʒitimēˈʃən). [ad. med.L. *lēgitimātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lēgitimāre* to LEGITIMATE. Cf. F. *légitimation*.]

1. The action or process of rendering or authoritatively declaring (a person) legitimate.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 263 The duke of Lancastir purchased a legittimacion for the childyrn that he had begoten of dame Katerine Swynforth. 1543 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 188 The lettres of legitimatiouu maid to the said Robert. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1093/1 Cranmer . alledging manie reasons .. for the legitimation of both the kings sisters. 1611 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. (1660) 63 By such legitimation they are discharged of all those dishonours which in former time they were subject unto. *a* 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* III. xxvi. (1704) 342 The intricacys of his Marriages, and the legitimation of his Children were settled by the same Power. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 110 Legitimation or the Tryal of Bastardy. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 22 Mar. an. 1776, I talked of legitimation by subsequent marriage, which obtained in the Roman law, and still obtains in the law of Scotland. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 843/1 Nor can his agnates succeed to him [a bastard], unless he has obtained letters of legitimation from the king.

† **2.** The condition of being legitimate; legitimacy. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 392 The quhilk wedding wes lauchfull probatioun Of his barnis legitimatioun. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 248, I haue disclaim'd Sir Robert and my land, Legitimation, name, and all is gone. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 77 His infancie and doubt of legitimation, secluding him awhile from enjoying any Soveraigntie. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 50 That Son giveth cause of suspition of his Legitimation who will not mourn at his Mothers death. 1689 LOCKE *Govt.* § 123 (1694) 120 From whence also will arise many Questions of Legitimation, and what in Nature is the difference betwixt a Wife and a Concubine.

fig. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 137 Mr. Bayes having gone so many months, more than the Civil Law allows for the utmost term of legitimation.

b. *transf.* Of a literary work: The fact that it is the work of its reputed author; authenticity, genuineness. Now *rare*.

1635 E. BAGSHAWE *To Rdr.* in R. Bolton *Two Serm.* (1635) A ij b, These Sermons are truely his owne..There are hundreds of people .. who .. can with me .. attestate their legitimation. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xi, We are yet beholding to him for asserting the truth, and legitimation of these seven Epistles of our Martyr. 1670 WALTON *Lives* III. 238 In this relation concerning these three doubtful Books of Mr. Hookers..I leave my Reader to give sentence, for their legitimation. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* x. 167 The legitimation refused to this book [the Apocalypse] is therefore not the authenticity in the literary sense of the word.

† **3.** The action of naturalizing (an alien) *Obs.*

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C j b, The most large and most benificiall Legitimation made to any alien.

† **4.** The action of giving a lawful character to something forbidden by law; a dispensation. *Obs.*

a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* II. 376 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 427 He robbeth all nations With his fulminations .. Legitimations. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 219 A Dispensation is .. in our Books sometimes stiled a Legitimation.

5. *gen.* The action of making lawful; authorization; rarely *concr.* a document of authorization.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. v, A direct uncharitableness .. which can receive no warrant or legitimation by the intention of the propounder. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 193 The judicious and mature Legitimation of tipling Houses. 1799 *Carlton Ho. Mag.* 293 The legitimation of Money, and the giving it its denominated value, is one especial part of a King's prerogative. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 164 Herein is the legitimation of criticism, in the mind's faith, that the poems are a corrupt version of some text in nature. 1870 *Daily News* 1 Dec., Persons going about their lawful business, and fortified by adequate legitimations.

Legiˈtimatist. *rare.* [f. as next + -IST.] = LEGITIMIST.

a 1860 WORCESTER cites *Month. Rev.*

Legitimatize (lĭˌdʒiˈtimătəiz), *v.* [f. LEGITIMATE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render legitimate or lawful, in various senses, *esp.* to render (a child) legitimate by legal enactment or otherwise.

1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 32 The approbation of the men legitimatizes the government. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. [II.] i. iii. 115 The Turk does not deign to legitimatize his possession of the soil he has violently seized. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 158 She might have been legitimatized by act of parliament. 1868 FFOULKES *Ch. Creed or Crown's C.* 60 The wily forger .. sought to legitimatise them by the high authority which he claimed. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 20 June 7/4 The alteration .. will have the effect of legitimatizing the offspring of past marriages.

Hence **Legiˈtimatized** *ppl. a.*

1856 DORAN *Knts. & their Days* xvii. 285 The legitimatised son of himself [Louis XIV] and Madame de Montespan. 1885 *Athenæum* 29 Aug. 271/2 Joan Beaufort, the legitimatized daughter of John of Gaunt.

Legiˈtimature. *nonce-wd.* [f. LEGITIMATE *a.* + -URE.] An office to which one has a legitimate claim.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. ii. (1872) VI. 144 Regent having stripped her Husband of his high legitimatures and dignities.

Legitime (leˈdʒĭtim), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **legytym**, 6–7 **legittime**, 8–9 **legitim.** [a. F. *légitime* adj. and sb., ad. L. *lēgitimus*, f. *lēg-*, *lex* LAW.]

† **A.** *adj. Obs.*

1. = LEGITIMATE *a.* 1. In early use *absol.* or quasi-*sb.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 210 Pe grace That leelle legitime by lawe may cleyme. 1536 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxvi. 182 The Kings highnes should make and declare the said Lady Mary to bee legitime. 1568 MARY *Let.* Jan. in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. (1824) 30 To .. cause him [the Erle of Murray] to be declarit legitime to succeid unto the crowne of Scotland.

b. *transf.* Genuine: = LEGITIMATE 1 b.

1614 W. BARCLAY *Nepenthes* in Arb. *App. to Jas. I Counterbl.* 116 To apparell some European plants with Indian coats, and to enstall them in shops as righteous and legittime Tabacco.

2. = LEGITIMATE 2.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. cxlii. (1869) 131 Engendred in legitime mariage. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 258 If after the legittime appellacyon he hath proceded in cause. *c* 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 46 Aristotle deuideth Justice in .ii. kyndes, one, legitime or legall, and an other, equyte. 1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* 37 He calls it [the Lord's Prayer] the legitime and ordinary prayer. 1669 *Treaty betw. Chas. II & Dk. Savoy* in Magens *Insurances* (1755) II. 639 To constitute Sir John Finch Kn^t.. his true and legitime Plenipotentiary. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* I iij, The Elders and Brethren .. were assembled in a legitime Council at Ierusalem. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 50 A species of right never adopted for legitime before 1779.

b. Of persons: Obedient to law.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 47 Those things wherein the order and ornament or goodnesse of the mind consistes, we cal legal and Law: whence men become legitime and orderly.

c. = LEGITIMATE 2 b.

1651 E. PRESTWICH *Hippolitus* Ep. Ded., A Legitime Poem often falls a sacrifice to the many-headed and no brained Multitude.

d. = LEGITIMATE 2 d.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 82 State legitime is whan the controuersy standeth in definicyon.

B. *sb. Civil* and *Sc. Law.* (See quot. 1845.) = L. *lēgitima* (*pars*).

a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* (1773) 606 That which falls to the children, is sometimes, from the Roman law, styled the legitim, or the portion given them by the law. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 851/1 Children are entitled .. after their father's death, to a share of his moveable property, which is called their legitime, or portion natural, or bairns' part of gear. 1881 *Times* 9 Feb. 10 The Yorke Prize for 1880..was offered for the best essay on 'The History of the Law of Legitim'.

Legitimism (lĭˌdʒiˈtimizˈm). [ad. F. *légitimisme*, f. *légitime*: see next and -ISM.] In French or Spanish politics: Adherence to the claim of the so-called 'legitimate pretender to the throne'.

1877 *Chr. World* 12 Oct. 1/4 The patrons of Napoleonism and Legitimism. 1883 MAINE *Early Law & Custom* v. 143 The theory of sovereignty and government called Legitimism..is still a factor in French and Spanish politics.

Legitimist (lĭˌdʒiˈtimist). [ad. F. *légitimiste*, f. *légitime*: see LEGITIME and -IST.] A supporter of legitimate authority, esp. of a monarchical title claimed on the ground of direct descent; *spec.* in France, a supporter of the elder Bourbon line, driven from the throne in 1830.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 66 The papal secretary of state was denounced as a secret adherent of the legitimists. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* I. 231 Naples became the rallying point of the legitimists. 1865 *Examiner* 11 Mar. 145/1 The legitimists and clericals soon tied a stone to it and sent it to the bottom. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 430 Isabella II. was, in the eyes of Legitimists and extreme Catholics, a revolutionary usurper.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or pertaining to the legitimists; brought about by legitimists; expressing their sentiments.

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 627 He is not likely to have made the strong legitimist harangue which is put into his mouth. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 190 The accession of the house of York was strictly a legitimist restoration.

Hence **Legitimiˈstic** *a.*, inclined to the opinions of the legitimists.

1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XX. 381 He is too Legitimistic for me.

Legitiˈmity. *rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *légitimité*, f. *légitime*: see LEGITIME *a.* and -ITY.] Legitimacy.

1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* III. 457 Ferocious..man, enemy to legitimity and religion!

Legitimize (lĭˌdʒiˈtiməiz), *v.* [f. L. *lēgitimus* (see LEGITIME *a.*) + -IZE.] = LEGITIMATIZE.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 148 The French laws oblige me to do so in order to legitimise my child. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xl, He seemed to be legitimizing his presence. 1892 A. B. BRUCE *Apologetics* III. x. 495 Such a comparison .. is not indispensable to legitimise the Christian's exclusive homage to Jesus.

Hence **Legiˈtimizaˈtion,** the action of legitimizing.

1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 113 Had Elizabeth's prospects been liable to be affected by the legitimization of her sister, the queen would [etc.]. 1886 in *Antiquary* Feb. 70/2 In consideration of .. 25,000 crowns .. his Holiness is willing to grant the act of legitimization.

† **Legiˈtimously,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. **legitimous* adj. (f. L. *lēgitim-us* + -OUS) + -LY [2].] In a lawful or proper manner.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή xxiv. 244 The Sacraments legitimously administred for matter and form.

Leglen (leˈglĕn). *Sc.* Also 8–9 **leglin**, 9 **leglan.** [? variant of LAGGIN.] A milk-pail. Also *attrib.* **leglen-girth,** the lowest hoop upon a leglen. *To cast a leglen-girth*: to have an illegitimate child (cf. LAGGIN 3).

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv, [When] I to milk the ewes first tried my skill, To bear a leglen was nae toil to me. *c* 1750 MISS ELLIOT *Song, 'Flowers of the Forest'* ii, Ilk ane lifts her leglin, and hies her away. 1822 SCOTT *Let. to Joanna Baillie* 10 Feb. in *Lockhart*, Miss Edgeworth .. carries her literary reputation as .. easily as the milk maid in my country does the leglan. 1822 — *Nigel* xxxii, Ganging a wee bit gleed in her walk through the world; I mean in the way of..casting a leglin-girth, or the like. 1881 SANDS *Sketches of Tranent* 20 A leglen or milking pail of excellent small beer.

Legless (leˈglĕs), *a.* [f. LEG *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no legs; deprived of legs.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom Solomon* IX. 4 A legless body is my kingdom's map. 1848 C. LANMAN *Angler in Canada* 207 His [a seal's] clumsy and legless body. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iii. 69 The larvæ of ants .. are small, white, legless grubs.

Leglet (leˈglĕt). [f. LEG *sb.* + -LET.]

1. A little leg.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 424 High raised in air to .. wap his [a jointed toy soldier's] supple leglets in their view. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 263 [A nurse tells a child] to put down her frock, and cover two very pretty white leglets.

2. An ornament for the leg. (After *armlet*, etc.)

1836 CAROLINE FOX *Jrnl.* (1882) 9 Numbers of anklets and leglets. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. viii. 198 It [wire] is used chiefly as leglets. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* 200 A pair of sandals, [and] a leglet of goats' hair .. made up his equipment.

Leguan (leˈgiŭăn). [? a. F. *l'iguane* (*iguane* iguana, with def. art.).] = IGUANA, GUANA.

1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vi. 210 Frequented by numbers of the large amphibious lizard called the leguan or guana. 1877 J. A. CHALMERS *Tiyo Soga* xviii. 347 The second [doctor] removes the cause of disease, which is either a lizard, a serpent, or a leguan.

Leguleian (legiulēˈan), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *lēgulēi-us* a pettifogger (f. *lēg-*, *lex* law) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to petty questions of law or to law language; pettifogging. *rare.*

1677 NEEDHAM *2nd Pacquet Adv.* 21 It is a small matter with our Factious Leguleian Scriblers to form up Opinions upon forged Interpretations of Law. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. 1858 VIII. 90 It seems impossible to determine whether he uses it in the classical English sense, or in the sense of leguleian barbarism.

B. *sb.* A pettifogger; a contemptuous term for a lawyer.

1631 BP. WEBBE *Quietn.* (1653) 254 Our spruce aturnies, and upstart Leguleians. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ix. M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 209 You do but that over again .. which some silly Leguleians now and then do, to argue unawares against their own Clients. 1864 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 124 To distinguish a jolly young medical from a prematurely sharp leguleian.

So **Leguleˈous** *a.* = LEGULEIAN *a.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* IV. xiii. 131 The leguleious Cavils of some Pragmatical Pettifoggers.

Legume (leˈgiŭm, lĭˌgiūˈm). Also 7 **legum.** [a. F. *légume*, ad. L. *legūmen*, f. *leg-ĕre* to gather, in allusion to the fact that the fruit may be gathered by hand.]

1. a. The fruit, or the edible portion of a leguminous plant, e.g. beans, peas, pulse. **b.** By extension: A vegetable used for food; chiefly in *pl.*

a. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 621 The boyling of Legums. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 7/2 There is a great Plenty of Legumes, and Garden-product. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 263 Farinaceous Legumes, as Pease, Beans, &c. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 443 Chesnuts, maiz, harricots, and other legumes, form principal objects of consumption.

b. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Pref., In those early times 'tis probable they knew no other Gardens than those of Fruits and Legumes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Turnips*, Turneps are a legume used in several sauces. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 131 The tyrant of Sicily demanded a tenth of the corn, but not a tenth of .. hay or legumes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 696 The dry edible fruit and other species of food, which we call by the general name of legumes.

† **2.** A leguminous plant. *Obs.*

1693 NEEDHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 826 The Arachydna's, and some other Legumes, which flower above, but seed under ground. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Legumes*, .. in Botany it is that Species of Plants, which we call Pulse.

3. The pod or seed-vessel of a leguminous plant.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* iii. (1794) 36 The legume or pod. 1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 29 Legume long, compress'd, cloath'd with a double bark. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 376 The legume compressed, brown, ciliated.

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* viii. (1864) 230 The fruit .. although a legume, is of a rounded shape.

Legumen (lĭgiū·mĕn). Pl. **legumens**, ‖ **legumina.** [a. L. *legūmen*: see prec.] a. = LEGUME 1 a. b. = LEGUME 2. Also *collect. sing.* c. = LEGUME 3.

a. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. XCV. (1495) 662 Greynes that ben..gretter..thanne greynes of whete other of barly be properly callyd legumina. 1680 BOYLE *Produc. Chem. Princ.* II. iv, Some legumens, as peas, or beans; which if they be newly gathered and distilled in a retort .. will..afford..an acid spirit. 1721 CHAMBERLAYNE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 200 These Vessels .. are more easy to be discover'd in Beans and Pease, than in any sort of Legumens or Grains.

b. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 71 The haulm of beans, pease, and other *legumina.* *a* 1721 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 354 Grass-butter rises in price by reason of its consumption of those legumens. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. vi. 54 The Country adjacent produces Barley, Wheat, and Legumen. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* XXXIV. (1853) 123 They are to be met with in gardens on kidney-beans or any legumens.

c. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. vi. (1765) 13 *Legumen*, a Pod..is a Pericarpium of two Valves, wherein the seeds are fastened along one suture only. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 619 Lotus. Legumen cylindrical; filled with cylindrical seeds. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food Man* 211 The seeds are contained in an oblong legumen, or pod .. of two valves.

Legumin (lĭgiū·min). *Chem.* Also **legumine.** [f. LEGUME + -IN.] A proteid substance resembling casein, found in leguminous and other seeds.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 690 A peculiar principle, to which he [Braconnot] has given the name of legumin. *c* 1865 *Circ. Sci.* I. 329/2 The largest proportion of phosphorus exists in legumine. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 119 Legumin occurs in largest proportion and in the larger number of kinds of pulse.

Legu·minar, *a. Bot.* [f. L. *legūmin-*, *legūmen* + -AR.] Resembling or characteristic of a legume: said of dehiscence by a marginal suture.

In some mod. Dicts.

Legumi·niform, *a.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a legume.

In some mod. Dicts.

Leguminose (lĭgiū·minōʊs), *a.* [f. as next + -OSE.] = next.

1693 in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 764 Herbaceous and arborescent Plants, the greatest part of them pomiferous or leguminose. 1713 PETIVER ibid. XXVIII. 207 Leguminose or Pea-bloom Plants. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) III. 252 We have the leguminose plants.

Leguminous (lĭgiū·minəs), *a.* [f. L. *legūmin-*, *legūmen* + -OUS.]

1. Of or pertaining to pulse; of the nature of pulse.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 45 Raising leguminous crops like field pease. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 498 This practice will by no means preclude the cultivation of leguminous crops. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 591 Meat, leguminous vegetables and bread contain the same alkali.

2. *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the N.O. *Leguminosæ*, which includes peas, beans, and other plants which bear legumes or pods.

1677 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. III. V. (1682) 187 The Cod of the Garden Bean (and so of the rest of the Leguminous kind) opens on one side. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* iii. (1794) 39 The greater part of the Linnæus or pulse tribe. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 446 Linnæus .. asserts .. that 'among all the leguminous or papilionaceous tribe there is no deleterious plant to be found'. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 88 Myrospermum, a spurious Leguminous genus. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. ii. 50 A most elegant leguminous tree. 1890 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 24 Climbing leguminous plants escape both floods and cattle.

b. Resembling what pertains to a leguminous plant.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 97/1 The top [of Goats Rue] is branched, upon each stands many leguminous, or pulse-like flowers. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sainfoin*, They are leguminous Flowers, White and sometimes Red. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 87 Another and a more invariable character [of the Pea tribe] is to have a leguminous fruit.

Legyor, obs. form of LEDGER.

‖ **Lehm** (lēm). *Geol.* [Ger. = LOAM.] = LOESS.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 151 There is a remarkable alluvium filled with land-shells of recent species, which overspreads a great part of the valley of the Rhine, between Basle and Cologne..This deposit is provincially termed 'Loess', or, in Alsace, 'Lehm'. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xx. 405 The 'loess' or 'lehm' of the Rhine—a pulverulent yellowish, sandy loam.

Lehmanite (lē·mănəit). *Min.* Also **lem-.** [Named by J. C. Delamétherie, 1797, after Lake *Lehman* (*Leman*), its locality: see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of saussurite.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 207 Lehmanite of felspar and quartz, from Cornwall. 1837 DANA *Min.* 293 Lemanite.

Le·hmannite. *Min.* [Named by H. J. Brooke and W. H. Miller, 1852, after Prof. J. G. *Lehmann*, of St. Petersburg, its discoverer: see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of crocoite.

1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Min.* 557 Lehmannite.

Lehrbachite (lē·rbaχəit). *Min.* [Named by H. J. Brooke and W. H. Miller, 1852, after *Lehrbach* in the Harz Mountains, its locality: see -ITE.] Selenide of lead, found in blackish grey masses.

1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Min.* 153 Lehrbachite ..decrepitates when heated. 1885 ERNI *Min.* 236 Lehrbachite gives with soda on coal, globules of lead.

Lehter, var. LAHTER *Obs.*; obs. f. LAUGHTER.

† **Lehtrie,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *leahtrian*, f. *leahtor* LAHTER, vice.] *trans.* To reproach.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXV. (Z.) 144 *Criminor* ic leahtrje. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 þat he .. lehtrie þo þe on sinne lið.

Lehu·ntite. *Min.* [Named after Captain *Lehunt*: see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of natrolite.

1831 BRYCE *Tables Min.* etc. (Chester). 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 221 The Lehuntite of Thomson is met not uncommonly at Glenarm.

Lehȝen, obs. form of LAUGH *v.*

Lei, obs. form of LAY, LIE.

Leibnitzian (ləibni·tsiăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Leibnitian, -izian.** [f. the name of Gottfried Wilhelm *Leibnitz* (1646–1716) + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to Leibnitz or his philosophical doctrines or mathematical methods.

1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1768) V. 23 *note*, The Leibnitian and Wolfian philosophy. 1778 MILNER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 362 The Leibnitzian doctrine. *a* 1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 73 The Leibnitzian distinction of the Eternal Reason, or nature of God..from the will or personal attributes of God. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xiii. 594 The Leibnitzian Monadism. 1884 MUHZ *Leibnis* 211 The great body of Leibnizian and Kantian thought.

B. *sb.* A follower of Leibnitz.

1754 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* II. 1293 Some Leibnitians do not assume..that action or force is proportional to the pressure and space. 1882 W. WALLACE *Kant* 101 Still the Leibnitians have almost all the experiences on their side.

Hence **Leibni·tzianism,** the doctrines of Leibnitz or his followers.

1874 MORRIS tr. *Überweg's Hist. Philos.* II. 120.

Leicester (le·stəɪ). [The name of an English county town.] Used *attrib.* or *adj.*, and hence ellipt. as sb., to designate a valuable long-woolled variety of sheep and a long-horned variety of cattle originally bred in Leicestershire.

1834 YOUATT *Cattle* vi. 208 Where a few of the long-horns do linger, the improved Leicesters are gone. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 291/2 The improved Leicester has gained a footing, and will not soon lose it.

Leiche, Leicht, obs. forms of LEECH, LIGHT.

Leid(e, obs. pa. t. and pple. of LAY *v.*

Leide, obs. form of LEAD.

Leidger, obs. form of LEDGER.

Leidyite (ləi·diəit). *Min.* [Named by G. A. Koenig, 1878, in honour of Dr. Joseph *Leidy*: see -ITE.] A complicated hydrous silicate found in fine yellowish-green scales.

1878 in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 84. 1882 DANA *Min.* App. 68 Leidyite..consisting of fine scales with silky lustre.

Leie, obs. form of LAY, LIE.

Leif, obs. f. LEAF, LIEF, LIVE; Sc. f. LEVE *v.*[2]

Leifull, leiffull, variants of LEEFUL.

Leige, obs. form of LIEGE.

Leigeance, obs. form of LIGEANCE.

Leiger, obs. form of LEAGUER, LEDGER.

Leigeritie, variant of LEGERITY *Obs.*, lightness.

Leigh, obs. pa. t. of LIE *v.*[1] and *v.*[2]

† **Leighster.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [repr. OE. type **liegestre*, fem. agent-n. to *lēogan*, f. LIE *v.*[2]: see -STER.] A female liar.

c 1325 *Lai le Freine* 106 Yif ich say ich hadde a bi-leman ..Than ich worth Be hold leighster and fals of tong.

† **Leighton.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 léc-, léah-, léhtun, 3 leȝ(h)tun, leiȝhton, 4 lahtoun, leiȝ-, leyȝton, leotun, 7 liten, 8 laghton, laighton. [OE. *léahtún*, earlier **lēactún*, f. *lēac* LEEK + *tún* enclosure: see TOWN.] A garden.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 19 Ongelic is corne senepes þætte ȝenumen wæs monn sende in lehtune his. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 460/30 *Ortus olerum*, leahtun. *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 291 in *O. E. Misc.* 45 Iwis þu were myd ihesu crist in þe leyhtune. 13.. *Childh. Jesu* 1618 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 54 Jacob..bad him go..A non riȝht doun into þe leiȝhtone, For to bringuen heom wuyrtone. *a* 1327 *Treat. Dreams* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 264 Lahtoun make ant to-delve. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xvi. (Tollem. MS.), Some of pondes beþ stremes to water and moyste gardines and leiȝtons [*ed.* 1535 orcheyardes]. *Ibid.* XVII. 1, Some tren and herbes groweþ in leyȝtons [*ed.* 1535 croftes]. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 30 *Liten*, a Garden. 17.. R. RICHARDSON in *Leland's Itin.* (ed. Hearne 1745) I. 140, I have met with several British Words that are still in use, such as Laghton for a Garden. 1775 WATSON *Hist. Halifax* 542 Laighton, a Garden.

Hence † **Leightonward,** a gardener.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 127/14 *Olitor*, lectunward. *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 576 in *O. E. Misc.* 53 Heo wende hit were þe leyhtunward þat to hire spek.

Leigier, obs. form of LEAGUER, LEDGER.

Leihe, obs. form of LYE, lixivium.

Leihter, obs. f. LAUGHTER; var. LAHTER *Obs.*

Leik, obs. form of LICH, LIKE.

Leil(e, leill, obs. forms of LEAL.

Leime, obs. Sc. form of LEAM *sb.*[1]

Lein, Lein(e, obs. forms of LAY *v.*, LEAN.

† **Leind,** *sb. Obs.* Also **lend.** [a. ON. *lǫynd*, f. *lǫyna*: see LAIN *v.*] A hiding-place, refuge.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9652 Aha! þat wreche wit-vten freind, þat on na side mai gett him leind [*Gött.* lend]. *Ibid.* 24728 We prai þat liuedi be vr leind [*Edinb.* lend].

Leind, variant of LEND *v.*[1] *Obs.*

Leing, obs. form of LYING.

Leint, obs. Sc. pa. t. and pple. of LEAN *v.*[1]

Leio- (ləi·o), also **lio-,** comb. form of Gr. λεῖος smooth, appearing as the first element of certain scientific words, as: **Leiodere** (ləi·ədīəɪ) *Zool.* [Gr. δέρος skin], one of the genus *Leiodera* of American iguanoid lizards (*Cent. Dict.*). **Leioglossate** (-glɒ·sēt) *a.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], having the characteristics of the group *Leioglossa* of octopod cephalopods, which have no radula. ‖ **Leiomyoma** (-məiōʊ·mă) *Path.* [see MYOMA], 'the form of myoma which is composed of unstriated muscular fibre' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). **Leiophyllous** (-fi·ləs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον], having smooth leaves. **Leiotrichous** (ləiɒ·trikəs) *a.* [Gr. τριχ-, θρίξ hair], smooth-haired, belonging to the group ‖ **Leio·trichi,** one of the two primary divisions into which mankind is considered by some to be divisible.

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 132 Bory de St. Vincent's two primary divisions of the genus *Homo*, the *Leiotrichi*, or smooth-haired, and the *Ulotrichi*, or crisp-haired. 1881 WEST in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 115 This species belongs to the orthocarpous leiophyllous Hypnaceae.

Leiotropic, erron. form of LÆOTROPIC.

Leip(o)-: see LIP(O)-.

Leir, obs. form of LAIR, LERE *v.*, LIEFER.

Leir, var. LEAR[1], learning; LEAR[2] *Obs.*

Leirne, obs. Sc. form of LEARN.

Leis, Sc. var. LEASE *a.* and *sb.*[2], LEESE *v.*[1], LEEZE (*me*), LESE(-MAJESTY).

Leisar, leisour, obs. forms of LEISURE.

Leisch, Leiser(e, obs. ff. LEASH, LEISURE.

Leish, obs. f. LEASH; var. LISSE, fine thread.

Leisk, Sc. form of LISK, flank.

Leisom(e, leisoum, variants of LEESOME.

Leispound, variant of LISPOUND.

Leiss, Sc. var. LEASE, LEESE *v.*[1], LEEZE (*me*).

Leist, obs. form of LEAST, LEST, LIST.

Leist, obs. 2nd sing. ind. pres. of LAY *v.*[1]

Leister (lī·stəɪ). Also 6 **leyster,** 6, 9 **lister,** 7–8 **leester,** 9 **liester.** [a. ON. *lióstr* (Norw. dial. *lioster*, Sw. *ljuster*, Da. *lyster*), f. *liósta* str. vb., to strike.] A pronged spear for striking and taking fish, chiefly salmon.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 No person..shall take ..in..any..crele, raw web, lister, fier, or any other engine ..the yonge fries of any kinde of salmon. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. F vj, Their leysters or sammon speres. 1638 *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 101 A yeoman presented for that he did kill ..with a certain engine called a leister much salmon. 1785 BURNS *Death Dr. Hornbook* vi, A three-tued leister. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xi, [He] came running up the stairs with a salmon lister in one hand. 1843 W. SCROPE *Salmon Fish. Tweed* xi. 239 The men..wielding their long leisters. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 753/2 Celebrated .. as a poacher and as a great hand at the leister in autumn.

b. *Comb.*, as *leister grain*; *leister-shaped* adj.

1634 *Acts Durham High Comm. Crt.* (Surtees) 102 Did see Mr. Haslehead take upp the leester graines and throw them awaie. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 23 Rather leister-shaped in construction, with five barbed prongs.

Lei·ster, *v.* [f. LEISTER *sb.*] *trans.* To spear with a leister.

1834 HOGG *Dom. Mann. Scott* (1882) 11 He [Scott] and Skene of Rubislaw, and I were out one night about midnight, leistering kippers in Tweed. 1861 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* II. 243 The poaching weaver who had the night before leistered a prime kipper. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 530 They burned the water and leistered the salmon.

Hence **Lei·stering** *vbl. sb.* Also **Lei·sterer.**

1843 W. SCROPE *Salmon Fish. Tweed* xi. 237 The side on which the leisterers strike the fish. 1867 *Times* 30 Dec. 9/6 Conviction of Salmon Leisterers. *Ibid.*, The process of salmon leistering by night with the aid of torch and spear.

Leisum, variant of LEESOME *a.*

Leisurable (le·ʒlŭrăb'l), *a.* [f. LEISURE *sb.* + -ABLE; perh. on the supposed analogy of *comfortable*, *honourable*: cf. *pleasurable*.]

1. Proceeding or acting without haste; leisurely, deliberate.

[*a* 1540 implied in LEISURABLY.] 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 479 Chosing rather to broyle him with leasurable tormentes..then to kill him at once. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii. (1636) 264 His [Pompey's] over-great power.. moved envy among the leisurable [L. *otiosos*] Citizens. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* xiii. (1692) 81, I shall humbly reserve [this] to a more leasurable inquiry.

2. Not requiring haste; leisure (time). *rare.*

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* V. (1617) 40 You must doe it by such leasurable times, that nature hauing no more then she is able to digest, may..come to be orderly satisfied. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* Pref., This I confesse .. I had at leisurable hours composed. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 261 A leisurable period of the year. 1885 PATER *Marius the Epic.* II. IX. (ed. 2) I. 149 Such a theory, at more leisurable moments, would, of course, have its precepts to propound.

Leisurably (le·ʒlŭrăbli). *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a 'leisurable' manner; leisurely, without haste, deliberately.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 358/2 If thou wilt leasurably lysten and beholde to the ende of the tragedye. 1658 SIR T. MAYERNE *Receipts Cookery* cxl. 90 Let it boyl leasurably. 1695 BP. ROCHESTER *Disc. Clergy* 13 Setting forth the public Prayers to all their due Advantage, by pronouncing them leasurably, fitly, warmly, decently. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 172 Let him speak leisurably. 1889 *Longm. Mag.* June 164 He..pricked leisurably down the slope.

Leisure (le·ʒ^iŭɹ, lī·ʒ^iŭɹ). Forms: 4 **leisere, leysir,** *Sc.* **lasere, 4–5 leiser, leysere,** *Sc.* **lasair, 4–6 laiser, layser, leyser,** *Sc.* **laser, -are, 5 laisir, -our, -ure, laysar, -ir, leyzer, -soure, lesure, 5–6 leysar,** *Sc.* **lasar, 6 laisere, -ure, layso(u)r, -ure, leisar, -our, leaser, -our, leesar, leser, leysour(e, leys(s)or,** *Sc.* **laseir, lasar, lazar, laisar, 5–7 leysure, 6–8 leasure, 7 liesure, leizure, 6– leisure.** [a. OF. *leisir* (mod.F. *loisir*), subst. use of the infinitive *leisir*, repr. L. *licēre* to be permitted. In Fr. the word has undergone much the same development of sense as in Eng.]

†1. Freedom or opportunity to do something specified or implied. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 28 Þe seruyng man þat serueþ yn þe ȝere Oweþ to come when he haþ leysere. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 229 Whan þou sees leysere, þat he ne perceyue þi witte..with þe knyfe him to smite. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 462 No more was there..To clothe her with..Gret leyser hadde she to quake. *c* 1386 — *Miller's T.* 107 She wol been at his comandement, Whan that she may hir leyser wel espie. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3119 Þai hade laisure at lust þere likyng to say. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 295/2 Leysere, *oportunitas*. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xliii. 169 Sadoyne folowed hym of so nyghe..that with grete peyne gaf them leyser to saue hem self. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 8, I cry the mercy, and lasar to repent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. x. 83 Quhy will thow nocht fle spedely be nycht, Quhen for to haist thow hes laisar and mycht? *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xci. 291 Huon mette with hym so hastly that he had no layser to stryke hym. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* I. viii. 75 The Jewes..hold, that after twenty yeares of age, who so finds (the lezer) in himselfe, is bound under paine of sin to marry.

†b. An opportunity. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 485 Whil þat I haue a leyser and a space Myn harm I wol confessen. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 95 If so is, that I may hent Somtime amonge a good leiser. *Ibid.* II. 242 That she with him had [= might have] a leiser To speke and telle of her desir. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 116 They haue a leysar found To take hor leyve. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Euer eft on him she cast an eye Whan that she founde a leyser opportune. 1430–40 — *Bochas* IX. xxxiii. (1554) 212 b, To their entent a leysure they did spie.

2. In narrower sense: Opportunity afforded by freedom from occupations.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*St. Andrew*) 999 Waitand bot lasare quhen he mycht purchess oportunitie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 234 Gif God will me gif Laser and space so lange till liff. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 137, I.. saw all þis ..and mykill mare þan I hafe laysér for to tell. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxii. 70 Noo layser they had to putte hem self in ordynaunce. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* iii. 20 They had nott leesar so moche as to eate breed. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* Ep. A ij, I traveyled so muche as my leasure myghte serve therunto. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 84 If your leisure seru'd, I would speake with you. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 510 He wonderd, but not long Had leasure, wondring at himself now more. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 ⁋ 5 It does not give us Time or Leisure to reflect on ourselves. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, They had leisure to laugh at their late terrors. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ii. 38 As long as every man is engaged in collecting the materials necessary for his own subsistence, there will be neither leisure nor taste for higher pursuits.

b. Duration of opportunity; time allowed before it is too late. Now *rare*.

1553 BALE *Vocacyon* 41 More than .xxvj. dayes of layser for the payment therof [of the ransom] might not be graunted. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 100 That Tumanama..myght haue no leasure to assemble an armye. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1331 The Turkes had scarce leasure to leape to land, and to flie into the country. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 259 The unfortunate youth had scarcely leisure to deplore the elevation of his family. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 547 The authority of the government of Batavia, for whose sanction there was no leisure to wait. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix, He found himself unexpectedly in Eachin's close neighbourhood, with scarce leisure to avoid him. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 383 The young blades in the field have leisure to expand and grow again before the scythe returns to cut them down a second time.

3. The state of having time at one's own disposal; time which one can spend as one pleases; free or unoccupied time.

13.. *K. Alis.* 234 Heo thougte heo wolde him y-here, Whan heo was of more leisere. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 413, I.. praye [them]..at theire ceasons of leysoure to rede ..this present boke. *c* 1540 GARDINER in Strype *Cranmer* II. (1694) 75 To spend some of my laysor to wryte..to your G[race] who hath lesse laysor. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 255 To the perfourmance of such an enterprise, much leasure and labour is required. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxix, Oh absence what a torment wouldst thou proue Were it not thy soure leisure gaue sweet leaue To entertaine the time with thoughts of loue. 1672 TEMPLE *Ess. Govt.* Wks. 1731 I. 97 Where Ambition and Avarice have made no Entrance, the Desire of Leisure is much more Natural, than of Business and Care. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Aug., I am not grown, I am afraid, less idle; and of idleness I am now paying the fine by having no leisure. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 91 Charles commanded his Lordship to employ some of his leisure in a dramatic composition. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 143 The first volume of 'Modern Painters' took the best of the winter's leisure.

personified. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 49 And adde to these retired Leasure, That in trim Gardens takes his pleasure.

b. In particularized sense: A period or spell of unoccupied time. Now *rare*.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xv. 236 That thei go in pilgrimage thanne or in sum other leiser which thei wolen to hem silf point. *a* 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 432 To spare a leysoure for hym to here the bottom of his mynde. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 115, I will then take my leaue of you for this time, till my next leisure. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Iustine* I. 2 In the leisures which in this City I enjoyed. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 110 It is because he [Bacon] had imagination, [and] the leisures of the spirit..that he is impressive to the imaginations of men. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 181 In keeping with that sense of endless leisures which it is one chief merit of the poem to suggest.

c. *To tarry, attend or stay (upon)* a person's *leisure*: to wait until he is unoccupied; to wait his time. Also *fig. arch.*

1517 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 4 *note*, If ye be not contente to tary my Leysure, departe when ye wille. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxvi[i]. 14 [16] O tary thou yͤ Lordes leysure. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 58 The aduerse windes Whose leisure I haue staid, haue giuen him time To land his Legions all as soone as I. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. i. 68 Wee'll make our leysures to attend on yours. 1605 — *Macb.* I. iii. 148 Worthy Macbeth, wee stay vpon your leysure. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 91 Not contented to wait the Lords Leisure.

†4. Leisureliness, deliberation. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29370 Þe toþer [case] es of dorward or porter..þat clerk wit laiser smites oght. 1450–80 *Secreta Secret.* 25 Ete with leyser and good masticacioun. 1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 55 Sex kinges..with certaine convenient laisour, avisedly shall commyt a ceptour unto Salamon. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 8 Tellyng..to thayme the lettres..in sik lasar that the barnis may easely writ eftyr his pronunciatioun. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 123 Much leisure and accurateness were used in filling the Tube. 1677 MARVELL *Corr.* cccvi. Wks. 1872–5 II. 563, I having presented him your letter, he read it with great leisure.

5. Phrases. a. *At leisure*: with free or unoccupied time at one's disposal; without haste, with deliberation. Also with qualifying adjs., as *all, best, convenient, full, less, more*.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7239 (Trin.) Hir tyme she toke a leiser þere And whil he slepte kut his here. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 390 He..sat and ete at all lasare. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ⁋ 761 Som folk stonden of hir owene wyl to eten at the lasse leyser. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 219 Whoo hath no dyneer, at leyser must abyde, To staunche his hungir abyde upon his ffood. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 7 Go youre wey, and anothir tyme, we shall speke more at leyser. 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Courte?* 622 My lorde is nat at layser. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 100, I will debate this matter at more leisure. 1598 *Epulario* H iv, And so let it bake at leisure, strawing Sugar..vpon it. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 92 The full circumstance I shall relate at leasure. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 17 We for the present are well at Leisure, we will present the Reader with the Description of their severall Principalities. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* v. i. (1693) 50 Marry'd in Haste, we may repent at leisure. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. vi, Men love in haste, but they detest at leisure.

Const. *for*; also *inf.* or a clause introduced by *that*.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1250 They were not at liesure now to send such great forces as they had before used, into Hungarie. 1669 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 95 We complain..of those who are in place and authority.. that they are never at leisure that we may speak to them. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 20, I am not at leisure to peruse the learned writings of divines. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, The dinner being now fairly sent in, the whole kitchen was at leisure to gossip with her. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 334 The wardens..shall be men of ability, and at leisure to take care of the public interest.

b. *At one's leisure*: when one has unoccupied time at one's disposal; at one's ease or convenience. Also with adjs. as in a.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* Prol. 5 To whom I humbly beseche, at theyr leyzer and playsyr, to see & here redde this symple book. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* D iv, Wherfore atte his beste leyser he shewed her his deceyuable purpos. *c* 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 518 A thousand kisses buyes my heart from me, And pay them at thy leisure, one by one. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. i. 5 Trebonius doth desire you to ore-read (At your best leysure) that his humble suite. 1605 — *Macb.* II. i. 24 At your kind'st leysure. 1605 — *Lear* II. iv. 232 Mend when thou can'st, be better at thy leisure. 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 48 [They] think they can continue in their sins.. and then repent of them and forsake them at their leasure, whensoever they list. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* in *Cassell's Mag.* Jan. 176/2 He would go to Umballa at his leisure.

†c. *By leisure* (also *by good leisure*): with deliberation, in a leisurely manner; at one's leisure; in course of time, by degrees; slowly. Also (= Gr. σχολῇ), barely, not at all. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ⁋ 65 Thilke Iuge is wys that soone vnderstondeth a matiere and Iuggeth by leyser. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* (1544) Prol. 34 From the trueth shall I not remoue But on the substance, by good leysar abyde. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* viii. 46 William the brusshemaker Selleth the brusshes by leyzer. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 99/1 By the stuffing of his paunch so ful, it bringeth in by leysour, the dropsy [etc.]. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxiii. 87 Let him tary, and..work by leysure. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 301 Ile trust by Leisure him that mocks me once. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 20 Though it take fire quickly, yet it takes light by leisure. 1607 COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 41 He gaue order to Salomon to see to the execution of them by leasure. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 1 Not all together and at once, nor in this perfect form, at first..but by leisure and degrees. *c* 1700 *To Celia* in *Coll. Poems* 34, I must to lengthen on the Pleasure, Dwell on thy Lips, and Kiss by leisure.

†d. *In (good) leisure*: at leisure. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 61 Ine leyser other in haste. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*St. Andrew*) 904 Þe bischope..made hym chifte In gud lasere to here hyr schrift. *Ibid.* xxix. (*Placidas*) 34 He þat..penance to do here wil begyne & in gud lasare mend his syne.

6. *attrib.* often passing into *adj.* a. Of periods of time: = Free, unoccupied; *occas.* compared with *more* and *most*. †b. Leisurely (*obs.*). c. Leisured.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 161 Some will expect.. other sort of Questions..For them, and their leisure-time, I have inserted these..following. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 112 The product of his leasure hours. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 612 If any Leisure time he had from Pow'r. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1723) I. 90 It did not establish it self like other kingdoms in a slow and leisure manner. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vii, In his leisure minutes, he was posting his books. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 34 By the leisure Putting over the Bowls of Water, the Goodness of the Malt is the more extracted and washed out..than if the Wort was drawn out hastily. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 198 This was the most leisure time of the year. 1785 BURNS *To Jas. Smith* iv, Hae ye a leisure-moment's time To hear what's comin? 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* II. xiii, His leisure pace. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xxiv. 194 A more leisure occasion. 1845 *Athenæum* 1 Feb. 110 That the leisure classes are not more misled and perverted than they are. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* (1874) 325 They are in part the fruits of a leisure fortnight spent this autumn. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* x. (1860) 258 This is an advantage which the working classes..certainly possess over the leisure classes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 249 Let us pass a leisure hour in story telling.

Leisured (le·ʒ^iŭɹd), *a.* [f. LEISURE + -ED [2].]

1. Of time, action: Characterized or accompanied by leisure.

1631 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Faire Maid of W.* Ded., Wks. 1874 II. 2 Please you at any of your more leisured hours to vouchsafe the perusal of these slight papers. 1647 BOYLE *Let. to Hartlib* 8 Apr., Wks. 1772 I. Life 39 The particulars ..do not only ask a profound knowledge..but likewise a leisured and a great multiplicity of reading. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 56 A leisured and level life, free from excitement, hurry and physical exertion or fatigue.

2. Of persons: Having ample leisure, esp. in *the leisured class(es*.

1794 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 1132 Foliage op'ning to the day Courts the leisur'd mortal's stray. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. § 4 (1876) 140 The services which a nation having leisured classes is entitled to expect from them. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 347 The leisured student. 1891 A. CALDECOTT *Eng. Coloniz.* 101 The absorption of energy in the making of fortunes has prevented the formation of any such leisured class.

Leisureful (le·ʒ^iŭɹfŭl), *a.* [f. LEISURE + -FUL.] a. Having abundant leisure. b. Leisurely.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. xi. 541 If this present argument be take..into depe leiserful consideracioun. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 114 He was neuer more leasurelesse than when he was leasurefull and neuer less alone than when he was all alone. 1883 MRS. MACQUOID *About Yorksh.* 63 A large, leisureful handwriting. 1885 — *Louisa* I. xii. 226 It always cost his easy, leisureful nature an effort.

Lei·sureless, *a.* [-LESS.] Having no leisure.

1536 LD. BUTLER in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 358 Being as nowe leyserles, I omytt moche other mater. 1553 [see LEISUREFUL]. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VII. 337 Making all Time leisureless. [Plato *Legg.* 831 C πάντα χρόνον ἄσχολον ποιεῖν.] 1901 H. ROBERTS *Chron. Cornish Gard.* Ded., To the gardenless, the leisureless toilers of the world.

Lei·sureliness. [f. LEISURELY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being leisurely.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 147, I thought you might have a leisureliness at tea-time. 1863 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (ed. 3) 144 There was a fine leisureliness and vague stare. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 133 The habitual leisureliness of Eastern travelling.

Leisurely (le·ʒ^iŭɹli), *a.* [f. LEISURE + -LY [1].]

1. Of persons: Having leisure or unoccupied time; proceeding without haste.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 515 With these and manifold other antiquities, Gillius can best acquaint the more leasurely Reader. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 318 The men of leisurely minds. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 236 The leisurely and rich agriculturist, who goeth out a-field after dinner.

2. Of actions or agents: Performed or operating at leisure or without haste; deliberate.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. ii. 500 They spent fourescore yeares in this manner of leisurely travell, the which they might have done in a moneth. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 ⁋ 4 Upon a more leisurely Survey of it. 1746 BERKELEY *Sec. Let. Tar-water* § 10 Wks. 1871 III. 475 The same medicine..is a leisurely alterative in chronical disorders. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* IV. xix. 614 A leisurely journey across the south of France.

Lei·surely, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2].] At leisure, without haste; with deliberate or leisurely motion or action.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iv b, Than softe and layserly fall oppon yowre kneys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 161 b, That he synge or saye his duty distinctly and leyserly. 1598 *Epulario* G j, Let it broile very wel and leisurely. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* Wks. 1738 II. 2 After the Flood, and the dispersing of Nations, as they journey'd leisurely from the East. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 53 Let it do leisurely, keep it basting. 1807 WORDSW. *Misc. Sonn.* I. xiv, A flock of sheep that leisurely pass by One after one. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 105 In the afternoon we..proceeded leisurely with our two guides up the slope.

Lei·sureness. *rare.* [f. LEISURE (taken as adj.) + -NESS.] Leisureliness.
1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 18 The Leisureness of their Drying endows them with a Softness. 1867 C. PRITCHARD *Anal. Progr. Nat. & Grace* i. (1868) 6 The majestic leisureness of unbounded power.

Leit, variant of LAIT *Obs.*; obs. form of LET.

Leitacamp, variant of LETACAMP *Sc. Obs.*

Leitche, obs. form of LEECH.

Leith, obs. f. 3rd sing. pres. ind. of LAY *v.*¹

Leith, obs. form of LITH, LOATH.

‖ **Leitmotiv** (lai·tmotīf). *Mus.* Also -motif, -motive. [Ger., f. *leit-* leading- + *motiv* MOTIVE.] In the musical drama of Wagner and his imitators, a theme associated throughout the work with a particular person, situation, or sentiment.
1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Leitmotif.* 1880 PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 115/2 When these situations recur, or the personages come forward in the course of the action, or even when the personage or idea is implied or referred to, the figure which constitutes the leit-motif is heard. 1881 F. HUEFFER *Wagner* (1883) 120 Another feature of the score of Parsifal is the variety and number of its representative themes, or 'leit-motives'.

Leiv, Leivin, obs. ff. LEAVE, LEVEN (lightning).

Lek (lek), *v.* [? a. Sw. *leka* to play: see LAKE *v.*¹ (cf. quot. 1884 s.v. LAKING *vbl. sb.*¹).] *intr.* Said of grouse: To congregate. Also **Lek** *sb.*, a gathering or congregating.
1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* xiv. (1883) 405 As many as forty or fifty, or even more birds congregate at the leks. The lek of the capercailzie lasts from the end of March to the .. end of May. 1884 DIXON in H. Seebohm *Hist. Birds* II. 436 Some particular spot is chosen in their haunts, where they [black grouse] congregate, or *lek*, as it is sometimes called.

Lek, obs. form of LAC², LEAK.

Lekame, variant of LICHAM.

Leke, obs. form of LAKE *sb.*³, LEAK, LEEK.

Lekerous, variant of LICKEROUS.

Lekk, Lekkege, obs. ff. LEAK, LEAKAGE.

Lekyn, obs. form of LIKEN.

Lel, Lelalie, obs. forms of LEAL, LEALLY.

Leland(e, obs. form of LEA-LAND.

Lele, Leleli, -ly, leli(k, obs. ff. LEAL, LEALLY.

Lelile, -y, obs. forms of LEALLY.

Lell, obs. form of LEAL; variant of LILL *v. Obs.*

Lelli, -ich(e, -ik, -yche, lelly, obs. ff. LEALLY.

Lely, obs. form of LILY.

Lely, lelyly, obs. forms of LEALLY.

Lem, obs. form of LEAM *sb.*¹

Lemaille, obs. variant of LIMAIL, filings.

Leman (le·măn, lī·măn). *arch.* Forms: 3 lef-, leof-, leove-, levemon, 3–7 lemman, -on, 3–4 lefman (*pl.* -men), 4–5 lemmone, 4–8 lemmane, 5 lemanne, lemone, lemmande, limman, 5–6 lemane, 5–7 lemon, 6 leymon, lemonde, lefe man (*pl.* -men), *Sc.* lamen, 7 leyman, leiman, leaman, lemain, 3– leman. [Early ME. *leofmon*, f. *leof* LIEF, dear + MAN.]

1. A person beloved by one of the opposite sex; a lover or sweetheart; † *occas.* a husband or wife.
c 1205 LAY. 18611 To Tintaieol he sende his leofmon [c 1275 wif] þa wes hende. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 782 Ðo sente he after abram, And bi-taȝte he him is leman. a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 53 Þo floriz iherde his lemman nempne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4345 'Ioseph,' sco said, 'to þe lemman, Hendest of all i mak mi man.' c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 494 My blyse, my beld, my lef-man dere. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 320 Now deere lemman quod she go fareweel. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxxviii. 166 Maydens of englond sare may ye morne for tyȝt haue ye lost your lemmans at bannokesborne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 198 Ane sang, The schip salis ouer the salt fame, Wil bring thir merchandis and my lemane hame. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 106 And ilk ȝoung man in courtlie caroling With his lamen thairfoir to dance and sing. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 40 He .. offred kingdoms unto her in vew, To be his Leman and his Lady trew. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 26, I sent thee sixe pence for thy Lemon, hadst it? 1725 *Song*, '*The Cock-laird*' i, Thou'se be my ain lemmane Jo, Jennie, quo' he. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 291 The tender parley which these lemans held.

† b. Often used, in religious or devotional language, of Christ, the Virgin, etc. *Obs.*
a 1225 *Juliana* 17 Mi luue .. towart te liuiende godd mi leofsume leofmon. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Godes spuse, Jeshu cristes brude, þe lauerdes leofmon. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10664 To godd þan haue i giuen me..O þair husband mai i haf nan, Of him haf i made mi leman. *Ibid.* 20517 Cums wit me to mi lemman, Mi moder es scho, hir sun i am. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 69 Ihesu, mi lemman. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 805 In Iherusalem was my lemman slayn. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 65 Hayls that madyn, my lemman, As heyndly as thou can. *Ibid.* xxviii. 337 Mercy, ihesu, rew thi leman, mans saull, thou bought full soure.

2. In bad sense (cf. *paramour*): One who is loved unlawfully; an unlawful lover or mistress. In later archaistic use chiefly applied to the female sex.
c 1275 LAY. 6356 Þeos Damus .. hadde a lemman hende [c 1205 ane chiuese]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7069 He .. huld ire as is lefmon, as wo seiþ in hordum. *Ibid.* 10206 Alle clerkene lefmen in prisoun the king brouȝte. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8887 (Trin.) Quenes had he hundrides seuen, þre hundride lemmons [*Cotton* concubins]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 100 His wyf anon hath for hir lemman sent Hir lemman? certes this is a knauyssh speche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 188 And prestes hue menteyneþ To holde lemmanes and lotebyes al here lif-dayes. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 10 On a derke night, as she yede towardes her lemman to foly. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 693 With my gud will I wyll no lemman be To no man born. 1515 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 343 We present Wyllyam Perkynsun and hys leymon for bawdre. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 28 b, They founde greater gaines by priestes lemmans then they were like to haue by priestes wives. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. i. (1622) 90 He [Sejanus] putteth away Apicata his wife..lest his lemmon should haue her in iealousie. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 237 It is a bravery much used to their Wives and Lemons. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 22 It may be his wife ith' mean time had got her self another Lemon and therefore she acknowledged not her husband. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* 187 And Rochester's address to lemans loose. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. ix, Yea! none did love him—not his lemans dear. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 50 Hope Love's leman is, Despair his wife. 1871 DIXON *Tower* IV. v. 45 A lover whom his lemans dupe and cheat.

Hence **Le·manless** *a.*, without a leman. **Le·manry** (in 6 *Sc.* lamenry, -ie), illicit love.
1483 *Cath. Angl.* 213 A Lemanry, *concubitus, concubinatus.* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 481 Gif siclik lufe cummis of ȝour Lamenrie. 15.. *Priests of Peblis* (1603) C 4 b, He beddit nocht richt oft, nor lay hir by, Bot throw lichtnes did lig in Lamenry. a 1755 *Edom of Gordon* xxviii. in Child *Ballads* III. 434 And mony were the fair ladys Lay lemanles at heme. a 1828 *Twa Knights* iv. ibid. V. 25 Lay never your love on lemanry. a 1830 *Lady Margery* xxiii. ibid. III. 119/2 I'll make many lady lemanless.

Leman, obs. form of LEMON *sb.*¹

Lemanite, var. LEHMANITE, *Min.*

Lembeck, -bike, etc., obs. ff. LIMBECK.

Leme, obs. f. LEAM *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹, LIMB *sb.*²

† **Lemeke, lem(o)ke, lempke, leomeke.** *Obs.* (See BROOKLIME.)
c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/13 *Fanida*, fauede, leomeke. c 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 85 Take grounde-swele, lemke, chiken mete. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 61/2 *Fabaria aquatica*, angl...lempke. *Ibid.* 86/2 *Iposmia* .. lemeke uel lemoke.

Lemel, mod. technical form of LIMAIL, filings.

Lemma¹ (le·mă). Pl. lemmas, ‖ lemmata (le·mătă). [a. (either directly or through Lat.) Gr. λῆμμα, pl. λήμματα (f. root of λαμβάνειν to take, *pf. pass.* εἴλημμαι) something received or taken; something taken for granted; an argument, title. Cf. F. *lemme.*]

1. *Math.*, etc. A proposition assumed or demonstrated which is subsidiary to some other. See also quot. 1837–8.
1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. xxxiii. 347 The Mathematicall occasion, whereby .. Hippocrates .. was led to the former Lemma. 1656 HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 209 The sixth definition is but a lemma. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 3. 194 We must first lay down this lemma or preparatory proposition. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 367 From these Lemmata .. are deduced the following Propositions. 1822 WHATELY *Commpl. Bk.* (1864) 73, I lay down, then, these Lemmas: 1st [etc.]. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xiv. (1866) I. 267 Lemmata, that is, propositions borrowed from another science in order to serve as subsidiary propositions in the science of which we treat. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Hazlitt* Wks. 1862 XI. 299 Whatever is—so much I conceive to have been a fundamental lemma for Hazlitt—is wrong. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 189 The foregoing lemma.

2. a. The argument or subject of a literary composition, prefixed as a heading or title; also, a motto appended to a picture, etc. b. The heading or theme of a scholium, annotation, or gloss.
1616 B. JONSON *Poetaster* To Rdr., I will onely speake An Epigramme I here haue made: It is *Vnto true Souldiers.* That's the lemma. Marke it. 1623 COCKERAM, *Lemma*, an argument. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* Pref. 9 The Discourses seem to divert a little from the subject which the Lemma's of the Chapters promise. 1679 T. BARLOW *Popery* 25 The lemma or title to that impious extravagant of Pope Boniface the eighth. 1722 SWIFT *Let. to Earl Oxford* 11 Oct., Wks. 1765 XVI. 185, I have hitherto taken up with a scurvy print of you, under which I have placed this lemma: *Veteres actus primamque* [etc.]. 1778 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. 201 *note*, In the year 1445, several pageaunts were exhibited..with verses written by Lydgate, on the following lemmata. *Ingredimini et replete terram* [etc.]. 1896 W. G. RUTHERFORD *Schol. Aristoph.* I. p. vii, Adequate information about..the lemmas, the spelling, the accentuation [of scholia]. *Ibid.* p. xxvii, He marks off the lemma from the body of the note in cases in which a lemma is given.

Lemma² (le·mă). Pl. lemmata (le·mătă). [ad. Gr. λέμμα, f. λέπ-ειν to peel.] † a. The husk or shell of a fruit. b. *Embryol.* (See quot.)
a. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Lemma*, in pharmacy, a term used to express the husk or shell of certain fruits, as the almond..; and in general, whatever is taken off in decortication. Thus the husks of oats, barley, &c. are the lemmata of those seeds.
b. 1880 PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) Gloss. 280 *Lemma*, the primary or outer layer of the germinal vesicle.

Lemma, erroneous variant of LEMNA.

Lemman, obs. form of LEMON *sb.*¹

† **Lemma·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. λημματ-, λῆμμα LEMMA + -IC + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a lemma; of the nature of a lemma.
1665 BARROW in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 45 Some short scholiums, that might be conveniently intersereted, as lemmatical and preparatory to their demonstrations. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2260 Of those five Lectures the two first are Lemmatical. 1704 *Ibid.* XXV. 1608 Lemmatical Propositions.

Lemming (le·miŋ). Also 8 leming, 9 leeming. [a. Norw. *lemming*; other forms are Sw. *lemmel*, 16th c. *lemb* (pl. *lemmar*), Norw. *lemende*, *limende*; cf. Lapp. *luomek* (Ihre).]

1. A small arctic rodent, *Myodes lemmus*, of the family *Muridæ*, resembling a field-mouse, about 6 in. long, with a short tail, remarkable for its prolific character and its annual migrations to the sea. Also *lemming-mouse*, *-rat.*
[1555 OLAUS MAGNUS *Hist. de Gentibus Septentr.* XVIII. xx. 617 Quod .. in Noruegia .. euenit, scilicet vt bestiolæ quadrupedes, Lemmar, vel Lemmus dictæ, magnitudine soricis, pelle varia, per tempestates & repentinos imbres è cœlo decidant.] 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 727 There are certaine little Foure-footed beastes called *Lemmar*, or *Lemmus*, which in tempestuous and rainy weather, do seeme to fall downe from the cloudes. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 56 *note*, A kind of Mice, (they call Leming..) in Norway, which eat up every green thing. They come in such prodigious Numbers, that they fancy them to fall from the Clouds. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 283 The leming .. is often seen to pour down in myriads from the Northern Mountains. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 376 The Lemming Rat. These animals feed entirely on vegetables. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 69 Under such a compulsion does the leeming traverse its mysterious path. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 225 In Elfdal, says the chronicler, on the 2nd of August 1635 there rained from the sky a fall of lemmings. 1884 GURNEY & MYERS in *19th Cent.* May 807 The migratory instinct that carries the lemming into the deep sea.

2. Applied to other rodents of the same or allied genera. Banded lemming (Lydekker, *Nat. Hist.* 1894 III. 136); Collared or Snowy lemming (*Riverside Nat. Hist.* 1885 V. 105), *Cuniculus torquatus.*

Lemmon, obs. form of LEMON.

Lemna (le·mnă). Also 8–9 *erron.* lemma. [a. mod. L. (Linnæus) *lemna*, Gr. λέμνα.] A genus of aquatic plants; = DUCKWEED.
[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Lemma* .. is..the name of a small water plant well known to the antients .. confounded by late writers among the duck weed kinds.] 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* 1813 III. 490 The Convallarian Vorticella is frequently found on the stalks of the lemma or duckweed.
attrib. 1882 G. F. ARMSTRONG *Garland fr. Greece* 80 Not hid..under..thick Lethe's lemna-scum.

Le·mnad. *Bot.* [f. LEMNA + -AD.] Lindley's term for a plant of the N.O. *Lemnaceæ* (Duckweeds).
1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 123, 124 [*in text* Lemnod; corrected in Index].

Lemnian (le·mniăn), *a.* [f. L. *Lēmni-us*, Gr. Λήμνι-ος (f. Λῆμνος the island Lemnos) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Lemnos. *Lemnian earth* (see quot. 1797) = SPHRAGIDE. *Lemnian reddle* (see quot. 1865). *Lemnian smith*: Hephæstus or Vulcan.
1611 COTGR., *Spargitide. Terre sphr.* Lemnian earth. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* III. i, The Lemnian Smith Sweats at the forge for hire. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. iv. 73 After the taking of a little Lemnian earth [he] did recouer. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Com. Chaucer* (1901) 63 It seems our Venus had been at her Lemnian Forge. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 784/2 Lemnian Earth, *Terra Lemnia*, a medicinal, astringent sort of earth, of a fatty consistence and reddish colour. .. It derives its name from the island of Lemnos, whence it is chiefly brought. 1816 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (1823) 54 Lemnian earth is yellowish grey, or white, frequently with ochreous spots on the surface. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), *Lemnian reddle*, an ochre of a deep-red colour and firm consistence, occurring in conjunction with the Lemnian Earth, and used as a pigment.

† **Le·mnisc.** *Obs.* Also 8 lemnisk. [ad. L. *lēmniscus*, Gr. λημνίσκος in sense 1.]

1. A ribbon.
a 1706 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 397 The ends and stalks of the tender branch were tied together with a lemnisc or ribbon.

2. = LEMNISCUS 1.
1718 PRIDEAUX *Connect. O. & N. Test.* II. I. 55 The Lemnisk was a strait line drawn between two points (as thus ÷).

Lemniscate (lemni·skĕt). *Math.* [ad. mod.L. *lēmniscāta*, fem. of L. *lēmniscātus* adj., adorned with ribbons, f. *lēmniscus*: see LEMNISC.] a. *Geom.* The designation of certain closed curves, having a general resemblance to the figure 8. b. *Alg.* Used *attrib.* in *lemniscate function*, one of a class of elliptic functions first investigated by Gauss (*Werke* III. 404), in connexion with formulæ relating to the properties of this class of curves.
1781 *Chambers' Cycl.* (ed. Rees), *Lemnisicate* [sic]. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 74/2 *Lemniscate.* 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* XV. v. 218 The rings and lemniscates produced by dipolarizing crystals. 1873 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* ii. (1879) 44 The curve being then known as the lemniscate of Bernouilli. 1879 CAYLEY in *Coll. Papers* (1896) XI. 65 The formulæ given by Gauss.. for the lemniscate functions sin lemn ($a \pm b$) and cos lemn ($a \pm b$). 1891 — *ibid.* (1897) XIII. 191 The elliptic function *snl* of the lemniscate form.

‖ **Lemniscus** (lemni·skŏs). Pl. lemnisci (-ni·sai). [L.; see LEMNISC.]

1. The character ÷ used by ancient textual critics in their annotations.
1849 W. FITZGERALD *Whitaker's Disput.* 125 Origen marked these texts with various asterisks and obeli, lemnisci and hypolemnisci.

2. One of the minute ribbon-like appendages of the generative pores of some entozoans.

1855 in OGILVIE, Suppl. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xi. 652 The development of the Echinorhyncus now approaches completion. The lemnisci appear.

Lemon (le·mən), *sb.*[1] FORMS: 5–7 **lymon, 6 leman, lemonde, limone,** *pl.* **lemmanz, 6–7 lemmon, limmon, 6–8 limon, 7 leamon(d, leimon, lemond, 7– lemon.** [ad. F. *limon* (now restricted to the lime; formerly of wider application) = Sp. *limon*, Pg. *limão*, It. *limone*, med.L. *limōn-em*, related to F. *lime*: see LIME *sb.*[2] The words are prob. of Oriental origin: cf. Arab. ليمون *laimūn*, Pers. *līmūn*, Arab. ليمة *līmah*, collective ليم *līm*, fruits of the citron kind, Skr. *nimbū* the lime.]

1. An ovate fruit with a pale yellow rind, and an acid juice. Largely used for making a beverage and for flavouring. The juice yields citric acid; the rind yields *oil* or *essence of lemons*, used in cookery and perfumery.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 98 Þai enoynt þam .. with þe ius of þe fruyt þat es called lymons. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 Orengis, almondis, and the pomegarnade, Lymons, datez. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 45 b, The iuyce of orenges or lymons may be taken after meales in a lyttell quantitie. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 8 Poungarnets, Lemmanz, and Pipinz. 1594 LADY RUSSELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 46, I .. drank .. water and limmons, by Phisitions advise. 1645 WALLER *Summer Islands* I. 6 That happy Island where huge Lemmons grow. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ii. (1682) 79, I cut a Limon asunder and put both halfs into two Recievers. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV. xvi, Safer .. than Letters writ in Juice of Limon, for no Fire can fetch it out. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 664 The lemon and the piercing lime..Their lighter glories blend. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. ii, I'll be with you in the squeezing of a lemon. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 459 Oil of lemons is extracted from the rind of the lemon. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 180 The scurvy has hardly been known in our navy since limes and lemons were ordered by law to be carried by all vessels sailing to foreign parts.

2. The tree (*Citrus Limonum*) which bears this fruit, largely cultivated in the South of Europe and elsewhere. Cf. *lemon-tree* in 7.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* (1621) 3 Groues of Oranges, Lemonds, Pomegranates, Fig-trees [etc.].

3. With modifying word prefixed. Applied to plants of different families bearing a yellow fruit. *Sweet lemon*: the *Citrus Lumia*, cultivated in the South of Europe (*Treas. Bot.*). *Water lemon*: *Passiflora laurifolia* of the W. Indies. *Wild lemon*: (*a*) *Podophyllum peltatum*; (*b*) an Australian timber tree (*Canthium latifolium*).

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 328 The Water Lemon. It grows frequent in the woods. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Water Lemon, *Passiflora*. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 127/1 The flowers..are succeeded in May by oval yellowish fruits called wild Lemons.

4. The colour of the lemon; pale yellow. More fully *lemon-colour*.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 28 [Colours] Lemon or gold yellow—the purest. 1901 *Speaker* 12 Jan. 396/2 The reds and lemons and greens of its [Upsala's] houses..form a charming bouquet of colour.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive, as *lemon-bloom, -bush, -colour, -decoction, -flower, -garden, -grove, -hue, -juice, -kernel, -orchard, -peel, -pickle, -pip, tea, -water*; also of things flavoured with oil of lemons or lemon-juice, as *lemon-cake, -cheesecake, -cream, -ice, -pudding, -puff*; **b.** instrumental, parasynthetic, and similative, as *lemon-coloured, -faced, -flavoured, -scented, -tinted, -yellow* adjs.

1820 SHELLEY *Fiordispina* 47 Rods of myrtle-buds and *lemon-blooms. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Feb. 82/2 Entangled its long fleece in a thorny *lemon-bush. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 269 To make *Lemon Cake. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xvi. 142 To make *Lemon Cheesecakes. 1598 FLORIO, *Lemonino*, a kinde of *lymond colour. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* v. xvii. (1708) 128 The Dyers use it [Weld] for dying of bright Yellows and Limon-colours. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 218 As soon as the Sulphur is melted it will sublime in *lemon-coloured flowers. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xvi. 143 *Lemon Cream. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* vi. 126 Crudeli speaks highly of *lemon decoction .. as a prophylactic [for malaria]. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. 178 The unfortunate husband of that *lemon-faced woman with the white ruff. 1819 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Hel.* 1250 Bowers, Of blooming myrtle and faint *lemon-flowers. 1864 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 188 The celebrated *lemon-gardens of the old principality. 1830 TENNYSON *Recoll. Arab. Nts.* 67 Far off, and where the *lemon grove In closest coverture upsprung. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 125 A jaundice, bearing the lighter tints, from a sallow suffusion to a fainter or more decided *lemon hue. 1617 F. MORYSON *Itin.* I. 255 A little Greeke Barke loaded .. with tunnes of *Lemons Juyce (which the Turks drinke like Nectar). 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4584/4 Also 11 pieces of Lemon Juice, neat, an entire Parcel. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 19 We now can ascribe little or no therapeutic value to the lemon juice treatment first introduced by Owen Rees. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 40 Sow Orange and *Lemon-kernels in Pots. 1611 FLORIO, *Limonáro*, a *Lemmon hort-yard. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* I. i. 13 Even at Palermo .. the lemon orchards are protected by walls. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* III. ii. 43 Warrant her breath with some *Lemmon Peil. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CXXXVI. (1714) 152 Never without Limon-Pill in her Mouth, to correct an unsavoury Vapour of her Own. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* June 815/2 His round face the colour of lemon-peel. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 73 A tea spoonful of *lemon pickle. 1889 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr.* i, Grains of wheat, swollen as large as *lemon-pips. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 309 To make a *Lemon Posset. 1852 READE *Peg Woff.* (1853) 194 He never failed to eat of a certain *lemon-pudding. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 277 To make *Lemon Puffs. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xliii. 234 A bushy *lemon-scented geranium. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 4 (1822) 64 Tea .. is now-a-days become a common name for many infusions of herbs, or plants, in water, as .. *limon-tea &c. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 288 It is this pigment [urobilin] that causes .. the *lemon-tinted skin. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* IV. v, If you want *limon-waters, Or anything to take the edge o' th' sea off, Pray speak. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 417 An extraordinary portion of carbon gives .. a *lemon-yellow colour. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* XI. 40 With his pallor was mixed a certain degree of lemon-yellow tint.

6. quasi-*adj.*, short for *lemon-coloured*. So in names of pigments, *lemon cadmium, lemon chrome*.

1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 89 The finest vermilion, 'drop black', and 'lemon chrome', for red, black, and yellow respectively. 1882 *Garden* 22 July 64/3 The Evening Primrose covers the ground with large pale lemon flowers. 1886 *York Herald* 7 Aug. 8/2 A Lemon and White Setter Dog.

7. Special combs.: **lemon-balm,** the *Melissa officinalis* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); **lemon-bird** (see quot.); **lemon-cutting,** the feat of cutting in two a suspended lemon with a sword when riding at full speed; **lemon-drop,** a sugar-plum flavoured with lemon; **lemon-grass,** a fragrant East Indian grass (*Andropogon schœnanthus*) yielding the grass oil used in perfumery; also *attrib.*; **lemon-kali,** a mixture of tartaric acid and soda bicarbonate, which when dissolved form an effervescing drink; **lemon-plant** (*Aloysia citriodora*), the so-called lemon-scented verbena; **lemon-rob** (see quot.); **lemon scurvy grass,** the *Cochlearia officinalis* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855); **lemon-squash,** a drink made from the juice of a lemon, with soda-water, ice, and sometimes sugar; also a liquid preparation sold under this name for mixing with water; **lemon-squeezer,** an instrument for expressing the juice from a lemon; **lemon-thyme,** a lemon-scented variety of thyme; **lemon-tree,** (*a*) = sense 2; (*b*) = *lemon-plant*; **lemon-verbena** = *lemon-plant*; **lemon-walnut,** 'the butter-nut (*Juglans cinerea*), so called on account of its fragrance' (*Cent. Dict.*); **lemon-weed** = SEA-MAT; **lemon-wood,** a New Zealand tree, the Tarata.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 65 Linnet (*Linota cannabina*)..*Lemon bird (West Riding). A name given to those male linnets in the breeding season which have a yellowish hue on the breast. 1889 *Daily News* 21 June 6/1 In *lemon-cutting the most dexterous performers were [etc.]. 1837 ROYLE *Ess. Antiq. Hindu Med.* 82 *Andropogon Schœnanthus* or *Lemon-grass. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* (1860) I. 25 These sunny expanses..are covered with tall lemon-grass. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 423 An odour somewhat analogous to that of lemon-grass oil. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Lemon-kali*, a drink made from citric and tartaric acid. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxi. (ed. 2) 499 The *Aloysia citriodora* of botanists, the common *lemon plant, formerly called a verbena. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lemon-rob, the inspissated juice of limes or lemons, a powerful anti-scorbutic. 1876 *World* V. No. 115. 14 The orator sipped his accustomed glass of *lemon-squash. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lemon-squeezer. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110 Lemon Squeezers. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 193 Its Leaves plain and small as *Lemon Tyme. 1573 BARET *Alv.* L. 445 A *Limon tree, *citrea*. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 302 They went into an Orchard beyond..the trees being Orange and Lemond trees. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Lemon Tree*, a frequent name for *Lippia* (*Aloysia*) *citriodora* Kth., in allusion to the scent of the leaves. The verbena. 1883 WOOD in *Good Words* Sept. 603/1 Very few persons, if they were shown a gigantic octopus, an oyster, and a piece of 'sea-mat', or '*lemon-weed', could believe that they belonged to the same class. 1879 J. B. ARMSTRONG in *Trans. N. Zealand Instit.* XII. 329 The tarata or *lemonwood, *Pittosporum eugenioides*, a most beautiful tree also used for hedges.

Lemon (le·mən), *sb.*[2] [app. a. F. *limande*.] Used *attrib.* in **lemon-dab, lemon-sole,** names given in various parts of England to certain species of plaice or flounder.

In London *lemon-sole* is the fishmonger's name for a kind of plaice somewhat resembling the true sole. In Australia this name has been transferred, through association with LEMON *sb.*[1], to a flat-fish of a pale yellow colour, and in New Zealand it is applied to the Turbot.

1835 JENYNS *Man. Brit. Vertebr. Anim.* 457 *Platessa microcephala*, Flem. (*Lemon Dab.) 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 18 Jan. 6/1 The..lemon-dab or queen .. belong to that strange family of fish. 1876 *Trans. N. Zealand Instit.* VIII. 215 *Ammotretis rostratus*,.. a fish not uncommon in the Dunedin market, where it goes by the name of '*Lemon Sole'. 1880 E. P. RAMSAY *Food-Fishes N. S. Wales* 26 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) *Plagusia unicolor*..is known under the name of the lemon sole; it is of a pale olive-yellow when alive. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 2/6 Prices.. Soles, 1s to 1s 4d per lb..lemon soles, 6d per lb.

Lemon (le·mən), *v.* [f. LEMON *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To flavour with lemon. Hence **Le·moned** *ppl. a.*

1767 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 352 To make a lemoned honeycomb. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 10 The Spaniards take strong cups of chocolate, followed by glasses of water, sugared and lemoned. 1883 P. ROBINSON *Sinners & Saints* xxi. 264 [It] throws into an over-sweet landscape just that dash of sin and suffering that lemons it pleasantly to the taste.

Lemonade (lemənē·d). Also **7-8 limonade.** [ad. F. *limonade*, f. *limon* lemon.] A drink made of lemon-juice and water, sweetened with sugar.

In England now very commonly applied to 'aerated lemonade', which consists of water impregnated with carbonic acid with the addition of lemon-juice and sugar.

1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* IV. v, Captain, make some Lemonade. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 2 We wanted not for Limonade, and other refreshing waters. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. vi, Thou and thy wife and children should walk in my gardens, .. drink lemonade. 1791 GIFFORD *Baviad* 51 With lemonade he gargles first his throat. 1812 T. MOORE *Intercepted Lett.* vi. 33 A Persian's Heav'n is eas'ly made, 'Tis but—black eyes and lemonade. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxv, Her lover brings the lemonade. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 63 It [sulphuric acid] is administered with great success in the form of lemonade in bilious and typhoid fevers. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vi. 159 Deliciously cool lemonade and Turkish coffee preceded the more substantial evening meal.

† **Lemona·do.** *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *limonada*, f. *limon* LEMON: see -ADO.] Lemonade.

c 1640 SHIRLEY *Capt. Underwit* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 375 The Lemonados cleere sparkling wine The grosser witts too, doth much refine. 1668 T. ST. SERFE *Tarugo's Wiles* 18 Cooling those fiery Blisters upon the Liver that's procur'd by extraordinary drinking of Lemonado. 1676 SHADWELL *Libertine* I. 9, I saw at a Villa not far off, a grave mighty bearded Fool, drinking Lemonado with his Mistris.

Lemonish (le·mənish), *a.* Also 8 **limonish.** [f. LEMON *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Somewhat resembling the colour or taste of the lemon.

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 57 Full of Juice, but of a little Limonish Tartness. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 70 The skin may have a lemonish yellow hue.

Lemony (le·məni), *a.* [f. LEMON *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Resembling the smell of the lemon, tasting of lemon.

1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* II. 293 [They] ordered our *sherba*, or soup, to be made more lemony and peppery than ever. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 23 The sweet lemony scent of the pines floated in.

Lempeck, lempet, Sc. forms of LIMPET.

Lemur (lī·mŭr). Pl. **lemurs,** ‖ **lemures** (le·miŭrīz). [a. L. **lemur*, pl. *lemures*.]

1. In Roman mythology: *pl.* The spirits of the departed.

[1555 EDEN *Decades* 26 In these they graue the lyuely Images of such phantasies as they suppose they see walke by night which the Antiquitie cauled Lemures.] *c* 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* III. iii. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) 68 Harpyes, Gogmagogs, lemures. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 191 The Lars and Lemures moan with midnight plaint. 1657 H. PINNELL *Philos. Ref.* 26 To the Earth doe belong Gnoms, Lemurs, Sylphs [etc.] 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV. vi, Lest he beheld one of those grim *lemures*, who .. haunted the threshold of the homes they formerly possessed.

2. *Zool.* A genus of nocturnal mammals of the family *Lemuridæ*, found chiefly in Madagascar, allied to the monkeys, but having a pointed muzzle like that of a fox; an animal of this genus.

1795 tr. *Thunberg's Cape Gd. Hope* (ed. 2) II. 206 This species of Lemur somewhat resembles a cat, with its long tail, diversified with black and white ringlets. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xxiv. 474 His order Primates .. embraced not only the apes and lemurs, but the bats also. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* x. 213 A little lemur was once seen to leap about from branch to branch.

Lemuridous (lĭmiŭ·ridəs), *a.* [f. mod. L. *Lemuridæ* (see LEMUR 2) + -OUS.] Belonging to the family Lemuridæ.

1830–1 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 109 The other [was stated by Mr. Bennett to be] a Lemuridous species. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1879 in WEBSTER, Suppl.

Le·murine, *a.* and *sb.* [f. LEMUR + -INE[1].] = LEMUROID.

1864 *Spectator* No. 1875. 650 Here the Professor [Owen] incontestably proves the lemurine .. affinities of Chiromys. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* iii. (1879) 495 In the Fort Bridger beds of the Green River basin Marsh finds .. some Lemurine Monkeys.

Lemuroid (le·miŭroid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. LEMUR + -OID.] **A.** *adj.* Resembling the lemurs; pertaining to the sub-order *Lemuroidea*, of which the genus *Lemur* is the type.

1873 MIVART *Man & Apes* 70 They are the largest animals of the Lemuroid sub-order. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 296 The extreme antiquity of the Lemuroid fauna. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 368/1 The fruit-bats seem to be..specialised lemuroid animals.

B. *sb.* A lemuroid animal.

1873 MIVART *Man & Apes* 69 All the Lemuroids eat vegetable food or insects. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* V. 481 America can so far lay as good a claim to having been the original home of the lemuroids.

Lemyet, obs. form of LIMIT.

† **Lemyre,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *leme* LEAM, after *glimmer*.] *intr.* To glimmer.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 291 In to the hale sche hym lad, That lemyred ase gold bryght.

Len, obs. variant of LEND *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2]

Lenard (le·nărd). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: **6 lenarde, 7 lenaret, 9** *dial.* **len(n)ard, lennert, linnard,** etc. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [Of obscure origin; perh. adopted from some unrecorded OF. derivative of *lin* flax: cf. the OF. *linereul* and *linot*, linnet.] = LINNET.

1530 PALSGR. 238/2 Lenarde a byrde, *linette*. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 87 When the cheerful Robin, Larke, and Lenaret, Tun'de vp their voices.

† **Lench**, *sb.*[1] *Sc. Obs.* [Sc. variant of LAUNCH, *sb.*[1]] A leap, spring.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 37 That being prevented by death (as he was by the lyons lench) he should neuer see home.

Lench, *sb.*[2] *dial. Mining.* (See quots.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Liij b, *Lench.* These nappen in Shafts or Sumps, and may happen by the Vein taking some small leap, or by [etc.]..in which Cases the best or softest part of the Vein flyes more to one Hand, and there stands jutting out a part of the Side within the Shaft, Sump or Gate.. this we call a Lench. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Lench*, salt-mining term; the middle portion of a seam of rock salt, lying under the Roof Rock; usually from four to six feet thick. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Lench* or *Lencheon*, a shelf of rock. A Derbyshire word.

† **Lench**, *v. Obs. intr.*

c 1325 *Old Age* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 211, I lench, I len. on lyme I lasse. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lench*, to stoop in walking. *Linc.* [1900 'Not known to our correspondents' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).]

† **Lend**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: *pl.* 1 **lendenu, lændenu, lendu, 3 lendin,** *Orm.* **lendess, 3–4 lenden, 4–5 lendes, -is, -ys, leendes, lyndes, 6 leyndis, 7- lends.** *sing.* **3–5 lend(e, 4–5 leend(e, 5–6 lind.** [OE. **lenden* (only in pl. *lendenu*) = OFris. *lenden* fem., OS. *lendi-* (in *lendibrêda* kidney), MDu. *lendene* fem. (Du. *lende* fem.), OHG. *lentin* fem. (MHG. *lende*, OHG. *lende*), ON. *lend*, pl. *lendir* (Sw. *länd*, Da. *lend*, *lænd*); the OTeut. form is perh. **landwinjâ*:—Pre-Teut. **londhw-* whence L. *lumbus* (whence ultimately LOIN), OSl. *lędvija*. An ablaut var. is ON. *lundir* loins.] Chiefly *pl.* The loins; also, the buttocks.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 4 [Iohannes] hæfde hræzl of olbendena herum & feilen gyrdels ymb his lendu [*Ags. Gosp.* lendenu, *Hatton* lændene]. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 292/13 *Lumbos*, lændenu. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4772 And cnes, & fet, & shannkess, & lende, & lesske. *a* 1300 *Christ on Cross* 9 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 20 His lendin so hangiþ as cold as marbre stone. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22074 Right sua þe deuil sal descend, In anticrist moder lend. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 139 His lyndes & his lymes so longe & so grete. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 51 A barm-cloth Vp on hir lendes, ful of many a goore. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxii. 126 (Harl. MS.) Gurdiþe youre lendys in chastite. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 45 Lat him lay sax leichis on thy lendis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ii. 90 And with thar holl luyffis gan thame cheir, Did clap and straik thare leyndis to mak thame stere. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* vi, He lap quhill he lay on his lendis.

b. *attrib.*, as *lend-bone.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 159/23 *Sacra spina*, lendenban neoþeweard. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 360 Oc leizeð his skinbon on oðres lendbon.

Lend (lend), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *Sc.* **lenne, len.** [f. LEND *v.*[2] (Not repr. OE. *lǣn*: see LOAN *sb.*)] A loan.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 197 *margin*, Quhat is ane lenne, and of the restitutioun thairof. 1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 70/2 Quha euir committis vsurie..(That is to say) takis mair proffite for the len [1597 leane] of money. ?*a* 1598 FERGUSSON *Sc. Prov.* xxix. (1785) 3 A borrowed len should come laughing hame. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 47 Debt may be aweand, be borrowing and lenning, or be buying and selling; or be reason of ane lenne. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 246 Do ye think Mr. Awmrose could gie me the lend of a nichtcap? 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Len*, the loan. 'I thank you for t' len on 't'.

† **Lend**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **lendan, 3 lænde,** *Orm.* **lendenn, 3–6 lende, 4 lenden, 4–5 leende, 4–6 leind, lend, leynd(e, 5 leend, (lynd).** *Pa. t.* **3 lænde, lende, 4 lend, lended, -id, -it, -yd, -yt, 4–5 lente, 4–6 lent, 5 leende.** *Pa. pple.* **4 lende, lente, 4–6 lent.** [OE. *lęndan* = OHG. *lenten* (MHG. *lenden*), ON. *lenda*:—OTeut. **landjan*, f. **lando*[m] LAND *sb.* Cf. LAND *v.*]

1. *intr.* To arrive, come. Also *refl.*

Sometimes conjugated with the verb *to be.*

11.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1036 Man hine lædde to Eliȝ byriȝ swa ȝebundenne, sona swa he lende, on scype man hine blende. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2141 Swa þatt he [þe steoressmann] muȝhe lendenn rihht To lande wiþþ hiss wille. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1868 Þe schipp on land bigan to lend. *Ibid.* 22053 An angel..i sagh lendand Wit a mikel cheigne in hand. 13.. *Sir Beues* 4277 (MS. A.) Þai lende ouer þe se beliue, At Souþhamtoun þai gonne vp riue. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 201 Of what londe art þou lent. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 615 The seuende day har schyp lente At Japhet. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 573 Than lendis him vp þe leue kyng his lady to vysite. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4488 To morne or none to þe leendys Fyue hundreth' of þi best frendys. 15.. *Geste Rob. Hode* VII. xlii, Now shalte thou se what lyfe we lede, Or thou hens wende, Than thou may enfourme our kynge, When ye togyder lende.

b. To go, depart.

[*a* 1310: see 2.] *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 207 A child cominge þorw, his come was nout seene, Siþen lenges a while and a-ȝein lendes. *Ibid.* 709 Þei lenden of þe toun and leuen hit þere. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 105 Lete fleischeli knowynge from þee be lent.

2. To light (*up*)*on. lit.* and *fig.*

This would seem to be the original meaning and in the common ME. alliterative phrase *love is lent*, but the verb may have been subsequently otherwise interpreted as = *lean*, to incline; in some contexts it was perh. associated with next vb.: cf. LEND *v.*[2] 2 a (quot. 1430).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4214 Al mi luue on him was lend. *Ibid.* 10776 A duu þat was fra heuen send þare lighted dun, and þar-on lend. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* vi. 28 From alle wymmen mi love is lent and lyht on Alysoun. *Ibid.*, Levedi, al for thine sake longinge is y-lent me on. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Cotton Galba) 29322 Þe elleuynd poynt [of cursing] opon þam lendes þat witandly with-haldes tendes. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1044 Thynk appon Marie brighte, To whayme oure lufe es lentt. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 28 Longinge is in me so lent. *c* 1460 *Emare* 404 The kynges love on her was lent. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxv. 35 Sich light can on vs leynd In paradyse full playn. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 498 Gif his lust so be lent, into my lyre quhit.

3. To tarry, remain, stay; to dwell, abide.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2966 He dred þe folk was ful o pride, Quils he war lendand þam biside. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 1039 A! sone, here may y no longer lende. 1352 MINOT *Poems* vii. 36 Thai lended thare bot litill while, Til Franchemen to grante thaire grace. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 747 And, quhill him likit thar to leynd, Euirilk day thai suld him seynd Wictalis for three hundred men. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 729 On englisch marche sall' þou lende. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xi. 352 Thus long where haue ye lent? 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. x. 9 Quhatsumevir in the braid lochis weir, Or amang buskis harsk leyndis ondir the spray. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 26140 That we ressaue him alway for oure freind, At oure plesour in oure landis to leind.

b. Conjugated with the vb. *to be.* *To be lent* = sense 3. *Lent* (pa. pple.) = remaining, abiding, dwelling.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1084 Aungelles..Aboutte my lady was lent, quen ho delyuer were. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1319 Þe lorde of þe londe is lent on his gamnez. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 229 With me is lent a ȝung man, callit to nam clement. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13857 He fraynit.. In what lond he was lent. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 87 Evyr syth thou were a chylde Thou haste byn lente wyth me. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 511 Thair was na leid on lyfe lent in this land. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3207 Theyr company and mynysters that were there lent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 14 Langour lent is in land, all lychtnes is lost.

c. *refl.* To make one's abode, settle. *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2479 Abram lendid him o-nan Biside þe folk of chanaan.

4. *causal.* To cause to come; to bring, place.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 122 God ȝeue þet vre ende bo god and wite þet he vs lende [*Egerton MS.* lende, *later copy* lenne]. *c* 1205 LAY. 1989 Neh him he heom leade [*c* 1275 lende].

Lend (lend), *v.*[2] *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **lent.** Forms: *Infin.* α. 1 **lǣnan,** (*3rd sing. pres. ind.* **lǣn e þ, lǣnþ**), **2–3 leanen, 3 læne(n,** (*2nd sing. pres. ind.* **lenst**), **3–4 lenen, 3–6 lene, 3, 7 leane, 4 lyne, 4–5 leen(e, leyn(e.** Also *Sc.* and *north.* (with short vowel) **4–6 len, lenne, 6 lenn, 8–9 len', len.** β. **3 6 lende,** (4 *3rd sing. pres. ind.* **lent**), **5 leendyn, 6 lind, 4– lend.** *Pa. t.* α. **2–6 lende, 4 lened(e, 5 land.** β. **4, 6 lante, 6 leand, 6–7 lended, 3– lent.** *Pa. pple.* α. **2–3 ilænd, ilend, 3 lenedd, ile(a)net, 3 5 lend, 5 iland, lande, lende.** β. **3–5 lant(e, lente, 5 lendid, 5–6 lentt(e, 7 lended, 3– lent.** [OE. *lǣnan*, f. *lǣn* see LOAN *sb.*). The other Teut. langs. have vbs. derived from the sb., but they differ in conjugation from the OE. vb.; cf. OFris. *lêna*, *lênia*, Du. *leenen*, OHG. *lêhanôn* (MHG. *lêhenen*, mod. G. *lehnen* to enfeoff).

The substitution of *lend-* for *lēn-* in the present-stem, which began early in ME., is explained by the fact that the pa. t. *lende* would regularly correspond either to *lēn en* or *lenden* in the infinitive, and the preponderance of analogy (cf. LEND *v.*[1], also *bend*, *rend*, *send*, *wend*) was on the side of the latter form. The Sc. and northern form *len*, *lennie*, owes its shortened vowel to the influence of the pa.t. and pa. pple.]

1. *trans.* To grant the temporary possession of (a thing) on condition or in expectation of the return of the same or its equivalent. Also with second (datival) obj. of the person; hence *rarely* in *indirect passive.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxiv. (Z.) 135 Læne me ða boc to rædenne. *c* 1200 [see 1 d a]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 248 Þeo ancre þet wernde an oðer a cwaer uorto lenen. *c* 1275 LAY. 25178 For to bi-ȝeten þin rihtes ich leane þe ten þousend cnihtes. *a* 1300 *Sarmun* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 3 Þoȝ man hit [*i. e.* wealth] hab, hit nis noȝt his: hit nis ilend him bot alone fort to libbe is lif. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15197 Þat he yow wald len sum place, To mak vr mangeri. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 153 Lene þou me þre loves. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 473 Leene me a marc quod he, but dayes three And at my day I wol it quiten thee. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 737, I sal lene the her mi ring, Bot yelde it me at myne askyng. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. ix, I wold praye yow to lene me a shelde that were not openly knowen, for myn is wel knowen. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxiv. 481 So the kynge lende or gaue him, I cannat tell wheder, a lx. thousande frankes. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Praesto*, to len. 1608 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 213 That neyther the Clarke nor Sacriston shall lenn or carrie forthe of the churche any ledders. *c* 1630 P. YOUNG in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 144 Desire his Worship to leane me Marianus his Chronicon..for the tyme he is in the countrie.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 135 Fifty þousand marcs had he lent abbeis þat wer in pouerte. 1467 *Waterford Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 304 Women that borowid or lendid any manere of goodes. *c* 1491 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 69 Riches and worshippes ben but lente to man for a tyme to yelde rekeninge of hem how they ben spended. 1573 BARET *Alv.* L 275 To lende one his house to solemnise a mariage in. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 77 Is he a Lambe? his Skinne is surely lent him, For hee's enclin'd as is the Rauenous Wolues. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 95 This minnow I will..if you like it, lend it you, to have two or three made by it. 1718 POPE *Let. to Lady M. W. Montagu* 1 Sept., I have..passed part of this summer at an old romantic seat of my Lord Harcourt's, which he lent me. 1785 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* 3 Feb., I have very lately been lent a volume of poems. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, Lend it me for a moment. 1893 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 429/1 The lease..had been lent..to the plaintiff..for perusal.

b. *spec.* To grant the possession and use of (money) for a fixed charge; to let out at interest.

α. *a* 900 *Kent. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 74/34 *Fenerator*, lenð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14033 It was a man quilum was wont Penis for to lene vm-stunt. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 354 If it ware youre lekyng, my lorde, for to lene it, xxx pens I wolde ȝe lente on-to me. *a* 1450 MYRC 1293 Hast þou I-land any thynge To haue the more wynnynge? *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* viii 34 Neuertheles leneth he The pound for thre halfpens. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 227, I lenne the an hondred crownes.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28404 Agains will i lent my thing, And quilum tok þar-for okeryng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 294/1 Leendyn, *presto*, *fenero*. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 129 You cald me dog: and for these curtesies Ile lend you thus much moneyes. 1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* I. i, Lent the fift day of September to mistresse Onset vpon her gowne ..three pound fifteene shillings. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxv. 37 Thou shalt not..lend him thy victuals for increase. *c* 1648–50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* II. (1818) 61 What I spent the miser lended. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iv. (1869) I. 353 The stock which is lent at interest is always considered as a capital by the lender. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 498 All bonds, contracts, and assurances whatsoever, for payment of any principal money to be lent.

† **c.** With cogn. obj. *loan*. *Obs.*

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 257 Se riche lane þat he haueð ileanet him. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7306, I had na help bot me allan, And drightin þat me lent his lan.

d. *absol.* or *intr.* To make a loan or loans.

α. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vi. 34 Gyf ȝe lænaþ þam þe ȝe eft æt onfoð hwylc þanc is eow? *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 11 Ðat we sculen bliðeliche ȝiuen and leanen..alle ðe..us for his luue beseched of ðan ilche g de ðe he us hafð ilænd. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvi. 27 All day he has mercy & lennys. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 186 That is she that for usure Leneth to many a creature. *c* 1491 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 22 They ben so harde that neyther they wyll yeue ne lene. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiii. 4 And with thy nychtbouris glaidly len and borrow. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 24 To borrow and len glaidlie.

β. 1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xii. 36 The Lord ȝaf grace to the puple bifor Egipcians, that the Egipcians lenten to hem. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxi. 5 Wel is him that is mercifull, & lendeth gladly. 1573 BARET *Alv.* L 276 To lend vpon a bill or an obligation. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* iv. 3 Natures bequest giues nothing but doth lend, And being franck she lends to those are free. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xix. 17 Hee that hath pity vpon the poore, lendeth vnto the Lord. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Of Usury* (Arb.) 545 Let there be Certaine Persons licensed to Lend, to knowne Merchants, vpon Vsury at a Higher Rate.

e. *To lend out* (or †*forth*): 1, 1 b; now esp. used of lending libraries.

1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 1118 To lende thy goods out for vnlawful gayne. 1580 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1882) IV. 183 Nane of the saidis bukis sall be awayis lent furth..bot vpon the conditioun [etc.]. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 45 He lends out money gratis. 1637–8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 120 If he should lend out his Lodgings himselfe. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Relat. Ceylon* IV. vii. 134 I perceived a Trade in use among them which was to lend out Corn. 1734 BERKELEY *Let. to Johnson* 4 Apr., Wks. 1871 IV. 221 As to lending out the books of your library 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 307 God uses us to help each other so, Lending our minds out. 1890 *Spectator* 14 June, 20,000 books of reference (which are not, of course, to be lent out.

2. To give, grant, bestow; to impart, afford. (The obj. usually denotes something which though capable of being bestowed by the subject is not in his possession, or which is viewed as an adventitious or temporary possession or attribute.)

α. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2059 (Gr.) Ece drihten eað mihte æt þam sperenîðe spede lænan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 We ahte..þonkien hit ure drihten þe hit us lende. *Ibid.* 105 Þet mon wisliche spene þa þing þe him god lene on þisse liue to brukene. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5159 Affterr þatt little witt tatt me Min Drihhtin hafeþþ lenedd. *c* 1205 LAY. 228 Þis lond he hire lende. *Ibid.* 11494 Læn [*c* 1275 lean] me Mauric þinne sune Þe is a swiðe wis gume. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1084 ȝef he nere soð godd.. hu mahte he lenen lif to þe deade? *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4882 (Fairf.) Lorde lene grace atte hit so be. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3108 With all þe Iolyte & Ioy þat Iubiter vs lenes. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 23 Ihesu, þat me loue hast lende. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2532 Yit grete God slik grace him len. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* 351 Sythen scho ask, no licence to her len. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 84 The partys in proportyon not agreyng, but havyng of some to many, and of some to few, lene much enormyte. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. *Babylon* 532 A zeal to len A gainfull pleasure to my Countrymen. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xliv. 9 Let Mercure language to me len, With Pindar pennis, for to outspring the spheirs.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 649 Þe mikel ioy þat þam es lent. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 342 My lyue, my lymmes þou has me lent. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 106 He [God] haþ lant þe lyf and liht. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiii. 26 Welcum, my benefice, and my rent, And all the lyflett to me lent. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 40 He rested satisfied with her answere, and therupon lent her a kisse. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 539 Her armes do lend his necke a sweet imbrace. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 151 And euer may your Highnesse yoake together, (As I will lend you cause) my doing well, With my well saying. 1623 MIDDLETON *Tri. Integrity* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 386 A speaker lends a voice to these following words. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 938 Com Lady while Heaven lends us grace, Let us fly this cursed place. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. Wks. 1799 I. 269 Your father talks of lending me a lift. 1790 BURNS *Tam Glen* i, Some counsel unto me come len'. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 7 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. ix, And many a flower and many a tear Old Teviot's maids and matrons lent. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iv, God in his mercy lend her grace. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 536 Grey, who .. was ready for any undertaking, however desperate, lent his aid. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xli. 8 A mirror Sure would lend her a soberer reflexion. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxxi. 362 The Mongols of lower rank lending dignity to their superiors by attending them to and from the palace.

absol. or *intr.* *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 51 God us lene of ys lyht. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 210 Loue hem, and lene hem so the lawe of kynde wole. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. ix. (Skeat) I. 78, I pray to the holy gost, he lene of his oyntmentes, mennes wittes to clere. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 131 Wyth all theyr myght runnynge To Elynour Rummynge, To haue of her tunnynge: She leneth them on the same.

† **b.** with *acc.* and *inf.* or *clause*: To grant. *Obs.*

The sense closely resembles that of LEVE *v.*; in MSS. it is often uncertain whether the word is *lene* or *leue* (*leve*).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4159 In swilc ðewes lene us to cumen. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 27820 (Cotton Galba) God len vs to forgif man kyn. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1750 (Harl. MS.) God lene vs for to take it for the beste. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 2083 *Ariadne*, God..lene [*v.rr.* leen, leue] me neuere swich a cas be-falle..And leue [*v.rr.* leve, leen, lyve, lene] here aftyr that I may 3ow fynde..so kynde. ?*a* 1500 *How Merchande dyd Wyfe betray* 215 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 206 Were sche dedd (god lene hyt wolde !).

† **c.** To hold out (a hand) to be taken. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2224 Lene me youre hond, for this is oure accord. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 188 Lend me thy hand, and I will giue thee mine. 1601 — *All's Well* v. iii. 340 Your gentle hands lend vs, and take our hearts. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 71 Lend me thy hand, He helpe thee.

d. *To lend an ear* or *one's ears*: to listen, pay attention; often with qualifying adj. † *To lend a deaf ear*: to refuse to listen. † Also *to lend audience, hearing.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 92 þane wald scho .. til hym len a def ere ay. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXII. ii, O God .. to my plaint thou hast not audience lent. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 6 The sweeter the Syren singeth, the dangerouser is it to lend hir our eares. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 278 Lending soft audience to my sweet designe. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. ii. 78. 1602 — *Ham.* I. v. 5 Lend thy serious hearing To what I shall vnfold. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 272 To sage Philosophy next lend thine ear. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) I. IX. 351 The King .. lent a deaf ear to all the representations that were made to him. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 266 A song about Adam that John should lend all his ears to. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 136 Charles X. .. lent a cold ear to the .. reports brought him by the general. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxi, The young king seemed to lend a willing ear.

e. To afford the use or support of (a part of the body); esp. in *to lend a hand* (or *a helping hand*), to render assistance, assist, help.

1598 FLORIO Ep. Ded. 4 The retainer doth some seruice, that now and then .. lendes a hande ouer a stile. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. i. Wks. 1856 I. 91 Too squemish to..lend a hand to an ignoble act. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 447 Sweet Isabel, doe yet but kneele by me .. Oh Isabel; will you not lend a knee? 1608 — *Per.* v. i. 264 Sir, lend me your arme. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. ii, I'll lend a helping hand To raise your fortunes. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xx. (1737) 85 Lend 's a Hand here. 1763 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 168 Thinking that this would prove a busy day .. I am come .. to lend you a hand. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. xiii. ▶ 2 Lend a helping hand. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 206 Without a shudder, the slave-soldier lends His arm to murderous deeds. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii, I could not sleep If I had lent a hand to rob a church. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 175 Lend me your arm, said Pepperill.

f. To give or deal (a blow). Now *dial.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 136 A swap fayn, if I durst, wold I lene the this tyde. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xiv, With forks and flails thay lent grit flappis. 1591 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. (1592) 25 The women .. among whom he leant some lustie buffets. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. ii. (1622) 154 A blow which the Tribune lent her. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II. 281 Vpon the head hee lent so violent a stroke That the poor emptie skull like some thin potsheard broke. 1783 FIELDING *Quix. Eng.* III. xiv, If thou dost any more, I shall lend thee a knock. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 67 Tom gat up and lent a girt drive at Sam. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 140 [She] lent him such a slap upon the face as made the wood ring again !

g. To spend (one's energies), devote (one's strength) *to. rare.*

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 534 [They] lend their little Souls at ev'ry Stroke [L. *dant animos plagae*]. 1809–12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* xiii. (1893) 221 Plying the whip, and lending his very soul at every lash. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 367 A man who could thus lend every fibre of his body to mere work.

3. *refl.* To accommodate or adapt oneself *to.* Of things: To admit of being applied *to* a purpose or subjected *to* a certain treatment.

1854 S. BROOKS *Aspen Crt.* I. ix. 122 She wore a plain blue cloth dress, which lent itself to her exquisite figure. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 227 None lends itself better to architectural purposes. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. vi. § 3 (1879) 308 Playing on the credulity of such as lent themselves to his clever deceptions. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 150 Cæsar neither then nor ever lent himself to popular excesses. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Nov. 5/1 He loves Ireland too well to lend himself to such a policy.

Lendable (le·ndăb'l), *a.* [f. LEND *v.*[2] + -ABLE.] That may be lent.

1611 COTGR., *Prestable*, .. lendable, which may be lent. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 13, I shall direct Artaxerxes to send you a copy, for it will be more lendable than the quarto. 1813 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 196 A government may always command, on a reasonable interest, all the lendable money of their citizens. 1887 *Standard* 12 May, Money was lendable yesterday at ⅞ per cent.

† **Le·nded,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. LEND *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] = LENT *ppl. a.*

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 145 Let no man then shee [*viz.* Fortune] seemes to fauor most To highlie of her lended faunings bost. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. xii. 346 As he [*viz.* Jesus] lived in lended houses, so he was buried in a borrowed sepulchre.

Lender (le·ndəɹ). Forms: *α.* 1 lǽnere, 4 leenere, lenere, 4–5 lener, 5 leyner, 5–7 lenner. *β.* 5 lendare, 6– lender. [OE. *lǽnere*, agent-n. f. *lǽnan* LEND *v.*[2] The mod. word is a new formation on LEND *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] One who lends; *esp.* one who makes a business of lending money at interest.

α. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 189/21 *Creditor*, lænere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 35 þer is anoþer lenere corteys þet leneþ wyþ-oute chapfare makiinde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 213/2 A Leyner (*MS. A.* Lenner), *accomadator.* 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 § 3 The same forfeyture to renne upon the Seller or lener therof. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 227 As yf .. the lenner were in domage. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 40/1 Ordaines the lenners to pay the same yeirlie and termlie.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 296/1 Lendare, or he þat [lendythe] a thynge, *fenerator.* 1526 TINDALE *Luke* vii. 41 There was a certayne lender which had two detters. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 75 Neither a borrower, nor a lender be. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Of Usury* (Arb.) 546 Let these Licensed Lenders be in Number Indefinite. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. (1869) II. 658 The merit of generosity is on the side of the lender only. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 103 To insist that the lender shall lend at his own risk.

† **Le·nding,** *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. LEND *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of LEND *v.*[1]; in quot. *concr.* dwelling-place, abode.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1170 One a bere brocht till a kirk þat befor to þaim lendyng was.

Lending (le·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] Forms: *α.* 4 lennynge, lynynge, 4–5 lening, -ynge(e. *β.* 5–lending, 5–6 -ynge, -inge, etc.). [f. LEND *v.*[2] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of LEND *v.*[2]; *esp.* the letting out of money at interest.

α. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvi. 27 [The rightwis] lennys, lerand and gifand almusdede till pore .. and that is bot lennynge til god. 1340 *Ayenb.* 35 þis is þe uerste manere of gauelynge þet is ine leninge kueadliche. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 277 þat .. borwyng & lynynge be frely don to pore men for goddis sake. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 204 þe encres þat þou takyst for þe lenyng. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iv. G iij, Hit is sayd in reproche whan I lene I am thy frende, and whan I axe I am thyn enemye; as who saith, god at the lenyng, and the deuyll atte rendryng. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. xxiv. 312 Yf wynnynge come frely to the lener for his lenynge without couenaunt.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 296/1 Lendynge, *mut(u)acio.* 1516 *Galway Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 397 The lendinge or sellinge of anny the said vessells. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 117 It is left to mens own inclinations to limit lending. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. I. x. (1786) 133 There exists no reason, in the law of nature, why a man should not be paid for the lending of his money.

2. *concr.* Something lent; **a.** *gen.* (*fig.* in *plural*).

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. v, Thou lost a good wife, thou lost a trew friend, ha? Two of the rarest lendings of the heauens. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 113 Vnaccommodated man, is no more but such a poore, bare, forked Animall as thou art. Off, off you Lendings: Come, vnbutton heere. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 439/1 If we except the lendings of recognised slang, the total number of such additions .. is itself not considerable.

† **b.** *spec. pl.*, money advanced to soldiers when the regular pay cannot be given. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 89 Mowbray hath receiu'd eight thousand Nobles, In name of lendings for your Highnesse Soldiers. 1599 MINSHEU *Span. Dialog.* 59/2 The other [ducate] was taken out for lendings. [*Note*, Succors or lendings which they giue souldiers when there is no paie, and when the paie comes they take it off.] 1611 COTGR., *Capesoulde*, a Gentleman of a Companie; or one that hath extraordinarie Lendings; also extraordinarie Lendings, or entertainment. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xviii. (1810) 193 The ready money which was payed to the Companie yearly for their Lendings. 1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* II. 131 To satisfie our hunger a little, we did get of by-past lendings three paid us in hand, and Bills of Exchange given us for one and twentie lendings more.

3. *attrib.*, as *lending-department*; **lending-house** *Hist.*, applied spec. to certain institutions for lending money without interest or at a low rate to the poor.

1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* III. 21 Those who have as yet determined the origin of lending-houses .. place it .. from 1464 to 1471. 1890 *Spectator* 14 June, 34,000 [books] for the general lending department [of the Edinburgh Public Library]. 1897 *Tablet* 9 Oct. 567 It was Fra Barnaba who, in the 15th century .. recommended the establishment of charitable lending-houses.

Le·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. LEND *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] That lends. **Lending library**, a library from which books are lent out.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXII. v, He is .. Most liberall and lending. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. xii. 475 [The Libraries] of Cambridge are Lending-libraries; that is, he that is qualified may borrow out of it any book he wants. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 401 The .. collection was .. divided into what we should now term a Lending Library, and a Library of Reference.

† **Lene,** *a.* and *sb. Phonetics. Obs.* [ad. L. *lēnis* smooth.] A designation formerly applied to a voiceless stopped consonant; by some later writers, to a stopped consonant generally.

In Worcester and later U. S. Dicts. the word is marked as disyllabic, and regarded as a. L. *lēne*, neut. sing. of *lēnis*: but there is no analogy for such a use of the neuter.

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 79 The rest are mutes; of which π, κ, τ, are termed lenes. *Ibid.*, A lene consonant, when its vowel is cut off, before an aspirate, is changed into an aspirate. 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* ii. 107 *P, b, t, d, k, g, s, z*, are Lene; *f, v, þ, ð, κ, γ, σ, ς*, are Aspirate. *Ibid.* 108 All the so-called Aspirates are Continuous: and with the exception of *s* and *z*, all the Lenes are Explosive. 18.. D. R. GOODWIN (Worcester), By lene we mean a determinate consonant sound defined by a simple contact or particular position of the organs; and by aspirate we mean [etc.].

Lene, obs. f. LAIN *v.*, to conceal; obs. f. LEAN.

Lenefie, obs. form of LENIFY.

† **Le·nend.** *Obs.* In 1 lǽnend, 4 *Kent.* lynend. [Substantival use of OE. pres. pple. of *lǽnan* (see LEND *v.*[2]).] A lender, usurer.

a 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 237/40 *Fenerator*, .. lænend, *uel* strude. 1340 *Ayenb.* 35 þer byeþ zeue manere gaueleres: lenynde þat leneþ zeluer uor oþren [etc.].

Leneret (Cockeram 1623), obs. f. LANNERET.

Lenesse, obs. form of LEANNESS.

† **Leng,** *adv. Obs.* Also 1 lencg, 4 lenge. [OE. *lęng* = OS. *leng*:—OTeut. **laŋgiz*, adverbial comparative of **laŋgo-* LONG *a.*] Longer.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 2 Agyf þine scire, ne miht þu lencg tun-scire bewitan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xix. 19 And þære hyman sweg weox swa leng swa swiðor. *c* 1205 LAY. 11015 Hit heold hine bi þan ribben, þat ne mihte he na leng libben. 13.. *Sir Beues* 3808 (MS. A) Out of þe renge he com ride, & Beues nolde no leng [*MS. O.* lenger] abide. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 18 That ilke fruyt is euer leng the wers, Til it be roten in mullok or in stree.

† **Leng,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 lengan, 3–4 lengen, 4 lengin, ling, 4 lengh, 4–5 lenge, 4–6 lenge, lynge, 6 ling. [OE. *lęngan* wk. vb. = OS. **lengian* (MLG., Du. *lengen*), OHG. *lengian* (MHG. *lengen*, mod.G. *längen*), ON. *lengja*:—OTeut. **laŋgjan*, f. **laŋgo-* LONG *a.* The normal mod. form, if the word had survived, would be *ling.*]

1. *trans.* To lengthen, prolong; to delay.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* 646 Ne lengde þa leoda aldor witezena wordcwyde, ac he wide bead metodes mihte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 þenne beoð þine dazes ilenged. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 391 in *O. E. Misc.* 127 Ne miȝt þu þi lif lengen none wile. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12408 We sal it lengh [*Gött.* lenth, *Fairf.* lenght, *Trin.* lengbe] a quantite. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxix. 5 Wa til me for my wonynge is lenghid [Vulg. *prolongatus est*]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 198 Hi habbeþ ylengd þet lyf of þe poure be hare elmesse.

2. *intr.* To linger, tarry, remain, abide, dwell; to continue in some condition. Also const. *inf.*

Sometimes conjugated with the verb *to be.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1890 On messager þat lengs lang to bring answare. *Ibid.* 12127 þat wat i wel..hu lang þi life sal last, For to be lengand in þis werld. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 14138 (Trin.) In his sekenes he lenged so þat he had no fote to go. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1457 þe grete lordes of 3our land beþ lenged now here. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 158 Ich haue no lust .. to lenge a-mong monkes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 461 Now hafe I .. all to lange lengid fra hame. *Ibid.* 2162 If any life lenge in oure brestis. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 415 (Douce MS.) If þou be curteys kniȝte, Late lenge [*Thornton MS.* Lyghte, and lende] al nyȝte, And tel me þi nome. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1014 At this tyme I will not lynge. 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb. Club) B j, With hym I loue to lynge. *a* 1586 in *Maitland Poems* (1786) 183 Mony gay gelding Befoir did in our mercat ling.

b. To lean or rely *on. rare*—[1].

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11769 Who graidly may trist Any lede on to leng, as for lele true?

Hence † **Le·nging** *vbl. sb.*, dwelling; † **Le·nging** *pres. pple.* used as *prep.* = DURING.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12329 All þat left were on lyue, lengand þat tyme. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxix, Fere!.. my lenging is no lengur her.

Lenge, obs. form of LING, the fish.

† **Lenger,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [OE. *lęngra*, neut. and fem. *lęngre*:—OTeut. **laŋgizon-*, compar. of LONG *a.*]

A. *adj.* Longer.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. i. (1890) 26 þis ealond hafað mycele lengran dazas on sumera .. þonne ða suðdælas middanzeardes. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 490 (Trin.) He fel wiþouten lenger abade [*Gött.* langer bade]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 330 Of his array telle I no lenger tale. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 42 The parchemyn that he wrote in was shorte, and he plucked harde to have made it lengger with his tethe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 110 The barouns hadde sente for hym that he sholde come with-oute lenger a-bidinge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 100 b, We haue made this chapyter somwhat lenger than we entended. 1558 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 152 My saide iiij children or the lenger lyver of them. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* IV. ii. (Shaks. Soc.) 136 Our present hande coulde staie no lenger tyme.

B. *adv.* Longer.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Þo ne mihte his holinesse ben no lengere for-hole. *c* 1290 *Beket* 219 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 113 Þis child wolde lengore gon to scole, ake is fader him nolde finde. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3948 (Trin.) Iacob..So shal þi name no lenger be [*Cott.* Sal þou na langer hetten sua]. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 129 And euer the lenger she loued him tendirly. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5296 þe scottys

þare na lenger duell. **1521** FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 340 This persecucyon lenger continued than the other twayne. **1533** MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1047/1 These folke do not long to eate and drincke, to lyue the lenger, but long to liue, to eate and drincke the lenger. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 22 Why do ye lenger feed on loathed light?

b. Farther. *rare*—[1].

c **1425** *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 10 An hospitall howse a litill lenger of from the chirche by hymself.

† **Lengest,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Also 3 **lenguest,** 4 **lynguste.** [OE. *lęngest*:—OTeut. **laŋgisto-*, f. **laŋgo-* LONG *a.*; cf. prec.]

A. *adj.* Longest, very long.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xii. 40 þa onfoð lengestne [*Lindisf.* lengra] dom. *c* **1290** *Michael* 313 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 308 'Longueman' hatte þe middleste [*sc.* finguer] for he lenguest is. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 256 And lengest lyf in hem lent of ledez alle oþer. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 65 Arthures scheen boon .. was lenger by þre ynches þan þe leg and þe kne of þe lengest man þat was boo i-founde. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3776 A large man of lyms, lengest of stature. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 133 Bi eeldist and lengist vce of bileeuyng in the Chirche. **1530** R. WHYTFORD *Werke for Househ.* A, The lengest lyfe of this worlde is very short.

B. *adv.* Longest.

a **1000** *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 (Parker MS.) He hæfde þa oþ he ofslox þone aldormon þe him lengest wunode. *a* **1250** *Prov. Ælfred* 351 in *O. E. Misc.* 124 So me may þane loþe lengust lede. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 26652 Qua lenges [*Fairf.* langest] lijs in sin Vnnethes he mai þar-vte win. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 18 Rancour and euyl wille dwelliþ lengest amonges hem of alle oþere men. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 427 And whether of hem lyvede lengest [*MS.* y lynguste] schulde be oþere heyre. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xviii, They began fyrst and lengest endured.

† **Lengh.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **leng** o, **lengu,** 1 2 **læng,** 5 **leyngh,** 4–5, 7 **lengh**(e. [OE. *lęng u, lęngo* wk. fem. = OHG. *langî* MHG. *lenge*, mod.G. *länge*), Goth. *laggei*:—OTeut. **laŋgin*, n. of quality f. **laŋgo-* LONG *a.*] Length (of time or space); in OE. also height, stature. *At the lengh*: in the long run.

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* (Sedgefield) xviii. § 3 Tele nu þa lengu [*MS. B.* lenge] þære hwile. *c* **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xiv. [xi.] (1890) 296 Heo .. toæctecton lengeo þære þryh twegra fingra ȝemet. *a* **1000** *Salomon & Sat.* (Kemble) 180 Hu lang wæs Adam on lenge ȝeseceapen? *c* **1200** *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 39 Ne wraððe mid ðe ne wuneð ones daiȝes læncge. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 12393 A treen bedd, þat suld o lengh [*Fairf.* lenght, *Gött.* lenth] thre eln haf. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 416 In lenghe of dayez þat euer schal wage. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* XX. 2 Þou gaf til him lenghe of dayes. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 5086 Lamprays sloȝis, þat sex cubettis clere was of clene lenghe. *c* **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 72 In þis tyme þe day and þe nyght ys of oon lengh. *c* **1450** *Lyarde* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 281 Elevyne myle on lenghe the parke es mett. **1483** *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 Preamb., Clothes .. drawen out in leyngh and brede. **1612** in *2nd Rep. Rec. Irel.* 265 They knew that they must be emprisoned at the lengh, and therefore (said they) as good now as hereafter. *a* **1699** LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 67 The third was a man that had a horne on the left side of the hinder part of his head .. and his wife told mee shee had cutt the lengh of her finger off..because the weight of itt was troublesome.

Length (leŋþ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **lengþ, lengþo,** 3–7 **lengthe,** 4 **leinth, lenkith, leynthe, lingþe, lyngþe, lynt(h,** 4–5 **lenkþe,** 4, 6 **linth,** 4–6 **lenght, lenthe,** 4–8 **lenth,** 5 **laynth, lennthe,** 5–6 **lenketh,** 4– **length.** [OE. *lęngðu* fem. = Du. *lengte*, ON. *lengd* (Da. *længde*, Sw. *längd*):—OTeut. **laŋgiþô*, noun of quality f. **laŋgo-* LONG *a.* Cf. LENGH.]

I. Quality of being long.

1. The linear magnitude of any thing as measured from end to end; the greatest of the three dimensions of a body or figure; longitudinal extent.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1122 (Laud MS.) Hi sæȝon on norð east fir micel & brad wið þone eorðe & weax on lengþe. *c* **1275** LAY. 21993 Hit his on lengþe four and twenti mundes. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 8244 A-boute þat tre, A siluer cercle son naild he .. to .. knau þe wax o gret and length [*other MSS.* lenght, lenthe]. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 210 þe hede of an elnȝerde þe large lenkþe hade. *a* **1400** *Octouian* 407 The Frensch seyd he was of heghth Ten foot of length. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 6 þe crosse ..was of lenth viii. cubits. **1434** *E. E. Wills* (1882) 101 Another bordcloth..in lenkethe ij ȝerdes, & on halfe large. **1526** TINDALE *Rev.* xxi. 16 The lenght and the breth, and the heyght off hit, were equall. **1559** W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 25, I gather the lengthe of a degree to be the .360. parte of the heaven. **1570** BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Def. ii. 2 A line .. is conceaued to be drawne in length onely. **1653** WALTON *Angler* viii. 162 The Carp..will grow to a very great bigness and length. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* II. 893 A dark Illimitable Ocean..Without dimension, where length, breadth, and highth, And time and place are lost. **1774** M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 11 Taking the Length of *XY* from a Scale of equal Parts, set it off from *X* to *Y*. **1777** PRIESTLEY *Philos. Necess.* 177 The most exalted piece of matter possible must have length, breadth, and thickness. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 117 The full length of the rope between us.

† **b.** *In length and* (*in*) *breadth* (or *brede*), *length and breadth*, etc.: throughout the whole area (of a country), in all parts or directions.

a **1250** *Owl & Night.* 174 Ich habbe on brede and ek on lengþe Castel god on mine rise. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 38/138 Ne scholde no man so euene a þrov3 in lengþe and in brede. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7911 þat folc .. robbede Wircestressire In lengþe & in brede. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 2130 þe folk..fild þe werld o lenth and brede. *Ibid.* 5027 Lauerd .. þat .. taght adam on lenth and wide. **13..** *Sir Beues* 537 (MS. A) A fairer child neuer i ne si3, Neiþer a lingþe ne on brade. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3055 Deliver þi londes a3en lengþe & in brede. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 196 He hedde beo lord of that lond in lenkthe and in brede [**1377** — B. III. 202 A lengthe and a brede]. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Marcus*) 50 Of al þis world, lynth & bred. *a* **1400** *Octouian* 548 Ten schypmen to londe yede To se the yle yn lengthe and brede. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* V. 20 About the park thai set on breid and lenth .. All likly men. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 65 Unto the crose of breid and lenth, To gar his lymmis langar wax. **1535** COVERDALE *Gen.* xiii. 17 Arise, and go thorow the londe, in the length and bredth [**1611** in the length of it, and in the breadth of it].

c. Phrases. *To find, get, know the length of* (a person's) *foot*: see FOOT *sb.* 26 c. *The length of one's nose, tether*: see NOSE, TETHER.

d. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 61 Inches, feet, &c. are settled, stated lengths. **1838** *Penny Cycl.* XI. 153/1 Given, the area of a parallelogram, and the ratio of its sides; required, the lengths of those sides. **1853** SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 229 Three lengths are given in the above table, for each mean girth.

2. Extent from beginning to end, e. g. of a period of time, a series or enumeration, a word, a speech or composition. † *In length of time*: in course of time.

a **1240** *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 261 þe imeane blisse is seouenfald lengþe of lif. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 425 þe lenþe of Noe lyf. **1340–70** *Alex. & Dind.* 444 To .. leden þerinne our lif þe lengþe of our daies. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 882 God hym lent lynt & space hyme to repent. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCCXXII. 519 The lenght of the siege. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 363 The equinoctiall is, when the daie and night is both of one length. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 273 In length of Time produce the lab'ring Yoke. **1726** LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 31/1 The Stone has in length of time closed up the Mouth of the Valley. **1860** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 34 A stay of any length there would not suit me at all. *Mod.* The chapters of the book are very unequal in length.

b. An instance of this; a period or duration of time, *esp.* a long period.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 717 After such a length of rowling Years. — *Æneid* XII. 1250 She drew a length of sighs [L. *multa gemens*]. **1786** A. GIB *Sacr. Contempl.* I. iv. 52 There are consistent delays of it for various lengths of time. **1824–8** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Ser. 1. Wks. 1846 I. 4 How delightful it is to see a friend after a length of absence. **1838** J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1887) IV. xx. 348 He had to bear a length of years in loneliness. **1877** L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 8 The weary lengths of Time.

3. The quality or fact of being long; opposed to shortness. † *Of length*: long.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* xci. 16, I schal fille hym with the lengthe of daies [COVERDALE & **1611** long life]. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 11 Is not my arme of length, That reacheth from the restfull English Court As farre as Callis. **1606** — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 136 To end a tale of length. **1611** BIBLE *Job* xii. 12 With the ancient is wisedome, and in length of dayes, vnderstanding. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 139 Such Customes have their force, onely from Length of Time. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XI. 778 Peace would have crownd With length of happy days the race of man. **1762** LD. KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1774) II. 164 Secondly, the length of an Hexameter line hath a majestic air. **1805** WORDSW. *Waggoner* II. 146 'A bowl, a bowl of double measure', Cries Benjamin, 'a draught of length!' *Mod.* The length of the journey was the chief objection to it.

b. Prolixity, lengthiness. Now *rare*.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. i. 94 Come, come, in wooing Sorrow let's be briefe, Since wedding it, there is such length in Griefe. **1606** — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 46, I will o're-take thee Cleopatra, and Weepe for my pardon. So it must be, for now All length is Torture. **1781** COWPER *Conversat.* 87 The clash of arguments and jar of words .. Decide no question with their tedious length. **1791** BURKE *Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 67 Excuse my length. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 456 There is no reason why brevity should be preferred to length.

4. A distance equal to the length of something specified or implied. *At arm's length*: see ARM *sb.*[1] 2 b. *Cable(s) length*: see CABLE *sb.* 2 c.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxvi. 71 A litel hows whiche hath in euery side skars a mannes lengthe. **1474** *Waterford Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 311 Within the laynth of a myle unto the citie. *a* **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 223 Nott two payre of boot lenthis distant frome the toune. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 88 He tooke me by the wrist, and held me hard; Then goes he to the length of all his arme. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XII. § 89 When they come within little more than a horse-length. **1686** J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 31 We could scarce see the Ship's length before us. **1717** tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 261 Adorn'd with Porticos of Timber Work, the Length of the Building. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 19, I might .. have gone the Length of a .. Street. **1843** MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Horatius* xli, Six spears lengths from the entrance Halted that deep array. **1851** MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxi. 241 They had got the mustang some fifty lengths of himself out on the prairie. **1885** SIR C. P. BUTT in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 61/1 The look-out .. saw .. at a distance of two ship's lengths, a red light on board the smack.

b. *One's length*: the extent of one's body or form from head to foot or end to end.

a **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 118 b, Laying all her faire length vnder one of the trees. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 429 Faintnesse constraineth me, To measure out my length on this cold bed. **1709** POPE *Ess. Crit.* 357 A needless Alexandrine ends the song That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. **1784** COWPER *Task* VI. 74 The roof, though moveable through all its length As the wind sways it, has yet well sufficed. **1821** SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 567 The serpent that would clasp her with his length. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* V. 56 All her fair length upon the ground she lay. **1870** RAMSAY *Remin.* iv. (ed. 18) 81, I fell all my length.

c. *Sport.* The measure of a boat, a horse, etc., engaged in a race, taken as a unit in measuring the amount by which the race is won.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1160 Left danger, fears, and foes, behind, And beat, at least three lengths, the wind. **1700** DRYDEN *Cinyras & Myr.* 301 Time glides along with undiscover'd haste, The Future but a Length behind the past. **1812** *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 186 This was a most excellent race, and only won by a length. **1834** MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 116 Owen .. was most excellent in the last hundred yards. **1887** O. W. HOLMES 100 *Days Europe* I. 52 One [horse] slides by the other, half a length, a length, a length and a half. **1894** *Times* 19 Mar. 12/2 The Oxford crew won by three and a half lengths.

5. With a demonstrative or other defining word: Distance. *The length of*: as far as. Now *Sc.*

c **1450** *Merlin* 161 Ye myght here the strokes half a myle of length. ? *a* **1550** *Merry Jest Mylner of Abyngton* 77 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 103 The mylners house is nere, Not the length of a lande. **1578** HUNNIS in *Pan. Dainty Devices* 2 They be the lines that lead the length, How farre my race is for to runne. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 90 He [Essex] had marched to the length of Exeiter. **1687** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2251/4 Which we had scarce done when the other three Ships had got our length. **1726** SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 73 We had found it very cold, before we came this length, but now we began to feel the extreme of it. **1772–84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1198 When you get that length, you are very carefully..to explore, such rivers ..as may appear to be of considerable extent. **1870** RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 111 The loan of a horse 'the length' of Highgate. **1886** K. OLIPHANT *New English* I. 295 In Scotland they say, 'I will come your length'.

fig. **1753** *Scots Mag.* Jan. 42 That [treaty] never came any great length. **1837** CARLYLE *Let.* 28 Aug. in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) LXXXII. 303/1 You do not say that the disorder has got that length with you.

b. *fig.* in advb. phrases: The distance or extent to which one 'goes' (in a line of action, opinion, etc.); the degree of extremity to which something is 'carried'. Chiefly, *to go* (*to*) *the length of, to go a* (*great*, etc.) *length, to go all*, etc. *lengths*.

1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* i. 17 36/6 The Royal Leonora ..runs a Strange Length in the History of Love. **1718** HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. lxvi. 351 Others who could not..go their lengths. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* II. x. (1840) 224 They had not come to that length. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. viii, I think you went lengths indeed. **1779** HUME in H. Calderwood *Hume* (1898) iii. 30 Your spirit of Controversy .. carries you strange lengths. **1792** WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1891 XII. 177 When matters get to such lengths, the natural inference is, that both sides have strained the cords beyond their bearing. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. iv, He would go .. any lengths for his party. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. vi. (1872) II. 104 The cunningest of men, able to lie to all lengths. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 404 They do not go the length of denying the pre-existence of ideas.

† **6.** The extent of space within which it is possible to touch or act upon something; reach. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 6573 Er he be led out of lenght, & lost of your sight. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 168 If I can get him within my Pistol's length. **1628** DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 60 They could not open my shippes till they were within halfe the length of our ordinaunce.

7. *Archery.* The distance to which an arrow must be shot in order to hit the mark.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 106 *Phi.* Howe manye thynges are required to make a man euer more hyt the marke? *Tox.* Twoo. *Phi.* Whiche twoo? *Tox.* Shotinge streyght and kepynge of a lengthe. *Ibid.* 150 The greatest enemy of shootyng is the wynde and the wether, wherby true kepyng a lengthe is chefely hindred. **1801** T. ROBERTS *Eng. Bowman* 290 *Length*, the distance shot.

8. *Pros.* Quantity (of a sound or syllable). Also, long quantity (opposed to *shortness*).

1762 LD. KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1774) II. 10 The emotion raised by the length or shortness, the roughness or smoothness, of the sound. *Ibid.* 103 The different lengths of syllables, i.e. the difference of time taken in pronouncing. **1884** A. GOSSET *Fr. Prosody* i. 1 Some theorists forbid rhymes between syllables, whose difference of length is marked by a circumflex accent.

† **9.** = LONGITUDE. *Obs.*

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 24 Without knowledge of the latitude of the place by the Poale, and the length, by other starres.

10. *Cricket.* The proper distance for pitching a ball in bowling; that distance which constitutes a good pitch. Also = *length ball.*

1776 in C. C. Clarke *Nyren's Cricketer's Guide* (1888) 14 Ye bowlers..measure each step, and be sure pitch a length. **1833** C. C. CLARKE *ibid.* 4 How to stop a ball dropped rather short of a length. **1850** 'BAT' *Cricketer's Man.* 41 Good lengths depend entirely on the pace. **1897** *Daily News* 18 June 2/6 Such a good length did the bowlers keep that during the first half-hour only 20 runs were made.

II. Concrete senses.

11. a. A long stretch or extent.

1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 105 Large lengths of seas and shores Betweene my father, and my mother lay. *c* **1600** — *Sonn.* xliv, To leape large lengths of miles. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 415 That length of Region, and large Tract of Ground. **1709** POPE *Ess. Crit.* 222 From the bounded level of our mind Short views we take, nor see the lengths behind. **1715–20** — *Iliad* II. 649 Down their broad shoulders falls a length of hair. **1784** COWPER *Task* I. 252 Not distant far, a length of colonnade Invites us. *Ibid.* IV. 355 He

brandishes his pliant length of whip. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* I. 3 With lengths of yellow ringlet, like a girl.

b. A piece of a certain or distinct length, esp. one cut off or separable from a larger piece.

1645 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) III. 112 Samll Milles hath libertie to cut 400 lengthes of hoopes poles on the common. **1683** MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. ¶ 2 The Compositer may cut them into such Lengths as his Work requires. **1703** — *Mech. Exerc.* 247 Line Pins of Iron, with a length of Line on them about sixty feet in length. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 37 Cut into lengths like twigs. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 328 The structure is in separate lengths, each having an independent spring.

12. *Theatr. slang.* A portion of an actor's part, consisting of forty-two lines.

1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* I. Wks. 1882 X. 129, I have a part in both too; I wish any one else had them, for they are not seven lengths put together. **1838** DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxiii, I've got a part of twelve lengths here, which I must be up in tomorrow night. **1865** LD. BROUGHTON in *Edin. Rev.* CXXXIII. 293 Kean said [c 1815] that 'Iago was three lengths longer than Othello'. A length is forty-two lines.

13. *Brewing.* (See quot. 1830.)

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 71 It is the common Length I made for that Purpose. **1743** *Ibid.* II. (ed. 2) 129 In making your Length short, and then making it longer with Small-Beer. **1830** M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 159 A .. copper boiler, .. sufficiently large to .. boil each of the lengths drawn from the different mashings. .. By the word *lengths* the brewer means the quantity of wort drawn off from a certain quantity of malt.

III. Phrases.

14. At length. **a.** To or in the full extent; fully, in full; without curtailment. Also *at full, great, some,* etc. *length.* † Rarely, *at the length.*

c **1500** *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 30 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 94 The ..most populus, mortal were, wes at thebes, quhiche at linth I did write. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 157 Whan Arthur had red wel at length these letters. **1530** BAYNTON in *Palsgr.* Introd. 12 Whiche thyng for substantives, he declareth some thyng at the length in his thyrde boke. **1567** *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 16 The Catechismus buke Declairis it at lenth. **1713** STEELE *Englishman* No. 4. 28 The Fellow talks of Rogue and Rascal at full Length. **1727** SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 188 The words pronounced at length sounded faint and languid. **1827** JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 91 Lord Eldon, though he spoke at some length on the other question, did not advert to this. **1838** TREVELYAN in *Life Macaulay* (1876) II. vii. 33 Macaulay gives his impressions at greater length. **1882** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 138 Gardiner spoke at some length respecting the Holy Sacrament. **1886** *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 559/3 While Australia is described at length, the development of Canada since the Peace is hardly mentioned.

b. After a long time; at or in the end; in the long run. † Also *at the length.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) II. xxiv. 64 They were all withdrawen into the castell, for they knewe well at length the towne wolde nat holde. **1526** SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1275 Euer at the length I make hym lese moche of theyr strength. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 117 To come at the length to highest perfeccion. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 11 At length it brought them to a hollowe cave. **1611** BIBLE *Prov.* xxix. 21 He that delicately bringeth vp his seruant from a child, shall haue him become his sonne at the length. **1631** MASSINGER *Emperor East* III. iv, This was the mark I aimed at; and I glory, At the length, you so conceive it. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* IV. 506 Of thy birth at length, Announc't by Gabriel, with the first I knew. **1753** WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* Writ. 1889 I. 31 They .. pressed for Admittance .. which at Length was granted them. **1768** FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 271 Thou wilt find, at the length, ..that the first will do us best service. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 210 At length she spoke, 'O Enoch! you are wise'.

† **c.** (*a*) At a distance; (*b*) in an extended line; tandem-fashion; (*c*) of a portrait = FULL LENGTH 1.

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 503 Now no more Our fight must stand at length [Gr. ἀποσταδόν], but close. **1628** DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 60, I had so fitted my selfe that gallies could not hurt mee att length. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. viii. 20 As he is good at hand, so is he good at length. **1715** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5384/10 Drawing any Carriage with more than five Horses at Length. **1786** W. HERBERT *Ames' Typogr. Antiq.* II. 1287 A copper-plate portrait of Chaucer, at length, with his pedigree and arms.

d. With the body fully extended, to the full extent of the body or the limbs. Now usually *at* (*one's*) *full length.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 19 When they sleep they lie at length. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 7 [They] pray vpon the earth, with their armes and legs at length out. **1667** FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 120 The..serpent..is never seen at his full length till dying. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. vi. ¶ 4 We..discovered two men stretched at their length in the street. **1818** BYRON *Juan* I. xc, He threw Himself at length. **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* VI. 14 Laid at his length in a cavern, Silenus slumbering sound.

† **15. In length.** **a.** Lengthwise. **b.** To the full length or extent. **c.** To a long distance; for a long time. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 45 If þat a senewe were woundid in lenkþe [*Add. MS.* in lengþe, L. *per longum*]. **1580** BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses Dis.* lxxxvii. 37 b, The Horse will forsake his meat, and will stand stretching himselfe in length, and neuer couet to lie downe. **1581** SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1612) 198 Agricola..fearing, lest he should be assailed on the front and flanckes both at one instant, displaied his army in length [L. *diductis ordinibus*]. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 757 Their position runneth all in length. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* ix. [x.] 5 But if the trumpeting sound in length and with a broken tune [Vulg. *si autem prolixior atque concisus clangor increpuerit*].

† **16. On length.** **a.** At length, finally. **b.** To a distance, away. **c.** To the full extent of the body. *Obs.*

c **893** K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. xi. § 3 On lengðe mid him he beȝeat ealle þa eastland. *c* **1220** *Bestiary* 552 Wo so listneð deueles lore, on lengðe it sal him rewen sore. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1231 My lorde & his ledez ar on lenþe faren. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 7946 þe lyght of þe son.. May fleghe fra þe est tylle þe west on lenthe. **1387–8** T. USK *Test. Love* II. xiv. (Skeat) I. 99 She streight her on length and rested a while. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 8179 Tristly may Troiell tote ouer the walle, And loke vpon lenght, er his loue come. *Ibid.* 13561 Fowle folowet the hert, Thurgh the londes on lenght. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxxvi. 379 Laie hym on lenthe on þis lande. *c* **1450** *Bk. Curtasye* 188 in *Babees Bk.*, Fro stryf and bate draw þe on lengþe.

17. † *To draw* (*out*) *in, into, at,* or *on length*: to prolong, protract; *rarely* with personal obj. = to delay, prolong the stay of (*obs.*). Now only *to draw out to a great,* etc. *length.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 5806 He sal me drau wit lite and lenth [*Göttl.* lith and lenkith, *Trin.* drawe forþ on lengþe]. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidas*) 9 Men cesis .. to spedful pennance to begyne, bot drawis It erare in to lynth, til of his body falȝeis strinth. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 107/1 To Drawe on longe or on lenght, *erastinare, prolongare, differre.* **1565** COOPER *Thesaurus, Ambages,* a circuite of woordes, a tale drawen in length. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xii. (Arb.) 134 A sound is drawen at length either by the infirmitie of the toung [etc.]. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 23, I speak too long, but 'tis to peize the time..and to draw it out in length, To stay you from election. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* xxxvi. 10 O continue [*marg.* draw out at length] thy louing kindnesse vnto them. **1611** COTGR., *Alonger,* to.. draw out in length. *a* **1713** ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 30, I Prayed often, and drew out my Prayers to a great length. **1787** JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 191 They will draw their negotiations into length. **1893** *Temple Bar* XCIX. 68 Breakfast was drawn out to a most unusual length.

IV. 18. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **length ball** *Cricket,* a ball pitched a 'length' (see sense 10); † **length compass,** ? a ship's 'log' (see quot.); † **length keeping** *Archery* (see sense 7).

1833 C. C. CLARKE *Nyren's Cricketer's Guide* (1888) 19 The reaching in to stop a *length-ball will prevent it from rising or twisting. **1851** PYCROFT *Cricket Field* vii. 99 All balls that can be bowled are reducible to 'length balls' and 'not lengths'. **1627** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Lit. de Fabr. Machin. Militar.* Wks. 1711) 235 [*List of D's inventions*] Instrumentum quoddam, quo itineris marini quantitas exacte supputatur, & longitudinis locorum differentiæ..Μηκοδείκτης, vulgo le *Length Compass appellatur. **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 151 Howe muche it [the wynde] wyll alter his shoote, eyther in *lengthe kepynge, or els in streyght shotynge.

† **Length,** *v. Obs.* [f. LENGTH *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To lengthen, prolong.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 5400 Now haue we noght ware-wit we mai Lenght our liue wit fra þis dai. *Ibid.* 21099 Thomas soght þat estrin thede .. And tar he lenthid his sermon, Bituix-and til his passion. *Ioud.* 28850 Alinus..it lenkithes man in life to lende. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 4353 Lengþeþ now my lif for loue of heuene king. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 53 And beden hym drynke Hus deþ to lette and hus dayes lengthen. *c* **1440** *Jacob's Well* 196 Lengthe þou þe handyl of þi penauns wyth þis iiij spanne of lengthe, þat is, of restitucyoun. *a* **1450** *Story Alexander* in *Alexander* (1886) 281 Howe might a man make other mennes liues euerlastyng whan he may not lennthe hys awne life one houre? **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xi. [x.] 139 Gif goddis likit lynth my life langar space. **1530** PALSGR. 606/1, I length a thyng, I make it longer, *je alongis.* **1610** DANIEL *Tethys Festiv.* F 3 b, When your eyes haue done their part, Thought must length it in the hart. *c* **1614** SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 472 A rod he bears, by which he .. Lenthes and abridges life, as he desires. **1622** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water-Cormorant* Wks. (1630) III. 5/2 Drinke was ordain'd to length mans fainting breath.

2. *intr.* To become longer.

c **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 74 In þat tyme þe nyght lenghthys, þe days shorten. **1574** BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* Introd. (1577) C ij b, The day dooth .. length and short according unto the swiftnesse and slownesse of the Sunnes declination.

Lengthed (leŋθt), *a. rare.* [f. LENGTH *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having length; only in *Comb.* as *equal-lengthed,* † *well-lengthed.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clvi. 144 His body was .viii. foote long, and his armes and leggys well lengthed and strengthed after the proporcion of ye body. **1870** *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 622 To the version there given we prefer, as more equal-lengthed and compact, Mr. Garnett's version.

Lengthen (leŋθn), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* **lenthin,** 7 **lenthen.** [f. LENGTH *sb.*; cf. LENGTH *v.* and -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To make longer, increase the length of, whether in material or immaterial sense; to elongate, prolong, protract. Also with *out* († rarely *on*).

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxix. 6 Quhen that the nycht dois lenthin houris. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 215 All suche as sayled towarde the West dyd greatly lengthen the day. **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 12 Put forth thy hand, reach at the glorious Gold. What, is 't too short? Ile lengthen it with mine. **1602** MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 43 This vengeance .. will lengthen out My daies unmeasuredly. **1611** BIBLE 1 *Kings* iii. 14 Then I will lengthen thy dayes. **1614–15** *Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 487 For lenthning a wymble. *c* **1700** *To Celia* in *Coll. Poems* 54, I must to lengthen on the Pleasure Dwell on thy Lips, and Kiss by leisure. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 3 Sometimes he will be lengthening out a Verse in the Singing-Psalms, half a Minute after the rest of the congregation have done with it. **1712** W. ROGERS *Voy.* 5 We lengthen'd our Mizen-Mast four Foot and a half. **1797** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. (1826) 6 He lengthened his visit till there was no longer an excuse for doing so. **1805** WORDSW. *Prelude* xiii. 317 The bare white roads Lengthening in solitude their dreary line. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 35 The corridor was of immense length, and seemed to lengthen itself before us. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 101 The life of peace is that which men should chiefly desire to lengthen out and improve. **1885** *Spectator* 18 July 945/2 Twenty-nine such works are enumerated, and the list might be lengthened.

b. with reference to phonetic quantity.

1666 [see LENGTHENING *vbl. sb.*]. **1755** JOHNSON *Gram., Of Vowels,* It [E] does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as glōve, līve, gīve. **1891** H. BRADLEY *Stratmann's ME. Dict.* Pref. p. viii, A short vowel which has been lengthened by position.

† **c.** Used for: To eke out, cause to last longer. Also with *out. Obs.*

1670 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 56, I do intend to salt up a quantity of each, to carry to Sea with me to lengthen out my Provisions. **1712** W. ROGERS *Voy.* 255 We agreed for the Gallapagos to get Turtle to lengthen our Provisions. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 220 We took a number of them [green turtle] with us to sea, which proved of great service..in lengthning out our store of provision.

2. *intr.* To become longer.

1695 LOCKE *Further Consid. Value Money* 21 One may as well make a Yard, whose parts lengthen and shrink, as [etc.]. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 257 The stems will soon show themselves, and lengthen. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 408 His breath lengthens, and his pulses beat. **1798** LANDOR *Gebir* I. 205 And eyes that languished, lengthening, just like love. **1813** SHELLEY *Q. Mab* V. 52 The chain That lengthens as it goes. **1877** MARCH *Gram. Anglo-Saxon* 26 Under the accent the simple vowels *a, i, u,* lengthen by prefixing *a* and *á*. **1878** M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 82 Daylight fades, the shadows slowly lengthen.

b. *Mil.* (See quot.)

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, To *lengthen out,* in a military sense, means to stride out.

Hence † **Le·ngthener.**

c **1560** *Misogonus* IV. i. 158 (Brandl *Quellen* 482) Thou art the lengthner of my lif, the curar of my care.

Lengthened (leŋθnd), *ppl. a.* [f. LENGTHEN *v.* + -ED 1.] Made longer. Also, extended in duration, prolonged, long; (of compositions, etc.) extending to great length, lengthy.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 208 After many length'ned howres of griefe. **1611** — *Cymb.* V. iii. 13 Cowards liuing To dye with length'ned shame. **1705** BOSMAN *Guinea* 260 Is not this Letter fairly lengthened?.. Wherefore 'tis high time to end the same. **1728–46** THOMSON *Spring* 431 At once he darts along, Deep-struck, and runs out all the lengthened line. **1776–96** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 498 Seeds crowned with the hairy lengthened styles. **1788** J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 67, I am too busy to make lengthened remarks. **1854** SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 251 Professor Faraday undertook a lengthened investigation of the theory. **1861** GLADSTONE *Sp.* 15 Apr. *Financ. Statem.* (1863) 218 Before absolutely closing this lengthened retrospect, I must say [etc.]. **1871** SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 49 After a lengthened interview.

Lengthening (leŋθniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LENGTHEN *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LENGTHEN.

1573 BARET *Alv.* L 280 The lengthning of the dayes. **1611** BIBLE *Dan.* iv. 27. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* F v a, You might .. have been invited for the lengthening of her dayes in this world. **1666** DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref., Besides so many other helps of grammatical figures, for the lengthening or abbreviation of them [syllables]. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 148 The lengthning of the long-boat. **1853** MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 169 A rapid contraction of the organ is not absolutely indispensable to the lengthening of the aorta. **1869** A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. 13 The use..of the long mark (–) for the lengthening of vowels generally short.

b. *attrib.*

c **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 66 They are distinguished as..futtocks, top timbers, and lengthening timbers. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 12/2 A 'lengthening-bar'.. is an extra brass rod, which fits into the socket in the leg of the compass.

Lengthening (leŋθniŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LENGTHEN *v.* + -ING 2.] That lengthens, in senses of the vb.

1764 GOLDSM. *Travl.* 10 My heart .. drags at each remove a lengthening chain. **1797** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, He heard only the lengthening echoes of his own voice. **1865** J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 2 Is this peremptory severance Wrought out in lengthening measurements of space? *a* **1872** B. HARTE *Lost Galleon* 141 To cut a lengthening story short.

Le·ngthenment. *rare.* [f. LENGTHEN *v.* + -MENT.] The fact of being lengthened.

1814 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 300 Mr. Park, for the defence, admitted the lengthenment of the risk by [etc.].

Lengthful (leŋθfŭl), *a. Poet.* (Now *rare.*) [f. LENGTH *sb.* + -FUL.] Of great length, long.

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 182 He .. shooke his lengthfull dart. **1621** G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XIV. (1626) 295 The lengthfull keele. **1715–20** POPE *Iliad* XI. 359 The driver whirls his lengthful thong. **1855** SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 30 The latest stage Of such a lengthful life!

Lengthily (leŋθili), *adv.* [f. LENGTHY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a lengthy manner; at length.

1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 334, I have written somewhat lengthily to Mr. Madison. **1827** *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 729 Informing her very lengthily,—to borrow an Americanism..that her father has promised her hand. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xvi. 33 The reasons against it need not be urged lengthily. **1886** *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/4 The case was lengthily and learnedly argued on both sides.

Lengthiness (leŋθinés). [f. LENGTHY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being lengthy; prolixity.

[1812 I. POLLEXFEN in *Examiner* 28 Dec. 828/2 (*In pseudo-archaic spelling*) If the pledyng bee of ordynarie longthynesse.] **1829** BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit. Justice* 31 In lengthiness of delay..vying with..the equity courts. **1863** LYTTON *Caxtoniana* I. ix. 144 Oratory, like the Drama, abhors lengthiness. **1871** EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 658 If we want to see lengthiness of language carried out to an extreme and exaggerated development. **1875** MASKELL *Ivories* v. 44 Characterised by sharpness and meagreness of form, and lengthiness of proportion.

† **Le·ngthing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. LENGTH *v.* + -ING [1].] = LENGTHENING *vbl. sb.*

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 223 Þat tyme of þe ȝere..quhene þat þe dais takis linthynge. *c* **1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 34 Bot all thar names to nevyn as now it nocht neid is, It war prolixt and lang, and lenthing of space. **1493** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 85 All the resydew of mony..I wyll jt be bestowyd vpon the lengthyng of the north yle. **1543** *Privy Purse Exp. P'cess Mary* (1831) 114 Payed to Mabell the goldesmyth for the lenghtyng of a girdle of goldesmyth worke, and a pomandur lxixs. **1595** in *Norf. Antiq. Miscell.* (1883) II. 330 P[d] for the Lengthing of owle bares ij[s].

Le·ngthsome, *a. rare.* [f. LENGTH *sb.* + -SOME.] Lengthy. Hence **Le·ngthsomeness.**

1836 in *Fraser's Mag.* (1837) XV. 611 We have here the fanatic Newton's lengthsome letters. **1849** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. iv. 21 This music of the Alleluia at the gradual, in losing its lengthsomeness, also lost its name.

† **Le·ngthway.** *Obs.* [f. LENGTH *sb.* + WAY.] The direction of the length of something. Only used in advb. phrase (*the lengthway of*...), and *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*) – LENGTHWISE *a.*

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 121 The three perpendicular length-way sections following. **1763** *Museum Rusticum* I. 3 A notch, in which..lies the end of a pole, the length way of the frame.

Lengthways (le·ŋþwēɪz), *adv.* [f. as prec. with advb. *-s*.] In the direction of the length.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M 4 b, Cut lengthwayes in halfes, and applied to the soles of the feete. **1634–5** BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 45 A long table..placed lengthways in an aisle which stands over across the church. **1753** HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 53 Imagine the horn..to be cut lengthways by a very fine saw. **1822** COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.* etc. xxvi. II. 68 A hollow tube split lengthways. **1865** LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xv. (1878) 561 The ornaments of the chiefs are actually pierced lengthways.

† **b.** quasi-*sb. Obs.*

1702 *Providence Rec.* (1894) V. 168 The lengthwayes of the said land lieing Eastward and westward. **1703** *Ibid.* 150 The lengthwayes of this sd Piece of land last mentioned Also lieth Northward and southward.

Lengthwise (le·ŋþwaiz), *adv.* and *a.* [See -WISE.] **A.** *adv.* = LENGTHWAYS.

c **1580** JEFFERIE *Bugbears* III. iii. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) 90 Slend thys square sticke length-wyse in-to two. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 362 Beginning about two degrees north of the line and so downward lengthwise for about a thousand miles. **1842** *Act* 5 & 6 *Vict.* c. 79 § 13 Allowing for every passenger..a space..of sixteen inches, measuring in a straight line lengthwise on the front of each seat. **1894** HALL CAINE *Manxman* IV. viii. 228 The child slept, and Grannie put it on the pillow turned lengthwise at Kate's side.

B. *adj.* Following the direction of the length; longitudinal.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 112 Lengthwise splits mean going on well. **1878** W. K. CLIFFORD *Dynamics* 132 The component velocity of any point on the [moving] line may be called the lengthwise velocity of the line. **1891** C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 133 That wretched driver..was reposing in a sort of doubled-up, lengthwise position.

Lengthy (le·ŋþi), *a.* Also 9 lengthey. [f. LENGTH *sb.* + -Y. Before the 19th c. found only in American writers; in many of the early British instances it is referred to as an Americanism.

We have 10 examples from Jefferson between 1782 and 1786; Washington and A. Hamilton also use the word very frequently. T. Paine (quot. 1796), though of English birth, resided much in America.]

Characterized by length; having unusually great length. **a.** Of compositions, speeches, discussions, etc.: Extending to a great length; often with reproachful implication, prolix, tedious. Hence *occas.* of a writer or speaker.

1759 J. ADAMS *Diary* 3 Jan., I grow too minute and lengthy. **1773** FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 V. 190 An unwillingness to read any thing about them [such remote countries as America] if it appears a little lengthy. **1793** *Brit. Critic* Nov. 286 We shall, at all times, with pleasure, receive from our transatlantic brethren real improvements of our common mother-tongue: but we shall hardly be induced to admit such phrases as that at p. 93—'more lengthy', for longer, or more diffuse. **1796** PAINE *Writ.* (1895) III. 251 In the mean time the lengthy and drowsy writer of the pieces signed Camillus held himself in reserve to vindicate every thing. **1812** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 320 That, to borrow a trans-atlantic term, may truly be called a lengthy work. **1816** BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* App., Wks. 1843 VIII. 178 One most lengthy and perplext proposition. **1823** *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 476, I must not be lengthy, though I have hardly skimmed the poems. **1827** SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Introd. ii, The style of my grandsire..was rather lengthy, as our American friends say. **1834–43** SOUTHEY *Doctor* clx. (1862) 494 When he publishes what in America would be called a lengthy poem, with lengthy annotations. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxviii, This address..was unusually lengthy for him. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 379 After much lengthy correspondence. **1871** FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. iii. 67 The lengthy pleadings in the great suit. **1879** GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 200 But I grow lengthy.

b. said with reference to physical length. *rare* exc. U.S. and *techn.* of animals.

1760 P. COFFIN in *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1855) IX. 341 There is an Hill..the most steep and lengthy to ascend which I have ever seen. **1795** in *W. Guthrie's Syst. Mod. Geog.* II. 330 The lengthy moss, depending on almost every branch. **1803** J. DAVIS *Trav. U.S.* 126 And is Jack Douglas there? said the horseman. He is a great, lengthy fellow. [*Author's note*: Lengthy is the American for long.] **1806** M. LEWIS in *Lewis & Clark's Exped.* (1893) 994 *note*, Down a steep and lengthey hill. **1808** PIKE *Sources Miss.* II. App. (1810) 4 Which would still leave the Arkansaw near 800 miles more lengthy than the White river. **1849** THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* (1894) 248 Many a lengthy reach we've rowed. **1850** SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* vii. (1859) 101 Dealing his blows unsparingly..with all the force of his lengthy frame. **1878** H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 347 On our left..rose a lengthy and stupendous cliff line. **1890** 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 312 He sees the steers grow glossy of hide, thicker, lengthier, ripen into marketable bullocks. **1893** *Kennel Gaz.* Aug. 213/3 A nice lengthy bitch.

† **Le·niate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *lēni-s* mild + -ATE.] *trans.* To render mild or soft; to soften, soothe.

1622 *Strangling Gt. Turk* 2 Yet, in these cases, as the Emperor's fury is leniated, they many times escape. **1624** T. SCOTT *Belg. Souldier* 26 Those hearts..were leniated with a more iustifiable triable [triacle?]. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 15 Others [catharticks] which onely by leniating and solving the belly, educe humours.

† **Le·nic,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Mining. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? f. Gr. ληνός wine-press + -IC.] (See quot.)

1612 S. STURTEVANT *Metallica* 37 Lenicks are peculiar Metallical instruments which worke their opperation and effect by pressing, impressioning, or moulding... There is great vse of these Lenick instruments, for the tempering and commixing of Sea-coale and Stone-coale.

Lenience (lī·niĕns). [f. LENIENT: see -ENCE.] Lenient action or behaviour, indulgence.

1796 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 163, I am indebted rather to this skiey-lenience, than to any great decrease in the complaint itself. **1815** HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) II. 211 It will be necessary that this acceptance should be followed up by measures of the utmost lenience. **1826** R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 84 To look with lenience on the faults. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. 185 An ignorant unkindness, the most remote from Deronda's large imaginative lenience towards others.

Leniency (lī·niĕnsi). [f. LENIENT: see -ENCY.] The quality of being lenient.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 9 June, After all the leniency and forbearance of the ministry. **1794** COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) I. 71 All the fellows tried to persuade the Master to greater leniency, but in vain. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 392 No leniency towards him could appease his resentment. **1868** E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. iii. 38 Leniency to malefactors..was cruelty to the good and peaceable subjects.

Lenient (lī·niĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *lēnient-em*, *lēniens*, pr. pple. of *lēnīre* to soothe, f. *lēnis* soft, mild.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Softening, soothing, relaxing, both in a material and immaterial sense; emollient. † Const. *of*. Somewhat *arch.*

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* viii. 74 Taking..a little Cassia, or some such lenient medicament. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 659 Lenient of grief and anxious thought. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 271 One should begin with the gentlest [Remedies] at first, as the lenient, relaxing, diluent, demulcent. **1760** DODD *Hymn to Good-Nature* Poems (1767) 4 Touch with the lenient balm of thy soft love..the heart morose. **1781** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. (1791) 84 The rapturous God..With lenient words her virgin fears disarms. **1805** FOSTER *Ess.* IV. viii. 251 Softened by the lenient hand of time. **1810** CRABBE *Borough* viii. Wks. 1834 III. 147 Nor these alone possess the lenient power Of soothing life in the desponding hour. **1832** BRYANT *Poems, Hymn to Death* 103 When thy reason..taught Thy hand to practise best the lenient art.

2. Of persons, their actions and dispositions, also of an enactment: Indisposed to severity; gentle, mild, tolerant. Const. *to*, *towards*.

1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 170 The lenient laws of this happy isle do not compel men to get or save. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vi. 153 This venerable Protestant was..disgusted at the lenient measures pursued by the Queen. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* vii. 86 Archie's family thought him much too lenient towards Mr. Callum. **1857** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. iv. 201 The greatest observer and the most profound thinker is invariably the most lenient judge. **1870** DICKENS *E. Drood* xiii, We have so much reason to be very lenient to each other. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 155 Cicero, who was inclined at first to be severe, took on reflection a more lenient view.

† **B.** *sb.* A soothing appliance; an emollient.

1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* I. ix. 99, I..cleansed the wound, and drest him up with lenients. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 50 In the Stone in the Kidneys..I think it safer to use Lenients. **1767** GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 205 How necessary it may sometimes be found..to use lenients and anodynes.

Leniently (lī·niĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a lenient manner; gently, indulgently.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 247 He..exhorted his brother to act prudently and leniently. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 33 The tribunal..had dealt with him more leniently than his former friends. **1884** *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1325/1 It is easy to look leniently upon his tortuous diplomacy at the Congress of Westphalia.

Lenify (lī·nifəi), *v.* Also 6–7 lenefie, -ifie. [f. L. *lēni-s* soft, mild + -FY.]

† **1.** *trans.* with material object: To relax, make soft or supple (some part of the body); to render (cider) mellow. Also, to mitigate (a physical condition). *Obs.*

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 29 Egges..poched..do asswage and lenifie it [the lower part of the belly]. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 49 Oyle of Elder-flowers doth lenifie and purge the skin. *a* **1640** JACKSON *Creed* x. xxi. § 7 He must..enforce himself..to lenify the rotten sores of their ulcerous consciences. **1657** W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lx, The Mucilage [of Fleawort]..helps to lenifie the drynesse of the mouth and throat. **1664** EVELYN *Pomona* Gen. Advt. (1729) 95 Two or three Eggs whole put into an Hogshead of Cider..sometimes rarely lenifies and gentilizes it. **1694** SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* I. (1713) 250 It is an excellent Pectoral,..lenifies Roughness, takes away Hoarsness.

absol. **1710** T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 145 The uses of this [Emulsion] are great..summarily to Lenify, Supple. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 57 Unrefined [Sugar] to levigate and lenify.

2. With immaterial object: To assuage, mitigate, soften, soothe (pain, suffering, etc.). Also, to mitigate (a sentence). Now *rare*.

1568 tr. *P. Martyr's Comm. Rom.* 355 The feare is eyther lenified, or els sometymes vtterly layd away. **1569** PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1575) II. Ep. Ded., Musike..lenifyeth sorrowe. **1594** NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 76 She hung about his knees, and..desired him the sentence might be lenefied. **1622** FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* IV. v, This Cataplasme of a well cozen'd Lawyer, Laid to my stomach, lenifies my Fever. **1656** BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* 447 Lenifie their minds by a deprecation of offence in a word. **1681** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 260 Lord Treasurer Clifford..could not endure I should lenify my style. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 594 These first infused, to Lenifie the pain. **1707** *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 184 To lenifie the ill Humour of our Slanderers. **1882** *Gd. Words* 786 She was able to look on the whole blunder with calmness, lenified in the humility it brought.

Hence **Le·nifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 36 It hath a lenifying and anodine quality. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 51 Cow milke..is..proper for..all manner of Lenifyings. **1650** BAXTER *Saints' R.* II. (1654) 251 The lenifying of exasperated and exulcerated minds. **1662** H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* iii. 37 This he reputes to be hot and moist, and of a lenifying nature. **1758** *Descr. Thames* 177 The Fat of a Trout is of a lenifying and dissolving Nature.

† **Le·niment.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *lēnimentum*, f. *lēnīre*: see LENITIVE.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Leniment*, an asswaging, an appeasing.

† **Leni·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [as if ad. L. **lēnition-em*, n. of action f. *lēnīre* (see next).] An assuaging, a mitigation.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* F iij b, But of the cure of phlegmon by barly meale is sooner lenition than curacyon.

Lenitive (le·nitiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 lenative, lenetive; also *corruptly* lenety, lenity. [ad. med.L. *lēnītīv-us* (cf. F. *lénitif*), f. L. *lēnīre* to soften, assuage, soothe. In sense 2, taken as if f. LENITY + -IVE.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of medicines and medical appliances: Tending to allay or soften; mitigating, soothing; gently laxative; esp. in *lenitive electuary*.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 100 b/2 Lenitiue clysters & suppositories. **1562** W. TURNER *Bathes* 10 Cassia fistula or suche lykewise lenitiue or gentell purger. **1610** MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xcii. 179 This [glister] is lenitiue and a great easer of paine. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. II. (1651) 237 Where nature is defective, art must supply, by those lenitive electuaries [etc.]. *c* **1623** LODGE *Poore Mans Talentt* (1881) 43 A Clister lenety made of the decoction of malloweis [etc.]. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xix. 436 As if she meant to cure a gangren'd arm with a lenitive plaister. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 52 Lenitive Purgers should be made use of. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* I. 246 Apples are likewise pectoral, cooling, and lenitive. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 192 The pulp of Cassia, alone or in the compound of lenitive electuary.

† **2.** Of persons, their dispositions, etc.: Displaying leniency, gentle. *Obs.*

1620 *Swetnam Arraign'd* (1880) 78 Old Iago is a froward Lord, Honest but lenatiue. **1625** PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1848 Taking some advantage of the lenative and tractable disposition of the Emperour. *a* **1652** BROME *Love-sick Ct.* I. i, He has been Too long too lenetive. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. Ded., Such Writers..use the most lenitive language in expressing distastfull matter.

B. *sb.*

1. A lenitive medicine or appliance. Also *fig.*

1563 T. GALE *Enchirid.* 14 (Stanf.) Suppositorie, clyster or ientle lenytiue. **1593** Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* I. pr. vi. 18, I will assay a while therfore with lenitiues, & meane fomentations. **1641** EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV 87 The gangren'd sores of their soules were not to be cured by Lenities. **1681** DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 926 But Lenitives fomented the Disease. *c* **1720** W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* v. iii. (1734) 137 It is so gentle a Lenitive, that three times the Quantity they usually give, will hardly move any Horse. **1751** EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 74 The gentle lenitives of virtue..might have proved healing ingredients to so deep..a wound. **1788** *New Lond. Mag.* 429 He demanded a lenitive which would put fire into the wound. **1822** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimneysw.*, Nature..caused to grow out of the earth her sassafras for a sweet lenitive. **1860** MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xv. 240 Festering wounds had more need of corrosives than lenitives.

2. Anything that softens or soothes; a palliative.

1614 A. JACKSON (*title*) Sorrow's Lenitive. **1640** HOWELL *Dodona's G.* (1645) 72 Soul-solacing Lenitives of the Gospel. **1677** HALE *Contempl.* II. 179 He hath under his greatest Misery the Lenitive of Hope. **1715** tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 161 If such an enormous Crime can admit of any Lenitive. **1743** FIELDING *Journey* I. xxi, It wants the lenitive which palliates and softens every other calamity. **1781** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 12 Nov., This consanguineous fondness..I consider..one of the lenitives of life. **1825** R. HALL *Wks.* (1833) I. 376 Friendship..the lenitive of our Sorrows and the multiplier of our joys. **1878**

DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 412 Against the artificial he used the artificial as a lenitive. **1891** SHORTHOUSE *Blanche Lady F.* 205 Mundane prosperity, which is a wonderful lenitive to some natures.

Hence **Le·nitively** *adv.*, **Le·nitiveness.**

a **1627** MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet L.* I. i, Yet should these waste you but lenatively. **1726** PENN *Life* Wks. I. 37 All Laws are to be considered Strictly and Literally, or more Explanatorily and Lenitively. **1727** BAILEY vol. II, *Lenitiveness*, softening or assuaging Quality.

Lenitude (le·nitiūd). *rare.* [ad. L. *lēnitūdo*, f. *lēnis* soft, mild.] †**a.** In a material sense: Smoothness. *Obs.* **b.** = LENITY (in the first quot. perh. misused for *lentitude*).

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 269 Lenitude, rather than lenity of Magistrates. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lenitude*, the same [as *Lenity*] **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 34 Some [purge] by lenitude as viscid..medicaments.

Lenity (le·niti). Also 6–7 **lenitie.** [ad. OF. *lenité* or L. *lēnitāt-em*, *lēnitās*, f. *lēnis* soft, mild.] Mildness, gentleness, mercifulness (in disposition or behaviour). Also, an instance of this.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xii. 1–8 But they now made worse through his lenitie and gentlenes, cast stones at him. **1592** *Nobody & Somob.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 300 Hee is the verie soule of lenitie. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 103 A little more lenitie to Lecherie. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 6 That he do not there exercise lenitie, where the case requireth seueritie. **1649** BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* v. 38 Such stiffenesse and sowrnesse as is inconsistent with the lenity of holiness. **1692** E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) xvi, If I indulge, and not chastise my Boy, My Lenity his Morals may destroy. *a* **1711** KEN *Lett.* Wks. (1838) 93 To apply such ghostly lenities to her sorrow, as may set her at ease. **1748** BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 308 It is said, that our common fault towards the poor is..too great lenity and indulgence. **1779** JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 234 If it produces a proper lenity to our citizens in captivity, it will have the effect we meant. **1833** I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* i. 13 Shall we, as Christians, wish to creep under the shelter of a corrupt lenity? **1853** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lviii, Lenity to the prisoners would be the signal of attack for all its enemies.

Lenity, obs. incorrect form of LENITIVE.

Lenn, Lenner, obs. ff. LEND *sb.*², *v.*², LENDER.

Lennesse, Lennet, obs. ff. LEANNESS, LINNET.

Lennilite (le·niləit). *Min.* [f. *Lenni* in Pennsylvania, the locality where it was found + -LITE.] A greenish variety of orthoclase.

1866 *Proc. Philad. Acad.* 110 'Lennilite'. **1868** DANA *Min.* 356 Lea has named..a greenish orthoclase..Lennilite.

Le·nnow, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **lenow,** 9 *dial.* **lennaow.** [Of obscure origin; the Lancashire dialect has *lennock* in the same sense (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).] Flabby, limp.

1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 61 My lennow limnes grow dry and stiffe. **1611** COTGR., *Gavache*, lennow, flaggie, limber. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 607 The branch falleth broad, lenow, and soft. **1882** *W. Worcester Gloss.* s.v., When I were young an' lennaow I'd a gambolled over that stile like one o'clock.

Lennthe, obs. form of LENGTH.

Leno (lī·no). [Possibly a corruption of F. *linon* (pronounced *l*inoñ).] A kind of cotton gauze, used for caps, veils, curtains, etc. Also *attrib.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 388 Twenty year ago.. I bought a lot of 'leno' cheap—it was just about going out of fashion for caps then. **1866** MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* ix. (1874) 83 The broad leno lappets of her cap thrown off from her face. **1881** G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* I. ii. 38 He looked up from a piece of leno he was smoothing out. **1894** *Daily News* 2 June 5/3 A large space cut away ..and filled in with fine net or leno.

†**Leno·cinant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *lēnōcinant-em*, pr. pple. of *lēnōcināri* to pander, wheedle, f. *lēno* pander.] Enticing to evil.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xv. 52 Animated and emboldened by the counsel or example of their lenocinant Leaders. **1848** in CRAIG; hence in later Dicts.

†**Leno·cinate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *lēnōcināt-*, ppl. stem of *lēnōcināri*: see prec.] *intr.* To wheedle. Hence †**Leno·cinating** *ppl. a.*

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 305 Bellarmine (the lenocinating Pander to the Whore of Babilon).

†**Leno·ciny.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *lēnōcinium* allurement, f. *lēno* pander.] An enticing medicine.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 140 We mix benevolent lenocinyes with purgatives.

†**Leno·nian,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *lēnōni-us* (f. *lēno* a bawd) + -AN.] 'Belonging to a bawd'.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Lenow, variant of LENNOW *Obs.*

Lens (lenz). Pl. **lenses**; also 8 **lens, lens's,** and in Latin form **lentes.** [a. L. *lens* lentil, from the similarity in form.]

1. A piece of glass, or other transparent substance, with two curved surfaces, or one plane and one curved surface, serving to cause regular convergence or divergence of the rays of light passing through it.

Now sometimes applied to analogous contrivances for producing similar effects on radiations other than those of light, as in *acoustic lens*, *electric lens*.

1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* No. 205. 960 Finding the focus of any sort of lens. **1704** NEWTON *Opticks* I. (1721) 8 A Glass spherically Convex on both sides (usually called a Lens). *Ibid.* 57 According to the difference of the Lenses, I used various distances. **1719** DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 1017 Telescopes made up of Convex *Lentes*. **1726** tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 347 By the help of Speculums or Lens. **1781** COWPER *Charity* 385 He claps his lens, if haply they may see, Close to the part where vision ought to be. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* v. § 51. 45 Images are formed by lenses in the very same manner as they are formed by mirrors. *c* **1865** J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 65/1 The Coddington lens is an equally valuable little microscope. **1881** ROUTLEDGE *Science* xii. 279 The property of a lens to form an image depends upon its power of refracting the rays of light.

b. *spec.* A lens or combination of lenses used in photography.

1841 FOX TALBOT in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 313 The object lens. **1889** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 258/1 So thoroughly has this region been set forth by the pen and the pencil and the lens.

2. *Anat.* **a.** = *crystalline lens* (see CRYSTALLINE *a.* 6). **b.** One of the facets of a compound eye.

a. **1719** QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722) s.v. **1806** *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 106 Indistinct vision..can only be remedied by the depression of the lens. **1840** G. ELLIS *Anat.* 96 It is this artery..that is to be avoided when the needle is used to depress the lens. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 54 Except in Owls and aquatic Birds, the lens is flat.

b. **1868** DUNCAN *Insect World* Introd. 2 Eyes [of insects] composed of many lenses.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1, 1 b) *lens-shutter*, *-tube*; *lens-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; (sense 2) *lens-capsule*, *-matter*, *-sector*; **lens-eye** = 2 b; **lens-form** = LENTIFORM.

1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 128 The *lens-capsule may be so tough that the point of the needle will puncture but not lacerate it. **1839–47** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 769/1 The *lens-eyes of insecta. **1787** *Fam. Plants* I. 16 Seeds solitary, *lens-form. **1836–9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 960/1 It [i.e. the facet] is convex on its external and internal surface, or *lens-like. **1874** G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 157 In cases where there is some *lens matter enclosed between the anterior and posterior layers of the capsule. **1879** *Rep. St. George's Hosp.* IX. 484 A zone of central opacity in each lens, with the normal *lens-sectors strongly marked therein. **1839** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 447 *Lens-shaped..; resembling a double convex lens; as the seeds of Amaranthus. **1887** W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 365 The conical points expand into lens-shaped..discs. **1891** *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 158 Your *lens shutter, note book and other trifles are bestowed in your pockets. **1890** *Ibid.* III. 198 The hood is..arranged to slide out and in on the *lens tube.

Hence **Lensed** *a.*, provided with a lens or lenses. **Le·nsless** *a.*, having no lens or lenses.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 274 If you eye him narrowly through the many-lensed lorgnette. **1892** *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Oct. 431/3 An eye lensed like a microscope, though also lensed like yours and mine. **1899** CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. (ed. 4) 80 The lensless spectroscope consists of two tubes.

†**Lense,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *hlǽnsian*, f. *hlǽne* lean; cf. *clǽnsian* to cleanse.] **a.** *trans.* To make lean; to macerate. **b.** *intr.* To become lean.

a **1000** in Napier *OE. Glosses* 32/1156 *Macero*..ic hlænsiȝe. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Mon lenseð his fleis hwenne he him ȝefeð lutel to etene and lesse to drinke. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 Mannes lichame ihalsneð [*Lamb. MS.* lenseð] iwis, þenne me hine pined mid hunger and mid þurste.

Hence †**Le·nsing** *vbl. sb.*, macerating.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Ac he muneged us an oðer rode to berene þet is inemned *Carnis maceratio* fleises lensing. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 An oðer [rode]..þat is cleped *Carnis maceracio* þat is lichames hlensing.

†**Lensher.** *Obs.* App. early Sc. f. LANDSHARD.

1672 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1820) VIII. 139/2 Lenshers, aqueducts .. water workes, and others vsefull and necessar for winning and vpholding of the saids coalls & coallhewghs.

Lent (lent), *sb.*¹ Forms: 3–5 **leinte, leynte,** 4–6 **lente,** 6– **lent.** [Shortened from LENTEN.]

1. The season of spring. *Obs.* exc. in *Comb.* (see 4).

c **1275** LAY. 30626 þar after com leinte [*c* **1205** leinten] and dazes gonne longy. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 107 þe evenes of þe day and of þe nyȝt is ones in þe Lente, and efte in hervest.

2. *Eccl.* The period including 40 weekdays extending from Ash-Wednesday to Easter-eve, observed as a time of fasting and penitence, in commemoration of Our Lord's fasting in the wilderness. † Also *Clean Lent.*

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 229/352 Fram þulke tyme forto in leinte no lond huy ne i-seiȝe. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 350 As wel in lente as oute of lente. *c* **1400** A. DAVY *Dreams* 117 On Wedenysday in clene leinte. *c* **1430** *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 An ȝif if it be in lente, lef þe ȝolkys of Eyroun. **1527** *Warden's Acc. Morebath, Devon*, The 2 Sonday in clene Lente. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII*, 241 The first Sondaie in Lent, Stephyn Gardiner Bishop of Winchester, preached at Paules crosse. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 143 An old Hare hoare is very good meat in Lent. **1616** R. C. *Times' Whistle* IV. 1434 Cocus .. hath an intent, To curry favour, to dresse meat in Lent. **1769** GRAY in *Corr. with Nicholls* (1843) 87 Palgrave keeps Lent at home, and wants to be asked to break it. **1797–1809** COLERIDGE *Three Graves* xix, Ellen always kept her church All church-days during Lent. **1861** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 46 Many a cargo of salt cod for Lent..was there.

b. An instance of this; the Lent of some specified year.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 251 But þe nexte Lente [MSS. α and β leynte] þerafter he wente into Normandie. **1538** COVERDALE *N. T.*, *Ded. to Cromwell*, This last lent I dyd with all humblenesse directe an Epistle vnto the kynges most noble grace. **1597** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 376 What is a loynt of Mutton, or two, in a whole Lent? **1740** GRAY *Let.* Poems (1775) 78 The diversions of a Florentine Lent. **1842** TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 179 If it may be, fast Whole Lents, and pray.

c. *transf.* (cf. 3 b) and *fig.*

1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 102 The Carnouale of my sweet Love is past, Now comes the Lent of my long Hate at last. **1599** H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A a iij, Spice sweetens White-meats Lent. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage*, *Descr. India* (1864) 157 After that weeke of cleane Lent without eating or drinking. **1634** BP. HALL *Charac. Man* (1635) 6 If, in the former, there be a sad Lent of mortification; there is in the latter, a chearful Easter of our raising and exaltation. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiii. 408 He is half starv'd in the lent of a long vacation. **1660** MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 421 Before so long a Lent of Servitude, they may permit us a little Shroving-time first wherin to speak freely. **1713** SWIFT *Cadenus & Van.* 90 There live with daggled mermaids pent, And keep on fish perpetual lent.

d. *pl.* At Cambridge: The Lent-term boat-races.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 11/2 In the Lents' on Saturday both Jesus and Trinity Hall pursued their victorious career.

†**3.** In extended senses. **a.** A period of forty days, esp. in *lent of pardon*, an indulgence of forty days.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 158 b/2 There is seuen yere and seuen lentys of pardon. **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* 146 And aboue this is grauntyd xxviij. C. yere of pardon, and the merytis of as many lentis or karyns. **1535** *Godly Primer* Admon. to Rdr., Promising moche grace, and many yeres, dayes, and lentes of pardon.

†**b.** A period of fasting prescribed by any religious system. *Obs.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 41 þo holy lenten þat bygynneþ fro þe twelfe day of cristemasse to þe fulle fourti daies. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 99 They haue obserued a longer and sharper lent then euer yowre holinesse inioyned. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 541 They observe their houres, and two Fasts or Lents. **1653** GREAVES *Seraglio* 143 The Ramazan being ended, which is their day-lent. **1718** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess [Bristol]* Lett. 1887 I. 241 Their lents..are at least seven months in every year. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The antient Latin monks had three Lents; the grand Lent before Easter; another before Christmas, called the Lent of S. Martin; and a third after Whitsunday, called the Lent of S. John Baptist; each of which consisted of forty days. **1757** HUME *Ess.*, *Nat. Hist. Relig.* (1817) II. 446 The four lents of the Muscovites. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvii. (1788) IV. 604 Five annual lents, during which both the clergy and laity abstain .. even from the taste of wine [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *lent-corn*, *-crop*, *-grain(s)*; *lent-sown* adj.; (sense 2) *Lent-diet*, *-fast*, *-meat*, *-provisions*, *-season*, *-seed*, *-sermon*, *-stuff*, *-time*; †**Lent-cloth,** a cloth hung before images in Lent; **lent-lily,** (*a*) the yellow daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*; (*b*) *adj.* of the colour of this flower; **lent-rose** = *lent-lily* (*a*); also, in S. Devon, *N. biflorus* (Britten & Holland); **Lent-term** (at the Universities), the term in which Lent falls.

1495–6 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 45 Pro anulis pro le *lentecloth coram S. Nich. Ep. iijd., et pro factura eiusdem iiijd. **1552** *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 44 One great clothe of canves cauled Lente clothe. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 148 Vnto the tyme that thou haue sowen agayne thy wynter-corne & thy *lente-corne. **1889** *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Lent-corn*, barley and oats; also beans, if sown in the spring. **1744–50** W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. I. 113 Whether it be a Wheat, or *Lent-Crop*, that is set on the Soils, Rolling is one main Preservative of such a Crop. **1855** MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 721/2 *Breach* or *Lent Crops* (*East Eng.* &c.), all spring crops. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 286 In a *Lent Diet People commonly fall away. **1651** C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* II. 58 And the like also for the different manner of observing the *Lent-fast in respect of the time. **1744–50** W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. I. 55 The two first [sc. Barley and Pease] as well as Oats, etc. are called **Lent-Grains*, as being to be sown about *Lent* time. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Lent-grain*, the spring crops. **1826** 7 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) II. 364 The early daffodil was *Lent-lily. **1872** TENNYSON *Gareth & Lyn.* 911 A silk pavilion..all Lent-lily in hue. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Ete nu *leinte mete and enes o dai. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 375 b/1 In aduent he ete neuer but lente mete. **1663–4** PEPYS *Diary* 10 Feb., My wife..being with my aunt Wight to day to buy *Lent provisions. **1796** W. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* I. 328 *Lent rose .. the Narcissus or Daffodil. **1573** BARET *Alv.* L 284 *Lent season, *quadragesima*. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIII. 190 Lynne-seed and lik-seed and *lente-seedes alle. *a* **1695** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (1899) III. 178 And therin doth the Vicechancellour sit, to heare the *Lent-sermons preached. **1795** *Gentl. Mag.* 539/2 The dryness of April and May was against the vegetation of the *Lent-sown seed. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* lvi. (1878) 37 Take shipping or ride *Lent stuffe to prouide. **1721** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 42 (1754) 223 These disputations .. are so order'd, that they last all *Lent-time.

†**Lent,** *sb.*² *Obs.* Also **lente.** [ad. L. *lent-em*, *lens.*] *collect. sing.* Lentils.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* iv. 9 Take thou to thee whete, and barli, and bene, and lent. **1388** — 2 *Kings* xxiii. 11 Forsothe there was a feeld ful of lente.

Lent, *sb.*³ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **lente,** 7 **lenth,** 9 **length.** [f. *lent*, pa. pple. of LEND.] The action of lending; loan.

14.. in Arnolde *Chron.* 281 That for ye most part the conuenable seson of themployonge of the good lente was passed. **1646** *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) II. 163 Maior Nehemiah Bourne..is granted ye lent of one drake from Dorchestr. **1682–3** *Hartland Ch. Acc.* (Hartland Gloss.), Pd for the lenth of two sarges 1*s.* 6*d.* *a* **1704** DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 163 Thanking him exceedingly for the lent thereof. **1740** TWELLS *Life Pocock* (1816) I. 207 Upon the lent of Mr. Pocock's copy. **1797–1805** S. & H. LEE *Canterb. T.* III. 456 Owens offered him the lent of his scythe. **1883** *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Lent*, *length*, the loan of a thing.

Lent (lent), *a.* Also **lente.** [a. F. *lent*, ad. L. *lent-us.*]

†**1.** Slow, sluggish; said esp. of a fever, a fire. *Obs.*

14.. in *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (1893) 297 *note*, Boile hit with a lente fyre. **1590** BARROUGH *Meth. Phisick* 392 Make a distillation with a lente and soft fire. **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* III. ii, We must now encrease Our fire to *Ignis ardens*, we are past *Fimus equinus*, *Balnei*, *Cineris*, And all those lenter heates. **1658** BAILLIE in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 36 2 A lent feaver and defluxion. **1662** — *Lett. & Jrnls.* (Bannatyne Club) III. 433 The last trick they have fallen on, to usurp the Magistracie, is..to get the deacons ..created of their side;..but this lent-way does no satisfie. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* (1736) 342 A continual Lent-Fever, with Rigors invading with uncertain Periods.

† **b.** quasi-*sb.* Slowness, delay. *Obs.*

c **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 2561 Withoute lent, They wesh and to mete went.

2. *Mus.* = LENTO. Now *rare.*

1724 [see LENTO]. **1726** BAILEY, *Lent* [in *Musick Books*] denotes a slow Movement, and signifies much the same as Largo. **1876** STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Lent* (F.), Slow, *lento.* **1882** JAS. WALKER *Janet to Auld Reekie*, etc. 31 Wha played like thee a lente solo, Reel or Strathspey.

Lent (lent), *ppl. a.* Also 4-5 **lant**(e. [pa. pple. of LEND *v.*[2]] In senses of the vb. LEND. (Formerly often used where we should now say 'borrowed'.)

13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 192 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 270 He [the dead man] dryues owte wordes þurghe sum lant goste, lyfe of hyme þat al redes. *c* **1420** *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xxxviii, For gud his butte a lante lone, Sum tyme men haue hit, sum tyme none. **1560** BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 402 Examples..which may assertain vs of this liberality and lent good wil of God toward us. **1619** C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich. III*, H 3, In happy howre, I pai'd th' arrerages of his lent Good. **1631** A. CRAIGE *Pilgr. & Heremite* 5 When pale Ladie Luna, with her lent light, Through the dawning of the Day was driven to depart.

† **Lent,** *v. Obs.* [f. *lent*, obs. pa. pple. of LEAN *v.*[1]] *intr.* To lean.

1658 A. FOX *Wurts' Surg.* v. 363 A Child overturning himself or lenting backward..may soon get hurt.

Lent, obs. pa. t. and pple. of LEAN *v.*[1]

-lent, *suffix*, occurring in adjs. from Latin. The L. ending *-lentus* (which in some words has an alternative form *-lens*) has approximately the sense of the Eng. -FUL. It is believed to have been orig. a compound, formed by the addition of the suffix *-ento-*, *-ent-* (cf. *cruentus* gory) to derivative stems in *-lo-* or *-li-*; these stems, however, have not been preserved (exc. in the case of *gracilis* slender, whence *gracilentus* † gracilent), and in classical times *-lentus* was a productive suffix. Normally it is preceded by *u*, as in *turbulentus* turbulent, *pulverulentus* pulverulent (see -ULENT); but there are a few cases in which the stem-vowel of the primary sb. appears, as *pestilentus* (*-lens*) pestilent, f. *pestis* plague, and some which have an unexplained *o*, as *violentus* (*-lens*) violent, f. *vi-s* force (cf. *violāre* to violate), *sanguinolentus* bloody, f. *sanguin-*, *sanguis* blood.

† **Le·ntally.** *Her. Obs.* [Origin and meaning obscure.] (See quots.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* b iij b, Lentalli is calde in armys whan ye cootarmure is Endentid with .ij. dyuerse colowris in the berde of the cootarmure. **1562** LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 79 He beareth Ermine and Ermines parted per Fesse dented. This is called Lentally. **1586** FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 208 The second manner of Endentelies, was called Lentally, and that was, an indenting of the coate with two diuers cullors in the bend of the coate-armor.

‖ **Lentamente** (lentame·nte), *adv. Mus.* [It., f. *lento* slow.] Slowly, in slow time.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xi, What Yorick could mean by the words *lentamente*,—*tenutè* [sic],—*grave*,—and sometimes *adagio*,—as applied to theological compositions.. I dare not venture to guess. **1876** in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus Terms, Lentamente.*

‖ **Lentando** (lenta·ndo). *Mus.* [It. pr. pple. of *lentare* to become slow.] A direction to the performer to play more and more slowly.

1854 J. W. MOORE *Encycl. Mus.*, *Lentando*, a word indicating that the notes over which it is written are to be played, from the first to the last, with increasing slowness.

† **Le·nted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. LENT *sb.*[1] + -ED.] That shows traces of Lent or fasting; emaciated.

1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 94 Well met friend Harry, what's the cause You looke so pale with Lented cheeks?

Lenten (le·nt'n), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *α.* 1 lencten, leng(c)ten, lenten, -on, 2 læng-, lengten, 2-3 leinten, 3 læncten, *Orm.* lenntenn, 4 lentene, -in, -oun, 4-5 lentone, 5 lentyn(ne, 5-7 lenton, 4- lenten. *β. Sc.* and *north.* 4 lenteryne, lentrine, 4-5 lentryn(e, 4-6, 9 lentrin, lentrone, 5 lenterne, lentyren, 6 lantern, lentern, lenterane, lentran, lentren(e, lentroun, 6-7 lentron. [OE. *lęncten* str. masc. corresponds to MDu. *lentin*, OHG. *lengizin* (*mânôth*), shortened *lenzin*; app. a derivative or a compound of the shorter synonym which appears as MLG., MDu., Du. *lente* fem., OHG. *langiz*, *langaz* str. masc. (MHG. *langez*, mod.Ger. dialects *langis*, etc.), also OHG. *lenzo* wk. masc. (MHG. *lenze*, mod.G. *lenz*). The shorter form (? OTeut. type **laŋgito-*, **laŋgiton-*) seems to be a derivative of **laŋgo-* LONG *a.*, and may possibly have reference to the lengthening of the days as characterizing the season of spring. It is doubtful whether the ending of the longer form is a mere derivative suffix, or whether it represents an OTeut. **tino-* day, cognate with **-tīno-* in Goth. *sinteins* daily, and with Skr. *dina*, OSl. *dĭnĭ*, Lith. *denà* day.

The ecclesiastical sense of the word is peculiar to Eng.; in the other Teut. langs. the only sense is 'spring'. As an ordinary sb. *lenten* has been superseded by the shortened form LENT *sb.*[1]; but the longer form has survived in attributive use, and is now apprehended as an adj., as if f. *lent* + -EN[4].

With the *β* forms cf. the ONorthumbrian *éfern* = WS. *æfen*, *fæstern* = *fæsten*, *wéstern* = *wésten*.]

† **A.** As separate *sb. Obs.*; superseded by LENT *sb.*[1]

1. Spring; = LENT *sb.*[1] 1.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 148 Nis nan blodlæstid swa god swa on foreweardne lenten. *a* **1100** *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 262 On længtene eregian and impian. *c* **1200** ORMIN 8891 Illke Lenntenn forenn þeȝ Till ȝerrsalæmess chesstre Aȝȝ att te Passkemessedaȝȝ. *c* **1205** [see LENT *sb.*[1] 1]. *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* 43 Lenten ys come with love to toune.

2. = LENT *sb.*[1] 2. Also *clean lenten. Lenten's day*: ? Easter-day.

α. *a* **1023** WULFSTAN *Hom.* lviii. (Napier) 305 Þe ma, þe man mot on leuctene .. flæsces brucan. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 70 Holdeð silence .. iðe lenten þreo dawes. **1340** *Ayenb.* 175 Efterward ine one time þanne in an-oþre ase in lenten oþer in ane heȝe messedaye. **1389** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 106 Ye secounde [morwespeche] shal bene ye first sunday of lentone. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 81 To lene ne to lere ne lentenes to faste. **14..** *Customs Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 60 Exceppyd Burgese þt sellys heryng in Lentyn. *a* **1450** MYRC 75 Leste he forȝet by lentenes day [*v.r.* ester day]. **1492** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 74, I wole that the seyd prest abyde in Rome alle Lenton. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2083 Truly on to fast the holy tyme of Lenton. **1553** BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 244 The fyrst Sonday in cleane lenton.

β. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 815 Fra the lenteryne, that is to say, Quhill forrouth the Saint Johnnis mes. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Ægipciane*) 1135 Þe next lentryn, quhen begonnyn was þe fastine. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xvii. 2098 At Sayntandrewys than bad he, And held hys Lentyren in reawté. *c* **1470** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IX. *Wolf & Fox* vii, 'Schir', said the fox, 'it is lenterne, ye see; I can not fis heir'. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* xii. 1 Off Lentren in the first meitryng. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. xxiv, Passand, in the time of Lentroun, throw the seis Mediterrane, ay selland thair fische. **1562** WINȜET *Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 27 The ȝeirlie abstinence of fourty dayis afore Pasche, callit Lentren. **1637-50** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 7 On a Sabbath day in the tyme of Lentren.

B. *attrib.* and as *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Lent, observed or taking place in Lent, as in *Lenten day*, *discipline*, *fast*, *indult*, *lecture*, *pastoral*, *penance*, *sermon*, *tide*, *time.*

c **1020** *Rule St. Benet* xli. (Logeman) 73 On lænctene fæsten oð eastran. *c* **1050** *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 312 Uer ys lengten time. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 25 In leinten time uwilc mon gað to scrifte. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 12921 Til he had fasten his lententide. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 514/1 By these traditions haue we the holy Lenton faste. **1563** WINȜET *Four Score Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 127 Quhy obeyt ȝe nocht ȝour selfis the last lentrene tyme ȝour magistratis. *a* **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 46 Sermones hie had tawght befoir the haill Lentrantyde preceding. **1610** WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 39 Pintus vpon this example groundeth the lenten-fast of 40. daies. **1628** W. PEMBLE *Worthy Receiv. Lord's Supper* 16 As Popish Postillers and Preachers doe in their Lenton Sermons. **1638** SHIRLEY *Duke's Mistress* II. C 4, To read morrall virtue, And lenton Lectures to you. **1644** MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 42 And perhaps it was the same politick drift that the Divell whipt St. Jerom in a lenten dream, for reading Cicero. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 75 This being the day in which their Lenten disciplines expir'd. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxviii, Yet mark their mirth—ere lenten days begin. **1876** SPURGEON *Commenting* 94 To listen to these sermons must have afforded a suitable Lenten penance to those who went to church to hear them. **1901** *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 440 The Lenten Pastoral Letters of the Catholic Bishops have appeared.

2. Such as is appropriate to Lent; hence of provisions, diet, etc., such as may be used in Lent, meagre; of clothing, expression of countenance, etc., mournful-looking, dismal.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. *Descr. Scot.* 7/2 For the Lenten prouision of such nations as lie vpon the Levant seas. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 9 A good lenton answer. **1602** — *Ham.* II. ii. 329 To thinke, my Lord, if you delight not in Man, what Lenton entertainment the Players shall receiue from you. **1613** BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* IV. i, Who can reade In thy pale face, dead eye, or lenten shute, The liberty thy ever giving hand Hath bought for others. **1660-61** PEPYS *Diary* 10 Mar., Dined at home on a poor Lenten dinner of colewurts and bacon. **1687** DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 27 Meanwhile she ..with a lenten salad cooled her blood. **1722** *Prol. to Steele's Conscious Lovers*, Believe me 'tis a Lean, a Lenten Dish. **1745** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 489 He was welcome..if he could live on our lenten fare. **1750** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 702 There were large quantities of Lenten food, particularly herrings. **1840** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *St. Nicholas* xiv, His lenten fare now let me share. **1855** BROWNING *Twins* v, For Dabitur's lenten face No wonder if Date rue.

3. Special combs. and collocations: † **lenten-chaps,** contemptuously applied to a person with a lean visage; † **lenten-cloth** = *Lent-cloth* (LENT *sb.*[1] 4); **Lenten-corn,** corn sown about Lent; **lenten-faced** *a.*, lean and dismal of countenance; **lenten fig,** † (*a*) a dried fig; (*b*) *dial.* a raisin; **Lenten-grain** = *lenten-corn*; **lenten-kail** *Sc.*, broth made without meat; **Lenten lily** *rare* = *Lent-lily* (LENT *sb.*[1] 4); **lenten man** *nonce-wd.*, an observer of Lent; **lenten pie,** a pie containing no meat; † **lenten stuff,** provisions suitable for Lent; † **lenten top,** some kind of toy, ? used at Shrovetide; **Lenten-veil** = *lent-cloth* (*Cent. Dict.* 1889).

1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* v. ii, I'll have my swindge upon thee; Sirha! Rascall! You *lenten Chaps, you that lay sick, and mockt me. **1485** *Inv.* in J. M. Cowper *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury* xii, j *Lentyncloth called a vayle. **1546-7** in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 274, vij yardes of Oscon brigges for to make Seynt Thomas a lenton' clothe at iiij*d* the yarde. **14..** *Tretyce* in *W. of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 44 *Lenten corne as..otys pecys barly & soyche oþer graynes. **1901** *Times* 11 Feb. 3 1 Warm seed-beds for Lenten corn are likely to be the exception. **1604** T. M. *Black Bk.* C 1 b, Hee..was conducted through two or three hungry roomes..by a *Lenten faced Fellow. **1611** COTGR., *Figue de Caresme*, a drie fig, a *Lenten fig. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 266 This is a principal Seed-month for such they usually call *Lenten-Grain. **1805** A. SCOTT *Lentrin Kail* Poems 39 (Jam.) O *lentrin kail, meed of my younger days. **1820** SCOTT *Abbot* xiv, Monks ..are merriest..when they sup beef-brewis for lenten-kail. **1896** A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxix, And there's the *Lenten lily That..dies on Easter day. **1698** M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 21 And the Flesh Eaters will ever defend themselves, if not beat the *Lenten Men. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv 133 No Hare sir; unlesse a Hare sir in a *Lenten pie. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 608 *Lentyn stuffe for yᵉ vytaylynge of Lyr hoost. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* (1809) 147 The most part of the carriage was heryng & Lenten stuffe. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Cleane Linen* Wks. II. 169/1 Round like a whirligigge or *lenten Top.

Lenterane, -eryne, lenterne: see LENTEN.

Lenth(e, obs. form of LENGTH.

Lenticel (le·ntisel). [ad. mod.L. *lenticella* (De Candolle, F. *lenticelle*), dim. f. *lent-em*, *lens* lentil: see LENS.]

1. *Bot.* A lenticular corky spot on young bark, corresponding to one of the epidermal stomata.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 61. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 91 Lenticels are a peculiarity of cork-forming Dicotyledons.

2. *Anat.* A lenticular gland.

1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Lentice·llate** *a.*, producing lenticels; having corky spots on the bark.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lenticellatus*, .. lenticellate. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 174 *Viburnum Opulus*.. Guelder-rose..branches slender, lenticellate.

Lentick (e, obs. form of LENTISK.

Lenticular (lenti·kiŭlăr), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *lenticulāris*, f. *lenticula*, dim. of *lent-*, *lens* lentil: see LENS. Cf. F. *lenticulaire.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the form of a lens or of a lentil; resembling a lens or lentil in form; double convex.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., Lenticular optick Glasses of crystal. **1691** RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 24 The Crystalline Humour, which is of a lenticular Figure. **1777** LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 1049 The lenticular seed-vessels white. **1811** PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 521 They have all a lenticular form very much flattened. **1830** R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 46 Hewson..found the red particles of the human blood to be lenticular. **1845** LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* viii. (1858) 151 It [duckweed] consists of lenticular floating fronds. **1867-77** G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. vii. 93 The Zodiacal Light is a peculiar nebulous light of a conical or lenticular form. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 8 Lenticular grains (*e.g.* in the endosperm of wheat) have a lenticular nucleus.

b. Special collocations: **lenticular bed** *Geol.*, 'a bed which thins away in all directions' (Green *Phys. Geol.* 1877); **lenticular bone** = the orbicular bone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); † **lenticular fever,** a fever attended with an eruption of small red pimples (Worc. 1860 citing Dunglison); **lenticular ganglion** = *ciliary ganglion* (see CILIARY); **lenticular gland,** (*a*) = LENTICEL 1; (*b*) one of the lentiform mucous follicles at the base of the tongue; **lenticular instrument, knife,** a scraper used in osteotomy; **lenticular loop,** a set of fibres that pass outward beneath the optic thalamus through the internal capsule; **lenticular nucleus,** the lower of the two grey nuclei of the *corpus striatum*; **lenticular ore** (see quot. 1862); **lenticular process,** a process on the incus of a mammal; **lenticular stereoscope** (see quot. 1869).

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. 176 Including some *lenticular beds of conglomerates. **1793** YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 174 The *lenticular ganglion. **1840** G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 94 The ophthalmic or lenticular ganglion, a small roundish-shaped body, is redder in colour in one subject than in another. **1835** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 67 *Lenticular glands are brown oval spots found upon the bark of many plants. **1672** WISEMAN *Wounds* I. ix. 95 This is to be done by the *Lenticular instrument made for that purpose. **1846** BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 167 The disc of bone having been removed, and the edges levelled with a *lenticular knife. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 501 That degeneration of the central link of the bulbar

nuclei associated with symmetrical lesions of the cortex .. and in particular of the outer segment of the *lenticular nucleus. **1862** DANA *Man. Geol.* 234 Beds of red argillaceous iron-ore, called *lenticular ore, from the small flattened grains which compose it. **1869** TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* 31 The instrument most used by the public is the *Lenticular Stereoscope of Sir David Brewster. In it the two projections are combined by means of two half lenses with their edges turned inwards.

2. a. Of or pertaining to a lens. *rare.*

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 132 Its consumption of oil and stores. . . is not more than that of the lenticular light.

b. Of or pertaining to the (crystalline) lens of the eye.

1822–44 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 166 The most frequent species of lenticular cataract is that called hard or firm. **1879** *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 493 Tension of the left eye, in which there was commencing lenticular opacity.

3. *Comb.*, as *lenticular-shaped.*

1835 POE *Adv. Hans Pfaall* Wks. 1864 I. 17 The lenticular-shaped phenomenon..called the zodiacal light. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 63/2 Filled up with lenticular shaped blocks. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 191 These pendulums have generally lenticular shaped bobs.

† **B.** *sb. Obs.*

a. A lenticular glass or lens. **b.** = A lenticular knife (see A. 1 b).

1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* XVII. 368 A Convex Lenticular kindleth fire most violently. **1758** J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 68 We .. contented ourselves with removing some Asperities at the Circumference of the Fracture with the Lenticular. **1802** *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 484 The Lenticular is an instrument, apparently better adapted to its intent, than experience can allow to be the case.

Lenti·cularly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a lenticular manner; after the fashion of a lens.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xii. 407 It is manifestly in the nature of a thin lenticularly-formed atmosphere, surrounding the sun.

Lenticule (le·ntikiul). [ad. L. *lenticula* lentil.] A lentil-shaped body. **1884** in OGILVIE.

Lenticulite (lenti·kiŭləit). [f. L. *lenticul-a* (see LENTICULAR) + -ITE.] A fossil shell of a lenticular form. **1848** in CRAIG. Hence in later Dicts.

Lentiform (le·ntifǫɹm), *a.* [f. L. *lent-*, *lens* lentil + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a lentil or of a lens.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lentiform Prominences.* **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 165 Seeds lentiform, pendulous. **1850** H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* (1874) 337 The form of the eye-orbit .. was lentiform in the Coccosteus.

Lentigerous (lenti·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *lenti-*, *lens* + *-ger-* carry + -OUS.] Having a crystalline lens; said of the eyes of some molluscs.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Lentiginose (lenti·dʒinōus), *a.* [f. as next + -OSE.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lentiginose*, covered with minute dots, as if dusted. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

Lentiginous (lenti·dʒinəs), *a.* Also 9 **lentigenous.** [f. L. *lentīgin-*, *lentīgo* + -OUS.] Full of freckles; affected with lentigo. Also *absol.*

1597 A. M. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 52/1 Of the lentiginouse, theire bloode is to sharpe or tarte. **1681** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1755** in JOHNSON. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 418/2. **1888** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Lentigo** (lentəi·go). Pl. **lentigines** (lenti·dʒinīz). [L. f. *lent-em*, *lens* lentil.] A freckle or pimple; now usually *collect.* for an affection of the skin (see quot. 1876).

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 190 Lentigines ben purgid wiþ a strong purgacioun. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lentigo*, a Pimple, or Freckle; a small red Spot in the Face, or other Part, resembling a Lentil. **1842** BURGESS *Man. Dis. Skin* 244 Lentigo generally occurs in persons with a fine, white skin. **1876** DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 336 Lentigo consists in a pigment deposit, characterized by small, pin-head or pea-sized, yellowish or yellowish-brown spots, occurring for the most part about the face and the backs of the hands.

Lentil (le·ntil). Forms: 4–6, 8 **lentille,** 5 **lentylle,** 6 **lintell, lyntell(e,** 6–8 **lintel,** 6–9 **lentile,** 7 **lentill, lintile,** ? **lintle,** 3 **lentil.** [a. F. *lentille*:—popular L. **lentīcula* (= class.L. *lenticula*), dim. of *lent-*: see LENS.

The other Rom. forms represent the class. L. word with unchanged quantity: Sp. *lenteja*, Pg. *lentilha*, It. *lenticchia.*]

1. Chiefly *pl.*, in early use occas. *collective sing.* The seed of a leguminous plant (*Ervum lens*, *Lens esculenta*); also the plant itself, cultivated for food in European countries.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1488 Iacob An time him seð a mete Ðat man callen lentil ȝete. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 664/25 *Hec lens*, lentylle. **1548** TURNER *Names of Herbes* 47 Lentilles are sowen in corne fieldes and growe as Tares do. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 153 Horssecorne, I meane, beanes, otes, tares and lintels [etc.]. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 11 A piece of ground full of lentiles. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 331/1 The dreggs of Chaff, and the small Seeds of Tares & Lintels which are in it. **1747** tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 260 Spots, which are here sometimes as big as a lentille. **1795** J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Add. 47 Beans, pease, vetches, lintels. **1840** HOOD *Up Rhine* 174 Our black bread, and black puddings, and lentils! **1853** SOYER *Pantroph.* 58 His corn was exhausted, and his men were obliged to have recourse to lentils! **1877** C. GEIKIE *Christ* I. xv. 222 [In the bazaar] there were booths for Egyptian lentiles.

† **b.** A name for DUCKWEED (*Lemna*). More fully, *Water lentil* [= F. *lentilles d'eau*]. *Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 47 Lens palustris .. is called in englishe Duckes meate or water Lentilles, in duch wasser linse. **1579** LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 355 Kanker to kill, apply water Lentils with Barrows grease. **1579–80** NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) IV. 69 Water lintels which the Romanes take for a token of death and mourning. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccci. (1633) 829 Ducks Meat .. some term it..Lentils.

† **2.** *pl.* Freckles or spots on the skin. (Cf. LENTIGO). *Obs.*

1558–68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 30 There is neither spotte nor lyntell or any kynde of redde burgeons in the face of a man, the whiche being washed with this water .. will not go out. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxxiv. 365 The iuyce of the roote [of Thapsia] with honie, taketh away all lentils and other spots of the face. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 80 Wheat flower..cleanseth the face from lentils and spots. **1694** SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 689/1 The Face, or other Parts of the Skin troubled with Lentils.

† **3.** A lentil-shaped metal disc. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 365 This pendulum, which is no other than a simple steel rod fixed to a lentille, made at Para 98740 oscillations in 24 hours of mean time.

4. A lens-shaped bulb in an apparatus for rectifying alcohol. In mod. Dicts.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lentil-broth*, *-form*, *-porridge*, *-pottage*, *-seed*, *-soup*; *lentil-grey*, *-shaped* adjs.; † **lentil-dew** [a. F. *lentille d'eau*] = sense 1 b; **lentil-ore, -powder** (see quots.); † **lentil-pulse** = 1; **lentil-shell** (*Zool.*), the genus *Ervillia.*

1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 553 *note*, The *lentil-broth was boiled and served up with fowls and vegetables in it. **1800** W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 345 *Lentil-dew, a name given to the duckweed..in old herbals. **1900** *Daily News* 9 Apr. 5/6 Lady A. . . was dressed in *lentil grey cloth. **1896** CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*, **Lentil-ore*, an early name for liroconite, because its crystals are lentil-shaped. **1622** MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 275 Vpon fish-dayes we had a messe of *lentill porrige. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Disc. xiv. 27 He prefers a dish of red *lentill pottage before a venison. **1885** *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, **Lentil-powder*, *Pharm.*, a powder made of the pulverized seeds of the lentil. **1660** HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl.*, A *Lentil pulse, or lentle; *lentille.* **1555** EDEN *Decades* 102 Certayne smaule graynes of golde no bygger then *lintell seedes. **1607** TOPSELL *Hist. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 65 Take thereof the quantity of a Lintel seed. **1796** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 11 Tubercles *lentil-shaped. **1851** WOODWARD *Mollusca* 313 Ervilia, Turton. *Lentil-shell. **1820** W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 553 That the cook may .. from inadvertence pour the fish-brine into their *lentil-soup.

† **Le·ntile,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *lent-*, *lens* lentil + -ILE.] Of or pertaining to a lens or lentil.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 103 A gentleman..produced a circular piece of ice..which he reduced to a lentile form.

† **Le·ntiner.** *Obs.* Also **lentner.** [? f. LENTEN + -ER [1].] A hawk taken in Lent; a March hawk.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 204 And of the same condition are Lentiners for the most part, the which are called with us March Hawkes, or Lentiners, bycause they are taken in Lent with lime, or such like meanes. **1655** WALTON *Angler* i. (1661) 14 The Ramish-Hawk, the Haggard, and the two sorts of Lentners. **1677** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1219/4 A Lentiner Faulcon of the Kings lost from Chelsey the 24 of this instant July, with the Kings Vervells on. **1727** in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hawk.*

Lentiscine, *a. rare.* Also 5 **lentescyne.** [ad. L. *lentiscin-us*, f. *lentiscus*: see next.] Of or belonging to the mastic-tree.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 428 Oyl lentescyne. *Ibid.* 433 As oyl lauryne is lentiscyne of take. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

‖ **Lentiscus** (lenti·skŏs). Pl. **lentisci, lentiscus's.** [L.: see LENTISK.] = LENTISK.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxv. (1495) 619 Cypres is a medycynall tree and hyght Lentiscus by a nother name. **1587** MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 85 The buds or branches of Lentiscus and wild oliue trees. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Mar. (1679) 13 Such Plants .. as .. Lentiscus, Myrtle-berries [etc.]. **1698** M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 204 Lentiscus's and most other Greens, had suffered miserably. **1717** BERKELEY *Let. to Pope* 22 Oct., Thickets of myrtle and lentiscus. **1884** MRS. C. PRAED *Zero* xiii, Foam dashed over the low undergrowth of lentiscus and myrtle.

Comb. **1882** *Garden* 23 Sept. 273/1 The Lentiscus-leaved Ash. .is a medium-sized tree of somewhat upright habit.

Lentisk (lenti·sk). Forms: 5–7 **lentiske,** 7 **lentick(e,** 7, 9 **lentisc,** 8 **lentisck,** 7– **lentisk.** Also 7 in It. or Sp. form **lentisco.** [ad. L. *lentisc-us.* Cf. F. *lentisque.*] The mastic tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*). Also *attrib.*

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 429 Lentiskis greynes fele and ripe a slepe Thou brynge a day and nyght to hete yfere. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 29 The rosine of yᵉ lentiske tree called mastick deserueth .. prayse. **1616** B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. i, Oyles of Lentisco. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 2 The Lentisk that beareth Mastick. **1625–6** PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1277 The Lenticke tree .. is well nigh onely proper to Sio. **1644** EVELYN *Diary* 30 Sept., Rosemary, lavender, lentiscs, and the like sweet shrubes. **1694** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxiii. (1737) 257 Gymnast was making Tooth-pickers with Lentisk. **1751** SIR J. HILL *Mat. Med.* 694 The Lentisc Wood, distill'd by the Retort, yields an acrid Phlegm in considerable Quantity. **1766** FAWKES tr. *Theocritus' Idyl* vii. 154 Who courteous bad us on soft beds recline Of lentisk, and young branches of the vine. **1840** BROWNING *Sordello* IV. 390, Where I set her Moorish lentisk, by the stair, To overawe the aloes. **1866** *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 540 Lentisk and beach-loving myrtle, both exceeding green and bushy. **1894** P. PINKERTON *Adriatica, Dream*, By the lentisks of Taormina.

Lentitude (le·ntitiud). [ad. L. *lentitūdo*, f. *lentus* slow. Cf. F. *lentitude* (Cotgr.).] Slowness, sluggishness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Lentitude*, slownesse. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* II. viii. § 3. 207 *Lentitude*, Stupor. **1832** I. TAYLOR *Saturday Even.* (1833) 210 There is a serenity—might we say a lentitude of the physical temperament. **1862** MRS. SPEID *Our Last Y. Ind.* 41 The struggle between English punctuality and oriental lentitude.

Lentitu·dinous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *lentitūdin-*, *lentitūdo* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Slow, sluggish.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 646 The. .rehearsal of the lentitudinous representations of Rastadt.

† **Le·ntly,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LENT *a.* + -LY [2].] Slowly.

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 154 He therefore past lently the River Vulturnus.

Lentner, variant of LENTINER *Obs.*

‖ **Lento** (le·nto). *Mus.* [It.] A direction indicating a movement slower than *Adagio.*

1724 *Explic. For. Words Mus.*, *Lent*, or *Lento*, or *Lentement*, do all denote a Slow Movement. **1736** in BAILEY (fol.). **1876** in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms.*

Lentoid (le·ntoid), *a.* [f. L. *lent-* LENS + -OID.] Having the form of a lens or lentil; lens-shaped.

1879 in WEBSTER, Suppl. **1880** *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 245/2 The other lentoid gems take their places in series with those which have been collected from the Greek islands. **1884** SAYCE *Anc. Emp. East* 230 The lentoid gems. .are all closely allied in artistic style to the Hittite carved stones. **1900** A. S. MURRAY in *Brit. Mus. Return* 64 Haematite lentoid seal, engraved with the figure of a man with horse's head.

Lento(o, Lenton(e, obs. ff. LEAN-TO, LENTEN.

Lentor (le·ntəɹ, le·ntǫɹ). Also 7 **lentour.** [ad. F. *lenteur* or L. *lentor* (sense 1), f. *lentus* slow.]

1. Of the blood, etc.: Clamminess, tenacity, viscidity. Now *rare.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 900 All Matter whereof Creatures are produced by Putrefaction haue euermore a Closenesse, Lentour, and Sequacity. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xiv. 486 In this Disease the whole Blood does not presently acquire that lentor or sliminess. **1699** EVELYN *Acetaria* 36 Arborescent Holi-hocks .. by reason of their clamminess and Lentor, banished from our Sallet. **1744** BERKELEY *Siris* § 52 There is lentor and smoothness in the blood of healthy strong people. **1797** J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 3 This medicine .. extinguishes the inflammatory lentor. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 560 That [hypothesis] of Boerhaave founded on the doctrine of a peculiar viscosity, or lentor of the blood.

† **b.** *concr.* A viscid component of the blood.

c **1720** W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. viii. (1738) 38 A great deal of Lenter may undoubtedly be squeezed through the smallest vessels. **1722** QUINCEY *Lex. Phys.-Med.* (ed. 2), *Lentor* hath been used..to express that sizy, viscid, coagulated Part of the Blood, which in malignant Fevers obstructs the capillary Vessels.

2. Slowness; want of vital activity.

a **1763** SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1768) II. 228 Persons of a phlegmatic constitution have .. a lentor which wine may naturally remove. **1779** J. LOVELL in *J. Adams' Wks.* (1854) IX. 487 Nor can I omit to call to your mind .. that the lentor of proceedings here should account for the appearances of injustice done you. **1847–9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 297/1 The extreme lentor of all their [serpents'] digestive functions.

Lentoun, obs. form of LENTEN.

† **Le·ntous,** *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *lent-us* slow + -OUS.] Clammy, viscid.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 54 Chrystall .. is a minerall body..made of a lentous colament of earth, drawne from the most pure and limpid juyce thereof. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lentous*, soft, tender.

Lentran(e, -tren(e, -trin(e, obs. ff. LENTEN.

† **Le·ntrinware.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 **lentrynvar, lentrinva(i)r, lenterwar(e,** 6 **lentrenvare, lentreneveyr.** [f. *lentrin*, Sc. form of LENTEN + WARE.] Skins of lambs that have died soon after being dropped; 'still called *lentrins*' (Jam.).

1435 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* IV. 604 De custuma 760 pellium que dicuntur *lentrinware. **1492** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 47 A lettre, vnder the sam seil, of the freing of the custum of lenterwar, futevel, and other sic. **1493** *Ibid.* 49 ij dusane lentrinvair .. j dusan of lentrinware. **1496** HALYBURTON *Ledger* (1867) 115, 2 sekis skynis contenand 986 skyns, and 350 lentrynvar, and 300 futfell. **1535** *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), vj dossane of Lentrene veyr skynnis. **1592** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 580/2 Skynnis vndirwrittin callit in the vulgar toung Scorlingis, scaldingis, futefaillis, lentrenvare.

Lentron(e, lentroun, obs. ff. LENTEN.

Lent-stock, variant of LINSTOCK.

† **Le·ntular,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [as if L. **lentul-us*, dim. of *lent-em* LENS + -AR.] Lens-shaped.

1761–9 tr. *Voltaire's Wks.* XXVI. 196 (Jod.) A lentular spectacle glass.

L'envoy, lenvoy, *sb.* See ENVOY *sb.*[1] 1.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xxv. (1494) E iij b/1 Make a Lenuoy that men all may it rede. [The 'Lenuoye' follows.] **1570** *Barclay's Ship of Fooles* 2 b, The Lenuoy of Alexander Barclay Translatour. [Also in other passages; but ed. 1509 has always *The Enuoy* or *Thenuoy.*] **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 81 *Pag.* Is not *lenuoy* a *salue*? *Ar.* No, Page, it is an epilogue. *a* **1625** BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* II. iv, After these, a Lenvoy to the Citty for their sinnes? **1636** MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* IV. i, Do I know my self? I kept that for the Lenvoy. *a* **1656** USSHER *Annals* VI. (1658) 276 Of 10 thousand talents brought forth, there were 130 left all paid, with this lenuoy over and above of Curtius [Latin:

a Curtio etiam hoc adjecto epiphonemate], So that, saith he, that army..brought yet more honour and glory, then spoil and riches out of Asia.

Hence † **Lenvoy** *v. trans.*, to give (a person) his lenvoy; to say farewell to him.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 134 Wee shall lenuoy him, and trumpe and poope him well enough if.. he will needes fall a Comedizing it.

Leny(e, obs. form of Lean *v.*[1]

† **Le·nye**, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 lenȝe, linȝe, 7 lenyie. [a. OF. *ligne, linge*, thin, slender (said both of textile fabrics and of a person's figure: see Godef.):—L. *līneus* made of linen, f. *līnum* flax.] Fine, thin, slender.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. i. 30 Rych lenȝe [L. *tenues*] wobbis natly weiffis sche. *Ibid.* viii. i. 73 A linȝe wattry garmond dyd hym vaill [L. *eum tenuis glauco velabat amictu Carbasus*]. ? **16**.. *Barbour's Bruce* (1616) i. 387 His body wes weyll maid and lenye [*MS. has a blank*; *ed.* 1670 lenyie].

Lenyn, obs. form of Linen.

Lenzinite (le·nzinəit). *Min.* [Named by J. F. John, 1816, after Dr. J. G. *Lenz*: see -in and -ite.] An opal-like variety of halloysite.

1823 W. Phillips *Min.* (ed. 3) 87 Lenzinite .. has been divided into two varieties. **1837** Dana *Min.* 250 The Lenzinite of John, from Kall,..in Prussia.

‖ **Leo** (lī·o). *Astron.* [L.: see Lion.] The Lion, the Zodiacal constellation lying between Cancer and Virgo. Also, the fifth sign of the Zodiac (named from this constellation), entered by the sun about the 21st of July. *Leo Minor*, a modern constellation containing stars of minor magnitude, lying between the Great Bear and Leo.

a **1000** *Ags. Man. Astron.* in *Pop. Treat. Sci.* (1841) 7 An þæra tacna ys ȝe-haten *aries*,..fifta *leo*; syxta *virgo*. *c* **1391** Chaucer *Astrol.* ii. § 6 As thus euery degree of aries bi ordre is nadir to euery degree of libra by ordre & .. leo to aquarie [etc.]. **1611** Cotgr., *Lion*, a Lyon; also, the (Zodiacall) Signe Leo. **1667** Milton *P. L.* x. 676 Thence down amaine By Leo and the Virgin and the Scales. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 548/1 Hevelius's Constellations made out of the unformed stars. Lynx, The Lynx .. Leo minor, The Little Lion. *Ibid.* 568/1 When the sun is in Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, the north pole of the earth is enlightened by the sun. **1868** Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* 135 The pole of the globe being represented by a point in the constellation Leo.

Leo, OE. and early ME.: see Lion.

Leo, obs. form of Lee *sb.*[1], Lo *int.*

Leof, Leofsum, obs. ff. Leaf, Lief, Leesome.

Leoful, variant of Leeful.

Leom(e, obs. form of Leam *sb.*[1]

Leon, obs. f. Lion; rare obs. var. Lyam, leash.

Leonard(e, var. Lannard *Obs.*, a kind of falcon.

1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* viii. (1877) 60 We have hawkes of the towre, as leonardes, leonerettes, fawcons [etc.]. **1623** Cockeram *Eng. Dict.* iii. *Hawks*, A *Leonard*, the male is called a *Leneret*. **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Leonard Hawk*, a kind of Hawk, so call'd by Fowlers.

Leone, obs. form of Lean *v.*[1]

† **Leonell**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. a derivative of L. *leōn-* Lion.] Of or resembling that of a lion.

1625–6 Purchas *Pilgrims* ii. 1495 They themselues are of darke yellow colour, commonly called Leonell colour.

Leonerett, obs. f. Lanneret, a kind of falcon.

1550 [see Leonard].

Leonhardite (lī,ǫnhā·ɹdəit). *Min.* [Named by Blum (1843) in honour of C. C. von *Leonhard*: see -ite.] A variety of Laumontite, containing less than the usual amount of water.

1848 in Craig. **1868** Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 401 *Leonhardite* .. Lustre of cleavage-face pearly, elsewhere vitreous... Usually whitens on exposure like laumontite.

† **Leo·nic**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *leōn-* Lion + -ic.] Pertaining to the constellation Leo.

a **1658** Cleveland *Engag. Stated* 14 The Sign's in Cancer and the Zodiack turns Leonick.

Leonid (lī·ǒnid). *Astron.* Also *pl.* in L. form **Leonides** (lī,ǫ·nidīz). [f. L. *leōn-* Lion (Leo) + -id.] One of a group of meteors which appear to radiate from the constellation Leo.

1876 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* 799 The *Leonids* and the *Andromedes* of November 14 and 27. **1878** *Times* 25 Nov., Knowing thus .. the true velocity of the Leonides as they rush into our air. **1880** Proctor *Rough Ways* 116 If the path tends from that particular part of the constellation Leo ..the probability of the meteor being a Leonid is increased. *attrib.* **1899** *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 319 A practised observer can thus distinguish an Andromede from a Leonid meteor.

† **Leonine**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 8 lionine. [ad. med.L. *leōnīna*, app. fem. of *leōnīnus* (see next), but the reason of the name is not clear: cf. quot. 1749.] A counterfeit coin, of the reign of Edward I, brought into England from abroad.

[*c* **1350** W. Hemingburgh *Chronicon* (1849) II. 187 Monetas plurimas et pessimi metalli, pollardorum .. leoninarum dormientium, et aliorum diversorum nominum.] **1577–87** Holinshed *Chron.* III. 309/1 There were diuerse monies in those daies [1300] currant within this realme, as pollards, crocards, staldings, eagles, leonines,..and all these were white monies, artificiallie made of siluer, copper, and sulphur. **1749** J. Simon *Ess. Irish Coins* 15 *note*, These .. foreign coins, called Mitres, Lionines, Rosaries, .. &c. from the stamp or figures impressed on them, were privately brought from ..beyond the seas, and uttered here for pennies.

Leonine, *sb.*[2]: see Leonine *a.*[2]

Leonine (lī·ǒnəin, -nin), *a.*[1] [a. L. *leōnīn-us*, f. *leōn-* Lion. Cf. F. *léonin.*]

1. Resembling a lion or that of a lion; lion-like.

c **1386** Chaucer *Monk's T.* 656 So was he ful of leonyn corage. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 168/6422 They ben of wisdam Serpentyne And of force leonyne. **1631** Brathwait *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 338 Neere resemblance had Leëna's name with her Leonine nature. **1660** Gauden *Serm. Funeral Dr. Brounrig* Q vj b, And bring them from that which in their Physiognomy is.. leonine (for so we read some men had lionly looks). **1822** Wordsw. *Eccl. Sonn.*, i. *Rich. I*, Redoubted King, of courage leonine, I mark thee, Richard! **1851** Carlyle *Sterling* iii. v. (1872) 208 Great sensibility .. which he had an over-tendency to express even by tears,—a singular sight in so leonine a man. **1869** Dixon *Tower* I. iii. 30 In her youth she had none of that leonine beauty of her later years. **1887–9** T. A. Trollope *What I remember* II. xiv. 245 Landor..was a man of somewhat leonine aspect.

b. *Leonine monkey*: the *Macacus leoninus* (Cent. Dict.). *Leonine seal*: ? the Sea-lion.

1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* I. 185 Leonine Seals are found in great numbers on the eastern shores of Kamtschatka... The Leonine Seal has the head and eyes large.. and along the neck of the male there is a mane of stiff curled hair.

2. Of or relating to a lion.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlviii. 91 And first the Lyone.. With visage bawld, and curage leonyne. **1755** Johnson, *Leonine*, belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion. *Ibid.*, *Tiger*, a fierce beast of the leonine kind. **1794** G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxv. 59 As is the piper's art to the pipe..so is the soul of the lion to the body leonine. **1861** Geikie & Wilson *E. Forbes* ix. 248 They styled themselves 'Red Lions', and, in proof of their leonine relationship, made it a point of always signifying their approval or dissent by growls and roars.

3. Roman Law. *Leonine convention* or *partnership* [L. *leonina societas*] (see quot.).

Cf. Sp. *contrato leonino*, in S. America a contract in which the advantage is, in the judgement of the Court, manifestly and unfairly one-sided; such a contract may be held void.

1875 Poste *Gaius* iii. Comm. (ed. 2) 426 Aristo records the decision of Cassius that a partnership on the terms that one should take all the profits and another bear all the loss, which he calls a leonine partnership, is not binding.

4. Comb.: *leonine-coloured* adj.

a **1697** Aubrey *Lives*, *S. Butler* (1898) I. 136 He was of a leonine coloured haire, middle-sized, strong.

Hence **Le·oninely** *adv.*, in the manner of a lion.

1751 J. Harris *Hermes* i. xi. (1765) 209 Adverbs may be derived..from Substantives, as from λεων, a Lion, λεοντωδῶς, Leoninely.

Leonine (lī·ǒnəin, -nin), *a.*[2] and *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *lēonīn-us*, f. *Leon-*, *Leo* proper name: see -ine.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to one of the popes named Leo. *Leonine City* [mod.L. *Civitas Leonina*], that part of Rome in which the Vatican stands, which was walled and fortified by Leo IV (*c* 850).

1870 *N. & Q.* Ser. iv. VI. 294/1 In describing the present course of events in Italy, constant mention is made by the papers of the 'Leonine City'. **1892** *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/2 The Pope's plea for jurisdiction over the Leonine City.

2. *Leonine verse*: a kind of Latin verse much used in the Middle Ages, consisting of hexameters or alternate hexameters and pentameters, in which the final word rimes with that immediately preceding the cæsural pause. So *leonine poet, rime.*

[Prob. named from some mediæval poet called Leo (or Leonius) who made use of this kind of versification: for conjectures as to his identity see Du Cange.]

1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 61 These rimedoggrill verses, not Leonine, as I think they are usually called. *a* **1771** Gray *Corr.* (1843) 276 If the date of this poem be true, the general opinion, that the Leonine verse owes its name to Leonius, seems to be false. **1837–9** Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. i. § 87. 77 Those who attempted to write verse have lost all prosody and relapse into Leonine rhymes. **1845** *Encycl. Metrop.* XXI. 385/1 Sir A. Croke has given examples from more than fifty Leonine poets from the IIId to the XVth centuries. **1862** H. B. Wheatley *Anagrams* 15 Leonine verses were invented, according to Camden, in the reign of Charlemagne.

B. *sb. pl.* Leonine verse.

1846 Wright *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. v. 186 Its author has mixed leonines with his elegiacs. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 21 Sept. 306 The *Speculum* is not..written either in classical metre or in leonines.

Leonnceux: see Lionceau.

‖ **Leontiasis** (lī·ǫntəi·ăsis). *Med.* [mod.L., a. Gr. λεοντίασις, f. λεοντ-, λέων Lion: see -asis.] A form of leprosy in which the face assumes a dusky, wrinkled, and somewhat lion-like appearance.

1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* **1884** *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 211 Elephantiasis, Satyriasis, Leontiasis. **1898** P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 396 The bloated, dusky, wrinkled, greasy, passive countenance [of the leper] acquires the repulsive appearance very appropriately designated 'leontiasis'.

‖ **Leontodon** (lī,ǫ·ntǒdǫn). [mod.L., f. Gr. λεοντ-, λέων Lion + ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς tooth: a transl. of Dandelion.] A plant of the genus *Leontodon*, of which the Dandelion was the original type.

1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* i. Wks. 1823 I. 64 There Arums, there Leontodons we view.

Leonys, obs. form of Lioness.

Leopard (le·pəɹd). Forms: α. 4 labarde, lubard, 4–6 lebarde, libarde, lybard, 4–8 libard, 5 leberde, labbarde, 5–6 lybarde, lybbard(e, lyberd(e, liberd(e, 4–7 (and 8–9 *arch.*) libbard. β. 3 leupar, 3–5 lupard(e, 4–5 leparde, 4 lepart, lip(p)ard, (5 lupart, lupaerd, lyepart(e, lyppart, 6 lyparde). γ. 4 leoperd(e, 4–5 leopart, 4, 6 leoparde, 4, 6– leopard. [ME. *leopard*, also *lebard, lubard, leupard*, etc., a. OF. *leopard, lebard, leupard*, etc. (mod.F. *léopard*), ad. late L. *leopardus* (*Hist. Aug.*), ad. late Gr. λεόπαρδος (S. Ignat., Galen), also λεοντόπαρδος (and λεοντοπάρδαλος, ? 4th c.), f. λεοντ-, λέων Lion + πάρδος Pard.

The animal orig. so named was supposed to be a hybrid between lion and 'pard': cf. Plin. *N. H.* viii. xvii, '[Leones] quos pardi generavere'.]

1. A large carnivorous quadruped, *Felis pardus*, otherwise called the Panther, a native of Africa and southern Asia. Its coat is yellowish fawn shading to white under the body, with dark brown or black rosette-like spots. (In popular language, the name is often restricted to the smaller varieties of the species, the larger being called panthers.)

Black leopard, a black-coated variety of the leopard, formerly regarded as a distinct species, found in Southern India and the Malay peninsula, Java, etc.

α. **13**.. *Coer de L.* 2182 Then answered Kyng Richard, In deed lyon, in thought libbard. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13705 Was neuere lubard ne lyoun .. þat was so wod. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Monk's T.* 271 Leons, leopardes [*v. r.* lebardis, luperdes] and Beres. *a* **1400** *Isumbras* 175 A labarde ther com and tuk that otttir. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 282/2 Laiblarde (*K., S., P.* lebbard), *leopardus*. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* i. lx. 246 (Harl. MS.) A litelle ile, fulle of liouns, leberdes, berys, and oþere wylde bestes. **1531** Elyot *Gov.* i. xviii, In the vacation season from warres they hunted lions, liberdes, and suche other bestis. *a* **1599** Spenser *F. Q.* vii. vii. 29 He in forrest greene Had hunted late the Libbard or the Bore. **1613** Purchas *Pilgrimage* vi. i. 476 The Libard is not hurtfull to men except they annoy him: but killeth and eateth Dogges. **1635** Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 396 There is no Leopard or Libbard but such as is begotten between the Lion and the Panther, or the Panther and the Lionesse. **1784** Cowper *Task* vi. 772 The lion, and the libbard, and the bear, Graze with the fearless flocks. **1820** Keats *Lamia* ii. 185 Twelve sphered tables..rear'd On libbard's paws.

β. *a* **1290** *S. Eustace* 415 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 219 Liouns and leupars .. And beste .. stilþe teille. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 11645 'Moder, he said, haf þou na ward, Ne þu o leon ne o lepard [*Gött.* lippard]. **1340** *Ayenb.* 14 Vor þet bodi of þe beste wes ase lipard. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1298 Aboute this kyng ther ran on euery part ful many a tame leon and lepard. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 159 Camelion is.. in colour liche to a lupard. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 294 I wot.. thou wolt rest twyne And fle from hir .. As doth an hare the lyppart. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 354 In that londe is the wolf that the lupart shall bynde. **1481** Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 52 Tho spack sir lupeel the lupaerd whiche was sybbe somwhat to the kynge. **1483** — *Gold. Leg.* 416/1 There was a lyeparte there aboutes which destroyed the people of the contre. **1535** Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxviii. 23 It shal .. deuoure them as a lyparde. **1635** Swan *Spec. M.* ix. § 1 (1643) 435 The Panther is a beast little differing from a Leopard or Lippard.

γ. **13**.. *K. Alis.* 5228 Vnces grete, and leopardes. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 93 Ac þere ne was leoun ne leopart þat on laundes wenten.. Þat ne fel to her feet. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxii. (1495) 781 The Leoperde drynkith mylke of the wylde gote. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 304 Is not the leopart more of strength than is the wolf. **1535** Coverdale *Prov.* xxvi. 13 The slouthfull sayeth: there is a leoparde in ye waye. **1607** Shaks. *Timon* iv. iii. 343 Wert thou a Leopard, thou wert Germane to the Lion, and the spottes of thy Kindred, were Iurors on thy life. **1727–46** Thomson *Summer* 918 The lively shining leopard speckled o'er With many a spot, the beauty of the waste. **1834** Pringle *Afr. Sk.* viii. 246 The South-African leopard differs from the panther .. in the form of its spots.

b. Applied to other animals of the genus *Felis*, as **American Leopard**, the jaguar, *F. onca*; **Hunting Leopard**, the cheetah (see Hunting *vbl. sb.* 3 b); **Snow Leopard**, the ounce, *F. irbis.*

2. With reference to its spotted coat, as a type of unchangeableness, after Jer. xiii. 23.

1382 Wyclif *Pref. Ep. St. Jerome* vii. 71/1 [*Mentions Jeremiah's allusion to*] the leparde spuylide his colours. **1560** Bible (Genev.) *Jer.* xiii. 23 Can the blacke More change his skin? or the leopard his spottes? **1593** Shaks. *Rich. II*, i. i. 174. **1624** F. White *Repl. Fisher* 573 They haue washed off their Libbards spots. **1631** Brathwait *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 308 The Blackmoore may sooner change his skin, the Leopard his spots.

3. A figure of a leopard in painting, heraldry, etc.

13.. *Coer de L.* 5121 Many wer the fayre geste Theron were wryten, and wylde beste, Tygrys, dragons, leons, lupard. ? *a* **1366** Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 894 With briddes, lybardes, & lyouns, And othir beestis wrought ful welle. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1573 And all of marbill was made with meruellus bestes, Of lions & Libardes & other laithe wormes. **1523** Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 590 Wheron stood a lybbard crownyd with golde and stones. **1588** Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 551 With Libbards head on knee.

b. *Anc. Her.* A lion passant guardant [F. *lion léopardé*], as in the Arms of England.

[*c* **1300** *Siege of Carlaverock* (Nicolas 1828) 22 En sa baniere trois luparte.] *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 305 Þei sauh kynge's banere, raumpand þre lebardes. **1475** *Bk. Noblesse* 24 The said King Henry the seconde bare in armes frome that day forthe the saide libarde of gold withe the other two libardis of the same that is borne for Duke of Normandie. **1525** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccii. [cxcviii.] 623 He lefte the beryng of the Armes of Englande, or the lybardes, and flour delyces quarterly. **1614** Selden *Titles Hon.*, In royal blazonry leopards and lions were synony-

mous terms, and used indifferently. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxxv, Though ne'er the leopards on thy shield Retreated from so sad a field, Since Norman William came.

c. A gold coin, having on the obverse a lion passant guardant, struck by Edward III, *c* 1344; and by the Black Prince, for circulation in France.

In the proclamation authorizing its issue 18 Edw. III, it is called 'a gold coin with one leopard', and is stated to be of the value of a florin of Florence. A coin called *leopardus auri* is mentioned in a monastic document of Bordeaux dated by Du Cange *a* 1305; but the date may be an error.

† d. The *leopard's* (i. e. lion's) *head* seems to have been used as an assay-mark for silver. *Obs.*

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 257/1 That no Goldsmyth .. nor other Man that worketh Selver Hernois, put noon therof to the sale .. or that it be touched wyth the touche of the Liberdisheed.

† 4. The fur of the leopard. *Obs.*

1490 *Will of Peyton* (Somerset Ho.), Gown .. furred wt lybbards. 1506 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1901) III. 249 It [ane cote] was lynyt with leopardis.

† b. ? quasi-*adj.* = *leopard skin.*

1772 *Town & County Mag.* 71 To consult about the cut of his next coat, or the trimming of his next leopard sourtout.

5. Sea leopard = *leopard-seal*: see SEA.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *leopard skin, whelp*; *leopard-coloured, -like* adjs.; **leopard man,** one who has charge of a leopard.

1611 COTGR., *Leopardé*, *libbard-like. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 5 The Religion of that place was but motly and meagre, their affections Leopard-like. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 257 Item pro lecto, vino, candelis et pro aliis expensis, per le *libardman ibidem, j scut. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 113 Coates of the Turkes fashion, of *Libard skinnes. 1739 *Will* in Payne *Eng. Cath.* (1889) 55 My leopard-skin saddle trimmed with gold fringe. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* vii. § 3. 262 She .. led lyric poetry, like a tamed *leopard-whelp.

b. in the names of animals, etc. spotted or marked like the leopard, as **leopard cat,** (*a*) the African wild cat, *Felis Serval*; (*b*) the wild cat of India and the Malay Archipelago, *F. bengalensis*; (*c*) the American ocelot, *F. pardalis*; **leopard-mackerel,** a scombrid fish, *Scomber leopardus* Shaw, *Cybium interruptum* Cuv., common in India; **leopard moth,** a collector's name for a large white black-spotted moth, *Zeuzera æsculi* or *Z. pyrina*; **leopard-seal, -shell** (see quots.); **leopard-tortoise,** *Testudo pardalis*; **leopard wood,** the wood of a S. American tree, *Brosimum Aubletii*.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 219 The *Leopard Cat. 1863 SPEKE *Discov. Nile* 273 A .. young man, who had the skin of a leopard-cat .. tied round his neck. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 459 The Leopard Cat (*Felis bengalensis*) is either very variable in color and markings, or there are, as enumerated by Dr. Gray, four or five distinct species. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. Introd. 12 The *leopard-mackerel and the mango fish. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 246 *Zeuzera Æsculi* (wood *leopard-moth). 1870 J. R. S. CLIFFORD in *Eng. Mech.* 21 Jan. 449/3 A memorable wood-boring .. caterpillar is that of the Leopard Moth (*Zeuzera Æsculi*). 1894 *Royal Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) II. 142 The *leopard seal (*Ogmorhinus leptonyx*) may be taken as the best known representative of four genera confined to the Southern and Antarctic Seas. .. The leopard-seal or, as it is often called, the sea-leopard. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 350 A neat Rhombus, spotted with black and white, call'd therefore by some the *Leopard Shell. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 252 The Ethiopian region of natural history has the greatest number of species of Tortoises, and the *Leopard Tortoise (*Testudo pardalis*), .. and the little Geometric Tortoise are familiar examples. 1859 *Handbk. Turning* 41 Partridge and *leopard woods.

Leopardess (le·pardẽs). Also 6 **libardesse.** [f. LEOPARD + -ESS.] The female of the leopard.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 92 The Lion and Libardesse [having conjunction] bring forth a third kind. 1883 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Ione* I. xi. 263 She had the supple grace of movement of .. a leopardess.

attrib. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 317 This glimpse of her, with her leopardess beauty .. is all we have.

† Leo·pardine, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LEOPARD + -INE.] Characteristic of a leopard.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 26 There was a transmigration of the same Wolvish, Leopardine, Leonine spirit into Domitian the Emperour.

† Leo·pardized, *ppl. a.* ? *nonce-wd.* [f. LEOPARD + -IZE + -ED^1; after F. *léopardé*.] A lion represented as passant guardant.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 77 A lion leopardized azure, with nine hearts gules.

Leopardling (le·pardliŋ). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LEOPARD + -LING.] A young leopard.

1861 DU CHAILLU *Explor. Equat. Afr.* xii. 167, I beheld an immense leopard, .. with a tiny little leopardling near her side.

Leopard's bane. Forms: 6 **lyberdes, libardis, leopardes bayn(e, libardbain(e, -bayne,** 7 **lib(b)ard, libbard's bane, libbardsbane,** 6– **leopard's bane.** [See BANE *sb.*^{1} 2 b.] A plant of the genus *Doronicum*, esp. *D. Pardalianches*. Also applied to *Arnica montana*, *Paris quadrifolia* (Herb Paris), etc.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 8 The one kynde [of Aconitum] is called Pardalianches, which we may call in englishe Libardbayne or one bery. 1551 — *Herbal* I. B ij, Leopardes bayne layd to a scorpione maketh hyr vtterly amased and Num. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 739 Libardbain or Wolf-bain. 1609 B. JONSON *Masque Queens*, Night-shade, moon-wort, libbard's bane. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 909 The venomous herb called Libbardsbane, or Wolf-wort. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 478 Leopard's-bane whose root is like a scorpion. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 394 Leopard's-bane, a wild plant of the Alps, and now common among the perennials of the garden. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 137 When a more active stimulant is necessary, that of leopard's bane (*arnica montana*) may be found useful. 1882 *Garden* 15 Apr. 247/1 The Leopard's-bane .. grows in great patches in the woods.

Leopoldite (lī·ŏpoʊldəit). *Min.* [Named from *Leopoldshall* in Prussia, its locality.] = SYLVITE.

1882 DANA *Man. Min.* Gen. Index, Leopoldite *v.* Sylvite.

Leorne, obs. form of LEARN.

Leos, str. pa. t. LEESE *v.*^{1}

Leose(n, variant of LEESE *v.*^{1}

† Leoth. *Obs.* [OE. *lēoð* str. neut. = Du. *lied*, OHG. *liod* (MHG. *liet*, inflected *lied-*, mod.G. *lied*), ON. *lióð*, Goth. **liuþ* (in *awiliuþ* thanksgiving) :—OTeut. **leuþa*^{m}.] A song.

Beowulf 1159 (Gr.) Leoð wæs asungen. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 188/29 *Poema*, leoð. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Þe defles sed is .. hoker and scorn, spel and leoð. *c* 1205 LAY. 22078 þer suggen beornes seolcuðe leoðes of Ardure þan kinge. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 Ah schulen weimeres leod ai mare in helle [singen].

b. *Comb.*, as **leoth-scop,** a poet.

c 1205 LAY. 22976 Ne al soh [*read* nis al soð] ne al les þat leod-scopes singeð.

Leou, obs. form of Lo *int.*

Leoun, Leounesse, obs. ff. LION, LIONESS.

Leouwe, obs. form of LEE *sb.*^{1}

Leove, variant of LEVE *v.*^{2} *Obs.*; obs. f. LIEF.

Leowse, obs. form of LOOSE.

Lep, obs. or Sc. form of LAP, LEAP.

Lepadoid (le·pādoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. λεπαδ-, λέπας limpet + -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Resembling a barnacle or goose-mussel. **b.** *sb.* A lepadoid animal.

1843 OWEN *Invertebr. An.* I. xiii. 155 The Cirripedes are divided .. into two primary groups, –viz. the pedunculated, or Lepadoids, and the sessile, or Balanoids.

Le·pal. *Bot.* [f. Gr. λεπίς scale, after *petal, sepal.*] A barren stamen transformed into a scale.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 181 Dunal calls these sterile stamens *lepals* (*lepala*); a term which has not yet been adopted. 1880 in GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 418/2.

Lepamine (le·pāmən). *Chem.* [f. LEP(IDINE + AMINE.] (See quot.)

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 571 *Lepamine*, a volatile base containing the elements of 1 at. diamylamine and 1 at. lepidine; $C_{10}H_{23}N.C_{10}H_9N = C_{20}H_{32}N_2$, produced by the action of iodide of amyl on lepidine. *Ibid.* 573 Diamyline-lepidine or Lepamine.

Lepard(e, -art, obs. forms of LEOPARD.

Lepe, obs. or Sc. variant of LAP, LEAP.

† Le·per, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* Forms: 3-6 **lepre,** 4-6 **leper,** 5 **lepyr, -ur, leepre,** 5 6 **lepir,** 6 **lypper, lipper, lypre, lippre, leaper.** [a. OF. *lepre, liepre* (mod.F. *lèpre*), ad. L. *lepra*, a. Gr. λέπρα, properly fem. of λεπρός adj., scaly, f. λέπος scale.] Leprosy.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3630 Þor wurð þe ðanne wið lepre smiten. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 31 Si lepre betokned þo grete sennen þet biedh diadliche. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 67 Þe leper of naaman cleuyd to hym .. euere aftir. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 81 Wyn þat ys takyn abundanly .. norsshes gretnes of body, and .. brynges yn lepre. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* Arb.) 92, ii. yonge vyrgyns .. ful sore infecte with the grete plage of lepur. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlii. 132 He was syke of the lypper, so yt his flesshe fell in peces. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 9 The disease now called Lepre, but Elephantiasis of olde writers. 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 152 He pronounced not, who was cleane of Leaper, who was not, before that hee had viewed the colour.

fig. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxii. 267 (Harl. MS.) Receyve medicyn of satisfaccion; and theme þou shalt be clansyd fro all synfull lepr. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 90 Nocht to iudge of ye lepre of ye body bot of ye saull.

Leper (le·pəɹ), *sb.*^{2} and *a.* Forms: 4 **lepyre,** 4-6 **lepre,** 5 **leepre, lepere, lypre,** 5-6 **lipper,** 6 **lippir, lepar, liper,** 6-8 **leaper,** 7 **leeper,** 4– **leper.** [Related to prec.; perh. originating as adj. from the attributive use of LEPER *sb.*^{1}; the ending *-er* would naturally confirm the tendency to regard the word as a personal designation.]

A. *sb.* One affected with leprosy; a leprous person.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 387 A leper þat was i-heled. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 317 (Harl. MS.) Þe brothir of hure husbond .. was a foul lypre. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. li, Sometime a leper is 'signed to thy bed. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 65 Pore blind peple, which thynck themselufs to be healed, whan thei remayne lepers stylle. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 75, I am no loathsome Leaper, looke on me. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 21 Gave certaine landes to the Mawdlens of Tenbye towardes the relieffe of the Leepers. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* v. 27 A leper as white as snow. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 313 Ten Leapers were healed. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* x. (1862) 217 *note*, When through the Crusades leprosy had been introduced into Western Europe, it was usual to clothe the leper in a shroud, and to say for him the masses for the dead. 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 75 Lonely .. as a leper cast out.

fig. 1552 LATIMER *Serm.* 3rd *Sund. Epiph.* (1584) 310 Euen as he was a leper of his body, so are we lepers of our soules. 1825 R. NESBIT in *Mem.* i. (1858) 23, I have .. been afraid to join the society of the pious. .. I looked upon myself as a leper. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 203 A moral leper, I, To whom none spake.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *leper asylum, centre, lodge, spital*; **leper-house** = LAZAR-HOUSE; **leper-juice,** the liquid matter of a leproma; **† leper's herb,** a name for St. Paul's Betony, *Veronica serpyllifolia*; **leper('s) window,** name given to a supposed hagioscope for lepers.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 384 The rulers and clergy .. took measures by instituting *leper asylums .. to restrict the spread of [leprosy]. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 381 As the country was .. a *leper centre, some individuals were contaminated. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 204 The distilled water of Paules Betonie, doth perfectly cure the Leprosie .. this is the cause why this hearbe is called the *Leapers hearbe. 1855 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* ii. (1857) 104 This hospital, or *leper-house, .. was then fresh from the hands of its founder. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 407 Pricking the now pallid leproma, and then collecting on a cover-glass the droplet of '*leper juice' which exudes from the puncture. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 438 This *lipper ludge [ed. *Thynne* leper loge] tak for thy burelie bour. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* 99 The *leper-spitals of Scotland. 1850 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. II. 111/1 'The *Leper's window' through which, it is concluded, the lepers who knelt outside the building witnessed the elevation of the host at the altar. 1882 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 470 There was a leper window at Elsdon church.

B. *adj.* Leprous.

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 46 In al tyme in which he is lepre [1382 leprows, Vulg. *leprosus*] and vnclene. 1427 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 16/1 Þat na lippir folk nothir man nor woman fra thyn furth enter na cum in to na burghe. 1429 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 78 It' to ye lepremen of Newcastell xl^s. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 372 He luikit on hir ugly lipper face. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vij b, God was wrothe with her and made her to become lepre. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 154 Ane laithly luge that wes the lippir mennis. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 7 Playand .. the part of lippir Giezi in this mater, sayand, Quhat wyll ye geve me? *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxxiv, Cative Cresside, vhair she lipper lay.

absol. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 63 Ye crippil gangis, ye liper ar maid cleyne.

Hence **Le·perdom,** the realm of lepers; **† Leperize** *v. trans.*, to smite with leprosy; **† Leperness,** leprosy.

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* viii. 3 And bi and bi his lepernes was clensed. 1592 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* IV. vii, Moses by Faith doth Myriam leperize. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 141 Curiosities of Leperdom.

Le·per, *v.* [f. LEPER *sb.*^{2}] *trans.* To affect with leprosy; *fig.* to infect, taint.

1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* I. iii. 57 Some vagrant miscreant meets, and with a look Transmutes me his, and for a whole sick day Lepers me.

Leper, obs. form of LOPPER *v.*, to curdle.

† Lepered, *a. Obs.* [f. LEPER *sb.*^{1} or *v.* + -ED.] Affected with leprosy; *fig.* foully infected.

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 34 This sinne leapered age. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. v. Wks. 1856 I. 87 If he is leapred with so foule a guilt.

† Le·perhead, -hood. *Obs.* Also 6 **lepored, lypored.** [f. LEPER *a.* + -HEAD, -HOOD.] Leprosy.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxiv. (1495) 279 The fourth manere leprehede cometh of redde Colera corrupte in the membres with Melancoly. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 101 b, He was heled of a leperhode that he had. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxi. (1870) 293 The xxxi. Chapytre treatyth of a dyete for them the whiche haue any of the kyndes of lypored. He that is infectyd wyth any of the .iiii. kyndes of the lepored [etc.].

Leperous, obs. form of LEPROUS.

† Le·pery, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 **leparie.** [f. LEPER *sb.*^{1} + -Y^1.] Leprous.

1558-68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 8 b, By this same secret haue bene healed certaine persons; which had their faces as it were Leparie [It. *il viso come leproso*].

† Lepi, *a. Obs.* [See ANLEPI, ONELEPI.] Single.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xiii. 2 [xiv. 3] Whilke þat gode dos es þare nane, Es þare nane to lepi ane. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9147 Ne slepte onely a lepy wynke.

Lepid (le·pid), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *lepid-us.*] Pleasant, jocose, facetious, amusing. Sometimes, Charming, elegant.

1619 SIR S. D'EWES *College Life* (1891) 73 In guessing at the lepid derivation [of English words]. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. i. 84 From this Tonique motion Taurellus took his Lepid Paradox. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Terræ filius*, one that is allowed to make lepid or jesting speeches at an Act at Oxford. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* I. xxxiii. 149 Apes, the greater part black as jet, some small ones black and white, very lepid. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 142 Some .. figures .. of rhetoricke .. are not easily differenced from those sallies of wit wherein the lepid way doth consist. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 22 He was .. esteemed .. for his lepid and jocular discourse. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 49. 3/2 Solve the Above, ye Lepid Gods. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 339 These histories .. are probably not many degrees elevated above the lepid fables of Mrs. Goose. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 163/1 As for the joyous and lepid consul, he jokes upon neutral flags and frauds [etc.].

Hence **Le·pidly** *adv.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* (1653) 66 Lucian very lepidly derides an old Woman, who .. would have her Haire of a yellow tincture.

Lepidine (le·pidəin), *sb. Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Lepidium*, a botanical genus, ad. Gr. λεπίδιον, dim. of λεπίς scale; see -INE.] A volatile oily base obtained by distilling quinine, cinchonine, and other alkaloids.

1856 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 6) 580 Lepidine contains $C_{20}H_9N$, cryptidine $C_{22}H_{11}N$. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* VI. 456.

Lepidine (le·pidəin), *a.* [f. Gr. λεπιδ-, λεπίς scale + -INE.] Composed of scales.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 481/2 In C the scale widening.. the edges of its 'Lepidine' layer do not remain in contact with the ganoin layer.

† **Lepi·dity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. type *lepiditās, f. *lepid-us*: see LEPID *a.* and -ITY.] Facetiousness, wit; an instance of this.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 84 For *Levity*, read *Lepidity*. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lepidity*, delectableness, or good grace in speech. **1694** HOWE *Wks.* (1834) 144/2 In a discourse upon so grave a subject some lepidities had been left out.

Lepido- (le·pido), repr. Gr. λεπιδο-, combining form of λεπίς scale, used in certain scientific terms (the more important are given as main words): **Le·pidochlore** (-klōə̆ɹ) *Min.* [Gr. χλωρός green], an impure chlorite containing mica. **Le·pidocrocite** (-krōu·səit) *Min.* [Gr. κροκίς fibre], an obsolete synonym of goethite. **Le·pidode·ndroid** (-de·ndroid) *a.*, pertaining to or resembling plants of the genus *Lepidodendron*; *sb.*, a plant of this genus or of the group of which it is the type; also **Le·pidode·ndrid** *sb.* ‖ **Le·pidode·ndron** (-de·ndrǫn) [Gr. δένδρον tree], a genus of fossil plants common in coal-measures, characterized by the presence on the trunk of leaf-scars; a plant of this genus; also *attrib.* **Le·pidoga·noid** (-gæ·noid) *a.* *Ichthyol.* [see GANOID], pertaining to the *Lepidoganoidei*, a group of ganoid fishes having regular scales instead of plates; *sb.*, a fish of this group. **Le·pidoganoi·dean** *a.* = prec. adj. **Le·pidomelane** (-mele̕ⁱn) *Min.* [Gr. μέλας, μέλαν-ος black], a highly ferruginous mica, usually found in aggregations of small black scales. **Le·pidomo·rphite** (-mǭ·ɹfəit) *Min.* [Gr. μορφή form], a fine scaly mica, the result of the alteration of oligoclase (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896). **Le·pidophæ·ite** (-fī·ˌəit) *Min.* [Gr. φαιός dun], a fibrous and scaly variety of lampadite (Cassell 1884). **Le·pidosau·rian** (-sǭ·riăn) [see SAURIAN] *a.*, pertaining to the sub-class *Lepidosauria* of Reptiles, characterized by a scaly integument; *sb.*, one of the *Lepidosauria*. ‖ **Le·pidosi·ren** *Ichthyol.* [see SIREN], a genus of dipnoan fishes; a fish of this genus. **Le·pido·steid** (-ǫ·stiˌid), **Lepido·steoid** (-ǫ·stiˌoid) *a.*, pertaining to the family *Lepidosteidæ* of rhomboganoid fishes; *sb.*, a fish of this family.

1859 C. V. SHEPARD *Rep. Mt. Pisgah* 6 (Chester) *Lepidochlore. **1823** H. J. BROOKE *Crystallogr.* 476 *Lepidokrokite. **1868** DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 170 Scaly-fibrous, or feathery columnar .. the Lepidocrocite. **1863** — *Geol.* 395 The large *Lepidodendrids of the Coal era. **1877** LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 316 Gigantic Lepidodendrids and Sigillarids. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiii. 223 Year after year these *lepidodendroid stems are becoming better known. **1872** NICHOLSON *Palæont.* xliii. 475 The Lepidodendroids and Sigillaroids have now [in the Trias] completely disappeared. **1875** W. C. WILLIAMSON in Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 421 The Lepidodendroid plants. **1836** BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min. Consid.* I. 468 The internal structure of the *Lepidodendron. **1867** H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. (1870) 82 Lepidodendrons and Sigillarias were intermediate between pines and club-mosses, though approaching more nearly the former. **1861** HENRY *Gloss. Sci. Terms*, **Lepidoganoid*, a sub-order of fossil fishes. **1863** DANA *Geol.* 279 Scale-covered Ganoids, or *Lepidoganoids. **1844** — *Min.* (ed. 2) 322 *Lepidomelane.. was named in allusion to its structure and color. **1879** RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 136 Lepidomelane occurs in small disc-sided tabular crystals, or in aggregations of minute scales. **1854** OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sci.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 172 The *lepidosiren, and many fossil fishes. **1848** CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* ii. (1872) 99 The Lepidosiren or mud fish.

Lepidoid (le·pidoid), *a.* and *sb.* *Ichthyol.* [f. Gr. λεπιδ-, λεπίς scale + -OID; cf. Gr. λεπιδοειδής scale-like (Galen).] **a.** *adj.* Scaly; pertaining to the *Lepidoidei*, a family of fossil fishes having large rhomboidal scales. **b.** *sb.* A fish belonging to this family.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min. Consid.* I. 282 (*heading*) Lepidoid Fishes. *Ibid. note*, The Pycnodonts, as well as the fossil Sauroids, have enamelled scales, but it is in the Lepidoids that scales of this kind are most highly developed. **1854** A. ADAMS etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 562 All the lepidoid and sauroid fishes which [etc.].

Lepidolite (le·pidǒləit). *Min.* [f. Gr. λεπιδο-, λεπίς scale + -LITE.] A variety of mica containing lithia.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 208 *Lepidolite*, Lilalite of some. **1837** DANA *Min.* 264 A violet variety [of common mica] occurring in small scales, has been distinguished by the name lepidolite. **1863** *Fownes' Chem.* 298 The best material for the preparation of rubidium, is lepidolite, which has been found to contain.. 0·2 per cent. of that metal. **1879** RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 134 Before the blowpipe lepidolite colours the flame purple-red.

Lepidopter (lepidǫ·ptəɹ). *Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *Lepidoptera* (see next).] One of the Lepidoptera.

1828 in WEBSTER. **1863** DANA *Geol.* 420 *note*, Lepidopters have large wings covered with minute scales; as the Butterfly and Moth. **1881** ELWES tr. *De S. Pinto's How I crossed Afr.* I. v. 120 This gigantic lepidopter, when young, feeds upon the grasses.

‖ **Lepidoptera** (lepidǫ·ptĕră), *sb. pl.* *Ent.* [mod.L., f. Gr. λεπιδο-, LEPIDO- + πτέρον wing.] A large order of insects, characterized by having four membranous wings covered with scales; it comprises the butterflies and moths.

[**1735** LINNÆUS *Syst. Nat.* (1758) I. 458.] **1773** T. P. YEATS *Inst. Entomol.* 18 *Lepidoptera*, which have four wings, all membranaceous, and imbricated. **1866** DK. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* i. (ed. 4) 38 Baits to tempt the nectar-loving Lepidoptera.

Hence **Lepido·pteral, Lepido·pteran** *adjs.*, lepidopterous.

1828 WEBSTER, *Lepidopteral*, belonging to the order of Lepidopters. **1855** HYDE CLARKE *Dict.*, *Lepidopteral*, *-terous*, *-teran*. **1865** WOOD *Homes without H.* xix. 409 The tiny cylindrical cases that are made by certain lepidopteran larvæ.

Lepidopterist (lepidǫ·ptĕrist). [f. LEPIDOPTER-A + -IST.] One who studies the natural history of Lepidoptera.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xliii. IV. 192 If a Lepidopterist goes into the wood to capture moths in the day-time. **1872** O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* ii. (1885) 48 Great competition.. between the dipterists and the lepidopterists.

Lepidopterous (lepidǫ·ptĕrəs), *a.* [f. LEPIDOPTER-A + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the Lepidoptera.

1797 J. ABBOTT (*title*) The Natural History of the rarer Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 533 With regard to setting Lepidopterous insects. **1835** *Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.* I. 188 *note*, A detailed generalization of the Lepidopterous wing. **1861** W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 131 The lepidopterous insect 'colias edusa', is bright with orange and green.

Lepidote (le·pidout), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *lepidōt-us*, a. Gr. λεπιδωτός, f. λεπιδ-, λεπίς scale.] Covered with scurfy scales; leprose, leprous. Also **Le·pidoted** *a.*, in the same sense.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 253/1 *Lepidote*, covered with a sort of scurfiness. **1845** LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 19 Scurfs (*lepides*) are roundish minute scales, attached to plants by their middle ..; a part covered by them is said to be *lepidote*. **1860** WORCESTER, *Lepidote*, *Lepidoted*. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* xvi, Elæagneæ... Shrubs with lepidote scales.

Lepocyte (le·pǒsəit). [ad. mod.L. *lepocyta*, f. Gr. λέπος scale + κύτος cell.] 'A nucleated cell provided with walls' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

Lepolite (le·pǒləit). *Min.* [Named, 1847 (*lepolit*), by A. A. Jossa, f. Gr. λέπο-s husk + -LITE.] A variety of anorthite from Finland.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* **1896** CHESTER *Dict. Min.*

Lepored: see LEPERHEAD.

Leporicide. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *lepor i-*, *lepus* hare + -CIDE 1.] A killer of hares.

1788 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 77 If he could pay the duty .. he would cut off every soul of all the hares in the country .. He will depute a gamekeeper; and then, lo you! he executes all his threats by deputy, and by deputy becomes a leporicide and a gentleman.

Leporide (le·porid). [ad. F. *léporide*, f. L. *lepor-*, *lepus* hare: see -IDE.] An alleged 'cross' between a hare and a rabbit.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 817 Leporide, the name given by the French to a remarkably prolific hybrid between the common European hare and the rabbit. **1886** *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 193/1 Some few years since many of these animals were sold as leporides or hybrids, produced by the union of the hare and rabbit; but the most careful experimenters have failed to produce any such hybrid.

Leporiform (le·pŏrifǭɹm), *a.* [f. L. *lepor i-*, *lepus* hare + -FORM.] Having the form of a hare; lagomorphic. **1889** in *Century Dict.*

Leporine (le·pŏrəin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *leporīnus*, f. *lepor-*, *lepus* hare: see -INE[1].]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to a hare or hares; of the nature or form of a hare; lagomorphic.

†*Leporine seal*: perh. *Phoca barbata* Fabr.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Leporine*, of or pertaining to an Hare. **1781** PENNANT *Hist. Quadrupeds* II. 523 Leporine Seal, *Phoca Leporina* .. S[eal] with fur, soft as that of a hare, upright and interwoven. **1855** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Leporinus*, hare-like; leporine; but chiefly applied to denote resemblance to the mouth of the hare. **1877** COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 44 The large, leporine, grooved-incisor species of South America.

B. *sb.* = LEPORIDE.

1862 *Melbourne Leader* 13 Sept. 13 The bill of fare included.. leporine, which is betwixt hare and rabbit.

Leppey, *a.* *Mining.* ? *Obs.* Soft.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Leppey*. 'Tis when Work is Soft, Kind and Winable enough, without any Hardship, as Boreing, Cuting, Blasting, or such like. *Ibid.* U ij b, We drive at the Vein Head in the first Place, because there it is likely that the Vein may be the most Kind or Leppey.

‖ **Lepra** (le·pră). *Path.* [Late L., a. Gr. λέπρα: see LEPER *sb.*[1]] A skin disease characterized by desquamation: (*a*) formerly used as a synonym for psoriasis; (*b*) now commonly applied to leprosy (*Lepra cutanea* or *Elephantiasis Græcorum*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxiv. (1495) 279 In foure manere wyse Lepra meselry is dyuerse as the foure humours ben passyngly and dyuersly medlyd. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 196 Lepra is a foul sijknes þat comeþ of malancolie corrupt. **1671** SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xlviii. 114 *Lepra* the Leprosie is that which affecteth the whole Body or a part thereof with Scurff like Scales. **1811** A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 152 Scrofulous swellings, lepra, and some other cutaneous diseases. **1864** W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 43 Lepra and psoriasis are identical, though the two names are retained. **1876** tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 439 The common form of Lepra is characterized by a nodular formation. **1881** *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLVI. 76 Attended with lepra or psoriasis.

attrib. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 56 A large collection, or several clusters, of characteristic lepra-cells. **1898** P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 391 A direct and early implication of the nervous system by the lepra bacillus. *Ibid.* 412 A Sandwich Islander.. was inoculated from a lepra tubercle.

b. *Bot.* 'A white mealy matter, which exudes or protrudes from the surface of some plants; leprosy' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Lepre: see LEPER and LEPRY.

‖ **Leprechaun** (leprĕχǭn). *Irish.* Forms: 7 lubrican, 9 leprehaun, lepreehawn, leprechaun. [Written *lupracán*, *lugharcán*, *lugracán*, in O'Reilly *Irish Dict.* Suppl.; in the body of the Dict. it is spelt *leithbrágan*, doubtless by etymologizing perversion, the sprite being 'supposed to be always employed in making or mending a single shoe' (*leith* half, *bróg* brogue); O'Reilly also gives *luacharman* as a synonym. In some mod. Irish books the spelling *lioprachán* occurs. All these forms may be corrupted from one original; cf. Middle Irish *luchrupán* (Windisch *Gloss.*), altered form of O Irish *luchorpán* (Stokes in *Revue Celtique* I. 256), f. *lu* small + *corp* body.] In Irish folk-lore, A pigmy sprite 'who always carries a purse containing a shilling' (O'Donovan in O'Reilly *Irish Dict.* Suppl. 1817).

1604 MIDDLETON *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* III. i Wks. III. 175 As for your Irish lubrican, that spirit Whom by preposterous charms thy lust hath rais'd In a wrong circle. **1620** DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 28 Mounted on a spirits back, which ran With mandrake shrikes, and like a lubrican. **1627** DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 127 By the Mandrakes dreadfull groanes, By the Lubricans sad moanes. **1818** LADY MORGAN *Fl. Macarthy* (1819) I. v. 269 There, your honor, them's my cordaries, the little Leprehauns, with their cathah heads, and their tanned skins. **1860** *All Year Round* No. 58. 282 A little, lisping, attenuated falsetto voice, such as you would fancy would have proceeded from an Irish leprechawn. **1895** JANE BARLOW *Strangers at Lisconnel* 231 A little ould lepreehawn.

Comb. **1883** W. BLACK *Shandon Bells* xvii, This little red-haired leprechaun-looking Andy.

† **Le·press.** *Obs.* [f. LEPER *sb.*[2] + -ESS.] A female leper. Also quasi-*adj.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, *Exam. Lazares* Q j b, Yf the mother be a lepresse. *Ibid.* Q iij, Than ought ye to enquyre yf he hath had ye company of any lepresse woman.. A woman is not so dangerous to be a lepresse to habyte with a lazare, as it shulde be a man to habyte with a lazarous woman.

Lepric (le·prik), *a.* *rare*⁻⁰. [ad. mod.L. *lepric-us*, a. Gr. λεπρικός, f. λέπρα LEPRA: see LEPER *sb.*[1]] Pertaining to lepra.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* **1864** J. THOMAS *Med. Dict.*, *Lepricus*, belonging to lepra; lepric.

Leprologist (leprǫlǫ·dʒist). *rare.* [f. LEPRA + -(O)LOGIST.] A medical expert in leprous diseases.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 May 1164 With the assistance of a number of well-known leprologists.

‖ **Leproma** (leprōu·mă). *Path.* [f. LEPRA, on the analogy of words like *sarcoma*.] A leprous tubercle. Hence **Lepro·matous** *a.*, of the nature of a leproma.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 385 The leproma, the nerve lesions, and the lepra cell. *Ibid.* 397 The eyes also [in a leper] are sooner or later attacked, lepromatous growth spreading from the conjunctiva on to the cornea.

Lepron, var. LAPRON *Sc. Obs.*, young rabbit.

1501 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1900) II. 112 Ane man that brocht lepronis.. to the King.

Leprose (le·prous), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. L. *leprōsus*, f. LEPRA.] Having a scaly or scurfy appearance; lepidote; *esp.* said of crustaceous lichens in which the thallus adheres to trees or stones like a scurf.

1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Lichens* 34 Leprose species are also exceedingly common from our sea-coasts to our mountain summits. **1871** LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 46 Thallus leprose or powdery, effuse or evanescent.

¶ In pseudo-L. combining form *leproso-*, with the meaning 'leprose and ...'

1871 LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 228 *L*[*ecanora*] *erysibe* .. leproso-granulose, thin, diffract. *Ibid.* 258 Thin, effuse, leproso-pulverulent.

† **Le·prosed, le·proused,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *leprōsus* or Eng. LEPROUS *a.* + -ED[1].] Made leprous.

1550 BALE *Votaries* II. (1551) 96 So many sycke.. leprosed .. hanged, and deade. **1656** S. H. *Golden Law* 61 Miriam was leprous'd as white as snow. *a* **1839** J. GALT *Demon of Destiny* VII. (1840) 49 And you, ye lepros'd ills.. Make your abiding with the shunn'd and fear'd.

Leprosied (le·prǒsid), *a.* *rare.* [f. LEPROSY + -ED[2].] Tainted with leprosy. (In quot. *fig.*)

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 51. 3/2 They're Leprosy'd with Scandal.

† **Lepro·sity.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *leprōsitātem*, f. *leprōsus* LEPROUS. Cf. OF. *leprosité*.] Leprous quality or condition. In *Alchemy*, metallic impurity.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 28 With the.. tortoyses of this Ilande, many leprous men are healed and clensed of theyr leprositie. **1626** BACON *Nat. Hist.* § 326 If the Crudities, Impurities and Leprosities of Metals were cured, they would become Gold. **1635** A. READ *Tumors & Vlcers* 222 The Grecian leprosity may be thus described.

Leprosy (le·prŏsi). Also 6 **lepresie**, 6–7 **leprosie**, 7 **leaprosie**, **leprousie**. [? ad. med.L. **leprōsia* (Du Cange has *leprosia* leper-house), f. *leprōsus* LEPROUS. Cf. It. *lebbrosia*.]

1. A loathsome disease (*Elephantiasis Græcorum*), which slowly eats away the body, and forms shining white scales on the skin; common in mediaeval Europe.

In the Eng. Bible it renders the Heb. צרעת *çāraʿath*, Gr. λέπρα, which seem to have been used as comprehensive terms for various skin diseases.

1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xiii. 3 Then is it surely a leprosy [1382 WYCLIF a plaage of lepre]. **1563** *Mirr. Mag.*, *Buckingham* ci, Thy deare doughter stroken with leprosye. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 163 Like vnto a hereditarie lepresie in a mans bodie is vncurable without the dissolution of the whole. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 216 They say it procureth the Leprosie in the children which are then gotten. **1673** RAY *Journ. Low C.* 71 These Waters dry up and heal..Leprosie and other Affections of the Skin. **1798** COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* III. xi, Her skin was white as leprosy. **1801** COLEBROOKE *Jrnl.* in *Life* (1873) 176 Last month, a young man..was going to be buried alive, on account of the leprosy. *Ibid.* 177 When one of the family dies of a leprosy. **1863** BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 176 The people suffer severely from scorbutic attacks and leprosy.

b. *fig.*

1598 ROWLANDS *Betray. Christ* 14 My leprosie is a defiled soule. *a* **1623** W. PEMBLE *Wks.* (1635) 9 The tongues, the pens, the practises of not a few discover unto us this leprosie of Atheisticall contempt of God's wisdome arising in their foreheads. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xli. 265 Such men as are cleansed of the Leprousie of Sin by Faith. **1751** J. BROWN *Shaftesb. Charac.* 237 What this leprosy of false knowledge may end in, I am unwilling to say. **1781** COWPER *Expost.* 96 When nations are to perish in their sins, 'Tis in the church the leprosy begins. **1836** HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 202 Idleness is a moral leprosy, which soon eats its way into the heart.

†**c.** A similar disease in horses. *Obs.*

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Order Curing Horses Dis.* iii. 2 The cankred mangenesse, most commonlie called of the old writers the Leprosie. *Ibid.* cliv. 65 b, The Leprosie or vniuersall manginesse, called of the old writers Elephantia.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1648–60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *de Kleppe van een Lazarus*, the Clicket which a Leprosie man beggs with. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4106/4 His Cordial Antidote for eradicating all..Leprosie Humours out of the Blood. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 62 The leprosy bacillus is by no means evenly distributed throughout the body. *Ibid.* 69 Instances of transmission in leprosy-free countries.

2. A leper-house. *rare*⁻¹.

1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 29 A malady for which a few centuries ago there were more than twenty thousand lazarettos in Europe. In the fourteenth century, in the domains of the Seigneur de Courcy alone, there were ten of these leprosies.

Leprous (le·prəs), *a.* Forms: 3–5 **leprus**, 3, 6–7 **leperous**, 4–5 **leprows**, **-ros**, **-rys**, 5 **-rose**, **leperus**, (? **luprus**), 5–6 **leprouse**, 6 **leporous(e**, **lyporous(e**, 7 **leap(e)rous**, 3– **leprous**. [a. OF. *lepros*, *leprous* (mod.F. *lépreux*), ad. late L. *leprōsus*, f. *lepra* leprosy.]

1. Afflicted or tainted with leprosy.

'Simon leprous' is a common ME. translation of *Simon leprosus* of the Vulgate (Matt. xxvi. 6, Mark xiv. 1) = 'Simon the leper' of the A. V.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 148 Moiseses hond..bisemede oðe spitelvuel, & þuhte leprus. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* 464/79 A man of þat contreye þat heiȝhte symond leperous. **1382** WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 46 Al tyme that he is leprows and vncleene. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 4593 As þa þat lepros ere & lame. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 216 b/1 The hous of Symon leprous where as our lord dyned. **1535** COVERDALE 2 *Kings* v. Contents, Gehasi Eliseus seruaunt is made leporous. **1535** *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 25 All leprouse and pore beddred creatures. **1611** BIBLE *Exod.* iv. 6 And when hee tooke it out, behold, his hand was leprous as snowe. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 24 Leprous Egyptians, driven from their country on account of that loathsome distemper. **1876** BRISTOWE *Theory Pract. Med.* (1878) 275 The children of leprous parents are more likely to become affected [with leprosy] than are the children of healthy parents.

†**b.** Causing or inducing leprosy. *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xvi. (1870) 271 Olde beefe..doth ingender melancolye and leporouse humoures. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 64 And in the Porches of mine eares [he] did poure The leaperous Distilment.

c. Pertaining to, resembling, or accompanying, leprosy.

1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 619 Leprous scurf o're his whole body cast. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 241 That the whiteness of the Negroe skin..might be called rather a leprous crust than a natural complexion. **1827–35** WILLIS *Leper* 125 The dull pulses..beat beneath the hot And leprous scales. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 669 Generating leprous eruptions and similar diseases. **1898** P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 421 Nerve stretching..has been strongly advocated..for the cure of leprous neuralgia.

d. *fig.*

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* B j b, Who so bringeth home a leprous soule and a tainted body. **1629** MILTON *Nativity* 138 And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould. **1632** SANDERSON *Serm.* 493 The leaprous humour of Popery. **1697** JOS. WOODWARD *Rel. Soc. Lond.* x. (1704) 176 Heal my leperous soul. **1796** COLERIDGE *Sonn.*, Thyself redeeming from that leprous stain Nobility. **1868** FARRAR *Silence & V.* iii. (1875) 65 Her literature..a leprous fiction which poisoned every virtue.

2. *transf.* Having a surface resembling the skin of a leper; covered with white scales. In *Bot.* = LEPROSE.

1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* xiii. 100 Myst and fog, which being naughty vapours, drawn from the infected parts of the earth, and falling vpon the corne, doe..make the graine leprous. **1820** SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* III. 70 Spawn, weeds, and filth, a leprous scum. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 68 Its leprous leaves, superior fruit, and apetalous flowers, will at all times distinguish the Oleaster tribe. **1839** — *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 470 Leprous..; covered with minute peltate scales. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxi, One old leprous screen of faded Indian leather. **1842** G. TURNBULL in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 8 Where lichens make the trunks all leprous.

†**b.** *Alchemy.* Cf. LEPROSITY. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 58 The phylosophers haue the same [*sc.* lead] in great esteeme, ..they cal it their sunne or leperous gold. **1660** tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. IV. 38 The Quintessence of Gold is as to its Quantity, exceeding small; and the residue of it is a leprous body.

†**3.** *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*) A leper. *Obs.*

c **1250** *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 31 Swo kam a leprus, a sik man. *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 129 This forsaid leprous was made hale. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 205 Þei ben..lemmans of foule sathanas þat is foulere þan ony mesel or leprous in þis world. **1464** *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 521/1 Certeyn Leprus of oure menialx Servauntez.

Hence **Le·prously** *adv.*, **Le·prousness.**

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VII. in Ashm. (1652) 170 Clensyng theyer Leprosenes. **1527** ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B ij, The same water..preserveth the body from leprousnes. **1547** BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 6 b, Leprousnes and many other infectious sicknesses. **1607** TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* IV. iv, How leprously That Office would haue cling'd vnto your forehead. **1611** COTGR., *Lepreserie*, leaprousnesse. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 464/2 It shone leprously white and blue.

Leproused, variant of LEPROSED *a. Obs.*

†**Lepry.** *Obs.* Forms: 5–7 **lepry**, **-rie**; 5 **leperiȝ**, 6 **leprye**, **-raye**, **leaperie**, 6–7 **leprey**, **leaprie**, **-ry**. (For the form *lepre*, which may possibly in some instances belong to this word, see LEPER¹.) [f. LEPER *sb.*² + -Y.] = LEPROSY.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xviii. (1554), God..smote him with leprie [*ed.* 1494 lepre]. *a* **1483** *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 43 If any of this courte be infected with leperiȝ or pestylence. **1545** BRINKLOW *Lament.* 24 b, No parson, ones hauing the leperye, shuld come amonge the congregacion of the whole. **1563** HYLL *Profit. Art Garden.* (1593) 82 To heale a red leapry...Lay vpon the blisters and leaprie. **1587** HARRISON *England* II. xxiii. (1878) I. 350 This [spring] is good for scabs and leaperie. **1607** TOPSELL *Hist. Four-f. Beasts* 503 The dust of a mole being brent, mingled with the white of an Egge, and anointed vpon a sheepe, is an excellent and medicinable remedy against the Leprie which commeth oftentimes vpon them. **1621** AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* (1639) 66 These sundry sorts of Leprie in the body. **1660** tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. IV. 42 The Leapry is a more grievous infirmity then the Cholick is.

fig. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 Where is worse lepry than property in religyon. *c* **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LI. iv, Thy hisop..shall clense the leaprie of my minde. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 17 Their breath is contagious, their leprey spreading. **1654** VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* i. 29 A spiritual Lepry which hereditarily infects the whol Man.

Comb. **1608** TOPSELL *Hist. Serpents* (1658) 663 Rough, hard, mangy, or leprie-like nails.

Leptandrin (leptæ·ndrin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Leptandra* + -IN.] A bitter glucoside obtained from *Veronica* (or *Leptandra*) *virginica*.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 818 The resinoid extracted from it [*leptandra* or *veronica virginica*] has the name of leptandrin in the books and at the drug-stores.

Lepto-, combining form of Gr. λεπτός fine, small, thin, delicate, used in many terms of Zoology and Botany: **Leptocardian** (-kā·ɹdiăn) *a. Zool.* [Gr. καρδία heart], belonging to the *Leptocardii*, the lowest group of true vertebrates, having contractile pulsating sinuses instead of a heart; *sb.*, a vertebrate belonging to this group (*Cent. Dict.* 1889). **Leptocephalan** (-se·fălăn), **-cephalid** (-se·fălid) *Ichthyol.* [Gr. κεφαλ-ή head], a fish of the family *Leptocephalidæ*. **Leptocephalic** (-s*i*fæ·lik) *a.*, having a narrow skull; exhibiting leptocephaly; *Ichthyol.*, as the designation of certain flat-fish (cf. prec.). **Leptocephaly** (-se·făli), narrowness of skull. **Leptodactyl** (-dæ·ktil) *Ornith.* [Gr. δάκτυλος toe] *a.*, having thin or slender toes; *sb.*, a bird with slender toes. **Leptoda·ctylous**, *a.* [-OUS], = prec. *a.* **Leptodermous** (-dǝ·ɹməs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. δέρμα skin], having thin skin, said of moss-capsules when pliable (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). **Leptoglossal** (-glǫ·săl) *a. Zool.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], of or pertaining to the division *Leptoglossa* of lizards, having slender tongues (*Cent. Dict.*). **Leptoglossate** (-glǫ·sĕt) *a.*, leptoglossal; *sb.*, a lizard of this group (*ibid.*). ‖**Leptomeningitis** (-menindʒəi·tis) *Path.*, inflammation of the pia mater and the arachnoid (the *leptomeninges*). ‖**Leptophloem** (-flōu·em) *Bot.* [see PHLOEM], in certain mosses (see quot.). **Leptophyllous** (-fi·ləs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], slender-leaved (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Leptoprosope** (-prǫ·soup) [Gr. πρόσωπον face], narrowness of face; the condition of having a long narrow-faced skull (*Cent. Dict.*). Hence **Leptoproso·pic** *a.*, having a long narrow face. **Leptorrhine** (le·ptorin) *a.* [Gr. ῥιν-, ῥίς nose], having a long narrow nose; having a nasal index of 47 or under; also **Leptorrhi·nian**, **-rhi·nic** *adjs.* **Le·ptosperm** (-spǝɹm) [Gr. σπέρμα seed], a plant of the genus *Leptospermum* of myrtaceous shrubs (*Cent. Dict.*). **Le·ptospora·ngiate** (-sporæ·ndʒiĕt) *a. Bot.* [see SPORANGIUM], having sporangia which are developed from a single epidermic cell. ‖**Leptothrix** (le·ptoþriks) [Gr. θρίξ hair], 'a fungus belonging to the Order *Schizomycetes*, consisting of very thin and long, indistinctly segmented, straight threads' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); also *attrib.* **Leptoxy·lem** *Bot.* [XYLEM], a structure in certain mosses (see quot.).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., **Leptocephalans*, *Leptocephalidæ*, the name of a family of fishes characterized by the smallness of the head, of which the genus *Leptocephalus* is the type. **1886** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIX. 114 Many young flat-fish..assume that peculiarly elongated and strange form known as *leptocephalic. **1882** *Q. Rev.* Jan. 251 These *Leptocephalids are small, narrow, elongate. **1864** *Vogt's Lect. Man* ii. 30 Platycephaly stands opposed to *leptocephaly, though connected with it by gradual transitions. *a* **1864** HITCHCOCK (cited in Worcester), **Leptodactyl*..*Leptodactylous*. **1855** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Leptodactylus*, *leptodactylous. **1866** A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 693 Sometimes inflammation of the pia mater is denominated *leptomeningitis, in distinction from pachymeningitis which is inflammation of the dura mater. **1889** BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 146 A *leptophloem or rudimentary phloem, in which the storing up and conduction of the food-material takes place. **1889** GARSON in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* XVIII. 23 The midfacial index..in the three Yasinese skulls..is very constant and averages 54·2, making them dolichofacial, or *leptoprosopic. **1880** DAWKINS *Early Man* vii. 192 The *leptorhine rhinoceros. **1884** J. E. LEE *Romer's Bone Caves Ojcow* 31 In both the Wierzchow skulls the nose is leptorrhine. **1878** BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. ii. 257 The *leptorrhinians, with the nasal skeleton elongated. **1891** *Athenæum* 25 July 132/3 Dr. Topinard communicates documents on the nasal index of the living..49½ per cent...were leptorhinian..and 43 per cent. mesorhinian. **1887** GARNSEY *Goebel's Classif. Plants* 193 Two divisions of the Filicineae, the *Leptosporangiate and the Eusporangiate. **1877** BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 259 The forms known as Termo, Bacterium, Vibrio, Spirillum, *Leptothrix, &c. **1882** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 718 Bacteria attached end to end in a string form filaments of leptothrix. **1885** KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* 89 Long leptothrix filaments composed of short joints. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 743 The leptothrix fungus and spores are almost invariably present in the concretions of tartar that gather round the teeth. **1889** BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 146 A *leptoxylem or rudimentary xylem which serves for the conduction of the transpiration-current to the lower portion of the sporange furnished with stomates.

†**Lepto·logy.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. λεπτολογία subtle discourse, quibbling, f. λεπτό-ς small, fine, subtle + -λογία: see -LOGY. Cf. F. *leptologie*.]

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Leptology*, a description of mean and sordid things. **1823** in CRABB; and in mod. Dicts.

‖**Lepton** (le·ptǫn). Pl. **lepta** (-ă), *erron.* **leptas.** [Gr. λεπτόν (sc. νόμισμα coin), neut. of λεπτός small.] **a.** An ancient Greek coin of the value of about one-fourth of a farthing; the 'mite' of the Eng. versions of the N.T. **b.** The smallest coin ('centime') of modern Greece, being the one-hundredth part of a drachma.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Coin*, Lepton..0*s* 0*d.* $\frac{31}{336}$ *qrs.* Sterl. **1858** *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 86 Vessels of 20 tons, 50 leptas per ton. **1877** C. GEIKIE *Christ* lvii. (1879) 687 Among others, came a poor widow, with her two lepta.

Leptynite (le·ptinəit). *Min.* Also **leptinite.** [app. f. Gr. λεπτύν-ειν (see next) + -ITE.] The same as granulite.

18.. DANA (Worc.), Leptynite. **1879** RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 211 Granulite (Weiss-stein or leptinite) is also composed of felspar and quartz, the felspar being orthoclase.

†**Leptyntic** (lepti·ntik). *Med. Obs.* Also **leptuntic.** [ad. late L. *leptyntic-us*, a. Gr. λεπτυντικ-ός, f. λεπτύνειν to make thin, f. λεπτός thin.] An attenuant.

1721 BAILEY, *Leptunticks*, attenuating cutting Medicines which Part the Crass and viscous Humours, with their acute Particles.

Ler: see LEER, LERE.

Lerbord, Lerch, obs. ff. LARBOARD, LURCH.

†**Lere,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **lǽran**, *Kentish* **léran**, 2–4 **leren**, 2–3 **learen**, 3 **læren**, *Orm.* **lærenn**, 3–4 **lare(n**, 3–6 **lere**, 3–5 **ler**, (4 **lerin**), 4–5 **leere**, 5 **leryn**, *Sc.* **leyr**, 5–9 *Sc.* **leir**, 5–8 **lear(e.** Also *pa. pple.* 3 **i-læred**, **-learet**, **-lered**, 4–5 **y-lered.** [OE. *lǽran* = OFris. *léra*, OS. *lérian* (Du. *leeren*), OHG. *lêran* (Ger. *lehren*), ON. *læra* :—OTeut. **laizjan* (for which Goth. has *laisjan*), f. **laizâ* LORE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To teach; = LEARN *v.* 4. In various constructions: To give instruction to (a person); to teach (a person something, or *to do* something); to give instruction in (a science, art, etc.).

c **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. iv. (1890) 272 He wæs sended Ongolþeode Godes word to bodienne & to læranne. *a* **1100** *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 260 Ac ic lære þæt he do swa ic ær cwæð. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Ȝif þe halia gast ne learð þes monnes heorte. *c* **1200** ORMIN 18147 Sannt Johan Bapptisste comm to lærenn þe follc to rihhtenn here lif. *c* **1205** LAY. 4312 Þeo alche dæie hine larden luðere craftes. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 1053 Þu..lerdest hi to don schome And unriht of hire lichome. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1934 Constantin let also In ierusalem cherchen rere & wide aboute elles ware cristendom to lere. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE

Medit. 13 Y wyl þe lere a medytacyon. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 700 He .. þe barne in with hyr tuke to lere. **1393** Langl. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 162 Hue .. lereþ hem to lecherie þat louyeþ here ȝyftes. *a* **1400** *Prymer* 97 The wey of thi riȝtwesnesses lere thou me. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 33 Prestes schal be dampned for wickidnes of þe peple, if þei lere hem not wan þei are vnkunnand. *c* **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 100 þe kyng thotht to do lere him vpon sciences. *a* **1420** Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1856 Of alle thre þou oghtist be wele leerid. *c* **1449** Pecock *Repr.* 426 He is .. tauȝt and leerid of an holi man. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* E j, Lystyn to yowre dame and she shall yow lere. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* viii. Prol. 145, I sall leir the ane lessoun to leys all thi pane. **1556** Lauder *Tractate* (1864) 151 And, now, geue that ȝe wald be leird To bruke and to Inioye the eird. **1596** Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 37 Able to .. leir thame to knawe thair dutie. **1600** Fairfax *Tasso* xii. xl. 221, I did thee leare A lore, repugnant to thy parents faith. **1832–52** Motherwell in *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. i. 42 'Twas then we sat on ae laigh bink, To leir ilk ither lear.

b. To show the way to, lead, guide; to lead (the way).

c **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 400 To wite þe riȝt way þe styes for to lere. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 343 Lere me to som man my Crede for to lerne. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 25 For Hengestes was þe first duke of hem, And into þis lond he dede hem lere. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* ix. 1753 Graith gydys can thaim leyr.

2. To inform; = Learn *v.* 5. Const. rarely *of*; chiefly with sb. or clause as second obj.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 21494 Me war leuer yow for to lere Quar lijs your lauerd rode-tre. **1430–40** Lydg. *Bochas* Prol. (1554) 7 In which processe, like as I am leared, He [etc.]. *c* **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 1110, I wott welle ye are leryd, My lordys dowghter shalle be wed To a man off myght. *c* **1470** Harding *Chron.* lxxiii. xxii, [Arthure] also gate, as Chronycles haue vs lered, Denmarke [etc.]. ? *a* **1500** *Chester Pl.* viii. 122 It is good that we enquyre if any the way can vs leere. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* iii. ii. 156 Apollois ansueir speir, Beseiking him of succouris ws to leir. *a* **1643** W. Cartwright *Ordinary* iv. i. (1651) 60 Lere me whylk way he wended.

3. To learn, acquire knowledge of (something); to study, read (a book); to learn *to* do something. Also with clause as obj.

c **1220** *Bestiary* 328 And ȝingid him ðus ðis wilde der So ȝe hauen nu lered her. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 354 Nu wot adam sum-del o wo, Her-after sal he leren mo. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 796 Y wile with þe gange, For to leren sum god to gete. **1362** Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 270 Thanne wrouȝte I unwisly with alle the wyt that I lere! *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 398 Wyt is þat gerris þe fynd Ite, Þat þu lerit [nocht], & memore syne Is þat þu lauis, þu nocht tyne, & vndirstandynge is [etc.]. *c* **1400** *Beryn* 790 Yf yee lust to lere Howe they were I-clepid. *c* **1400** Maundev. (Roxb.) xxix. 132 All þe Iews .. lerez for to speke Hebrew. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1548 He bade him lere John evangelist. **1466** *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 155 Master Jhon Doby swld haiff all the skwll, owttakand thai that leyryt to syng. **1500–20** Dunbar *Poems* lxiii. 54 Thay .. will at na man nurtir leyr. **1552** Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 5 Ane scholar quhilk is to leir ony special science. **1567** *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 87 Leir him to dreid, and traist in till him syne. **1585** Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 37 Then ye your self, in teaching men shall leir The rule of liuing well. **1596** Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 8 They haue leiret nocht to defend thair townes wᵗ wallis. **1600** Fairfax *Tasso* x. xxv. 184 On that sad booke his shame and losse he leared. **1719** Ramsay *Prol. to Orphan* 8 And lear—O mighty crimes!—to speak and act! **1724** — *Some of Contents Evergr.* v, The sons may leir, How their forbeirs were unacquaint with feir. *a* **1818** Macneill *Poems* (1844) 124 'Twas then my native strains ye leared.

4. *absol.* and *intr.* To acquire knowledge; to be informed; = Learn 2, 3 c. Const. *of, on, at.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 1832 Þai wald noght lere on noe lare. *Ibid.* 19538 Þat he moght of his craftes lere. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 958 Of þir barnis herrod send twa to rome, to lere. *c* **1384** Chaucer *H. Fame* ii. 3 And listeneth of my dreme to lere. **14..** *Parlt. Love* 3 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 48 Now ȝee that wull of loue lere, I counsell yow þat ȝe cum nere. *c* **1425** Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 887 Lothe to Offende, and Louyng ay to Lere. *c* **1460** *Urbanitatis* 1 in *Babees Bk.*, Who-so wylle of nurtur lere, Herken to me & ȝe shalle here. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* vi. 671 Lerand at scule in to thair tendyr age. **1500–20** Dunbar *Poems* xli. 21 Be ȝe so wyiss that vderis at ȝow leir. **1552** Lyndesay *Monarche* 6326 Wald God, said I, ȝe did remane all ȝeir, That I mycht of ȝour heuinlye Lessonis leir. **1562** Winȝet *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 24 Childer of happy ingynis, mair able to leir than I wes to teche. **1721** Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 13 As the old Cock crows, the young Cock lears.

Lere: see Lear, Leer, Lure *sb.*[1]

Le·red, *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 2 **lœred,** 3–6 **lerd,** 4–5 *Sc.* **leyryt,** 5–6 **lerid, -it,** 9 **leared.** [pple. of Lere *v.*] = Learned. Also *absol.*, esp. in *lered and lewd.*

c **1154** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Þe biscopes & lered men heom cursede æure. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 Þe bisshupes, and þe oðre lerede þe wuneden in þe lond. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 24806 Þis abbot .. Was chosin .. A lerd man o mikel lare. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurentius*) 782 Quhethyre þai leyryt ore lawit ware. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 283 For be he lewed man or ellis lered. *c* **1450** Holland *Howlat* 122 Patriarkis and prophetis, of lerit the laif. *c* **1450** *Abce Aristotill* 21 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 65 Bothe lewid And lerid, Magnifie his mageste þat most is of myght. **1500–20** Dunbar *Poems* lx. 41 The lerit sone of erll or lord. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars of Lond.* (Camden) 89 The lerdemen of both the universytes. **1855** Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Lare*, He was, after all, a mensefully leared man.

† **Lerer.** *Obs.* [f. Lere *v.* + -er[1]; cf. OHG. *lêrari* (mod.G. *lehrer*), Sw. *lärare*, Da. *lærer*, Goth. *laisareis.*]

1. A teacher.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 21179 Spellers o trouth, lerers o lede. *a* **1340** Hampole *Psalter* cxxxiv. 7 Cloudis are lerers of goddis worde. *c* **1375** *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 164 Bothe þo reders & þo herers has mykil nede, me þenk of lerers. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 297/2 Lerare, .. *doctor.*

2. A learner, disciple. *rare.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 297/2 Lerare, or lernare, or he þat receyvythe the lore, .. *discipulus.*

Lerge, Lergeness, obs. Sc. ff. Large, -ness.

† **Le·ring.** *Obs.* [f. Lere *v.* + -ing[1]. Cf. ON. *lǽring.*] **a.** Learning. **b.** Instruction, teaching; doctrine.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 14811 For til him was þe lai bi-taght, þat he him thoru lering laght. **1340** Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 170 For a man excuses noght his unkunnyng That his wittes uses noght in leryng. **1357** *Lay Folks Catech.* 28 And all the knawing þat we have in þis world of him, Is of heryng, and leryng and techyng of othir. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 16 Anima that lady is ladde bi his lerynge. *c* **1460** J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 831 Yowre sawces to make y shalle geue yow lerynge.

† **Lerion.** *Obs.* [? corruptly a. F. *liron.*] ? The grey dormouse.

c **1470** Henryson *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parlt. Beasts*) xvii, The mertrik .. The bowranbane and eik the lerion.

Leripoop(e, -pup, variants of Liripoop.

Lerk: see Lirk *sb.* and *v.*, *dial.*

Lerkere, obs. form of Lurker.

† **Lerm,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. OF. *lermer*, *larmer* to weep, f. *larme* a tear.] *intr.* To weep.

c **1530** Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 268 Whan Arthur sawe .. the bysshop mytred and all barefoted, hys herte lermed and wepte for pyte.

Lern, obs. form of Learn.

Lernæan (ləɹnī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also **lernean.** [f. L. *Lernæ-us*, Gr. Λερναῖος (f. L. *Lerna*, Gr. Λέρνη, the name of a marsh in Argolis) + -an. The mod. use is prob. an allusion to the Lernæan Hydra, a monster inhabiting this marsh.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the *Lernæa*, a Linnæan genus of parasitic entomostracans, now limited to certain species infesting the gills of the cod.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 25 A very remarkable Lernean parasite. **1852** Dana *Crust.* i. 4 The most degraded Lernæan forms have the sluggishness .. of the lowest worms.

B. *sb.* One of the genus *Lernæa.*

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 22 The Lerneans .. he [Cuvier] has placed .. in his first order of Intestinal Worms. **1876** *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 97 The Lernæans also have females excessively various in size and appearance.

Lernæoid (ləɹnī·oid), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Lernæa* (see Lernæan) + -oid.] Having the appearance of a Lernæan; resembling the Lernæans.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* vii. (1848) 107 The Lernæoid division appears to reach the Polygastrics in the Acephalocist.

Lernilite, erroneous form of Lennilite.

Lerot (le·rǫt). *Zool.* [a. F. *lérot*, f. *loir*, repr. pop.L. *glīr-em* (L. *glīr-em*, *glīs*) dormouse.] The garden dormouse (*Myoxus nitela*).

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* vi. i. (1862) I. 453 The middle [Dormouse], which he [Buffon] calls the Lerot. **1849** *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 29 The Garden Dormouse, or Lerot ... The greater Dormouse of Shaw.

Lerp (lɜ̄ɹp). Also laap, leurp. [Native Australian.] 'A kind of manna secreted by an insect, *Psylla eucalypti*, and found on the leaves of the Mallee (*Eucalyptus dumosa*)' Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898.

1848 W. Westgarth *Australia Felix* vi. 73 The natives of the Wimmera prepare a luscious drink from the laap. **1878** R. B. Smyth *Aborig. Victoria* I. 211 Lerp.

Lerre(i)poop, variant of Liripoop.

Lerret (le·rėt). *dial.* Also **lerrett, -it.** [Etymology unknown.] A boat suitable for heavy seas, used on the coast about the Isle of Portland.

1828 *New Sailor's Mag.* 155 The 'Portland Lerret', or boat adapted for approaching this extraordinary isthmus, 'Chesel Beach'. .. A lerret of large size, about five tons burden. **1869** *Daily News* 14 Sept., Pilot George Brown, with a crew of four men, went in a 'lerrit' to her assistance. **1877** *Times* 13 Sept. 4/3 In the face of such a sea .. none other than the well known Portland 'lerretts' could have been launched or beached. **1880** T. Hardy *Trumpet-Major* III. xxxiv. 120 The trip in the stern of the lerret had quite refreshed her.

Lerrie, lerry: see Lurry.

Lerroch, variant of Larach *Sc.*

Lerrup, dial. variant of Larrup.

Les, obs. form of Leash, Less; var. Leese.

Lesar, variant of Leeser[1] *Obs.*

Lesarde, obs. form of Lizard.

Lesbian (le·zbiăn), *a.* [f. L. *Lesbi-us*, Gr. Λέσβιος + -an.] Of or pertaining to the island of Lesbos, in the northern part of the Grecian archipelago. *Lesbian rule*: a mason's rule made of lead, which could be bent to fit the curves of a moulding (Aristotle *Eth. Nic.* v. x. 7); hence *fig.*, a principle of judgement that is pliant and accommodating. (Very common in 17th c., but app. not always correctly understood.)

1601 S. Daniel *To Sir T. Egerton* 131 That Lesbian square, that building fit, Plies to the worke, not forc'th the worke to it. **1605** Timme *Quersit.* ii. ii. 111 The composition and wonderful nature thereof is, as it were, a certaine example and Lesbian rule of our worke. **1606** Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. iv. ii. *Magnif.* 1117 Another, leveld by the Lesbian Squire Deep under ground (for the Foundation) joyns Well-polisht Marble. *a* **1628** Preston *New Covt.* (1630) 233 Thou goest not by a straight rule, but by a leaden Lesbian rule. **1703** Rowe *Ulysses* ii. i. 945 The Chian and the Lesbian Grape. **1711** W. King tr. *Naudé's Rej. Politics* v. 188 It [artificial, politic Justice] is soft and pliant enough to accommodate itself as the Lesbian rule to human and popular weakness. **1727–41** Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Cymatium*, Lesbian cymatium, according to Vitruvius, is what we otherwise call talon.

Lescun, lesczoun, obs. forms of Lesson.

Lese, obs. f. Leach *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1], Lease, Leash.

Lese, variant of Leese *v.*[1] and [2].

Lesed, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Sc.* Also 8 **læsed.** [f. L. *læs-us*, pa. pple. of *lædĕre* to hurt + -ed[1].] That has suffered Lesion, q.v.; damaged, injured.

16.. in Hector *Judicial Rec.* (1876) 100 E. D. D. To assythe the sd John Barr as the pairty lesed. **1708** Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. ii. vi. (1743) 385 If the ordinary be clear to pronounce an Interloquitor to the dissatisfaction of either party, he who thinks himself lesed, may get Redress. **1724** Dr. Houstoun in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 12 The Elasticity of these læsed Parts was .. impair'd. **1741** A. Monro *Anat. of Nerves* (ed. 3) 34 The lesed Part of the Body.

Lese-majesty (lī·zˌmæ·dʒĕsti). *Civil Law.* Also 6 **lease-, leis-,** 7 **læse-,** 8–9 **leze-.** [ad. F. *lèse-majesté*, ad. L. *læsa mājestās* hurt or violated majesty, i.e. of the sovereign people.] Any offence against the sovereign authority; treason.

[**1430–40** Lydg. *Bochas* iv. xii. (1494) sig. p iij, Lyst he were accused to thestates Of cryme called *lese magestatis*.] **1536** Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 12 Nochtwithstanding quhatsumever offence of *lese majeste* committit be thaim. *a* **1578** Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 307 G. D... was banischit in Ingland ffor certane crymes of leismaiestie. **1609** Skene *Reg. Maj.* 6 The crime, quhilk in the Civill law, is called the crime of lese Majestie. *a* **1651** Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 376 The conspirators ashamed to expresse the king's murther, committed this fained rapt, a crime of lese-majestie. **1726** Cavallier *Mem.* iv. 332, I confess I am loaded with the Crime of Leze Majesty. **1818** Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xi, Perduellion is .. muckle warse than lese-majesty, or the concealment of a treasonable purpose. **1830** Bentham *Const. Code* Wks. 1843 IX. 38 Under a representative democracy .. there can be no lese majesty. **1873** Longf. *Wayside Inn, Rhyme Sir Christopher* 20 Not having been at court Seemed something very little short Of treason or lese-majesty.

transf. *a* **1649** Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. I*, Wks. (1711) 9 King Henry [4th] was .. a rebel guilty of lese majesty divine. **1841** Emerson *Addr., Meth. Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 227 Why then goest thou as some .. listening worshipper to this saint or to that? That is the only lese-majesty.

¶ Both in Fr. and Eng., the first member of this word has been treated as a verb-stem, to which a sb. may be attached in an objective relation, forming compounds with the general sense 'outrage upon the rights or dignity of' (what is expressed by the sb.). So in Fr. *lèse-catholicité*, *lèse-faculté*, *lèse-société*, etc. (see Littré); the Eng. examples below are mere nonce-wds.

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev* 104 Persons whom the leze nation might bring under the administration of his executive powers. **1814** Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 361 All flogging in schools is prohibited, as a crime of leze-liberty in a free country. **1831** Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 424 There is scarcely an honest or independent man among them, who has not in some way or other been guilty of Lèse-Toryism. **1833** Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 570 To enfeeble them [classical studies] would .. be .. in a certain sort, the crime of lese-humanity. **1870** Lowell *Poems*, *Cathedral*, I was a poacher on their self-preserve Intent constructively on lese-anglicism.

Lesenge, obs. form of Lozenge.

Leser(e, var. Leeser[1] *Obs.*; obs. f. Lizard.

Lesewe, variant of Leasow *dial.*

Lesh(e, obs. form of Leach *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1], Leash.

Leshpund, variant of Lispound.

Lesion (lī·ʒən). Also 6 *Sc.* **lessioun,** 9 **læsion.** [ad. F. *lésion*, ad. L. *læsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lædĕre* to hurt.]

1. Damage, injury; a hurt or flaw, whether material or immaterial.

1452 Dk. York in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. I. 11 What .. lesion of honour, & villany is said & reported generally unto the English nation. *c* **1460** G. Ashby *Dicta Philos.* 659 Yf ye finde any spotte, fylth, or lesion In any personne or in creature, Dishonnour hym not with derision. **1858** *Times* 5 Oct., Looking for faults, for lesions, for bubbles in the gutta-percha. **1859** R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 89 If the hand after being dipped [in boiling water] shew any sign of lesion, the offence is proven. **1875** Blackmore *A. Lorraine* I. xxvi. 292 Nay, nay, Struan, be not thus hurt by imaginary lesions.

2. Damage or detriment to one's property or rights. Now only in legal use; chiefly in *Civil* and *Scots Law*, applied to such injury involved in a contract as may be pleaded as a ground for setting it aside.

1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 161 Sum men of his .. distroyed all his cornes and housses, to his great enorme lessioun. **1839** W. O. Manning *Law Nations* v. vii. (1875) 352 The contingency of lesion to the rights of those who are not parties to the contest. **1875** Poste *Gaius* i. (ed. 2) 152 The first condition is a Laesion by the operation of civil law, i.e. a disadvantageous change in civil rights or obligations brought about by some omission or disposition of the person who claims relief.

3. *Path.* Any morbid change in the exercise of functions or the texture of organs.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 301 The physician should.. examine the lesions of the different functions of these organs. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 441 Affected with tetanic symptoms, from the læsion of a nerve. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 185 A lesion called anthracosis of the lungs.

fig. 1835 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 532 The lesion of moral and religious principle in the delinquent himself. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ii. 98 That great moral lesion of man's nature with which the Bible deals.

Lesk, obs. form of LEACH *sb.*[1], slice.

Leske, obs. form of LASK *v.*; var. of LISK.

† Lesness. *Obs.* Forms: 1 lésnis(s, 3, 4 lesnes(se. [OE. *lésnis,* f. *lésan, lísan* to loose.] Absolution, redemption, forgiveness (of sins).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 68 Forðon gesohte & dyde lesnise [975 *Rushw.* lesnisse] folces his. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 273/73 Þou most in lesnesse of þine sunnes: habbe þine woneȝingue þere. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3604, & wo so her is aslawe is deþ him sal be In lesnesse of al is sinne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 Þe enlefte [article of the Creed] is to leue þe lesnesse of zenne.

Lespund, variant of LISPOUND.

Less (les), *a.* (*sb.*), *adv.*, and *conj.* Forms: 1 *inflected adj.* léssa (léesse *fem.* and *neut.*), *Northumb.* léassa, *uninflected* læs, 2–5 lasse, 2–7 les, 3–7 lesse, (4 lass, 4, 6 *Sc.* lese), 4–5 las, 4– less. [(1) The OE. *læs* adv. (occas. used quasi-sb. and as uninflected adj.) corresponds to OFris. *lês*:—OTeut. type **laisiz*, f. **laiso-* (not elsewhere found with the sense 'small') + *-iz* comparative suffix (see -ER[3]), which in OE. disappears by phonetic law, as in BET, LENG *advs.* (2) The OE. *léssa* adj. corresponds to OFris. *lêssa*:—OTeut. type **laisizon-*, f. **laisiz*: see above, and cf. -ER[3] A. The disappearance of the middle vowel was presumably prior to the WGer. change of *z* into *r*; the OFris. *lêssera* is doubtless, like Eng. LESSER, a new formation.

The OTeut. type **laiso-*, pre-Teut. **loiso-*, appears to be cogn. w. Lith. *lèsa-s*:—**loiso-*, small. Whether there is any connexion with **leid-*, **lid-* in Goth. *leitils* little is very doubtful. Cf. the alleged Crim-Gothic *lista* 'parum'.]

A. *adj.* Used as the comparative of LITTLE.

I. In concord with sb. expressed or understood.

1. Of not so great size, extent, or degree (as something mentioned or implied); of inferior dimensions, bulk, duration, etc.; smaller. Opposed (in mod. Eng.) to *greater.* *Obs.* with reference to material dimensions (superseded by *smaller*); still current with reference to number, degree, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 16 Þæt mare leoht to þæs dæȝes lihtinge and þæt læsse leoht to þære nihte lihtinge. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Þe more fishes in þe se eten þe lasse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11689 Þe bissop .. prechede hom þat hii adde of deþ þe lasse fere. ? *a* 1300 *Shires, etc. Eng.* in *O. E. Misc.* 145 On engle londe syndon two and þrytti schire, summe more and summe lasse. *a* 1300 *Cursor* M. 436 (Gött.) Summe of less [*v.rr.* lesse, lasse] and sum of more prise. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. iv. (1495) 51 The soule is noughte more in a more body, nother lasse in a lasse body. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5961 The light wax las. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. iv. 10 (Harl. MS.) Hit is wreten that of too Evelis þe lasse Evill is to be chosyn. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiv. 74 Herfore it is the lasse merveil. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 49 Akoniton .. hath leaves like the Cucumber, but somewhat more lesse and rough. 1598 YONG *Diana* III. 70 Other kindes of lesse trees .. twyning about the greater. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 335 Teach me how To name the bigger Light, and how the lesse That burne by day, and night. 1673 RAY *Journey Low C.* 38 Shags..are very like to Cormorants, only less. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xix. (1708) 26 Rather then bear a Less Misfortune to Hazzard a Greater. 1718 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 430 Fine by degrees and beautifully less. 1757 JOS. HARRIS *Coins* 41 Every one will see and understand that 19 is less than 20. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 83 The female is less than the male. 1816 BYRON *Prisoner Chillon* viii, And then the sighs he would suppress..grew less and less. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 1 The peculiarities of his individual genius changed the mind and spiritual conformation of France, and in a less degree, of the whole of the West.

b. Of smaller quantity or amount; not so much. Opposed to *more.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1697 In lasse while þan þat was Might falle mani wonder cas. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 443 Þan to þe catel þai tuk les kepe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Anian* xxv, Somtyme the children whiche ben preysed and loued done lesse good than they whiche ben despreysed and hated. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. iv. 34, I owe him little Dutie, and lesse Loue. 1596 — 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 7 Lesse noyse, lesse noyse. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. i. § 44 The Queen knowing it less difficulty and danger to keep him, then to cast him out of her Dominions. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 19 We cannot yet give Credit, and less shall, to one Word he saith. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 854 More glorie will be wonn, Or less be lost. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 72 With less Trouble and Charge. 1853 BRIMLEY *Ess., Bleak House* 285 We should then have less crowd and no story. 1853 GLADSTONE *Sp.* 18 Apr. *Financ. Statem.* (1863) 5 The estimate for the present year cannot, I fear, be expected to be much less, if at all less, than 530,000*l.*

c. A smaller number of; fewer. This originates from the OE. construction of *læs* adv. (quasi-*sb.*) with a partitive genitive. Now regarded as incorrect.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 5 [6] Swa mid læs worda swa mid ma, swæðer we hit ȝereccan maȝon. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cl. 222 By cause he had so grete plente of men of hys owne countre, he called the fewer and lasse to counseyll of the noble men of the Cyte. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* To Gentl. Oxf. (Arb.) 208, I thinke there are few Vniuersities that haue lesse faultes than Oxford, many that haue more.

2. Of lower station, condition, or rank; inferior. *Obs.* exc. in phrases like *no less a person than.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 11 Seðe untedlice læssa [*Rushw.* lessa] is in ric heofna mara is of ðæm. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 390 Al þat is & al þat wes is wurse þenne he [God] and lesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12166 Noght yee ne vnderstod for-þi Less i wat er yee þan i. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 19 þis secounde feste was algatis lasse. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2948 Ladys and oþer les wemen. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 113/1 By colour of tenure of lasse Tenentz. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 14 To poure gentilmen, or to other of lasse degre. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xx. 24 'As ofte tymes as I was amonge men, I come a lasse man', þat is to say lesse holy. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Hos.* Comm., Foure are called the greater prophetes, and twelve the lesse. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 40 Cotzensis and Moses Maimonides besides others of a less account. 1869 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 12 And so there grew great tracts of wilderness, Wherein the beast was ever more and more, But man was less and less, till Arthur came.

† b. Of action: Not so great, worthy, or excellent. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1685 EARL HALIFAX *On Death Chas. II*, 104 'Tis less to conquer, than to make Wars cease.

† c. *Less of, in*: inferior in point of. *Obs.*

1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, x, God lete him ner be worse man Then is fader, ne lasse of myht. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 598 Þe lasse in werke to take more [is] able. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 49 Paule wes lese of dingnite. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* v. 55 Ye are lesse of stature, then those that were before you. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 15 And hope to ioy, is little lesse in ioy, Then hope enioy'd. 1594 — *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 299 A Grandams name is little lesse in loue, Then is the doting Title of a Mother. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 32 By how much the Regent went every day less in her authority.

3. Used *spec.* to characterize the smaller, inferior, or (after Latin use) younger, of two persons or things of the same name; = L. *minor.* (Cf. *lesser.*) **† *Less Britain*, † *Britain the less*:** Brittany. *Obs.* exc. in the designation *James the Less,* and occasional imitations of this.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xv. 40 Ðæs iacobes leasse [*Jacobi minoris*]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2120 To þe lasse brutaine þer ne come aliue none. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13299 Þe less jam and sant Thomas. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv. 259 Vnde the lesse. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 145 Asia the lesse towcheth in the este parte Capadocy. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) S ij, With .ix graines of leasse spurge or of Pioni. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Betwixt *mi* and *fa* is not a full halfe note, but is lesse then halfe a note by a comma: and therefore called the lesse halfe note. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 490 The Tyrant of lesse-Asia. 1613 ZOUCH *Dove* 39 Allan, the Earle of lesse Brittain. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 344 Barons with the rest vpward we call the Greater Nobilitie, the others beneath them the Lesse Nobilitie. 1843 MACAULAY *Mme. D'Arblay* Ess. 1865 III. 310 Dr. Franklin, not, as some have dreamed, the great Pennsylvanian Dr. Franklin, .. but Dr. Franklin the less.

† b. *The less world* = MICROCOSM.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 552 Man es clepid þe lesse werld. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. i. (1495) 293 Man is callyd the lasse worlde, for he shewyth in hymselfe lyknesse of all the worlde. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 88 It holdys yn him alle þe elymentz, and it is callyd þe lesse world .. þe Eye [*i. e.* egg] of Philosophers. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Lyke as the great worlde was made perfecte in vij dayes, so ye lesse worlde, that is man, is made .. perfecte by grace in these vij spirituall dayes.

† c. *Less age* (Sc.): minority.

1524 ARRAN in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 158 Not as ane pupile in juvente and lese aige, bot as ane maist noble excellent Prince of perfit mature aige. 1531 HEN. VIII ibid. 590 Laying apart thexcuses of mynorite and les age. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 403 Money, cunȝeit in our Soveraneis less age. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Majest.* II. lxx. § 2 Gif she being of les age, falles in the warde of her over-lord.

4. Preceding († formerly also, following) a numeral or other quantitative expression, used to denote that the number or quantity indicated is to be subtracted from a larger one mentioned or implied; = MINUS. Also *transf.*, used (like *minus*) for 'not including', 'except'.

O. E. Chron. an. 641 (Laud MS.) He rixode twa læs ,xxx. ȝeara. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlix. (Z.) 287 Man cweð eac *undeuiginti* an læs twentiȝ, *duodeuiginti* twam læs twentiȝ, *duodetriginta* twam læs þrittiȝ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2168 Tuelue scor o yeires bot an lesse [*Trin.* saue oon las]. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2508 Tvelmoneth þre woukes las. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxiii. 84 This siege endured a long season, the space of a xi. wekes, thre dayes lesse. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 1, *a—b* is thus read *a* less *b*, or the remainder after *b* is taken from *a*. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* 213 The foundations of natural theology, less the mere name of Deity.

¶ 5. Used peculiarly by Shaks. with words expressing or implying a negative, where the sense requires 'more'. Cf. LESS *adv.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 57, I ne're heard yet, That any of these bolder Vices wanted Lesse Impudence to gaine-say what they did, Then to performe it first. — *Cymb.* I. iv. 23 To fortifie her iudgement, which else an easie battery might lay flat, for taking a Begger without lesse quality.

II. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*)

From the point of view of the modern language, these substantival uses may be referred to the adj., though in OE. some of them originated from the adv., and the indeclinable form is therefore used.

6. *The less*: that which is smaller (of two things compared). Also of persons: He who is or they who are less.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 70 Nedes must the lesse be conteyned within the more. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 372 The haire that couers the wit, is more then the wit; for the greater hides the lesse. 1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* III. Wks. (Grosart) III. 59 Nemesis .. Who .. Doth raze the great, and raise the lesse. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* vii. 7 The lesse is blessed of the better. 1865 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 3 For spirits and men by different standards mete The less and greater in the flow of time.

7. A less amount, quantity, or number (*than* one that is specified or implied). *Less than no time*: a jocular hyperbole for an exceedingly short time.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xvi. 17 And Israhela bearn dydon swa and gaderodon sum mare sum læsse. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 304 ȝif þær beo læs þon seofon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Sum..mei..paie god mid lesse. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 403 ȝif þey wil þey mowe have lasse in þe somer tyme. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1869 Which herbe in lesse than halfe an houre Gan over all knit. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xv. 12 Sum askis far less than he servis. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 111 Lesse then a pound shall serue me for carrying your Letter. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 841 Though less and less of Emily he saw. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. vii. P 11 Trust me for sinking, burning, and destroying him in less than no time. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. v. 208 Our little may be more inexcusable than their less was in them. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxi, Not being less but more than all The gentleness he seem'd to be. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) 192 The Turks of this day are still in the less than infancy of art. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 588 The less said about her the better. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 236 Less than thirty roots form their present-system. 1885 O. W. HOLMES *Emerson* i. 38 Even so late as less than half a century ago.

b. Qualified adverbially by *far, little, much, nothing, something,* or phrase denoting quantity. Also *no less* = 'nothing less'; for examples see No.

It is often impossible to say whether in the combinations *nothing less, something less,* the former word is used advb. or whether it is an indefinite pronoun in apposition with *less* used absol. The combination *nothing less than* has two quite contrary senses; in the use here treated it means 'quite equal to, the same thing as'; for the opposite meaning see B. 3.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 45 ȝif he arrer dede litel te gode, ðar after he doð michele lasse. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 174 For ten mark men solde a litille bulchyn, Litille lesse men told a bouke of a moutoun. 1387 TREVISA tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 251 Iohn hadde tweie dayes lasse in his moder wombe. 1593 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 100 But yet methinkes, my Fathers execution Was nothing lesse then bloody Tyranny.

† c. *O* or *of less than, in less than*: unless. *Obs.* (For the fuller treatment of these phrases see UNLESS.)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 118 Na man schall come nere him but lordes, o less þan he call any man till him. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 22/2 [That] no Lawe be made of lasse than they yaf therto their assent. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 46 Beware that ye aventure not your person .. by the See, till ye haue oder word from us, in less than your person cannot be sure there as ye ar.

B. *adv.*

1. To a less or smaller extent; in a lower degree; to an inferior extent, amount, etc. Often in neg. phr., as *none the less, no less, not the less*: see No, NOT, etc.; also NATHELESS, NEVERTHELESS, etc.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xii[i]. (1890) 424 Oðer [dæl] wes nohte þon læs unaarefndlice cele hæȝles & snawes. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 205/176 Þe lasse he was of heom a-drad. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11207 Ihesu crist hir barn sco bar, Hir child, and maiden neuer less [*Gött.* neuer þe lesse]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol. & T.* 274 If that a prince use hasardrie .. He is .. Holde the lasse in reputacioun. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 242 The natural hette atte myde-day is lasse stronge. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 102 No goode woman shulde .. sette the lasse bi hym for ani sikenesse that God sendithe. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 322 The mair he loutit for my luf, the les of him I rakit. 1541 BECON *News out of Heaven* Prol. (1542) A v b, His worde is, that they shoulde sanctify the Sabbothday...But what do they lesse? 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 5 He fand heit and calde lesse vehement in Scotlande than in france. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 478 Less faire, Less winning soft, less amiablie milde, Then that smooth watry image. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 147 None talk on't more, or understand it less. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. xvii, The rock shone bright, the kirk no less. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. ii, As the fading ray Less bright and less was flung.

b. Qualifying an adj. or ppl. adj. used attrib.: often hyphened.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 49 The enuy of lesse happier Lands. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 538 He is to serve God though in that less-seemly or less-perfect Habit. *a* 1674 MILTON (*title*) A Brief History of Moscovia: and of other less-known Countries. London..1682. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 54 If I were writing to a less knowing Man than yourself. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 255 There are other over-officious and less-suspected hands. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 108 In the less-enslaved cities and towns. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xv, The less practised eye of sanguine youth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 399 Some other less-known members of the Socratic circle. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 231 Less costly benefits and emoluments, and less extended patronage.

2. *Much less, still less* († formerly also simply *less*): used to characterize a statement or suggestion as still more unacceptable than one that has been already denied.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iii, You never fought with any, lesse, slew any. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* G iv b, Dimensions and Formes, which are not to be mended, lesse

contradicted. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 236 The world thou hast not seen, much less her glory. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* App. 55 It is not easily to be expected that any should contradict those Inclinations, less that the Generality should do so. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xv, It had no power to help itself,..much less help them. 1721 RAMSAY *Content* 250 Mere empty spectres .. Which merit not your notice, less your care. *Mod.* I do not even suggest that he is negligent, still less [*or* much less] that he is dishonest.

3. † *Nothing less*: least of all things, anything rather (than the thing in question) (*obs.*). *Nothing less than*: far from being, anything rather than; = F. *rien moins que*. (Now *rare.*)

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* I viij b, Therfore the before mencioned boke is nothinge lesse then canonical. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 29 He retorned again into hys countreye, nothynge lesse then lokyd for. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 31 Hee .. saythe that he woulde be glad to take payne for his lyuinge, althoughe he meaneth nothinge lesse. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 34 *Bush.* 'Tis nothing but conceit (my gracious Lady). *Qu.* 'Tis nothing lesse. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XII. x. (1622) 169 The Barbarous people know nothing lesse then engines and subtile deuises in besieging and assayling of fortresses. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ all* 158 Pretending themselves to be the companions of Christ, when indeed they are nothing less. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xxvii, Who, trusting to the laws.., expected nothing less than an attack.

4. For OE. *þý lǽs þe*, early ME. *þi les þe*, see LEST *conj.*

† **C.** *conj.* Unless. In early use *less than, less that*, Sc. *less nor. Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 137 Lasse than a kynge ..dred god..he shall..fall..in a shorte tyme. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 60/2 Lesse þan .. [þei] leve a sufficiaunt man..in their stede. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 304 That thai sall do him nocht..less it be on thaim socht. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 233 Les than wyse autouris lene [*i.e.* lie]. 1553 KENNEDY *Compend. Tractive* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 128 Les nor this medicyne be applyit dewlie, it is not profittable. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 28 Les schamefullie thair office thay abuse. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Dial. Hor. & Trebatius, Less learn'd Trebativs censure disagree. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 56 And the mute Silence hist along, 'Less Philomel will daign a Song. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Constable* III. Wks. 1874 I. 206 For Musicke, lesse the Virginalls, I never car'd for any. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 7, I am sorry..my nothings should be talked of, less it should intimate that other people are less ostentatious.

† **Less,** *v. Obs.* Also 3–6 **lasse,** 4 **lessi.** [ME. *lasse, lessi*, f. *lasse, lesse* LESS *a.*]

1. *intr.* To become less, decrease.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1718 Þe neauer ne linneð nowðer ne lesseð, ah leasteð aa mare. ? *c* 1325 *Old Age* vii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149, I lench, i len on lyme, i lasse. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 414 His men lassed alway tho. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxiv. (Shaks. Soc.) 223 My grett desesse I hope xall lesse. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CXCVII. 174 Syr Thomas men lancastre lassed and slaked. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* E vij, And thenne shalle lasse the pestylence and pees shalle be. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xlvii. 88/1 Our synnes alwaye encreaseth & lesseth not. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. ii. 357 That [the fire] of hell is eternall, & neuer lesseth. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXLIX. 369 The englishmen were sore displeased, for their strength dayly lassed. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 36 The samin lessed when seuen of Sauls offspring were deliuered to the Gabaonits.

2. *trans.* To make less, lessen, diminish. *occas.* const. *of* = by (a certain amount).

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xi. 2 Lessed ere sothenes fra mennes sones. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 127 Hyre poer nys nouȝt y-lessed. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 55 His dedys shall be defamyd, and his empir lessyd. 1429 in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) X. 420/2 Nowe that the Poeple of this Land is Lessed and Decressed of late tyme, by Mortalite. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 401 Holy cherche was lessed full sore of xx^tl thousande peple that ther was slain of oon. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 164 They had ben mynysshed moche and lassed in the batayle. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 76 It wald me sumthing satisfie, And less of my malancolie. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1168/2 Wee .. shall..fynd our heartes lighted, and thereby the grief of our tribulacion lessed. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 4 Polypody drieth and lesseth or thinneth the body. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 77 But silence thou mayst add but never lesse it.

b. To lower in position or station; to humble, degrade.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 233 In-to man lessit are we, to god þat we ma grewande be. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 18 Thou hast lassed hym a litel fro angeles. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L vij, Yf she tooke hym her parentes and frendes shold hold her lassed and hyndered.

c. *pass.* To decrease (in respect *of*).

? 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* 19 But for all this suffrance of Adherball: the mynde of Jugurth was nat more pacified, nor lessed of his cruelte.

-less (lĕs), *suffix*, forming adjs. The OE. *léas*, like its equivalents in the other Teut. langs. (see LEASE *a.*, LOOSE *a.*), was used in the sense 'devoid (of)', 'free (from)', both as a separate adj., governing the genitive, as in *firena léas* free from crimes, and (more frequently) as the second element of compounds, the first element being a sb., as in *fǽnléas* guileless, *wifléas* without a wife. The adj., as a separate word in the relevant sense, did not survive into ME., and the ending *-léas* became a mere suffix, which was, and still is, very freely attached to sbs. to form adjs. with privative sense.

In many instances the sb. to which the suffix was attached was a noun of action, coincident in form with the stem of a related vb., and some of the adjs. so formed had the sense 'not to be —ed', 'un- —able', as in *countless, numberless.* On the supposed analogy of these words, the suffix has been appended to many verbs, as in *abashless, dauntless, describeless, expressless, quenchless, resistless, tireless,* † *topless* (= not overtopped), *weariless.*

Of the very common recent use of the suffix in the formation of nonce-wds. a few examples are subjoined.

1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* iv, Moneyless, wifeless, horseless, corporal-less. 1870 FURNIVALL *Boorde's Introd.* etc. Pref. 14 The possibility that the undated dedicationless Wyer was issued before 1542. 1885 *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 764 Butcherless, bakerless, tailorless, coblerless, doctorless, bookless, milkless, postless .. jungle. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *Nat. La Plata* 136 These peaceful gnatless days. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 341, 'I have not brought my card-case with me.'..I said I was similarly card-caseless.

Lesse, obs. form of LEACH *sb.*[1]

Lesse, var. LEASE *a.* and *sb.*[2], *v.*[3], LEESE *v.*[1]

† **Lessed,** *ppl. a. Her. Obs.* In 5 **lassed.** [f. LESS *v.* + -ED[1].] (See quot.)

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her.* b ij b, A lassed cotarmure is on the moderis parte. A lassed cootarmure is calde the coote of a gentylwoman hauyng lyuelode weddyd to a man hauyng noo cootarmure.

Lessee (lesē'). Also 6–7 **leas(s)ee,** 7 **lesse.** [a. AF. *lessee*, OF. *lessé*, pa. pple. of *lesser, lessier*, mod.F. *laisser* to leave: see LEASE *v.*[3] and -EE.] A person to whom a lease is granted; a tenant under a lease.

[*a* 1481 LITTLETON *Inst.* § 57 Il y ad le Feoffor, & le Feoffee, le Donor & le Donee, le Lessor & le Lessee.] 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 9 § 2 Lessees..[shall] fynde goode and suffycient suertie. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 The lessees .. shall defalke, abate, and retaine..as muche of the rentes dewe to the lessours, as thei can proue, to haue expended on the same pauinge. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 242 If the leassee be thought to be worth an hundred pounds. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 260 The Lesse most leaudly the rent did retaine. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 17 The Leasees of our Society did work the Mines of Consumlock and Talibont. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1209 If executrix of lessee for years of a rectory take husband, the husband and wife may [etc.]. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* I. v. 187 The lessee .. placed my name on his free list, and for years I went to his theatre once or twice a week.

Hence **Lessee-ship,** the condition or position of a lessee.

1812 HOLT in *Examiner* 28 Dec. 831/2 That lesseeship was worth nothing. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* I. v. 186 Mr. E. T. Smith .. in his time entered on theatrical lesseeship on a large and varied scale.

Lessen (le·s'n), *v.* Also 4 **lasnen,** 5 **lessyn,** 7 **leasen.** [f. LESS *a.* + -EN[5] 1.]

1. *intr.* To become less in size, quantity, amount, scope, etc.; to decrease.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 438 Þenne lasned þe llak þat large watz are. *Ibid.* 441 Þenne lasned þe lo3 lowkande togeder. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* 187 Quhen lessen gan my sore. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iv, For kyng Goffarus peple might every day encrease mo & mo & Brute's lessen. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xli, The world might die to live, and lessen to increase. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 262 The river .. lessened every step we went. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Foss.* I. (1729) I. 51 A Flint of Cylindric Figure, only lessening a little toward each end. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 10 My Regard for them lessen'd. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* I. 182, I .. seemed to lessen and shrink up with cold. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *New Year's Eve*, In proportion as the years both lessen and shorten.

2. To decrease in apparent size by the effect of distance: orig. said with reference to a bird's flight (also *refl.*).

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 472 The Romaine Eagle From South to West, on wing soaring aloft Lessen'd her selfe, and in the Beames o' th' Sun So vanish'd. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* v. 9 The wealth of the Land doth begin (to use the Faulconer's phrase) to flie to lessen. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 93 Away she flies,..She lessens to us, and is lost at last. *a* 1771 GRAY *Ode Pleas. Jr. Viciss.* ii, The sky-lark .. lessening from the dazzled sight Melts into air and liquid light. 1795–7 SOUTHEY *Juvenile & Minor P.* Poet. Wks. II. 56 As the white sail is lessening from thy view. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 195 Spain, lessening to a chart, beneath it swims. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 145 The warm dark roof lessening away into endless gloom.

3. *trans.* To make less in size, quantity, amount, scope, etc.; to diminish.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5368 Ser, if þou lessen my life, na lowere þou wynnes. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 196 To lessyn his blood in blood-letyng. 1530 PALSGR. 607/1 His treasure is lessened sythe I knewe hym first. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 283 It could not.. Leasen my zeale to you. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvi. 373 Other things that serve to lessen the dependance of Subjects. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 34. 220 The late Tax upon Books and Pamphlets will lessen the Number of Scribblers. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 60 We once or twice lessened our water to forty fathom. 1793 *Blackstone's Comm.* I. 277 *note*, The increase of our paper has only a tendency to lessen the value of money at home. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* XV. (1879) 199 She upbraided herself for the sentiment, but could not overcome or lessen it. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 64 It is one thing to lessen the hours of work; it is another thing to increase the rate of wages per hour.

absol. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 13 Consider, When you aboue perceiue me like a Crow, That it is Place, which lessen's, and sets off.

† **b.** *Math.* ? To reduce (an equation). *Obs.*

1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* iii. 15 How to convert the false Roots into true, to avoid Fractions, and to lessen Æquations.

† **c.** *pass.* To suffer loss or curtailment *of*; to be reduced *in* (some quality). *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 114 Kepe þe fro vche mysauentrous man, þat ys lesnyd of any membre. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xvii. (1739) 34 The Lords thus lessened in their judiciary power. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 38 Lessened..in that only quality upon which our Friggats most value themselves. 1793 NELSON 21 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* 1845) I. 301, I will not suffer any poor fellow to be lessened of his due.

4. To make less in estimation, represent as less; to extenuate, palliate (faults); to disparage, cast a slur upon. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* xxvi. 12. 564 They goe about to lessen or paint [L. *extenuare aut fucare*] these thinges, for which they ought humbly .. to craue pardon. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 They obscure the brightnesse of this our sunne of righteousnesse, and lessen the merits of his sufferings. 1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* I. i. 2, I never attempted to abuse, or lessen any person, in my life. 1714 STEELE *Lover* No. 24 (1723) 143 Whenever..you have the evil Spirit upon you to lessen any Body you hear commended. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxviii. 129, I am far from wishing to lessen the merit of this single benevolent action. 1799 NELSON 9 Nov. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 96 Your Royal Highness will not believe that I mean to lessen the conduct of the Army; I have the highest respect for them all. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xii. 290 The meaner pleasure with which the ordinary observer often exerts himself to lessen a heroic figure.

† **5.** To lower the dignity, position, or character of; to humble; to degrade, demean. *Obs.*

a 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 69 The making of new Lords lessens all the rest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 304 Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume Mans Nature, less'n or degrade thine owne. 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* 192 When swift-wing'd rumour told .. How lessen'd from the field Bavar was fled. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* XII. 243 King Charles the First..when ever he invaded their Priviledges, had the Misfortune to see his Mistake, and lessen himself, by undoing all he had done before. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 245 It lessened him much in esteem of all the world. 1788 *Disinterested Love* I. 102 (F. H.).

Lessened (le·s'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Diminished.

1676 DRYDEN *Aureng-z.* I. 12 You hold the Glass, but turn the Perspective; And farther off the lessen'd Object drive. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* Ded., My eyes Upon its lessen'd garland casting. 1817 DAWSON in *Parl. Deb.* 6 The prospect of a lessened expenditure. 1880 BRIDGES *London Snow, Shorter P.* III. ii, With lessened load a few carts creak and blunder.

Lessening (le·s'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of LESSEN *v.*, in various senses. Diminution; † a degradation, disparagement.

1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 8 Lessenyng of y sumes of y paymentes. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you list* v. ii, I take it as A lessening of my torments. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Nov., Though I love the play as much as ever I did, yet I do not like the puppets at all, but think it to be a lessening to it. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 214 Their Thoughts run after Play and Pleasure, wherein they take it as a Lessening to be controll'd. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 292 We contribute to the relief of him we have compassion with, and are instrumental to the lessening of his sorrows. 1732 SIR C. WOGAN in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 669/1 The very distinction [of English and Irish] carries in the face of it a lessening, and strikes the fancy with the ungrateful idea of misery. 1891 *Athenæum* 18 Apr. 503/3 There is no lessening of this defect, but rather increase.

† **b.** See LESSEN *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* ii. (1730) 47 A Flight of Madness, like a Faulcon's Lessening, makes them the more gaz'd at!

Le·ssening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

† **1.** In transitive senses: Disparaging; degrading, lowering. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 138 This kind of leaping not being successive, but all together, 'tis but even a lessening and underly way of speaking to call it Motion. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* IV. i. 1965 I'll strip off this vile lessening Habit And deck myself with all the Pomp of War. *a* 1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 426 The most lessening, vilifying appellations. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 255 ¶ 8 Such Indecencies as are lessening to his Reputation.

2. In intr. senses: Growing less, diminishing.

1730 SWIFT *Power of Time*, If Mountains sink to Vales, if Cities die, And less'ning Rivers mourn their Fountains dry. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 45 From Guinea's coast pursue the lessening sail. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. iv, And of the trackers of the deer Scarce half the lessening pack was near. 1895 P. WHITE *King's Diary* 8 Amongst the lessening throng of dancers.

Lesser (le·sər), *a.* and *adv.* [A double comparative, f. LESS *a.* + -ER[3].]

A. *adj.*

1. = LESS *a.* Chiefly, and now only, used *attrib.*

1459 *Inv.* in *Paston Lett.* I. 478 Item, ij. pillowes of lynen clothe of a lasser assyse. *Ibid.* 487 Item, ij. aundyrys, grete, of one sorte. Item, ij., lasse, of anothyr sorte. Item, iij. lesser aundirs. 1552 HULOET, Beate..a thynge, wherby to make it lesser or thynner. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 29 To offer Sacrifices to spirites, lesser Gods or dead men of honor. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* I. 16 The greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 171 Setting the lesser Lords at variance with their Prince. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xxiv, These lesser and if I may say more domestick virtues. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 83 The less the height of their descent, the lesser is the resistance they meet with in the

air. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 151 Woman is the lesser man. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. x. 145 The lesser minds gave way to the greater. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 259 The lights of lesser craft dipped by, and came and went in the distance.

ellipt. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xx. 135 Thre other gonnes wherof one grete and two lesser. 1594 BARNFIELD *Aff. Sheph.* II. lv, For lesser cease, when greater griefes begin. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. iii, To take away the right line *BE* equal to the lesser *A*. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xiv, The parting with a great Fortune, as freely as with a lesser. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 61 It must be either for a larger portion, or for a lesser. 1842 JAMES *M. Ernstein* I. x. 185 When the lesser of the two scoundrels comes to me.

† b. Followed by *than*. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 115 This is in nothing lesser then that. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 40 We judged it [Amsterdam] to be..lesser than one half of London. 1692 S. PATRICK *Answ. Touchstone* 71 In these, none was greater or lesser than another. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 62 The work and duty of the Christian Priesthood is lesser than was that of the Levitical.

2. In special or technical use, opposed to *greater*. **a.** *Astron.* in the names of certain constellations, as *the Lesser Bear*. † Also *lesser circle*, a 'small circle' of a sphere (*obs.*). Also *Geog.* in *Lesser Asia* (now *arch.*), Asia Minor. **b.** *Mus.* Applied to intervals which are now usually called MINOR. **c.** in the names of plants and animals. **d.** *Anat.* **e.** For *lesser excommunication, line, litany*, see the sbs.

a. 1551, 1727–51 [see GREATER *a.* 4a]. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 39 The iiij. lesser Circles, which are the tropicke of Cancer, the tropick of Capricorne, the circle Articke, and the circle Antarticke. 1594 [see CIRCLE *sb.* 2a]. 1613 J. DENNYS *Secr. Angling* III. xxi, When cold Boreas .. Lookes out from vnderneath the lesser beare. 1676 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) 221 *Canis Minor*, the Lesser Dog. 1768 HUME *National Char., Essays* XX, Throughout..Greece, the Lesser Asia, Sicily [etc.].

b. 1674, 1727–51 [see GREATER *a.* 4 b]. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 323 Lesser Sixth, with Lesser Third. 1855 BROWNING *Toccata Galuppi's* vii, Those lesser thirds so plaintive, sixths diminished, sigh on sigh. 1873 BRIDGES *Shorter P.* I. xiv, But let the viol lead the melody, With lesser intervals, and plaintive moan Of sinking semitone. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Lesser*, minor, as: *with the lesser third*, in the minor key; *lesser sixth*, a minor sixth.

c. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 144 The lesser Reed-Sparrow. 1822 COUCH in *Linnæan Trans.* XIV. 75 Lesser forked Hake. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 341 Lesser Cat's-tail or Reed-mace. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 190 Common Frog-bit...This plant was called by the old writers Lesser Water Lily.

d. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 419 The lesser internal cutaneous nerve or nerve of Wrisberg. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 180 The lesser ischiatic notch.

3. *Comb.*, as *lesser-angled, -sized* adjs.

1713 G. C. *Pref. H. More's Div. Dial.* vi, The lesser-sized Bodies. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 4 A longer-focussed and lesser-angled lens.

† **B.** *adv.* Less. In quot. 1625 = to less purpose. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. iv. 54, I thinke there's neuer a man in Christendome Can lesser hide his loue, or hate, then hee. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 187 He (true Knight) No lesser of her Honour confident Then I did truly finde her. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Laws Candy* II. i, I was an eare-witness When this young man spoke lesser then he acted, And had the souldiers voice to helpe him out.

† **Le·sserness.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. LESSER + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being lesser.

1540 SIR T. WYAT in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 241 In the originall it hathe no such relation to lessernes or gretternes of parsones.

† **Lesses,** *sb. pl. Hunting. Obs.* Also 7 **leasses.** [a. obs. F. *laisses* (also *laiz* in Godefroy; cf. mod.F. *laissées*), *quasi* 'leavings', ? f. *laisser* to leave.] The dung of a 'ravenous' animal, as a wild boar, wolf, or bear.

14.. *Master of the Game* (MS. Bodl. 546) lf. 75 He shal clepe fumes of an hert croteynge, of a bukke and of þe roo bukke, of þe wilde boor, & of blake beestys, & of wolfes, he shal clepe it lesses. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 97 In beasts of ravyne or pray, as the bore, the beare and such like, they shall be called the Lesses. 1611 COTGR., *Laisses*, the lesses (or dung) of a wild Boare, Wolfe, or Beare. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Lesses*, dongue of a rauenous beast, as of a Beare, Bore, etc. 1630 [see FIANTS]. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* (1817) 90 At last falling upon the fumets of a deer, the lesses of a badger. 1807 *Sportsman's Dict.* s.v. *Bear*, [Bears] cast their lesses sometimes in round croteys.

Le·ssest, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. LESS *a.* + -EST, after *lesser*.] Least. (Also *absol.*)

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 200* Betwene two euils the lessest is to be chosen. *a* 1564 — *Humble Supplic.* Wks. III. 25 If these spiteful spiritual Sorcerers can not do the lessest, we can neuer beleue, that they are able to doe the greatest. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* 513 *Lessest*, least. Sometimes leasest—lessest—lessest - little, and littlest.

Lesshe, obs. form of LEASE *sb.*[1], LEASH.

† **Le·ssian,** *a. Obs.* [f. name of Leonard *Lessi-us* (died 1623) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Lessius, esp. in *Lessian diet* (see quot. 1656).

1655 BAYLY *Life Fisher* i. 3 Austerely curbing his wanton appetite with the most spare and Lessian dyet. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lessian*, pertaining to Lessius, a modern Writer, who wrote a Rule of severe temperance, wherein he prescribed Fourteen Ounces every day, whence that is called a Lessian Diet. 1677 TEMPLE *Ess., Gout* Wks. 1731 I. 144 Nor can this be determined by Measures and Weights, or any general Lessian Rules. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm. Evil Covetousness* Wks. 1717 I. 264 All the Religion he values himself upon, is a strict observance of the Lessian diet, which he recommends to those few that can deny themselves to Dine with him.

† **Lessilver.** *Obs.* [Etym., sense, and form doubtful. The form *lef-silver* in 1706, possibly the original, would point to LEAVE *sb.* Cf. LADY-SILVER (*ladesilver*), *lathe silver* (s.v. LATHE *sb.*[1] b).]

1287 *Placit. Essexi* Rot. 6 in *Placit. Abbr.* (1811) 212 De .. aliis pascentibus..pro quolibet equo ii den. pullano .. quinque bidentibus i den. que præstacio vocatur Lessylver. *c* 1300 *Battle Abbey Custumals* (Camden) 60 Debet etiam quilibet eorum pro quolibet animali ætate duorum annorum vel amplius, dare domino ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptistæ unum denarium quod vocatur Lesselver. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Danger*..In the Forest-Law, a Duty paid by the Tenants to the Lord, for leave to plough and sow in the time of Pannage, or Mast-feeding. In some Places, it is call'd *Lef-silver*, or *Lyef-silver*.

† **Le·ssing,** *vbl. sb.* [f. LESS *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb LESS; lessening, diminution; abatement.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 4 This es full joye..and if we vse it we sall be fyllyde euer withowttyne lessynge. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 335 In lessyne [*Lamb. MS.* lessy ng] of payne. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (*Agnes*) 5 As of habundance is na lessing na of his riches ne mynissing. 1438 *Buke Alex. Great* 107 To get lessing of my torment. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 196 A lessyng of blood doth awey þe maladye. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 100 Quhilk is ane lessing of my pane.

Lessioun, obs. Sc. form of LESION.

Lessit, -yt, wk. pa. t. LELSE *v.*[1]

Lessive (le·siv). *rare.* [ad. F. *lessive*:—L. *lixīva* neut. pl. adj. used as sb.] A lye of wood-ashes, soap-suds, etc., used in washing.

1826 [J. R. BEST] 4 *Yrs. France* 303 The lessive, so the washing is called from the wood ashes employed in it. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* vi. 59 Take out the wares and allow them to soak in a lessive of soap-suds.

Lessness (le·snès). *rare.* [f. LESS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being less; inferiority.

1635 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* 59 Otherwise there should bee a greaternesse in being, and a lessenesse in working. 1889 MOULE *Secr. Prayer* v. (1890) 84 Unspeakable lessness, dependence and obligation.

Lesson (le·sən, les'n), *sb.* Forms: 3 lescun, 3–5 lessoun, lessun, (4 les(c)zoun, 5 lession, lessown), 4–5 lessone, 5, 7 lessen, 4– lesson. [ad. OF. *lecon*, F. *leçon*:—L. *lectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *legĕre* to read. Cf. LECTION.]

† **1.** The action of reading. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* Prol., Aftir that hymself he 3af more to besynesse of lessoun [L. *ad diligentiam lectionis*] of lawe, and of profetes.

† **b.** A public reading; a lecture; also, a course of lectures. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10123 *heading* (Laud), Lystyn now to my lesson That wille here of the concepcion. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 61 Ierome ws sais in his lessone þat [etc.]. *a* 1470 GREGORY *Chron.* (Camd.) 230 Doctor Ive kepte the scolys at Poulys..and there he radde fulle nobylle lessonnys to preve that Cryste was lorde of alle. *c* 1500 in Peacock *Stat. Cambr.* (1841) App. A. p. xxx, The Bedell shall fett every Inceptour in Arte to Scolys to rede his solemn Lesson. 1546 R. SMITH *Def. Sacram. Altar* title-p., Reader of the Kynges Majesties Lesson in His Grace's Universitie of Oxforde. 1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 52 He red openly in St Laurence churche London, St Austin's booke De Civitate Dei... His lesson was much frequented. 1724 R. WODROW *Life Jas. Wodrow* (1828) 27 He waited on the divinity lessons of that great man Mr. Robert Baillie.

transf. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 187 His wife falling to read him a loud lesson.

2. *Eccl.* A portion of Scripture or other sacred writing read at divine service.

Now chiefly applied to the portion of the O. T. ('first lesson') and to that of the N. T. ('second lesson') appointed in the Church of England to be read at Morning and Evening Prayer. (For *proper lesson*, see PROPER *a.*) In the technical language of ritual, the word *lesson* is not applied to the Gospel of the mass, but sometimes to the Epistle.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Siggeð Dirige, mit þreo psalmes, & mit þreo lescuns eueriche niht sunderliche. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 500 Þu most ben ofte in orisoun And in reding of lesczoun. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 709 Wel koude he rede a lesson or a storie. *c* 1400 *Table* in *Wyclif's Bible* IV. 683 Here bigynneth a rule, that tellith in whiche chapitris of the bible 3e mai fynde the lessouns, pistlis, and gospels, that ben rad in the chirche al the 3eer, after the vss of Salisbire. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 925 The .ix°. lesson which is rad In holy chirche vp-on all halwen day. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Ord. Holy Script., The olde Testament is appoynted for the first Lessons .. the newe .. for the second Lessons. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 525 May it please your Maj. it is the proper lesson for the day, as appears by the Kalendar. 1802, 1865 [see LECTIONARY]. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 554/2 Our Breviary lessons for the first nocturn. *Ibid.* 555/1 Their [the Greeks'] daily offices contain no lessons from Scripture. 1895 H. LITTLEHALES *Prymer* Pref. x, Dirige (Matins). Consisting of 3 Nocturns; each composed of:—3 Psalms..3 Lessons.

3. A portion of a book or dictated matter, to be studied by the pupil for repetition to the teacher. Hence, something that is or is to be learnt.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Eue..told hire [the serpent] al þet lescun þet God hire hefde ilered. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6859 Suilk was þi lessun and þi lare. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 422 Catun .. techyþ chyldryn þys lessun, '3eue no charge to dremys [etc.].' 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 118 Furst I leornede to lyȝe a lessun or tweyne, And wikkedliche or to weie was myn oþer lessun. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 34 (83) His lesson, þat he wende konne, To preyen hire is þurgh his wit y-ronne. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E ij b, Forrgeet not this lession for thyng that may fall. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180, I beshrewe his herte yt taught the that lesson. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 295 To learne Any hard Lesson that may do thee good. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 605 This Psaphon..had let them flie into the Woods, where chanting their lesson, they inchanted the rude people. 1716 BOLINGBROKE *Refl. Exile* (1777) 352, I learned this important lesson long ago. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Helps*, Helps in the manage.—To teach a horse his lessons, there are seven helps, or aids, to be known. These are the voice, rod [etc.]. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxv, The drill'd dull lesson, forced down word by word. 1838 JAMES *Robber* iv, The mind moralised upon it, and the heart took the lesson home. 1861 J. EDMOND *Childr. Ch. at Home* iii. 47 They should be industrious at their lessons.

† **b.** *transf.* Subject of discourse. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 318 Now salle we turne ageyn tille our owen lessoun. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1944 But for to telle þe atiryng of þat child .. It wold lengeþ þis lessoun a ful long while.

4. A continuous portion of teaching given to a pupil or class at one time; one of the portions into which a course of instruction in any subject is divided. *To give, take lessons*: to give, receive systematic instruction *in* a specified subject. Hence occas. in text-books, a section of such length as to be suitable to be studied continuously.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 437/216 Euereche dai bi custome he seide þis oresun, he nolde bi-leue for no scole, ne for no lessoun. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 2 In the fyrste lesson that i toke thenne i lerned a. and b. And other letters by her names. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 21 June, Mr. Blagrave. did give me a lesson upon the flageolette. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 305 The conversation..was..not less profitable..than their lessons. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. ii. 22 A distinguished officer .. engaged in London in giving private lessons on the fiddle. *Ibid.* Tom Newcome took no French lessons on a Sunday.

b. *transf.* An occurrence from which instruction may be gained; an instructive example; a rebuke or punishment calculated to prevent a repetition of the offence.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 119 b, She woulde giue her a lesson for walking so late, that should [etc.]. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Dist. Corresp.*, The kangaroos .. with those little short fore puds, looking like a lesson framed by nature to the pickpocket. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. iii. 94 He [a monitor] showed me a knot in a long handkerchief, and told me I should receive a lesson from that handkerchief every day, with the addition of a fresh knot every time. 1882 J. L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* xiii. 140 His self-denial in the little things of daily life was a constant lesson. 1900 R. T. DRUMMOND *Apost. Teach. & Teach. of Christ* ii. 77 Christ is their Teacher. He is also their Lesson: not His words only, but His Life.

† **5.** *Mus.* **a.** An exercise; a composition serving an educational purpose. **b.** A piece to be performed, a performance. *Obs.*

1593 (*title*) A New Booke of Citterne Lessons. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 60 My Lessons make no musicke in three parts. 1622 DEKKER & MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* I. B 3, *stage direct.*, A lessen of Cornets. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 161 Let there be a Recorder made, with two Fipples, at each end one .. and let two play the same Lesson upon it, at an Unison. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* v. ix. *stage direct.*, A solemne lesson upon the Recorders. 1665 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 214, I have heere sent you some lessons for the guittar. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 112 Lessons for the Violin by Letters are prick't on four lines .. but Lessons by Notes are prick'd upon five Lines. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xviii. 76 She made Lucy give us a lesson on the harpsichord. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Lesson*, a word formerly used by most composers to signify those exercises for the harpsichord or piano-forte which are now more generally called sonatas. The length, variety, and style of *Lessons*..entirely depend on the fancy and abilities of the composer, and the class of practitioners for whose use the pieces are designed.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lesson-book, -hour, -money*; **lesson-piece,** a piece of material on which to practise needlework.

1863 W. G. BLACKIE *Better Days Wrkng. People* i. (1864) 25 Superior *lesson-books. 1890 'L. FALCONER' *M'lle. Ixe* i. 24 Her *lesson-hour was not till the afternoon. 1847 MEDWIN *Life Shelley* II. 59 Receiving..part of the *lesson money. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 36 Let each child work a .. button-hole on her *lesson-piece in blue cotton.

Lesson (le·sən), *v.* [f. LESSON *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To give a lesson or lessons to, to instruct, teach; to admonish, rebuke. Const. *in, on*, and with *inf.* or dependent clause. Also, To bring *into* or *to* (a certain state) by lessoning.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. x. 223 He yet bothe harkened the complainte of his felowes, and lessoned them againe. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 87/1 Willing to lesson you with sound and sage aduise. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 110 Metaneone .. had before hand lessoned him what he should say. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* (1662) II. 58 To lesson the Clergy to content themselves with Decency without sumptuousness. 1682 tr. *Erastus' Treat. Excommun.* 20 The Disciples .. had been severely lesson'd by the Synagogue. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* II, Each Stripling, lesson'd by his Sire, Knew when to close, when to retire. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 361 When the eye has been for a short time lessoned to ocular succession, there will arise [etc.]. 1795 BURKE *Lett., to R. Burke* Wks. 1842 II. 459 It ought to lesson us into an abhorrence of the abuse of our own power in our own day. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxviii, To rest the weary and to soothe the sad, Doth lesson happier men. 1856 MISS WARNER *Hills of Shatemuc* xxviii. 312 If you will lesson me to find trouble is no trouble .. I will thank you much for that. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 196 Oedipus has been

purged and lessoned to humility before the throne of Zeus. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 230 There was yet another young draughtsman in Florence, who lessoned me to purpose.

absol. 1807 D. GILSON *Serm. Pract. Subj.* x. 211 The apostle lessons well when he says that the man who provideth not for his own hath denied the faith.

2. To teach (a thing) as a lesson, to inculcate.

1821 [see the *ppl. a.*].

Hence **Le·ssoned** *ppl. a.*

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Columbus* xlii, Better than lesson'd saw.

Lessoning (le·sənɪŋ). [f. LESSON *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. LESSON; the action of giving a lesson or lessons; instruction, admonition.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxxxii. 811 No longer any lessoning or warnings to be hearkened vnto. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 1 (1622) 171 As being conscious vnto himselfe, euen by Natures inward lessoning, that his seruice is due vnto him [God]. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* V. v. 220 My last day .. was filled with .. packing, leave-taking, bills-paying, and lessoning to Mdle. Jacobi. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 239 Our national usages and lessonings. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 206, I never needed lessoning more in the principles of the three great arts.

Lessor (lesǭ·ɹ). Also 6 **leas(s)or, -our,** 6–7 **lessour(e,** 7 **leaser.** [a. AF. *lessor, lessour,* f. *lesser*: see LEASE *v.* and -OR.] One who grants a lease; one who lets (property) on lease.

[1278 *Act 6 Ed. I, Stat. Glouc.* c. 4 Establi est qe apres les deus annz passez eit le lessour accioun a demander la terre en demeine. *a* 1481 LITTLETON *Inst.* § 57 Le Lessor est properment lou un home lessa a vn auter certaine terres ou tenements purterme de vie ou pur terme des ans, ou a tener a volunt.] 1487 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 16 The Occupier and termer of theym from thense be discharged ayenst his lessour of the rente reserued vpon the same leeses. 1533–4 [see LESSEE]. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 43 Where the leassor graunteth his lands or other things to the leassee. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xii. (1636) 52 If tenant for life and his lessor joyne in a lease for yeares. 1715 *Act 1 Geo. I*, Stat. II. c. 55 § 1 A Verdict shall be given for the Lessor of the Plaintiff in such Ejectment. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 442 Tenants for lives are now most commonly obliged, on the death of certain persons named in their leases, to surrender to their lessors their best beast. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* II. ii. 27 The lessee being bound to a multitude of things, and the lessor to little more than acceptance of the rent.

Lessow, obs. form of LEASOW.

Lest (lest), *conj.* Forms: 1 **þý lǽs þe, þe lǽs þe,** 2 **þe lǽste,** 2 **þi les ðe,** 3–5 **last(e, leste, les,** 5 **lesse,** 4–8 **leest,** 4–5 **lyst(e,** 6–8 *Sc.* **leist,** 6–9 **least(e,** 4– **lest.** [OE. phrase *þý lǽs þe*, lit. 'whereby less' = L. *quōminus* (*þý* instrumental of the dem. and rel. pron. + *lǽs* LESS *a.* + *þe* relative particle). In ME. the first word of the phrase was dropped, and *les þe* became *les te* in accordance with the general rule that *þ* after *s* changed into *t*.]

1. Used as a negative particle of intention or purpose, introducing a clause expressive of something to be prevented or guarded against; = L. *nē*, Eng. *that .. not, for fear that.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John v. 14 Ne synga þu þe-læs þe þe on sumon þingon wyrs ȝetide. *a* 1100 in Napier *O.E. Glosses* i. 3675 *Ne .. offenderit*, þe læste ȝehremde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Vnderfoð steore þi les ðe god iwurðe wrað wið eou. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 209 Ne bi-hold þu ham [mine sunnen] nout leste þu wreoke ham on me. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 856 Go, man, while þat þu hast liht, Lest þe of-take þe derke niht. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 723 *Thisbe*, I-kept..fful streyte lyst they dedyn sum folye. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 337 Ich sotelide how ich myghte Lette hem þat louede hym nat lest þei wolde hym martrye. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 732 (Ashm.) Haue a gud eȝe, Les [*Dublin MS.* lest] on þine ane here-efterward þine ossyngis liȝt. *Ibid.* 1372 (Dubl.) And band hir..Lest sho flechett or faylett with fyfe score ankers. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiii. 5 Take hede lest eny man deceave you. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 41 That he my fyve brether aduerteis may, Leist thay in to this cairfull place discend. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A iv b, The which least I should seeme only idlely to wish, I have [etc.]. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 41 Forge your work as true as you can, least it cost you great pains at the Vice. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 175 But, least you should be alarmed, if I don't come home by ten, don't expect me. 1795 BURNS '*Last May a braw wooer*' vi, But owre my left shouther I gae him a blink Leest neebours might say I was saucy. 1797 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 174 Nobody scarcely will venture to buy or draw bills, lest they should be paid there in depreciated currency. 1815 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 454, I did not like to write to you without the book at my elbow, least I should misremember. 1855 *Cornwall* 262 Look to the Purser well, lest he look to himself too well. 1897 R. KIPLING *Recessional*, Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget, lest we forget.

†**b.** *Lest that*: in the same sense. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 43 Nouȝt to hot a medycine, leste þat he make þe lyme toswellyn. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8204 Lyst that she were wroth with me, I suffrede. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 9 Leest that ye lese him in your owne defawte. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 115 Least that the difficultie of the thing mighte somwhat discouragie you, I will [etc.].

†**c.** *Lest when* = L. *nequando*: lest at any time.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ii. 12 Gripes lare, leswhen [Vulg. *nequando*] lauerd wrethide be. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxix. 9 Forsake me noght leswhen [L. *ne forte*] þai be heghid.

2. Used after verbs of fearing, or phrases indicating apprehension or danger, to introduce a clause expressing the event that is feared; equivalent to the L. *nē*, and in Eng. often admitting of being replaced by *that* (without accompanying negative).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxii. 11 For þam þe ic hine [Esau] swiðe ondræde, þe læs þe he cume and ofslea þas modra mid hiora cildum. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10415 Þe king was nei for drede wod..Laste þe king of fraunce & mansing him ssolde ssende. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 953 He was a-drad to þe deþ last sche him dere wold. ?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 289 We dowteþ last he wel do soo, For he ys Myghty know þer-too. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 214 My hert trymbleth for fere leest he be deed. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 270 There is daunger, lest or euer they be ready, the enemy wyl haue inuaded his countrey. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 95 A reuerend feir..leist thay offend in things of honestie. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 42 All the danger is least we take too much liberty herein. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 316 Lady Catherine grew frightened, lest her infanta should vex herself sick. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 20, I felt a strong inclination to sleep, and feared lest I should drop down. 1881 *Punch* 29 Oct. 198 Fearing lest they should succumb.

Lest, obs. form of LAST, LEAST, LIST *sb.* and *v.*

Lestage, Leste, obs. ff. LASTAGE, LEAST.

Lest(e, wk. pa. t. and pple. of LEESE *v.*[1]

Leste(n, obs. form of LAST *v.*[1], LISTEN.

Lestercock (le·stəɹkɒk). *dial.* [f. OCornish *lester* a ship, Breton *lestr*, Irish *leastar* small boat + COCK *sb.*[3]] (See quots.)

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 34 Upon the North coast where want of good harbours denieth safe roade to the fisher boats, they have a device of two sticks filled with corks and crossed flatlong, out of whose midst there riseth a thred, and at the same hangeth a saile; to this engine termed a Lestercock, they tie one end of their Boulter. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Les'ercock*, a toy-boat sent out before the wind by fishermen in rough weather with a string of hooks.

†**Le·strigon.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *Læstrȳgon-es* pl., Gr. Λαιστρῡγόν-ες a cannibal people of Italy (Hom. *Odyss.* X. 116).] An inhuman monster, a cannibal. So **Lestrigo·nian,** in the same sense.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 328 Inhumane Monster, hatefull Lestrigon. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lestrigons*, a kind of giants or fierce people of Italy, often mentioned in the Odysses of Homer. 1693 *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 342 Lest..their Sons should..become..Tyrants, Lestrigons, and Cannibals to their Servants. *a* 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 70 They were perfect cannibals with the tongue, perfect Lestrigonians.

†**Le·sty,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? repr. OE. **listig*, f. *list* skill.] Skilful, sagacious.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clvii, There sawe I .. The lesty beuer, and the ravin bare.

Lesue, obs. form of LEASOW.

Lesum, Sc. form of LEESOME.

†**Le·sure.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *læsūra*, f. L. *lædĕre*, *læsum* to hurt.] Hurt, injury, wound. Cf. LESION.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 733 And xxx foot asonder for lesure Is hem to sette. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 46 He venquyshd þat causyd þe lesure. *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 648 Of whom ye shal haue no shame ne lesure.

Lesur(e, -uwe, leswa, -w(u)e, obs. ff. LEASOW.

Let (let), *sb.*[1] Forms: 2–6 **lette,** *pl.* **letten,** 4 **leet, leit,** 4–5 **late, lete,** 4–6 **lat,** 4–9 **lett,** 5 **lytt,** 6 **leatte,** 4– **let.** [f. LET *v.*[2]] Hindrance, stoppage, obstruction; also, something that hinders, an impediment. Now *arch.*: most common in phrase *let or hindrance.* (Cf. ME. LITE.)

In ME. verse the phr. *without(en let* (Sc. *but let*) is frequent, often as a mere expletive.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Oðer hit wrð ȝewasse iþer pine of þe deaðe þe he her þaleð oðer efter mid eðelice lette. *c* 1275 LAY. 4572 He þohte habbe Delgan cwene of Denemarche ac him com mochel lette [*c* 1205 lætting] ase him was alre loþest. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7395 (Gött.) Þai did him fett widuten lett. *Ibid.* 8123 (Cott.) On nan-kyn lim ne had þai lett, For in þair sted ilkan war sette. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 179 Syne to Scone in hy raid he, And wes maid king but langir let. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 321 Moyses .. hadde a lette of his tonge. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 92 Ther ben othre vices slowe, Whiche unto love don gret lette, If thou thin herte upon hem sette. 1432 *Paston Lett.* I. 31 For the .. eschuyng of eny thing that mighte yeve empeschement or let therto. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xii. 142 Quhat is the let I may the nocht embrace? 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* I. ii. (1634) 21 By which meanes the foresayd muscles .. haue the lesse impediment or let in their motion. 1549 *Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI*, c. 1 § 2 The said Offices have remained void for a long Time, to the great Let of Justice. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 55 b, The herbe wil growe in Englande also, if idlenes wer not the let. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 118 After which so great a victorie..the Turks without let or stay overran all the countrey. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* IV. i, He may undoubtedly enter upon it without the let or molestation of any man. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discipl.* xcv. (1643) 306 Vneven, rough, bushie, and hilly grounds, are all lets and impediments to the horse. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* I. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 123 Love.. through a thousand lets will find a way To his desired end. 1649 ARNWAY *Tablet* (ed. 2) 67 As singularity of Gifts recompenced His naturall let in speech. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 200 There is a great Lett of insensible Perspiration. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* Introd. § 4 Those lets and difficulties, which stay and embarrass the mind in its search after truth. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* viii. 79 At last all let and hindrance to the merry lady ceased by the sudden death of her husband. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. 159 Each man would have a portion of time to himself in which he was allowed to do what he chose without let or inquiry. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 370 The enemy wrought his will without let or hindrance. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 532 To maintain quarrels .. to the let and disturbance of the common law.

2. In *Fives, Rackets,* and *Lawn-tennis.* Obstruction of the ball in certain ways specified in the rules, on account of which the ball must be served again.

1871 'STONEHENGE' *Rural Sports* (ed. 9) 635/1 [Rackets.] After the service .. a ball hitting the gallery-netting, posts, or cushions, in returning from the front wall, is a let. 1885 *Laws Lawn Tennis*, It is a let if the ball served touch the net, provided the service be otherwise good. .. In case of a let, the service or stroke counts for nothing, and the Server shall serve again. 1890 A. C. AINGER *Fives* in *Tennis*, etc. (Badm. Libr.) 465 *Rules.* A 'let' may be claimed when a player is in any way prevented from returning or impeded in his attempt to return the ball by one of the opposite side.

attrib. 1890 PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE *Rackets* in *Tennis*, etc. (Badm. Libr.) 403 Do not be absurdly modest about claiming a 'let' ball.

Let (let), *sb.*[2] [f. LET *v.*[1]] A letting for hire or rent. (The sense in the first quot. is doubtful.)

1684 in A. Nora Royds *Reg. Par. Felkirk* (1896) 3 By ye Ancyant Lett it amounts to 35 Pounds Yearly. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiv, 'We've had a pretty good Let,' said Mr. Crummles. 'Four front places in the centre, and the whole of the stage-box.' 1868 *Perth. Jrnl.* 18 June, John Dewar, at the Farm, will show the Boundaries; and the Conditions of Let may be learned on application. 1878 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 6/6 The reason the stair was not included in the lease was that the executors wanted to utilise it for the empty rooms, and make a separate let of it.

Let (let), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **let.** Forms: 1 **lǽtan,** *Northumb.* **léta,** (*3rd sing. pres. ind.* **léttes**), 2–3 **læten,** (*Orm.* **-enn**), 3 **leaten, leoten,** (*3rd sing.* **lat, let**), 2–4 **leten,** 3–4 **laten,** 3–6 **late, lete, latt(e, lette,** 3–8 **lett,** 3–9 (now *dial.*) **lat,** 4 **leet(e,** 4–5 **latyn,** 4–6 *Sc.* **leit,** 5 **lait, laatyn, leett,** 3– **let.** *Pa. t.* 1 **lét(t, léot,** *Northumb.* **leort,** (*2nd pl.* **letten**), 3 **liet,** 3–5 **lett, leet,** (*3rd pl.* **lætten**), 3–6 **lete, lette,** 4 **leite, lat,** 4–5 *Sc.* **leyt,** 4–6 *Sc.* **leit,** 5 **late,** 6 *Sc.* **lait, luit, lut(e,** 8–9 *Sc.* **loot,** 2– **let.** *β. weak*: 5–6 **letid,** 5 **lettid,** 7 **-ed.** *Pa. pple.* 1 (ȝe) **lǽten,** 3 **ilete(n, ilet, (i)late,** 3–5 **leten, -in,** 5 **leeten,** 3–5 **latin,** 3–6 **laten,** 4 **ylat, ylet(e, ilaten,** 4–5 **(y)lete, lattyn,** 4–6 **lattin,** 5–7 **lett,** 5–9 (now *dial.*) **letten,** 6 **letton, lat(t)ne, lette, leate,** 7, 9 *Sc.* **latten,** 9 *Sc.* **lotten, looten,** 7–9 **lett,** 4– **let.** [A Com.Teut. reduplicating str. vb.: OE. *lǽtan* (Northumb. *léta*), pa. t. *lét, leort* (chiefly Anglian and *poet.*), pa. pple. *gelǽten*, corresponds to OFris. *lêta*, pa. t. *lit, lêt*, pa. pple. *lêten*, OS. *lâtan*, pa. t. *liet, lêt*, pa. pple. *gilâtan* (Du. *latan*, pa. t. *liet*, pa. pple. *gelaten*), OHG. *lâzan*, pa. t. *liaz*, pa. pple. *gilâzan* (MHG. *lâzen*, pa. t. *liez*, also shortened *lân*, pa. t. *lie*, pa. pple. *gilân*; mod.G. *lassen*, pa. t. *liess*, pa. pple. *gelassen*), ON. *láta*, pa. t. *lét*, pa. pple. *látenn* (Sw. *låta*, Da. *lade*), Goth. *lêtan*, pa. t. *lailôt*. The root, Teut. **lǣt-* :—pre-Teut. **lēd-*, is related by ablaut to Teut. **lat-* (whence LATE *a.*) :—pre-Teut. **lad-* (whence L. *lassus* weary); Brugmann compares Gr. ληδεῖν (Hesychius) 'to be weary'. The primary sense of the vb. would thus seem to be 'to let go through weariness, to neglect'; cf. the development of the Romanic synonym (F. *laisser* :— L. *laxāre*, f. *laxus* loose). In all the Teut. langs., however, the word has the same senses as in OE.

The shortening of the root vowel (which is curiously parallel to the change of MHG. *lâzen* into mod.G. *lassen*) has not been satisfactorily explained, and no precisely analogous instance has been found, though in the vbs. *fret* and *get* the normal lengthening of OE. *e* in open syllables has not taken place before *t*, and the OE. *ǽ, éa* are very generally shortened before *d* and *þ*, as in *dread, bread, breath*.]

I. To leave; to allow to pass.

†**1.** *trans.* To allow to remain; to leave behind; to abstain from taking away, using, consuming, occupying, etc. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 125 Hwilce hwile hine wille Drihten her on worlde lætan. *c* 1205 LAY. 14778 Saxes .. letten i þissen londe wiues & heore children. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 777 Amonges men a swete smel he let her of his holi spel. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1924 Summe in gripes bi þe her Drawen ware, and laten þer. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4136 Stondyng hous wyl he non lete. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1620 Herhaudes bodi wiþ him he bar, For he nold it nouȝt lete þar. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 218 And ȝaf to man fre power..Þe euel to late and god to take. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iv. 101 (Camb. MS.) As to the wyse folk ther nis no place Ileten to hate þat is to seyn that ne hate hath no place amonges wyse men. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6556 If men wolde ther-geyn appose The naked text, and lete the glose. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 32 In that pouder growe little wormes, let the same therin. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 41 Ile giue him my Commission, To let him there a Moneth, behind the Gest Prefix'd for's parting. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 76 He asked me where I let my traine.

†**b.** To loose one's hold of, let go. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1811 Quad iacob, ðe ne leate ic noȝt, Til ðin bliscing on me beð wroȝt.

†**2.** To leave undone, omit to do; to leave out, omit (in reading, recitation, etc.). Also with negative complement, to leave *undone*, etc. See also *let alone* (18 b). *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* Pref. (1890) 4 þæt ic sylf ongeat, ne let ic þæt unwriten. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 þeos..beoð alle ine freo wille to donne oþer to leten hwon me euer wule. *Ibid.* 38 Hwo se puncheð to longe lete þe psalmes. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 þu wult lete lehtliche & abeore bliðeliche þe derf þat tu drehest. 1340 *Ayenb.* 74 Hit ne is naȝt ynoȝ to lete þe kueades: bote me lyerny þet guod to done.

† **b.** with *inf.* as *obj.*: To omit or forbear *to* do something. Cf. LET *v.*2 2, to which some of the instances given here may belong. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 80 Chefe justise he satte, þe sothe to atrie, For lefe no loth to lette þe right lawe to guye. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1186 Lettes nouȝt for ȝoure liues ȝour lord forto socoure. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. iv. (1839) 27 ȝif thou lette to go, thou schalt have a gret harm. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4918 It was nyght, þarfore he lett to fyght, bot bade day lyght. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xviii. 22 Let not to praye allwaye. 1558–68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 41 b, Let not in the meane tyme to use other remedies. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 10 Colatine .. did not let To praise the cleare vnmatched red and white. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 78 Thereupon he did not let to put them in mind of his opinion. 1620 BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* ix. (1856) 75 Ther was a proud and very profane yonge man [who] did not let to tell them [the sick], that he hoped to help to cast halfe of them over board before they came to their jurneys end. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ii. 4 How violent soever the Tempest was..we letted not to discover the isles of Curia [etc.].

† **c.** *absol.* and *intr.* To desist, forbear. Const. *of, from.* Cf. LET *v.*2 2. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 75 þe haueð michel sineged and nele lete ne bete. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxvii. 103 Thus hit geth bituene hem tuo, That on saith, let, that other seyth, do. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1451 (1500) Now spek, now prey, now pitously compleyne, Lat not for nyce shame, or drede, or slouthe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 224 'Let of þy speche' þe Erl hym saide. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 712 He sware..All tho couenaundes to kepe, & for no cause let. *Ibid.* 6458 He light doune full lyuely, lettid he noght. *c* 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. F.) 85 Offere or lete, whethere thu list. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1062 Of his foly scho bad him lete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 49 The other houndes that seeth y° game, foloweth y° same .. & letteth for nothynge. 1547 *Homilies* I. (1859) 79 When they .. do swear .. not to let from saying the truth. *c* 1554 *Interl. Youth* B iij b, We wil let for none expence.

3. *trans.* To omit or cease to speak of. Also *intr.* (const. *of*).

c 1205 LAY. 25669 Lete we nu of Costantin..and speken of Maximiæn. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 328 Of Goldeboru shul we nou laten *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 382 But trewely of hem at þis time þe tale y lete. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1459 Now schull we lete here of Clement And telle how [etc.]. ?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 636 On þe frensch boke..he schalle fynde .. þynges þat y leete here.

† **4.** To leave *to* some one else. *Obs.*

a 1000 in Earle *Land Charters* 203 Ic hæbbe ealle ða spæce to Ælfheȝe læten. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7659 Hii . lete þe king þe maistrie & flowe to scotlonde. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii[i]. 10 Hij shal laten her riches vn-to stranges. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 883 So heigh a doctrine I lete to diuines. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6998 Alle desertes, and holtes hore..I lete hem to the Baptist Iohan. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 174 Smale thynges thay lettyn to Smale men. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 16 She [the lily] .. nether spinnes nor cards .. But to her mother Nature all her care she letts. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 64 King Henrie the seuenth had sent neither horse nor foote hither, but let the Pale to the Guard and defence of the fraternitie of Saint George.

† **b.** To bequeath. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 191 Hi hedde y-write ine hare testament þet hi let a þousend and vyf hondred pond.

† **c.** *To let to borgh* (Sc.): to hand over upon security. *Obs.*

1482 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 100/2 For þe wrangwis takin .. of 1 scheip & a kow, quhilkis war ordanit of before be the lordis of consale to haue bene lattin to borgh to þe saide alex'.

† **5.** To quit, abandon, forsake. To abandon *to* (the flames). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Leteð eower stale and eower reaflac. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 337 Læte we þe brode strets, and þe wei bene. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 725 Thare let hur, and ðeðen he nam, And wulde to lond canahan. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5812 The kyng lete the waye of the est, And by a ryuer tourned west. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 902 It is noht euel so to biginne, For drede of pine to late þi sinne. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 22 Til thow be a lorde and haue londe leten the I nelle. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 411 Leteth youre ire, and beth sumwhat tretable! *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* ¶ 768 A man shal lete fader and mooder, and taken hym to his wif. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 30 If þat þou wolt þi synnes leett. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (1544) 3 b, God bad us not our countreyes for to lete To underfong thinges impossible. 1599 MASSINGER etc. *Old Law* v. i, Eneas..Who letting all his Jewels to the flames..tooke his bedrid father on his back.

† **6.** To lose (one's life, virtue, honour, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Hie goð welneih to hire liues ende, and fele here lif fulliche lated. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 75 þis lif ȝe schulen leoten & nuten ȝe neauer hwenne. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 273 Ofte moni wummon letes hire mensket þurh þe luue of wepmon þat is of heh burðe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10883 Isabel is wif .. let at bercamstude þat lif. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9244 Many a knight his lyve lete. 1530 PALSGR. 607/2, I lette my lyfe, I departe out of the worlde. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1165/1 His..testament, which he made not long before he let his life.

† **b.** *intr.* To abate, allow a deduction of. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 þe sullere lat sumdel of his lofe and þe beggere ecneð his bode.

7. To allow the escape of (confined fluid); to shed (tears, blood); to emit (breath, sounds, etc.). Also, to discharge (a gun). *To let blood* (Surg.): see BLOOD *sb.* 1 d. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 46 Læt þu him blod on ædre. *c* 1205 LAY. 18980 þa cnihtes scullen suggen .. þat þu ært ilete blod. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8507 þe teres þat hii lete so riue. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. metr. i. 50 (Camb. MS.) The wynd nothus leteth hise plowngy blastes. *c* 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 268 Tho was ther manye teres lete. 14.. *A. B. C. on Pass. Christ* 202 in *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* 249 þe blod þat cryst let for mankende. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* 40 Than caused the Captaine a pece of ordinaunce to be fiered, and a gunne to be lete, to call backe the purser. 1559 MORWYNG *Evronym.*, Take the bloud of sanguin yong men using a good diet whyles it is newly letten. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. xiv. 594 Before they let their last breath. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 190 Overreaching her self to take a flaggon that stood a little too far from her, she chanced to let a wind backwards. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. v, The oak, that let many a heavy groan, when he was cleft with a wedge of his own timber. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. i, The bauld good-wife ..loot an aith. 1785 BURNS *Hallowee'n* xxiii, He .. loot a winze. 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* I. 266 I'll slyly seize and Let blood from her weasand. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* i. v, Mr. Walter ..wants to consult you about letting the water from the great pond.

† **b.** *intr.* Of blood: To issue. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 36 þe blode was boþe warme and fresh, þat of þe schankes lete [AF. *le saunk pur veirs issist*].

c. *To let at* (now Sc.): to discharge missiles at; to assail; to aim at. Also *to let into* (slang): to attack.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* II. v. (1622) 39 The Captaine .. commaunded the sling-casters .. to let freely at them and drive them from their fence. *c* 1800 *Christmas Ba'ing* in Skinner *Poet. Pieces* (1809) 42 He first leit at the ba'. 1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 138 They got from six to nine months' imprisonment; and those that let into the police, eighteen months. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxii. (1873) 131, I see brawly fat ye're lattin at. 1872 *Punch* 2 Mar. 89/1 The Premier 'let into' the other gentleman with a fire and fury delightful to all but himself.

8. To grant the temporary possession and use of (land, buildings, rooms, movable property) to another in consideration of rent or hire. † Formerly also, to lend (money) at interest. (For *to let to hire, to farm*, see the sbs.)

909 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* (1887) II. 289 Eadward cyning & þa hiwan in Wintan ceastre lætað to Dænewulfe biscope twentiȝ hida landes be Ticceburnan. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 852 (Laud MS.) On þis tima leot Ceolred .. Wulfrede to hande þet land of Sempiȝaham. 1340 *Ayenb.* 42 þe vifte [boȝ of auarice] is ine ham þet be markat makinde leteþ hare benefices. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 57 The said ship was letten on marchaundise .. to Sr William Capell of London marchaunt. 1558 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 388 We .. have gyvin, graunted, and for ever more leate unto John Lynch .. a parcell of our ground. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 110 It were a shame to let his Land by lease. 1616 W. HAUGHTON *Englishmen for My Money* I. i, By the sweete loude trade of Usurie, Letting for Interest, and on Morgages, Doe I waxe rich. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2109/4 The Blackamoor's Head in West-Smithfield is to be Lett. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 242 If Money were let as it is in other Countries. 1709 *Tatler* No. 88 ¶ 12 She had .. let her Second Floor to a very genteel youngish Man. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. xvi. (1892) 368 The farmer who lets the cows must [etc.]. 1815 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1887 I. 522 Whether there is in any remote and solitary situation a house to let for a time. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* xi. 128 He went .. to let his labour where it would obtain a better reward. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ii, A quarter of the town that has gone down in the world, and taken to letting lodgings. 1844 L. HUNT *Blue-Stocking Revels* I. 50 A 'House to Let', facing Hyde Park.

b. *intr.* in passive sense = *to be let.*

1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. I. 156 Lands let at from 10*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per acre. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Ch. Div. 51 A large number of chambers now letting at many thousands a year. 1885 SIR J. BACON in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 570/2 There was some reason to suppose that all the mortgaged houses would speedily let.

† **9.** To set free, liberate; also with complement, *to let free, at large.* *Obs.* (but cf. *let loose*, 19).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxi. 26 Læte hiȝ friȝe. *a* 1400 *Octonian* 767 As glad as grehond y-lete of lese. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clvii. [cliii.] 433 To let the ladyes and damoselles at large. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 74 Being taken prisoner [he] was condemnit to the death, bot thairefter was lattin free. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 4 In other pleyes of felonie .. he quha is accused vses to be lettin frie. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 33, I let the Greyhound at them.

10. To allow to pass or go; to admit *to, into* a place. Also *occas.* (with notion of *let down*, 29) to lower gradually *over, through* something.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 49 Scho lete þam ouer þe wall..by a rape. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. of Greece* II. iv. (1715) 223 Such Persons were purified by being let thro' the lap of a Woman's Gown. 1854 LD. LONSDALE in *Ld. Malmesbury's Mem. Ex-Minister* (1884) I. 419 They would not let a single Englishman on board of her. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 501 The creaking of the door, years past, Which let upon you such disabling news. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 140 The proprietor absolutely refused to let me over it [a factory].

† **b.** *To let to bail* (Sc. *borgh*): to admit to bail.

1454–5 *Chart. Edinburgh* 12 Jan. (1871) 81 Nocht be ill pittit na prisonyt bot lattyn to borgh gif he has ony borowis. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Suche person .. may be letten to baile by the ordinaries. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. ii. (1588) 339 Iustices of the Peace might .. have letten to baile such persons as were indited of Felonie. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 4 He may be latten to borgh, be the Kings letter.

11. When construed with certain prepositions the verb assumes senses which it has with the cognate adverbs.

a. *To let into*: (*a*) to admit to, give entrance to, allow to enter (*lit.* and *fig.*); † also *absol.* and in *indirect pass.*; (*b*) to insert in the surface or substance of; † (*c*) to introduce, bring to; (*d*) to introduce to the knowledge of, make acquainted with, inform about; also, † *to let into one's knowledge.* (Cf. *let in*, 31.)

(*a*) 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 201 Sum latne in to the castel haldeng the forme and schaw of a parleament. *a* 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vi. 11 She bid the Goddesse downe descend, And let her selfe into that Ivory throne. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 111 A spacious Court, let into by a number of streets. 1646 BOYLE *Let. to Marcombes* 22 Oct. Wks. 1772 I. Life 33 To let new light into the understanding. 1671 L. ADDISON *West Barbary* 56 The Avenue that let into Gaylaus Country. 1680 *Let. to Person of Honour* 20 It is not possible he should be further let into the Government. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 411 ¶ 5 A Man of a polite Imagination is let into a great many Pleasures, that the Vulgar are not capable of receiving. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvii. 119 The mass turned over and let me into the lake. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xvi, He lets us into the waiting-room. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xix, He let himself into the house by his latch-key. 1885 *Daily News* 16 July 4/7 If we let the Conservatives into office again. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 956 B. W. M. .. was let into possession under this agreement.

(*b*) 1623 GOUGE *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 15 Two girders were by tenents and mortaises let into the midst of it [the maine Summier]. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 215 Which colour they let into the Skin, by pricking it with a sharp Bone. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 277 A pointed arch of stone let into the plastered wall. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xviii. 291 A slab let into the wall. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 180, I have known clocks to be let into the ledge of the pulpit.

(*c*) 1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 12 Sept. in *Carlyle*, That which I have now to say to you will need no preamble to let me into my discourse.

(*d*) *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 21 It is time that I let into your knowledge that splendour which [etc.]. 1703 DK. QUEENSBERRY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 238 He says he was let into all the secrets of the correspondence of Scotsmen with St. Germains. 1708 PARTRIDGE *Bickerstaff detected*, I have let the learned world fairly into the controversy depending. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, Gentlemen, I beg you will let me into my affairs a little. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 3 Such..Explications..as may serve to let the Reader into the Reason and Nature of what is before him. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 39, I am glad thy honest Man has let thee into the Affair of Sally Godfrey. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, In the meantime my friend Marlow must not be let into his mistake. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* Pref. (1809) 57 By the putting forth of this work the public must be let into much useful knowledge. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. i. ¶ 5 He had no objection to letting me into the fun, on condition that I would not blab. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. iii. 17 Before I let you into the amusements and customs of this delightful country. 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* iv. 93 That lets me into a little fact about you!

b. *To let* (a person) *off* a penalty, etc. (Cf. *let off* 32 c.)

1885 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 336/2 The judge .. only lets the man off imprisonment on the terms of his paying the costs.

II. Uses requiring a following infinitive (normally without *to*).

12. *trans.* Not to prevent; to suffer, permit, allow.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Hwæt dest þu þe ȝif Drihten..þe læteþ þone teoþan dæl anne habban. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 260 Ne læte he næfre his hyrmen hyne ofer wealdan. 12.. in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Let vs, louerd, comen among þin holi kineriche. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2123 Ich schal..leoten toluken þi flesch þe fuheles of þe lufte *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20198 Haf þis palme..Kepe it wel i prai it te, Lat tu neuer it be fra þe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4821 Hys pleyn londes he let hym haue. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 289/1 Latyn, or sufferyn a thynge to been. *c* 1500 in Denton *Eng. in 15th C.* Note D (1888) 318, I thynke for dyuers consyderacions it were better to lett the tenantes haue it. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 23 Y° kyng gave hym faire wordes, and let hym depart home. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 53 Love of your selfe..and deare constraint, Lets me not sleepe. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* I. ii, Your son Thomas will Not let us work at all. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 15 When the ship was caught, and could not beare vp into the winde, we let her driue. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 378 She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings. 1675 E. W[ILSON] *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 64 If it be let stand and settle any long time. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 356 Let thy enemies have part. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xl, I loot naebody sort it but my ain hands. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 24, I was not let see him. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* vi, Bows had taken her in hand and taught her part after part...She knew that he made her: and let herself be made. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 539 Lomer..was right in letting Newman have the funds.

¶ **b.** A few examples of the use of *to* before the infinitive in this construction occur in all periods; now chiefly when *let* is used in the passive.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. vii. 6 That he shuld let the quene his suster to purchas for her selfe frendis. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Machiavel's Art of Warre* 90 Some haue vsed to deuide the enemies force, by lettyng him to enter into their countrie. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 43, I pray him not to let his pretious bloud to be shed for me in vain.

a 1677 Barrow *Serm. Wisdom* Wks. 1687 I. 4 It will not let external mischances..to produce an inward sense which is beyond their natural efficacy. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 26. 437 Why does he let so many other Gods to do nothing at all? 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 17. 186 He was one of those mad Folks who are let to go abroad. 1812 Moore in *Mem.* (1853) I. 266, I never am let to write half so much as I wish. *a* 1866 Keble *Lett. Spir. Counsel* (1870) 201 If they be indulged and let to run wild.

c. with ellipsis of the infinitive.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* iv, He wald haif lufit, scho wald not lat him. 1681 Dryden *Sp. Fryar* v. 77 My dear, dear Lord Remember me; speak, Raymond, will you let him? 1700 Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 8 We are as well as the heat will let us. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* I. xiii, I am very much obliged to my father for letting me. 1892 M. Morris *Montrose* ix. 172 A..declivity, by which they might march directly down upon Montrose's left flank—if Montrose would let them.

†**d.** *absol.* To allow, give permission. *Obs.*

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 95 Sum douts..of quhilk rycht faine, Gif laser lat, I wald resoluit be. 1725 Ramsay *Gent. Sheph.* I. ii, The maist thrifty man could never get A well-stor'd room, unless his wife wad let.

13. To cause. Now only in *to let* (a person) *know* = to inform (of something).

In early use, often with ellipsis of an indefinite personal object, so that the active infinitive has virtually assumed a passive sense; cf. G. *lassen.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xiv. [xviii.] (MS. Ca.), He sette scole, & on þære he let cnihtas læran. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1102 He let þær toforan castelas ȝemakian. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Se almihti sceappende..hi alle..let befallen on þat ece fer þe ham ȝearcod was. *c* 1200 Ormin 6362 To letenn swingenn himm. *c* 1205 Lay. 586 He hine leatte wel witen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Al þus þe holi Gost lette writen one boc uor to warnie wummen of hore fol eien. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 14/457 He liet .. maken him king of al is fader lond. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 541 Ibured he was in londone þat he let verst rere. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2171 Lete wite swiþe at þe kichen weþer þei misse any skinnes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. vi. 15 (Harl. MS.) He lete make a proclamacion þorȝ all his Empire. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vi. 24 Y^e^ thynges that they desireden to late be knowen to theyr frendis. 1530 Palsgr. 607/2, I lette one to wyte, *je sinne.* 1589 Cooper *Admon.* 125 They were let to vnderstande, what plots and meanes were made. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. vi. 11 If your name be Horatio, as I am let to know it is. 1630 Ld. Dorchester in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 260 To let the Ambassador know this Doctor may returne as hee is come. 1706 Pope *Let. to Wycherley* 10 Apr., Pray let me know your mind in this, for I am utterly at a loss. 1781 [C. Johnston] *Juniper Jack* II. IV. v. 230 On my arrival at her house, I was not let to wait long. 1794 Burns '*O saw ye my dear*', She lets thee to wit that she has thee forgot. 1829 Scott *Tales Grandfather* Ser. III. lxxxiv. (1841) 446/2, I will let them know that they are the King's subjects, and must likewise submit to me. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Nov. 5/1 There was always some body of Churchmen which disliked them, and took every opportunity of letting them know it.

14. The imperative with sb. or pronoun as obj. often serves as an auxiliary, forming the equivalent of a first or third person of the vb. which follows in the infinitive.

The transition to this use from senses 12 and 13 may be seen in instances such as quot. 1423 below, in which *let* may be taken either in its ordinary sense, expressing a request addressed to a person, or in its function as an auxiliary.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 498 Lat me ta the state on me, And bring this land out off thyrllage. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 855 Lat vs stynte of Custance but a throwe, And speke we of the Romayn Emperour. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xcix, Vnto ȝoure grace lat now ben acceptable My pure request. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. ii, Lete vs set vpon hym or day. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xix. 49 Latt every man say quhat he will. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D iij, Leat vs call to memorie, the princes of times past. 1535 Coverdale *Song* 3 *Child.* 52 O let the earth speake good of the Lorde: yee lett it prayse him. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 102 Let it be granted that they are most necessarie. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 228 If you denie to dance, let's hold more chat. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. 84 Let there be an hole about an Inch deep, which shall serve to Prime it with Powder-dust. 1707 Addison *Pres. St. War* Misc. Wks. 1830 III. 222 Let her wealth be what it will. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* II. 300 But come, I must love him! Let's find him out. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xii, Let us begone from this place. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 254 Let us suppose that there is a town which is able to support two banks.

¶ **b.** Occasionally the nominative has been incorrectly used for the objective before the infinitive.

1634 *Malory's Arthur* IV. iii, Let we [1485 lete vs] hold us together till it be day. 1647 T. Hill *Paul* (1648) A Letter a ij, Finally, let you and I counsell, encourage, watch over, and pray much one for another. *c* 1650 *Chevy Chase* (Percy MS.) xxiii, Let thou and I the battell trye. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VII. 424 Awhile Let thou and I withdraw. 1875 Dasent *Vikings* III. 131 Let thou and all Bui's men do their best.

c. with ellipsis of *go.* (Very common in Shaks.; now *arch.*)

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* III. i. 95 Let vs to the Tyger all to dinner. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. ii. 152 Ile throw't into the Creeke Behinde our Rocke, and let it to the Sea. 1634 Milton *Comus* 599 But com let's on. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 219 Let us now into the Towne. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* VI. 505 Then let me to the tomb, my best retreat, When thou art slain. 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* i, Let us home ere the storm begins to rage. 1822 Shelley *Faust* II. 326 When one dance ends another is begun; Come, let us to it.

III. To behave, appear, think.

†**15.** *intr.* To behave, comport oneself; to have (a particular) behaviour or appearance; to make *as though*, to pretend. Also with cognate obj. *to let lates* (cf. ON. *láta látum*). *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xx. 20 Ða sendun hiȝ mid searwun þa ðe riht-wise leton [*Hatton Gosp.* lætenn; Vulg. *qui se justos simularent*]. *a* 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* lvii. (1883) 298 He..læt him eaðelice ymbe þæt. *c* 1200 Ormin 1296 Bule lateþþ modiliȝ, & bereþþ upp hiss hæfedd. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 429 He lat he ne wile us noȝt biswike. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2168 He let he knew hem noȝt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12496 (Cott.) Þe late þai thoru þe cite let. *Ibid.* 14608 (Gott.) Als wittles men sli late þai lete. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 49 Lord, that hast me lyf tolene, such lotes lef me leten! *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxvii. 12 Þai let as þai armyd þaim to stand wiþ god. *a* 1350 *St. Laurence* 137 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 114 He saw þam al lat sarili. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3832 Letande alles a lyone, he lawnches theme thorowe. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1809 Sho lete als sho him noght had sene. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 9 Sche letteth as thow sche wyst not where he were. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 502 Wallace assayed at all placis about, Leit as he wald at ony place brek out. 1508 Dunbar *Tua mariit wemen* 228, I cast on him a crabbit E..And lettis it is a luf-blenk. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 103 Vortyger..letid as thoughe he had been wroth with that deede. 1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss.* Suppl., *Leeten*, you Pretend to be. *Chesh.* You are not so mad as you leeten you.

†**16.** To think (highly, lightly, much, etc.) *of* (occas. *by*, *to*, OE. *embe*). *To let well of*: to be glad of, welcome. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Inst. Polity* c. 6 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 310 Eala fela is..þæra þe..embe bletsunga oððe unbletsunga leohtlice lætað. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 260 Þet lutel let of godes borde, and godes worde. *c* 1200 Ormin 3750 Þatt te birrþ..latenn swiþe unnorneliȝ & litell off þe sellfenn. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Ȝif þu him muche luuest & he let lutel to þe. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 43 He..lates of pouer men hetheli. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 195 So wele it was of leten. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 29 Luytel is he loued or leten bi. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XII. 250 Thai leit of ws lichtly. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 88 Þare was na lyueande lede he lete mare by. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2007 So wele the lyon of him lete. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 6764 He saw comyng Nathanael, He lete therof right wel. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VI. x. 247/2 Adam and Eue..well lete of themselfe byfore they ete of the tree. *c* 1600 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1436 Quod Danger, 'Let not licht'.

†**17.** *trans.* with *complement.* To regard as. Also with obj. and inf., or clause: To consider *to be*, *that* (a person or thing) *is.* *Obs.*

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* III. i. § 5 Þæt hi hi selfe leton æȝþer ȝe for heane ȝe for unwræste. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1097 Maniȝe men leton þ hit cometa wære. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 125 He let hit unleflich and ne lefde hit noht. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 130 [Heo] leteð al nouht wurð þet heo wel doð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19524 Godds virtu or gret prophet, Or angel elles þai him let. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. iii. 25 (Camb. MS.) Thow shalt nat wylne to leten thi self a wrecche. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 5 Somme ..leten me for a lorel. *c* 1420 Wyntoun *Chron.* VIII. xxx. 4556 Inglis man..gert his folk wyth mekil mayne Ryot halyly the cwntré; And lete, that all hys awyne suld be. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 907 Thus leit he no man his peir.

†**b.** *absol.* To think. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 Ech god giue..cumeð of heuene dunward..þeh þe unbileffulle swo ne lete. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/2 Laatyn, wenyn, or demyn. *Ibid.* 289/1 Latyn, or demyn in word, or hert. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* LIV. ii, Nothyng is more redy for to mete Then couetous and falshode as man lete.

IV. Phraseological combinations.

* *with adj. as complement.*

18. Let alone. (In OE. also *létan án*, ME. † *let one.*)

†**a.** To leave (a person) in solitude. *Obs.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 525 Þe leches gon, & lete Gij one, Þat makeþ wel michel mone. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1828 Þen lete þe lord þam allane & went till his fest.

b. To abstain from interfering with or paying attention to (a person or thing), abstain from doing (an action). *To let well alone*: see Well.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 226 Læt ðonne an ðæt ȝefeoht swæ openlice sume hwile. ?*a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 2898 (Fairf.) Sibbe and spoused ȝe lete an [*Cott.* tak yee nan]. *a* 1483 Earl Rivers *Let.* in Gairdner *Life Rich. III* (1878) App. B. 395 Take hede to the vice that Maundy makes, and loke yef the foundacion and the wallis be sufficiaunt.. than lete hym alone with his worke. 1530 Palsgr. 607/1 Let that alone, *laissés cela.* 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 269 The corrupt natures of women, if they be let alone to live at libertie. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 95 Let them alone awhile, and then open the doore. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iii. 145 For Monsieur Maluolio, let me alone with him. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* xxiii. 18 Let him alone; let no man move his bones. So they let his bones alone. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 30 Apr., So home..to my accounts, and finished them..they being grown very intricate, being let alone for two months. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 5, I would.. advise all my Female Readers..to let alone all Disputes of this Nature. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 293 Why not avoid all this, as Napoleon might have done, by letting well alone? 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* v, Why don't you let the boy alone? 1884 Rider Haggard *Dawn* xix, He is gentle as a lamb, if only he is let alone. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Nov. 5/6 It was best to let them alone to think quietly over their own position.

c. *absol.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2688 Nay, leue, lat ane [*Dubl. MS.* lett be]. *a* 1592 Greene *Geo. a Greene* (1599) E 1 b, For his other qualities, I let alone. 1891 H. Jones *Browning as Philos. Teacher* ii. 45 There is given to men the largest choice to do or to let alone, at every step in life.

d. *colloq.* in imper.: *Let me* (*him*, etc.) *alone to* (do so and so) = I (he, etc.) may be trusted to do, etc. Also const. *for*, †and in early use *ellipt.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4372 Lete me allone, mi lef swete frende, anoie þe na more. [1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. i. (1859) 2 Lete me alone therfore, to do that my ryght is; for nothing skilfully may lette me therof.] 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 201 Let me alone for swearing. 1681 Dryden *Sp. Fryar* IV. 48 Let me alone to accuse him afterwards. 1843 Dickens *Chr. Carol* iv, Let the charwoman alone to be the first.

e. The imperative *let alone*, or the pres. pple. used *absol.*, is used colloq. with the sense 'not to mention'. (The obj., whether sb. or clause, in this use follows the adj.)

1816 Jane Austen *Lett.* (1884) II. 263 We shall have no bed in the house..for Charles himself—let alone Henry. 1843 Fr. A. Kemble *Rec. Later Life* III. 33 Going out of town is very agreeable to me on my own account, letting alone my rejoicing for my children. 1853 Trench *Proverbs* 98 It..declares that honesty, let alone that it is the right thing, is also..the wisest. 1892 *Guardian* 20 Jan. 86/1 It is hard to get a gardener who can prune a gooseberry-bush, let alone raise a cucumber.

f. as *sb.*; now only *attrib.* in the sense of 'laisser-aller'.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 79 *Gon.* Meane you to enioy him? *Alb.* The let alone lies not in your good will. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 298 By dint of practising the let-alone system. 1859 Smiles *Self-Help* xii. (1860) 325 The old let-alone proprietors. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* (1882) 351 Such a let-alone policy is eventually beneficial.

19. Let loose. To liberate, set free; now chiefly, a fierce animal or some destructive agency. Also, † to relax, loose (one's hold, control), slacken (a bridle); † to abandon (an opinion). † Rarely *intr.* to give way *to.*

1530 Palsgr. 607/2, I let lose, *je mets au large.*..Lette lose your houndes, we shall go hunte the foxe. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 286 Not letting loose the bridle of libertie to his concupiscence. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 286 It hes not bein the custome of England to let louse onie grip that they haue hade of Scotland at ony tyme. 1597 T. Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 430 Their tongues are let loosse to opprobrious speeches. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. ii. 36, I doe now let loose my opinion. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xlix. 21 Naphtali is a hinde let loose. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 53 God intendeth only the care of the species or common natures, but letteth loose the guard of individualls. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 155 Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire? 1667 *Causes Decay Chr. Piety* i. ¶ 1 If we should so far let loose to speculation, as to forget our experience. 1683 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* 136 When their Enemies..have let themselves loose into an irregular Pursuit. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 123 ¶ 1 He was let loose among the Woods as soon as he was able to ride on Horseback. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Old & New Schoolmaster*, He can no more let his intellect loose in Society, than the other can his inclinations. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* II. 43 Like so many bedlamites or demoniacs let loose. 1877 C. Geikie *Christ* lvii. (1879) 696 Fierce wrath will he let loose on this nation.

** *with a verb in the infinitive.*

20. Let be (dial. *let-a-be*; † also contracted *labee*, *labbe*).

a. To leave undisturbed, not to meddle with; to abstain from doing (an action); to leave off, cease from; = *let alone*, 18 b. † Also const. *inf.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Let þu þet uuele beon. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3726 Leateð ðen swilc wurdes ref. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20271 Lat be weping, it helps noght. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1840 Lettez be your bisinesse. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 475 Lat be thyn arguynge Ffor loue ne wele nat Countyrpletyd be. *c* 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 2070 Take therof the best & let the worst be. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XXI. iv, Syr late hym be..for he is vnhappy. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. vi. 159 With thi complayntis.. Lat be to vex me. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 1 Luvaris, lat be the frennessy of luve. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 207 Soft you, let me be, plucke vp my heart, and be sad. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1738 I. 10 Let be your prayer, ask not Impossibilities. 1700 Dryden *Theod. & Hon.* 287 'Back on your lives! let be', said he, 'my prey'. 1822 Shelley *Faust* II. 383 Let it be..pass on. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 75, I do not understand Why you should harp on Ina. Let her be. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropsh. Lad* xxxiv, Oh, sick I am to see you, will you never let me be?

†**b.** To cease to speak of; also *intr.* Const. *of.*

c 1205 Lay. 30455 Lette we nu beon Cadwaðlan and ga we to Edwine aȝan. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 127 Of the quene let we bee.

c. *absol.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 206 Læt beon ealne dæȝ. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1735 Lateþ beo and beoþ isome. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1757 Lat ben, moder, for hit is nede. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 619 Lat be quod he, it shal nat be. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 18 God saith him silf..'lete be, lete be, for in me is the vengeaunce, and y shalle quyte it'. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 293 'Lat be, God forbid', the Coilȝear said. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxvii. 49 Other sayde let be: let vs se whyther Helias wyll come and delyver hym. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. iv. 6 Ah let be, let be, thou art The Armourer of my heart. 1651 Cleveland *Poems, Sq.-Cap* ii, She replies, good Sir, La-bee, If ever I have a man, Square-cap for mee. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 306 (E. D. S.) Labbe, labbe, Soze, labbe..Gi' o'er, gi o'er. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* VII. 338, I waste my heart in signs: let be. 1884 Child *Ballads* I. 322/2 When Thomas is about to pull fruit..the elf bids him let be. 1891 *Athenæum* 21 Feb. 242/2 The good old doctrine of Let Be.

d. = *let alone*, 18 e. Chiefly *Sc.*

1600 J. Melvill *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 246 He could skarse sitt, to let be stand on his feet. *a* 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1743) 619 These baser things are not worthy of an immortal spirit, let be a spirit who is a partaker of a divine nature. 1683 Dk. Hamilton 9 June in Napier *Dundee*

(1859) I. ii. 333 They would scarce give me civil answers, let be to confess a word. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxix, She .. speaks as if she were a prent book,—let a-be an auld fisher's wife. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* Prelim. p. vii, Let-a-be this plain truth, another point of argument is [etc.].

21. Let fall.

† **a.** To put (clothing) *on* a person. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4655 Þe kyng .. did on ioseph hand þe ring; And clahtyng on him lette he fall.

b. To lower (a bridge, a portcullis, a veil); *Naut.* to 'drop' an anchor; also (see quot. 1867).

c 1500 *Melusine* xxvi. 252 Clerevauld..lete fall the bridge. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 139 Than ladyes fair lete fall thair mantillis grene. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 13 Tha..Drew draw briggis, and lute portculȝeis fall. 1594 [see FALL *v.* 4]. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 38 Let fall your fore-saile. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 12 We let fall our Anchor. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 248 In letting fall the curtain of repose On bird and beast. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Let fall!* The order to drop a sail loosed from its gaskets, in order to set it.

c. † To allow (one's anger) to abate (*obs.*); to allow to lapse, proceed no further with, 'drop' (a business). ? *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3238 His angre somdele lete he fall. 1594 O. B. *Questions Profit. Concernings* 31 b, It seemed better vnto him to let fall his reuenge. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 70 They lett the buissiness of Flood be lett fallen, and they to proceed no further in yt. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 66 Some progress was made in the work, but within a small while after the Act passed it was let fall again. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus* v. i. (1733) 102 Having lost their Labour without making any Discovery, they let the Business fall. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 453 Seimour's election was let fall: But the point was settled, that the right of electing was in the House, and that the confirmation [by the King] was a thing of course.

† **d.** To lower (a price). *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 833 Sa laith thay war .. to lat thair price fall.

e. To 'drop', utter (a word, a hint), esp. carelessly or inadvertently.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 51 The least word ..that you let fall out of your overflowing venemous mouthes. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng-z.* II. i. 27 My grief let unbecoming speeches fall. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 256 ¶ 4 Some Expressions which the Welshman let fall in asserting the Antiquity of his Family. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 627 H. F. let fall some expressions which [etc.]. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Mar. 412 Vague hints .. let fall by the dying officer.

f. To shed (tears).

1816 SCOTT *Jock of Hazeldean*, But aye she loot the tears down fa' For Jock of Hazeldean. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. ii. 20 He..lets fall some drops of natural pity over hapless infirmity.

g. Of a solution, etc.: To deposit.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 688 On cooling it lets fall a yellow matter similar to wax.

h. *Geom.* To draw (a perpendicular) to a line from a point outside it. Const. *on, upon.*

1667 [see FALL *v.* 4]. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 14 Find its Latitude, by letting fall the Perpendicular *S b* on the true Meridian drawn through *N*. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 9 The length of perpendiculars let fall upon the lines of direction.

Let fly: see FLY *v.*[1] 10.

22. Let go.

a. *trans.* To allow to escape; to set at liberty; to lose one's hold of; to relax (one's hold); to drop (an anchor).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16330 Þe pouste es min to spill or latte ga? *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 173 Nero .. þane leit paule a quhill ga. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 443 He .. lat the reynes gon Of his hors. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 254 What, wolde þou þat we lete hym ga? 1530 PALSGR. 607/2 Let go your capestan, and some be lyke to have a knocke. 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 4 So as they .. do presentlye loose and let goe everye Feasaunte and Partridge so taken. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 60 Ruffian: let goe that rude vnciuill touch. 1629 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxvi. (Arb.) 90 He .. will not let the least hold goe, for feare of losing you. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 150 Letting go their hold they were killed by the fall. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* III. (1721) 356 A Solution of Mercury in *Aqua fortis* being poured upon Iron, Copper, Tin or Lead, dissolves the Metal, and lets go the Mercury. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Go*, To let go the Anchor. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 214 The oxygen of the acid combines with the carbon .. and at the same time lets go a quantity of caloric. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 308/1 The Dauphin let go his father's hand. 1850 *Ibid.* XVII. 26/1 He requested the pipe-seller to let go his hold. 1894 CLARK RUSSELL in *My First Bk.* 34 A big ship .. let go her anchor in the Downs.

b. *intr.* = to let go one's hold. Const. *of.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 470 (Douce MS.) 'Let go', quod sir Gawayne, 'god stond with þe rigte!' 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 241 Let go Slaue, or thou dy'st. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 174 A Spring that lets go immediately, and shuts the Mouth of the Trap. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Humourists, Steele* (1853) 112 Hill let go of his prey sulkily. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Mar., If once the heart lets go of the faith to which it used to cling.

c. To dismiss from one's thoughts; to abandon, give up; to cease to attend to or control.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* ii. 3 Let go youre greate boostinge of hye thynges. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 110 Such..do turne into the alehouse, and let the church go. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* v. ii. G 2, Iarbus, talke not of Æneas, Let him goe. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. ii. § 3 To let go the name, and come to the very nature of that which is thereby signified. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 22 July, I finding that accounts but a little let go can never be put in order by strangers. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 113 Letting his own life go. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 859/1 Do only what is imperative and let the rest go. 1886 SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect. etc.* iv. (1890) 107 Let go nothing that becomes a man of bodily or of mental excellence.

† **d.** To fire off (ordnance), discharge (missiles).

c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 45 All suche ordenaunce as they had they lete go at ones. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* VII. xii, Thou.. ready art to lett thyne arrowes go. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 109 Ane sudden fray .. throw occasion of ane shot rakelesslie lettin go.

e. To cease to restrain; to allow to take its course unchecked. *To let oneself go*: in recent use, to give free vent to one's enthusiasm.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 15 When the shippe was caught, and coulde not resist the wynde, we lett her goo and drave with the wedder. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* vi. 9 That he wolde let his honde go, and hew me downe. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov., Once, and once only, does he let himself 'go', and then not till he has threatened to throw down his pen. 1893 *National Observer* 1 Apr. 488/2 The multitude is taking its pleasure, is letting itself go.

f. as *sb.* An act of letting go.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 31 Shipping is subject ever, at the let goe, to bee stayed. 1702 in 12*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 7 [A dog match] for a Guinea each Dog, five let-goes out of hand, .. which goes fairest and furthest in wins all. 1885 CHOLMONDELEY-PENNELL *Fishing* 84 Catastrophes..averted only by an ignominious let-go of the gaff.

† **23. Let pass.** *Obs.* as a combination; for *to let* (a person or thing) *pass*, see PASS *v. trans.* To let slip, miss (an opportunity); to pass by, neglect; to discontinue (a practice).

1530 PALSGR. 608/1, I lette passe a thyng, I let it go, or passe on. 1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. bef. Convocation* A viij b, I lette passe to speake of moche other suche lyke countrefayte doctrine. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 303 Although he let passe the vnsatiable tyrannie practised in the time of Diocletian, yet ceassed he not altogether from persecuting. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. xviii. (1622) 59 Letting passe the Ilands [to] take wide and open sea. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 164 That a people so wise..can let passe ane opertunitie of so much credit and interest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 479 Let me not let pass Occasion which now smiles. 1671 — *P. R.* II. 233, I shall let pass No advantage.

24. Let run. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 163 Having let run their sheets and halyards. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Faire courir*, .. to let run, or over-haul any rope. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Let run*, or *let go by the run*, cast off at once.

25. Let slip. (See also SLIP *v.*)

a. *trans.* To unfasten what is tied; to loose (a knot). ? *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* v. 4 Cary vs in to the depe and lett slippe thy nett to make a draught. 1530 PALSGR. 608/1, I lette slyppe a thyng that is tyed fast.

b. To liberate, loose (a hound) from the leash in order to begin the chase. Also *absol.*

1530 PALSGR. 608/1, I let slyppe, as a hunter dothe his grayhoundes out of his leashe. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 278 Before the game's afoot, thou still let'st slip. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. ii. 273 Cry hauocke, and let slip the Dogges of Warre. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 186/2 Let slip the Grey-hound. [1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 517 The cry..was that Nottingham had kept his bloodhounds in the leash, but that Trenchard had let them slip.]

c. To allow to escape through carelessness; to miss (an opportunity).

1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumb.* 882 Take hede by time, let not slyppe this occasion. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* ii. 1 We ought to giue the more earnest heede to the things which we haue heard, lest at any time we should let them slip. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 743 If you let slip time. 1730 BERKELEY *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 176, I would not let slip the opportunity of returning you an answer. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 61 Most nations have let slip the opportunity.

*** *With adverbs.*

† **26. Let abroad.** To allow to go abroad; to permit or cause to 'get about'. *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* Ep. Ded., In letting them abroad I desire onely to testifie [etc.]. 1727 POPE, etc., *Art of Sinking* 76 Small beer .. is .. vapid and insipid, if left at large and let abroad.

† **27. Let away.** *Obs.*

a. To allow to go away, permit to depart.

11.. *O.E. Chron.* an. 1011 (Laud MS.) Ælmær abbot hi lætan awez. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5858 Ne i ne wil lat þe folk a-wai. *Ibid.* 6217 Quat ha we don, þat we let þus þis folk awai? 1826 MOORE in *Mem.* (1854) V. 37 [I] consented on condition of being let away early to my mother.

b. (*a*) To omit; to drop (a letter in a word). (*b*) To put away or aside; to have done with.

a 1000 in Thorpe *Dipl. Ævi Sax.* 289 Ða let he þone ab awez. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 174 Ðas oðre lætaþ ðone n awez on sopinum. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 177 Lete we a wei þeos cheste. *c* 1275 *Moral Ode* 344 (Jesus MS.) Þeos leteþ awei al heore wil, for godes hestes to fulle.

† **28. Let by.** *Sc.* = *let alone* 18 e.

1577 LOCHLEVEN *to Morton* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* App. 72 Your own particulars [=personal friends] are not contented lat by the rest.

29. Let down.

a. To lower (a drawbridge, portcullis, steps of a carriage, etc.); in restricted sense, to cause or allow to descend by gradual motion or short stages. Also occas. *intr.* for *passive.*

1154 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1140 (Laud MS.) Me læt hire dun on niht of þe tur mid rapes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19844 A mikel linnen clath four squar Laten dun. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxvi. 367 So wenten they Into the towr .. and leten hym down ful Softelye. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 90 Leit breggis doun, and portcules thai drew. 1530 PALSGR. 607/1 Come let me downe from my horse. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 55 A vysion of a shete latten downe from heauen. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 35 They would have let down the Anchor. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* in *Sylva*, etc. (1729) 207 Letting the Tree down into a Pit of four or five Foot Depth. 1737 tr. *Le Comte's Mem. & Rem. China* i. 12 We were let down into the hold. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iii. 59 The drawbridge is let down. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* liii, A passing carriage stopped, and a lady's hand let down the glass. 1844 — *Mart. Chuz.* liii, Draymen letting down big butts of beer into a cellar. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. xii, Lights were brought in, the curtains let down. 1864 MRS. H. WOOD *Trevlyn Hold* I. 313 A large board or table which would put up or let down at will. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 89 Throwing the door wide open with a fling, and letting down the steps.

fig. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* i. (1670) 6 We can let down our thoughts but one step lower, and that is into the bottomless pit.

b. To lower in position, intensity, strength, or † value; to depress; to abase, humble. Also, to disappoint.

1486-1504 *Let.* in Denton *Eng. in 15th c.* (1888) 318 *note D*, Yff ye suld support a synglere man to dryue yowr tenants owt and lett downe yowre tenandres [*i.e.* tenantries] as they doo. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* v. ii. 74 Every slackn'd fiber drops its hold, Like Nature letting down the Springs of Life. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. cxxviii. 343 Nothing in the world lets down a character more than that wrong turn. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* lxii. 15 Wks. 1811 IX. 161 He lets himself down to our capacity. 1795 BURKE *Let. to W. Elliot* Wks. VII. 348 When I found that the great advocate, Mr. Erskine, condescended to resort to these bumper toasts..I was rather let down a little. 1798 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1846) VI. 162 Poor M. de Narbonne! how will he be shocked and let down! 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 149 This cold laconic note, that, at once, let down all Emma's hopes of surprising her friend agreeably. 1832 *Examiner* 790/1 Nothing lets down a smart hit so lamentably as a hitching verse or hobbling rhyme. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 187 He was ..gently let down from his high position.

† **c.** To reduce (overfed beef or mutton) by bleeding the animal before it is killed. *Sc. Obs.*

1555 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 215 That all flescheouris bring thair flesche to the mercat croce..and that thai blaw nane thairof, nor yit let it doune. 1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 26 That thair be na muttoun scoirit on the bak.. nor yit lattin doun before [*i.e.* bled at the breast].

d. *techn.* (*a*) To lower the temper of (metal). (*b*) See quot. 1886.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 57 If your Steel be too hard.. you must let it down (as Smiths say) that is, make it softer, by Tempering it. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Letting-down*, the process of lowering the temper of a steel tool or spring which [etc.]. 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.*, s. v., Shellac and other resins, and similar substances, are said to be 'let-down' when they are, by means of spirit-solvents, reduced or dissolved ready for use. The solvent itself is also known as 'let-down'.

e. *To be let down*: (of the claws of a hound) to be in contact with the ground. Also, the sinew of a horse, = 'to be broken down' (see BREAK *v.* 50 d).

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1987/4 She is a pretty large Hound, very handsome, all her Claws are let down of one of her fore feet. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1749) I. 338 If the Horse be, what the Jockies call, let down in the Sinew.. such a Horse can never be made so strong in that Part, but a hard Course, or Running a Race upon hard Ground, will let him down again. *Ibid.* (1757) II. 271 When a Horse ..is quite let down (as the Jockeys call it) the Tendon is quite broken.

f. *To be well let down in the girth*: (of a horse, also of a hound) to be 'deep' in the girth.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 122 When a Horse is well let down in the Girth, he is a good-winded Nag..He was a Round barrell'd Horse, and did not look much let down in the Girth.

g. *To let* (a person) *down gently* or *softly*: to treat considerately so as to spare (his) self-respect. *colloq.*

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xvi. (1842) 313 By way of letting him down gently, I said nothing. 1843 H. GAVIN *Feigned & Fictit. Dis.* 32 It is always a prudent measure to afford a malingerer an opportunity of giving in .. or in the language of the hospital, to let him softly down. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vi, She would let him down easily, so to speak, that there might be no over-tender recollections on his part.

h. Of cows: To yield (milk). *dial.*

1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xv, She's a bonny lass, she is; let down her milk, there's a pretty! 1881 J. P. SHELDON *Dairy Farming* 56/1 All cows will not let down their milk to strangers.

† **i.** *intr.* To deliver a blow *at.* *Obs.*

1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. 219 Taking his curtelas in both his hands, he let down at Rozalmond with such force that [etc.].

j. as *sb.* An act or instance of 'letting down': (*a*) a drawback, incident disadvantage; (*b*) a come-down, a 'drop' in circumstances; (*c*) a disappointment. *slang.*

1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 235, I met with such a let-down. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 14 The let-down to what is known as the 'cottage and cow system', has always been, that [etc.]. 1861 *Times* 17 Sept., Here comes another 'let-down', really worse than any before. 1866 *Lond. Misc.* 3 Mar. 57 (Farmer), I don't think that's no little let-down for a cove as has been tip-topper in his time. 1894 'J. S. WINTER' *Red-Coats, Amyatt's Child Fr.* i, It would be

hard to say positively that any trace of a disappointment—what Arlington called a 'let-down'—marked his pleasant fresh face.

†**30. Let forth.** **a.** To allow to pass forth or out; to give passage to. **b.** (See quot. 1573). *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 598 Neuir ane of thame he wald lat furth by. **1573** BARET *Alv.* L 292 To Let forth, or make a leasse of a piece of land, *foras locitare agellum* Ter. *a* **1578** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 26 Schir James and his brother were lattin furth at the request of the chancellar. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 388 The graues, all gaping wide, Euery one lets forth his spright. **1593** — *Lucr.* 1029 To let forth my fowle defiled blood. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 464 Pricking vines, or other trees..and thereby letting forth gum or tears. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VII. 207 Heav'n op'nd wide Her ever during Gates..to let forth The King of Glorie.

31. Let in.

a. To admit, give admittance to (a person), *esp.* into a dwelling-house; to open the door of a house to; hence *refl.* to enter the house where one lives, usually by means of a latch-key.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 382 Petrus cnucode oþ ðæt hi hine inne leton. *a* **1240** *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 257 Let him in seið wit ȝef godd wule he bringeð us gleade tidinges. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 18096 Hell .. open up þin yates wide, Lete in þe king, wit-vten bide. ?*a* **1366** CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 700 She the dore of that gardyn Hadde opened, and me leten in. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 6 Seth went forth to Paradys; bot the aungel wald noȝt late him in. **1423** JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxxv, The maister portare..frely lete vs in, vnquestionate. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* IV. (Percy Soc.) 21 At the chambre in ryght ryche araye We were let in. *a* **1550** *Freiris of Berwik* 154 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 290 His knok scho kend, and did so him in lett. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 94 There he must stay vntil the Officer Arise to let him in. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VII. 566 Open, ye everlasting Gates..let in The great Creator from his work returnd Magnificent. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 ₱ 1, I was let in at the Back-Gate of a lovely House. **1724** RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 134 And now she thanks the happy time That e'er she loot me in. *c* **1815** JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) II. ix. 389 Nurse Rooke .. was delighted to be in the way to let you in. **1889** J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 167 George went home again, musing as he walked along, and let himself in. **1891** NAT. GOULD *Double Event* 74, I have a latch-key, and I let myself in.

b. To give entrance or admittance to (light, water, air, etc.). Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1558 BP. WATSON *Seven Sacram.* xviii. 112 So wee maye lette in shame into oure soule. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 44 The water may be let in by Trenches when you lyst. **1650** JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 6 (1686) 134 The more tender our spirits are made by Religion, the more easie we are to let in grief if the cause be innocent. **1685** WALLER *Divine Poems, Last Verses,* The Soul's dark Cottage, batter'd and decay'd, Lets in new Light thro' chinks that time has made. **1697** VANBRUGH *Æsop* v. 62 A Womans Heart's to be enter'd forty ways. .. An Essenc'd Peruke, and a Sweet Handkerchief; let's you in at her Nose. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 221 Though God do not let in Heaven upon us. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 203 ₱ 8 A sashed Roof, which lets in the Sun at all Times. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 78 She let in the water at every seam. **1819** CRABBE *T. of Hall* XVI, And fears of sinning let in thoughts of sin. **1848** CLOUGH *Bothie* IX. 96 Half-awake servant-maids..letting-in the air by the door-way. **1871** R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 11 Skylights opened to let in upon human nature an infinite dawn from above.

c. To insert into the surface or substance of a thing; see also quot. 1867. (Cf. *let into,* 11 b.)

1575–6 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 289 White the mason lettinge in the boltes above the quier dore 6*d.* **1663** H. POWER *Exper. Philos.* 97 A Lead-Pipe..into which at the top was let in a short neck'd weather-glass, or bolt-head. **1711** W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 26 Let in all the Half-timbers, and then get in your Kelson. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To let in*, to fix or fit a diminished part of one plank or piece of timber into a score formed in another to receive it, as the ends of the carlings into the beams.

d. To make a way for something to happen; to give rise to. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 19 They pleaded also that the Churlishnesse of the Porter let in this sad Accident, increased by the Indiscretion of those in his own Family. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 502 The bar or extinguishment of both, by the recovery .. lets in the reversion in fee after both. **1893** SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 430/1 It would .. let in all the mischief against which the statute was intended to guard.

e. Of ice, etc.: To give way and allow (a person) to fall through into the water. Hence *fig.* (colloq.) To involve in loss or difficulty by fraud, financial failure, etc. *To let in for* (cf. *in for,* IN *adv.* 8): to involve in the performance, payment, etc. of.

1832 *Examiner* 826/2 The Major .. had become security for several friends, who..taxed his friendship too much, by 'letting him in' to the amount of the security. **1837** HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. vi, An old sea captain, who was once let in for it pretty deep by a man with a broader brim than common. **1849** ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* 124, I was so confoundedly let in by the Patent Artificial Flour Company. **1873** *Punch* 12 Apr. 149/1 If we interfere to promote the object, Turkey will infallibly let us in for the cost. **1886** LUCY *Diary Two Parl.* II. 348 A young man to whom nothing is sacred would probably find peculiar pleasure in 'letting-in' his own father.

f. *intr.* To become connected or implicated with. ? *University slang.*

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. i. 14 He has also been good enough to recommend to me many tradesmen .. but .. I shall make some inquiries before 'letting in' with any of them.

32. Let off.

†**a.** *intr.* To cease, 'let be'. *Obs.*

c **1392** CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 52, I so long haue been in youre servyce, þat for to leet of wol I neuer assente. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 182 'Lete of', he sayde, 'no man be So hardy to do hym any harme'.

b. To discharge with an explosion. Hence *fig.* To fire off (a joke, speech, etc.).

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5271/2 The Firework..will be let off. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver, Lilliput* ii, Charging it [my pistol] only with Powder .. I let it off in the Air. **1741** CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. lxxiv. 206 Instead of saying that tastes are different..you should let off a proverb, and say [etc.]. **1817** BROUGHAM in *Parl. Debates* 1873 An occasion for letting off his long meditated speech on that question. **1821** *Examiner* 509/2 He let off his puns with great dexterity. **1871** L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* vi. (1894) 139 It reminds too much of letting off crackers in a cathedral. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxix, I cannot bear people to keep their minds bottled up for the sake of letting them off with a pop.

c. To allow to go or escape; to excuse from punishment, service, etc. (Cf. 11 b.)

1828 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 4 Mar. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. xiii. 409 The poor devil had no shirt, and was so humble and penitent that he let him off. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxx, I will let Clavering off from that bargain. **1866** MRS. OLIPHANT *Madonna Mary* I. ii. 25, I am not able for any more. Let me off for today. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 322 Did you ever hear any one arguing that a murderer or any sort of evil-doer ought to be let off? **1890** *Times* 21 Mar. 3/6 He was let off with an admonition and four strokes with the birch rod.

d. To allow or cause to pass away.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 21 Cocks..for letting off the sediment.

e. To lease in portions.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* x, The house is let off in sets of chambers. **1853** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. I. 157 He mowed some worth 3*l.* and let off the grass of other land at 2*l.*

f. as *sb.* (*a*) A display of festivity, a festive gathering. (*b*) A part of a property which is 'let off'. (*c*) An outlet (*fig.*). (*d*) A failure to utilize some manifest advantage in a game; e.g. in *Cricket*, the failure on the part of a fielder to get a batsman out when he gives a chance. (*e*) *Weaving.* The 'paying off' of the yarn from the beam; *concr.* a contrivance for regulating this; also attrib. as *let-off mechanism* (Posselt *Techn. Textile Design,* 1889).

1827 SCOTT *Diary* 1 Oct. in *Lockhart,* I am to set off tomorrow for Ravensworth Castle, to meet the Duke of Wellington; a great let-off, I suppose. **1837–40** HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. II. viii, My old lady .. is agoin' for to give our Arabella..a let off to-night. **1887** *Religious Herald* 2 June (Cent.), Ah, the poor horses! how many a brutal kick and stripe they got .. just as a let-off for the angry passions of their masters. **1893** *Daily News* 19 May 3/5 At the time of this let-off M.. had scored 102. *Mod. Newspaper Advt.*, Wine and Spirit Vaults...Let-offs could pay all rent.

33. Let on. *intr.* To reveal, divulge, disclose, or betray a fact by word or look. Const. *to* (a person); often with dependent clause. *dial.* and *U.S.*

App. an absolute use of the phrase in quot. 1637.

[**1637** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) xxviii. 67 He .. lets a poor soul stand still & knock, & never let it on him that He heareth.] **1725** RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii, Let nae on what's past 'Tween you and me. **1795** BURNS '*Last May a Braw Wooer*' iii, I never loot on that I kenn'd it, or car'd. **1825** SCOTT in *Lockhart* lxiv, I was more taken aback with Wright's epistle than I cared to let on. **1848** LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems (1890) II. 109, I don't make no insinovations, I jest let on I smell a rat. **1889** 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xiv, Don't go planting in the gully, or some one 'll think you're wanted and let on to the police. **1893** STEVENSON *Catriona* 225, I .. was more wise than to let on.

34. Let out.

a. To give egress to; to cause or allow to go out or escape by an opening, esp. through a doorway (also *absol.*); to set free, liberate; to release from prison or confinement. † Also *intr.* (for *refl.*), to get out into the open. *To let the cat out of the bag*: see BAG *sb.* 18.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 (Laud MS.) Sua ð me sculde leten ut þe king of prisun. *a* **1240** *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 247 Wit .. cleopeð warschipe forð ant makið hire durewart þe warliche loki hwam ha leote in ant ut. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 263 Þat he ssolde þe noble folc .. Oout of seruage lete. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 16814 + 28 Þer-with he thirled his hert, Bothe blode & water oute lett. **1382** WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 10 He lete out of the arke a culuer. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 348 Duc Theseus hym leet out of prison. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 206 Merlin..seide than to the porter, 'Lete oute, for it is tyme'. **1535** COVERDALE *Isa.* xlii. 7 That thou..let out the prysoners, & them that syt in darknesse. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 98 A Feuer in your bloud why then incision Would let her out in Sawcers. **1611** BIBLE *Prov.* xvii. 14 The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. i, The early Morn lets out the peeping day. **1684** T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 215 The ripening of an impostumation to be let out and evacuated by the lance. **1692** BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 8 Why should we keep our selves and hearers so close muffled up in this thick Atmosphere of time, and not let out more into the open Air of Eternals? *c* **1710** C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 140 A demy Circle of open pallasadoe, yt lets you out to ye prospect of ye grounds beyond. **1715–20** POPE *Iliad* XII. 168 Till some wide wound lets out their mighty soul. **1824–9** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 48 A slight puncture will let out all the wind in the bladders. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* III. x, Letting themselves out from their large pew under the gallery. **1889** *Times* (weekly ed.) 20 Dec. 5/4 They might be let out on ticket-of-leave. **1889** *Century Mag.* Aug. 590/2 Wide windows that let out between fluted Corinthian pilasters upon the broad open balcony.

b. *To let out of*: to permit to be absent from.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 22656 Es na man in erth wroght þat agh to lat it vte o thoght [*Trin.* to lete hit out of his þouȝt]. **1840** THACKERAY *Catherine* xi, He could not let the money out of his sight.

c. † To 'let loose' (one's tongue) (*obs.*); to give vent to (anger, etc.).

a **1250** *Owl & Night.* 8 Eiþer aȝen oþer swal And let þat uvele mod ut al. **1582** GOSSON *Playes Confuted,* To the Univ. A 7 b, These they very impudently affirme to be written by me since I had let out my inuectiue against them. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 340 Letting out their virulent and wanton tongues against him. **1685** BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Matt.* v. 21 Whoever lets out this passion of hurtful and uncharitable anger against any man. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* II. x, 'He is Mr. Egerton's nephew, and', added Randal, ingenuously letting out his thoughts, 'I am no relation to Mr. Egerton at all'. **1873** OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 39 [She] could not forbear letting out her wrath to me.

† **d.** To set free *to* (some action), to let loose *upon*; to allow to go forth freely *to* (an object). *Obs.*

1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 11 The wildness of war by reason of these perpetual conflicts with strangers had so let out the people of the land to unlawful riots and rapine that [etc.]. **1646** P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* I. 131 God being good, he will let out himself unto his people. **1659** BOYLE *Motives Love God* 35 The letting out our love to mutable Objects doth but inlarge our hearts and make them .. capable of being wounded in more places. **1809** SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 173 A timid and absurd apprehension .. of letting out the minds of youth upon difficult and important subjects.

e. To spread out. Also *Naut.* (see quot. 1867).

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 12 Lede þe boot into þe hey see, and late out your nettis to takyng of fishe. **1712** W. ROGERS *Voy.* 104 We immediately let our Reefs out, chas'd and got ground of her apace. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To let out*, or *shake out, a Reef*, to increase the dimensions of a sail, by untying the points confining a reef in it.

f. To lend (money) at interest (? *obs.*); to put out to hire; to distribute among several tenants or hirers.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxi. 33 There was a certayne housholder whych set a vyneyarde .. and lett it out to husbandmen. **1550** CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1372 A manne that had landes .. Surueyed the same, and lette it out deare. **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* III. v. 107 They haue .. let out Their Coine vpon large interest. **1671** H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 267 He .. calls upon him that let out the Horses. **1690** CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 13 In Italy money will not yield above three per cent. to be let out upon real security. **1734** J. WARD *Introd. Math.* II. xii. (ed. 6) 254 What Principal or Sum of Money must be put (or Let) out to Raise a Stock of 385*l.* 13*s.* 7½*d.*? **1795** J. SULLIVAN *Hist. Maine* 168 The proprietors .. letted out the lands for settlement. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 59 A girl who let out chairs for hire. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 555 The hireling who lets himself out for service. **1886** J. R. REES *Pleas. Bk.-Worm* i. 23 The easily accessible rooms..are let out as offices.

g. To disclose, divulge; freq. with clause as obj.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* x. 114 That would be letting out my secret. **1857** READE *Course True Love* 65 That dear old man's fault for letting out that he loves me still. **1880** MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* iii, She might as well let the murder out! **1892** MRS. H. WARD *David Grieve* II. vii, You'll be letting out my private affairs, and I can't stand that.

h. To strike out with (the fist, the heels, etc.). Chiefly *absol.* or *intr.* To strike or lash out. Hence, to give way to invective, use strong language.

1840 H. COCKTON *Val. Vox* xxxix. 330 A month after marriage she begins to let out in a style of which he cannot approve by any means. **1869** H. J. BYRON *Not such a fool as he looks* I. 8 *Mur.* What did he do? *Mou.* Well, he let out. *Mur.* What! his language? *Mou.* No, his left. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 24 June, At length Grace let out at Garrett, again driving him to the on amongst the spectators for 4. **1883** C. J. WILLS *Land Lion & Sun* 102 The horses..playfully biting and letting out at each other.

i. To give (a horse) his head. Also *absol.*, to ride with increased speed. *colloq.*

1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 63 'I'm going to let her out, Pert', and he lifted and then dropped the reins lightly on the mare's back. **1889** 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* ix, Jim's horse was far and away the fastest, and he let out to head the mare off from a creek.

j. *intr.* Of a meeting: To end, break up. *U.S.*

1888 E. EGGLESTON *Graysons* x. 114 He..would meet her at the door of the Mount Zion tent when meeting should 'let out'. **1895** *San Francisco Weekly Exam.* 19 Sept. 4/2 *Q.* When did the cooking class let out? *A.* About five minutes to 3.

k. as *sb.* An entertainment on a large or lavish scale. *Anglo-Irish.*

1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 70 As if resolving the mighty project of a 'let out'.

35. Let up.

a. *trans.* † In OE., to put ashore (*obs.*); to raise (*lit.* and *fig.*).

11.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1014 (Laud MS.) He com to Sandwic & let þær up þa ȝislas. **1400** *Gamelyn* 311 Gamelyn ȝede to þe ȝate & lete it up wide. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 442 The system can only be let up or let down by slow degrees.

b. *intr.* To cease, stop. *To let up on*: to cease to have to do with, talk of, interfere with, trouble, etc. *U.S.*

1882 B. HARTE *Flip* iv, I promised you I'd let up on him. *Ibid.*, Don't go back on your promise about lettin' up on the tramps and being a little more high-toned. **1888** *Century Mag.* Aug. 610 This caused me to let up on the creature, when it lumbered away till it tumbled down a precipice. **1891** C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 45 When the storm let up. **1897** HOWELLS *Landl. Lion's Head* 420 What do you suppose was the reason Jeff let up on the feller? *Ibid.* 452 What Jeff would natch'ly done would b'en to shake the life out of him; but he didn't; .. he let him go.

c. as *sb.* Cessation, pause; release from strain or stress, relaxation. *U.S.*

1856 MISS WARNER *Hills of Shatemuc* xxiii. 245 'It is the habitual command over oneself that I value'. 'No let-up to it?' said Rufus. 'No'. **1883** ANNA GREEN *Hand & Ring* ii, Blows like that haven't much let-up about them. **1884** *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 588 Our little let-up on Wednesday afternoons. **1895** *Educat. Rev.* Sept. 168 Fine arts and music as a let-up with any of the severer studies.

Let (let), *v.*[2] *arch.* Forms: 1 **lettan**, 2–5 **letten**, 3 **lætten, laten**, 3–5 **lat(te**, 3–6 **lette**, 4 **leitt**, 4–5 **lete**, 4–7 **lett**, 5 **late**, (**leit**), **lettyn**, 7 *Sc.* **lit**, 3– **let**. *Pa. t.* 3 **lettede**, 4 **let, lettide**, *Sc.* **lettit, -yt, letyt**, 4–7 **letted**, 5 **lettid, -yd**. *Pa. pple.* 3 **ilet, ilette**, 4 **lated, y-lat**, *Sc.* **lettit**, 4–5 **lettid**, 4–5, 7 **y-let**, 4–6 **lett(e**, 4–9 **letted**, 5 **y-lettyd**, 5–6 **lettyd**, (8 **letten**), 4– **let**. [OE. *lęttan* = OFris. *letta*, OS. *lettian* (Du. *letten*), OHG. *lezzan*, *lezzen* (MHG. *lezzen*, *letzen*), ON. *letja* to hinder, Goth. *latjan* intr. to delay, f. OTeut. **lato-* LATE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To hinder, prevent, obstruct, stand in the way of (a person, thing, action, etc.).

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 4 Ac ic þe halsiʒe ðæt ðu me no leng ne lette, ac ʒetæc me þone weʒ. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 336 Hwi wille ʒe lettan ure siþfæt? *c* **1200** ORMIN 14117 Swa summ þe waterr ernеþþ forþ, ʒiff þatt itt nohht ne letteþþ. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Seint Iohan hit wið seide and lettede hit bi his mihte. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 60, I am redy and i am noght lettid. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 241 The rayne thus lettyt the fechtyn. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 87 Þai schuld see na thing þat schuld lette þaire deuocioun. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1141 Bot þai war lett be wynd and flode. **1526** TINDALE 1 *Pet.* iii. 7 That youre prayers be not lett. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., Beyng at home, and not being otherwyse reasonably letted. **1584** COGAN *Haven Health* ccxii. (1636) 216 Much meat eaten at night, grieveth the stomack, and letteth naturall rest. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. III. xii, And her bright flowing hair was not ylet By Arts device. **1650** TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* 26 There was som man there .. which disturbed and letted all his doings. **1658** BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* II. 201 [An] open plain place, and letted with no brambles or shades. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tea*, Those who have a mind to .. study by Night, will find themselves no ways letten or embarrassed. **1799** S. FREEMAN *Town Off.* 262 Persons who wilfully let or hinder any sheriff or constable. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxiii, No spears were there the shock to let. **1856** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. vii. § 6 None letting them in their pilgrimage. **1867** INGELOW *Story Doom* IV. 21 Pray you let us not; We fain would greet our mother. **1885–94** R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* July ii, If 'tis so, her child Will be a god, and she a goddess styled, Which, though I die to let it, shall not be.

†**b.** with infinitive or clause, indicating the action from which one is hindered. *Obs.*

a **1023** WULFSTAN *Hom.* lv. (Napier) 285 Gyf þonne þissa þreora þinga æniʒ hwylcne man lette, þæt hine to ðam fæstene ne onhaʒie. *c* **1205** LAY. 22009 What letteð þene fisc to uleoten to þan oðere. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 320, I trow thai sall lettit be To purchas mair in the cuntre. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1034 Whan a man was set on o degree He lette nat his felawe for to see. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 239 Conscience hym lette, þat he ne felde nat hus foes. **1419** *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 14 Rutes, wedys and erthe .. the whilk lettys the water to hafe the ryght issue. **1529** *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 56 Whereby they be letted to execute their offyce. **1532** HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 9 What letteth you, that ye may not haue the same science? **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 160 Al the Popish ceremonies of espousing the Sea .. cannot let, but that the Sea continually by little and little withdraweth it selfe from their Citie. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 113 What letts but one may enter at her window? **1601** — *Twel. N.* v. i. 256 If nothing lets to make vs happie both. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 528 But the consideration of this war letted that he did not at first comming oppresse him. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xv. 17 They suddainly reply, what lets you should not see [etc.]. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII*, 129 Hee could not let her to dispose of her owne. **1670** LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xiv. § 2. 51, I let no man to sing.

c. const. *from*, † *of* (OE. *genitive*).

a **1000** *Prose Life Guthlac* v. (1848) 30 We þe þæs nu nellað lettan þæs þu ær ʒeþoht hæfdest. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 352 Monie þinges muwen letten him of his iurneie. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 2253 Mouthe noþing him þer-fro lette. ? *a* **13..** *Cursor M.* 27691 (Cott. Galba) And þus þai let gude men of gude lose. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 303 What he lent ȝow of owre lordes good to lette ȝow fro synne. **1430–40** LYDG. *Bochas* I. xviii. (1554) 33 b, Thou hast (quod he) no lordship of yᵉ sunne; Thy shadowe letteth his bemes fro my tunne. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxix. 260 Whan a good knyghte doth soo wel vpon somme day, it is no good knyghtes parte to lette hym of his worship. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxviii. 280 She coulde not let him of his enterpryse. **1588** J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 32 These men .. are letted and stopped from dooing those notable dueties of their calling. **1611** BIBLE *Exod.* v. 4 Wherfore doe ye let the people from their workes? **1666** DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccxxii, And now, no longer letted of his prey, He leaps up at it with enraged desire. **1859** TENNYSON *Elaine* 96 'Sir King, mine ancient wound is hardly whole, And lets me from the saddle'. **1866** J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iii. 22 *Soul.* What lets me now from going to my Lord? *Angel.* Thou art not let. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 228 And let none think that any brazen wall Can let the Gods from doing what shall be.

†**d.** with double object. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 12418 Ioseph þam it letted noght. *Ibid.* 28253 And haue i thoru mi frauwardnes letted oþer men þaire mes. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* II. 72 Ther was no ston .. Which mihte letten hem the weie. *a* **1440** *Sir Degrev.* 1583 A gret buschement hadde he (sette) .. And thouȝth syre Degrivaunt lette The wayes ful grene. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 742 We shall fynde none that wyll let us the way.

†**e.** *absol.* To hinder, to be a hindrance. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 152 Heo lihth aȝeyn the lawe and letteth so faste, That feith may not han his forth hir florins gon so thikke. **1382** WYCLIF *Heb.* xii. 15 That no roote of bitternesse vpward burionynge lette [Vulg. *impediat*]. **1535** COVERDALE 2 *Thess.* ii. 7 Tyll he which now onely letteth, be taken out of the waye. **1572** J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* III. 22 b, Not without advisement, and censure to speak it, what letteth? **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., You may .. fall to the fourth, in the due order of the six notes, if the property let not. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 16 If sin had not letted.

†**2.** *intr.* To check or withhold oneself, to desist, refrain; to omit *to do* (something). *Obs.*

Coincident with LET *v.*[1] 2 b, 2 c, to which some of these examples may belong; but the instances in Chaucer with weak conjugation and double *t* seem not to admit of such an explanation. Prob. in the intransitive use the two verbs were confused.

[*c* **1330** etc.: see LET *v.*[1] 2 b.] *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1040 (1089) Ther-with a þousand tymes er he lette, He cussed þo þe lettre þat he shette. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 210 Hym worthit neyd to pay the det That na man for till pay may let. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 313 Here may we see openliche hou crist lettede not for loue of petre to reproue hym sharpliche. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 435 The cause final was for to sle thy doghter; it letted nat in as muche as in hem was. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* II. 51 A gret mervaile it is forthi, How that a Maiden wolde lette, That sche hir time ne besette To haste unto that ilke feste, Wherof the love is al honeste. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 934 He laid on þat loodly, lettyd he noght, With dynttes full dregh, till he to dethe paste. *c* **1460** *Play Sacram.* 848 To tell yow the trowth I wylle nott lett. **1535–1653** [see LET *v.*[1] 2 b].

†**b.** To delay, tarry, wait. *Obs.*

c **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2167 *Ariadne*, And in that yle half a day he lette. *c* **1386** — *Shipman's T.* 250 And doun he gooth, no lenger wolde he lette. — *Clerk's T.* 333 And to his paleys, er he lenger lette, .. Conveyed hir. *c* **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 2058 He bare it to the cite grett, There the kyng his fader lett, As a lord of jentille blood.

Let, *ppl. a.* *rare.* [pa. pple. of LET *v.*[1] Cf. LETTEN.] In senses of the verb, chiefly with advs.

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. ii, And feed infection with his let-out [*printed* left out] life. **187.** *Dict. Archit.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.), *Let work.* When a master builder agrees with a tradesman, or a workman for the execution of a portion of his contract, it is said to be 'let work'. **1892** MARQ. CLANRICARDE in *Daily News* 5/8 The attack of this Commission upon my low-let property.

Let, obs. f. LATE *a.*[1], LEAT, watercourse.

Let, obs. 3rd sing. pres. ind. of LEAD *v.*[1]

-let, *suffix*, appended to sbs. The oldest words in Eng. with this ending are adoptions of OF. words formed by adding the dim. suffix *-et*, *-ete* (see -ET) to sbs. with the ending *-el*, in some cases repr. the L. dim. suffix *-ellum*, *-ellam*, and in others the L. ending *-āle* of neuter adjs. (see -AL). Examples are *bracelet*, *chaplet*, *crosslet*, *forcelet*, *frontlet*, *gauntlet*, *hamlet*, *mantelet*. It is somewhat difficult to see how these words gave rise to the Eng. use of *-let* as a diminutive suffix, as none of them, exc. the heraldic *crosslet*, have the appearance of being diminutives of Eng. words; possibly Fr. diminutives like *enfantelet*, *femmelette*, *osselet*, *tartelette*, were directly imitated by some Eng. writers.

An early diminutive in *-let* is *armlet* (sense 2, 'little arm of the sea', recorded 1538); others are *ringlet* (Shaks.), *kinglet* (Florio 1603, after F. *roitelet*). The formation did not become common until the 18th c.; from the first half of the century we have *streamlet* (Thomson), from near the end of it, *cloudlet*, *leaflet*. In the 19th c. the number of derivatives formed with the suffix is very great; among those recorded in this Dictionary are *booklet*, *brooklet*, *courtlet*, *crownlet*, *dukelet*, *hooklet*, *jokelet*, *keylet*; and in the formation of nonce-wds. *-let* is now perh. the most frequent of dim. endings.

In addition to its diminutive force, the suffix is in a few words (*anklet*, *armlet*, *leglet*, *necklet*, *wristlet*) appended to sbs. denoting parts of the body, forming names for articles of ornament or attire. The oldest word of this type, *armlet*, was perh. suggested by a false analysis of *frontlet* (cf., however, OF. *armillet*); in the formation, or at least the use, of the later words the analogy of *bracelet* has prob. been chiefly operative.

†**Le·tabund,** *a.* *Sc.* *Obs.* *rare*[−1]. [a. L. *lætābund-us*, f. *lætāri* to be joyful.] Full of joy.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 505 Of quhois come this nobill king Edmound, As bird on breir wes blyth and letabund.

†**Letacamp.** *Sc.* *Obs.* Also 6 **leit-, let(t)-de-camp, leittacampt, lettgant.** [a. F. *lit de camp* (*lit* = bed). Cf. Du. *ledekant.*] A camp-bed. Also *attrib.* in *letacamp bed.*

1494 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 239 Ane harnes to turss the Kingis letacampbed. **1502** *Ibid.* (1900) II. 36 Ane pane to the Kingis let-de-campt. **1501–2** *Ibid.* 134 The leit de camp. **1505–6** *Ibid.* (1901) III. 46 For ane lett de camp to the King. **1530** — in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 273* To cary the Kingis Leittacampt and Stule to the Oist. **1574** *Glasgow Burgh Recs.* (1876) I. 32 Item, ane lettgant bed furneist witht Flandreis werdour, blancattis [etc.].

Let-alone, *sb.* and *attrib.*: see LET *v.*[1] 18.

Letanie, var. LETTANIE; obs. form of LATTEN.

Letany(e, obs. form of LITANY.

†**Letating,** *ppl. a.* *Obs.* *rare*[−1]. [f. **letate* vb. (f. L. *lætāre* to make glad) + -ING[2].] That makes joyful; gladdening.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 230 Their plaisant Notes .. wake your Soul with their letating Sound.

Letation, var. LÆTATION *Obs.*, a manuring.

Letch (letʃ), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6, 9 **lache**, 6–7 **letch**, 8–9 **lach**, 9 **latch, leach.** [? f. OE. *lęccan* vb.; see LEACH *v.*[2], and cf. LEACH *sb.*[2]] A stream flowing through boggy land; a muddy ditch or hole; a bog. Also, see quot. 1781.

1138 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 9 De cruce ad crucem in Appeltreleche. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 5/43 A Lache, *lacus.* **1598** *Mem. St. Giles' Durh.* (Surtees) 26 Paid for scowringe of the bridge letch, ijᵈ. **1607** MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. (1617) 10 A rotten ground full of letches. *c* **1630** *Scot. Pasquil* 8 At euery river, spring, or letch, I drinke. **1781** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Lyring* and *lach*, a gutter washed by the tide on the sea shore. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiii, Withershins' latch .. a narrow channel, through which soaked, rather than flowed, a small stagnant stream.

b. *transf.* A pool (of blood).

1868 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* viii. 163 He found that instrument to be broken in several fragments, one of which lay in a 'leach' of blood.

Letch (letʃ), *sb.*[2] [Of obscure origin; possibly f. LATCH *v.*[1]] A craving, longing.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Letch*, a whim of the amorous kind, out of the common way. **1814** *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 126/2 [Somerset wds.] *Latch*, fancy, wish. **1830** DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. 1857 VII. 40 Some people have a 'letch' for unmasking impostors, or for avenging the wrongs of others. **1834** SIR H. TAYLOR *1st Pt. Artevelde* II. vi. 134 Then will the Earl .. pardon us our letch for liberty. **1862** *Sat. Rev.* 4 Jan. 5 The letch for blood which characterizes the savage. **1870** SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 81 No trace .. of the fretful and fruitless prurience of soul which would fain grasp .. a creed beyond its power of possession,—no letch after Gods dead or unborn. **1893** *National Observer* 23 Dec. 141 2 The unconquerable letch he had upon sombre sorceries.

Letch, variant of LEACH *sb.*[2]

Letcher, -ous, -y: see LECHER, etc.

Letchi, variant of LITCHI.

Let-down, *sb.*: see LET *v.*[1] 29 j.

†**Lete.** *Cookery.* *Obs.* Also 5 **led(e, let(te, lethe.** In Combs. *lete lardes*, *lete lory*, of obscure origin and meaning. Cf. LEACH *sb.*[1]

? *c* **1390** *Form of Cury* lxviii. (1780) 38 Lete Lardes. **14..** *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 87 To mak ledlardes of iij coloures. *c* **1420** in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 91 Lete lardes y-fryed. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 13 Lede lardes. *c* **1430** *Two Cookery-bks.* 17 Let lory. *Ibid.* 36 And ȝif þow wolt haue it Motley, take þre pottys, & make letlardys in eche. *c* **1450** *Ibid.* 85 Lethe lory.

Lete, variant of LATE *sb.*[1] *Obs.*, look.

Letew(e)s, obs. form of LETTUCE.

†**Let-game.** *Obs.* [f. LET *v.*[2] + GAME *sb.*] One who hinders the game; a spoil-sport.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 478 (527) Dredeles it cler was in þe wynde Of euery pye and euery lette game. **1387–8** T. USK *Test. Love* I. iii. (Skeat) l. 124 Let games, and purpose breakers. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 299/2 Lette game, or lettare of play.

†**Leth.** *Obs.* Also 3 **leððe.** [OE. *lǽððu*, *lǽðu*:—OTeut. **laiþiþâ*, f. **laiþo-* LOATH.] Hatred, ill-will.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 63 Ac us is to witenne þæt þreora cynna syndon morþras, þæt is þonne þæt ærest, þæt man to oþrum læþþe hæbbe, & hine hatiʒe. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Ure drihten .. forgiaf hire hire sinnen for two þinge an is muchel leððe to hire sunne oðer muchel luue to him. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. ii. 229 Tyll his wyff he kest sik leth. *Ibid.* IV. xviii. 1750 Gendyre leth mare than delyte.

Leth, variant of LEATH, LITH, LITHE.

Lethal (lī·þăl), *a.* Also 6–7 **lethall, læthall.** [ad. L. *lēt(h)āl-is* deadly, f. *lēt(h)um* death.]

1. That may or will cause death; deadly, mortal. Said, e.g. of weapons, drugs, wounds. Now *esp.* of a dose of poison: Sufficient to cause death.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Lethall*, mortall, deadly. **1659** T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 127 There's no more need to throw the lethal Spear. **1671** E. PANTON *Spec. Juvent.* 96 Among beasts some live by what is lethal to others. **1706** MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 39 Lethal wounds. **1816** SOUTHEY *Lay Laureate* liv, There needs no outward wound! Through her whole frame benumb'd, a lethal sleep, Like the cold poison of the asp will creep. **1855** GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 123 Small doses raise the blood pressure .. lethal ones cause immediate paralysis of the heart. **1860** GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 240 Implements so terribly lethal, that the slightest puncture of the skin .. is inevitably .. followed by .. death. **1885** HUXLEY *Addr. Roy. Soc.* 30 Nov., Those lethal agencies which are commonly known as the pleasures of society.

b. Resulting in death.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 104 The occasion .. out of which the lethal quarrel arose.

c. *Lethal chamber*: a chamber containing gases, in which to destroy animals painlessly.

1884 *Punch* 27 Dec. 309/1 A sort of Lethal Chamber and Cat Trap combined. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 50/1 They were quietly disposed of by euthanasia in a lethal chamber.

2. Causing or resulting in spiritual death; deadly; † esp. of sin = *mortal*.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 27 Two kindes of sinne, the one veniall, the other lethall. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xv. 358 To rouze, and awaken .. the godly and religious soules, and raise them from out a lethall security. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 41 Such Epidemicall and lethall formality in other disciplinated Churches. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lv. (1896) 157 Discoursing of sinners and their lethal end.

3. Of or pertaining to death.

1607 E. SHARPHAM *Cupid's Whirligig* IV. G 4, Vengeance wings brings on thy lethall day. 1794 COLERIDGE *Monody death Chatterton* 57 On thy wan forehead starts the lethal dew.

Hence † **Le·thally** *adv.*, in a deadly manner.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 328 A .. contagious matter, hurting all the actions of the heart suddainly and lethaly.

Lethality (lĭθæ·lĭti). *rare.* [f. LETHAL *a.* + -ITY. Cf. F. *léthalité.*] The condition or quality of being lethal; ability to cause death; deadliness; *pl.* (? nonce-use) lethal agencies.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lethality*, mortality, frailty. 1735 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1737) 104 The certain Punishment being preferable to the doubtful Lethality of the Fetish. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 595/1 Why a person surnamed 'Deathless'..should have succumbed to such commonplace lethalities as a horse's hoof and Prince Ivan's club we know not.

Lethalize (lĭ·θăləiz), *v. rare.* [f. LETHAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To destroy in a lethal chamber.

1897 *Daily Tel.* 5 Feb. 7/4 If the proprietress consented to have the animal lethalised, as it was unfit for work.

† **Letharge.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *lētharg-us*: see LETHARGY.] A lethargic patient.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado*, etc. (1878) 255 He cannot sleepe nor wake, but twixt them both, sleeping and waking as a letharge doth.

Letharge, obs. form of LITHARGE.

† **Lethargean,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? f. LETHARGY + -AN.] Lethargic.

1659 J. TATHAM *London's Tryumph* 6 Idleness, the Nurse of Ignorance; Which lulls mens braines, in a Lethergean Trance.

Lethargic (lĭθā·rdʒik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 **litargik, -yk,** 7–8 **lethargick(e,** (6–7 **lethargique**), 7– **lethargic.** [ad. L. *lēthargic-us*, ad. Gr. ληθαργικ-ός, f. λήθαργ-ος: see LETHARGY. Cf. F. *léthargique.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Affected with lethargy or morbid drowsiness.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxix. (1495) 791 The litargik man that hath the slepynge euyll. 1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 528 He was very lethargic, and was cupped.

b. *transf.* Affected with inertness or inactivity; dull, sleepy, sluggish, apathetic.

1612 DONNE *Progr. Soul* 2nd Anniv. 64 To be thus stupid is Alacritie; Men thus Lethargique have best Memory. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 31 Blind and Lethargick of thy heavenly Grace. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 153 [Nature] allows not such noble faculties to lie lethargic. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 58 The numerous, populous, bustling, and neat towns of that country, are likely to present .. striking contrasts to the lethargic Flemish cities. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* x. vi, Those he employed were lukewarm and lethargic. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. iii. 83 The exiles of a year had grown familiar with the favorite amusement of the lethargic Indians; and they introduced into England the general use of tobacco.

2. Of or belonging to a state of lethargy.

1595 JAS. VI *to Q. Eliz.* in *Lett.* (Camd.) lviii. 111 That ye quho uas so uachfull .. as .. to foruairne me of my perrell,..should nou, in the uerrie heicht..thairof, be fallen in so lethargique a sleip, as [etc.]. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25 Sin's lethargick Sleep. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. § 81 His constitution and temper might very well incline him to the Lethargick indisposition of which he dyed. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 501 The lord Trevors is said to be recovered of a lethargick fitt. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 132 They sank into a lethargic sloth and effeminacy. 1844 LEVER *T. Burke* xxxv. (1857) 340 My lethargic apathy increased upon me. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 262, I felt that lethargic numbness mentioned in the story books. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xviii. 422 The lethargic condition of Germany rendered such threats superfluous. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 228 In three to six hours he comes out of his lethargic condition.

3. Causing lethargy.

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* xv. 876 Too long Jove lull'd us with lethargic charms. *c* 1765 FLLOYD *Tartarian T.* (1785) 127/1 A lethargick vapour deprived me of my senses. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* v, Found to possess lethargic properties.

B. *sb.* A lethargic person; one who is affected with lethargy. ? *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCXL. xxvii, The frowarde heretykes That .. strayen oute as they were litargykes. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 58 2 It..revives Apoplecticks and Lethargicks. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 136 (216) The white, we think, restores health to the lunatic and lethargic.

Hence † **Letha·rgicness.**

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch.-Porch* lvi, A grain of glorie mixt with humblenesse Cures both a fever and lethargicknesse. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Lethargical (lĭθā·rdʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Affected with lethargy.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v. § 4 (1686) 216 Distracted persons, lethargical, apoplectical, or any ways senseless and uncapable of humane and reasonable acts. 1818 in TODD; and in later Dicts.

b. *fig.* of things.

1661 COWLEY *Disc. Cromwell* in *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 76 If the desire of rule and superiority be a Virtue (as sure I am it is more imprinted in humane Nature than any of your Lethargical Morals). 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xxii. (1713) 159 Terrestrial Goodness would even grow sluggish and lethargical, if it were not..quickened by [etc.].

2. Of or pertaining to lethargy.

1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Trav.* Ded. to Coriat, Tongue-tide taciturnity should haue imprisoned this worke in the Lethargicall Dungeon or bottomlesse Abisse of euer-sleeping obliuion. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 179 The Constrictor After dinner, while deep In lethargical sleep.

Hence **Letha·rgically** *adv.*, **Letha·rgicalness.**

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 6. 619 They are lethargically secure, no ruine but their owne can stirre them. 1651 N. BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 4 Lethargically content to snore. 1664 H. MORE *Seven Ch.* ix. (1669) 160 That thou mayst be the more effectually rowzed up out of this Tepidity and Lethargicalnesse. 1695 *Whether Parlt. be not dissolved*, etc. 13 The old Loyalty of the Church of England Party will rouse it self out of that Lethargicalness. *a* 1777 FAWKES *Voy. Planets* III In dismal gloom here drones inactive lull The lazy hours, lethargically dull. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* I, I became .. lethargically drowsy. 1882 MISS WOOLSON *Anne* 7 The cold kept them lethargically honest.

† **Lethargine,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LETHARG-Y + -INE.] Lethargic.

1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accomplish'd Woman* 4 It is a Lethargine feeling, .. they seem rather resuscitated than waked.

† **Letha·rgious,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **lytargious.** [f. LETHARGY + -OUS.] Affected with or causing lethargy; lethargic.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Ed. IV* (1809) 339 Daily obfuscate and seduced, with that lethargious and deceiable serpent, called hope of long life. *Ibid., Hen. VII*, 12 Duke Fraunces was an impotent man, lytargious,..and well stryken in age. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 226 14 Lethargiouse, *lethargicus.*

Lethargize (le·θărdʒəiz), *v.* [f. LETHARGY *sb.* + -IZE. Gr. had ληθαργίζεσθαι *pass.*, to be forgotten.] *trans.* To affect with lethargy. Hence **Le·thargized, Le·thargizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banq.* v. 254 The Lethargiz'd is not lesse sicke, because hee complaines not so loud as the aguish. 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10. 1307 Others are lethargiz'd with a drousie dulnesse. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* I. i, Some philtre .. to lethargize The British blood that came from Owen's veins. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* 1818 I. 53 A sergeant was giving a sort of lethargized attention .. to the details which the elder dame was communicating. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 23 May, All bitters are poisons, and operate by stilling, and depressing, and lethargizing the irritability. *a* 1834 — in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 8 The surest preventive or antidote against the freezing poison, the lethargizing hemlock, of the doctrine of the Sacramentaries.

Lethargy (le·θărdʒi), *sb.* Forms: 4 **litergi, litargi, -y, lytargye,** 4–6 **litargie, li-, lytarge,** (7 **lytargie**), 5–6 **letargie, -ye,** 6 **letarge, letharge,** 6–7 **lethargie,** (6 **lithargie, lethergie**), 6– **lethargy.** [a. L. *lēthargia* (med.L. *litargia*, after med.Gr. pronunciation), a. Gr. ληθαργία, f. λήθαργος forgetful, a derivative or compound of ληθ-, λανθάνειν to escape notice, λανθάνεσθαι to forget. Cf. F. *léthargie* (OF. *litargie*), Pr. *litargia*, Sp. *letargia*, Pg. *lethargia*, It. *letargia.*

The ME. forms in *-arge* may represent L. *lēthargus*, Gr. λήθαργος; the adj. was used subst. as a name for the disease.]

1. *Path.* A disorder characterized by morbid drowsiness or prolonged and unnatural sleep.

Negro lethargy, a disorder peculiar to the negroes of the west coast of Africa, characterized by attacks of somnolence, and ending fatally in most instances in three to twelve months (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 674 (730) What slomberyst þou as in lytargye. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. iii. (Tollem. MS.), Floures þerof [of almonds] sode in oyle awakeþ hem þat haueþ þe litargy, the slepynge euel. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 310 And þis cauterie is good for sijknes þat ben in þe partie bihinde of a mannes brayn as for þe litarge. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xxvi, My daisit heid fordullit disselie, I raisit vp half in ane litargie. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1144/1 Regarding nothing, thinking almost of nothing, no more then if they laye in a letarge. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 227 Stroake it on the temples for the Lytargie. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 26 At last a lethargy made an end of him. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 54 The Lethargie must haue his quyet course: If not, he foames at mouth. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 367 A Lethargy is a lighter sort of Apoplexy. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 445/1 By lethargy is meant a torpor both mental and corporeal, with deep quiet sleep...This is the slightest form of coma. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxvi, He soon fell into a lethargy.

2. A condition of torpor, inertness, or apathy.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 372 Well my3te we seuer þat slepe of litergi þat is fallen upon vs. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 87 We (surprised with a lethargy of sinne) do nothing but laugh and iest in the midst of our sleepie security. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 132 Cosin, Cosin, how haue you come so earely by this Lethargie? 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xcii, Had not hate in scottish hearts bread Lethargie of feare. 1642 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 196 It was a strange fatal Lethargy which had seized Our good People, and kept them from discerning, that [etc.]. 1672 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* Def. Epil. 174 Falling .. into a carelessness, and (as I may call it) a Lethargy of thought. 1702 POPE *Sappho* 128 No tear had pow'r to flow, Fix'd in a stupid lethargy of woe. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 148 Men, roused from that lethargy in which they had so long slept. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, That gentleman had gradually passed through the various stages which precede the lethargy produced by dinner. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 101 Oft I fall, Maybe for months, in such blind lethargies, That Heaven, and Earth, and Time are choked. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxi. 356 Desperate at the lethargy of their commander, the aristocracy tried to force him into movement.

transf. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* v. 152 The expiring stages or intermittent lethargy of a volcano.

† **3.** A lethargic or sleepy person. *Obs.*

1634 SHIRLEY *Example* I. i, Dormant, why Dormant, thou eternall sleeper! Who would be troubled with these lethargies about him? Dormant, are you come Dreamer.

† **Le·thargy,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. LETHARGY *sb.*] *trans.* To affect with lethargy.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 249 His Discernings Are Lethargied. 1769 COLMAN *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) III. 182 If lethargied by dulness here you sit.

Lethargy, obs. form of LITHARGE.

‖ **Lethe** (lī·θi). Also 6 **Læthe,** 7 **Lethee.** [L. *Lēthē*, a use of Gr. λήθη forgetfulness, f. ληθ-, ablaut-var. of λαθ-, root of λανθάνεσθαι to forget.

In Gr. Λήθη is not the name of the river, though it occurs as a personification; the river is Λήθης ὕδωρ 'water of Lethe'].

1. *Gr. Myth.* A river in Hades, the water of which produced, in those who drank it, forgetfulness of the past. Hence, the 'waters of oblivion' or forgetfulness of the past.

1567 *Gismond of Salern* II. Chorus (Brandl *Quellen* 560), The flood of Lethe can not wash out thy fame. 1593 PEELE *Hon. Garter* C 3 b, The Carle Obliuion stolne from Læthes lake. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 250. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 583 Farr off from these a slow and silent stream, Lethe the River of Oblivion roules Her watrie Labyrinth. 1709 *Tatler* No. 63 ¶ 5 Who had long since been drowned in the Whirlpools of Lethe. 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas Life* 191 Severances of Soul for which there is neither balm nor lethe. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. viii. 20 Thou poppy, that of Lethe art the flower.

¶ **2.** [? Influenced by L. *lēt(h)um.*] Death. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 256 Heere was't thou bay'd, brauе Hart, Heere did'st thou fall, and heere thy Hunters stand Sign'd in thy Spoyle, and Crimson'd in thy Lethee.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Lethe-flood, lake, wharf*; *Lethe-wards* adv.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar 23 Tho will we little Loue awake, That nowe sleepeth in Lethe lake. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 33 And duller should'st thou be then the fat weede That rots it selfe in ease, on Lethe Wharfe. 1613 J. DENNYS *Secr. Angling* III. xxiii, As if that Lethe-floud ran euery where. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 4 As though of hemlock I had drunk, .. One minute past, and Lethe-wards had sunk.

† **Lethe,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **leyth.** [Of obscure origin: perh. shortened from *lethy*, LITHY, or from LEATHWAKE.] Flexible, supple.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 302 1 Lethy, or weyke (*S.* leyth), *flexibilis.* 1530 PALSGR. 317/1 Lethe delyver of ones lymmes, *souple.*

Lethe, obs. form of LEATH.

Lethean (lĭθī·ăn), *a.* Also 7–8 **Lethæan.** [f. L. *Lēthæ-us* (a. Gr. ληθαῖος, f. λήθη LETHE) + -AN.] Pertaining to the river Lethe; hence, pertaining to or causing oblivion or forgetfulness of the past.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. vi. 10, I did not think Suffolk waters had such a lethæan quality in them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 604 They ferry over this Lethean Sound. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 786 Nine Mornings thence, Lethean Poppy bring. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 475 The craftsman there [at the tavern] Takes a Lethean leave of all his toil. *a* 1849 POE *Poems, Ulalume* v, The Lethean peace of the skies. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xliv, If Death so taste Lethean springs. 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric of Hopeless Love* LV. 178 No murmured Lethean lullaby.

¶ **b.** (See quot.; as if from L. *lēt(h)um* death.)

1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lethean*, .. deadly, mortal, pestiferous.

† **Lethed,** *a. Obs rare*$^{-0}$. [? f. L. *lēt(h)um* death + -ED.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II, *Dead*, Defunct, Lethed, Amort.

Letheon (lĭ·θĭŏn). [In some way from Gr. λήθη (see LETHE); perh. meant for Gr. ληθαῖον, neut. of ληθαῖος LETHEAN *a.*] Sulphuric ether when used as an anæsthetic (see quot. 1880).

1847 *N. Brit. Rev.* VII. 173 The discoverer of what has been termed 'the Letheon'—or, at least, of the system of 'Letheonizing'. *Ibid.* 205 A convict lately..has begged to be executed while under the Letheon's influence. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) X. 241 Dr. [W. T. G.] Morton [of Boston] obtained a patent for the use of ether [as an anæsthetic], under the name of 'letheon', in 1846.

Hence **Le·theonize** *v.*, *trans.* to subject to the action of letheon.

1847 *N. Brit. Rev.* VII. 178 A Mr. H. Wells .. dentist, is announced as having practised letheonizing since October 1844.

Lether, obs. form of LADDER *sb.*

1741 *Churchw. Acc.* in *Rutland Gloss.*, For two Rounds for ye uper lether, 2*d*.

Lether, variant of LITHER *Obs.*, evil, bad.

† **Le·thied,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. for *Lethe'd* (as printed in mod. edd.) f. LETHE + -ED.] ? = LETHEAN.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. i. 27 Epicurean Cookes, Sharpen with cloylesse sawce his Appetite, That sleepe and feeding may prorogue his Honour, Euen till a Lethied dulnesse——.

Lethiferal (lĭθi·fĕrăl), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [formed as next + -AL.] Causing death, fatal. In quot. *fig.*

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. Introd., I have noted two

hundred and three several interpretations, each lethiferal to all the rest.

Lethiferous (lĭpĭ fĕrəs), *a.* Also **letiferous.** [f. L. *lēt(h)ifer*, f. *lēt(h)um* death: see -FEROUS.] That causes or results in death, deadly.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 85 Lethiferous poisons. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 29 There is none .. that bears so lethiferous and poisonous fruit, as the Tree of the knowledge of the good and evil. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 794 Convulsion and other lethiferous accidents. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* iii, As we murder bishops, so is there another class of persons whom we only afflict with letiferous diseases. 1866 ROSE *Ovid's Met.* VII. 561 Pending lethiferous blasts by Auster shed.

Hence † **Lethiferousness.** *rare*—°.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lethiferousness*, Death bringing Quality.

Lethir, obs. Sc. f. LEATHER; var. LITHER *Obs.*

† **Lethy,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 **leathy.** [f. LETHE + -Y.] = LETHEAN.

1613 MARSTON *Insatiate Countess* IV. G 2 A diuell..That ha's..drown'd thy soule in leathy faculties.

Lethy, obs. var. LITHY *a.*, supple, pliant.

Letificant, -ate, etc.: see LETIFICANT, etc.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxxvi. 35 Wyne moderately taken doth letyfycate and dothe comforte the herte. 1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* X iv b, Discreet taking of wine..dooth letificate the spirits of men. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 219 It letificates man's heart.

Letil, obs. form of LITTLE.

† **Le·tless,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 4 **letles.** [f. LET *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without let or hindrance.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 568 Thai all sammyn raid thame fra, And the land letles leit thame ta.

† **Le·tment.** *Obs.* [f. LET *v.*[1] + -MENT.] Letting.

1574 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 52 If the particion so made betwene them were such, yt at tyme of lettement were egall of yerely value.

Let-off, Let-out, *sbs.*: see LET *v.*[1] 32 f, 34 k.

Letony, obs. form of LITANY.

Let·pass (letpɑ·s). [f. vbl. phrase *let pass*: see LET *v.*[1]] A permission to pass; a permit.

1635 COKE in *Strafford's Lett.* (1739) I. 423 The Abuse of Let-Passes. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* (1854) 65 Having seen the petitions upon which a Let-pass is desired. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi κοινη* Def. xxiv. 243 Suffering none to come to the Sacrament without their Let-passe. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* (1768) II. 357 All vessels took from the governor a let pass. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. ii. (1869) II. 498 Without requiring any permit or let-pass. 1792 *Act* 32 *Geo. III*, c. 50 § 2 Nothing .. shall .. require any .letpass..where the ship..does not go to open sea. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Let-pass*, permission given by superior authority to a vessel, to be shown to ships of war, to allow it to proceed on its voyage.

Letrure, variant of LETTRURE *Obs.*

Letsome, -ness, var. ff. LATESOME, -NESS *Obs.*

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xiii. 54 Be it but .. the letsomness of his delivery,...it is enough. 1650 — *Comm. Exod.* 13 Slow of speech. Of a letsome deliverie, word-bound.

Lett (let). [a. G. *Lette*, ad. the native name *Latvi.*] **a.** An individual belonging to the people called Letts, who inhabit parts of certain of the Baltic provinces of Russia. **b.** The language of this people; = LETTISH.

1831 *For. Q. Rev.* VIII. 61 The Letts, a simple-mannered and now-existing people. *Ibid.* 70 Henry the Lett, who wrote in the 13th century. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 150 The Lithuanian proper... The Lett, one of its branches, is spoken in Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 761/1 Any Lett could make himself understood in India.

Lett, obs. form of LATE *a.*[1], LEAT, LET.

Lettable (le·tăb'l), *a.* Also **letable.** [f. LET *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That may be let.

1611 COTGR., *Affermable*,..leasable, lettable. 1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* Oct., We mean to make this a property saleable or letable. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xviii, Whether the house is letable or not..I do not know. 1893 DK. ARGYLL *Unseen Found. Soc.* x. 308 This absence of hireable land in a new country is 'the cause and origin' of lettable value 'arising'. 1894 MRS. FR. ELLIOT *Roman Gossip* x. 244 A favourable position on account of..the limited number of letable quarters elsewhere.

† **Le·ttage.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 **letage.** [f. LET *v.*[1] + -AGE.] The action or process of letting.

1530 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 249 Too melche nete to be leten by ye churchwardens for the tyme beyng, and halfe part of the mony comyng yeerly of the letage of the sayd nete to go to [etc.].

Lettanie, letanie, obs. forms of LATTEN.

1648 60 HEXHAM s. v. *Bleck*, Lettanie, that is as thinne as a leafe of gold. *Ibid.*, *Eere*, Brasse, Copper, or Letanie.

Lettar e, obs. form of LETTER *sb.*[3]

Lett-de-camp, variant of LETACAMP.

† **Le·tted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. LET *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Hindered, impeded.

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* iv. 10, Y am of more lettid [Vulg. *impeditioris*] and slowere tunge.

† **Le·tten,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [obs. pa. pple. of LET *v.*[1]] Let; demised, leased.

1767 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1881) XII. 616 The rents of the said letten premises. 1798 in Root *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 463 All his right in said letten premises.

Letter (le·tər), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 **leattre, letere,** 3–5 **let(t)re,** 5 **lettere,** 4–6 **lettur,** (4 **littor,** 5 **lettyr**), 3– **letter.** [a. or ad. OF. and F. *lettre*:—L. *littera* a letter of the alphabet (pl. *litteræ* an epistle, written documents, records), also *litera* (in inscriptions *leitera*), of obscure origin; the hypothesis that it is connected with *linĕre* 'to smear' is now generally rejected.]

I. An alphabetic character.

1. A character or mark designed to represent one of the elementary sounds used in speech; one of the symbols that compose the alphabet. † *These letters* = this inscription. For *capital, double, Roman*, etc. *letter*, see the adjs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 42 Þe uif lettres of vre lefdi nome. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 249 A gret boc .. iwriten wiþ swarte smeale leattres. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 993 His name ðo wurð a lettre mor .. For ðo wurd abram abraham. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2481 And þare be writen þise leteres: 'Þis is þe swike' [etc.]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecile*) 111 Vith goldine lettris wrytine brad. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 3 A capital lettre that is cleped an X. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 9 þai wrate letters with þaire fingers. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xiii. (1554) 51 b, Cadmus found first letters for to wryte. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 73 Over whose hedde was written in letters of Romayn in gold, *faicte bonne chere quy voudra*. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* XI. iv. (1622) 145 He added and published new letters and characters. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 16 Thus have I breeflie handled the letteres and their soundes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 141 In antient time, before letters were in common use. 1709 BERKELEY *Theory Vision* § 140 The monosyllable consisting of six letters. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. i. P 2 By teaching me my letters he brushed up his own learning. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 116 The letters *a, b, c* express respectively the sides of the triangle.

b. *sing. collective* for *pl.* Now only in *before the letter* (= the more usual *before letters*): a proof taken from an engraved plate before the lettering is inserted.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 93 þe cankre haþ a propre sauour, þe which mai not be write wiþ lettre. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Excheq.* 43 His Clerk..writeth upon every Tally the whole letter of the Tellers Bill, that when the Tally is cloven both the foile and the stocke thereof, may have like letter upon them. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xviii, Your Stranges, and Rembrandt etchings, and Wilkies before the letter.

c. Phrases. † *To affect, hunt, lick the letter*: to practise, or study alliteration. *Letter-by-letter*: taking each letter in its turn; in quŏt. *attrib.*

1579 E. K. *Ep. Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, I scorne and spue out the rakehellye route of our ragged rymers (for so themselues vse to hunt the letter). 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 56, I will something affect the letter, for it argues facilitie. 1605 [see LICK *v.* 3]. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* Pref. 18, I could have played the fool in alliteration and hunted the letter as you have done. 1836 SOUTHEY *Cowper's Wks.* III. 226 'In a firm and delicate hand'..(no doubt the same letter-by-letter writing that has before been noticed).

d. *pl.* A round game in which the players have to form words out of letters inscribed on separate pieces of card or ivory.

1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* xxi, We sat round a large table and played at 'letters', sedulously 'shuffling' the handsome capitals as we gave each other long jaw-breaking words.

2. *Printing.* **a.** *pl.* Types. ? *Obs.*

1563 *Edin. City Rec.* in *Ann. Scott. Print.* xv. (1890) 157 [He] desyrit thair lordschippes to deliuer him the saidis irnis and letteris. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 22 Waldegraves printing presse and Letters were takken away. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 14 Wee can no more ascribe these things to chance, than a Printers Case of letters could by chance fall into the right composition of the Bible which he printeth. 1683 S. SEWALL *Diary* I. 50 The last half-sheet was printed with my letters at Boston.

b. *sing.* Types collectively. Also, a fount of type; a particular style of printed characters.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 23 Another printer, that had presse and letter in a place called Charterhouse. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 71 Caxtone .. first printed Chaucers tales in one colume in a ragged letter, and after in one colume in a better order. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr., The words .. inserted in a different letter through the text of Florus. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 370 By broken Letter is not meant the breaking of the Shanks of any of the Letters, but the breaking the orderly Succession the Letters stood in in a Line, Page, or Form, &c. and mingling the Letters together, which mingled Letters is called Py. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Introd. 3, I have distinguish'd the Former Dissertation by printing it in a Greater Letter. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 14 Mar. (O. H. S.) I. 204 He..is resolv'd to print in a Less Letter & in columns. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4617/4 Printed upon Extraordinary Paper, and with a New Brevier Letter. 1719 SWIFT *Baucis & Philemon.* The ballads pasted on the wall..Now seem'd to look abundance better, Improv'd in picture, size, and letter. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 221 Lying pretensions..in all the varieties of a large and small letter. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 144 When the usual page of letter (fusil type) has been made ready for press, it is .. surrounded with a moveable square of wood, which rises nearly as high as the beard of the letter. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., There is plenty of letter.

II. Something written.

† **3. a.** *sing.* Anything written; an inscription, document, text; a written warrant or authority. **b.** *pl.* Writings, written records. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 10 Malachye, And .. Ysaie .. Thai scheu bathe an wit sere letter. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1580 Alle loked on þat letter as lewed þay were. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 353 The gud erll Thomas Assegit, as the lettir sais, Edinburgh. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 198 In the olde lawe, as holy lettre telleth, Mennes sons men called vs vchone. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 136 þei wole þat men preche fables & lesyngis & þerto graunte lettre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 218 In al that lond Magicien was noon That koude expounde what this lettre mente. *c* 1475 *Songs & Carols* 15*th C.* (Percy Soc.) 56 To a lettere alone I me ledde, That wel was wretyn upon a wal. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1316/1 Then foloweth it in the letter. 'Hee came then vnto Simon Peter' [etc.].

b. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2527 And he ðat ðise lettres wrot, God him helpe weli mot. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B v, For except the diuyne letters, there is nothyng so well written, but that there maie bee founde necessitie of correction. 1557 F. S[EAGER] *Sch. Vertue* 185 in *Babees Bk.* 340 If letters had not then brought them to lyght The truth of suche thynges who could nowe resyght? 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 380 By letters alone the accounts of past actions can be handed down to us with accuracy.

4. A missive communication in writing, addressed to a person or body of persons; an epistle. Also, in extended use, applied to certain formal documents issued by persons in authority.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 3e ne schulen senden lettres, ne underuon lettres, ne writen buten leaue. *c* 1275 LAY. 4496 þo sende Delgan. one deorne lettre. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1173 Kyng Rychard dede a lettre wryte (A noble clerk it gan adyte). 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 25 Vndur his secre seal Treuþe sende a lettre. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 288, I wole a lettre unto mi brother..With al my wofull herte endite. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXX. (Percy Soc.) 149, I shall a letter make Unto your lady, and send it by my sonne. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* XXXVII. 14 When Ezechias had receaued ye lettre of the messaungers, & red it. 1630 MILTON *2nd Poem Univ. Carrier* 33 His Letters are deliver'd all and gon. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123, I have been lately solicited..by an unknown person who sent me a letter. *c* 1700 PRIOR *Epist. to F. Shepherd* 12 By penny-post to send a letter. 1777 COWPER *Let.* 20 Apr., I once thought Swift's Letters the best that could be written; but I like Gray's better. 1848 in *Gilbart's Treat. Banking* I. 150 Government were obliged to interpose by a letter, in order to protect the public from the restrictive effects of the Act. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXII, I'd teach them to .. write their own letters, and read letters that are written to them. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 479/2 Her trustees..applied by letter to Messrs. Thompson for delivery of their bills of costs.

b. *pl.* with sing. meaning, after L. *litteræ*. Chiefly in the formal or legal sense, as in *letters dimissory, letters patent, letters rogatory*, etc., for which see the adjs. Also *letters of administration, caption, ejection, fraternity, horning*, etc., for which see those words.

c 1290 *Becket* 1219 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 141 To þe kinge of Fraunce heo comen and lettres with heom bere fram þe king of engelond. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4842 Loo here hire owne letteres to leue it þe beter. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 41, I had lettres of þe sowdan with his grete seele. 1429 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 345/2 Sende your Letters of Prive Seal. 1501 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1900 II. 126 Ormund pursewant, to pas to summond the lard of Fivee and his folkis with lettrez in the secund forme. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 286 Did the Letters worke vpon his blood. 1629 LAUD in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 410, I..prevailed with his Majesty that I might write these Letters to you, which are to let your Grace understand that [etc.]. 1651 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 274, I had letters of the death of Mrs. Newton, my grandmother-in-law. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. xvi. 53 And I shall give thee letters unto those Who there abide.

c. In phrases and special collocations. **Letter of advice** (*Comm.*), a letter notifying, e.g. the drawing of a bill on, or the consignment of goods to, the correspondent. **Letter of attorney,** a formal document empowering another person to perform certain acts on one's behalf (now more usually 'power of attorney'). **Letter of brotherhood,** = *letter of fraternity* (see FRATERNITY 4). **St. Agatha's letters,** letters written on her day (Feb. 5) as a charm against fire (see quot. 1563). **King's Letters** (see quot. 1770). **Queen's Letter,** a circular letter to the clergy first issued by Queen Anne (see quot. 1715). **Letters of slains** (*Scots law*): see SLAIN. *To run one's letters* (Scots law): see quot. 1861.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 21 Why aske ye no letters of bretherheads of other mens praiers? 1467 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 50, I will..that myn executours..make hym a letter of attorney if need be. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 225 Instead of Vulcan and Vesta..our men have placed St. Agatha and make letters on her day for to quench fire with. 1683 W. LLOYD in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camd.) 187, I desire that whensoever you send any thing for me you would be pleased to send your letter of advice by the Post. 1715 NELSON *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 120 The Queen's Letter for making a Collection in several Parishes, in and about London and in several Cities. 1770 HAILES *Henryson's Tale of Dog, Bannatyne Poems* 280 Charges to pay or to perform, issued in the name of the Sovereign, are still termed the King's letters. 1770 COWPER *Let.* 21 Apr., To receive it [a dividend] by letter of attorney. 1825 KNAPP & BALDW. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 286/2 Having run his letters against His Majesty's advocate. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 31 The letter wherein the drawing of the bill is advised, commonly called the 'letter of advice'. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Liberation*, The prisoner may run his letters, that is, he may apply in writing to any of the Lords of Justiciary .. and within twenty-four hours the judge must issue precepts to intimate to the public prosecutor and party concerned..to fix a diet for trial.

5. The precise terms of a statement; the signification that lies on the surface. *The letter*: often used (after St. Paul's τὸ γράμμα) for the literal tenor of a law or statement, opposed to *the spirit*. † *After the letter*: literally. † *In letter*: in the more literal meaning (opposed to *in spirit*). *To the letter*: implicitly, to the fullest extent.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 6759 þir wordes, aftir þe lettre, er hard to here. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iii. 6 The lettre sleith, forsoth the spirit quykeneth. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 68 þai vnderstand noȝt haly writte spiritually, bot after þe letter. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 God hath no suche bodyly membres, as this texte to the lettre dothe pretende. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 6 Cleauing as fast as we can to the letter..let vs draw as neare as we may to the sense of Moses work. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* v. i, To tread on My sovereign's territories with forbidden feet The severe letter of the law calls death. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 219 That truth which they seemed before to hold, at leastwise in letter. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 609 To..Disdain the Pedantry o'th' Letter. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 160 A Prince is not oblig'd by the strict Letter of the Law. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 107 And to look on reasoning from the letter to be mean and low. 1776 BENTHAM *Fragm. Govt.* Wks. 1843 I. 270 A King may .. impair the happiness of his people without violating the letter of any single Law. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 27 He who most faithfully adheres to the letter of the law of conscience. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* v. i. 354, I shall obey you to the letter. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 2 (1862) 311 Applying the strict letter of the law to the circumstances. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 406 The English criminal law was in its letter one of the most severe in Europe. 1886 'HUGH CONWAY' *Living or Dead* iv, You had better follow your father's commands to the letter. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. liii. 326 Jefferson .. without venturing to propose alterations in the text of the Constitution, protested against all extensions of its letter.

6. Literature in general; hence, acquaintance with it, learning, study, erudition.

† **a.** *sing. Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 624 Arystotill .. one of the coronest clerkis þat euer knew letter. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxix. 176 Lower than his fader in letter and connynge.

b. *pl.* † Also *good letters* (obs.). Occasionally, the profession of literature, authorship. *Man of letters* [= F. *homme de lettres*]: a man of learning, a scholar; now usually, a man of the literary profession, an author. *Commonwealth, republic of letters*: see those words.

a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* in *O. E. Misc.* 106 Ne may non ryhtwis king..Bute if..he cunne lettres lokie him seolf one, hw he schule his lond laweliche holde. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B j b, By letters and by sycence is the man made semblable or lyke to god. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 874 Well lerned in good lettres. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 54 Learning and good letters to yong men bringeth sobrietie. 1611 BIBLE *John* vii. 15 How knoweth this man letters, hauing neuer learned? 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 146 There were likewise the effigies of the most illustrious men of letters. 1693 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) IV. 50, I .. have from my youth laboured in good letters. 1708 PARTRIDGE *Bickerstaff detected*, He was bred to letters, and is master of a pen. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 330 Such an Abuse of the Readers, as one shall seldom meet with among Men of Letters. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 111 He has always been a lover of letters. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiv, It was sufficient to show me that he was a man of letters. 1811 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. *Biographies* II. (1870) 191 Lord Minto, himself a man of letters, a poet and a native of Teviotdale. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 188 That life of exile and privacy which religion and letters would have rendered tolerable to the King. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. vi. (1857) 95 Letters kept pace with art. 1880 *Athenæum* 10 Jan. 56 Several guests well known in letters were present. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/1 Metaphysics have again condescended to speak the language of polite letters.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive, chiefly in sense 4, as *letter-bag, -change, -clip, -envelope, -file, -post, -slit*; **b.** objective and obj. gen., as *letter-bearer*, † *-kerner, -opener, -sorter*; *letter-copying, -writing.*

1809 T. BROWN in *Naval Chron.* XXII. 294 The *letter-bag was saved. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlviii, The guard was standing at the door, waiting for the letter-bag. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 7907 (Fairf.) Al *letter-berers for-þi ta ensaumple be vrry. 1846 R. GARNETT in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 233 On certain Initial *Letter-changes in the Indo-European Languages. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xviii. 204 *Letter-clips, portfolios, music-cases. 1858 in *Abr. Specif. Patents Printing* II. (1864) 3 Stands for *letter-copying presses. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 24 Pencils, Cards, .. *Letter-files, Maps and Pictures. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. ¶ 4 They..left the *Letter-Kerner, after the Letter was Cast, to Kern away the Sholdering. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Dec. 3/1 New ideas in pencil-cases and *letter-openers. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 286 Between Thessalonica and Athens .. there was not .. any established *letter-post. 1845 *Punch* VIII. 53 The Clerk..hearing a knocking at the outer door, looks through the *letter-slit. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxxi. 147 No ordinary *letter-sorter in the Post-office is equal to it. 1788 COWPER *Let. to Mrs. King* 6 Dec., My *letter-writing time is spent, and I must now to Homer. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 8 May an. 1781 We talked of letter-writing. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xlix. (1839) VI. 235 He varied his style of letter writing according to the character .. of his .. correspondents.

8. Special Combs.: **letter-balance**, a contrivance for ascertaining the weight of a letter; **letter-board** (*Printing*), a board on which matter in type is placed for convenience in handling; **letter-book**, a book in which letters are († written or) filed, or in which copies of letters are kept for reference; **letter-bound** *a.*, characterized by close adherence to the letter of a law; **letter-box**, (*a*) a box in which letters are kept; (*b*) one in which they are deposited for transmission by post or on delivery; hence **letter-box** *v. nonce-wd.*, to put (a letter) into a letter-box; **letter-carrier**, one who carries letters either as a private messenger or as a public official; **letter-case**, (*a*) a case to hold letters; † (*b*) an envelope; **letter-corporal**, one entrusted with the duty of fetching and delivering letters; † **letter-cover**, an envelope; **letter-cutter**, one who makes punches for type-founding; so *letter-cutting*; **letter-drop** (*U. S.*), a slot into which letters may be dropped, as into a post-office or postal car (*Cent. Dict.*); **letter-dropper** *nonce-wd.* (see quot.); **letter-founder, -founding, -foundry** = *type-founder*, etc.; **letter-head**, (*a*) a sheet of letter-paper with a printed or engraved heading giving address, date, or the like; (*b*) *dial.*, a postage stamp; **letter-heading** (see quot.); **letter-high** *a.* (*Printing*), of the same height as the ordinary printing-type; **letter-house** *dial.* = POST-OFFICE; **letter-leaf**, an epiphytic orchid of the genus *Grammatophyllum*, so named from the markings on the leaves; **letter-learned**, † (*a*) learnt from letters or books; (*b*) = BOOK-LEARNED; **letter-learning** = BOOK-LEARNING; **letter-lichen**, a lichen of the genus *Opegrapha* or order *Graphidei* (see quot.); **letter-lock**, a lock which can be opened only by arranging letters attached externally so as to form the word on which the lock is set; † **letter-man**, one of the Chelsea pensioners who was entitled to extra pay on the ground of a letter from the sovereign; † **letter-money**, in the Civil War, the money contributed to the support of the royal army in response to Charles I's letters; † **letter-monger** *nonce-wd.*, a forger of letters; **letter-office** = POST-OFFICE; **letter-ornament**, a decoration made up of the forms of letters; **letter-paper**, paper for writing letters; as a trade term, restricted to the quarto size, the smaller sizes being called *note-paper*; **letter-perfect** *a.* (*Theatr.*), knowing one's part to the letter; **letter-plant** = *letter-leaf*; **letter-punch**, a steel punch used in making matrices for type; **letter-rack**, (*a*) a tray with divisions to hold an assortment of types; (*b*) a small frame in which letters or papers are kept; **letter-racket** *slang* (see quot.); † **letter-receiver**, one who receives letters for transmission by post; **letter-stamp**, a stamp used at a post-office for cancelling postage-stamps or for impressing notifications on letters or parcels; **letter-struck** *a. nonce-wd.*, smitten with the love of learning; **letter-weight** *paper-weight*; † **letter-will** *Sc.*, one's testament; **letter-winged** *a.*, of a kite, having the wings marked as if with letters (*Cent. Dict.*); **letter-wood**, the wood of the South American tree *Brosimum Aubletii*, which is marked with black spots resembling letters or hieroglyphics; **letter-worship**, an undue attention to the letter of a law or commandment; **letter-writer**, (*a*) one who writes letters (hence used in the titles of manuals of letter-writing); (*b*) a machine for taking copies of letters. Also LETTER-CARD, LETTER-PRESS.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* vii, *Letter-Boards are Oblong Squares..of clean and well-season'd Stuff. 1776 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 224 It would fill this *letter-book to give you all the arguments for and against this measure. 1892 SIR R. V. WILLIAMS in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 234/1 The letter-book satisfies me that Mr. Norton was right. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xx, That *letter-bound servility of the canon doctors. 1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 766/1 The libel was found in the *letter-box of the Newspaper. 1849 THACKERAY 4 Sept. in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 683/1, I put the letter into the unpaid-letter box. 1807 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 187 It is better .. that I should *letter-box it here. 1552 HULOET, *Letter carier, *ambulus, libellio, tabellarius.* 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 304 A warrant is come from his majestie, appointing Mr. Vanhulse, the Dutch secretary, to be court letter carrier. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. 20 Such another Dick and such another donkey, who acted as letter-carriers to that side of the village. 1672 T. JORDAN *Lond. Triumph.* 16 By Ladies *Letter-case, [He] Shall have a better place. 1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov., My memorial was always in my mind; my courage never rose to bringing it from my letter-case. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 44 Let a person choose any one of them [cards], and inclose it in a letter-case. 1896 MRS. CROKER *Village Tales* I Tips to the mess-servants, the *letter-corporal, and colour-sergeant. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 233 Her Handkerchief, and *Letter-cover. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xii. ¶ 1 A *Letter-Cutter should have a Forge set up. *Ibid.* p. 81 *Letter-Cutting is a Handy-Work hitherto kept so conceal'd among the Artificers of it. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 2 The Lipogrammatists or *Letter-droppers of Antiquity. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. ¶ 23 To let you know how the *Letter-Founder Cuts the Punches. 1887 T. B. REED (*title*) History of the Old English Letter Founders. 1769 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1885) XIII. 273 Resolved .. that the Treasurer .. pay out of the public treasury to said Buel one hundred pounds .. conditioned that he set up and pursue the art of *letter-founding in this Colony. *a* 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 88 At the village post-office they ask for '*Letterhead, please Sir', instead of a stamp. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 649/2 He drew up a note upon the 'tavern' letter-head. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), **Letter-Headings*, lines printed at the head of sheets of letter-paper, containing the residence, and generally the name and place of business, of the party for whom such work is done. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. ¶ 2 In the choice of his Brass Rules, he examines that they be exactly *Letter high. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. 47 The *letter-house had lately acquired another occupant. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Letter-leaf* or *Letter-plant.* 1649 *Warn. Jac. Beem* xxviii. 18 That selfe-reason which without Gods spirit is onely *letter-learned. 1770 WHITEFIELD *Wks.* (1772) VI. 30 The letter-learned Scribes and Pharisees in our Saviour's time. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* (1841) 283 As for *letter learning, we judge it not so much necessary to the well being of one. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Tom Woodgate* ix, All letter-learning was a line you, somehow, never crossed. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 245 *Graphideaceæ* .. in allusion to the resemblance of the apothecia .. to ancient hieroglyphics or written characters. For the same reason the *Graphideæ* are popularly designated '*Letter Lichens' or 'Scripture-worts'. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 6 Another description of lock is that well known by the name of the '*Letter Lock'. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6230/2 All the Out-Pensioners (as well *Letter-men as others) belonging to the said Hospital [Chelsea]. 180. in A. H. Craufurd *Gen. Craufurd & Light Div.* (1891) 34 An increase in the pay and in the number of letter men. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. § 27 The *Letter Money and Subscription Money being almost exhausted. 1699 BENTLY *Phal.* 171 Our Letter-monger has Herodotus's very words. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2486/4 Whoever gives notice of the said Robbers to the General *Letter-Office at London, shall be very well rewarded. 1711 *Royal Proclam.* 23 June, ibid. No. 4866/1 That .. there be one General Letter-Office and Post-Office established in the City of London. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiii, Sam .. stepped into the stationer's shop, and requested to be served with a sheet of the best gilt-edged *letter-paper. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Vocab., Letter-paper.* This term is applied to quarto paper—note paper being octavo. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 133 He would be *letter perfect in all by the following Thursday. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), **Letter-rack*, a rack for containing wood and metal letters of such a size that it would be inconvenient to keep them in cases. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Letter-racket, going about to respectable houses with a letter or statement, detailing some case of extreme distress, as shipwreck, sufferings by fire, &c. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1812/4 Many of the *Letter-Receivers are Tradesmen. 1667 EVELYN *Pub. Employm.* 77 There is nothing more stupid than some of these μουσοπαλακτοι, *letter-struck men. 1596 in Dickson & Edmond *Ann. Scot. Printing* 478 Followis the Deidis Legacie and *Lettrewill. 1598 *Ibid.* 365 Made his Testament and Lettre-Will. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 121 *Letter-wood as they call it. 1892 *Manufacturer's Circular*, Letterwood, £12 10s. to £30 per ton. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 117 The subtler, idolatry of formalism and *letter-worship. 1710 ADDISON *Hug Lucan.* No. 2 ¶ 4 Our *Letter-writer here alludes to that known verse in Lucan. 1759 (*title*) The Complete Letter-Writer. 1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Letter-writer*, an instrument for copying letters. 1888 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 43/2 The same desire impels thousands of persons to write letters to the newspapers; but these letter-writers are not usually journalists.

Hence **Letterlet, Letterling** *nonce-wds.*, a little letter. † **Letterly** *adv.*, to the letter; literally.

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxxi. Yf they may fulfill letterly [*correct*: letterally 1494] the commaundementes of god. 1781 TWINING in *T. Papers* (1887) 5 Your reproaches about stretch-work, short lines, and letterlings. 1836 *Coleridge's Lett., Convers.*, etc. II. 109, I judge .. from the numberless Letter-lets in my possession.

Letter (ˈletəɹ), *sb.*[2] Also 5 letere, S *Sc.* latter. [f. LET *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who lets, in senses of the vb.; *esp.* one who allows another the use of (apartments, a horse, house, etc.) for hire.

1552 HULOET, Letter of house or lande, *cœnacularius.* 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* I. Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 28 By his tone a kind of letter of lodgings. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6175/6 Thomas Jenkins, .. Letter of Horses. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 230 The letters of rooms are the most exacting in places crowded with the poor. 1885 *Law Reports* 14 Q. Bench Div. 892 The relation .. between hirers and letters of private carriages. 1893 *Field* 10 June 832/1 Builders and letters of boats might object.

b. In *Comb.*, as agent-noun corresponding to various phrasal combinations of the vb., as † *letter-blood, letter-loose, letter-out*; **letter-go**, one who 'lets go'; in Sc. use (*letter-gae*) a jocular synonym for 'precentor', after A. Ramsay (quot. 1715).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 299 A man þat schal be letere blood schal be ȝong. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. vii. (1615) 104 He which was chosen Fewterer or letter loose of the Grey-hounds. 1616 B. JONSON *Horace's Art Poetry* 234 A careless letter-go Of money. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 267 The letter out of the Horses at first was silent. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xvi, The latter gae of haly rhime, Sat up at the boord-head. *c* 1750 ASTON *Suppl. to Cibber* 8 She [Mrs. Bracegirdle] was the Daughter of a .. Letter-out of Coaches. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xi, There was no sae money-hairs on the warlock's face as there's on Letter-Gae's ain at this moment. 1847 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. v. (1890) II. 169 The lettergae trying new tunes.

† **Letter,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 4 **lettere, -our,** 4–6 **lettar(e.** [f. LET *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] One who lets or hinders.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16888 Yond traitur, yond letter of vr lai. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 67 He is a lettere of loue. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. iii. (Skeat) I. 126 For soche lettours, it is harde any soche iewell to winne. 1434 MISYN *Mending Life* 107 Violence he doys to all his lettars. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxlii. 283 The letter of this iourney .. was Rycharde duke of Guyon. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 If any clothmaker .. be letted .. than the letter .. to .. forfait .. xiid. 1563 ABP. PARKER *Articles*, Whether your Persons, Vicars and Curates be .. letters of good religion. 1616 J. DAVIES *Complim. Verses* in *Capt. Smith's Descr. New Eng.*, Thy Letters are as Letters in thy praise.

Letter (le·təi), *v.* [f. LETTER *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To instruct in letters or learning. *Obs.*

c **1460** G. ASHBY *Policy Prince* 648 Poems (E. E. T. S.) 33 Yf god sende you children .. Do theim to be lettred right famously.

2. To exhibit or set forth by means of letters; also, to distinguish by means of letters.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* IV. iv. 440 It would be convenient, that every one of these Instances should be Philosophically Lettered. **1869** TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* 46 Fraunhofer .. lettered them and made accurate maps of them. **1877** FARRAR *In Days of Youth* i. 3 He [God] letters it [his name] in fire amid the stars of heaven.

3. To affix a name or title in letters upon (a book, a shop, etc.); to inscribe (a name) in letters. Also, to inscribe *with* (something).

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 463 ¶ 7, I observed one particular Weight lettered on both sides. **1714** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5225/3 The binding each Book will be..4*s.* Letter'd on the Back. **1755** JOHNSON *Let. to Warton* 20 Mar. in *Boswell*, I hope to see my Dictionary bound and lettered next week. **1844** E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* (1845) II. 420 The greater number of the shops are lettered in the same tongue [Italian]. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. xxxiii, There might be a hundred Ezra Cohens lettered above shop-windows. **1877** *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c. 60 § 3 Every canal boat..shall be lettered, marked, and numbered in some conspicuous manner.

4. *intr.* In occasional uses. **a.** To carry letters. **b.** To write letters.

c **1645, 1681, 1813** [see LETTERING]. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxiv, Our people go backwards and forwards..lettering, and messaging. **1861** BP. WILBERFORCE *Diary* 22 Feb. in *Life* (1882) III. i. 15 Did not go out at night, but lettered.

Letterane, obs. form of LECTERN.

‖ **Letterato.** *Obs.* [It.:— L. *litterātus*; cf. LITERATUS.] A man of letters; a learned man.

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 14 That unluckie Laconick Letterato.

Letterature, obs. form of LITERATURE.

Letter-card. [Cf. F. *carte-lettre*, G. *kartenbrief*.] The official designation of a folded card, having a gummed and perforated edging, so as to be closed and sent through the post (with an impressed or an affixed stamp) as an ordinary letter.

Introduced in Belgium in 1882, in Great Britain in 1892, and now used in many countries of the world.

1892 (Feb.) *Instructions on Letter Card*, To open the letter card, tear off the edge at the perforation. **1892** *Daily News* 12 Feb., Letter-cards impressed with a penny postage stamp .. are now on sale at every post-office. .. The letter-cards will be subject to all the regulations affecting letters.

Lettered (le·təɹd), *ppl. a.* Forms: 4–5 **lett(e)rid(d, -yd,** 4–6 **lett(e)red,** *Sc.* **letterit, -yt,** 5–6 **letterd, -e,** 6 *Sc.* **lettiret,** 4- **lettered.** Also 4 **y-lettrede.** [f. LETTER *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Acquainted with or instructed in letters; learned, literate, educated.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7894 Prest wel y-lettrede ys to blame, þat [etc.]. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 4088 A ful loueli lady lettered at þe best. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 957 Twa of Irland þat .. sum dele letteryt ware. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 2241 Lettrid berne Quare-to feynys þou þis fare? **1481** CAXTON *Godfrey* clxi. 238 Peter bertilmewe, clerk and but litil lettred. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 684 Ane letterit man profound in all science. **1561** DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 12 Agaynst those lettered heretickes Iohn speaketh playnly. **1571** HANMER *Chron. Ire.* (1633) 125 They inquired not whether .. their Ministers were lettered. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 48 Mounsier, are you not lettred? **1605** CAMDEN *Rem., Epigr.* 14 A man well borne and better lettered. **1689** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 305 London, abounding with so many wits and lettered persons. **1713** STEELE *Guardian* No. 94 ¶ 5 The lettered coxcombs without good-breeding give..just occasion to rallery. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 2 ¶ 14 It may not be unfit for him who makes a new entrance into the lettered world..to suspect his own powers. *a* **1822** SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 17 The bucolic writers, who found patronage under the lettered tyrants of Sicily and Egypt. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. 3 The unlettered barbarians willingly accepted the aid of the lettered clergy.

absol. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 125 Lereþ hit þis lewed men for lettrede hit knoweþ. *c* **1425** *Eng. Conq. Ire.* lvii. 134 He .. toke, both of letred & of lewed, þe cursed tallages of gold & of siluer. **1433** LYDG. *S. Edmund* App. 374 Symple and lettryd ther heedys did enclyne.

2. Of or pertaining to learning or learned men; characterized by learning or literary culture.

1709 PRIOR *To Dr. Sherlock on Death* 31 Wit may admire, and letter'd Pride be taught. **1775** JOHNSON *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 317 And entertained with all the elegance of lettered hospitality. **1798** S. ROGERS *Ep. to Friend* 137 This sheltered scene of lettered talk. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. i, He was a man of lettered tastes. **1850** HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* Introd. (1883) 45 This was my all of lettered intercourse. **1875** TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. i, He loved the more His own .. letter'd peace.

3. Composed of a (specified) number of letters.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 346 That foure lettered name of God.

4. Inscribed with letters; *spec.* of a book: Having the title, etc. on the back in gilt or coloured letters.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 163 A letter'd and straight and long Order denotes..the Conflicts of Combatants. **1707** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4293/3 Gilt-back, and Letter'd. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 463 ¶ 6, I observed one particular Weight lettered on both Sides. **1740** DYER *Ruins Rome* 324 Phoebus' letter'd dome. **1746–7** HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 12 The next thing which engaged my attention was the lettered floor. **1809** R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 80 Hervey's Meditations, calf lettered. *a* **1813** A. WILSON *Th. Churchyard* Poet. Wks. (1846) 13, I woo thee, thoughtful, from this letter'd stone. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 82 One glance at the lettered back. **1872** W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 169 Camden, who speaks of a lettered stone he saw.

Letteree (letərī·). [f. LETTER *sb.*[1] + -EE.] (See quot.)

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) Advt., By Letterees are meant persons restored to Land by virtue of the Letters of King Charles the Second. *Ibid.* 2 There was restored to Letterees and Nominees .. 60 [acres].

Letteret (le·tərèt). [f. LETTER *sb.*[1] + -ET.] A little or short letter.

1817 BYRON *To Moore* 25 Mar., I have written to you .. six letters, or letterets. **1822** LAMB *Lett.* xii. *To B. Barton* 114 Begging you to accept this letteret for a letter. **1835** HOOD in *Mem.* (1860) I. 107 A little letteret that cannot do anybody any harm.

Lettering (le·tərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. LETTER *v.* or *sb.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of writing letters; letter-writing.

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 118 You may give the law of lettering to all the world. **1681** *Disc. Tanger* 3 If I exceed the Laws of Lettering, your command is my Apology. **1813** BYRON in Moore *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1830) I. 464, I hate lettering.

2. The action or process of putting letters upon (anything) by inscribing, marking, painting, gilding, printing, stamping, etc. Also *concr.*, the letters inscribed.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 261 The letterings of his books had .. afforded her a high hôpe of pleasure. **1832** G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl* 241 The dial-plate is complete, with the exception of the figures or lettering. **1869** J. RAVEN *Ch. Bells Cambr.* (1881) 12 The rudeness of the lettering seems to suggest an early date. **1877** *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c. 60. § 3 Such lettering, marking, and numbering shall include the word 'registered'.. and the registered number. **1879** MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 146 The book was to have..a smooth grey linen binding with silver lettering.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **lettering block, -box** (see quots.); **lettering piece,** the piece of leather on which the title of a book is stamped; **lettering-tool,** 'a bookbinder's tool for stamping the gilt titles on the backs of books' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt) 74 *Lettering-block*, a piece of wood, the upper surface being rounded, upon which side-labels are lettered. **Lettering-box*, the box in which the type are screwed up preparatory to lettering. **1818** *Art Bookbinding* 30 Working the letters firm and straight on the *lettering-piece. **1880** *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No 31. 11 Some account-book lettering-pieces produced .. for the trade are certainly wonderful specimens of lettering.

Lettering, obs. Sc. form of LECTERN.

Letterize (le·tərəiz), *v.* [f. LETTER *sb.*[1] + -IZE.] *intr.* To write letters.

1824 LAMB *Lett.* xiv. *To B. Barton* 134 The idea of letterising has been oppressive to me of late. **1837** B. BARTON *Select.* (1849) 11, I have felt unequal to any letterizing.

Letterless (le·tərlès), *a.* [f. LETTER *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Devoid of letters.

1. Unacquainted with letters or literature; illiterate. Also *absol.*

a **1618** SYLVESTER *Quadrains of Pibrac* xcvii, 'Tis to be more than Sylla Letter-lesse. **1653** WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learning* 125 A meer daring letterless Commander can .. promise himself no more successe in his Enterprise then [etc.]. **1756** LAW *Lett. Import. Subj.* 24 They help the ignorant and letterless to .. a knowledge of God. **1860** *Q. Rev.* CVIII. 225 Silbury Hill .. the attempt of a letterless race to perpetuate the memory of some event. **1880** P. GREG *Errant* II. v. 59 Bookless captain and letterless subaltern. **1884** *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 157 There was an illiterate generation, and a letterless race to be educated.

2. Having no letters or correspondence.

1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 62 Unfortunate beings so letterless as to be able to pay them [*sc.* visits]. **1884** BP. THOROLD *Yoke Christ* 105 A London Sunday .. is absolutely letterless. **1886** MRS. A. HUNT *That other Person* II. 49 She wrote to him each day, and bemoaned her letterless condition.

3. Having no letters inscribed or appended.

1881 *Education* Feb., The title .. was only retained by those who would have been absolutely letterless but for this domestic honour. **1886** MACLEOD *Clyde District Dumbartonsh.* i. 6 This ancient letterless slab.

Letterlet, -ling, Letterly: see LETTER *sb.*[1]

Lettern, Letteroun, obs. forms of LECTERN.

Le·tter-press. [f. LETTER *sb.*[1]]

1. (Now commonly written *letterpress.*) Matter printed from letters or types, as distinguished from what is printed from plates. Also *attrib.*, as in *letterpress printing* (for which the use of the word in this sense may be elliptical).

1758–65 GOLDSM. *Ess.* ii, Four extraordinary pages of letter-press. *a* **1764** LLOYD *Puff* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 176 Plain letter-press shall do the feat. **1772** *Hartford Merc.* 18 Sept. Suppl. 4/3 Letter-press Printing is neatly perform'd. **1802–12** BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 473 *note*, In the case of letter press, any such alterations are as yet, perhaps, without example. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 711 Plaster of Paris .. is poured over the letter-press page. **1828** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. Introd. 1 They who condescend to read the letter-press will have the advantage of my fair correspondent. **1840** LARDNER *Geom.* 137 In letter-press printing, the types .. are put together .. with their faces upwards. **1860–1** FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. 11 The places where .. letter-press printers .. have to work for their living. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 591 William and Mary Howitt have contributed the letterpress. **1889** *Spectator* 14 Dec. 830 In this cartoon, and the letterpress concerning it, are commemorated [etc.].

2. A weight to keep one or more letters in place.

1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 78 They [pieces of rock] are often worked into .. letter-presses, &c.

3. A press for taking copies of letters.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 9/2 Van Helden .. slipped a handcuff upon his wrist, and fastened the other to the letter-press.

Letter(r)ure, variant of LETTRURE *Obs.*

Lettes(se, Lettewys, obs. ff. LETTUCE, LETTICE.

Lettic (le·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. LETT + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or related to the Letts; = LETTISH. Also, in wider sense, applied to the group of languages (by some philologists called *Baltic*) comprising Lettish, Lithuanian, and Old Prussian, and to the group of peoples speaking these languages. Also *absol.* as *sb.*, the Lettic or Lettish language.

1872 R. MORRIS *Eng. Accidence* i. 8 The Lettic Languages. (1) Old Prussian.. (2) Lettish or Livonian.. (3) Lithuanian. **1880** *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 835 The Lettic race proper still in Courland, in Livonia. **1881** FREEMAN *Hist. Geog. Eur.* I. xi. 466 *note*, A common name for these closely allied nations is sometimes needed. *Lettic* is the most convenient.

† **Le·ttice.** *Obs.* Also 5 **letuse, -uce, letvis,** 6 **letewis, letuis, lettewys, lettis(e, -yce, -ys, -ushe,** 6–7 **letwis.** [a. OF. *letice, -is(s)e*, etc., app. a. OHG. *illitīso*, mod.G. *iltiss* polecat; but the application of the name has varied at different times.] A kind of whitish grey fur (Cotgr.).

[**1363** *Act* 37 *Edw. III*, c. 12 Qels ne usent revers dermynes ne de letuses esclaire. **1373** in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* II. 440 In empcione trium timbrarum de letysses cum dimidio, et septem letisses varii precii.] *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 65 Her good and gay clothing, and furres of gray meniuere and letuse. **1457** *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 49/2 As to þeir gownys þt na woman weir mertrikes nor letviss. **1502** *Will of Wrattesley* (Somerset Ho.), My secunde cap of letewis. **1542** *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 100 Ane gown .. quhairof the slevis hes bein liynit with letuis. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron.*, 25 *Hen. VIII* (1809) 803 The lorde Chauncellor in a robe of Scarlet open before I ordered with Lettice. **1662** *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 406 Letwis tawed, the timber, containing forty skins 8*s.* 4*d.*

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lettice-bonnet, -fur*; **lettice-cap,** a cap of this fur, apparently worn as a means of inducing sleep; **lettice-ruff,** a person wearing a ruff or collar of this fur.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, A *Lettice bonnet or cap for gentlewomen, v. *Albanéga*. [*Ibid.*, *Albanega*, a kind of networke coife that women weare on their heads.] **1544** *Will of R. Cressey* (Somerset Ho.), * Lettys cappes. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 69 Some weare Lattice cappes with three hornes, three corners I should saie, like the forked cappes of Popishe Priestes. **1619** FLETCHER *M. Thomas* III. i, Bring in the Lettice cap. You must be shaved sir, And then how suddenly wee'l make you sleep. **1621** — *Thierry & Theod.* v. ii. K 2 Phisitians, some with glisters, Some with lettice caps, some posset drinkes, some pills. **1533** WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 20 Gownes of scarlett edged with white *lettushe furre. **1624** FLETCHER *Wife for month* II. iv, Is this *Lettice Ruffe your husband?

Lettice, obs. form of LATTICE, LETTUCE.

‖ **Lettiga** (lettī·ga). Also **lettica, latiga.** [It. *lettica, lettiga*:—L. *lectīca* a litter.] (See quots.)

1805 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 114 Wynn and Wadsworth were seated in a Lettiga, a kind of sedan chair that accommodates two persons who sit facing each other. **1811** J. BOWDIER *Select Pieces* (1817) I 54 Mr. Burgman had been so good to provide me with proper mules and a latiga for travelling. **1821** EARL ABERDEEN in Sir H. Gordon *Life* iii. (1893) 68, I must positively have you carried to the spot in a lettica. **1838** H. G. KNIGHT *Normans in Sicily* 148 The lettiga is a small vis-à-vis, carried on long poles by two mules.

Letting (le·tin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. LET *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of LET *v.*[1] in various senses.

1. The action of allowing the movement or passage of, giving loose or vent to; chiefly with adverbs, as *down, in, off*. Also *letting blood, letting go*.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xli, Onely throu latting of myn eyen fall. **1482** *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 107 The lyftyngys vppe of the crosse and the lettyngys done ageyne. **1530** PALSGR. 239/1 Lettyng of blode, *seignee*. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 16 Man is formed with a mouth.. for receiving and letting forth of air. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Law C. Warres* 149 The letting in of the Waters, and other things..were hindred. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 5. 38 Letting go. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 219 The good we do is of His own good will,—The ill, of His own letting. *a* **1849** H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 97 Some wiseacres .. would think it a woful letting-down. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix, She couldn't wear one of your gowns, could she, by any letting down? *a* **1861** CLOUGH *Mari Magno* 692, I..knew the letting-off of steam, and rose. **1861** TRENCH *Sev. Ch. Asia* 78 Such a letting go of first love. **1864** MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. IV. 109 He thought his father's argument a letting down of principle.

2. The action of allowing the use of (houses, lands, etc.) on payment of rent, etc.; leasing. Also with *out*.

1538 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (E. E. T. S.) 8 All men which haue or hold ony tenement of the lettyng of the master and the wardens. **1656** H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 1 The letting and taking of Leases. **1669** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxii. 139 Not the Season for letting of houses. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 252 Where the letting of their land was by rent [etc.]. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* ii. 20 The letting of the Pearl banks had been accomplished. **1883** R. RITCHIE *Bk. Sibyls* ii. 83 He .. reorganized the letting out of the estate. **1885** *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 77 § 7 If any

land is comprised in a lease for .. lives, or in a letting for a term of years. **1894** *Times* 5 Feb. 4/3 The Irish grass lettings are making high prices.

Letting (le·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] *arch.* [f. LET *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] The action of LET *v.*[2]; delaying, hindering, an instance of this; also quasi-*concr.*, a hindrance, an obstacle; frequent in †*but, without letting*, without hindrance, without delay.

c **1020** *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 87 Oðer lettincge þæt he na þolize. *a* **1122** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 (Laud MS.) Se cyng syddan scipa ut on sæ sende his broðer .. to lætinge. *a* **1240** *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 þe bitternesse of mine sunnen attri is þe lettunge. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3204 Non man on hem letting dede. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 263/76 With-oute lettingue In heo 3eode. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 3199 O þis letting was he ful glad. *Ibid.* 4914 For drightin dos vs na letting. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 12 The lord the bruce, but mar letting, Gert priuely bryng Stedys twa. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*St. Andrew*) 974 þat mycht be hendringe to myn fame, and lattinge als to 3ore gud name. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 425 Seynt Poule biddes men preye wiþouten lettynge. *c* **1400** *Melayne* 1503 Go we to your company..Late ther be no Lettynge. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1183 And our he swam; for lattyng fand he nocht. **1486** MARG. C'TESS OXFORD in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 7 To the letting of his seid purpose. **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. i. 8 He maye be in the waye of saluacyon if he haue none other lettynge. **1657** *Divine Lover* 299 The waye is..full of..theiues, and many other greate lettings.

† **b.** Wasting (of time). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xx. (1495 616 Whiche were ouer noyouse and gretly lettynge of tyme to reherse theym here al arowe. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXVII 92 To shewe here the vayne and dissymulyd sorowe that Fredegunde made for the Kynge, it were but lettynge of tyme.

† **Le·tting,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. LET *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] That lets or hinders; hindering.

c **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxi. 26 Blisfull is he þat may putte awey euery letting distraccion.

Lettirmareday: see LATTER.

Lettis(e, obs. f. LATTICE, LETTICE, LETTUCE.

Lettish (le·tiʃ), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. LETT + -ISH.] Pertaining to the Letts or their language. Also *absol.* as *sb.*, the language of the Letts.

1831 *For. Q. Rev.* VIII. 63 One of the most important personages of the ancient Lettish mythology. **1841** LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* 2 The Livonian (or Lettish) of Livonia and of Courland. **1842** PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 183 These dialects are the Lettish, Lithuanian, and the Proper Pruthenian. **1881** FREEMAN *Hist. Geog. Eur.* I. xi. 466 *note*, *Lett*, with the adjective *Lettish*, is the special name of one of the obscurer members of the family. **1888** KING & COOKSON *Sound & Inflex.* ii. 34 The Baltic family contains the three divisions of Old Prussian, Lithuanian, and Lettish.

Lettonian (letou·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Lettōn-*, *Letto* LETT + -IAN. Cf. LAPPONIAN, and F. *Letton* = LETT.] = LETTISH.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 835 The Lettonian differs from the other Lithuanian dialects in having an admixture of Finnish words.

Lettorne, obs. form of LECTERN.

Lettorye, obs. form of LECTUARY.

Lettour, obs. form of LECTERN, LETTER *sb.*[3]

Lettren, -on(e, -une, obs. forms of LECTERN.

† **Lettrure.** *Obs.* Also 4-5 **letterure,** (4 **letrure, letterrure, lettyreure,** 5 **lectrure, litterure**). [ad. OF. *letrëure, lettrëure*:—L. *litterātūra*, f. *littera* letter.]

1. A writing, a written book, a story. *Holy lettrure* = Holy Scripture.

13.. *K. Alis.* 3516 Ac, for that lettrure seith ther ageyn, Nul Y schewe hit to no mon. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 27 'Lo!' seith holy letterrure 'whiche lordes beth this shrewes'. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 2170 Luctus it hizt, þe letterure & þe line þus it callis. *c* **1450** LONELICH *Grail* lv. 240 In Caldev was this scripture, whiche Is to vndirstonde As be lettrure.

2. Knowledge of letters or books; learning.

13.. *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 750 Ne arystotel nawþer by hys lettrure Of carpe þe kynde þese propertez. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxx. 9 For .i. not knew lettyreure. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 137 For in loue and in letterure lith þe grete eleccion. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 138 He cowde not no lettrure. *a* **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2073 Simple is my goost, and scars my letterure. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 275 She of lettrure no Kunnyng had. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 276/2 Seynt Augustyn was quycke in engyne Swete in speche wyse in lettrure.

3. Science of or skill in (arms).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1513 þe lel layk of luf, þe lettrure of armes.

Lettsomite (le·tsŏmăit). *Min.* [Named by Percy, 1850, after Dr. W. G. *Lettsom*: see -ITE.] A synonym of Cyanotrichite (see CYANO-).

1850 DANA *Min.* 523 Lettsomite .. occurs in spherical globules. **1883** *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 402 Lettsomite .. [occurs] in tufts of capillary crystals.

Lettuce (le·tis). Forms: 3-6 **letus(e,** 4-6 **lettuse,** 5 **latewes,** 5-6 **letews, letuce,** 6 **let(t)yse, lettes(se, -is, -us, -uze, -yce, lectuse, lacteux, -use, laictuce,** *Sc.* **lattouce,** 6-7 **lactuce, lettise,** 6-8 **lettice,** 7 **lectuce,** 8 **lattice,** 6- **lettuce.** [ME. *letuse*, connected with OF. *laituë* (Cotgr. *laictuë*, mod.F. *laitue*):—*lactūca*, f. *lact-*, *lac* milk, the name having reference to the milky juice of the plant.

The exact origin of the Eng. word is uncertain. Prof. Skeat conjectures that it may be a. OF. **letuse*, **laituse*:—L. **lactūcea*, an adjectival derivative of *lactūca*. Palsgrave in 1530 gives *lectus* as a Fr. form, and a vocabulary of *c* 1475 (Wright-Wülcker 787) gives *letusa* as the Latin equivalent of Eng. *letuse*; but the genuineness of these is doubtful.]

1. Any plant of the genus *Lactuca*; esp. *Lactuca sativa* or Garden Lettuce, the leaves of which are much used as a salad; often *collect.* in *sing.* for the plants or their leaves. *Wild lettuce*: some plant of this genus growing wild; *spec.* in England = *L. Scariola* and *L. virosa*; in America = *L. Canadensis*. Also applied to various plants resembling this genus. For *Cabbage, Cos, Hare, Indian, Lamb's Lettuce* etc., see the first member.

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 18/598 A fair herbe, þat men cleopez letuse. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6079 Wit therf bred and letus wild. **1382** WYCLIF *Exod.* xii. 8 Therf looves with wylde letuse. *c* **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 73 Wylde letus þat feldmen clepin skarioles. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 176 Letuce is to be sette in Ianyueer. *c* **1483** CAXTON *Dialogues* iv. 13 Yet ben in the gardynes..Letews, porselane. **1533** ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 39 Breade steped in white brothe, with sodden lettyse, or cykorie, are good to be vsed. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 26 Muche vse of lettes hurteth the eysight. **1566** PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 39 When the yong lactuse begin to growe, I cutte of the bitter and sower stalkes from them. **1614** J. COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* L 3 b, Did I eate any Lettice to supper last night, that I am so sleepie. **1633** JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* II. xxxviii. 309 The greater wilde Lettuce smelling of Opium. **1651-3** JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Fear* (1678) 108 A dish of Lettice and a clear Fountain can cool all my Heat. **1671** H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 100 It is very fine Broth which he is served up in; the Lettice are very choyce ones. **1733** POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 18 If your point be rest, [take] Lettuce and cowslip-wine. **1760** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Lettuce, Wild, *Prenanthes*. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 540 Lettuce has glaucous vertical leaves.

† **2.** Proverb. *Like lips, like lettuce* = 'like has met its like'; an echo of L. *similem habent labra lactucam*, an alleged saying of M. Crassus, when he saw an ass eating thistles.

a **1540** BARNES *Wks* (1573) 189 1 No doubt the prouerbe is true, such lippes such lectuse, such saintes such miracles. **1583** *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 433 Sic lipps, sic lattouce; lordis and lownes. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III 1017/2 Like lips, like lettice, as is their cause so are the rulers. **1589** GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 92 He left such lettice as were too fine for his lips. **1599** H. BUTTES *Dyets Drie Dinner* To Rdrs., Here are Lettuses for euery mans lips. **1619** *Paspuil's Palin.* (1877) 130 If he like not these Lettice, let him pull backe his lips. **1677** W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* III. iv. 140 Well, but the Lettice and the Lips do well together.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lettuce-bed, -juice, -leaf, -seed*; † **lettuce-cabbage** = *cabbage-lettuce*; **lettuce-opium** = LACTUCARIUM; **lettuce-water,** a decoction of lettuce.

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 380 The fierce currents of the wet season..play great havoc with these *lettuce beds. **1731** *Gentl. Mag.* I. 408 Make Plantations of *Lettuce Cabbage for Winter use. **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food* 299 The narcotic property of *lettuce-juice has been long familiarly known. *c* **1540** *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. 227 Nightshade leaves, *lactuce leaves, henbayne leaves. **1816** A. DUNCAN in *Mem. Caled. Hortic. Soc.* (1819) II. 312 A substance .. which I have denominated Lactucarium or *Lettuce Opium. **1577** MOUNTAINE *Gardener's Labyrinth* II. 43 *Lettice seedes. **1683** SALMON *Doron Med.* III. 660 Oyl of Lettice Seeds. **1713** DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 9 *note*, Some Lettice-Seed being sown .. in the open Air. **1836** J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 104 *Lettuce water 4 ounces.

† **Le·ttucer.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 **letticer.** [f. LETTUCE + -ER.] (See quot.)

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 45 The female (Mandrag) is called the letticer with lesse leues and narrower then lettice.

Lettus(e, -uze, obs. forms of LETTUCE.

Lettushe, obs. form of LETTICE.

Lettwary, var. LECTUARY *Obs.*, electuary.

Letty (le·ti), *a. dial.* Also 7 **lette.** [f. LET *v.*[2] + -Y.] That lets or hinders.

1642 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 110 When there is any lette Weather in Harvest time. **1886** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Letty-weather*, showery; rainy; fit. hindering weather—i.e. hindering harvesting or out-door work.

Lettyce, -ys(e, obs. forms of LETTICE, LETTUCE.

Lettyreure, variant of LETTRURE. *Obs.*

Letuare, -ie, -y(e: see LECTUARY.

Letuce, -uis, -us(e, obs. ff. LETTICE, LETTUCE.

Let-up, *sb.*: see LET *v.*[1] 35 c.

Letvis, letwis, obs. forms of LETTICE.

Letwary(e, -werye: see LECTUARY.

Letyrn, Letys, obs. ff. LECTERN, LETTUCE.

Leucæ·thiop (lĭusī·þiŏp). Also **leucoethiop.** [f. Gr. λευκ-ός white (see LEUCO-) + Αἰθίοπ-, Αἰθίοψ an Ethiopian.

Some have written *leucæthiop*, perh. influenced by the transliteration *leucæ Æthiopes* (for λευκοί Αἰθίοπες) in the ordinary text of Pliny *N. H.* v. viii.]

An albino of a negro race. So **Leu·cæthio·pia,** the constitution of a leucæthiop. **Leu·cæthio·pic** *a.*, characterized by leucæthiopia.

1819 W. LAWRENCE *Physiol.* 287 Their peculiar constitution .. may be conveniently termed, after some modern authors, leucæthiopia. *Ibid.* 510 The same parents at different times have leucæthiopic children, and others with the ordinary formation, and characters. **1860** R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* I. 109 The people..call these leucœthiops [*sic*; *but* leucæthiops *in Index*] Wazungu, 'white men'. [Mod. Dicts. have chiefly *Leucoethiop, Leucæthiop*.]

Leucate (lĭū·kĕt). *Chem.* [f. LEUC-IC + -ATE.] A salt of leucic acid.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 576 Leucate of barium.

‖ **Leuchæmia** (lĭukī·miă). *Path.* Less correctly **leuc-, leukæmia.** [mod.L. as if Gr. *λευχαιμία, f. λευκ-ός white + αἷμα blood.] Virchow's name for a disease characterized by an excessive production of white corpuscles in the blood, with morbid affections of the spleen and other parts; called also LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* **1873** T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 148 Leukæmia. **1876** DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 503 Leucocythemic lymphadenoma, or leucæmia. **1885-8** FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 114 Leuchæmia. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 635 Bennett gave the name leucocythæmia to the disease, whilst Virchow called it leukæmia.

Hence **Leuchæ·mic** *a.*, affected with or characterized by leuchæmia.

1876 *Clinical Soc. Trans.* IX. 83 On finding the leuchæmic state of the blood I gave him phosphorus. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 445 Leukæmic tumours are small, scattered, roundish patches of lymph-cells.

Leuchtenbergite (loixtənbē·rgăit). *Min.* [named by A. Komonen, 1842, in honour of Maximilian, duke of *Leuchtenberg*: see -ITE.] A variety of clinochlore, often resembling talc.

1844 DANA *Min.* 317. **1887** *Min. Mag.* VII. 222.

Leucic (lĭū·sik), *a. Chem.* [f. LEUC-IN + -IC.] *Leucic acid*, a diatomic fatty acid, also called *Oxyhexoic acid*, obtained by treating leucin with nitrous acid. *Leucic ether*, an oily liquid obtained by the action of zinc-ethyl on oxalic ether.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 576 Leucic ether. *Ibid.*, Leucic acid. **1873** RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 54 Leucic Acid...This acid only exists in the body in its ammoniated form, leucin.

Leucin (lĭū·sin). *Chem.* Also **leucine.** [f. Gr. λευκ-ός white + -IN.] A white crystalline substance, known also as *amido-caproic acid* ($C_6H_{13}NO_2$), one of the principal products of the decomposition of nitrogenous matter.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 505 A peculiar white matter, called by Braconnot leucine. **1847-9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1144/2 Leucin .. is a crystalline substance closely resembling cholesterine in appearance. **1885** REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 194 Leucine is found very widely distributed in the animal kingdom, as in the spleen, pancreas, and brain.

attrib. **1896** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 177 Microscopic examination .. might shew .. leucin balls.

Leucite (lĭū·sait). *Min.* Also 8 **leucit.** [a. G. *leucit* (A. G. Werner, 1791), f. Gr. λευκός white: see -ITE.] Silicate of aluminium and potassium, usually found in glassy trapezohedrons, occurring in volcanic rocks, esp. in lavas from Vesuvius.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 300 In the decomposition of the fossil, called leucit, he [Klaproth] found from 20 to 22 parts of potass in the hundred. **1800** HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 363 The volcanic leucite contained less potash than other kinds. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* vii. 146 Many of the older lavas yield agates..leucite .. and other precious minerals.

attrib. **1878** LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 135 Leucite rock may be regarded as a dolerite, in which the labradorite is replaced by leucite.

Hence **Leuci·tic** *a.*, containing or of the nature of leucite. **Leu·citoid** (*Crystallogr.*), the trapezohedron or tetragonal trisoctahedron; so called as being the form of the mineral leucite. **Leuci·tophyr·e** [G. (*porphyr* porphyry; cf. GRANOPHYRE], 'a dark-grayish fine-grained cellular volcanic rock consisting of augite and leucite together with some disseminated magnetic iron' (Dana *Man. Geol.* 1868).

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 352 The foundations of the town [Pompeii] stand upon the old leucitic lava of Somma. **1879** RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 109 As in the little leucite crystals of the sperone or leucitophyr which occurs near Rome. **1880** G. F. RODWELL in *Nature* XXI. 352 The lava is very leucitic.

Leuco- (lĭū·ko), before a vowel **leuc-,** a. Gr. λευκο-, combining form of λευκός white, as in **Leuca·niline** *Chem.*, a white crystalline coal-tar base ($C_{20}H_{21}N_3$) obtained from rosaniline by reduction and from other substances. **Leuca·nthous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. ἄνθ-ος flower + -OUS], white-flowered (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Leucau·gite** *Min.* [AUGITE], a white or greyish variety of augite (Dana, 1868). **Leu·coblast** *Biol.* [-BLAST], one of the spheroidal cells from which leucocytes develop. **Leuco·choly** *nonce-wd.* [after MELANCHOLY] (see quot.). **Leu·cocy·clite** *Min.* [Gr. κύκλ-ος + -ITE], a synonym of apophyllite. ‖ **Leuco·de·rma** *Path.* [Gr. δέρμα skin], deficiency of colouring matter or unnatural whiteness in the skin; hence **Leu·code·rmic** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.*). ‖ **Leu·come·lanous** *a.* [Gr. μελαν-, μέλας + -OUS], having a fair complexion with dark hair. **Leu·cope·nia** *Path.* [Gr. πενία poverty] (see quot.); hence **Leu·cope·nic** *a.*, characterized by leucopenia. **Leu·cophyll** *Bot.* [Gr. φύλλ-ον leaf], a colourless substance found in the corpuscles of an etiolated plant, capable of being transformed into chlorophyll. ‖ **Leu·copla·cia** *Path.* [Gr. πλακ-, πλάξ a flat surface], white patches appearing on the tongue or on the mucous membrane within the mouth. **Leu·coplast** *Biol.* [Gr. πλαστ-ός moulded] = next. **Leu·co-**

pla·stid *Biol.* [PLASTID], one of the colourless corpuscles found in the protoplasm of vegetable cells around which starch accumulates. **Leu·coscope** [-SCOPE], an instrument contrived by Helmholtz for comparing the relative whiteness of lights or colours, or for testing the power of the eye to distinguish colours. **Leu·cospe·rmous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed + -OUS], having white seeds. **Leu·cosphere** *Astron.* [SPHERE], the inner corona. **Leuco·xene** *Min.* [Gr. ξένος guest], a white decomposition product of titanic iron; probably titanite (*Cent. Dict.*).

1863 *Fownes' Chem.* 673 The action of sulphide of ammonium upon rosaniline gives rise to a base *leucaniline which contains two additional equivalents of hydrogen. **1901** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 29 June 1606 A partial exhaustion of the *leucoblastic function of the bone marrow. **1742** T. GRAY *Let.* 27 May *Wks.* 1884 II. 113 Mine..is a white Melancholy, or rather *Leucocholy, for the most part; which, though it seldom laughs or dances, nor ever amounts to what one calls Joy or Pleasure, yet is a good easy sort of a state. **1829** *Nat. Philos., Polaris. Light* ix. 34 (U. K. S.) In other specimens of apophyllite, which Mr. Herschel calls *leucocyclite, from the rings being white and black. **1884** MAX MÜLLER in *19th Cent.* June 1017 A semi-human progenitor, suffering, it may be, from leprosy or *leucoderma. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 418 Any number of leucocytes below the arbitrary limit of 6000 [per cubic millimetre of blood] will constitute a hypoleucocytosis, or *leucopenia as the condition is also named. *Ibid.* 420 He was able to distinguish..a *leucopenic phase, or hypoleucytosis, during which the number of hæmic leucocytes falls [etc.]. **1865** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 584 **Leucophyll.* **1885-8** FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 124 A similar affection of the tongue often follows *leucoplacia, or white syphilitic patches, at the end of several years. **1885** GOODALL *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 43 *Leucoplastids..are found in parts which are normally devoid of chlorophyll, such as tubers, rhizomes, etc. **1883** *Nature* XXVII. 277 Professor Helmholtz's new instrument, called the *leukoscope. **1871** tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* lvi. 272 For this envelope the name '*leucosphere' has been proposed.

Leucochalcite (l¹ū·ko₁kæ·lsəit). *Min.* [Named by Sandberger, 1881, f. LEUCO- + Gr. χαλκ-ός brass: see -ITE.] Arsenate of copper, often found in silky white needles.

1883 DANA *Min.* App. iii. 69. **1892** *Ibid.* 837 Leucochalcite .. occurs as a delicate coating with malachite.

Leucocyte (l¹ū·kŏsəit). *Phys.* [f. LEUCO- + -CYTE.] A colourless corpuscle, e.g. one of the white blood-corpuscles, or one of those found in lymph, connective tissue, etc.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 18 *note*, In the absence .. of certain animal 'cytoids' or 'leucocytes' the vaccine poison is inoperative. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 415 At the present day, the name 'leucocyte' has a somewhat wider significance than that of a mere synonym for the different forms of the white corpuscles.

Comb. **1879** J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 237 A scraping of the cut surface presents under the microscope a large number of .. leucocyte-like corpuscles.

Hence **Leu·cocy·tal** *a.*, of or pertaining to leucocytes. **Leu·cocy·tary** = prec. **Leu·cocy·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to leucocytes; characterized by the presence of leucocytes. **Leu·cocyto·sis** [after Gr. words in -ωσις] (see quot. 1866).

1879 J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 217 An overgrowth of this tissue .. may be associated with .. *leucocytal excess. **1900** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 382 We can see the coloring matter penetrating the *leucocytary protoplasmic mass. **1879** J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 232 The albumen in *leucocytic blood is said to be diminished. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 637 Other organs [than the spleen] are not infrequently the seat of diffuse leucocytic infiltrations. **1866** A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 68 According to the nomenclature proposed by Virchow, a temporary increase in the number of white corpuscles in the blood is called *leucocytosis. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 563 The leucocytosis diminishes rapidly with the fall of temperature.

‖**Leucocythæmia** (l¹ū·kosiþī·miă). *Path.* Also **leucocythemia.** [f. LEUCO- + Gr. κύτος -CYTE + αἷμα blood.] J. H. Bennett's name for LEUCHÆMIA.

1852 J. H. BENNETT (*title*) Leucocythæmia or White Cell-blood in Relation to the Physiology and Pathology of the Lymphatic Glandular System. **1885** WOODHEAD *Pract. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 128 Leucocythemia of the Liver.

Hence **Leucocythæ·mic** (also *-emic*) *a.*, affected with or characterized by leucocythæmia.

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 41 Gelatin .. is sometimes found in the blood of leucocythæmic patients. **1876** [see LEUCHÆMIA].

Leucoethiop, leucœthiop: see LEUCÆTHIOP.

Leucol (l¹ū·kǫl). *Chem.* Also **leukol.** [f. LEUCO- + -OL.] = next.

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 537 Leukol has somewhat the odour of bitter almonds. *c* **1865** LETHEBY in *Circ. Sci.* I. 116/1 There are evolved .. aniline, leukol, picoline.

Leucoline (l¹ū·kŏləin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -INE.] An organic base derived from coal-tar, identical with quinoline. Hence **Leucoli·nic** (*acid*): see quot. 1892.

1852 FOWNES *Chem.* 562 Chinoleine (Leucoline). **1892** MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.*, *Leucoline* C_9H_7N. This base, occurring in coal tar, has been shown..to be identical with quinoline. *Leucolinic acid* $C_9H_9NO_3$. Obtained from coal-tar quinoline (leucoline).

‖**Leucoma** (liukōᵘ·mă). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. λεύκωμα, f. λευκοῦν to make white, f. λευκός white.] A white opacity in the cornea of the eye, the result of inflammation or of a wound; = ALBUGO.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Leucoma*, a white Scar in the Horney Coat of the Eye. **1802** *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 399 The disease Leucoma, or Albugo. **1853** H. WALTON *Operat. Ophth. Surg.* 605 The lower edge of the pupil adhered to the leucoma.

Hence **Leuco·maine** (-me₁in) *Chem.*, an alkaloid found in the living body as distinguished from one found in a dead or putrefying body (*ptomaine*). **Leuco·matous** *a.*, affected with leucoma.

1887 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 247/3 It treats of the ptomaines and leucomaines .. in relation to scientific medicine. **1898** P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 404 The cornea ulcerates or turns leucomatous, and in the end sight is entirely lost. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 321 At present we know very little about the injurious effects of leucomaines and ptomaines.

Leucopathy (l¹ukǫ·păþi). Also in L. form **leucopathia.** [f. LEUCO- + Gr. -πάθεια, πάθος suffering.] = ALBINISM. Also *transf.*

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 587 The arts are infected with a 'leucopathy', architecture and painting rejoicing in universal glare. **1868** *Nat. Encycl.* I. 383 The name [Albino] is now used to designate any individual who exhibits peculiarities, which are very generally styled leucopathy. **1875** *Encycl. Brit.* I. 445/1 Albinism, or Leucopathia.

Leucophane (l¹ū·kŏfēⁱn). *Min.* [Named by Esmark, 1840, f. late Gr. λευκοφάνης, f. λευκό-ς white + φαν-, φαίνεσθαι to appear, from its often showing whitish reflections.] Silicate of glucium, calcium, and sodium. Also **Leuco·phanite.**

1844 DANA *Min.* 235 Leucophane occurs in syenite with albite. **1868** *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 260 Leucophanite.., crystals tabular and nearly rectangular. **1891** T. S. HUNT *Min. Phys.* 327 With these is also placed leucophanite.

†**Leucophle·gmacy.** *Path. Obs.* Also in mod.L. form **leucophlegmatia.** [ad. Gr. λευκοφλεγματία, f. λευκό-ς white + φλεγματ- PHLEGM.] 'A dropsical tendency, denoted by a pale, tumid and flabby condition of body' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Leucophlegmatia*, a kind of dropsie. **1681** tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Leucophlegmacy*, the kind of dropsy that riseth of white phlegm throughout all the body, and makes the flesh spongy. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 381 It [Cachexy] sometimes disposeth to Consumptions, sometimes to Leucophlegmacy. **1747** tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 139 The urine thus retained in the blood, soon joins with the other humours of the body; whence the lymphatic ducts are over-loaded, and a *leucophlegmatia* induced.

Leucophlegmatic (l¹ū·ko₁flegmæ·tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Affected with or characterized by leucophlegmacy.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vii. 110 Leucophlegmatick persons. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 363 Old Age attended with a .. leucophlegmatic Constitution. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 20 Apr. (1815), He told me ..my case was dropsical, or, as he called it, leuco-phlegmatic. **1839** *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 356 The vast expanse of his leucophlegmatic countenance. **1861** T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 185 A leucophlegmatic temperament.

Hence **Leu·cophlegma·tical** *a.* = prec.

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 988 They hurt not dropsie persons, nor such as are leucophlegmatical.

Leucopyrite (l¹ūkopəiə·rəit). *Min.* [f. LEUCO- + PYRITE.] A variety of löllingite.

1837 DANA *Min.* 400 Leucopyrite..occurs associated with copper nickel at Schladming, in Styria; with serpentine at Richenstein, in Silesia [etc.].

‖**Leucorrhœa** (l¹ū·kŏrī·ă). *Path.* [f. Gr. λευκό-ς white + ῥοία a flow.] A mucous or mucopurulent discharge from the lining membrane of the female genital organs; the whites.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 231/1 The Leucorrhœa, Fluor Albus, or Whites. **1875** H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 870 Some mothers with leucorrhœa infect all their children.

Hence **Leu·corrhœ·al, Leucorrhœic** (also **-rrhoic,** on Gr. type -ῤῥοϊκός; cf. F. *leucorrhoïque, -rrhéique*) *adjs.*, of or pertaining to leucorrhœa.

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 521 The suppression of a leucorrhoic running. **1806** J. ROBERTON *Treat. Cantharides* II. vi. 41 The leucorrhœal discharge. **1835** G. H. TAYLOR *Pelvic Therap.* 129 A local leucorrhœal outflow. **1888** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Leucorrhœic.*

‖**Leucosis** (l¹ukōᵘ·sis). [a. Gr. λεύκωσις, f. λευκοῦν to make white, f. λευκός white.] **a.** Pallor, whiteness (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). **b.** The process of becoming an albino; the condition of an albino. **c.** The formation of leucoma (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Leucosis*, a whitening of the Face, Teeth, or other Parts of the Body. **1842** PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 79 Symptoms of leucosis in their eyes, hair, and skin.

Leucosoid (l¹ū·kŏsoid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Leucos-ia* (f. Gr. λευκός white) the name of the typical genus + -OID.] One of a family belonging to the tribe *Oxystomata* or pointed-mouth crabs.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 48 But in the Leucosoids, there is a higher perfecting of the branchial system.

Leucoturic (l¹ūkotiū·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. λευκός white + URIC, with inserted *t*, after *allanturic.*] Only in *Leucoturic acid* (see quot. 1866).

1847 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) 787 Leucoturic acid. **1866** ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 135 Leucoturic acid is a diamerone of lantanuric acid and oxaluric or parabanic acid.

Leucous (l¹ū·kəs), *a.* [f. Gr. λευκ-ός white + -OUS.] Having a white skin; light-complexioned, blonde. Said esp. of albinos. Also *ellipt.*

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 78 To these two varieties we must add a third, the leucous or the albino. **1849-52** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 936/2 The leucous races of man .. afford the most numerous examples of the sanguine temperament. **1859** R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 85 They [albinos] much resemble Europeans of the leucous complexion.

†**Leucrocutanized,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *leucrocuta* (Pliny) a fabulous beast + -AN + -IZE + -ED¹.] Uttered as by a 'leucrocuta'.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* xxvii, She soothes with Leucrocutanized sound.

Leud (l¹ūd). *Hist.* Also in Latin pl. form **leudes** (l¹ū·dīz). [repr. med.L. *leudēs*, a. OHG. *liudi, liuti*: see LEDE.] In the Frankish kingdoms: A vassal or feudatory.

c **1756-67** BURKE *Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 338 This chief [of the ancient Germans] was styled Senior, Lord [etc.]..the followers were called Ambacti, Comites, Leuds, Vassals [etc.]. **1845** M. PATTISON *Ess.* i. (1889) 17 The king, attended by some of his leudes, armed only with their swords, entered. **1863** J. WHITE *Eighteen Chr. Cent.* vii. 137 The Leud, as he was called—or feudatory, as he would have been named at a later time. **1872** ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess., Introd.* p. xxxv, They had exchanged the position of Leudes .. for that of Antrustions.

Leud, Leude, obs. forms of LEDE, LEWD.

Leuge, obs. form of LEAGUE *sb.*¹

Leugh, obs. Sc. pa. t. of LAUGH.

Leuid, obs. form of LEWD.

Leuk, Sc. form of LOOK.

Leuke, Leun, obs. ff. LEAGUE, LUKE, LION.

Leungyie, obs. Sc. form of LOIN.

Leurne, Leuse, obs. ff. LEARN, LOOSE *v.*

Leuterer, -ing: see LOITERER, -ING.

†**Levable,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *levable*, f. *lever* to raise, LEVY.] That may be levied; = LEVIABLE.

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 403/2 If any oder .. somme, be apon any Decenne..putt, that hit be for noght, voide, and noght levable. **1450** *Petit. City Winchester* in *Archæologia* (1770) I. 91 The xv penny or taxe is graunted to your highnesse..the whiche whenne it is levable [etc.]. **1496-7** *Act 12 Hen. VII*, c. 12 § 5 Then the levyeng and payment of the seid xvᵐᵉ .. [shall be] put in suspence and not levable nor paied.

Levain(e, Levalto, obs. ff. LEAVEN, LAVOLTA.

†**Levament.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *levāmentum*, f. *levāre* to lighten.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Leuament*, the comfort which one hath of his wife.

Le·vance. [See next and -ANCE.] = next.

1886 BLACKMORE in *Harper's Mag.* May 874 If .. prescription for levance and couchance conferred any right undefeasible.

Levancy (le·vănsi). *Law.* [f. LEVANT *a.*: see -ANCY.] In phrase *Levancy and couchancy*: the fact of being levant and couchant.

1695, 1818 [see COUCHANCY]. **1866** *Law Rep.* 1 Ex. 172 The condition of levancy and couchancy is only to be taken as the measure of the capacity of the land to maintain the cattle. **1872** *Law Rep.* 7 Com. Pl. 593 Levancy and couchancy is a mere measure of the number of cattle or other animals that may be put upon the common.

Levand, obs. form of LEVANT, LIVING.

Levant (l/væ·nt), *sb.*¹ (and quasi-*adj.*) Also (in sense 4 b) 6 **levand,** 7 **leven.** [a. F. *levant*, pres. pple. of *lever* to rise, used subst. for the point where the sun rises; hence as in senses 1 and 2. (In Milton stressed *le·vant.*)]

1. *Geog.* †**a.** The countries of the East. *The High Levant* = the far East (cf. HIGH *a.* 3). *Cloth of Levant* = BEZETTA (see quot. 1558). *Obs.* **b.** *spec.* The eastern part of the Mediterranean, with its islands and the countries adjoining.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 218 A viage to be made into the levaunt. **1558** WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. 80 To make a kinde of cloth, called cloth of Leuant wherwith women vse to colour their faces. **1561** EDEN *Arte Nauig.* III. i. 54 b, The Hydrographers .. haue chaunged the names, Callyng the Leuant or Orient, East. The Ponent or Occident, West. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 99 My voiage to the Ilands of Candia and Chio in the Leuant. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvi. § 2 It is the use of China, and the Kingdoms of the High Levant. **1688** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2320/3 Not to allow Pratique to any Ships coming from the Levant. **1727-41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Levant*, in geography, signifies any country situate to the east of us. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 453/1 Levant .. is also commonly used .. to designate the eastern or Asiatic shores of that sea [the Mediterranean]. **1844** KINGLAKE *Eothen* v. (1864) 66 That Grecian race against which you will be cautioned so carefully as soon as you touch the Levant.

2. An easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean; a levanter. ? *Obs.*

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 81 The 29. there came a fresh gale att S. E.; which .. blowed constantely a strong Leuante. **1693** *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 367 Carpathian Gale. .. We term it at Sea, a strong Levant. **1762** MORE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 450 Setting sail with a light Levant, to pass the strait to the westward. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Levant*, a wind coming from the east, which freshens as the sun rises.

3. A kind of leather = *Levant morocco* (see 4 b).

1880 *Times* 25 Sept. 4/5 The leathers known..as Levants, Memels and Cordovans.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** passing into adj. with sense 'east-, eastern', as *levant sea, wind.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 129 It begins at the Levant sea of Oriental Indians. **1657** HOWELL *Londinop.* 386 She is built upon the utmost levant point of Europe. **1667** MILTON

P. L. x. 704 Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent Windes. **1691** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2655/2 She was driven by a strong Levant Wind from her Anchor in that Bay. **1798** LADY HUNTER 16 Nov. in *Jrnl. Sir M. & Lady Hunter* (1894) 131 Some days before the rain came we had what they call a levant wind. **1819** H. BUSK *Vestriad* III. 656 Breathless, the ponent wind in vain he plies, Nor can the levant lift him.

b. (sense 1 b, 'pertaining to or coming from the Levant'), as *Levant feathers, morocco, sea, skin, taffeta, thrift* (a plant).

1503-4 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1900) II. 239 Tua gret beddis of levand fedderis. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxvii. § 2. 482 *Caryophyllus Mediterraneus* Leuant Thrift, or Lea Gilloflower. *a* **1625** BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* II. iv, A sharpe Prognostication that shal scowre them..like leven taffaties. **1701** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3719/4 The Hon. Company of Merchants Trading to the Levant Seas. **1818** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* ix. II. (1819) III. 391 Sanuto..has left us a curious account of the Levant trade. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 88 The French have the pre-eminence in the species of Levant skins marked with a handsome full-grain. *Mod. Bookseller's Catal.*, Choicely bound in half crimson levant morocco.

Levant (lĭvæ·nt), *sb.*[2] [f. LEVANT *v.*[1]] The action of LEVANT *v.*[1]; a bet made with the intention of absconding if it is lost. Only in phrases *to come the levant, run* or *throw a levant.*

1714 T. LUCAS *Mem. Gamesters* (ed. 2) 111 He hath ventur'd to come the Levant over Gintlemen. **1728** VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. i. 17 Throw a familiar Levant upon some sharp lurching Man of Quality. **1731** FIELDING *Lottery* III. Wks. 1882 VIII. 483 Matter! Why, I had a Levant thrown upon me. **1749** — *Tom Jones* VIII. xii, Never mind that, man; e'en boldly run a levant. **1812** J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Levanting* or *Running a Levant.*

Levant (le·vănt), *a.* *Law.* [a. F. *levant*, pr. pple. of *lever* to raise, *refl.* to rise.] Only in phrase *Levant and couchant* (= med.L. *levans et cubans*, in continental as well as Eng. use): lit. 'rising up and lying down'; said of cattle. (For the specific interpretation see quot. 1768.)

1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* Chancerie § 100 To have common of pasture for their beasts and cattel upon the said lands levant and cowchant at all times of the yeare. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 9 If the lands were not sufficiently fenced so as to keep out cattle, the landlord cannot distrein them, till they have been levant and couchant (*levantes et cubantes*) on the land; that is, have been long enough there to have laid down and rose up to feed; which in general is held to be one night at least. **1864** *Brumby Enclosure Application* 38 Right of common which may be exercised in all times of the year for cattle levant and couchant. **1872** *Law Rep.* 7 Com. Pl. 592 All cattle, sheep, and other commonable animals levant and couchant within the borough.

Levant (lĭvæ·nt), *v.*[1] [?ad. Sp. *levant-ar* to lift (*levantar la casa* to break up housekeeping, *levantar el campo* to break up the camp), f. *levar* :—L. *levāre* to lift.]

1. *intr.* To steal away, 'bolt'. Now *esp.* of a betting man or gamester: To abscond.

1797 MARY ROBINSON *Walsingham* (1805) IV. xc. 261 She found that the sharps would dish me, and levanted without even bidding me farewell. **1809** *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 57 [He] must produce a certificate that he has never levanted at any race-course. **1848** THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxix, One day we shall hear of one or other levanting. **1863** MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* III. xix. 289 The clerk had levanted before his employer returned from America. **1880** V. L. CAMERON *Our Future Highway* I. iii. 46 He took the opportunity of his host falling asleep to levant.

† **2.** *trans.* Only in *Levant me!*, a mild form of imprecation. *Obs.*

1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 241 Levant me, but he got enough last night to purchase a principality.

Hence **Leva·nting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1788 G. A. STEVENS *Adv. Speculist* I. 96 This [*sc.* gaming when one will not be able to pay in the event of losing] at Hazard-table is called Levanting. **1847** THACKERAY *Brighton* ii, Guttlebury House was shut up by the lamented levanting of the noble Earl. **1855** — *Newcomes* II. 314 The levanting auctioneer's wife. **1866** MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* i. 1 Distracted by vague fears of levanting tenants and bad debts.

Levant (lĭvæ·nt), *v.*[2] [f. LEVANT *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To make (leather) look like levant morocco.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 336/3 Can [he] give me any information about the plan of memelling or levanting leather?

Levanter[1] (lĭvæ·ntəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. a. An inhabitant of the Levant; = LEVANTINE *sb.* 1. *rare.* **b.** A ship trading to the Levant. *rare.*

1668 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 211, I herewith enclosed send you the relation of Signor Pietro, as unpolished as the usual styles of the Levanters are. **1812** W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. xlviii, Then brought him home in hold of stout Levanter. **1893** F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Banns* (1899) 146 The Levant and the Levanters..are usually in need of cash.

2. A strong and raw easterly wind in the Mediterranean (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 86 Let them not break prison to burst like a Levanter. **1799** NELSON 28 Nov. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 115, I shall not keep the Perseus by detaining her a moment with this fine Levanter. **1829** MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* v, We..tumbled down the Mediterranean before a strong Levanter. **1891** HALL CAINE *Scapegoat* I. 155 The rippling of the levanter in her hair.

fig. **1831** *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 906 The angry philosopher himself, by a fierce levanter of indignation, [was] driven westwards to America. **1873** F. HALL *Mod. Engl.* 334 Such is the procedure, which..has provoked a very levanter of ire and vilification.

Levanter[2] (lĭvæ·ntəɹ). [f. LEVANT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who absconds; esp. one who does so after losing bets.

1781 G. PARKER *View Society* II. 168 Levanters, these are of the order and number of Black-Legs. *Ibid.* 170 If the horse which the Levanter betted upon has lost. **1811** *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 303 Newmarket Levanter! **1833** *New Sporting Mag.* V. 35 Boulogne whose inhabitants are partly composed of broken-down sportsmen and Levanters. **1888** TRAILL *Will. III*, iv. (1892) 36 A royal martyr is a much more impressive object than a royal levanter.

† **Leva·ntian.** *Obs.* [f. LEVANT *sb.*[1] + -IAN.] = LEVANTINE *sb.* 1.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 380, I saw an Indian truck pearls with a Levantian (so they term us).

Levantine (lĭvæ·ntin, le·văntin), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -INE. Cf. F. *levantin* (masc.), *-ine* (fem.).]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Levant; † in early use, pertaining to the east, eastern. Also, recalling or resembling the manners of the Levantines. Of a vessel: Trading to the Levant.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. § 4. 43 This star did not trouble Herod till the Levantine princes expounded the mysteriousnesse of it. **1664** EVELYN *Sylva* xxii. 58 [The seeds of the Platanus] should be gather'd late in Autumn, and brought us from some more Levantine parts then Italy. **1784** COWPER *Task* III. 58; Those Ausonia claims, Levantine regions these. *a* **1844** CAMPBELL *Spectre Boat* iii, Where Mount Ætna lights the deep Levantine sea. **1897** *Daily News* 23 Sept. 8/3, I must say that his [Bourbaki's] manner was very Levantine. **1900** *Speaker* 3 Mar. 592/1 Even in the days of Thomas Cromwell a Duke of Norfolk would own Levantine merchantmen.

B. *sb.*

1. An inhabitant or native of the Levant.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Levantines*, the Natives or Inhabitants of the Levant, the Eastern People; also those that are employed on the Mediterranean. **1821** BYRON *Don Juan* III. xxix, The Pyrrhic dance so martial, To which the Levantines are very partial. **1844** KINGLAKE *Eothen* xviii. (1864) 221 Europeans settled in the East, and commonly called Levantines. **1897** *Daily News* 23 Sept. 8/3 A Levantine in blood, he [Bourbaki] instinctively understood how to appeal to the imagination of the Arabs.

2. [F. *levantine.*] (See quot. 1882.)

1831 PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 298 Levantine is a stout, close-made, and twilled silk. **1835** *Court Mag.* VI. 1/2 Tigrine is a levantine of the very richest kind, spotted like a tiger's skin. **1882** CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Levantine*, a very rich-faced stout twilled black silk material, exceedingly soft, and of excellent wear. Its face and back show different shades; if the former be a blue-black, the latter will be a jet and *vice versâ*.

† **Levantisco.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Sp. (properly adj. = Levantine), f. *Levante* LEVANT *sb.*[1] + *-isco*: see -ISH.] A Levantine ship.

1597 in *St. Papers, Dom.* 360 There remain 70 ships of all sorts: six Levantiscoes.

† **Levantisk.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *levantisque*, ad. Sp. *levantisco*: see prec.] = LEVANTINE *sb.* 1.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 354 A Frenchman, who under the stile of a Levantisk..had before made a voyage that way.

Levar, Sc. f. *liever* comp. of LIEF.

Levare, obs. Sc. form of LAVER *sb.*[2]

† **Levation.** *Obs.* Also 4–6 levacion. [ad. L. *levātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *levāre* to lighten, raise, levy. Cf. OF. *levacion* (in sense 1).]

1. *Eccl.* The lifting up of the Host for the adoration of the people; = ELEVATION 1 c.

c **1375** *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 406 And so þo leuacioun þou beholde. **1434** *E. E. Wills* (1882) 101 At the leuacion at the hie masse. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccx. 225 In the tyme of the leuacion of yᵉ sacrement, he laughed. **1532** in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* (1870) II. 230 After the levation the deacon turneth to the people. **1559** BECON *Display. Popish Mass* Wks. 1563 III. 43 b, The author of your Leuation and liftyng vp yᵉ bred aboue your head was Pope Honorius the third.

† **2.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Levation*, an easing, or diminishing of grief or pain.

† **3.** *concr.* Something levied; a duty, tax. *Obs.*

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 118 Without paying the same Duties or Levations towards the Company's charge.

† **Levative,** *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. L. type *levātīvus, f. L. *levāre* to lighten.]

a. *adj.* Tending to alleviate or soothe; soothing. **b.** *sb.* A soothing medicine.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 160 Gargarismes..whose faculty is either levative or repressive or evocative. **1657** *Physical Dict.*, *Levative*, medicines easing pain.

Levator (lĭvēⁱ·tǫ̆ɹ). Also 7 *erron.* levitor. [a. late L. *levātor*, agent-n. f. L. *levāre* to raise.]

1. *Anat.* A muscle whose function is to raise the part to which it is attached = ELEVATOR 1 a; also *attrib.*, as *levator-muscle.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 741 Euery leuator or lifting muscle hath a depressor or sinking muscle. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xliii. 171 Levator muscles that raise an organ. **1874** ROOSA *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 56 The levator is the largest of the three muscles. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 262 The large levator muscle of the appendage.

† **2.** *Surg.* An instrument used to raise a depressed portion of bone; = ELEVATOR 2. *Obs.*

1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* I. x. 118, I put in a Levator, and raised up the deprest bone even with the rest. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 398/2 If [acheing teeth] chance to break in the pulling, the Levitor helpeth to prise out the roots. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 176 Two Bones of the Bigness and Figure of a Levator. **1789** T. WHATELY in *Med. Commun.* II. 388 With levators and nippers I separated it piecemeal.

† **Levatory.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In quot. *erron.* **lavatory.** [as if ad. L. *levātōrium, f. *levāre* to raise. So OF. *levatoire.*] = ELEVATOR 2.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 4 The Lavatory is a necessary instrument to elevate the depressed Cranium. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Levatory.*

Levayn(e, obs. form of LEAVEN.

† **Leve,** *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 (ȝe)léafa, 2 i-leafe, leave, 3 leaf, lefve, *Orm.* læfe, 3–4 leve. [OE. *geléafa, léafa* str. masc. = OFris. *lâva*, OS. *gilôbo* (MDu. *gelôve*, Du. *geloof*), OHG. *giloubo* MHG. *geloube*, G. *glaube*); Goth. has *galaubeins*, with different suffix; related to Goth. *galaubjan*: see Y-LEVE, BELIEVE *vbs.*] Belief, faith; *occas.* trust.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 10 Ne fand ic suæ miclo leafa [*c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* ȝeleafan] in israhel. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gram.* Pref. (Z.) 3 Forðan ðe ðurh lare byð se ȝeleafa ȝehealden. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 5 We sulen habben ure heorte and habben godne ileafe to ure drihten. *Ibid.* 57 Mid al þis haue þu charite and soðfeste leaue. *c* **1200** ORMIN 2776 Godess þeoww birrþ habbenn her Aȝȝ soþfasst læfe o Criste. *c* **1205** LAY. 16840 ȝif heo wulleð cristindom mid gode lefue vnder-fon. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 384 Ich iseo wel þat tu were iset ȝung to leaf & to lare. *a* **1275** *Prov. Ælfred* 548 in *O. E. Misc.*, Haue þu none leue to þe þad after þe bileued. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 1810 247 Noþeles he wild haf briggid, þe fals leue & erroure.

† **Leve,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 léfan, lýfan, 2–5 leve(n, 3 le(a)fen, 4 leeve, *Sc.* lewe, 5 leef. [OE. (Anglian) *léfan*, (WS.) *lýfan* = OHG. (*ar*)*loubjan* MHG., mod.G. (*er*)*lauben*, ON. *løyfa*, Goth. *us laubjan*, f. OTeut. *laubâ LEAVE *sb.*] *trans.* To grant permission to; allow, permit. Also (esp. of God or Christ), to grant. With personal obj. (? orig. *dat.*) and *inf.* or clause; also *absol.*

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 4 We hit nohwæðer ne selfe ne lufedon ne eac oðrum monnum ne lifdon. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 8 Moyses..lyfde eow eower wif to forlet nne. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Þet he us leue swa libben on þisse scorte liue þet [etc.]. *c* **1200** ORMIN 8873 Godd Allmahhtiȝ lefe uss swa To forþenn Cristess wille. *c* **1220** *Bestiary* 303 Vre louerd crist it leue us ðat his laȝe us fede. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 28 Lef me þat ich mote þe treowliche luuien. *a* **1225** *St. Marher.* 12 Leaf me gan. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 88 Vre Louerd..ne leue ou neuer stinken þene fule put. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2532 God leue hem in his blisse spilen among engeles & seli men. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nycholas*) 632 Þat he wald lewe þam to say þe story of sancte nicholas. *c* **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 126 Of the kyngis curtasye, That levit him debonarly Till do of his land his liking. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2023 *Ariadne*, And leue me neuere swich a cas befalle. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 149 Crist..leue þe lede so þy londe þat leaute þe louye. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 8048 And þes wordes ho warpit, as hir wo leuit. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 26 Þat onely a man vse his power in to ilk þing, as God..lefiþ him to vse it. *c* **1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 534 As our Roy levit, The Dowglass in armes the bludy hart beris. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* IV. 33 Thocht a subiet in deid wald pass his lord, It is nocht lewyt be na rychtwis racord. *Ibid.* VI. 262 Wemen thai lewit and preistis, on the morn, To pass thar way. *c* **1510** *Gest Rob. Hode* I. in Arb. *Garner* VI. 430 God leve that he be true. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 203, I am levit with my wordis the to charge.

† **Leve,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 léfan, líefan, lýfan, 2–3 luven, 2–5 leve(n, 3, 5 lefen, (3 leaven, leove), 3–4 live(n. (4 lieve, lyff, lyve), 5–6 leev(e, *Sc.* leif. [OE. (Anglian) *léfan*, (WS.) *líefan*, a shortened form of *geléfan, gelíefan*: see Y-LEVE, BELIEVE *vbs.*]

1. *intr.* To believe *in, on, up, upon*; also to trust, give credence *to* a person or thing; = BELIEVE 1.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 75 To luuene ine god mote fif þing. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Cursed be þe man þe leueð upen hwate. *c* **1200** ORMIN 939 Hu ȝuw birrþ leden ȝuw And lefenn uppo Criste. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 328 Me hwet is mare medschipe þen for to leuen on him. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 20 Lo here in my lappe þat leued on þat charme, Iosue and Iudith. **1382** WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxii. 27 Who leeueth to God, taketh heed to the hestes. *a* **1400** *Pistill Susan* 358 Who so leviþ [*MS. A.* leeueþ] on our lerd dar hym not lese. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* 73 ȝhe, Conscience, now to þi wordis y leeue. *c* **1430** *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 159 in *Babees Bk.*, Nocht leif to vantoune giglotriss. *c* **1450** *Erle Tolous* 555 My wele, my wytt, ys all away, But ye leue on my lore. *c* **1470** *Golagros & Gaw.* 1107 To leif in thi laute. *c* **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 944 My treuth I the plicht, That I sall lelely leef on thy Lord ay. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 168 That all quhilk leuit vpone Christis lair, In his defence sould follow.

b. Without construction: To exercise faith.

a **900** *O. E. Martyrol.* 8 Nov. 202 Ða lyfde se gode ond fulwihte onfeng. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 81 We wolden sen sum fortocne of þe Warbi we mihten..leuen. **13**.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1703 Þenne he laued þat lorde & leued in trawþe. *a* **1352** MINOT *Poems* iii. 16 Leves wele it es no lye. **1382** WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xix. 4 Who leeueth sone, is liȝt in herte. **14**.. *How Wise Man taught Son* in Ritson *Anc. Pop. Poetry* 36 Common women, as j leve Make ȝong men evyle to spede. *c* **1440** *Partonope* 83 Levyth [*printed* lenyth] well this ys no fable. ? *a* **1500** *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 396 Ther he lyves in flesh and blood, as fully leeven we.

2. *trans.* **a.** To believe, give credence to (a person); occas. to believe in, to trust. **b.** To believe, give credence to (a thing, also with obj. clause either with or without *that*); to accept (an alleged fact, a statement); = BELIEVE 5–8.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Swa is to lyfenne þæt englas hie ȝeorne beheoldan. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Þet ne leueð

nan bute þe gode cristene Mon. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 430 ȝef ha nalde leauen þat ha ȝet lefde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 935 Abram leuede ðis hot in sped. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6858 þe kyng leuede him wel ynou. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 69 þe lyȝt of hem myȝt no mon leuen. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1584 Allas! Allas! .. That y no hadde leued thi word! *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 302 Who þat wil nouȝt leue me, In spaine men may be soþe yse. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 925 (Kölbing) Þine tale ich no leue. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. i. 36 Leef not þi licam, for lyȝere him techeþ. 1377 — *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 187 Leuestow that ȝond liȝte unloukeȝ myȝte helle. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 10 But goddis forbode but men schulde leue Wel more thyng than men han seyn with eye. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 333 It wole liȝtly be leeued of lewid men. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xx. 221 We wolde never han leved it, had wee not seen it. 1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 31 Now may no man othir levyn. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 12 Leve he is a lyere. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 82 That ye take no yeftes, nor leuithe none euelle counsaile. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 11 The lecherye that thow hast told, wher-of I can not leve the. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 71 Leif ye the lele. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* i. 852 A mountayne or hyll soner, leue ye me, Myght be remoeued. *Ibid.* 2266 They toke hym tenderly, ye may me leue full sure. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* ii. 314 Cassandra then .. Her prophetes lippes, yet neuer of vs leeued, Disclosed eft. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 67 And choose him how this matter he wyl leeven.

Hence † **Le·ving** *vbl. sb.*, believing.

1533 More *Confut. Tindale* viii. Wks. 799/2 Because it is a presumpteous hope, loking to be saued with damnable deuelyshe lieuing.

† **Leve,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *lever* to raise.] *trans.* To lift *up*.

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xlix. 191 Sadoyne .. leued vp his guysarme vpon him.

Leve, obs. form of Lave, Leaf, Lief, Live *v.*

† **Le·veable,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 4 leevable. [f. Leve *v.*[2] + -able.] That may be believed or trusted; credible, trustworthy.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Chron.* vi. 18 Thanne whethir leeuable [Vulg. *credibile*] it be, that [etc.]. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 74 Fower yomen leveable and discrete.

Levecel, variant of Levesel *Obs.*

Leved, Levedi, obs. forms of Leaved, Lady.

Levee (lĕvī, le·vi), *sb.*[1] *U.S.* Also 9 levy. [ad. F. *levée*, fem. of *levé*, pa. pple. of *lever* to raise.]

1. An embankment to prevent the overflow of a river.

1718–20 Dumont *Plan N. Orleans* in J. Winsor *Mississ. Basin* (1895) 151. 1770 P. Pittman *Europ. Settlem. Mississ.* 10 The town [New Orleans] is secured from the inundations of the river by a raised bank, generally called the Levée. 1812 J. Cutler *Topogr. Descr. Ohio* 90 Here commences the embankment or Levee, on the western side of the river. 1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* i. (1862) 6 Broad fields of sugar cane .. came down to the narrow levee which protects them from the floods. 1883 *Encycl. Amer.* I. 197/1 The levee—or levy, as it is often written—is the name of the embankment itself. 1895 J. Winsor *Mississ. Basin* 158 Perier had completed his levee along the river.

attrib. 1877 Burroughs *Taxation* 29 A levee tax was laid.

2. A landing-place, pier, quay.

1842 H. Caswall *City of Mormons* 3 The landing-place (or levée, as it is denominated).

attrib. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Levee-dues*, shipping or landing dues paid at a levee.

Levee (le·vi), *sb.*[2] Also 8 levy, 9 levée. [ad. F. *levé*, variant of *lever* (Littré *lever* sb. 3) rising (subst. use of *lever* inf. to rise): cf. Couchee.

All our verse quotations place the stress on the first syllable. In England this is the court pronunciation, and prevails in educated use. The pronunciation (lĕvī) or (levī), which is given by Walker, is occasionally heard in Great Britain, and appears to be generally preferred in the U. S.]

† **1.** The action of rising, *spec.* from one's bed. *Obs.*

1700 Congreve *Way of World* iv. i, O, nothing is more alluring than a Levee from a Couch, in some Confusion. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 75 An old monkey .. quietly waiting his levee, to entice him to come. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* I. 129 Their levee was honoured with the presence of the constable. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xviii. 55 He [the planter] is next accosted by his overseer, who regularly every morning attends at his levee. 1827 R. Pollok *Course T.* vii, Birds, In levee of the morn, dawn's advent hailed.

2. A reception of visitors on rising from bed; a morning assembly held by a prince or person of distinction.

1672 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* ii. i, You shall be every day at the king's levee and I at the queen's. 1697 Vanbrugh *Relapse* i. iii, Sure my Gentleman's grown a Favourite at Court, he has got so many People at his Levee. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) I. 110 At his Levy no Crowds you see. 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 58 Sir, Spain has sent a thousand jars of oil; Huge bales of British cloth blockade the door; A hundred oxen at your levee roar. 1765 Goldsm. *Double Transform.* 54 Fond to be seen, she kept a levy Of powder'd coxcombs at her levy. 1819 Byron *Juan* i. cxxxix, Without a word of previous admonition, To hold a levee round a lady's bed. 1820 Lamb *Elia* Ser. i. *Christ's Hosp.*, The Lions in the Tower—to whose levee .. we had a prescriptive title to admission. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* x. § 1. 716 The levees of the Ministers were crowded with lawn sleeves. 1887 E. Dowden *Life Shelley* I. i. 7 Louis XVI's last levée.

b. In Great Britain and Ireland, an assembly held (in the early afternoon) by the sovereign or his representative, at which men only are received.

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1792) I. 110 The minister had afterwards introduced him to his majesty in full levee. 1770 *Publ. Advertiser* 10 Mar., His Majesty's Levee began at a quarter past two. 1797 Mad. D'Arblay *Let. to Dr. Burney* 13 Sept., A levee is announced for Wednesday .. and a drawing-room on Thursday. 1809 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 411 At the Levée .. Mr. Wellesley Pole kissed hands. 1825 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 63 My presentation, as usual, to the King and Queen, at their levées. 1834 Macaulay *Ess., Pitt* (1851) 301 The King would be civil to him at the levee. 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* vii, He goes to the Levée once a year. 1896 *Law Times* C. 408/1 On the occasion .. of Lord Cadogan's first Viceregal levée in Dublin Castle.

c. A miscellaneous assemblage of visitors, irrespective of the time of day; applied (*U.S.*) to the President's receptions.

1766 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 12 A second grand levee at Ellis' Inn. 1831 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 100 Several ladies attended the evening levee of the Minister of the Home Department. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 96 The President's levee presents many facilities for ridicule. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* viii, It was on the occasion of one of those general assemblies which are held on certain nights, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock, and are called, rather oddly, Levees.

transf. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 993 The dogs .. held a levee.

† **3.** The company assembled at a levee; attendance of visitors. *Obs.*

1701 Farquhar *Sir H. Wildair* ii. i, They were fisted about among his dirty Levee of Disbanded Officers. 1717 L. Howel *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 180 Sanctify my heart, that I may be worthy to be one of thy divine Levy. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xxix. 127, I was again honored with a numerous levee. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 171 Charlemagne received his levee in a great bath. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 5 June, Going round the levee, [he] spoke to every individual.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *levee-day, -dress, -haunting, -hunting, -man, -morn, -room, vow.*

1726 Swift *Gulliver* iii. vi, At every *levee-day repeat the same operation. 1789 Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 44 The President to have a levee day once a week for receiving visits. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xl, The day after his arrival .. was a levee day. 1897 *Geneal. Mag.* Oct. 325 All gentlemen present wore *levée dress. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 547 ¶ 5 Such as are troubled with the Disease of *Levee-haunting. 1744 Warburton *Rem. Occas. Refl.* 143 *Levy-hunting. 1721–2 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xiii. (1726) 67 To domineer over their masters' clients, and *levee-men. 1812 Moore *Intercepted Lett.* ii. 20 Last *Levee-morn he look'd it through. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 133 The earl left his young friend a while in the *levee-room. 1836 in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 533/2 On entering the levee-room at Holyrood. 1763 Churchill *Duellist* iii. 48 The private squeeze, the *Levee vow.

Levee (lĕvī), *v.*[1] *U.S.* [f. Levee *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To raise a levee or embankment along (a river); to raise levees or embankments in (a district).

1858 *De Bow's Review* Oct. (Bartlett), How are we to be protected [from overflow]? By leveeing. 1877 Burroughs *Taxation* 75 An act incorporated certain persons for the purpose of leveeing and draining a district.

† **Le·vee,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Levee *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To attend the levees of; to pursue at levees.

1725 Young *Love Fame* iv. 129 Warm in pursuit, he Levées all the great. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 158 You may levee him fifty Times, without being admitted by his Swiss porter. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* i. 7 The paltry ambition of levying and following titles.

Leveful le, variant of Leeful.

Levein, obs. form of Leaven.

Level (le·vĕl), *sb.* Also 4 livel, 5 lewel, 5–7 levell, 6 leavell, 6–7 levill. [a. OF. *livel* (13th c.), later *nivel*, mod.F. *niveau* = Pr. *livell, nivel*, It. *livello*, Sp. *nivel*, Pg. *livel, nivel*:—popular L. **libellum* = classical L. *libella*, dim. of *libra* balance.]

I. 1. An instrument which indicates a line parallel to the plane of the horizon, used in determining the position as to horizontality of a surface to which it is applied.

There are various forms of this instrument according to the materials used and the art in which it is employed, as *carpenter's, dumpy, foot, mercurial, plummet, spirit, surveying, water level*, etc.: see these words.

1340 *Ayenb.* 150 He deb al to wylle and to þe line, and to þe reule, and to þe leade, and to þe leuele. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 135, I .. lered hem liuel [*var.* leuel] and lyne, þauȝ I loke dimme. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* ii. § 38 Ley this ronde plate vp-on an euene grond .. & ley it euen bi a leuel. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* ii. xi, To make them ioyne by leuell and by lyne. 1573 Baret *Alv.* L 243 A Leauell, lyne, or carpenters rule. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* iv. i. (1636) 443, I .. do thinke it better for you to have such a little levell made of purpose. 1616 *Inv. of P. Oldfeild* in Earwaker *Sandbach* (1890) 136 A Levill and a staffe vj[d]. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 123 If the Plumb-line hang just upon the Perpendicular *dd*, when the Level is set flat down upon the Work, the Work is Level. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Elegy* x. 35 The poor mechanic wanders home Collects the square, the level, and the line. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 385 The Level, used by bricklayers, is similar to that of the carpenter. 1866 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* (1870) 20 A level is .. hung on the axis of the telescope.

fig. 1578 Timme *Calvin on Gen.* 281 The deeds of Men .. are .. to be examined by Gods level and line. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 11 The lawe in it selfe, is the square, the leuell, and rule of equitie and iustice. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* iv. i. 239 We steal by lyne and leuell, and 't like your grace. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* i. ii. Wks. 1851 III. 103 Should not he .. by his owne prescribed discipline have cast his line and levell upon the soule of man? 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 34 Statesmen frame and build by the levell and plummet of his wisdome.

¶ **b.** Erroneously glossed as = plumb-line.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 301/1 Level, rewle, *perpendiculum.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 215/1 A Levelle, *perpendiculum* (*MS. A.* plemmett). 1552 Huloet, Leuel or lyne called a plomblyne, *perpendiculum.*

† **c.** *fig. To give level to*: ? to take as one's rule or standard. *Obs.*

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xcvi. 166 Neither doo they alowe the Traditions of auncient Doctoures & Fathers, sayinge, that they maie be deceaued and deceaue, but they doo geue leauell to the Churche of Rome alone, which, as they saie, cannot erre.

† **2.** Level condition or position; horizontality. Chiefly in phrases: *on, upon a level*, in a horizontal line or plane; *the level*, the horizontal; *in level*, on the ground (cf. L. *in plano*). *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3261 Now in leuell, now on-loft, now on lawe vndire. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 580/30 *Equilibrium*, a lewel. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* ii. 15 Hee commeth to spread it [dung] all ouer the ground, and layeth the same in equall leuill. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. ¶ 3 File off the rising side of the Punch, which brings the Face to an exact Level. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* i. iv, The rising of the water brought me a little more upon a level; and a little after, the water still rising, my raft floated again. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* iii. iv, The current of a river whose course is more upon a level.

3. Position as marked by a horizontal line; an imaginary line or plane perpendicular to the plumb-line, considered as determining the position of one or more points or surfaces. *On a* (or † *the*) *level with*: in the same horizontal plane as.

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 Suche groundes as lye within the leuell of the said water marke. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 152 At least twenty foot in direct height from the level whereon they stand. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 367 A Stage is made above the Water, on a Level with the Side of the Boat. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 93 Two natural Ditches .. sunk down almost to the Level of the Sea. *Ibid.* 313 The Rampart behind it is generally upon the Level with Earth-work. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 190 It has been said, that all fluids endeavour to preserve their level; and .. that a body pressing on the surface, tended to destroy that level. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* i. 46 To the level of his ear Leaning with parted lips, some words she spake. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. xv. 99 The line which marks the level of the ancient ice. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* viii. 116 Light coming from below the level of the head is worse than useless. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* iv. 170 The level of the lake will continue to fall.

b. *To find one's* or *its level*: said of persons or things arriving at their proper place with respect to those around or connected with them.

The primary use seems to be that referring to the tendency of two bodies of liquid to 'find their level', i.e. to equalize the vertical elevation of their upper surfaces, when free communication is established between them.

1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 413 We have adopted a cant-phrase, That things will find their level .. It is true with regard to prices, and was at first introduced under this acceptation; But with regard to population it is most incorrect. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. 4. ¶ 64 It was in vain to fret about it; and I soon found my level. 1817 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 101 Instead of the position that all things *find*, it would be less equivocal .. to say that Things are always *finding* their level. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. ii. i. (1869) 30 A member of parliament soon finds his level as a commoner.

† **c.** *To hold its level with*: to be on an equality with. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii. ii. 17 Could such inordinate and low desires .. hold their leuell with thy Princely heart?

4. Position, plane, standard, in social, moral, or intellectual matters. *On* or *upon a level*: on the same 'plane', on an equality (*with*).

1609 Daniel *Civ. Wars* iv. xviii, Aboue the leuell of subiection. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* iv. xvii. (1848) 269 All these shall sink themselves to his Level. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* Pref., They inspired me with thoughts above my ordinary level. 1693 South *Serm.* 331 Men whose aspiring intellectuals had raised them above the common level. 1710 Swift *Let. to Abp. King* 10 Oct., Lett. 1767 I. 56 Their two lordships might have succeeded easier than men of my level are likely to do. 1712 Berkeley *Pass. Obedience* § 20 Wks. 1871 III. 119 The precept against rebellion is one on a level with other moral rules. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 295 ¶ 4 Where the Age and Circumstances of both Parties are pretty much upon a level. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* i. § 13 To degrade human-kind to a level with brute beasts. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* i. xii. ¶ 5 It was only reducing feasts and fasts to the level of bread and water. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 189 The popular man stands on our own level. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* vii. 94 The calamity .. had reduced all to one level. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 182 A present madness which has brought down wisdom to a common level with folly. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 3 We must place English and Norman writers on a level. 1874 Sweet *Engl. Sounds* 40 Middle English is practically on a level with Dutch. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 348 A much higher level of doctrine and ritual.

5. A (more or less) horizontal superficies; a level or flat surface. Also *fig.*

1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 80 To affoord vs meanes to catch Trouts and Pykes, leauing them vpon the leuill [F. *sur la terre*]. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xii. 187 The vessel light along the level glides. 1798 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 274 The levels of many of the new streets improperly and irregularly laid out. 1820 Shelley *Œdipus* i. 99 There's something rotten in us—for the level Of the State slopes, its very bases topple. 1840 Milman *Lat. Chr.* III. 367 The level of ecclesiastical or episcopal dignity gradually broke up. 1842 Tennyson *Morte d'Arth.* 51 He, stepping down By zig-zag paths .. Came on the shining levels of the lake. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 86 Of the Chancel levels and steps.

b. *The level*, the earth's surface. *rare*—[1].

1848 Dickens *Dombey* ii, 'Where have you worked all

your life?' 'Mostly underground, Sir, 'till I got married. I come to the level then.'

c. *On the level*: moderate in ambition or aim.

1790 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xv. (1842) 269 The Caracci.. formed .. a most respectable school, a style more on the level, and calculated to please a greater number.

6. A level tract of land; a stretch of country approximately horizontal and unbroken by elevations: applied *spec.* (as a proper name) to certain large expanses of level country, e.g. *Bedford Level* or *the Great Level* in the fen district of England; *The Levels* (formerly *The Level*), the tract including Hatfield Chase in Yorkshire.

1623 E. WYNNE in Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 109 Our high leuels of land are adorned with Woods. 1642 SIR C. VERMUIDEN *Disc. Drain. Fens* 4 The Levell lyeth in sixe Counties. 1661 N. N. (*title*) A Narrative of all the Proceedings in the Draining of the Great Level of the Fens, Extending into the Counties of Northampton, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon; and the Isle of Ely. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 253 Such Tombs as we met with at Bonaru Level. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.*, etc. 64 We .. crossed a run and rode along a rich level for several miles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 284 The levels of Hatfield-Chace, in Yorkshire. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 138/1 Bedford Level .. is divided into three parts, which are distinguished as the North, the Middle, and the South Levels. 1841 J. C. BOOTH *Mem. Geol. Surv. Maryland* 89 The beautiful tract of land ..appropriately called the Levels. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 33. 162 In one level alone, fifteen thousand sheep were drowned. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 222 The great saltbush levels of the interior.

7. *Mining.* **a.** A nearly horizontal 'drift', passage, or gallery in a mine. **b.** A 'drift'; often (more fully *water-level*) one serving for drainage purposes; also see quot. 1860. For *blind, dip-head, drowned,* etc. *level* see the first member.

1721 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1872) VI. 253 Any disagreement that may happen..amongst..lessees..concern'd in the mines aforesaid, about making any levels (or clearing and cleansing the said levels or shafts). 1805 R. FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 270 This gentleman opened a level or mine from the sea, ..it drained the upper coal-works. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 137 The leaseholds had mostly been demised as 'coal-mines and levels at rents'. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 35 *Level*, a drain cut in the bottom stone, to set away or convey water. A pair of levels are a pair of drifts, driven in the water-level direction of the coal, for the purpose of winning coal. 1860 *Mining Gloss. Newcastle Terms, Levels*, gutters for the water to run in. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 129 When the coal to be cut away is a short block, as in the driving of levels.

† 8. The equinox. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use*).

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Æquidiale*, the tyme whan the dayes and the nyghtes bee of one lengthe, the leuell of the yere.

II. Senses derived from the verb.

† 9. a. The action of aiming a missile weapon, aim. *To give level to*: to aim (a gun). *To lay, bend, take level*: to take aim, to aim. Also, the line of fire, the range of the missile. Often in fig. context. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII*, 36 b, They shotte out of their towers peces of ordinaunce and hurt such as came within there levell. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 388 The thing whereat you lay the levell of your thoughtes and purposes. 1576 — tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 245 Missing our mark whereat we directed our level. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CVI. i, O blessed they whose well advised sight Of all their life the levell straight doe bend, With endlesse ayming at the mark of right. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1321/2 Hir statelie seat is set so high, as that no leuell can be laid against hir walles. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 103 As if that name shot from the dead leuell of a Gun, Did murder her. 1601 — *All's Well* II. i. 159, I am not an Impostrue [*sic*], that proclaime My selfe against the leuill of mine aime. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 38 If you discharge but one glance from the levell of that set face, O, you will strike a wench. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 82 My Life stands in the leuell of your Dreames. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* Ded. 2 All his leuels are at true Pietie. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 78 How by the Table to give Level to a Piece of Ordnance, without the Gunner's Rule. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 142 But in what quarter of the cops it lay His eye by certain level could survey. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 43 Be the fair level of thy actions laid, As temperance wills, and prudence may persuade.

† b. That which is aimed at; a mark. *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxxviii. 115 The genoways crosbowes shotte so surely, that lightly they myst nat of their leuell. 1591 SPENSER *Bellay's Vis.* iii. 4 So far as Archer might his level see. 1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV* Wks. 1874 I. 101 My breast the leuell was, though you the marke.

† c. *fig.* Aim, purpose, design. *Obs.*

a 1592 H. SMITH *Yng. Man's Task* Serm. (1594) 239 This then is the leuel of our message. — *Humil. Paul* ibid. 465 That this should be the leuell of all our thoughts that [etc.]. 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 187 That is the end or levels of my thought.

† 10. The 'sight' of a gun. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Mire*, the leuell, or little button at th' end of a Peece.

11. Surveying. † *To make a level of*: to ascertain the differences of elevation in (a piece of land). *Obs.* Also, *to take a level* = LEVEL *v.* 5 (absol.).

[OF. *liveau* occurs in this sense.]

1693 [see LEVELLER 1]. 1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 4 In 1785 Captain Twist made a survey and level to ascertain the expence of a canal from the River St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 454/2 Among the operations of levelling, which, within a few years, have been performed on an extensive scale, may be mentioned the series of levels taken across the lands between the Black and the Caspian seas.

12. *Comb.*: **level-error** (see quot.); **level-point** (see quot. 1839); **level-range** (see quot.); **level-staff** = *levelling staff.*

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Level-error*, the microscopic deviation of the axis of a transit instrument from the horizontal position. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 10/2 The height of the *level-point determined on the staff at this place. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 453/2 The relative heights of a series of points on the ground are obtained by means of their vertical distances from others which, on the supposition of the earth being a sphere, are equally distant from its centre; and these..are called level-points. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Level-Range*, (in Gunnery) the same as Point-blank Shot, or the Distance that a piece of Ordinance carries a Ball in a direct Line. 1887 *Dict. Archit.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.), **Level staff*, an upright staff five feet long, graduated to feet and decimals of a foot...The staff contains two thinner leaves called vanes.

Level (le·vĕl), *a.* and *adv.* [f. LEVEL *sb.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Having an even surface; 'not having one part higher than another' (J.).

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Planities*, a playne or leuell grounde. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 83 In any levell and plaine place, with your compasse make a circle. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 47 That one might .. see the reuolution of the Times Make Mountaines leuell. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 98 On the level brine. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 21 The Hearth of a Chimney ought to lie levell, without a border, raised hearths being dangerous. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XX. 272 Along the level Seas they flew. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 261 We found the vale fruitful, level, and inhabited. 1835 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) IV. XXV. § 17. 429 Switzerland..comprises the undulating level surface between the Alps and the Jura. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 186 A cylindrical roller passing in one direction only will not produce a level surface. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 92 The level waves of broad Garonne.

b. *fig.* Of quantities: Expressed in whole numbers. Of a race: Showing no difference between the competitors. (Cf. EVEN *a.* 16.)

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 316 At the close it was considered a level thing. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Level Tons*, weight of mineral wrought in tons, any odd cwts. not being taken into account.

2. Lying in a plane coinciding with or parallel to the plane of the horizon; horizontal; perpendicular to the plumb-line. *Level lines* (Shipbuilding): see quot. 1850.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 137 Placing your Instrument (which I name a Geographicall plaine Sphere) Flat, and levell. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 70 The first..graze of the Bullet on the Level-Line, or on the Ground called the Horizontal Plain. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 126 The Work is Level. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., When the instrument is level. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129 *Level lines.* Lines determining the shape of a ship's body horizontally, or square from the middle line of the ship. 1887 *Dict. Archit.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.) s.v., As applied to a line, this word means any which lies at right angles to one drawn to the centre of the earth, or to a plumb line; or any line which is parallel to the horizon. As applied to a plane, the term 'level' signifies any in which all lines drawn in any direction are level lines as before defined.

3. Lying in the same horizontal plane as something else; on a level *with*. Also *fig.*, on an equality *with*; readily accessible or intelligible *to*.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 16 So that a man inhabiting under .. th'equinoctial, do perceive both .. the North pole, and .. the South, levell with th'earth. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 7 Euery thing lyes leuell to our wish. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 66 Young Boyes and Gyrles Are leuell now with men. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. iii. 8 He overshoots such low matter as lie levell to a womans eye. 1643 CARYL *Sacr. Covt.* 14 All our actions ought to be levell with reason. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 32 Just by the Landing-place there is a small Fort, almost level with the Sea. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Ignor. Man* Wks. 1874 II. 207 We should .. apply ourselves to that which is level to our capacities. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* V. 11 When the tall trees..Lie level with the earth to moulder there. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 228 Lincoln was master..of a truly masculine English,..level at once to the highest and lowest of his countrymen. 1888 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* Pref. p. vii, I have done my best to keep level with the latest results of foreign investigation.

b. *Level crossing*: a place at which a road and a railway, or two railways, cross each other at the same level. Also *attrib.*

1841 BREES *Gloss. Civil Engin.*, *Level or Paved Crossing* (on a railway). 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 117 Simultaneously-acting level-crossing gates for railways. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec., The perils of level-crossings. 1895 *Law Times* C. 133/2 A man who had been killed at a level crossing by a railway train.

4. Of two or more things with respect to one another: Situated in the same level or plane. Also *fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 118 Where qualities were leuell. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 8 To raise or fall Vessels out of one Canal into another, where they are not level. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* iv, The level chambers..Were glowing to receive a thousand guests.

b. Equal in quantity or position. *slang.*

1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* II. 328 I'll toss yer who pays for level drinks.

5. Lying, moving, or directed in an (approximately) horizontal plane: esp. *poet.*, e.g. of the rays of the sun when it is low down on the horizon.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 634 He..Now shaves with level wing the Deep, now soares [etc.]. 1760 BEATTIE *Virg. Past.* II. 108 The setting sun now beams more mildly bright, The shadows lengthening with the level light. 1801 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* 21 Scarce yon level sun Can pierce the war-clouds, rolling dun. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* viii. 103 The last level rays were glittering on the stream. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 205 The level wind carried above the firs Clouds. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 375 The shafts, being bent, bring the body level when at work. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Aug. ii, The level sunbeams search'd the grassy ground For diamond dewdrops.

6. Of even, equable, or uniform quality, tone, or style; of even tenor.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 21 In which Relation we much commend the even tenour thereof, consisting of so level Lies, that no one swelling Improbability is above the rest. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 221 Their level life is but a mould'ring fire. 1802 *Sketch of Paris* II. lv. 214 Her voice was formerly very full in the medium or level-speaking. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* II. 62 A passage .. delivered .. all in a level tone. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Dec. 569/3 The best of the pair .. a nice level animal. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 212 A very plain and level account. 1894 *Field* 1 Dec. 828/1 The owner of a beautifully level pack of hounds. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 56 A leisured and level life.

b. *Level-dyeing*: a method of dyeing devised to prevent unequal absorption of the colouring matter. In recent Dicts.

† 7. a. 'Equipoised, steady' (Schmidt). *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 123 It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of wordes..can thrust me from a leuell consideration. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iv. 32 Let still the woman take An elder then her selfe, so weares she to him, So swayes she leuell in her husbands heart.

b. Said of the 'head' or mental 'make up': Well balanced. Orig. *U. S.*

1870 *Orchestra* 12 Aug. 331/1 To tell a woman her head is level is apparently a compliment in America. 1876 BRET HARTE *Gabriel Conroy* VI. vii, There is a strong feeling among men whose heads are level that this Minstrel Variety performance is a bluff. 1891 — *1st Fam. Tasajara* II. 71 Mrs. Ashwood's head was about as level as it was pretty.

8. Plain, point-blank. *rare.*

1820 KEATS *Lamia* 7. 1 He look'd and look'd again a level —No!

9. *One's level best*: one's very best; the utmost one can possibly do. *colloq.* or *slang*; orig. *U. S.*

1873 E. E. HALE (*title*) His Level Best. 1882 *Illustr. Sport. News* 29 July 467/2 His was an honest old hairy-heeled hunter, no doubt, and did her level best. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* (1887) 102 Then came a pause, each man aiming his level best.

10. *Comb.* (chiefly parasynthetic), as *level-topped* adj.; **level-handed** *a.*, having the same amount in hand; **level-headed** *a.*, having a 'level' head, mentally well balanced; **level-lander** *nonce-wd.*, a dweller on level land.

1835 *Ann. Reg.* 49 Now we are 'level-handed, you've got £5, and I've got £5. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* I. 5 Clear-headed, or, as they would now be called, 'level-headed, were these children of the Berkshire hills. 1898 S. LEE *Life Shaks.* xiv. 245 The terse and caustic comments which Antony's level-headed friend Enobarbus .. passes on the action. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* I. 65 'Much you know of hills, you 'level landers!' 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 16 Crust forming cylindrical *level-topped bundles. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 172 Umbel level-topped.

† B. *adv.* With direct aim; on a level *with*. *Obs.*

1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* Wks. 1878 III. 27 Welcome, Basilisco, thou wilt carrie leuell, and knock ones braines out with thy pricking wit. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. i. 42 Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter, As level as the cannon to his blank, Transports his poison'd shot. *Ibid.* v. 151 It shall as leuell to your Iudgement pierce As day do's to your eye. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Serm. Hosea* vi. 92 If he mount a canon, and point that levell against the enemie. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* I. (1697) 4 If he chuse either to look level on the same nature with himself, or direct his eyes upward.

Level (le·vĕl), *v.*[1] Inflected **levelled, levelling** (*U.S.* **leveled, leveling**). Also 5–7 **levell,** (6 **levelle, leavell, -ill, leyvel**). [f. LEVEL *sb.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To make (a surface) level or even; to remove or reduce inequalities in the surface of. † Also, to spread or distribute in a flat layer.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 3 Levell þi ground of þi welle be-nethe wyth þe leuell of equyte. 1509 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 112 That ye hygheway .. be made and levelde at my cost and charge wt gravell and stonys. 1530 PALSGR. 609/2, I levell, as a carpenter or mason dothe his grounde, or their tymber, or stones or they square them, with a lyne .. This florthe is well leavelled: *cest astre est bien aplanyée.* 1641–2 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 213 Leveling ye ground in ye body of ye Ch. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 257 The Foundation being all made firm, and levelled. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Add. 40 The rubbish, &c. dug in making the canal, is to be leveled on the adjoining ground in a proper manner. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 87 The road that grandeur levels for his coach. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 92 Street and lane were being levelled to make space for the famous Churchyard of S. Paul's.

fig. 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 132 Inflammatory writings inculcating levelling notions.

b. *To level out*: to extend on a level; † *fig.* to contrive, procure (an opportunity).

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XVI. 65 b [Demetrius hoped] to leauell out fit opportunity himselfe to inuade the kingdome. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* II. xiv. 59 To limit and level out the direct way from vice to vertu, with straitest and exactest lines on either side. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129 *Levelled-out*, a line continued out in a horizontal

direction from the intersection of an angle; or where the cant-timbers may intersect the diagonal or riband lines.

† c. To balance, settle (accounts). *Obs.*

1660 in *1st Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1898) I. 270 Theire last Rate did not Levell all acotts, But .. there is still £2 17s. 4d. for ye Towne to allow, for ye clearing of all acotts.

d. *Dyeing.* To make (colour) uniform or even.

1874 CROOKES *Dyeing*, etc. 549 This liquid [tartar] is employed by some dyers for 'levelling' certain colours..upon woollen and worsted goods.

2. To place (two or more things) on the same level or (horizontal) plane. Also *fig.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 14 You shall leuell your beds and borders of a height and breadth by a line laide out, whereby to weede the hearbes. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* xiii. 44 The two passages were leuelled vpon one floore, the one leading into Elysium, the other into Tartarus. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iii. 44 Gunpowder leveled peasant and prince. 1867 OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* I Cecil Castlemaine was the beauty of her county and her line .. her face levelled politics, and was cited as admiringly by the Whigs .. as by the Tories.

3. fig. *To level* (a person or thing) *with* (now rare), *to*, † *unto*: to bring or reduce to the level or standard of; to put on a level, equality, or par with. Also occas. *intr.* for *pass.*, to be on a par with (? *obs.*).

1603 Jas. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 79 Sa mon ye levell everie mannis opinions .. unto you as ye finde thaime agree or discorde with the reulis thaire sett doun. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 240 With such Accomodation and besort As leuels with her breeding. *a* 1626 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* I. ii, To levell him with a Headborough, Beadle, or watchman, were but little better then he is. 1667 *Causes Decay Chr. Piety* v. 85 Those brutish appetites which would .. level its superior with its inferior faculties [etc.]. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* v. 13 The Arians denied his Deity levelling him with other men. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 86 To see a Person of Distinction .. level himself with a Groom .. is a Thing scarce credible. 1800 MRQ. WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 739 In the nature of their duty, they are levelled with the native and Portuguese clerks. 1824 B. TRAVERS *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 327 It levels with the proposal to extract through the sclerotica. 1828 SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 31 His arrogance levelled the slave with the brute creation. 1849 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 204 Its heaven-descended aristocracy was levelled almost to the condition of the peasant. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xiii. 137 The recently created dukes were levelled to their ancient rank.

b. *To level up, down*: to bring up, down to the level of something (expressed or implied). Also *absol.*, and *intr.* for *refl.*

1763 JOHNSON in Boswell 21 July, Sir, your levellers wish to level *down* as far as themselves; but they cannot bear levelling *up* to themselves. 1809 SIR J. ANSTRUTHER *Sp. Ho. Commons* 11 May in Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* 20 May 754 Another party .. whose object was to level down all public men to their own very humble state. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. viii. (1876) 111 To which he may level up. 1897 MORLEY *Speech* 16 Jan., To level up the beer and spirit duties.

c. *simply.* To lower the position of, bring down.

1712 STELLE *Spect.* No. 485 ¶ 1 'Tis infinite pleasure to the majority of mankind to level a person superior to his neighbours.

4. To bring to the level of the ground; to lay low, lay 'even with the ground', to raze. Also *to level to* or *with the ground, in the dust.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. iii. § 5. 41 All downe-right raines doe .. beate down and leuell the swelling and mountainous billow of the Sea. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. x. (1636) 205 He .. levelled Alexia to the ground with fire. 1684 OTWAY *Windsor Castle* (1685) 13 The Hero levell'd in his humble Grave. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 33 Here twice ten thousand Houses levell'd are. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxiii, Many noble trees were levelled with the ground. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 395 Many of those tumuli have been levelled of late. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. IV. 106 Should I design to level in the dust Some city. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 12 Maydawn dews Saw the old structure levelled.

b. To knock (a person) down. Cf. LEVELLER.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 94, I ran one of the assassins through the body, Tirlah levelled two more with his oaken staff. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 187 The unfortunate Mordecai, who had been levelled very often by the rough son of Neptune.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To reduce or remove (inequalities).

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 3 Preparing and levelling their rough and high spirits for the Lord Jesus. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 82 These inequalities are soon levelled by a file. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Imperfect Sympathies*, The mercantile spirit levels all distinctions. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. vi. 220 Circumstances of trial, which, more than anything else, level all artificial distinctions.

5. *Surveying.* To ascertain the differences of level in (a piece of land); to ascertain the vertical contour of, 'run' a section of; hence, to lay out. Also *absol.* or *intr.*, to take levels.

1598, etc. [see LEVELLING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 118 Taking the Profil of a Mountain, is, to level the Slope of it exactly. *Ibid.* 189 You may level the Hill according to the following Practice. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Levelling*, We are now able to level distances of one or two miles, at a single operation.

II. 6. To aim (a missile weapon); to 'lay' (a gun); also *rarely*, to bring (a spear) to the proper level for striking. Also *to level one's aim.* (Freq. in fig. contexts.) Const. *at, against*, † *toward*, † *to*, † *unto.*

1530 PALSGR. 609/2 He leavelleth his crosse bowe to shote at some dere. 1586 HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 130/1 He charged his peece, and leueled the same vnto the said Peter Carew. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 239 If all ayme but this be leuelld false. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* viii, A way how to level and shoot Cannon by night as well as by day. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 712 Each at the Head Level'd his deadly aime. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 48 They [the Means] were both levell'd wide, and fell all short of the Mark. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 586 The papal thunders, from the wounds of which he was still sore, were levelled full at his head. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxii, Against his sovereign, Douglas ne'er Will level a rebellious spear. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1879) 219 In the very act of levelling his musket. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* (1884) 57 Levelling his bill as carefully as a marksman levels his rifle. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. xv. 48 Forth from Ravenna's fort he levelled aim Against the popedom.

† b. To shoot (a missile) *out* (*of* a weapon). *Obs.*

1592 STOW *Ann.* 235 [He] leuelled a quarrel out of a cros bowe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 250 A bullet levelled out of a great piece of ordnance. 1664 *Floddan F.* viii. 72 Roaring Guns .. levell'd out great leaden lumps.

c. To direct (one's looks); to dart (rays).

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 40 To .. leuell the eye .. at a gainefull, though inglorious obiect. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 543 The setting Sun .. Against the eastern Gate of Paradise Leveld his eevning Rayes. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 459 The chord he drew, Thro' ev'ry ringlet levelling his view. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. v, The fair one .. hastily withdrew her eyes and levelled them downwards. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxvii, Others were levelling their looks at her.

d. *fig.* To aim, direct, point.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 273 All our actions are leveled .. unto two ends. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 772 All his minde on honour fixed is, To which he levels all his purposis. 1690 LOCKE *Toleration* ii. Wks. 1727 II. 279 You proportion your Punishments .. contrary to the Common Discretion, .. which levels the Punishments against refractory Offenders. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 383 Pompey .. made two Laws particularly levelled against him [Cæsar]. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xvii, This fellow's writings..are levelled at the clergy. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 325 Considerable sarcasm has been levelled at the assumption by Henry of this title. 1894 *Solicitor's Jrnl.* XXXIX. 2/2 It is not necessary for the official receiver to level an accusation of fraud against any individual.

† e. Const. *inf.* To aim at doing something; to intend *to*. *Obs.*

1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. i. 65 A few men, whose designs .. were levelled to destroy the constitution both of religion and government. 1752 BEAWES *Lex. Mercat. Rediv.* 257 My endeavours have been levelled .. to obtain this satisfaction. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* V. i. P 12 This exclamation produced all the astonishment it was levelled to excite in the old citizen.

7. *absol.* or *intr.* To aim with a weapon; † *occas.* said of the weapon. Also freq. *transf.* and *fig.* as in 6 (with the same const.). Somewhat *arch.*

c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 75 That .. they shold leuelle & shote alle at ones. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 85, I leuelde againe, And shott at him with might and maine. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 59 A wanton eye is the darte of Cephalus, where it leueleth, there it lighteth. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) B 3 b, I, so they gesse but leuell farre awry. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 286 The foe-man may with as great ayme leuell at the edge of a Pen-knife. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. i. 1 There can be no man, who works by right reason but .. he aymeth at some end, he levels at some good. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 6 Euery Christian is obliged to leuell at perfection. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 449 He to his engine flew .. And rais'd it till it levell'd right. 1699 POMFRET *Poems* (1724) 31 He levels blindly, yet the mark does hit. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 72 When they shoot at a mark, they level, and fire at first sight. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* I. 129 He lifts the tube and levels with his eye. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* iv. (1739) 54 The Author in this Satyr levels at Nero. 1879 BROWNING *M. Relph* 103 They level: a volley, a smoke and the clearing of smoke.

† b. To guess *at*. *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 227 If thou couldest as well conceiue the cure of a father as I can leuel at the nature of a child. *Ibid.* 289 Since your eyes are .. so cunning that you can leuell at the dispositions of women whom you neuer knew. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 41 As thou namest them [my suitors], I will describe them, and according to my description leuell at my affection.

Le·vel, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? Corruption of LEVY, by association with prec.; but cf. OF. *levaille* tax; also It. *livellare* to levy (Florio, 1611).] = LEVY *v.*

1552 T. BARNABE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 202 The chefe of the Frenche kinges revenewe is levelled uppon salte. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Level*, to assess. Ex. 'I will pay whatever you level upon me'. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., Mr. Jones to shop 've a level'd a distress 'pon 'em vor the quarter's rent.

Levelage (le·vĕlĕdʒ). [f. LEVEL *v.* + -AGE.] Levelling.

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 389 The Rara Avis Mining Company..give the best showing of any mine ..for..development made through levelage.

† **Level-coil.** *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 level(l coyl(e, coile, 7 levell acoile, leve le cull, leve-le-queue. [Corruptly ad. Fr. phrase (*faire*) *lever le cul* (*à quelqu'un*), to make a person rise from his seat (*lever* to raise, *cul* buttock): see Cotgr., and cf. COIL *sb.*[4] The Fr. name of the game is *lève-cul* (Littré s.v. *lever*): cf. the Eng. equivalent in quot. 1656. Florio has an It. *levaculo.*] A rough, noisy game, formerly played at Christmas, in which each player is in turn driven from his seat and supplanted by another; cf. LEVEL-SICE. Hence = riotous sport, noisy riot; phr. *to keep level-coil.* Also used *advb.* = turn and turn about, alternately.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 33 The next daie they had solempne disputations, where Luther and Carolostadius scolded leuell coyle. 1605 ARMIN *Fool upon Fool* (ed. Grosart) 21 They..entred the Parler, found all this leuell coyle, and his pate broken, his face scratcht [etc.]. 1611 FLORIO, *Lenaculo*, itch-buttocke, leue le cull. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Faithf. Friends* I. ii, What coil is here? Level-coil, you see, every man's pot. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* I. (1629) 18 The mothers smile Brought forth the daughters blush; and leuell coyle They smil'd and blusht; one smile begate another. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* III. ii, Young Justice Bramble has kept level-coyl Here in our quarters, stole away our daughter. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numbers, To God, his gift* 72 As my little Pot doth boyle We will keep this Levell Coyle. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 157 Thus did Episcopacy and Presbytery play Leve-le-queve, and take their turns of Government for about 30 years. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Level-Coile* is when three play at Tables, or other Game, where onely two can play at a time, and the loser removes his Buttocks, and sits out, and therefore called also Hitch-Buttock. 1684 *Observator* No. 129 An Ecclesiastical way of (Leve-Cul, or) Level-Coyle.

Le·vel-free, *a.* Of a mine: Admitting of being worked or drained by means of a level or levels.

1805 R. FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 411 The mine..is nearly 700 feet above the level of the valley, and must therefore always be level-free. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-Mining*, *Level-free*, old coal or ironstone workings at the outcrop, worked by means of a day level driven into the hillside.

Levelish (le·vĕlĭʃ), *a.* Somewhat level.

1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 166 Over levelish, boggy country.

Levelism (le·vĕliz'm). Also 7 **levellism,** 8 **levillism.** [f. LEVEL *a.* or *v.* + -ISM.] The principle of levelling distinctions in society. In early use *spec.* the principles advocated by the 'Levellers'.

1659 *Democritus turned Statesm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 194 This day a Republican, to-morrow what you please; a favourer of Levellism [etc.]. 1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 15 Jan. (1879) II. 210 He speaks against Levillism, Buying and Selling Men. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 480 We had given sufficient evidence of our ability to grapple with the leviathan of levelism in matters ecclesiastical.

Levelization (le·vĕlaizē·ʃən). [f. LEVEL *a.* + -IZATION.] 'The act of levelling or reducing to equality'. *a* 1860 *Gentl. Mag.* cited in Worcester.

Levelled (le·vĕld), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **levyled,** 7 **leveld.** [f. LEVEL *v.* + -ED[1].] Made level; placed in a level position; aimed, directed.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* To Rdr. *vj, A smothe, and plat leuyled poesye. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 47 No leuell'd malice Infects one comma in the course I hold. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* III. 1098 The infection Of thy high leveld thoughts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 376 Opposite in leveld West was set His mirror. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fort.* Poems (1777) 23, I..fix'd my level'd telescope on man. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tr.* 11/2 They poured in one well-levelled fire, and then a second. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. xxxiv, Who kept their .. levell'd weapons still against the glacis. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iii. (1874) 43 The points of six levelled pikes. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 228 [It] is placed upon the..levelled glass plate.

Leveller (le·vĕlǝr). Also 8–9 (now *U. S.*) **leveler.** [f. LEVEL *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which levels.

1. In material senses:

† a. One who takes soundings. † b. One who aims, an aimer. † c. A level (the instrument). d. One who levels ground. Also, 'an earth-scraper for levelling a site' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). e. *Pugilism.* A knock-down blow. f. One who uses a level or levelling-instrument. g. 'A billiard-table foot having a screw adjustment for height, in order to level the table' (Knight). h. (See quot. 1891.)

1598 FLORIO, *Scandagliatore*, a sounder, a leueller, or fadomer of the sea. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Coup*, The farre-off leueller shall neuer hit the white. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 41 Every Level .. must be taken with the Rule and Leveller, which every body knows is a Triangular Instrument with a Lead..hung to a small Cord, and that fix'd to the obtuse Angle. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 115 Customs that are ordinarily follow'd by Levelers. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 68 B. put in some good body hits, but C. returned them by a leveller. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 548 The leveller and the shoveller..have taken the crown off his [a hill's] head. 1860 J. MULLAN *Rep. Constr. Road to Ft. Benton* (1863) 85 The level was used by myself until..sickness forced me to leave the party, Mr. Johnson taking my place as leveller. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s.v. *Cokemen*, In making coke, the coal is deposited in the oven by a tub which runs to the top eye, and is there tipped up, the coal naturally forming a conical heap at the bottom of the oven. The leveller rakes this coal level.

2. One who would level all differences of position or rank among men. The term first arose as the designation of a political party of Charles I's reign, which professed principles of this character; in later use, it has been applied more widely.

1644 NEEDHAM *Case Commw.* 77 Our Levellers now exclaim against the Parliament. 1647 *Newsletter* 1 Nov. (Clarendon MSS. 2638), They have given themselves a new name viz. Levellers, for they intend to sett all things straight, and rayse a parity and community in the kingdom. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. viii. 44 The People..are not Levellers, nor know they why, and yet it is, because to be levellers, were to destroy themselves. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 44, I see, you are an everlasting Leveller; you won't allow any Encouragement to

extraordinary Industry and Merit. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 104 The levellers .. only change and pervert the natural order of things. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 223 The commonwealth's men and the levellers ..grew clamorous for the king's death. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. xi. 386 The republicans, the levellers, the fanatics,—all ranged themselves on the side of the new ideas.

3. *pl.* The name of a rebel secret society in Ireland in the 18th c. (see quots.); identical with or similar to the 'Whiteboys'.

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 183 What you, in Dublin, think of the White Boys, or Levellers, I cannot say. **1763** *Brit. Mag.* IV. 162 The mischiefs committed by those people called Levellers, in the county of Tipperary; by levelling park walls, breaking down fences, &c.

4. A thing which reduces all men to an equality. **1659** *Gentl. Calling* (1679) 77 Such a Leveller is Debauchery, that it takes off all distinctions. **1755** YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. (1757) IV. 146 Is diversion grown a leveller, like death? **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 32 ⁋ 5 Sleep is equally a leveller with death. **1829** LYTTON *Devereux* II. i, Emotion, whether of ridicule, anger or sorrow, is your grandest of levellers. **1874** HELPS *Soc. Press.* xiii. 179 Familiarity is the great leveller, and a most unjust leveller.

Levelling (le·vĕliŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 8–9 (now *U.S.*) **leveling.** [f. LEVEL *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. Aiming, aim.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Visée*, leuelling. **1607** HIERON *Wks.* I. 429 A smooth stone, by which I may, if the Lord shall please so to blesse my leuelling, smite this Goliah in the forehead. **1627** tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 50 Our Aiming and Levelling at the End. **1796–7** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 263 In the firings, the loading is quick, the levelling is just.

2. The action of bringing to a uniform horizontal surface; the action of placing in an accurately horizontal position by means of a level.

1598 [see 4 below]. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 105 The Words Dressing, Leveling .. signify the Action of harrowing or raking the Ground, to lay it every where smooth and eaven. **1786** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 260 The levelling of the streets. **1861** MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 289 The levelling of two or three hills, and the filling in of a few ravines.

b. *fig.* (See LEVEL *v.* 3.) Also with *up*, *down*.

1618 J. SMITH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 417, I have, for 550 years, traced the waies wherein they severally walked, for the better levelling of the life of the present lord George. **1658** J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. xi. 84 By Levelling, they who use the word, seem to understand, when a People rising invades the Lands and Estates of the richer sort, and divides them equally among themselves. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 476 The Jews .. disdained such a Levelling with People held by them in the utmost Contempt. **1831** LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *To Shade of Elliston*, O ignoble levelling of Death! **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iv, Levelling is comfortable but only down to oneself. **1869** DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* (1890) 353 Thus, by a process of levelling-up, Lamennais made the supernatural, in the ordinary sense of the word, disappear. **1888** SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* Pref. p. vi, To justify Rapp's and Ellis's levelling of Chaucer's long *es* under one sound.

3. *Surveying.* (See quot. 1887.)

1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 169 Levelling is the art of drawing a line at the surface of the earth, to cut the directions of gravity every where at right angles. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 293 The levellings recently carried across that isthmus..to ascertain the relative height of the Pacific Ocean at Panama. **1831** LARDNER *Hydrost.* iv. 72 Instruments for levelling or determining the direction or position of horizontal lines. **1887** GEN. WALKER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 707 Levelling is the art of determining the relative heights of points on the surface of the ground as referred to a hypothetical surface which cuts the direction of gravity everywhere at right angles...The trigonometrical determination of the relative heights of points at known distances apart by the measurements of their mutual angles ..is a method of levelling. But the method to which the term 'levelling' is always applied is that of the direct determination of the differences of height from the readings of the lines at which graduated staves, held vertically over the points, are cut by the horizontal plane which passes through the eye of the observer.

4. *attrib.*: **levelling-instrument**, an instrument used in surveying and consisting essentially of a telescope fitted with a spirit-level; **levelling pole, rod, staff**, an instrument, consisting essentially of a graduated pole with a vane sliding upon it, used in levelling; † **levelling-rule** = LEVEL *sb.*[1]; **levelling-screw**, a screw used to adjust parts of a contrivance to an exact level; **levelling-stand** (*Photography*), an instrument used to support a glass plate in a horizontal position.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 456 b, The *Levelling Instrument to be used in this Work. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1087 Theodolites, ..sextants, levelling instruments. **1598** FLORIO, *Scandaglio*, a plummet, or line to sounde with, a *leuelling rule. **1849** R. V. DIXON *Heat* I. 51 A strong T-shaped bar of iron, furnished with two levels, and placed on a board provided with *levelling screws. **1866** R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 19 Upon a tripod provided with levelling screws stands the pillar. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Levelling Staves*, are instruments used in levelling; serving to carry marks to be observed, and at the same time to measure the heights of those marks from the ground. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Leveling-stand*. **1890** *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 220 The solution may be flowed on and off the plate or the plate placed on a levelling stand.

Le·velling, *ppl. a.* Also **leveling.** [f. LEVEL *v.* + -ING [2].] That levels; *esp.* bringing all to the same social, moral, or intellectual level; also, of or pertaining to levellers and their principles.

a **1635** SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 63 If God be a Father, and we be brethren, it is a levelling word, it bringeth mountains down, and filleth up vallies. **1648** BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xi. (1700) 56 So familiar and levelling an affection as Love. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. § 136 The barbarity of the Agitators and the levelling party. **1763** JOHNSON in *Boswell* 21 July, I .. showed her the absurdity of the levelling doctrine. **1796** BURKE *Let. Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 39 A levelling tyrant, who oppressed all descriptions of his people. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess.*, *Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 42 There is always some levelling circumstance that puts down the overbearing, the strong, the rich, the fortunate. **1847** DISRAELI *Tancred* I. vi, If anything can save the aristocracy in this levelling age, it is an appreciation of men of genius.

Levelly (le·vĕli), *adv.* [f. LEVEL *a.* + -LY [2].] In a level or horizontal position or direction; on a level; † uniformly; with a level surface.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iii. (1611) 43 [The line] is carried leuelly or equally thorowout the Escocheon without either rising or falling. **1628** HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 96 Neither would praises and actions appear so levelly concurrent in many other of the Grecians. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 75 Every Shot .. equally Oblique or Levelly directed. **1837** *New Monthly Mag.* L. 470 A dense, slow-moving stream, .. flowing levelly on for a few yards. **1851** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 639 See the standing corn shorn levelly low. **1881** MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. viii. 175 Looking at him levelly with her own large eyes.

Levelness (le·vĕlnės). [f. LEVEL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being level.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* II. ii. 104 So you must remember to draw them to expresse their levelness with the earth. **1787** ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 190 *Romney-Marsh*, from its levelness..seeming..to afford the best base. **1824** SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 107 The very levelness of the political platform. **1891** J. WINSOR *Columbus* 513 Levelness of head. **1897** *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 126/1 Her rich black and tan markings are American, but her clean physical levelness comes from her English ancestry.

Levelode, obs. form of LIVELIHOOD.

Leve longe, obs. form of LIVELONG.

† **Le·velry.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. LEVEL *a.* or *v.* + -RY, with reference to *leveller*: cf. *revelry*.] The principles of the Levellers.

1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 5 There is no State nor Seat more suitable for a Levelry then a Court-Livery. *Ibid.* 5 From this Levellry I should never have dissented, had not the fulnesse of my Fortunes made me their Enemy.

† **Level-sice.** *Obs.* Also 6 **leuell suse.** [app. from an altered form of the Fr. phr. *lever le cul* (see LEVEL-COIL), in which *assise* (seat) was substituted, as more decent, for *cul*. Skelton's form may be due to association with F. *sus* up.] = LEVEL-COIL.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court?* 139 We haue cast vp our war, And made a worthy trewse, With, gup, leuell suse! **1608** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 41 Ambitious hearts do play at Level sice [orig. F. *Ces cœurs ambitieux iouent au boute hors*].

† **Levely,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 3 *north.* **levelike.** [f. LEVE *v.* + -LY [1].] Credible.

a **1300** *E. E. Psalter* xcii. 7 Þine wittenesses leuelike [*MS. H.* Mikel leuandlic: Lat. *credibilia*] are þai.

Levelyheede, obs. form of LIVELIHEAD.

Leven (in 4 *Sc.* **lewine, lewyne,** 6–7 **leaven**), clipped f. ELEVEN and ELEVENTH. **Leventh** (in 4 *Sc.* **lewint,** 6 *Sc.* **levint**), clipped f. ELEVENTH.

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 429 Þe lewine is: þat cheryte To frend & fa euire haf we. *Ibid.* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 477 And þare-for he llewyne Iowis of his consent tuk with hym. *Ibid.* xxxii. (*Justin*) 30 Als þare-[of] is mad mencione in þe lewint distinccion. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 69 Y° Leuenthe, *vndecimus*. **1578** in *Maitl. Cl. Misc.* I. (1840) 8 The levint buik of the Amades de Gaule. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 33 Euery Leauen-weather toddes. **1883** JESSOP in *19th Cent.* Oct. 591 In Arcady we have an institution called 'levens, when the labourers knock off work for awhile .. and make pretence of enjoying a social meal [see ELEVENS].

Leven, var. LEVIN *sb.* and *v.*; obs. f. LEAVEN.

† **Le·veness.** *Obs.* Also 5 **lefnesse.** [app. f. LEVE *v.* + -NESS.] Faith, confidence.

c **1400** *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 627 And lered hem her lefnesse. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 301/1 Levenesse, or beleuenesse, *fides*. *Levenesse*, or grete troste.

Lever (lī·vəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 **levere,** 4 **levor,** 4–5 **levour,** 6–8 **leaver,** 5– **lever.** [ME. *levere*, *levour*, a. OF. **levere*, *leveour* (F. *leveur*), agent-n. f. *lever* to raise; in the sense 'lever' recorded only once (1487) as *leveur*; the usual Fr. word is *levier* (recorded from 12th c.) formed on the same vb. with different suffix; *leviere* fem. occurs in the 14th c.]

1. A bar of iron or wood serving to 'prize up' or dislodge from its position some heavy or firmly fixed object; a crowbar, handspike, or the like.

In mod. use, this sense is more or less coloured by the scientific sense 2, which is alone formally recognized by Johnson.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3103 Hii .. cables vette ynowe & laddren, & leuours & uaste ssoue & drowe. **13..** *Coer de L.* 1935 Ever men bare them up with levours. **1382** WYCLIF *Isa.* xxvii. 1 In that dai visiten shal the Lord .. vp on leuyathan, an eddere, a leuour [Vulg. *serpentem vectem*]. **1433** LYDG. *St. Edmund* III. 1202 Oon with a leuour to leffte the doore on barre. **1481** CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxx. 265 Other had grete leuers and plente of ropes and Cordes. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 223 An other speakes, as though his woordes had neede to bee heaved out with leavers. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxiii. 147 Surely so heavy a log needed more levers than one. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xx. (1715) 148 The heavy Ship into the Sea they thrust With Leavers. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 36 As carriages and leavers and scaffolds are in architecture. **1813** SCOTT *Rokeby* I. vi, Then clanking chains and levers tell, That o'er the moat the draw-bridge fell. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lewer*, *lower*, a lever. **1881** S. H. HODGSON *Outcast Ess.* 402 (Hor. *Od.* III. xxvi) The lever, the bright torch, the bow, For laying doors and warders low.

fig. **1831** *Society* I. 230 Jealousy is a potent lever for quickening love. **1855** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 433 The new religion was only a lever by which a few artful demagogues had attempted to overthrow the King's authority.

† **b.** *gen.* A bar, pole, or rod. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2680 Eldol erl of gloucestre. Hente an stronge leuour. *c* **1320** *Sir Beues* 1861 (MS. A) He tok a leuour in is hond, And forth to the gate he wond. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2386 The geant .. bar a levor of yren ful strang. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 366 Gonemar helde in bothe hys handes a gret leuer, wherwith he layd on amonge those knyghtes. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Numb.* xiii. 24 They cutte of a branch with the grapes therof, which two men carried upon a leaver. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 504 Fish-shells .. so great that two strong men with a leaver can scarse draw one of them after them.

2. *Mechanics.* Adopted as the name for that type of 'simple machine' which is exemplified in the 'lever' (sense 1). It consists of a rigid structure of any shape (a straight bar being the normal form), fixed at one point called the fulcrum, and acted on at two other points by two forces, tending to cause it to rotate in opposite directions round the fulcrum.

The force which is regarded as intended to be resisted by the use of the lever is called the *weight*, and the force which is applied for this purpose is called the *power*. Levers are said to be of the *first*, *second*, or *third kind* or *order* according as the fulcrum, the weight, or the power is in the midmost position of the three.

1648 WILKINS *Math. Mag.* I. iv. 26 The second Mechanical faculty is the Leaver. **1710** J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 45 Two Bodies hung at the Ends of a Ballance or Leaver. **1803** J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* iv. 50 The Lever is an inflexible rod, moveable upon a point which is called the fulcrum. **1812–16** PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 117 Let A and B be two given weights, applied to the ends of the arms of a lever. **1829** *Nat. Philos., Mechanics* II. iii. § 1. 6 (U. K. S.) If the power be in the middle, it is a lever of the third kind. **1837** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 186 Archimedes had established the doctrine of the lever. **1841** T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 168 The levers attached to the jaws are five long and slender processes. **1851** CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 172 The hard envelopes .. serve, like the bones of the Vertebrata, as levers by which the motor powers of the muscles are more advantageously employed.

3. Special applications. **a.** A roof-beam of naturally curved timber, forming one of the couples or principals supporting the roof (*obs.* exc. *dial.*). **b.** *Steam-engine.* † (*a*) = BEAM *sb.*[1] 11 (*obs.*); (*b*) a starting-bar. **c.** The piece by which the barrel of a breech-loader is opened. **d.** In *Dentistry* and *Surgery* = ELEVATOR 2. In *Midwifery* = VECTIS (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **e.** The first row of a fishing-net. **f.** Short for *lever-watch*.

a. 1481–2 in *Charters Finchale* (Surtees) p. ccclv, Pro .. meremio empto pro j lever in tenemento Roberti Jakson.

b. 1758 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* L. 727 The lever of the fire-engine [*i.e.* steam-engine] works up and down alternately. **1836** HEBERT *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* II. 7. 2 The attendant pushes the handle or lever which he holds.

c. 1881 [see *lever-pin*].

d. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 74 *With the Lever.*—Its extremity is passed between two teeth, a sound and the decayed one, or a sound one and a stump.

e. 1884 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 359/1.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** with sense 'belonging to a lever', as *lever-actuation*, *-edge*, *-pin*; also *lever-like* adj. **b.** with sense 'acting as a lever, worked by a lever', as *lever-brace*, *-corkscrew*, *-drill*, *-hoist*, *-jack*, *-knife*, *-pallet*, *-pendulum*, *-press*, *-punch*, *-shears*, *-spar*, *-valve*.

1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 79 The frame .. known as *lever actuation. **1860** *All Year Round* No. 57. 162 The *lever corkscrew gave a zest to his wine. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 207 *Lever Edges .. are polished in a swing tool. **1867** J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* 41 The pantry is beside them with .. pepper .. mustard, corkscrew, and *lever-knife for preserved meat tins. **1891** ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 190 The steel point of Sir Jack's Staff was inserted beneath it, and *lever-like pressure applied. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 524 The centre of the *lever-pallet..is in a right line between the centre of the scape-wheel and the centre of the verge. *Ibid.* 526 In Ellicott's pendulum the ball was adjustable by levers, thence called the *lever pendulum. **1881** GREENER *Gun* 263 Next turn out the *lever pin on top of lever. **1873** W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 316 The *lever-spar of a water-lift.

5. Special combs.: **lever-beam** *Steam-engine* (see BEAM *sb.*[1] 11); **lever-board, -bridge** (see quots.); **lever-engine,** † (*a*) = *beam-engine* (obs.); (*b*) = *side-lever engine* (1876 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* and in later Dicts.); **lever escapement** (*Watchmaking*), an escapement in which the connexion between the pallet and the balance is made by means of two levers, one attached to the pallets and the other to the balance staff (Britten); **lever-fly,**

a punching machine worked by a fly-wheel and a lever; **lever-frame** *U.S.*, 'in a railroad hand-car, a wooden frame shaped somewhat like a letter A, which supports the lever-shaft and lever on the platform' (*Cent. Dict.*); **lever-man** *U.S.*, one employed to work the levers in a railway signal-box; **lever watch**, a watch with a lever escapement; **lever-wood**, the Virginian hop-hornbeam or ironwood, *Ostrya Virginica* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 159 As the *lever-beam was dismissed, he communicated the motion to the paddle-wheels by a rod and crank attached to the piston. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 *Lever-boards, a set of boards, parallel to each other, so connected together that they may be turned to any angle, for the admission of more or less air or light; or so as to lap upon each other and exclude both. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 312 That which is called a *Lever Bridge is made by cutting down trees, and sinking the buts of them in the bank on each side sufficiently deep that the parts which are buried may exceed in weight those which are out of the ground. 1744 DESAGULIERS *Experim. Philos.* II. 489 The *Leaver Engine, often call'd Newcomen's. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 303/2 *Lever-escapement. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 141 The Lever Escapement..is generally preferred for pocket watches. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 131 The holes..are punched in the metal by the assistance of what the boiler makers call a *lever fly. 1901 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 6/2 A saving..has been effected in the wages of *lever men. 1848 *Chambers's Inform.* I. 285/2 The *lever watch is so named from the lever escapement of Mudge.

†**Le·ver**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. LEVE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] = BELIEVER.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 18719 Þe leuer [*Cott. and Gött.* truand] & þe baptized boþe Shulde be saued from alle loþe.

‖**Le·ver**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Fr.: see LEVEE *sb.*[2]] = LEVEE *sb.*[2] 2.

1742 MISS ROBINSON in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* (1861) II. 191 We do not appear at Phœbus's Levér.

Lever (lī·vəɹ), *v.* [f. LEVER *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To apply a lever; to work with a lever.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. ii. 31 It was all in vain that Hans and I..lifted, levered, twisted and pulled. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 6/5 They delved, and levered, and sweated.

2. *trans.* **a.** To lift, push, or otherwise move with or as with a lever; also with *along, away, out, over, up*. **b.** To bring into a specified condition by applying a lever.

1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 209 The bottom of the pole being 'levered' out of the ground. 1882 JEFFERIES *Bevis* I. i. 11 He began to lever the raft along. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* I. vi. 89, I flung with such force that I levered the boat away. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* vi. 75, I levered up an eyelid with difficulty. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 15 Aug. 9/3 On no account should the canoe be levered with one end of the pole on the ground. 1898 *Daily News* 19 May 5/3 The concrete fell..and levered the pier over. 1898 *Cycling* 77 By passing a bar through the frame..and levering it straight.

fig. 1890 *Graphic* 11 Oct. 406/1 He seeks this by levering out of his place his best friend.

Hence **Le·vering** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1869 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* x. (1878) 174 A few more vigorous strokes, and a little smart levering, and the nails loosened. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 6/6 Snapped off by means of some powerful levering tool.

Lever, obs. f. LIVER *sb.*, LIVER *v.*, to deliver.

Lever, obs. var. *liever*, comparative of LIEF *a.*

Leverage (lī·vərėdʒ). [f. LEVER *sb.*[1] + -AGE.]

1. The action of a lever; the arrangement by which lever-power is applied; also *concr.* a system of levers.

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6273/8 An Engine.., which..by means of a Leveridge and an Horizontal Fly,..can Raise.. Water. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 99 It resolves itself into a system of leverage. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 258 The length of leverage must vary inversely as the strength of the force.

2. The power of a lever; the mechanical advantage gained by the use of a lever. *Leverage of a force* (see quot. 1830).

1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* x. 135 The distance of the direction of a force from the axis is sometimes called the leverage of the force. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 146 The extension of the os calcis..affords a considerable leverage to the muscles of the calf of the leg. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xvi. (1891) 221 Leverage is everything. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* II. xiii. 224 The stream worked at the roots, and the wind laid hold of him with fierce leverage. 1882 *Knowledge* No. 19. 403/2 The actual leverage increases as A W is increased, supposing the oar's length to remain unchanged.

b. *fig.* Advantage for accomplishing a purpose; increased power of action.

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 113 The leverage of this straightforward speech..produces an initial movement towards concession on the part of the great hero. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* v. (1876) 86 And it will be putting additional leverage into his hands. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 790 With regard to such men the moralist has no leverage whatever.

3. *attrib.*

1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 162 A vast leverage power was obtained. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (ed. 2) I. 258/1 This bend gives a leverage power to the handle, when the graip is used to lift rank wet litter.

Leveray, -ey, levere, obs. forms of LIVERY.

Leveret (le·vərėt). Forms: 6 leverette, leav-, lyveret, 7 leverit, levoret, levart, -et, -it, 5- leveret. [ad. OF. *levrete, levrette*, dim. of *levre* (F. *lièvre*) hare.]

1. A young hare, strictly one in its first year.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 592/22 *Lepusculus*, a leveret. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) H vj b, The mawe of a yong leuerette with the iuice of plantaine, is exceding profitable. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 211 In ancient time, if the Hunters had taken a young Leverit, they let her go again in the honour of Diana. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 123, I have seen Leverets there with the white spot in the Head, which the Old ones have not. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 81 ¶ 6 [It] is the claim..of the vulture to the leveret. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* XXIII. 16 More fell They shall pursue us, than the savage hound Snatches the leveret. 1835 GRIMSHAWE *Life Cowper* (1865) 35/2 On his expressing a wish to divert himself by rearing a single leveret,..his neighbours supplied him with three.

†2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** A pet, a mistress. **b.** A spiritless person. *Obs.*

1617 S. COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* (1628) 54 Theres a Leuite of the Iesuits, or a prettie leuerite rather, to sucke a Kings heart-blood in time. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. iii. § 28 (1670) 371 Arrogant Boasters,..leverets in dangers. 1637 SHIRLEY *Gamester* I. i, Some wife will bid her husband's leverets welcome. 1640 DK. NEWCASTLE *Country Capt.* II. i. (1649) 23 You meane, one wenche betweene us too is nothing: I know a hundred Leveretts.

3. *attrib.*: **leveret-skin**, a Japanese glaze applied to ceramic ware, supposed to resemble leveret's fur. (In recent Dicts.)

Levero(c)k, -ucke, obs. forms of LARK *sb.*[1]

Le·vers. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 1 læfer, leb(e)r, 5 levre. [OE. *læfer*.] (See quot. 1879.)

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1823 *Scirpea*, eorisc, leber. *c* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 278/29 *Scirpia* [read *Scirpea*], læfer. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* ibid. 138/30 *Pirus, gladiolus*, læfer. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 382 Genim læfre neoðowearde. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 72 *Gladiolus*,..gallice glaiol, anglice leure. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xli. 199 The wilde yellow Iris is now called..in English Lauers or Leuers. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 304 *Levers*,..a name applied by Lyte..to *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.; but bestowed on 'any sword-bladed plant'.

Leves, obs. Sc. pl. of LEAF.

†**Le·vesel.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 le(e)fsel, levessellе, levecel, 4-5 levesel, 5 leef-sele, levesell, lef-sale, lefe sal(e. [? repr. OE. *léafsele, f. léaf LEAF + *sęle* hall; cf. Sw. *löfsal*, Da. *løvsal*.] A bower of leaves; a canopy or lattice.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 448 Such a lefsel of lof neuer lede hade. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 141 The clerkes hors ther as it stood ybounde Behynde the Mille, vnder a lefsel. — *Pars. T.* ¶ 337 As the gaye leefsel atte Tauerne is signe of the wyn that is in the Celer. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 337 A playne, Full of floures..With lef-sales vppon lofte lustie and faire, Folke to refresshe for faintyng of hete. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 600 To Bachus signe & to þe leuesel His youþe him halip. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 300/2 Levecel be-forne a wyndowe, or other place, *umbraculum*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxii. 215 She hath the keyes and leith hem vnder the leuesell of the bed vnto the morow.

†**Levet**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [f. *leve* (LEAVE *v.*[1]) + -ET.] Only *pl.* Leavings, fragments.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 80 When they have eaten ynowe.. Then gadder they vp their levettis. *Ibid.* 98 The best meate awaye they carve... Then proll the servynge officers ..so that their levettis are but thynne.

†**Levet**[2]. *Obs.* Also 7 levett, 7-8 levit(t. [? ad. It. *levata* 'the name of a march vpon a Drumme and Trumpet in time of warre' (Florio), f. *levare* to raise.] A trumpet call or musical strain to rouse soldiers and others in the morning.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Doub. Marriage* II. i, Come sirs, a queint Levet. [Trump. a levet.] To waken our brave Generall. 1656 W. MEREDITH *Narr. Passages Irel.* in 8*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 600/1 The enemy..were some distance from vs sounding levitts for joy of there supposed victory. *a* 1687 COTTON *Winter* xxvii. Poems (1689) 649 The Æolian Trumpetters By their Hoarse Levets, do declare That the bold General Rides there. 1705 S. SEWALL *Diary* 1 Jan. (1879) II. 121 Col. Hobbey's Negro..sends in..to have leave to give me a Levit and wish me a merry new year.

Levetenaunt, obs. form of LIEUTENANT.

Levey, Leveyne, obs. forms of LEVEE, LEAVEN.

Leviable (le·viăb'l), *a.* Also 6-9 levyable. [f. LEVY *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Of a duty, tax, etc.: That may be levied.

1484 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* III. 313 All syche money as is not levyable of dyvers of the seyd fermors and tenauntes. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 8 The same some..[shall be] due & levyable immediatly uppon demaunde hade and denyed. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 46 The sayd yerely tenth, that was..due and leuiable to the kinges vse. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* Mor. & Hist. Wks. (1860) 409 To make the sums which any person had agreed to pay,..to be leviable by course of law. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 815 An aid..due to the crown for the marriage of a king's eldest daughter and levyable from the time she attained the age of seven years. 1861 *All Year Round* 27 July 417 The amount of rates leviable under the Sewers Act..is now unlimited. 1881 *Standard* 16 June 3/4 The import duties now leviable in France upon live stock and agricultural produce. 1899 *Daily News* 16 May 3/1 The levyable expenses of a borough.

2. **a.** Of a person: That may be called upon for payment of a contribution.

1897 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 5/1 The number of leviable members is over 60,000.

b. *U.S.* Of a thing: That may be levied upon, capable of being seized in execution.

(In recent U.S. Dicts.)

†**Le·viate**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. late L. *leviāt-*, ppl. stem of *leviāre*, f. *levis* light.] *trans.* To relieve = ALLEVIATE 2.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* IV. vi. (1552) 146 b, This oft washing shal..leuyate and lyghten the head with al the senses therin contayned.

Leviathan (lĭvəi·ăþăn). Forms: 4-6 levyathan, (4 -ethan), 5 lyvyatan, -on, 5- leviathan. [a. L. (Vulg.) *leviathan*, a. Heb. לִוְיָתָן *livyāthān*.

Some scholars refer the word to a root לוה *lāvāh* = Arab. *lawaʸ* to twist (cf. לִוְיָה *livyāh*, conjecturally rendered 'wreath'); others think it adopted from some foreign lang.]

1. The name of some aquatic animal (real or imaginary) of enormous size, frequently mentioned in Hebrew poetry.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xl[i.] 20 [21] Whether maist thou drawen out leuyethan with an hoc? 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ciii[i.] 26 There is that Leuiathan, whom thou hast made, to take his pastyme therin. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 51 The greate serpente of the sea Leuiathan, to haue suche dominion in the Ocean. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. World's Van.* 62 The huge Leuiathan, dame Natures wonder. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 412 Leviathan, Hugest of living Creatures, on the Deep Stretcht like a Promontorie. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* I. 35 Leviathans but heave their cumb'rous mail, It makes a tide. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 119 She [Scylla] makes the huge leviathan her prey.

b. *transf.*; esp. = a ship of huge size.

[? 1801 CAMPBELL *Battle of the Baltic* ii, Like leviathans afloat.] 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 91 They [floating baths]..stretch their long sprawling forms on the water, like so many painted Leviathans. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clxxxi, The oak leviathans. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp., Reform* 21 Dec. (1876) 312 Your splendid river, bearing the leviathans of noble architecture, constructed on its banks. 1892 SUFFLING *Land of the Broads* (ed. 2) 13 These immense winged leviathans [wherries].

c. *fig.* A man of vast and formidable power or enormous wealth.

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 60 The lacquy of this great leuiathan promisde he should be maister. *c* 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 310 So can the Lord deal..with the great..leviathans of the world. 1782 PENNANT *Journ. Chester to Lond.* 96 The leviathan who swallowed these manors, was Sir William Paget. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 35 The duke of Bedford is the leviathan among all the creatures of the crown. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 155 A legal contest with so potent a defendant as this leviathan of two counties. 1884 *Punch* 1 Mar. 97/1 Punters, plungers, leviathans, little men.

†2. (After Isa. xxvii. 1.) The great enemy of God, Satan. *Obs.*

[1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxvii. 1 In that dai viseten shal the Lord in his harde swerd,..vp on leuyathan,..a crookid wounde serpent.] *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4423 This fende was the first þat felle for his pride..þat lyuyaton is cald. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvii, The vile serpent the Leuiathan. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 150 By the envye deceyvyd of hys enmy Clepyd serpent behemot or levyathan. 1595 B. BARNES *Spir. Sonn.* li, Breake thou the jawes of olde Levyathan, Victorious Conqueror!

3. Used by Hobbes for: The organism of political society, the commonwealth. (See quot. 1651.)

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 158 The multitude so united in one person, is called a Commonwealth... This is the generation of that great Leviathan, or rather, to speak more reverently, of that mortal god, to which we owe under the immortal God, our peace and defence. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 20 What it is that makes up..harmony in that Leviathan, a well governed Commonwealth. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. (1695) 17 An Hobbist..will answer; Because..the Leviathan will punish you, if you do not. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 195 The gods have.. design'd that millions of you, when well joyn'd together, should compose the strong Leviathan.

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* with sense: Huge, monstrous.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* II. ii, This leviathan-scandal that lies rolling Upon the crystal waters of devotion. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 398, I had suspected that this leviathan hall must have devoured half the other chambers. 1861 A. SMITH *Med. Stud.* 12 He has duly chronicled every word..in his leviathan note-book. 1892 W. BEATTY-KINGSTON *Intemper.* v. 32 The leviathan liquor interests.

Hence **Levi:atha·nic** *a.*, huge as a leviathan.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 789 The leviathanic railway that stretches out its fins amongst its contemporaries like Captain McQuhae's sea-serpent.

†**Levia·tion.** *Obs.* [f. LEVY *v.*: see -ATION.] The levying of a tax; quasi-*concr.* a tax.

1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 544 We desire and pray youe to be now..diligent in the leviation thereof. 1681 *Treat. E. India Trade* 30 They..settle a Tax, which they call Leviations, upon the Trade. *Ibid.* 37 How shall they maintain..them? By Leviations upon Goods.

Levice·llular, *a.* [f. L. *lēvi-s* smooth + CELLULAR.] Consisting of smooth muscular fibre.

(In recent Dicts.)

Levie, obs. form of LEAVY.

Levier (le·viəɹ). Also 5, 8-9 levyer, 6 leavier. [f. LEVY *v.* + -ER[1].] One who levies (in senses of the vb.).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 436 Of this taxe to be leuyers or gaderers was assygned yᵉ pryncypall men of the sayd townes. 1611 FLORIO, *Liuellatore*, a leauier or raiser of taxes or fines. 1656 PRYNNE *Rights Eng. Freemen* 30 Any Levier of them [*sc.* taxes], or imprisoner of refusers of them. 1701 DE FOE *Power People* Misc. (1703) 136 You are..the Levyers of our Taxes. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 482 Here is a distinct levying of war against the King's people; officers pointed out on whom the leviers

think dependence can be placed. 1885 Stevenson *Dynamiter* 203 The levyers of a..war. 1888 R. Dowling *Miracle Gold* II. xiv. 7, I am not a levier of blackmail.

Levigable (le·vigăb'l), *a.* [ad. med.L. *lēvigābilis*, f. *lēvigāre* (see Levigate *v.*).] †a. That can be polished. *Obs.* b. That can be reduced to powder. *rare*—[1].

1670 Evelyn *Pomona* viii. 24 Useful is the Pear-Tree.. for its excellent colour'd Timber, hard and levigable .. especially for Stools, Tables [etc.]. 1850 Browning *Christm. Eve* xviii, Dust and ashes levigable.

†**Le·vigate,** *pple. Obs.* [ad. late L. *levigāt-us*, pa. pple. of *levigāre*, f. *levis* light.] Lightened.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. iii, His labours beinge leuigate and made more tollerable.

Levigate (le·vigeˈt), *ppl. a. Bot.* and *Ent.* Also lævigate. [ad. L. *lēvigāt-us*, pa. pple. of *lēvigāre* (see next).] Smooth as if polished.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 269 *Levigate* (*Lævigata*), without any partial elevations or depressions. 1880 in Gray *Struct. Bot.* 418/1.

Levigate (le·vigeˈt), *v.* Also *erron.* læv-. [f. L. *lēvigāt-*, ppl. stem of *lēvigāre* to make smooth, f. *lēvis* (sometimes erron. *lævis*) smooth.]

†**1.** *trans.* To make smooth; to polish. *Obs.*

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 70 White starch.. levigateth the parts exasperated. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 121 By reason of their lenifying and detersiue faculty, [they].. leuigate the roughnesse of the winde-pipe. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* 410 A stone turned, rolled, and tossed about, to smooth, and levigate every side thereof. 1676 Boyle *New Exper.* II. in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 805 To enable them, by the help of Gravity,..to levigate..or polish each others surfaces. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* XII. 95 No mortal man might climb it or descend .. For it is levigated as by art. 1811 *Self Instructor* 536 Bran..levigates its surface. 1826, 1835 [see Levigated *ppl. a.*].

†**b.** in immaterial sense. *Obs.*

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* III. i. 314 The turning of a tender melting B. into a surly rigid R. is not to levigate or mollifie but to make the name harder in pronunciation. 1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon.* I. 374 Such a soul levigated by prosperity soon mounts into airiness of temper.

2. To reduce to a fine smooth powder; to rub down; to make a smooth paste of (*with* some liquid).

1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 334/1 Levigate it upon a Marble, till it becomes an impalpable Powder. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 181 Some have got the Art of levigating the testaceous Powders. 1782-3 W. F. Martyn *Geog. Mag.* I. 9 Levigating it with the oil of sweet almonds. 1802 A. Ellicott *Jrnl.* (1803) 245 Shells, and other calcareous matter, levigated by the friction of the particles. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 345 It is sufficient to levigate them with water to obtain them very white. 1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 30. 32 Machinery for Levigating or Grinding Colours. 1894 Smiles *J. Wedgwood* ii. 15 This clay, carefully levigated,..yielded a red ware.

fig. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 1153 He..makes logic levigate the big crime small.

Hence **Le·vigating** *vbl. sb.* (*attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*

1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 272 A Levigating Lohoch. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* II. 67 Mix it with a levigating knife with spirits of wine. 1812-16 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 787 The glue is then to be put warm on a levigating stone, and kneaded with quicklime.

Le·vigated, *ppl. a.* [f. Levigate *v.* + -ed [1].]

†**1.** Made smooth; polished. *Obs.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 29 The outer syde of Radius is rounde, and leuigated. 1801 Fuseli in *Lect. Paint.* i. (1848) 350 A board, or a levigated plane of wood, metal, stone, or some prepared compound. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 250 The eye-cases..surrounded on their inner side by a crescent-shaped lævigated piece. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 208 The base is concave so as to play upon the levigated centre of the above protuberance.

2. Finely powdered; reduced to a smooth consistency.

1641 French *Distill.* iii. (1651) 81 Take of this levigated Lime 10 ounces. 1732 Arbuthnot *Aliments* (1735) 67 The Chyle is white, as consisting of Salt, Oil and Water of our Food, much levigated or smooth. 1766 Smollett *Trav.* 70 Our porcelain seems to be a partial vitrification of levigated flint and fine pipe clay. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 65 Finely levigated chlorate .. of potash. 1881 J. Geikie *Preh. Europe* 161 The finely-levigated material derived from the grinding of glaciers.

Levigation (levigēˈˈʃən). *Pharmacy.* [ad. L. *lēvigātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lēvigāre*.] The action of Levigate *v.*; 'the trituration or rubbing down of a substance in a mortar or on a slab, with sufficient moisture to make it soft' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* I. in Ashm. (1652) 133 Then of thy Water make Ayre by Levygacyon. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 272 Levigation is the reduction of any hard and ponderous matter by comminution, and diligent contusion into fine powder, like Alcool. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 11 Either by the Mortar, or by Levigation upon a Marble. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. x. 246 The most ancient mills were undoubtedly those in which the method of levigation was rudely employed. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* viii. 73 In such crude examinations levigation may occasionally be advantageous. 1885 W. Roberts *Urin. Dis.* II. iii. (ed. 4) 325 They were easily separated from the urine by levigation and decantation.

Levill, obs. form of Level.

Levin (le·vin), *sb. arch.* Forms: 3-5 **levene,** 4 **leyven, leivin,** 5 **levyn,** 5-6 **lewyn(e,** 6 **leav'n,** 3-7, 9 **leven, levin.** [ME. *leven(e*, of obscure origin.

By some conjectured to represent an unrecorded ON. or OE. cognate of ON. *leiptr* fem., lightning; but this is very doubtful. Phonetic laws as known at present do not allow of connecting ME. *levene* with MSw. *ljugn-elder* (mod. Sw. *ljung-*), *lyghna*, Da. *lyn-ild*, lightning, Da. *lyne*, to lighten; these words are cogn. w. OE. *lēʒ* Leye, and ultimately with Light *sb.*]

Lightning; a flash of lightning; also, any bright light or flame.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3265 Þhunder, and leuene .. God sente on ðat hird. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22477 þe sterns wit þair leman [*Gött.* lemand] leuen. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2690 And forth rith al so leuin fares. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 277 With wilde thonder dynt and firy leuene Moote thy welked nekke be to-broke. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 77 The thonder with his fyri levene So cruel was upon the hevene. 1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, Out of whose mouthe, leuen and wylde fyre, Lyke a flawme euer blased out. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 650 All the wod on a leuyn me thoght that he gard Appere. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxxvii. 255 Out of the east parte appered a great leuyn or beam of bryghtnes. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 10 All thocht he be the hart and lamp of hevin, Forfeblit wolx his lemand giltly lewyne, Throw the declyning of his large round speir. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 109 Mars he resembles thee, when from fift heau'n Thou comst down guirt with ire and ghastly leau'n. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. vi. 40 As when the flashing Levin haps to light Vppon two stubborne oakes. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. i. I. xxii, Swift as the levin from the sneezing skie. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xxiii, The Mount, where Israel heard the law, 'Mid thunder-dint, and flashing levin, And shadows, mists, and darkness, given. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* v. *At Sea*, See! from its summit the lurid levin Flashes downward. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 348, I would that .. the almighty sire Would hurl me with his leven to the shades. 1880 Swinburne *Songs Springtides, Gard. Cymodoce* 90 The leaping of the lamping levin afar.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *levin-bolt, -brand* († *brond*, *-fire*, *-flame*; *levin-darting* adj.

1820 Scott *Monast.* ii, 'God-a-mercy, my little 'levin-bolt,' said Stawarth. 1864 Conington *Æneid* VI. (1873) 200 The levin-bolt's authentic fire. *a* 1599 Spenser *F. Q.* VII. vi. 30 And eft his burning 'levin-brond in hand he tooke. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* VI. xxv, Resistless flash'd the levin-brand. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* Pref. (2nd ed.), Some of those .. over whom he flashes the levin-brand of his denunciation. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* IV. xxiii, They were not arm'd like England's sons, But bore the 'levin-darting guns. 1820 — *Ivanhoe* xxxii, Crash after crash, as with wild thunder-dints and 'levin-fire. 1813 — *Rokeby* v. xxxiii, Like wolves before the 'levin flame. 1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Met.* 229 The leven flame Forth from his eyes, forth from his nostrils came.

†**Le·vin,** *v. Obs.* [f. Levin *sb.*] *intr.* To lighten, emit flashes of light or lightning. Also *trans.* with cognate object.

13.. *E. E. Psalter* cxliii. 7 Leuen brightnesses [Vulg. *fulgura coruscationem*]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7723 His Ene leuenaund with light as a low fyn. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 665/7 *Fulgurat*, lewnes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/1 Lyghtenyn, or leuenyn, *coruscat, fulmino.* 1483 [see Levining *vbl. sb.*]. 1530 Palsgr. 600/2 It leveneth, as the lygtenyng dothe. .. Dyd you nat se it leven right nowe?

Hence † **Le·vining** *ppl. a.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Cant. 510 In shynynge of þi leuenand spere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1988 With a leuenyng light as a low fyre.

Leviner, corrupt form of Limer, kind of hound.

Leving, obs. form of Living.

†**Levining,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Forms: 2-4 **levening,** 4 **levynynge, levennyng,** 5 **leyfnyng, lewenynge.** [f. Levin *v.* + -ing [1].] Lightning. Also, the bright flashing of any light.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 533 Wynd þat blaws o loft, O quilk es thoner and leuening ledd. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxvi. 18 þi leuynyngis shane til þe erth. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 With grete thunders and leuennynges and hidous tempestez. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 377 In my face the levening smate. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 815 The levenynge of [þair] baners clere Lyghtenes all þat lande. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 215/1 To Levyn or to smytte with ye lewenynge.

attrib. a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 853 Sins that the sire of Gods and king of men Strake me with thonder, and with leuening blast.

Levir (lī·vəɹ). *Anthropology.* [a. L. *lēvir* brother-in-law; a common Aryan word = Skr. *dēvar*, Gr. δαήρ, Lith. *dẽveri-s*, OSl. *deverĭ*, OHG. *zeihhur*, OE. *tácor.*] A brother-in-law, or one acting as such under the custom of the Levirate.

1865 McLennan *Prim. Marr.* viii. 203 In the earliest age the Levir had no alternative but to take the widow. 1898 *Folk-Lore* June 105 She is taken over by some other clansman, usually a widower, But in this case..the new husband is compelled to repay to the Levir the bride-price.

Levir, obs. form of Liver; obs. compar. Lief.

Levirate (lī·vĭrēt). [f. L. *lēvir* brother-in-law + -ate [1].] The custom among the Jews and some other nations, by which the brother or next of kin to a deceased man was bound under certain circumstances to marry the widow.

1725 T. Lewis *Antiq. Hebr. Republ.* III. 268 The Law of Levirate. 1783 T. Wilson *Archæol. Dict.*, *Levirate.* 1855 W. H. Mill *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 202 Reasoning from the spirit of the law of levirate, as concerning only succession to property. 1870 Lubbock *Orig. Civiliz.* iii. (1875) 94 The next stage was..that form of polyandry in which brothers had their wives in common, afterwards came that of the levirate. 1883 Maine *Early Law & Cust.* iv. 100 An institution..known commonly as the Levirate, but called by the Hindus, in its more general form, the Niyoga.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1865 tr. *Renan's Life Jesus* xvii. 203 The Mosaic code had consecrated this patriarchal theory by a strange institution, the levirate law. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 264 The law of levirate marriage might be set aside if [etc.].

Hence **Levira·tic, Levira·tical** *adjs.*, pertaining to or in accordance with the levirate; **Levira·tion,** leviratical marriage.

1815 in J. Allen *Mod. Judaism* (1816) 415 *note*, The design of the precept of leviration was [etc.]. 1849 Alford *Grk. Test.* I. 159 (Matt. xxii. 24), The firstborn son of a leviratical marriage was reckoned .. as the son of the deceased brother.

Levis, obs. pl. of Leaf.

Levish, obs. variant of Lovage.

†**Leviso·mnous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *levi-somn-us* (f. *levi-s* light + *somnus* sleep) + -ous.] 'Watchful, soon waked' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Levit, variant of Levet [2] *Obs.*

Levitant (le·vitănt). [ad. L. *levitant-em*, pres. pple. of *levitāre* to Levitate.] One who practises ('spiritualistic') levitation.

1875 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* XII. 42 About three centuries after this .. we find the pair of levitants, Abaris and Pythagoras.

Levitate (le·viteˈt), *v.* [f. L. *levi-s* light, after Gravitate *v.*]

1. *intr.* To rise by virtue of lightness; opposed to Gravitate 2 b. Now only with reference to 'spiritualism'.

1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 186 A Lecture..upon the Centers of Knowledge and Ignorance, and how and when they Gravitate and Levitate. 1685 Boyle *Emp. Notion Nature* vi. 183 When 'tis there, it ceases either to gravitate, or, as some schoolmen speak, to levitate. 1879 *Whitehall Rev.* 13 Sept. 412/2, I have a stepson who levitates. 1887 Huxley in *19th Cent.* Feb. 201 It is asserted that a man or a woman 'levitated' to the ceiling, floated about there, and finally sailed out by the window.

2. *trans.* †**a.** To make lighter or of less weight. *Obs.* **b.** Chiefly in the language of 'spiritualists': To cause to rise in the air in consequence of lightness, or by reversing the action of gravity.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. v. 221 The Air being of a sudden levitated to such a measure. 1875 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* XII. 54 Many were levitated only in these unconscious states. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* V. 167 Tables turn, furniture dances, men are 'levitated'. 1892 W. S. Lilly *Gt. Enigma* 114 No reasonable man would receive Mrs. Guppy as an ambassadress from the Infinite and Eternal, merely because she was levitated. 1894 *Century Mag.* Apr. 8 1 The extra amount of gas required to levitate my person to the clouds.

Hence **Le·vitated, Le·vitating** *ppl. adjs.* Also **Le·vitative** *a.*, adapted for or capable of levitation. **Le·vitator,** one who believes in levitation or professes ability to practise it.

1859 Herschel *Fam. Lect. Sci. Subj.* iii § 45 (1866) 131 The *levitating* portion of it being hurried off the *gravitating* remaining behind. 1875 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* XII. 52 At least one Christian and one heathen case of levitated persons are recorded. 1887 Huxley in *19th Cent.* Feb. 202 Our reply to the levitators is just the same. Why should not your friend 'levitate'? 1890 *Edinb. Rev.* July 109 It had not indeed altogether escaped notice that bodies gain in weight through combustion; but the difficulty was evaded by attributing to phlogiston a 'levitative' power. 1892 A. M. Clerke *Fam. Stud. Homer* x. 263 The dream of a levitative art lurked nowhere within the Homeric field of view. 1893 A. Lang in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 380 The levitated boy..flew over a garden.

Levitation (levitēˈˈʃən). [f. Levitate *v.* (see -ation).]

1. The action or process of levitating or rising in virtue of lightness. Opposed to Gravitation 1.

1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* I. ix. (1713) 18 There being no such hard Pressure, no Levitation or Gravitation. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xii. § 6 (1819) 206 The lungs also of birds contain in them a provision distinguishingly calculated for..levitation.

b. The action or process of rising, or raising (a body), from the ground by 'spiritualistic' means.

1875 *Fam. Herald* 13 Nov. 29/2 Levitation is an old claim of the marvellous, as old as Pythagoras. 1881 *Times* 30 Mar. 11/6 Levitation..or moving at will, .. wholly independent of the laws of gravitation, is a universal dream. 1888 Besant *Herr Paulus* 89 The séances, manifestations, levitations [etc.].

†**2.** The action or process of becoming lighter; also, the quality of being comparatively light; = Buoyancy. *Obs.*

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. v. 221 The Currents in the Sea, as all Tides, are made by Levitation of the Humid Body. 1739 Labelye *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 25 The Sides must rise by their own Levitation or Buoyancy.

Levite (lī·vəit). (Now with initial capital.) Also 4-5 **levyte.** [ad. L. *levīta*, also *levitēs*, ad. Gr. Λευίτης, f. Λευί Levi (Heb. לֵוִי *Lēvī*, which also means 'Levite').]

1. *Israelitish Hist.* **a.** A descendant of Levi; one of the tribe of Levi. **b.** One of that portion of the tribe who acted as assistants to the priests in the temple-worship.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21241 Marc..efter his kind .. was leuite. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 115 *Archa dei* in þe olde lawe leuites it kepten. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1755 In þe abhomynable oppressioun Of þe leuytes wyfe. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 180 The Leuites at thair awin hand Thay reft thair teind. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 197 In the Christian Church, the Office of Deacons succeeded in the Place of the Levites among the Jews. 1891 Cheyne *Orig. Psalter* II. i. 59 *note*, The singers were Levites.

†**2.** *transf.* (from 1 b). A deacon. *Obs.*

A frequent rhetorical use of the word in med. Latin.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iii. 130 Laurens þe leuite lyggynge on þe gredire, Loked vp to oure lorde. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 151/26 A Leuite,..*diaconus*. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xiv. 365 The divell..hath placed in the order of his priests, some greater or superiors, and some lesse, the one as Acolites, the other as Levites.

†3. Used somewhat contemptuously for: A clergyman. Also, in allusion to Judges xvii. 12, a domestic chaplain. *Obs.*

1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Constable* iv. G b, There shall a little Levite Meet you, and give you to the lawfull bed. 1655 SIR G. SONDES *Narr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1813) X. 51 If I had not a Levite in my house, I performed the office myself. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* iv. i, I say he is a wanton young Levite. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Marriage* Wks. 1730 I. 58 The Levite it keeps from parocial duty. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 327 A young Levite—such was the phrase then in use—might be had for his board, a small garret, and ten pounds a year.

†4. A loose dress, so called from its supposed resemblance to the dress of the Levites. *Obs.* [After F. *lévite.*]

1779 H. WALPOLE *Let. to C'tess Ossory* 15 Nov. (1848) I. 379 A habit-maker..is gone stark in love with Lady Ossory, on fitting her with the new dress. I think they call it a Levite, and says he never saw so glorious a figure .. but where the deuce is the grace in a man's nightgown bound round with a belt?

Levitic (lĭvi·tik), *a.* [ad. late L. *levīticus*, ad. Gr. λευιτικός, f. λευίτης LEVITE.] = next.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. (1640) 11 For of the Wardmote Quest, he better can, The mysterie, then the Levitick Law. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. ii. ix. 139 This sacred Institution received a new stamp..under the Levitic Constitution. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 3 The vow which St. Paul undertook is highly significant as a proof of his personal allegiance to the Levitic institutions.

Levitical (lĭvi·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to the Levites or the tribe of Levi.

1535 COVERDALE *Mal.* iii. *heading*, Off the abrogation of the olde leuiticall priestheade. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* 74 The Sacrifice of Consecration shewed the difference between the Levitical Priests and Christ. 1776 G. HORNE *Ps.* II. 297 We read, 1 Chron. ix. 33 that the Levitical singers were 'employed in their work day and night'. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 168 Later, it became a Levitical city. 1898 *Expositor* Oct. 255 Deuteronomy 18. 6–8 does not invest a Levite with priestly but Levitical functions.

2. Of or pertaining to the ancient Jewish system of ritual administered by the Levites; also, pertaining to the book of Leviticus. *Levitical degrees*: the degrees of consanguinity within which marriage is forbidden in Lev. xviii. 6–18.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 32 § 2 Any mariage without the leuiticall degrees. *a* 1665 GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 140 Framers of the whole Mosaical economy and Levitical dispensation. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 52 By the Levitical Law, both the Man and the Woman were stoned to death. 1892 E. P. BARROW *Regni Evangel.* i. 56 The proselyte's bath of Levitical purification. 1895 J. A. BEET *New Life in Christ* III. xiii. 103 We have here under levitical forms important Gospel truth.

†b. *nonce-use.* Pertaining to ritual. *Obs.*

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iv. Wks. (1847) 515 2 Austin..sent to Rome..to acquaint the pope of his good success in England, and to be resolved of certain theological, or rather levitical, questions.

Hence **Levi·ticalism** = LEVITICISM. **Levitica·lity** *nonce-wd.*, Levitical character or obligation. **Levi·tically** *adv.*, in a Levitical manner, according to Levitical law. **†Levi·ticalness**, Levitical character or quality.

1892 A. B. BRUCE *Apologetics* II. vii. 204 *Leviticalism .. may be conceived of as a husk to protect the kernel of ethical monotheism. 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 624/1 We do not find in St. Paul any conception of Leviticalism as possessing a religious significance. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 387 The *Leuiticality..of Tithing, being confined vnto place, the Land of Promise. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. v, What right of jurisdiction soever can be from this place *Levitically bequeath'd, must descend upon the Ministers of the Gospell equally. 1892 *Times* 4 Feb. 6/2 An example of any Levitically clean animal. 1639 F. ROBARTS *God's Holy Ho.* vii. 48 The *Leviticalnesse of things of the Tabernacle, or Temple, consisted not in their materials .. but in their typical relation to Christ.

Leviticism (lĭvi·tisiz'm). [f. LEVITIC + -ISM.] Levitical tenets and practice; an instance of this.

1888 A. CAVE *Inspir. O. T.* v. 257 Are we not also 'in full Leviticism' at the environment of Jericho? *Ibid.* 268 This long list of Leviticisms may be brought to a close.

Leviticus (lĭvi·tikŭs). [a. late L. *Levīticus* adj. sc. *liber* book): see LEVITIC.] The name of the third book of the Pentateuch, which contains details of the Levitical law and ritual.

c 1400 WYCLIF *Lev.* Prol., Here begynneth the bok of Leuiticus. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 8 In Exodus and Leuiticus ..are many thinges .. very easie and plaine. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* (ed. 2) 45 Leviticus, so denominated by the Greek, from the chief subject or matter of the Book. 1891 CHEYNE *Psalter* vii. 357 The ceremonialism of Leviticus.

Levitism (lĕ·vĭitiz'm). [f. LEVITE + -ISM.] = LEVITICISM.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. xxxvi. § 2. 192 *note*, By 'works' Paul meant Levitism. *Ibid.* xxxix. 264 They went far beyond the requirements of Levitism.

Levitor, erron. form of LEVATOR.

Levitt, variant of LEVET[2] *Obs.*

Levity[1] (le·vĭti). Forms: 6 **levitye**, 7 **-tie**, 7– **levity**. [ad. OF. *levité* = It. *levità*, ad. L. *levitātem*, *levitās*, f. *levis* light: see -ITY.]

1. As a physical quality: The quality or fact of having comparatively little weight; lightness. Also † *specific levity*: cf. *specific gravity* (GRAVITY 4 c).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 40/2 Consideringe theire ponderousnes or levitye. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 221 He abounded in things petrified, ..a morsel of cork yet retaining its levity, sponges, etc. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iii. 85 Marble itself abounds with internal Pores..as may be rationally conjectured from the Specifick Levity of it, in comparison of Gold and Lead. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 26 Rain-water..comes nearest to dew in levity, subtility and purity. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 82 When they [vapours] ascend into that region of the atmosphere of the same specifick levity, there they float. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. (1824) 482/1 A covering which shall unite the qualities of warmth, levity, and least resistance to the air. 1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxx. (1825) 166 The re-absorption..being..retarded in consequence of the superior levity of the fluid. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sci.* I. i. 12 Hydrogen..rises in the air on account of its levity.

b. In pre-scientific physics, regarded as a positive property inherent in bodies in different degrees, or varying proportions, in virtue of which they tend to rise, as bodies possessing gravity tend to sink. Cf. GRAVITY 4 a. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* or *allusively.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 406 That leuitie whereof they spake, can hardly and vnneath bee found and knowne by any other meanes than [etc.]. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 10 Hee..gave to every nature his proper forme; the forme of levitie to that which ascended. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* x. (1658) 100 There is no such thing among bodies, as positive gravity or levity. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 334 What alterations are made in the gravity or levity of the air from hour to hour. 1775 PRIESTLEY *Exper. Air* I. 267 That phlogiston should communicate absolute levity to the bodies with which it is combined, is a supposition that I am not willing to have recourse to. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxiv. 381 As paradoxical as the weighing of levity. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 142 We know of no natural body in which the opposite of gravity, or positive levity, subsists. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 249, I had not levity enough in my framework to float across the lever.

c. *fig.* applied to immaterial things.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Introd., Little starved conceits are gently wafted up by their extreme leuity to the middle region. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Prior* Wks. 1787 III. 147 The burlesque of Boileau's Ode on Namur has, in some parts, such airiness and levity as will [etc.].

†2. Lightness in movement; agility. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 257 The natural constitution of a Horse is hot..because of his Levity, and Velocity. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 122 The Levitie of men made shift to enter thorow places scant passable.

3. As a moral or mental quality, in various senses.

a. Want of serious thought or reflexion; frivolity. Also (now chiefly), 'Trifling gaiety' (J.); unbecoming or unseasonable jocularity. (The prevalent sense.)

1564 *Brief Exam.* A iij, As though they were ledde with a certayne irreligious leuitie, to ouerthrowe and abolyshe all thynges vsed before in religion. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 128 Our grauer businesse Frownes at this leuitie. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 4 The levity of one, and the morosity of another. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 880, I..unbosom'd all my secrets to thee, Not out of levity, but overpowr'd By thy request. *a* 1686 B. CALAMY *Serm.* (1687) 6 He never employed his omnipotence out of levity or ostentation; but onely as the necessities and wants of Men required it. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 108 The subject has been treated with indecent and disgusting levity. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 116 It is mortifying to disclose the levity of feeling of men of genius. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 237 But politics rest on necessary foundations, and cannot be treated with levity. 1882 JEAN WATSON *Life A. Thomson* iii. 44 He could be gay without levity.

b. Incapacity for lasting affection, resolution, or conviction; heedlessness in making and breaking promises; instability, fickleness, inconstancy.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Leuitie*, lightnesse, inconstancie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 76 The Cause that with my verse she was offended, For womens levitie I discommended. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Acts* xiv. 19 This is the levity of the vulgar, that one day will sacrifice as to Gods, to those, whom after they would kill as malefactors. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxii. II. 94 The Sarmatians soon forgot, with the levity of Barbarians, the services which they had so lately received. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xiv. 296 Maximilian forgot, with extreme levity, his promises and alliances. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess., Pitt* (1851) 303 Sick of the perfidy and levity of the First Lord of the Treasury.

c. 'Light' or undignified behaviour; unbecoming freedom of conduct (said esp. of women); an instance of this.

1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 11, I know that women of leuitie and lightnesse are soone downe. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xx. (1700) 195 Vain Pomp and indecent Levity ought to be guarded against. 1702 PENN in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 171 Give him the true state of things, and weigh down his levities. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 70 ¶ 6 An unbecoming Levity in their Behaviour out of the Pulpit. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. i. 184 Those innocent freedoms and little levities so commonly incident to young ladies of their profession. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 239 Their natural graces..are lost in levity. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, Distinguishing between a levity of this kind and a more serious address. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, So many charges of impropriety and levity. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 256 Her elder sister..had been distinguished by beauty and levity.

†d. *nonce-use.* Lightness (of spirit), freedom from care. *Obs.*

1630 DONNE *Serm.* xxvi. (1640) 264 To what a blessed levity (if without levity we may so speake) to what a cheerefull lightnesse of spirit is he come, that comes newly from confession.

†Le·vity[2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *lēvitāt-em*, *lēvitās*, f. *lēvis* smooth.] Smoothness; an instance of this, a smooth surface.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 20 Unlesse they be drawne aside by excrescenses and levities.

Levo-, variant of LÆVO-.

Levolto, obs. form of LAVOLTA.

Levor, Levoret, obs. ff. LEVER, LEVERET.

Levour, Levrat, -it, obs. ff. LEVER, LEVERET.

Levulin, variant of LÆVULIN.

Levy (le·vi), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **leve(e, levye**, 5, 7 **levie**, 6 **levey**, 7 **leavy**, 5– **levy**. [a. F. *levée*, f. *lever* to raise, levy:—L. *levāre* to raise.]

1. The action of levying: **a.** The action of collecting an assessment, duty, tax, etc.

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 318/2 Labour and coustes hade for þe levee of þe same [revenue]. 1434 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 297 The said Maire and Baliffs have leve of the said citsaine or dynsyn twies as much. 1496–7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 12 § 4 The Collectours deputed for the levy of the seid xv^mes and x^mes nowe graunted. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 7 Suche direccion and order for the levey and payment therof as..shall theyr seme requysyte. 1635 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) I. 134 The constable of Dorchestr is ffined xx^s for not retorneing his warrant for the last levy into the Court. 1714 STEELE *Lover* No. 16 (1723) 94 Sir Anthony stole the manner of this Levy from Lord Peters Invention. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. x. 252 The sole object of the Government was to settle the legal levy of the duties. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxviii. 312 He decreed the levy of one-twentieth upon the succession to property. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 244 In the eastern counties its levy [poll-tax] gathered crowds of peasants together.

transf. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 51 A levy was made upon nature for every delicacy of food and wines with which to spread the table.

b. The action of enrolling or collecting men for war or other purposes.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. v. 67 To..giue away The benefit of our Leuies. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 490 What meant the Levy appointed immediately after Dunbar. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* x, Arrange with bold Robin for a levy of as many yeomen as possible. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* viii. 107 The Government endeavoured to carry out the celebrated levy of three hundred thousand men. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxi. 354 As to the levies, the men enlist unwillingly.

†c. The action of collecting debts or enforcing the payment of fines. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 43 That my executours..make levy of my dettys. 1702 J. LOGAN in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 150 As to fines—I have promoted and pressed their levy in this county to my utmost.

2. The amount or number levied: **a.** †A duty, impost, tax. *Obs.* In a trade or benefit society: A call or contribution of so much per head.

1640 in *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* V. 364 Francis Moryson..being appointed to collect and receive the levy belonging to Mr. George Sandys. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xi. 33 Offa charged this Leavy upon the Inhabitants dwelling in Nine several Diocesses. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* Pref., Great and heavy Leavies upon a poor people. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 171 None but Kings have Pow'r to raise A Levy, which the Subject pays. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. viii. 280 The other ancient levies were in the nature of a modern land-tax. 1901 *Scotsman* 8 Mar. 5/4 It was decided to call up a special levy from next week to cover the amount necessary.

transf. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* x. 192 The only levy on our stores had been four bottles of raki.

b. A body of men enrolled; also *pl.* the individual men.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* v. 13 The leuie was thirtie thousand men. 1642 CHAS. I *Message Parlt.* 8 Apr. 4 With the Addition of these Leavies. 1775 J. TRUMBULL in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 37 Our new levies will be at your camp with all convenient expedition. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI. 475 It has brought the Portuguese levies into action. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) I. vi. 79, I teach singing to the youths of the Connecticut levy. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 181 The levy was to consist of 1058 horse, and 3038 foot. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1872) VIII. xviii. xii. 18 Daun .. is .. perfecting his new levies. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 312 The Danes put the irregular English levies to flight. 1887 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* x. (1888) 177 Some new levies of horse.

3. *Levy in mass* [F. *levée en masse*]: a levy of all the able-bodied men in a country or district for military service.

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1808) I. 179 The levy in mass, the telegraph, and the income-tax are all from France. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 425 Körner ..stimulated the levy-in-mass of the nation.

4. In some public schools: A meeting called for discussion of any matter relating to the school.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, A levy of the School had been held, at which the captain of the School had got up, and after premising that [etc.]. *Ibid.*, A levy of the sixth had been held on the subject. *Ibid.* I. ix, Holmes called a levy of his house.

5. *Comb.*: **levy-money**, † (*a*) bounty-money paid to recruits; (*b*) contributions called for from the members of a trade or benefit society.

1671 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 503 To learn at what rate they may have men, both as to the levy-money and the constant pay. 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 134 That there be allowed for levy

money for the dragoons, £12 for man and horse. 1777 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 70/1 An unexpected demand made by the Landgrave of Hesse for levy money. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 2/3 The..refusal of the Federationists to share with them the English levy money.

Levy (le·vi), *sb.*2 *local U.S.* [Short for *eleven pence* or *eleven-penny bit*.] †**a.** (See quot. 1859.) **b.** 'The sum of twelve and a half cents; a "bit"' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1837-47 NEAL *Charcoal Sk., Crooked Disciple* (1872) 204 (Funk), Give us a fip's worth of sheet and levy's worth of blanket. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Levy*, .. In .. Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, the Spanish real..twelve and a half cents. Sometimes called an elevenpenny bit.

Levy (le·vi), *v.* Forms: 4, 6 **leve**, (6 **lewe**), 5 **levee**, 5-6 **levie**, 6-7 **leavie**, **-y(e**, **levey**, 5- **levy**. [f. LEVY *sb.*1 The early form *leve* may possibly be monosyllabic, and in that case would be a different word (cf. LEAVE *v.*3), a. F. *lever* to raise, levy, from which the Eng. vb. *levy* derives most of its senses.]

1. *trans.* To raise (contributions, taxes); to impose (an assessment, rate, toll, etc.). Const. †*of*, *on*, *upon*.

1388 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 292 If the Maire .. wil not leve and areyse the said xls 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cxcviii. 204, xl. M. li. .. was leuyed of his subiectes, and named .. Dane Gelt. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 *Preamble*, Your said Oratour .. levyed severall Fynes of all the foresaid Manours. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1205 To leauye greate fines, or to ouer the rent. 1608 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 60 A sesment of ijs. the pounde shalbe leveyed presently through this parish. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. 104 Ship-money was levied with the same severity, and the same rigour used in ecclesiastical courts. *a* 1674 — *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 170 That he hath power to leavy mony. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 30 Bank keepers .. must have power to levy upon the general, what they happen to loose unto particular men. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, The pension .. is levied by the emperor's officers. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 135 Levying the tribute of the whole on the little that remained. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. v. 129 [They] declared, that these rates could no longer be levied without a grant of Parliament. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxx. (ed. 3) 294 A fine should be levied on the delinquent. 1853 BRONTE *Villette* xiv, A subscription was annually levied on the whole school for the purchase of a handsome present. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 90 No toll might be levied from tenants of the Abbey farms.

†**b.** To raise (a sum of money) as a profit or rent; to collect (the amount of) a debt; also, to take the revenues of (land). *Obs.*

1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 48 That the ferme of the seid londys..go to myne doughter Margerye tyll the summe of x marke be levyed for the seid Margerye. 1496 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 469 For as moche as .. my dettis cannot be redely levied. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxix. 43 He .. wolde leuey the moyte of their landes to his owne vse. 1613 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 162 My .. mynde is yt he enter into the said tenemente and hould the same vntill owte of the revenewes therof he shall have levyed the same. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 419 To hold, till out of the rents and profits thereof the debt be levied.

c. To raise (a sum of money) by legal execution or process. Const. *on* (*the goods of*). Also, *To levy execution for* (a specified sum).

c 1506 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 198 The berer shall goe to the Shereff with this exigent, & have from him a warrant to leve the sayd money, or els to take your body. 1669-70 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 308 [The fine] shall be levyd on the goods of any one or more persons that were there. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 13 By directing the execution to be levied for £1,000.

absol. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 389/2 An execution creditor .. levied on their goods for the purpose of realising his debt.

d. To impose (service) *upon*; to require (a person's) attendance.

[1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* ix. 21 Vpon those did Solomon leuie a tribute of bond-seruice vnto this day.] 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. x. 203 They willingly undertook the tributary service which was levied upon them. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 179 Ho, there! my friend! I'll levy thine attendance.

e. *U.S.* = CHARGE *v.* 18.

1837 CALHOUN *Wks.* III. 36 Mr. Madison, under the impression that these papers would be favorably received by the Public .. had levied several legacies upon them.

2. Law. *To levy a fine*: see FINE *sb.* 6 b. (The expression also occurs with different sense: see 1.)

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 7 § 1 Notes and Fines levied in the King's Courts .. should be openly and solemnly read. 1642 *Perkins' Profit. Bk.* iv. § 256. 114 If .. either of them levie a fyne unto other of the same land. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 420 When a fine was levied .. the estate was in the cognizee or feoffee .. by the common law. *Ibid.* V. 67 If the fine was proved to have been duly levied, then the party who refused to adhere to it was attached. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 55 She was also prohibited from levying a fine.

b. To draw up (an objection, protest) in due form.

1660 STILLINGFL. *Iren.* I. i. (1662) 7 This objection will be soon leavied, that it is [etc.]. 1868 SEYD *Bullion* 82 He must send the Bill to a Notary .. who then levies Protest in due form.

†**3.** In various obsolete senses: **a.** To set up (a fence, weir, etc.); to erect (a house); = AF. *lever*, Law Latin *levare*. **b.** To plan out (ground). **c.** To weigh (an anchor).

a. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. v, Weares and other Engynes for fisshing ther made leyyed fixed. 1513 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 60 The sayd Master and Prior of St. Frideswith hath begunne to build and levie one house for a College. 1549 *Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 2 It hapneth sometime, that some Man..hath made or levied a Ditch or Hedge. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* I. (1630) 135 The new levying or inhancing of Weares Mills [etc.]. 1741 VINER *Abridgm.* XVI. 23 Levying of a Goss to intercept the Course of Fish.

b. 1500-18 *Acc. Louth Steeple* in *Archæologia* X. 74 Paid to William Thomas and William Palmer, levying the ground for to sett the broach upon.

c. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xxi. (1655) 195 We levying our anchor went on to Panama.

4. To enlist (armed men), enrol, bring into the field (soldiers, an army); to muster the available force of (a district). Also, *to levy up*.

c 1500 *Melusine* 135 The men of armes, that he leuyed fro the garnysons. 1557 *Act 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary* c. 3 § 1 To muster their Maties People .. and to levie a nomber of them for the Service of their Maties. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1629) 447 With sufficient authoritie to leauie forces. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 63 This was the last Fight of that huge Army leavied against Greece. 1649 H. GUTHRY *Mem.* (1702) 45 The General and his Council appointed the Earl of Montross .. to levy Fife, Strathern, Angus, and Merne. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 40 A small Cavila, not able to levy above 500 in all. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxiv. 745 An army of twelve thousand men was suddenly levied. 1797 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 17 Tippoo Sultaun suffered the military force which they had levied .. to land in his country. 1843 H. GAVIN *Feigned Dis.* 11 Men apprehensive of being levied, or actually levied, or forced into the military or naval services.

fig. 1599 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Old Law* IV. ii, Why should nature have that power in me To leavy up a thousand bleeding sorrowes. 1705 J. PHILIPS *Blenheim* 176 As when two adverse winds, .. Engage with horrid shock, .. Levying their equal force with utmost rage.

5. To undertake, commence, make (war). Const. *against*, *on*, *upon*.

Johnson says: 'This sense, though Milton's, seems improper', presumably because there is no similar use of F. *lever*; but it is a natural development from sense 4.

1471 in *Warkworth's Chron.* (Camd.) 57 To levee werre ayenst him. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 The kynge .. is forced..to leuy warre, and to prosecute his saide ennemies. ?1659 *Priv. Devotions* in *Gentl. Calling* (1679) 160 So levying War against Thee with thine own Treasure. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 219 The Syrian King .. Assassin-like had levied Warr, Warr unproclam'd. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 111 A meer design of deposition, imprisonment, or levying war, are not within the bare words of this law. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xi. 238 They .. then proceeded without further ceremony to levy war upon the king. 1789 *Constitution U.S.* iii. § 3 Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* xxvii. 47 [Those] that do levy war On the baptized. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. vi. (1864) IV. 202 Crusades will hereafter be levied against those who dared impiously to [etc.].

†**6.** To raise, discontinue (a siege); to break up (a camp). *Obs.*

1542 SEYMOUR in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 201 The segge beynge lewed from beforre the towne of Pest the 7th day of October. ?1548 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 223 The sieg being levied th'erle of Shrewsbery entred it. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 256 There was made no more doubt to leuie the Campe. 1588 *Exhort. to Faithf. Subj.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 102 Porcenna .. forthwith levied the siege. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVI. x. 925 Albeit hee saw that the siege was levied .. yet [etc.]. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1629) 74 They sent Ambassadours againe to Athens commanding them to leuy the Siege from before Potidæa.

¶ **7.** Wrongly used for LEVEL *v.*

1618 BRETON *Court & Country* (Grosart) 6/1 Winking with one eye, as though hee were leuying at a Woodcocke. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *De Histrice* 2 Poems (1638) 26 Fam'd Stymphall, I have heard, thy birds in flight Shoot showers of arrowes forth all levied right.

Hence **Le·vied** *ppl. a.*

1768 HUME *Ess.* xxxiii. 243 How distinguish the new from the old levied soldiers? 1819 R. CHAPMAN *Life Jas. V*, 160 They are only new levied men, and undisciplined. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 105 A new levied band of hunters and trappers.

Levy, obs. form of LEAVY *a.*, LEVEE 1 and 2.

Levying (le·viiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LEVY *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LEVY in its various senses.

1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII*, c. 12 § 5 Then the levyeng and payment of the seid xvme..[shall be] put in suspence. ?1548 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 223 [Thei] levied their siege, in the month of September; in the levieng of wich ther cam [etc.]. 1587 Q. ELIZ. in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 225 That ye do assist the said Captains in the levying of their bands. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direc. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 51 The levying and disposing of them [the Rates]. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 82 To resist the king's forces by defending a castle against them, is a levying of war. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 229 The levying fixed proportions of troops or money, or both, from each tribe. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 160 The levying or suffering any such fines or recoveries. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 222 Opponents to the regular levying of the tithes.

†**b.** *gerundially* with omission of prep.

1642 *Roy. Comm.* in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 527 There are now at or near..London great forces levying and moneys raising.

Levyled, obs. form of LEVELLED.

Levyne (le·vin). *Min.* [named by Brewster, 1825, after Prof. Armand Levy.] A silicate of aluminum and calcium, found in colourless or slightly tinted tabular crystals.

1825 *Edin. Jrnl. Sci.* II. 334, I propose to distinguish this species by the name of Levyne. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvii. 148 Levyne. 1843 J. E. PORTLOCK *Geol.* 219 Levyne of the ordinary form of crystals, at Magilligan Carnowry.

Levyne, variant of LEWYN *Obs.*, a kind of linen.

Levynge, obs. form of LIVING.

Levynite (le·vinəit). *Min.* [f. LEVYNE + -ITE.] = LEVYNE.

1868 DANA *Min.* 431 Levynite occurs in crystals, usually tabular. 1894 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XLVIII. 188 For the first group..we have thomsonite..levynite, gmelinite.

Levys, obs. pl. of LEAF.

†**Lew**, *sb.*1 *Sc. Obs.* Also (*pl.*) **leois**. [perh. a sing. inferred from *lewis* (a. F. *louis*) treated as a plural.] The name of a French gold coin formerly current in Scotland; ? the *louis d'or* (Jam.).

1467 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 88/2 That .. þe Ingliss noble, henry, ande Eduarde wt þe ross, þe franche crowne, þe salute þe lewe and þe Ridar sall haif courss in þis realme [etc.]. 1488 in *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 13 Four hundreth tuenti & viii Lewis of gold. 1497 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 314 Thre Harj nobles, and tua leois.

Lew (liū, lū), *a.*1 and *sb.*2 Now *dial.* Forms: 1 (ʒe)**hléow**, 2-7 **lewe**, 5, (9) **lue**, 8-9 **loo(e**, 4- **lew**. [OE. **hléow* (implied in *hléowe* adv.), *gehléow* (cf. *unhléow*; all three occur only once) = ON. *hlýr* warm, mild.

The relation of this word to the synonymous OHG. *lâo* (MHG. *lâ*, *lâw-*, G. *lau*) is obscure; no cognates outside Teut. are known.]

A. *adj.* **1.** †**a.** Warm; sunny (in OE.). **b.** Lukewarm, tepid.

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 280 Þonne .. ʒereste him swiðe wel hleowe þær & wearme gleda bere man ʒelome inn.] *c* 1000 in Cockayne *Narr. Angl. Conscript.* (1861) 23 Oad ða on ʒehliwran dene and on wearmran we ʒewicodon. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 498 [He] Withdrou the knif, that was lewe Of the seli children blod. *Ibid.* 2921 Þe sunne, brith and lewe. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* iii. 16 For thou art lew [Vulg. *tepidus*], and nether coold, nether hoot. ?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 19 Take calwar samon, and seeth it in lewe water. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 33 Boyle hit. And kele hit, that he be bot lue. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 333/1 A Scimming Dish ..is to scum the Cream of the Lew Milk to Churn for Butter. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Lew* and *Lew-warm*, lukewarm. *Mod. Sc.* (*West*) The water is quite loo. (In eastern Sc. the current word is LEW-WARM.)

2. Sheltered from the wind.

1674 [see LEE *a.*]. 1735-6 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Lew*, sheltered; an house is said 'to lye lew', i.e. the house lies snug under the wind. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rur. Life* 225 Milch cows in carners dry an' lew. 1871 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 273 The bit of brick wall gives me a very lew corner facing the east.

B. *sb.*

1. Warmth, heat. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 656 To th' end a fruitfull lew [orig. *chaleur*] May every Climat in his time renew. 1633 GERARD *Part. Descr. Somerset* (1900) 11 Lockombe. So called I should rather deeme from the lowe situation or Lucombe from the warmnes, which wee yett call Lewe. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v., Stacks of corn are said to take a 'lew', when they heat.

2. Shelter. See *house-lew*, OE. *húshléow* (HOUSE *sb.*1 23), and LEE *sb.*1 1, 1 b.

Lew, *a.*2 *dial.* [Of obscure origin; cf. OE. *geléwed* 'debilitatum' (Ælfric *Exod.* xxii. 10 *Laud MS.*; Grein conjectured *geléfed*), also *-léwe* in *limlæweo* lame in a limb, *léwsa* 'inopia.'] Weak. Also, of a leaden or pale colour; pale, wan.

c 1325 *Old Age* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 211 Mi bodi wexit lewe [gloss *debile*]. 1611 COTGR., *Decoulouré*,..pale, bleake, wan, lew. *Ibid.*, *Livide*, wan, lew, bleake, pale, of a leaden, earthie, or dead colour. 1882 *Lancash. Gloss.*, *Liew*, thin, poor, diluted.

Lew, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **lue**, 9 **loo(e**. [OE. *hlíewan*, f. *hléow* LEW *a.* Cf. ON. *hlýja* to cover, shelter, make warm.]

1. a. *trans.* To make warm or tepid. †**b.** *intr.* To become warm. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Þære sunnan hæto þe þas eorþan hlyweþ [*MS.* hlypeþ]. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4374 All þe land with his leme lewis & cleres. 1808 JAMIESON, *To Lew*, to warm any thing moderately; usually applied to liquids; *lewed*, warmed, made tepid.

2. To shelter.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 101 This done, provide a Screene..to keep off the wind; .. so as to be easily remov'd as need shall require for the luing of your pit. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* s.v., Those trees will lew the house when they're up-grown.

†**Lew**, *int.* *Obs.* Lo! behold!

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 507 Hence bot a litill, she commys, lew, lew!

Lew, dial. form of LEE *sb.*1; variant of LUE *v.*

Lewan(e, variant of LEWYN *Obs.*

Lewce, obs. form of LOOSE.

Lewd (liūd), *a.* Forms: *α.* 1-2 **læwede**, **læwde**, (2 **ilewede**, **ileawede**), 2-3 **leawede**, **leawde**, 2-6 **lewed(e**, 3 **læwed**, (*Orm.* **læwedd**), **leouwede**, **loȝede**, 3-5 **leuid**, 3-7 **leude**, 3-8 **leud**, 4 **lewet**, (?**lowed**), 4-5 **lewid(e**, **lewyd**, **leewid**, (**louwed(e)**), ?**lood**, 5-7 **leaud(e**, 6 **leawde**, *Sc.* **lewit**, 6-7 **lude**, 4-7 **lewde**, 4- **lewd**. *β.* (chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*) 2-5 **lawed**, 3-4 **laued**, **laud**, 3-6 **lawid(e**, 4 **lawyt**, 4-6 **lawd(e**, 4-6 (9 *arch.*) **lawit**. [OE. *læwede*, of difficult etymology.

The sense suggests formation on Rom. **laigo* :—eccl. L. *lāicus* (see LAY *a.*) with suffix *-ede* -ED 2; but it is not easy to see the phonological possibility of this. The attempt

to trace the word to a late L. type *lāicātus (u stem) is still more open to objection. It has been proposed to obviate the phonetic difficulties by assuming influence from the vb. *læwan* to betray; but the sense is too remote, and *læwede* is not participial in form.]

†1. Lay, not in holy orders, not clerical. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

c 890 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xii[i]. (1890) 428 Þara manna sum wæs .. bescoren preost, sum wes læwde [*v.r.* læwede], sum wæs wifmon. *Ibid.* xiii[i]. 436 Sum wær inn læwdum hade [L. *vir in laico habitu*]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 Ihadede men he muneȝeð wel to lerene ilewede men. Ihadede and lewede feier lif and clene to leden. *c* 1290 *Beket* 574 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 123 ȝif bi-tuene tweie lewede men were ani striuingue, Oþur bi-tuene a lewed man and a clerk. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26143 If þou mai no preist to wine, þus scau a leud [*Fairf.* lawed] man þi sine. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 269 Hit wol a-vayle boþe lewed and clerk. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xxi. 4, I haue not leeuyd loouys [Vulg. *laicos panes*] at hoond, but oonli hooli breed. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 502 For if a preest be foul, on whom we truste No wonder is a lewed man to ruste. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 60 þai hafe þaire crownes schauen, þe clerkes rowndе and þe lawed men foure cornerd. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1002 Lawit men hes, now, religious men in curis. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 246* Al thoe bene accursed that purchasen writtes or letters of any leude courte. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 212 The hail o' them, by lawit fists, Were haurl'd and howkit frae their kists.

† b. *Lewd frere*, a lay-brother. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 41 Late lewid freris seie four & twenti pater nostris for matynes. *c* 1425 *St. Eliz. of Spalbech* in *Anglia* VIII. 116/30 Wee..made hym a conuers, þat is to seye, a lewde frere. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* vii. 24 *Bogars*, lewd freris. 1530 PALSGR. 239/1 Leude frere, *bourdican*.

† 2. Unlearned, unlettered, untaught. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 2 Alle lewede [*v.r.* leawede] men þat understonden ne mahen latines ledene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 249 To laud and Inglis man i spell þat understandes þat i tell. *c* 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) xix, Then is a lewed priest No better than a jay. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 125 Lereþ hit þis lewed men for lettrede hit knoweþ. *c* 1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 3 This boke is called þe boke of algorym, or Augrym after lewder vse. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 143 Both to lawd man and to clark. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Pref. 412, I say nocht this of Chaucer for offence Bot till excuse my lawit insufficience. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 224, I have maid this translation mair for pleseir of lawit men, than any vane curius clerkis. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. i. (Arb.) 21 Making..the poore man rich, the lewd well learned, the coward couragious. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 31 Much adoe there is here, and great debate betweene learned men; and contrariwise those of the leaud and ignorant multitude.

† b. *absol.*, esp. in the phrases *learned* (or *lered*) *and lewed, lewed and clerks.* *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 967 And mikell hellpe to þe follc, to læredd & to læwedd. *c* 1205 LAY. 31830 Quelen þa lareden, quelen þa leouweden. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 4020 (MS. A.) ȝong and elde, lewed and lered. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4424 And for the case is vnknowen be course to þe lewd, Here sumwhat I say. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCXLI. vi, Thei bee as manly, learned and lewed, As any folke. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 224/2 The Jewes bee not letted to reade theyr law bothe learned & lewde. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 45 This, lewde and learned, by common experience, know to be most trewe.

† c. Of speech and the like: Rude, artless.

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 403 Othyr mynstrall had they none, safe Pan gan to carpe Of hys lewde bagpype. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 21 With bad harsk speche and lewit barbour tong. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 326 For commoun folk will call the [this book] lawit and lidder.

† 3. Belonging to the lower orders; common, low, vulgar, 'base'. *Obs.* (In the latest quot. used *arch.* with allusion to sense 7.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 40 Sum tyme weren mounkes lewede men, as seintis in Jerusalem. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 408 (Harl. MS.) þe secounde is to chese þe lewedest [*other MSS.* lowest, loweste] place ouer al. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 568 He louеþ .. lowynge of lewed men in Lentenes tyme. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 266 Rewid in his mynd at it was hapnyt sa, Sa lewd a deid to lat him wndyrta. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* H ij b, Howbeit hereby I cannot count ony lost whear but a fewe leude souldiers ran rashely out of array without standard or Captayn. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5339 Rychtso the sterris thay do compare To the lawd common populare. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 25 Many men .. shall you see in a lewd Ale house. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 173 The march-law, which in the statutes of Kilkenny, is said to be no law, but a lewd custom. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 252 Robert Riddesdale, Captaine of the lewd people in Northamptonshire. [1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 179 A lewd tavern for the revels and debauches of banditti, assassins, bravos, smugglers, and their more desperate paramours.]

† 4. Ignorant (implying a reproach); foolish, unskilful, bungling; ill-bred, ill-mannered. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 409 þis is þe lewiderste fendis skile þat euere cam out of his leesingis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1031 Ye men shul been as lewed as gees. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3864, I am as lewed and dulle as is an asse. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 21 (Harl. MS.) þes too knyȝtis .. þe wise knyȝt and þe lewde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. ii. 488 A lewder and febler skile or argument can noman make. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 60 Alas the Shepherd is lewder than the shepe. 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb. Club) C ij b, Ye, I praye the, leue thy lewde clateryngе. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 18 The small discretion of many leude Scholemasters. 1570 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Wilful Rebell.* IV. (1859) 581 Not those wounds which are painted in a clout by some lewd painter. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 961 Amurath .. rated them all exceedingly, reproving their lewd counsell. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 75 A lewd or an ignorant undersherif may both undoe his high Sherife and himselfe. *a* 1639 MARMION *Antiquary* II. i. (1641) D 1 b, I might have .. gone on In the lewd way of loving you. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* ii. 73 A lewd Desire strange Lands and Swains to know.

† 5. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Bad, vile, evil, wicked, base; unprincipled, ill-conditioned; good-for-nothing, worthless, 'naughty'. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 80 The lewedeste wolf þat she may fynde Or leest of reputacion. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. viii. 55 Al be hit that for somtyme theyr lewd lyf displesid to them seluen. *c* 1481 E. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 279 Plese zow .. to forgeve me, and also my wyffe of owr leude offence that we have not don ower dute. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 139 Every lude felow, now-a-days, and idul lubbur, that can other rede or syng, makyth hymselfe prest. 1569 GOLDING *Heminges Post.* Ded. 2 The Scripture accounted him a leaude servant, that hidde his Talent in the ground. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. lxxxiii. (1591) 46 A state gotten by lewde meanes [L. *scelere quæsitum*] cannot be retayned. *a* 1607 MARKHAM in *Topsell's Four-f. Beasts* 415 If the Smith that driueth such a naile be so lewd, as he wil not looke vnto it before the horse depart. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xvii. 5 Certaine lewd fellowes [Gr. ἄνδρας πονηρούς] of the baser sort. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. viii. 58 Dermond O'Conner hath played a lewd part amongst us heere. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 193 So since into his Church lewd Hirelings climbe. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 169 To desist from his lewd Courses of Robbing and Stealing. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. p. c, So the lewd boy when he had set his mother's house on fire because she had corrected him..cried out [etc.]. [1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 97 If not ashamed to beg, too lewd to work, and ready for any kind of mischief.]

† 6. Of things: Bad, worthless, poor, sorry.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 163 Chastite withouten Charite.. Is as lewed as a Laumpe þat no liht is Inne. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 115 Hys merthys wer but lewed, He was so sore dred of dethe. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 107 He hathe here of Avereyes xxiiij. tune wyn, whereof at the long wey he shal make the seyd Averey a lewd rekenyng. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 107 For this assault, lewd ladders, vile and nought The souldiours had, which were to shorte God wot. 1581 T. HOWELL *Devises* (1879) 245 Ne lewde is he on whom lewde luck doth light. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 65 A Veluet dish: Fie, fie, 'tis lewd and filthy. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* III. iii, I love thy face ..Tis a lewd one, So truely ill Art cannot mend it. 1678 MRS. BEHN *Sir Patient Fancy* I. i, Then, Madam, I write the lewdest hand. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* I. xvi. (1733) 21 His way lay through Macedonia ..which .. is a lewd and incommodious Passage for Travellers.

7. [Developed from 5.] Lascivious, unchaste. (The surviving sense.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's Prol.* 37 Lat be thy lewed dronken harlotrye. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 620 In holy churche lef nyse wordes Of lewed speche, and fowle wordes. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. vi. (1895) 195 The peruerse and malicious flickeringe inticementes of lewde and vnhoneste desyres. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii 72 He is not lulling on a lewd Loue Bed. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 259 Lewde Ammon, thou didst lust in deede, and then thy Rape reiect. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 465 When lust .. by leud and lavish act of sin Lets in defilement to the inward parts. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* v. 176 Being a lewd and vicious Prince, who had delivered himself up to his pleasures. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. i, He had been seen in the company of lewd women. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 38 P 12 The lewd inflame the lewd. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. iv, Their harlot songs, and their dances of lewd delight. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 147 If once lewd pleasure attain unruly possession. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 296 A singer of lewd songs.

†**Lewdhede.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 lewidheed. [See -HEAD, HEDE 2.] Ignorance; = LEWDNESS I.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 75 A, Iak, mafey, me merveilith moche of thin lewidheed.

Lewdly (liū·dli), *adv.* [f. LEWD *a.* + -LY[2].]

†1. In unlearned fashion; ignorantly; foolishly.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 289 Her to þei leggen but lewydly goddis lawe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 430 Ye han bigonne your question folily .. ; ye axed lewedly. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* III. xix. 415 And so thilk opiniоun .. was take childeli and lewidli. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* ii. in Ashm. (1652) 28 Theie lewdly beleeve every Conclusion.

† 2. Wickedly, evilly, vilely, mischievously.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* ix. 2 Antiochus after the flist loodly [1388 viliche; Vulg. *turpiter*] turnyde aȝein. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 149 Our wit aboundit and vsit was lewdlie. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 27 In this they most lewdly corrupte the olde institution. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 167 A sort of naughtie persons, lewdly bent. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 675/2, I thinke they are most lewdly abused. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xlix. 34 Fearing ..that he had given an ill precedent for others, to take vantage against himselfe, attaining to the crown so leaudly. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 9 The goods you have so lewdly gotten by your wicked and cunning devices. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 182 Thy self not free, but to thy self enthrall'd; Yet leudly dar'st our ministring upbraid.

† 3. Badly, poorly, ill. *To think lewdly of*, to have a poor opinion of. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 59 Bycause drynke hath dominacion Vpon this man, .. I trowe he lewedly wolde telle his tale. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 621/1 Those sayd gentellmens children, being thus in the ward of those Lordes, are .. therby brought up lewdly, and Irish-like. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* I. i, For his Violin, it squeaks so lewdly, that Sir Tibert in the gutter mistakes him for his Mistriss. 1678 MRS. BEHN *Sir Patient Fancy* II. i, I'll make such aukward love as shall persuade her .. to think most lewdly of my parts.

4. Lasciviously.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. ii. 156 As my giuing out her beautie stirs vp the lewdly enclined. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* v. E 3 b, Each Virgin keepes her turne, and all the night They lewdly lauish in the Kings delight. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 169 This Macareus and Canace having most leaudly and incestuously loved one another. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xv. 5 Touch not lewdly the mistress of my passion.

Lewdness (liū·dnes). [See -NESS.]

† 1. Ignorance; want of skill, knowledge, or good-breeding; foolishness. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 33 Schal no lewednesse hem lette, þe lewedeste þat I loue, þat he ne worþ avaunset. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib. Prol.* 3 Thou makest me So wery of thy verray lewednesse. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 299 Among his oþer lewednes and folie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 301/2 Lewdenesse of clergy, *illitteratura*. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 21 (Harl. MS.), I am a foole, And he is a wise man, And þerfore he shold not so liȝtely haue levid my lewdenesse. 1540 HYRDE *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) R vj, What a lewdnesse is it, not to consider how vaine a thing that money is. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Images* III. (1859) 265 There is like foolishness and lewdness in decking of our images. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Ep.* 80 That is supposed a loose kinde of writing, to talke of any man unreverently, for therein is leudnesse discovered.

† 2. Wickedness; evil behaviour. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 239 So it is greet lewednesse and wrecchednesse to forgendre what is detty and riȝtful. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame sanz Mercy* 607 (655) That to þe werste turneth by his leudenesse a yifte of grace. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* II. (1859) 541 When any thing ordained of God is by the lewdness of men abused. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastell* 736 It is great leudenesse and deceiptfulnes to vrge the termes vsed by the doctors. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 321 The leaudnesse of the Cappadocians grew into a Proverbe; if any were enormously wicked, he was therefore called a Cappadocian. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 99 What Citie, as friend, will receiue vs, when they see such lewdnesse in our conuersation?

3. Lasciviousness, lascivious behaviour.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 44 A perfect wit is never bewitched with leaudenesse neither entised with lasciviousnesse. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm* (1614) 568 If harlots intice thee to leaudnesse, .. flie from them. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Aug., The lewdnesse and beggary of the Court. 1685 H. MORE *Illustrat.* 155 Their gross idolatries and sensual Ludenesses. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 145 The Lewdness of their History renders it unfit to be narrated. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iv. 64 The last offence which I shall mention .. is that of open and notorious lewdness; either by frequenting houses of ill-fame..or by some grossly scandalous and public indecency.

†**Lewdsby.** *Obs.* [f. LEWD *a.*: cf. *rudesby*, etc.] A lewd person.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concernings* 31 b, Such mechanicall lewdsbies are said to get more sleeping, then others can do waking.

Lew·dster. *rare.* [See -STER.] = prec.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. iii. 23 Against such Lewdsters, and their lechery, Those that betray them do no treachery. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* XIV. ii. 307 To play the lewdster with their female confitents.

†**Lewe,** *a.* [Adjectival use of OE. *læwa* traitor, betrayer.] Treacherous.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vi. 16 Iudam scarioð se wæs læwa [*Lindisf.* hlega]. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 7 þeos world is whilende and ontful and swiðe lewe an swincful.

Lewe, obs. f. or var. LEAVE, LEVE, LIVE.

-lewe, ME. *suffix*, OE. *-lǣwe*, forming a few adjectives: OE. *hungorlǣwe*, ME. *chekelewe, chokelewe, costlewe, drunk(e)lewe, gastlewe, siklewe, thurstlewe.* The general sense is 'affected by, liable to, or characterized by' (something undesirable); in some of the instances above there are parallel and synonymous formations in -LY[1]. The etymology is obscure, no corresponding suffix being known in any other Teut. lang.; connexion with Goth. *lēw*, occasion, may be suspected; cf. also LEW *a.*[2]

1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* II. 223 His wounde bloody, his face ded and pale, His eyen gastlewh reuersid bothe tweyne.

Lewer: see LEVER, LOUVER, LURE.

Lewes, obs. pl. of LEAF.

Lewge, obs. form of LEAGUE *sb.*[1]

Lewgh, obs. pa. t. of LAUGH.

Lewidore, obs. form of LOUIS D'OR.

Lewine, -ing, obs. forms of LIVING.

Lewine, Lewint: see LEVEN, -TH (eleven, -th).

Lewis[1] (lū·is). Also lewiss, louis, luis. [Of obscure origin; possibly f. *Lewis* or *Louis* as a surname or Christian name. A dial. form *levis* (*Whitby Gloss.* 1876) suggests connexion with F. *lever* to raise; but the formation and the phonology are not easily explained on this hypothesis.] An iron contrivance for raising heavy blocks of stone. Also called LEWISSON.

It consists of three pieces arranged so as to form a dovetail, the outside pieces being fixed in a dovetail mortise by the insertion of the middle piece. The three pieces are then connected together by the pin of the clevis passing through them.

1743 W. STUKELEY in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* (1790) III. 387 At each extremity a stone of Arthur's Oon to be suspended by the lewis in the hole of them. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 39 The instrument we now call the Lewis, is of an old date. 1816 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 93/2 [They] succeeded in boring the stone securing a lewiss and making fast a purchase for heaving it up. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 317 Speedy louis, invented to expedite the hoisting of light stones in the erection of buildings. 1883 *Stonemason* Jan., A chain attached to a pair of lewises fixed in the face of the rock, and worked by a crane,

b. *attrib.*: **lewis-bolt**, 'a wedge-shaped bolt secured in its socket by lead, and used as a lewis in lifting' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **lewis-hole**, the hole into which a lewis is fitted.

1740 PINEDA *Sp. Dict.*, *Impiedla* .. by us call'd a Luis hole. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 254 The Lewis-holes are still left in many of the Stones. 1893 *Reliquary* Jan. 13 The .. walls are almost, if not entirely, of Roman worked stone. Cramp holes and grooves, lewis holes, and broached tooling are everywhere visible.

Lewis[2] (lū·is). [f. the name of the inventor.] 'The name of one kind of shears used in cropping woollen cloth' (Ure *Dict. Arts* 1839). In mod. Dicts.

Lewis, obs. pl. of LEAF; obs. f. LOUIS.

Lewisson. Also (? *erron.*) **lewising.** = LEWIS[1].

1842–59 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. (ed. 4), Lewis or Lewisson. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 328 This breakwater is moored by lewising bolts [etc.]. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Lewit, obs. Sc. form of LEWD.

Lewke, obs. form of LEAGUE, LUKE.

† Lewkes. *Obs.* [ad. Flem. *Luiksch* adj., f. *Luik* Liège.] Epithet of wares made at Liège.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xii. (1870) 155 The cheefe towne is the cytie of Lewke; there is Lewkes veluet made, and cloth of Arys. 1550–1600 *Customs Duties* (B. M. Add. MS. 25097), Iron, voc. Lewkes or Spruse iron.

Lewme, obs. form of LEAM *sb.*[1]

Lewn. *dial.* Also 7 **leaune**, 9 **leun**, **lune**. [Of obscure origin.] A tax or rate, *esp.* a church-rate.

1582 in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1642 *Bridgnorth Rec.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 429 [Order] concerning a lewn lately laid by the Bayliffes towardes the charge of coales and candles for his Majesties army. 1690 (leaune), 1776, 1840 in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1886 in *Cheshire Gloss.* (lewne, leun, lune, leur).

Lewne, variant of LUNE, falcon's leash.

† Lew·ness[1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. LEWE *a.* + -NESS.] Treacherousness.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Summe of us for þisse weorlde lewnesse..ne mæsen alre coste halden crist bibode.

† Lew·ness[2]. *Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. LEW *a.*[2] + -NESS.] Paleness, lividity.

1611 COTGR., *Lividité*, liuiditie, lewnesse, wannesse, bleakenesse, palenesse, blewishnesse.

Lewre, var. LEER *sb.*[1] *Obs.*; obs. f. LURE.

Lewse, obs. form of LOOSE, LUCE.

Lewte, obs. f. LUTE; var. LEWTY, LOUT *v.*

Lewtennand, obs. Sc. form of LIEUTENANT.

Lewter, obs. form of LOITER.

Lewth (lūþ). Now *dial.* Also 6 **lothe.** [OE. *hléowþ*, *hlýwð*, f. *hléow* LEW *a.*[1]: see -TH.] **a.** Warmth. **b.** Shelter (cf. *house-lewth*, HOUSE 23).

c 1000 *Hexam. St. Basil* xx. (1849) 28 Donne him cælð he cepð him hlywðe. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 144 To neste bæron, heora briddum to hleowþe. *a* 1100 *Angs. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 336/31 *Apricitas*, hleowð. 1554 *Survey Malling Church* in *Sussex Arch. Coll.* XXI. 180 Cattell & swyne come daylye in to the churche, in the somer for hette, and now for lothe. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wilts* III. 375 Lewth, warmth. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. xv. 311 With the sun or against the sun, uphill or downhill, in wind or in lewth. 1898 — *Wessex Poems* 204 In the lewth of a codlin-tree.

† Lew·tifull, *a. Sc. Obs.* In 6 **laute-**, **lawti-.** [f. LEWTY + -FUL.] Loyal.

1563 WINJET *Four Score Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 61 The lautefull and faithful peple. 1584 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 327/1 Maist loving and lawtifull subiectis to their souerane lord.

† Lew·ty, law·ty. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4 **leute(e**, **lewete**, **leautee**, 4–5 **leaute**, 4–6 **lewte(e**, 5 **lewted**, **leutye.** *β. Sc.* (4 **leawte**), 4–6 **lawte**, **lawty**, **laute**, 5 **lauta**, **lawta**, 5–6 **lawtie**, 6 **lautie**, **lawtay**, 7–8 **lata**, 8 **lawtith**, **lateth.** [a. AF. *leuté*, *lewté*, F. *leaute*, *lealte*, *lealted*, mod.F. *loyauté* (= Pr. *leyaltat*, *leiautat*, *lealtat*, Sp. *lealted*, It. *lealtà*) :—med.L. *lēgālitāt-em*: see LEGALITY; cf. LOYALTY, LEALTY.] Fidelity, loyalty. Often in phr. *by* or *for my*, *thy* (etc.) *lewty*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1655 (Gött.) 3e eyth, for 3our treu leute Alone i haue granted mi gre. *Ibid.* 12252 (Gött.) Queþen he come .. I ne wate, be mi laute. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1743 Gode man .. for thi leute, What is thi name, telle thou me. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 364 Larg and luffand als wes he, And our all thing luffyt lawte. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 144 Thay brake the lewted that Stablid was to Profite of mann and hele. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1940, I woll yelde me, In trewthe and lewte, At thyn owene wylle. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 11 Fra this tyme furth kepe lawta till our croune. *c* 1510 *Gest R. Hode* III. in Arb. *Garner* VI. 438 'Now God so me help!' said Little John, 'And be my true lewte!' 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 116 3one on the leid that lawtie hes forlorne. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 354 Upoun our lautie, fidelitie, and honour. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 286 Lata is lang and tedious. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 230 Lata is long and dwigh [*read* dreigh]. 1728 RAMSAY *Step-daughter* ii, She neither has lawtith [*ed.* 9 lateth] nor shame.

Lew-warm, *a.* Now *dial.* Forms: see LEW *a.*[1]; also 6 **leau-**, **leuwarm.** [f. LEW *a.* (used advb.) + WARM *a.*] Lukewarm.

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 207 Hete hyt lew warm. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij b, Let it stonde and wax lew warme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. xii. 81 Feche hiddir sone the well wattir lew warm. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 134 Thay..quhilk ar idil, sleuthfull, and quhome the scripture callis leuwarme. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 16 The .. egg was little more than loo-warm. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Lew-warm*, tepid, lukewarm.

So **† Lew-warmed** *a.*, lukewarm.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* Cert. Deuot. Pray. 33 Lat thy maist mightie gudenes fulfil that quhilk my maist leauwarmed vaikenes desyres to doe.

Lewxern, lewzern, obs. forms of LUCERN.

† Lewyn. *Obs.* Also 4 **leuwyn**, **levyne**, 5 **lewan(e.** [f. Flemish *Leuven*, Louvain.] A kind of linen cloth.

1360 *Finchale Acc.* (Surtees) p. lii, Et xij ulnæ de leuwyn pro mappis. 1373 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* II. 444 In empcione 35 vlnarum de levyne, varii precii, xxs. xd. 1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 80 Et pro lewyn pro dictis torches et torticiis. 1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 366 De panno lineo vocato lewan j par linthiaminum de lewane.

Lewyn(e: see LEVIN.

Lewyn(g, obs. Sc. form of LIVING.

Lewys, obs. pl. of LEAF.

Lexer, obs. aphetic form of ELIXIR.

a 1500 in Ashm. *Treat. Chem.* (1652) 347 After that thy Lexer ys, Be hit White or Rede I wys.

Lexical (le·ksikăl), *a.* [f. Gr. λεξικ-ός pertaining to words, λεξικ-όν LEXICON + -AL.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the words or vocabulary of a language. Often contrasted with *grammatical*.

1836 CARDL. WISEMAN *Sci. & Relig.* I. ii. 71 These methods may be respectively called, lexical and grammatical comparison. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii. 512 The grammatical and lexical peculiarities..which establish its late date. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 7 The language of the Vedas is an older dialect varying both in its grammatical and lexical character from the classical Sanskrit.

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or connected with a lexicon.

1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVII. 602 All the most important grammatical, exegetical, and lexical works have been laid under tribute. 1885 *Academy* 3 Oct. 217/2 Lexical defining affords a wide scope for the application of the critical apparatus. *Ibid.* 432/2 The lexical index is, we think, too long. 1892 F. S. ELLIS (*title*) A Lexical Concordance to the Poetical Works of P. B. Shelley.

So **Lexica·lic** *a. rare*—prec. 1.

1860 MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* 141 The new element does not much affect the lexicalic character, but exhibits itself in the structure, the inflections and the syntax.

Lexically (le·ksikăli, *adv.* [f. LEXICAL + -LY[2].] **a.** In respect of vocabulary. **b.** According to the lexicons of a language; in the manner of a lexicon.

1858 ELLICOTT 2 *Thess.* iii. 5 A meaning..not lexically defensible. 1862 MARSH *Orig. Eng. Lang.* 48 The Anglo-Saxon is not grammatically or lexically identifiable with the extant remains of any continental dialect. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 148 The Psalms are lexically easier, but syntactically more difficult than Job. 1880 GINSBURG *Massorah* I. title-p., The Massorah, compiled from manuscripts alphabetically and lexically arranged.

† Lexicographal, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. λεξικογράφος (see next) + -AL.] Lexicographical.

1685 *Reflect. on Baxter* 5 [It] is as fond, as to pretend to give the..Meaning,..of a Greek or Latin Author, while one is very raw and ignorant in the Lexicographal Part.

Lexicographer (leksikŏ·grăfəɹ). [f. late Gr. λεξικογράφ-ος, f. λεξικό-ν LEXICON + -γράφος writer: see -ER[1].] A writer or compiler of a dictionary.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 935 Calepine and other Lexicographers of his gang. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. vii. (1675) 322 Suidas, Stephanus, Hesychius, and I know not how many Lexicographers and Scholiasts. 1755 JOHNSON, *Lexicographer*, a writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge, that busies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Horace* 76 Pitt has furnish[d us a word or two Which lexicographers declined to do. 1860 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 104 The best lexicographer may well be content if his productions are received by the world with cold esteem. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 88 We use each word as we have learned it, leaving to the lexicographer to follow up the ramifications to their source.

Lexicogra·phian, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] Lexicographical.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 238 He would have produced a labour unparalleled in the annals of lexicographian literature.

Lexicogra·phic, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. Gr. λεξικογράφος (see prec.) + -IC.] **a.** *adj.* = next. **† b.** *sb. pl.* Lexicographical writings.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 2 Pomey's Onomasticks and Tachard's Lex[ic]ographicks .. are far surpass'd by our Oxford Grammar. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* p. vii, Whether that gentleman shall choose a lexicographic department in the field of philology. 1843 J. F. DAVIS in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1845) I. 59 In addition to their uses in lexicographic arrangement, these roots [etc.].

Lexicographical (le·ksikŏgræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to lexicography.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 15 Apr. an. 1755 When they find him displaying a perfect theory of lexicographical excellence. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 870/1 These grammatical labors [of Gesenius] did not meet with the same general favor as the lexicographical.

Hence **Lexicogra·phically** *adv.*, with regard to lexicography.

1879 FURNIVALL *Prospectus Philol. Soc. Engl. Dict.*, To place English lexicographically in a position abreast of any modern language.

Lexico·graphist. *rare.* [f. as LEXICOGRAPHER: see -IST.] A lexicographer.

1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* clxxxiv. VI. 150 The good old lexicographist, Adam Littleton. 1880 MORRIS in J. A. H. Murray *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 48 A new dictionary will no doubt follow the plan adopted by Sanskrit lexicographists.

Lexicography (leksikŏ·grăfi). [f. Gr. λεξικο-LEXICON + -γραφία -GRAPHY.] The writing or compilation of a lexicon or dictionary; 'the art or practice of writing dictionaries' (J.).

1680 DALGARNO *Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor* vii. 59, I shall therefore only make some few reflexions upon Etymology and Syntax, supposing Orthography to belong to Lexicography. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref. B ij, Such is the fate of hapless lexicography, that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1848) 58/2 He .. exerted his talents in occasional composition very different from Lexicography. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 157 A master-work of lexicography. 1900 *Expositor* Oct. 270 Hebrew grammar and lexicography flourish a little later than Arabic grammar and lexicography.

Lexicology leksikŏ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. λεξικο-LEXICON + -λογία -LOGY.] That branch of knowledge which treats of words, their form, history, and meaning. Hence **Lexicolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to lexicology; **Lexico·logist**, one skilled in lexicology (Ogilvie 1882).

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Lexicology* [citing *Med. Repos.*]. 1867 LANE *Arab. Lex.* Pref. 8 The vast collection of lexicons and lexicological works composed by Arabs.

Lexicon (le·ksikŏn). [? mod.L., a. Gr. λεξικόν (sc. βιβλίον), neut. sing. of λεξικός of or for words, f. λέξι-ς diction, word, phrase, f. λεγ- to speak.] A word-book or dictionary; chiefly applied to a dictionary of Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, or Arabic.

The restricted use is due to the fact that until recently dictionaries of these particular languages were usually in Latin, and in mod.L. *lexicon*, not *dictionarius*, has been the word generally used.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* ii. 44 Any other translation or Lexicon. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* Pref. 1 b. He doth not neglect the profit of Lexicons (wherein all sayings and speeches are numbred). 1616 BULLOKAR, *Lexicon*, a Greek Dictionarie for words. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 6 [They] must make a new Lexicon to name themselves by. 1645 — *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 238 They who are so exact for the letter, shall be dealt with by the Lexicon, and the Etymologicon too if they please. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 85 Lexicons and Dictionaries by Zirania do almost generally understand Lolium. 1702 S. SEWALL *Diary* 30 Jan. (1879) II. 52 Upon enquiry about a Hebrew word, I found he had no Lexicon. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1848) 69/1 He thought it right in a lexicon of our language to collect many words which had fallen into disuse. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 49 Let Mr. D. go to his Lexicon for the word urethra. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lii, And take for rhyme, to hook my rambling verse on, The first that Walker's Lexicon unravels. 1847 LIDDELL & SCOTT (*title*) A Greek-English Lexicon.

b. *fig.* (*a*) The vocabulary proper to some department of knowledge or sphere of activity. (*b*) A list of words or names.

1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Discretion* 66 This barbarous Term you will not meet In all Love's Lexicon. 1656 — *Pindar. Odes, to Dr. Scarborough* iii, The vast and barbarous Lexicon Of Mans Infirmitie. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 419 Fate, or Fortune, (in the Profane Lexicon, and in the Christians undiscovered Providence). 1724 SWIFT *Use Irish Manuf.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 3 All silks, velvets, callicoes, and the whole lexicon of female fopperies. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 25 Such, who, in the Lexicon of Party, may be found ranged under that title [Whig]. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. xvii, Fifty thousand heroes, name by name .. Would form a lengthy lexicon of glory. 1839 LYTTON *Richelieu* II. ii. 362 In the lexicon of youth .. there is no such word As—fail!

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 1859 II. 100/1 The boy who is lexicon-struck in early youth looks upon all books afterwards with horror. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* IX. 120 Leaving vocabular ghosts undisturbed in their lexicon limbo.

Hence **Le·xiconist,** a compiler of a lexicon.

1828–32 WEBSTER cites *Orient. Col.*

Lexigraphy (leksi·grăfi). [f. Gr. λέξι-ς word, expression + -γραφία writing, -GRAPHY.] A system of writing in which each character represents a word. Hence **Lexigra·phic, -gra·phical** *adjs.*, pertaining to or characterized by lexigraphy. (In quot. 1895, *lexigraphical* is used for 'lexical': cf. note below.) Also **Lexigra·phically** *adv.*

In Dicts. from Webster 1828 onwards, *lexigraphy* has been defined as 'the art or practice of defining words', with corresp. definitions for *lexigraphic*, *-graphical*. Cf. late Gr. λεξιγράφος 'lexici scriptor, vocabularius' (Stephanus).

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Lexigraphy*, the art or practice of defining words (citing *Med. Repos.*). 1836 DU PONCEAU *Chinese Syst. Writing* (1838) 36 The Chinese system of writing is improperly called ideographic; it is a syllabic and lexigraphic alphabet...It is lexigraphic because every syllable is a significant word. 1838 *Ibid.* Introd. 14 Instead of ideas, it only represents words, by means of the combination of other words, and therefore I have called it lexigraphic. [In a quotation from this in *For. Q. Rev.* XXI. 323, *lexigraphy* is substituted for *lexigraphic*.] 1838 *Ibid.* 32 Those nations .. who use the Chinese characters lexigraphically. 1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Lexigraphic*, *Lexigraphical*, expressing words by distinct characters; representing words by the combination of other words. *Lexigraphy*, a representation of words by the combination of other words. 1895 W. BOSCAWEN *Bible & Monuments* vi. 165 The lexigraphical tablet in which this important word is found throws considerable light on the meaning. In the list of words from which the name is taken [etc.].

‖ **Lexiphanes** (leksi·fănīz). [Gr. λεξιφάνης phrase-monger (the title of one of Lucian's dialogues), f. λέξι-ς word, phrase + φαν-, φαίνειν to show.] One who uses bombastic phraseology. Hence **Lexipha·nic** (-fæ·nik) *a.*, **Lexipha·nicism.**

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* Ded. 7, I generally found them [modern writings] more or less Lexiphanick in proportion to the share of fame and reputation their several authors enjoyed. *Ibid.* Ded. 17 Those Lexiphaneses, those Shiners, those dealers in hard words. *Ibid.* 131 Come, Doctor, let us have no more of your medical terms and solemnity. .. 'Tis no better than downright Lexiphanicism. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 140 The encumbering Lexiphanicisms of the ponderous numerosity of Johnson. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Nov. 624 Its Lexiphanic contortions of the tongue.

Lext, obs. 2nd sing. pres. ind. of LIE *v.*[2]

‖ **Lex talionis** (leks tæli,ōu·nis). [L.] The law of retaliation, 'an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth'. (The accus. and abl. forms no longer occur in Eng. contexts.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* III. 146 Wherefore I may *Lege talionis* laugh at incongruity as well as you might at vnformality. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 56 He is presently without any iudgement to haue *Legem talionis*, that is, like for like, inflicted vpon him. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 23 Gods *Lex talionis* is as firme as the lawes of the Meads and Persians. 1731 MEDLEY tr. *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* (1738) I. 287 They take the Field with their best Force, not only to recover their Wives, but, *Lege Talionis*, to plunder the Robbers of theirs. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Writ. (1892) I. 60 For other felonies should be substituted hard labor .. and in some cases, the *Lex Talionis.* 1857 J. W. CROKER *Ess. Fr. Rev.* iv. 171 The *lex talionis* with which the revolutionary Nemesis requited her votaries.

Ley, obs. form of LAY, LEE *sb.*, LYE.

Leyar, variant of LAIR *sb.*[3] *Obs.*

Leyche, obs. form of LEECH.

Leyden (ləi·dən). The name of a city in Holland, used in the names of certain electrical apparatus, invented there in 1745–6: *Leyden jar* (formerly *phial* or *bottle*), an electrical condenser consisting of a glass bottle coated inside and outside with tinfoil to within a certain distance of its mouth, and having a brass rod surmounted by a knob passing through the cork, and communicating with the internal armature. Also *Leyden battery*, a battery consisting of a number of Leyden jars.

1755 FRANKLIN *Lett.* etc. Wks. 1840 V. 348, I taught him ..to charge the Leyden phial, and some other experiments. 1762 *Ibid.* 380 A Leyden bottle, charged and then sealed hermetically. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 133 A stratum of air is charged in the same manner as a glass bottle..is charged in the Leyden experiment. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 29 She was .. like a Leyden jar always ready to be let off. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 191 As if it were a poor dead thing, to be bottled up in Leyden jars, and sold over counters. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Leyden Battery*, term for a number of Leyden jars, connected externally by being placed on tinfoil, or other good conductor.

† **Leye.** *Obs.* Forms: α. 1 **lēᵹ, 2–4 lei, 3 lai, leȝe, leyȝe, 3–4 leiȝe, ley, 3–6 leye, 4 leyhe, 4, 7–8** (*dial.*) **laye.** β. 1 **líeᵹ, lı̄ᵹ, lȳᵹ, 4 lie, lyȝe, lyghe, 4–5 lye, 5 ly.** [OE. *líeg* (Anglian *lēᵹ*) str. masc. corresponds to OHG. *loug, lauc* (MHG. *louc*, gen. *louges*), ON. *løyg r*:—OTeut. **laugi-z*:—pre-Teut. **louk-* abl.-var. of **leuk-*: see LIGHT *sb.*] Flame, blaze, fire. (*On*) *a leye*: on fire.

α. *Beowulf* 3115 (Gr.) Wonna leᵹ. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* xii. 133 Hie onfengon þæm Halᵹan Gaste to heora heortan on fyrenra leᵹa onlic-nesse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 He him sceaude an ouen on berninde fure he warp ut of him seofe leies. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Ech cristene oh to habben on honden to-dai in chirche leȝe bernende. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1369, I þe reade leie, & i þe leitinde fur. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 215 Wið þe lai louerd of þe holigost ..tend mine heorte. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6796 (Kölbing) Þo seiȝe þai al þe cuntray Stonden brenand on rede leiȝe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 207 As wex and weyke and hote fyre togyderes Fostren forth a flaumbe and a feyre leye [C. xx. 172 lye]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxviii. (1495) 562 This stone .. Crisalitus .. yf it be set by the fyre anone it wexyth on a laye [*Helmingham MS.* it wexeþ a lie, *ed.* 1535 on a flame]. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 78 The leye off the flaumyd furnes. 1573 *Art of Limning* 11 You may .. blacke over your paper with the leye of a Kandle or of a lynke. 1674–91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 104 *Laye*, as *Lowe* in the North, the Flame of Fire; tho it be peculiarly used for the steam of Charcoal or any other burnt Coal. [Hence 1787 in GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* Suppl.]

β. *Beowulf* 727 (Gr.) Him of eaᵹum stod liᵹe ᵹelicost leoht unfæᵹer. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 325 (Gr.) Brand & brade liᵹas. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 496 The Lie of the fur stod on heȝ as hit a was were. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3458 The fuyr was on so gret lyghe, That Darie hit sone syghe. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 555 He was..lechourus of kinde þat in his licamus lust as a lie brente. 1398 [see α] 1422 *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 229 Tho that haue a brandynge colure like the lye of fyre. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 716 Owt of the mowthe the fure brast And fowle stynkyng lye com owt fast.

Leye, obs. form of LAY, LEA, LEE.

Leye(n, obs. f. LAY *v.*[1]; obs. pa. pple. of LIE *v.*

Leyerwit(e, variant of LAIRWITE *Obs.*

1696, 1706 in PHILLIPS.

Leyf, obs. form of LEAF, LIEF.

Leyff, Leyffand, -ing, obs. ff. LIVE, LIVING.

Leyf(f)ull, variant of LEEFUL *a. Obs.*

† **Ley-gager.** *Law. Obs.* [cf. AF. *gager sa ley* to WAGE one's law: see LAY *sb.*[3]] Wager of law.

1625 *Act 1 Chas. I*, c. 3 § 2 No Priviledge, proteccion, Inhibicion, or Injunccion, Ley Gager, or Essoine shalbe allowed to the Defendant. [Hence in BLOUNT, PHILLIPS, etc.]

Leygh(e, obs. or var. f. LAUGH *v.*, LEYE *Obs.*, LYE.

Leyhe, obs. or var. f. LAY *v.*[1], LEYE *Obs.*

Leyk(e, Leyland, obs. ff. LAKE, LEA-LAND.

Leyll, Leyly, obs. Sc. forms of LEAL, LEALLY.

Leyme, obs. Sc. form of LEAM *sb.*[1]

Leyn(e, obs. f. LAIN *v.*, LAY *v.*[1], LEAN.

Leyn(e, obs. pa. pple. of LIE *v.*[1]

† **Leyne.** *Obs.* [Cf. LAIN *sb.*[2]] A layer or 'bed'. (The word in quot. 1530 is of doubtful identity.)

?*c* 1390 *Forme of Cury* (1780) 43 Take brede itosted in wyne, lay þerof a leyne. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 37 Tythe owyth to be payed of all manere wode, of leynys of oystrys, of leynys of fysch, of pondys [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 Leyne [*no French*].

Leynes, obs. form of LEANNESS.

Leyngh, variant of LENGH *Obs.*, length.

Leyond, obs. pres. pple. of LAY *v.*[1]

Ley-pewter: see LAY *sb.*[6]

Leyr(e, obs. form or variant of LAIR, LERE.

Leyrewite, variant of LAIRWITE *Obs.*

Leyrn, Leyrne, obs. ff. LIERNE, LEARN.

Leys, leysche, leysshe, obs. ff. LEASH.

Leystall(e, obs. form of LAYSTALL.

Leyt(e, variant of LAIT *Obs.*, lightning.

Leyth(e, obs. form of LOATH, LOATHE.

Leyve, Leyven, obs. ff. LEAVE *v.*[1], LEVIN.

Leyward, obs. form of LEEWARD.

Leze-majesty: see LESE-MAJESTY.

Lhapwynche, obs. form of LAPWING.

Lherzolite (lə·ɪzðləit). *Min.* [Named from Lake *Lherz* in the Pyrenees: see -LITE.] A variety of pyroxene of a deep green or olive green colour.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 63 When mixed with serpentine it [Coccolite] has been termed Lherzolite. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 120 Enstatite occurs in lherzolite.

Lheuc, variant of LUKE *a.*

‖ **Lhiamba, liamba.** [Native African name.] Hemp, *Cannabis sativa.* (Cf. *bhang, hemp.*)

1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xxiv. 419 The leaf is used to smoke..and has..narcotic effects..: this liamba is nothing else than the..*Cannabis Indica.* 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 667 The imported gin keeps the African .. from his worst intoxicant lhiamba (*Cannabis sativa*).

Lhiep, lhip, obs. pa. t. of LEAP *v.*

‖ **Li**[1] (lī). Also 6 **lii,** 9 **le(e.** [Chinese.] The ordinary Chinese itinerary measure (see quot. 1886).

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* I. vi. 12 The Chino's haue amongst them, but only three kind of measures: the which in their language are called Lii, Pu, and Icham, which is as much as to say, or in effect, as a forlong, league, or iorney. 1827 H. E. LLOYD tr. *Timkowski's Trav.* I. 65 The Chinese li contains two hundred and eighty-five Russian fathoms. 1884 G. WILLIAMSON *Old Highw. China* 209 At a small town forty li from Peking we spent the night. 1886 YULE & BURNELL s.v. *Lee*, According to Mr. Giles, 27⅗ *li* = 10 miles. .. From several concurrent statements we may conclude that often the *li* is generalised so that a certain number of *li*, generally 100, stand for a day's march.

‖ **Li**[2] (lī). Also 8 **lai,** 9 **le.** [Chinese.] A Chinese weight, one-thousandth part of a liang.

(A li of silver is equivalent to the copper coin called by Europeans a CASH.)

1771 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* I. 262 Kas, which the Chinese call Lai, is the only current coin which is struck in China. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Li*, another name for the Chinese copper cash.

li., obs. abbrev. L. *libra* pound, *libræ* pounds.

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 82 Take iij lī [*sic*] of rosyn, and .i. lī of wax. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 322 Here is xx. li of money. 1521 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 74 For a li and a q. wexe. 1634 R. VERNEY *Let. J. Dillon* in Forster *Gr. Remonstr.* (1860) 256 He was fined in foure thousand pounds by some, by others in 5,000li, in 6,000li, in 10,000li.

Liability (ləiăbi·lĭti). [f. LIABLE + -ITY.]

1. *Law.* The condition of being liable or answerable by law or equity.

1794–1809 E. CHRISTIAN *Note* in *Blackstone's Comm.* III. 165 It exempts them from all liability to answer for a loss occasioned by fire. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1031 Of the Liability of the Master in respect of a tortious Act done by the Servant. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 259 The Pignoris Capio could be generally resorted to in the absence of the person under liability.

b. Comm. *Limited liability*: the position or state of being legally responsible only to a limited extent (usually the amount of one's stock or shares) for the debts of a trading company of which one is a member. Also *attrib.* in *limited liability company.* (For the shortened form *limited company*, see LIMITED.) Also *transf.*

1855 in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. CXXXIX. 358 Bill read 2°, as was also the Limited Liabilities Bill. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xxi. 162 A private company..has been formed for the purpose of executing trusts and executorships, but limited. Such associations are not only open to all the objections which I have pointed out, but their limited liability would deter a prudent man from intrusting them with his fortune. 1890 *Review of Rev.* II. 541/1 Barings were as good as the Bank once. Now they are only a limited liability firm. 1894 SALA *Lond. up to Date* 147 Those were the days of Joint Stock Companies, and the Act authorizing the formation of companies with Limited Liability had not yet been passed. 1897 *Times* 15 Feb. 9/3 This does not give her [Greece] a right to assume that she can make war with limited liability.

2. The condition of being liable or subject *to* something, apt or likely *to do* something.

1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 118 Their mode of life .. accounts for their liability to these diseases. 1815 L. HUNT *Feast of Poets &c.* Notes 120 A genius for poetry is nothing but a finer liability to impressions. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 1. 596 His [Bacon's] noble confession of the liability of every inquirer to error. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 294 Liability to military service is a universal condition of citizenship.

3. That for which one is liable; esp. *pl.* the debts or pecuniary obligations of a person or company.

1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. ix. 169 At the suggestion of friends a subscription was raised to meet these liabilities. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 561 Although it was relieved of a part of its liabilities, it was burthened with a heavy annual payment. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 18 The effect of profits and commissions on the mutual liabilities of nations.

Liable (ləi·ăb'l), *a.* Also 6–7 **lyable,** (7 **layable**). [Plausibly explained as a. AF. **liable* = med.L. **ligābilis* that can be bound, f. *ligāre*, F. *lier* to bind; but if this be the origin, it is strange that the word is not known in AF. or Law Latin.]

1. *Law.* Bound or obliged by law or equity, or in accordance with a rule or convention; answerable (*for*, also const. † *to* with the same sense); legally subject or amenable *to.*

1542–3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 4 His landes .. and cattalles, shall be charged and lyable to the execucion of the sayde recouery. 1627 *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 208 None were liable to martial law but martial men. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* x. 131 Those that are lyable to your authority and jurisdiction. 1649 LANGBAINE *Answ. Univ. Oxford* 40 Their having the Custody..of the Gaole,..and their being liable to Escapes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 120 Every Member is lyable by himself for the whole [debt]. 1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 34 The Species of Goods liable to Duties, are Sugar, Rum, Madeira Wine. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 107 The territory of England is liable to two divisions; the one ecclesiastical, the other civil. *Ibid.* 470 The freehold was vested in the parson; and,..on his death .. would be liable to his debts and incumbrances. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 493 It is somewhat doubtful whether trusts were originally liable to Crown debts. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* iii. 26 A sovereign .. can never be liable to any legal duties. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 126 A premature release of a party liable on the bill. 1867 C. S. PARKER in *Quest. for Ref. Parl.* 158 Persons liable to income-tax. 1886 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Rep.* 32 Ch. Div. 46 Every one of the partners is liable to the full extent of his fortune for all the debts incurred by the partnership. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 765/1 The defendants were liable as principals, as they had contracted in their own names without any qualification.

b. const. *inf.*

1637 *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 268 There is a little demur whether an executor is liable to answer damages. 1683 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 160 Candles made up for sale shall .. be liable to be weighed and forfeited for want of being full weight. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 219 Wherein Land were made Layable to pay debts. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 254 It is reasonable that, wherever they transgress it, there they shall be liable to make atonement. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) III. App. 45 The property of any officer or soldier, who is killed on the field of battle..is not liable to be taken for debt. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 460 The estate descended is the creditor's, and liable to pay his debts. 1825 *Act 6 Geo. IV*, c. 50 § 1 Every man..who shall occupy a house containing not less than fifteen windows, shall be.. liable to serve on juries. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* ii. 27 Will our growing rich make us liable to pay what your honour calls real rent?

2. Of land: ? Subject to taxation. † Also said of the tax. ? *Obs.*

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 46 The land was not lyable longer than his owne life time. 1647 in W. S. Pattee *Hist. Old Braintree* (Mass.) (1878) 33 His tax shall be still liable as heretofore. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 292 No land tax is expected until five years after the purchase, when land becomes liable.

3. a. Exposed or subject to, or likely to suffer from (something prejudicial); in older use with wider sense, † subject to the operation of (any agency), likely to undergo (a change of any kind). Normally const. *to*; rarely † *of*, also † *for* with acc. and inf.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 8 You should not be lyable to so much blame. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 157 To shew himself lyable to no fault [*L. nulli obnoxium culpæ*]. 1627 PERROT *Tithes* 62 He..is lyable to all those curses. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* ch. 2. iii. 263 She shall be laid open, lyable for all wilde beasts to come in and to devoure her. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 52 [Crystall] by the art of Chymistry is separable unto the operations whereof it is lyable, with other concretions, as calcination, reverberation, sublimation, distillation. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., Either of doubtful signification, or otherwise liable to misconstruction. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 397 Not liable to fear or flight or paine. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 55 Those [perfections] which are less liable to our apprehension. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 23 Some .. Wretches or .. Hypocrites are mostly justly..liable to these horrors of mind. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 56 ¶ 4 He..found that though they were Objects of his Sight, they were not liable to his Touch. 1712 *Ibid.* No. 421 ¶ 5 The Imagination is as liable to Pain as Pleasure. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 171 There is one mistake to which they seem liable. 1769 *Junius Lett.* v. 27 Your declaration .. is liable to two objections. 1801 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 213 Reasons .. which .. are omitted as being more liable to dispute. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, Her eyes were liable to a similar affection. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. ix. 83 At edges of loose cliffs .. and in other places liable to disturbance.

1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* v. § 31. 352 Sea breezes are not liable to the same extremes of temperature as those from the land.

b. Const. *inf.* Subject to the possibility of (doing or undergoing something undesirable).

1682 CREECH *Lucretius* I. 27 All would be liable to die, Subject to powerful Mortality. 1683 PENN *Wks.* (1782) IV. 302 The multitude of trees .. being liable to retain mists and vapours. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 79 Human creatures are .. continually liable to go wrong voluntarily. [1749 CHESTERF. *Let.* 24 Nov., He thought that gentleman was more liable to be thanked and rewarded than censured. You know, I presume, that liable can never be used in a good sense.] 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 178 They were .. liable to suffer the greatest extremities of penury. 1800 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 352 Difficulties, I am sensible, may be liable to occur. 1858 RUSKIN *Arrows Chace* (1880) I. 130 Some colours are .. liable to darken in perpetual shade. 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Life Pusey* I. xvi. 376 The method, however equitable the intention, is liable to be inequitable in effect. 1896 *Portfolio* June 80 Ground so liable to be overflowed must surely at one time have been a swamp.

¶ **4.** Inaccurately used for: Incident *to*. *Obs.*

1631 DENISON *Heav. Banq.* 246 The curse of God is liable to euery one. 1746 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 24 (1748) IV. 285 The faults of inadvertency are liable to us all.

† **5.** Subject or subservient *to*; attached or belonging *to*. *Obs.*

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* 26 Other lawyers they haue, liable to certaine families. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 490 Angiers, and .. all that we vpon this side the Sea .. Finde liable to our Crowne and Dignitie. *Ibid.* v. ii. 101. 1596 *Edw. III*, I. ii. 8 Those are her own, still liable to her. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. lxi. (1612) 268 If sad were she, then sad was be, if merrie, merrie too. His senses liable to all, she did, or did not doe. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Liable*, subject to, belonging to.

† **6.** Suitable, apt. Also const. *inf.* *Obs.*

1570 *Q. Councell's Let.* 7 Feb. in *N. & Q.* (1857) 1 Aug., To chewse persons lyable to give good informacion. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 97 *Pedant.* The *posterior* of the day .. is liable, congruent, and measurable for the after-noone. 1595 — *John* IV. ii. 226 Finding thee .. Apt, liable to be employ'd in danger.

Li·ableness. Now *rare*. [f. LIABLE + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being liable; liability.

1645 W. JENKYN *Stil-Destroyer* 40 Our liableness and readiness to be overtaken by it. 1665–6 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Jan., By which I am .. eased of a liablenesse to pay the sum. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. 117 Our Liableness .. to Prejudice and Pervertion. 1869 WARDLAW *Lect. Jas.* iv. 65 Mutability and liableness to change.

Liache, Liage, obs. ff. LEECH, LEAGUE *sb.*[2]

‖ **Liaison** (li͵ē·zǫn, Fr. lyezoṅ). Also 8 liason. [F.:—L. *ligātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ligāre* to bind.]

1. *Cookery.* A thickening for sauces, consisting chiefly of the yolks of eggs; † also, the process of thickening. (Cf. LEAR[2] 2.)

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1671) 146 The last things [Butter, Bread, Flower] cause the liaison and thickening of the liquor. 1759 W. VERRAL *Cookery* xv. 92 Prepare a liaison, or four or five yolks of eggs and some cream. 1797 *Loud. Art Cookery* 142 Make ready a liason of two or three eggs and cream, with a little minced parsley and nutmeg. *Ibid.* 146 Skim and sift the sauce, add a little cullis to make it a liason. 1877 in *Cassell's Dict. Cookery.*

2. † **a.** *gen.* An intimate relation or connexion.

1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIV. 226 The *liaisons* of Merlin with this man and Bazire gave rise to the following *jeu d'esprit.*

b. *spec.* An illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.

1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xxv, Some chaste *liaison* of the kind—I mean An honest friendship with a married lady. 1821 SHELLEY *Lett.* Prose Wks. 1888 II. 333 He [Byron] has a permanent sort of liaison with Contessa Guiccioli. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* ix, 'If it were but a temporary liaison,' the excellent man said, 'one could bear it. .. But a virtuous attachment is the deuce'. 1853 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV*, Ser. III. I. ii. 35 He was always much addicted to Gallantry, and had endless liaisons with women.

3. *French Phonetics.* The joining of a final consonant (which would in pause or before a consonant be silent) to a following word beginning with a vowel or 'mute' *h*.

1884 GOSSET *French Prosody* 43 There is one letter in English, *r*, which admits in some cases of a sort of *liaison* in correct modern pronunciation.

Liale, Liam, obs. ff. LEAL, LYAM, leash.

Liamba: see LHIAMBA.

Liana, liane (li͵ā·nă, li͵ā·n). Also 8 lianne. [The form *liane* is a. F. *liane* (1658 *liene* in Rochefort), supposed to be a deriv. of *lier* to bind. The form *liana* is either a latinization of *liane*, or has arisen from the notion that the word was of Sp. origin.] The name given to the various climbing and twining plants which abound in tropical forests.

[1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. 231 The *nebees*, called by the French *liannes*, by the Spaniards *bejucos*, and in Surinam *tay-tay*.] 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 748 Liannes interwoven from trunk to trunk. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 267 Spite of all its brambles and lianas. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. 25 Many of the older trees presented a very curious appearance from the tresses of a liana hanging from their boughs, and resembling bundles of hay. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 136 Palms of every variety, all covered with gigantic lianes. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* xxxvi. 321 A stone bridge .. clasped with close lianas.

‖ **Liang** (lyæŋ). Also leang. [Chinese.] A Chinese weight, about 1⅓ oz. avoirdupois; this weight in silver as a money of account. Also called *tael.*

1827 H. E. LLOYD tr. *Timkowski's Trav.* I. 17 *note*, A lan (liang) is a Chinese weight containing about 8⅔ zolotnicks; the value of two roubles in silver. *Ibid.* II. 316 A good camel was sold for twenty or thirty liang.

Liar (ləi·əɹ). Forms: 1 léoᵹere, *Northumb.* léᵹere, 2 li(h)ȝere, 3 lieȝer, liare, 3–4 leier, 3–5 lyere, 3–6 lier, (4 ly(e)ȝere, lyȝer, liȝer, leeȝer, leigher, liere, liyher), 4–5 legher(e, ligher, lygher, lyare, 4–6 *Sc.* lear, 4–7 lyer, 5–8 lyar, (7 lyarr), 7– liar. [OE. *léoᵹere* (= OHG. *liugari*, Icel. *ljúgari*), agent-n. f. *léogan* LIE *v.*[2] See -AR[3], -ER[1] 2.] One who lies or tells a falsehood; an untruthful person.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 5 Mið ðy ᵹie ᵹebiddas ne wosas ᵹe suæ leᵹeras [*other versions* liceteras; L. *hypocritæ*]. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 79 Up arisað lease leoᵹeras. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ne beo þu lihȝere ne for eye ne for luue. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 33/302 A strong liare and man of false lawe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 62 Þe lyeȝere is ylich þe dyeule þet is his uader. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 260 (309) Auauntoure and a lyere al is on. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 422 Quhedir he a lele man or a lear be. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12590 Thus lytherly þo lyghers lappit þere tales. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xvii. (1859) 18 He .. hath ben found an open lyer. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. xiv, They that told yow the tales were lyers. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 25 He is ane lear and in him thair is na verite. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51 Of all Writers vnder the sunne, the Poet is the least lier. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 466 Poets are lyars, and for verses sake Will make the gods of humane crimes partake. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Ep. to J. B. Esq.* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 96 Who are known lyars by profession. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. ii. 12 An habitual liar .. must possess a poor and pusillanimous heart. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xiv, 'Now tell me I'm a liar', said the honest man. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 359 You are a liar, Meletus, not believed even by yourself.

Proverbs. *c* 1250 *Ten Abuses* in *O. E. Misc.* 184 Old mon lechur, ȝunch mon lieȝer [*2nd text* lyere]. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 35 A lyer ought not to be forgetfull. *a* 1555 LATIMER in *Godly Confer. w. Ridley* (1556) b 2 b, Lyers had nede to haue good memories. 1631 CHETTLE *Hoffmann* I 2 b, Lyer, lyer, licke dish.

b. **Liar's bench** (see quot.).

1859 NARES, *Liars'-bench*, a place in St. Paul's Cathedral in the sixteenth century, so called because it was stated that the disaffected made appointments there.

† **c.** *attrib.* or *adj.* Lying, deceitful. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6819 Tak þou noght wit tunge leier.

Liar, variant of LYAR *Sc.* *Obs.*

‖ **Liard**[1] (lyar). Also 6 lier de, lyard (*quasi-It.* liardo), *Sc.* lyart. [F.; prob. subst. use of *liard* adj. grey (see LYART *a.*). Cf. *grey groat.*] A small coin formerly current in France, of the value of the fourth part of a sou. Hence, typically, a coin of small value.

1542 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxvii. (1870) 191 In bras they [French] haue mietes, halfe pens, pens, dobles, lierdes .. a lier is worth three brasse pens. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxii. 15 Haue we ane lyart, na baid bot all is thairis. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 53 b, A pounde of course Cheese, one Sous and one Lyard. 1600 PORY tr. *Leo's Hist. Africa* III. 134 For the selling of euery duckats-woorth they haue two Liardos allowed them. 1657 DAVENANT *Entertainm. Rutland Ho.* Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 224 His fare being two brass liards. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xxxix. 29 He knew to a liard what was given to each. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxii, Neither I nor any of mine will touch the value of a liard. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. xi, He would push about in the throng like a Hercules, whenever any one called out to him to fetch a liard.

Liard[2] (li͵ā·ɹd). *Canadian.* [a. F. *liard*, subst. use of OF. *liard* grey: see LYART. (Continental Fr. has *liardier* black poplar.)] The balsam poplar, *Populus balsamifera*, of North America.

1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 128 *note*, *Populus nigra*, called, by the Canadians, liard.

Liard, variant of LYART, grey.

Lias (ləi·ăs). Also 5, 7–8 lyas. [Introduced into mod. geology from dialects; a. OF. *liois* (mod.F. *liais*) a compact kind of limestone.]

1. A blue limestone rock occurring in certain south-western counties of England. Also *attrib.*

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 397 In custodia vitrarii ij par petrarum ex officio et j par vocat. lyas. 1649 GLANVILL in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 978 A sort of hard stone, commonly call'd a Lyas, blue and white, polishable. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Launsdon, Som.*, On the N.W. side of this plain are dug a sort of head-stones, called lyas, which are blue and white, and polishable. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 202 *note*, Lyas is the general term for strata of stone of the species of Aberthaw, in several counties. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 27 A stratum of blue lais [*sic*] limestone. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 155 On the coast of the S.W. part of Somersetshire .. a high shingle beach, principally composed of lias (the rock of the vicinity). 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1154 Blue lias lime is charged 24/- per yard.

2. *Geol.* A series of strata forming the lower division of the Jurassic series, consisting of thin layers of blue argillaceous limestone, and containing a great wealth of fossils.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. Gloss. 72 *Lias*, a provincial name adopted in scientific language for a particular kind of limestone. 1833 — *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 415 The name of Gryphite limestone has sometimes been applied to the lias. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 82 The lias, oolite, and other recent formations.

Liason, obs. form of LIAISON.

Liassic (ləi͵æ·sik), *a.* *Geol.* Also **liasic.** [f. LIAS + -IC.] Pertaining to the lias formation.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 378 Metamorphic rocks of the Eocene or Liassic eras. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 561 In the Liasic period of the secondary formations. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* ii. 37 The first ammonite I ever saw was a specimen .. from one of the liasic deposits of England. *Ibid.* xxi. 451 Both shale and nodules bore, instead of the deep liasic gray, an olivaceous tint.

† **Liatico.** *Obs.* Forms: 7 leathick, leaticke, liatica. [a. It. *liatico* = *Aleatico* (Florio).] A red wine made in Tuscany.

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Farew. Tower Bottles* A 4, With Malmesie, Muskadell and Corcica, With White, Red, Claret, and Liatica. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1837 Malmesey, Muscadine, and Leaticke. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 25 Thou wouldest .. drink nothing but Frontiniack, white Muscadines, Leathick-wine, and Vine de pary.

† **Lib,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [OE. *lyb b, libb* medicine, drug, potion. Cf. CHEESLIP.] A charm.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 711 *Obligamentum*, lybb [*Erfurt* libb, *Corpus* lyb, lybsn]. 1577 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 77 [In Perthshire] ane commoune usare of sorcerie, libbis, and charmes.

† **Lib,** *sb.*[2] *Cant.* *Obs.* [f. LIB *v.*[3]] Sleep.

1665 HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. iv. (1666) 29 Bien Darkmans then, Bouse Mort and Ken The bien Coves bings awast, On Chates to trine by Rome-Coves dine, For his long lib at last.

Lib (lib), *v.*[1] Also 7–8 libb. Now *dial.* [? repr. an OE. **lybban* = MDu. *lubben* to maim, geld, f. Teut. root **lub*: see LEFT *a.*] *trans.* To castrate, geld, 'cut'.

1396 [see *libbing*, below]. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lv. 5 Thair wyffis .. had thame bettir sum abyd At hame, and lib tham of the pockis. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lv, The steirkis .. ar .. libbit to be oxin. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. vii. 19 Who pares his nailes, or libs his swine. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 324 They have used to lib their Horsses and take away their stones. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* 37 The bellowing Bullock lib, and Gote. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* II. i, I am libbed in the breech already. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Honour* IV. Dram. Wks. 1673 III. 164 Sure he is lib'd; he hath certainly No masculine business about him. *a* 1733 *Shetland Acts* in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 200 That none libb any beast upon Sunday. 1788 MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 340 To *Lib*, to geld male lambs and calves (horses and pigs are 'gelded'). 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Scribb'd* and *Libb'd*, farmers' terms, or rather they are used as one word, = castrated.

b. *fig.* (Cf. CASTRATE *v.* 4.)

1577 FULKE *Two Treat. agst. Papists* II. 250 In the latter end where he libbeth of the conclusion of Origens wordes, he translateth [etc.] .. when he hath clipped, shauen, pared, gelded and falsified all that he can [etc.]. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 419 Aristotle .. wrote CCXXVI. Bookes, or thereabout, περὶ πολιτειῶν .. and yet none of these were libbed by Abbreuiators.

Hence **Libbed** *ppl. a.*, **Li·bbing** *vbl. sb.*

1396 *Whitby Abbey Rolls* (Whitby Gloss.) Pro libbyng porcorum 10d. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lv. 20 Sum .. hes forsaekin all sic gammiss, That men callis libbing of the pockis. *a* 1600 *Hist. Fryer Bacon* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 192 When the best libbing is. 1616 *N. Riding Rec.* II. 125 A libbed gilt. 1638 FORD *Fancies* I. ii, What a terrible sight to a libb'd breech is a sow-gelder! *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxi. 256 Like a libbed Eunuch. 1790 BURNS '*Kind Sir, I've read your Paper*', How libbet Italy was singin'.

Lib, *v.*[2] *dial.* (*Suffolk.*) 'Of a child or young animal: To suck persistently' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III. xii. § 1 (1669) 274/1 The growing child that lies libbing oftenest at the Breast.

† **Lib,** *v.*[3] *Cant.* *Obs.* Also 6 lyp. [Origin unknown.] *intr.* To sleep.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 In what lipken has thou lypped in this darkemans, whether in a lybbege or in the strummell? 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* v. i, Oh I wud lib all the lightmans, Oh I woud lib all the darkemans. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lib*, to Tumble or Lye together. 1859 MATSELL *Vocab.* s. v. (F.), The coves lib together, the fellows sleep together.

Lib, dial. form of LEAP *sb.*[2]

† **lib.,** abbrev. of L. *libræ* pounds.

1442 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 8 The sowm of iiijˣˣ of lib. 1528 *Ibid.* 121 Tuenty lib. Scottis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 333 Ane hunder libs stirling. 1655 in A. Laing *Lindores Abb.* xx. (1876) 238, 8 lib. of pledge in money. 1705 HEARNE in *Rel. Hearn.* (1869) *passim.*

Li·bament. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [ad. L. *lībāmentum*, f. *lībā-re* to LIBATE + -MENT.] = LIBATION.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xxii. 17 *note*, That solemne cuppe of wine, which belonged as a libament to the offering and eating to the Paschal lambe. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1289 Before his time they dranke it [wine] not at all, neither made they libaments thereof unto their gods. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 324 Andromache was pouring libaments To th' ashes.

Libaniferous (libăni·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *libanus*, Gr. λίβανος incense + -(I)FEROUS.] Yielding incense.

1895 *19th Cent.* Oct. 595 The .. libaniferous country.

† **Libanomancy.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *libanomantie* (Rabelais), f. Gr. λίβανος incense + μαντεία (see -MANCY).] Divination by the burning of incense.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 Livanomancy [*sic*]. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxv. 208.

Libanophorous (libănǫ·fŏrəs), *a.* [f. Gr. λιβανοφόρος, f. λίβανος incense + -φόρος bearing, φέρειν to bear: see -OUS.] Producing incense.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Asiat. Soc., Bombay br.* II. 387 Ptolemy's Libanophorous region is misplaced.

Libanotophorous (libănoᵘtǫ·fŏrəs), *a.* [f. Gr. λιβανωτοφόρος, f. λιβανωτός incense (f. λίβανος: see prec.) + -φόρος bearing.] Producing incense.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 710/1 The libanotophorous region of the ancients.

Libant (ləi·bănt), *a.* [f. L. *libant-em*, pr. pple. of *libā-re* LIBATE *v.*] Tasting; touching lightly.

1798 LANDOR *Gebir* VI. 131 She touched his eyelashes with libant lips.

Libard(e, Libardesse, obs. ff. LEOPARD, -ESS.

† **Libardine.** *Obs.* Also 6 libardaine. [f. *libard* LEOPARD; the formation is obscure.] ? A plant of the genus *Aconitum*, ? = LEOPARD'S BANE.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 49 Libardaine of the Greeks is called Akoniton, it hath leaves like the Cucumber, but somewhat more lesse and rough. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 32 The herb Wolfeban or Libardine is poison to..all beasts that are littered blinde.

Libate (ləibēi·t), *v.* [f. L. *lībāt-*, ppl. stem of *lībāre* to taste, pour out as an offering, etc.] **a.** *trans.* To pour out (wine, etc.) in honour of a god. Also, to make a libation to (a god). **b.** *intr.* To pour out libations.

1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* VI. 762 She libated the wine In sacrifice. **1867** — tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 227 Around the tables all libating stand, Invoking heaven. **1880** L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* VII. xi. 441 A son of Israel has no gods whom he can libate.

Hence Libā·ted *ppl. a.*

1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virg. Georg.* I. 360 Pay unto Ceres, rustics, rites divine, With milk and honey and libated wine.

Libation (ləibēi·ʃən). Also 4 libacioun, 5 lybacion. [ad. L. *lībātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lībā-re* to LIBATE.] The pouring out of wine or other liquid in honour of a god; *concr.* the liquid so poured out; a drink-offering.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xx. 28 Thei..sacrifieden her libaciouns. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 81 The good wynes of swete odour ordeyned for the lybacions or washynges of the sacryfices. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1196 They used this water for the solemne libations at sacrifices. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 1030 Sprinkling the first Libations on the Ground. **1743** J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* VII. 184 Pour forth bowls in Libation to Jove. **1834** LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iii, The guests followed the prayer, and then, sprinkling the wine on the table, they performed the wonted libation. **1877** C. GEIKIE *Christ* xlix. (1879) 584 Water to be poured out at the time of the morning offering as a libation.

b. *transf.* (somewhat *jocular*). Liquid poured out to be drunk; hence a potation.

1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 47 Libations to his health, or, in plain english, bumpers were poured forth to the Drapier. *a* **1797** H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. xxii. 313 Some jovial dinners and libations of champagne cemented their friendship. *c* **1850** *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 412 In consequence of their repeated libations, they began both of them to be considerably heated. **1856** SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. App. 254 They prepared themselves for the task by a plentiful libation of gin.

c. *fig.*

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 226 He..weeps a sad libation in despair. **1817** MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 273 Never yet..hath the sword More terrible libations poured! **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 344 Willing, nay glad, to pour out his whole life as a libation.

d. *attrib.*

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. ii. 40 The spondean melody, that is the libation tune of Olympus. **1865** J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 256 Bearers of libation-vases. **1877** A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iv. 80 A libation-table on which was engraved a hieroglyphic inscription to Apis-Osiris.

Libatory (ləi·bătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *lībātōri-us*, f. *lībāre*: see LIBATE *v.* and -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of libations.

1834 MEDWIN in *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 559 Phoebus has..received my libatory offerings. **1846** ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 163 Bearers of libatory vessels.

† **B.** *sb.* A libatory vessel. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* i. 23 The libatories [L. *libatoria*] and the phials.

† **Libature.** *Obs.* In 7 libatour. [As if ad. L. type **lībātūra*, f. *lībāre* to LIBATE.]

1632 HOLLAND *Cyrupædia* 71 Hee there procured the gracious favour of Dame Tellus, with Libatours and liquid offerings.

Libbard, arch. variant of LEOPARD.

Libbe, obs. form of LIVE.

Libbege. *Old Cant.* [f. LIB *v.*³] A bed.

1567 [see LIB *v.*³]. **1665** R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. iv. (1665) 33 *Libbege*, a Bed. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Libbege*, a Bed.

Libber (li·bəɹ). Now *dial.* [f. LIB *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] A gelder.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 693/32 *Hic castrator*, lybbere. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 141 Libbers have for libbinge of pigges, pennies a peece for the giltes, and half pence a peece for the gowtes or bore pigges. **1674-91** RAY *N. C. Words* 44 *A Libber*, a Sow-gelder. **1683** G. MERITON *Yorks. Dialogue* 4 The Libber comes to Morn; weese Libb th' awd Piggs.

† **Libberla.** *Sc. Obs.* A staff, cudgel.

c **1500** *Rowlls Cursing* 112 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scotl.*, Thair sall thay [devils] cary in thair clukis Sum libberlais, and sum hell crukis. ? *a* **1550** *Freiris Berwik* 505 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 302 Vp he start, and gat a libberla In-to his hand.

Libbet¹ (li·bėt). Now *dial.* Also 6 lyb(b)et, (also 9) libbat, 7 libbit. [Cf. OF. *libe, libbe* block of stone.] A billet of wood; a stick to beat or throw at anything with.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 210 Leaue that woorde or Ile baste ye with a libet. **1567** HARMAN *Caveat* 26 A longe lastinge lybbet. **1586** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxi. (1602) 99 With that he tooke a Libbat vp, and beateth out his braines. **1589** *Ibid.* Pr. Add. (1602) 345 Libbats newly snatched from burning. **1736** LEWIS *Isle of Tenet* 37, I took up a Libbit that lay by the Sole, and hove it at the Hagister. **1847** HALLIWELL, *Libbet*, a billet of wood; a staff, stick, or club. *South.*

Libbet² (li·bėt). Now *dial.* [Of obscure origin; cf. LAPPET.] **a.** A flap or lobe. **b.** A fragment, rag, jag.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) Pref. 3 One who lookes onely upon some libbet, or end of a peece of Arras. *Ibid.* 418 The tender libbets of their eares. **1844** W. BARNES *Poems Rur. Life* Gloss., *Libbets*, rags in strips. **1893** *Wiltsh. Gloss., Libbet*, a fragment. 'All in a libbet', or 'all in libbets and jibbets', torn to rags. Also *Lippet*.

‖ **Libeccio** (libe·tʃo, It. libe·tʃo). Also *erron.* -ecchio. [It., f. L. *Lib-s*: see LIBS.] The Italian name for the south-west wind.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 706 Eurus and Zephir with thir lateral noise, Sirocco and Libecchio. **1820** SHELLEY *Lett.* Prose Wks. 1880 IV. 178 The Libecchio here howls like a chorus of fiends all day. **1821** MRS. SHELLEY in Dowden *Life Shelley* (1887) II. 395 After a whole week of libeccio rain and wind. **1873** OUIDA *Pascarel* II. 314 The libeccio was blowing keenly as we crossed the square of Fiesole.

Libel (ləi·bĕl), *sb.* Forms: 4-8 libell, 5 libelle, 5-7 lybell(e, 6-7 lybel, (6 *Sc.* libal), 3- libel. [a. OF. *libel* masc., *libelle* fem. (mod.F. *libelle*), ad. L. *libellus*, dim. of *liber* book. Cf. Sp. *libelo*, Pg., It. *libello*, used in legal senses.]

† **1.** A little book; a short treatise or writing.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* v. 23 And the preest shal wryte in a libel [1388 litil book] thes cursid thingis. **1436** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 157 Here beginneth the prologe of the processe of the Libelle of Englyshe Polycye. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxiii. 102 As before is shewyd in the .C. and .xiii. Chapitre of this libell. **1529** MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 234/1 Yt no man should .. translate .. by way of boke, lybel, or tretice. **1530** LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 20 Quintyng, Mersar, Rowle, Henderson, hay, & holland, Thocht thay be ded, yar libells bene leuand. **1576** A. FLEMING *Pref. to Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 228 Caius spared no study..which seemed .. requisite to the performance of this little libel. *a* **1709** ATKYNS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 86 Certain Books, which he termed Codicello's; which in our Dialect, is the same with Libels or Little Books. **1715** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 69 His English Libels were these, viz. *A Merry Jest* [etc.].

† **b.** A written paper. Sometimes = LABEL *sb.*¹, for which it may have been substituted as etymologically more intelligible. *Obs.*

1603 *North's Plutarch* (1612) 1183 With his testament there were three litle libels or codicils. **1642** tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ii. § 136. 60 That [the seal] was so fixed againe to the libell [*ed.* 1657 label, *orig. AF.* (*ed.* 1601) label] of the deed. **1682** KEIGWIN *Mt. Calvary* (1826) clxxxix, This lybell was fastened on yᵉ cross fast..And over the head of Christ put. **1689** MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* I. 16 With every Medicament its Lybel upon it.

2. A formal document, a written declaration or statement. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* (as occasional rendering of L. *libellus*), and *Law* (see 3).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10234 Hii sende him libel, & esste ek articles, þat nere noȝt to graunti wel. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 31 Who euere shal leeue his wyf, ȝeue he to hir a libel, that is, a litil boke of forsakyng [**1388** a libel of forsakyng]. **1432-50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 161 A cownsayle was kepede..where a libelle porrecte to Constancius. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxlv. [ccxlii.] 754 The knyght toke the kyng a lybell, the whiche was red; therin was conteyned that if there was nother knight..that wolde say that kyng Henry was not rightfull kyng, he was there redy to fyght with him. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 16/2 The Arrians returning from their Arrianisme, offered vp and exhibited vnto the bishops of Rome their libels of repentance. **1565** HARDING *Confut. Jewel's Apol.* IV. 161 b, Moses permitted a libell of diuorce. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 366 Quha tuik al priuat libalis and accusatiounis, and causet exeme thame. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 15 With their image did Augustus sign all his Grants, Libels, and Epistles. **1608** WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 750 The libels or billes of dowrie. **1652** NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 294 A Libel, or Bill of Complaint. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 75 A formal reply to the petition or *libel* of Symmachus.

3. a. *Civil Law.* The writing or document of the plaintiff containing his allegations and instituting a suit. **b.** *Eccl. Law.* The first plea, or the plaintiff's written declaration or charges, in a cause. **c.** *Sc. Law.* The form of complaint or ground of the charge on which either a civil or criminal prosecution takes place.

1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Þe ualse notaryes .. ualseþ þe celes makeþ þe kueade libelles and to uele oþre ualshedes. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 297 May I nat axe a libel, sir Somnour, And answere there, by my procutour, To swich thing as men wol opposen me? *c* **1410** LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xviii. (1510) F v b, He that was domysman made the lybelle in theyre cause. *c* **1440** *Jacob's Well* 131 A fals notarye, þat makyth false letterys, libellys, or false actys. **1535** COVERDALE *Job* xxxi. 35 Let him that is my contrary party, sue me with a lybell. **1548** *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI*, c. 13 § 14 The same partie.. shall bringe and deliver..the verie true copie of the libell depending in the ecclesiasticall Courte. **1592** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* § 73 All criminall libellis sall contene that the personis complenit on ar airt and pairt of þe cryme libellit. **1601-2** FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 68 You lay and alleage in your libell as the ground of your action things farre distant in nature. **1681** *Act* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1648/4 Providing always that the Libel, whereupon the foresaid Sentence proceeded be special. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. viii. (1737) 76 First [in Eccl. causes] goes forth a Citation, then a Libel, and Answer. **1721** WODROW *Hist. Ch. Scot.* I. 51 Upwards of thirty different Libels were formed against him, for alledged Injuries, Oppressions, and the like. **1800** A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 319 Cuming, Webster, and Hyndman..were the committee who drew up the libel. **1828** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, Surely the pursuer is bound to understand his own libel. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* II. xi. 568 In Causes not criminal and not summary, the first plea is the complainants libel which corresponds to the declaration at common law. **1876** GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. i. 89 The libel having been served on the accused, he compeared.

† **d.** Used jocularly for: The collective body (of lawyers). *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1515-20 *Vox Populi* 722 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 293 With iij or iiij greate clothiars, And the hole lybell of lawyars.

† **4.** A leaflet, bill, or pamphlet posted up or publicly circulated; *spec.* one assailing or defaming the character of some person (in early use more fully, *famous libel* = Law Latin *libellus famosus*).

1521 BP. LONGLAND in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 253 Suche famous lybells and bills as be sett uppe in night tymes upon Chirche doores. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1240/1 The bishops .. durst not openlie publish the excommunication of the king, but secretlie cast libels about the high waies, which gaue notice therof. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 33 Plots haue I laide .. By drunken Prophesies, Libels, and Dreames, To set my Brother Clarence and the King In deadly hate. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII* 94 Who when he turned his backe (more like a Pedant then an Ambassadour) dispersed a bitter Libell, in Latine Verse, against the King. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 86 Cheap senseless libels were scattered about the city,.. traducing some, and proscribing others. **1689-90** WOOD *Life* 12 Mar., Two malitious fellowes were found sticking up a libell reflecting on the fast. **1727** SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 155 Singeing a pig with a new purchased libel. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xi. (1869) I. 218 He scattered libels through their camp.

5. *Law.* Any published statement damaging to the reputation of a person. In wider sense, any writing of a treasonable, seditious, or immoral kind. Also, the act or crime of publishing such a statement or writing.

a **1631** DONNE *Serm.* ix. 87 And by the way, that which it may sometimes concerne us to know, yet it may be a Libell to publish it [surplusage]. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 125 With regard to libels in general, there are .. two remedies; one by indictment and another by action. **1810** BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 2 In point of actual law, a libel is any paper in which he, who to the will adds the power of punishing for it, sees any thing that he does not like. **1840** B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. i. 12 Condemned to imprisonment for publishing seditious libels. **1862** TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xix. (ed. 4) 134 It may be very difficult to obtain evidence of a libel. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 4/1 The judge answered .. that it was clearly possible to publish a libel for the public good.

b. In popular use: Any false and defamatory statement in conversation or otherwise. *transf.*, applied to a portrait that does the sitter injustice, or to a thing or circumstance that tends to bring undeserved ill repute on a person, a country, etc.

1618 WITHER *Motto* Introd. Wks. (1633) 504 If any should confesse Those sinnes in publike, which his soul oppresse; Some guilty fellow (moov'd thereat) would take it Unto himselfe; and so, a Libell make it. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* I. vii. 18 The false report of the spies was in some respect but a libell of this land. **1667** *Causes Decay Chr. Piety* i. 10 Are we reproacht for the name of Christ, that Ignominy serves but to advance our future Glory; every such Libel here, becomes Panegyrick there. **1673-4** DK. LAUDERDALE in *L. Papers* (1885) III. xix. 27 Thos addresses .. have proved rether leik libells than treuth. **1693** *Humours Town* 132 They [Men] are living Libels [as to Women's virtue]. **1694** DRYDEN *To Sir G. Kneller* 163 Good heav'n! that sots and knaves should be so vain, To wish their vile resemblance may remain! And stand recorded, at their own request, To future days, a libel or a jest! **1725** YOUNG *Love Fame* I. 160 A rich knave's a libel on our laws. **1777** SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, His whole conversation is a perpetual libel on all his acquaintance. **1781** COWPER *Conv.* 450 Or make the parrot's mimicry his choice, That odious libel on a human voice. **1850** LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 163 The tale of suffering .. was not authentic...Such libels are hailed with pleasure by the Perpetualists as irritating the feeling of that class of slave-owners who [etc.].

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 5) *libel-spawning* adj., (sense 3) *libel summons*.

Libel Act, the title of the Act 32 *Geo.* 3, c. 60, as shortened by Act of Parliament in 1896 (59 & 60 *Vict.* c. xiv).

1682 TATE *Abs. & Achit.* II. 520 Parasites and libel-spawning imps. **1870** J. K. HUNTER *Life Stud.* xlvii. 289, I saw the auld chap go direct to the Fiscal's office, and next day I had a libel summons chargin' me wi' every conceivable way of killing game on my neighbour's grun'.

Libel (ləi·bĕl), *v.* [f. LIBEL *sb.*; OF. *libeller*, med.L. *libellāre* existed in certain senses.]

† **1.** *intr.* To make libellous accusations or statements; to spread defamation. Const. *against*, *on*; *by*, *of* (Sc.). *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 157 Suppois ȝe crak, ȝe ly abak, And lybellis be the Law. **1583** *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 1008 What suld I lyble of this lowne? Not all the paper of this towne .. May had the half that he hes done. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 17 What's this but Libelling against the Senate? **1596** NASHE *Saffron Walden* 80 He is verie seditious and mutinous in conuersation .. libelling most execrably and inhumanely on Iacke of the Falcon. **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* III. ii, Nor shall you need to libell 'gainst

the Prelates. 1637 LAUD *Sp. Star-Chamber* 14 June 9 Hee Libels against the King and the State.

2. *trans.* To defame or discredit by the circulation of libellous statements; to accuse falsely and maliciously; *spec.* in *Law*, to publish a libel against.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. vii, Thou shalt libell, and I'le cudgell the Rascall. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 4 With a spirit which equally disdaines to libel or to flatter him. 1709 POPE *Jan. & May* 44 But what so pure, which envious tongues will spare? Some wicked wits have libell'd all the fair. 1732 SWIFT *Beast's Confess. to Priest* 202, I would accuse him [fabling Æsop] to his face For libeling the four-foot race. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 492 Those who have deserted this service have been allowed to libel and defame his character. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/1 The Grub-street hacks, who in former times lived by libelling political personages.

fig. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) II. 158 It..misrepresents and libels God to the Conscience. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 480 Beware of libelling what you profess to defend.

3. a. *Eccl.* and *Sc. Law.* To institute a suit against (a person) by means of a libel; also, to specify in a libel.

1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 220 Thai shall haue alswa the King's licence .. to reduce thair foirfaultors, upoun sick causes and considerations as they may libell. 1711 *Countrey-Man's Let. to Curat* 48 When he was Lybell'd, the Missal and Breviary had not receiv'd the Rasures before spoken of. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 35 In all capital Crimes, the Facts are to be libelled, with the Hour, Day, Month..and Place in which the Fact happened. 1753 S. FRASER in *Scots Mag.* Apr. 179/1 The facts..are not sufficient to infer the crime libelled. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 457 If these adminicles afford sufficient conviction, that the deed libelled did once exist. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 59 It shall be lawful to libel and conclude and decern for General Adjudication without such Alternative.

b. To bring suit in admiralty against (a vessel, cargo, or its owner).

1805 *East's Reports* V. 317 The vessel and her cargo have been libelled in the Court of Admiralty for condemnation. 1811 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 628 Nickerson was libelled in the Special Court of Vice-Admiralty by Jonathan Sewall. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xxi. The *True-bloeded Yankee* was libelled in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Cape Town. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 6/5 The owners of the steamer instructed a firm of solicitors at Halifax to 'libel' the vessel for 10,000 dollars.

Hence **Li·belled** *ppl. a.*, **Li·belling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 33 Anent þe libellit precept rasit at þe instance of maister Robert Herbertsoun. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 368/2 False and infamous railings and libellings. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1738 I. 80 The practices .. of libelling Separatists. 1668 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 668 A libelling look hath begotten very tragical mischiefs. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1721) I. Life 29 Marc Antony .. vex'd him with a great many Libelling Letters, in which he reproaches him with the Baseness of his Parentage. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i. 159 That towards the libelling of the said Pope there be a sum employed not exceeding six pounds sixteen shillings and ninepence. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 385 His pictur'd person and his libel'd shape. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xi. 245 The art of libelling is no inefficient prelude to revolutionary measures.

† **Libe·lla.** *Ent. Obs.* [mod.L. (Moufet 1634); perh. an application of L. *lībella* (see LEVEL *sb.*), with reference to the horizontal extension of the wings.] An early scientific name for the dragon-fly. (Cf. LIBELLULA.)

1694 *Libellæ* (see DRAGON-FLY). 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.*, *Insects* II. ii, Of the Libella, or Dragon-fly.

Libellant (ləi·bĕlănt). Also **libelant.** [f. LIBEL *v.* + -ANT; after *appellant*, *defendant*, etc.]

1. *Law.* One who institutes a suit in an ecclesiastical or admiralty court. Also as *adj.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 352 The party Libellant seems to confess whatever is contain'd within the compass and Words of his Libel. *Ibid.*, If the Libellant propounds any thing in his Libel which makes against himself, he must abide by it. 1804-17 W. CRANCH *Rep.* (Webster 1828), The counsel for the libelant contended [etc.]. 1874 DEADY in *Law Times Rep.* XXXI. 201/1 The libellants shipped on the Hermine..as ordinary seamen. 1890 *Law Times* LXXXIX. 164/1 Successful libellants in a collision suit.

2. One who publishes a libel; a libeller.

In some recent Dicts.

Libellary (ləi·bĕlări), *a.* *Roman Law.* [ad. late L. *libellārius* (Du Cange), f. *libellus* LIBEL *sb.*] Characterized by the issuing of a libel, or written statement of his cause of action, by the plaintiff as the commencement of a suit.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 532 The Libellary system which prevailed in the time of Justinian. *Ibid.* 657 The Libellary procedure..having superseded the Formulary procedure.

† **Li·bellate,** *pple.*, *a.*, or *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *libellātus*, pa. pple. of *libellāre*: see LIBEL *v.*] = *libelled* pa. pple., or LIBELLEE.

1565 *Child Marriages* 45 Christofer Hartley..vncle to the said James libellate. 1604 *Chichester Registry Dep.*, Nov. (*MS.*), The said Julian Legate, libellate, .. is accompted among her neighbours to be an honest woman.

Libellatic (ləibĕlæ·tik), *sb.* *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. L. *libellāticus*, f. *libellus*: see LIBEL *sb.* Cf. F. *libellatiques* sb. pl.] A Christian who, under persecution, obtained from a magistrate a false certificate that he had sacrificed to the heathen gods.

1873 J. C. ROBERTSON *Hist. Chr. Ch.* (1874) I. 164.

† **Libella·tic,** *a.* *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 8 -atick. [ad. L. *libellāticus* (cf. prec.): see LIBEL *sb.* and -ATIC.] That writes libellous matter.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 81 Those Libellatick Pamphleteers.

Libellee (ləibĕlī·). *Law.* [f. LIBEL *v.* + -EE.] One against whom a libel has been filed.

1856 BOUVIER *Amer. Law Dict.*, *Libellee*, a party against whom a libel has been filed in chancery proceedings, or in admiralty, corresponding to the defendant in a common law suit. 1860 in WHARTON *Law Lex.* 1886 *Homilet. Review* (N.Y.) Jan. 91 Vermont first put restrictions on the re-marriage of the libellee.

Libeller (ləi·bĕlər). Also 7 **libellour.** [f. LIBEL *v.* + -ER[1].] One who libels another; one who publishes a libel or libels.

1589 COOPER (*title*) An Admonition to the People of England: wherein are answered .. the slaunderous vntruethes vttered by Martin [Marprelate] the Libeller. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* I. iii, In thee, as being the chiefe of thy profession, I doe accuse the qualitie of treason, As libellers against the state and Cæsar. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. iii. 9 To buy it [pleasure]..with losse..of his eares for a libeller. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 285 If he hop't the Prelats had no intelligence with the libellours. 1709 *Tatler* No. 88 ▸ 7 The Squibs are those who in the common Phrase of the World are call'd Libellers, Lampooners and Pamphleteers. 1742 LD. HARDWICKE in *Atkyns' Rep.* (1794) III. 479 All the libellers of the kingdom know now, that printing initial letters will not serve their turn. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. i. 240 Oh! had this false and flippant libeller Shed his young blood for his absurd lampoon. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 298 The Scotch divines .. were the libellers of their species; they calumniated the whole human race.

Comb. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 106 Became an officious Agent, libeller-like to Rome, by writing against his brethren the seculars.

Libellist (ləi·bĕlist). [f. LIBEL *sb.* + -IST. Cf. F. *libelliste*.] = LIBELLER.

1794 C. PIGOTT *Female Jockey Club* (ed. 4) 200 In continuing to prosecute petty, insignificant cavillers, while they allow such a Gigantic Libellist .. to go unmolested. 1801 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. v. 37 Every friend of liberty .. was branded as a libellist. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 615 The law could not give more latitude to a libellist. 1899 *Academy* 28 Oct. 479/2 From Butler downwards they [satirists] are all inveterate libellists.

† **Li·bellize,** *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. LIBEL *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To deal in libels, to practise slander.

c 1620 T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* 4/27 To reprehend In sharpe-fang'd Satyres, is to libellize, To raise vile slaunders, and false infamies. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 225 Such a president will hearten them To libellize.

Libellous (ləi·bĕləs), *a.* [f. LIBEL *sb.* + -OUS.] Containing or constituting a libel, of the nature of a libel: also, engaged upon libels.

1619 VISCOUNT DONCASTER *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 138 A libellous booke. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 238 An itching ear, delighting in the libellous defamation of other men. 1693 in *Wood's Life* (1848) 374 The clauses and sentences .. pretending to be reflecting and libellous upon Edward late earl of Clarendon. 1769-72 *Junius Lett.* Pref. II The paper..contained no treasonable or libellous matter. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 53 The publication of actual facts may be .. criminal and libellous, when directed against private characters. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 207 The libellous pen of Martin Mar-prelate. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xv, It seemed hardly less libellous in him to imagine her grown a woman.

Hence **Li·bellously** *adv.*

1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 96 The phrase .. was first given him libellously by Lord Rochester. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 168/2 Certain naturalists .. libellously represented Aristotle as saying that goats breathed through their ears.

‖ **Libellula** (libe·linlă). *Ent.* [Mod.L. Linnæus); dim. of the earlier name LIBELLA.] A genus of neuropterous insects, originally corresponding in extent to the modern family *Libellulidæ* (Dragon-flies); now one of three genera composing that order.

1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 73 The mouth of the Libellula is furnished with jaws: the antennæ are short [etc.]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 330 A large and beautiful fly of the libellula kind. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1866) 100 Different species of libellula that used to come and deposit their eggs.

Hence **Libe·llulid** *sb.*, one of the family *Libellulidæ*. **Libe·lluline** *a.* pertaining to the *Libellulidæ*; *sb.* an insect of this family. **Libe·lluloid** *a.*, resembling the *Libellulidæ*.

1848 CRAIG, *Libellulines*, the Dragon-flies. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Libelluloides* adj.,..libelluloid.

† **Li·bence.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *libentia*, f. *libent-em*, *libens* willing.] Willingness.

1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* ii. 47 This volence is a meer libence, free from coactiv violence.

† **Libe·ntiously,** *adv.* *Obs. rare*—[1]. [As if f. **libentious* (f. as prec. + -OUS) + -LY [2].] Willingly.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcvi. 383 That for them libentiously Fooles-Catholike should erre.

‖ **Liber** (ləi·bər). *Bot.* [L. *liber* bark.] The inner bark of exogens; bast. Also *attrib.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Bark*, The inner bark or liber. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 603/2 It is the liber, or inner bark, that constitutes the cinnamon. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 765 The bast .. consists of the separate liber-layers of the Lime-tree. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 31 The liber-cells are among the longest that occur in any of the tissues.

1881 *Philad. Rec.* No. 3438. 4 Care is necessary to bring the liber of both stock and graft [of the vine] into contact.

[**Liber,** a spurious word in recent Dicts., is evolved from a misprint in *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7, 1875) III. 333 (*libers* for *limbers*; in edd. 1-4 the word is given correctly).]

Liberal (li·bĕrăl), *a.* and *sb* Forms: 4-5 **liberale**, (5 **libral**), 4-7 **liberall(e**, 5-6 **lyberal(l**, 4- **liberal.** [a. OF. *liberal* (F. *libéral*) = Sp., Pg. *liberal*, It. *liberale*, ad. L. *lībērālis* pertaining to a free man, f. *liber* free.]

A. *adj.*

1. Originally, the distinctive epithet of those 'arts' or 'sciences' (see ART 7) that were considered 'worthy of a free man'; opposed to *servile* or *mechanical*. In later use, of condition, pursuits, occupations: Pertaining to or suitable to persons of superior social station; 'becoming a gentleman' (J.). Now *rare*, exc. of education, culture, etc., with mixture of senses 3 and 4: Directed to general intellectual enlargement and refinement; not narrowly restricted to the requirements of technical or professional training.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 111 þai set hyme ayrly to þe schule, artis liberalis for-thy þat he suld cone. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 144 Libral Sciences, that is to Say fre scyencis, as gramer, arte, fisike, astronomye, and otheris. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. (Percy Soc.) 62 Physyke can not be lyberall As the vii. science by good auctorite. 1557, 1579 [see ART 7]. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb. 61 It behooued her to further his Destinies with some good and liberall education. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 232 None among all other liberall arts do require .. so great helps. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 209 He made any liberal employment beseem him; reading, writing [etc.]. 1680 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Apr., A painting by Verrio, of Apollo and the Liberal Arts. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 7 Agriculture was held the most liberal employment in old Rome. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. cciii. 272 If you have not .. liberal and engaging manners .. you will be nobody. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. i. Wks. (1812) 256 They are permitted .. to emerge out of that low rank into a more liberal condition. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. II. 478 The ingenious arts and the liberal professions. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. iii. 40 Two centuries back horse-racing was considered as a liberal pastime, practised for pleasure rather than profit. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 342 Rarely met with except in persons of good birth and liberal habits. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 1 Men of liberal education and respectable rank. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 55 They wandered to countries which neither mercantile avidity nor liberal curiosity had ever impelled any stranger to explore. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 192 The distinction .. will always remain as fundamental between the liberal and professional. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 335 The free use of words and phrases..is generally characteristic of a liberal education.

2. Free in bestowing; bountiful, generous, open-hearted. Const. *of.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 119 In fiztinge he was strong, in giffynge liberal. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22438 They seyne eke they be lyberal, Thou[illegible] they be streyte and ravynous. *c* 1430 *A B C of Aristotle* in *Babees Bk.* 12, L to looth for to leene, ne to liberal of goodis. 1513 MORE in Hall *Chron., Edw. V* (1548) j b, Somwhat aboue his power liberall. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* IV. 31 b/2 He was full lyberall to all men. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxxi. 23 Who so is liberall in dealynge out his meate, many men shall blesse him. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 438, I see sir you are liberall in offers. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* III. iii, As you are a gentleman, be liberal. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* LXVI. 15 Paraphr. 324 This I will now doe in the liberallest and most magnificent manner. 1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 413 Knaves in office..liberal of their aid To clamorous importunity in rags. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xi, The bearers .. are persons to whom you cannot be too liberal. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* v. 124 With Cassio he is patronising, and liberal of his advice. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 184 Wisely liberal of his money for comfort and pleasure.

absol. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxii. 8 The liberall deuiseth liberall things. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 105 Let them find by experience, that the most liberal has always most plenty.

b. Of a gift, offer, etc.: Made without stint. Of a meal, an entertainment, etc., also of a fortune: Abundant, ample.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 425/1 Of the whiche his liberall offre ye said Lords þankid hym. 1513 MORE in Hall *Chron., Edw. V* (1548) iij b, Wyth ouer liberall and wanton diet, he waxed somewhat corpulent & bourly. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xx[i]. 3 Thou hast preuented him with liberall blessinges. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* III. i. 97 Therefore, kind sir, thanks for your liberal gift. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 360 The lion, having been lately filled with some liberal prey, did not presently fall to eat him. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 332 Some of our liberalest foundations..are of their Erection. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 19 To correct the moisture of the Air with liberal entertainments. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, 'A liberal offer'.. said the Host of the Griffin. 1843 R. S. CANDLISH in Jean L. Watson *Life* viii. (1882) 88 My cordial thanks for the liberal provision you have made for me. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 327 The men drank it [beer] in most liberal quantities.

c. Hence *occas.* of outline, parts of the body, etc.: Ample, large.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. iii. (1631) 109 Against this husband; Who, if we chance to change his liberall eares To other ensignes, and with labour make A new beast of him. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* I. 204 More of pleasure than disdain Was in her dimpled chin and liberal lip. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst.*

Med. IV. 381, I think I have observed that women of slender frame more often contract renal disease under pregnancy than those of more liberal outline.

† **3.** Free from restraint; free in speech or action. In 16–17th c. often in a bad sense: Unrestrained by prudence or decorum, licentious. *Liberal arbitre* (=F. *libéral arbitre*, L. *liberum arbitrium*): free will. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 44 Wyll thou commytte & vndresitte thy lyberal arbytre to thynges Impossyble. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 And where there is a quicke [illegible] & a liberall tong, there is moche speche. *c* 1[illegible] *Trag.* (16 c) I 4 It lyes not in Lorenzos p[illegible] the vulgar liberall of their tongues. 1599 Si[illegible] *Ado* IV. i. 93 A ruffian Who hath indeed most like a liberall villaine, Confest the vile encounters they have had. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 165 Is he not a most prophane, and liberall Counsailor? 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* v. ii, I stand The theme and comment to each liberal tongue. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* II. ii, And give allowance to your liberall jests Upon his person. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. IX. 469, I shall not .. attempt to pass so liberal a judgment upon a person I am, for so many respects, oblig'd to honour. 1689 WOOD *Life* 31 Aug., Mr. Henry Dodwell .. liberal in his discourse at London, so much that a gent. threatened to bring him into danger. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 79 ¶ 4 The Old Devil at Temple-Bar, .. where Ben. Johnson and his Sons used to make their liberal Meetings.

b. Of passage, etc.: Freely permitted, not interfered with. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1530 1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 His lyberall and free habytations resortes and passages to and fro the vniuersall places of this realme. 1532 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 Ships should haue their liberall and direct passage in the mids of the streames of the said riuer of Onse and water of Humber. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxviii. 69 He in a closed field gave scope of liberal entry.

c. Of construction or interpretation: Inclining to laxity or indulgence; not rigorous. † Also of a translation: Free, not literal.

1778 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 185) I. 146, I have added Latin, or liberal English translations. 1792 A. HAMILTON *Let. to E. Carrington* Wks. (ed. Lodge) VIII. 204 A disposition on my part towards a liberal construction of the powers of the national government. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 407 The learned Commentator .. put a much more liberal construction on the *dictum* in the Year Book.

† **d.** With agent-noun: That does something freely or copiously. *Obs.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. i. 87 So much .. as may suffice a Child that is a liberal Sucker.

4. Free from narrow prejudice; open-minded, candid.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXX. III. 142 A Grecian philosopher, who visited Constantinople soon after the death of Theodosius, published his liberal opinions concerning the duties of kings. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 444 A liberal investigation of the curative power of topical cold to arthritic inflammation. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor* etc. 20 The late Dr. Watson .. published a liberal reply to the Historian in his Apology for Christianity. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 684 Liberal enquiries into the literature and institutions of the Hindus. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 467 The resentment which Innocent felt towards Fran[illegible]posed him to take a mild and liberal view of the affair[illegible]ngland.

b. *esp.* Free from bigotry or unreasonable prejudice in favour of traditional opinions or established institutions; open to the reception of new ideas or proposals of reform.

Hence often applied as a party designation to those members of a church or religious sect who hold opinions 'broader' or more 'advanced' than those in accordance with its commonly accepted standard of orthodoxy, e.g. in *Liberal Catholic*, *Liberal Christian*: in the U.S. chiefly applied to the Unitarians and Universalists; in England somewhat more vaguely to those who reject or consider unessential any considerable part of the traditional system of belief; so *liberal Christianity*, *liberal theology*.

1846 O. W. HOLMES *A Rhymed Lesson* 308 Thine eyes behold A cheerful Christian from the liberal fold. 1886 W. P. ROBERTS *Liberalism in Religion* 56, I maintain that Liberal Protestantism, Liberal Christianity, is not anti-dogmatic, is not anti-theological. *Ibid.* 59 Now I am positively for dogma, and so I am sure is every Liberal Christian. 1886 W. BARRY in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 185 It would still appear to me .. that the Liberal Protestantism of the day is a makeshift.

5. Of political opinions: Favourable to constitutional changes and legal or administrative reforms tending in the direction of freedom or democracy. Hence used as the designation of the party holding such opinions, in England or other states; opposed to *Conservative*.

In *Liberal Conservative*, the adj. has rather sense 4 than this sense; the combination, however, is often hyphened, which perhaps indicates that it is interpreted as = 'partly Liberal, partly Conservative.' *Liberal Unionist*: a member of the party formed by those Liberals who refused to support Mr. Gladstone's measure of Irish Home Rule in 1886.

1801 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. xi. 113 The extinction of every vestige of freedom, and of every liberal idea with which they are associated. 1842 COBDEN *Speech* in Morley *Life* x. (1882) 34 2, I believe the right hon. Baronet [Peel] to be as liberal as the noble Lord [J. Russell]. 1847 LD. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* II. 191, I have scarcely been able to detect any Candidate's address which, if professing Conservatism, does not explain that this means 'Liberal Conservatism'. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 29 Harold meant to stand on the Liberal side. 1879 G. B. SMITH *Life Gladstone* I. i. 9 Principles .. which we usually associate with the name of Liberal-Conservative. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 190 The Liberal Government had outlived its popularity. 1899 LD. ROSEBERY in *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 2/2 There is no such party known .. to the Speaker or the Whips, as the party of the Liberal Imperialists. 1901 *Scotsman* 12 Mar. 6/2 Liberal Unionism is still a vital force in British politics.

6. *Comb.* as *liberal-hearted*, *-minded*, † *-talking* adjs.; *liberal-mindedness*.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 20 The liberall harted man is by the opinion of the prodigall miserable. 1612 N. FIELD *Woman a Weathercock* III. i. F 1 b, Next to that, the fame, Of your neglect, and liberall talking tongue, Which bred my honour an eternall wrong. 1756 JOHNSON in Boswell *Johnson*, The booksellers are generous Liberal-minded men. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* Pref., Can he who the day before was a trampled slave suddenly become liberal-minded? 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. 38 Thou art .. liberal-minded, great, Consistent. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix. 43 Indifference to all truth, under the name of liberal-mindedness, is the crowning virtue of the age.

B. *sb.*

1. A member of the Liberal party (see A. 5).

a. in continental politics.

1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 3 Our travellers..continue to resort to Paris..and occasionally take part with *Ultras* or with *Liberals*. 1823 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 496 The Liberals of that day [end of 18th c.] .. flew at high game. .. There was a scheme for establishing a society of Liberals at Cleves, where .. they were to employ themselves in the task of destroying Christianity by means of the press. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 52 The part played by the liberals during this time was as follows. 1885 LOWE *Prince Bismarck* I. 460 This was evidently the calculation of the Liberals in the Reichstag, when..they began a series of attempts to cobble at the Constitution.

b. in British politics.

Early in the 19th c. the sb. occurs chiefly as applied by opponents to the advanced section of the Whig party: sometimes in Sp. or Fr. form, app. with the intention of suggesting that the principles of those politicians were unEnglish, or akin to those of the revolutionaries of the Continent. As, however, the adj. was already English in a laudatory sense, the advocates of reform were not reluctant to adopt the foreign term as descriptive of themselves; and when the significance of the old party distinctions was obliterated by the coalition of the moderate Whigs with the Tories and of the advanced Whigs with the Radicals, the new names 'Liberal' and 'Conservative' took the place of 'Whig' and 'Tory' as the usual appellations of the two great parties in the state.

[1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 6] These are the personages for whose sake the continuance of the Alien Bill has been opposed by the British *Liberales*. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 19 Nov., Canning, Huskisson, and a mitigated party of Liberaux. 1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* xxxv. III. 66 That one born and bred such an ultra exclusive..should be obliged after her marriage..to open her doors and turn ultra liberale, or an universal suffragist.] 1822 (*title*) The Liberal. Verse and Prose from the South. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 174 What lurking conspirator against the quiet of his native government..has failed to ask and receive the protection of our Liberals? 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xi. 77 Newer and more thorough-going Whigs .. were known by the name of Radicals, and have since been called..Liberals. 1865 J. S. MILL in *Morn. Star* 6 July, A Liberal is he who looks forward for his principles of government; a Tory looks backward. 1879 MCCARTHY *Oxon Times* II. xix. 51 A large number of Liberals were no doubt influenced by this view of the situation.

2. One who holds 'liberal' views in theology. Chiefly *U.S.*

1887 *Beacon* (Boston U.S.) 8 Jan, In Boston a minister is called a liberal when he rejects the Andover creed, and, perhaps, the Apostles' Creed.

Liberalism (lĭ'bĕrăliz'm). [f. LIBERAL *a.* + -ISM. Cf. F. *libéralisme*.] The holding of liberal opinions in politics or theology; the political tenets characteristic of a Liberal.

1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 17 He is worthy of a conversion to liberalism. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. III. 246 Religion is the very name of obligation, and liberalism is the very name for the want of obligation. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xii, The liberalism of the King of the French. 1841 J. H. NEWMAN in *Apol.* 313 The more serious thinkers among us are used .. to regard the spirit of Liberalism as the characteristic of the destined Antichrist. 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. 11 This mode of thought .. was common among the last generation of European liberalism. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July 101/1 The ecclesiastical Liberalism which shaped the Dean's peculiar view.

Liberalist (lĭ'bĕrălist). [f. LIBERAL *a.* + -IST.] An advocate of liberalism in politics or religion; a liberal.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 410 We are forced to draw up: we are forced, little by little, to turn liberalists. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 490 He had insensibly acquired the confidence of the entire party of continental liberalists. 1823 KEBLE *Lett. Spir. Counsel* viii. (1870) 18 Of course, if this be true of dissenters, it is more so of those who are mere liberalists.

attrib. or *adj.* 1846 BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 522 Faith is not, as our liberalist divines hold, something in addition to the Christian life. 1889 *Times* 19 June, The opposition of the Liberalist party has a basis in principle.

Liberalistic (lĭbĕrăli'stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to liberalism; inclined or tending to liberalism.

1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* 17 Feb., Whoever succeeds [to the Professorship of Divinity] will be virtually curbed in any liberalistic propensities by our present proceedings. 1888 *Dublin Rev.* July 206 The attempts made by the Liberalistic party to make capital of the Holy Father's action respecting Poland. 1898 *Catholic News* 13 Aug. 1/2 Cardinal Antonelli ..could not suffer his Liberalistic tendencies.

Liberality (libĕræ'lĭti). Also 4 **liberalte**, 4–6 **-ite**, 5–6 **lyberalite**, **-yte**, **-ytie**, 5–7 **liberal-ytie**, 6 **-itee**, **-ytye**, 6–7 **-itie**, **-ityе**. [a. OF. *liberalité* (1262 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *liberālitātem*, n. of quality f. *liberāl-is* LIBERAL.]

1. The quality of being liberal or free in giving; bountiful bestowal of gifts; generosity, munificence.

13.. *St. Ambrose* 641 in *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 18 In mony þinges he was comendable, Furst in liberalite. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 159 He was of so moche liberalte þat he made þe kynges and messes [*Fread* kynges messes; L. *fercula regalia*] be dist redy foure tymes in a day. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 390 Liberalite, Which is the vertu of Largesse. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 124 At thair departynge thai most nedis haue grete giftes and rewardes; ffor þat lesitith þe kynges magnificence and liberalite. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xlviii. 32 A .. feest was holden by the Kynge to all that wolde come, with most lyberalytie and plentie in all that was necessary to suche a feest. 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 The Kynge .. of his mere mocion benygnitee and lyberalitee .. hath gyuen and granted..pardon. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 30 The Canibales beyng allured by the lyberalitie & gyftes of our men. 1566 *Prayers in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1859) 261 Good Lord, bless us and all thy gifts which we receive of thy large liberality. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. x. 41 Riches joyned with liberality, is Power; because it procureth friends, and servants. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 436 His liberality knew no bottom but an empty purse, so bountiful he was to all in want. 1741 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 263 Liberality .. is apt to degenerate into extravagance. 1769 *Junius Lett.* ii. 13 He was formed to excel in war, by nature's liberality to his mind as well as person. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 229 The extraordinary liberality with which Antipater weakened his own army to strengthen that of Antigonus. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 150 Thanks to the Doctor's liberality in the matter of my weekly board [etc.].

b. An instance of this; a liberal gift or bounty; a largess. Now *rare*.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xvi. 3 Them will I sende to bryngе youre liberalite vnto Jerusalem. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Litany*, Wee receyuinge thy bountiefull lyberalytye. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XII. x. (1622) 167 There was ..giuen..a donatiue to the souldiers, and a liberalitie to the people. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiii. § 31 This was to be paid, not as a charity, or liberality, but as a debt. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 ¶ 5 Enriched by uncommon liberalities of nature. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 374 He .. found himself in a position to bestow great liberalities amongst the soldiers. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* ii. 15 An attempt to escape responsibilities, duties, liberalities at home. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. iv. 154 The name of Ptolemy was popular from his liberalities.

2. Breadth of mind; freedom from bias or prejudice; liberal-mindedness.

1808 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 109 Our opponents, who had not the liberality to distinguish between political and social opposition. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 491 With a liberality rare in his time, he considered questions of ecclesiastical polity as of small account when compared with the great principles of Christianity. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* v. xiii, Where look for liberality, if men of science are illiberal to their brethren?

¶ **3.** Liberalism in politics; liberals collectively. Only in allusive nonce-uses.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 204 Liberality proving..quite as careful of its pounds, shillings, and pence, as Toryism. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 637 A strange jumble of all the systems, and philosophies, bigotries, and liberalities that have each had its day and its party in France. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* IV. xxxviii. 39 With all the liberality of republican Europe rejoicing in his dignities as a man and a brother.

Liberalization (lĭbĕrăləizē'ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of liberalizing; the fact of being liberalized or becoming liberal.

1835 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* II. 372 Students seeking only the liberalization and not the profits of academic life. 1854 — *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 24 In all that concerned the liberalization of his views. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 144 The extensive reforms and liberalisation of the government recently undertaken by the Ottoman rulers. 1897 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXIX. 53 The growing liberalization of ideas.

Liberalize (lĭ'bĕrəloiz), *v.* [f. LIBERAL + -IZE. Cf. F. *libéraliser*.]

1. *trans.* To render liberal; to imbue with liberal ideas or principles; to make liberal-minded; to free from narrowness; to enlarge the intellectual range of. Also (*nonce-use*) *to liberalize away*, to do away with by such means.

1774 BURKE *Amer. Taxation* Sel. Wks. I. 123 He was bred to the law ..; a science which does more to quicken and invigorate the understanding, than all the other kinds of learning put together; but it is not apt..to open and to liberalize the mind exactly in the same proportion. 1790 — *Fr. Rev.* 148 We liberalize the church by an intercourse with the leading characters of the country. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 341 If they do not break the proper bound, and liberalize away all true religion. 1830 DE QUINCEY *R. Bentley* Wks. 1857 VII. 103 Classical education..liberalizes the mind. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 521 The readiness with which he enlarged his needs and liberalized his habits to the standard he found here. 1898 J. E. C. BODLEY *France* II. iv. i. 325 The Empire, for which, when liberalised, he predicted a glorious and popular career.

b. To make Liberal in politics.

1853 LEWIS *Lett.* 262 He is Liberalizing them, instead of their Torifying him. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Dec. 5/1 The small boroughs will go to liberalise the counties. 1887 *Spectator* 30 July 1014/2 The Conservative Party has been liberalised..by the Household Suffrage Act.

c. To incline to liberality. *nonce-use.*

1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 310 Liberalise the ideas of Messrs. Oldstile and Crampton.

2. *intr.* To favour liberal opinions; be or become liberal in one's ideas or principles.

1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 248 In the Memoirs of James the Second .. the catholic reasons and liberalises like a modern philosopher. *a* 1836 FROUDE *Mem.* (1849) 152 We were all liberalizing as we were going on, making too much of this world, and losing our hold upon the next. [1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. viii. 184 Demosthenes said of the Pythian oracle, that it philipized; and from the moment the Reform Bill began to thrive, Herbert Grimstone liberalized.] 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 828 Russia must liberalize, or be convulsed.

Hence **Li·beralized**, **Li·beralizing** *ppl. adjs.* Also **Li·beralizer**, one who or something which liberalizes.

1820 FOSTER *Ess. Evils Pop. Ignor.* 158 Liberalized feeling and deportment. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 40 The Irish clergy, .. an educated, liberalized, well-conducted order of men. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1871) I. 490 The liberalisers in and out of Parliament. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxviii. VIII. 634 Intolerance is the natural weed of the human bosom, though its growth or development may be counteracted by liberalizing causes. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture* Wks. (Bohn) II. 368 Archery, cricket, gun and fishing-rod .. are all educators, liberalizers. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 259 The course was not truly, what it claimed to be, liberalising. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 24 Jan. 347/2 Notions that it [Sunday] is but a relaxed or liberalised Jewish Sabbath.

Liberally (li·bĕrăli), *adv.* [f. LIBERAL *a.* + -LY [2].] In a liberal manner.

1. As befits a gentleman or man of culture. (Cf. LIBERAL *a.* 1.)

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 157 ¶ 4 A certain Hardness and Ferocity which some Men, tho' liberally educated, carry about them in all their Behaviour. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 591 Not to know Queen Anne's wits and their works is not to be liberally educated.

2. Bountifully, freely, generously.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 181 William ..liberally rewarded..went azen to Normandye. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xliii. 168 Blanchardyn..right lyberaly graunted to hym his requeste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 147 b, Whiche..mynistreth to theyr neyghbours liberally suche goodes..as they haue receyued of god. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 49 For such a one they lib'rally will give. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 119 How can God, though of his own nature never so liberally disposed, give to him who has liberty of asking, and yet does not? 1811 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. Biographies (1870) II. 165 His .. poetic talents were..liberally exerted for the support of this undertaking. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 284 Promises, and even gold, ..were liberally lavished. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* vi. (1873) 53 And, if I do anything worthy of praise, she gives me my meed liberally. 1885 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 481/2 The bill..is one which the clients are not bound to pay unless they are minded to deal liberally with the solicitors.

b. Without stint; abundantly, amply, plentifully.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. (Percy Soc.) 131 With golden droppes so lyberally indewed. 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* vi. 2 Their widowes were not so liberallie relieued. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 123 That vertue which she could not liberallie impart Shee striveth to amend by her owne proper Art. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. lv. 345 As they were both riding home from a treat, at which they had drunk liberally. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 63 He spared not to blame him liberally for it. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 23 Acid fruits should be liberally offered. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iv, It was not by any means a savage pantomime ..; was often very droll; was always liberally got up, and cleverly presented. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* I. II. 111 After allowing liberally for casualties during the advance.

†3. Chiefly with reference to speech: Without reserve or restraint; freely; often, with unbecoming freedom, insolently, licentiously. Also, without constraint; voluntarily. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q vj, Your daughter may speke lyberally with hir cousyns. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 The Mayre ..shall..suffre all thinhabitauntes..lyberally and freely without interrupcion ..to..bringe their saide hearinges. 1568 MARY, Q. SCOTS *Let.* in H. Campbell *Love Lett.* (1824) App. 301 Thay would have persuadit me be craft to have liberallie dimittit my crown. 1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* C 1 b, Had mine owne brother spoke thus liberally, My fury should haue taught him better manners. 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* 32 Some may thinke, I speake liberally; God forbid I should doe it.

†b. In a lax or loose manner. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 109 Vthiris in the meine tyme leiuet sa liberallie.

Li·beralness. *rare.* [-NESS.] Liberality.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 155 þe covetise .. stered þe robbour þerto, and nouȝt my liberalnes. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. xci, Though this bountie, and this liberalness, a glorious vertue be.

Liberary, obs. form of LIBRARY.

‖ **Liberate** (libērē̆·ti), *sb. Law. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 -at. [subst. use of med.L. *līberāte* 'deliver ye' (imperative pl. of *līberāre* to deliver), the word with which the writ commenced.]

1. a. A writ issued out of Chancery for the payment of a pension or other royal allowance. **b.** A writ to the sheriff of a county for the delivery of land and goods taken upon the forfeiture of a recognizance. **c.** A writ issued out of Chancery to a jailer for the delivery of a prisoner who has put in bail for his appearance.

[1535 FITZHERB. *Nat. Brev.* (1567) 132 Vn briefe al vicount hors de chancery a deliuer a luy ceux terres et biens al value de dette &c. le quel briefe est appell'vn liberate.] 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. ii. (1588) 349, I will shew you one forme of a Baile, and another of the Liberate. 1590 *Acts Privy Council* (1899) XIX. 297 A writ of extent with a liberat therin unto the Shreef of the said towne hath bene sued out of that Court of the Common Pleas. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 181 If a Liberate be deliuered to the Clarke of the Hamper, who hath assets in his hands. 1674 T. TURNOR *Case Bankers & Creditors* ii. 7 The King hath charged himself to the Subject by Talley and liberate to pay a summe of money out of his Customes.

2. *transf.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. v. (1640) 174 Denying the Infallibility of the Church..the overplus of Merits, Service understood, Indulgences, Liberaties out of Purgatorie, and the like.

3. *attrib.*: **liberate day**, a day on which liberates were issued; **liberate roll**, the account formerly kept of pensions and other allowances made under the great seal.

1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exchequer* 18 The said Treasurers Remembrancer is ..at the next Liberate or Sealing day, to make forth the strongest proces to the Sheriffes. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 578 The Pipe Rolls of Henry II are supplemented under John by Oblate, Liberate, and Mise Rolls.

† **Liberate,** *a.* (and *pa. pple.*) *Obs.* [ad. L. *līberāt-us*, pa. pple. of *līberāre* to LIBERATE.] Liberated, free. Const. *from.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 b 2 That the matter might have the liberater a passage to enter forth at. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* I. viii. 25 The Christian Church .. is liberate from the Pedagogicall instruction of the Ceremoniall Law. 1671 *True Noncont.* 125 The old dispensation from which we are liberate. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* ed. 2 63 The Prisoner [shall be] immediately liberate from his Imprisonment.

Liberate (li·bĕreˈt), *v.* Also 7 -at. [f. L. *līberat-*, ppl. stem of *līberāre*, f. *līber* free.] *trans.* To set free, set at liberty; to free, release *from* (something). *Chem.* To set free from combination.

1623 COCKERAM, *Liberate*, to free one. *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 206 Four thousand Knights that came to liberate their King. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 131 Jesus Christ..liberats the Worship of God from the shadows. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. iii. (1869) I. 533 By liberating the public revenue, they might restore vigour to that government of which they themselves had the principal direction. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 97 Advanced to some .. more than mortal height, That lib'rates and exempts me from them all. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 377 The portion of acid thus liberated. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 112, I will liberate him from his present sufferings. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* x. (1880) 172 The six slaves .. were eventually liberated by the crew of an English vessel. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 52 Walking slow..Liberates the brain o'erloaded.

Hence **Li·berating** *ppl. a.*

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Book* III. 1296 Thanks to His liberating angel Death. 1883 R. ZIMMERMANN in *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 844/3 The prophet of a liberating..movement.

Liberated (li·bĕreˈtėd), *ppl. a.* [f. LIBERATE *v.* + -ED [1].] Set free, set at liberty.

1794 BURKE *Pref. to Brissot's Addr.* Wks. VII. 305 This liberated galley-slave. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 147 The partially liberated streams flowed .. over their own ice.

b. *spec.* in *Bot.* (see quot. 1888).

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Liberatus* (Bot.), .. liberated. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Liberated*, in Botany, applied to a structure which is in part adherent to another and in part free.

Liberation (libĕrēˈ·ʃən). [ad. L. *līberātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *līberāre* to LIBERATE. Cf. F. *libération* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of liberating or condition of being liberated; setting free; release.

Liberation Society: the current designation of the 'Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control', the object of which is to advocate the disestablishment and disendowment of all established churches in the British dominions. Cf. next word.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xcv. 426 (Add. MS.) The contricion that he had in his Ende was the signe and token of his liberacion. 1532 BP. CLARK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 306 For the liberation off Italye. 1623 COCKERAM, *Liberation*, a deliuerance. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. iii. (1869) I. 515 The future liberation of the public revenue they leave to the care of posterity. 1782 POWNALL *Study of Antiq.* 155 This mode of analysing requires perfect liberation from all prejudged system. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 55 Those gases that require, for their liberation, a red heat. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* ii. 15 A liberation from the dominion of the flesh. 1879 R. T. SMITH *Basil Gt.* x. 127 The separation of soul and body is liberation from all evil. 1886 *Q. Rev.* CLXII. 8 The Liberation Society had a balance on its Legacy Account of 10,334*l.* 15*s.*

Liberationist (libĕrēˈ·ʃənist). [f. LIBERATION + -IST.] One who sympathizes with the aims of the 'Liberation Society' (see prec.); an advocate of disestablishment. Also *attrib.*

1869 *Echo* 12 Oct., He served Mr. Gladstone against the Church on the political platform with Cardinal Cullen and the Liberationists. 1885 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Apr. 75 A conclusive reply to Dissenting Liberationists. 1886 *Q. Rev.* CLXII. 8 According to the wonted Liberationist style of reasoning. 1888 C. A. LANE *Notes Eng. Ch. Hist.* II. xxviii. § 8. 242 Liberationist agitators.

So **Libera·tionism**, the principles or practice of liberationists.

1881 *Ch. Times* 1 July 437 The evil spirit of Liberationism will be for ever cast out. 1886 *Q. Rev.* CLXII. 8 Democracy .. acting in obedience to Liberationism.

Liberative (li·bĕrētiv), *a.* [f. L. *līberāt-* (see LIBERATE *v.*) + -IVE.] That liberates or favours liberation.

1843 CARLYLE *Francia* Misc. Ess. (1872) VII. 2 A liberative cavalier. 1863 J. F. MAGUIRE *Father Mathew* 300 The writer..resolves to be free, whether Father Mathew should give him permission or not; still a liberative line from his reverence would be a triumph [etc.].

Liberator (li·bĕreˈtəɹ). [Agent-n. in L. form, f. LIBERATE *v.*] One who liberates; a deliverer.

'The Liberator (of Ireland)' was a designation applied by his followers to Daniel O'Connell, the advocate of 'Repeal of the Union' between Great Britain and Ireland.

1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* 138, I have reverenced him as much as possibly I could, as Liberator of his Country. 1658 HEWYT *Last Serm.* 155 The exploits of the Judges and Kings given to the people of God for Liberators. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 127 The King of Sweden .. was expected by all, as a true Liberatour, or Deliverer. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, The future liberator of Rome. 1843 CARLYLE *Francia* Misc. Ess. (1899) IV. 261 Bolivar, 'the Washington of Columbia,' Liberator Bolivar. 1848 W. J. O'N. DAUNT *Recoll. O'Connell* I. 16 In .. 1834, I was in Dublin, and met the Liberator at a Repeal meeting. 1881 *Academy* 16 Apr. 272 The invading army of liberators was closely blockaded.

Liberatory (li·bĕrătŏri), *a. rare.* [f. L. *līberāt-* (see LIBERATE *v.* + -ORY.] = LIBERATIVE.

1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 46 Instruments..of their effects be either Constitutiue and making, or remissorie and liberatorie. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. vii, Strong men and liberatory Samsons.

Liberatress (li·bĕreˈtrės). [f. LIBERATOR + -ESS.] A female liberator.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 4 Joan .. was received with the honours due to the liberatress of the town. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxvii, He had run over to Laura, his liberatress, to thank her for his recovered freedom. 1894 *Catholic News* 12 May 4/6 The memory of the great 'liberatress' belongs to all the French.

Also **Liberatrice** [with Fr. suffix], **Liberatrix** [with L. suffix], in the same sense. *rare.*

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxix, Beneficent liberatrice. 1893 *Leisure Hour* Mar. 343/2 The liberatrix of France.

Liberd(e, obs. form of LEOPARD.

Libero-motor (li·bĕromōᵘ·təɹ), *a.* [irreg. f. L. *līberāre* to LIBERATE + MOTOR.] Disengaging or liberating motor energy.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. iii. (1872) I. 47 Each ganglion is a libero-motor agent. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 38 Libero-motor elements.

Libertarian (libəɹtē·riăn), *sb.* (*a.*). [f. LIBERTY + *-arian*, as in *unitarian*, etc.]

1. One who holds the doctrine of the freedom of the will, as opposed to that of necessity. Opposed to *necessitarian.* Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. i. 11 Where is the difference between the Libertarian..and the Necessarian? 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxx. (1866) II. 113 When the Libertarian descends to arguments drawn from the fact of the Moral Law. 1882–3 F. L. PATTON in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2524/1 The libertarian doctrine is now taught by appealing to consciousness. 1886 H. SIDGWICK in *Mind* XI. 144 His psychology inevitably precludes him [Plato] from being really Libertarian. 1895 G. J. ROMANES *Th. Relig.* 129 If libertarians grant causality as appertaining to the will.

2. One who approves of or advocates liberty.

1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 355. 1901 F. W. MAITLAND in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July 419 A supply of competent editors was wanted [for the Rolls Series]...In such matters Englishmen are individualists and libertarians. The picture of an editor defending his proof sheets .. before an official board of critics is not to our liking.

Hence **Liberta·rianism**, the principles or doctrines of libertarians.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 10 *note*, The general drift of his [Kant's] system..is not libertarianism. 1886 H. SIDGWICK in *Mind* XI. 144 [This] is to make him [Plato] talk modern Libertarianism in a quite unwarrantable way.

Liberticidal (libəːɹtisəi·dăl), *a.* [f. LIBERTICIDE *sb.*[1] + -AL.] = LIBERTICIDE *a.*

1794 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 193 Their liberticidal measures. 1822 *Examiner* 381/2 The liberticidal system of Divine Right. 1887 R. GARNETT *Carlyle* vii. 119 He is a noble patriot in the first half of his career, and a liberticidal usurper in the second.

Liberticide (libəːɹtisəid), *sb.*[1] and *a.* [a. F. *liberticide* (recorded only as adj.; used by Babœuf, *a* 1797), f. *liberté* LIBERTY + *-cide*, -CIDE 1.] **A.** *sb.* A 'killer' or destroyer of liberty.

1795 SOUTHEY *Maid of Orleans* II. 328 Cæsar .. the great liberticide. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. ii, What if he should prove too prosperous, and become Liberticide, Murderer of Freedom! 1863 *Scotsman* 28 Mar. (Kinglake's Crimea), He abhors Louis Napoleon .. because he sees in him a liberticide. 1895 OUIDA in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 241 He was, in his prime, a regicide; he is, in his old age, a liberticide.

B. *adj.* Destructive of liberty.

1793 A. YOUNG *Example France* (ed. 3) 60 *note*, Spare not the liberticide members, who vote in favour of Louis. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (1818) 122 As to the tongue, under one of the late liberticide Acts, two London Aldermen .. have sufficed to put an end to all public use of that instrument. 1819 SHELLEY in Dowden *Shelley* (1886) II. vii. 294 Two liberticide wars were undertaken by the privileged classes of the country. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 431 The most violent, haughty, and liberticide of all despotisms.

Liberticide (libəːɹtisəid), *sb.*[2] *rare.* [f. as prec.: see -CIDE 2.] The 'killing' of liberty.

1819 SHELLEY *Eng. in* 1819, 8 An army which liberticide and prey Make as a two-edged sword to all who wield.

1898 OUIDA in *Review Rev.* Sept. 251 All that has been done by the State since the revolt of May is liberticide of the most violent character.

Libertinage (li·bərtinédʒ). [f. next + -AGE.]

1. The conduct or practice of a libertine; habitual licentiousness with regard to the relation of the sexes; = LIBERTINISM 2.

1611 COTGR., *Libertinage*, Libertinage, Epicurisme, sensualitie, licentiousnesse, dissolutenesse. 1639 MARCOMBES in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 98 Hauing tasted allready a litle drope of y^e Libertinage of y^e Court. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 20 The libertinage which .. prevails must..render them..unfit for bearing children. 1819 *Metropolis* (ed. 2) II. 181 The General .. was .. famous for libertinage and debauchery. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 189 The suppers of the Duke of Orleans became a school of libertinage. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* I. xiii. (1881) 259 The upper classes .. were given up for the most part to frivolity and libertinage.

2. Free-thinking in religious matters; = LIBERTINISM 1.

1660 BLOME *Fanat. Hist.* i. 5 Anabaptism, being a doctrine of licentiousness and libertinage. 1767 WARBURTON *Serm. Linc. Inn* xiii. Wks. 1788 V. 194 *note*, Erasmus.. thought he saw, under all their fondness for the Language of old Rome, a growing libertinage, which disposed them to think slightly of the Christian Faith.

Libertine (li·bərtin), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 lyb-, 7–8 -in. [ad. L. *libertīn-us* (in sense 2 perh. through F. *libertin*, recorded from 1542), f. *libertus* made free, cogn. w. *līber* free.]

A. *sb.*

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A freedman; one manumitted from slavery; also, the son of a freedman.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* vi. 9 Summe risen of the synagoge, that was clepid of Libertyns. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 315 Quhidder ane servand or ane libertine war maid consull. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 34 Libertine, that is to saie, any man of a bonde ancestour. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 411 A mean commoner of Rome, descended from the race of Libertines or Slaues newly infranchised. 1631 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* (ed. 2) Ep. Ded., As if one could be put into the state of a Libertine, without a former seruitude! 1644 *Jus Pop.* 52 Who could more powerfully sway in the Palace than Eunuchs, Grooms and Libertines? 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 24 There are some Persons forbidden to be Accusers..as Libertines against their Patrons. 1727 LARDNER *Credib. Gosp. Hist.* I. iii. § 4.

¶ b. Misused for: A freeman (of a city). *rare*—[1].

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 50 He.. vsde me like a fugitiue; an Inmate in a towne, That is no citie libertine, nor capable of their gowne.

2. a. *pl.* The name given to certain antinomian sects of the early sixteenth century, which arose in France and elsewhere on the continent. b. Later, in wider sense: One who holds free or loose opinions about religion; a free-thinker.

1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1613/1 Euen the infidels, Turkes, Iewes, Anabaptistes, and Libertines, desire felicitie as well as the Christians. 1589 *Acts Privy Council* (1898) XVII. 424 In those Lowe Countryes there are Sectaryes, as Annabaptystes, Lybertines, and soche lyke. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Libertine*, loose in religion, one that thinks he may doe what he listeth. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 Neither wanted their Libertins in those daies, that..thought They might doe what they listed. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* IV. 297 The old plea of loose Libertines in the Apostles time; I have faith, saith one, and though I have no works, yet my faith will save me. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 254 The Libertins, and Profane Spirits of the Age are apt to Reason, or rather Mutiny against the Ways of God. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 48 People of all ways of thinking, even from the libertine to the methodist. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xviii. 163 Flamsteed never scrupled to denounce Halley as a libertine and an infidel. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* II. xvii. 283 The intellectual libertine who denies everything that cannot be certified by the senses.

c. *transf.* One who follows his own inclinations or goes his own way; one who is not restricted or confined.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 48 When he speakes, The Ayre, a Charter'd Libertine, is still. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 Romish policie, that they might become the absolute libertines of the world .. hath withdrawn the neckes of the clergie from vnder Ciuill Power. 1628 BP. HALL *Serm. Chr. Liberty* Rem. Wks. (1660) 27 What is this, but .. to professe our selves, not Libertines, but licentiate of disorder? 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 116 Those Pharisees in the Gospel.. Christ himselfe was a libertine to them and their strictnesse. 1698 LISTER *Journey Paris* (1699) 39 Though Rubens in his History is too much a Libertine in this respect, yet there is in this very place, which we now describe, much truth in the habit of his principal Figures. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv, He is the chartered libertine of the place.

3. A man who is not restrained by moral law, esp. in his relations with the female sex; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life. † Rarely applied to a woman.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* 45 The whole brood of venereous Libertines, that knowe no reason but appetite, no Lawe but Luste. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 29 b, Twenty thousand of these dreggy lees of Libertines hiu'd vnto him in a moment. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 49. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. v, The plump Dutch Frow, the stately dame of Spain, The Roman libertine, and sprightful Tuscan. 1713 ROWE *J. Shore* i, That man the lawless libertine may rove, Free and unquestion'd through the wilds of love. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 ¶ 14 The giddy libertine, or drunken ravisher. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiv, Since when is it that the principal libertine has altered his morals so much? 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) 80 His life .. was that of a libertine.

4. At Aberdeen University: A student who has no bursary.

1782 OREM *Chanonry Aberd.* 175 The janitor .. hath twenty shillings Scots from every bursar, and two shillings and six pence sterling from libertines. 1818 KENNEDY *Ann. Aberd.* II. 392 Since the original foundation of the college, the students have been distinguished by the titles of *bursars*, and *libertines*, or free scholars.

B. *adj.*

1. Manumitted from slavery (see A. 1). *rare.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. i. 432 The verie Libertine or enfranchised women. 1795 MACKNIGHT *Apost. Epistles* (1820) IV. 547, 4000 of the Libertine race were transported.

2. Acknowledging no law in religion or morals; free-thinking; antinomian. Also *occas.* Pertaining to the sects known as 'Libertines'.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 36 The doctrine of the gospell is not a libertine doctrine. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* II. x. 82 Even among the Christians themselves, what foule charges of libertine doctrine are layd upon them by false teachers! 1693 TILLOTSON *Pref. to Wilkins' Nat. Relig.*, The pernicious doctrines of the Antinomians, and of all other libertine-enthusiasts. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. ii. (1852) 115 Religion..had like to have died..through a libertine and Brownistick spirit. 1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. i. 55 Persons of libertine and atheistical tenets. 1858 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 18 The Libertine party instantly saw the opportunity afforded of turning opinion against the pastors. 1861 TRENCH 7 *Ch. Asia* 84 In the Apocalypse of St. John we find these libertine errors already full blown. 1901 *Expositor* June 412 The libertine tendencies of Gentile Christians in Asia Minor.

3. Free or unrestrained in constitution, habit, conduct or language. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* (1593) 139 Although that same French Mirrour be.. stuffed with geere homely enough, fit for a Libertine & frantique Theame; yet doth it [etc.]. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 167 A more libertine disposition. 1668 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 36 Amongst other libertine libels, there was..a bold petition of the poor w—s to Lady Castlemaine. 1689–90 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 238 There is something in the Genius of Poetry, too libertine to be confined to so many Rules. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 79 The libertine ant will choose her own settlement. 1847 EMERSON *Wood Notes* II. Poems 70 He is free and libertine, Pouring of his power the wine To every age, to every race.

† b. Of literary composition, translation: Extremely free. *Obs.*

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* Pref., The Grammarians perhaps will not suffer this libertine way of rendring foreign Authors to be called Translation. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* Pref. (1686) 3 The Satyr and Odes of the Author.. I have translated in the same libertine way. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 172 ¶ 2, I have rambled in this Libertine Manner of Writing by way of Essay. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Sir D. Dalrymple* 3 Feb., The transitions are as sudden as those in Pindar, but not so libertine.

4. Characterized by habitual disregard of moral law, esp. with regard to the relation of the sexes; licentious, dissolute; characteristic of or resembling a libertine.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 3 121 The heathen Poets, when they fall upon a libertine passion, doe still expostulate with Lawes and moralities, as if they were opposite and malignant to nature. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* Pref. (1700) 4 A tendency not only to Antinomianism, but to a Libertine course of life. 1762 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 132 The frank libertine wit of their old stage. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. E. Darwin* 375 A band of libertine lovers .. plight their promiscuous hymeneals. *a* 1831 MACKINTOSH *Rev. of* 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 11 The attractions of his lively and somewhat libertine conversation were among the means by which he maintained his ground with Charles II. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice of Bks.* iii. 51 The Decameron..is redolent of that libertine humanism which stamps the Renascence.

Libertinism (li·bərtiniz'm). [f. LIBERTINE + -ISM.]

1. The views or practice of a libertine in religious matters; freedom of opinion or non-recognition of authority as to religion; free-thinking.

1641–51 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 10 A zealous Defender of the established Doctrine..of our Church, from Heresie, Libertinisme, and Prophanenesse. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 566 Fed with the sweet sugar sops of Libertinism and Antinomianism. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxxii. (1700) 356 The Marriage of most of the Reformers was urged .. as a Doctrine of Libertinism, that made the clergy look too like the rest of the World. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 110 His Design was to abolish all Religion .. and establish Atheism and Libertinism, leaving every Body to their Liberty of believing what they pleased. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iv. Concl. 446 If Men reject Revealed Religion, great Libertinism must ensue. 1861 TRENCH 7 *Ch. Asia* 84 Heathen false freedom and libertinism.

2. Disregard of moral restraint, esp. in relations between the sexes; licentious or dissolute practices or habits of life.

1611 COTGR., *Sensualité*, Sensuality, libertinisme, or epicurisme. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* III. (1651) 283 Troden under foot by Libertinism, and sensuality, as meat for Swine. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xvii. 186 Thus are wickedness and libertinism, called a knowledge of the world, a knowledge of human nature. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 339 Wicherley was ambitious of the reputation of wit and libertinism, and he attained it. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii, The lord made a boast of his libertinism.

3. Freedom of life or conduct; unrestrained liberty. *rare.*

1647 HAMMOND *Chr. Oblig. to Peace* iii. 71 Dignified with the title of Freeman, and denied the libertinisme that belongs to it. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. II. i. 71 If libertinism is carried to a certain degree, the coercive power must become arbitrary. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 451 The freedom and libertinism of useless and unnecessary pleasures.

† **Libertinity.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. *libertinitās*, f. *libertīnus* LIBERTINE: see -ITY.] The condition of a freedman. Also = LIBERTINAGE.

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* III. x. (1609) 128 To bring the owners..thereof into a certaine seruitude, or rather libertinity. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Libertinism*, *Libertinage*, or *Libertinity*. 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Libertinous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *libertīnus* + -OUS.] = LIBERTINE *a.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 432 The other abuse is, their Libertinous Masses.

† **Li·bertism.** *Obs. rare.* [app. f. LIBERTY + -ISM.] = LIBERTINISM 1.

1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* Wks. 1851 IV. 304 A Writ of Error, not of Libertism. 1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth Ch.* 33 To avoid both the confusion of Libertism, and the Tyranny of pretended Ecclesiastical Infallibility.

Liberty (li·bəti), *sb.* Also 4–6 lib-, lyberte·e, 5–7 -tie, -tye, 6 libartye. [a. F. *liberté* (14th c. in Littré) = Pr. *libertat*, It. *libertà*, Sp. *libertad*, Pg. *liberdade*, ad. L. *libertāt-em*, f. *līber* free.]

1. Exemption or release from captivity, bondage, or slavery.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 70 His libertee this brid desireth ay. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1272 By duresse & constreynt to put thys creature Cleerly from hys liberte. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlix, The caytif beggar hath meate & libertie. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xvii[i]. 19 He brought me forth .. in to lyberte. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lxi. 1 To proclaime libertie to the captiues. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 71 Moses and Aaron were to assure Pharaoh that God sent them, and they were in his Name to demand liberty for the Children of Israel. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. 42 She gazed .. on the sullen, surging waters that lay between her and liberty.

b. In religious use: Freedom from the bondage of sin, or of the law.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iii. 17 Forsoth where is the spirit of God, there is liberte. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 76 Þat vn-to libertee Fro thraidam han vs qwit. 1526 TINDALE *Jas.* i. 25 Whosoever loketh in the parfait lawe off libertie, and continueth there in. 1543 BECON *Nosegay* K vj b, This spiritual liberte maketh vs not free from our obedience & dutye towarde the temporal power. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 482 This libertie, which Christians haue, is a spirituall libertie, a heauenly liberty, a liberty of the soule ..which setteth the soule at liberty from destruction. 1823 SIMEON in *Memoirs* (1847) 587 The boundaries of Christian liberty and Christian duty.

2. Exemption or freedom from arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic rule or control. *Cap of liberty*: see CAP *sb.*[1] 4 f.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. i, Fredome and lyberte is better than ony gold or syluer. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, s.v. *Libertas*, To defende the libertie of the common weale. 1649 CULPEPPER *Phys. Direct.* A, The Prize which We now ..play for is The Liberty of the Subject. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* i. (1661) 4 They .. vindicate that liberty left them as an inheritance by their Ancestours, from the incroachments..of the Court of Rome. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. iv. § 22 Wks. 1727 II. 165 The Liberty of Man, in Society, is to be under no other Legislative Power, but that established by Consent in the Commonwealth. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 429 Those who would give up essential liberty, to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety. 1789 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 105 You hope, sir, that I think the French deserving of liberty. I certainly do. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. xxxiv, Liberty is the chief distinction of England from other European countries. 1845 MILL *Ess.* II. 244 The modern spirit of liberty is the love of individual independence. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxvii. 493 Be careful not to suffer liberty to degenerate into license, or anarchy to take the place of order. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 500 Eliot died, the first martyr of English liberty, in the Tower.

b. *Natural liberty*: the state in which every one is free to act as he thinks fit, subject only to the laws of nature. *Civil liberty*: natural liberty so far restricted by established law as is expedient or necessary for the good of the community. *Liberty of conscience*: the system of things in which a member of a state is permitted to follow without interference the dictates of his conscience in the profession of any religious creed or the exercise of any mode of worship. *Liberty of the press*: the recognition by the state of the right of any one to print and publish whatever he pleases without previous governmental permission.

The *liberty of the press* is not understood to imply absence of liability to judicial punishment for the publication of libellous or criminal matter, nor to be inconsistent with the right of the courts to prohibit a particular publication as involving a wrong to some person.

1580 J. HAY in *Cath. Tract.* (1901) 61 Quhy in the beginning of your new Euangell preached ye libertie of conscience. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 250 That he woulde suffer them to enjoy the libertie of their conscience. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 31 When complaints are freely heard, deeply consider'd, and speedily reform'd, then is the utmost bound of civill liberty attain'd, that wise men looke for. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 108 Naturall liberty, which only is properly called liberty. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 98. 4687 In the treaty of Passaw was granted Liberty of Conscience to the Professors of the Augustane Confession. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 151 The liberty of the press is..essential to the nature of a free state. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 2 June, Let. ii, As for the liberty

of the press,..it must be restrained. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 281 Political or civil liberty is the liberty from legal obligation which is left or granted by a sovereign government to any of its subjects. 1858 [see CONSCIENCE 4].

3. The condition of being able to act in any desired way without hindrance or restraint; faculty or power to do as one likes.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 285 It lay not in his libertee No-wher to gon. *c* 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 89, I me reioysed of my libertee, That selde tyme is founde in mariage. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 180 He kepte his liberte To do justice and equite. 1530 PALSGR. 298 Suche as writeth in ryme use in this thyng their lyberte. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 7 A man is Master of his libertie. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 8. 118 The Idea of Liberty is the Idea of a Power in any Agent to do or forbear any particular Action. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 195 Thought, word, and deed, his liberty evince, His freedom is the freedom of a prince. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 45 I've liberty now—not under the pennant—do as I like. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vii. § 1. 184 If there be any one principle..more sternly than another imprinted on every atom of the visible creation, that principle is not Liberty but Law. 1872 DE MORGAN *Budget Paradoxes* 464 We have a glorious liberty in England of owning neither dictionary, grammar nor spelling-book. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. vii. (1876) 372 The liberty of the wild bee.

b. *Philos.* The condition of being free from the control of fate or necessity; = FREEDOM 5.

(Now chiefly in expressed antithesis to *necessity*; the phrase *liberty of the will* occurs, but *freedom* is more common in this connexion.)

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 30 Many men vtturly take away the lyberty of wyl. 1654 HOBBES (*title*) Of Libertie and Necessitie. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, Liberty of Will, *franc Arbitre.* 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* v. 21 Supreme of gifts which God..gave Of his free bounty..Was liberty of will. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* IV. xi. (*chapter-heading*), Liberty and Necessity. *Ibid.* 400 These terms are supposed to involve..the Liberty of the Will.

4. Free opportunity, range, or scope *to* do or † *of* doing something; hence, leave, permission.

*14.. *Epyphanye* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 112 For they in hart rejoysed not a lyte On hym to loke that they have lybarte. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 131 A lady callyd Curtesy, whiche graunted him lyberte to goo wher him lyst. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22, I will she haue hire liberte at alle leffull tymes to go in to the chapell. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 3 Iulius..gave him liberte to goo vnto his frendes. 1530 PALSGR. 239/1 Lybertie leave, *faculté, liberté.* 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 53 Youthfull men, Who giue their eies the liberty of gazing. 1604 — *Oth.* II. ii. 10 There is full libertie of Feasting from this present houre. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. (1896) 26 There is no liberty for causes to operate in a loose and stragling way. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 365, I enjoy Large liberty to round this Globe of Earth. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. viii, You have my full liberty to publish them. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* (ed. 2) 190 You have the liberty of doing so. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* i. 4 Bid him come in and wait for liberty to talk. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iii, Have they no liberty, no will, no right to speak?

b. Unrestricted use of, or access to, permission to go anywhere within the limits of: chiefly in phr. *to have the liberty of.* (Cf. FREEDOM 13 b.) ? *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 156 He hath euermore had the liberty of the prison. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 22 He desyres not to be at libertye, but to have the libertye of the house. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 90, I was freed from the Cage .. and had the liberty of the dungeon. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. viii. (1840) 133, I might be more happy in this Solitary Condition, than I should have been in a Liberty of Society. 1724 — *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 270 They allowed him the liberty of the town. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* iv. (1813) 12 He was now provided with a good house and the liberty of a manor.

c. *Naut.* Leave of absence. (Cf. *libertyman* in 10.)

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 12 They shall be allowed to complete the remainder of the aforesaid time of liberty. *Ibid.* 13 The seaman ashore on liberty. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Breaking liberty*, not returning at the appointed time.

5. Unrestrained action, conduct, or expression; freedom of behaviour or speech, beyond what is granted or recognized as proper; licence. (*Occas.* personified.) Now only in particularized sense: An instance of freedom, an overstepping or setting aside of rules; a licence.

1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 7 John the Baptist, whom Herode..had beheaded for the libertie of his tonge. 1562 FILLS *Stat. Geneva* Ep. Ded. *iv b, They charge vs..with libertie and licenciousnesse. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 102 Nimble Iuglers..Disguised Cheaters, prating Mountebankes; And manie such like liberties of sinne. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 29 Libertie plucks Iustice by the nose. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 124 These liberties are not sufferable in the freest conversations, they draw on other more dangerous liberties. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. iv. 146 A Captain that very well understood .. the pest of great Bodies to be sloath and liberty, which debauch Souldiers from their Duty. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Postscr., Wks. 1760 I. p. xvii, Using no other liberties, besides that of expunging certain passages. 1709 FELTON *Classics* (1718) 18 The Poem [Æneid] is still more Wonderful, since without the Liberty of the Grecian Poets, the Diction is so Great and Noble, so Clear..that [etc.]. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. vii, If I allow captain Macheath some trifling liberties. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 119 Those who may venture on liberties with the men of fargone times which to the historian are forbidden. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. Introd. 11 Thucydides has rarely..allowed himself liberties not to be found somewhere in other writers.

b. Phr. *To take the liberty to* do or *of* doing something: to go so far beyond the bounds of civility or propriety, be so presumptuous as to (etc.). *To take liberties*: to be unduly or improperly familiar (*with* a person; sometimes *euphemistic*); to use freedom in dealing *with* (rules, facts, etc.).

1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 169 Mæcenas took the liberty to tell him that [etc.]. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnassus* II. 127 Catullus .. took the Liberty to call the Nobleman Bastard. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. x. (1840) 220 The poor man had taken liberty with a wench. 1739 *Wks. of Learned* I. 83 *note*, Mr. Dryden .. takes great Liberties with the Authors he translates. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 71 The first Foot of the first Line .. is defective by two short Syllables; which is a Liberty seldom taken. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 101, I will .. take the liberty to give them .. my opinion. 1824 MRS. SHERWOOD *Waste Not* II. 9 Mayhap you have made a stolen march, and taken what they call thieves' liberty. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxiii. 286 He thought I was taking some undue liberty with his dignity.

6. As a feminine personification; with reference to the preceding senses, esp. sense 2.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 175 Will, Wantonness, Renoun, and Libertee. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 36 The Mountain Nymph, sweet Liberty. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 87 (*Hotel at Paris*) Liberty .. no tint of words can spot thy snowy mantle. 1798 COLERIDGE *France: An Ode* 89 O Liberty! with profitless endeavour Have I pursued thee. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 92 Liberty never wore a more unamiable countenance than among these burghers, who abused the strength she gave them.

7. *Law.* **a.** A privilege or exceptional right granted to a subject by the sovereign power; = FRANCHISE *sb.* 2 b.

[1166 7 *Pipe Roll* 13 *Hen. II* (1889) 107 Burgenses de Bedeford' reddunt Computum de xl. marcis pro Carta Regis habenda, ut sint in libertate Burgensium de Oxineforde.] 1404 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 549 Als ferre as he may by the lawe of his land, or by his prerogatif, or libertee. 1414 *Ibid.* IV. 22 So as hit hath ever be thair liberte & fredom, that thar sholde no Statut no Lawe be made oflasse than they yaf therto their assent. 1557 [see FRANCHISE *sb.* 2 b]. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 106 Then had the Lord of Meath the same royal liberty in that territory. *a* 1626 BACON *Cases Com. Law* (1635) 3 Many men of good quality have attained by charter .. within mannors of their owne liberty of keeping law-dayes. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* 13 A grant of liberty from Queene Mary to Henry Ratcliffe. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 195 Grant to be held by inheritance and with perpetual liberty. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II iii 31. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v., A liberty to hold pleas in a court of one's own.

b. *pl.* († rarely *collect. sing.*) Privileges, immunities, or rights enjoyed by prescription or by grant.

[1180 *Mag. Rot.* 26 *Hen. II*, Rot. 56 in Madox *Hist. Exchequer* (1711) 273 Homines de Preston reddunt computum de C marcis, Pro habenda Carta Regis, ut habeant Libertates quas Homines de Novo Castro habent.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 162 þe lawis & þe libertes of holy chirche. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 392 That he be disfraunchised of his libertees. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1491 2, I thought meet to passe ouer the antiquitie of.. Douer, with the liberties thereof. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 55 The Heluetians did bestow the liberties of their citie vpon Lewis the eleuenth. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 223 They haue chose a Consull, that will from them take Their Liberties. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 294 After long debate what to do with the Lords in point of our Libertys now. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. v. (1857) 76 The liberties of the commons were crushed at the fatal battle of Villalar.

c. † Hence *occas.* a person's domain or property. The district over which a person's or corporation's privilege extends. Also (in England before 1850), a district within the limits of a county, but exempt from the jurisdiction of the sheriff, and having a separate commission of the peace. (See also quot. 1876.)

Liberty or *liberties of a city*: the district, extending beyond the bounds of the city, which is subject to the control of the municipal authority. *Liberties of a prison* (esp. the Fleet and the Marshalsea in London): the limits outside the prison, within which prisoners were sometimes permitted to reside.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 325/2 Within ye said Citee, and Libertee of the same. 1510 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) 210 Commaundement gyven to the Surgeons of this Citie, that they .. dwell within the libertie of this Citie. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* x. 43 Who so euer they be that fle vnto the temple at Ierusalem or within the liberties therof [Vulg. *in omnibus finibus ejus*]. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 623/1 To distrayne the goodes of any Irish, being found within theyr libertye, or but passing through theyr townes. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 109 Within and without the Walls of the City of London, and in the Liberties and Nine out Parishes. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 128, I will begin the experiment in the liberty of St. Patrick's. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Warwicksh.*, This county..is divided into four hundreds and one liberty. 1787 *Generous Attachment* I. 144 The worthy knight demanded .. what she meant by strolling into his liberty at that hour of the night. 1792 CHIPMAN *Rep.* (1871) 11 Bond conditioned that J. a prisoner should not depart the liberties of said prison. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, The offices of Dombey and Son were within the liberties of the City of London, and within hearing of Bow-Bells. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* I. ii. § 3. 52 When a large district comprising several manors was held by a single lord in whom was vested by grant or long usage the complete jurisdiction of the hundred, the district was called a liberty or honour.

8. *Liberty of the tongue* (see quot.). So F. *liberté.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., *Liberty of the tongue*, in the manege, is a void space left in the middle of a bit, to give place to the tongue of a horse, made by the bit's arching in the middle, and rising towards the roof of the mouth. .. In forging the bit, care must be taken not to make the liberty too high, or at least tickle the palate.

9. Governed by *at*, forming advb. or predicative phrase. † **a.** *At one's liberty* (later *at liberty*): at one's own choice, as one pleases, 'ad libitum'.

1426 BP. BEAUFORT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 102 Att his owen fredam and libertee .. for to mowe passe the See in parfourmyng of the said avowe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8386 Thow shalt no thyng do..But at thyn owne lyberte. 1480 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 63 Wherof my seyd chauntry priest to be one of them at his liberte. 1524 HEN. VIII in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 220 To .. were his bonet on his hed .. aswel in our presence as elleswhere, at his libertie. 1627 C. LEVER *Q. Eliz. Teares* xlv. (Grosart) 80 Painefull to get, but lost at libertie.

† **b.** *At* (a person's) *liberty*: in his power or at his disposal. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 111 b, Yf I nowe had her at my liberte I sholde make her to deye a cruell deth. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 77 The shireffe..maie awarde a Capias ad satisfaciendum..or elles a Fieri fac. at libertie of the partie pursuant. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Falling fr. God* II. (1859) 86 They take this for a great benefit of God, to have all at their own liberty. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 319. 141 It is at the Libertie of the wife to have dower. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 303 'Tis at their Liberty whether they will do any Works of Mercy..or not.

c. *At liberty* (in early use † *at one's* or *one's own liberty*, *at all*, *good*, *liberty*): not in captivity or confinement; esp. in phr. *to set at liberty*, to liberate, free. Also, free to act, move, think, etc.; const. *to* with *inf.*, occas. with *clause.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 661 Ye may togider speke What so ye liste, at good libertee. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. iii, Were I at my lyberte as I was. 1485 CAXTON *Pref. to Malory's Arthur* 3 But for to .. byleue that al is trewe that is conteyned herin, ye be at your lyberte. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* III. viii. 184 A man is not atte hys owne lyberte that bynideth hym self to another. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* iv. 18 Frely to sett att liberte them that are brused. 1585 FETHERSTONE *Calvin on Acts* i. 5 The Lord openeth the prison for them that they may be at libertie to fulfil their function. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 133 More pitty, that the Eagles should be mew'd, Whiles Kites and Buzzards play at liberty. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 They .. had rather haue their iudgements at libertie in differences of readings, then to be captiuated to one. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables*, *Life Æsop* (1708) 2 The Reader is at Liberty what to Believe and what Not. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 109 ¶ 1 Some particular Matters, which I am not at Liberty to report. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 253 Its Acid being set at liberty. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* xlv, 'If you knew it was coming .. why didn't you tell a chap?' 'I was not at liberty', said Mr. Snape, looking very wise. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 26 He is quite at liberty to think so. 1882 ALEXANDER in Watson *Life Candlish* xv. 174 His right arm was at liberty. 1886 HUGH CONWAY *Living or Dead* viii, You are at perfect liberty to repeat my words to him.

d. *At liberty*: (of persons or things) unoccupied, disengaged.

1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* v. I. 75, I dressed as well as I could for shivering, and washed when there was a basin at liberty. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* i. 4, I have no doubt they will call: so be at liberty after twelve.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *liberty-monger*; *liberty-loving*, *-taking* adjs.; † **liberty-boy**, (*a*) *Anglo-Irish* (see quot. 1765 and cf. *liberty-corps*); (*b*) *transf.* or *allusive*, a noisy zealot for liberty; **liberty-cap** = *cap of liberty* (see CAP *sb.*[1] 4 f); **liberty corps** (see quot.); **liberty-day** *Naut.*, a day on which part of a ship's crew are allowed to go ashore; **liberty hall** (see HALL *sb.* 11); **liberty-liquor**, 'spirits formerly allowed to be purchased when seamen had visitors; now forbidden' (Smyth *Sailor's Word bk.* 1867); **liberty-man** *Naut.*, a sailor having leave to go ashore; **liberty-party** *U. S. Hist.*, a political party which made the abolition of slavery its leading principle; **liberty-pole**, a tall mast or staff with a Phrygian cap or other symbol of liberty on the top; † **liberty post**, a post marking the boundary of the Liberties of the City of London; **liberty-ticket** *Naut.*, 'a document specifying the date and extent of the leave granted to a seaman or marine proceeding on his private affairs' (Smyth); **liberty tree** = *tree of liberty*; † **liberty-wife**, a mistress.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* Introd., Wks. 1799 I. 229 A Dublin mechanic .. heading the *liberty-boys in a skirmish on Ormond Quay. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 120 Several soldiers and the liberty boys (that is, journeymen weavers living in the earl of Meath's liberties adjoining to the city) broke open Newgate. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. II. xvii. 223 A Greek political ballad, which used to be sung by the Athenian liberty-boys. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 593 Enacting the part of liberty-boys. 1887 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* VI. 360 The '*Liberty' corps of the volunteers—so called because it was recruited in the Earl of Meath's liberties. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xii. 27 Sunday.. is the *liberty-day among merchantmen. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 7/2 The *liberty-loving elements of our town. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 18 Such *liberty-men..shall..forfeit all benefit from their liberty ticket. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 9 Pinnaces are the boats usually selected for..carrying working parties, liberty men, &c. 1702 DE FOE *Test. Ch. Eng. Loyalty* in *Somers Tracts* 4th Collect. (1751) III. 14 Stubborn, refractory, *Liberty-Mongers. 1828 SYD. SMITH *Mem.* (1855) II. 290 Without making ourselves the liberty-mongers of all Europe. 1843 WHITTIER *What is Slavery?* Prose Wks. 1889 III. 105 It is against this system .. that the *Liberty Party is, for the present, directing all its efforts. 1775-83 THACHER *Mil. Jrnl.* (1823) 22 *Liberty poles were erected in almost every town and village..under which the tory is compelled to sign a recantation. 1789

Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 70 The soldiers were then paraded in triumph to the Palais Royal, which is now the liberty pole of this city. **1644** Nye *Gunnery* (1670) 50 The *liberty post standing amongst the desolate ruines of Fore-gate street. **1836** *Going to Service* xiii. 161 *Liberty-taking men-servants. **1758** *Liberty ticket [see quot. for *liberty man*]. **1776** A. Adams in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 180, I .. ventured just as far as the stump of *Liberty Tree. **1825** *Sweet William & Yng. Colonel* ii. in Child *Ballads* II. 291/1 I'll keep her for my *liberty-wife.

Hence † **Li·bertyless** *a.*, deprived of liberty.

1643 T. Case *Serm.* in Kerr *Covt. & Covenanters* (1895) 248 Thy sword .. has made many a faithful minister libertyless.

Li·berty, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* **a.** To endow with liberties or privileges. **b.** To give liberty to; *dial.* to allow to run loose.

c **1425** *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 16 The kynge .. made this Chirche with all his pertynencys with the sam fredommys that his Crowne ys liberttid with or ony othir chirch yn all Inglonde that is most y-freid. **1494** Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 360 He was lybertied to be at large in the Kynges courte. **1893** *Wiltsh. Gloss., Liberty*, to allow anything to run loose. 'It don't matter how much it's libertied', the more freedom you give it the better.

Libethenite (libe·þĕnəit). *Min.* [Named (*Libethenit*) by Breithaupt. 1823, from *Libethen* in Hungary: see -ite.] An olive-green phosphate of copper found in crystals and reniform masses.

1832 Shepard *Min.* 174. **1868** Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 563 Libethenite .. occurs in quartz.

† **Libi·dinist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *libīdin-, libīdo* lust + -ist.] A lustful person; a lecher.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. [=I. in later edd.] lxxviii. 224 Nero would not beleeue, but all men were most foule Libidinists. **1634** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 198 This Ceremony ..to Libidinists may seeme mirthful.

† **Libidino·sity.** *Obs.* Also 6 **lybidinosite.** [a. F. *libidinosité.*] Lustfulness.

a **1529** Skelton *Bk.* 3 *Foles* Wks. (1568) X vij b, Sardanapalus, that for his lecherye and lybidinosite fell into hell. **1656** Blount *Glossogr., Libidinosity*, lustfulness, lasciviousness, luxury, incontinency.

Libidinous (libi·dinəs), *a.* Also 5 **lybidynous, lybydynous.** [ad. L. *libīdinōs-us*, f. *libīdin-, libīdo* lust: see -ous. Cf. F. *libidineux.*]

1. Of persons, their lives, actions, desires: Given to, full of, or characterized by lust or lewdness; lustful, lecherous, lewd.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 241 He was lybydynous Thorgh fleshly lust. **1490** Caxton *Eneydos* ix. 36 The grete kyng barbaryn by whom he is repressed fro his lybidynous desire. **1548** Hooper *Decl.* 10 *Command.* x. 157 A dissolute, commune, and libidinous liefe. **1641** Milton *Ch. Govt.* ii. Pref. Wks. 1738 I. 61 Libidinous and ignorant Poetasters, who .. do .. lay up vicious Principles in sweet Pills. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 90 ¶ 1 A lewd Youth .. advances by Degrees into a libidinous old Man. **1784** Cowper *Task* v. 660 Libidinous discourse Exhausted, he resorts to solemn themes Of theological and grave import. **1835** J. B. Robertson tr. *Von Schlegel's Philos. Hist.* (1846) 40 Polygamy is indulged in to the most libidinous excess. **1837** Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) IV. 15 A debauched, merely libidinous mortal.

† **2.** Provocative of lust. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 426 Thus is wine drunke out of libidinous cups.

Hence **Libi·dinously** *adv.*, lustfully; **Libi·dinousness,** lustfulness.

1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 25 Boldlie and libidinously. **1611** Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. vii. § 3. 65 For bloud and libidinousnesse hee was held a most vnsatiate fury. **1797** W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 295 The unbridled libidinousness of Giovanni Gaston. **1818** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 302 Witness was not prepared to say that laudanum would produce libidinousness. **1882** Beresf. Hope *Brandreths* II. xxix. 224 Tigress women, Libidinously baleful.

Libinioid libi·ni,oid), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Libinia* + -oid.] Having the characteristics of the genus *Libinia* of brachyurous crustaceans.

1852 Dana *Crust.* i. 50 The genus Trichia .. is Libinioid in aspect.

† **Libitinarian,** *Obs.*—[o] [f. L. *libitīnāri-us* (f. *Libitīna* goddess of corpses) + -an.] (See quot.)

1661 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v. *Libitina*, They also who were employed to carry forth and bury Corps, were called Libitinarians, as well as Vespilons.

† **Libitude.** *Obs.*—[o] [irreg. f. L. *libit-*, ppl. stem of *libet* it is pleasing: see -tude.] 'Will, pleasure' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Libken. *Old Cant.* Also 6 **lipken, 7 libkin.** [f. Lib *v.*[3] + Ken *sb.*[2]] A place to sleep in.

1567 [see Lib *v.*[3]]. **1611** Middleton & Dekker *Roaring G.* v. i. K 4, If you come to our lib ken. **1621** B. Jonson *Gipsies Metamorph.* (1640) 50 To their libkins at the Crackmans. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Libkin*, a House to Lye in; also a Lodging. **1816** Scott *Guy M.* xliv, These are the fees I always charge a swell that must have his lib-ken to himself.

Liblong, obs. form of Livelong.

[**Liboya,** blunder for Jiboya, boa-constrictor.

1718 In *W. Rogers' Voy.* (ed. 2); ed. 1 (1712) has correctly *Jiboya*. Hence **1774** in Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 195 (but p. 225 *jiboya*), and **1796** in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 517/2.]

‖ **Libra** (ləi·bră). [L. *lībra* pound (12 ounces), balance, constellation so called. (In med.L. used for 'pound'; hence the mod.Eng. abbreviations. £ = pound(s) sterling, lb. = pound weight.)]

1. *Antiq.* A (Roman) pound.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxx. (1495) 939 Twelue vnces makith Libra and is therfore acountyd a perfyghte weyghte. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 25/1 The Roman libra was used in France for the proportions of their coin till the time of Charlemagne. **1875** Jevons *Money* ix. 89 Units of weight, such as the shekel, the talent, the as, the stater, the libra, the mark, the franc, the lira.

† **2.** An arm of a balance. *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 19/1 At the other end of the libræ, or levers.

3. *Astron.* (With initial capital.) **a.** One of the zodiacal constellations, lying between Scorpio and Virgo. **b.** The seventh sign of the zodiac (♎), which the sun enters on the 23rd of September.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. x. (1495) 312 The signe that hight Libra in mannes body rulyth the nether guttes of the wombe. *c* **1491** *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 19 In certen tyme of the yere the sonne begynneth in a planete that men call libra. **1559** Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 35 Aries and Lybra. **1591** Nashe *Prognostication* Wks. (Grosart) II. 167 This autumnall reuolution .. beginneth in Libra. **1616** T. Adams *Plain-dealing* 22 We liue under Libra, Iustice and Equitie. ..we feare not Taurus the Bull. **1667** Milton *P. L.* III. 558 From Eastern Point Of Libra to the fleecie Starr that bears Andromeda farr off Atlantick Seas. **1708** Swift *Predict. for* 1708, Wks. 1755 II. i. 150 The time that he enters Libra, .. which is the busy period of the year. **1868** Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* § 74. 29 The magnificent star-clusters, in the constellations .. Libra and Aquarius.

Libral (ləi·brăl), *a.* [ad. L. *librālis*, f. *lībra* (see prec.).] (See quot. 1656.) *Libral as*: the Roman 'as' weighing a pound.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Libral*, that is or pertains to a pound weight, or measure, also belonging to the sign Libra. **1872** E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 245 The heavy libral Asses of the early Monetary system.

† **Librament.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *lībrāment-um*, f. *librāre* to balance, level, set in motion.] Fall or escape (of liquid).

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* ix. 131 On either side a pitte most ha descent Vntil thi sought licouris librament.

‖ **Libra·nza.** *Obs.* [Sp., 'warrant, order', f. *librar* = F. *livrer* to deliver.] A ticket authorizing delivery of military stores.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 132 The Clarke of the Artilerie .. who keepeth account of the payes .. by Libranzas or tickets. *Ibid.* iv. 137 Which [articles] they are to distribute and deliuer out by Librazas, or Tickets.

† **Librar.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *libraire*, ad. L. *librārius*: see Librarian.] A bookseller.

1596 in Dickson & Edmond *Ann. Scot. Printing* xxxiv. (1890) 478 Katherne Norwell, spous to Robert Smyth, Librar, Burges of Edinburgh.

Librar, obs. Sc. form of Library.

Librarian (ləibrē·riăn). [f. L. *librāri-us* concerned with books (hence as *sb.* a bookseller or scribe) + -an.]

† **1.** A scribe, copyist. *Obs.*

1670 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. i. 370 The Booksellers got these books transcribed .. by unmeet Librarians. **1725** W. Broome *Notes on Pope's Odyss.* XII. 131 This is the error of the Librarians, who put τρίς for δίς.

2. The keeper or custodian of a library. (This word has supplanted the older *library-keeper.*)

1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 1. 8 Why mayn't I be witty, as a Man that keeps a Librarian is Learned? **1791** Boswell *Johnson* an. 1754, Mr. Wise, Radclivian librarian, with whom Johnson was much pleased. **1829** *University Instr.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 104 A projecting Room .. for the use of the Librarian.

† **3.** A dealer in books. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a **1734** North *Lives* (1826) III. 290 This Mr. Scot was in his time the greatest librarian in Europe: for, besides his Stock in England he had warehouses at Frankfort [etc.].

Hence **Libra·rianess,** a female librarian; **Libra·rianship,** the office or work of a librarian.

1818 Todd, *Librarianship.* **1862** Trollope *N. Amer.* I. 360 The librarianesses looked very pretty and learned ..; the head librarian was enthusiastic. **1871** *Daily News* 12 Apr. 5 In depriving the learned book-fancier of his librarianship. **1886** *Academy* 19 June 432/3 An essay on some subject in librarianship or bibliography.

† **Libra·rier.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *librārius* (see Librarian) + -er[1].] **a.** A bookseller. **b.** A librarian.

c **1483** Caxton *Dialogues* 2/23 *Des chaudeliers & librariers*, Of ketelmakers and librariers. **1667** Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 70 Mr. Spencer, the .. Aboriginal Librarier, yet living, and yet faithfully attending the remains of the Books.

Librarious (ləibrē·riəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *librāri-us* (see Librarian) + -ous.] Pertaining to, or having to do with, books.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Librarious*, pertaining to books. **1884** *Macm. Mag.* July 182 The acted Shakespearian drama now attracts crowds of studious people, or librarious people at any rate.

Library[1] (ləi·brări). Also 4–7 **librarie,** 5 **lyberary,** 6 **liberary, librarye.** β. 4–5 **librair(e,** *Sc.* **librar.** [a. F. *librairie* (1380 in Godefroy), now only in sense 'bookseller's shop' = It., Sp. *libreria*, Pg. *livraria*, repr. Com. Rom. **librarīa* (with suffix *-īa*, *-y*), f. L. *librāri-um* (F. *libraire* bookseller), subst. use of *librārius* adj., concerned with or employed about books, f. *libr-, liber* book, believed to be a use of *liber* bark (see Liber), the bark of trees having, according to Roman tradition, been used in early times as a writing material. Late L. *librāria* (sc. *taberna*) occurs with the sense 'bookseller's shop'. The Rom. word admits of being viewed as f. *libro* book + *-aria*, but this leaves the ultimate analysis unaltered.]

1. A place set apart to contain books for reading, study, or reference. (Not applied, e. g. to the shop or warehouse of a bookseller.) In various applications more or less specific.

a. Applied to a room in a house, etc.; also, † a bookcase. In mod. use, the designation of one of the set of rooms ordinarily belonging to an English house above a certain level of size and pretension.

c **1374** Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. v. 15 (Camb. MS.) The walles of thi lybrarye aparayled and wrowht with yuory and with glas. **1430–40** Lydg. *Bochas* VI. i. (1554) 142 Bochas pensief stode in his library. **1488** *Inventory* in *Archæologia* XLV. 120 On the south side of the Vestrarie standeth a grete library. **1779** M. Tyson in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 195, I there saw his library, i. e. the Room which once contained his Books. **1794** Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* i, The library occupied the west side of the chateau. **1854** W. Collins *Hide & Seek* II. ii. (1861) 161 Zack descended cautiously to the back parlour, which was called a 'library'.

b. A building, room, or set of rooms, containing a collection of books for the use of the public or of some particular portion of it, or of the members of some society or the like; a public institution or establishment, charged with the care of a collection of books, and the duty of rendering the books accessible to those who require to use them.

For *lending, reference library*, see those words. *Free library*, a library which the public are permitted to use without payment, esp. one maintained by a municipality out of the rates.

c **1449** Pecock *Repr.* I. vi. 30 In caas a greet clerk wolde go into a librarie and ouer studie there a long proces of feith writun in the Bible. **1530** Palsgr. 35 A boke in the library of Gyldehall in London. **1637** *Decree Star Chamb.* in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 23 To be Sent to the Librarie at Oxford. **1708** *Act* 7 *Anne* c. 14 § 1 Whereas of late Years several Charitable .. Persons have .. erected Libraries within several Parishes and Districts. **1850** *Act* 13 & 14 *Vict.* c. 65 § 7 That Admission to such Libraries and Museums [established by Town Councils] shall be free of all Charge. **1900** G. C. Brodrick *Mem.* 210 The Merton library is .. the oldest specimen of mediæval libraries in England.

c. (More fully, *circulating library.*) A private commercial establishment for the lending of books, the borrower paying either a fixed sum for each book lent or a periodical subscription.

These are of two kinds: the establishments on a large scale that issue books to subscribers all over the country, and the smaller establishments, usually in the hands of a bookseller, which circulate among local subscribers books either kept in stock or borrowed from one of the larger 'libraries'. In watering-places, the 'libraries' sometimes have reading-rooms attached, and were formerly places of social resort (cf. quots. 1835). In the West end of London some of the 'libraries' act as agencies for the sale of tickets for places of amusement.

1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Tales* i. (1892) 261 The 'dear girls' .. had been at different watering-places for four seasons; they had gambled at libraries, .. sold at fancy fairs [etc.]. *Ibid.* iv. 325 The library [at Ramsgate] was crowded. There were the same ladies and the same gentlemen who had been on the sands in the morning. *Mod. Advt.*, Now ready at all the libraries, Mr. —'s great novel, —.

2. The books contained in a 'library' (sense 1); 'a large collection of books, public or private' (J.).

13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 155 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 269 We haue oure librarie laitid þes longe seuene dayes. *a* **1540** Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 195/1 Let all the Liberaries bee sought in England. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Librarie* .. a great number of books. **1760** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* III. 52 Cardinal Brancaccio has bequeathed a good library to this church. **1838** Thirlwall *Greece* II. 64 Pisistratus .. is said to have been the first person in Greece who collected a library. **1872** Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 373 In universities, as well as in cloisters, libraries were very small.

B. **1390** Gower *Conf.* I. 14 And sloothe kepeth the libraire Which longeth to the Saintuaire. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* Prol. 96 In deskis xij hymselue, as half a strete, Hath boked thair librair vniuersal. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 100 (*Comment*) Ptolome .. gadderit togidder in ane librar xxxvj thousand volummys. **1580** *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV. 183 *marg.*, New librare.

b. Often used in the titles given by publishers to a series or set of books uniform or similar in external appearance, and ostensibly suited for some particular class of readers or for students of a particular subject, as in 'The Library of Useful Knowledge' (1826–1856), 'The Parlour Library' (consisting of novels, 1847–1863), 'Bohn's Standard Library', etc. Formerly also in the titles of bibliographical works, and of periodicals.

1692 (*title*) The Compleat Library: or News for the Ingenious. Containing Several Original Pieces. An Historical Account of the Choicest Books Printed. .. Notes on the Memorable Passages happening in May. As also the State of Learning in the World. To be Published Monthly. **1713** The Student's Library: a choice Collection of Books, In all Faculties and Parts of Learning. [A catalogue of books.] **1714** (*title*) The Ladies Library. Vol. I. Written by a Lady. Published by Mr. Steele.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*; esp. used to denote (*a*) a great mass of learning or knowledge; (*b*) the objects of a person's study, the sources on which he depends for instruction. In quot. 1523 = a catalogue, list.

a **1450** *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 88 We xal lerne 3ow the lyberary of oure Lordys law lyght. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 227 The lybrary of reason must be vnclosed. **1523** Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 780 Of all ladyes he hath the library

Ther names recountyng in the court of Fame. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Ded. 7, I began to reuolue the librarye of my vndirstanding. **1570** Dee *Math. Pref.* 27 One Drop of Truth .. more worth then whole Libraries of Opinions. **1654** Trapp *Comm. Ezra* vii. 6 Ye may be as learned as Tostatus .. who was a living library. **1665** Boyle *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 74 Able to make the world both his Library and his Oratory. **1686** J. Dunton *Lett. fr. New Eng.* (1867) 75, I darken his Merits if I call him less than a Walking Library. *a* **1703** Burkitt *On N. T.* Matt. xxiii. 7 These Pharisees were for carrying a library of God's law on their clothes, scarce a letter of it in their hearts. **1883** J. Hawthorne *Dust* I. 104 Cards and men formed the library of the Duchess of Marlborough.

3. *attrib.*, as *library apartments, door, room, stairs*; †**library-keeper**, a librarian; **library tax**, the obligation imposed by law on publishers to supply gratis a copy or copies of the books published by them to certain public libraries.

1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 486 One of the *library apartments is handsomely adorned with statues. **1851** J. Edmond *Children's Ch. at Home* iii. 49 A gentle tap at the *library door. **1647** Trapp *Comm. Rom.* iii. 2 This was their prime privilege, that they [the Jews] were God's *library-keepers. **1743** Birch *Life Boyle* Wks. 1772 I. p. lvi, Dr. Thomas Barlow, then chief library-keeper of the Bodleian Library. **1785** Boswell *Tour Hebrides* 61 At the college there is a good *library-room. **1598–9** in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 482 The seelinge of the *Library staires.

Hence **Li·braryize** *v. nonce-wd. trans.*, to place in a library; **Li·braryless** *a.*, without a library.

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xviii. 19, Once a dunce, void of learning but full of Books, flouted a library-lesse Scholar with these words. **1796** Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 1847 II. 361 If you see nothing in it [Beddoes's Essay] to library-ize it, send it me back next Thursday.

†**Library** [2]. *Obs.* In 4 *pl.* librariȷs. [ad. L. *librāri-us*: see Librarian.] A scribe.

1382 Wyclif *Esther* viii. 9 The scribis and the librarijs [1388 writeris, Vulg. *librarii*] of the king.

Librate (ləi·bre!t), *sb. Hist.* Also 7 librat. [ad. med.L. *lībrāta* (sc. *terra*), f. *lībra* pound: see -ate [1].] A piece of land worth a pound a year.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art Survey* II. vii. 59 Then must the Obolat be ½ Acre, the Denariat an Acre, the Solidat 12. acres, & the Librat 240. **1778** Pennant *Tour Wales* I. 26 Henry III .. grants .. ten librates [Dugdale *decem libratas terræ*] in Longenedale in Derbyshire. **1865** Nichols *Britton* II. 143 Twenty librates of land with the appurtenances. **1875** Stubbs *Const. Hist.* (1896) II. xiv. 119 The sheriffs were ordered to send all persons who possessed more than twenty librates of land.

Librate (ləi·bre!t), *v.* [f. L. *lībrāt-*, ppl. stem of *lībrā-re*, f. *lībra* balance.]

†**1.** *trans.* **a.** To place in the scales, to weigh. **b.** To poise, balance. **c.** To produce or cause libration in: see quot. 1806 s.v. *librating* below. *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram, *Librate*, to weigh. **1657** Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 144 All seeds..are librated by weight [orig. *pondere semper librantur*]. **1667** *Phil. Trans.* II. 423 The Needles be touched by good Load-stones, and well librated. **1674** *Ibid.* IX. 219 The manner of Librating the Apogéum.

2. *intr.* To oscillate like the beam of a balance; to move from side to side or up and down.

1694 W. Holder *Harmony* (1731) 28 Librating after the Nature of a Pendulum. **1730** Savery in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 298, I was obliged to keep it in a Motion..librating up and down like the Beam of a Pair of Scales. **1770** *Ibid.* LX. 70 The whole limb of Venus would sometimes librate towards the limb of the sun. **1867** G. Macdonald *Disciple*, etc. 109 To drop, and spin away, Librating.

b. To oscillate or waver *between* one thing and another.

1822 *Examiner* 250/2 He .. is librating between vice and virtue. **1856** Kane *Arctic Expl.* II. 34 The barometer slowly librating between 29.20 and the old 30.40.

3. Of a bird, etc.: To be poised, balance itself.

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 198 The birds of the air, librating over me, served as a canopy from the rays of the sun. **1791** E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 138 Her playful sea-horse .. librates on unmoving fins. **1829** *Jrnl. Naturalist* 263 Made to flutter and librate like a kestrel over the place.

Hence **Li·brated** *ppl. a.*, balanced (*fig.*); **Li·brating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 241 Some kind of Librating motion. **1801** Fuseli in *Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 404 The academic vigour, the librated style, of Annibale Carracci. **1806** Robertson in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 73 The librating force or pressure, or the force causing libration. **1839** Bailey *Festus* (1854) 332 These strange librating bonds of birth and death. **1862** T. Z. Lawrence in R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 15 A librating circular smoky spectrum will be perceived at the end of the tube.

Libration (ləibrē!·ʃən). [ad. L. *lībrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lībrā-re* to Librate. Cf. F. *libration*.]

1. a. The action of librating; motion like that of the beam of a balance oscillating upon its pivot; swaying to and fro. **b.** The state of being balanced or in equipoise; equipoise, balance.

1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* xviii. 381 This Thebit ..perceiuing the quantitie of the tropike yeare to varie, first inuented the libration of the 8. sphere. **1625** N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 73 Some others .. imagine the Center..of the Earth to be moued vp and down by a certaine motion of Libration. *Ibid.* II. vi. 85 This libration or motion of the Water cannot bee caused by the winde or Aire. **1653** Jer. Taylor *Serm. Gold. Grove, Winter* v. 60 The poor bird was beaten back .. descending more at every breath of the tempest then it could recover by the libration and frequent weighing of his wings. **1684** T. Burnet *Th. Earth* II. 51 This must needs make it lose its former poise and libration. **1694** W. Holder *Harmony* (1731) 29 The Librations of the Pendulum. **1728–46** Thomson *Spring* 742 Their pinions still, In loose libration stretched. **1791** E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 26 So turns the needle to the pole it loves, With fine librations quivering, as it moves. **1853** Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 446 Others [*viz.* icebergs] a congeries of rubbish, and illustrating every possible condition of libration. **1874** H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* v. iii. 341 A dazzling brightness above the Splendour of the Sun was drawing nearer with gentle librations of its wings.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1650 *Anthroposophia Theomagica* 92 Such chiming and clinching of words, Antithetall Librations, and Symphonicall rappings. **1659** H. More *Immort. Soul* II. x. 218 The Libration or Reciprocation of the Spirits in the Tensility of the Muscles. **1659** J. Harrington *Lawgiving* Wks. (1700) 431 Such a libration or poize of Orders. **1659** Walker *Oratory* 97 The short [period] is adverse to Metaphors &c. the long to exact correspondence and libration of its parts. **1670** Dryden *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* III. i. Wks. 1808 IV. 151 The bounds of thy libration here are set. **1840** *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 719 The tremulous libration of the equipoise. **1882** J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 480 Oxford has its regular periods of theological libration.

2. *Astron.* A real or apparent motion of an oscillating kind. *Libration of the moon*: an apparent irregularity of the moon's motion which makes it appear to oscillate in such a manner that the parts near the edge of the disk are alternately visible and invisible. (There are three kinds, called *libration in latitude, libration in longitude*, and *diurnal* or *parallactic libration*.)

1669 J. Flamstead in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1102, If the Libration of the Moon be known, the protraction of the Star's way in this Appearance will be facile. **1670** *Ibid.* V. 2061 Doubtless, as there is a certain Libration in the Moon, so 'tis not absurd to me, to hold a kind of Libration in the Earth, from the Annual and Diurnal motion of the same. **1678** Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 181 We are non-plus'd at a thousand Phenomenas in Nature, which if they were not done, we should have thought them absolutely impossible, as for instance the central Libration of the Earth. **1690** Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 754 Now this Libration of the Eccentrick they commonly call the Deviation. **1728** tr. *Newton's Treat. Syst. World* 61 The Moon's libration in longitude. **1804** Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 374 Some small annual variation, or libration of position, which might lead to a discovery of the parallax of the fixed stars. **1812** 16 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 547 Her libration in latitude, is when either of her poles appears to dip a little towards the earth. **1831** Brewster *Newton* (1855) I. vi. 128 Galileo had discovered and explained the diurnal libration, arising from the spectator not viewing the moon from the centre of the earth. **1834** Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sci.* ix. (1849) 75 The moon .. is liable to librations depending upon the position of the spectator. **1867** 77 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* I. vii. 79 When the North Pole [of the Moon] leans towards the earth we see somewhat more of the region surrounding it;..this is known as libration in latitude. **1874** Farrar *Christ* 51 There is one hemisphere of the lunar surface on which in its entirety, no human eye has ever gazed, while at the same time the moon's librations enable us to conjecture of its general character.

†**3.** Weighing (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Κοινὴ* xiii. 145 We .. have made libration, what weight the judgment and practice of the ancient Church doth bear. **1667** Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 48 Prudent libration of what weight they will and will not beare. **1770** Emerson (*title*) Calculation, libration and mensuration, or the arts of reckoning, weighing and measuring.

Hence **Libra·tional** *a.*, pertaining to the moon's libration.

1880 Proctor *Rough Ways made Smooth* 110 Photographs of the moon should be taken in every aspect..of her librational swayings.

Libratory (ləi·brătəri), *a.* [f. L. *lībrāt-*, ppl. stem of *lībrā-re* to Librate.] Having a motion like that of the beam of a balance; oscillatory.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 809 That there is a Libratory motion in Comets as well as in the Moon. **1801** *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 257 The beam .. acquired a libratory motion. **1804** C. B. Brown tr. *Volney's View Soil U.S.* 203 Just as the sea experiences a libratory motion, while its interior currents remain undisturbed. **1874** *Edin. Rev.* No. 285. 87 The libratory swaying to and fro of the moon.

†**Libre**, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *libre*, L. *liber* free.] Of the will: Free.

1590 A. Hume *Hymns* etc. (1832) 10 He Adam lent a libre will to follow what he list. **1600** F. Walker *Sp. Mandeville* 107 a, Such thinges as are within the vse of free will and Lybre arbitrement.

Librettist (libre·tist). [f. Libretto + -ist.] The writer of a libretto; a writer of librettos.

1862 *Sunday Times* 3 Aug., Of all themes, we imagine the captivity of Judah the most likely to make a librettist rhapsodical, and a musician uninteresting. **1891** *Times* 8 Oct. 7/4 The oratorio .. set, not to the compilation of the ordinary librettist, but to a real poem.

‖**Libretto** (libre·to). Pl. **libretti** (-e·ti). [It. = 'little book', f. *libro* book.] The text or 'words' to which an opera or other extended musical composition is set; = Book *sb.* 8.

1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 113 If the Libretto, as they call it, is not approved, the Opera .. will be condemned. **1845** *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 204 The libretto, on the subject of Blue Beard, by Tieck. **1880** Ruskin *Arrows Chace* II. 281 The libretto of *Jean de Nivelle* is very beautiful, and ought to have new music written to it.

Li·bricide. *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *libr-*, *liber* book + -cide 2.] The 'killing' of a book.

1856 W. Blair *Chron. Aberbrothock* iv. 11 Milton ranks libricide or book-slaughter with homicide or man-slaughter.

Libriform (ləi·brifɔɹm), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *libr-*, *liber* bark: see -form.] Of the nature or character of liber.

1877 Bennett tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 364 Simple bast-like wood-fibres, or libriform fibres. **1885** Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 81 Libriform cells are variable in length in different plants.

‖**Libs** (libz). *poet. rare.* [L. *Libs* (also *Lips*), a. Gr. Λίψ, Λιβ-.] The south-west wind.

1742 Shenstone *School-mistr.* 57 The childish faces of old Æol's train, Libs, Notus, Auster.

†**Li·bstick.** *Obs.* [Anglicization of med.L. *libisticum*, corrupt f. *levisticum* (see Lovage). Cf. F. *levestic* (Cotgr.).] Lovage.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 98/2 Libstick, or Sermountain, hath at the joints a long slender leaf [etc.]. [Cf. **1802** A. Ranken *Hist. France* II. iv. ii. 290 He (i.e. Walafrid Strabo), in his poem *Hortulus*) treats of.. libisticum, chervil, the lily, etc.]

Libyan (li·biăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Libya* + -an.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Libya, the ancient name of a large country in North Africa. By some philologists used as a designation for the Berber language, or for the group of mod. Hamitic langs. to which Berber belongs. **B.** *sb.* **a.** An inhabitant of Libya. **b.** The Libyan language.

c **1620** T. Robinson *M. Magd.* 12 The Thyme of Hybla, and the Libyan flore. **1667** Milton *P. L.* IV. 277 Whom Gentiles Ammon call and Libyan Jove. *Ibid.* XII. 634 A Comet .. with torrid heat, And vapour as the Libyan Air adust. **1832** Tennyson *Dream Fair Women* 145 We drank the Libyan sun to sleep. **1838** Thirlwall *Greece* III. [illegible] The Libyan prince, Psammetichus. **1886** Sheldon tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 11 A Libyan of colossal stature.

So †**Libyc** (*occas.* **Lybic**) [ad. Gr. Λιβυκός], †**Libycan** *adjs.* Also **Libyo-**, comb. form = Lybian and (something else).

a **1541** Wyatt *Song of Iopas* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 93 The wandering Troian knight, whom Iunos wrath with stormes did force in Libyk sandes to light. **1590** Spenser *F. Q.* II. ii. 22 On Lybicke Ocean wide. **1607** Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* [illegible] Lybican, menacing. **1618** Bolton *Florus* III. vi. [illegible] Gellius was set to waft upon the Tuscan Sea; Lentulus upon the Libyc. **1654** Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* [illegible] **1890** Brinton *Races & Peoples* iv. [illegible] This is the typical appearance .. of the ancient Libyans, and is still preserved .. in Morocco and Algiers; hence I have called it the Libyo-Teutonic type.

Licaym, Sc. variant of Licham *Obs.*

Licca. [Origin unknown.] (Usually *licca tree*.) A West Indian tree (*Tobinia emarginata*, *Sapindus spinosus*, or *Xanthoxylum emarginatum*).

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 1[illegible]7 Licca-tree. This shrub .. is very remarkable for the prickliness of its trunk. **1864** Grisebach *Flora W. Ind.* 7[illegible] Licca tree, *Tobinia emarginata*.

Liccam(e, variant of Licham *Obs.*

Liccorish, obs. form of Lickerish.

Lice, pl. of Louse.

‖**Li·ceat.** *Obs.* [L. *liceat* 'let it be allowed', pres. subj. of *licet* 'it is lawful'.] In University use: Some kind of licence or permit.

1686 Willins in *Collect.* O. H. S. I. 265 For a Liceat ..[illegible].

†**Lice-bane.** *Obs.* [f. *lice* pl. of Louse + Bane.] Some plant. (Cf. Flea-bane.)

1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). **1755** in Johnson.

Li·celing. *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. *lice*, pl. of Louse + -ling.] A little louse.

1791 *2nd Lett. to J. Priestley* in *Lond. Reg.* (1798) 404 He.. could tell On one small louse how many licelings dwell!

Licence (ləi·səns), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 li-, lycens, 4–7 lycence, 5–6 lysence, -ens, (6 laysance, lysans, -aunce, *Sc.* lecens, 7 licience), 5–9 license. 4– licence. [a. F. *licence*, ad. L. *licentia*, f. *licēre* to be lawful. Cf. Sp. *licencia*, Pg. *licença*, It. *licenza*.

The spelling *license*, though still often met with, has no justification in the case of the sb. In the case of the vb., on the other hand, although the spelling *licence* is etymologically unobjectionable, *license* is supported by the analogy of the rule universally adopted in the similar pairs of related words, *practice* sb., *practise* vb., *prophecy* sb., *prophesy* vb. (The rule seems to have arisen from imitation of the spelling of pairs like *advice* sb., *advise* vb., which expresses a phonetic distinction of historical origin.) A slight argument for preferring the *s* form in the vb. may be found in the existence of the derivatives *licensable* and *licensure* (U. S.) which could not conveniently be spelt otherwise.

Johnson and Todd give only the form *license* both for the sb. and the vb., but the spelling of their quots. conforms, with one exception, to the rule above referred to, which is recognized by Smart (1836), and seems to represent the now prevailing usage. Recent Dicts., however, almost universally have *license* both for sb. and vb., either without alternative or in the first place.]

1. Liberty (to do something), leave, permission. Now somewhat *rare*. † Also *occas.* exemption *from* (something). † Formerly often in phr. *licence and leave*; *by, with, without* (a person's) *licence*; *to get, give, have, obtain, take* (a) *licence*. (Cf. Leave *sb.* 1.)

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 82 And askeþ leue and lycence at londun to dwelle. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 855 If I have licence of this worthy frere. **1422** Hoccleve *Min. Poems* (1892) 223 Now, sire, yit a word, by your licence. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 17 She ansuerde prayinge she myght speke with hir confessour; and they yaf hir lycence. **1493** *Charter* in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xvii. (1876) 179 Anentis the

making of out men burges but licens of the said abbot. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 146 Whose names we purpose to shewe with lycens. 1526 TINDALE *John* xix. 38 And Pilate gave him licence. 1532 *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 119 Hou long any of them may be absent, hou he schal have his leve and licence .. may be conceyvyd by leysure. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 10 The duke was banished..and yet without license of Kyng Richarde he is returned again into the realme. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 146 He gat neuyr lecens to marye quhil on to the tyme that [etc.]. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 148 The people..haue geuen a perpetual licence from labour to learnyng. 1640 *Order Ho. Commons* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 143 Mr. R. H. has License to go and speak with Sir G. R. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 122 Doth God forbid it? No; he commandeth it, which is more than leave or licence. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. x. (1840) 225 It would be difficult to go from hence without their license. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. ii. 256 If he sold his estate without licence from his lord. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. I. i. 133 The king .. may .. prohibit any of his subjects from going into foreign parts without licence. 1807 CRABBE *Village* II. 61 Who take a licence round their fields to stray. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 81 The declaration .. was now interpreted..as a license to restore their political unity. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 66 Others would confine the license of disobedience to unjust laws. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* vi. 110 The same license was granted to him for dealing with all future criminals of the same class.

†b. *spec.* Leave or permission to depart; chiefly in phrase, *to take one's licence*, to take one's leave; also *licence and congee*. *Obs.* (Cf. CONGEE *sb.* 2 b and LEAVE *sb.* 2.)

[*c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xvi. 67 The king hem 3af license Forto gon from his precense.] 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 30 Good men of armes .. discoragethe them as sone as paiment failethe, and takethe theire congie and licence of theire prince. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 24 Of her than I dyd take my lycence. 1556–8 PHAER *Æneid* IV. K j b, Fayne wold he flee, and of that contrey sweete his licence take.

2. A formal, usually a printed or written permission from a constituted authority to do something, *e.g.* to marry, to print or publish a book, to preach, to carry on some trade, etc.; a permit. Also in phrases †*book of licence* (see BOOK *sb.* 1), *letter of licence and composition* (see quot. 1809), *licence of mortmain* (see MORTMAIN); (*to marry*) *by licence* in opposition to *by banns*.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 467/1 To praye .. the kynge to graunte licence of Exchaunge, under his grete Seal. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 187 We .. charge you to suffyr hym..to enjoye our sayd lycence wyth outyn any let. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 81 This is she that in maner hath destroyed all religyons by the reason of dispensacyons or lycences. 1549 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. III. i. 136 [To] requyre yow .. to drawe a booke of Lysaunce from his Maiestie, to the Maior and Auldremen [etc.]. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 46, xl s. peyd to the bysshope for his laysance to byrrey. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 6 They must first get a Licence in writing before they may vse them [the Scriptures]. 1617 in *Grosart's Spenser* (1882) III. p. ci, John ffloriо, esquier, and Rose Spicer marr[d] by licence from Mr. Weston's Office. 1641 *Declar. Both Houses* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 515 Captain S. did by vertue and authority of Your Majesties License, embark at White-Haven. 1649 THORPE *Charge at York Assizes* 20 For a Badgers or Drovers License two shillings. 1683 *Robin Consc.* 15 If I [a publican] my Licence should observe,..Both I and mine alas would starve. 1724 R. WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 53 The form of his licence [to preach] I insert from the original. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 410 A licence for the shipping of his stores and provisions. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 495 Would you keep your pearls from tramplers, Weigh the licence, weigh the bans. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 269 It..is.. necessary, for corporations to have a licence of mortmain from the crown. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. vi. (1869) I. 52 He must pay for the licence to gather these fruits. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 406 Licences to dealers in spirits and wine. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 108 A Letter of License is an instrument or writing granted to a debtor by his creditors, giving him respite and time for payment of his debts. . When .. they not only grant respite and time for payment, but agree to allow an abatement on their respective accounts, then this instrument is called a *Letter of License and Composition*. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. iv. 92 A fine of £ 100 for every act of issue after the term of license has expired. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke* (1843) III. 240 A congregation is formed. A license is obtained. A plain brick building, .. is run up, and named Ebenezer or Bethel. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* I. i, Do you marry by license? No; my intended is not of age. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* vii. (1872) 61 'The Sandy Foundation Shaken' was printed without a license from the Bishop of London. 1851 R. NESBIT in *Mem.* xii. (1858) 305 After receiving 'licence', he preached in the Mission Lecture Room.

b. The document embodying such a permission.

1598 YONG *Diana* 393 The Kings licence being now come. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. i, Pray ride to Nottingham, get a license. 1683 in *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 81, I bade her [an alewife] on her licence look. 1888 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 3/3 There was a custom among cab proprietors of 'chair-marking' their drivers' licences. 1899 RAYMOND *Two Men o' Mendip* xv. 249 He'd have no choice but to marry us, when I did come, licence in han'.

c. In some Universities, a certificate of competency in some faculty.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Licence is also applied to the letters, or certificates, taken out in universities, whether in law, physic, or divinity. 1900–1901 *Durh. Univ. Cal.* 141 Final Examination for the Licence in Theology. *Ibid.* 487 Licence in Sanitary Science.

3. Liberty of action conceded or acknowledged; an instance of this.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 457 Thy lycence es lemete in presence of lordys. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxvi. 48 That nou sik licience haif we none. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 112 Taunt my faults With such full License, as both Truth and Malice Haue power to vtter. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 157/1 The true Licence of Disputations. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. vi. 39 Do you so understand the license you have, Miss? 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 299 English law .. has neither definition nor words to..circumscribe the license of the Judge. 1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* xxxvii. (1883) 312 The first little fib in which Lady Cecilia, as a customary licence of speech, indulged herself the moment she awoke this morning. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xi. (1876) 127, I thanked him again for what license he had given me. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xiii. 249 He .. allowed great and public licence to his tongue. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 5225 The rooted plant aspired to range With the snake's license. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Feb. 4/7 Ordinary license of speech has seldom been more shamefully exceeded.

b. Excessive liberty; abuse of freedom; disregard of law or propriety; an instance of this.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xvi. 18 Oper mennes large licence displesiþ us, but we to ourself wol have no þinge denyed þat we aske. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 48 Taunt him with the license of Inke. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 35, I should be condemn'd of introducing licence, while I oppose Licencing. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xv. (1708) 20 Under the Allegory of the Ass is Insinuated the License of a Buffoon. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* II. i, Your heart resents some licence of my youth. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 272 They are for licence, not for liberty. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, The licence of invention some people take is monstrous indeed. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 366 The intolerable licence with which the newspapers break .. the rules of decorum. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xvii, Thy license shook his sober dome. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 315 The license which he gave to his troops to enrich themselves with the spoil of the country. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1864) 3 The first license given to the tongue is slander. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Prog. Cult.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 226 The freedom of action goes to the brink .. of license. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 13 The mixture has been accompanied or preceded by such licence in transcription.

c. Licentiousness, libertinism.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 ¶ 3 The cause of much license and riot. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xvii. His unlimited license .. has disgusted the minds of all sober and thinking men. 1841 TREVELYAN *Life Macaulay* (1876) I. ii. 84 The reaction from Puritanic rigour into the license of the Restoration. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* ix, The license of every kind that then existed in the city no tongue can tell nor pen can describe. 1901 *Expositor* May 367 These implements of license were originally made by God.

4. Deviation from recognized form or rule, indulged in by a writer or artist for the sake of effect; an instance of this. Frequent in phrase *poetic* (*poetical*, etc.) *licence*.

1530 PALSGR. 44 Which auctors do rather by a lycence poetycall. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 49 By the licence of this figure we give names to many things which lack names, &c. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. (f), I generally join these two Licenses together. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Licence*, in painting, are the liberties which the painter takes in dispensing with the rules of perspective, and the other laws of his art. *a* 1771 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 260 As to any license in the feet, it is only permitted in the beginning of a long verse. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cxx, This liberty is a poetic licence. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 227 The poem..allows a metrical licence. 1877 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 846 By a prophetic license, *perpetual* means *transitory*. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 179 Coleridge's simile of 'A painted ship upon a painted ocean' is only a poet's licence.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *licence-duty*, *-fee*, *-holder*, *-money*, *-tax*.

1859 K. CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 137 The infliction of the *license fee..tended very much to exasperate the miners. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 3/3 The old *licence-holders are going to the wall, and the brewers are stepping in. 1692 *Ann. Albany* (1850) 121 Ordered that the sheriffe have a warrant to levy the *lycence money. 1900 *Daily News* 4 June 3/4 The Boers collected licence money from all the shops. 1885 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXVIII. 464 (Cent.) The *license-tax, as it is called there [in Wisconsin] applies to railroads, insurance, telegraph, and telephone companies. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xliii. 135 Licence taxes ..are directly levied by..State officials.

Licensable (ləiˈsĕnsăb'l), *a.* [f. LICENSE *v.* + -ABLE.] †a. That may be dismissed. *Obs.* b. That may be licensed.

1611 COTGR., *Congeable*, .. licensable. 1641 *Downfall Tempor. Poets* 5 (L.), I now have another copy to sell, but nobody will buy it, because it is not licensable. 1896 *List Explosives* 18 Explosives which have passed the tests and therefore become licensable.

License, licence (ləiˈsĕns), *v.* Forms: 4–6 lycence, 5–6 lyc-, lysense, (7 lycens), 9 *Sc.* leeshance, 4– licence, 6– license. [f. LICENCE *sb.*, q. v. for the question of spelling. In sense 2, ad. F. *licencier*, f. *licence*.]

1. *trans.* To give (a person) permission *to* (do something). Now *rare*. (In early use the personal obj. may be interpreted as *dative*, and *occas.* appears preceded by *to*.)

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2983 If it be your will to licence me to tel my tale. *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 739 in *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 76 If ye be to any man licencyng To set his fote vpon youres areryng, He wol after set his fote vppon your nekke. 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1366/1, I beseche your Lordshyp license me to sytte downe. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 175/2 The dead bodies of both armies are licenced to be buried. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) D 4 b, King Marsillus licenst thee depart. 1618 EARL SUFFOLK in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 50 But I pray your Lordship to lycens me truly to acquaynt you what mesery yt hath produced unto me. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 212 To license ourselves to commit any sinne out of a conceit that it is small. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 75 Our friendship with God..licenceth us to come with assurance. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 193 Therefore they were licensed to make bold with any of his things. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. viii. 127 Lord Stratford was licensed to do no more than send a message to an Admiral.

b. To permit (a thing) to be done; sometimes with *dat.* of the person. Now *rare*.

1477 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* III. 191 The Pope will suffre a thyng to be usyd, but he will nott lycence nor grant it to be usyd nor don, and soo I. 1555 RIDLEY in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 928/2 At the last I was contente to take it for lycenced, and so began to talk. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 45 To attempt things not licenced. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. ii. (1622) 66 Neuer shewing themselues more attentiue, nor at any time licencing themselues a more secret speech of the Prince. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 99 Hee hath licensed us eating the flesh of foure-footed beasts. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 40 A patent of Henry II, in which he .. licenses the sale of Rhenish wine at the same price as French is sold at. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 554 If this were .. Allowed in the Spring rawness of our kind, What may be licenced in the Autumn dry? *Ibid.* 712 The divorce allowed by Christ, in lieu Of lapidation Moses licenced me.

†c. with *clause* as obj. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxvi. (1495) 363 It was lycencyd that seruauntes and wymmen and bestes shold reste in the Saturday. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 96/2 The governor licenced that it [the corps] should be buried.

†2. [After F. *licencier*.] To give leave of departure to; to dismiss, set free *from* (something); to send away *to* (a place). *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B j b, The kyng thenne lycencyd them and gaf to them fayr gyftes. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 143 Beynge then lycensed from the laboure of theyr owne occupacyons. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1629) 276 Amphialus licenced the gentleman, telling him, that by next morning he should have an answer. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Funeral Teares* 183 Licence from thee that needlesse suspition. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 103 He .. comming vnto the companies, do licence them to their lodgings. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. iii. 210, I wil now departe, and licence the remainder of my soule [F. *donner congé aux restes de mon ame*]. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* 17 Tuesdayes and Thursdayes . . on the after noones they are licenced to the recreation of the open fields. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 74 Having then taken instructions for the way, and licensed himselfe from the King, he set him forwards on his journey. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Parallel* in *Reliq.* (1651) 17 When he listed he could licence his thoughts. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* I. i. 333 Sir, you were pleas'd your self to License me. 1814 SCOTT *Waverley* xl, Thus licensed, the chief and Waverley left the presence chamber.

3. To grant (a person) a licence or authoritative permission to hold a certain status or to do certain things, *e.g.* to practise some trade or profession, to hold a curacy, to preach, to use armorial bearings, to keep a dog, to carry a gun, etc. Const. *for*, *to*, and *to* with *inf.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7692, I am licenced boldely In divinitee to rede. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7598 And besoght his reuerence þat he walde þaim lycence In his diocise to haue place. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 102 None oughte in holy chyrche to..preche openly the worde of god but yf he be specially lycensed therto. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 62, I am lycensyd in bothe lawes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 125 Beyng therto lycenced by the kynge of castile. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 277 So licensing them (as it were) for Priestly power. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 72 Poor folks licensed to beg out of the limits of any city or town corporate. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 270 Licensing candidates for the ministry. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. 178 Judith Kent, widow, 'Licenced'—as the legend imported, 'to vend tea, coffee, tobacco, and snuff.' 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IV. ix. II. 78 Amos Bell .. had not been leeshanced above a week. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 23 The proclamation of July 8, 1557, licensing all English subjects to fit out ships to molest the French and Scots. 1901 *Durh. Dioc. Cal.* 215 Curates licensed.

b. To grant a licence permitting (a house, theatre, etc.) to be used for some specified purpose.

1777 PARSONS *Let.* in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. (1896) 232 A petition .. for leave to bring in a bill to license a theatre at Birmingham. 1868 [see LICENSED *ppl. a.*]. 1874 [see LICENSER]. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* iii, In which there is .. not even a cottage licensed for the sale of ale.

4. To authorize the publication of (a book), or the acting of (a play).

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 279 Were my writing As true as that of holy Iohns inditing, They would not licence it. 1634 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 23 Mr. Buckner did lycence 64 pages of the booke. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 39 That no Book..should be Printed ..unlesse it were approv'd and licenc't under the hands of 2 or 3 glutton Friers. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* 155 Books Licensed by the Approbation .. of your Church. 1858 HALLIWELL *Dict. Old Plays* 264 This play was licensed on June 6th, 1634.

†b. To vouch for. *Obs. rare.*

1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 216 A Story Licensed by a Person of Quality and of Great worth.

5. To allow liberty, free range, or scope to; to privilege, tolerate. *Obs.* exc. in *ppl. a.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 1. 17 Poesie is .. in measure of words for the most part restrained: but in all other points extreamely licensed. 1640 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp.*

in Ho. Com. 9 Nov. 4, I shall..with your Permission licence my Thoughts too, a little. **1704** STEELE *Lying Lover* I. i. 9 Licence my innocent Flames, and give me leave to love such charming Sweetness.

Licensed (ləi·sĕnst), *ppl. a.* [f. LICENSE *v.* + -ED [1] or LICENCE *sb.* + -ED [2].]

1. To whom or for which a licence has been granted; provided with a licence. Now often *spec.* (of a house, etc.) licensed for the sale of alcoholic liquor. *Licensed victualler*: see VICTUALLER.

1632 SHERWOOD, Licenced, *licencié.* **1645** MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1847) 222 The reasons of your licensed pamphlet are good. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 325 There are now eight hundred licensed coaches. **1817** W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 926 For the purpose of the licensed act of trading..the person licensed was to be considered as virtually an adopted subject of this country. **1868** *Nat. Encycl.* I. 414 A constable may at all times enter licensed premises.

2. To whom or which liberty or free scope is allowed; privileged, recognized, regular, tolerated.

1593 DONNE *Sat.* iv. 228 He .. lests like a licens'd fool, commands the law. **1640** H. MILL *Nights Search* 123 He .. turn'd her out; now she's a licenst whore. **1742** POPE *Dunc.* IV. 587 From Stage to Stage the licens'd Earl may run. **1809–10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 32 The established professions were..licensed modes of witchcraft. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, Some, doubtless, [retired] to the licensed freedoms of some tavern. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxiii, Should licensed boldness gather force. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vi, Imagination is a licensed trespasser. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 229 Clodius was a licensed libertine.

Licensee (ləisĕnsī·). [f. LICENSE *v.* + -EE.] One to whom a licence is granted.

1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 411 A licensee who obliterates any record upon his license is liable to a fine of 5*l.* **1879** CASTLE *Law Rating* 82 A lodger within his own apartment is more than a mere licensee.

Licenser (ləi·sĕnsəɹ). [f. LICENSE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who licenses or gives authoritative permission for something; esp. an official whose function it is to license the publication of books or papers (*licenser of the press*), or the performance of plays (*licenser of plays*), on being satisfied that they contain nothing contrary to law or to public morals or decency.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 47 Those books must be permitted untoucht by the licencer. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 133 He was appointed by the Presbyterians a Licenser of the Press in London. **1737** CHESTERF. *Sp. on Licensing Bill* in Hansard *Parl. Hist.* (1812) X. 334 By good luck he was not the licenser, otherwise the kingdom of France had never had the pleasure..of seeing that play acted. **1755** JOHNSON, *Licenser*, a granter of permission; commonly a tool of power. **1812** SIR F. BURDETT in *Examiner* 21 Dec. 816/1 Much had been said of the tyranny of having a supervisor and licenser of the press. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 348 Sir Roger Lestrange .. had been licenser under the last two Kings. **1874** BUCKNILL & TUKE *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 2 The College of Physicians, whose licensers were required to visit the houses which they had licensed. **1884** W. J. COURTHOPE *Addison* v. 83 For a long time the evanescent character of the newspaper allowed it to escape the attention of the licenser.

Licensing (ləi·sĕnsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LICENSE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of LICENSE *v.* in its various senses.

1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 25 Licencing of wandring preachers, is contrary to the word of God. **1761** *Mem. to Ld. Mayor* in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 369 The licencing public-houses by the county magistrates. **1777** PARSONS *Let.* in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. (1896) 232 The inhabitants..dread the licensing of a theatre as an evil which they would wish to prevent. **1827** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 317 Regulations for the licensing of Alehouses.

attrib. **1825** MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1887) 28 With a view to the same great object, he attacked the licensing system. **1870** *Daily News* 5 Dec., Reformatories, and licensing bills, and trades unions, and municipal reforms. **1880** *Athenæum* 18 Sept. 372/1 The multiplicity of universities and licensing boards is the greatest evil in British and Irish medicine.

Licensure (ləi·sĕnsiuəɹ). *U.S.* [f. LICENSE *v.* + -URE.] A licensing; esp. the granting of a licence to preach.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing Godwin). **1870–4** ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xlii. 411 Seven young men, just graduated from the Seminary, were carefully examined for licensure.

† Li·cent, *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Precise formation uncertain; cf. the following words.] = LICENCE *sb.*; in quot. *attrib.*

1676 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1878) III. 694 Without paying any toll or custom as is here called incoming convoy, licent money and vijeil-gilt money, and last gilt.

† Li·cent, *a. Obs. rare.* [? ad. L. *licent-em*, pr. pple. of *licēre* to be permitted: see LICENCE *sb.* (But cf. the note on next word.)] Permitted.

1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* IV. ii. (1881) 79 The eldest day of our licent abode at Court, is run out.

† Licent, *v. Sc. Obs.* Only in *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* licent. [? f. prec. (But perh. cf. Eng. dial. *licen'd* = *licensed.*)] *trans.* To license, permit. Also *absol.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 104 The nobillis of Pichtis..war licent to returne hame. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 362 Thocht sa had bene his wife had bene on liue The law licent..for to haif ane Concubine.

Licentiate (ləise·nʃiĕt), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **licenciat, -cyat,** 6–7 **licenciate, -tiat,** 6– **licentiate.** [ad. med.L. *licentiātus* (see next) used *absol.* as *sb.*]

1. One who has obtained a licence or authoritative permission to exercise some function.

† a. (See quot.) *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 220 He [the frere] hadde power of confessioun .. moore than a Curat, For of his ordre he was licenciat.

b. One who has received a 'licence' from a university, college, or the like. In early use sometimes *gen.* = 'graduate'; more commonly *spec.* the holder of a particular degree between bachelor and master or doctor, still preserved in certain foreign universities (cf. Sp. *licenciato*, F. *licencié*); the latest use in England was in the Cambridge degree of Licentiate of Medicine (*Medicinæ licentiatus*, abbreviated M.L.) which was abolished in 1859. In current British use, almost exclusively in certain designations indicating that the bearer of them has received a formal attestation of professional competence or of a certain degree of proficiency in some art from some collegiate or other examining body: e.g. in *Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians* (abbreviated L.R.C.P.), *Licentiate in Dental Surgery* (L.D.S.), *Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music* (L.R.A.M.), *Licentiate of the College of Preceptors* (L.C.P.). The University of Durham grants the title of *Licentiate in Theology* (L.Th.) to those who pass a certain examination, open both to graduates and non-graduates.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xix. 210 A scoler licenciyat atte Cambryge in Englande is come to the unyuersyte of parys. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 80 In the Hande of saynte Iohn ..Alfonsus Mansus a licenciate [is bysshop]. **1595** A. COPLEY *Wits Fits & Fancies* 82 A reuerend Licentiate at law was a suter to a fair Gentlewoman. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. vii. 225 Whenas the licentiate Pollo governed that Province. *a* **1639** SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (Spottiswoode Soc. 1847) I. 211 Alexander Barre, licenciate in the laws succeeded .. and died .. 1397. **1669** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxxv. 240 The next day .. comes the Priest with the Licentiate. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 345 He was made a Licentiat of Divinity. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parergon* 54 The Degree of a Licentiate or Master in this Faculty. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Most of the officers of judicature in Spain are known by no other name than that of licentiates. Licentiate among us, is usually understood of a physician, who has a licence to practice. **1779–81** JOHNSON *L. P., Garth*, The College of Physicians, in July, 1687, published an edict, requiring all the fellows, candidates, and licentiates, to give gratuitous advice to the neighbouring poor. **1789** GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1854) 29, I should applaud the institution, if the degrees of bachelor or licentiate were bestowed as the reward of manly and successful study. **1805** *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 550 A member or licentiate of the College of Physicians. **1826** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. 188 As fatal as any prescription of licentiate or quack. **1850** PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 304 The licentiate, thus commissioned .. embarked at Seville. **1857** LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* Introd. 7, I was admitted a Licentiate of Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. **1901** *Whitaker's Almanac* 268 Royal Academy of Music. There are..1,361 Licentiates (L.R.A.M.). *Ibid.*, College of Preceptors. Teachers..are granted diplomas of F.C.P., L.C.P. and A.C.P.

c. In the Presbyterian and some other churches: One who holds a licence to preach but as yet has no appointment; a probationer.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* ii. (1860) 16 Four of the Presbytery .. repaired to the parish church to conduct the settlement of the obnoxious Licentiate. **1866** CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 118 Irving's preachings as a licentiate (or probationer waiting for fixed appointment) were always interesting.

2. *nonce-use.* One who claims or uses licence; one who is not precise in the observance of rules.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Anagrams* (1657) 168 The licentiats somewhat licentiously, lest they should prejudice poeticall liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling or rejecting a letter, if the sence fall aptly.

Hence **Lice·ntiateship,** the dignity or condition of a licentiate.

1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 202/1 Then he .. proceeded to pass the more difficult examination for the 'licentiate-ship' in his special subject.

† Lice·ntiate, *pa. pple.* (and *a.*). *Obs.* Forms: 4, 5 **licenciat, -cyat,** 6 **liscenciat,** 6–7 **licenciate, -tiat,** 6– **licentiate.** [ad. med.L. *licentiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *licentiāre*: see LICENTIATE *v.*]

1. *Sc.* Used as pa. pple. of LICENTIATE *v.*; equivalent to the later *licentiated.* **a.** Allowed, permitted. **b.** Licensed (to preach).

a. *c* **1500** *Bk. Precedence* in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 101 All thingis be takin treuly as thai attest, ay liscenciat and lovit with al ledis. **1565** CALFHILL *Treat. Crosse* ii. 52 Louain hath licenciate you, to make what lies ye lust **1582–8** *Hist. James VI* (1804) 283 The nobillmen .. are for the maist part licentiat to liue a libertine life in thair youth. **1639** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Mem. State* Wks. (1711) 133 Certain verses .. being afterwards licentiate to be read, .. they were forgotten. *a* **1652** CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 2 The bands of Scotish men of warre .. sall be brokin, and the men of warre licentiat to depart.

b. *a* **1660** HAMMOND in *Colet's Serm. Conf. & Ref.* (1661) 29 Those that are..to be licentiate for publick preachers. **1676** W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 530 Some ministers were licentiate by the Council.

2. *adj.* Freed from rules; assuming licence, unrestrained, licentious.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 163 The world would count me the most licentiat loose straier vnder heauen, if [etc.]. **1597** BP. HALL *Sat.* I. ix, Our epigrammatarians, old and late, Were wont be blamed for too licentiate. **1602** T. CAMPION *Art Eng. Poetrie* 41 Neither let any man cavill at this licentiate abbreuiating of syllables. **1656** S. H. *Golden Law* 39 All these miseries .. your licentiate liberty, your freedom hath brought us to.

Hence **† Lice·ntiateness.**

1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 21 Licentiateness is not a liberty.

Licentiate (ləise·nʃiĕit), *v.* Also 6–8 **-iat.** [f. med.L. *licentiāt-*, ppl. stem of *licentiāre*, f. *licentia* LICENCE.]

1. *trans.* To give liberty to; to allow, permit (something) *to* (a person); to allow (a person) *to* (do something) or *that* (etc.). ? *Obs.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 138, I 3ow protest, 3e wald me licenciat .. That I may [etc.]. **1637** GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. iv. 22 Faithfull men .. have neither a doore of enterance, nor a doore of utterance licentiated to them. **1650** DURYE *Just Re-prop.* 21 They rashly licentiat themselves unto many things. **1660** N. INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* I. (1682) 84 Their Chief Office is to licentiate Hypocrisie. *a* **1693** *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiii. 101 The Nurses .. are licentiated to re-create their Fancies. **1706** MALLE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 28 The Scots willingly licenciat them that habitation. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 47 'Tis Jesus Will that Angel to ordain, The Tyrant to licentiate or restrain. **1791–1823** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 293/1 They were licentiated to go a begging.

† b. To give a licence to; to license. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII 367 They openly Lycentiat three thousand common Stewes.

† 2. To grant (a person) a licence or faculty, e.g. to practise medicine. *Obs.*

1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* To Rdr. A iij, Bred up in..that Faculty and licentiated in the practise thereoff.

3. *nonce-use.* [After F. *licencier* or It. *licenziare.*] To discharge (a servant).

1820 BYRON *Let.* in *Eng. Stud.* XXV. 149 You may give up the house immediately, and licentiate the Servitors.

Hence **Lice·ntiating** *vbl. sb.*

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 528 He spoke against the way of licentiating. **1694** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxxviii. (1714) 48 The Licentiating of anything that is Course and Vulgar.

Licentiation (ləisenʃie·ʃən). [f. LICENTIATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action of licensing; now only, the granting of a licence, e.g. to a medical practitioner.

1643 J. FRELMAN *Serm.* 35 There is a tacite licentiation or permission of error. **1880** L. RUTERISON in *Eng. & Brit.* XI. 19/2 The system of medical licentiation is year by year becoming more stringent and more centralized.

Licentious (ləise·nʃəs), *a.* Also 5–6 **licencious.** [ad. med.L. *licentiōsus*, f. *licentia* LICENCE: see -OUS. Cf. OF. *licentieux* F. *licencieux*).] Characterized by licence or excessive assumption of liberty.

1. Disregarding commonly accepted rules, deviating freely from correctness, esp. in matters of grammar or literary style; overstepping customary limits.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. viii. (Arb.) 95 Our maker must not be too licentious in his concords. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lix. § 2 This licentious and deluding arte, which changeth the meaning of words. **1667** DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* IV. xiii. 4 Poets and Painters are Licentious Youths. **1680** ROSCOMMON *Horace's Art Poet.* 82 The Tyber (whose licentious Waves, So often overflow'd the neighbouring Fields), Now runs a smooth and inoffensive course. *a* **1701** SEDLEY *Venus & Ad.* Wks. 1722 II. 315 If, Alas! thy too licentious Mind Is still to vig'rous Sylvan Sports inclined. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 86 ¶ 12 The rest are more or less licentious with respect to the accent. **1785** T. BALGUY *Disc.* 174 It is hard to say whether there be greater inconvenience in too literal or too licentious an interpretation of Scripture. **1837–9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. § 34. 30 Verse..somewhat licentious in number of syllables. **1850** GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. cxliv. 256 To speak of a treaty as subsisting between the State..and the Church..appears a licentious use of terms. **1881** WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* Introd. § 186 Licentious as distinguished from inaccurate transcription.

2. Unrestrained by law, decorum, or morality; lawless, lax, immoral. Now *rare* on account of the prevalence of the specific use 3.

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Vpon trust of sainctuaries and the licencious liberties that heretofore haue ben..vsed in the same. *c* **1555** HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 272 What should I speak of the licentious liberty that divers princes have usurped. **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* v. iv. 4 You haue..fill'd the time With all Licentious measure, making your willes The scope of Iustice. **1683** *Brit. Spec.* 61 Rights and Privileges, which licentious people make their pretence of contesting with their Soveraigns. **1687** T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 79 There's no stopping your licentious tongue. **1715** POPE *Iliad* II. 261 But chief he gloried with licentious style, To lash the great. **1733** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 161 The licentious printing of Popish books. **1737** CHESTERF. *Sp. on Licensing Bill* in Hansard *Parl. Hist.* (1812) X. 338 The only place where they [Courtiers] can meet with any just reproof is a free though not a licentious stage. **1767** T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. ii. 147 The licentious practice .. of making depredations upon foreign nations. **1788** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxvii. (1875) 441/1 A loud and licentious murmur was echoed through the camps and garrisons of the west. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 472 Led astray by the premature illusions of a licentious fancy. **1809** JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 127 The lying and licentious character of our newspapers. **1859** J. CUMMING *Ruth* x. 160 It leaves not one peg for the Antinomian to hang his licentious crotchets upon.

absol. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. lxxvi, In the Licentious yet it bred Despite.

3. Disregarding the restraints of chastity; libertine, lascivious, lewd. In modern usage the prevailing sense.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 53 Dissolute lyuynge, licentious talke, & such other vicious behauours. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 133 How deerely would it touch thee to the quicke, Shouldst thou but heare I were licencious? 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxv. 313 The pompious Prelacie of Rome, and liues lycentious thear. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* v. 177 This licentious Prince was, by reason of those scandals of his Life, less able or willing to grapple with the Ecclesiastical Power. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VII. Wks. 1813 III. 54 Whose licentious morals all good men detested. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iv, Seeking occasion for a licentious gallantry among the cowering citizens. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi, A spectre at their licentious feasts. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 226 He indulged freely in the licentious intrigues of Venice.

absol. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 148 The pleasures of the licentious are chiefly supplied from that class.

† **4.** quasi-*adv.* With licence or liberty; freely.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 31 More licencyous we may passe yn-to othir.

Licentiously (ləise·nʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a licentious manner.

1. Without regard to limit or rule; loosely.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., If they will haue the boundes of the same Fathers..to be stedfastly kept: why doo they..so licentiously passe them? 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 380 The Nazarites .. had heretofore liued too lycenciously. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iv. (Arb.) 89 Our auncient rymers .. vsed these Cesures either very seldome .. or else very licentiously. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. i. 67 Lycogenes uttered this sparingly .. but his fellowes did more licenciously presse the King's dishonour. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 177 When I am writing to you .. I go wander licentiously out of my sphere. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 19/2 No poem was ever so licentiously translated as the English Lusiad. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Jan. 1/2 Discussion .. would otherwise have been licentiously prolonged.

2. Without regard to law, decorum, or morality; lawlessly, outrageously. Now *rare*.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* IV. x. (1612) 153 Licentiously to commit all enormities. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 58 That no man should aspire to the Crowne licentiously. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 14 That every one might do therein licentiously, all that which it pleaseth him. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. 61 Let them act as licentiously as they will. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 12 Without shewing their right to the spot: they licentiously chose it.

3. Lasciviously, lewdly.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 26 b, I speake not .. how licentiously painters and caruers haue in this point shewed their wantonnesse. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxx. 7 They licentiously folow their owne lusts. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment. Two Tales* (1901) 36 It is not good to touch a woman. To which she answers; not inordinately or licentiously. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Encycl.* I. 150/2 The Phoenician and Syrian female divinities were worshipped licentiously.

Licentiousness (ləise·nʃəsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being licentious.

1. Assumption of undue freedom; disregard of rule or correctness; laxity, looseness.

1568 H. B. tr. *P. Martyr's Rom.* 441 b, Neither let him with overmuche licentiousnes vse what meates he lust. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. ii. § 92. 165 It is too great licentiousnesse for a servant to goe out without leaue. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 15 They sometimes come nearer to licentiousness, then liberty. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 610 Nor can this new Licentiousness of Bleeding be any way defended. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Prel Dissert. (ed. 12 45 The difference..is not to be imputed to the licentiousness of the translator. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* iv. 127 Corneille, Racine, Pope, exploded the licentiousness that reigned before them. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (1818) 76 The inconsistency between the licentiousness on this point in this situation, and the comparative strictness in other public situations. 1883 BURGON *Revision Revised* 31 Nothing else but depravations of the text, the result of inattention or licentiousness.

2. Disregard of law, morality, or propriety; outrageous conduct. Now *rare*.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind* (Arb.) 31 By which theyr licentiousnes, the people of the Iland beyng prouoked. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 14 Such licentiousness or Anarchie is abhorred both of God and nature. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Commons* Wks. 1755 II. i. 38 The custom of accusing the nobles to the people..having been always looked upon..as an effect of licentiousness. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 325 That licentiousness and anarchy which always follow a relaxation of the moral principles. 1815 MACKINTOSH *France in* 1815 Wks. 1846 III. 187 The licentiousness with which they had exercised their saturnalian privileges. *a* 1852 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) II. 392 That authorized licentiousness that trespasses on right.

3. Lasciviousness, lewdness.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 88 The licenciousnesse of theyr songes .. is hurtfull to discipline and good manners. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 24 Though thou haue no farther taste of licentiousness in thy middle age. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. xxviii. 233 Gods wrath against .. prophanenesse, lewdnesse, and licentiousnesse. 1727 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. i. 187 That licentiousness which entered with the restoration. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xi. 191 Poem..was now declared to be the Bawd of Licentiousness. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xix, The licentiousness and brutality of so old a hand as you. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 194 Among the clergy properly so called..the prevailing offence was not crime, but licentiousness. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 244 Aristophanes accepts licentiousness as a fact which needs no apology.

Lich (litʃ). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* and in *Comb.* Forms: α. 1-2 **líc**, 4-5 **liche, lyche**, 6 **lytche**, 7, 9 **litch**, 3-7, 9 **lich, lych**; in comb. 5 **lege-**, 6-9 **leech-**, 9 **leach-** (see also LICH-GATE, LICH-OWL). *Pl.* 1 **líc**, 3, 5 **liches**. β. 2-5 **lik(e**, (4 **lijk**), 7, 9 **like, lyke**. *Pl.* 9 **likes**. [OE. *líc* str. neut. = OFris. *lík*, OS. *líc* (LG. *liche, like*, Du. *lijk*), OHG. *lih* neut. and fem. (MHG. *lich* fem., also weak *liche*, G. *leiche* dead body), ON. *lík* (Sw. *lik*, Da. *lig*), Goth. *leik* :—OTeut. **líko*ᵐ neut. Comparison with the cognate words (see LICHE, LIKE *a.*, LIKE *v.*) suggests that the original sense was prob. 'form, shape'.

The OE. *líc* became by normal development *lich(e* in the south and *like* in the north; hence the diversity of forms above. Cf. *ditch, dike*.]

1. = BODY. **a.** The living body. Also the trunk, as opposed to the limbs.

Beowulf 733 Þæt he ȝedælde..anra ȝehwylces líf wið líce. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1326 þendan þu somod líc & sawle lífȝan mote. *c* 1205 LAY. 17694 For an his bare liche he weorede ane burne. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 16 He het..beten hire swa luðere þat hire leofliche lich liðeri al oblode. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 471 in *O.E. Misc.* 131 So deð þe salit on fles, suket þuru is liche. *c* 1300 *Beket* 259 The here he dude next his liche his fleisches maister to beo. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 195 Liliwhite was hur liche. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 2 A wyf.. þat lene was of lich and of louh chere. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2931 þe lirillaike of his like lathely þat þai spyse. *Ibid.* 141 He..him. clethis All his liche in lyn claþe.

b. A dead body; a corpse.

Beowulf 2127 Hio Þæt líc ætbær feondes fæðmum under firȝenstream. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 23 Ealle þa hwile þe þæt líc bið inne, þær sceal beon ȝedryne & pleȝa. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 (Laud MS.) þa namen his sune & his frend & brohten his lic to Engle lande. *c* 1205 LAY. 3862 Heo nomen Morganus liche & leide hit on vrþen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2447 Egipte folc.. first .ix. nist ðe liches beðen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 19785 Tilward þat like he turnd his face. ? *a* 1300 *XI Pains Hell* 78 in *O. E. Misc.* 149 A water..þat..stynkeþ so for holde lych. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 302/2 Lyche, dede body. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 332 Quha aw this lik he bad hir nocht deny. 1806 *Sir Olaf* in Jamieson *Ballads* I. 222 Three likes were ta'en frae the castle away. 1895 BARING-GOULD in *Minster Mag* 239 'Thomas maketh a beautiful lych, that her do.'

2. *Comb.*: † **lich-bell**, ? a hand-bell rung before a corpse; † **lich-fowl** = LICH-OWL; † **lich-holm**, a shrub of some kind; **lich-house** [cf. Du. *lijkenhuis*], a dead-house, a mortuary; † **lich-lay**, a rate levied to provide a church-yard (cf. LAY *sb.*7 4); **lich-path** = *lich-way*; † **lich-rest**, a place for a corpse to rest, a burial-place; † **lich-song**, ? singing at a lyke-wake; **lich-stone**, a stone to place the coffin on at the lich-gate; † **lich-wal, -wale**, a plant (see quots.); † **lich-way**, a path along which a corpse has been carried to burial (this in some districts being supposed to establish a right of way); † **lich-wort**, a plant (see quots.). Also LICH-GATE, LICH-OWL, LYKE-WAKE.

1421 in Warner *Hist. Abb. Glaston.* (1826) App. 99, j processional, j old gradual, iij new *lychebells. 1449 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 90 For a lege bell and the mendyng of another ij^{s}. ij^{d}. 1552 in W. Money *Ch. Goods Berksh.* (1879) 19 Two lytchebelles of bell metalle. 1611 COTGR., *Effraye*, a Sericheowle, or *Lychefowle. 1614 *Sco. Venus* (1876 30 These goblins, lich-fouls, Owls, and night-crows to At murthers raile. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 13 Bruscus, frutex est *licheholm. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 Alswo ofte swo prest singeð þis bede at *lich huse he [etc.]. 1559 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 324 Ane tenement of land within the yard and lichowss thairof [*sc.* of the parish church]. 1850 *Ecclesiologist* X. 339 We .. propose .. with some degree of confidence,—Lich-House. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 430/2 He had it [the corpse] brought up and laid in his lych-house. 1753 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* 1886) II. 170 To purchase a church yard on a *Lych Ley for St. Thomas's Church. 1862 *Church Builder* Apr. 48 That path up which you came .. used formally to be called the *Lich-path because all the funerals came along that path. *c* 1000 *St. Mildreds* in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 430 Heo ða hyre *licreste ȝeceas on eliȝ byriȝ. *c* 1205 LAY. 17225 And swa þu hit scalt leden to þere lich-raste. 1558 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 170 Of Wyllam Worthe for the lyche-reste of Ione his wyf vi^{s}. viii^{d}. *c* 1675 in *Rec. Presbyt. Inverness & Dingwall* (Sc. Hist. Soc.) 121 *note*, Discharging..all ..*Lyksongs, fidling and dancing. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 279 [In North Devon] Passing through the lich-gate, the corpse is placed upon the *lich-stone. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 72/2 Granum diureticum, anglice *lichewal. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxx. 487 In English Gromell: of some Pearle plant, and of others Lichwale. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Lichwale*, .. the gromwell, *Lithospermum officinale*, L. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 303/2 Aduertised of .. a *leech waie to be made ouer his land, without his leaue or consent. 1787 in GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Leech-way*, the path in which the dead are carried to be buried. Exm. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 51/2 Ebulus uel Ebula gall. eble angl. welle-uort uel *licheuart. ? *a* 1500 *MS. Bodl.* 536 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 336/1 Peritoria .i. peritory or lychewort. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., Lichwort is Pellitorie of the wall. 1880 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Lichwort, *Parietaria officinalis*, *L.*

Hence † **Li·chless** *a. Obs.*, without a dead body.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3164 Ðo was non biging of al egipte lich-les, so manige dead ðor kipte.

Lich, obs. form of LIKE; LITCH *dial.*, bundle.

† **Licham.** *Obs.* Forms: 1-2 **líchama, -homa**, 2 **licama**, 2-4 **licome, lic(e)-, lich-, lick-, likham(e, likame**, 4-5 **lyc-, lygh-, lykam(e**, 5-6 *Sc.* **lec-, lekame**, (5 **licaym**), ? 7 (*ballad corruption*) **lingcan**. [OE. *líchama, -homa* = OFris. *liccoma, líchama, likma*, OS. *líkhamo* (MDu. *lichame*, Du. *lichaam*), OHG. *líhhamo, líhmo* (MHG. *lichame, líham*), ON. *líkame*, more commonly in str. form *líkam-r* (Sw. *lekam*, Da. *legeme*) :—OTeut. type **líko-hamon-* wk. masc., f. **líko-* LICH, body + **hamon-*, OE. *hama* shape, covering, garment. (OHG. had also a syntactical combination of the same meaning, *líhhinamo*, **líhhin-hamo*, from the genitive of a wk. sb. *líhha* = LICHE; hence MHG. *lichnam(e*, mod.G. *leichnam*.)

It has been suggested that the word was originally poetical, describing the body as the 'fleshly garment' of the soul. Cf. OE. *feðerhama* FEATHERHAM.]

The body; the living body; also, the body as the seat of desire and appetite.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 9 Se lichoma bið lichoma þa hwile þe he his limu ealle hæfð. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 22 Ðines lichaman leohtfæt is ðin eaȝe. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Drihten..astah to heofene..mid þan ilce licama þe he onþrowode. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Þa bi-com his licome swiðe feble. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1052 An lerdest hi to don shome An un-rist of hire licome. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 635 Bath war naked þar licam, Bot þar for thoght þam þen na scham. *Ibid.* 22324 Wit-vten last al his licam [*Edin. MS.* liccame]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 32 For no lykerouse lyflode hure lykame to plese. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3282 His lire and his lyghame lamede fulle sore. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 17 To sle the lust of hore lycam, and hore lykyng. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* v. 110 A! Eue, þou art to blame .. me shames with my lyghame. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 900 He lukit to his lykame that lemyt so licht. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. 11 In all his lusty lecam nocht ane spot. *a* 1783 *K. Henry* v. in Child *Ballads* I. 299 He's thrown to her his gay mantle Says 'Lady, hap your lingcan'.

b. A dead body; a corpse.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 Þer leien ofte licomes iroted buuen eorðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12295 Dun o þis loft he yod, Til he com þar þat licam lai. *Ibid.* 24599 Quen his licam in stan was laid, Allas! allas! ful oft was said. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 281 With a claith I couerit his licaym.

† **Li·chamly,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *líchamlic*: see LICHAM and -LY 1. Cf. Du. *lichamelijk*, Icel. *líkamligr*.] Bodily; of the nature of the body; of or pertaining to the body, carnal.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xi. § 2 Hi wilnedon ðæs lichomlican deaðes..wið þæm ecan life. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke iii. 22 Se haleȝa gast astah lichamlicre ansyne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Hi neren aferede of nane licamliche pinunge. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 42 Wið stonge tintreohen and licomliche pinen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 Þe oðer riwle..riwleð þe licome & licomliche deden. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Fleschliche þohtes þat leadeð þe & drahen .. to licomliche lustes. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 51 in *O. E. Misc.* 38 Mvchel volk hym vulede .. Summe for beon yuedde of lykamlyche vode.

† **Li·chamly,** *adv. Obs.* [OE. *líchamlice*: see LICHAM and -LY 2.] Bodily (= BODILY *adv.* 1 and 2); in a bodily manner or form; in the flesh.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xiii. [xv.] (1890) 200 Þeah þe he lichomlice þær æfweard wære. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 We ne moten halden moyses e licamliche. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 40 Ȝif me .. stien nu heortliche, & hwon ich deie gostliche, a domesdeie al licomliche, into ðe blisse of heouene. *a* 1240 *Creisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Ase þu licomliche iwend me from the worlde.

† **Liche.** *Obs.* Also 3 **like**, 4-5 **lyke**. [OE. (*man-, swein-*)*líca* = Goth. (*man-*)*leika*, OHG. (*man-*)*líchа*; cogn. w. LICH.] Form, figure, guise.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Al swa eða þu mihtest .. smiten of þin aȝen heaueð, and gan eft to þin aȝene liche. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 Þe deuel com on neddre liche to adam. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5813 An der off þa fowwre der Wass inn an manness like. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 224 Þe þet is com to in one wildernesse in one wummone liche. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 283 Þerfore sche [Semiramis] desgised hir self in þe childes liche. *Ibid.* V. 239 Þe devel appered to þe Iewes ..in Moyses his liche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 143 In stede of man a bestes lyke He syh. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 858 Thai lufly ledis in lyke, thai layid on in ane ling.

Liche, obs. form of LEECH, LIKE.

Lichee, variant of LITCHI.

Lichen (lə·ikĕn), *sb.* [a. L. *lichēn*, ad. Gr. λειχήν in all the senses below. Cf. F. *lichen*, Sp. *liquen*, It. *lichene*.

Not in Johnson. The pronunciation (li·ikĕn) is given in Smart without alternative, and most of the later Dicts. allow it a second place; but it is now rare in educated use.]

† **1.** = LIVERWORT; the lichens and liverworts having formerly been included in the same group.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 245 Another kind of Lichen or Liuerwort there is, cleauing wholly fast vpon rockes and stones in manner of moss. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Lichen*, liverwort in botany, the name of a genus of mosses. 1759 STILLINGFL. *Gedner's Use Curiosity* Misc. Tracts (1762) 180 The vertues of the lichenes or liverworts upon animate bodies..are not inconsiderable.

2. One of a class of cellular cryptogamic plants, often of a green, grey, or yellow tint, which grow on the surface of rocks, trees, etc. Also *collect.*

According to the modern theory, now generally accepted, the lichen is a fungus parasitic upon an algal, whose form is somewhat modified by the influence of the parasite.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 169 As well in this wild kind as in planted Plum trees of the hortyard, there is to be found a certain skinny gum, in Greek called Lichen, which hath a wonderfull operation to cure the rhagadies or chaps.] 1715 DELACOSTE tr. *Boerhaave's Aphorisms* 313 The famous

earthy ash-colour'd moss call'd Lichen. **1789** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 29 Where frowning Snowden bends his dizzy brow..Retiring lichen climbs the topmost stone. **1796** COLERIDGE *To Yng. Friend on Domestic. with Author* 4 Where .. coloured lichens with slow oozing weep. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 325 Lichens are distinguished by their want of a distinct axis of growth. **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* viii. (1858) 320 Aged trees covered with lichen, as if the relics of a primeval forest long since cleared away. **1887** ALGIE *Guide to Forres* 66 The coral-like gray lichen. **1893** BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* v. *Winnowers* 8 The red roofs nestle, overspread With lichen yellow as gold.

3. *Path.* A skin disease, characterized by an eruption of reddish solid papules over a more or less limited area.

1657 *Physical Dict., Lichen,* a tetter, or ringworm. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl., Lichen,* a cutaneous distemper, otherwise called *impetigo.* **1842** BURGESS *Man. Dis. Skin* 189 Lichen is not confined to any period of life, or to either sex. **1888** *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Many authors regard lichen, strophulus, and eczema, as forms of the same disease.

†**4.** After a L. use in Pliny: A callous excrescence on the leg of a horse or ass (? = CHESTNUT 6). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 22 There is a collection of certain hard matter about an asses legs, called 'lichen', which if it be burned and beaten, and put into old oil, will cause hairs to grow out of baldness. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 81 The fume of the lichens, helps the falling sickness.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive, as (sense 2) *lichen-dust, -flora, -fungus, -moss, -spot, -thallus, -tuft*; (sense 3) *lichen-eczema, -spot*; **b.** instrumental, as *lichen-clad, -clothed, -crusted, -laden, -matted, -tasselled* adjs.; **c.** similative, as *lichen-green, -like* adjs.; **lichen-starch**, a kind of starch associated with lichenin in Iceland-moss.

1848 *Chambers' Inform.* I. 563/2 A stunted *lichen-clad bole. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* vii. 95 An immense *lichen-clothed menhir. **1886** H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 232 An old boundary stone *lichen-crusted. **1880** G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 117 He snapped the *lichen-dust from his fingers. **1900** J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* XI. 195 The patient had suffered from *lichen-eczema from the age of 20. **1857** W. A. LEIGHTON (*title*) The *Lichen-Flora of Great Britain. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 273 Algæ..known as the hosts of *Lichen-fungi. **1898** *Daily News* 8 Oct. 6/4 Folds of *lichen-green velvet about the shoulders. **1889** HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 49 The old buildings..with..*lichen-laden roofs. **1885** H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 101 Blocks of weather-beaten, *lichen-matted trachyte. **1860** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. x. § 25 The silver *lichen-spots rest, star like, on the stone. **1897** J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* VIII. 223 The initial stage was a lichen spot, of which there were many around the patches. **1897** MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 572 The heavily *lichen-tasselled fringe of the forest-belt. **1856** W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 39 The .. tissues of the *Lichen-thallus. **1832** R. CATTERMOLE *Becket* etc. 191 Ashes..gray with *lichen-tufts.

Hence **Li·chenless** *a.*, destitute of lichens.

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. § 36 His very rocks are lichenless.

Lichen (ləi·kĕn), *v.* [f. LICHEN *sb.*] *trans.* To cover with lichens.

1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 44 There they lay till all their bones were .. lichen'd into colour with the crags. **1862** *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 426 How was it [island] lichened and mossed? **1864** SIR J. K. JAMES *Tasso* III. xiii. *note*, Turrets lichened with gold.

fig. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 438/2 Popular superstition has not had time yet to lichen over the familiar objects of his country-side.

Hence **Li·chened** *ppl. a.*, **Li·chening** *vbl. sb.*

1823 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 274 O'er the natural tomb The lichened pine rears up its form of gloom. **1887** RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 401 The deeply lichened stones of its low churchyard wall. **1892** *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 230 The rudeness of the masonry and the lichening of the stones were no real indications of antiquity.

Lichenaceous (ləikĕnēⁱ·ʃəs), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -ACEOUS.] Having the character of a lichen.

1881 GRIFFITH & HENFREY *Microgr. Dict.* (ed. 4), *Opegrapha*, a genus of Graphideæ (Lichenaceous Lichens).

Lichenal (ləi·kĕnal), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *lichēnālis*, f. L. *līchēn* LICHEN *sb.*] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to a lichen. *Lichenal Alliance*: Lindley's name for the group of lichens. **b.** *sb.* A member of the 'Lichenal Alliance', a lichen.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingdom* 45 Alliance III. *Lichenales.*—The Lichenal Alliance. **1854** A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 532 Lichenals (*Lichenales*).

Lichenian (ləikī·niăn), *a.* [see -IAN.] = next.

1889 *Amer. Naturalist* XXIII. 5 The 'Lichenian reaction' is seen in all lichens and in none of the fungi.

Lichenic (ləike·nik), *a. Chem.* [see -IC.] Of or pertaining to lichens. *Lichenic acid*, an organic acid obtained from lichens; its salts are **Li·chenates.**

1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1198 Lichenic Acid apparently much resembles the boletic..The lichenates of ammonia, potassa, and soda, are soluble and crystallizable. **1871** W. L. LINDSAY in *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XI. 39 Certain true Lichens,..giving lichenic reactions with iodine.

Lichenicolous (ləikĕni·kŏləs), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + L. *col-ĕre* to inhabit + -OUS.] Inhabiting lichens.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* **1871** W. L. LINDSAY in *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XI. 28 This group of Lichenicolous Microscopic Parasites has been little studied.

Licheniform (ləi·kĕnifǭɹm), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a lichen.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* **1867** H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 186 II. 24 Some of the inferior liverworts are quite licheniform, and are often mistaken for lichens.

Lichenin (ləi·kĕnin). *Chem.* Also **lichenine.** [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -IN.] A kind of starch obtained from Iceland moss and other lichens.

1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1090 Lichen Starch. Lichenin. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 658 Lichenin. **1861–93** COOKE *Struct. Bot.* 9 Lichenine. **1885** GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 358 Lichenin is abundant in certain lichens.

Lichenism (ləi·kĕniz'm). [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -ISM.] The special symbiosis between alga and fungus occurring in lichens.

1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 419 Species of Algae..so adapted to lichenism that they can no longer attain their full development outside the Lichen-combination. **1895** OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 692.

Lichenist (ləi·kĕnist). [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -IST.] = LICHENOLOGIST.

1833 W. J. HOOKER *Smith's Eng. Flora* V. 144 The great Swedish Lichenist. **1861** H. MACMILLAN *Footn. fr. Page Nature* 73 The French lichenists, Tulasne and Itzigsohn. **1862** ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 189 A glance at a few of the more obscure genera, .. will convince every lichenist that much yet remains to be done.

Lichenivorous (ləikĕni·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *līchēn* + -*i vor-us* devouring + -OUS.] Lichen-eating.

1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4377 Lichenivorous or herbivorous ruminants.

Lichenize (ləi·kĕnəiz), *v.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To cover with lichens. Hence **Li·chenized** *ppl. a.*

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxiii 297 Above the weathered and lichenized surfaces of the sandstone.

Licheno- (ləi·kĕno), combining form used (with hyphen) to form adjs. signifying the presence of the disease LICHEN in connexion with some other.

1897 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* VIII. 222 Symmetrical licheno-lupoid eruption on the calves of the legs. *Ibid.* 223 The patches..being not a mere pigmentation, but distinctly a licheno-lupoid thickening.

Lichenographer (ləikĕnǫ·grăfəɹ). [LICHEN *sb.* + -(O)GRAPHER.] = next. In mod. Dicts.

Lichenographist (ləikĕnǫ·grăfist). [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -(O)GRAPHIST.] One who describes lichens; one who is versed in lichenography.

1848 in CRAIG. **1863** HITCHCOCK *Remin. Amherst Coll.* 42.

Lichenography (ləikĕnǫ·grăfi). [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -(O)GRAPHY.] The systematic description or study of lichens. Hence **Li:chenogra·phic, Lichenogra·phical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to lichenography.

1824 WATT *Bibl. Brit.* Subjects, *Lichenography.* **1828** WEBSTER, *Lichenographic, Lichenographical.* **1848** in CRAIG; and in later Dicts.

Lichenoid (ləi·kĕnoid), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -OID.] **1.** *Bot.* Resembling a lichen; lichen-like.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 332 Opegrapha and other Lichenoid..genera. **1866** *Intell. Observ.* No. 53. 349 Corrugated or lichenoid ball. **1882** P. GEDDES in *Nature* No. 642. 361 The hypothesis of the lichenoid nature of the alliance between alga and animal.

2. *Path.* Resembling the disease lichen (see LICHEN *sb.* 3).

1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 97 A whitish, lichenoid, pellicular exudation..covered a third of the surface of the left tonsil. **1899** J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* X. 175 His forehead and some other parts were covered with a form of lichenoid eczema.

Lichenologist (ləikĕnǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -(O)LOGIST.] One versed in lichenology.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 332 The arrangement .. of Acharius has been adopted by lichenologists of this country and of most others. **1874** COOKE *Fungi* 11 No lichenologist of repute has as yet accepted the theory.

Lichenology (ləikĕnǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -(O)LOGY.] The science that treats of lichens. Hence **Licheno·logic, Lichenolo·gical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to lichenology.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* **1856** W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 3 The lichenological student requires no cumbrous or expensive apparatus. *Ibid.* 7 A sufficient basis whereupon to found our plea for the study of Lichenology. **1881** *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 128 He was an excellent lichenologist and published many lichenological papers. **1887** GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 419 The Regensburg 'Flora' is a rich repertory of Lichenology since 1855.

Lichenose (ləi·kĕnōᵘs), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -OSE.] Having the character of lichens; lichen-like.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* **1874** COOKE *Fungi* 13 It may be affirmed that they have a lichenose nature. **1882** CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 552/2 The simplest form under which lichenose vegetation occurs.

Lichenous (ləi·kĕnəs), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -OUS.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of lichens; of the nature of or resembling lichens; overgrown with lichens.

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. § 35 The..crumbling and lichenous texture of the Roslin stone. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxvi, An effect something like that of a fine flower against a lichenous branch. **1893** RUSKIN *Poetry Archit.* I. vi. 85 The grey roof is warmed with lichenous vegetation.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the skin-disease Lichen.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 125 Opium..threw out a most distressing lichenous rash. **1872** F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 152 A lichenous eruption about the pubes. **1879** *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 742 The skin being dotted all about with hard lichenous elevations.

Licheny (ləi·kĕni), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -Y.] Overgrown with lichens; lichen-clad.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 382 The licheny cliff-stones, and the hollow-rhinded woods. **1856** R. SHIELD *Pract. Hints Moths* 40 The licheny trunks of the trees.

Lich-gate, lych-gate (li·tʃ₁gēⁱt). *arch.* [f. LICH corpse + GATE.] The roofed gateway to a churchyard under which the corpse is set down, to await the clergyman's arrival.

1482–3 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 30 Et sol'. Will'o Sariant Carpent' pro emend' le lycheyate, iiijd. **1681** ASHMOLE in *Lilly's Life* (1774) 162 His coarse was .. received by the minister (in his surplice) at the Litch-Gates. **1846** *Guide Archit. Antiq. Oxford* 375 A handsome lich-gate of carved oak has been erected at the entrance of the Church-yard. **1864** TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 824 Yet to the lychgate, where his chariot stood, [He] Strode from the porch. **1875** JAS. GRANT *One of the '600'* xviii. 138 The ivy-clad lyke-gate of the village church.

Lichi, variant of LITCHI.

Lichless: see after LICH.

Lichlie, Lichliness &c.: see LIGHT-.

Lichness, obs. form of LYCHNIS.

Lichorous, obs. form of LICKEROUS.

Li·ch-owl. Also 6–7 like-owle. [f. LICH + OWL.] The screech-owl, so called because its cry was supposed to portend death in the house.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 56 *Bubo*, a shrichowle: a likeowle. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 283 The Otis is a bird lesse than the Like-Owle, hauing two plumed ears standing vp aloft. **1604** DRAYTON *Owle* 302 The shreeking Litch-Owle that doth never cry, But boding death. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 268/1 The little Horn-Owle, termed Lich Owls..because Prognosticaters of Peoples death, when they scrietch about there Houses. **1898** WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* (1900) 32 2 Then came the shadow of a lich-owl, as it whisked past us towards the apple-trees.

Licht, Sc. form of LIGHT.

Lichurie, variant of LECHERY.

†**Li·chy,** *a. Obs.* [f. *lich* LIKE *a.* + -Y.] Like.

1370–80 *XI Pains of Hell* 78 in *O. E. Misc.* 225 Byndeþ hem in knucchenus forþi To brenne lyk to licchi, Spousbrekers wiþ lechours [etc.]. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 16 But to whom shal I gesse this generacion lichy [*v. rr.* lyche, lyke]? It is lichi to children sittynge in cheepynge [etc.]. [In six other passages in Wyclif *liche hi, liche hy, lychi, lychy* occur as variant readings for *lich, lyke,* etc.]

Licible: see LISIBLE *Obs.*, permissible.

Licience, obs. form of LICENCE.

†**Licious,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **licius.** [aphetic form of DELICIOUS. Cf. LUSCIOUS.] = DELICIOUS.

c **1420** *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxvii, Mete and drinke y-nughe thay hade With licius drinke and clere. *a* **1670** HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 515 He that lives by the Allegorie, feeds upon licious Quails.

Licit (li·sit), *a.* Also 5 licyte, lycite, -yte, 7 licite. [ad. L. *licit-us* (pa. pple. of *licēre* to be lawful, either directly, or through F. *licite*).] Allowable, permitted, lawful.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A v b, She [the wife] ought to .. obeye to hym in al thynges lycite and honeste. **1490** — *Eneydos* xix. 70 To a peple yssued out of strange lande, is licyte to seke strange places for theyr dwellynge. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 388/1 Such a thing is not licit to a particular. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr., Licite,* lawful, granted. **1757** *Herald* No. 4 (1758) I. 54 Whether in our exchange commodities with Holland, the ballance is for or against us in licit trade. **1826** LAMB *Let.* xvi. *To B. Barton* 147 A friend's wife, whom I really love (..I mean in a licit way). **1864** R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 116 The natives of Whydah give the licit dealer scanty encouragement. **1884** *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 259 Abstinence .. from things in themselves licit. **1892** *Times* 11 Feb. 9/4 The consumption of licit or duty-paid opium. **1897** BARING-GOULD in *Expositor* Sept. 203 To obtain the recognition of Christianity apart from Judaism as a licit religion in the empire.

Hence **Li·citly**, in a licit manner, lawfully; **Li·citness**, the quality of being licit, lawfulness.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* B ij, Thow oughtest to thynke ofte how ..lycytly thou shalt mowe come to thyn intention. **1788** R. HARRIS (*title*) Scriptural Researches on the Licitness of the Slave Trade. **1806** THROCKMORTON *Consid.* 38 The question may be licitly discussed on the ground of expediency. **1855** R. BOYLE *Case with Wiseman* 27 Whether he could deprive me of saying Mass licitly. **1881** SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 May 443 Not so much as a glass of lager beer could the privates licitly obtain. **1884** *Catholic Dict.* 629/2 To receive holy orders..licitly, it is necessary to be in a state of grace.

†**Licitate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *licitāt-*, ppl. stem of *licitārī* to bid at an auction, f. *licit-us*, pa. pple. of *licērī* of the same meaning.] *trans.* To make a bid for, put a price upon.

1601 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 85 Ecclesiastical persons..are..not to study how to murder Princes, nor to licitate Kingdoms.

Licita·tion. *rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *licitātiōn-em*, f. *licitārī*: see prec.] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Licitation*, an inhauncing of a price set vpon any thing that is sold. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr., Licitation*, a setting out to sale; a prizing or cheapening. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lex., Licitation*, the act of exposing to sale to the highest bidder.

†**Licita·tor.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [a. alleged L. *licitātor*, agent-n. f. *licitārī*: see prec. (But the L. word exists only as a misreading for *illicitator*.)] One who bids to raise prices at an auction.

1623 COCKERAM, *Licitator*, an inhauncer.

Lick (lik), *sb.* [f. LICK *v.*]

1. An act of licking. Hence quasi-*concr.* a small quantity, so much as may be had by licking; also *lick-up*. *A lick of goodwill* (Sc.), 'a small portion of meal given for grinding corn, in addition to the fixed multure' (Jam.).

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 16, I knock'd you once, for offering to have a lick at her lips. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* lxxxix. 129 This Woman with one lick of my Antidote (which was mixed with hony)..received ease all over her body. *a* 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 113 Many love Christ with nothing but the lick of the tongue. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* II. ii. (1691) 21 He could .. come galloping home at Midnight to have a lick at the Honey-pot. *a* 1733 R. NORTH *Life F. North* 219 He [Jeffries] could not reprehend without scolding; and in such Billinsgate Language, as [etc.]... He call'd it *giving a Lick with the rough Side of his Tongue.* 1814 *Abstract Proof respecting Mill of Inveramsay* 3 (Jam.) P. Wilson depones, that he did not measure or weigh the lick of goodwill. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Lick-up*, a miserably small pittance of any thing. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 255 'Ae wee bit spare rib o' flesh .. to be sent roun' lick and lick about'. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 62 The polar man ..shall not have a lick of oil on Christmas Day. 1853 P. B. ST. JOHN *Amy Moss* 50 Everybody brought 'sunthin' —some a lick of meal, some a punkin' [etc.].

b. *colloq.* A slight and hasty wash (usually 'a lick and a promise'). Also, a dab of paint, etc.

c 1648 in Maidment *Pasquil's* (1868) 154 We'll mark them with a lick of tarre. *a* 1771 GRAY *Candidate* 2 When sly Jemmy Twitcher had smugg'd up his face With a lick of court white-wash, and pious grimace. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., A Lick and a Slake.*

2. *U. S.* A spot to which animals resort to lick the salt or salt earth found there. Also *buffalo-lick, salt-lick.*

1751 C. GIST *Jrnls.* (1893) 42 Salt Licks, or Ponds, formed by little Streams or Dreins of Water. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 663 Salt Lick and Salt Spring are used synonymously, but improperly, as the former differs from the latter in that it is dry. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 219 One of our sergeants shot a deer at a lick close to our camp. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. v. 78 To rout the unlawful settlers who had gathered nigh the Buffaloe lick in old Kentucky. 1841 — *Deerslayer* iv, Like deer standing at a lick. 1877 N. S. SHALER *App. to I. A. Allen's Amer. Bison* 458 The springs at Big-Bone Lick, as at all the other licks of Kentucky are sources of saline waters derived from the older Palaeozoic rocks.

3. A complaint in horses (see quot.).

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 162 Coach horses are subject to symptoms known by the appellation of 'the Lick'... They lick each other's skins, and gnaw their halters into pieces.

4. A smart blow. (Cf. *to lick on the whip*, cited from *c* 1460.) Also *pl.* (*Sc.* and *north.*), a beating, in phr. *to get one's licks, give* (one) *his licks.*

1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* vi. 77 [He] gave the fellow half a dozen good licks with his cane. 1724 SWIFT *Wood's Execution* Wks. 1755 V. II. 155, *3rd Cook.* I'll give him a lick in the chops. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, To lend his loving wife a loundering lick. 1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* Postscr. vii, An' monie a fallow gat his licks, Wi' hearty grunt. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 79 Unless either of them gave him a lick on the head. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vii, The dread of a lick should not hold me back. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 165 Every callant in the class could gie him his licks. 1837 S. LOVER *Rory O'More* 1845 13 We're used to a lick of a stick every day. 1887 *Schoolmaster* 15 Jan. 104/1 The boy .. deponed that the master gave him twa licks in the lug. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 103 The yin that got his licks fell down and bit the dust.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 28 A lick at the Laureat will always be a sure bait .. to catch him little readers. 1794 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to For. Soldiers* Wks. 1812 III. 247 A Lick at the French Convention. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 258 The tars are wishing for a lick, as they call it, at the Spanish galleons. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iv. xviii, 'I wish I had had a lick at them with the gun first', he replied.

5. *Sc.* 'A wag, one who plays upon another' (Jam.).

1725 *Willie was a wanton Wag* in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Songs* (1844) 20/1 And was na Willie a great loun, As shyre a lick as e'er was seen. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Grub-street* 5 He's naething but a shire daft lick.

6. *dial., U.S.* and *Austral.* A spurt at racing, a short brisk spin; a 'spell' of work. *Big licks* = hard work. Also speed, in phr. *at full lick, at a great lick*, etc.

1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xv, That are colt can beat him for a lick of a quarter of a mile. 1847 W. T. PORTER *Quarter Race* 104 He went up the opposite bank at the same lick, and disappeared. 1861 BRYANT *Songs from Dixie's Land* 26 At length I went to mining, put in my biggest licks. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 79, I..made up my mind to stay in America, till I'd done some big licks in the sporting line. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 26 Down the river .. came sailing the .. whery .. ay! going at full lick too. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* 82 It'll be a short life and a merry one, though, dad, if we go on big licks like this. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 218 The recipient, thoroughly roused by this, starting off at a great lick.

Lick (lik), *v.* Forms: 1 **liccian**, 2-6 **lik**, 4-5 **like, lyke**, 3-7 **licke(n**, 4-6 **likke**, 5-6 **lycke, lykke**, (5 **lykkyn**), 6- **lick**. [OE. *liccian* = OS. *liccôn, leccôn* (Du. *likken*), OHG. *leckôn* (MHG., mod.G. *lecken*):—OTeut. **likkôn* (whence It. *leccare*, F. *lécher*), prob repr. pre-Teut. **lighnā-*, f. OAryan root **ligh-* (: *leigh-* : *loigh-*), found in Goth. (*bi*)*laigôn*, Gr. λείχειν to lick, λίχνος dainty, L. *lingĕre*, OIrish *ligim*, OSl. *lizati*, Lith. *lèzti*, Skr. *rih, lih* to lick.]

1. *trans.* To pass the tongue over (something), e.g. with the object of tasting, moistening the surface, or removing something from it.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 114 Ða reðan deor .. heora liða liccodon mid liðra tungan. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 270. 320 Þo he i-saiȝ ane leon licke þat bodi. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. (*Cristine*) 261 Þe serpentis hire fete can lyke. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 29 Thei [dogges] were about her mouthe and liked it. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xvii, [The asse] beganne to kysse and to lykke hym. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 206 To seek his dinner in poules with Duke humfrey: to licke dishes, to be a beggar. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 456 Must God then lacke the due attendance of the people in His house, while they are licking of thy trenchers? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 ¶ 3, I left off eating of Pipes, and fell to licking of Chalk. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 84 Pleas'd to the last, he crops the flow'ry food, And licks the hand just rais'd to shed his blood. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 4 The man I hate..Who, to complete his dinner, licks his plate. 1798 SIR M. EDEN in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 423 They continue to cringe and to lick the hand that strikes them. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* i, Tim stands on end, and licks the wanderer's face. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 844/1 The danger of licking adhesive stamps and envelopes.

absol. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 295 Lik not with hy tonge in a disch. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 1091 While ane pat doun his hand and lickit. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 462 When Jonathan saw honey dropping, he must needs be licking. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 128/2 Mix for a Dose..and to be lick'd of..as need requires. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 60 The elk .was now 'licking' in the little side-valley.

b. Frequent in phrases expressive of actions referred to *allusively* or *fig.*, as *to lick one's fingers, to lick one's lips*, an action indicating keen relish or delighted anticipation of some dainty morsel; † *to lick* (another's) *fingers, to lick the fat from* (one's) *beard*, to cheat (him) of his gains; † *to lick one's knife*, said of a parsimonious person; *to lick the ground, to lick* (another's) *shoe* or *spittle* (cf. *lick-spittle* sb.), actions expressive of abject servility; † *to lick* (a patron's) *trencher*, said of a parasite; *to lick the dust*, † *the earth* [a Hebraism: Vulg. *terram lingere*], to fall prostrate, to suffer defeat.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxi[i]. 9 His feondas foldan licizeað. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxi[i]. 9 His enemys the erthe shul licken. — *Micah* vii. 17 Thei shuln lick dust as the serpent. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6502 What shulde he yeve that likketh his knyf. 1500 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 396 Thou sall lik thy lippis, and suere thou leis. 1530 PALSGR. 609/2, I lycke my lippes or fyngers after swete meate. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VI* 169 b, Marchantes within the citee. sore abhorryng the Italian nation, for lickyng the fat from their beardes, and taking from them their livyng. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 104 [They] with no lesse confydence licke their lippes secreately in hope of their praye. 1602 *Withals' Dict.* 263 A fellow that can licke his Lordes or his ladies trencher in one smooth tale or merrie lie, and picke their purses in another. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 27 How does thy honour? Let me licke thy shooe. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 24 Have you not known some in a low condition, to bow and scrape, lick the spittle on the ground. 1656 LD. HATTON in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 284 He purposeth not to deale at all with my cosen Kertons frends, vnless it be for mault, and that too in an honorable and considerable way without licking my fingars. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 526 Oft he [the serpent] bowd His turret Crest .. and lick'd the ground whereon she trod. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 5 ¶ 2 Sparrows for the Opera, says his Friend, licking his Lips, what, are they to be roasted? 1808 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XIII. 1009 He should have learnt to lick spittle, and have drilled himself to crawl upon his belly. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lv. (1896) 162 He found the surly innkeepers licked the very ground before him now.

c. in proverbial sayings.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1438 Wele wotith the cat whos berde she likkith. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 19 He is an euyll cooke that can not lycke his owne fyngers. 1619 HOLLYBANDE *Fr. Schoolem.* 100 b. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* vi, They say, a good cook knows how to lick his own fingers.

d. With adverbs, e.g. *over*; to take *in* or *up* by licking. With *away*, † *forth, off, out*, and with prep. *off*: To remove by licking.

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Huni þer in beoþ liked of þornes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2858 Þan es sco [Lot's wife, or the pillar of salt] liked al a-way. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 93 Hanibal likked venym of his owne rynge. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 247 Þe bysschop wyth his tunge lykkyd it out lowly. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 40 And oft thay [the doggis] did this catiue man refresche Lickand the fylth furth of his laithlie flesche. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 632 My Hell-hounds, to lick up the draff and filth. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect Plenty* ix, O'er lang, in troth, have we by-standers been, And loot fowk lick the white out of our een. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 77 Their [cows] practice of licking off their hair. *Ibid.* VII. 175 The serpent .. was seen to lick the whole body over. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimneysw.*, It was a pleasure to see the sable younkers lick in the unctuous meat.

e. With complementary adj. expressing the result, e.g. *to lick clean*. † *To lick whole*: to heal of wounds or sores by licking; in quots. *fig.*

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 32 If anie men haue licked theim selues whole youe be the same. 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 129 Who vnder a shew of licking them whole, suck out euen their hart blood. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 366 It is not a limme of Satan which is wounded; he might then licke himselfe whole. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 211 And yet betwixt them both, they lick't the platters clean. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* II. iii, If there were no more in Excommunication than the Church's Censure, a wise Man wou'd lick his Conscience whole with a wet Finger. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. vi, He would quickly lick himself whole again, by his vails.

† **2.** To lap with the tongue; to drink, sip. Also *intr.* constr. *of, on. Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1521 So long likked þise lordes þise lykores swete. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xxi. 19 In this place, in the which houndis lickiden the blood of Naboth, shulen lick and thi blood. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3826 Sum of his awen vryn & sum on Iren lickid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 139 Sum langis for the liffyr ill to lik of ane quart. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* vii. 5 Whosoeuer licketh of the water with his tunge, as a dogg licketh. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* 100 The Cat would licke milke, but she will not wette her feete. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXI. 148 Lie there, and feed the fishes, which shall lick Thy blood secure.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 1 and 2). a. Of persons and animals. Formerly in many specialized uses. † *To lick up* (an enemy's forces): to destroy, 'annihilate' (after Num. xxii. 4). † *To lick* (a person) *of* something: to cheat, 'fleece'. † *To lick the letter*: to use alliteration. † *To lick of the whip*: to have a taste of punishment.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 378 In fayth and for youre long taryyng Ye shal lik on the whyp. [1535 COVERDALE *Num.* xxii. 4 Now shal this heape licke up all that is aboute vs, euen as an oxe licketh vp the grasse in the field.] 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 126 Yet sometyme thei wer slain, taken, and licked vp, or thei were ware. 1557 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 388 Three hundred of them [Gascons] be licked up by the way. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 259 b, They confesse the craft themselues, wherby they licked vs of our money. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iv. 188 A crewe..That lick the tail of greatnesse with their lips. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 34 The English and Welsh delighted much in licking the letter. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. ix. 391 Hypocrites rather then they will lose a drop of praise will lick it up with their own tongue. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Ep. & Rev.* App. 690 Till he had licked of the whip, and learned better language. 1726 *Life Penn* in Wks. 1782 I. 136 Those very lies .. which himself had now licked up afresh.

b. Of inanimate agents (chiefly waves, flame, etc.): To lap, play lightly over, etc.; to take *up* (moisture, etc.) in passing over. Sometimes with personification.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 276 Seo lyft liccað and atyhð ðone wætan of ealre eorþan. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 149 Untill the sunne or the wind have licked the tops of the grasse and flowers. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 698 Feavers .. rack their Limbs, and lick the vital Heat. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* III, Consumption licked her blood. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 154 The tide of human beings .. licking the base of the hill, rushed vehemently on one side. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Dec. xxvi, An upleaping jet Of cold Cocytus, which for ever licks Earth's base. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. xxiv, The wheels..licked up the pulverized surface of the highway. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 45 The flames .. ruthlessly licked up everything in their path of destruction. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 59/2 Fires had consumed the underbrush and licked the branches off the giant trees.

c. Sc. *To lick one's winning(s)*: To make the best of one's bargain.

1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1796) 144 But now let us our winning lick (He cry'd in pet). 1794 BURNS '*O merry hae I been*' 9 Bitter in dool I lickit my winnins, O' marrying Bess, to gie her a slave.

4. *To lick* (*a person or thing*) *into* (*shape*, etc.), also † *to lick over*: To give form and regularity to; to mould, make presentable. Alluding to the alleged practice of bears with their young (see quots.).

[1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxiv. 70 Beres ben brought forthe al fowle and transformyd and after that by lyckynge of the fader and the moder they ben brought in to theyr kyndely shap.] 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* Wks. 1873 III. 31 He has not licked his whelp into full shape yet. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1676) 7/2 Enforced, as a Bear doth her Whelps, to bring forth this confused lump, I had not time to lick it into form. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1685) 444 The Author hath licked them [verses] over. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxviii. (1700) 339 Men did not know how to mould and frame it; but at last it was licked into shape. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 4 The play is writ, the Players upon the recommendation of those that lick'd it over, like their parts to a Fondness. 1780 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 509 Mr. Law, by taking immense pains, has licked it into some shape. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 132, I shall have trouble enough in licking her [a young servant] into shape. 1891 *Spectator* 12 Dec. 837 Their proposals..would be licked, by debate..into practicable shape.

5. Contemptuously used for: To smear with cosmetics; to varnish, to smarten with paint; to 'sleek', give smooth finish to (a picture).

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 99 Spending a whole forenoone euerie day in spunging and licking himselfe by the glasse. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lick*, Pictures new Varnished, Houses new Whitened, or Women's Faces with a Wash. 1853 T. TAYLOR *Life B. R. Haydon* III. 212 Modern cartoons with few exceptions are licked (smoothed) and polished intentionally.

6. *slang.* To beat, thrash. Also, to drive (something) *out of* (a person) by thrashing. † *To lick off*: to cut off clean, to slice off.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 144 Leggis war likkit of hard of at the kne. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* s.v. (Farmer), *Lycke*, to beate. 1719 RAMSAY *To Hamilton* vi, May I be

licket wi' a bittle, Gin of your numbers I think little. **1732** FIELDING *Mock Doctor* I. ii, Suppose I've a mind he should drub, Whose bones are they, Sir, he's to lick? **1775** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary, Let. to Mr. Crisp* 19 Nov., As for..your father, I could lick him for his affected coolness and moderation. **1828** DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1888) I. 167 How these poor dogs must have been licked. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii. (1871) 109 Say you won't fag—they'll soon get tired of licking you. **1879** SPURGEON *Serm.* XXV. 542 Almost as free as America in the olden time, when every man was free to lick his own nigger. **1881** *Atlantic Monthly* XLIX. 41 Well, I've tried to lick the badness out of him.. You can, out of some boys, you know.

b. *slang.* To overcome, get the better of; to excel, surpass. *It licks me*: I cannot explain it. Also *to lick into fits*: to defeat thoroughly.

1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IV. 232 By Dane, Saxon, or Pict We had never been lick'd Had we stuck to the king of the island. **1836** F. B. HEAD *Let.* in Smiles *Mem. J. Murray* (1891) II. xxxi. 366, I believe we shall lick the radicals. **1847** DE QUINCEY *Milton v. Southey & Landor* Wks. (1859) XII. 179 Greece was..proud..of having licked him [an enemy]. **1879** E. WALFORD *Londiniana* I. 37 If we have a war and beat Russia or lick Abyssinia into fits. **1889** 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxiv, It licked me to think it had been hid away all the time. **1890** — *Col. Reformer* (1891) 195 As a seller of unparalleled generosity, we can't be licked. **1900** *Speaker* 8 Sept. 618 We must either lick and rule these savages or run away.

absol. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii. (1889) 114, I believe that a gentleman will always lick in a fair fight.

7. *slang. intr.* To ride at full speed.

1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxi, A horseman .. rattled down the stony track as hard as he could lick.

8. Combs.: **lick-box** *nonce-wd.* ? = LICK-DISH; **lick-fingers**, one who licks his fingers (used as a term of abuse); **lick-foot** *nonce-wd.*, the action of licking the feet, servility; †**lick-halter** (see quot.); **lick-ladle, a parasite**; **lick-log**, a block of salt for cattle to lick; **lick-ma-dowp** *Sc. nonce-wd.*, a sycophant; **lick-platter**, a parasite; **lick-sauce** = LICK-DISH; **lick-spit** = LICK-SPITTLE; **lick-trencher** = *lick-platter*; **lick-up**, (*a*) something that licks up (see quot. 1844); (*b*) something 'licked' into shape (see quot. 1851–61). Also LICK-DISH, LICK-PENNY, LICK-POT, LICK-SPIGOT, LICK-SPITTLE.

1611 COTGR., *Liche-casse*, a *lick-box, a sweet-lips. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxx, Achilles was a scauld pated maker of hay bundles, Agamemnon a lick-box. **1595** *Locrine* III. iv. F 2 b, You stopsauce, *lickfingers, will you not heare? [**1625** B. JONSON *Staple News*, The Persons of the Play, *Lick-finger*, a Master Cooke, and parcell Poet.] **1630** — *New Inn* II. ii, No flattery for't, No *lick-foot, pain of losing your proboscis. **1611** FLORIO, *Lecca fune*, a *licke-halter, a knauish wag, a gallowes-clapper. **1849** JAMES *Woodman* ii, 'Who and what is he?' 'A *lickladle of the court, lady'. **1840** HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. III. xii, I like a man to be up to the notch, and stand to his *lick-log. **1724** RAMSAY *Vision* xxiii, Quhen thus redust to howps, They dander, and wander About pure *lickmadowps. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* VI. xxiii. II. 186 No *lick-platter, no parasite, no toadeater. **1822** T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 302 Him..who has A smutty tale for ev'ry rich man's table? *Lickspit and flatterer both! **1833** SARAH AUSTIN *Charac. Goethe* II. 35 To play .. the lickspit about the court of Weimar. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* To Rdr. 9 Not onely *licktrenchers but also claw backs, which curry fauour with great men by their false appeachings. **1787** WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1816 I. 298 Butlers and lick-trenchers. **1844** *Mech. Mag.* XL. 47 [Of Silver plating.] When cool the hammer is allowed to fall upon the lead, to which it firmly adheres by means of a plate roughed as a rasp, which is called the **lick-up*. **1851–61** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 34 A 'lick-up' is a boot or shoe re-lasted to take the wrinkles out .. and then blacked up to hide blemishes.

†**Li·ck-dish.** *Obs.* [f. LICK *v.* + DISH *sb.*]

1. A parasite.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lykdysshe, *scurra.* **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* 77 Smellefyestes, lyckedysshes, and franchars come vncalled. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 824 A lick-dish, *catillo.*

2. Used allusively (see quot. 1562).

[**1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 64 She will lie as fast as a dogge will licke a dishe.] **1575** *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii. 252 Thou lier lickdish, didst not say the neele wold be gitten? **1631** [see LIAR (*Proverbs*)].

Licked (likt), *ppl. a.* [f. LICK *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* July 337/2 Went cutting away with that fork and his licked knife. **1896** DU MAURIER *Martian* (1897) 43 The licked one .. dabbed his swollen eye with a wet pocket-handkerchief.

Lickell, *Obs.* jocular or colloq. form of LITTLE.

Licken, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [altered form of LIPPEN *v.*] *intr.* To trust *to.*

1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* xi. 5 The stoare that they haue lickened vnto, shall be destroyed and eaten vp. **1888** in *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v. *Lippen*, 'I know what to likken to'. 'He's nowt to likken to'.

Lickenesse, obs. form of LIKENESS.

Licker (li·kəɹ). [f. LICK *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or something which licks. Also *licker-up*; in *silver-plating* = *lick-up* (see LICK *v.* 8).

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lykkare, or he þat lykkythe, *lecator.* **1552** HULOET, Licker, *lictor.* **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 999 Plated manufacture .. The under face of the stamp-hammer has a plate of iron called the *licker-up* fitted into it. **1860** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxxviii. 111 Being acquiescent lickers-up of ministerial dishonour. **1898** *Daily News* 4 Apr. 8/3 The licker of red-hot irons was briskly following his profession.

†**Lickering,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. ? = LICKERISH.

1578 T. P. *Gorg. Gal. Gall. Inventions* K, My lust alluers my lickering lyppes to taste.

Lickerish, liquorish (li·kəriʃ), *a.* Forms: 5 **liccoris, 6 licoryce, likerishe, -yshe, 6–7 licourish, 7 liccorish, li(c)korish, liquerish, liquourish, licquo(u)rish, 8 likerish, 6–9 lickerish, licorish, liquorish.** [Altered form of LICKEROUS, with substitution of suffix -ISH for *-ous.*]

†**1.** Pleasant to the palate; *gen.* sweet, tempting, attractive; = LICKEROUS 1. Of a cook: Skilful in preparing dainties. *Obs.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 50 The deuises of lickerish cookes. **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 194 With Licourish draughts And Morsels Vnctious. **1615** tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Indies* 20 There is another very liquorish fruit. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 700 And wouldst thou seek again to trap me here With lickerish baits fit to ensnare a brute? **1653** A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 37 He [Bacon] was one of those that smoothed his way to a full ripeness by liquorish and pleasing passages. **1728** TICKELL *Horn Bk.* 18 Or if to Ginger Bread thou shalt descend, And Liquorish Learning to thy Babes extend.

2. Of persons, etc.: Fond of delicious fare; = LICKEROUS 2. †Const. *after, of.*

?*a* **1500** *Chester Pl.* II. 199 And of that tree of Paradise she shall eate through my coyntice; For women are full liccoris [*v.r.* licorous]. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 66 Likeryshe of tongue, lighte of taile. **1561** AWDELAY *Frat. Vocab.* 13 This is a licoryce knaue that will swill his Maisters drink. *a* **1632** T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* vii. II. (1642) 102 Yet was he lickerish also after any .. rarity that was sent into his Table. **1664** EVELYN *Sylva* 42 Cattel being excessively licorish of their leaves and tender buds. **1690** LOCKE *Govt.* I. vi. § 57 (1694) 55 They were so liquorish after Mans Flesh, that [etc.]. **1719** LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 283 Green Peas are ready to satisfie the longing Appetite of the likerish Palate. **1802** G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Knight & Friar* I. lx, A liquorish black rat Lured by the cook to sniff and smell her bacon. **1828** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 201 The holy man..had a licorish tooth. **1879** W. E. HEITLAND *Q. Curtius* Introd. 29 He [Alexander] drank .. rather by way of good-fellowship than from a liquorish appetite.

b. *gen.* and *fig.* Eagerly desirous, longing, greedy; = LICKEROUS 2 b.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 384/1 The people..must not bee so lickerish to desire vnprofitable thinges. **1627** J. CARTER *Expos.* 3 This propertie every one is most liquorish of, taking after their great grand-mother Eve. *a* **1639** WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 99 Certain rare Manuscripts .. were upon sale to the Jesuits at Antwerp, licourish Chapmen of such Ware. **1658** OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 77 Be not therefore licorish after Fame. **1704** SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 60 Their own liquorish affection to gold. **1834** BENTHAM *Deontol.* in *Westm. Rev.* XXI. 9 He might have a lickerish leaning towards the trade of Cacus. **1873** H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* (1875) 11 Jewish human nature .. showed so intense a sympathy with the general tendency to idolatry, as to cast a liquorish eye on every wandering form of it that came near them.

3. Lecherous, lustful; = LICKEROUS 3.

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 51 Go to, Nell ..ye may be caught, I tell ye: these be liquorish lads. **1700** DRYDEN *Wife of Bath* 319 The liquorish hag rejects the pelf with scorn. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. xii, Thou art a liquorish dog. **1828** LAMB *Wife's Trial*, The lickerish culprit, almost dead with fear. **1881** SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 133 The smirk of a liquorish fribble.

4. *Comb.*, as *lickerish-lipped* adj.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 154 Let euery young man be .. not licorish lipped, nor dainty toothed.

Hence **Lic·kerishly** *adv.*

a **1661** FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 116 His expression *licking the Chancery* hath left Posterity to interpret it..liquorishly longing for that Place.

Li·ckerishness. [f. LICKERISH *a.* + -NESS.] Love of good fare; *gen.* keen appetite or desire.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Friandise*, licorous thinges, licourishnesse. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 293 Meere lickerishnes causeth vs to eate such meats as we know are contrary to our health. **1656** J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 152 Where there is a liquorishness in a popular Assembly to debate. **1658** OSBORN *Jas. I*, 134 Their Governours licorishnesse after the choyce morsells of the Church. **1733** CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. v. § 10 (1734) 168 The Snare and Temptation that Liquorishness and high Relish throws many into. **1827** HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 35 The boy .. moved by lickerishness, began to eat.

†**Li·ckerous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 3–6 **li-, lykerous, (4 lykerus, 5 lykerowse, lykorous, lykkerwys, lekerous, likerose, licrus, likrus), 5–7 licorous, licourous, lycorous(e, (5 lycourous, lycours, lycoruse, 6 lycoures, licoras, likorous, 7 likresse), 6–7 liquorous, lickerous, -orous.** [a. AF. **likerous*, **lekerous*, repr. a northern var. of OF. *lecheros* LECHEROUS; cf. ONF. *liquerie* = Central OF. *lecherie* lechery.

In Eng. use this form of the word has chiefly retained its etymological sense (cf., however, sense 3), while *lecherous* has been almost confined to a transferred application.]

1. Pleasing or tempting to the palate. Also *gen.* and *fig.*: Sweet, pleasant, delightful.

c **1275** *XI Pains Hell* 172 in *O. E. Misc.* 228 Þo weore þeose þat .. hedden of mony metes de-deyn, But hit weore likerous be certeyn. *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* xxv. 68 Noht may be feled lykerusere, Then thou so suete alumere. **1340** *Ayenb.* 47 Þe zofte bed cloþes likerouses. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 216 Lekerous metis & drynkis. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 22 No woman shulde ete no lycorous morcelles in the absens .. of her husbond. **1549** LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 139 *marg.*, Lucre is so lickorous that he that once lyckes of it, leketh it. **1577–87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 19/2, I would not be his ghest, vnlesse I tooke his table to be furnisht with more wholesome and licorous viands. **1597** BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* li. (1631) 536 Beeing fed with the licorous and deceitfull sweetnesse of their owne lusts. **1603** H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 47 O tis an amiable diuel, a sweete sinne, a lycorous poyson.

2. Of persons, the appetite, etc.: Fond of choice or delicious food; dainty in eating; greedy of good fare. Const. *of, after.*

c **1315** SHOREHAM 160 And et throf dame lykerouse. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 253 Let not sir Surfet sitten at thi bord; .. for he is a lechour and likerous of tonge. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 2 For þis riche man was boastful in speche and likerous in foode. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 53 There be .. other that be lykerous of moche mete and drinke. **1530** PALSGR. 317/1 Lycorouse or daynty mouthed, *friant.* **1599** NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 54 The Popes caterer casting a licorous glaunce that way. *a* **1632** G. HERBERT *Priest to Temple* xxvi. Wks. (Grosart) III. 183 He that .. for quality is licorous after dainties, is a glutton. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 182 These Iarres are .. interlarded with pitch to preserue the ..Wine; yet making the taste thereof vnpleasant to liquorous lips. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xiv. 98 These devils are very lickorous of lardons.

b. *gen.* and *fig.* Having a keen relish or desire for something pleasant. Const. *of*; also, eager *to do* something.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 391 Yonge clerkes that been lykerous To reden Artes than been curious. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 444 Syn wemen are .. so likrus of loue in likyng of yowthe. **1555** W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 178 Whiche .. liue a pure and simple life, led with no likerous lustes of other mennes vanitie. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1622) 82 Fit commendation (whereof womankind is so likerous). **1598** E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 32 For though it be no cates sharpe sauce it is, To lickerous vanitie. *a* **1632** G. HERBERT *Temple, Discharge* i, Busy inquiring heart, what wouldst thou know Why dost thou pry, And turn and leer, and with a licorous eye Look high and low.

3. Lecherous, lustful, wanton.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 161 The likerouse launde that Lecherye hatte. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 58 And sikerly she hadde a likerous eye. *a* **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1762 This likerous damnpnable errour [adultery]. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xxv, Men and wymmen coude loue to gyders seuen yeres and no lycours lustes were bitwene them. **1587** TURBERV. *Trag. T.* 15 Whilst thus Nastagio sought his owne decay, By liquorious lust. **1604** DRAYTON *Cert. 369* There in soft Downe the liquorous Sparrow sat. **1611** COTGR. s.v. *Femme*, From women light, and lickorous, good fortune still deliuer vs.

4. *Comb.*, as *lickerous mouthed, -toothed* adjs.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 285 Like vnto lickerous mouthed men, who .. desire meates with a greedy appetite. **1598** E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 9 Once Rinus saw a pretty lasse, And liquorous tooth'd desir'd to tast.

Hence † **Li·ckerously** *adv.*

c **1315** SHOREHAM 114 To meche fode devoury; and to lykerouslyche. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 567 Oloferne, which fortune ay kiste So likerously. **1426** LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12915 Fatte mussellys large and Rounde, I threste hem in fful lykerously. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Friander*, to feed licorously.

† **Li·ckeroushead.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 likeroushed. [f. LICKEROUS *a.* + -HEAD.] Lickerousness.

c **1440** *Jacob's Well* 144 Vsyng of mete .. noȝt only in likeroushed [*printed* liberoushed], but for pompe, to make manye messys.

† **Lickerousness.** *Obs.* [f. LICKEROUS + -NESS.] Fondness for good fare; *gen.* keen appetite or desire. Const. *of, after, inf.* with *to.* Also, lecherousness.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 61 Likerousnesse & lustis of here bely. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 611 Venus me yaf my lust, my likerousnesse. *c* **1386** — *Pars. T.* ¶ 667 Auarice .. is likerousnesse in herte to haue erthely thynges. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lykerowsnesse, *delicacia.* *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* V. 1622) 450 Whether .. the likerousnesse of dominion [can] make you beyond iustice. *a* **1638** MEDE *Wks.* I. (1672) 128 As perhaps licorousness of Wine before had caused many of them to do. **1657** REEVE *God's Plea* 129 A people .. so given over to licorousnesse, that it is an hard thing to get a Cook to please them. **1665** J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 119 That natural liquorousness in the minds of men after the knowledg of things to come.

Lickham(e, variant of LICHAM *Obs.*

Licking (li·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LICK *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. LICK; the action of passing the tongue over something, of fashioning into shape, etc.; †also, the action of daubing or smearing the face with paint.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 435 Bestes..among hem self þey useþ cusses and likkynge and strokynge. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lykky[n]ge of howndys, or other beasts, *lictus.* **1549** COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* Ded. 2 What costly deckyng, lyckinge, censinge, and worshipping of ymages. **1623** BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 154 It scorneth to woo favour with farding and licking and counterfeisance. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. xcv. 363 By the daily licking of his rankling wounds with the tongue of lady Elenor his wife, he is said to be cured. *a* **1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 27 Besides the licking of his own fingers, he [Dudley] got the King a masse of riches. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Sel. Th.* § 13 Jezebel, for all her licking, is cast out of the window and trodden to dirt in the streets. **1737** FIELDING *Hist. Reg.* III. Wks. 1882 X. 227 Shakespeare was a pretty fellow, and said some things which only want a little of my licking to do well enough. *Mod.* He is somewhat uncouth; he wants licking into shape.

b. *concr.* in pl. (See quot.)

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 207 Coarse broad salt; exported for the fisheries. .. Pickings, or cattle lickings.

2. *colloq.* A beating, thrashing. *lit.* and *fig.*

1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* II. 151, I gave him such a licking, I question whether he didn't carry some of the bruises with'n to the grave. 1780 in F. Moore *Songs & Ball. Amer. Rev.* (1856) 307 The fray assum'd, the generals thought, The color of a lickin'. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. xiii, Obliged to take a severe licking from a boy twice as big .. as yourself. 1818 KEATS *Let.* Wks. 1889 III. 115 He praised Thomson and Cowper, but he gave Crabbe a most unmerciful licking. 1831 PALMERSTON 29 May in H. L. Bulwer *Life* II. VIII. 81 The moment they [the Belgians] stir a step to attack Holland, they will get a most exemplary licking. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* ix. (1889) 74 The power to take a licking is better worth having than the power to administer one.

3. *attrib.*, as *licking-bout*; **†licking-medicine**, an electuary; **licking-place** *U.S.* = LICK *sb.* 2; so *licking-pond.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxxv. 137 This rosted .. Onion .. is used in a licking medicine against an old rotten cough. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic* (1656) 144 The juyce [of Liquoris] dissolved in Rose-water with some Gum-Tragacanth is a fine licking Medicine for Hoarsness, Wheesings, &c. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.* etc. 27 The back parts of our country are full of these licking [*printed* licking] ponds; some are .. of pale clay, the deer .. are fond of licking this clay. *Ibid.* 68 We .. travelled along a rich hill side, .. then down to a Licking-place. 1762 P. COLLINSON in W. Darlington *Mem.* (1849) 238 Their bones or skeletons are now standing in a licking-place, not far from the Ohio. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary, Let. to Mr. Crisp* Dec., Times are much alter'd since I gave him such a thorough licking-bout at back gammon.

Licking (li·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LICK *v.* + -ING 2.] That licks. Of a flame: = LAMBENT. Also *slang*, first-rate, 'splendid' (cf. *thumping*, *whacking*).

1648 [see GENTLE *a.* 10]. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* xiv. 91, I will briefly describe it [Bone-Ace], and the rather because it is a licking Game for Money. 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 182 The thing was, to make a licking big frame of light wood.

Lickle, childish or illiterate form of LITTLE.

Lickly, obs. form of LIKELY.

Licknesse, obs. form of LIKENESS.

†Li·ckpenny. *Obs.* [f. LICK *v.*] One who or that which 'licks up' the pennies; something that 'makes the money go'. Also *attrib.*

14.. ? LYDG. (*title*) London Lyckpeny. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* II. ii. (1881) 34 London lick penny call ye it,—t'as lick'd me with a witness. 1607 DEKKER *Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 116 *Wiat.* Sweet musicke, gallant fellow Londoners. *Clo.* Y faith we are the madcaps, we are the lickpennies. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xix. (1655) 151 Their Religion is a dear and lick-penny religion for such poor Indians. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumphant* I. i, She has two devils in her eyes; that last ogle was a lick-penny. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxviii, Law is a lick-penny, Mr. Tyrrel.

†Li·ckpot. *Obs.* [f. LICK *v.* + POT *sb.*]

1. A name for the first finger.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 73 Whiche fynger som men clepeþ likpot þat is þe fynger next þe thombe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lykpot fyngyr, *index*. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 752/36 *Hic index*, a lykpot.

2. A pot out of which medicine may be licked.

1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 263 Their Nutritive Messes, Lick-pots, and Pectorals.

Licksome, dial. variant of LIKESOME.

†Li·ck-spigot. *Obs.* [f. LICK *v.* + SPIGOT.] One who licks the spigot; a contemptuous name for a tapster or drawer; also, a parasite.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 300–1 Let the cunningest licke-spiggot swelt his heart out, the beere shal neuer foame or froath in the cupp. 1599 MIDDLETON, etc. *Old Law* IV. i, *Cook* (*to the Drawer*) Fill, lick-spiggot! 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 509 Parasites .. whom the Germans call *Schmorotzer* and *Tellerlecker*, that is, smell-feasts and lick-spickets. 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 362, I know the old lickspiggot will be nibling a little when he can come too't. 1700 E. WARD *Lond. Spy* II. iii. 4 He that salutes the old Lick-spiggot with other Title than that of Mr. Church-Warden runs the hazard of Paying double Taxes.

Li·ck-spittle. [f. LICK *v.* + SPITTLE.] An abject parasite or sycophant; a toady.

[1629 DAVENANT *Albovine* III. G i b, Lick her spittle From the ground. This disguiz'd humilitie Is both the swift, and safest way to pride.] 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 40 To hear his lickspittles speak you would think that a man of great and versatile talents was a miracle. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* III. 319 It is only in England that literary men are invariably lick-spittles. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 4 Stage-coachmen were .. comrades to gentlemen, lickspittles to lords. 1890 C. MARTYR *W. Phillips* 76 The South omnipotent and imperious, the North its errand-boy and lick-spittle.

attrib. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* ii. Wks. 1869 XXII. 36 A cringing baseness, and lickspittle awe of rank.

Hence **Li·ckspittling** *vbl. sb.*, toadying.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 767 Such more than oriental prostration, such lick-spittling, .. you never saw in your life. 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* July 54 Demagogues who have not the chance of lick-spittling princes.

†Li·ckster. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 4 **lyckestre.** [f. LICK *v.* + -STER.] A female who licks; used to translate OF. *lecheresse*, fem. of *lecheor* LECHER.

1340 *Ayenb.* 56 Þe tonge þe lyckestre him ansuereþ.

Licli, licly, obs. forms of LIKELY.

Licnen, Licnesse, obs. ff. of LIKEN, LIKENESS.

Licome, variant of LICHAM *Obs.*

Licorice, alternative form of LIQUORICE.

Licorish, variant of LICKERISH.

†Licorn. *Obs.* [a. F. *licorne*, lit. unicorn.] 'An old name for the howitzer of the last century, then but a kind of mortar fitted on a field-carriage to fire shells at low angles' (Adm. Smyth).

1852 in BURN *Nav. & Milit. Dict.*

Licorous, licourous, variants of LICKEROUS.

Licour, -ish, obs. ff. LIQUOR, LICKERISH.

Lict, obs. form of LIGHT.

Licter, lictier, obs. forms of LITTER.

Lictor (li·ktǫr). *Rom. Antiq.* Also 4 **littour.** [L.; perh. agent-n. f. *lig-*, root of *ligāre* to bind.] An officer whose functions were to attend upon a magistrate, bearing the fasces before him, and to execute sentence of judgement upon offenders.

A dictator had twenty-four lictors, a consul twelve.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 35 The magistrates senten littoures, that ben mynistris of ponysching, seyinge, Dismitte, or delyuere, ȝe tho men. 1586 SIR E. HOBY *Polit. Disc. Truth* xxiv. 114 *marg.*, The fagots of the lictors. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 214 Sawcie Lictors Will catch at vs like Strumpets. 1623 COCKERAM, *Lictor*, a Serieant, a Hangman. 1674 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 65. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. xv. 302 Each [decemvir] was attended by his twelve lictors, who carried not the rods only but the axe. 1843 MACAULAY *Lake Regillus* i, Ho, lictors, clear the way!

b. *transf.*

1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 223 God shall not greatly need any Lictors or Tormenters. 1667 *Causes Decay Chr. Piety* ii. 31 They .. become their own Lictors and make that their choice which is their extremest punishment. 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 352 Satan, as the Lictor or Executioner of our Saviour, immediately seized the Criminal, and inflicted on him some bodily Disease or Torment. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* III. ii. 120 A thousand justices in judgment sit, A thousand lictors deal most righteous blows.

Hence **†Licto·rian** *a.*, pertaining to a lictor.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Licture, Licure, obs. ff. LITTER *sb.*, LIQUOR.

Liceval, Licwurðe: see LIKEFUL, LIKEWORTH.

Lid (lid), *sb.* Forms: 1 **hlid**(d, 2 **hlyd**, 3–4 **lid**(e, 4–6 **lidd**(e, **lydde**, 5 **led**(e, **lyd**(e, 3– **lid.** [OE. *hlid* neut. = Du. *lid*, OHG. *hlit* (MHG. *lit*, mod.G. in comb. *augenlid* eyelid) lid, ON. *hlið* gate, gateway, gap:—OTeut. **hlidō*^{m} f. wk.-grade of root **hlīd*-to cover, in OE. *be-hlīdan*, OS. *bihlīdan* to cover, OE. *on-hlīdan*, OS. *anhlīdan* to open.]

1. That which covers the opening at the top of a vessel or closes the mouth of an aperture; the upper part of a receptacle, which may be detached or turned upon a hinge in order to give access to the interior.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 262 Ða ledon ða þeȝenas ðone Hælend ðæron, and mid hlide belucon ure ealra Alysend. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 53/213 So huy openeden þat lid of is swete toumbe þere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5618 In þis kist þe barn seo did Quen it spird was wit þe lid [*Fairf.* lidde]. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 41 Make a luytel whueche, Forte do in þat ilke blod .. whon þe lust speke with me lift þe lide sone. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 272 The porter to the panere went, And the led vppe he hentt. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 73 Hele the potte with a close led, and stoppe hit aboute with dogh or bater. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 437/2 The preest taketh the lydde of the chalys on whyche is the hoost. 1535 COVERDALE *Num.* xix. 15 And euery open vessel that hath no lydd nor couerynge, is vncleane. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xii. 9 Iehoiada the priest tooke a chest, and bored a hole in the lid of it. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 471 ¶ 8 Upon his lifting up the Lid of it [Pandora's Box] .. there flew out all the Calamities and Distempers incident to Men. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 589 Meantime some pyx to screen The full-grown pest, some lid to shut upon The goblin! 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 417 The outer layer of the lid is formed of earth precisely similar to that which surrounds the hole. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* x. 159 'Lift the lid of this box for me', she said.

b. Applied to a door, shutter, board, or the like, closing an aperture. Now *dial.* Cf. PORT-LID.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vi. 4 In ye house he made wyndowes, which might be opened and shut with lyddes. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 231 Stop thy oven-mouth with a lidde of butter. 1686–7 AUBREY *Rem. Gentilism & Judaism* (1881) 48 Whereas his former Physitian shutt up his windowes and kept him in utter darknesse, he did open his windowe-lids and let in the light. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Lid*, a cupboard door.

c. The top crust of a pie. *dial.*

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housewife* 68 At a vent in the top of the lid put in the same, and then set it into the Oven again. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 73 A Yorkshire Christmas-Pye. First make a good Standing Crust... Then lay on your Lid, which must be a very thick one.

†d. *Lid of the knee*: the patella, knee-cap. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 462 The lids of my knees beeing crushed.

2. *Lid* (*of the eye*) = EYELID.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 26 Ðe leun ðanne he lieð to slepen Sal he neure luken ðe lides of hise eȝen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. viii. (1495) 114 Euery byrde closyth the eye wyth the nether lydde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3759 His loke was full louely, when ledys were opyn. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxv, And of her eyen held the ledes downe. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 19 It is needeful that some members be holden vp with a grystle, as the liddes of the eyes. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. iii. 20 Sleepe shall neyther Night nor Day Hang vpon his Pent-house Lid. 1719 YOUNG *Job* 378 When his [Leviathan's] burnish'd eyes Lift their broad lids, the morning seems to rise. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. vii, I closed my lids, and kept them close, And the balls like pulses beat. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 122, I straightly would commend the tears to creep From my charged lids. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 23 The skin of the lids contains no fat. *fig.* 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v. Wks. 1856 I. 131 Ere night shall close the lids of yon bright stars. 1646 CRASHAW *Sospetto d'Herode* I. xlviii, The fields .. saw no more, But shut their flowry lids for ever.

3. Each of the two sides or covers (of a book). Chiefly *dial.* and *U.S.*

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 71 *Inuolucrum, operculum libri, sittybus*, .. the couer or lid of a booke. 1854 A. E. BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Lid*, the boarded cover of a book. 1864 GROSART *Lambs all Safe* (1865) 85, I might close the lids of the Bible. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s.v. *Hilling*, In Leicestershire generally, however, the covers of a book are the 'lids'. 1896 *N. Y. Sun* in *Catholic News* 29 Feb. 2/7, I have never yet found 'a good Catholic' who would deny anything in 'The Word of God' from lid to lid.

4. *Bot.* and *Conch.* = OPERCULUM.

1681 GREW *Musæum* 130 That little Shell called Blatta Byzantia, is the Operculum or Lid of the Purple. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 34 Many of them [sea snails] are also furnished with a lid, which covers the mouth of the shell, and which opens and shuts at the animal's pleasure. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* 799 *Lid*, a cover to the tips of several of the Mosses; as in the Bogmoss. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. (ed. 3) 141 The singular form of leaf .. which has been called a pitcher .. consists of a fistular green body .. closed at its extremity by a lid, termed the *operculum*. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 9/2 The urn itself [*sc.* of a moss] is closed by a lid, or *operculum*, and contains the spores. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Lid*, the terminal portion of the sporangium, which usually separates by a circular horizontal fissure.

5. *Mining.* **a.** The roof or roof-stone covering a 'pipe'; a *lid-stone* (q.v.). **b.** A flat piece of wood placed between the roof and the prop supporting it.

a. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Liv b, Pipes never fail of Lids, it is that by which they are distinguished from Flats. **b.** 1847 in HALLIWELL. 1860 *Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Derbysh. Terms*, *Cap* or *Lid*, a flat piece of wood placed between the top of the punch and the roof of the mine.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lid-elevator*, *-lash*; **lid-cells** *Bot.* (see quot.); **lid-flower**, a tree or shrub of the genus *Calyptranthes* (N.O. *Myrtaceæ*), in which the upper part of the calyx forms a lid; **lid-stone** *Mining* (see quot. 1858).

1887 GARNSEY tr. *Goebel's Morphol. Plants* 482 *Lid-cells of archegonium [of a cryptogam], terminal cells of neck closing for a time canal of neck. Same as stigmatic cells. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. ii. 490 The knob, or *lid-elevator, is a pine attached to the lid by a brass pin. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lid-flower, *Calyptranthes*. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 151 Her eyes .. Hot, glazed, and wide, with *lid-lashes all sear. 1653 MANLOVE *Lead-Mines* 265 *Lid-Stones. 1851 TAPPING *Derbysh. Lead-Mining Terms* (E. D. S.), *Rake*, .. that species of metallic vein which .. is not covered with a lid-stone. 1858 A. C. RAMSAY *Catal. Rock Specimens* (1862) 63 (E. D. D.), Locally called 'lid-stone', from its lying on the top of the iron ore which occurs in the limestone of the Forest of Dean.

Lid (lid), *v. rare.* Also 3 **lide.** [f. LID *sb.*] *trans.* To cover with a lid.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 And he heleð hit & wrihð [*var.* lides, liðeð] so þet he hit nout ne istinckeð. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 151 Then lid your pye and bake it.

Lidded (li·ded), *ppl. a.* Also 1 **ȝehlidad, -od, ȝehleodad,** 4 **ilided.** [OE. *gehlidod* as if pa. pple. of a vb. **hlidian* or **gehlidian*, f. *hlid* (*gehlid*) LID *sb.* In mod. use a new formation on LID *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having a lid; covered with or as with a lid.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxi. [xix.] (1890) 320 Seo [*sc.* þruh] wæs swilce eac ȝerisenlice ȝehleodad [*var.* ȝehlidod, -ad] mid ȝelice stane. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 Þes put he hat þat heo beo euer ilided & iwrien. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 146 Woodden-Cases made like Coffins (but not contracted at the extreams nor lidded). 1821 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers. &c.* II. 21 The tropical trees .. produce their own lidded vessels full of water from air and dew. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* xi. 78 Maist o' the gentlemen wore dark blue .. coats .., their waistcoats deep in the lidded pooch.

b. *Mining.* (Cf. LID *sb.* 5.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Liv b, Though we may in some Parts of this Work seem to assert that Veins are not Lidded, yet .. they may be so, but more especially on their Dip. 1847 HALLIWELL s.v., The top of the bearing part of a pipe is said to be lidded when its usual space is contracted to a small compass or width. A mining term.

c. *Bot.* and *Zool.* (Cf. LID *sb.* 4.)

1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 357 Capsule .. lidded, and opening transversely. 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 224 The eggs [of *Distoma sinense*] are oval, lidded, and spiked at the opposite end.

2. Of the eyes: Having lids, covered with lids. Chiefly with adj. or adv. prefixed, as *half-*, *heavy-*, *high-lidded.*

1818 KEATS *Lines written in Highlands* 21 But the forgotten eye is still fast lidded to the ground. 1820 — *Cap & Bells* xx. Poems (1889) 527 One minute's while his eyes remain'd Half lidded, piteous, languid, innocent. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. ix. 151 Duff gave him a high-lidded glance, vouchsafing no reply. 1886 J. W. GRAHAM *Nevra* (1887) II. iii. 146 [Eyes] somewhat heavy lidded and slow moving.

Lidder, -ness, variants of LITHER, -NESS.

†Li·dderon. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **ledron,** 5 **lyd(e)ron, -eryn, lydrun, lidrone,** 5–6 **lidderon,** 6 **lydderyn, lydderne, liddurn.** [Perh. a. OF. *ladron* (see LADRONE), influenced by *lidder* LITHER *a.*] A rascal, blackguard.

13.. *K. Alis.* 3210 Mony ledron, mony schrewe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 303/2 Lydron, or lyderon (*MS. H.* and *Pynson* lydrun, or lyderyn), *lidorus* [?= Gr. λοίδορος railer]. *Hec quedam glosa super correctione Biblie.* *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 167 To se nowe þis lidderon her he leggis oure lawes.

Ibid. 187 Say..whare ledde ȝe þis lidrone. **1523** SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 188 Some lidderons [*MS.* liddurns], some losels, some noughty packis. **1526** — *Magnyf.* 1945 Lydde+ ryns so lytell set by Goddes lawes. *a* **1529** — *Agst. Venemous Tongues* Wks. 1843 I. 133 To taunt theim like liddrous [*sic*], lewde as thei bee. **1553** BALE *Vocacyon* Pref. 3 b, It is better (they saye in Northfolke) that yonge lyddernes wepe, than olde men.

Lide (ləid). *Obs* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **hlýda**, 3 **lud(e**, 4 **lyde**, 7 **leed(e**, **leid**, 7– **lide**. [OE. *hlýda*; perh. *lit.* 'noisy', cogn. w. *hlúd* LOUD.] The month of March.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* III. 152 Þone monaþ martius þe menne hataþ hlyda. *Ibid.* 228 Se æresta friȝedæȝ þe man sceal fæsten is on hlydan. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11990 And þe teþe day of lud in to londone he drou. *Ibid.* 12040 In þe monþe of lude. *c* **1325** *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy) xxxv, Cattel cometh & goth As wederis don in Lyde. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Leede*, an olde name of the moneth of March. **1686–7** AUBREY *Rem. Gentilism & Judaism* (1881) 13 The vulgar in the West of England doe call the month of March, Lide. **1866** *Jrnl. R. Instit. Cornw.* Oct. II. 132 *Friday in Lide* is the name given to the first Friday in March...I have heard this archaism only among tinners, where it exists in such sayings as this: 'Ducks wan't lay till they've drink'd lide water'. **1880** *E. Cornwall Gloss.*

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lide-month*, *-water*; **lide-flower**, **-lily**, the Lent lily, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus* (Britten & Holland *Plant-n.* 1886).

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vi. G vij b, Daffadil, *lide-flowre [**1623** *Lide-lilie, 1634 Lide-lilli], blackthorne, &c. **1696** PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Leed*, or **Leid-moneth*, so called, saith Somner, *quasi Loud-moneth*, from the old Saxon word *Hlyd*, a noise or tumult. **1866** *Lide water [see above].

† **Lidgate.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **hliþ-**, **hlidȝeat**, 5 **lidyate**, **lyde ȝate**, 6 **lydyate**, 9 **lidgitt**, *Sc.* and *north. dial.* **liggat(e**, **ligget**. [OE. *hlidȝeat*: see LID *sb.* and GATE *sb.*[1] The pronunciation is in some dialects (li·dʒėt), from the ME. *lidȝate*, *-yate*.] A swing-gate; a gate set up between meadow or pasture and ploughed land or across the highway to prevent cattle from straying.

854 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* (1887) II. 63 Ærest on dic: þonne upp uuið hliðȝeatas. **909** in Earle *Land Charters* (1888) 290 Ærest on icenan æt brombrigce up & lang weȝes to hlidȝeate. **1441** *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) lix, Parte went into the towne of Helperby .. and their festned a lidyate in the highway at the towne end of Helperby toward Yorke, with stoks, thorns, and otherwise. *a* **1450** MYRC 1497 Hast þow ay cast vp lyde ȝate þere bestus haue go in ate? **1557** *Scotter Manor Roll* in *Archæologia* (1881) XLVI. 379 That euery man shall sufficiently make their Lydyates in time convenient. **1790** J. FISHER *Poems* 107 They brak' the liggat o' the yard, Ay, a' in smash. **1847** HALLIWELL, *Lidgitts*, .. [Isle of Axholme]. *Linc.* **1874** A. HISLOP *Sc. Anecd.* 325 At another time when 'right about wheel' was required, he attained his object by asking them to 'come round like a ligget, lads!' **1881** J. YOUNGER *Autobiog.* iv. 35 Her an' the bits o' lasses were out list'ning for us at the head o' the liggate as we came up.

Lidger, -ier, obs. forms of LEDGER.

Lidless (li·dlės), *a.* [f. LID *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a lid.

1522 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 116 A potell pewter pott ledles. **1867** G. MACDONALD *Poems* 119 Lidless coffins. **1894** H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 138 Tea which had been boiled over the smoky logs in the lidless billies.

b. Of the eyes: Having no lids; not covered with the lids. Chiefly *poet.* = 'ever-watchful'.

1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Yr.* 145 Her lidless dragon-eyes. **1820** SHELLEY *Ode Liberty* iv, Philosophy did strain Her lidless eyes for thee. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 306 Not less to an eye like mine A lidless watcher of the public weal.

c. *Comb.*, as *lidless-eyed*, *-looking* adjs.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 598 The lidless-eyed train Of planets. **1878** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 153 Lidless-looking eyes.

Lidrone, variant of LIDDERON.

Lie (ləi), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **lyȝe**, **liȝe**, 3–4 **leȝe**, **leye**, **lighe**, **liyhe** (*pl.* **leis**), 3–5 **legh(e**, 4 **lyȝe**, 4–8 **lye**, 5–6, 9 (*Sc.* and *north. dial.*) **lee** (*pl.* **lees**, 6 **leis**), 5 **le**, 5, 7 **ly**, 6 *Sc.* **ley**, 4– **lie**. [OE. *lyge* str. masc. = OHG. *lug* (MHG. *luc*, inflected *lug-*; mod.G. *lug*):—OTeut. type **lugi-z*, f. **lug-* wk.-grade of **leug-*, OE. *léogan*: see LIE *v.*[2] Cf. the synonymous OHG. *lugín* fem. (MHG., mod.G. *lüge*), ON. *lygi* fem. The formal identity between the sb. and the vb. is the result of convergent sound-change. In northern dialects the plural *lees* is liable to confusion with LEASE *sb.*[2]]

1. An act or instance of lying; a false statement made with intent to deceive; a criminal falsehood. Phrase, *to tell* († formerly *to make*) *a lie*. † Also, *without lie*, *no lie*, truly (often as an expletive in ME. poetry; cf. *without fable*).

In mod. use, the word is normally a violent expression of moral reprobation, which in polite conversation tends to be avoided, the synonyms *falsehood* and *untruth* being often substituted as relatively euphemistic.

c **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xiv. [xix.] (1890) 212 An is ærest lyȝes [*v.r.* lizes] fyr [L. *unum* (sc. *ignem*) *mendacii*]. *a* **1000** *Cædmon's Christ & Satan* 53 (Gr.-Wülk. II. 525) Þu us ȝelærdæst þurh lyȝe ðinne. *a* **1300** *E. E. Psalter* v. 7 That lighe [*MS. Harl.* liyhe] spekes leses tou mare and lesse. *Ibid.* lviii. 13 Of legh, and of cursinge, Sal þai be schewed in endinge. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 13941 (Cott.) Sal yee na leis here o mi toth. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 2117 Mo þan an hundred, with-uten leye. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (Rolls) 10587 Of Arthure ys seid many selcouþ .. Al ys nougt soþ, ne nought al lye. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 18 A wicked spekere delited is in his leghe. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 304 Much to blame .. þat louez [*read* leuez] oure lorde wolde make a lyȝe. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 12 Men schal nat wenyn euery thyng a lye For that he say it nat of ȝore a-go. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 12594 Thies foure in hor falshode had forget a lie. *c* **1470** HARDING *Chron.* VII. vii, Iubiter gate Dardanus no lee. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 13 [Who] in my name all leis recordis. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvi. 155 Oberon neuer as yet made any lye to you. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 74 And twentie of these punie lies Ile tell. *a* **1618** RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 146 He was never known to make a Ly. *a* **1651** CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 153 They doe receave but the lees of men for the truthe of God. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xi. 51 Able to make a man both to believe lyes, and tell them. **1727** DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* i. (1840) 11 Sarah was the first .. that ever told God a lie to his face. *a* **1764** LLOYD *Ep. to C. Churchill* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 88 Shrewd Suspicion..To truth declar'd, prefers a whisper'd lye. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1781 (1848) 670/1 Johnson had accustomed himself to use the word *lie*, to express a mistake or an errour in relation.. though the relater did not mean to deceive. **1796** NELSON 24 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. xciii, The lie of the day is, that Archduke Charles has requested an Armistice, which the French General positively refused. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi, For they were queer hands the monks, unless mony lees is made on them. **1820** COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.*, etc. I. 119, I am almost inclined to reverse the proverb and say 'What every one says must be a lie'. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* xx. 339 It was perhaps a lie invented by political malignity.

b. *White lie*: a consciously untrue statement which is not considered criminal; a falsehood rendered venial or praiseworthy by its motive.

1741 in *Gentl. Mag.* XI. 647 A certain Lady of the highest Quality..makes a judicious Distinction between a white Lie and a black Lie. A white Lie is That which is not intended to injure any Body in his Fortune, Interest, or Reputation but only to gratify a garrulous Disposition and the Itch of amusing People by telling Them wonderful Stories. **1785** PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 157 White lies always introduce others of a darker complexion. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxiv, All lies disgrace a gentleman, white or black. **1857** C. READE (*title*) White Lies.

c. *transf.* Something grossly deceptive; an imposture.

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Ps.* lxii. 9 Yet the children of men are vanitie, the chief men are lies [**1611** men of high degree are a lie]. **1649** BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* iv. 59 The very formality of an Idol is to be a lye, to stand for that which it is not. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. v, How is it possible for a Man to maintain a constant Lie in his Appearance [etc.]? **1842** MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 177 Homage the most indirect paid to the state church is .. the worship of a lie. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 28 The sculptor of this base and senseless lie [the Vendramin statue].

2. *To give the lie* (*to*): to accuse (a person) to his face of lying. Also *transf.* of facts, actions, etc.: to prove the falsity of, to contradict (appearances, professions).

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Daung. Posit.* I. iii. 13 They gaue the Queene the lie. **1599** H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* C ij, Though Galen saith,..yet experience gives him the lye. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 85 Giue me the lye another time. *c* **1600** RALEIGH *The Farewell* 6 Go, since I needs must die, And give them all the lie. **1638** BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 83 Tertullian .. therein gives the lie to all antiquitie. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 99 ¶ 7 The great Violation of the Point of Honour from Man to Man, is giving the Lye. **1768** W. DONALDSON *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. 110 She gave him the lie for his civility, by assuring him she eat very hearty. **1805** T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 115 Replies .. that nearly gave the lie to his pretended superior knowledge. **1823** SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxvi, Francis the First, and the Emperor Charles, gave each other the lie direct. **1856** READE *Never too Late* xxiv, Am I to understand that you give Mr. Hawes the lie?

b. Hence occas. *the lie* is used for: The action of giving the lie; the charge of falsehood.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 66 That Lye, shall lie so heauy on my Sword, That [etc.]. **1600** ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* iii. 61 Astronomers .. By common censure sometimes meete the lie. **1705** HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 17 The other gives him the Lye .. and follows his Lye with a Stab. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 2 He abhors to take the Lye but not to tell it.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; chiefly objective, as in *lie-giving*, *-hater*, *-monger*, *-teller*, *-writer*; *lie-consuming* adj.; † **lie-bill** *nonce-wd.*, a distortion of LIBEL *sb.*; **lie-tea**, said to be a transl. of the name given by the Chinese to teas coloured for the European market.

1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 61 Pasquil and Morphirius, on whose brests were written no *Lie-Bills, as the Popes called them, but True-Bills of their villanies. **1822** SHELLEY *Hellas* 985 Thy *lie-consuming mirror. **1848** THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxix, *Lie-givings, challenges, retractations. **1900** YORK POWELL in *St. George* III. 66 We at least will be a people of truth-lovers and *lie-haters. **1830** JAMES *Darnley* xxxiv, The tales that were circulated by the *liemongers of the court. **1876** A. H. HASSALL *Food* 114 This article has received the name of '*lie-tea' because it is spurious, and, for the most part, not tea at all. **1552** HULOET, **Lye teller*, or liynge knaue or queane. *a* **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 215 The end and purpose of the lye-teller. **1863** *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 300 We would advise him to give more attention to the contemporary libellers and *lie-writers.

Lie (ləi), *sb.*[2] Also 7 **lye**. [f. LIE *v.*[1]]

1. Manner of lying; direction or position in which something lies; direction and amount of slope or inclination. Also *fig.* the state, position, or aspect (of affairs, etc.).

1697 *Collect. Connect. Hist. Soc.* (1897) VI. 248 Nott to alter the proper lye of the Land. **1843** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. II. vi. i. § 30. 399 The general lie and disposition of the boughs. **1849** J. F. JOHNSTON *Exper. Agric.* 101 On what geological formation the land rests—its physical position or lie. **1850** J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 325 To map out the field of thought..and to ascertain its lie and its characteristics. **1862** TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* II. 2 Washington, from the lie of the land, can hardly have been said to be central at any time. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xx. iii. (1872) IX. 44 Friedrich understands well enough .. from the lie of matters, what his plan will be. **1894** BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 15 The horizontal lie of the chalk beds. **1894** BESANT *In Deacon's Orders* 83 The lie of his hair, his pose [etc.].

b. *Golf.* (*a*) 'The inclination of a club when held on the ground in the natural position for striking'. (*b*) 'The situation of a ball—good or bad'. (*Badm. Libr.*, *Golf* Gloss

1857 H. B. FARNIE *Golfer's Manual* in *Golfiana Misc.* (1887) 126 The precise *lie* [of the ball] it [the niblick] is intended for so seldom occurs. *Ibid.* 141 The lie of these spoons should be rather upright. **1887** SIR W. G. SIMPSON *Art Golf* 152 From a bad lie it is the only way I know of to loft a ball. **1890** HUTCHINSON *Golf* 58 An important consideration is the 'lie' of the driving club.

2. *concr.* A mass that lies; a stratum, layer.

a **1728** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 12 Not in regular orderly Strata..as Stone-lies, and various sorts of Earth which are in their original State. **1865** SWINBURNE *Phædra* 153 The heifer..sleek under shaggy and speckled lies of hair.

3. The place where an animal, etc. is accustomed to lie; its haunt. Also, room for lying.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* vii, There were very fine loaches here, having more lie and harbourage than in the rough Lynn stream. **1886** *Q. Rev.* Oct. 359 *note*, At other times he [a salmon] is usually resting in his 'stand' or 'lie'. **1888** RIDER HAGGARD *Maiwa's Rev.* i. 2 A long narrow spinney which was a very favourite 'lie' for woodcock.

4. *Railways.* 'A siding or short offset from the main line, into which trucks may be run for the purpose of loading and unloading' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Lie**, *a.* *Obs.* [OE. *lyge*, cogn. w. *lyge* LIE *sb.*[1]] Lying, false.

c **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 60 Monize lyȝe ȝewitu. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 319/658 Hinderful and of lost I-nouȝ, hardi and ofte lie.

Lie (ləi), *v.*[1] Forms and inflexions: see below. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *licgan* = OFris. *liga*, *lidsa*, *lidzia*, OS. *liggian* (Du., LG. *liggen*), OHG. and MHG. *liggen*, *licken*, *ligen* (mod.G. *liegen*), ON. *liggia* (Sw. *ligga*, Da. *ligge*), Goth. *ligan*:—OTeut. **ligjan* (the Goth. *ligan* is abnormal), f. Teut. root **leg-* : *lag-* : *lǣg-* :—West Aryan **legh-* : *logh-* : *lēgh-* to lie; cf. Gr. λέχος bed, ἄλοχος bedfellow, wife, λόχος lying in wait, ambush, L. *lectus* bed, OSl. *ležati* to lie.

As in OTeut. **sitjan* SIT *v.*, the present-stem has a *j* suffix, though the pa. t. and pa. pple. are strong. In WGer. and consequently in OE., the pres.-stem has two forms, due to the diversity in the phonetic character of the flexional suffixes: (1) The WGer. *lig-*, OE. *liȝ-*, appears in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. and the sing. imp., and is the source of the mod.Eng *lie*; (2) the WGer. *ligg-*, OE. *licg-*, appears in the inf., the 1st pers. sing. and the pl. pres. ind., the pres. subj., and the pl. imp.; it is represented in mod. northern dialects by *lig*; the southern *lidge* has been found only in the Wexford dialect, though the ME. *ligge* in southern texts can only represent the pronunciation (lidʒə).]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. *Infinitive* **lie.** Forms: *α.* 1 **licgan**, **licgean**, *Northumb.* **licga**, 2 **liggan**, 2–5 **ligge-n**, 3 **ligen**, **luggen** (*u*), 4, 5 **lyge**, **lygge**, 4–6 (7–9 *dial.*) **lig**, **ligg**, 5 **ligyn**, **lyggyn**, **lyg**, **lyegge**. *β.* 2 **lien**, 3 **liȝen**, 3 **lin**, 4 **lii**, **lij**, **li**, **lyen**, (? *erron.* **ley-n**, **leȝe**, **lai**), 4–5 **lyn(e**, **lyȝe**, 4–8 **ly**, 4–9 **lye**, 5 **liyn**, **lyyn**, **lyin**, 4– **lie**.

α. *Beowulf* 3082 (Gr.) Lete hyne licgean, þær he longe wæs. *c* **1160** *Hatton Gosp.* John v. 6 Þa se hælend ȝe-seah þisne liggan. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Ho..letten hine liggen half quic. *c* **1205** LAY. 22836 Þer he scal liggen [*c* **1275** luggen]. *a* **1275** *Prov. Ælfred* 467 in *O. E. Misc.* 131 He sal ligen long anicht. *a* **1275** *Death* 118 ibid. 174 Nu þu schalt wrecche liggen ful stille. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3169 He bad him ligge and slepe wel. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 5309, I will me lig to dei. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 4, I sall noght lige in fleschy lustis. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 118 Whare þe emperour schall ligg on þe morue. **1425** *Ord. Whittington's Alms-house* in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 354 A..little house ..in which he shall lyegge and rest. *c* **1440** [see *β*]. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 216/1 To Lyg in wayte. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 254 There mayst thou ligge in a vetchy bed. **1651** RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* III. i. Wks. (1875) 431 Liggen in strommel. *a* **1652** BROME *Eng. Moor* I. iii. Wks. (1873) II. 13 Make thy bed fine and soft I'le lig with thee. **1674** RAY *N. C. Words* 30 *To Lig*: to lye, Var. Dial.

β. **1154** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) He ne myhte ..ne sitten ne lien ne slepen. *c* **1200** ORMIN 6020, & nile he nohht tærinne lin. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 3778 (Cott.) He..þar-on laid his hefd to li [*Fairf.* ly]. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus minor*) 482, & þare wele foure dais can þai ley but met & drink. **1382** WYCLIF *Isa.* xi. 6 The parde with the kide shal leyn. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 68, I lete it lie still. **1426** LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13554 Lat hym lyn a

whyle stylle. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyyn or lyggyn (*K.* lyin or ligyn), *jaceo.* **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. 277 They..charged hym to lye still. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 446 He might lie many years in a prison.

2. *Indicative Present.*

a. *1st pers. sing.* **lie.** Forms: *α.* 1 **licge,** 3–4 **ligge,** 4–6 (7–9 *dial.*) **lig,** 5 **lige.** *β.* 4 **liy,** 4–9 **lye,** 6 **ly,** 4– **lie.**

a **1240** *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 211 Ase ich ligge lowe. *c* **1275** LAY. 14137 Ihc ligge faste bi-clused in on castle. *a* **1300–1400** *Cursor M.* 3612 (Gött.) Here .. i liy [*other texts* lig, lye] in bed of care. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 417, I .. ligge abedde in lenten. **1432** *Test. Ebor.* II. 22, j matres yt I lige on. **1530** PALSGR. 610/1, I lye a bedde. *c* **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LVII. i, On thee I ly. **1688** LEVINZ in Keble *Life Bp. Wilson* iii. (1863) 99 When I lye under the confinement of my melancholy retreat. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 148 Thinking that I lig so nigh. **1801** R. ANDERSON *Cumb. Ball.* 17 At neet I lig me down. **1802** COLERIDGE *Ode to Rain* 5 O Rain! that I lie listening to.

b. *2nd pers. sing.* **liest** (ləi·ėst). Forms: *α.* 1 **liȝest, liȝst, líst,** 3–5 **list, lyst,** 4–9 **lyest,** 6–7 **ly'st,** 4– **liest.** Also *north.* 4 **lyis,** 5 **lise, lyes.** *β.* 5 **lyggest, lyggyst.**

a **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 734 (Gr.) Þær þu ȝebunden liȝst. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Josh.* vii. 10 Aris nu..hwi list ðu neowel on eorþan. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Wi list þu turnd on þe eorðe? *a* **1275** *Death* 84 in *O. E. Misc.* 172 Nu þu list [*v.r.* lyst] on bere. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 172 Now listow deed [*v.rr.* lyst thow, liest thou, lyes thou]. *c* **1450** *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 159 Heyl, Lord over lordys, that lyggyst ful lowe. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XXI. ii, Here now thow lyggest. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 151 Whil'st thou ly'st warme at home. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1663 Thou ..now ly'st victorious Among thy slain. **1877** C. PATMORE *Unknown Eros* I. ix. (*Eurydice*), Where .. On pallet poor Thou lyest, stricken sick.

c. *3rd pers. sing.* **lies** (ləiz). Forms: *α.* 1 **liȝeþ, liȝþ, líþ,** 2–5 **liþ,** 3 **liȝið,** 3–6 **lyth,** 4 **lyþe, leiþ, lyhth, liȝth, lyȝt, liht,** 4–5 **lijth, lithe,** 4–6 **lythe,** 4–7 **lyeth,** 5–6 **lyith,** 3– (now *arch.*) **lieth.** Also (with ending orig. *north.*) 1 **liȝes,** 4 **lyse, lijs,** 4–5 **lis(e,** 4–6 **liis,** 4–8 **lyes,** 5–6 **lyis, lyese,** 6 *Sc.* **lysz, lisz, lyisz,** 4– **lies.** *β.* 2–6 **liggeþ, -eth,** 4–5 **liggith.** Also 4 **liggus,** 4–5 **ligus, -es, lyggəs, -ys, -ez,** 5 **ligis,** 6 (7–9 *dial.*) **lig(g)s.**

α. *a* **900** *O. E. Chron.* an. 893 (Parker MS.) Seo ea..lið ut of þæm wealda. *c* **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 6 Cnaeht min liȝes in hus eorð-cryppel. *a* **1100** *O. E. Chron.* an. 675 (Laud MS.) Medeshamstede..& eal þ þær to liggeð. *Ibid.* an. 792 His lic liȝð æt Tinan muþe. *c* **1220** *Bestiary* 24 Đanne he lieð to slepen. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 889 In ðe weie ðe liȝið to salem. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 2117 Þis land lies mast vnto þe south. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 115 Lucifer louwest liȝth of hem alle. *c* **1369** CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 181 A-wake .. who lyeth there [*v.rr.* lythe, liþe]. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* viii. 6 My child lyeth [*v.r.* liggeth, **1388** lijth]..sike. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 5369 Teutra..here in tombe lis. *c* **1425** *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 26 This same sauter .. is þe self .. That lyȝt at hampole. *c* **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 246, I haue na knawledge quhair the Court lyis. **1533** GAU *Richt Vay* 84 To say..that thair lisz mair pardone to ony oder prayer. *c* **1560** A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 76 Sum can nocht keip hir gap Fra lansing, as scho lyiss. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 86 As much as in me lyeth. **1611** BIBLE *Neh.* ii. 3 When the city..lyeth waste. **1660** BARROW *Euclid* I. xxvi, That side which lyeth betwixt the equal angles. **1666** MILTON *2nd Epit. University Carrier* 1 Here lieth one who [etc.]. **1675** EARL ESSEX *Lett.* (1770) 88 That part of the town which .. lyes to the water. **1711** HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 133 His skill indeed chiefly lyes in Coyns.

β. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 2033 Þi fader slepand..Liggus [*Gött.* lis, *Fairf.* lyse, *Trin.* liþ] here-oute. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1792 A dogge .. þat in a dych lygges. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 5173 A cabayne quare þe kyng liggis. *c* **1460** *Towneley Plays* ii. 220 Gif hym that that ligis thore. **1597** TOFTE *Laura* in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 298 Ah, happy thrice, that ligs in love with thee! **1605** CAMDEN *Rem., Epitaphs* 59 Iohn Bell broken-brow Ligs vnder this stean. *a* **1774** FERGUSSON *Hallowfair* Poems (1845) 15 When Phœbus ligs in Thetis' lap. **1849** JAMES *Woodman* xxxix, I can find out for him where liggs the pretty lass. **1865** S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian* 52 Bold Robin he liggeth here.

d. *plural* **lie.** Forms: *α.* 1 **licgaþ, licgeaþ,** 2–3 **liggeð,** 4 **liggiþ,** 2–4 (6 *arch.*) **liggen,** 5 **liggyn,** 4 **ligge,** 5 **lygge.** Also *north.* 4 **ligges,** 5 **liggez, liggis.** *β.* 2–4 **lien,** 2–3 **lin,** 4–6 **lyen,** 5 **lyȝn, lyun,** 4–9 **ly(e,** 4– **lie.** Also *north.* 4 **lijs,** *Sc.* 4–6 **lyis, lyes.**

α. *a* **1000** *Andreas* 1426 (Gr.) Licgað æfter lande loccas todrifene. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 49 We liggeð in heueð sunnen. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6355 Þere hii liggeþ. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 25965 Al ur sin þat we .. ligges in [*Fairf.* lien]. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 105 Thei liggen to-gedere. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 403 They..Stondeþ, sitteþ, liggeþ, and slepeþ. *Ibid.* II. 193 Þey ligge [*Caxton* lygge] vpriȝt. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 772* Þar liggez lymmes of laddes. *Ibid.* 4845 Þai seȝe doun sodanly slane of þaire blonkis..& in þe strete liggis. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* E vij b, The Forchers that liggyn euen between The ij theys of the beest. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 217 Many wyld beastes liggen in waite.

β. *a* **1100** *O. E. Chron.* an. 963 (Laud MS.) Ealle þa þorpes þe ðærto lin. **1154** *Ibid.* an. 1137 Þe landes þe lien to þe circe wican. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 3 Al þat bitter bale þat ter lieð under. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 5340 Þar lijs [*Fairf.* lyes] our heldres. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 2266 In caue þei lyen, & slepen samen y-fere. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 5 Ye lovers that lye [*v.r.* ben] in eny drede. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiv. (*Lucas*) 80, & ger thame ryse þat lyis law. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiv. 255 Thei lyȝn in Tentes. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 7966 Þe grekes, þat on oure ground lyun. **1448** in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 8 All the bemes that lyen by hemself. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 284 Whiche Ladyes were buryed..and now there lyen in shryne. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 54 Sum monstruous gret amang thame lyis to the cost of Carrik. *Ibid.* 148 In tyme of neid lyes the Pechtis abak wt thair supporte. *c* **1614** SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æ.* I. 101 Troy..Whose ruines poore, which low in ashes lye. **1711** J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 197 Place and Things that ly upward. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 104 Here lie the remains of Giacomo Sanseverini. **1808** A. PARSONS *Trav.* i. 12 Pebbles, which have been dug up..and now lye in heaps.

3. *Indicative Past* **lay** (lēi). Forms: *α.* (strong) *1st and 3rd pers. sing.* 1 **læȝ, læiȝ,** 2 **læi,** 2–3 **lei,** 2–4 **lai, leie,** 3 **læi(ȝ)e, leai, leiȝe,** *Ormin* **laȝȝ,** 3–6 **laie,** 4 **leȝ, leye,** 4–5 **leyȝe, leghe,** 4–6 *Sc.* **la,** 4–7 **ley,** (5 **lye, leȝe**), 5–6 **laye,** 3– **lay.** *2nd pers.* 1 **lǽȝe,** 3 **læiȝe,** 3–4 **lay, lai,** etc.; 7 **laist,** 9 **lay'st.** *Plural.* 1 **lǽȝon, láȝon,** *Northumb.* **léȝon,** 3–4 **leien, laien, leiȝen,** etc.; also 3– *uninflected.* *β.* (weak) 6–7 *dial.*, 8–9 *arch.* **ligged,** 6 *Sc.* **liggit,** 9 **lied,** *dial.* **lig'd.**

α. *Beowulf* 1532 (Gr.) Hit on eorðan læȝ. *c* **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 36 Leȝon suæ scip næfdon hiorde. **11..** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1052 (Cotton MS.) Þætte on Sandwic læiȝ. *c* **1160** *Hatton Gosp.* Mark ii. 4 Þæt bed þe se lame on laiȝ. *c* **1200** ORMIN 3692 He laȝȝ .. i cribbe. *c* **1205** LAY. 5030 Þa wombe þe þu læie inne swa longe. *Ibid.* 9766 Vaspasien mid his monnen læiȝe [*c* **1275** lay] at Exchæstre. *c* **1220** *Bestiary* 42 In a ston stille he lai til it kam ðe dridde dai. *a* **1275** *Passion Lord* 195 in *O. E. Misc.* 42 Þe Gywes vp asturte þat leyen in þe grunde. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3830 Boþe stede & king leye sone atte grounde. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 10571 Þar efterson þai samen lai. *Ibid.* 23500 Quat þou did and in credel lai [*other texts* lay]. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2006 Þe leude lystened ful wel, þat leȝ in his bedde. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 214 Her fax .. On schylderez þat leghe. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 107 His body lay in þe streete..unburied. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 8243 The ladies o lofte leghen to waite. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 445 (Horstm.) He lye euery-presonede stylle in þat castelle. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 173 b, His seignorie and power laie in those partes. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 57 b, His Purse..laye upon his bed. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 86 To ly hidd as he la. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* I. 247 The Manger where thou lais't. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. vi, I lay Seven years in Winchester jail. **1847** L. HUNT *Jar Honey* x. (1848) 131 Sicily lay at our feet.

β. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 56 Behind the Bus .. I liggit law. *a* **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 456 Their Cels and Commoratories where they ligged. **1748** THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* 595 Here whilom ligg'd th' Esopus of the age. **1813** T. BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* I. Dissert. 14 Bright eminences and fertile vallies lied in his way. *Ibid.* VI. Comm. 25 Those who, by death or desertion, were deprived of their friends and domestics, lied unburied in their houses. **1879** E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* III. 2 In which calm home of happy life and love Ligged our Lord Buddha.

4. *Subjunctive Present* **lie.** Forms: 1 **licge,** 3–4 **ligge,** 4 **lyg, ligg,** 6 **lig,** 6–7 **ly(e,** 5– **lie.**

c **1000** *Laws of Wihtræd* c. 25 (Schmid) Licge butan wyrȝelde. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 424 Nenne mon ne leten heo in.. ne ne ligge ute. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3507 If any fal in dedly syn Ryse he up, and ligg noght lang þar-in. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 411 If þow þus ligge a day or two or þre. *c* **1375** *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 593 Wheþer we ryde, or be goande, lyg, or sitt. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* II. xx. 272 That he lie with the lord in oon bed. **1508** DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 500 That he be lost or with me lig. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 31 How lang saevir the frost ly. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 61 If my forme lye there.

5. *Subjunctive Past* **lay** (lēi). Forms: 1 **lǽȝe,** (*pl.* **lǽȝen**), 3 **leie, læie,** 3–4 **leye,** 4 **laye,** 5 **leyȝe,** 7 **ley** (etc., as in pa. ind.), 5– **lay.**

c **893** K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 14 He sæde þæt he .. wolde fandian hu longe þæt land norþryhte læȝe. *a* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Þah þu leie in ane prisune. *c* **1205** LAY. 22254 Þat his folc gode aswunden ne læie þere [*c* **1275** leye]. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1532 (1560) If þis were wist my lif lay [*v.r.* leye] in balaunce. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 16 It were good þat he lay [*Add. MS.* leyȝe] & traueilide wiþ hise hondis. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 48 O, would the quarrell lay vpon our heads. **1684** T. BURNET *Theory Earth* I. 195 If the ballast ley more at one end, it would dip towards that pole.

6. *Imperative* **lie** (ləi). Forms: *sing.* 1 **liȝ(e,** 3 **liȝ(e,** 3–5 **li, ly,** 5–9 *north.* **lig, ligg,** 6–8 **lye,** 3– **lie.** *plur.* 4 **liggeth**; 4– **lie.**

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 118 Liȝe on þa sidan þe [etc.]. *c* **1205** LAY. 18097 Passent liȝ [*c* **1275** ly] nu þer. *Ibid.* 28724 Liȝe þer. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 290 Ne lie þu nout stille. *a* **1275** *Death* 137 in *O. E. Misc.* 176 Li [*v.r.* ly] awariede bali þat neauer þu ne arise. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 904 (953) Li stil and lat me slepe. *Ibid.* III. 899 (948) Liggeth stille and taketh hym right here. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* ii. 326 Lig down ther and take thi rest. *c* **1650** *Christopher White* iv. in Child *Ballads* II. 439 Come, sweet wench, and ligg thy loue on mee. **1680** OTWAY *Orphan* I. iv. 276 Lye still! my Heart.

7. *Present Participle* **lying** (ləi·iŋ). Forms: 1 **licgende,** *Northumb.* **lic(c)end,** 2–3 **liggend,** 4 **liynge, lyng, liging, ligand(e, -onde, liende, lyende, liggonde, -ande, lyggynde,** 4–5 **ligging, -yng(e,** 5 **liggeng, lieng, lyynge, leing, liend,** 4–6 **lyeng(e, liand(e, lyand(e,** 5 **lyond, lyggande,** 5–6 **lyggyng(e, -ing(e, lyinge,** 6 **liyng,** 7 **lyeing,** 5– **lying,** 9 **ligging** *dial.*

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* John v. 6 Đionne miððy ȝesæh se hælend licgende [*Rushw.* licende]. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Þus doð þe libbende frend to-ȝenes þe liggende. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6130 (Cott.) For was na hus in al þat land Þat þar ne was ded man ligand [*other texts* liggande, ligond]. *c* **1315** SHOREHAM 122 Lyggynde ine hare forage. *c* **1325** *Song Mercy* 57 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 120 In harde prisoun lyng. *c* **1375** *Cursor M.* 3384 (Fairf.) Þe landes lyand towarde þe est. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* viii. 14 He say his wyues moder liggynge [*v.r.* lyende, **1388** liggynge]. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 12666 Þe buernes..Left hym þer lyond. **1436** *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 498/1 As Felons..in awayte lyggyng. *c* **1440** *Generydes* 3027 In the feld he left hym liggeng. *c* **1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 227 Lyand in lichory, laith, vnloveable. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xx, The fayrest corps lyenge in a ryche bedde. **1496** *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 175 The Soueraigne leing in the dokke. **1533** GAU *Richt Vay* 64 Liand in his bed. **1553** BRENDE *Q. Curtius* F viij, The fore front alwayes defended the rest of the work lying behinde. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 5 The vthir syd lyeng toward Spane. *Ibid.* 9 The mid parte lyeing betuene that and Cheuott hillis. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 597 A merchantman lying at the quay took fire. **1864** TENNYSON *Northern Farmer* I. i, Wheer 'asta beän saw long and meä liggin' 'ere aloän?

8. *Past Participle* **lain** (lēⁱn). Forms: *α.* (strong) 1 (**ȝe**)**leȝen.** 3 **i-læien, i-leien, i-leye, i-lei,** 3–4 **y-leye(n, lei(e)n,** 4 **y-leine, y-leie, y-lay, y-leighe, yleiȝe, y-lie, leye(n, leie, leiȝen, ligen, lygyn, lin(e,** *Sc.* **lyin,** 4–5 **leyn(e, liggen,** 4–6 **lyn,** 4–7 **layn(e, laine, lyne,** 4–8 **layen, lyen, lien** (also 9 *arch.*), 5 **y-ly, lye, ?loy(e)n,** 6 **lyene,** 7 **li'n, lay,** 7– **lain.** *β.* (weak) 6 *Sc.* **liggit,** 7 **lied,** 9 *dial.* **lig'd.**

α. *c* **893** K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. xiii. § 3 Þa heo þæron ȝeleȝen wæs. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Longe we habben lein on ure fule synnes. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1711 He adde ileye sik. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 10084 Vte o prisun strang þat þai had ligen [*other texts* liggen, leyn, leyne] in sua lang. *Ibid.* 11297 Efter þat sco suld ha lin [*other texts* lyne, lien, lyn] Fourti dais in hir gisin. *c* **1320** *Sir Beues* 2001 (MS. A.) In is prisoun..Ichaue leie þis seuen ȝare. *c* **1325** *Lai le Freine* 98 Tvay men han y-ly me by. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 4188 (Kölbing) Bi hir he wald haue yleiȝe. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3162 Som..Þat..has..lang lygyn in þair syn. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 259 He haþ leiȝen [C. VII. 330 leye] bi latro, lucifers brother. *Ibid.* XI. 276 Þat hadde leyn [B. x. 419 yleine] with lucifer manye longe ȝeris. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 286 Þei han so longe leyen in so gret cursinge. *c* **1440** CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 2090 It were as good thei had loyn in bedde. *a* **1450** *Le Morte Arth.* 525 How þat he had woundyd bene, And seke he had lye fulle sore. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 86 How a man hadde lyen with her in semblaunce of the Duke. **1463** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23 Ye bedde that she hath loyen in. *c* **1560** R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 25, I wolde yt hadd byn my fortune to have lyn in London. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 101 b, Those flames which had so long layn deade in me. **1611** BIBLE *John* xx. 12 Where the body of Iesus had layen. **1624** HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 67 Oft in one shade the hare and hound hath lyne. **1650** BAXTER *Saints' R.* III. vi. § 24 (1651) 125 What if you had lien in Hell but one year? **1675** EARL ESSEX *Lett.* (1770) 207 An order of Council which had several months lay by me. **1676** HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 380, I..rolling on the soiled grass have li'n Perpetually, and.. wept. **1681** T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 25 (1713) I. 161 If my Life had lain never so much at stake. **1703** T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 43 Bricks .. had layen in the Place to dry. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 227 We .. found it had lyen much longer conceal'd. **1788** BEATTIE *Burns' Wks.* II. 141 Lang had she lien wi' buffe and flegs. **1871** G. MACDONALD *Bk. Sonnets* in *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* II. 176 At thy holy feet I should have lien. **1871** SMILES *Charac.* iii. (1876) 69, I have lain awake all night.

β. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* lv. 28, I saw cowclinkis .. Had better liggit in the stockis. **1670** BARROW in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 75 It hath lied by me without looking on for many years. **1832** *Specim. Yorksh. Dial.* 11 Had she lig'd theer lang?

B. Signification and uses.

I. In senses expressive of bodily posture, and developments of these.

1. *intr.* Of persons or animals: To be in a prostrate or recumbent position. Formerly also with refl. pronoun.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 246 Se witeȝa læȝ and slep. *Ibid.* 328 Þa læȝ sum wædla æt his ȝeate, and his nama wæs Lazarus. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þes oðer Mon..lueð his sunnen alse deð þet fette swin þet fule fen to liggen in. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 690 Bi þe dere þat now es wild, Als lambe him lai þe leon mild. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 475 Þe children ..Leyen and sprauleden in þe blod. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 55 'A ha!' said þe erle, 'had þat schank ne bien, þou had liggen þer stille, þe risen suld non haf sene.' **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 9 As I lay and leonede and lokede on þe watres. **1382** WYCLIF *Gen.* xxix. 2 He sawȝ a pit in the feeld and thre flockis of sheep liggynge bisidis it. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* ii. 6 (Harl. MS.) To ligge ny þe fire. **1551** ROBINSON *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 295 When they haue lien a little space on the grounde, the priest giueth them a signe for to ryse. **1607** DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) p. vi, They that haue once or twice lyen vpon the rack of publicke censure. **1809** *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 385 The woman having lain during the labour upon her left side. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxix. 23 To hear him, as he lay and read The Tuscan poets on the lawn.

b. with predicative complement expressing condition; e.g. *to lie asleep, sick, dead, blind, in a fever.* †Also with inf. (e.g. *to lie to die*).

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 6 Min cnapa lið on minum huse lama. **1154** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 (Laud MS.) He lai an slep in scip. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 81 And efre lei þes wreche for-wunden. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 2286 Nalde nawt godd leoten his martirs licomes liggen to forleosen. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter Cant.* 496 A man þat liggys in a strayte fifere. *a* **1425** *Cursor M.* 14172 (Trin.) He liþ to deȝe þat lele & trewe. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 253 (Harl. MS.) The suster of the Emperoure, þat now lithe in childebed. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XVII. xviii. 715 And anon the kynge sawe hym the whiche had leyne blynd of long tyme. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 72 b, And so sayd saynt Laurence whan he laye rostynge on the yren crate. **1530** PALSGR.

610/1, I lye at the poynte of dethe. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 24 b, For the duke of Saxonie lay sicke at Collen. 1564 Grindal *Funeral Serm. Ferdinand* A iv b, Aeschilus the Poete lieng on slepe bare headed nere the sea. 1669 Pepys *Let.* 2 Nov. in *Diary* (1879) VI. 112 My wife .. hath layn under a fever so severe, as [etc.]. 1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 31 Aug., Ophy Butler's wife there lies very ill of an ague. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 81 For hours she lay awake. 1887 E. Berdoe *St. Bernard* 68 The .. room where she lay a cripple for so many years.

† c. Used *simply* = to 'lie sick', keep one's bed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8942 War his sekenes neuer sa strang, Ne had he lin neuer sua lang. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. xiii. 91 They .. told hym how her lady was seke & had layne many yeres. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 408 Quhen bot schort he had lyne the x of July he departed this lyfe.

d. Expressing the posture of a dead body: To be extended on a bier or the like; to be buried (in a specified place). *To lie in state*: see State. † In OE. and early ME. also, To be dead.

Beowulf 2745 (Gr.) Nu se wyrm ligeð. *a* 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 901 (Parker MS.) Æðelwald .. sæde þæt he wolde oðer oððe þær libban oððe þær liegan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ga to þine feder burinesse oðer þer eni of þine cunne lið in. *c* 1205 Lay. 5869 We eow wulleð bi-foren libben oðer liggen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3892 Ðor he [Aaron] lið doluen on ðat wold. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5340 Þar lijs our heldres, þar sal i li. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* clxxix. ii, Thyrty thousande with theim liggand ly. 1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 83 The holy place where the blyssyd and holy Apostyll Seynt Jamys lyth. 1695 Sibbald *Autobiog.* (1834) 126 He was buried at Edinburgh in the Gray Frier churchyard, where our other relations lye. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 164 ¶ 12 Here lie the Bodies of Father Francis and Sister Constance. 1798 Wordsw. *We are seven* 21 Two of us in the churchyard lie, My sister and my brother.

e. To be in one's bed for the purpose of sleeping or resting. Also (now *rarely*) with qualifying word or phrase, e.g. *to lie soft(ly*.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 102/37 Þare heo leien In heore beden. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 14 The Neodi and the Nakede nym ȝeeme hou thei liggen. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalene*) 312 Þu in chuchis & silkine clathis lyis ful softe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* 200 He nolde slepen in noon hous But liggen in his hoode. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiii. 274 (Harl. MS.) Certenly he desirith wele to ete, swetly to drinke, softely to ligge. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 125 Tho gan shepheards swaines to looke aloft, And leave to live hard, and learne to ligge soft. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* (1839) 8 Hence it is that lying cold breedeth dreams of fear. 1710 Mrs. Centlivre *Man's Bewitched* v. 68 Leave the London Dames .. To lig in their Beds till Noon. 1742 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) I. xc. 250 The people are extremely rude and barbarous, living chiefly upon raw flesh, and lying generally upon the ground, or at best in tents. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* ix, You must lie on the bed which you have made for yourself.

f. Hence *to lie with* (or † *by*): to have sexual intercourse with. Somewhat *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27943 Incest, þat es for to lij Bi þat þi sibman has line bi. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 852 (Kolbing) Þis maiden..feled al so bi her þi, Þat sche was yleyen bi. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvii. 276 He wille not lyȝe with his Wyfes but 4 sithes in the ȝeer. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* v. xii, That none of his lyege men shold defoule ne lygge by no lady. 1504 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lxiv, That they shuld not ligg togedder till she came to the age of xvi yeres. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 16 Thay that lysz wit thair kine and bluid. 1611 Bible *Jer.* iii. 2 Lift vp thine eyes vnto the high places, and see where thou hast not bene lien with. *a* 1652 Brome *Mad Couple* I. i. Wks. 1873 I. 16 You have unlawfully lyen with some woman. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 7 Tho' he betrays the Honour and Bed of his Neighbour and Friend, and lies with half the Women in the Play. 1750 G. Jeffreys in *Duncombe's Letters* (1773) II. 250 He was only beforehand with his double-dealing brother in lying with a prostitute.

2. To assume a recumbent or prostrate position. Chiefly in *lie down, lie back*, etc., for which see branch IV. † Also with refl. pronoun. † Also, to lean or hang *over* (a wall).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20487 To hir bedd son scho ȝod & lay Abutte þe time al of midday. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 70 Þat maidens miȝt him se And ouer þe walles to lye. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1166 Ladyes lay over and beheld. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xix. 67 (Harl. MS.) And þerfore let vs make him, þat settith such a dyet in vs, to rise with vs, and lig with vs. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* v, We shalle go and lye vs for to slepe. 1530 Palsgr. 610/1, I lye me to slepe, *je me mets a dormir*. *a* 1828 *Leesome Brand* xxxiii. in Child *Ballads* I. 183 His mother lay ower her castle wa, And she beheld baith dale and down. 1832 Tennyson *Miller's Dau.* 111 From off the wold I came, and lay Upon the freshly-flower'd slope.

3. To be or remain in a specified position of subjection, helplessness, misery, degradation, or captivity; to be kept *in* prison; to continue *in* sin, etc. † Also *simply* = 'to lie in prison'; sometimes idiomatically *to lie by it*. *To lie by the heels* (arch.): see Heel *sb.*¹ 18. *To lie open (to)*: see Open.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* v. i, On carcernum læȝon. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 37 ȝif he .. lið on sume heaued-senne. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1374 He haueth me do .. ofte in sorwe and pine ligge. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4307 Alle oþer of þe lordes of þat lond þat þere leie in hold. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* (Sel. Wks.) I. 39 A long custom to ligge in synne. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* iv. vii, We ben here xx knyghtes prysoners .. & some of vs haue layne here seuen yere. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 239 b/1 And yet he entended to be his pledge and to lye for him, his charite was so grete. 1530 Palsgr. 610/1, I lye bounde in chaynes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 133 Sa lang in Sin as thow dois ly. 1586 Earl Leicester *Corr.* (Camden) 277 The auditour also..is worthy to lye by the heeles. 1618 E. Elton *Rom.* vii. (1622) 90 Any particular sinne wherein thou hast liued and lyen. 1631 Massinger *Emperor East* III. i, To free all such as lie for debt. 1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B.* 16, I must be paid, or he lie by it, until I have my utmost farthing or his bones. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 138 Lincoln was like to lye by it, and to be shut out of mercy by an irreversible decree. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables, Life Æsop* (1708) 7 From Lying at the Mercy of Fire, Water, and a Wicked Woman, Good Lord deliver us. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 482 The defendant..was lying in prison as a debtor. 1882 Stevenson *Fam. Stud.* 265 His brother still lay by the heels for an unpatriotic treaty with England.

b. *To lie under*: to be subject to (some disadvantage or obligation).

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* iv. i. 171 If this sweet Ladie lye not guiltlesse heere, Vnder some biting error. 1682 Count Konigsmark in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 336 The misfortune which I lay under. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* vi. 105 He lay under a sort of a Vow. 1710 Addison *Whig Exam.* No. 4 ¶ 9 Any one who reads this letter will lye under the same delusion. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 236 Manila .. lies under some disadvantage, from the difficulty there is in getting to sea to the eastward. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 202 In spite of all the restraints under which the press lay. 1866 Dk. Argyll *Reign Law* vii. (1871) 331 The bondage under which all Science lies to fact.

4. To remain in a state of inactivity or concealment (not necessarily prone or reclining). Chiefly with complementary adj. or pa. pple. (For *to lie close, low, perdu*, etc., see those adjs.)

Cf. sense 8, where the subj. is a thing.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. Metr. vii. 47 (Camb. MS.) Liggeth thanne stille al owtrely vnknowable. 1538 Starkey *England* II. i. 174 By the reson wherof our owne marynerys oft-tymys lye idul. 1604 E. G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xvii. 57 That these nations of the Indies, which have lyen so long hidden, should bee knowne and discovered. 1679 Dryden *Troilus & Cr.* III. i, We'll none of him: but let him like an Engine Not portable, lye lagg of all the Camp. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 12 We have in this part of the country lain still, both the last Summer and this. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Tout le monde bas*, .. the order to the ship's crew to lie snug upon deck or below. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xlviii, He .. resolved to lie concealed within a short distance of the metropolis. *Ibid.* l, Do you mean to sell me, or to let me lie here till this hunt is over? 1885 U. S. Grant *Mem.* I. xx. 269 They were growing impatient at lying idle so long, almost in hearing of the guns of the enemy.

b. *To lie in ambush, in wait,* † *in await* (see the sbs.). † *To lie for* = to lie in wait for. *To lie at catch* or *upon the catch* (? arch. or dial.): to set oneself to entrap a person, to be captious. (For *to lie at lurch, at ward, on one's guard*, see the sbs.)

1605 T. Ryves *Vicar's Plea* (1620) 141 That hee seeme not to lie at catch for an aduantage against his inferiour fellow minister. 1611 Cotgr., *Aguetté*, dogged; watched, waited; lien for. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 11 Lie at catch, and wait advantages one against another. 1671 Shadwell *Humourists* III. 38 *Dryb.* .. That's stole out of a Play. *Craz.* What then, that's lawful; 'tis a shifting age for wit, and every body lies upon the Catch. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 307 The Dutch had a rich fleet coming from Smyrna .. Holmes was ordered to lye for them ..with eight men of war. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 588 *note*, Since he lay upon the watch and catch, only to see what the plaintiff proved. 1879 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXV. 329 He only asks the question because it ought to be asked, and does not lie upon the catch.

c. *Shooting.* Of game-birds: To remain crouching upon the ground. (Also *to lie dead.*) *To lie to the dogs, to the gun*: to permit the approach of a dog or the sportsman without 'rising'.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 441/1 After the birds have been sprung many times, they lie so dead that they will suffer him [the sportsman] almost to tread upon them before they will rise. *Ibid.* 441/2 Partridges lie much better to dogs that wind them, than to those that follow them by the track. *Ibid.* 443/1 When .. the sportsman perceives the birds running with their heads erect, he must run after them ..for he may be pretty certain they will not lie well that day. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1964 The Spanish snipe would much less frequently 'lie' to the gun. 1886 *Badm. Libr., Shooting* 6 In Scotland grouse are usually walked up with dogs. The birds in that country lie well. .. If grouse lie well to dogs..they give easy marks to the gunner.

d. *To lie on* or *upon one's arms, oars, sculls, to lie upon wing*: see the sbs.

5. To dwell or sojourn; *esp.* to sleep or pass the night (in a place), to lodge temporarily. Now *rare* or *arch.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 312 At Sant Katerine hous þe erle Marschalle lay. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 166 Þe king edwardes newe at glouseter þat ligges. 1415 Sir T. Grey in 43 *Deputy Keeper's Rep.* 584 And yat neghte I lay at Kengston. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xvii. (1870) 167 Prage, wher the king of Boeme doth ly much whan he is in the countre. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* iv. 141 [He] kept a better house, than any Ambassadour did, that euer lay at Constantinople. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* I. xi, I think your father lies at Foresight's. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5980/3 The Exeter Carrier has lain at the Saracen's Head Inn .. for many Years past. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* vi. (Globe) 12 He refused, as he was to lie that night at a neighbour's. 1776 H. Walpole *Let. to Mason* 16 Apr., She lay at home .. or according to the chaste modern phrase, slept, there. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 295 He lay that night at the deanery.

b. *spec.* of a host or army (or its leader): To be encamped, to have or take up a position in a field. † *To lie in leaguer*: see Leaguer.

c 1205 Lay. 650 He .. leai þer abuten & abat his baleside. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 239 The saisnes .. laye that nyght stille armed. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. vi, For the kyng Ryons lyeth at a syege atte castel Tarabil. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxi. 213 Yᵉ admyrall that lay at sege before yᵉ castell. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 259 The kyng laie before Bullein, and was like to have conquered the same. 1644 Vicars *God in Mount* 146 Their Forces which had lyen so long before Sherborne. *a* 1671 Ld. Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 28 At Wakefield, six miles off, lay three thousand of the enemy. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 68 The army lay under their arms all night. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 294 Near the capital lay also the corps which is now designated as the first regiment of dragoons.

† c. To live under specified circumstances or engaged in some specified occupation. (With *at, about.*) *Obs.*

1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VIII. iii. 146 b, It cost hym his life in Areciæ, where he laye at Surgery for the healyng of his legge. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 176 An Englishman called Thomas Williams .. lieth about trade of merchandize in the streete called The Soca of the Iewes. 1623 Massinger *Bondman* II. i, To lie at rack and manger. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. vii. (1737) 27 There he lay at Rack and Manger. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. vi, The men lying..at victuals and wages upon the owners' account.

† d. To be quartered *on*. *Obs.*

1669 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 101 Five of the horsemen are lying on the tenants of your petitioner.

6. In various idiomatic uses with preps., etc., expressive of steady and continuous action. (Cf. L. *incumbere operi.*)

† a. *To lie at, upon*: to importune, urge. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale 1 *Macc.* xi. 40 He .. laye sore vpon him, to delyuer him this yonge Antiochus. 1566 Gascoigne *Supposes* I. i. Poems 1869 I. 204 The olde dotarde, he that so instantly dothe lye vpon my father for me [i. e. as a suitor for her hand]. 1568 *MS. Pepys. Canterbury Cath. Libr.* Bk. 16. 24 Sept., Shee hath layne at me a good while to have your good will in maryage with her. 1600 Holland *Livy* I. 32 Dame Tullia lay ever upon him, & pricked forward his distempered & troubled mind. 1619 W. Whately *God's Husb.* II. (1622) 114 To lie at him with vncessant and vehement sollicitations to commit such and such foule deeds. 1673 Janeway *Heaven on E.* (1847) 155 Shall they lie at you day and night, to give your consent, .. and are you still unwilling? *a* 1688 W. Clagett 17 *Serm.* (1699) 358 The judge in the parable granted the widow's suit merely because she lay upon him, and was troublesome to him. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Hist.* III. viii. § 3 Nicanor lay hard at Josephus to comply.

† b. *To lie heavy upon*: to oppress, harass. (Cf. 7 c.) *Obs.*

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxlvi. iii, He orphans doth support: But heavy lies upon the godlesse sort. 1611 Bible 1 *Esdras* v. 72 The heathen of the land lying heauy vpon the inhabitants of Iudea. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* (1677) 131 This said, the Lycians heavier than before (To please their prince) upon the Argives lay.

c. *To lie* † *at, to*: to apply oneself vigorously and steadily to.

1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 87 b, Citizens, Souldiers, Souldiers Wiues, and Pages, laye at it daye and night: insomuch that it was quickly dispatcht. 1656 Baxter *Reformed Pastor* 59 This is the work that we should lie at with them night and day. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 160 The men .. lay desperately to their oars, and the skiff sprang through the water. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. xi. 78 No mercenary mock-workers, but real ones that lie freely to it.

† d. with gerund: To keep on or continue *doing* something. *Obs. rare.*

1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* xi. (1708) 13 Why will you lie Pining and Pinching your self in such a Lonesome, Starving Course of Life? *Ibid.* lxii. 77 The Generality of Mankind lye Pecking at One Another, till One by One they are all Torn to Pieces. 1692 — *Josephus* iv. (1733) 892 Here's an obscure, mean Wretch, that has the Face to lie tutoring me upon a Subject he knows nothing at all of himself.

II. Said of things, material or immaterial.

7. Of material things: To be placed or set horizontally or lengthwise or at rest on the ground or other surface.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xx. 5 He ȝeseah þa linwæda licȝan. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 9/296 Þat treo ne scholde nouȝt ligge þere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1129 His blod on erth sced lijs. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 65 As a leek þat hedde I-leiȝen longe In þe sonne. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) iii. 9 Apon þat body lay a grete plate of gold. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6603 Alle þe clathes lay him aboute. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 262 b, On all the bankes by the water side, laie peces of ordinaunce whiche shot of. 1590 Greene *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 12 A bottle full of Country whigge, By the Shepheards side did ligge. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 75 Take as much as lies on a shilling of Calcin'd Eggshells. 1754 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* vi. 42, I hear with great pleasure, that Jocke lay before you, when you writ last to me. 1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 436 Corn fields and sandy places, especially where water has lain. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 345 The ruins of an old fort were to be seen lying among the pebbles and seaweed on the beach.

b. To be deposited, remain permanently in a specified place.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ii. 6 Þe coroune lyes in a vessell of cristall. 1459 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 227 A Sawter .. and an Hympner..lyggynge in his saide closet. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 The gardeyn assigned .. for woode to lye in. 1535 Coverdale *Judith* xii. 1 Then commaunded he her to go in, where his treasure laye. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 1 b, Al the grains and cornes lyand in bings. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 65/1 A Petition from J. Macleod .. was ordered to lie on the table. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 393 An esquire passed among his neighbours for a great

scholar, if Hudibras and Baker's Chronicle [etc.]..lay in his hall window among the fishing rods and fowling pieces. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 411/2 Jeune, J. made the order, but directed that it should lie in the office for a week.

c. Of a building, etc.: To be overthrown or fallen; with complement, as *to lie in ruins, in the dust. To lie heavy*: to be a heavy load *upon* (*lit.* and *fig.*: see HEAVY *a.*). Of food, etc., *To lie heavy, cold*, etc. († formerly, simply *to lie*) *on the stomach*: to be felt as oppressive.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 544 (Kölbing) Foundement & werk þai founde Ligge vp so & doun op þe grounde. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *God's Arrow agst. Atheists* v. (1593) K 3 b, If it bee not builded vpon a good foundation .. the whole building is like to lie in the dust. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 5 Sept., I ate sturgeon, and it lies on my stomach. *c* 1726 [see HEAVY 1 b]. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 One sidewall long had in ruins lain. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 704 Delicate persons, in whom the cold water tends to lie heavy on the stomach.

8. To remain unworked, unused, untouched, or undiscovered. Often with complement, as *to lie barren, hid, waste* (see also FALLOW *a.*[2], LEA *a.*); also in phr. *to lie on one's hands, to lie at a stand.* (Cf. sense 4, where the subj. is a person or a personification.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6841 Your land yee sal sau seuen [*sic*] yeir. .. þe seuend ye sal it lat lij still. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 165 Worth neuere plente amonge þe poeple þer-while my plow liggeth. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 173 b, Wherfore all brode Clothes, Kerseis, and Cottons, laye on their handes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 150 b, Through our mens wrytinges, sondrye articles are called agayne to lyght, whiche laye before hidde in darkenes. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* (1604) D 3 b, Letts goe and make cleane our bootes which lie foule vpon our handes. 1622 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 211 This hath made matters to lie a little at a stand. 1628 DIGBY *Voyage Medit.* (1868) 68 To make them buy their currantes (which lay vpon their handes). 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* To Rdr 7 This worke hath lyen above twice five [years]. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 88 Turris, an ancient City..which had been sack'd by Barbarians, and layen long wast. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* I. 3 'Tis pity that anything in Christ should ly hid from his People. 1879 GLADSTONE *Glean.* I. i. 2 Rarely within the living memory has so much of skill lain barren.

†**9.** Of the wind, the tongue: To be or become still, be at rest, subside. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Phœnix* 182 Þonne wind liȝeð weder bið fæȝer. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. xxvii. 569 When the East wind began to lie, which for certeine daies had blustred and raged. 1611 COTGR., *Languarde*, .. a wench whose tongue neuer lyes. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 1 Thess.* v. 3 When the winde lies, the great rain fals. 1689 PRIOR *Ep. to F. Shephard* 110 Fancies flow in, and Muse flies high; So God knows when my Clack will lye.

10. To be situated (in space), to have a (specified) position. Often with adj. (or quasi-adv.) complement.

c 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 656 (Laud MS.) Ealle þa landes þa þær abuton liggeð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2469 þe land o gommor þar bi lijs. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 316 Ac þei leten hem as lordes her londe lith so brode. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 161 In þe holownes þat is aboue liggib þe herte & þe lungis. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 313/1, vii acres of Mede, liggyng in the Mede beside the Brigge of Chartesey. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 508 The citie, which lay wonderfull commodious for the Romanes. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* v. Ess. (Arb.) 144 Men whose liuing lieth together in one Shire. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 21 O that way madnesse lies, let me shun that. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 184, I believe the sceane of disorder may lye heere. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 3 So much is the eye deceived in Land which lies high. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 77 Those Strata that ly deepest. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 170 ¶ 13 It is a Misfortune for a Woman to be born between the Tropicks; for there lie the hottest Regions of Jealousy. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 204 A small sea-port of Somersetshire, lying upon the Bristol Channel. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 606 Within the manor of Collingham, where the lands lay. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 72/1 The wild beauty of Wicken Fen is in striking contrast with the cultivated land lying around it.

b. To be spread out or extended to the view.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 100 But let us try these truths with closer eyes, And trace them through the prospect as it lies. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 9/2 A spacious field now lies before the Christian world for the introduction of a better policy. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. x. 141 It is remarkable that such difficulties as these should lie on the face of Scripture. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* v. (1879) 99 We could not for a moment expect such indications to lie upon the surface. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 181 Samaria .. unfenced and unconcealed by walls, lay open, unsheltered in every part from the gaze of the besiegers. 1890 J. PAYN *Burnt Million* II. xxx. 248 What a future seemed to lie before him!

c. Of a road, way, journey, etc.: To extend, have a (specified) direction.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxv. 19 On þam wege, þe lið to Euphfrate. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 212 There lies your way. 1605 — *Lear* III. iv. 10 If thy flight lay toward the roaring Sea. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 114, I found it not so hard to overcome, as I had conceited, the way lying with windings. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 567 The counties through which the road to London lay. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. vii. (1872) 142 Our course lay along the Valley of the Rhone. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* III. viii. 136 Nor doubt I where my voyage next must lie.

d. Of the wind: To remain in a specified quarter.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. v. 218 Small furnaces vpon the sides of the mountaines, built expresly where the winde lies. 1704 RAY *Creation* I. (ed. 4) 96 The wind lying in that corner at least three quarters of the Year.

11. *Naut.* **a.** Of a ship: To be stationed in a berth or anchorage.

c 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1009 (Laud MS.) And þær [þa scipu] sceoldan liegan. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1068 A hundreth schippys .. in hawyn was lyand thar. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 254 The seid ship lying at Rode in the Kynges haven. 1530 PALSGR. 610/1, I lye at an anker, as a shyppe dothe. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia Minor* (1825) I. 35 They lay at anchor near Tenedos. *a* 1812 A. CHERRY *Song, Bay of Biscay* 7 Our poor devoted bark, Till next day, there she lay, In the Bay of Biscay O! 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 302 He..lay in port when he was ordered to chase a Sallee rover. 1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Glean.* 12 The Zebra lay just off the pier.

b. To steer in a (specified) direction. Also (quasi-*trans.*) *to lie the course*: (of a ship) to have her head in the direction wished. *To lie at hull*: see HULL *sb.*[2] 2.

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xix. (1577) 51 a, If the ship haue had often trauerse by the meanes of contrary windes, so that she could not lie hir course. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. v. 121 Whiles his false broker lyeth in the wind. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii. (1840) 27 They could not lie near the wind. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 342 The proas..are capable of lying much nearer the wind than any other vessel hitherto known. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) G gg, The ship cannot lie her course without being close-hauled. 1800 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 189 The Success being to leeward, Captain Peard..lay across his hawse. 1892 H. M. DOUGHTY *Our Wherry in Wendish Lands* 123 The waterway we now entered..was scarcely four feet deep..and that only in the middle. Luckily we could just lie it. *Ibid.* 301 A turn enabled us to lie our course, and up the sail went.

12. *fig.* Of immaterial things: To exist, be found, have place, reside (in some specified place or quarter); to be set, fixed, or arranged in some specified position or order. † *To lie fair*: to be just or reasonable. † *To lie in common*: to be common *to* or *among* several possessors.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1916 For-ði wexem wið gret nið And hate, for it in ille (herte) lið. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22280 Al falshed and feluni, And al tresun sal in him lii. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 334 And þus popes & prelates kepen to hem silf assoylyng, in which lyþe wynnyng. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xiv. 233 Whiche ij. textis, if thei ben considered as thei liggen to gidere in rewe. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1200 Therby lyth a tale. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 33 Herin, me semyth lyth a dowte. 1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* To Rdr., I have not..so absolutely translated every word as it lieth in the prose. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* v. Wks. 1851 III. 223 If the words lay thus in order. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. § 15 This defect..of those histories is either more general, which lies in common to them all, or [etc.]. *Ibid.* II. iv. § 1 If the opposition did not lie between the order of true Prophets..and the false Prophets. 1672 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 520 Methinks it is natural and lies fair enough that .. I should have some share in [etc.]. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 67 Their father .. commanded, that whatever they got should lie in common among them all. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 170 ¶ 12 Their Acquaintance and Conversation has lain wholly among the vicious Part of Womankind. 1719 J. T. PHILIPPS tr. *Thirty four Confer.* 43 The fault lies at their own doors. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 109 If the choice lay only between a tax on property and a tax on income. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 147 He..holds many profound truths in detail, but is quite unable to see how they lie to each other. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 33 The people themselves, incapable of discerning where their true interest lay. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 112 Their sympathies lay wholly with Gruffydd. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. viii. 23 And told him all the truth, how all things lay.

†**b.** Of thoughts, inclinations, activities, etc.: To have a specified direction. *Obs.*

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 281 Our fight doth not lye against flesh and blood. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 189 The Elench here lyes directly, and point-blanck against the Papists. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 2 The .. Prejudices that lye against them. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I. i. (Arb.) 25 My humour lyes another way. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life Æsop* (1708) 22 Æsop's Faculty lay notably that way. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 17 My inclinations have not lain towards prose.

c. *To lie in* (a person): to rest or centre in him; to depend upon him, be in his power (to do). Now chiefly in phr. *as far as in* (*me*, etc.) *lies.* Also, *to lie in one's power, to lie in* (or † *on*) *one's hands.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 965 þer-for loueliche ladi in þe lis al min hope. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 184 Sith hit lythe in his myght. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 431 Hit lyth in my grace, Wheþer þei deye oþer deye nat. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3109, I wote right wele it lithe in me The Sowdon to destroye. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. iii, Aske what ye wil and ye shall haue it, and hit lye in my power to yeue hit. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 243 It lyeth now in you to do with hym at your pleasure. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 255 b, Thei promised the kyng, to doo all that in theim laie with their frendes. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II* (1598) H 2 b, Fauour him my Lord, as much as lieth in you. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. ii. 4 Correction lyeth in those hands Which made the fault that wee cannot correct. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lx. § 7 The Church, as much as in her lieth, wilfully casteth away their soules. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 2 (1873) 113 To me..that do desire as much as lieth in my pen [etc.]. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* Wks. (1856) 44 Women though they weaker be..yet on their hands The chastity of men doth often lye. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 176 As much as in you hath lyen. 1662 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 121, I am sure I have done all that lies in my power. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. iv. 226 All the Hopes of the Republic lay in an old Man just taken from the Plough. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. T.* 9 Resolved, so far as in him lay, to root out the Christian Faith. 1885 TENNYSON *Tiresias*, Only in thy virtue lies The saving of our Thebes.

†**d.** To belong or pertain *to* a person (to do); to pertain, be attached or incident *to* a thing. Also, *to lie* (one) *in hand to do. Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 779 Ne lið hit nawt to þe to leggen lahe upon me. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 505/453 Þer-to liht muche mede. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 42 To me, maistir deuel, it lijs; To ihesu wole y take hede. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 73 He cannot choose .. but..do all things, that lie God a King and Prieste in hande to doe. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 59 Contrarily, it lies me in hand, I suppose, to take heed, least [etc.].

e. *To lie with*: to be the office or province of (some one) *to do* something.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Sept. 5/1 It lies now with Turkey to take the initiative.

f. To rest or be imposed as a burden, charge, obligation, etc. *upon* a person; to be incumbent or obligatory *upon*; to press or weigh upon (one's mind or heart).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8348 (Cott.) He tald þat him lai apon hert. *Ibid.* 13385 (Gött.) On vs ligges noght þe nede. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 20 Noo smale tempest laye apon vs. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Ep. to King, Sundrie occasions which may lye them on. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 48 O, would the quarrell lay vpon our heads. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 255 It lieth us upon, to employ it to the best advantage we can. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* ¶ 86 That Scripture lay much upon me, *without shedding of Blood is no remission.* 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 49 The present distress of the war that hath lyen so long upon us. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 62 It was a duty lying on them by the Covenant. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg.) 94 These Things..lay upon my Mind. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XVI. 74 With those charges lying upon him. 1804 CASTLEREAGH in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 258 It lay upon them to offer terms to us. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 86 § 24 It shall lie on the defendant to prove that the child is not of such age.

g. To be set *at stake*; to hang or depend *on* or *upon* a hazard, doubtful issue, etc.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 12 Full fast she fled..As if her life upon the wager lay. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vii. 43 He persists As if his life lay on't. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. viii. 5 Our fortune lyes Vpon this iumpe. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* iv. (1672) 52 Nor .. can he reform sin, if his life lay on it. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 142 We entered as warmly into it [the question], as though a province had lain at stake.

h. *To lie in*: to consist in, to have its ground or basis in. † Also with *inf.* instead of *in* and object.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 265 Another point of surplusage lieth not so much in superfluitie of your words. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Faith* vii, If blisse had lien in art or strength, None but the wise or strong had gained it. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 51 But here the great art lyes to discern in what [etc.]. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 75 The argument lies in the word Netser. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VII. ii. 29 The perfection of every being must lie in its best part. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 84 Our only chance of success lies in abstracting heat from this liquid. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Eng. Hist.* I. iii. 48 The true remedy lay .. in female education. *Ibid.* x. 178 Pitt's strength lay in his character.

i. *To lie in, within*: to be contained or comprised in (a specified room or compass); † to admit of being expressed in (rhyme).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9240 (Gött.) Of abiud [cam] Elyachim, Of quam Asor, sadoch of him, þat loth er for to lig in rim. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 1 The Beauties of the most stately Garden or Palace lie in a narrow Compass. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lviii. 301 The question .. lies within a very narrow compass.

†**j.** *To lie at one's heart*: to be the object of one's affection or desire. Similarly, *to lie heavy at* or *to one's heart*: to give one grave anxiety. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. ii. 48 It would vnclogge my heart Of what lyes heauy too't. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 32, I have something, I know not what, lies heavy at my heart. 1673 SIR W. TEMPLE *To Dk. Ormond* Wks. 1720 I. 123 The Spaniards have but one Temptation to quarrel with Us, which is an occasion of recovering Jamaica, for that has ever lien at their hearts.

13. (Chiefly in *Law.*) Of an action, charge, claim, etc.: To be admissible or sustainable.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 853 Certes, þi fader þan slouȝ y. Seþþen þou so hast sayd, Amendes þer ouȝt to ly. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* Prol. 409 For sythe no cause of deth lyth in this cace, ȝow oughte to ben the lyghtere merciable. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 § 1 None essoyne or proteccion to lye nor to be allowed in the same. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 108 To consider what appeales out of the Chancery to this Courte doe lye. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 277 There lyeth Excommunication for Injustice. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direc. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 75 There doth lye an Appeal to the Bishop. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 5, I should rejoice if there lay no other Objection against them, than that of Erroneous Opinions. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 253 If not, then indeed is thy conscience seared, and no hopes will lie for thee. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. ix, Some or all of these objections will lie against every figure of a cross. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 430 A writ of error did not lie after he attained his full age. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. (1853) 121 One from whose knowledge..there lies almost no appeal. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galat.* (1874) 124 Still more serious objections lie against identifying it with any later visit in the Acts. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iv. 93 In which case no action for damages would lie.

†**14.** Of land, landed possessions: To appertain *to*. *Obs.*

839 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* I. 599, xiiii aeceras & ða mæde þe þær to liðð. *c* 1050 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 232 Ælc ðara landa ðe on mines fæder dæȝe læȝ into Cristes cyrcean. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 28 King of þat lond þat leiinto Rome. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 13 Alle þe londes þe þerto ligged. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 983 A parcell of lond .. þe wheche ryȝtwyslyche to þat Abbay lay. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 29 A house, with pasture lieng to it. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. ix. (1636) 24 Whereas they had in the beginning no Land of their owne lying to their City.

¶ **III. 15.** *trans.* Used causatively or by mistake for LAY *v.*[1] Now *rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 369 He was wont to legge [*MS.* y lygge] his heed uppon a forme. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2101 He comands To gedire þam vp ilka gome & þam in grauys ligg. 1402 *Jack Upland* (Skeat) 46–7 And whan ye liggen it [your habit] besyde you, than lig ye youre religion besyde you, and ben apostatas. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 549 We shall .. ly hym in the mold. *a* 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) II. 1088 Thy sores whyche be mortall Onles that thys medycyns to theym be layn. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 48 That in mowinge hee neauer lye out his sheaues beyonde the balkes but rather within the balkes. *c* 1648–50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. P iv, I saw a Tombe one had beene laine in. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* II. (1706) 16 Whilst Seas of melted oar lye waste the Plains. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark iv. 41 Christ, as God, lies a-law upon the most lawless creatures. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 18 Would they but lye their groundless pretences by. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. xii, The whole furniture of the infernal regions hath long been appropriated to the managers of play-houses, who seem lately to have lain them by as rubbish. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 507, I dressed the wound, lying down as much of the scalp as [etc.]. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. xvi. P 5 The cloth was lain. Down we sat at table. 1880 F. G. LEE *Church under Eliz.* II. 245 As God had lain this peer's honour in the dust.

IV. Combined with adverbs.

†**16. Lie aback.** **a.** To be backward, reluctant, or shy. *Obs.*

1560 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 397 Not only shall any of his own pretend to disobey or ly aback in this action, but [etc.]. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 148 Nathir..in tyme of neid lyes the Pechtis abak wt thair supporte.

†**b.** as *sb.* Shyness, timidity. *Obs.*

c 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1423 Sir, I have sein them baith, In braidieness and lye aback, Escape and cum to skaith.

†**17. Lie abroad.** To lodge out of one's house or abode; to reside in a foreign country (in quot. 1651 with pun on LIE *v.*[2]). *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 13 We might go barefoot, and ly abroad as beasts having no other canopy than the wild air. 1651 WALTON *Life Sir H. Wotton* Reliq. W. c 1 b, An Embassadour is an honest man, sent to lie abroad for the good of his Countrey. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 39 He .. being said to be sent to ly abroad, to prevent mischief to the Camp. 1675 *Collect. Sev. Treat. Penal Laws* Pref. A iv, The Popes Ambassadors .. lye abroad for his .. advantage.

18. Lie along. **a.** To be prostrate at full length, to lie outstretched on the ground (now *arch.*); to extend along a surface.

1530 PALSGR. 601/1, I lye .. as one lyeth alonge upon the grounde. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 30 As he lay along Vnder an oake. 1734 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* App. Gauging 455 To find what Quantity of Liquor is in any Cask, when its Axis is Parallel to the Horizon, viz. when it lies along. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* VI. i. § 1 Dagon.. lay along, as having fallen down from the basis whereon he had stood. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 91 A cell so small, that he could neither stand erect, nor lie along in it. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygëia* x. 21 Few persons, suddenly stimulated to anger as they were lying along, would continue to repose in the same easy manner. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* III. vi. 129 Him who there lay dead along. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* July xxii, The..wings, That from his shoulders lay along at rest.

b. *Naut.* Of a ship: To incline to one side under the pressure of a wind abeam.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Along, Lying-Along,* the state of being pressed down sideways by a weight of sail in a fresh wind that crosses the ship's course. 1781 ARCHER in *Naval Chron.* XI. 288 The Ship lay very much along, by the pressure of the wind. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* xiii. Wks. (1865) IV. 109 The hulk lay more along than ever, so that we could not stand an instant without lashing ourselves.

19. Lie back. To lean backwards against some support.

1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 14, I shipped the oars and lay back thinking.

20. Lie by. †**a.** To have a concubine. (Cf. LIE-BY 1.) *Obs.*

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 28 My Father..had ane wyfe, Thocht he abusit his body, and lay by.

b. *Naut.* = *lie to* 28 a: see BY *adv.* 2 b.

1613 [see BY *adv.* 2 b]. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 60/1 Our Fregats received some damage in their sails, and .. were forced to ly by to mend them. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 177 We lay by all the night..for Captain Saunders..to join us. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) A a a 4, To make sail, after having lain-by for some time.

c. To remain unused, be laid up in store.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 59 Let his carnall favour, and erroneous conceits ly by, let him empty himselfe of a worldly heart. *Ibid.* 441 Peters nets lay by when the season was. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccclviii. 434 The..Wretchedness of Avarice, that rather then make use of the Bounties of Providence in their Seasons, suffers them to lye by and Perish. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 74 Thriving Nations have .. great Stores lying by of their own Manufactures. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 254, I had..pillows lying by of no use.

d. To keep quiet, withdraw from observation; to remain inactive, rest.

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 133 P 5 To lie by for some Time in Silence and Obscurity. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. 53 *Sir H.* 'What a plague—you did not cane him?' *Sir Ch.* 'He got well after a fortnight's lying by'. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. i. P 6 We determined on lying by for a day at Valladolid, as well to rest our mules, as to call on Signor Sangrado. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XXV, I lay by on the watch for some opportunity when I might mend my own situation with my father. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXI. 117, I must go below, and lie-by for a day or two. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 414/1 The plaintiff had lain by, whereas he should have taken the earliest opportunity of coming to the court.

21. Lie down. **a.** (ME. also *lie adown.*) See sense 2 and DOWN *adv.* 5. Also *refl.* (now *arch.*). Also in pregnant senses: † To fall in battle; † to die; to go to bed.

c 1205 LAY. 6864 Seodden he dun læi [*c* 1275 deaȝede]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1145 Þe romeins leie sone adoun; he made ampti place, & þe brutons arise vaste. *Ibid.* 2204 Oþer ligge adoun & be aslawe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10711 Þan lai þai all in kneling dun. 1340 70 *Alex. & Dind.* 446 We liggen down in our den. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 326 So lig down ther and take thi rest. 1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* iii. *contents,* Ruth lyeth her downe in the barne at Boos fete. — *Isa.* xi. 6 The leoparde shal lye downe by the gote. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 17 Why should we rise, because 'tis light? Did we lie downe, because 'twas night? 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* III. Wks. 1799 II. 185 *Mrs. Air.* Pray, Madam, is the young lady at home? *Mrs. Fl.* Just lain down for a little. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, They rose early and lay down late. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iv, There may be another [stag] lying down in the fern close to us. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 113, I lay down and had five minutes sleep. 1861 DASENT *Burnt Njal* II. 312 Kari lay him down.

†**b.** To be brought to bed *of* a child. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 89 The kynge sawgh that the quene was redy to ly down. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 214 Of the second I went a whole yeare big, and yet when euerye one thought me ready to lye downe, I did then quicken. 1620 J. PYPER tr. *Hist. Astrea* I. vi. 171 His wife lay downe, but it was of a daughter. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 212 Matrons with Child and ready to lye down. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxii. (1708) 29 A Wolf came to a Sow that was just lying down, and very kindly offer'd to take care of her Litter. 1818 W. GODWIN in Kegan Paul *Life* (1876) II. 256 He says..that Eliza was expected to lie down in two days after he sailed.

†**c.** Of an army: To take up a position *before.*

1693 *Mem. Cut. Teckely* I. 82 This obliged Heister to demand Cannon and Foot, with whom he lay down before the Castle of Kus.

d. *To take* (a beating, defeat, etc.) *lying down*: to receive it with abject submission.

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Aug. 133/1 Those who .. profess themselves willing to take, 'lying down', any and every inconvenience that the victorious Irish may inflict.

†**22. Lie forth.** Of bees: To settle outside the hive. (Cf. *lie out,* 26 b.) *Obs.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 47 Those [hives] that have lyen forth, or otherwise be very full, you may let alone.

23. Lie in. **a.** To be brought to bed *of* a child († also const. *with*); to be 'confined'. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyyn' yn or yn chylde bedde .. *decubo.* *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 42 As yet I am not determyned in what place she shall lye in. 1602 ROWLANDS *'Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 35 When I lay in of my first Boy. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iii. 86 You must go visit the good Lady that lies in. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 899 The Shee-Beare breedeth, and lyeth in with her Young. 1729 30 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 105 His wife lies-in with one child. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. xiv, Five hungry children, and a wife lying in of a sixth. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xc, They regularly retire every year at proper intervals to lie in of the spleen. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 51 Learning then ordinarily lay-in of folio volumes. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* 76, 'Tis like a Koravan eating asafœtida when his wife lies in.

†**b.** To amount to, cost (a certain sum); 'to stand (a person) in' so much. *Obs.*

1622 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 212 Soe much money .. as the tendinge and keepinge of the said clocke shall lye in. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 1 A Grocer bought 5¾ C grosse weight of Wares, which lay him in .. £163 13s. 8d. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 134 The Corn will lye the Mum-Brewers in Two Shillings Six-pence per Bushel. 1755 JOHNSON *Lie* 21, To cost; as, it lies me in more money.

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lie in!* the order to come in from the yards when reefing, furling, or other duty is performed.

24. Lie off. **a.** *Naut.* Of a ship or boat: To stand some distance away from the shore or from some other craft.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* III. i. 79 The remnant Northward, lying off from Trent. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 26 As I lay off at an Anchor. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lie off!* an order given to a boat to remain off on her oars till permission is given for her to come alongside. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* I. ix, [The schooner] intending to lie off at Ramsey for contraband rum.

b. To cease work temporarily; to take a rest.

1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 81 As soon as he makes a little money he lies off and spends it. 1899 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 Dec. 467/1 If McKinley would lie off for the next four years, he might make a very good free-trade candidate for the Presidency in 1904.

c. *Racing slang.* 'To make a waiting race' (Farmer *Slang* 1896).

25. Lie on. † **a.** To be laid on. *Obs.*

1641–2 SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 109 Upon the first laying on of the rod, it may be, we will stamp and chafe; but when it still lies on .. we lie quiet, and then our spirit comes down.

b. Of a vessel: To be bound *for.*

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 38/1 Not one [vessel] was, just then, 'lying on' for the Baltic way, the season being so late.

26. Lie out. † **a.** To stretch out, extend. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 54 Spaine and France .. lying out with their promontories into two contrary seas. *Ibid.* 61 Corsica .. lyeth out from the North into the South, and containeth in length an hundred and fiftie miles.

b. † To rest or settle outside (*obs.*); to sleep out, now *dial.* of cattle, to be left unhoused at night. *Obs.*

1630 J. LEVETT *Ord. Bees* (1634) 34 Their Bees haue exceedingly lyen out upon the Hiue and board. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. i, The witnesses farther made oath, that the said Timothy lay out a-nights. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Lie in, Lie out,* said of horses or cows. If they are kept housed at night, they are said to lie in, if not they lie out. Do your 'oss lie in or out?

c. *Sc.* To delay; *spec.* to delay in entering upon property as heir.

1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 42 For his lying sae lang out in not subscryveing of the covenant. 1673 88 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) III. 146 A man is married on a woman, that is apparent heir to lands.—She, to defraud her husband either of the *jus mariti* or the courtesy, lies out and will not enter. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 6 The rights and remedies competent to a superior against his vassal lying out unentered.

d. *To lie it out*: to sleep on late into the morning. ? *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 2 The dear creature was so frightened, and so fatigued, last night, no wonder she lies it out this morning.

e. *To lie out of one's money*: to remain unpaid. *To lie out of one's ground* (Racing slang): see quot. 1896.

1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Floss* I. viii. I. 151, I can't lie out o' my money any longer. You must raise it as quick as you can. 1892 *Daily Chron.* 19 Apr. 9/2 How can zealous discharge of this duty be expected, when the officer .. has to advance the cost of the summons, and lie out of his money for a year at a time, if not for ever? 1896 FARMER *Slang,* *To lie out of one's ground*—to 'lie off' too long, so as to be unable to recover lost ground.

27. Lie over. **a.** To be held over or deferred to a future occasion.

1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 294, I have a strange story to tell you .. but that must lie over, or I shall miss the omnibus.

b. 'To remain unpaid after the time when payment is due' (Craig 1848).

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lie over,* a ship heeling to it with the wind abeam.

28. Lie to. **a.** *Naut.* Of a ship: To come almost to a standstill, with her head as near the wind as possible, by backing or shortening sail.

1711 LITTLETON *Let.* 13 Aug. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4900/1 The largest of them lay too a long time. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 79 Another storm .. reduced us to the necessity of lying to under our bare poles. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 81 We shortened sail, and lay to till morning. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Chron.* 117/2 It blew a strong gale .. on which Lieut. Roper handed all his sails, except the mizen, which he balanced, and lay to. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* (1886) 212 Take a turn round the capstan, and lie-to for the tide.

b. *Sc.* To come to be fond of a person.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 79, I do like him sair, An' that he wad ly too [ed. 1789, p. 85 like me]. I hae nae fear.

29. Lie up. † **a.** To be laid out for burial.

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 253 Vilanye and synne yt weren vsed & done about dead bodyes ligging vp & yet is vsed about in many places, or the body be borne to church.

b. To go into or remain in retirement or retreat; to take to one's bed or keep one's room as an invalid; (of a ship) to go into dock.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 24 There they [ships] must lye up, or be 3 or 4 Years in their return from a place which may be sailed in 6 Weeks. *a* 1868 DICKENS in *Househ. Words* (Cent.), He has a bad cold—rheumatism—he must lie up for a day or two. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 595 The black bear lies up during the day in caves and amongst rocks. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Invent.* 26 When there's nothing going on, there is nothing going on, and you lie up. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 443 Some days the patient may feel comparatively well and fit for work, on other days he is languid and lies up.

c. *To lie up in lavender*: to be in safe keeping or custody. (Cf. LAVENDER *sb.*[2] 2.)

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* XXV, Alas! the good gentleman lies up in lavender..himself.

d. To lay or shape one's course.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 169 The land wind veered to the northward, and we lay up no better than west. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Lig up to,* to proceed towards, to lay or shape one's course to, a given place.

Lie (ləi), *v.*[2] Inflected **lying** (ləi·iŋ), **lied** (ləid). Forms: *Infin.* 1 **léoȝan**, 2 **leioȝen**, 2–5 **liȝe-n**, 3 **lege**, (*imper.* **lih**), 4 **ley(e, lei, lije, li**, 3–7 **ly**, 3–8 **lye**, 4 **leighe, leiȝe, lyghe, lyeȝe, leie**, 4–5 **leȝe**, 4–6 **ley**, *Sc.* **le**, 5 **ly(ȝ)yn**, 5–6, 9 *Sc.* and *north.* **lee**, 4– **lie**. *Ind. Pres. 2nd sing.* a. 3 *Orm.* **leȝhesst**, 4 **liȝest, leyest, lex(s)t, lixt(e**, 4–5 **lyest**, 3– **liest.**

β. *north.* and *Sc.* 4 **lighes, leies, lies,** 4–5 **lyes,** 4–6 **leis.** *3rd sing.* α. 1 **léoȝeþ, líhþ,** 3 **lih(e)ð, ligð, leȝeð, legheþ,** *Orm.* **leȝheþþ,** 4 **liȝ(e)þ, lyeþ, leiþ, leighth, leȝth, lyeȝ(e)th, lihth, likth,** 5 **lith(e,** 3– **lieth.** β. 4 **liges, leies, leyes,** 5 **lijs, leghes,** 6 *Sc.* **leis,** 4– **lies,** *3rd pl.* 6 *Sc.* **lene, leyne.** *Pa. t.* α. 1 **léah, léaȝ,** (*pl.* **luȝon**), 2–3 **luȝe,** 3 **leh, læh, lighgh,** 3–4 **lowe,** 4 **leigh, legh, ligh, lygh.** β. 4 **liȝed(e, leiȝede, leeȝide, liede, lyede, leghed, lei(e)d, lieid,** 4–6 *Sc.* **leit, leyt,** 4–7 **lyed, leid,** 7 *Sc.* **leed,** 4– **lied.** *Pa. pple.* α. 1 **loȝen,** 2–3 **i-loȝe(n, loȝen,** 3 **i-lowe,** 3–4 **y-low(e, loun,** 4 **lowe(n, leiȝen.** β. 4 **liȝed,** *Sc.* **leyt,** 5 **lyet,** 4– **lied.** [A Com. Teut. str. vb. (in Eng. conjugated weak from the 14th c.): OE. *léoȝan* (*léah, luȝon, loȝen*) corresponds to OFris. **liaga*, **liatza* (recorded in 3rd sing. pres. ind. *liucht*, pa. t. sing. subj. *lege*), OS. *liogan, liagan* (Du. *liegen, loog, gelogen*), OHG. *liogan, loug, lugun, gelogen* (MHG. *liegen, lou(c), gelogen*, mod. G. *lügen, log, gelogen*), Goth. *liugan*, ON. *ljúga* (Sw. *ljuga*, Da. *lyve*), f. Teut. root **leug-* (:*laug-*: *lug-*), whence LIE *sb.*[1]; cogn. w. OSl. *lŭža* lie.]

1. *intr.* To tell a lie or lies; to utter falsehood; to speak falsely.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 29 Se awerȝda gast .. sona leah. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 401/1 *Fefellisset*, þa þa he leaȝ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Þu hauest iloȝen þan halie gaste. *Ibid.* 93 Ne luȝe þu na monnum! *Ibid.* 153 Hwenne þe muð is open for to liȝe. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 9 Ðar ðu luȝe, ðu lease dieuel. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 He þe neure ne lihgh ne lige ne wile. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5190 Þu leȝhesst, & beswikesst swa þin aȝhen wrecche sawle. *c* 1205 LAY. 17684 Þus leh [*c* 1275 leh] þe laðe mon. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1431 Mit se swiðe lufsome leores ha leien. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 236 Þu liest, cweð heo, fule þing. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3348 He adde so foule ilowe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5143 (Cott.) Þou lighes [*Gött.* lies, *Fairf.* lyes, *Trin.* lyest] now, eber pantener! 1340 *Ayenb.* 63 Kvead þing hit is to lyeȝe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 206 My gud brethyre, quhy lest ȝou le? *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 264 In whiche autorite he seide soþ & in whiche he leiȝede. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 351 Þow lowe tyl eue. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 542 Þou leyest, & þou lext. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 297 Thou lixt, seid Gamelyn, so broke I my chyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 216/1 To Lye (*L.* Lee), *commentari*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 243 Les than wyse autouris lene [*ed.* 1553 leyne]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 193, I say, ȝe leit euerie one. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 52 As I take it, to lye, is to affirme that to be true which is false. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 7 It was made by him that cannot lye. *a* 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* an. 1781 (1848) 670/1 He lies, and he knows he lies. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (1886) I. 263, I lied against myself and confessed the theft, albeit I am altogether innocent of it.

b. *To lie of* (arch.), †*on*, †*upon*: to tell lies about.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 287 Of þo pine þe þere bued nelle ic hou nout leoȝen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 And te unwreste bliðeliche lieð on þe gode. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Forȝet ti folc þat liheð þe of weres & worldes wunne. *c* 1275 *Passion of Our Lord* 241 in *O. E. Misc.* 44 A ueole kunne wise hi lowen him vp-on. *c* 1305 *St. Andrew* 28 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 99 Þu wost wel mid alle þat þu þerof loude lixt. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 838 He leighth on ous, withouten fail. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 142 Manye men liȝen of þe wounde of þe nose. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 138 Thocht thow ..thus vpoun me leid. 1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* L 2 The smarts of the tormentes made him to confesse it, and lye of him self. 1580 J. HAY *Demandes* in *Cath. Tractates* (1901) 59 Quhy ar ye nocht esscheamed .. to lie on wss in your preachings, saying [etc.]. 1629 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Modest Man* (Arb.) 80 Whosoeuer dare lye on him hath power ouer him. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 409 Nobody was more lied of. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxvii. 20 They lie on her [L. *falsum est*]

c. Proverbial expressions. For *to lie in one's teeth, throat, to lie like a trooper*, see the sbs.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 317 Nou þou lyest in þin hed. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Merie Tales* v. Wks. 1843 I. p. lx, He .. woulde lye as fast as a horse woulde trotte. 1530 PALSGR. 610/2 He wyll lye as fast as a dogge wyll trotte. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 21 Bishops will lye like dogs.

2. *fig.* Chiefly of inanimate objects: To present false statements; to convey a false impression; to make a deceitful show.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 451 Ðe boc ne leȝeð noȝt of ðis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5054 For quen þe tan þe toþer sei Na wight moght þair blodes lei. *Ibid.* 14702 Þe hali writte lies [*Trin.* lyeþ] na wight. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22376 The merour lyed verily. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 320 b/2 The Philosophers were brought to this that they sayd..that the elementys lyeden or god of nature suffred. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 270 This wther buik..So frenschlie leis, oneth twa wourdis gais richt. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 587 The Sun, who never lies, Foretels the Change of Weather in the Skies. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 340 Where London's column, pointing at the skies, Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies.

3. quasi-*trans.* †**a.** with cogn. obj. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16067 Mani lesing had þai loun again iesu þat dai. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 400 Þi lesynge.. þat þow lowe [*v.rr.* leighe, leyȝ] til Eue. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. iii. 150 Many lesingis y haue herd him lie. *c* 1500 *Wyl Bucke's Test.* (Copland) A ij b, My tounge that neuer lied lesinge.

†**b.** To say or allege falsely. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Seven Sins* ix. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 18 O worde ic ȝou lie nelle. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 512 Þu leis all þat þou sais. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 11 How sholde I .. enioyne the penance for thynges which I wene thow lyest veryly.

c. With *adv.* or phrase: To take *away* by lying; to get (a person, etc.) *into* or *out of* by lying.

1720 T. GORDON *Humourist* I. 175, I have known great Ministers rail'd and ly'd out of their Places. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 44 Slandering women of reputation, and endeavouring to lye away their characters. 1762 FOOTE *Lyar* I. Wks. 1799 I. 290 If you don't one time or another .. lye yourself into some confounded scrape, I will consent to be hanged. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 48 Every one would tell his story, his own way, and combine to lye an honest lawyer out of his bread. 1858 SIR J. KAYE *Hist. Afghan War* I. 204 The character of Dost Mohamed was lied away. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. vii. (1872) IV. 177 The tragically earnest meaning of your Life, is quite lied out of you, by a world sunk in lies. 1884 *Punch* 6 Dec. 276/2 Go on tamely to allow yourself to be lied into Party blindness.

†**4.** *trans.* To give the lie to. *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 87 If any broþer or syster dispyse or mysconsel or lye his broþer. *c* 1450 *Robin Hood & Monk* xiv. in Child *Ballads* III. 97/2 With þat Robyn Hode lyed Litul Jon. 1464 *Waterford Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 331 He lied and rebuked the balif, to the great contempt of the King.

Lie-abed (ləi·ăbed). [f. LIE *v.*[1] + ABED.] One who lies late in bed; a late riser; a sluggard.

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 173 You are a lazy lie-a-bed. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* (1851) 249 She was a little of a slattern, something more of a lie a bed, and, above all, a gossip of the first water. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xlviii, What has made a lark of such a lie-a-bed?

Lieand, Lieare, obs. ff. LYING *ppl. a.*, LAIR *sb.*[1]

Liebenerite (lī·bĕnərəit). *Min.* Also **liebnerite.** [Named, 1847, by J. C. Marignac in honour of L. *Liebener*: see -ITE.] A pinite-like mineral resulting from the alteration of nephelite (Chester).

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 589 Liebenerite. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 38 Liebnerite.

Lieberkühn (lī·bəɹkün). *Optics.* [Named after the inventor J. N. *Lieberkühn* (1711–56), an anatomist of Berlin.] A silver concave reflector fixed on the object-glass end of a microscope to bring the light to focus on an opaque object.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 58 Illuminated by a combination of the parabola and a flat Lieberkuhn.

Lieberkühnian (lībəɹkü·niăn), *a. Anat.* [f. *Lieberkuhn* (see prec.) + -IAN.] *Lieberkuhnian follicles* or *glands*: minute tubular cavities thickly distributed over the small intestines.

1852 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* Suppl., Lieberkuhnian [*sic*] glands. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 761 Amœbæ are found in the borders of the ulcers, chiefly in the Lieberkühnian follicles.

Liebig (lī·big). [From the name of the inventor, Baron Justus von *Liebig* (1803–1873).] More fully, *Liebig's extract* (*of beef*): A preparation obtained from beef, containing the salts and extractive principles of the meat in highly concentrated form, without the albumen, gelatin, or fat.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 246 When Liebig's extract is taken during fatigue, it is found to be remarkably restorative. 1870 *Daily News* 27 Dec., This [rice] with the chocolate and Liebig which he has in hand will last him for about three weeks. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* x. 176 Meat and Liebig, without bread..was trying diet.

fig. 1874 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 247 They do not contain the moral Liebig which would alone satisfy descendants of the Platonic guardians. 1890 *Spectator* 9 Aug., If there is to be a Supreme Parliament in future, it must be a Liebig's extract of Parliament.

attrib. 1893 F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Banns* (1899) 24 Love-making on the Liebig principle .. as much love-making as would do duty for six months compressed into half an hour.

Liebigite (lī·bigəit). *Min.* [Named by J. L. Smith, 1848, after Baron Justus von *Liebig*: see -ITE.] Hydrous carbonate of uranium and calcium, found in thin, yellow incrustations (Chester).

1848 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* V. 336. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 308.

Lie-by. [f. phr. *to lie by*: see LIE *v.*[1] 20.]

1. A concubine, mistress. Now *dial.* (Cf. LIG-BY.)

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 132 He obtained this favour .. by the means of his Lie-by; which was a wench of Eretria. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Ly-by*..2. A mistress, a concubine. *Fife.* 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Why, her wad'n never no better'n Squire ——'s lie by, and now her's anybody's.

†**2.** A neutral. (Cf. *by-lier* s.v. BY- B. 2 a.)

16.. *Postscript to Rutherford's Lett.* (1857) 569 Their Master [Satan] fearing little, or finding little damage to his dominion, by these lazy ly-byes and idle loiterers. 1723 MCWARD *Earnest Contend.* 354 (Jam.) Such an heroick appearance, .. would make you live and die ornaments to your profession, while ly-bys will stink away in their sockets.

3. (See quot.)

1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 31 What is called a lie-by, or recess, to enable vessels to pass.

Lied, variant of LYED *ppl. a. U.S.*

Liedge, Liedger, obs. ff. LIEGE, LEDGER.

Lief (līf), *a.* (*sb.*), and *adv.* Forms: 1 **léof, líof,** 3–4 **leof** (*inflected* **leove, leofve**), 3 **lof,** 4–5 **luf, luef, lueve,** 2–4 **lef** (*inflected* **leve**), 4–6 **lef(f)e,** 6–9 **leve,** (4 **levef, lewe**), 4–6 **leefe,** (5 **leeff**), 4–8 **leeve,** 6, 9 **leave,** 9 **leaf,** 4–7 **leif,** 5 **leyf,** 6–7 **leife, leiv(e,** 4 *Sc.* **lyfe,** 4, 6–8 **live,** 5 **lyve,** 4–6 **lif(e,** (4 **lijf**), 7–8 **liff,** 4–6 **lyefe,** 4–7 **liefe,** 2– **lief.** *Compar.* 1 **léo-, líofra** (fem. and neut. **-re**), 2 **leofere,** 3 **leover,** 3–6 **lever,** 4–5 **lefer,** (4 *Sc.* **lyfar**), 4–6 **levir, -yr,** (6 **leffer, leir**), 5–6 *Sc.* **levar,** 5–7 **leefer, -ir, leever,** 6–7 **lieffer,** 6 **leaver,** 5–7 **liever, loyf(f)er,** 7 **leif(f)er,** 6 *Sc.* **loor,** 6– **liefer.** Also 8 **lieverer.** *Superl.* 1 **léof-, líofast, -ost, -ust,** 3 **lefest,** 3–4 **leovest,** 3–6 **levest,** 4–6 **lievest,** (6 **leif-, lifest**), 6– **liefest.** Also 6 **leverest.** [OE. *léof, líof* = OFris. *liaf*, OS. *liob, liof* (Du. *lief*), OHG. *liub, liup, liob, liab, lieb* (MHG. *lieb, liep*, mod.G. *lieb*), ON. *ljúf-r* (Sw. *ljuf*), Goth. *liuf-s* (*liub-*):—OTeut. **leuƀo-*:—pre-Teut. **leubho-* (whence OSl. *ljubŭ*), f. Aryan root **leubh-* (: *loubh-* : *lubh-*, whence BELIEVE, LOVE).]

A. *adj.*

1. Beloved, dear, agreeable, acceptable, precious. Also *lief and dear.* **a.** In attrib. use. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

Beowulf 34 Aledon þa leofne þeoden .. on bearm scipes. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 5 Her ys min leofa sunu. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4136 In to lef reste his sowle wond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17 Of tristrem and hys leif ysote. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 136 Loue is þe leuest þing þat vr lord askeþ. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 279 Men made ymages to her leue frendes. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1831) 57 For all that can no man bring Lieffer jewel unto his lady dear. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 145 She should not neede to care for ye leefist frende she had. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 52 My lifest Lord she thus beguiled had. 1601 MUNDAY *Death Earl Huntington* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 273 Welcome to Guildford, Salisbury's liefest lord. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 139 In which, when he receives his diadem, Our sov'reign prince and liefest liege is plac'd. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes*, *Valentia* 198 Here the sun is pleased to cast Liefest smiles.

†**b.** Used in addressing a person. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1216 Bruc ðisses beaȝes, Beowulf leofa, hyse mid hæle. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxvi. 253 Ðu leofesta broður. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Nimað ȝeme nu leofemon hwilche ȝife he us ȝefeð. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1375 O, leue feren, feire is us i-fallen. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 656 Leove sire, trouwe on this. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1170 *Dido*, Now leue sistyr myn what may it be. 1426 BP. BEAUFORT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 101 *note*, Levest earthly Lorde. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xx. (Arb.) 50 Lief bellyn wherfore be ye angry. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 91 Thar bene bot few example takis of vther, Bot wilfully fallis in the fyre, leif brother. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. iv, Who was it leiue son? speke, ich pray the. 1620 QUARLES *Jonah* K 3 b, Deare liefest Lord, that feast'st the world with Grace. 1632 HOLLAND *Cyrupædia* 207 Children mine, liefe and deare, I love you both alike.

c. In predicative use. Const. *dat.* or *to, unto*, esp. in *liefer was, were, to me, him*, etc. with *inf.* or clause as subject [= 'I had rather']. Also Sc. *liefis me* = dear is to me (see also LEEZE ME). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* and *dial.*

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 (Parker MS.) Þa cuædon hie þæt him næniȝ mæȝ leofra nære þonne hiera hlaford. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxix. 19 Leofre me ys þæt ic hiȝ sylle þe þonne oðrum men. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Swilche pine ic habbe þet me were leofere þenne al world .. most ic habben an alpi þraȝe summe lisse. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Þu shalt ben lef and wurð and liken alle men. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14701 To lakenn himm wiþþ þatt tatt himm Iss lefesst off þin ahhte. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 202 Þeȝ .. leof [*v.r.* lof] him were nihtegale. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23936 Þis ilk praier leuedi þou here, For þaa þat ar me lijfe and dere. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 266 Bot Iueler gente if þou schal lose þy Ioy for a gemme þat þe was lef. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 562 Hure was lecherie luf. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1143 Leuere me were by my fay he were to-drawe wyþ hors. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 205 Now ches and tak which you is levere. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 16 Þerfor lerne þe byleue leuest me were. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jonathas* 170 This man to folkes alle was so leef. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xx, Ye haue lefte me the yongest and the fayrest, and she is moost leuest to me. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 42 Full leifis me ȝour graceles gane. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vii. 37 O levis me! the lykest thing leving, And verray ymage of my Astianax ȝing! 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 63/1 Them wer leuer to leese all that thei haue besyde, then [etc.]. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 52 Cambel tooke Cambina to his fere, The which as life were each to other liefe. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 81 Thy fathers odious name, Whose mention were alike to thee as leeue As a catch-pols fist unto a bankrupts sleeue. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 147 Those who are most leife and deere unto us shall bee slaves. 1614 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* B 7 Leuer me were be slaine in this place..Then purpose againe you any fallace. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Lines 8/2 But all are deaf Vnto my Muse, that is most lief To mine own self. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte D'Arthur* 80, I charge thee, quickly go again As thou art lief and dear.

d. In various constructions with *have* (see HAVE 22, and cf. G. *lieb haben*, Du. *liefhebben*): *I* (etc.) *had* (occas. *have*) *as lief as*, *I had* (occas. †*have*), *liefer* (*than*), †*liefest*, with object a *sb.*, *inf.* phrase (with or without *to*), or subordinate clause. † Also in catachrestic constructions (see HAVE 22 c).

In *I'd, you'd, he'd* (etc.) *as lief*, the ambiguous contraction is prob. taken to represent *would* rather than *had*; the examples are therefore placed under the adv. Actual instances with *had* might still occur, but only as *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 94/79 For ich habbe leouere þat ȝe hire ouer-come. *Ibid.* 471/321 Ȝuyt hadde ich leouere ich were i-huld. 13.. *K. Alis.* 21 Feole & fille..hadde lever a ribaudye Than to here of God. *Ibid.* 1234 Theo riche.. saide they hadden, sikirliche, Leovere steorve..than [etc.]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 453, I have lever that love than lac al mi harmes. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidas*) 390 He had als lef be ded as lef his wyf but remed. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 19 Þei han levere to dien in pryde and in malice þan to lyve in mekenes and charite. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 919 Leuere ich hadde to dyen on a knyf, Than thee offende trewe deere wif. — *Monk's Prol.* 5, I hadde leuere than a barel ale That gode lief my wyf hadde herd this tale. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 130, I hadde hir levere than

a Myn of Gold. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. ii. (1859) 75 Of these thre worldes,..I hadde leuer here speke, than ony thynge elles. **1609** Holland *Amm. Marcell.* A 4 He had leifer save one citizen and subjects life than kill a thousand enemies. **1643** Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xxxi. 2 He had as lief have parted with his very heart-blood. **1750** Fielding *Tom Jones* vii. vii, One had lieverer touch a toad than the flesh of some people. **1756** Toldervy *Hist. 2 Orphans* I. 121 With all my heart,..for I had as liff sit with Lucy or Marget as either of you, and at any time whatsomever. *a* **1766** Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Biddulph* IV. 311, I had as lief have let it alone.

† **2.** Desirous, wishful, willing, glad. Const. *of*, *to* with *inf. Obs.*

[This use app. resulted from a conversion of the construction with dative, *him is lief* (see 1 c) becoming *he is lief*.]

c **1325** *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy) xliii, The gode-man schal have never a mossel, Be he never so lef. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 3072 With five hundred noble kniȝtes Hardi & strong, & leue to fiȝtes. *a* **1340** Hampole *Psalter* cxliii. 4 Man..þat is leuer to lose his saule þan his lust. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 298 Þes newe ordris ech on þat ben so lef to lye. *Ibid.* III. 173 And thus us ow not to be lefe of jugement of men. *c* **1400** *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 51, I was lefe for to escape. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5428 To saue his londes he was lefe. *c* **1460** J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 487 With a spone lightely to ete your soueraygne may be leeff. ? *c* **1475** *Sqr. lowe Degre* 593 That my father so leve be be That wyll profer me to thee. *c* **1500** *Yng. Childr. Bk.* 70 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 21 Be not lefe to telle tydinge.

3. Antithetically to *loath*, in senses 1 and 2. Also *absol.*, esp. in *for lief or loath*. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

Beowulf 511 Ne inc ænig mon, ne leof ne lað belean mihte sorhfullne sið. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Al þat me was leof, hit was þe loð. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 2379 Ne leten he nouth for lef ne loth. *c* **1385** Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1639 *Hypsip. & Medea*, That he for lef or loth Ne shulde neuere hire false. **1412–20** Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Other for lyef or lothe. *c* **1460** J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 1182 The Cooke, be he loothe or leeff. **1526** Skelton *Magnyf.* 2544 Nowe leue, nowe lothe. **1584** Peele *Arraignm. Paris* II. ii, Well, Juno, whether we be lief or loth, Venus hath got the apple from us both. **1647** H. More *Song of Soul* II. I. iv. iv, Our adversaries, loth or lief Must needs confesse that [etc.]. **1870** Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 363 An oath To do my bidding once, if lieve or loath It were to thee. **1883** R. W. Dixon *Mano* III. viii. 136 Now hence must I..be I loth or lief.

† **4. a.** *absol.* (When used in addressing a superior = Sir! Sire! Lord!) *Obs.*

c **907** *Mem.* in Earle *Land Charters* (1888) 162 Leof ic ðe cyðe hu hit wæs ymb ðæt lond æt funtial. *c* **1000** Ælfric *Hom.* I. 314 Hi..cwædon to ðam apostolon, La leof, hwæt is us to donne. *a* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 235 La lief maȝie wiman forȝeten his oȝe cild. *c* **1205** *Havelok* 2606 'Ye lef ye', couth þe erl gunter. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 44 Lefe & dere, My lond is at þi wille. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 257 But leve take heed to Cristis wordis. — *Wks.* (1880) 454 ȝif he do good to þe chirche in preiyng or in studiynge, leve, what is þis to herdis offis. *a* **1400** *Sir Perc.* 1 Lef, lythes to me Two wordes or thre Off one that was faire and fre.

† **b.** quasi-*sb.* A beloved, a dear one; a friend, sweetheart, mistress; occas. a wife. Similarly in the compar., one who is dearer. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 21 Ne biþ he Godes leof on þæm nehstan dæȝe. *c* **1250** *Lutel soth Serm.* 63 in *O. E. Misc.* 188 Hwenne heo to chirche comeþ to þe haliday Eueruch wile his leof iseon. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 4352 Þat þou mi lefe wald be. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 939 Þo wern Loth & his lef, his luflyche deȝter. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1782 Bot if ȝe haf a lemman, a leuer, þat yow lykez better. **1382** Wyclif *Song Sol.* i. 8 To my riding in charis of Farao, I licnede thee O my leef. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Miller's T.* 207 Alwey the nye slye Maketh the ferre leve to be looth. **1390** Gower *Conf.* II. 221 Bot natheles sche hadde a levere. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 6576 Nou wel I wote this fals theef Hath thus led a-way my leef. *c* **1483** Caxton *Dialogues* viii. 29 Amand, your cosen alyed Hath a fairer lyef Than ye haue. **1595** Spenser *Col. Clout* 16 Colin my liefe, my life. **1621** Ainsworth *Song Sol.* v. 9 What is thy Lief more then another Lief? **1633** P. Fletcher *Poet. Misc.* 67 Thomalin my lief, thy musick strains to heare More raps my soul, then [etc.].

B. *adv.* Dearly, gladly, willingly. Chiefly with *would*, pa. subj. (occas. *Sc.* with omission of *would*). Also in *as lief* (*as*), *the liefer*; *lief I were* = I would gladly be.

The advb. use originated chiefly from the misinterpretation of phrases like *I had as lief*, *I had liever* (see A. 1 d), in which *would* appears instead of *had* as early as the 13th c.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 49 And of hem two ðat leue luuen, ðe welden al her and abuuen. **1297** R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5302 He ches leuere to deye him sulf, þan such sorwe yse. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 3135 Þat he ne wald leuer his child cole þan of his lauerd wrath to thole. **1390** Gower *Conf.* I. 96 Alle wommen lievest wolde Be soverein of mannes love. **1393** Langl. *P. Pl.* C. II. 143 For to louye þy lord leuest of alle. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 1082 Þare lengis him lefe þe kynge & logis all a neuen [= an even]. *c* **1450** *Erle Tolous* 365 Leve y were so worthy a knyght. **1450–1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 29 They that wolde leuer be in the quier. *c* **1454** *Paston Lett.* I. 285 So, withoute your better avyse, I & my brothyr purpose us to be with you ther at that tyme; for, the sonner, the levyr me. *a* **1500** *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 267 The trewth wolde I knowe as leff as ye. **1530** Tindale *Pract. Prelates* C viij b, The Pope..sendeth him [the Emperoure] his coronacyon home to him oftymes moch leuer than that he shuld come any neare. *c* **1560** A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) iv. 79 Scho leir be japit thryiss. **1567** Turberv. *Ovid's Ep.* 83 b, More leffer shoulde it lurcke, if I might have my will. **1598** R. Bernard tr. *Terence* 213 Now see whether of these two conditions you would leaver have. **1724** Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 20 But I loor chuse in highland glens To herd the kid. **1800** Coleridge *Piccolom.* iv. v, Far liever would I face about, and step Back to my Emperor. **1814** Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 223 He might spare such a force..as I would as lieve not have to encounter. **1837** Howitt *Rur. Life* III. iii. (1862) 242 She would as lieve part with the skin off her back as with her money. **1852** Thackeray *Esmond* I. vi, I would as lief go there as anywhere. **1855** Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xxxvii, I'd liefer sweep th' streets, if paupers had na' got hold on that work. **1876** Tennyson *Q. Mary* III. i, Far liefer had I in my country hall Been reading some old book. **1896** A. E. Housman *Shropsh. Lad* i, Where shall one halt to deliver This luggage I'd lief set down? **1898** *Pall Mall Mag.* June 220 To strip was to confess her sex, than which she would liefer have died.

Lief, obs. form of Leaf, Life.

‖ **Lie·f-hebber.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Du. *liefhebber*, agent-n. f. *liefhebben* to hold dear, f. *lief* dear + *hebben* to have.] An amateur.

1654 Bramhall *Answ. to Militiere* 134 Put a *Liefhebber*, or *Virtuoso*, among a company of rare pictures, and he will pick out the best pieces for their proper value. **1656** Blount *Glossogr.*, *Liefhebber*, a lover. [Citing Bramhall. Hence prob. the misuse in the next quot.] **1791** Learmont *Poems* 13 Her fause lief hebber owre the ling Did wale his nichtly way.

† **Lie·fly**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 3 léoflic, 3 leoflich, 4 leflich, levell, 4–5 lefly. [OE. *léoflic* = OFris. *liaflik*, OS. *liof-*, *lioblic* (Du. *liefelijk*), OHG. *liuplich* (MHG. *lieplich*, mod.G. *lieblich*, Goth. *liubaleiks*): see Lief *a.* and -ly [1].] Lovable, lovely, delightful, beautiful, pleasant, dear, glad. Applied both to persons and things.

Beowulf 1809 Sunu ecglafes heht his sweord niman leoflic iren. *a* **900** Cynewulf *Crist* 400 [Hi] lofiað leoflicne. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 153 Ihe..teke þet tu art..softe and se swote, ȝette to swa leoflic..þet [etc.]. *c* **1205** Lay. 31727 Swiðe leoflic wes þe mon. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 17 Legged..luðerliche on hire leofliche lich þat hit liðeri o blode. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 90 Leoflich þing nis hit nout þet anere bere swuch mud. *a* **1240** *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 Of alle þinge swetest, alre þinge leofluest. **1340–70** *Alisaunder* 427 Þei..With a leflich list lachte togeder. *c* **1460** *Launfal* 858 Gawayn, my lefly frende.

† **Lie·fly**, *adv. Obs.* Also 1 léoflíce, 2–3 leofliche, 3 lefliche, (*Orm.* lefliȝ), levelike, 4 leoflyche. [OE. *léoflíce* = OHG. *liublihho* (MHG. *liefliche*, mod.G. *lieblich*), ON. *ljúfliga*: see Lief *a.* and -ly [2].] Beautifully; dearly, kindly; willingly, gladly.

c **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. xxv. (1890) 350 Þeah þe ic sceole calle wican fæstan, ic þæt leoflice do. *a* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 257 Ich iseo a sonde cumen, swiðe gledd icheret, feier ant freolich, and leofliche aturnet. *c* **1200** Ormin 4350 Lefliȝ to þeowwtenn oþre menn. *c* **1205** Lay. 17747 Gregimere..lieoriz he hom lefliche ȝef. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 2224 And at þes lefdis licome leofliche smeche. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1434 Ði red ðhuȝte moyses ful god, And leuelike it undersod. *c* **1275** *On Serving Christ* 59 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 For he wolde þe lawe leoflyche holde. [**1888** *Sat. Rev.* 14 Jan. 55/2 But if Mr. Max Müller will suggest any other word, we will as liefly use it.]

† **Li·efness.** *Obs.*—[0] In 6 lefenesse. [f. Lief *a.* + -ness.] Dearness.

1530 Palsgr. 238/1 Lefenesse, *cherté*.

Liefsome, variant of Leesome *Obs.*

a **1547** Earl Surrey in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 15, So forth I go apace to se that leefsom sight. **1819** W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 17 That temple's flures and wa's are lined Wi leifsam pictures a' kinkind.

Lieftel, Lieful(l, var. ff. Leeftail, Leeful.

Liege (līdʒ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3–5 lige, 4–5 lyge; 3–6 lege, (4 leyge), 4–6 leege, 5 lech(e, lyche, lysch; legge, ligge, lygge; lieg, 5–6 lyege, 5–7 leig(e, 6 leag(e, (leighe), 6 liedge, (7 leidge), 4– liege. [a. OF. *lige*, *liege* (med.L. *ligius*, *legius*) = Pr. *litge*, It. *ligio*; the ultimate derivation is disputed.

The prevailing view that the word represents an adoption of OHG. *ledig* free (mod.G. *ledig* unoccupied), is supported by a passage in a charter of 1253 (Du Cange, s.v. *Ledighman*), which contains the words 'ligius homo, quod Teutonice dicitur Ledighman'. The assumption of 'free' as the primary sense also seems in accord with the meaning of the med.L. *ligia potestas* (*ligia voluntas*).]

A. *adj.*

1. The characteristic epithet of persons in the relation of feudal superior and vassal.

a. Of the superior: Entitled to feudal allegiance and service. Now rare exc. in *liege lord*, which is also used *fig.*

[**1292** Britton III. iv. § 12 Si aucun deive fere homage a autre seignur lige qe a nous.] **1297** R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9376 Vr lige louerd þat yeled is And ismered to ihesu crist. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 346 Þat my leyge lady lyked not ille. **1386** *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 Owre lige Lorde the Kyng. **1390** Gower *Conf.* III. 144 Men schull don him reverence As to here liege soverein. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 248 Oure lyge lorde, kynge henry the Fyfte. **1481** Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 30 Not so my liege lorde. **1549** Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 30 It hath pleased God to graunt vs a naturall liege kynge and Lorde. *c* **1620** T. Robinson *M. Magd.* II. 1566 Shee..followes her Liege-Lorde ye villages throughout. **1770** *Junius Lett.* xli. 209 You deserted the fortune of your liege lord. **1814** Scott *Ld. of Isles* II. xx, Who, vassals sworn, 'Gainst their liege lord had weapon borne. **1844** H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 97 Originally a feudatory of Jaypur, the Raja had taken advantage of the enfeebled condition of his liege lord. **1865** Kingsley *Herew.* xxi, That is the rule of our liege lord, William.

b. Of the vassal: Bound to render feudal service and allegiance. (Cf. Liege man.) † Also, owing allegiance *to* (law).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1174 Þe lawe þat he was lege tylle. **1362** Langl. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 147 Al my lige leodes. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 290 Kyngis schulde constreyne..here lyge freris & here oþere clerkis. **1470–85** Malory *Arthur* II. i, [They] brente and slewe the kynges true liege peple. **1538** Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 80 A false traitor to his Prayncе..and a seditious person to the kinges leighe people. **1577** Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 137 They shoulde be arrested by the King's liege people as vagabondes. **1689** S. Johnson *Rem. Sherlock's Bk.* 19 Every Leige-Subject of England has a Legal Property in his Life. **1823** Scott *Peveril* xiii, I had..a right to call on every liege subject to render assistance. **1848** Wharton *Law Lex.*, *Liege*, bound by some feudal tenure; subject.

† **c.** *transf.* of persons in other relationships: Entitled and bound to mutual fidelity. *Obs.*

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 4128, I schal loue him lelli as my lege broþer. *c* **1555** Philpot in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 236 The lyuyng lord, which..hath begotten you to be my liege syster, geue you grace so to grow in that generation, that [etc.].

* **d.** Used for: Loyal, faithful. *rare.*

1478 *Certificate* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 37 He is a trewe, lige Inglis man. **1890** C. A. Asselt tr. *A. da Montefeltro's Confer. in Rome* 46 The materialist, liege to his own system, is incapable of doing anything but put one after another the results of his observations.

2. Of or pertaining to the bond between superior and vassal.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 424/2 Homage liege and Feaute. **1750** Carte *Hist. Eng.* II. 401 The French maintaining it was a lige homage. **1765** Blackstone *Comm.* I. 367 Land held by this exalted species of fealty was called *feudum ligium*, a liege fee. **1818** Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 94, They..refused to pay liege-homage, which implied an obligation of service to the lord.

B. *sb.*

1. The superior to whom one owes feudal allegiance and service; = *liege lord.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 124 Þe lege þat hom lord hold. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 302/2 Lyche, lady or lorde, ..*ligeus*. **1513** More *Rich. III*, Wks. 44/2 Yes my liege quod the Duke of Buckingham. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* xii. Prol. 247 The larkis..Lovyng thar lege with tonys curyus. **1590** Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 8 The Miser threw him selfe.. Streight at his foot in base humilitee, And cleeped him his liege, to hold of him in fee. **1599** Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 291 My Liege, your Highnesse now may doe mee good. **1609** C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) L j, Shee..Most humbly begging in hir Dorik straines Of hir dear Liege leave to be gone. **1637** R. Humfrey tr. *St. Ambrose* II. 41 He would not be profuse and prodigall of another mans good, much lesse of his Liege. **1705** J. Philips *Blenheim* 56 The Nations, whom They want Obey, in Consternation wait The regal Consent [illegible] pronounce their Liege. **1706** Addison *Rosamond* I. vi, Nay, good my Liege, with patience hear. **1785** Paley *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 151 The form of doing homage at this day, by putting the hands between the knees, and within the hands of the liege. **1788** Wolcot *P. Pindar Peter's Pension* Wks. 1812 II. 5 No less, my royal liege, than you and me. **1823** Scott *Peveril* xlvi, 'In the name of God, my liege,' said the Duke of Ormond, 'let' [etc.]. **1837** Browning *Strafford* II. ii, My liege, do not believe it! I am yours.

2. A vassal bound to serve his superior, a liege man. Hence in a wider sense: A loyal subject of the king.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 56 Alle his lele lyges. **1390** Gower *Conf.* I. 52 The kinges Lordes here oghne lieges..That hem for give and de obeide. **1414** *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 22/2 Youre humble and trewe lieges that ben come for the Commundes of youre lond. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 303/1 Lyche, man or womman (*P.* lyge), *ligeus*. **1450–80** tr. *Secreta Secret.* 47 God almyȝty kepe oure kynge to ioye of his ligeys. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* ix. 533 Xx^{ti} thou and off lele legis off France. **1549** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 271 Tha had offendit..to the quenis grace of Scotland, in the taking, ..of the said William..he beand hir fre liege and subdict. **1648** D. Jenkins *Wks.* Table, His Leidges are bound by Oath to remove the King. **1649** Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. xi. 148 For kings and all that are in authority we may..pray for peaceable reign, true lieges, strong armies [etc.]. **1821** Scott *Kenilw.* xxvii, Her Majesty, being detained by her gracious desire to receive the homage of her lieges. **1845** S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 97 The emperor's lieges. **1880** Kinglake *Crimea* VI. ix. 300 In future campaigns the lieges shall not be the marplots they were in the days of Lord Raglan.

† **Liege**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Liege *sb.*] *trans.* To render (homage) as a liege.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 542/1 You are entred into our homage by you lieged unto us, acknowledging your selfe..a liege man unto the King of France.

Liegedom (lī·dʒdəm). [f. Liege *sb.* + -dom.] The condition of being a liege.

1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. xxxvi, These foremost maidens.. profferr'd sceptre, robe, and crown, Liegedom, and seignorie, O'er many a region wide and fair.

Liegefully (lī·dʒfŭli), *adv. rare.* [f. **liegeful* (f. Liege *sb.* + -ful) + -ly [2].] Faithfully, loyally.

1887 Sir A. de Vere *Ess. on Poetry* I. 53 Her heart was liegefully given to heavenly things.

Liegeless (lī·dʒlĕs), *a.* [f. Liege *sb.* + -less.]

1. Not subject to a superior; free.

1820 Keats *Hyperion* III. 91 O why should I Feel.. thwarted, when the liegeless air Yields to my step aspirant.

2. Disregardful of obligations to a superior.

In recent Dicts.

Liege man, lie·geman.

1. *Feudal Law.* A vassal sworn to the service and support of his superior lord, who in return was obliged to afford him protection, etc.

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 2663 Lordinges ȝe ben my lege men þat gode ben & trewe. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII.

285 Kyng William wente into Scotland..and kyng Malcolyn bycam his leege man, and swoor hym homage and fewte. ?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1768 Alle his lele lige mene. **1420** H. STAFFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. IV. I. 66 The kyngys liche men .. han y fetaylid hym well and nothyng vs. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* V. cxxv. 105 They wolde become his liegemen, and holde theyr lande of hym for euer. **1523** FITZHERB. *Bk. Surv.* 20 b, I shall true liegeman be and true faythe beare to kyng Henry .. and to his heyres. **1579** J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* F iij b, A true Englishman, a sworne liegeman to hir Maiestie. **1612** DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 109 If the Irish were receiued into the King's protection, and made liege men and free subjects. **1692** WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. (1851) 189 They swear therefore to William, to be his Liege-men. **1813** SCOTT *Trierm.* II. vi, When Arthur .. Spoke of his liegemen and his throne. **1839** KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 35 The princes of Cornwall, Wales, Cumbria and Strath-clyde became his liege men. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. ii. (1864) IV. 88 Building fortresses to reduce his freeborn liege men to slavery.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* One who serves as though sworn to do so, a faithful follower or subject.

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xvii, A faithful liegeman to the law as well as the King. **1827** KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 1 Sunday Advent ii, Sworn liegemen of the Cross. **1862** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxiv. 98 Liegemen of Death and fares of the Stygian ferryman. **1864** BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 259 When the dispute lay between the liegemen of the university and those of the state the university haughtily arrogated the authority over both. **1865** PARKMAN *Huguenots* vii. (1875) 89 The trespassers, too, were heretics, foes of God and liegemen of the Devil. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. iii. 86 Raleigh .. sent .. at five several times, to search for his liege-men.

Hence † **Lie·gemanship.**

1611 COTGR., *Lige*, allegiance, or liegemanship.

Liege poustie (līdʒ₁pau·sti). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 4 **lege pouste, legge pouste,** 5 **leg(is po(u)ste,** 6 **leg powster, liege pouste,** 7- **liege poustie.** [a. OF. *lige poesté*, med.L. *ligia potestas*: see LIEGE *a.* and POUSTIE.] The state of being in health and full possession of one's faculties. Now only in *Sc. Law* (see quot. 1882).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5606 Þai wrethed God in þair legge pousté. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 165 Bot and I lif in lege pouste, Thair ded sall rycht weill vengit be. **1458** *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 129 Scho had cofit fra hir son in his leg poste qwyl he was lewand. **1462** *Ibid.* 143 The quhylkis scho alegit was gevyn to her by .. her fadyr in his legis pouste. **15..** *Bk. Alexander* (Bannatyne Club) 361 Gif I leif lang in liege pouste. *c* **1560** *Aberd. Reg.* XXIV. (Jam.), Ane testament maid be vmquhill Alex^r. Kay baxter in his leg powster. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* II. xviii. § 7 It is lesome to ilk man to give ane reasonabill portion of his lands, to quhom he pleases, induring his lifetime, in his liege poustie. *a* **1768** ERSKINE *Instit. Law Scot.* III. Tit. viii. § 97 (1773) I. 595 Where the ancestor has validly obliged himself in liege poustie to grant a deed. **1882** *Bell's Dict. Law Scot., Liege poustie*, is that state of health which gives a person full power to dispose *mortis causa*, or otherwise, of his heritable property.

Lieger, obs. form of LEDGER, LEGER.

Liegewoman. *rare.* [Cf. LIEGE MAN.] A woman who is a liege vassal.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 544/1 Oure..true Liegewoman.

Liegier, obs. form of LEDGER.

Lien[1] (lī·ĕn, līn, ləi·ĕn). Also 6 **lyen.** [a. F. *lien*:—L. *ligāmen* bond, f. *ligāre* to bind, tie.

The usual pronunciation in England is (lī ĕn), though the others are sometimes heard. According to Funk's *Standard Dict.*, the usual pronunciation in the U.S. is (līn).]

†**1.** *Anat.* A tendon. *Obs.*

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D j, The lyens or strynges .. be of the nature of synewes.

2. *Law.* A right to retain possession of property (whether land, goods, or money) until a debt due in respect of it to the person detaining it is satisfied.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. vii. (1532) 20 The tenaunt hathe a true cause of a voucher, and of lyen. **1741** T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* vi. 125 A Diversity is to be observed between a Lien Real and a Lien Personal. **1809** R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 133 *Lien*, attachment on property in your possession for a debt due to you from the owner of them. **1845** R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vii. (ed. 2) 165 Vermont possesses, also, its literary fund,—a lien of six per cent. on the profits of the banks. **1866** CRUMP *Banking* iii. 83 It is only necessary for the borrower to give a lien to the banker. **1883** SIR E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 77/2 It was hardly said that he was entitled to any charge, or lien, or equity on this particular fund.

fig. **1879** H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* V. ii. (1881) 260 A few thousand of the people of England hold a lien upon the labor of the rest. **1883** J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 168 The chance which had brought Lancaster into relations with the family .. gave him a lien upon the interest and gratitude of the two women.

b. *attrib.*, as in *lien bond, creditor, holder.*

1870 PINKERTON *Guide to Admin.* 19 A widow cannot claim as against a mechanic's lien creditor. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 10/1 A first mortgage on all property not covered by the prior lien bonds.

Hence **Li·enor** *U.S. Law*, one who holds a lien.

1890 *Law Times* LXXXIX. 165/1 If the lienors may insure, so may the owners of the injured ship and cargo.

†**Li·en**[2]. *Obs.* In 7 **liene.** [a. L. *liēn*: ?cogn. w. Skr. *plīhan* and Gr. σπλήν (Brugmann).] The spleen.

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 80 The Liene, or Splene conducteth that it may attract to it the more gross .. parts of blood.

Lien, obs. pa. pple. of LIE *v.*

Lienal (ləi₁ī·năl), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *liēn* LIEN[2] + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the spleen; splenic.

1879 J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 221 Thus we have 'splenic' or 'lienal' .. forms [of leucocythæmia].

†**Lienary,** *a. Anat. Obs.* [f. L. *liēn* LIEN[2] + -ARY.] = prec.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 291 Bloud must be let out of some lienary Vein.

‖**Lienculus** (ləi₁e·ŋkiŭlŏs). *Anat.* [mod.L., dim. of L. *liēn* the spleen.] One of the small masses of splenic tissue found in the neighbourhood of the spleen; an accessory spleen.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 527 Accessory spleens, splenunculi or lienculi, are common.

Liendely, Lieng(e, obs. ff. LYINGLY, LYING.

‖**Lienitis** (ləiĕnəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. L. *liēn* the spleen + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the spleen; = SPLENITIS.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 269 The serum has been observed .. to be turbid in lienitis.

Lieno- (ləi₁ī·no), used as comb. form of L. *liēn* spleen, in adjs. signifying 'pertaining to the spleen and —', as **Lieno-gastric** *a.*, pertaining to the spleen and the stomach; **Lieno-intestinal** *a.*, pertaining to the spleen and to the intestines.

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 172 The system of the *vena portæ* formed by the union of two veins; one *gastric*.., the other *lieno-intestinal*. **1887** A. M. MARSHALL *Pract. Zool.* 232 The lieno-gastric artery.

†**Lienous,** *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. LIEN[2] + -OUS.] = LIENAL.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 336 It is good against the lienous, hepatical .. and convulsive dolours.

‖**Lienteria** (ləi₁ĕntī·riă). *Path.* [mod.L.: see LIENTERY.] = LIENTERY.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. li. (1495) 264 Lienteria is a flyxe of the wombe wythout passynge of meete & drynke withoute dygestyon. **1527** ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* D j, The same water dronke in the forsayde maner stoppeth the whyte laskys named Lienteria. **1625** HART *Anat. Ur.* II. iv. 69 A Citizen .. fell into that kind of laske which we commonly call Lienteria. **1875** H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 92 Begbie has found many suffering from lienteria, the food being only partially digested.

Lienteric (ləi₁ĕnte·rik), *a. Path.* [f. next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to lientery.

1681 GREW *Musæum* 333 To strengthen the Tone of the parts, as in Lienterick and other like Cases. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Flux*, There are three sorts of Fluxes of the Belly, viz. the Lienterick, humoral or Diarrhœa, and Dysenterick Flux. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 206 Lienteric diarrhœa. **1866** A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 525 The dejections are called lienteric when they contain undigested aliment.

So †**Liente·rical** *a.* = prec.

1676 T. DE GARENCIERES *Coral* 24 Hepatical fluxes, lienterical, menstrual, spermatical.

Lientery (ləi·ĕntĕri). *Path.* Also 6 **lyentery,** 7 **lienterie, lyantery,** 7–8 **lientary,** 8 **-ory**; and in L. form LIENTERIA. [ad. F. *lienterie*, ad. mod.L. *lienteria*, ad. Gr. λειεντερία, f. λεῖος smooth + ἔντερα bowels.] A form of diarrhœa, in which the food passes through the bowels partially or wholly undigested; an instance or kind of this.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cciv. 70 b, The lyentery or imperfyte dygestion. **1647** A. ROSS *Mystagogus Poet.* ii. (1675) 49 They [Harpies] are troubled with a continual flux or lientary. **1650** H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 176 Lienteries and all other Laskes. **1663** BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 38 The slimy excretions voided in the lyantery. **1766** AMORY *Buncle* (1770) IV. 87 He has that flux of the belly, which is called a lientery. **1878** KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 72 In lientery, also, the pancreas appears to be affected.

Lier (ləi·əɹ). [f. LIE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

a. One who lies, in senses of the vb.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 292 The Scotis sa blyth of that Victorie and proud .. heidet thair the deid lyeris. **1737** BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 72 Chusing a Horse that is a good Lier, or such a one as lays himself down often... There is a great Difference in Horses, with relation to their being good or bad Liers.

b. With advs. or advb. phrases. †**Lier-by,** a kept mistress (cf. LIE-BY 1, LIG-BY). *Obs.*

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Aa iij, It is a Prouerbe in Englande that the men of Tiuidal borderers on ye english midle marches, haue likers, lemmons, and lyerbies. **1608** WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 394 These whom the Apostle calls ἀρσενοκοῖται, liers with men. **1611** BIBLE *Joshua* viii. 14 There were liers in ambush against him. — *Judg.* ix. 25 And the men of Shechem set lyers in wait for him. **1657** FULLER *Serm., Best Employment* 10 He [our Saviour] was no large lier on bed. **1827** CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 25 She turned the corner with her, and escaped the eyes of the lier-in-wait. **1844** MARY HOWITT *My Own Story* x. 101 The old squire was a late lier in bed.

Lier(e, obs. form of LIAR.

Lierne (li₁ɔ̄·ɹn). *Arch.* Also 5 **leyrn.** [ad. F. *lierne* (Delorme, 16th c.), of doubtful etym.] In vaulting, a short rib which neither springs from an impost nor runs along the ridge, but connects the bosses and intersections of the principal ribs.

1842 WILLIS in *Trans. Instit. Brit. Architects* I. II. 31 The Liernes connect the ribs at other points [than the crowns] or may connect the crown of one rib with some intermediate point between the crown and springing of another rib. *Ibid.*, The term *Lierne* is applied by De l'Orme 'Inventions pour bien bastir' to the short-ridge ribs which form a cross at the summit of the vault which he has given as an example. **1879** SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 212 Liernes are not placed at right angles to the surface of the vaulting, but in a vertical plane. **1886** MRS. CADDY *Footsteps Jeanne D'Arc* 226 The roof branched with liernes, clustering into stars in its vaulting.

b. *attrib.* in †*lierne-stud, -vault.*

1466 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 93 From euery beme a leyrn stood with .ij. braces into the beme and .ij. into the crownetree which shal lye vpon the said studdes. **1850** PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* s.v., Vaults in which such liernes are employed are termed *lierne vaults*. **1896** W. B. WILDMAN *Hist. Sherborne* iv. 20 A lierne vault of the same sort as that of the Nave Aisles.

Lierne, obs. form of LEARN.

Lierwit, variant of LAIRWITE.

1617 MINSHEU, *Lierwit* est mulcta adulteriorum.

Lies(e, obs. pl. of LEE *sb.*[2] and of LOUSE.

Liese, variant of LEESE *v.*[1]

Liethwake, obs. variant of LEATHWAKE.

Lieu (lū). Forms: 3 **liue,** 6 **leu,** 6–7 **lue,** 7 **le(i)w,** 7–8 **liew(e,** 6– **lieu.** [a. F. *lieu*:—L. *locum*, acc. of *locus* place.] Place, 'stead'.

1. In phrases. **a.** *In (the) lieu of*: in the place, room, or stead of (cf. INSTEAD 1); in exchange or return for, as a payment, penalty, or reward for.

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 237/620 And nouþe In liue of Aungele ane man ich i-seo. **1534** *Acts* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 § 2 Any other demaunde or duetie, in the name or lue of the same. **1548** UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 11 b, In the lieu and place of Goddes innumerable, all their song..is now of Jesus Christe alone. **1589** NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 24 In lieu of their crueltie, they were plagued with this calamitie. **1620** SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 239, I..am to paie him 3 tonnes of yron in lew of 40^li. **1640** S. D. EWES in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 166 Two subsidies granted in leiw of it. **1675** *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 237 Ord^d. That £7 be paid unto the said Jane Watson in lue of her money and cloathes. **1680** COTTON *Gamester* 82 He takes in those four Cards and lays out four others in their lieu. **1719** YOUNG *Busiris* I. i, I receive thee from the gods, in lieu Of all that happiness they ravish'd from me. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 101 A durable stone building in lieu of a perishable wooden one. **1866** CRUMP *Banking* ix. 195 The amount to be paid in lieu of stamp duty. **1891** *Law Times* XCII. 80/1 The plaintiff sued the defendant for a quarter's rent in lieu of notice.

b. *In lieu*: used *absol.* = INSTEAD 2. *arch.*

1599 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 351 We thought that in Leu to recompense hereof..we might lawfully take part of the fine for ourselves. *a* **1650** MAY *Old Couple* I. (1658) 2 Keep out the Sun, and do bestow in lieu A greater benefit, a safe concealment. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 432 God will not give us the thing we desire, but a better in lieu. **1869** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 1195 Quit the gay range o' the world Enter in lieu the penitential pound.

2. Used without preceding prep. for: †**a.** ? Something given 'in lieu' of another thing (*obs. rare*[—1]). **b.** Stead, room (*rare*).

1592 BP. ANDREWES *Wonderful Combat* vi. (1627) 95 One would thinke it a very large offer to giue so great a lieu for so small a seruice. **1832** AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlvi. 807 A fungible or representable thing is a thing whose place, lieu or room may be supplied by a thing of the same kind.

†**Lieutenance.** *Obs. rare*[—1]. [a. F. *lieutenance*, f. *lieutenant.*] = LIEUTENANCY 1.

1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* (1726) II. 114 The kings grace .. either in person or by Livetenance advance thether an Army.

Lieutenancy (lef-, lĕfte·nănsi). Also less correctly **lieutenantcy.** [f. LIEUTENANT: see -ANCY.] The office of a lieutenant.

†**1.** Delegated authority or command. *Obs.*

a **1631** DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 255 He that resists his [God's] commission, his lieutenancy, his authority, in lawmakers appointed by him, resists himself.

2. The office of a lieutenant, in various senses; e.g. that of deputy governor of a kingdom, etc., of LORD-LIEUTENANT of a county; also, the commission of lieutenant in the army or navy.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 186/2 Graunte to hym made, of eny Revenuez .. for his seid Lieutenauncie there. **1675** OGILBY *Brit.* Introd. 3 The Regiments..upon a Commission of Lieutenancy..were settled. **1703** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3886/4 The Earl of Rochester having desired to be discharged from the Lieutenancy of Ireland. **1711** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 Apr., Her husband bought a lieutenancy of foot, and is gone to Portugal. **1712** — *Let. to Whig Lord* Wks. 1824 IV. 108 All your lordship can hope for, is only the lieutenancy of a county. **1799** WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. (1893) XIV. 177 A lieutenancy was considered a handsome appointment for him. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii, When I was intrusted with the lieutenancy of the kingdom. **1841** J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* III. 7 The appointment to a coast-guard lieutenancy. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 423 The Earl of Abingdon .. had recently been turned out of the lieutenancy of the county. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 140 Edmund Beaufort was ordered to undertake the lieutenancy in France and Normandy.

3. The term of a lieutenant's office.

1632 LE GRYS tr. *Velleius Paterc.* 109 In his Lievetenancie under Marius in France .. hee [Sylla] had routed some of the most esteemed Captaines. **1673** *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 108 In ye time of my Lord Berkeley's Lieutenancy. **1842** DE QUINCEY *Cicero* Wks. VI. 226 The prolongation of these lieutenantcies beyond the legitimate year was one source of enormous evil.

†**4.** The district or province governed by a lieutenant. *Obs.*

1588 Q. ELIZ. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 138 The preparinge of our Subjectes within your Lievetennauncies to be in readines for defence againste any attempte. **1687** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 258 The list of Deputie Lievetenants .. throughout the said Lievetenancie. **1726** SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 266, I mention'd the surprisal of that place [Iquique], it being but a small Lieutenancy.

5. The body of deputy-lieutenants in a county.

Also, in the city of London, the body of commissioners (sometimes incorrectly called 'deputy-lieutenants'), now usually appointed annually, who perform the duties of a Lord-lieutenant with regard to the militia and volunteers.

1679 in *Proceed. Guildhall Sept.* 13*th* 3 He would cause the Lieutenancy to meet on Thursday next. 1683 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1859/1 The late Addresses from the Lieutenancy, Grand-Juries, and Corporations in our County. 1708 Q. ANNE *ibid.* No. 4496/1, I Thank the Lieutenancy for their Address. 1709 H. FELTON *Classics* (1718) 115 The List of Undisputed Masters, is hardly so long as the List of the Court of Aldermen and Lieutenancy of our famous Metropolis. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s. v., The Lieutenancy of London (the Officers of the Artillery-Men). 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 84 § 2 The commissioners of lieutenancy of the city of London.

b. *pl.* The bodies of troops under the command of the Lord-lieutenants and commissioners of lieutenancy.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 28 P 5 Our Militia and Lieutenancies, the most ancient Corps of Soldiers, perhaps in the Universe.

Lieutenant (lef-, lèfte·nănt, *U. S.* liute·nănt). Forms: *α.* 4–5 **lutenand, -a(u)nt**; 5 **leu(e)-, leuȝ-, lyeu-**, 5–7 **lieu-**, 6 **lyuɔ-, liue-, lieue-, leaue-, lew-**, 7 **leiu-**; 4–7 **-tenante, -aunt**, 5–6 **-aunte**, 5–7 **-ant**, 6–7 **-ent, -tennent, -anto**; 6 *Sc.* **lewtennand**, 4– **lieutenant.** *β.* 4 **leef-**, 4–5 **leyf-, lyef-**, 4–6 **leve-**, 5–6 **lyff(e-**, 5–8 **lief-**, 6 **lefe-, lyffe-, lyve-, lieuf-**, 6–7 **live-, liefe-, leive-, leif-**, 7 **liev-, life-**, + second element as in *α*; 5 **luf-tenand, luff tenande**, 6 **leftenaunt, -tennant, -tenant.** [a. F. *lieutenant*, f. *lieu* place + *tenant* holding (see TENANT); cf. LOCUM TENENS.

The origin of the *β* type of forms (which survives in the usual British pronunciation, though the spelling represents the *α* type) is difficult to explain. The hypothesis of a mere misinterpretation of the graphic form (*u* read as *v*), at first sight plausible, does not accord with the facts. In view of the rare OF. form *luef* for *lieu* (with which cf. esp. the 15th c. Sc. forms *luf-, lufftenand* above) it seems likely that the labial glide at the end of OF. *lieu* as the first element of a compound was sometimes apprehended by Englishmen as a *v* or *f*. Possibly some of the forms may be due to association with LEAVE *sb.* or LIEF *a.*

In 1793 Walker gives the actual pronunciations as (lev-, livte·nănt), but expresses the hope that 'the regular sound, *lewtenant*' will in time become current. In England this pronunciation (liute·nănt) is almost unknown. A newspaper quot. of 1893 in Funk's *Standard Dictionary* says that (lefte·nănt) is in the U.S. 'almost confined to the retired list of the navy'.]

1. One who takes the place of another; usually, an officer civil or military who acts for a superior; a representative, substitute, vicegerent.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 40 To quham .. þe halȝ senat gef þe cure of Alysandir þe cyte þar lutenand þar-of to be. 1375 [*MS.* 1489] BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 139 Schir Richard of Clare, That .. luf-tenand Was off the king of Ynglande. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 143 Hubert archebisshop of Caunterbury was leeftenaunt [*v.rr.* lutenant, levetenaunt] of þe pope and of the kyng of Engelond. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 73, I his grace have so poursuied, That I was mad his lieutenant. 14.. LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2194 Oon singuler man to make thy leyf tenaunt, To the ne thyne is not avayllable. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccli. (1482) 322 He beyng that tyme lyeutenaunt of the kyng in Normandye. *c* 1500 *Melusine* lxii. 369 Sersuell .. held the said Fortres as lieuftenaunt & Captayne there for the kyng of England. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 Any Justiciar, Steward, Lieuetenaunte, or other officer within wales or the marches of the same. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4271 To Christe he [the Pope] is gret Lewtennand. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 106 They are his Liefetenants, his vicegerents in his Church. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 20 By this light thou shalt bee my Lieutenant Monster, or my Standard. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 400 God was king, and the high-priest was to be, after the death of Moses, his sole viceroy or lieutenant. 1703 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 192 It will be extremely necessary to procure a lieutenant for some time at least in thy interest. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) III. lxvii. 698 His lieutenants were permitted to negociate a truce. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 231 Though called king, he was in fact only a lieutenant of the sultan. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 49 He had the trustiest of lieutenants in his brothers.

† **b.** *fig.* (Now not used, on account of the specific associations of the word.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 47 *Ac liberum arbitrium* letteth hym some tyme, þat is lieutenant to loken it wel by leue of myselue. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1254 Then made Vertu Reson hys lyeftenaunt. 1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* XI. viii, He [God] maid Natur to be his luff tenande. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1633) 303 Where .. Fore-sight, with his Lievtenant Resolution, had made readie defence. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 110 Parthenia (whose tears Are turn'd Lieutenants to her tongue). *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 241 The Holy Ghost, Christ's Lieutenant, that supplies the place of the absent Captain.

c. As a formal title of office, usually with defining phrase indicating the object or locality of delegated command, as in *Lieutenant of the Tower* (of London), the acting commandant delegated by the Constable; *Lieutenant of Ireland, of a county* (now always LORD LIEUTENANT), and in various other designations now only *Hist.*

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 198/2 He beyng the Kynges Lieutenaunt in the said Londe [of Ireland]. 1454 *Ibid.* V. 240/2 The Duk of York, the Kynges Lieutenant of his Parlement. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxiv. 192 Lieutenaunt of the town of Calays. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 35 *Preamble*, His Lyeutenaunte of Ireland and Gardeyn of the .. Marches. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 206 Henrie Stuart, quhom the king .. maid leauetennant of the gret Guns. 1596 SIR J. SMYTHE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 89 Mr. Leivetenant of the Tower. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 140 Whereupon he made Reimond Lievetenant of the forces. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 187 He doe's not feare the Lieutenant o' th' Shire. *c* 1667 COTTON in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 41/1, I am through his Magestyes gratyouse Favor lieutennant off yᵉ Forrest. 1679 WOOD *Life* 30 Apr., He was lieftenant of the ordinance. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3810/8 Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Sir George Rooke .. Lieutenant of the Navies and Seas of this Kingdom. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. ii. 61 King Robert III had a younger brother Alexander, who was made lieutenant of the northern part of the kingdom.

† **d.** Used as an equivalent for L. *legatus, proconsul, suffectus*, Gr. ἡγεμών. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iv. 31 Suffectus .. ether lutenaunt. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* ii. 2 Syrenus was leftenaunt in Siria. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9 *Metellus celer*, proconsull or leauetenaunte of Fraunce. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* iii. 1 Lieutenant of Jurie. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 639 Fulvius remaining Lieftenant in the army .. for that the Consull was gon to Rome. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. (1736) 9 A great Overthrow was given unto the Iceni by the Roman Lieutenant Ostorius. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 408 The whole administration of the corn and provisions of the Republic was to be granted to Pompey for five years, with a power of chusing fifteen Lieutenants to assist him in it.

† **e.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 72 That Christmas the Temple Sparks had enstalled a Lieutenant, a thing we Country folk call a Lord of Misrule.

2. *Mil.* and *Naval.* (As a prefixed title, often abbreviated *Lieut.*, and in combs. *Lt.*) **a.** In the army: The officer next in rank to the captain. † Also in *captain-lieutenant* (see quot. 1727–51; cf. *lieutenant captain* in 3). **b.** In the navy: The officer next in rank and power below the commander. † Also *lieutenant at arms* (see quot. 1769).

a. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 1 Who in his youth applied himselfe to the warres, and was lieutenant to a companie of horsemen. 1642 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washington* (1860) p. lxxxii, To liefetennant Scotts horse of oates j. pecke. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 52 A lieutenant of a foot company. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 82 The Lieutenant of the Troop .. needs no new Commission. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Captain, Captain-lieutenant* is he who commands a troop, or company, in the name and place of some other person, who has the commission, with the title, honour, and pay thereof; but is dispensed withal, on account of his quality, from performing the functions of his post. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 3 Second Lieutenants take rank of Cornets and Ensigns. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., In the footguards 24 of the lieutenants have the rank of captain in the army, and are called lieutenants and captains.

b. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 6 The Lieutenant is to associate the Captaine, and in his absence to execute his place. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* II. ix, Lieftenant Lyon commands a tender of twelve guns. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Z 4 b, The youngest lieutenant of the ship, who is also stiled lieutenant at arms, .. is particularly ordered .. to train the seamen to the use of small arms. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxi, The Admiralty .. had .. promoted him to the rank of lieutenant.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, signifying generally one who acts as deputy to the superior officer designated, as in † *lieutenant-admiral* (in the Dutch navy), *lieutenant-bailiff* (in Guernsey), † *lieutenant-fire-worker*; † **lieutenant-captain** (see quot.); **lieutenant-colonel**, an army officer of rank next below that of a colonel, having the actual command of a regiment; hence **lieutenant-colonelcy**, the office or rank of lieutenant-colonel; **lieutenant-commander** (*U. S.*), a naval officer, in rank next below a commander, and next above a lieutenant; **lieutenant-governor**, the deputy of a governor, *esp.* (*a*) in the British colonies, the actual governor of a district or province in subordination to a governor-general; (*b*) in the United States, the deputy-governor of a state with certain independent duties and the right of succession to the governorship, in case of its becoming vacant; hence † **lieutenant-governancy, lieutenant-governorship**, (*a*) the office of a lieutenant-governor; (*b*) the province under his government; † **lieutenant-prætor** = L. *proprætor*. Also LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2867/3 On Sunday last *Lieutenant Admiral Allemond passed by Dover with 4 great Dutch Men of War. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 49 The Bailiff .. is the chief judge of the royal court; his office may be executed by deputy, who is called the *lieutenant-bailiff. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Captain*, *Lieutenant-Captain* is the *captain's* second; or the officer who commands the company under the captain, and in his absence. .. In some companies, &c. he is also called *Captain-lieutenant.* 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. v, He might haue beene Serieant-Maior, if not *Lieutenant-Coronell to the regiment. 1707 *Vulpone* 8 Collonels, Lieutenant Collonels, Majors, Captains. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xix. 549 The subject was referred on the part of Howe to Lieutenant-colonel Walcott. 1797 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 446 Your good father tells me you are in great hopes of the *Lieutenant-Colonelcy. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-B. Pap.* Pref. (1887) 14 His papa would have purchased him .. a lieutenant-colonelcy. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 224 *Lieutenant-Commander J. G. Walker had been sent in the iron-clad Baron de Kalb. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Char.* 51/2 Mr. Harris was soon after appointed a *Lieutenant Fire-worker. 1595 MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 13 The *Leiftenant-governor and some others were taken prisoners. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4341/3 Colonel Richard Sutton is made Lieutenant-Governor of Hull. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 72 If we take the case of our North American colonies: we have five colonial and five lieutenant-governors. 1880 V. BALL *Jungle Life India* i. 47 The official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. 1784 *Laura & Augustus* (1794) II. 50 *Lieutenant Governancy. 1745 *Observ. conc. Navy* 44 Many have either had Governments or *Lieutenant-Governorships. 1886 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 556/1 The Reports on Public Instruction in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces .. show considerable difference in the state of education in the two lieutenant-governorships. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xiii. (1636) 130 Anicius, *Lieutenant-Praetor, subdued them in an instant.

Lieute·nant-ge·neral.

[After F. *lieutenant-général*, in which the second word is historically an adj. qualifying the preceding sb. In Eng., however, and app. also in Fr., *général* has been commonly apprehended as a sb.]

† **1.** *gen.* One who exercises a delegated rule or command over some extensive region or department; the vicegerent of a kingdom, etc. (Cf. F. *lieutenant général du royaume.*) *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlvi. 176 Made hym seneschall & his leeftenaunt generall of the royalme. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 244 Duke of Glocester, leuetenaunt generall, and chiefetayne for ye kyng of Englande. *Ibid., Hen. VI*, 161 b, Longvile, lieutenant generall for the Frenche kyng. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3709/4 The King of Spain .. has made the Count d'Estrees Lieutenant General of Spain at Sea.

transf. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 104 The Deuill himselfe, whose vicegerent or Liefetenant generall in his kingedome of impietie he [the Pope] shewes himselfe to be.

2. One who acts as deputy to a general. In the British army, an officer in rank next below a general, and next above a major-general. † Also *lieutenant-general of the ordnance.*

In the U. S. army the office has been held by only a few distinguished individuals beginning with Washington, and is now in abeyance.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. viii. (1636) 120 Scipio Africanus .. serving voluntary under him [his brother] there, as Lieutenant General. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 26 The Earl of Essex was made lievetenant-general of the army. *a* 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 84 Lieutenant General Cromwell commanded the left wing of the horse. 1691–2 in *Wood's Life* 23 Jan., Commissions are under the seale to make the duke of Ormond and Sir John Lanier lieutenant generalls. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3822/4 Her Majesty has been pleased to constitute .. the Rt. Hon. John Granville Esq.; Lieutenant-General .. of the Ordnance. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 37 The lieutenant-generals of the Roman armies, the military counts and dukes .. were allowed the rank and title of *Respectable.* 1798 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 159, I .. congratulate them and the public on this great event, the General's [*sc.* Washington] acceptance of his appointment as Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-chief of the army. 1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IV. 73, I shall be the junior of the Lieutenant Generals; however I am ready to serve the government wherever and as they please. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exped.* 290 On 26th February, 1755, he was made .. a lieutenant-general. 1878 J. A. GARFIELD in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 452 The office of lieutenant-general was virtually stripped of all authority.

transf. *c* 1620 DAY *Parlt. of Bees*, Char. i. (1641), 'Gainst all these outlaws, Martin, bee thou Lievetenant Generall.

† **Lieute·nantry.** *Obs.* Also 7 **lieutennendrie, lieutenandry.** [f. LIEUTENANT + -RY.] = LIEUTENANCY in various senses.

1604 in *Reg. Priv. Counc. Scotl.* VII. 19 To command and chairge all .. leigis and subjectis within the bounds of the said lieutennendrie to rise. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 173 If such tricks as these strip you out of your Lieutenantrie. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 39 He alone Dealt on Lieutenantry, and no practise had In the braue squares of Warre. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 286 A Commission of Lieutenandry was given to the Earl of Angus for convocating the subjects and pursuing the Rebels. 1676 W. ROW *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 461 He is discharged of his lieutenantry over the forces in Scotland.

Lieute·nantship. [f. LIEUTENANT + -SHIP.] The office of a lieutenant. Now *rare.*

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 588/1 The Office of Stuardeship or Lieftenauntship of oure Lordeship and Maner of Wodestoke. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1591) 242 In that Lieutenantship hauing spent scarsely three years, he was called home to bee Consull. 1626 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 149 The Earl of Warwick is put out of his lieutenantship, and, which is more, out of the commission for the peace. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 226 Antipater .. having succeeded Antipas his Father in the Lieutenantship of Idumœa. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) II. xxxiv. 445 The King gave him [the Marquis of Northampton] .. the lieutenantship of the chase of Hampton Court. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 4 He had been proposed for a lieutenantship, when .. he deserted.

Lieve, obs. form of LEAVE *sb.*

Liever, var. *liefer*, compar. of LIEF.

Lievrite (lī·vrəit). *Min.* [Named by Werner, 1812, in honour of C. H. Lelièvre, who first described it: see -ITE.] A synonym of ILVAITE.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 29 Lievrit. 1816 P. CLEAVELAND *Min.* (1822) 393 Lievrite. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.*

Lif, obs. form of LIEF.

Life (ləif), *sb.* Forms: 1 **lif**, 3–5 **lif, lijf**, (4 **liif, leve, liuf**), 4–5 **live**, 4–6 **lyf(f, lyif(f, liff, lyve**, 4–7 **lyfe**, 5 **lyyf**, 5–6 **lief, liffe, lyffe**, 4– **life.** *Gen. sing.* 1 **lifes**, 2–7 **lives**, 3 **lifves**, 4–5

lyfes, lyvis, -ys, 4-6 **-es,** 5 **-ez, lyfes,** 6 **liffis.** *Dat. sing.* 1 **life,** 2-5 **live,** 3 **liwe,** 4-5 **lyve**; see also ALIVE. *Plural.* 4 **lyfis,** 4-6 **lyves, -is,** 4-7 **lifes,** 5 **lywes, lijfis, lyvis, -ess,** 6 **lyffes, lyfes, lieves,** 4- **lives.** [OE. *lif* str. neut., corresponds to OFris. *lif* neut., life, person, body, OS. *lîf* neut., life, person (MDu. *lijf* life, body, Du. *lijf* body), OHG. *lîb* masc. and neut., life (MHG. *lîp*, inflected *lîb-*, masc., life, body, mod.G. *leib* masc., body), ON. *lîf* neut., life, occas. body (Sw. *lif*, Da. *liv* life, body):—OTeut. **lîbo*^{m}, f. Teut. root **lîb-*, whence LIVE *v.*, OE. *belifan* BELIVE *v.*, to remain; the ablaut-var. **laiđ-* appears in LEAVE *v.* The general meaning of the root (Aryan **leip-, loip-, lip-*) is 'to continue, last, endure'; cf. Gr. λίπαρής persistent.]

I. The condition or attribute of living or being alive; animate existence. Opposed to *death*.

1. a. Primarily, the condition, quality, or fact of being a living person or animal. Phrases: † *To bring (out) of life* (see BRING *v.* 8 b); † *to do* or *draw of live*, to kill, destroy; † *to go of live*, to die.

Beowulf 2471 Þa he of life ȝewat. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 And te londes men hire .. lacheđ, and dođ of liue. *c* **1200** ORMIN 9776 Profetess all wipputenn gilt þeȝȝ haffdenn brohht off life. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 252 Blodles & banles & leomen buten liue. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 201 His licham of erđe he nam, And blew đor-in a liues blast. *Ibid.* 3806, .xiiii. đhusent it haueđ slaȝen, And .iiii. score of liue draȝen. *Ibid.* 3884 Aaron đo wente of liwe đor. *c* **1330** *Spec. Gy Warw.* 252 Vp he ros þe þridde day From deþ to liue wid-oute nay. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1559 (1608) Ioue .. bryng hym soone of lyue. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 11038 Phylmen, þe freke, .. Lut to þe lady, & of his lyff þanket. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 In þe whilk land it lyked him to take lief and blude of oure Lady Saint Marie. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 2162 If any life lenge in oure brestis. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 415 [He is] so sicke and diseased, that they can hardlye kepe life in him. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* ii. 20 The mouing creature that hath life. *a* **1638** MEDE *Wks.* 401 The fire is known by its burning; the life of the body is known by its moving. **1676** DRYDEN *Aurengz.* I. i. 150 Proof of my Life my Royal Signet made. **1697** COLLIER *Immor. Stage* 288 As long as there's Life there's Hope. **1738** POPE *Universal Prayer* 44 Oh lead me wheresoe'er I go, Thro' this day's Life or Death. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. 94 Life is the immediate gift of God. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* X. 516 Deep inspiration, sighing, and other strong symptoms of life. **1880** L. MORRIS *Ode Life* 138 Life! what is life, that it ceases with ceasing of breath?

b. In a wider sense: The property which constitutes the essential difference between a living animal or plant, or a living portion of organic tissue, and dead or non-living matter; the assemblage of the functional activities by which the presence of this property is manifested. Often with defining word, as in *animal, vegetable, psychical life.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 25 b, In Plantes .. is the life vegetative. *Ibid.* 26 To apprehende the other life above this [*i. e.* life in the womb] called sensitive. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 27. **1813** SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 54 Life gives a peculiar character to all its productions; the power of attraction and repulsion, combination and decomposition, are subservient to it. **1830** R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 4 Life is seen in organized bodies only, and it is in living bodies only that organization is seen. **1874** CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 4 (1879) 120 The Cerebrum,—the instrument of our Psychical or inner life. **1884** F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* vi. (1885) 170 There could have been no life when the earth was nothing but a mass of intensely heated fluid. **1889** BURDON-SANDERSON in *Nature* 26 Sept. 523 Life is a state of ceaseless change.

c. Continuance or prolongation of animate existence; opposed to *death*. (For *tree, water, elixir*, etc. *of life*, see these sbs.) (*A matter*, etc.) *of life and death*: (something) on which it depends whether a person shall live or die; hence *fig.* (a matter) of 'vital' importance.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 9 Lifes treow omiddan neorxena wange and treow inȝehydes godes and yfeles. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 115 Ech Mon scal hin solf demen to đeđe ođer to liue. *c* **1450** *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 138 Ȝef þe netle be alyue, hit is a sygne of lyf. **1690** W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 135 To sit upon life and death on a man, *De capite alicujus quærere.* **1824** BYRON *Def. Transf.* III. i, No bugle awakes him with life-and-death call. **1887** *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1174 A thoroughly workable mobilisation scheme .. is a matter of life and death to the French.

d. Animate existence viewed as dependent on sustenance or favourable physical conditions. (For *necessary of life, staff of life*, see those words.) † Hence, that which is necessary to sustain life; a livelihood, one's living. *Obs.*

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 176 To fode, and srud, to helpen đe lif. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 399 Al þat nedeþ to þe lyue þat lond bryngeþ forþ ful ryue. **1553** R. ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 14, I trust I cold applie my self to mo Kyndes of liffe than I hope any need shall ever drive me to seeke. **1571** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 88 Of all the barnis my Lady Seltoun bure, Scho me constranit to make Ilk ane a lyfe. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. ii. 84 Of necessitie it must be contrarie and vnfit for mans life. **1611** BIBLE *Deut.* xx. 19 The tree of the field is mans life. **1615** W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 3 And by this meanes your plot shall be fertile for your life. **1655** tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* IX. 7 You .. are so afraid to lay forth your money, that you dare not buy that which is most necessary for life. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 15 Cachao is the only place of Trade in the Country, and Trade is the Life of a Chinese.

e. Attributed hyperbolically to products of plastic or graphic art.

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 77 He shall shew you .. what marble got life by the carving-iron of the laborious Praxiteles. **1644** EVELYN *Diary* 1 Mar. (1819) I. 46 The *Ecce Homo* .. for the life and accurate finishing exceeding all description.

f. *To come to life*: to recover as from apparent death; to regain consciousness after a swoon. So *to bring to life.*

1672 WISEMAN *Treat. Wounds* I. ix. 113 We bled him till he came to life. **1678** LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 52 They saw a man drownding. .. After some howers he came to lyfe.

2. *fig.* Used to designate a condition of power, activity, or happiness, in contrast to a condition conceived hyperbolically or metaphorically as 'death'. Chiefly in biblical and religious use: The condition of those who are raised from the 'death of sin' and are 'alive unto righteousness'; the divinely implanted power or principle by which this condition is produced; also, the state of existence of the souls of the blessed departed, in contrast with that of the lost.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iii. 15 Eghuelc seđe gelefeđ in đæm ne losađ ah he hæfeđ lif ece. *c* **1200** *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 9 Đat we .. swa cumeđ forđ in to đe eche liue đe he hafđ us behoten. *c* **1220** *Bestiary* 46 Ure drihten .. ros fro dede đo, vs to lif holden. **1382** WYCLIF *Col.* iii. 3 Your lyf is hid with Crist in God. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* 9 To lastynge lijf it wole us lede. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* v. xi. 539 It is bettir to a man forto entre sureli into lijf with oon yȝe, oon hond, oon foot, et cætera. **1585** FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* viii. 25 The seede of life began to be sowen throughout the whole region. **1829** CARLYLE in *Foreign Rev.* IV. 129 If our Bodily Life is a burning, our Spiritual Life is a being-burnt, a Combustion.

3. Animate existence (esp. that of a human being) viewed as a possession of which one is deprived by death, esp. in *to lose, save, lay down one's life*, and similar expressions. Formerly † *the life* = one's, his (etc.) life. Often idiomatically conjoined with other sbs., as *life and limb* (formerly † *life and member*), *life and soul. Life for life*: one of the phrases expressing the principle of *lex talionis.*

Beowulf 2751 Þæt ic .. mæȝe æfter mađđumwelan min alætan lif and leodscipe. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxi. 23 Sylle lif wiđ life, eaȝe wiđ eaȝe [etc.]. ? *a* **1100** *O. E. Chron.* an. 978 (Laud MS.) Sume hit ne ȝedyrstan mid þam life. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 71 Þet lif and saule beon iborȝen. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 120 Al his lif scal bon suilch bođ his endinge. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 2441 Þet lif of mi licome. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 1970 Þar gas na ransun bot liue for lijf. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 994 A manes liif to saue. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 702 Nero gert hym lose þe lyf. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 1918 Of life & o lym my lege men I charge [etc.]. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 To dispose my recouerd lyf to his seruyce. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 47 The kynge gave them alle there lyffes & pardynd them. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* 357 Our lives and liberty is granted. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 335 The Turk .. meddles not with life and limb to prevent the sense of compassion which may arise that way. **1658-9** *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 235 It is not enough to serve you in those offices, unless they venture life and member. **1685** EVELYN *Diary* 8 July, [They] sold their lives very dearely. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vi. 140 You have..sav'd my Life. **1743** BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 75 Because he who does not value his own Life, has another Man's in his Power. **1836** LADY W. DE ERESBY in *C. K. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) II. 495 Mrs. V .. was pitched off .. but mercifully escaped with life and limb. **1849** JAMES *Woodman* iii, It must .. always be a terrible thing to take a life. **1890** SAINTSBURY in *New Rev.* Feb. 136 You take your life in your hands, you rebel, and you win or you don't.

b. In generalized or collective sense.

1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 92 He will not be appeased with money, nor with anything but life. **1847** MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xx, We must not take more life than is necessary. *Mod.* The sacrifice of life was enormous. These savages have no regard for human life.

c. † *In, upon, under pain of life*: subject to the penalty of death. † *For, upon one's life*: on a capital charge. *For (one's) life, for dear life*, etc., so as to save, or, as if to save, one's life. Also *hyperbolically* in trivial use, (*I cannot*) *for my life, for the life of me* (see FOR *prep.* 9 c).

c **1250** [see FOR A. 9 c]. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1022 Cease of suche busynesse, in peyne of thy lyue. **1613** SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 50 Enioyning them vpon paine of life to take no other sort of reward. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 76 For my life I could neuer attaine to any perfect knowledge thereof. **1650** HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 77 That all Cavaliers, under paine of life should deliver their Armes. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* 10 Apr., How Sir Thomas Allen .. was tried for his life. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 586 He was not, as they said, now in a criminal Court upon his life. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i. 6, I saw our Men .. rowing for Life to the Ship. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI. ii. ▶ 10 Not knowing how for the life of him to part with those flattering hopes. **1813, 1831, 1849, 1887** [see FOR A. 9 c]. **1842** S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxi, He kept Reddy .. singing away for the bare life. **1880** GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 16 Mar. 2/8, I cannot, for the life of me, see why it should be struck out.

d. In asseverative phrases and oaths, as † *by, for, of my life*; *God's life*, shortened to 'SLIFE, *life.*

† Also in oath-words formed with diminutive suffixes, **lifekins, lifelikins, lifelings.**

a **1400** *Cursor M.* 2719 (Gött.) At mi gaincum, bi mi lyf [*earlier text* (Cott.), if I haue lijf; *vita comite*, Vulg.] A son sal haue sare þi wijf. **1590** MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. iv. (1598) C, She smiles, now for my life, his minde is chang'd. **1599** PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* vi. (Percy Soc.) 34 Ile holde my life, Your minde was to change maidenhead for wife. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 159 By my life, she will doe as I doe. **1601** — *Twel. N.* V. i. 188 Odd's lifelings. **1604** Gods life [see GOD *sb.* 14 a]. **1606** DAY *Ile of Guls* G, Of my life we are come to the birth of some notable knauery. **1611** MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* D1 b, Life, sh'as the Spirit of foure great parishes. **1668** SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* IV. Wks. (1720) I. 72 Cods my life-kins! **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxviii. 404 Lifelikins, says she, I know no more Reason I have to Obey my Husband, then my Husband has to Obey me. **1777** SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* V. ii, Gad's life, ma'am, not at all.

e. A vital or vulnerable point of an animal's body; the 'life-spot'.

1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* iii. (1859) 35 This he did so well as to hit the 'fish's life' at once.

4. Energy in action, thought, or expression; liveliness in feeling, manner, or aspect; animation, vivacity, spirit.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Loue C.* III. 96 a, The rest, full of lyfe in the heeles, saued themselues. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1346 When, seelie Groome (God wot) it was defect Of spirite, life, and bold audacitie. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 166 Those songs which are made for the high key be made for more life, the other in the low key with more grauetie and staidnesse. **1598** R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* 26 *Rem negligenter agit.* He goes carelesslie about the matter. He puts no life into the matter. **1669** BUNYAN *Holy Citie* Pref. A iij, I thought I should not have been able to speak .. five words of Truth with Life and Evidence. **1692** BURNET *Past. Care* ix. 115 That a Discourse be heard with any Life, it must be spoken with some. *a* **1715** — *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 392 His preaching was without much life or learning. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* XI. ii, There was no lustre in her eye, no life in her step. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 59 The most picturesque aspect of the scene was the life given to it by the many faces. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 28 Oct. 5/6 The comedy .. is heavy, and all the briskness of actor and actress is exerted in vain to give life to it.

† **b.** *To give life to*: to bring into active use; to impart an impetus to. *Obs.*

1622 G. WITHER *Christmas Carol* iii, *Fair Virtue* O 3 b, Young Men and Mayds, and Girles & Boyes, Giue life, to one anothers Ioyes. **1622** *Lett. to Conde Gondomar* in Rushw. *Hist. Collections* (1659) I. 69 To give life and execution to all Penal Laws now hanging over the heads of Catholicks. **1625** BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 48 The Statute of 32. Hen. 8. was principally intended both to giue life to the former Statute. **1631** T. ADAMS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 150 To give life and beginning to the publick Lecture. **1721** R. BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 139 The late Dutchess .. whose Curiosity and Skill in Natural Knowledge gave Life to many Discoveries which, without her happy Influence, would have lain uncultivated.

5. The cause or source of living; the vivifying or animating principle; he who or that which makes or keeps a thing alive (in various senses); 'soul'; 'essence'. Hence (*poet. nonce-use*) = 'life-blood'. Also in collocation *life and soul.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1692 Als þe saule es lyf of þe body, Swa þe lyfe of þe saule es God allmyghty. **1382** WYCLIF *Prov.* iv. 13 Hold discipline .. kep it, for it is thi lyf. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 194 Why? there you toucht the life of our designe. **1607-12** BACON *Ess., Despatch* (Arb.) 249 Order, & distribution is the life of dispatche. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* ix. 4 But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall you not eate. *a* **1618** RALEIGH *Disc. Invent. Ships* Wks. 1829 VIII. 323 The length of the cable is the life of the ship in all extremities. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* iv. (1697) 79 Water and Air are the true Life and Power of every Being. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 198 'Tis the Life of fine Water-works to be well fed. *Ibid.* 201 Water-Works are the Life of a Garden. **1715-20** POPE *Iliad* IV. 609 The warm Life came issuing from the Wound. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xiii. (Rtldg.) 14 Ballets incidental to the piece are the very life and soul of the play. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xliii, Mr. Pecksniff's young gentlemen were the life and soul of the Dragon. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iv. (1889) 33 At this very wine-party he was the life of everything.

b. *My life*: my beloved, my dearest. Not now in familiar use.

[*a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1531 He is mi lif & mi luue. *Ibid.* 2478 Mi lif, and mi leofmon, Iesu Crist, mi lauerd.] **1540** PALSGR. *Acolastus* III. v. R j b, I can not but I must needes or algates enbrace the my lyfe. **1595** SPENSER *Colin Clout* 16 Colin, my liefe, my life. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 226 O Imogen! My Queen, my life, my wife. **1706** ADDISON *Rosamond* I. vi. (1707) 12 Where is my Life! my Rosamond! [**1731** SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe* 208 On Box of Cedar sits the Wife, And makes it warm for Dearest Life.] **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvii, Let us have one bottle more, Deborah, my life. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xiii, 'P. my dear—' said Mrs. Pott. 'My life', said Mr. Pott. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* VII. 339 My bride, My wife, my life.

6. In various concrete applications.

† **a.** A living being, a person. [So OS., OFris. *lif.*] *Obs.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 27 Sex sonnes and auht douhtres, þo were faire lyues. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1780 Sif ȝe luf not þat lyf þat ȝe lye nexte. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* II. 204 Tuo cofres .. So lich that no lif .. That on mai fro that other knowe. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1499 The last of þos lefe children was a lyffe [*printed* lysse] faire. **1423** JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xxviii, Ane wofull wreche that .. of euery lyvis help hath nede. **14..** *Sir Beues* 1963+1 (MS. E.) Iosyan, þat fayre lyff. *c* **1450** *Erle Tolous* 562 Than answeryd that lovely lyfe.

† b. One's family or line. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 599 Bot of þe lyfe þat he liȝt off he like was to nane. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 59 And there [in Hell] she [Eve] and her husbonde and all thaire lyff [F. *leur lignée*] was in prison unto the tyme that God deied on the crosse.

c. *nonce-uses.* Vitality as embodied in an individual person or thing.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 51 Euery life (if I may so speake) begetteth .. issue .. in it selfe afore it send it out. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 2 Why should I play the Roman Foole, and dye On mine owne sword? whiles I see liues, the gashes Do better vpon them. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xiii, An awful thought, a life removed, The human-hearted man I loved. 1864 — *En. Ard.* 75 Philip .. like a wounded life Crept down into the hollows of the wood.

d. Vitality or activity embodied in material forms; living things in the aggregate.

1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 187 Well-shower'd earth Is deep enrich'd with vegetable life. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 215 From the life that fills the Flood, To that which warbles thro' the vernal wood. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* vii, The noise of life begins again. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 11 The life of the scene, too, is infinitely more picturesque than that of London. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xiv, Very little life was to be seen on either bank.

7. (In early use commonly *the life.*) The living form or model; living semblance; life-size figure or presentation. *After, from* (or † *by*) *the life*: (drawn) from the living model. *As large as* († *the*) *life*, life-size; hence *humorously*, implying that a person's figure or aspect is not lacking in any point. *Small life*: ? somewhat less than life-size.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 110 There was neuer counterfeit of passion, came so neere the life of passion as she discouers it. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-hater* II. i, It doth shew So neere the life as it were naturall. 1607–12 BACON *Ess. Beauty* (Arb.) 210 That is the best part of beauty which a picture cannott expresse, noe nor the first sight of the life. 1625 — *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 179 The best Way, to represent to life the manifold vse of Frendship. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 24 Which shadow..if you draw by the life must be hit at an haires breadth. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 36 A glorious crucifix..greater than the life. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2420/4 Two Medals, One of his Highness the Prince of Orange, done by the Life. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 50 ¶ 9 The picture is .. bigger than the life. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 229 The figures are less than life, and about half lengths. *Ibid.* IV. 24 A light flimsy kind of fan-painting as large as the life. 1807 SIR R. C. HOARE *Tour Irel.* 235 Two curious old portraits .. the one of King Henry VIII, the other of Anna Bullen, small life. 1816 W. HOLLAR *Dance Death* 7 He was drawing a figure after the life. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. vi, An imposing-looking Don, as large as life, and quite as natural. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 312 The study from 'the Life'.

b. *To the life*: with life-like presentation of or resemblance to the original (said of a drawing or painting); with fidelity to nature; with exact reproduction of every point or detail; † Formerly const. *of.* † *To set oneself out to the life*: to adorn oneself with the utmost pains.

1603 B. JONSON *K. Jas's. Entertain.* Wks. (1616) 848 Wherein..the very site, fabricke, strength, policie, dignitie, and affections of the citie were all laid downe to life. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* II. (1629) D 2, A Tragedie .. in which a murther Was acted to the life. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Gov.* v. Wks. 1851 III. 119 To frame out of their own heads as it were with wax a kinde of Mimick Bishop limm'd out to the life of a dead Priesthood. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* To Consideration, I propound not this Discourse as a pattern drawn up to the life of the thing. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 12 The shadow or dark representation of that which was to be drawn afterwards to the greatest life. 1703 *Rules Civility* 195 To reflect upon a Lady .. for having set her self out to the Life in order to some evil Design. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Some of Contents Evergreen* vii, The girnand wyfe, Fleming and Scot haif painted to the lyfe. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. vii. ¶ 20, I can take off a cat to the life. 1825 LAMB *Elia* II, *Stage Illusion*, They please by being done under the life, or beside it; not to the life. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxvii. (1896) 107 Where is the coquette that cannot scream to the life? 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 427 The several characteristics of the men are set forth to the very life.

II. With reference to duration.

8. The animate terrestrial existence of an individual viewed with regard to its duration; the period from birth to death. Also adverbially, *all my* (*his*, etc.) *life*: = in or during all my (etc.) life; † formerly sometimes without *all*.

c 1020 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) i. 10 On eallon heora life. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Noe lefede on all his life niȝon hund ȝeare and fifti. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6125 Febleliche he liuede al is lif & deyde in feble deþe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12246 For sagh i neuer nan swilk mi liue. *c* 1384 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 443 Aftur a man deserves while he lyves here schal he be rewardid aftur his lyife. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 59 Ther loved no wight hotter in his lyve [*other texts* lyfe]. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 472/1 [To] receive the saide annuitee, terme of his lyve. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 176 That he schuld..nevir his live dwelle in no soile longing to the Kyng of Ynglond. *c* 1470 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 680 Poems (E. E. T. S.) 73 Considre that your liff is shorte. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. A ij b, So did he end his lief with glorye. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxxi. 12 She will doe him good, and not euill, all the dayes of her life. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* 50 They would .. live all their lives-long in Dalilah's lap. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. xii. § 25 This Globe .. would be quite dispeopled in the Life of one Man. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, Early in life he had married Constance Valentia. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 47 There is a season in the life both of an individual and of a society, at which [etc.]. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 8 Every day of our lives. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 The disastrous effects of the blunders of his middle life.

b. *For life*: for the remaining period of the person's life. *A lease, grant*, etc. *for* (*two, three*, etc.) *lives*: one which is to remain in force during the life of the longest liver of (two, three, etc.) specified persons. Hence occas. the persons on whose length of life the duration of a lease depends are called the *lives*.

1470 in Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1885) 351 That no patente be made..for terme of lyfe, or yeres countervailing terme of lyffe. 1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 6 § 1 That no Master, Provoste [etc.] ..shall make anye Lease for lief lieves or yeeres, of anie ferme [etc.]. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd. Wks. (1847) 43/1 As men buy Leases, for three lives and downward. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xci. (1708) 106 A Gentleman that had an Estate for Lives, and two of his Tenants in the Lease. .. The Man .. had Poyson'd himself, and the Revenge upon his Landlord was the Defeating him of his Estate by Destroying the Last Life in the Lease. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Wks. 1856 I. 363 The administration of this bank is for life. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 80 Nymphs.. For Life predestin'd to the Gnomes Embrace. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 211 To the use of himself for life, remainder to his wife for life. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1887) 321 Newcastle offered him .. the Duchy of Lancaster for life. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 156 Four thousand pounds a year for two lives. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 77 § 7 If any land is comprised in a lease for a life or lives.

c. The term of duration of an inanimate thing; the time that a manufactured object lasts.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 210 Mosaick, .. an Ornament of much Beauty, and long Life. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 37 From eighteen to twenty months is the average life assigned to them [battery cells]. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 219/2 The average life of the steel rails. 1892 SIR A. KEKEWICH in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 141/1 The short life of the company, and the subsequent liquidation.

9. *Life assurance.* a. A person considered with regard to the probable future duration of his life. *A good life*: one whose life is exposed to no exceptional risks, and who is likely to live at least to the term assigned as the average 'expectation' at his age. b. Any particular amount of expectation of life. c. 'An insurance on a person's life; a life insurance policy' (Ogilvie, 1882).

1692–3 HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 601 How to make a certain Estimate of the value of Annuities for Lives. *Ibid.* 602 The Price of Insurance upon Lives ought to be regulated. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, I suppose you're afraid that Sir Oliver is too good a life? 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 212 The rules in the preceding chapter, though the status mentioned are technically called lives, are equally true for any species of circumstances. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 476 [An applicant for insurance] was..called upon to state on oath that he believed himself to be a good life.

10. *pl.* in proverbial expressions referring to tenacity of life.

1562 [see CAT *sb.*[1] 13 b]. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i, I believe now a father Hath as many lives as a mother! 1859 MCCLINTOCK *Voy.* 'Fox' *Arct. Seas* x. 176 We are only now to commence the interesting part of our voyage. It is to be hoped the poor 'Fox' has many more lives to spare.

11. Transferred uses in various games. *Cards* ('*Commerce*'). One of three counters, which each player has; so called because, when he has lost all of them, he falls out of the game. *Pool.* One of three chances which each player has. *Cricket.* The continuation of a batsman's innings after a chance has been missed of getting him out.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. xxiii, At the game of commerce losing your life in fishing .. for aces. 1840 T. HOOK *Fitzherbert* II. viii. 199 All the old people are at whist, and all the young ones at commerce; I have just lost my last life and my only shilling. 1856 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Billiards* (1858) 120 The first player who loses his three lives has the privilege of purchasing what is called a star. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 The captain .. received a life..in the slips.

III. Course, condition, or manner of living.

12. The series of actions and occurrences constituting the history of an individual (esp. a human being) from birth to death. In generalized sense, the course of human existence from birth to death. (*Anything, nothing*) *in life*: 'in the world', at all.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxxi. [xxx.] (1890) 378 Ða sume we ȝeare for ȝemynde awriton in ðære bec Cuðbertes lifes. ?*a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1016 (Laud MS.) He ȝeendode his daȝas..æfter mycellum ȝeswince..his lifes. *c* 1175, etc. [see LEAD *v.*[1] 12]. *a* 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 252 (Gött.) Till þaim ..þat ledis þair liues [*a* 1425 *Trin.* lyues] in mekil wast. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. v. 66, I leif .. and ledis life as ȝe se. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) N ij, They that marry for love, shall lead their life in sorrow. *a* 1598 SPENSER *Hymn Heavenly Love* 183 He our life hath left unto us free. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 193 To know That which before us lies in daily life. *Ibid.* XI. 606 Studious they appere Of Arts that polish Life. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 50 Those persons, whose course of life from their youth up has been blameless. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* l, 'Hallo!' responded that gentleman, looking over the side of the chaise with all the coolness in life. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 5 One who owes to College endowments all that he has and is in life. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 2 They realised life as a long wrestling with unseen and invincible forces of grace, election, and fore-destiny. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 221 There is nothing in life that would be a greater gain to me than that. 1879 MALLOCK (*title*) Is Life worth living?

b. The Biblical phrase *this life* (Vulg. *hæc vita*, Gr. ἡ ζωὴ αὕτη, I Cor. xv. 19) is used (as also *the* or *this present life*) to denote the earthly state of human existence in contradistinction to *the future life* (occas. *another life*, etc.), the state of existence after death. (Phr. *To depart this life, from this life*: see DEPART *v.* 7, 8.) Hence arises an occasional use of *life* for: Either of the two states of human existence separated by death.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke viii. 14 þa ðe..of carum..þiss lifes synt for-þrysmede. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Er ure drihten come to þisse liue. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 219 Eftire þis lyfe transitore euire-lestand lyfe is me before. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 229 Here in þis liif. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* (*Prayer Ch. Milit.*), All them, whyche in thys transytory life be in trouble, sorowe, nede [etc.]. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* VII. 363 King Phillip ..had chaunged this life for a better within the towne of Burgos. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) II. xix. 376 This was an effectual confutation of Sadducean notion that there was no life besides the present. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 98 Regard this life—as what it is..a pilgrimage to a better.

c. A particular manner or course of living: characterized as *good, bad, happy, wretched*, etc.

a 1025 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 270 Ealle hiȝ wæron haliȝes lifes menn. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4510 þatt mann..maȝȝ..cwemenn Godd wiþþ haliȝ lif. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Heo stont þurh heh lif ibe tur of ierusalem. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13830 þe lijf he ledes mai nan lede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 62 That lineth synful lyf here her soule is liche the deuel. ?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 554 He toke þe qwene, Arthourez wyff, Aȝenst goddes lawe & gode lyff. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8939 To discharge me as cheftain, & chaunge my lif. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 30 þai er deuote men and ledez pure lyf. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 33 Queene Katherin ..departed from her worldlie lief at Bugden. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. § 2 All men desire to lead in this world a happy life. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. ii. Wks. 1878 I. 139 My powertie compels My life to a condition lower than My birth or breeding. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 213 One that partakes of the life of a schollar and of a Courtier. 1754 EARL CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 20 Be sure to associate .. with men of decent and honourable lives. 1759 TOWNLEY (*title of play*) High life below stairs. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xiii, They live a roving life. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls* Ded. 24 Wearing the white flower of a blameless life. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 151 The life of Sparta was the life of a camp.

d. In mod. use: The conspicuously active or practical part of human existence; the business, active pleasures, or pursuits of the world. Often with reference to social gaieties or vicious pleasures, esp. in phr. *to see life*. Also, the position of participating in the affairs of the world, of being a recognized member of society; esp. in phrases *to begin* or *enter life, to be settled in life*.

1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* (1887) 26 She had been ushered into life (as that word is used in the dialect of St. James's) at seventeen. 1784 *Unfort. Sensib.* II. 182 The disadvantages of entering life without money. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. i. ¶ 5, I was dying to see a little of life. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 123 All the frolic, fun, lark, gig, life, gammon, and trying-it-on are depicted. 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* III. 123 To see me happily settled in life. 1885 E. GARRETT *At Any Cost* vii. 112 Does a man want .. to 'see life' in metropolitan boulevards and continental spas?

13. A written account of a person's 'life' (sense 12); a biography.

[*c* 900: see 12.] *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 317 Hit were god thet hi radde hire lyf. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 28, I writ þe lyf of sanctis sere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 50 Thus writen olde clerkes in hir lyves. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 967 Saint cuthbert lyfe may he rede. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 42 Many for feare fled into desarts and caves, witnesseth S. Ierome in the life of Paul the Eremite. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 102 ¶ 2 Few authors write their own lives. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 203 The fifty poets whose lives Johnson has written. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. Pref. 6 Coleridge's Literary Life is professedly autocritical.

† IV. 14. Phrases formed with preps. with the meaning 'alive'. a *On live* (OE. *on life*, *o live*, etc.: see ALIVE. b. *Upon live.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 981 (1030) þe beste haipour vpon lyue. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11275 Ne ȝou sechis no socour..Of no lede vppon lyue. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 279 Es noghte a lorde in þat lande appone lyfe leuede.

c. *Of live*, later *of life.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 7934 (Fairf.) Be god of liue [*Cott.* o-liue, *Gött.* a-liue] he square his aþ. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 293 Wes nane off lyve that hym ne dred. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 299 Alle men of lyve wakythe hym nowght. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 70/1 If they ben of lyff. *a* 1658 *Little Musgrave* x. in Child *Ballads* II. 244 As thou art a man of life.

d. *To live* (OE. *to life*, north. *atte live.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Num.* xxxi. 15 Moises..axode hwi hiȝ heoldon þa wifmenn to life. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 629 And leten [weren] ðe oðre to liue gon. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1022 Wheþer our to liue go, He haþ anouȝ of þis. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 5180 (Fairf.) Bot I ne kepped na langer atte liue.

e. *In live, in life, with life.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1364 To sechen ysaac hom a wif, Of his kinde ðe ðor was in lif. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1839 Na creatur in liue [*Fairf.* on liue]. *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 6492 (Fairf.) Atte he was liuande and in life sulde be. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 11834 (Trin.) Miȝt no mon wiþ lif [*Fairf.* in life, *Gött.* on lif] haue more.

f. *Of lives, on lives, in lives.* [Cf. ALIVES.]

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2834 If hise brodere of liues ben. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8373 þou has in liues Mani childer wit þi wiues. *Ibid.* 9676 In all þis world left [na] ma in liues [*Trin.* on lyues]. *Ibid.* 6794 ȝour barns haf na faders in liues [*c* 1375 *Fairf.* on liuis].

† V. 15. Lives (OE. *lifes*), the gen. sing. used

a. predicatively = alive; *occas.* as *sb.*, those who are alive, the living.

c **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xvii. [xix.] (1890) 462 He..nemne ðynre eðunge anre ætywde þæt he lifes wæs. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 31 He nat to soðe þet heo beoð liues. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3602 He .. Ran and stod tuen liues and dead. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 1307 Al .. That euere was in Denemark lyues. **13..** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5459 Niȝt no day swiken Y nille, Liues or deþes þat ich him se. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 3085 Y noide þe lete lyues bee.

b. attributively = live, living.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Habbe nu sehtnesse and luue to ech liues man. *c* **1320** *Cast. Love* 1422 Heo seȝen him alyue a lyues-mon. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 620 No lyues creature Be it of fyssh, or bryd, or beest, or man. *c* **1450** LONELICH *Grail* xxxix. 303 Non lyves body there I ne he say. **1548** UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xi. 110 The yearth shal yelde hym again a liuesman on the third daie. ? *a* **1550** in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 324 Now glaidith euery liffis creature. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XL. viii. 1004 It is the..gift .. of God that I am a livesman [L. *vivus*] at this houre.

VI. Combinations.

16. General combs. **a.** simple attrib., as *life-air, -bark, -battle, -beauty, -experience, -food, -germ, -group, -guidance, -journey, -phase, -plan, -process, -tackle, -thread, -transit, -vein, -wreck*, etc.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 116 Space region'd with *life-air. **1847** CARD. WISEMAN *Anglican Belief* Ess. 1853 II. 421 Seated at the helm of his *life-bark, that defies every storm. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. ii, He marches and fights, with victorious assurance, in this *life-battle. *a* **1843** SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 274 The trees in their full *life-beauty. **1852** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. viii. 100 Blessed is the man .. whose *life-experience has taught a confiding belief. *c* **1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 786/30 *Hec victus*, *lyfefode. **1875** F. WHITE *Life in Christ* I (1878) 12 *Life-germs, which are all born together, do not die together. **1849** MURCHISON *Siluria* ii. (1867) 24 Clearly developed and abundant *life-groups. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 182 Some months of her *Life-journey. **1849** MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* (1875) 28 The real nature of the *life-phase which was opening upon her. **1849** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xv. (1866) 257 Each man .. must take up his *life-plan alone. **1889** MIVART *Truth* 212 Our merely regarding *life-processes. **1853** JERDAN *Autobiog.* III. 51 The self-revelations I have deemed essential to my *life-story. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 58 The same viscera, tissues, livers, lights, and other *life-tackle. **1862** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. li. 210 The *life-thread .. had been severed by the fatal shears. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. iv, In this your brief *Life-transit. *c* **1530** *Hickscorner* 117 Death .. Taketh his swerde and smyteth asonder the *lyfe vayne. **1890** 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 166/1 Failures and *life-wrecks.

b. Objective and obj. gen., as *life-abhorring, -bearing, -begetting, -breathing, -bringing, -creating, -destroying, -devouring, -hugging, -outfetching, -poisoning, -preserving, -quelling, -rearing, -rendering, -renewing, -restoring, -saving, -sustaining, -working* etc. adjs.; *life-lover, -saver*.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxxiii, *Life-abhorring gloom. **1867** G. MACDONALD *Poems* 13 This old *life-bearing earth. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) 175 Stay but till my Julia close The *life-begetting eye. **1819** SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. i, The folded depth of her *life-breathing bosom. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 121 Yᵉ *life-bringing worde of the Father. **1868** J. H. NEWMAN *Verses Var. Occas.* 155 *Life-creating Paraclete. *a* **1600** T. FAIRF. *S. P. Purg.* 1845 II. 437 More strong then *life-destroying death. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 17 Avarice .. kindled *life-devouring fire. **1633** FORD *Love's Sacr.* v. iii, Let *life-hugging slaves..be loath to die! **1597** MIDDLETON *Wisd. Sol.* ii. 1 Her *life-infusing speech doth thus begin. **1675** BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 223 Making good the philosopher's notion, that man is a *life-lover. **1647** H. MORE *Cupid's Conflict* .. In friendly feasts, and *life-outfetching kisse. **1592** SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* cxxviii, *Life-poisoning pestilence. **1590** — *Com. Err.* v. i. 83 *Life-preseruing rest. **1895** S. R. HOLE *Tour Amer.* 24 Life-preserving belts. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 10 Each halfe houre a hell of infernall paine, and betweene each torment, a long distance of *life-quelling time. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* 58 *Lif-reauing knocks. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 146 Like the kinde *Life-rend'ring Politician. **1781** COWPER *Conversat.* 504 Your heart shall yield a *life-renewing stream. **1781** — *Hope* 456 The trumpet of a *life-restoring day. **1883** *Daily News* 3 July 5/1 Minor *life-savers, such as mattresses, deck furniture, belts, dresses, buoys, &c. **1645** QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* v. 17 His very *life-sustaining diet. **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. ix. § 80 (1875) 241 Life-sustaining power. **1613** JACKSON *Creed* II. II. iii. § 2 The silliest soule among them, might sooner bee partaker of their *life-working sense. **1855** PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 638 Although the nature of the flesh is in itself powerless to give life, yet it will inwork this when it has the life-working Word.

c. Instrumental and parasynthetic, as *life-crowded, -deserted, -eyed, -penetrated, -teeming* adjs.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 132 Its seas *life-crowded. **1727-46** THOMSON *Summer* 818 Solitary tracts Of *life-deserted sand. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 170 O beauty, holy and divine, *Life-eyed, soul-crowned. **1893** *Month* Jan. 52 A potent and *life-penetrated organism. **1847** HERSCHEL tr. *Schiller's Spaziergang* 3 *Life-teeming fields.

d. In adverbial relations of various kinds, chiefly with adjs. and pples. = 'in, of, for, with, or as life'; as *life-bereft, -lengthened, -lorn, -lost, -old, -spent, -sweet, -thirsting, -weary* (*-weariness*); *life-struggle*. † Also *occas.* = lifelike, as *life expression*.

1896 SIR T. MARTIN *Virgil* VI. 219 The bodies *life-bereft Of heroes of renown. **1621-31** LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 98 Another King, but the same *life expression of all the royal and religious virtues of his father. *a* **1770** CHATTERTON in *Europ. Mag.* (1804) XLV. 56 The drowning, *life-infatuate fool. **1608** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 10 *Life-lengthned Ezechiah. **1871** PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 80 The *life-lorn hillside. **1598** S. ROWLANDS *Betray. Christ* G ij, His *life-lost blood. **1859** H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* (1860) 87/2 The rupture of *life-old associations. **1633** FORD *Broken H.* IV. ii, *Life-spent Penthea. **1898** *Q. Rev.* July 105 The bitter *life-struggle of primitive society. **1871-4** J. THOMSON *City Dreadf. Nt.* x. vii, Deathstill, *lifesweet, with folded palms she lay. **1859** DICKENS *T. Two Cities* III. ix. (1872) II. 174 A *life-thirsting .. juryman. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 168 His illness had been more *life-weariness than organic disease. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 62 The *life-wearie taker may fall dead. **1866** CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 112 The most life-weary looking mortal I ever saw.

e. In adj. or advb. relation: Lasting for a lifetime, lifelong; during one's whole life, for life.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) 117 Though hourely comforts from the Gods we see, No life is yet life-proofe from miserie. **1773** *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 618 A bill for raising 265,000*l.* by life-annuities. **1791** GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1896) 341 The heir most gratefully subscribed an agreement which rendered my life-possession more perfect. **1813** J. FORSYTH *Excurs. Italy* 85 Extending the *livelli*, or life-leases. **1837** SYD. SMITH *Let. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 264/2 An Ecclesiastical Corporation..can sell a next presentation as legally as a lay life-tenant can do. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 224 Working out his life-task in the depths of the Desert there. **1849** GROTE *Greece* II. xlvi. V. 483 The life-sitting elders at Athens. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 127 Colleges were homes for the life-study of the highest and most abstruse parts of knowledge. **1884** SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecess.* Pref. 9 Elizabethan Dramatic Literature is .. important enough to occupy a man's life-labours. **1893** *Pall Mall Mag.* Christmas No. 224 He..had received a life sentence.

f. In senses relating to *Art*: = 'from the life or living model', as *life-study*; 'for the study of the life', as *life academy, -class, -school*; or 'imparting life', as *life-touch*.

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* Pref., It is fancy that gives the life-touches. **1678** NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 173 Moses drew out the main Lineaments, the Skeleton of the Picture, ..but Christ..gave it all it's Graces, Air, and Life-touches. **1849** *Chambers's Inform.* II. 638/2 In London and elsewhere there are *life* academies. **1897** *Mag. Art* Sept. 252 The life class should be confined to the study of the figure for purposes of design only. **1899** MARY DEANE *Bk. Dove*, etc. 85 The difficulty of obtaining a life-study of a..phœnix.

17. Special combinations: **life-arrow**, a barbed arrow with a line attached, which is fired from a gun in order to establish communication with a ship in distress (Cassell 1884); **life-assurance** (see ASSURANCE 5); **life-belt**, a belt of inflated india-rubber, of cork, or other buoyant material, used to support the body in the water; **life-breath**, the breath which supports life; also *fig.*; **life-buoy** (see BUOY *sb.* 1 b); † **life-cord** = *life-string*; **life-cycle** *Biol.* = *life-history*; † **life-dead**, suffering a living death; **life-drop**, a drop of one's heart's-blood; **life-estate**, an estate, the tenure of which is measured by a person's life: **life-history** *Biol.*, the series of developments which an organism undergoes in the course of its progress from the egg to the adult state; also, an account of these developments; **life-hold**, applied to property which is held for a life or lives; hence **life-holder**, one who holds such property; **life-insurance** (see INSURANCE 4); **life-interest**, an interest or estate which terminates with the life of the holder or some other person; **life-jacket**, a life-saving contrivance in the form of a jacket; **life-knot** (see quot.); **life-line**, a line or rope which is intended to be instrumental in saving life, such as the rope attached to a life-buoy, etc.; **life-mortar**, a mortar for discharging a life-rocket (Ogilvie, 1882); **life-office**, 'an office or institution where life-insurances can be effected' (Cassell); **life-peer**, a peer whose title lapses at his death; so *life-peerage*; **life-plant**, a name for plants of the genus *Bryophyllum* (N.O. *Crassulaceæ*), which will grow without being rooted in soil; **life-raft**, a kind of raft for saving life in a shipwreck; **life-rate**, 'the rate or amount for which a life is insured' (Ogilvie); † **life-regiment**, ? a regiment of life-guards; **life-rocket**, a rocket which carries with it a rope to establish communication with those on board a ship in distress (Ogilvie); **life-root**, the Golden Ragwort, *Senecio aureus* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); **life-seat**, a seat contrived to be a life-saving appliance in case of a boat being capsized; **life-shot**, 'a shot carrying a line, and used for the same purpose as a life-arrow' (Cassell); † **life-sin**, actual sin; † **life-sith**, lifetime; † **life-spencer**, a cork jacket for saving life at sea; **life-spot** *Whaling*, the vulnerable point behind the fin of the whale into which the lance is thrust to kill the animal (*Cent. Dict.*); **life-spring**, the spring or source of life; **life-string**, a string or nerve supposed to be essential to life; *pl.* what is essential to the support of life; **life-table**, 'a statistical table exhibiting statistics as to the probability of life at different ages' (Webster 1864); **life-tenant** = *life-holder*; † **life-thraw**, lifetime: **life-tide**, † (*a*) ? lifetime; (*b*) the tide or stream of life; **life-tree** = 'tree of life'; **life-while** *arch.*, lifetime; **life-work**, the work of a lifetime; the work which is the object of a person's whole life; **life-writer**, a biographer; so **life-writing** *sb.*, biography; *adj.* writing biographies.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 58 The institution of *life-assurances. **1866** CRUMP *Banking* iii. 84 Life assurance policies. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Life-belt. **1875** BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 286 The Life Belts supplied to men-of-war weigh 5 pounds. **1597** J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 87 This is the band wherby the common wealth hangeth together, the *life-breath which these many thousand creatures draw. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 621 That constitutional spirit which was the life-breath of parliamentary growth. **1801** *Naval Chron.* VI. 342 The *life buoy being caught hold of. **1875** BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 283 The Service Life Buoy is supposed to be capable of keeping four men afloat. *a* **1631** DONNE *Progr. Soul* 504 This mouse .. to the brain .. went, And gnaw'd the *life-cords there. **1840** BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 733 Fate shears The life-cord prompt enough. **1894** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 272 Each species has two generations in its *life-cycle. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1620) 222 This *life-deadman in this old dungeon flung. **1807** BYRON *Nisus & Euryalus* 48 And hostile *life-drops dim my gory spear. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Life estates..are either for the life of the owner, or for the life of another, or others. **1879** DALLINGER *Lect. Min. Forms Life*, We were able in the course of four years' steady work to complete the *life history of six distinct forms. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 401 The life-history of the white corpuscles. *a* **1843** SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 359 My father's Aunt Hannah had a *life-hold estate. **1813** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 428 Lifehold tenures. **1887** *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 883/2 A small lifehold farm. **1802-12** BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 635 The axe of the .. malicious *life-holder is levelling to the ground the lofty oaks. **1809** R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 51 *Life Insurances are contracts to pay the assured a specified sum of money upon the death of the person or persons named in the contract. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 657 He had only a *life interest in his property. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 564 His life-interest in his prebend was forfeited. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 38 Cork *Life Jackets. **1855** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Life-knot, a term applied to the neck, or point between the root and stem of plants, because if this part in a young plant be seriously injured it will die, whereas the root or stem may be removed without detriment. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 169 *Life-lines, for the preservation of the seamen. **1840** R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* Gloss., *Life-lines*, ropes carried along yards, etc., for men to hold on by. **1895** *Daily News* 2 Jan. 3/3 He observed a rocket, and informed the coastguard, who arrived with the lifelines. **1869** EARL RUSSELL in Hansard *Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CXCV. 454 That a great number of *life Peers may be created. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* I. vii. 68 No *life-peerages had been created for several centuries. **1869** EARL RUSSELL in Hansard *Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CXCV. 454 A life peerage had been granted to Lord Wensleydale. **1851** GOSSE *Nat. in Jamaica* 61 The Leaf of Life, or the *Life Plant. **1819** *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXVII. 110 The Gold Medal of the Society was this Session voted to Mr. Thomas Cook, Lieut. R.N. for a Life Raft. **1723** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6109/1 The Squadron of Life-Guards, two Squadrons of the *Life-Regiment. **1857** THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 121 She was a well-appointed little boat, .. with patent *life-seats and metallic life-boat. *a* **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 532 Concerning actuall or *life-sinne. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 45 Al hare *lifsiðe. *a* **1240** *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 249 Euch sunne .. þat he .. wrahtte in al his lif siðe. **1820** *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXVIII. 164 *Life-spencer. **1794** MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 310 The *life-springs of taste and of good conduct. **1859** K. CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 14 Hope is the life-spring of enterprise. *c* **1522** MORE *De quat. noviss.* Wks. 77/2 Breaking thy vaines & thy *life stringes wᵗ like pain & grief. **1767** G. S. CAREY *Hills Hybla* 39 Thy words have cut my life-string thro'. **1827** KEBLE *Chr. Y.* Tuesday bef. Easter, One by one The life-strings of that tender heart gave way. **1865** *Reader* 25 Feb. 213/1 Every insurance office bases its transactions upon an instrument which is called a '*Life Table'. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (*Agnes*) 332 A lame quhytare þane ony snaw þat euir þai schaw of þe *lif-thraw. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 245 [She] endowed the same with her owne Patrimonie and *Livetide. **1859** DICKENS *T. Two Cities* III. xiii, The life-tide of the city. **1649** J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Epist.* (1886) vij/2 A Christian .. desire after the same *life-tree of Christ. **1821** BYRON *Cain* I. i. 292 Wherefore pluck'd he not The life-tree? *a* **1300** *Siriz* in Wright *Anecd. Lit.* (1844) 5 Never more his *lif wile. *a* **1849** J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 321 The life-while of a world. **1871** E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* iii. 43 Your great *life-work. **1879** PATTISON *Milton* xiii. 167 In 1638..Milton has already determined that this lifework shall be a poem, an epic poem. **1737** WARBURTON *Let. to Birch* 24 Nov. in Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. Introd. 50 Almost all the *life-writers we have had before Toland and Desmaiseaux are indeed strange insipid creatures. **1772** *Ann. Reg., Misc. Ess.* 193 Of all the fantastic amusements in which modern genius indulges itself, the most whimsical is *Life-writing. *Ibid.* 169/1 This life-writing part of the world. **1889** LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess.* (1891) 76 It.. comes nearer to him [Plutarch] than any life-writing I can think of.

18. The gen. sing. *life's* (12–17th c. *lives*) was formerly much used in certain syntactical combs., as *lives book*, *life's day* (= LIFE-DAY), *lives food*, *life's time* (OE. *lifes tid*; = LIFETIME, etc.); now *rare* exc. in *life's end* (somewhat *arch.*); also †**lives-wet** = blood.

c **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xiv. [xix.] (1890) 216 Ealle his lifes tiid. *c* **1205** LAY. 229 Þis lond he hire lende, þat come hir lifes ende. *c* **1220** *Bestiary* 287 Seke we ure liues fod. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 707 Þu schalt .. libben liues ende wið Iesu Crist. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 246 God hat writen o liues boc al þet heo seið. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 28889 Men agh noght warn him liues fode. *c* **1381** CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 53 Oure present wordis lyuys space Nys but a maner deth. *c* **1385** — *L. G. W.* 1624 *Medea*, I wot wel that .. myn labour May nat disserue it in myn lyuys day. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* 702 A kniȝte of þe table rounde, To his lyues ende. *c* **1430**

Lydg. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 674 (*Lenvoy*) Go, litel quayre, vnto my lyues queen. c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 536 For eny certein while or for al hir lyuys tyme. a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cc j b, We can never passe one good lyves daie. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* i. iv. 187 Cold, writhled Eld, his liues-wet almost spent. 1600 *Certain Prayers* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 692 On whose life dependeth the life and life's-joy of so many thousands! 1637 *Sc. Prayer Bk.*, *Catechism*, That I may continue in the same unto my lives end. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. xii. 156 In the lives-time of their dearly Beloveds deceas'd. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 613 There is but little Sand left in their Lives Glass. 1830 *Song in praise of beer*, And I'll contend to my life's end There's nothing to tipple like Beer.

Life, *v. rare.* [f. Life *sb.*] *trans.* To give life to. Hence **Li·fing** *ppl. a.*

1880 G. Macdonald *Diary Old Soul* Jan. 9, I see him all in all, the lifing mind, Or nowhere. *Ibid.* Mar. 27 As to our mothers came help in our birth—Not lost in lifing us, but saved and blest.

Life, obs. form of Lief.

Li·fe-blood.

1. The blood necessary to life; vital blood.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. xi. 53 The weapon .. deepe emperst his darksom hollow maw, And, back retyrd, his life blood forth with all did draw. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 269. 1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 467. 1789 Cowper *Cockfighter's Garland* vii, Nor e'er had fought but he made flow The life-blood of his fiercest foe. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y.*, *Good Friday*, With the Saviour's life-blood wet.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* That which gives life to a man's mind, thought, action, etc.; the vital part or vitalizing influence.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, iv. i. 29 This sicknes doth infect The very Life-blood of our Enterprise. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* iv. vii, [Ovid addressing Julia] Be gon, sweete Life-bloode. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1856 I. 29 His love (life blood of all his hopes). 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 A good Booke is the pretious life-blood of a master spirit. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvii. 180 The noble spirit of the metropolis is the life-blood of the state. 1857 Willmott *Pleas. Lit.* xx. 110 The poetic element is the life-blood of the narrative.

b. *attrib.* as *adj.* Vital, essential. *rare*−¹.

1641 Milton *Reform.* ii. Wks. (1847) 16/1 All the most sacred and lifeblood laws.

3. (Also *live-blood.*) The popular name for an involuntary twitching of the lip or eyelid.

1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* ii. xi. § 2 (1734) 229 Pulsations from Flatulency, like what is vulgarly called the Life-Blood, in several Parts of the Body. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* VI. 221 My upper-lip had the motion in it, throbbing, like the pulsation which we call the life-blood. 1855 J. Dixon *Dis. Eye* 271 The orbicularis palpebrarum muscle is subject to a spasmodic twitching .. popularly termed the live-blood.

Li·fe-boat. A boat specially constructed for saving lives in cases of loss of a vessel at sea.

In 1785 a patent was granted to Mr. Lukin for an 'insubmergible boat,' but the word *life-boat* is not used in the specification.

1801 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 14 Two life boats have been finished by Mr. Greathead of Shields. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 283 The Gold Medal and Fifty Guineas were .. voted .. to Mr. Henry Greathead .. for a Boat of peculiar construction, named a Life-Boat, in consequence of the lives of many persons shipwrecked having been preserved by it. 1811 Moore *'Tis sweet to behold* ii, Yet who would not turn with a fonder emotion, To gaze on the life-boat, though rugged and worn. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 65. 344 The life-boat can brave storms in which a coast-guard boat or fisher boat could not venture to put out.

b. *attrib.*: **life-boat day**, a day on which collections are made for the maintenance of life-boats; **lifeboat-man**, a member of a life-boat's crew.

1858 Homans *Dict. Comm.* 1215/2 The National Life-Boat Institution. *Ibid.* 1216/1 A member of the Life-boat Committee. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 65. 345 The life-boatmen's pay. 1864 Atkinson *Stanton Grange* 40 Shoes on the lifeboat principle, selfacting dischargers of all extra water. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 4/5 A meeting .. for the purpose of establishing a lifeboat day in the town.

Life-day. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: see Life *sb.* and Day *sb.* A day or some period of a man's life; chiefly *pl.* (occas. *sing.*), a man's life or lifetime, '(all) the days of (one's) life'. † *To bring, do of life-day*, to kill; † *to leese one's life-dawes*, to die.

Beowulf 1622 Gr.) Se ellor-gast oflet lifdaʒas. a 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 1224 On hyra lif-daʒum. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Her heo leueden al heore lifdaʒes on kare. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1139 Þe while þu art on lif-day. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4119 Quiles him lesten liue daʒes. c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 84 in *O. E. Misc.* 39 Þet heo hyne myhte wreye and don of lyf-daʒe. c 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 49 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 59 Thine lif-dayes beth al a-go. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 4456 Beues..was islawe And ibrouȝt of his lif dawe. c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 1006 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 312 Therfore he les his lyf-dawes. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iii. 293 And haiff he lyff-dayis. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 880 He .. leues louely with hir all hys lyue days. 1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 278 Which affray shortyd the lyffdayes of the sayd Phillippe. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccx. [ccvi.] 650 These lordes .. acorded well toguyder all their lyue dayes. 1538 Duchess Norfolk in Miss M. A. E. Wood *Lett. R. & Illustr. Ladies* (1852) II. 368 As for my lord my husband, for his liveday I will never trust him. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. ix. G ij, Ye know that now our life daies are but short. 1876 Morris *Sigurd* (1887) 25 As a picture all of gold thy life-days shalt thou see.

Life-everlasting. American cudweed, *Antennaria margaritacea.*

1656 Parkinson *Paradisi* (ed. 2) 374 *Argyrocome sive Gnaphalium Americanum.* Live long or Life everlasting. 1753 in Chambers *Cycl.* Suppl. App. 1854 Thoreau *Walden* ix. (1886) 111 Life-everlasting grows under the table, and blackberry vines run round its legs.

Lifeful (ləi·fˌful), *sb. rare*−¹. [f. Life *sb.* + -ful.] An amount sufficient to fill a lifetime.

1866 Blackmore *Cradock Nowell* xxvii. (1881) 139 A manuscript containing a lifeful of learning.

Lifeful (ləi·fˌful), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 3 lifful, 6 livefull, lifull, lyfull. [f. Life *sb.* + -ful.] Full of life; having much vitality or animation; giving or bestowing life or vitality.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 834 Þe liffule leaue of hali chirche. 1570 T. Norton tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 199 We pray to have the daily meat .. to be made lifeful and healthful to us. 1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 118. 1596 — *F. Q.* vi. xi. 46 Like lyfull heat to nummed senses brought. 1606 Marston *Parasitaster* i. ii. B 2, Liberous life-full eyes and well fild vaines. 1818 Keats *Endym.* i. 768 A colour grew Upon his cheek, while thus he lifeful spake. 1862 R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 107 Nothing is too lifeful for sculpture, if so be it be beautiful.

Hence **Li·fefully** *adv.*, **Li·fefulness.**

a 1470 Tiptoft *De I. P. C. Scipio* Caxton 1481 D iv, In theyr children nature hath lyeffully emprynted .. the same. 1831 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 865 In their lifefulness forgetting all thoughts .. that appertain to death. 1864 Mrs. Clive *John Greswold* II. 179 The .. gar[illegible] which had been worn so lifefully in the morning. 1870 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* iii. 54 Human hope and lifefulness.

Life-giver. One who or that which gives life.

1598 S. Rowlands *Betray. Christ* G i b, O .. deaths victor, true life-giuer. 1862 [illegible] I. [illegible] The air .. which is the kindest life giver. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* i. 3 The Holy Ghost, the Lord and Life-Giver.

So **Life-giving** *sb.* and *a.*

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* [illegible], This creation and lifegiving, is not communicated to others. 1596 Spenser *Hymn Heav. Love* [illegible], Heavens life-giving fyre. 1667 Milton *P. L.* [illegible] The vertue .. Of that life-giving Plant. a 1761 Law *Comf. Weary Pilgr.* [illegible] his holy presence in our souls. 1855 K[illegible] [illegible] The life-giving oxygen of the air. 1899 [illegible] Jones *Abt. the Ch. Christ* [illegible] All life-giving is costly.

Li·fe-guard. [Perh. suggested by Du. *lijfgarde* (obs.), G. *leibgarde* (in both of which, however, the first element = 'body').]

1. A body-guard of soldiers; now *pl.* (written *Life Guards*), in the British army, two regiments of cavalry, forming, together with the Royal Horse Guards, the household cavalry.

1648 *Declar. Commons, Reb. Ireland* 63 Most of the King's life-guard are Irish. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 161 One of Sir Th. Fairefax lief-guard. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* ii. x. 217 The Cherethites were a kind of lifegard to King David. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3822/1 A stronger Party of French Horse, drawn out of their Life-Guard. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* x, A thousand horse mount with him as his daily life-guard. 1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Leg.* xxiv. 244 He had been passing the evening with an officer—one of the Life-guards Blue. 1884 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 9 Her Majesty's Regiments of Life Guards, and the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, have the Precedence of all other Corps whatever.

b. *attrib.*, as † *life-guard oath*; **life-guard-man**, a member of a life-guard; also *Life Guardsman*, a soldier belonging to the Life Guards.

1662 Jessey *Mirab. Ann. Secundus* 34 The biggest life-guard oaths. 1681-2 Wood *Life* 19 Feb., Three men habited like life-guard men. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 23 June, I am resolved to make you my life-guard-man on the highway. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* i, His large boots resembled .. those worn by our Life Guardsmen at the present day. 1877 Mrs. Forrester *Mignon* I. 11 You are big enough for a Life Guardsman!

2. The guard or protection of a person's life; a protecting agent or influence. ? *Obs.*

1648 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 226 Our spirits within us, which should be as our life-guard to secure us against all attempts from without. 1652 S. Patrick *Funeral Serm.* in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 531 Good men are the lifeguard of the world. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* iii. (1697) 42 Modesty, the Life-guard of Chastity. a 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 317 All the Heav'nly Host your Life-guard are. 1800 Weems *Washington* xiv. (1877) 208 This noble quality was the life-guard of his reason.

3. A device attached to the front of a locomotive for sweeping small obstructions from the track.

1864 *Morn. Star* 9 Sept., Had not the life-guard .. protected the wheels of the engine as it did the train would .. have been thrown off the line.

4. *U.S.* A person employed to watch against accidents to bathers.

1896 Howells *Impressions & Exp.* 217. I came out almost before the life-guard could get ready to throw me a life-preserver. *Ibid.* 223 The life-guard of the bathing-beach.

Hence † **Life-guard** *v. trans.*, to protect as a life-guard; to preserve, safeguard.

1690 *Mor. Ess. & Disc.* xii. 209 'Tis not a Man's great Parts .. can Life-guard him from Censure, which is a-kin to Death.

† **Life-holy,** *a.* Of holy life. Hence † **Life-holiness.**

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 133 Þe lif holie prest zacharie. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 142 Þet .. heo holden hire up mid hore lif holinesse. *Ibid.* 346 To hire owune schrift feder, oðer to summe oðre lif-holie monne. a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 207 His ariste arere me in lif holinesse. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 195 Lyf-holy as eremites. *Ibid.* vi. 80 Lyf-holynesse and loue han ben longe hennes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 303/2 Lyyf holy, *devotus, sanctus.*

† **Life-honey, live-honey.** *Obs.* (See quots. 1609, 1729.)

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 111 Tak halue apynt of lyf hony. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* ccxxxiii. 234 Let it boyle vntill it come to the thicknesse of Liue Honie. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 317 Such .. as .. will not run like life-hony. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* vi. § 27 The other [hony] so soft that it will runne, which therefore is called liue-hony. 1729 *Evelyn's Pomona* Gen. Advt. 96 Live-Honey that which drops freely out of the Combs.

† **Li·fehood, li·vehood.** *Obs.* [f. Life *sb.* + -hood.] Means of maintaining life, livelihood, sustenance.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 308/2 Lyvelode, or lyfhode (K. liyflode), *victus.* 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v. xiii, At the houre of his dethe he byquethed and gaf to them his herytage or lyuehode. 1664 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 76 If the said inhabitants shall provide for a sufficient lifehood for the said children.

Lifekins: see Life *sb.* 3 d.

Lifeless (ləi·fˌlės), *a.* Also 5-6 **lyveles,** 6-8 **liveles, -lesse.** [OE. *lífléas*, f. *líf* Life *sb.* + *-léas* -less.] Having no life.

1. That has ceased to live; deprived of life; dead.

1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xx. 7 Þu bist dead for-raðe, and þa þe þe to belimpað beoð liflease ealle. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1[illegible] He .. wið his worde awahte þe liflese [illegible] to lif. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* [illegible] The Myrmydons .. Bere hym .. to his big tent. [illegible] left hym as lyueles. c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* [illegible] The liveless carcasses of those that lived [illegible] to serve the crowes. 1650 W. Sanderson *Hist.* [illegible] He fear'd, that within few daies the Land [illegible] 1791 Cowper *Iliad* [illegible] He [illegible] Patroclus. 1841 [illegible] There in the twilight cold and grey, Lifeless, but beautiful, he lay. 1851 R[illegible] [illegible] A [illegible] of lifeless gra[illegible]. 1546 [illegible] He is liueles, that is faultles. 1629 G[illegible] *Hel. Mak.* [illegible]

b. *hyperbolically.* Said, e.g., of a person in a swoon; insensible, senseless.

1651 Cartwright *Ephes. & Cimm. Matron* ii (1656) 67 Consuming themselves in greedy looks, leave their bodies faint and weake. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 317 If the [illegible] it growes pale and lifeless. 1795 Mrs. Parsons *Myst. Warning* I. iii. 51 H[illegible], and he fell extended on the floor .. Happily a servant was passing .. and beheld the lifeless body .. He was soon restored to his senses. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* [illegible] Mrs. Felix Lorraine sank lifeless into his arms.

2. Not endowed with or possessing life; inanimate.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. [illegible] and mid lifleasum [illegible] 1553 [illegible] *Cicero* [illegible] 1600 [illegible] 1612 [illegible] 1686 J. [illegible] *Life* [illegible] III. 124 They conjur their Demons into their consecrated Images, and make the lifeless Statues to move and speak. 1851 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. [illegible] 124 A [illegible] of lifeless forms. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* [illegible] Then on the lifeless parting he feeds his heart to the full.

3. Wanting vital quality; destitute of animation, vigour, or activity. Also of food: containing no 'life' or nourishment.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 696 Þe wrenchfule feont .. weorp ham ut sone of paraises selhðen into þis liflese lif. a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4734 Aftir most he rewarde with a [illegible] His lyfles resouns [illegible]. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 170 b, [illegible] Vespasian .. did soone releeve the worlde that had long beene liuelesse and forlorne. 1586 Marlowe 1st *Pt. Tamburl.* iii. ii, Ceaseless and disconsolate conceits Which dye my looks so liveless as they are. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 124 Feeding on hearbs and rootes, and such other liveless nourishment. 1642 *View Print. Book int. Observat.* 25 They are liveless conventions without all vertue and power. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* v. xxi. (1880) 310 The effect of the whole, as compared with the same design cut by a machine or a lifeless hand. 1890 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 2/5 This market is lagging again .. Flax lifeless.

4. Devoid of life or living beings.

1728-46 Thomson *Summer* 748 A wild expanse of lifeless sand and sky. 1762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. vii. 124 Statues furnished the lifeless spot with mimic representations of the excluded sons of men. 1879 Browning *Pheidippides* 53 Treeless, herbless, lifeless mountain.

Hence **Li·felessly** *adv.*, **Li·felessness.**

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Lifelessness* (sic). 1814 Byron *Corsair* iii. xx, Each extended tress Long—fair—but spread in utter lifelessness. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 7 Antique-looking vessels, whose white sails hang in utter lifelessness from the mast. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 55 A few negro children .. posed as lifelessly as if they were really figures 'carved in ebony'. 1896 *Academy* 5 Dec. 485/2 [His] style is lifelessly correct and drab with Latinisms.

Life-like, lifelike (ləi·fˌləik), *a.*

1. Likely to live. Only in *phrase.* Cf. Alive-like.

1613 J. Day *Diall* (1614) 321 But what neede we take so long a Day as to see what they will say on their Deathbeds, we shall heare some of them confesse it somewhat sooner, even while they are aliue, and liue-like. 1881 Miss Yonge *Lads & Lasses Langley* ii. 96 Here, mother .. I'm living and lifelike, thank God.

2. Like or resembling life; exactly like a living original or something in real life.

1725 Pope *Odyss.* iv. 1047 Minerva, life-like on embody'd air, Impressed the form of Iphthima the fair. 1836 H. Rogers *J. Howe* i. (1863) 15 The life-like forms of the painter or the sculptor. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 188 As we read this lifelike fiction.

3. as *adv.* With animation or liveliness.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 237 He went Life-like through all things.

Hence **Li·felikeness.**

1857 GLADSTONE in *Oxford Ess.* 10 This freshness and genuineness, this life-likeness, are almost wholly wanting. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 87 In all the distinctness of objective reality—with all the life-likeness of flesh and blood. 1884 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* May 788 The piteous and perfect lifelikeness of these magnificent lines every heart..may recognize.

Lifelikins, Lifelings: see LIFE *sb.* 3 d.

Lifelod(e, obs. form of LIVELIHOOD.

Lifelong (ləi·fˌlǫŋ), *sb. rare.* [Evolved from the advb. phrase 'all my (his, etc.) life long': see LONG *adv.*] The duration of a life; a lifetime.

a 1836 R. H. FROUDE *Mem.* (1849) 47 For the making of a single rich man, we make a thousand whose life-long is one flood-tide of misery. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 119 A spot wherein a student might have passed a lifelong.

Lifelong (ləi·fˌlǫŋ), *a.* [f. LIFE *sb.* + LONG.]

†**1.** = LIVELONG. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 84, I wished for you..in vain all night, the life-long night.

2. Lasting or continuing for a lifetime.

1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 151 The glorious thirst after Knowledge never finds its life-long draught sweet enough. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 2 The history of that dreary, lifelong fray. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 267 Plato..in his life-long effort to work out the great intellectual puzzle of his age.

3. as *adv.* During the whole length of life.

1875 LOWELL *Poem at Cambridge (Mass.) Centennial*, The boy feels deeper meanings thrill his ear, That tingling through his pulse life-long shall run.

† **Lifen,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 **lyfen.** [f. LIFE *sb.* + -EN 5.] *trans.* To make lifelike.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. v, And with such sighs, Laments, and acclamations lyfen it, As if [etc.].

† **Li·feness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. LIFE *sb.* + -NESS.] Lifetime.

1534 LADY ELIZ. DACRES in Miss M. A. E. Wood *Lett. R. & Illustr. Ladies* (1852) II. 127 That the peace shall be concluded during the Princes lyfnes, and a year longer.

Life-preserver.

1. One who preserves life.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 234 The Doctors are nam'd *Hackeems* (it may be radically from the Hebrew word *Hachajim*, that is, a life-preserver).

2. A life-buoy, life-belt, or other contrivance used in saving life at sea.

1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 189 The plan of the 'Life Preserver' here mentioned is borrowed from that of Commissary Bosquet. 1825 HOOD *Ode to Mr. Dymoke*, Nor would even the best of his earthly inventions, 'Life preservers', have floated him out of this gore. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* ii (1859) 18 Taking..a life-preserver, I ventured into one of the little canoes.

3. A stick or bludgeon loaded with lead, intended for self-defence. Often referred to as a frequent weapon of burglars.

1837 *Ann. Reg.* 11 The prisoner was given in charge to the police, a life-preserver having been found upon him. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1056 Life-preservers, of whale-bone and cane, covered with leather. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Feb. 285/1 When a burglar is armed with a bludgeon or a life-preserver.

Lifer (ləi·fəɹ). *slang.* [f. LIFE *sb.* + -ER¹.]

1. One sentenced to penal servitude (or earlier, transportation) for life.

1830 R. DAWSON *Pres. State Australia* 201 Some were seven years' men, and others were what they call 'lifers'. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xliii, 'They'll make the Artful nothing less than a lifer'. 1872 MISS BRADDON *To the bitter End* III. 266 'I'm a lifer', said Richard grimly.

2. A sentence for life.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 530 Is it not a shame to give me a lifer, and they only a month each? 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. xi, He got five-and-twenty years, which Joe said was as good as a lifer.

Liferent (ləi·fˌrent). *Sc. Law.* Also 5 **lifrent,** 6 **lyf(e)rent, lyverent,** 7 **liffrent.** A rent which one is entitled to receive for life, usually for support; a right to use and enjoy property during one's life.

1491 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 225/1 Landis gevin in coniunctfeftment or lifrent. 1535 *Ibid.* 344/2 Þe wardatouris of sik landis [*marg. add.* ladyis of coniunct fee or lyfrent]. 1535 Q. MARGARET in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1836) V. 22 *note*, Ye maist partie of oure landis and lyverent lyis apoune ye Bordouris of Ingland. 1591 *Charter* in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 4) 359 We have given..to our beloved cousin, Thomas, Lord Boyd, in free-holding, or life-rent [etc.]. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 510 If the person prosecuted for this crime shall be denounced for not appearing, his liferent..falls upon the denunciation. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. l. 858 Like the usufruct of the old jus civile liferent is personal to the liferenter. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* 6 Feb. an. 1826 They would have had a right to his liferent at Abbotsford among other things.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *liferent-infeftment, right, tack*; **liferent-escheat** (see ESCHEAT 1 b).

1681 *Sc. Act* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/3 They shall be.. punished with the loss of their Moveables and *liferent Escheat. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 173 A *liferent-infeftment..or a liferent-tack, when assigned falls not under the assignee's liferent-escheat, but his single. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 156 A minister had only a *liferent right to his glebe. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 218 That the licence granted to beneficed persons to sett tacks be restrained either to a *liferent tack, or to a nineteen yeare tack allanerlie.

Hence **Life-rented** *a.*, charged with a liferent.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5890/3 Part of Calder, not Life-rented.

Liferenter (ləi·fˌreːntəɹ). *Sc.* [f. prec. + -ER¹.] A person who is entitled to or enjoys a liferent.

1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 73/1 The heretouris and lyfrentaris of landis wᵗʰin townis and suburbis þeroff. 1599 JAS. I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1603) 83 Kingdomes are euer at God's disposition, and in that case we are but liue-rentars. 1685 *Sc. Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2032/2 All the Heretors, Liferenters, Feuars and Wodsetters in the Shires of Air [etc.]. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 181 The temporary possessors and life-renters in it. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. l. 858 Liferent is personal to the liferenter. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 124 A minister is but a life-renter.

So **Liferentrix,** a woman who enjoys a liferent.

1692 *Inv.* in *Scot. N. & Q.* (1900) Dec. 92/1 Issobel Hackat ..lyverentrix thereof. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ii, Lady Margaret Bellenden liferentrix of the Barony of Tillietudlem. 1825 *Law Reports* 9 App. Cases 329/2 The fee vested ..to Anne Niblie, for her own interest, and in her or the liferentrix for behoof of the children *nascituri*.

Life-size, *a.* Of the size of life; (of a picture or statue) equal in size to the original.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 139/1 The figures are life-size. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 340 Here..is a life-size image of Apis, when he was a calf. 1878 BROWNING *Poets of Croisic* Epil. xiii, So he made himself a statue: Marble stood, life-size. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 81/1 Two life-size portraits on panels.

Lifesome (ləi·fsɒ̆m), *a.* Also 6 **livesome.** [f. LIFE *sb.* + -SOME.]

†**1.** Fraught with life. *Obs.*

1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* v, O liuesome death, O sweete and pleasant ill.

2. Full of life or animation, lively.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 414/1 Joy is depicted with a lifsome merry aspect. 1797–1809 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* III. xii, I wish for your sake I could be More lifesome and more gay. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 11 The speeches of Momus..are very witty and lifesome.

Hence **Li·fesomely** *adv.*, **Li·fesomeness.**

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 111 A..plastick spring of lifesomness or animality. 1845 SARA COLERIDGE *Mem. & Lett.* I. 321 What he does see clearly he expresses with great energy and lifesomeness. 1848 — in *Q. Rev.* Mar. 430 His latest poems..are not so lifesomely evolved from a central idea as those of his morning and noon-day.

Lifest, obs. superl. of LIEF *a.*

Lifetenant, -aunt, obs. ff. LIEUTENANT.

Lifetime (ləi·ftəim). Forms: see LIFE and TIME. The time that one's life continues, duration of life.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 696 Wu laȝelike ȝe [ðe turtre] holdeð luue al hire lif time. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 999, I graunt him greþli..mi loue for euer al mi lif time. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxii. 251 Alle these forsayd thynges trewelych for to kepe..alle his lyf time. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 In hys lyfe tyme by hys owne marcial affayres. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* viii. § 571. 248 Cause them to be given or delivered unto them in their live times. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 80 Unless they..restore..them to their favour in their life-time. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 183 A lifetime might be passed happily in such pursuits.

transf. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 167 Durable for whatever may be the lifetime of the world.

Li·feward, *adv.* [See -WARD.] In the direction of life, towards life.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov. 8/1 A chance lifeward this way, deathward that. 1897 H. DRUMMOND *Ideal Life* 258 We want a principle life-ward as well as God-ward.

Lifey (ləi·fi), *a.* Now *Sc.* Also 5 **livi, lyfy,** 9 **lifie.** [f. LIFE *sb.* + -Y.] †**a.** Characteristic of or belonging to life (*obs.*). **b.** Lively, spirited.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 119 Not oonly animal vertues.. ben I-chaungid, also naturel & liui vertues [*Add. MS.* lyfy]. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxix. 359 A tenderness..that..runs through one's heart, in the same lifey current. 1808–25 JAMIESON, *Lifey*, lively, spirited. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 64 There never march'd for open weir A troop sae lifey and sae jolly.

Liff(e, obs. forms of LIEF, LIFE, LIVE.

Liffleod, obs. form of LIVELIHOOD.

Liffrent, obs. form of LIFERENT.

Lifful, variant of LEEFUL; obs. f. LIFEFUL *a.*

Liffyr, Sc. form of LIVER *sb.*¹

Liflod(e, obs. form of LIVELIHOOD.

Lift (lift), *sb.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *poet.* Forms: 1 **lyft,** 2–3 **luft(e** (*ü*), 3 **leoft,** 4 **lefte, lifte, lijft,** 5–6 **lyft,** 4– **lift.** [OE. *lyft* masc., neut., fem., corresponds to OS., OHG., MHG. *luft* masc., fem. (Du. *lucht*, G. *luft* fem.), ON. *lopt* neut. (see LOFT), Goth. *luftus* masc., fem.] The sky, upper regions; † in early use also, the air, atmosphere. Also *pl.*, the (seven) heavens.

Beowulf 2832 Se widfloȝa..nalles æfter lyfte lacende hwearf. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 146 Romane him..worhton eorþ hus for þære lyfte wylme & æternesse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Of þe uisces iþe wetere and fuȝeles iþe lufte. *c* 1205 LAY. 25585 Com an wunderlic deor, æst in þan leofte [*c* 1275 in þan lufte]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2124 Ich schal..leoten toluken þi flesch þe fuheles of þe lufte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5685 Þo hurde he..angles singe..Vpe in þe luft a murye song. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10479 Sco lift hir hend vn-to þe lift And þus to prai sco gaf a scift. *Ibid.* 12871 Als he loked vp til heuen Open he sagh þe liftes seuen. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1444 Now se we þe lyfte clere and faire. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 316 Crist..þat..with mony sternis sere payntyt þe lyft. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 276 A vois was herd on hih the lifte Of which al Rome was adrad. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 326 The lyft lemit vp beliue, and licht was the day. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxv. 49 Quhill that twa monis wer sene vp in the lift. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 182 The lift begouth for to ouercast with shours. 1759 *Rural Love* 10 The dearest lass beneath the lift. 1785 BURNS *Winter Night* 4 When Phœbus gies a short-liv'd glow'r, Far south the lift. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 130 The sweet calm moon in the midnight lift. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 107 If the lift fa' the laverocks will be smoored. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 40 The moon shines dolorous From out the rainy lift.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *lift-fowl*; **lift-like** *a.*, heaven-like.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2245 Fode to wilde deor, & to luft-fuheles. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxi. 274 Long shroud-like lights Lit up its lift-like dome.

Lift (lift), *sb.*² [f. LIFT *v.*]

I. The action or an act of lifting. (See also DEAD LIFT.)

1. The action or an act of lifting, in various senses of the vb.; a raising or rising; the distance through which anything is lifted and moved. † *To have the lift*: to be hanged. *To be on the lift* (Southern *U.S.*): to be on the point of removing; also *fig.* to be at the point of death (*Cent. Dict.*).

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. v. 848 In the lyftyng the kyng sowned and syr Lucan fyl in a sowne wyth the lyfte. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 536 After many showtis & lyftis at the gatis. 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 190 He saith that he was comandyd by Brian to gyve a lifft at the aulter ston. 1604 TERILO *Friar Bacon's Proph.* 486 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 285 And thiefes must hang, and knaves must shift, And silly fooles must have the lift. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 731 In the Lift of the Feet when a Man Goeth up the Hill, the Weight of the Body beareth most upon the Knees. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 29 [It] was transported miraculously..from Nazareth..17. hundred Italian miles, O! a long lift for so scuruie a Cell. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxxiii. (1708) 99 The Goat..gives the Fox a Lift, and so Out [of the Well] he Springs. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 128 We must give an equal Lift to all the Parts. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xliii. (1856) 397 We continue perched up, just as we were after our great lift of last December. 1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 8 There was so much lift of sea. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 132 An almost imperceptible lift of the eyebrow. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lxxxi, No lift of ripple to o'erlap Keel, much less, prow. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. v, The broader lift of this gray vault o'erhead.

b. A help on the way given to a foot passenger by allowing him to travel some distance in a vehicle.

1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 17 June, I generally get a lift in a coach to town. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 331 Instead of money for frequent 'lifts,' the driver receives..presents of game. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxv, To get a lift when we can. To walk when we can't. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. l. 8 Giving patience a lift over a weary road.

c. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* The removal of a corpse from the house for burial; the starting of a funeral procession.

1887 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, s.v. 1897 G. NEASHAM *Joshua Lax* 7 The lift was announced to take place at 11 a.m.

2. *fig.* In various immaterial applications, e.g.: A 'rise' in station, prosperity, etc.; promotion; a rise in price; an act of helping, or a circumstance that helps, to a higher or more advanced position. *To give* († *lend*) *a lift*: to 'give a helping hand' *to.* † *To give a lift at*: to attack. † *To have (one) on the lift*: ? to have at a disadvantage.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 123, I did suffer them now and then to draw my money, but neither much, nor often, lest when they had me on the lift, they might haue left off. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Communion* v, Another lift like this will make Them both [body and soul] to be together. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* v. 66 We would intreat him to lend Bellarmine a lift in answering the famous Doctor Whitakers. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 32 It is no wonder if the King feeling the incumbrance, gave a lift at the Pope's power, by stopping the current of Money from England, Rome-wards. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Apr., The only lift to set him upon his legs. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 69 To give the objection all the lifts we can. 1676 OTWAY *Don Carlos* IV. i. Plays (1888) 53 Thy foes are tottering, and the day's thy own, Give them but one lift now, and they go down. 1711 H. LAMP *Autobiog.* iii. (1895) 29, I..enter'd my cadet or voluntier in the King's Life Guard of Swissers, in order to get thereby a little lift. 1770 BURKE *Shortening Parlts.* Wks. X. 82 A living was to be got for one,..a lift in the Navy for a third. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 288 You have given the finishing lift to the misfortune that was already destroying him. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. i. ¶ 2 My memory wants a lift. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 120, I shall set myself more on a level with these gentry..by a lift in my fortunes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Oct. 5/4 The extension of the franchise..has given an incalculable forward lift to the principles of the Alliance. 1897 *Trans. Highld. Agric. Soc.* 142 His spirit, action and style gave him a great 'lift' in the show-yard.

b. An elevating influence or effect. ? *U.S.*

1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 308 The language and verse of Spenser at his best have an ideal lift in them. 1876 — *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 3 The traveller feels the ennobling lift of such society.

†**c.** A crisis or emergency; = DEAD LIFT. *Obs.*

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 6 In Extremitie, when my life is at a lift, or my state set vpon a desperate Cast. 1632 BROME *Novella* IV. i. Wks. 1873 I. 145 Fear it not, Mistris, she is as sure at such a lift.

3. An act of lifting or stealing; in older use, † a shift, trick. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D, Such yoong youths .. fall then to priuy lifts & cosenages. 1594 *2nd Rep. Faustus* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 338 Such cranks, such lifts, careers and gambalds as he plaid there. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (1640) 54 If for our Linnen we still us'd the lift, And with the hedge..made shift. 1852 JUDSON *Myst. & Mis. New York* I. iv. 40 When I hear of the boys making a large lift, I always envy them. 1894 LAING *Poems* 12 (E. D. D.) For remember a' villains began wi' a lift That by some folk wad scarcely be reckoned a theft.

4. The act or habit of carrying (the head, neck, eyes, etc.) aloft; elevated carriage.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. vii. 47 She is a little above middle height, with a fine lift to her head and neck. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xix, The proud lift of her neck was gone. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 320 The head set firm on it without any droop or lift of the chin. 1889 ADELINE SERGEANT *Esther Denison* I. ii. xii. 159 There was a happy expectancy in the lift of her eyes as she walked up the country road.

5. Technical uses.

a. *Engineering.* The action of lifting a load through a vertical distance, or one of several successive distances. Hence, in *Coal-mining*, 'a series of workings being prosecuted to the rise at one time' (Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, p. 201).

1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 59 If you have but one Lift one Station or Engine-Room will be sufficient. *Ibid.* 63 A Custom used in very deep Mines .. of raising their Water by several Lifts from Cistern to Cistern. 1860 E. HULL *Coalfields* Introd. (1861) 5 The 'Cannel' seam is reached by means of two 'lifts' at a depth of 600 yards. 1867 SMYTH *Coal* 100 The mines are from 300 to 500 feet deep, sunk in lifts of 40 to 50 feet at a time.

b. *Horology.* The amount of motion of a watch-balance produced by each impulse of vibration.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 73 If it is found that the lift is unequal from the point of rest the balance spring collet must be shifted in the direction of the least lift till the lift be equal.

†**c.** *Card-playing.* The action of lifting or 'cutting' a pack of cards; also quasi-*concr.* one of the portions into which the pack is so divided. *Obs.*

1674-80 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 84 When they [fraudulent gamesters] deal .. to their Partner they place in the second lift next the top, 1, 2, 3, or four Aces. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* VI. 545 When you're enamour'd of a lift or cast, What can the preacher more, to make us chast?

d. The distance or extent to which anything rises, e.g. a safety valve, the pestle of an ore stamp, the water in a canal-lock.

1837 J. T. SMITH tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 306 Length of lift 3.937 inches. 1840 H. S. TANNER *Canals & Railr. U.S.* 252 The difference between the levels is termed the *lift of the lock*, which ranges from 3 to 30 feet. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 232 Centrifugal pump for draining marshes .. adapted for a large quantity of water, with a low lift.

II. A person who lifts.

†**6.** *slang.* One who lifts or takes away and appropriates (something); a thief. (Cf. LIFT *v.* 8)

1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. 22 The Lift is he that stealeth or prowleth any plate, iewels,..or such parcels from any place by a sleight conueance vnder his cloke. *c* 1600 *Nobody & Somebody* D 3 b, Talke not of the Gayle, 'tis full of limetwigs, lifts, and pickpockets. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* 16 Richard Farrie a notable Lift of sixtie yeares of age. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Twelvepence* I. 71/1 Lifts, Foysts, Cheats, Stands, Decoyes.

III. A device or apparatus for lifting.

7. *Naut.* pl. 'Ropes which reach from each mast-head to their respective yard-arms to steady and suspend the ends' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 36 Mayne lyftes .. ij. 1611 COTGR., *Balancines*, the lifts. 1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 The top-sail Lifts doe serue for sheats to the top gallant yards, the haling them is called the Topping the Lifts. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 260 The parrels, lifts, and clue-lines soon are gone. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 114 The yard is down on the lifts.

8. a. *Shoemaking.* One of the layers of leather used to form a heel. †**b.** *Wool-carding* (see quot. 1688).

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 139 The other [stone] in the shape of the heel of an old shoo, with the Lifts plainly to be distinguish'd. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 92/2 The Lifts are the narrow pieces of Leather which are Nailed about to hold the Leaf on the Board. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Lifts*, .. among the Shoe-makers they are Pieces of Sole Leather put upon the Heels if wooden, or several of 'em one upon another if Leather, in order to make 'em higher or lower. 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/4 The heels are built architecturally by selecting lifts of diminishing size.

†**9.** In a windmill: ? = *lift-tenter*. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 340/2 The Parts of a Wind-Mill .. the Lift, that which raiseth the Mill-stones higher or lower.

10. An apparatus for raising or lowering persons or things from one floor or level to another; an ascending chamber or compartment; a hoist; = ELEVATOR 3d. Also, the well or vertical opening in which the apparatus works.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 230 The principle is applicable to dinner-lifts for hotels and mansions. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lift*, .. an elevator for sending dishes, &c., up or down from a kitchen. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 128 Great central hotels with their machinery of lifts. 1861 *Ann. Reg.* 168 Throwing a quantity of waste paper, which he had collected on the upper floors, down the 'lift'. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxii, We entered the lift to be conveyed to the floors above.

11. A contrivance on a canal serving as a substitute for a lock.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 659 Where locks or lifts occur, the stationary steam-engine should drag up the vehicle.

12. A set of pumps in a mine; also, the section of a shaft occupied by one set.

1849 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Gloss.* (1851), *Lift*, .. a column, or parallel columns, of pumps. 1855 *Cornwall* 255 A steam-engine .. works nine lifts of pumps, and lifts thirty-six tons six cwt. per stroke.

13. In various applications: see *shoe-lift* (a shoe-horn), *window-lift*.

IV. The thing lifted.

14. The quantity or weight that can be lifted at one time. Also *Sc.* a large quantity.

13.. *Coer de L.* 3352 Off gold well twenty mennys lyfte. 1755 JOHNSON, *Lift*, in Scotland, denotes a load or surcharge of any thing. 1785 BURNS *2nd Ep. J. Lapraik* 74 Gie me o' wit an' sense a lift. 1861 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* II. ii. 35, I have used up three lifts of notepaper already in telling people that there is no vacancy for a lobby messenger in the Petty Bag office. 1871 R. BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 100 To find .. from handlift and from barrow load, What salts and silts may constitute the earth. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale) s.v., 2 cwt. is a good lift.

15. *dial.* A gate without hinges, that must be lifted in order to remove or open it.

1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 70 A *Lift*: i.e. a Stile that may be opened like a gate, *Norf.* *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lift*, a sort of coarse rough gate .. not hung, but [etc.]. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 25 The stouter undergrowth is split for hurdles and the rest of less substance twisted into another form of hurdle which is known as a 'lift'.

16. *dial.* A particular joint or cut of meat, usually of beef. (The precise application varies according to locality: see quots.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 87/2 The Lift, or Buttock, is the Fleshy part of the Thigh of a Cow or Ox. 1790 A. WILSON *To the Famishing Bard* Poet. Wks. (1846) 55 A sirloin huge—a smoking lift, To feed thy keen devouring eye. 1854 A. E. BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.*, *Lift*, 2. The meat taken out of a flitch of bacon, when the ham is left in; .. the fleshy part of the leg. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Lift*, the upper part of the thigh of an ox. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Lift*, half a round of beef.

17. A rising ground.

1825 SCOTT *Let. to Mrs. W. Scott* 23 Mar. in *Lockhart*, He started the topic of our intended railroad. .. I had at my finger end every cut, every lift, every degree of elevation or depression, every pass in the country. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 2. 7 A mere lift of higher ground with a few grey cottages dotted over it. 1885 *Century Mag.* Nov. 108 Here and there in the land were sharp lifts where rocks cropped out, making miniature cliffs overhanging some portions of the brook's course.

V. 18. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (several of these combs. should perh. be referred to the vb. stem), as (sense 1) *lift-capstan*, *-pulley*, (sense 10) *lift-attendant*, *-man*, *-railway*, *-shaft*, *-well*; also **lift-bridge**, a bridge that may be raised to allow the passage of a boat, e. g. on a canal; **lift-gate** = sense 15 (Knight); **lift-hammer** = tilt-hammer; **lift-latch**, a latch that does not slide, but rises and falls; **lift-lock**, a canal lock; **lift-pump**, any pump other than a force-pump; **lift-tenter**, in windmills, a governor for regulating the speed, by adjusting the sails, or for adjusting the action of grinding machinery according to the speed; **lift-wall** (see quot.).

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 6/2 The *lift attendant had sustained terrible injuries. 1850 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* IX. 203 Description of a Vertical *Lift Bridge. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads & Rivers* xxv. (1884) 190 At Haddiscoe is a lift-bridge, where a road crosses the Cut. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 202 *Lyfte Capsteynes. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Lift-hammer*, a large hammer. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Lift-latch lock.* 1840 H. S. TANNER *Canals & Railr. U. S.* 100 The Wisconisco Canal..has..6 *lift locks. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 26 Feb. 7/8 Honest .. man wants a situation. as *liftman. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 37 *Left poles with iiij sheves of brasse..ij, left poles with ij sheves of brasse .. ij. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Lift-pump*, a pump acting by the pressure of the atmosphere on the external body of water. 1893 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/7 The Clifton Rocks Railway, a *lift railway cut in a tunnel from the Gorge of the Avon to the summit of Clifton Rocks. 1894 *Times* 14 Feb. 14/1 The door leading from the *liftshaft on to the next floor. 1824 R. STUART *Steam Engine* 133 The attached balls, which were called a *lift-tenter, by their centrifugal force either raised or lowered a stage in which the arbour of the spindle revolved, and brought the mill-stones nearer, or removed them farther from each other, as they might be adjusted. 1841 BREES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.*, **Lift-wall*, the cross wall of a lock chamber. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 8/3 The deceased was found .. at the bottom of the *lift-well.

Lift (lift), *v.* Forms: 4 **leftyn**, 4-5 **lifte(n**, 4-6 **lyft(e**, 5 **lyften**, **-yn**, 4- **lift**. *Pa. t.* 4-5 **left(e**, **lyft(e**, 4-5 **lifte**, 4-7, 9 **lift**, 4 **liftd**, **-id**, **-ud**, 4- **lifted**. *Pa. pple.* 4-6 **lifte**, **lyfte**, 5-8 (9 *poet.*) **lift**, 4- **lifted**. Also 5 **i-lift**. [a. ON. *lypta* (Sw. *lyfta*, Da. *løfte*) = MHG., mod.G. *lüften*:—OTeut. type **luftjan*, f. **luft-us* (ON. *loft* air, sky = LIFT *sb.*[1]). The etymological sense is therefore to move up into the air.

The verb which occurs in the phrase *luteun and lefften* (see LOUT *v.*), very frequent in the Ormulum, but not found elsewhere, has been commonly identified with this vb., but neither the form nor the sense favours the identification. Apparently the phrase (which is followed by a dat. of person) means 'to show respect to' (a superior), 'to condescend graciously to' (an inferior). It does not seem possible to connect *lefften* with OE. *lyfettan* to flatter.]

1. *trans.* To raise into the air from the ground, or to a higher position; to elevate, heave, hoist. † Also, to erect, rear on high (a building). † *To lift* (*a child*) *from the font*: to stand godfather to.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2388 Abram .. Bi betel lifted an auter neu. *Ibid.* 8963 Sco lift hir skirt wit-vten scurn And barfote wode sco þat burn. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 78 In wrastlyng, whan a chaumpyoun may lyften an-oþerys foot, þanne he throwyth hym doun. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 224 A child .. whom the kyng .. left fro the funt. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 4 High lifted up were many loftie towres. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 499 Arethusa leaping from her Bed, First lifts above the Waves her beauteous Head. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 58 ¶ 2 Lifting his Legs higher than the ordinary Way of Stepping. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 433 ¶ 6 One who could lift Five hundred Weight. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xx, He lifted his cane *in terrorem*. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* x. (1847) 104 They had no inclination to lift the sword, except against each other. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 91 The Prince .. lifted her from his horse. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1147 A..magnet capable of lifting a weight of 500 pounds. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 137 The clouds were slowly lifted above the tallest peaks. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xviii. 282 Lavender made no further sign of surprise..than to lift his eyebrows, and say—'Indeed!'

b. with *up*, *aloft*, *away*, *off*, *out*, and advb. phrases. *To lift up*: † occas. to install in a high seat.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14332 þe lid o tumbe awai þai lift. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 203 For to lyfte hym aloft [he] leide hym on his knees. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 349 A whirlewynd..lefte up sixe rafters of þe cherche. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 229 He lyft [*v.r.* left] vp þe lach. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 38 Than yede the peple to oon of the stones, and leften it vp. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kaluza) 2057 Our on schall other lifte þe hedde of be þe chinne. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 182 He stretched hym up and lyft his axe a lofte. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxi. 213 They weyed vp theyr ancres & lyft vp theyr saylles. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cvii. 25 The stormy wynde aryseth, and lifteth vp the wawes therof. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 44 That Prince on Croce thay lyftit on hicht. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxvii. 28 They .. lift vp Ioseph out of the pit. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. xxx. 129 The Knight of the Eagles presently lift up his Bever. 1686 WOOD *Life* 29 Dec., Mr John Massy installed in his deane's place .. first his patent was read: then his dispensation .. and then he was lifted up. 1725 T. LEWIS *Antiq. Hebr. Rep.* III. 270 When she had lift it [a shoe] up. 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 99 A large ram of iron .. being lift up to the top of them. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxi. 121 Lift the torches aloft in air, Boys. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Nov. 7/4 The girls sang as if they wanted to lift themselves off the ground.

†**c.** To bear, support. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 54 Th' earth him underneath Did grone, as feeble so great load to lift.

d. *Sc.* To take up, pick up. Hence in *Golf*: To take up the ball.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 206 Dionethie haueng receiued a gret .. wound, he is lyfted be his awne. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VII. ii. (1849) 309, I happened .. to lift a newspaper. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* 117 The ball nearest the hole must be lifted till the other is played. 1842 G. F. CARNEGIE *Golfiana* in *Golfiana Misc.* (1887) 81 Now, lift the stones, but do not touch the ball. 1890 HUTCHINSON *Golf* 447 Gloss. *s. v.*, To lift a ball is to take it out of a hazard and drop or tee it behind.

e. In occasional uses, = RAISE: † (*a*) in *passive*, to rise (*obs.*); (*b*) *colloq.* to bring (a constellation) above the horizon in sailing, etc.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 813 Ybrestid brode, and al the body lift In brawnys grete. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 69 Thenne sodainly rose and was lift a tempeste. 1891 R. KIPLING *Light that failed* vii, She'll [the steamer on her way to Australia] lift the Southern Cross in a week.

2. In immaterial sense and *fig.*: To elevate, raise. Also with *out*, *up*, and advb. phrases. † *To lift* (a person) *out*: to get (him) displaced. † Also (? *nonce-use*), to raise, excite (wonder).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25743 Penance sothfast and schrifte .. quen we fall vp mai vs lifte. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 6 þou has purged my hert, and liftid vp to haf þe ioy of contemplacioun. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 586 If he has losed þe lysten hit lyftez meruayle. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* C ij, Lyfte fro the erth, refresshed wt ghostly contemplacion. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B b, Philosophers..who fyrste lyfted theim selues to regarde the sterres of the heuen. 1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* III. (1584) Q iij b, It is our affection .. that must be lift vp. 1659 WOOD *Life* Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 299 Carrying tales to the great persons and endeavouring to lift one another out. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 4 It lifts an heavy empty Sentence, when there is added to it a lascivious Gesture of Body. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 19 There is much in the scenery of a nocturnal sky to lift the soul to pious contemplation. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 224 With so rich a husband she would be able to lift them out of all their difficulties. 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Life Pusey* I. iv. 327 Pusey's paper .. lifted it [the subject] at once into the region of principle.

b. To raise in dignity, rank, or estimation; to elevate, exalt. Also with *up* and advb. phrases. Now *rare*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 10 Whan þe kyng Kynwolf had don his endyng, Brittrik his kosyn þei lift him to kyng. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* viii. 2 For liftid is þi worship abouen heuens. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxv. 280 (Add. MS.) Whan he was thus I-lifte up, his herte was enhaunsed in pride. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxiii. 145 Sonne, be war þat þou dispute not .. why þis is so gretly peyned, & he is so excellently lifte up. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 b, Whom they moost extoll and lyfte vp moost heye, they forsake soonest. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 233 His envious brethren's

trecherous drift, Him [Joseph] to the Stern of Memphian State hatl lift. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xx. § 12 Neither can it be reasonablie thought .. that we thereby do offer disgrace to the word of God, or lift vp the writings of men aboue it. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* II. ii. (1647) 45 Arnulphus ..was by popular faction lifted up into the Patriarchs chair. **1883** R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. xv. 48 Then was he lifted to his former style, Archbishop of Ravenna he became.

absol. **1611** BIBLE 1 *Sam.* ii. 7 The Lord .. bringeth low, and lifteth vp.

c. Chiefly with *up*: To cheer, encourage. Also, To elate, puff up (with pride). † *To lift up oneself of* (something): to pride oneself upon. Now *dial.* and *arch.*

c **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* I. ii. 3 Be not lifte up þerfore for eny crafte or eny kunnyng. *Ibid.* vii. 8 Lifte not up þiself of gretnes. **1572** R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 108 Gabriel with comfortable words did lift up the blessed Virgin which before was sore troubled by this Salutation. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 50 He should not be cast downe too much in adversitie, nor lift up beyond measure in prosperitie. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 16 But when he was strong, his heart was lifted vp to his destruction. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 62 He who is lifted up with pride, .. is soon deserted by God. **1890** HALL CAINE *Bondman* II. ii, It had lifted up his heart that Greeta had chosen poverty .. before plenty. **1896** 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* 207 Gin ye juist jined the fouk .. the auctioneer would be lifted.

3. *intr.* for *refl.* (also with *up*). To rise. Said *esp.* of a vessel riding on the waves, occas. of the waves themselves. Also in quasi-*passive* sense (e.g. of a window): To admit of being raised.

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 1942 We þan lift vp a lite & lent him a-gayne. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20 b, So that his body lyfted aboue his bedde foure fote or more. **1757** CAPT. RANDALL in *Naval Chron.* XIV. 95 Although there was a great Sea running, she did not lift. **1807** COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 515 This most morbid and oppressive weight is gradually lifting up. **1844** W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv Scot.* xxxiii. (1855) 262 The windows would not lift. **1861** THORNBURY *Turner* II. 319 Rough days, when .. he sat .. in boats lifting over enormous waves. **1876** BLACKMORE *Cripps* I. ii. 19 The water .. instead of ruffling lifted. **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 205 Not till the fourth day broke was the land seen lifting afar. **1892** *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 78/2 Fowl lift only a few inches from the water. **1897** R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* i, The big liner rolled and lifted.

b. Of a sail (see quot. 1867).

1810 CAPT. TUCKER in *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 337 By keeping the sails lifting, .. we contrived to drift in. **1860** *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 114 This must not be hauled too taut so as to hinder the sail from lifting. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lift*, a term applied to the sails when the wind catches them on the leeches and causes them to ruffle slightly.

c. Of clouds, fog, etc.: To rise and disperse. Also (*U. S.*) of rain: To cease temporarily.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* vi. (1842) 102 The clouds .. lifted from the eastern horizon majestically slow. **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 349 One morning when the darkness lifted, sixty strange sail were found at anchor in the Downs. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 178 The thick fog had lifted. **1901** [see LIFTING *vbl. sb.*].

fig. **1897** MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 232 My .. head-ache .. soon lifted.

d. Of a floor, etc.: To swell or warp and rise.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 268 Those four stones .. should be provided .. with trenails to hinder them from lifting. **1840** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 272 A limestone road .. lifts more in frost than a gravel one. **1874** THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 116 The great tendency of the deck to lift .. when these heavy guns are fired over it. **1899** *Daily News* 13 Nov. 7/5 The concrete platforms .. lifted when test guns were fired.

†**e.** Of a horse: To rear, to raise the feet (high).

1607 [see LIFTING *vbl. sb.*].

†**4.** *To lift at*: **a.** To pull at (something) in the attempt to raise it. *lit.* and *fig.* **b.** To rise in opposition to. Also in *indirect passive. Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 611/1, I have lyfted at this same this halfe hour: *jay hallé a cecy ceste demye heure.* **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* li. (1878) 115 Lift at their [*viz.* cattle's] tailes er an Winter be past. **1607** DRAYTON *Leg. T. Cromwell* Wks. (1748) 222 Secret foes .. lifted at my state. **1647** MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. ix. 113 Bishops had been much lifted at, though not yet taken away. **1658** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14 (1669) 76/1 That principle of holiness .. makes him lift at that duty which he can little more than stirr. **1690** *Andros Tracts* II. 39 Some others .. have lifted at the Fourth [commandment]. *a* **1704** LOCKE *Cond. Und.* § 27 Like the Body strain'd by lifting at a Weight too heavy.

5. *trans.* In various phrases chiefly Hebraisms, or in the Hebrew manner. **a.** *To lift* (*up*) *one's eyes, brow, face, visage*: to give an upward direction to the eyes, etc.; to look up. *lit.* and *fig.* † Hence *to lift up one's ears*: to listen attentively.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 17837 Til heuen þai lifted þair eien brade. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* 408 He lyfte vpe his vesage fro þe ventalle. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxi. 1, I lift vp myne eyes vnto the hilles. **1550** CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 5 Herken you possessioners, and you rich men lyfte vp your ears. **1611** BIBLE *Job* xxii. 26 For then shalt thou haue thy delight in the Almightie, and shalt lift vp thy face vnto God. **1854** S. DOBELL *Balder* xxv. 176 With brow Lift to the glowing sun. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 151 It was whispered that he had dared to lift his eyes to an exalted lady.

b. *To lift* (*up*) *the hand's*, (occas. *one's arm*): (*a*) *gen.*; (*b*) in prayer, thanksgiving, etc.; (*c*) in taking an oath; (*d*) in hostility *against* (a person); (*e*) to do a stroke of work (*mod. slang*).

(*a*) **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7976 Ne myght have anes to lyft þair hand To wype þe teres fra þair eghen oway. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 57 ¶ 9 He lifts up his hands with astonishment.

(*b*) *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 4767 Oft he liftud vp his hend To godd, þat he helpe þam wald send. **1382** WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* ii. 8, I wole .. men for to preie in al place, liftynge up clene hondis with oute wraththe. *c* **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 1274 To God, he did his hondys lifte, And thankid hym of his sond. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 A Negro .. lift up his hands, invocating Mahomet or the Devil. **1807** ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. v. 222 In praying it was likewise customary to lift up the hands towards heaven.

(*c*) **1535** COVERDALE *Gen.* xiv. 22, I lift vp my honde vnto the Lorde, the most hye God. *a* **1626** BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 4 At which Answear the said Person lift up his Right Hand towards Heaven. **1845** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 Chilperic lifted his hands, and calling the Almighty to witness, swore that, etc. **1897** R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 52 Seventeen brass-bound officers, all gen'elmen, lift their hand to it that [etc.].

(*d*) **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* cv[i]. 26 Then lift he vp his honde agaynst them, to ouerthrowe them in the wildernes. **1654–66** EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 180 He has lift up his prophane Arm against his generous Deliverer. **1804** J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 340 The murderer—let him die, And him who lifts his arm against his parent.

(*e*) **1889** 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xlviii, He would not lift his hand for any one that day.

c. *To lift up one's head*: (*a*) *literally*; (*b*) *fig.* to regain courage or energy; to renew one's efforts, to rally. † *To lift up the head of* (a person); used in the Bible for: to bring out from prison; restore to liberty or position of dignity.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 22522 All bestes .. Vp þan sal þair hefds lift Apon vr lauerd for to cri. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 882 *Thisbe*, And therwithal he leftyth vp his hed. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 24 The Dragoun lifte up hire Hed agenst him. **1535** COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xxv. 27 The kynge of Babilon .. lifte vp the heade of Ioachim y kynge of Iuda out of preson. **1560** BIBLE (Genev.) *Judg.* viii. 28 Thus was Midian broght lowe .. so that they lift vp their heads nomore. **1611** BIBLE *Luke* xxi. 28. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 185 Olynthus .. in the decline of the Spartan power had begun to lift up her head again.

d. *To lift up one's heart, mind, soul*: to raise one's thoughts or desires; to encourage, exalt oneself (with pride).

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxv. 1 Vnto the (o Lorde) I lift vp my soule. **1548–9** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Lift vp your heartes. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xvii. 6 His heart was lift vp in the wayes of the Lord. — *Dan.* v. 20 When his heart was lifted vp, and his minde hardened in pride. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xviii. (1840) 327, I forgot not to lift up my heart in thankfulness to heaven.

e. *To lift up a cry, one's voice*, etc.: to cry out loudly. Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvii. 12 Ten leprouse men .. reyside [*v.r.* lifteden, liften] the vois, seiynge. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. iii. 52 Thenne sawe I two spirites that liften vp a wondre hidous crye. **14..** *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 2302 And or he spake any thyng He lyfte up a greyt sykyng. **1535** COVERDALE *Judg.* ii. 4 The people lifte vp their voyce, & wepte. **1581** SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 Fit to lift vp a loude laughter, and nothing els. **1742** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 351 A rude rout lift up their voice on high. **1845** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 28 The voice of the dauntless Gregory was lifted in behalf of the deserted and friendless Praetextatus. **1873** BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. liv. 82 He had .. an opportunity of lifting his protest against the greatest crime of his age. **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* v. 62 Lo! with joy to the heavens they lift their glorious voice.

f. *To lift up one's heel, horn* (see those sbs.).

6. To bear or carry in an elevated position; to 'hold high'. (With some attributed notion of sense 1.)

1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 48 There the Capitol thou seest Above the rest lifting his stately head On the Tarpeian rock. **1732** POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 340 Where London's column, pointing at the skies, Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 204 Dear [is] that hill which lifts him to the storms. **1805** WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 4 We saw The long-roofed Chapel of King's College lift Turrets and pinnacles in answering files.

7. To take up or collect (rents or money's due); to levy (contributions, fines, etc.); to draw (wages, the amount of profits, etc.). Now *dial.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiii. 81 They haue for to sene that his rentes and revenues and suche other auantages rightwysly to be lyfte. **1473** in *Laing Charters* (1899) 43, viij markis .. be ws to be lyftyt ande rasit as for oure saide tairs. **1491** *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 18 If the seid fyne had never be lifte. *a* **1639** SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 59 His person arrested, his Rents lifted by the Kings Officers. **1722** RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* IV. 79 He's sent To Fairyland to lift the rent. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xvi. (1760) I. 106 Entitling that person to lift his wages when they should become due. **1799** in J. Smith *Hist. Jefferson Coll.* (1857) 165 That a collection be lifted for the purpose of purchasing such a Dictionary as may be thought necessary for the Society. **1814** BYRON *To Moore* 3 Aug., Whose 'bills' are never 'lifted'. **1869** GIBBON *R. Gray* v, The Laird lifted his rent.

8. *slang.* To take up (a portable object; cf. 1 d) or drive away (cattle) with dishonest intentions; in wider sense, to steal. In early use, to steal something from (a shop, etc.); to rob. Cf. *shop-lifting.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1373 Conuey it be crafte, lyft & lay asyde. **1592** GREENE *Upst. Courtier* G 3, It is reported you can lift, or nip a bounge, like a guire [*sic*] Coue. **1595** RECORDER FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 303 Lyfte is to robbe a shoppe or a gentilmans chamber. **1666** DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccxxviii, But if night-robbers lift the well-stored hive, An humming through their waxen city grows. *a* **1670** SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 25 Ther came a company of highlanders, and lifted out of Frendraucht's ground, ane number of goods. **1722** RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* I. 78 Thieves that came to lift their cattle. **1814** SCOTT *Waav.* xviii, Donald Bean Lean never lifted less than a drove in his life. **1840** THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1869) 74 He took to his old courses, and lifted a purse here, and a watch there. **1873** DIXON *Two Queens* I. VI. ii. 307 More [Scots] were bent on lifting kine and sheep. **1881** A. LANG *Library* 52 He used to tell how he had lifted a book .. from a stall on the Pont-Neuf. **1892** R. KIPLING *East & West* in *Barrack-r. Ballads* 75 He has lifted the Colonel's mare that is the Colonel's pride.

transf. **1885** *Spectator* 10 Jan. 51/2 In painting-in his background, he is, therefore, reasonably entitled to 'lift' his materials wherever he finds them. **1892** *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 Dec. 456/3 All that is vitally concerned with Lincoln, is lifted bodily from Herndon's book.

†**9.** The technical word for: To carve (a swan). (The text of quot. *c* 1500 app. contains some error.)

c **1500** *For to serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 374 Begynne at the lifte legge first of a Swan; and lyfte a gose y-reared at the right legge first. **1513** *Bk. Keruynge* ibid. 266 Lyfte that swanne. **1804** FARLEY *Lond. Art Cookery* (ed. 10) 293 To lift a swan, you must slit it quite down the middle of the breast.

10. *Card-playing. intr.* To cut (for deal). ? *Obs.*

1599 MINSHEU *Span. Dial.* (1623) 26, I lift to see who shall deale, it must be a coat card. **1608** MACHIN & MARKHAM *Dumb Knt.* IV. i. H 3 b, But come, lift for the dealing, it is my chance to deale. **1674–80** COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 86 At French-Ruff you must lift for deal.

11. *trans.* To take up and remove, take away; to drive (cattle) away or to market, to strike (a tent). *Sc.* To remove (a corpse) for burial; also *absol.*

a **1670** SPALDING *Troubl.* (Bannatyne Club) I. 236 The said day Monro lifts his camp frae Strathbogie. **1816** SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* xiii, We seem to be met at a funeral .. Ellieslaw, when will you lift. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* i. 11 That's better than seeing them lifted to the pound. **1835** JAMES *Gipsy* ii, I fear that we shall be obliged to lift our tents, and quit this pleasant nook. **1836** MRS. BROWNING *Poet's Vow* v. xv, They came at dawn of day To lift the lady's corpse away. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vii. 79 Nearly all my hopes of lifting the sick .. rest upon these dogs. **1882** *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 164 When an invitation is being given verbally to a funeral in Scotland, the person invited usually asks, 'When do you lift?' **1886** C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 118 If .. a good ewe requires a lamb [her own being dead], it may be advisable to lift a small gimmer's lamb, and put it to her. **1890** *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 7/1 A large number of families went to the church and lifted their books. **1891** *Newcastle Even. Chron.* 31 Jan. 2/1 Interment on Sunday; to lift at Two o'clock. **1896** *Daily News* 4 Sept. 3/4 Some hot-headed proposals were made, one being to lift tools at once.

b. *U. S. To lift* (*a person's*) *hair*: to scalp.

1848 RUXTON *Life in Far West* 37 'We'll lift the hair, any how', continued the first, 'afore the scalps cold'.

c. *U. S.* To get rid of, pay off (a mortgage).

1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* 79 The weather must lift the mortgage on his farm, and pay his taxes. **1886** STOCKTON *Lady or the Tiger* 74 So then the spectral mortgage could never be lifted.

12. a. To take up out of the ground (*Sc.* in general sense); to dig up (potatoes).

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1125 When lifted for shipment to the London market, they [potatoes] are first riddled into sizes, then [etc.]. **1883** J. PURVES in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 354 The tall, strong farm-women 'lifting' the potatoes. **1883** STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* I. i, There is still treasure not yet lifted. **1892** E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 334 She had come over to Paris to lift his remains and remove them to another place. **1892** E. P. DIXON *Seed Catalogue* 25 Fifty-fold [potato] .. which may be lifted July and August.

b. *Sc.* To carry (a crop), clear (a cornfield).

1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abbey* xxiv. 309 He went and searched the ground after the crop was lifted. **1883** [see LIFTED *ppl. a.*].

13. To hit (the ball) into the air; esp. in *Cricket*: often with the bowler as object.

1874 *Times* 5 Oct. 11/2 When the [golf] ball must be 'skied', or lifted over some swell of the ground. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 24 June, W. G. lifted Spofforth round to the leg boundary. **1894** N. GALE *Cricket Songs* 31 He lifts you o'er the Baths for six. **1897** *Daily News* 16 June 3/4 Hill, as is his custom, lifted the ball a good deal.

14. *Comb.*: † **lift-leg**, a name for strong ale.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xviii. (1877) I. 295 There is such headie ale and beere in most of them, as .. is commonlie called huffecap, .. stride wide, and lift leg.

† **Lift,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [pa. pple. of LIFT *v.*] = LIFTED *ppl. a.* Also with *up.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxii. 81 Ne neither of them shalle be the lift hand to mayntenaunce of wrong. **1617** A. NEWMAN *Pleas. Vis.* 18 Then seem'd his lookes, and lift-vp hands to say, 'Take heed by me'. **1679** 'T. TICKLEFOOT' *Trial Wakeman* 7 He replyed with lift up hands, God forbid .. that [etc.]. **1724** M. DAVYS *Reformed Coquet* 163 'With lift-up Hands .. imploring help.

Liftable (li·ftăb'l), *a.* [f. LIFT *v.* + -ABLE.]

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Introd. 62 To divide the ponderable into the liftable by us .. and the still liftable, though not by us. **1871** CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 194, I was to remove thither with my work (so soon as liftable). **1893** *Field* 4 Mar. 335/1 The centre-plate is so fitted as to be liftable into or out of the boat.

Lifted (li·ftĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. LIFT *v.* + -ED 1.] In senses of the vb.: Raised aloft, upreared, elevated, exalted; stolen, etc. Also with *up.*

1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* R 3 Let vs daylye call to God with lifted vp heartes and handes. *c* **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXIX. v, Thy lifted hand a might of wonder showeth. **1654–66** EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 725 She endeavour'd to stop his lifted-up Arm from falling on me. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XI. 866 In the Cloud a Bow, Conspicuous with three lifted colours gay. **1703** ROWE *Ulysses* IV. i. 1803 Provoke the lifted Sword and pointed Spear. *c* **1730** BURT *Lett. Gentl. N. Scott.* (1754) II. 93 His

Grandfather..is therein assured of the immediate Restitution of his Lifted, that is, stolen Cows. **1819** WORDSW. *Waggoner* IV. 151 The morning light in grace Strikes upon his lifted face. **1859** RUSKIN *Two Paths* iv. (1891) 184 All their changing grace of depressed or lifted pinnacle. **1859** GEO. ELIOT (*title*) The Lifted Veil. **1883** MRS. HOPKINS *Autumn Swallows, Bornus*, Down from the lifted cornfield trips The child. **1885–94** R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Apr. xxv, The last red ray Fled from her lifted arm.

Lifter (li·ftəɪ). [f. LIFT *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which lifts in senses of the vb.

1. One who lifts or raises, in either a material or an immaterial sense. Also with *up*.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* iii. 3 Thou (o Lorde) art .. the lifter vp of my heade. **1552** HULOET, Lifter wyth leuere, *phalangarius*. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Llevador*, a bearer, a lifter. **1649** PRYNNE *Demurrer to Jews' Remitter* 83 The greatest designers, plotters and lifters up of themselves against the interest of Christ. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 156/2 Musick .. is a lifter of Dead, Drowsie and Melancholly Spirits. **1775** JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 401 Long pieces of wood .. to which the action of a long line of lifters might be applied. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 927 Two men at a vat, and a boy as a layer or lifter can make about 6 or 8 reams in 10 hours. **1873** M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 366 The lifter-up to the nations of the banner of righteousness.

b. One who takes up dishonestly; a thief. Cf. *cattle-lifter*, *shop-lifter*.

a **1592** GREENE *Jas. IV*, III. i, Why, I am a lifter, maister, by occupation. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 129. **1674–80** COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 5 Pads, Biters, Divers, Lifters.. these may all pass under the general..appellation of Rooks. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxix, Ye needna ask whae Rob Roy is, the reiving lifter that he is. **1862** *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 278 While in the 'lifter's' possession .. they [books] had been enriched by numerous annotations. **1885** *Erminie* II We are shifters, we are lifters, Working skilfully together.

c. One of a sect of Scottish presbyterians who considered it essential that the officiating minister should 'lift' a piece of sacramental bread while uttering the prayer of consecration.

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 520 Hence .. originated a schism, and the two parties were distinguished by the name of lifters and anti-lifters.

2. Something which lifts or is used for lifting.

a. Something which elevates or raises, in either a material or an immaterial sense; applied also to any simple implement, e.g. †a crutch, †a fork, a curved piece of iron for lifting a stove-lid, and in mod. slang to a heavy blow. Also with *up*.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 76/36 A Lifter, forke, *fuscina*. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lifter*, a Crutch. **1706** A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* viii. 158 *Sakeph Gadol*, or the Greater Lifter up; as if it designed the Musick to be very Loud. **1867** W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 7 Used as a lifter of water to the top of water-wheels. **1882–3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 665 Dreams .. in antiquity, were thought to be of importance as lifters of the veil. **1889** 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* xxxiii. 383 As long as I'm going to hit him at all, I'm going to hit him a lifter.

b. Technical uses: †(*a*) *Anat.* = LEVATOR 2. (*b*) *Mining.* The wooden beams used as stems for stamps in old-fashioned stamp-mills (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*). (*c*) *Magnetism.* The cross-piece of soft iron applied to the poles of a horse-shoe magnet. (*d*) *Weaving.* ? An appliance for raising and depressing the leaves of the heddles. (*e*) *Steam-engine.* The arm on a lifting-rod that raises the puppet-valve (Webster, 1864). (*f*) *Paper-making.* A bucket-wheel for raising the pulp from the reservoir to the trough. (*g*) *Founding.* 'A tool for dressing the mould; also a contrivance attached to a cope to hold the sand together when the cope is lifted' (Webster, 1864). (*h*) *Surg.* = ELEVATOR 2. (*i*) = *lifting-cam*.

(*a*) **1649** BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. i. 86 That Muscle of the shoulder-blade, from its office commonly called the Levator, or the Lifter.

(*b*) **1671** *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2108 Suffering the Lifters to fall with great force on the Ore, thereby breaking it into small sand. **1860** *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), *Lifters*, wood beams, to which the iron heads of a stamping mill are fastened.

(*c*) **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* IV. l. 387 The contact or lifter of soft iron to be placed at the other end of the bars. **1849** NOAD *Electricity* 396 The soft iron lifter of a horse-shoe magnet.

(*d*) **1865** BEN BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 236 A weaver .. upon a 'jacquard' loom, had the misfortune to break one of the irons of her lifter.

(*f*) **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 938 The pressure of the pulp and water in the vat forces the pulp up the pipe into the lifter-box, whence it is taken by rotatory lifters, and discharged into a trough, where it runs down and mixes with the thick pulp from the chest.

(*i*) **1852** BURN *Nav. & Milit. Dict.* II, Lifter or Lifting-cog, cam or wiper. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 5/1 The lifter raises the central lever or pawl.

Lifting (li·ftiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LIFT *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. LIFT in various senses. Also *lifting up*. †Also *concr.* in *hand-lifting*: so much as can be taken up by the hand. † *At the lifting*: on the point of removal.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 204 Glotoun was a gret cherl and grym in þe lyftynge. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 567 Stanys [which] Fell fra þe fyrmament as a hand lyftyng. **1482** *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 107 The lyftyngys vppe of the crosse. **1551** BIBLE *Gen.* xxiv. *marg. note*, The exercise of the spirit & lyftynge vp of the mind to God, ar called medytacions. **1590** JAS. VI *Sp. Gen. Assembly* Aug., As for our Neighbour Kirk in England..they want nothing of the Masse, but the liftings. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 322 Surbating .. cometh .. sometime by the hardness of the ground, and high lifting of the horse. *a* **1662** HEYLIN *Laud* I. 170 There had been some liftings at him in the Court by Sir John Cook. *a* **1670** SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 240 This army..by and attour 10000 baggage men is now at the lifting. **1674–80** COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 92 In the lifting for dealing the least deals. *c* **1730** BURT *Lett. Gentl. N. Scotl.* (1754) II. 230 The stealing of their Cows they call Lifting, a softning Word for Theft. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 285 A sudden lifting of the fog showed them the cape. **1872** HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 74 The 'lifting' of women by men on Easter Monday. **1884** PAE *Eustace* xix. 244 The cargo is ours for the lifting. **1901** W. D. HOWELLS *Lit. Friends* II. vi. 89 In a lifting of the rain he walked with me down to the village.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *gen.*, as *lifting power*, *trade*; **b.** a contrivance or portion of a machine adapted for lifting, as *lifting-bar*, *-blade*, *-cog*, *-crane*, *-gear*, *-hitch*, *-hook*, *-pallet*, *-piece*, *-rod*, *-screw*, *-tongs*, *-wire*; **lifting-cam**, a cam or projection by which a lifting movement is effected, e.g. in firearms; **lifting-day** *local* = *heaving-day*; **lifting-dog**, (*a*) = *lifting-cam*; (*b*) (see quot. 1881 [2]); **lifting-jack** (see JACK *sb.*[1] 10).

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 247 The *lifting bars which in shape are something like blunted knife blades. **1881** GREENER *Gun* 359 The *lifting-cams or 'dogs', are dispensed with. **1852** *Lifting-cog [see LIFTER 2 b (*i*)]. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 206/2 These three requisites are very beautifully combined .. in the *lifting crane. **1881** GREENER *Gun* 264 Knock the wire pivot right through the *lifting dogs. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Lifting-dog*, a claw-hook for grasping a column of bore-rods while raising or lowering them. **1887** *Daily News* 22 Oct. 2/7 The pinnace was crushed through the breaking of the *lifting gear. **1831** G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 247 Half the number of *lifting hooks are attached to the lifting bars. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 513 That the end of the..spring..may project a little way over the point of the *lifting-pallet. **1704** HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Lifting-pieces*, are Parts of a Clock, which do lift up and unlock the Detents in the Clock-part. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 217 There are four pins in the minute wheel for raising the quarter lifting piece. **1849** NOAD *Electricity* 357 A much greater *lifting power has ..been obtained with other varieties of the electro-magnet. **1709** HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 185 This Gentleman..is remarkable for carrying on the *lifting Trade.

Lifting (li·ftiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LIFT *v.* + -ING 2.] That lifts, in senses of the vb., *spec.* in **lifting-bridge**, a bridge of which either a part or the whole may be drawn up at one end when needful; **lifting-gate** = LIFT *sb.*[2] 15; **lifting-pump**, any pump other than a force-pump; **lifting-sail**, a sail whose action tends to lift the bows out of the water; **lifting-set**, 'the series of pumps by which water is raised from the bottom of a mine by successive lifts' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 443 After harde dayez wern out an hundreth & fyfte, As þat lyftande lome [the ark] luged aboute. **1686** J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 8 Even the Parson himselfe .. gave me a lifting hand. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 17/2 Of lifting-pumps there are several sorts. **1839** R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 65 On the top of the air bucket fits the lifting valve. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1148 Swing, lifting, or rolling bridges are .. in such cases indispensable. **1875** *Carpentry & Join.* 135 These double-legged tables are very generally made with a rack to allow of their rising by the application of a lifting force. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 205 The jib and flying-jib are.. lifting sails. **1894** *Daily News* 19 June 6/5 The supremely interesting feature of this really great work are the lifting bascules. **1895–6** *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 215 By its use the extensor or lifting muscles are developed. **1898** *Daily News* 16 Nov. 7/1 The mechanism of the lifting roadway is so perfect in its action.

Lifull, obs. form of LIFEFUL.

†**Lig.** *Obs.* Also 7 ligge. [Origin obscure; the identity of the word in the two quots. is not certain.] **a.** A projection. **b.** A band, stripe.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiii. (1611) 125 When any part is thus born with ligges, like peeces of the flesh or skinne, depending, it is termed erasing. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 252, I cannot .. empale each Page of this Discourse with a Black mourning Lig.

Lig, obs. and dial. form of LIE *v.*[1]

†**Li·gable**, *a. Mus. Obs.* [ad. L. type **ligābilis*, f. *ligāre* to bind: see -ABLE.] Of two or more notes: That may be 'tied' together.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Minimes .. cannot be tied or enter in ligature. But that defect might be supplyed by dashing the signe of the degree either with one stroke, or two, and so cause the Ligable figures serue to any small quantitie of time we list. **1609** DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 40 There are foure ligable Notes, that is, a Large, a Long, a Breefe, and a Semibreefe.

Ligament (li·gămĕnt). [ad. L. *ligament-um*, f. *ligāre* to bind.]

†**1.** Anything used in binding or tying; a band, tie; *Surg.* a bandage, ligature. *Obs.* in lit. sense.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 344/1 Cut of linnen ligamentes the breadth of three fingers, grease them in this salve... Tye then these ligamentes theron. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 66 The Prince of Aurange..could finde no meanes to stanch the Bloud, either by Medicine or Ligament. **1671** GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iii. App. § 4 (1682) 27 The Gardener, with his Ligaments of Leather, secures the main Branches. **1735** J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 7 All the Work well cemented and join'd together with proper Ligaments. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. l. 228 Their drawers .. are more convenient than breeches .. being without any tight ligaments.

b. *fig.* Chiefly, a tie, bond of union.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22595 My boondes and my lygamentys Ben dyuerse comaundementys, To holden in subieccyoun ffolkes off relygyoun. **1596** BELL *Surv. Popery* III. v. 280 The bishoppe of Rome .. might have released or pardoned .. such ligaments, mults, or canonicall corrections as he had inioyned to publike offenders. **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 38, I have not those strait ligaments, or narrow obligations to the World, as to dote on life. **1762** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. x, He looked up .. in my uncle Toby's face; then cast a look upon his boy;—and that ligament, fine as it was,—was never broken. **1796** BURKE *Reg. Peace* I. (1892) 70 The law of nations, the great ligament of mankind. **1841** TRENCH *Parables* xvii. (1877) 326 The Sacraments have been often called the ligaments for the wounds of the soul. **1850** HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* iv. (1852) 69, I find here a woman, a man, a child, amongst whom and myself there exist the closest ligaments. No matter whether of love or hate; .. of right or wrong.

2. *Anat.* One of the numerous short bands of tough, flexible, fibrous tissue which bind the bones of the body together. By extension applied to any membranous fold which supports an organ and keeps it in position.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 20 Ne leeue we nou3t þat ech brood ligament is a skyn, & ech round ligament to be a senewe. **1599** MASSINGER etc. *Old Law* I. i, I might have gently lost it in my cradle, Before my nerves and ligaments grew strong. **1741** MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 213 The Ligament of the Thigh-bone, which is commonly .. called the round one. **1802** PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. 120 A .. flexible ligament, inserted, by one end into the head of the ball, by the other into the bottom of the cup [of a ball and socket joint]; which ligament keeps the two parts of the joint..in their place. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxi, The ligament which unites the Siamese twins. **1858** LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 275 To Goethe, bones and ligaments were not less beautiful and full of interest than flowers and streams.

b. A similar part in lower organisms.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 537 A ligament placed at the summit of the [oyster] shell serves as an arm to its operations. **1802** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 42 They [insects] are cut, as it were, into two parts. These parts are in general connected by a slender ligament or hollow thread. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 185 In those with a sessile one [*sc.* abdomen] the base is attached to the metaphragm by strong ligaments.

c. *spec.* in *Conch.* The elastic substance which holds together the valves of a bivalve shell.

1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 155. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 433/1 To this hinge is superadded a ligament. **1851** RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. (1855) 242. **1875** BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 123 The ligament which holds the two shells together.

3. *Comb.*, as *ligament-wise* adv.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 389 These .. are knit to the proper membrane of euery gristle by the interposition as it were of a Periostion Ligament-wise.

Hence †**Li·gament** *v. rare*, to bind *together*.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 210 There was great wisdom .. in framing that oath; to ligament the single person and people together.

Ligamental (ligămĕ·ntăl), *a.* [f. LIGAMENT + -AL.] Of the nature of a ligament; composed of the fibrous tissue of which ligaments consist.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 2 Muscles often spryng out of Ligamentall Cartilages. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 628 The Tongue .. hath no Ligamentall Fibres to strengthen it as Muscles haue. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 239 The Urachos or ligamentall passage derived from the bottome of the bladder.

b. Pertaining to the ligament (of a bivalve).

1850 J. D. SOWERBY in *Dana's Geol.* App. i. 699 Equivalve, suborbicular, thin, .. ligamental area elongate. **1854** WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 247 The internal ligament, or cartilage, is lodged in furrows formed by the ligamental plates. *Ibid.* 286 A distinct ligamental ridge in each valve.

Ligamentary (ligămĕ·ntări), *a.* [f. LIGAMENT + -ARY.] **a.** Of the nature of or composing a ligament; consisting of the tissue proper to ligaments. **b.** Of or pertaining to a ligament.

1744 tr. *Boerhaave's Inst.* III. 411 Besides these ligamentary Fasciæ, there are also others more broad and muscular. **1783** H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* I. 188 The ligamentary periosteum, which covers the vertebræ. **1816** D. P. BLAINE *Veterinary Art* 411 Ossifications and ligamentary enlargements. **1832** *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 312 Flax..is applied by the natives to almost every purpose of clothing, building, packing, or wherever ligamentary structure can be turned to account. **1850** H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* v. 87 In some of the nail-heads .. there appear well-marked ligamentary impressions.

Ligamenti·ferous, *a. Conch.* [See -FEROUS.] (See quot.)

1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 56 *Ligamentiferous*, having or containing the ligament, as the cardinal pit in Mya.

Ligamento- (ligămĕ·nto), used as a pseudo-L. comb. form, with the meaning 'ligamentous and . . .', as *ligamento-cartilaginous*, *-muscular* adjs.

1782 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones, Nerves*, etc. 67 This flexible ligamento-cartilaginous substance. **1835–6** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 519/1 A large ligamento-muscular plate.

Ligamentous (ligămĕ·ntəs), *a.* [f. LIGAMENT + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a ligament; composed of the tissue proper to ligaments.

1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* I. vi. (1686) 9 A Muscle, which is one while ligamentous and nervous, and otherwhiles fleshy. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plants*, Those [plants] that are not woody may be reduced to six Sorts, viz. the fibrous, ligamentous, bulbous [etc.]. **1796** *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 23 All ligamentous parts .. are weak in their vital powers. **1804** ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 32 It had unfortunately acquired

a ligamentous adhesion to the orbicular ligament of the hip. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 409 The second kind of articulation, the ligamentous, he affirms takes place only in orthopterous and some neuropterous insects. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 28 Ligamentous fibres bind together the margins of the apposed articular surfaces. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 119 The tongue consists merely of ligamentous or cellular substance.

b. Pertaining to the ligaments of the body.

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 563 Gouty, or ligamentous and tendinous inflammation.

Hence **Ligame·ntously** *adv.*, by ligaments.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 609 Being also connected ligamentously with the scapulæ.

Ligan, obs. form of LAGAN, wreckage.

Ligance, obs. form of LIGEANCE.

†**Ligate,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *ligāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ligāre* to bind.] 'Bound, tied'.

1604 in R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*

Ligate (ləi·geit), *v.* Chiefly *Surg.* [f. L. *ligāt-*, ppl. stem of *ligāre* to bind.] *trans.* To bind with a ligature or bandage; *spec.* in *Surg.*, to tie up (a bleeding artery or vessel).

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 37/1 Open a blacke Henne on her backe, applye and also ligate her on his head. 1775 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1873) VII. 652 He .. was at that time even destitute of a needle to ligate a bleeding vessell. 1896 TREVES *Syst. Surg.* I. 540 When a surgeon is ligating an artery. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 244 If .. the superior mesenteric artery be ligated. *fig.* *c* 1600 *Timon* III. v, Let it be lawfull for me .. to ligate and obligate your eares with my words.

Hence **Li·gated** *ppl. a.*, tied with a ligature; (of letters) united in a ligature; **Li·gating** *vbl. sb.* Also **Liga·tor,** 'an instrument to place and fasten a ligature' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 31 b/1 That nature may have time to close the cutt and ligated vayne. 1866 T. WRIGHT in *Intell. Observ.* No. 50. 108 The Roman ligated letters. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Ligating-forceps. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 165 The formation of a thrombus is of no assistance in securing obliteration of a ligated vessel.

Ligation (ləigē·ʃən). [ad. L. *ligātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ligāre* to bind.]

†**1.** The action or process of binding; a connecting or binding fast; also, the condition of being bound; suspension (of the faculties). *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *iij, To bring to passe in this wretched worlde, in our bodye, a shorte and breefe ligatione [of us and Heaven]. 1612 J. COTTA *Disc. Dang. Pract. Physicke* i. vii. 68 To them that sleep in their clothes .. there is not so true a ligation of their senses. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 237 He that hath not the power of absolution hath not the power of ligation. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 11 The slumber of the body seems to be but the waking of the soul. It is the ligation of sense, but the liberty of reason. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ligation*, a binding, also the tongue-tying in children especially. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 291 They having no coherence or ligation with the time of the Prophet, but onely with one another. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory of Earth* i. 196 The ligation of Satan proves this point effectually: for so long as Antichrist reigns, Satan cannot be said to be bound.

2. The action of binding with a ligature; *esp.* in *Surg.*, the operation of tying up (a bleeding artery, etc.). Also, an instance of this.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 27/2 The ligatione or tyinge of the teeth, to ioyn them together. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xiv. iii. 556 The habit of the body ought to prescribe a measure in ligation: for tender bodies cannot away with so hard binding as hard. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Queries* Wks. (1673) 588 Swathing, and the rest of the ligations used by Nurses to Infants. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. v. 39 If such a Wound should happen in the joint of the Hip, where such Ligation cannot be made. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 165 It is this angeiitis which leads to the closure of a vessel after ligation.

3. Something used in binding; a ligature, bandage, bond, tie; also, the place of tying. *arch.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 44 b/2 Reducinge both the endes of the ligatione which we have in our hands above on the wounde. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 48 There was also an enrichment of Precious stones, strung through a ligation of Cords. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xlvii, Ther is a peculiar Religion attends frendship, ther is according to the Etymologie of the word, a ligation and solemne tie. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxviii, A bundle tied with tape, and sealed at each fold and ligation with black wax.

†**Ligatory,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type **ligātōrius*, f. *ligāre* to bind: see -ORY.] **a.** Serving to bind or tie up. **b.** That has binding force, obligatory.

1610 HEYWOOD *Lanc. Witches* iv. (1634) H 3, *Dough.* Now do I thinke upon the codpeece point the young jade gave him at the wedding... *Arth.* A ligatory point. *Bant.* Alas poore Lawrence. 1625 W. B. *True School War* 4 It is cleere amongst .. Professors of Cases of Conscience, That the errour .. which .. is called an erronious Conscience, is ligatorie.

Ligature (li·gătiŭ), *sb.* Also 7 **ligator.** [ad. L. *ligātūra*, f. *ligāre* to bind. Cf. F. *ligature*.]

1. Anything used in binding or tying; a band, bandage, tie. Chiefly *spec.* in *Surgery*, a thread or cord used to tie up a bleeding artery, to strangulate a tumour, etc.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 82 Also it is good to .. streyne þi ligature at þe ground of þi wounde, & bynde it losely at þe mouþ of þe wounde. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H iij b, Let it .. be cut in the myddes of the lygature and let the nether parte be left. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. i. i, Whether .. by spells, .. ligatures, philtures, incantations, &c. this Disease .. may be cured. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 269 The Cover is .. a kind of Band or Ligature to the whole Fabrick. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 102 The fillets and ligatures that .. Nurses use to bind them flat unto the Head. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i, I likewise felt several slender ligatures across my body. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* II. ii. 132 The ligatures which the Olympic pugilists bound on their hands and wrists. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvii, It is impossible that my bandage or ligature, knit by these fingers, should have started. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 277 The ligature [for the artery of a sheep] should generally be made of waxed silk. 1896 TREVES *Syst. Surg.* I. 217 The finest sulphochromic catgut forms a trustworthy ligature.

b. *fig.* Anything binding or uniting; a bond, tie.

1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* Ep. Ded. 9 No ligatures of lawes can long hold them. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* To Rdr. (1821) 1 History .. the common bond and ligature, which unites present time with all ages past. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 329 The Bishop is the band, and ligature of the Churches Unity. 1827 *Examiner* 689/1 The ligatures which connect him with the narrative which he delivers are very artificial.

2. = LIGAMENT 2. Not now in good use.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 177 Þis hipe boon .. is maad fast aboue wiþ ligaturis & pannyclis & nerues. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. v. (1648) 29 The Ligatures for the strengthning of them [nerves], that they may not flag and languish in their motions. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 225 It is said of Belshazzar, Dan. 5 .. that the joynts (bindings or ligatures) of his loyns were loosed. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 175 The [snake's] eggs were not held by a ligature, but appeared pasted together by some strong adhesive gum.

3. The action of tying; an instance of this. Also, the result of the action or operation; a tie or the place where it is made. **a.** *Surg.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L j b, Howe many maners of lygatures or rollynges ben there and howe ought they to be made? 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 93 In amputation .. I finde the ligator reasonable sure, providing it be quickly done. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 212 Mr. Hamilton made three ligatures in the jugular vein of a cat. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* iii. 17 Ligature was known amongst the ancients for the removal of pedunculated tumours. 1896 TREVES *Syst. Surg.* I. 540 The ligature of a main artery in its continuity.

b. *gen.* The action of binding up or tying.

1651 WITTIE *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. xlviii. 406 Some doe annoint the weapon, and binde it upcarefully. .. Neverthelesse, some say, that by the onely dipping of the weapon into the box of ointment, without any ligature, they have performed a cure. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii, The fatal noose .. with the most strict ligature squeezed the blood into his face. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 137 A tight ligature was made behind each stone.

4. *Mus.* A method of indicating the connexion or binding of notes into groups, as a guide to their rendering by the executant. In ancient notation, a compound note-form expressing two or more tones to be sung to one syllable. † *In ligature*: (of notes) connected in this way. In mod. notation: a TIE or SLUR. In *Counterpoint*: a SYNCOPATION.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 9 *Phi.* But how if it haue a tayle on the right side? *Ma.* Then it is as though it were not in Ligature and is a Long. *Ibid.*, Annot., Ligatures were deuised for the Ditties sake, so that how manye notes serued for one syllable, so many notes were tied together. 1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 40 A Ligature is the conioyning of simple Figures [notes] by fit strokes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Hence syncopes are often called ligatures, because they are made by the ligature of many notes. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. iii. 183 Ligatures or binding notes. 1848 CRAIG, *Ligature*, in Music, a binding indicated by a curved line. 1880 ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 136 *Ligature*, a passage of two or more notes, sung to a single syllable. *Ibid.* 138 In some old printed books, the last note of a Ligature is placed obliquely, in which case it is always to be sung as a Breve.

5. In *Writing* and *Printing.* Two or more letters joined together and forming one character or type; a monogram. Also, a stroke connecting two letters. *In ligature*, combined in one character or type.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 887 These Ligatures have been a long time Thorns in the Eyes of all that first learn Greek. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Ligatures* [with Printers], types consisting of two letters, as *ff*, *fi*, *fl*, &c. 1773 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 326 As for the Greeks, nothing is more common than ligatures, or monograms, on their coins. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* xii. 137 The two initials .. are in ligature. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. v. 263 In the earlier monumental scripts the letters are separate, but in some of the Egyptian papyri certain letters are united by ligatures. 1885 COOK tr. *Sievers' O. E. Gram.* (1887) 5 The ligatures and diphthongs .. are never geminated. 1896 J. C. EGBERT *Lat. Inscript.* 67 Ligatures .. are common in Gallic inscriptions from the first century A.D. .. Ligatures of Three Letters.

†**6.** Binding quality; also *concr.*, that which has this quality. *Obs.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 100 Salt it is which gives ligature, weight, and constitution to things. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fir tree*, They grow in moist or barren Gravel, and poor Ground, if not over sandy and light, without any loamy Ligature.

†**7.** The state of being bound; suspension of the intellectual or physical powers (see quots.). *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ligature*, among mystic divines, signifies a total suspension of the superior faculties, or intellectual powers of the soul. .. This passive state of these contemplative people they call their ligature. *Ligature*, is also used for a state of impotency, in respect to venery, caused by some charm, or witchcraft.

Ligature (li·gătiŭ), *v.* [f. LIGATURE *sb.*] *trans.* To bind with a ligature or bandage; *spec.* in *Surg.* to tie up (an artery, etc.).

1716-20 *Lett. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) I. 297 All Things were prepared, her Leg ligatured, and .. plunged in the warm Bath. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 43 Goat skins .. blown full and ligatured, are put under the corners that appear most to sink. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 19 A wounded artery or vein should be ligatured above and below the wound. 1882 CARPENTER in *Standard* 28 Sept. 3/3 The way in which infants were clothed and ligatured. 1896 TREVES *Syst. Surg.* I. 217 One does not require to ligature many vessels in a wound now that we have such excellent pressure forceps.

fig. 1821 *Tales of my Landlord*, *Witch of Glas Llyn* II. 194 By ligaturing his energies and cooling his friends, prudence would have ruined the cause which rashness saved.

Hence **Li·gatured** *ppl. a.*

1859 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 150 The ligatured vessel. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 298 A ligatured artery.

Lig-by (li·gbəi). *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* [f. *lig*, northern f. LIE *v.*[1] + BY *adv.*] A bedfellow; a mistress, concubine; = LIE-BY 1.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 379 Edith his wife, who before time had beene one of King Henrie the First his sweet hearts and lig-bies. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* v. i. Wks. 1873 III. 85 I'le be none of his Ligby for twice so mickle. 1698 LACY *Sawny the Scot* II. i. 9 He means to make one of your Lasses his Wench—that is, his Love and his Ligby. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lig-beside*, or *Lig-by*, a concubine.

Li·gdur. *dial.* Also 7 **lig-dewe.** [Possibly a corruption of F. *ligature* LIGATURE, which occurs in the somewhat similar sense 'belt of coarse cloth worn by peasants and carters'.] (See quot. 1902.)

1617 *MS. Visitations Archd. Canterbury* (Cathedral Libr.) 148 We present Francis Tresse for laying of .. a dirty paire of lig-dewes in the chest where the church ornaments do usually lie. 1902 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Ligdur*, long gaiters reaching to the thighs [*Kent*].

Lige, obs. form of LEAGUE, LIE *v.*[1], LIEGE.

Ligeance (ləi·dʒăns, lī·dʒăns). Forms: 4 **legg(e)aunce, lygeaunce, ligence, lygiauns, liegance,** 4-5 **ligeaunce, leg(e)aunce, lygaunce,** 4-6 **liegeaunce,** 4-7 **lege-, legiance, ligance,** 5 **legiaunce, legauns, legence, liegiance, lyeg(e)aunce, lygeance, lygeauns,** 6 **legyaunce,** 6-7 **liegeance,** 7-8 **leigeance, ligiance,** 5-9 **ligeance.** [a. OF. *ligeance, legiance*, etc. (latinized *ligentia, ligantia, legiancia*), f. *lige* LIEGE: see -ANCE. Cf. ALLEGIANCE.]

1. The obligation of a liege man to his liege lord; the duty of fidelity of a subject to his sovereign or government; = ALLEGIANCE 2. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 217 And in his leggaunce worthily He abod mony a bitter brayd. *c* 1382 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 503 þat .. alle þo ordiris of freris, in peyne of lesynge of alle hor legeaunce, telle þo kynge .. what is þis sacrament. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 105 Comaundinge hem vppon legeaunce To come in al hast. 1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 39 [They] became his true liegemen, with as streight promyse of trew legiaunce as cowthe be devised. 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. xcviii, Wee understand .. your true mind & faithful liegiance towards us. *c* 1500 *Melusine* lvii. 338 'By god', said geffray, 'gramercy, Fayre lordes, and I am redy to receyue you to your lygeauns.' And benne they dyde to hym hommage. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 112 She enuirons her people round, Retaining them by oth and liegeance. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 93 They owe him no leigance, nor obedience. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 49 How vile would this man make Majesty! how light the ligeance which is due not only by nature, but by oath from all subjects to their rightful Soveraigns? *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 191 None sate there before he had taken an oath to bear true ligance to him and his heirs, and to defend his Majesty against all perils. 1689 *Consid. conc. Succession & Allegi.* 19 Allegiance or Ligeance with respect to the King (for anciently even Inferiour Lords had their Liege-men) imports .. That [etc]. 1839-44 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* (1852) 134 Ligeance we swear to our God, and ligeance well we have kept.

occas. in *pl.* 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 258 The frenche kynge .. shall rendre and delyuer to the .. kynge of Englande .. the honours, regalities, obeisaunces, homages, liegeaunces .. that apperteyneth .. to the crowne of Fraunce. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 471 By the Faith and Liegances which to us ye owe.

†**b.** Phr. *To do* or *make* (one's) *ligeance. Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 55 þat he and his successoures and men of Scotlond schulde doo homage legeaunce and feaute to the kynges of Engelond. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 80 Agens here ligeaunce and solempne ooth maad to king Jon. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 2680 The king of fraunce To whom he had made his lyegeaunce. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlvi. 446 Therto ben ȝe bownden Echon be the legaunce ȝe han me don. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 23 The next capitall Lord to whom her Ancestors had done legiance.

2. The sway or jurisdiction of a sovereign over his subjects or 'lieges'; the territories subject to a sovereign. Now only in legal use.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1270 We .. buþ Charlis men þe Emperere & vnder his liegeaunce. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 176 What is a king in his ligance, Wher that ther is no lawe in londe? 1447 *Act* 25 *Hen. VI* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 9 Any such Irish enemies so received to the legeance of our Souveraigne Lord. 1609 LD.-CHANC. ELLESMERE *Sp. on Post-nati* 5 Hee was borne .. within the ligeance of his said Maiestie. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 129 He may be born out of the realm of England yet within the liegeance. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded., The Seas of Engl. were ever under the Legiance of our Kings. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 366 Such as are born within the dominions of the crown of England, that is, within the ligeance, or as it is generally called, the allegiance of

the king. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 341 All persons born out of the ligeance of the Crown of England. **1832** AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxxi. 570 An alien enemy living within the ligeance of our king.

†Li·geancy. *Obs.* Also **legeancy.** [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] = prec.

1647 DIGGES *Unlawf. Taking Arms* iii. 82 The definition of Legeancy is set down in the great customary of Normandy, *Ligeantia est quâ domino tenentur vassalli sui.* **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Liege*, Liege-man is he that owes ligeancy to his Liege Lord. **1660** SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem. Asserted* v. (1682) 36 Allegiance or ligeancy is due to the King, and none but the King.

Lige(a)r, Ligence, obs. ff. LEDGER, LIGEANCE.

Ligeretie, ligeritie, variants of LEGERITY.

1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 153 It was rather his ambition and ligeretie .. which made him take so sudden and unexpected a resolution.

Ligg(en, obs. and dial. form of LIE *v.*[1]

Liggat(e, ligget, dial. var. LIDGATE.

Ligge, obs. f. LIE *v.*[1], LIEGE; var. LIG *Obs.*

Ligger (li·gəɹ), *sb. dial.* [f. *lig*, northern var. LIE *v.*[1] + -ER[1]. Cf. LEDGER *sb.*, which is a doublet of this word, and occurs in several of its senses.]

1. A coverlet.

a **1483** *Liber Niger* in *Household. Ord.* (1790) 85 Hangers, liggers, and all that is the Kinge's stuffe. **1847** HALLIWELL, *Ligger*, a coverlet for a bed. *Linc.*

2. †A scaffolding-timber; = LEDGER *sb.* 2 (*obs.*). Also, see quot. 1895.

1500–18 *Acc. Louth Steeple* in *Archæologia* X. 83 For middle scaffolds two pieces going through, 16d, eight smaller liggers 4d. **1895** *E. Anglian Gloss.*, *Ligger*, a pole nailed horizontally from stud to stud to support the splints before receiving a coat of clay or loam.

†3. The nether millstone. (Cf. LEDGER *sb.* 4.)

1781 PEGGE in *Archæologia* (1785) VII. 20 The stones which composed these primitive .. mills .. were two; an upper stone or runner, and a nether, called in Derbyshire a ligger.

4. (See quots.)

1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. to Forby*, *Ligger*, an extemporaneous bridge over a 'mash-deek' [marsh-dike] usually formed of an aldern pole lain over it. **1865** W. WHITE *E. Eng.* I. 162 Ligger or, in native pronunciation, Ligga, is the plank across a ditch or drain. **1887** W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 67 We crossed a 'ligger', or plank bridge, over a little beck.

5. *Angling.* A line with a float and bait which is left in the water, used chiefly in pike-fishing in the Norfolk Broads. (Cf. LEDGER *sb.* 5.)

a **1825** in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* **1883** G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* 130 You will see numerous bundles of reeds, each the size of a rolling-pin. .. These are the Broadman's 'liggers', or trimmers, which he sets for pike all over the Broad. The line is rolled round the ligger with a foot or two free, and the double hook is baited with a roach.

Comb. **1895** P. H. EMERSON *Birds, etc. Norfolk Broadlands* 317 Liggermen detest them [grebes]; for they will clear their liggers of fish.

6. *Worsted-manuf.* One who puts the material on to a carding machine. Also *Ligger on* (Eng. Dial. Dict.).

1881 *Census Instructions* (1885) 107 Bobbin Ligger. **1899** *Daily News* 12 Jan. 2/1.

Ligger (li·gəɹ), *v.* [f. LIGGER *sb.* Cf. LEIGER *v.*] *intr.* To fish with a 'ligger'. Hence **Li·ggering** *vbl. sb.*

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 23 Our supreme sport, liggering for pike. **1883** G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* 130 The liggering on Rockland, therefore, does not interfere with the pike-fishing in the river.

Ligging, obs. form of LYING.

Ligh(e, Ligher, obs. forms of LIE, LIAR.

Light (ləit), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 **léoht,** 1 **líoht,** *Anglian* **lēht,** 2–3 **leocht,** 2–5 **liht,** (4 **lyht**), 3–4 **lict, lit(t, lijt,** 3–5 **liȝt(e, lyȝt,** (**liȝht, lyȝhte, lyȝght**), **lith,** 4 **lyth(e,** 4–6 **lyght(e,** (5 **lyghth,** 6 **lyghtt**), *Sc.* **lycht,** (4 **lyicht**), 4, 6 **lyte,** (4 ? **leyt,** 6 **lytt**), 5 **leght,** 2–3, 4– *Sc.* **licht,** 3– **light.** [OE. *léoht* str. neut. (later *léoht*, Anglian *lēht*, early ME. *líht*) corresponds to OFris. *liacht*, OS. *lioht* (Du. *licht*), OHG. *lioht* (MHG. *lieht*, mod.G. *licht*):—OTeut. **leuhto*[m]:—pre-Teut. **leuktom* (also **leukotom*, whence Goth. *liuhaþ*; for the suffix cf. NAKED *a.*), f. Aryan root **leuk-* to shine, be white. (Not in ON., which has instead a parallel formation on the same root, *ljós*:—**leuhs-*.) According to some scholars, the sb. is the neuter of the adj. **leuhto-* LIGHT *a.*[2]; on this view the primary sense would be 'that which is bright'.

The Aryan root **leuk-* (: **louk-*: **lŭk-*) is represented in a great number of words. In Teut., besides the words mentioned above and their derivatives, there are those mentioned under LAIT *v.*, LEAM *sb.*[1], LEYE; also OE. *lixan* to lighten. Outside Teut. the root appears in Skr. *ruc* to shine, *rócas*, *rócis* neut., brightness, *rukma* shining, Gr. λευκός white, λεύσσειν to see, L. *lūx*, *lūmen* light, *lūcēre* to shine, *lūna* (:—**louknā*) moon, OIrish *lón*, *luan* moon, *loche* lightning, Welsh *llûg* light, *llached* lightning, *llenfer* (OWelsh *louber*) light, OSl. *luča* beam of light.]

1. That natural agent or influence which (emanating from the sun, bodies intensely heated or burning, and various other sources) evokes the functional activity of the organ of sight.

a. Viewed as the medium of visual perception generally. Also, the condition of space in which light is present, and in which therefore vision is possible. Opposed to *darkness.*

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 3 God cwæð þa: ȝeweorðe leoht, and leoht wearð ȝeworht. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 44 Al was ðat firme ðrosing in niȝt, Til he wit hise word made liȝt. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxviii. (1495) 339 Lyghte shedyth itselfe fro the hyghest heuen anone to the mydle of the worlde. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* i. 23 Darknes from light we parte on two. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 674 Light and lust are deadlie enemies. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 90 Since light so necessary is to life. **1679** DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* IV. ii, Now shine, sweet moon! let them have just light enough to make their passes. **1756** BURKE *Subl. & B.* XXI. xiv, All colours depend on light. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 45 Beyond a certain intensity .. light ceases to be light, and becomes mere pain.

b. Viewed as being itself an object of perception, cognized by means of the specific visual sensation indicated by the use of words like 'bright', 'shining', etc. Also, in particularized sense, an individual shining or appearance of light.

For *Northern, Southern Lights* (= AURORA *Borealis*, *Australis*), *Zodiacal light*, see the adjs.

Beowulf 727 Him of eaȝum stod liȝe ȝelicost leoht unfæȝer. ? *a* **1100** *O. E. Chron.* an. 789 (Laud MS.) Heofenlic leoht [*MS. F.* lioht] wæs ȝelome seoȝen ðær þer he ofslaȝen wæs. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1594 Swuch leome & liht leitede þrinne. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 588 She saw þer-inne a lith ful shir, Also brith so it were day, Aboute þe knaue þer he lay. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 3 A Gem .. in whose Centre .. a certaine light is seene shining .. like to the Moone. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 89 That light we see is burning in my hall. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 340 With thy long levell'd rule of streaming light. **1846** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. v. § 4 Whatever beauty there may result from effects of light on foreground objects. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 3 The long light shakes across the lakes. **1866** M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xvii, And in the scatter'd farms the lights come out.

c. Viewed as residing in or emanating from a luminary. Phr. *to give light* (said of a luminary).

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 29 Se mona hys leoht ne sylð. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 1771 Sun and mone had tint þair light. **1340–70** *Alex. & Dind.* 122 His [the sun's] lem on þe loft light ȝaf aboute. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 163 Chastite withouten Charite .. Is as lewed as a Laumpe þat no liht is inne. **1530** TINDALE *Answ. More* 24 The air is dark of itself, & receiveth all her light of the sun. **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 22 On the top stode a goodly Bekon gevyng light. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. iii. 125 What Torch is yond that vainely lends his light To grubs and eyelesse Sculles? **1634** MILTON *Comus* 199 And fill'd their Lamps With everlasting oil, to give due light To the misled and lonely Travailer. **1716** POPE *Iliad* VIII. 688 As when the Moon .. O'er Heav'ns pure Azure sheds her sacred Light. **1814** SCOTT *Waav.* ii, The sun .. poured .. its chequered light through the stained window.

d. In scientific use.

The word *light* has been used in six special senses: (*a*) the thing (variously conceived as matter or energy) which is communicated from a luminous body to the body illuminated by it; (*b*) this thing regarded as producing sensation; (*c*) the sensation produced; (*d*) the process (variously conceived as rectilinear motion of corpuscles, undulatory motion of the ether, or periodic change of electrical and magnetic states) by which the communication is made; (*e*) certain characteristics of such processes (rays or waves); (*f*) physical energies and processes of the same type as those involved in the production of vision, but having possibly a different range of periods (e. g. Röntgen rays). The sense (*c*) (rare in actual use, though not uncommonly expressed in definitions) agrees with an occasional use of the word in popular language: we should, e. g., usually apply the name *light* to the sensation experienced when the optic nerve is excited mechanically without the intervention of a luminous body. In the sense (*d*) the word *light* is equivalent to *the process of transmission of light*; in the sense (*e*) it is equivalent to *rays of light* or *waves of light.*

(*a*) **1704** NEWTON *Opticks* I. 18 The Light of the Sun consists of Rays differently refrangible. **1811** A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. xxxvi, Light is a substance consisting of very subtle particles which are constantly emanating in straight lines from luminous bodies. **1876** TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* iii. (ed. 2) 66 It necessarily followed that light is a form of energy.

(*b*) **1704** NEWTON (*title*) Opticks: or, a Treatise of the Reflections, Refractions, Inflections and Colours of Light. **1807** T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Philos.* II. 629 Radiant Light consists in Undulations of the luminiferous Ether.

(*c*) **1800** HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 295 Light, both solar and terrestrial, is a sensation occasioned by rays emanating from luminous bodies.

(*d*) **1875** W. K. CLIFFORD in *Fortn. Rev.* XVII. 785 Thus light is described as a vibration and such properties of light as are also properties of vibrations are thereby explained.

(*e*) **1900** LARMOR *Aether & Matter* xii. 205 Waves of high period (much higher however than ordinary light).

(*f*) **1865** MAXWELL in *Phil. Trans.* CLV. 466 We have strong reason to conclude that light itself including radiant heat, (and other radiations if any), is an electromagnetic disturbance in the form of waves. **1897** S. P. THOMPSON (*title*) Light visible and invisible.

e. The portion or quantity of light which comes through a window, or which is otherwise regulated so as to illuminate a given space. *In a good* (or *bad*) *light*: situated so as to be clearly visible (or the reverse).

In the early 17th c. *false* or *deceiving lights* are often mentioned as a kind of trickery practised by shopkeepers. See, e.g. *a* **1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Phylaster* v. iii. (1620) 58; *a* **1626** MIDDLETON *Wom. beware Wom.* II. ii. (1657) 120 and *Anyth. for quiet Life* II. ii. (1662) C 3 b.

a **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxiii. 643 Other wyndowes there were .. the whiche gaue great lyght into the house. **1625** BACON *Ess. Building* (Arb.) 551 A double House, without Thorow Lights, on the Sides. **1658** W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 26 Place your best Pieces, to be seen with single lights. *Ibid.* 61 Choose your Light Northwards towards the East, one single Light only, great and fair, without any reflection of Trees or Walls. **1797** HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xlii. 69 The picture .. is in a bad light. **1854** THACKERAY *Newcomes* xvii, Bed-rooms where Lady Betty has had her hair powdered, and where the painter's north-light now takes possession of the place which her toilet-table occupied a hundred years ago.

f. *In light*: exposed to rays of light, lighted up.

1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Concl. 41 The happy valleys, half in light and half Far-shadowing from the west.

g. *One's light*: the ordinary measure of light which a person enjoys, or expects to enjoy, for seeing around him. *To stand in a person's light* = to cut him off from the enjoyment of it; hence this and similar phrases are used *fig.* to express injury done to a person's interests; so *to stand* (Sc. also *to sit*) *in one's own light.* † *To lay in* (*a person's*) *light*: to bring as an objection against.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 210 Bycause that he fer was from hir sighte, This nye Nicholas stood in his lighte. **1528** MORE *Dialogue Heresyes* IV. Wks. 252/1 He could shewe a fayre law, .. which lawe if it wer laied in their light that would take vpon them the defence of any worship to be done to ymages, would make al theyr eyen dase. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 73 We sat ouir far into oure awin licht. **1538** BALE *God's Promises* v. 21 What tho' fearce Pharao wrought myschef in thy syght, He was a pagan, lay not that in our lyght. **1546** J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. iv. Wks. (1562) G ij, How blindly ye stand in your owne light. **1601** DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 222 They [the wicked] be much their owne foes, and stand in their owne light. **1633** B. JONSON *Tale Tub* II. i, Take a vool's Counsel, and do not stand in your own light. **1637** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 226 And do we not sit far in our own light, to make it a matter of bairn's play. **1848** DICKENS *Dombey* xxxix, To take away the character of a lad that's been a good servant to you, because he can't afford to stand in his own light for your good. **1856** READE *Never too Late* lxx, Don't stand in the poor girl's light. *Mod. colloq.* Please move a little farther that way; you are in my light.

h. A gleam or sparkle in the eye, expressive of animated feeling or the like.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1378 And dying eyes gleem'd forth their ashie lights. **1833** H. COLERIDGE *Song*, '*She is not fair*' 10, I cease not to behold The love-light in her eye. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxix, He was followed by Cassy, pale, calm .. and with that same fearful light in her eye. **1893** *Pall Mall Mag.* Christm. No. 249 He had .. an eye without light, a voice without charm.

i. *To put out* or *quench* (one's) *light*: to extinguish his 'vital spark'.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. ii. 10–13. *a* **1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* IV. i. (1619) G 4 b, *Evad.* You will not murther me? *Mel.* No, tis a iustice and a noble one, To put the light out of such base offenders. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* III xi, Quench thou his light, Destruction dark!

j. *pl.* [after L. *lumina.*] Graces of style. *rare*—[1].

1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 267 ¶ 4 Bacon .. had the .. comprehensive Knowledge of Aristotle, with all the beautiful Lights, Graces, and Embellishments of Cicero.

k. fig. *Light of* one's *eye(s*: applied to a loved object.

a **1000** *Juliana* 95 Ðu eart dohtor min .. minra eaȝna leoht. **1636** MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Florence* IV. ii, She was the light of my eyes, and comfort of My feeble age. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 168 O my beloved! O light of mine eye.

l. *The light of God's countenance*: in Ps. iv. 6, etc. = Divine favour. In allusion to this, *the light of* (*a person's*) *countenance* is often sarcastically used for: (his) sanction, approving presence.

1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* I. i, Count Trollop was in Iceland at this celebration of the ancient festival, and he was induced by Jorgen to give it the light of his countenance.

2. *spec.* The illumination which proceeds from the sun in day-time; daylight. Also, the time of daylight; day-time, day-break. (Usually *the light.* Also *the light of day.*)

c **1000** *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxvii. 33 Ær leohte [L. *ante lucem*]. *c* **1020** *Rule St. Benet* viii. (Logeman) 37 Ongimmendum leohte [L. *incipiente luce*]. *a* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 233 Hwat deð si moder hire bearn, formes hi hit cheteð and blissið be þe lichte. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 14195 Qua has to wenden ani wai, God es to go bi light o dai. *c* **1300** *Proverbs of Hending* xxxvi. in *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 279 Drynk eft lasse, and go by lyhte hom, quoþ Hendyng. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 148 As a goed werk man þat rysis bifor light til his werk. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 Lyke as the precyous stone, the more it is polyshed or rubbed, the more perfytly it receyueth the lyght. *a* **1600** MONTGOMERIE *Misc. P.* v. 26 All day I wot not what to do, I loth to sie the licht. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 613 Their Morning Milk, the Peasants press at Night: Their Evening Meal before the rising Light To Market bear. *Ibid.* iv. 274 Then having spent the last Remains of Light, They give their Bodies due Repose at Night. **1813** SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 230 Plants grow vigorously only when supplied with light. **1860–1** FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 59 Almost all patients lie with their faces turned to the light exactly as plants always make their way towards the light. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 134 The appointed hour was approaching when man in his turn was to go forth into the light of day.

b. In the asseverative phrase *by this* (*good*) *light.* Also *by God's light*: see GOD 14 a and 'SLIGHT. *arch.*

c **1510** *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 23 Thou art a mad gest, be this lyght! **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 93 Come, I will haue thee, but by this light I take thee for pittie. **1610** — *Temp.* II. ii. 147 By this good light. **1625** FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* v. i, *Beau.* Catch, by this light! **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* iv, By this light, Anthony, thou art mad.

c. *To see the light*, to come into the world; to be brought forth or published.

a **1687** PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) Ded., Had not the Doctrins offended France, they had long since seen the light. **1705** HEARNE *Collect.* 20 July (O. H. S.) I. 10 He is resolv'd it [a book] shall see ye Light. **1752** HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 175 As soon as the helpless infant sees the light.

3. The state of being visible or exposed to view. *To come to light* (in early use †*in*, *on light*): to be revealed, disclosed, made visible or made known. *To bring* (rarely †*put*) *to light* (cf. F. *mettre en lumière*): to reveal, make known, publish.

a **1000** *Elene* 1123 (Gr.) Nu is in leoht cymen, onwrigen wyrda bigang. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 15892 He drogh him bak behind þe men Wald he noght cum in light. **1535** COVERDALE *Ezek.* xvi. 57 When thou wast in thy pryde, and before thy wickednesse came to light. **1549** T. SOME *Latimer's 7 Serm.* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 19, I haue gathered, writ, and brought into lyght the famous fryday sermons of Mayster Hugh Latimer. **1567** *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 44 Thairby it sall cum to lycht That ar my Disciples rycht. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Ded., It is necessary for him who shall put to light any such thing as this is, to choose such a patron [etc.]. **1611** BIBLE *Job* xxviii. 11 The thing that is hid, bringeth he foorth to light. **1643** *Declar. Comm.*, *Reb. Irel.* 57 Their devillish designes and devices are come to light, and brought to our Knowledge. **1765** PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 48 A worthy family who..had lived in Virginia several years in a conspicuous light. **1870** MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 285 Everybody wished..to bring to light some of the treasures. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 224 Its history is shrouded in the darkness which surrounds all the doings of its Earl till he breaks forth into full light in the course of the next year. **1891** *Law Times* XCII. 18/2 Another defect in the Rules of Court 1883 has come to light.

4. Power of vision, eyesight (now *poet.* or *rhet.*). Also *pl.* (the eyes (now only *slang*).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 19 Gehyran we nu forwhon se blinda leoht onfeng. *Ibid.* 21 Se blinda .. bæd his eagena leohtes. *c* **1250** *Meid Maregrete* 42 Nis no tonge an erþe ne non eyen litt Dat mai telle þe ioie. **1580** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 340 Hir eyes hasill, yet bright, and such were the lyghtes of Venus. **1599** *Broughton's Let.* vii. 21 The weakning of his [Samson's] strength lost his libertie and his light. **1607** WILKINS *Mis. Enforced Marr.* II. D 1 b, Lift vp thine eyes ..They were not borne to loose their light so soone. **1815** *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 161 He mill'd the stout Caleb and darken'd his lights. **1883** R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. xii. 38 His ministers with point of piercing sword Put out my light for ever.

5. A body which emits illuminating rays. **a.** The sun or other heavenly body (after Gen. i. 16).

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* III. 234 On ðam feorðan dæge gesceop God twa micele leoht, þæt is sunne and mona. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* i. 21 Make we heuen & erth.. and lyghtys fayre to se. **1574** BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* ix. (1577) 24 b, You may knowe it by the Arke or bearing of the Starres and lyghtes rounde about you. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* II. iii. 41 And hee the Sunne for them to reuerence; None that beheld him, but, like lesser lights, Did vaile their Crownes to his supremacie. **1819** J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.*, *Lights*, the luminaries. **1871** R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxii. 26 Hesper, shineth in heaven a light more genial ever?

b. An ignited candle, lamp, gas-jet, or the like. Hence *wax lights* = wax candles for lighting (now *rare* in this use: cf. 14 b).

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 150 We sceolan on ðisum dæge beran ure leoht to cyrcan, and lætan hi ðær bletsian. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 4231 Many liztis of a lizt is liztid othire-quile. *c* **1420** *St. Editha* 1276 (Horstm.) Þis mayde toke hit [*sc.* þe cerge] þo from þat place & blewe ouzt þe leyzt anone sodanly. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* II. vi. 169 Sette liztis or laumpis bifore hem [images]. **1537** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 128, I wyll have a lyte bryngyng yn the chansell before the sacrement. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII*, 207 b, In this chamber was hanged a great braunche of silver percell gilte, to beare lightes. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 673 This said, he sets his foote vppon the light. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxiii. 301 Both rich and poor vse this tallowe for lightes. **1849** JAMES *Woodman* ii, The lights were lighted in a large, comfortable, well-furnished room. **1861** C. READE *Cloister & H.* lvii. (1896) 174 A Tuscan noble promised ten pounds of wax lights to our lady of Ravenna. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 6/2 The common practice of seeking for an escape of gas with a light caused a serious explosion yesterday morning.

c. *collect.* The candles or other illuminants used to light a particular place; lights collectively. † Also, material to be burnt for lighting.

a **1023** WULFSTAN *Hom.*, *Sermo Lupi* (Napier) 308 Godes cyrcan..mid leohte and lacum by gelome gegretan. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7800 Vor me ne mizte no chirchegong wiþoute lizte do. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 576 Grim bad Leue bringen lict, For to don on his cloþes. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 317 An hondred mark to Seynt Peter his lizt. **1389** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 7 Eueri quarter for to meyntene þe lizt & þe almesse of þe broþerhede .iij.*d.* **1430** *E. E. Wills* (1882) 85 To our lady lyght, vj*d.* .. Item to seint Mergret lyght, iiij*d.* *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* II. vi. 170 Forto knele and preie and bere lizt and sette up candelis bifore an ymage. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* II. 281 Scho gert graith wp a burd..honowryt with gret lycht. **1520** *Carpenters' Accts.* in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 186 Payd for lyght for the Cressetts x*d.* **1561** *Ibid.*, For carryinge ij cressites and iij stone of lyght .. ij*s.* **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt. I*, 27 b, Lands given and disponed for singing, or for licht in the kirk.

d. A signal-fire or beacon-lamp, esp. on a ship or in a lighthouse; often with prefixed qualification as *fixed*, *flashing*, *intermittent*, *revolving light*. Hence, used for the lighthouse itself.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xi. 155 In the beginning of the night the Admiralls light failed so, as the other shippe never see them after. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 253 On the evening of the 3rd of April, Sir Edward 'made the light' of the Baleines on the Isle of Rhée. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* Introd. 5 The original lantern for the light was of a diameter somewhat exceeding five feet. **1793**, **1858** [see FLOATING LIGHT]. **1798** COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. xxi, They stood as signals to the land, Each one a lovely light. **1850** A. STEVENSON *Treat. Lighthouses* I. 106 The succession of *red* and *white* lights is caused by the revolution of a frame whose different sides present red and white lights...The *flashing* light is produced in the same manner as the *revolving* light. *Ibid.* 107 The *intermittent* light is distinguished by bursting suddenly into view, and continuing steady for a short time, after which it is suddenly eclipsed for half a minute...This distinction, as well as that called the *flashing* light, is peculiar to the Scotch coast. **1863** *Murray's Handbk. Kent & Sussex* 157 The wall, like that of its sister light at Gessoriacum.., is composed of [etc.]. **1894** A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* 44 Revealing the object he was in search of, as a harbour light reveals the port. **1896** HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* lix, Black towers above the Portland light The felon-quarried stone.

†**e.** A linkman. *Obs.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 454 ¶ 7, I went to my Lodging, led by a Light,..and made him give me an Account of the Charge [etc.].

6. Used *fig.* with reference to mental illumination or elucidation.

a. In phrases, as *to give* (*carry*, *bring*) *light* († *to* or *into* a subject). Also *to get* or *receive light*. Now usually *to throw* (*cast*, *shed*) *light upon*. † *To have need of light*, to need explanation.

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. iii. 16 Ech man having to do with suche questiouns mai soone se that Holi Writt zeueth litil or noon lizt therto at al. **1559** W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 127 This carde should seme to giue a great light and knowledge vnto Nauigation. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. ix. (1602) 42 The Salutation of the Queene is but a Catologue of all the names of the Iustices, and contayneth nothing that hath neede of light. **1657-8** *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 423, I have received great light from him, and hope for much more. *c* **1680** BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 116 Thus I have given you what light I could into both these expressions. **1696** WHISTON *Theory Earth* II. (1722) 102 This Matter will .. give light and strength to some of the former Testimonies. **1706** HEARNE *Collect.* 19 Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 165 Mr. Hugh Broughton .. had ye chief Hand and gave light to yt Work. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xi. (1840) 235 Can you give me no further light into it? **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV. § 2 Arguments .. which carry light have their effect, even against an opponent who shuts his eyes. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 192, I was very desirous to get some light into some of the sensible qualities, that might probably occasion the difference. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 10 (1864) 38 The experimental enquiries of recent years have thrown much light upon this obscure and mysterious subject. **1860** ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xvi. 351 It is on these antecedents that I shall first endeavor to shed some light. **1884** D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* iv. 57 The various aberrations of heresy are well suited for casting some light on the history of the canon.

b. Illumination or enlightenment, as a possession of the mind, or as derivable from some particular source. *Light of nature*, the capacity given to man of discerning certain divine truths without the help of revelation.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 134 Thes maner thynges a man may not do wythout wysdome and vndyrstondynge and lyght of connynge. **1595** SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 61 We had a kinde of light, what would ensue. **1599** [CARTWRIGHT] *Christian Let.* 7 Yet you infer that the light of nature teacheth some knowledge naturall whiche is necessarie to saluation. **1630** PRYNNE *God No Imposter* 12 It is a greater good or happinesse then man by all the light of Art or Nature can attaine vnto. **1669** BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 195 These words do, in my present Light, point [etc.]. **1710** BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 72 If we follow the light of reason. **1732** — *Alciphr.* I. § 2 Having spread so much light and knowledge over the land. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 191 The men of England, the men, I mean, of light and leading in England. **1821** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers*, Lovel .. was a quick little fellow, and would despatch it [business] out of hand by the light of natural understanding. **1852** H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 108 That is the point on which I want light! **1871** MORLEY *Condorcet* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 87 Less read throughout Europe by men of superior light. **1894** JESSOPP *Random Roaming*, etc., iv. 145 The Rector..doing his duty according to his light as a country parson.

c. *pl.* (*a*) Pieces of information or instruction; facts, discoveries, or suggestions which explain a subject. (*b*) The opinions, information, and capacities, natural or acquired, of an individual intellect. (Cf. F. *lumières*.) Often in phr. *according to* (*one's*) *lights*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 125 He hath his suggestyons, felynges, & lyghtes. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 217 We may entertaine some lights out of authentique Story. **1683** TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 387, I had long Conversations with the Pensioner, by which I gain'd the Lights necessary to discover the whole present Scene of Affairs. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 354 The Governor .. might be expected to give us the best lights for avoiding this perplexity. **1793** W. ROY *Milit. Antiq. Rom. Brit.* Introd., Many new lights concerning the Roman history and geography of Britain. **1831** BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxi. 262 The most distinguished of his successors, with all the lights of a century and a half, could not have stated more correctly [etc.]. **1861** THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii. (1876) 83 He did his best; he worked according to his lights. **1867** TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lvii. 140 He trusted that Grace would understand this by her own natural lights. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 503 We may love and honour the intentions of these excellent people, as far as their lights extend. **1879** TROLLOPE *Thackeray* 112 To Pen and to Pen's mother he is beneficent after his lights.

d. *New light*(*s*: novel doctrines (esp. theological and ecclesiastical) the partisans of which lay claim to superior enlightenment; hence by antithesis *Old light*(*s*, the traditional doctrines to which the 'new lights' are opposed. Also *attrib.* as in *New Light*, *Old Light men*, *teachers*, *doctrines*, etc., whence *New Lights*, *Old Lights*, as designations for persons holding 'New Light' and 'Old Light' views.

In Scotland the appellations *New Lights*, *Old Lights* (Sc. *Auld Lichts*) have been current in two different applications: (*a*) as occasional names for the Moderate and the Evangelical party in the Established Church (so used e. g. by Burns); (*b*) as the usual popular names for the two bodies into which the Associate (or Burgher) Synod was divided in 1799, and the two into which the General Associate (or Antiburgher) Synod was divided in 1806; in each case the 'Old Light' minority (adhering to the 'covenanted reformation' and to the principle of a national church) formed themselves into a separate presbytery, and in 1842 the few remaining Old Light Burghers and Old Light Antiburghers joined to form the Synod of United Original Seceders, to which the name 'Auld Lichts' is still frequently applied.

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 67 Those that dare even in their Pulpits, mock, and cry out against new lights. **1659** BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 176 Give greater occasion to those, who brag of their new lights,..to reject all Scripture as useless. *c* **1665** SOUTH *Serm. 1 Kings* xiii. 33 Serm. (1715) 151 Against which New Lights, sudden Impulses of the Spirit, Extraordinary Calls, will be but weak Arguments. **1722** SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 19 He was afraid of Fox, for going after new lights. **1744** JON. EDWARDS *Wks.* 1834 I. p. cxviii/1 To attend the ministry of those that are called New Light Ministers. **1785** BURNS *Ep. W. Simpson* xxvii, An' some their new-light fair avow, Just quite barefac't. *Ibid.* xxx, Some auld-light herds in neebor towns Are mind't [etc.]. **1806** R. FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 429 The burgher associate clergy .. have .. resolved to expunge the offending passage from the Confession of Faith. Twelve or thirteen of their clergy..have wished to retain the Confession of Faith unaltered. .. They are called the adherents of the old light, in opposition to the majority of their brethren, whom they term new light men. **1874** BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s.v. *Burghers*, On Sept. 5th 1799. the Burgher body split into two parties, called respectively the Old-Light and the New-Light. On October and the Old-Light minority constituted themselves into a separate Presbytery. *Ibid.* In 1820 the New-Light Burghers united with the New-Light Antiburghers, and took the name of the United Secession. **1888** BARRIE (*title*) Auld Licht Idylls.

e. A suggestion or help to the solution of a problem or enigma. Now *spec.* in an acrostic puzzle, each of the words which are to be guessed, their initials (or initials and finals) forming the word or words in which the answer to the puzzle consists.

1894 *World* 3 Jan. XL. 37/1 Acrostics. .. When 'second thoughts' are sent, the whole answer should be forwarded, not corrections to separate lights only.

7. Often with spiritual reference (said of the brightness of Heaven, the illumination of the soul by divine truth or love, etc.). *Angel* (or *spirit*) *of light*, one who dwells in Heaven.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 17 Se þe ne can þa beorhtnesse þæs ecan leohtes. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Ðese six werkes of brictnesse..he ben nemned lichtes wapne. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 92 God wule .. ziuen on liht widinnen, him uorto iseonne, ant icnowen. *c* **1340** HAMPOLE *Wks.* (Horstm.) I. 13 Mare priuilyer he [Satan] transfigurs hym in þe forme of an awngel of lyght. *a* **1400** *Prymer* (1891) 73 That thou sette the soule of thy seruant..in the Kyngdom of pees and of lizt. **1588** J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 18 The light of the Gospell is (at the least) as cleare as that of the law. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 257 Diuels soonest tempt resembling spirits of light. **1732** LAW *Serious C.* v. (ed. 2) 71 To walk in the light of Religion. **1738** WESLEY *Psalms* LXXXVIII. i, Thou art the God of Light! **1827** HARE *Guesses* (1859) 28 Beware, ye who walk in light, lest ye turn your light into a curse. **1854** FABER *Oratory Hymns* lxvii. '*Hark! hark! my soul*' i, Angels of Jesus! Angels of light!

b. *spec.* Among Quakers, the inward revelation of Christ in the soul.

1656 G. FOX *Jrnl.* I. 271 That which is called life in Christ the Word, was called light in us. **1706** [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 89 Tho' he's more beholden to Sol, than a Quaker to his inward Light. *a* **1713** ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 45, I now saw, in and by the farther Openings of the Divine Light in me. **1765** MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1768) V. 25 They [Quakers] prefer..to be called, in allusion to that doctrine that is the fundamental principle of their association, Children or Confessors of Light.

c. Applied to God as the source of divine light, and to men who manifest it.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 14 Ge synt middaneardes leoht. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 129 God .. of þis warld callit þame þe lichte. **1567** *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 45 Call on the Lord, our gyde and lycht. **1859** FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* lvi. (1899) 87 Whether the one True Light Kindle to Love, or Wrath consume me quite. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 588 In the presence of God Who is Light, all earthly light shall fail.

8. In figurative uses of sense 5:

a. One who is eminent or conspicuous for virtue, intellect, or other excellence; a luminary.

[**1526** TINDALE *John* v. 35 He was a brennynge and a shynynge light.] **1592** DAVIES *Immort. Soul* VI. i. (1714) 43 Some who were great Lights of old, And in their Hands the Lamp of God did bear. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 6 Those Sunnes of Glory, those two Lights of Men. **1630** PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 82 He was..a worthy light of our Church. **1693** J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 78 Those eminent lights of the Latin church, Rufinus, Jerom, Hilary. *a* **1700** DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 370 If both the Lights Of Greece their private Int'rest disunites. **1832** TENNYSON *Dream*

Fair W. 268 Joan of Arc, A light of ancient France. **1837** Disraeli *Venetia* i. iv, He had been one of the shining lights of his university. **1868** Helps *Realmah* xiii. (1876) 367 The great lights of the Bench. **1894** Jessopp *Random Roaming, etc.* v. 189, I know of one eminent man of science, who was a burning and shining light in his day.

b. A bright example.

1550 Crowley *Waie to Wealth* (1872) 139 Fingered ladies, whose womanlike behauiour and motherlike housewifry ought to be a lighte to al women.

9. In figurative uses of sense 1 e: A consideration which elucidates or which suggests a particular (true or false) view of a subject. Hence, the aspect in which anything is viewed or judged. *In the light of*: (*a*) with the help afforded by knowledge of (some fact); (*b*) in the aspect or character of, viewed as being (so and so).

1689–90 Temple *Ess., Gardening* Wks. 1731 I. 174 Cæsar, if considered in all Lights. **1705** Addison *Italy* Pref., I have mention'd but few Things in common with others, that are not either set in a new Light or accompany'd with different Reflections. **1712** Steele *Spect.* No. 518 ¶ 9 As you have considered human nature in all its lights. **1719** W. Wood *Surv. Trade* p. v, Should we consider your Majesty under this Light. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 180 In this light it will easily appear, how much more intense the same degree of heat may prove. **1749** Fielding *Tom Jones* v. i, Those great judges whose vast strength of genius hath placed them in the light of legislators. **1793** Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 163 In the light of a foremast seaman, he appeared to be quite a Genius. **1834** Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life* I. 373, I quite enjoy the thought of appearing in the light of an old hunks who knows on which side his bread is buttered. **1891** E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 289 In what light did she strike you? **1893** *Times* 1 June 9/5 In the light of all that has been said and done.

10. A window or other opening in a wall for the admission of light; *spec.* one of the perpendicular divisions of a mullioned window.

14.. in Willis *Archit. Nomencl. Mid. Ages* (1844) 51 Three windowes, every windowe conteineth vj lights. .. Item ij hiest small lights. *a* **1490** Botoner *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 287 Sunt in qualibet bay-wyndow septem lyghtis. **1523** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 174 A wynddoo of thre lightes to be placed in the north ile. *a* **1586** Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1590) 8 The lightes, doores and staires, rather directed to the vse of the guest, then to the eye of the Artificer. **1608** Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 720 They shut their doores against them [Frogs], and stopped up all their lights to exclude them out of their houses. **1683** Moxon *Mech. Exerc. Printing* ii. ¶ 1 For the making the height of his Lights to bear a rational proportion to the capacity of the Room. **1723** Chambers tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 133 Round or Oval Lights .. make a very beautiful Diversity with the larger Windows. **1727** A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 254 Clear Oyster-shell Lights, that are far inferior to Lights of Glass. **1760** Raper in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 804 The diameter of the circular light at top is 27 feet 5 inches. **1823** Rutter *Fonthill* 55 The third window..two lights high, and four wide. **1879** Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 182 The east and west windows, of five lights each.

b. *Gardening.* One of the glazed compartments (usually admitting of being opened) forming the roof or side of a greenhouse or the top of a frame.

1733 Miller *Gardener's Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Hot-bed*, Some have them [Frames] to contain but two Lights, which is very handy for raising Cucumber and Melon Plants. **1821** W. Cobbett *Amer. Gardener* § 106 Air is given by pushing up, or drawing down, the Lights, which form the top or roof of the green-house. **1829** — *Eng. Gardener* § 49 Upon this frame, glazed sashes are put, which are called lights. **1847** Mrs. Loudon *Amateur Gard. Cal.* (1857) 208 A frame with glass lights like those used for melon and cucumber beds. **1859** R. Thompson *Gardener's Assist.* 625 The soil should be watered about ten a.m., shutting down the lights for a short time, in order to prevent a chill taking place.

11. *Mech.* An aperture or clear space. (Cf. F. *lumière.*)

1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 12 These Arches consist of a Semi-circle, and the Depth of their Archivolte is a tenth Part of the light or void of the greater, and an eighth Part of the light of the lesser ones. **1884** F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm. Handbk.* 59 See that the 'lights' between the wheel teeth and the edge of the roller are equal on both sides when the wheel is locked.

12. *Painting.* Light or illuminated surface, as represented in a picture, or considered in regard to such representation; any portion of a picture represented as lighted up.

In this sense perh. mixed with an absolute use of Light *a.*[2] Fr. has both *lumière* and *clair* in similar applications.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 3 With this onely did he fill and finish his Table, giuing in the rest Lights and shadowes, as might sute best with each seuerall part. **1658** W. Sanderson *Graphice* 66 In what places you will have those strong and high lights, and reflections to fall, which are seen in satten and velvet. *Ibid.*, Lay your light with thinne and waterish Lake. **1709** Felton *Classics* (1718) 69 It is in Writing, as in Picture, in which the Art is to observe where the Lights will fall. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 412 It is very unusual to see the light and shade justly and naturally handled [in Chinese pictures]. **1811** *Self Instructor* 513 Giving the lights their proper value. *c* **1816** Fuseli in *Lect. Paint.* viii. (1848) 505 One point is the brightest in the eye, as on the object; this is the point of light. **1821** Craig *Lect. Drawing* iii. 153 A light is made brighter by being opposed to a dark. **1843** Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 5 The Italian masters universally make the horizon the chief light of their picture. **1859** Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 204 Selecting some point of 'highest light'. **1867** Tennyson *Window* 1 The lights and shadows fly! Yonder it brightens and darkens down on the plain.

fig. **1732** Pope *Ess. Man* II. 121 The lights and shades, whose well-accorded strife Gives all the strength and colour of our life.

13. *Law.* The light which falls on the windows of a house from the heavens, and which the owner claims to enjoy unobscured by obstructions erected by his neighbours. Usu. in *pl.*

In England the inscription 'Ancient Lights' is frequently put on the face or side of a house adjacent to a site on which lofty buildings may be erected; the object being to give warning that the owner will have ground of action against any person who shall obstruct the access of light to his windows. (Cf. sense 10 above.)

1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 5 If a house or wall is erected so near to mine that it stops my antient lights, .. I may enter my neighbour's land, and peaceably pull it down. **1858** Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* vii. 48 If a house is sold with all the lights belonging to it, and it is intended to build upon the adjoining ground .. so as to interfere with the lights, the right to build in that manner should be expressly reserved. *Ibid.* xxv. 187 You should keep in view this distinction between the right to light, and rights of common and of way, or the like.

14. a. A flame or spark serving to ignite any combustible substance. *To strike a light*, to produce a flame or spark with flint and steel or with a match (see Strike *v.*). **b.** Something used for igniting; e.g. a spill, taper, match.

1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. (1900) 277 Wherefore he strook a Light (for he never goes also without his Tinder-box). **1835** W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 281 We had implements to strike a light. **1835** Marryat *Three Cutters* i, Tell Mr. Simpson to bring me a light for my cigar. **1852** Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xi, Krook takes it [a candle], goes to the fire, stoops over the red embers, and tries to get a light. **1889** Besant *Bell St. Paul's* I. 170 A jar of tobacco, and a box of lights. *Mod.* Go and put a light to the fire in the dining-room.

15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *light-beam, -glare, -spot, -wave*; **b.** objective, as *light-bearer, -bringer, -creating, -giver, -giving, -grasping, -hating, -maker, -making*; instrumental, etc., as *light-embroidered, -gilded.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xliii. (Tollem. MS.), A *lyȝt bem [L. *radius*] is a bryȝte strem of a body of lyȝte. **1845** Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 119 Straggling accidental light beams. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 b, The sterre called lucifer: that is to say the *lyght berer. **1852** James *Agnes Sorel* (1860) I. 257 Two of the light-bearers cast down their torches and fled. **1831** Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. v. (1838) 170 By this fairest of Orient *Light-bringers must our Friend be blandished. **1781** Cowper *Truth* 390 The *light-creating God. **1745–6** Collins *Ode Liberty* iv. 16 Clouds, that lie Paving the *light-embroider'd Sky. *c* **1670** H. Anderson *Crt. Convert* 7 We must.. Leave the fair Train, and the *light-guilded Room. **1382** Wyclif *Gen.* i. 16 And God made two greet *liȝt ȝyuerys [Vulg. *luminaria*]. **1581** Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 20 Poetry. .hath been the first light-giuer to ignorance. **1883** *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* July 464/1 It consists of a wick or light-giver, formed of vegetable carbon bent in the form of a loop. **1427–9** *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 364/2 A redy Bekyn, wheryn shall be *light gevyng by nyht, to alle the Vessels that [etc.]. **1863** I. Williams *Baptistery* I. v. (1874) 54 The light-giving face That lights the heavens. **1856** Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* vi. 572 He had been covered overmuch To keep him from the *light-glare. **1889** *Tablet* 2 Nov. 688 The most powerful *light-grasping instruments as yet used. **1647** H. More *Song of Soul* III. App. xxxvii, *Light-hating ghosts. **1382** Wyclif *Ezek.* xxxii. 8, Y shal make alle *liȝtmakers [Vulg. *luminaria*] of heuen for to mourne vpon thee. **1800** Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 528 *Light-making rays. **1884** Earle *Ags. Lit.* 98 Anglia became for a century the *light-spot of European history. **1871** Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. viii. 110 Different *light-waves produce different colours.

16. Special Comb.: **light-ball** *Mil.*, a combustible fired from a mortar at night, to throw light on the operations of the enemy; **light-boat** = Lightship; † **light-bolt**, a thunderbolt; also *fig.*; **light-box**, † (*a*) a certain apparatus for striking a light by chemical means; (*b*) *Naut.* = *light-room* (Cent. Dict.); **light-due, -duty**, a toll levied on ships for the maintenance of lights in lighthouses and lightships; † **light-fat**, a lamp; **light-head**, the top portion of a 'light' (sense 10); **light-keeper**, one who has charge of the light in a lighthouse or lightship; **light-land** (*Hist.*), land given for the maintenance of light at an altar or shrine; **light-man**, (*a*) one who attends to the light (in a lighthouse, etc.); a light-keeper; (*b*) a linkman; hence **lightmanship**, the office or duty of a lightman; **light-money** = *light-due*; **light-picture**, a photograph; **light-port** (see quot. 1867); **light-room**, (*a*) a small chamber next to the magazine in a war-ship, in which lights are placed behind thick glass windows for illuminating the magazine; (*b*) the room at the top of a lighthouse containing the lighting apparatus; **light-shot** *Hist.*, a due levied for furnishing the church with lights [= OE. *leoht-gesceot*]; **light-struck** *a.*, (*a*) ? thunderstruck; (*b*) *Photogr.*, injured by exposure to actinic light; **light-tight** *a.*, impervious to light; **light-tower**, a light-house; **light-vessel** = Lightship; **light-year** (see quot. 1890).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 766/2 Fire-balls, *light-balls, smoke-balls, [etc.]. **1859** F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 86 Light balls burn from 10 to 20 minutes. **1858** Homans *Cycl. Commerce* 1237 *Light-Boats and their Accessories. **1582** Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 76 Thundring *lightbolts from torne clowds fyrye be flasshing. *a* **1603** Brewer *Lingua* IV. i. (1607) H, Therefore more murthering art thou then the light bolt. **1647** Trapp *Comm. Rev.* xii. 8 Whatsoever the pope with his bulls, or the emperor with his light-bolts, did to hinder it, still the gospel ran and was glorified. **1853** H. Knight *Once upon a Time* II. 273 By-and-by the light-box was sold as low as a shilling. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 479/1 *Light-dues are collected .. upon ships frequenting our ports. **1860** R. Bursell in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 4 The Light dues..are one shilling per ton. **1793** Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 84 The condition of their receiving the *light duties was that of maintaining a light. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* John v. 35 He wæs byrnende *leoht-fæt [Vulg. *lucerna*] & lyhtende. *c* **1200** Ormin 13399 Þurrh Filippe onn Ennglissh iss Lihhtfatess muþ bitacnedd. **1886** Willis & Clark *Cambridge* III. 554 A monial which branches over the *light-heads. **1793** Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 310 They would fully instruct the person entered as *Light-keeper. **1860** *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 94 Its base is surrounded by the light-keepers' dwellings. **1879** E. Waterton *Pietas Mariana* 85 Lands given for this purpose were called lamp-lands and *light-lands. **1457** *Churchw. Acc. Yatton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 99 For the *lytemen of Cleve .. yrecevede iiii marke ii*s*. *a* **1704** T. Brown *Wks.* (1760) IV. 255 The midwife moon might mind her calling, And noisy lightman leave his bawling. **1889** A. T. Pask *Eyes Thames* 68 Box-making, for which the Nore lightmen have been famous for years past. **1534** *Churchw. Acc. Yatton* Som. Rec. Soc.) 148 Of John Wassborowe for *lygthmanshepe .. vi*s*. viij*d*. **1672** Marvell *Corr.* cci. Wks. 1872–5 II. 399 He will on his part give you the best security..from the time that the *light-mony shall begin to be payd. **1755** Magens *Insurances* I. 518 For Pilotage and Light-Money £10 10. **1886** E. Schuyler *Amer. Diplom.* 308 Apart from the Sound dues themselves, there were charges of light-money, pass-money, etc., which caused a delay at Elsinore. **1885** Agnes M. Clerke *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 199 By its means the first solar *light-pictures of real value were taken. **1769** Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) Y y, *Cantanettes*, the *light-ports in the stern of a galley. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Light-port*, a scuttle made for showing a light through. Also, a port in timber ships kept open until brought deep by cargo. It is then secured and caulked in. **1769** Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), **Light-room*, .. it is used to contain the lights by which the gunner, and his assistants, are enabled to fill the cartridges with powder. **1803** *Naval Chron.* XV. 59 Coppered the light room. **1825** J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 805 The Light-Room Floor, the 86th course of the building. **1875** W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 112 The light-room at the top [of the lighthouse]. **1853** Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 110 Each one according to the extent of land he had, should pay into his parish church .. a certain quantity of wax under the name of *light-shot. **1884** J. Parker *Apost. Life* III. 177 *Light-struck, stunned, dazed, disabled. **1890** *Anthony's Photogr. Bul.* III. 105 Five or six [plates]..were too badly light-struck to show whether they had ever been exposed in the camera or not. **1884** *Athenæum* 27 Dec. 864/3 We .. were doubtful whether the chamber [of the camera] was *light-tight. **1677** R. Cary *Chronol.* II. I. xi. 120 A Pharos or *Light-Tower. **1834** L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 39 The light-towers of the Heve. **1858** *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 120 A *Light-vessel has been moored in 3 fathoms. **1888** *Athenæum* 27 Oct. 558/2 The distances in *light-years of the last two stars. **1890** C. A. Young *Elem. Astron.* xii. § 433 It is better, and now usual, to take as the unit of stellar distance the so-called 'light year'; i.e. the distance light travels in a year, which is about 63,000 times the distance of the earth from the sun.

Light (ləit), *a.*[1] Forms: 1 léoht, liht, *Northumb.* leht, 2–4 liht(e, 3 *Orm.* lihht, (4 lixt, lyht, lit), 4–5 liȝt(e, lyȝt(e, 4–6 lyght(e, 4–7 *Sc.* licht, lycht, (5 leyȝt, 6 leicht, lyȝt, lyȝth, liht), 4– light. [OE. *léoht*, *liht*, Northumb. *lēht* = OFris. *li(u)cht*, OS. **liht* implied in derivatives (Du. *licht*), OHG. *liht(i* (MHG. *liht*, mod. G. *leicht*), ON. *léttr* (Da. *let*, Sw. *lätt*), Goth. *leihts*:—OTeut. **liŋhto-* (*-tjo-*), f. Teut. root **liŋgw-*:—pre-Teut. **leŋghw-*, as in Lith. *lengvas* light; the ablaut-var. pre-Teut. **lŋghw-*, Teut. **luŋgw-*, appears in Skr. *laghu*, Gr. ἐλαφρός light, ἐλαχύς small, OHG. *lungar* light; cf. also Lung.]

I. In the primary physical sense and uses connected therewith.

1. Of little weight, not ponderous. The opposite of *heavy*. Also in *to lie light* (cf. Heavy 1 b, c). *Light ice, sails* (see quots. 1867).

a **1000** *Riddles* xli. 76 (Gr.) Leohtre ic eom micle þonne þes lytla wyrm. *c* **1205** Lay. 5903 Heore wepnen weoren lihte. **1393** Langl. *P. Pl.* C. II. 152 Was neuere lef vp-on lynde lyghter þer-after. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* III. 85 Gude lycht harnes, fra that tyme, wsyt he euir. **14..** *Promp. Parv.* 304/1 (*MS. K.*) Liht of wyhte, (*P.*) light of weight or mesure. **1534** Tindale *Matt.* xi. 30 My yoke is easy, and my burden is light. **1596** Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 90 Al thair harnesse was lycht. **1613** J. Dennis *Secrets Angling* I. C 2 b, Rods [were made] of lightest Cane and Hazell plant. **1642** Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 121 Watches have been made as light and little, as many that wore them make of their time. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Past.* x. 51 How light wou'd lye the Turf upon my Breast, If [etc.]. **1762** Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 97 The lighter sails, for summer winds and seas, Are now dismiss'd. **1795** Burke *Corr.* IV. 325 It [wheat] will be very light in the ear. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Light ice*, that which has but little depth in the water; it is not considered dangerous to shipping, as not being heavy. *Ibid.*, *Light sails*, all above the topgallant-sails; also the studding sails and flying jib. **1871** R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 64 Veils not her hidden breast light brede of drapery woven.

absol. **1509** Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XXIV. (Percy Soc.) 108 Of the eyen the offyce only is the syght, To se..The whyte, or blacke, the hevy, or the lyght. **1659** Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. II. 105 Touching judgeth many things, Heavy, Leight, and those that are between them. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 24 The art of weighing, again, has to do with lighter and heavier.

Proverb. **1562** J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 151

Light geynes make heuy purses. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxvi. (1783) IV. 82 He..swore..that I should not leave him till his purse was as light as eleven-pence.

b. Deficient in weight ('*too* light'); below the standard or legal weight.

1589 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 226 For chaungeinge of fowre light French Crownes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 328 Be it so much As makes it light or heauy in the substance Or the deuision of the twentieth part of one poore scruple. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 115 Light Gold taken for merchandises sold. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 947 All Clipt and Light Money was called in. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v., This Guinea is light. 1869 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 26 For good ye are and bad, and like to coins, Some true, some light. 1887 T. E. THORPE in *Gd. Words* 400 There is about £50,000,000 of light gold in circulation.

2. Possessing little weight in proportion to bulk; of small specific gravity. In the 17th and 18th centuries often applied to water.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 41 It is a generall maior among Philosophers, that al light thynges contend upwarde. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. 1. i. (1651) 232 Pure, thin, light water by all means use. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 260 It is the lightest water the earth yeelds .. I found it so light, that I had no weight..in the bearing of it. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 383 Founders call their Ashes Lean, if they are Light; because then they have little Mettle in them. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* vi. (1697) 100 This is the lightest of all Waters, it cools and heats quickly. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 6/1 The best Water is clear, transparent and light. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. (1729) I. 13 The Earthy matter, that was softer and lighter, would be easily washed away. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 504 The charcoal is light and brilliant. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 373 The seeds of the different grasses naturally divide themselves into light and heavy seeds. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. § 10 (1879) 59 Hydrogen, the lightest gas. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 184 Light magnesia is obtained by the same process from the light carbonate of magnesia.

absol. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 1. 309 Æqually compounded of Light, and Heauie.

† **3.** In comparative: Delivered (*of* a child).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8593 On a night bath lighter war þai. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 310 On wherfe þer scho was & lighter of a sonne. *c* 1560 in *Depos. Rebell.* 1569 (Surtees) 61 The morrow after the said Charles wyf was lighter. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 138 Our quene is instantlie lychter of a bony barne. *a* 1783 *Willie's Lady* viii. in Child *Ballads* I. 86 Of her young bairn she'll neer be lighter.

4. Bearing a small or comparatively small load. Of a vessel: Having a small burthen, or (the usual sense) unladen, without cargo. (Cf. HEAVY *a.* 4.) *Light engine* (see quot. 1881). *Light railway*: a railway constructed for light traffic. *Light porter*: one who carries only light packages. *Light water-draught, water-line* (see quot. 1867).

1602 in *Rec. Convent. R. Burghs* (1870) II. 133 Quither the schip be laydnit or licht. *c* 1630 MILTON *On the University Carrier* 22 He di'd for heavines that his Cart went light. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 11/1 The Norwich sent in one of near Three hundred Tuns, a light Ship. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3968/1 The Privateer being light and clean, came up with her about 4 in the afternoon. 1729 MORETON *Apparit.* 213 The Ship was sent light as they call it to Virginia for a loading of tobacco. 1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 220 To allow light Swedes to leave the Port of Leghorn. 1835 *Mech. Mag.* XXII. 275 When the vessel is light, the speed of the wheels is increased. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. i. 135 A deaf serving-woman, and the light porter completed Mrs. Sparsit's empire. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Light water-draught*, the depth of water, which a vessel draws when she is empty, or nearly so. *Light water-line*, the line showing the depression of the ship's body in the water, when just launched, or quite unladen. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 119 § 28 A light Railway shall be constructed and.. the Regulations..shall not authorize a greater Weight than Eight Tons to be brought upon the Rails by any One Pair of Wheels. 1881 M. REYNOLDS *Engine-Driving Life* 111 A 'light engine'—a phrase in railway circles that means an engine alone, without a train.

b. *fig.* or in figurative context.

1768 HUME *Balance of Power* Ess. 198 The Athenians always threw themselves into the lighter scale, and endeavoured to preserve the balance. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 321 Laden with years, and so extremely light of honesty, that [etc.].

5. Chiefly *Mil.* Lightly armed or equipped. † Also, lightly clad. *Light marching order* (see quot. 1825). Also LIGHT HORSE, HORSEMAN.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 15 Al light for somer rood this worthy man. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. x. 255 A light footmans shield he takes unto him. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. iii. (1810) 527 Captaine Taffes troop of Horse with certaine light foote were sent from the campe. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 111 He was overtaken .. by a party of light cavalry. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 305 His Majesty's 13th Regiment of Light Dragoons. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* X. 527, I shall be with the Light division in the morning. 1825 G. R. GLEIG *Subaltern* iii. 48 The division was to enter the trenches..in what is called light marching order; that is, leaving their knapsacks, blankets, &c., behind, and carrying with them only their arms and ammunition. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xx. III. 161 To send a body of Thracian cavalry and light troops to the aid of the Athenians. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 393 Carbines, for some light infantry regiments. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxviii. 2 Starving company, troop of hungry Piso, Light of luggage, of outfit expeditious. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvi. 265 The legions had come light, without tents or baggage. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 49 To travel in America one must travel light.

6. Of a vehicle or vessel: Lightly constructed; adapted for light loads and for swift movement. *Light cart* = 'spring cart' (see CART *sb.* 3).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 19 Hy habbaðˇ swyðe lytle scypa & swyðe leohte. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 28 It contayned xxxv. light or suttle gallies. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3008/1 The Mareschal de Tourville had sent out divers light Frigats .. to get Intelligence. 1716 *Ibid.* No. 5473/1 The lighter part of the .. Fleet, viz. Gallies &c. was in the Port. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. i, The arrival of a first-rate light coach in a country town. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 480 Light vessels sent out by the English admiral for the purpose of obtaining intelligence. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii, My Lord Mohun sent to London for a light chaise he had. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 15 You had better go in the light cart.

7. Of a building: Having an appearance suggestive of lightness; graceful and elegant in form.

1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) II. i. 37 *note*, One of the lightest and most beautiful parish churches I have seen. 1818 [see HEAVY *a.* 15]. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 218/1 Unless [etc.] .. such timber model would have given rise to a much lighter style of architecture. 1850 *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) 439 Small light spires.

II. Having the operation or properties of things of little physical weight.

8. Having little momentum or force; gentle, not violent; acting gently; moving, impelling, or manipulating something without heavy pressure or violence. Said esp. of the hand, a step, the wind, † a medicine, or medical appliance (*obs.*), and occas. of immaterial agencies. Also *light of touch.*

a 1000 *Widsith* 72 (Gr.) Se hæfde moncynnes .. leohteste hond. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 220 Uour dolen, þus todeled—uondunge liht & derne—uondunge liht & openliche—uondunge strong & derne—uondunge strong & openliche. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 88 þese ben liȝt medicyns .. & þese medicyns ben strongere. *Ibid.* 92 þer is noon oþer wey, but a liȝt cauterization of þe senewe þat is hurt. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 69 This Citie must be famisht, or with light Skirmishes enfeebled. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 566 Waxe..yeelds at last to euerie light impression. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 22 There are risings and sinkings..as light as a cork. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, Ellena fled with lighter steps along the alley. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. iv. 51 The lightest of her shriller tones made itself heard. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvii, A tedious passage, from baffling and light winds. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* v. § 8. 144 A painter's light execution of a background. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* iii, Gertrude .. brushing away .. at my back hair, and pulling it unnecessarily hard: no maid ever yet had a 'light' hand. 1863 WOOLNER *My beautiful Lady* 16 Though her hand be airy light Of touch. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxii. 229 His light walk. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 54/1 There was a light breeze from about S.W. by S. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 413 Intercurrent inflammations should be treated on general principles but with a light hand. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 5 Jan. 8 When the extent of the cardiac dulness has been determined by careful light percussion [etc.].

9. Having little density, tenacity, or cohesive force. Of soil: Friable, porous, workable. Of a cloud: Fleecy, vaporous, evanescent.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 4 They [wheel-ploughs] be good on euen grounde that lyeth lyghte. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 106 The common sort of white Pea doth best in a light Land that is somewhat rich. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 262 The district of Glenlivet is remarkably fertile, the soil being a light loam. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xxi, There is a light cloud by the moon. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 60 Sand .. generally prevails to the amount of one half in light soils. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 208 Some of the lighter clouds doubled round the summit of the mountain. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 606 A dull roar which made the light friable earth quiver under our feet.

b. Of bread, pastry, etc.: That has 'risen' properly, not 'heavy' or dense.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 339 þan take youre loof of light payne. 1578 BULLEIN *Dial.* (1888) 51 Eate light leauened breade. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* i. 20 The fourth property is, that it [bread] be light, and somewhat open. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* (1767) 145 Make it up into a light paste with cold water..; then roll it out. *Ibid.*, Skim off.. as much of the liquor as will make it a light good crust. 1864 MRS. STOWE *House & Home Papers* x. (1865) 112 Bread: What ought it to be? It should be light, sweet, and tender. *c* 1895 *N. Midl. School Cookery Bk.* 44 To make a light dough.

10. Of food or drink: That does not lie heavy on the stomach; easy of digestion. Of wine, beer, etc.: Containing little alcohol.

c 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 282/6 *Melle dulci*, leoht beor. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 122 Drince leoht wyn. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 241 For yf a man ette fryste grete mettes and sethyn lyght mettis, the lyght mettis shal be annone defyet. *c* 1510 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy) 23 Canst get my mayster a dyshe of quales, Smal byrdes, swalowes or wagtayles. They be lyght of dygestyon? 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 9 A light repaste, suche as the bodie maye easyly and without incommoditee awaye withall. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 69 The lights are of light digestion. 1693 CONGREVE *Dryden's Juvenal* XI. 128 Apples..Mellow'd by Winter, from their cruder Juice, Light of Digestion now, and fit for Use. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 82 Don Diego took a light Supper. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 675 *note*, The lighter preparations of bark .. are often found to be eligible tonics in hectic cases. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. xi, The little family were assembled at the last and lightest meal of the day. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xli. 238 The light wines of Bordeaux began to be familiar to almost every table. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 418 Rice and sago and such like puddings are not light or easily digestible foods. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 316 Beer, which you would think was lighter [than stout].

11. *Light in the mouth* (of a horse): sensitive to the bit. (Cf. HEAVY *a.* 11.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Light upon the Hand* [in Horsemanship] is said of a Horse that has a good tractable Mouth, and does not rest too heavy upon the Bit. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* I. iv. 11 The beginner should be mounted upon a quiet horse that is light in the mouth.

12. Of a syllable: Unemphatic, of little weight or sonorousness. Hence, of rhythm, consisting largely of such syllables.

1887 COLVIN *Keats* v. 109 A perverse persistency in ending his heroic lines with the lightest syllables—prepositions, adverbs and conjunctions—on which neither pause nor emphasis is possible. 1901 BRIDGES *Milton's Prosody* 90 Keeping therefore the term *short*, as it is used in the prosody of the Greeks, for the very shortest syllables, it is necessary to make two classes of their *long* syllables; and these I shall distinguish into *heavy* and *light*. *Ibid.* 96 The greater part of the poem is in a lighter rhythm.

III. Of little gravity or moment.

13. Of small importance or consequence, not weighty; slight, trivial. Of a sin: Venial.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lxii. (*heading*), Dætte hwilum ða leohtan scylda bioð beteran to forlætenne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23021 þai þat has bot sinnes light sal clengid be. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 4 Godis wayes he calles his lightere biddyngis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1424 Light harmes Let ouer-passe. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Gibbs MS.) lf. 100 Presume not to blaber aȝenst oure goddes by lythe repreef. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 51, I grant my seruice is bot licht. 1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 52 Breuelie considering the first part of thair titill to this thair supreme auctoritie, I fand it nocht only sclinder and licht, bot planelie inglorius. 1570 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 8, I made but smal & lift account of mi fellowship. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 51 Proscribing .. whole families together, yea and that for light occasions. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 308 Not only all evil doing, but even the lightest suspicions thereof. 1742 COLLINS *Ode Poet. Char.* I, If not with light wit light regard, I read aright that gifted bard. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 89 The Disease began with a light Shivering. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 338 This is no light matter. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 161 Against the lighter vices the ruling faction waged war. 1866 B. NORTH *Yes or No!* xii. 269 It was what the world calls a venial or light sin. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 25 They will be held in light esteem by other nations. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 476 Windy tumidities .. and therewith light diarrhœas are often associated.

† **b.** Of small value, cheap. Of a price: Low. Also *light cheap* = CHEAP *a.* and *adv.* (Cf. CHEAP *sb.* 8, 9.) *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 246 This Rescamiraduk.. His letter gan rebuk, sette it at light prise. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 236 That cam hym full light chepe. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 158 Thare come ane laithles leid air to this place, With ane girdill ourgilt, and vthir light gere. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* x. 15 Al that sold light wares. 1641 TRAPP *Theol. Theol.* 267 That it comes to us so light cheap, is cause of thankfullnesse. 1647 — *Comm.* 1 *John* iii. 18 Words are light-cheap, and there is a great deal of mouth-mercy abroad.

† **c.** Of persons: Not commanding respect by position or character; of small account. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 175/1, I might by a light person somtime knowe a muche more substanciall man. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 169 b, Diverse other light marchantes within the citee. 1548 — *Chron., Hen. VII*, 19 He set more by vile borne vileyns and light persones, then by the princes and nobles.

d. Used *predicatively* or *absol.* in various phrases: † (*a*) *To set* (a person or thing) *light, at light*; *to set light by* or *of* (a person or thing): to account of small value, to despise, slight, undervalue. *To let light of* (see LET *v.*[1] 16). *Obs.*

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 635 Be Christ, said the Coilȝear, I set that bot licht. *Ibid.* 740 He was ludgeit and led, and set at sa licht. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Z vj, Nor set at light a childes yeeres and age. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Fear Death* II. (1859) 98 Let us not set at light the chastising of the Lord. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 132 We ought not to set light by that knowledge of it [the soule] which wee may attaine vnto. 1612 SIR H. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 244 My Lord of Exeter chafes; I tell them we set it as light. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* xx, Herod and all his bands do set me light. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 240 Thereby the words of the Scripture may be extenuated and set light of. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 317 It is no other than betraying him .. to set light by any part of his law. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxiii, Light I held his prophecy.

(*b*) *To make light of*: to treat, consider or represent as of small or no importance.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxii. 5 They made light of it and went their wayes. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii, Or if he be stungen he maketh lite of it and shortly forgetteth it. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Euil* in *Ess.* (Arb.) 150 If it appeare to be done by a sonne, or by a wife, or by a neere friend, then it is made light of. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 311 The Natives make light of such things as we call Colds. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 170 How great presumption it is, to make light of any institutions of Divine appointment. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 236 A Barber-Surgeon was called to her, who made very light of it [a slight wound]. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xvi. 116 Making light of what ought to be serious. 1898 H. CALDERWOOD *Hume* iii. 31 A tendency to make light of reason.

14. Characterized by levity, frivolous, unthinking. Const. † *of*.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 106 þeos lufsume lefdi .. ne luuede heo nane lihte plohen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3285 Ne was

sco not o letes light. *Ibid.* 28568 Laghter light þat cums of gle. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3346 Sum dros of syn, Als light speche, or thoght in vayn. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 112 Licht men and vauerand. **1461** *Paston Lett.* No. 405 II. 31 The Commynnes throw all the schyer be movyd agayn hym, for cause of his lyght demeanyng towards them. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 256/2 A monke moche Joly and lyght of his lyuyng. **1536** D. BEERLEY *Let. to Ld. Cromwell* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxxv. 257 Lyzth and foolish ceremonies made .. [by] lyzth and undiscrete faders. **1554** T. MARTIN *Treat. Marriage Priestes* Ll iij, Being (as some were), light braines, runnagates, vnthriftes and riotours. **1571** GRINDAL *Injunct. York* I. § 1 Being circumspect, that you offende no man eyther by light behauiour or by light apparell. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. viii. (1660) 45 If light eares incline to light lips, harm ensueth. **1631** SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 3 A sober grave matron .. will never be light and garish. **1641** *Vind. Smectymnuus* 31 It never came into our thoughts to use a light expression. **1692** WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 469 Was there ever any thing more light and mad than this Man is? **1713** STEELE *Englishman* No. 27. 176 Publick Faith is now commonly talked of in the lightest manner. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xxxv. 245 The light wretch's as light expression. **1823** SCOTT *Peveril* x, The disposition of the young Earl was lighter and more volatile than that of Julian. **1834** J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xxiii. 354 That light perpetual talk about him. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 319, I wrote tales beside .. To suit light readers. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 58 They speak of friends in no light or trivial manner. **1882** STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1901) 86/2, I made some light rejoinder.

b. Of persons (chiefly of women) and their behaviour: Wanton, unchaste.

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxv. (*Thadee*) 3 Thadee .. licht women wes & richt brukil of hyre flesche. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 144 Vntrewe men and light women of body. **1581** LYLY *Euphues* To Schollers Oxf. (Arb.) 208 Did not Iupiters egge bring forth .. Helen a light huswife. **1676** WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* IV. i, To give up her Honour to save her Jointure; and seem to be a light Woman, rather than marry. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, Lewd men and light women. **1883** R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. v. 82 For nought beside vain dalliance cared they, And their light folly was before our eyes. **1895** T. HARDY *Jude the Obscure* II. vi. 144 Jude .. found the room full of .. soldiers .. and light women.

IV. Having the quick action that results from lightness.

15. Moving readily; active, nimble, quick, swift. So *light of foot, of person*; †*light-fingers* (cf. LIGHT-FINGERED); †*light to run* (cf. LIGHT-FOOTED). Now only *arch.*

a **1000** *Phœnix* 317 (Gr.) He [se fuȝel] is snel and swift & swiþe leoht. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 þat man be waker, and liht, and snel. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9277 Welssemen .. þat liȝte were & hardi. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 3730 Moght i not be sua light o fote. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 56 Fiff hundreth armyt weill in steill, That on licht horss war [horsyt] weill. **14..** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 577/14 *Currax*, lyght to renne. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* IV. ix. 130 Syr Accolon lost not a dele of blood, therfor he waxt passynge lyghte. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxi. 102 He was so lyght of fote that men callyd hym comenlych harold hare foote. **1503** DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 95 Lusty of schaip, lycht of deliuerance. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 213 b, That diverse persones havyng light horses, should skoure the countrey. **1567** *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 70 To dance that nycht thay said sho sould not slak, With leggis lycht to hald the wedow walkane. **1583** STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 54 He that was in the watch, saued himself with a light paire of heeles. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 205 Too light for such a swaine as you to catch. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. v. 342 He required the Cacique .. to give him an Indian that were light, to carry him a Letter. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. § 11 (1681) 135 The more remote the Branches are from the Earth, the less are they subject to the injuries of Cattle, or the Fruit to light Fingers. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., Among Astrologers, a Planet is said To be light, i. e. nimble, compared to another that moves slower. **1801** W. HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* Ded. 15 It is common among horse-jockies to cry a horse down if his heels are too light. **1883** R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. ix. 25 Well coloured was she, tall and debonair, And light and very swift.

16. That moves or is moved easily or with slight pressure; pliant, fickle, shifty, unsteady; facile, ready (of belief, etc.). Const. *of, to* with *inf.* Now *rare.* (See also LIGHT OF LOVE.)

c **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 1062 Þer to icham al liȝt. **1382** WYCLIF *Prov.* xviii. 14 The spirit forsothe liȝt to wrathen. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1699 *Lucrece*, He was lyght of tunge. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1229 He .. Launches euyn to Lamydon with a light wille. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* C vij b, For euery man oughte to be lyght to heeryng and slowe to speke. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. ii. 57 Set in stead of that man, licht as lynd, Ouder a cloud or a waist puft of wynd. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxiii. 32 The kyng, who gaue lyght credence to thaym causedde his vncle .. to be beheeded. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 40 b, Be not lyght to byleue euery spiryte. *a* **1529** SKELTON *Dethe Erle Northumberlande* 175 Be not lyght of credence in no case. **1538** BALE *God's Promises* IV. (1744) 21 Thynkest thu that I wyll so sone change my decre? No, no, frynde Moses; so lyght thu shalt not fynde me. **1539** TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 6 The Lyon, lyght of credite, forthwith ranne upon the wolfe and slewe hym. *c* **1570** FOXE *Serm. 2 Cor.* v. 52 Some .. use to giue light eare to such whisperers. **1576** TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 174 When hounds are hunted with in this sorte, they become so light of beliefe that [etc.]. **1597** BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 367 To whom the chast Matron gaue light credence. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 80 At this exaction .. the light Constantinopolitans grievously murmured. **1627** tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 56 A young man is light and moveable, an old man more grave and constant. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 410 Were he not to have been so light of belief. **1853** M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xviii, We Light half-believers of our casual creeds. **1890** LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* VII. 46 A light man, in whom no person can place any confidence.

V. That weighs or presses but little on the powers, senses, or feelings.

17. Easy to bear or endure. Of an expense or impost: Easy to pay. (Cf. HEAVY *a.* 23.)

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 15 Lihtro bið tuoezе burgas in dæȝ domes ðon ðær ceastre. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 30 Min byrþyn is leoht. *c* **1320** *Cast. Love* 958 My burþene [is] liȝt i-nouh to beren. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 521 Luff .. all paynys maks licht. *c* **1430** *Two Cookery-bks.* 17 ȝif þou wolt haue it a-forsyd with lyȝt coste, Take milk [etc.]. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ci. 121, I am content ye shall come to a lyght ransome, for the loue of my cosyn of Derby. **1562** WINȜET *Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 23 The office of all potestatis is lycht to thaim and plesand to the subiectis. **1567** *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 33 The paine, that is now present, schort and licht. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 115 (Qos. 1608) How light and portable my paine seemes now! **1611** BIBLE 1 *Kings* xii. 4 Make thou .. his heauy yoke which he put vpon us, lighter. **1772** PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 126 The afflictions of this present life will seem light. **1800–24** CAMPBELL *Martial Elegy* iii, Deeming light the cost Of life itself in glorious battle lost. **1882** B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. iv. 74 All that we had endured was light compared to the discomfort on board. **1896** MRS. CALLYN *Quaker Grandmother* 226 Your seeing me has been no light punishment.

18. Easy to perform or accomplish, requiring little exertion; now only qualifying a sb. such as *task, work*, etc.; formerly often as predicate with clause as subj. †Also, easy to obtain. †Of speech: Easy to utter; plain. (Cf. HEAVY *a.* 24.)

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 342 Hy habbaþ þæs þe leohtran gang. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 312 It is strong to stonde longe, and liht it is to falle hard. *c* **1200** ORMIN 4500 Acc witt tu þatt itt niss nohht lihht To betenn hefiȝ sinne. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 428 þe leaue beo liht in alle þeo þinges þer nis sunne. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Prol. (1810) Pref. 99 In symple speche .. þat is lightest in manne's mouthe. **1340** *Ayenb.* 99 Liȝt to zigge an sotil to onderstonde. *a* **1375** *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 78 þe nexte þing to here, And þe lihtest for to lere. *c* **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol., Ful lihte rewles. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 229 Glandule comeþ þe most part of fleume, & ben liȝter to resolue. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 304/1 Lyght of knowing or werking, *facilis*. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvii. 100 It is liȝt for to answere. **1450–1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 7 Yt is not lyght for euery man to drawe eny longe thyng from latyn into oure Englyshe tongue. *a* **1555** PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 335 It is not more lighter for him to slide and fall. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 451 Least too light winning Make the prize light. *a* **1700** DRYDEN *Theod. & Hon.* 247 Well pleas'd were all his Friends, The Task was light. **1788** FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 186 The service will be light and easy. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* I. 7 Invalids who were sufficiently recovered to do light work. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 123 To keep down the English people was no light task even for that army. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 239, I cannot promise you that the task will be a light one.

†**b.** Phrase. *Of light* [tr. OF. *de legier*]: lightly, easily. *Obs.*

c **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 106 A man that is well garnysshed is not of lighte overthrowe. **1490** — *Eneydos* xii. 45 All this people .. Whiche shall mowe of lyght, aryse, and make werre ayenst the.

19. Of literature, dramatic works, music, etc.: Requiring little mental effort; amusing, entertaining. *Light comedian*: An actor of light comedy. (Cf. HEAVY *a.* 20, 21.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 150 Madrigals, Canzonets, and such like light musicke. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. vii. (Rtldg.) 355 The library abounded in romances. Don Cæsar seemed to give the preference to that light reading. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* xviii. III. 79 Æschylus was accounted no less a master of the light than of the serious drama. **1849** *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 40 Light reading does not do when the heart is really heavy. **1878** BROWNING *Poets of Croisic* xcv, From out your desk Hand me some lighter sample. **1880** *Daily Tel.* 20 Dec., The old-fashioned plan of ending a symphony with a light and brilliant rondo, that lays no tax upon the hearer's wearied faculties. **1885** W. C. DAY *Behind Footlights* 118 The light comedian will complete the list of our company. **1885** J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 33, I remember the first time our light comedy attempted to sit down on one of these chairs. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1890) III. iii. 604 What may be called the lighter ornamental style, such as the after-dinner speech.

20. Of sleep: Not oppressive to the bodily sense; easily shaken off. Hence also *light sleeper.*

c **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. ix. (1890) 410 Me liht slep oferorn. **1827** KEBLE *Chr. Y., Evening* xiii, Be every mourner's sleep to-night, Like infant's slumbers, pure and light. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxviii, I am a light sleeper; and it's better to be up than lying awake. **1894** HON. EMILY LAWLESS *Maelcho* II. ii. 21 A man who at all times was a light sleeper.

VI. 21. Free from the weight of care or sorrow; cheerful, merry. *Obs.* exc. in *light heart.* †Also *glad and light*, etc. †Const. *of.*

13.. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 239 þou waxist heui þat was wel lit. ? *a* **1366** CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 77 They mote singen and be light. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1411 All þere lordes were light þat þai lyffe hade. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 5332 ȝit be liȝt & lete of þi sorowe. **1430–40** LYDG. *Bochas* I. x. (1554) 21 b, The people were full glad and lyght. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 448 He was so light Of hir talking and of hir sight. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 23 Na ferly thocht his hart wes licht. **1778** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug., I have rarely seen a very rich man with a light heart and light spirits. **1844** A. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 1 When my heart was as light as a blossom in June. **1884** W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 55 Now my heart is light again, and I Could laugh like children at a pantomime. **1893** F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 146 He broke into a light laugh.

VII. 22. Of the head: Dizzy, giddy. Also of persons: Wandering in mind, delirious = LIGHT-HEADED I (now *dial.*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

[Cf. sense 16; but there appears to be here a reference to a subjective sensation of physical levity.]

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 72 And thereof comes it that his head is light. **1604** — *Oth.* IV. i. 280 Are his wits safe? Is he not light of Braine? **1662** R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 89. 141 He .. continued very light eight dayes. **1791** J. LEARMONT *Poems* 8 Light grew her head, her breast did beat. *Mod.* (*Donegal*) 'He's a bit light at the full and the change' (H. C. Hart).

VIII. 23. *Comb.*: **a.** in syntactical combs. used attrib. or as adjs., as *light-draught, -heart, -land, -marching*; **b.** in parasynthetic derivatives, as *light-bellied, -bodied, -brained*, †*-disposed, -legged, -mouthed, -pointed, -robed, -spirited, -thoughted, -tongued, -winged, -witted* adjs.; †**light-eared** *a.*, ready to listen, credulous; †**light-poised** *a.*, of light weight; †**light-skirted** *a.* (of a woman: cf. LIGHT-SKIRTS), light in conduct, wanton (hence †*lightskirtedness*); †**light-tailed** *a.* = prec.; **light-timbered** *a.*, (of a horse) lightly-built, active. Also LIGHT-ARMED, LIGHT-FINGERED, etc.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, **Light-bellied*, an epithet for a horse that has flat, narrow, and contracted sides. **1686** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2136/4 A white sanded gray Mare .. *light-bodied. **1590** MARLOWE *Edw. II*, v. ii. (1598) H 2 b, The proud corrupters of the *light-brained king. **1870** T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life in Black Regim.* 16 We could then ascend the smaller stream with two *light-draft boats. **1897** *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/2 Eight light-draught steamers for special service. *a* **1552** LD. SOMERSET in *Lodge A. & M.* (1563) 736 b, When one is ouer *light eared, the one way, and deafe on the other side. **1845** G. MURRAY *Islaford* 37 There was a *light-heart briskness in the air. **1812** *Examiner* 7 Sept. 563/2 *Light-land wheat, almost everywhere good. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1622) 27 *Light-legged Pas had got the middle space. **1888** M. MORRIS *Clavershouse* x. 186 The active *light-marching Highlanders. **1884** E. A. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship*. 18 It is dangerous to have a severe bit upon a *light-mouthed horse. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 263 Its *light-pointed roof, its clustered chimneys. **1615** BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1877) 163 Swift is't [the water of the Kent] in pace, *light-poiz'd, to looke in cleere. **1876** HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* xxiv. 326 A *light-robed female presenting her hand to three soldiers. *a* **1758** RAMSAY *Some of the Contents* vii, *Light skirted lasses, and the girnand wyfe. **1607** R. C[REW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 101 *Light skirtedness and lenitie. **1600** J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* (1876) 133 *Light tayled huswives. **1777** R. POTTER *Æschylus, Prometheus chain'd* 26 Unfruitfull labour and *light-thoughted folly. **1683** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1871/4 A *light timbered bright bay Gelding. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Light-timbered*, light-limbed; active and alert. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvii, To keep *light-tongued companions out of the way. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 269 *Light-wing'd Toyes Of feather'd Cupid seele with wanton dulnesse My .. offic'd Instrument. **1763** MASON *Sonn. to Earl Holdernesse* 6 Here, as the light wing'd moments glide serene. **1577** H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 83 For *lyght-witted or dronken, sure, men will name thee in talke. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 86 A foolish light witted fellow.

Light ləit, *a.*[2] Forms: 1 léoht, *Anglian* **leht**, 3 **liht**, 4 **lith, lyȝt**, 4–5 **liȝt**, 4–6 **lyght**, 5 **leyȝt**, **lieht**, 6 **lighte, lycht**, 4– **light**. [OE. *léoht* (Anglian *lēht*) = OFris. *li(a)cht*, OS., OHG. *lioht* (MHG. *lieht*, mod. G. and Du. *licht*): see LIGHT *sb.*]

1. †**a.** Bright, shining, luminous. Of a fire: Burning brightly. Phrase, *On* (*of, in*) *a light fire*: in a blaze (very common in 16–18th c.). *Obs.*

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 9 Bibod drýhtnes leht [Vulg. *lucidum*] inlihtende eȝan. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 30 Seoð þonne æt leohtum fyre. *a* **1400** 50 *Alexander* 4464 Gods .. Sum of latoun & of lede & sum of liȝt siluir. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 8742 Ymages .. Lokend full lyuely as any light angels. **14..** *Tundale's Vis.* 2120 (MS. A.) Bryghtter .. Then ever schon sonne that was soo lyȝt. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 1300 (Horstm.), To stanche þat feyre þat was so leyȝt. **1583** STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 57 b, At that tyme also was fire cried at Giethorne, and soone after, many houses were seene on a light fire. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 113 Now .. we might discover smoke and light fires all the way along. **1643** TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xx. 3 For methought, I saw all Heidelberg on a thick smoke, but the Prince his Pallace all on a light fire. **1652** WARREN *Unbelievers* (1654) 24 All Sodome was of a light fire. **1737** *Mem. G. di Lucca* 110 The Flashes were so thick the Sky was almost in a light Fire. **1760** JORTIN *Life of Erasmus* II. 717 He piled those ancient books together and set them all on a light fire.

absol. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 269 It is a foul lesynge to chese wittingly & meyntene þe lesse perfit, & forsake þe liȝttere, sikerere, & perfitere.

b. Of a place, the time of day, etc.: Having a considerable or sufficient amount of light, not dark. †In early use also with stronger sense: Brightly illuminated; *fig.* enlightened mentally.

c **900** *Bæda's Hist.* I. i. (1890) 26 Ðis ealond .. leohte nihte on sumera hafað. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 *Illuminacio mentis* .. þat is heorte be liht. *c* **1205** LAY. 7238 Hit wes an ane time, þat þe dæi wes liht, and þe sunne wes swiðe briht. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 593 Also lith was it þer-inne, So þer brenden cerges inne. *c* **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2064 And to morewen, whan it is light, Sire, thou

schalt have thine wille. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 9 Charite þat makis þe eghen of oure saule lyght & lufly. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) xxiii, The nicht was licht, and penny full the mone. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 235 a/2 By and by commeth he with the letters, and delyuereth them: it was skarce lyght daye. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 90 Nocht be the day was lycht, nathir at noneday bot at evin. 1611 BIBLE *Micah* ii. 1 When the morning is light, they practise it [euill]. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. Pref. 8 A man that has a light shop had need sell good ware. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* ix, The boy..got up before it was light on the following morning. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 56 A patient's bed should always be in the lightest spot in the room. *Mod.* The morning-room is a nice light room.

†**c.** Clean, pure. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 681 þat is of hert boþe clene & lyȝt. *Ibid.* B. 987 Wyth lyȝt louez vp-lyfte þay loued hym swyþe.

2. Pale in hue. Also = *light-coloured.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 73 Siligo..is a kynde of ryghte wheate...Therfore let it be called in englishe lyght wheate. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2182/4 He had a light bob Periwig. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.*, Light Hair, *des Cheveux blonds.* 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 394 Draw your stuff quickly through, three or four times, according as you would have it deeper or lighter. *Ibid.* 305 Body [of artificial fly] light fur of an old fox. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 85 § 3 Her name..shall be marked on her stern..on a light ground in black letters. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 9/1 Never back a bird which has a light or yellow eye.

b. Prefixed, as a qualification, to other adjectives of colour. (Usually hyphened with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

c 1420 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 617, 7 pannis integris de lyghtgrene. *a* 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 10 A lyght pluniket colour. *a* 1500 [see GLAD *a.* 1]. 1530 PALSGR. 239/1 Lyght grene popyngay coloure, *verigay.* 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 71 The dawn in light-grey mists arose. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II. xix. (1874) 25 Beneath an ash-tree's light-green shade, There side by side the Three are laid. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* i. 14 A background of light-drab cloth.

3. *Comb.*: parasynthetic, as *light-coloured, -complexioned, -haired, -leaved, -veined, -waved* adjs.

1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 2 A too-too *light-coloured habit certainly suteth not well with the gravity of a sermon. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2136/4 Left in a Hackney Coach.. a light-colour'd gray cloth Sur-toute Coat. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 78/1 The American Ash is, as a rule, lighter coloured both in foliage and bark than ours. 1861 WAUGH *Goblin's Grave* 11 Her *light-complexioned face beamed with..good nature. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. x. 302 The husband of the *light-haired queen of heaven. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* lxiii, And fields will yearly bear them As *light-leaved spring comes on. 1613 39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 50 *Light-vein'd marble. 1824 T. FENBY *Hymn to May* iv. 5 Yon *light-wav'd clouds thy tresses show.

†**Light,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [Pa. pple. of LIGHT *v.*[2]] Lighted, kindled, illuminated.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 27 Take a light candell and sette in the Fustyan brennyng. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 722 Neither was it the custome..to sett light candels on the aultars. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 45 It quencheth..light torches dipped therein. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* I. i, Me thinks through the encourtaind windowes..I see light Tapers. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 274 With light candles in our hands.

Light (lɔit), *adv.*[1] Forms: 1 **léohte**, 3 **lihte**, 3–5 **liȝt**, 5 **lyghte**, 6 *Sc.* **licht**, 4– **light.** [OE. *léohte* = OS. *lihto* (Du. *licht*), OHG. *lihto* (MHG. *lihte*, mod.G. *leicht*), f. OTeut. **liχhto-* LIGHT *a.*[1]]

1. In a light manner (cf. senses of the adj.); lightly as opposed to heavily; nimbly, †quickly; †easily, comfortably.

In the phrases *to think light of*, † *to care light for*, etc., there may be confusion with LITE, little.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xix. (1890) 320 Þa wæs heo ȝesezen þurh twezen daȝas, þæt hire leohtor & wel wære. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 290 in *O. E. Misc.* 120 Þene vnþev lihte leten heo myhte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18059 Fra his he lepe selcutli light. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 He wend haf had fulle light, Edward at his wille. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 653 And þane to þe lystis þe lordis leppis fulle lyghte. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 268 Euery thing lijk to an other thing bringith into ymaginacioun and into mynde better and liȝtir and esier the thing to him lijk, than the thing to him lasse lijk. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L ij, Blessed be the houre that my suster clothed her so light. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 432 Thocht of the matter thay pas licht. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* (1600) N 1 b, So light the Ferriman for loue doth care, As Venus passe not if she pay no fare. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 10 His boystrous club, so buried in the ground, He could not rearen up againe so light. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 401 Euerie Elfe and Fairie spright, Hop as light as bird from brier. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 1028 The grasse stoops not, she treads on it so light. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 308 He..treads so light he scarcely prints the Plains. 1807 WORDSW. *Song at Feast Brougham Castle* 75 Thoughts that pass Light as the wind along the grass. 1871 ROSSETTI *Last Confession* 401 She went with..hands held light before her. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* lix, Lie you easy, dream you light.

Proverb. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 77 Light come, light go. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iv, Light come, light go, he cares not a farthing. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ix, Light come, light go; they wouldn't have been comfortable with money in their pockets in the middle of the half.

2. *Comb.* (with pres. and pa. pples.) as *light-bounding, -charged, -clad, -disposed, -harnessed, -loaded, -poised*, etc.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 Many wilfull and light disposed persons..haue attempted the..violacion of the same statutes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) Pref., The light-beleeving and ignorant multitude. 1596 *Edw. III*, I. ii, Nor rusting canker have the time to eat Their light-borne snaffles. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. xiii. (1622) 24 The Bructeri..Stertinius ouerthrew with a company of light harnessed souldiers. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 303 Light-bounding from the earth, at once they rise. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 645 The fop light-fluttering spreads his mealy wings. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 463 Earth's inchanted cup With cool reserve light-touching. 1750 CHATHAM in Seward *Anecd.* (1796) III. 386 'Midst all the tumults of the warring sphere, My light-charg'd bark may haply glide. 1751 *Act* 24 *Geo. II*, c. 8 § 17 Damages do often happen to light-loaded Barges..by deep-loaded Barges..lying across..in the said Rivers. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 227 The dancers' heels light-quivering beat the ground. 1777 R. POTTER *Æschylus, Agamem.* 236 Fond as a boy to chace The winged bird light-flitting round. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 152 A veil, light-shadowing each voluptuous charm. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxiii, With milk-white crest, gold spur, and light-pois'd lance. 1823 ROSCOE *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxxi. 329 Our light-swung hammocks answering to the breeze. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xliv. 269 Lighter-clad intelligence. 1883 F. M. WALLEM *Fish Supply Norway* 31 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Add ..a few light-fried truffles or mushrooms. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. vi. 84 The Saracen's curved sword and light-wrought mail.

†**Light,** *adv.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **léohte**, 3 **liht(e**, 4–5 **liȝt(e**, 5 **lighte, lyth**, 4– **light.** [OE. *léohte* (= OHG. *liohto*, MHG. *liehte*), f. *léoht* LIGHT *a.*[2]] Brightly, clearly.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1239 (Gr.) Þæt hy fore leodum leohte blicaþ. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 127 [Leohtfatu] leohte & beorhte scinaþ ælce niht. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Euch heate of þe hali gast þat bearneð se lihte wiðute wastinde. *c* 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 68 in *O. E. Misc.* 149 A hwel of stele is furþer mo And berneþ lihte and turneþ o. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 33 In uche londe heo leometh liht. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 199 These walles of berile ..shoone ful lyghter than a glas. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 485 With fel lans on loft, lemand ful light. 14.. LYDG. *Siege Harfleur* in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 17 With men of arms that lyth did leme. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 137 Its [*sc.* coal] in great pieces and so Cloven burns light so as the poorer sort works by it.

Comb. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 553 Þe liȝt lemand late laschis fra þe heuyn.

Light (lɔit), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 **líhtan, lýhtan, léhtan**, 3 **lihte(n, liȝten**, 3–4 **liht, lyht**, 4 **liȝt, lyȝt, lith**, 4–5 **liȝte**, 4–6 **lyght**, *Sc.* **licht, lycht**, 5 **lyghte, leyȝt, lyhte, lyȝte**, 5–6 **lighte**, 6–7 **lite**, 8–9 *dial.* **leet**, 4– **light.** *Pa. t.* α. 1 **líhte**, 2–3 **lihte**, 4 **liht, lyht(e, lyȝte, licte**, *north.* **licht**, 4–5 **liȝt(e, lyȝt, lyghte**, 4–8 **light**, 5 **leyt**, 5–6 **lyght**, 8–9 *dial.* **leet.** β. 4 **lihtid, lited, lithed, liȝtid**, 4–6 *Sc.* **lichtit, lychtit, -yt**, 5–6 **lyghted(e**, 4– **lighted**; 7– **lit.** *Pa. pple.* α. 3–5 **liȝt**, 4 **lyȝt, liht, y-lyeght**, 5 **lyght**, 5–8 **light.** β. 5 **y-lyghted, -id**, 5–6 **lyghted**, 6 **lyȝthed**, 8 **lited**, 6– **lighted**; 8– **lit.** Also 7 **lighten.** [OE. *líhtan* = OFris. *lichta*, MDu. *liichten* (Du. *lichten*), OHG. (*gi*)*líhten* (MHG. *líhten*, mod.G. *leichten*, now rare; also *lichten*, Naut. from Du.), ON. *létta* :—OTeut. type **líhtjan*, **liχhtjan*, f. **líhto-*, **liχhto-*, LIGHT *a.*[1] The senses in branch II app. originate in an absol. use of the vb. in sense 2 ('to relieve a horse or vehicle of one's weight'); cf. ON. *létta* to dismount, halt on a journey.]

I. To lighten.

†**1.** *trans.* To make light, lessen the weight of. Also *fig.* to reduce; to mitigate, assuage. *Obs.*

c 1000 in *Narrat. Angl. Conscrip.* (Cockayne) 8 Ða wolde ic minne þurst lehtan. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 214 Thou shalte lyght the trauaillis of thy baronage. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/1 Lyghtyn chargys or byrdenys, *deonero. Ibid.*, Lyghteyn, or make wyghtys more esy (*P.* lightyn burdens, heuy weightis) *allevio.* 1552 HULOET, Lyghten or make easye, *leuigo, leuo.* 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 34 We finde the same [bone] here, and there, attenuated, and lighted with long lynes, and flatted sides. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 67 Nor backward skewd I myn eyesight, In graue of holy Ceres tyl that my burden I lighted. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* li. 6 Vhilk slaiks my sorou..And lights my louing largour at the leist.

2. To relieve *of* a (material) load or burden; to unload (a ship). Also, to 'relieve' (a person) *of* his property by plundering. ? *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Ȝe schulen beon i-dodded four siðen iðe ȝere, uorto lihten ower heaued. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 160 To lyȝten þat lome, ȝif leþe wolde schape. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 624 Thar schip thai lychtyt sone. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 34 They can not..containe or draw any moore, tyll they be lighted and dischargyd of that that is drawen already. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 42 Where we must land some of our passengers, And light this weary vessell of her lode. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 127 Tereus ..was lighted of all his baggage by these men. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, The wash'd Flocks are lighted of their wooll. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XI. 208 Many a car, now lighted of its lord. 1756 in *R. Rogers's Jrnls.* (1883) 51 *note*, They saw a schooner at anchor some distance from ye shore..and, upon this intelligence, lighted our boats and intended to board them.

b. To deliver *of* a child. Now *dial.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 79 Þat þe lace of oure ladie smok liȝteþ hem of children. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 71 Where oure Lady rested hire, aftre sche was lyghted of oure Lord. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 337, I shall say thou was lyght Of a knaue childe this nyght. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 339 Leuynge his wyfe with hir modyr tyll she were lyghted of chylde. 1542 *Will of R. Slanye* (Somerset Ho.) Yf..she be lighted of a childe wherw[t] she goeth nowe. 1774 *Churchw. Acc. Norton & Lenchwick, Worcestersh.* (MS.) P[d] MRS. Sanders for liting Ben Turner wife. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., Is your wife lighted?

†**3.** To relieve (*of* pain, sorrow, etc.); to comfort, gladden, cheer (a person, his heart, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 186 Þicge þæt seofon niht, þonne liht þæt þone ȝeswencedan maȝan. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 375 Liȝten him of his birdene. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 Worp awei urom me alle mine gultes, þet ich beo ilihted of hore heuinesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5727 He light þam o þair wa. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 467 Venus, The whiche I prey ..vs ay of oure sorwes lyghte. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* ix. i, The lond of Zabulon and the lond of Neptalym was releessid [*v. rr.* aliȝted, liȝtid]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2814, I shall lefe & be lightyd; þarfore be ȝe light. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* xl. 249 Of oberis charge þou art lyȝthed. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* Prol. iii, Ane mery sport To licht the spreit. 1473 M. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 77 Ye have lyghtyd myne hert therin by a pound. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 1171/1 A merye tale wyth a frende, refresheth a manne muche, and..lyghteth his mynd. 1530 PALSGR. 611/2 This tydynges lyghteth me well. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/1 She voyded matter, by the which she seemed to be lighted and easyed.

†**b.** *intr.* Of the heart: To grow light or cheerful. Of sickness: To be alleviated. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5163 Þan bigan his ert to light. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 388 It was so fair a sighte That it made alle hire hertes for to lighte. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxii. (Tollem. MS.), In þe dawenynge siknesse of bestes lyȝteþ [*ed.* 1535 is lyghted] and abateþ. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5255 Sire Alexander hire a-vises & all his hert liȝtis. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 138 Me thynk my hart lyghtys.

†**4.** *trans.* To make of less effect, deprive of weight or influence. Also *Sc.*, to slight, undervalue.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. viii. § 2 (1622) 56 Though he were very witty..yet by his inconstancy, he lighted his authority [L. *levatur authoritas*]. 1822 GALT *Entail* III. viii. 81 When the Laird lights the Leddy, so does a' the kitchen boys.

5. a. *Naut.* (*trans.* and *absol.*) (See quot. 1867.)

1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 114 *Light*, to move or lift anything along; as, to 'Light out to windward!' that is, haul the sail over to windward. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 45 The men on the yard..light out on their respective sides. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Light, To.* To move or lift anything along; as 'light over to windward', the cry for helping the men at the weather-earing when taking in a reef. *Light along!* Lend assistance in hauling cables, hawsers, or large ropes along, and lifting some parts in a required direction. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 132 All..light the sail out to windward together.

b. ? Hence *to light out* (*U.S. slang*): to decamp, 'make tracks'.

1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck. Finn* i. 2 And so when I couldn't stand it no longer, I lit out. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 373 He may light out for the country, railing West to a young city yet on the boom. 1890 *Century Mag.* Feb. 525/2 We'll light out an' find your brother.

II. To descend. Cf. ALIGHT *v.*[1]

6. *intr.* To descend *from* a horse or vehicle; to dismount; to bring one's ride to an end. Also with *off, down, adown* (arch.). †Sometimes conjugated with *to be.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xvi. [xxii.] (1890) 228 He..lyhte of his horse & feoll him to fotum. *c* 1205 LAY. 5862 Lihteð of eowre blanken and stondeð on eowre sconken. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3256 Biside a well he lighted [*Gött.* lithed, *Trin.* liȝt] dun. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 121 The erll of Murreff..Lichtit on fut with his menȝhe. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 130 The knyght..Reynit his palfray of pride, Quhen he ves lightit doune. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. iii, They haue desdayne..to lyghte of their horses to fyghte with suche a lewde knyght as thou arte. *a* 1592 GREENE *Orpharion* (1599) 19 Set a Begger on horsebacke, and they say he will neuer light. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 188 All the nobilitie of Fraunce lighted on foot to fight with the English men. 1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* III. i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 330 Sir, the company are now lighting at door! *a* 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Mem. Sidn. Biddulph* V. 175, I immediately lit off my horse. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 587 Stern Hassan..from his horse Disdains to light. 1868–70 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 158 While from the horse he lit adown.

†**b.** *trans.* (causal) *To light* (*down*): to cause to descend; to help to dismount. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22020 He sal þam smett, and dun þam light. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 214 Þat is luf paramour ..Þat has me liȝte [*Thornton MS.* gerse me lyghte and lenge] and laft loȝ in a lake.

†**7.** Of persons: To descend, go down from a high place or to a low one. Often in ME. used to describe the Incarnation and the Descent into Hell. Occas. *refl.* *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 A mon lihte [L. *descendebat*] from ierusalem into ierico. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 32 Vre louerd is te leun, ðe liueð ðer abuuen;..him likede to liȝten her on erðe. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2494 Te engles lihten of heuene & heuen hire on heh up. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 217 He lihte in to helle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20531, I lighted doun and man be-cam. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 73 For sunful folk, suete Jesus, Thou lihtest from the heȝe hous. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 240 Ihesu cryste on a iewes douȝter alyȝte [*MS. W.* liȝte], gentil woman þough she were. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 68 How..Godd sent wisdom in til erthe and lightid in Virgin Mary. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 164 (Douce MS.) Withe lucyfer in a lake loȝ am I lighte. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 115 He will lyght fro heuen towre ffor to be mans saueyoure. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 54 The angel said to the virgine maria ye halie spreit sal licht in the.

†**b.** *To light low*: to be brought to the ground; to be degraded or humiliated. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1011 Leaf þi lease wit þæt tu wlenchest te in & liht to ure lare. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 þat fram se muchel hehschipe & se seli freodom schal lihte se lahe. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3340 Wel louwe he dede hem liȝt Wiþ diolful dintes sare. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2362 ȝit liȝt he law at þe last for all his lethire prid. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 395 Scho makis ane man rycht lawlie for to lycht, Quhome of befoir scho set so hie on hicht. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiv. 64 Law sall he lycht downe.

† 8. *fig.* To descend, emanate, proceed. Const. *from, of. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 96 ȝif eni mon bit fort iseon ou, askeð of him hwat god þerof muhte lihten. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1791 Te hali gast, hare beire luue, þe lihteð of ham baðe [*sc.* the Father and the Son]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 599 Of þe lyfe þat he liȝt off he like was to nane. *Ibid.* 4494 Ilk lede þat liȝt is of ȝour lede.

9. To fall and settle on a surface, as a bird, a snowflake, a person leaping upon the ground, or the like. Also with *down*. Phr. *to light on one's feet* or *legs* (fig.): to be fortunate or successful (cf. FALL *v.* 64 h, LEG *sb.* 2 c).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 Brid..uorte sechen his mete .. lihteð adun to þer eorðe. *c* 1250 *Hymn to Virgin* 26 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 256 þu ert eorþe to gode sede, on þe liȝte þe heouene deuȝ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1896 Sco [*sc.* the dove]..fand na sted quare-on to light [*Göttl.* lith]. *Ibid.* 11612 Quen iesus sagh þam glopnid be, He lighted of his moderkne. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 988, I syȝe .. Ierusalem so nwe & ryally dyȝt, As hit was lyȝt fro þe heuen adoun. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* clxxvii, A turture..vpon my hand gan lyght. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lix. 158 That egle that lighted amonge the hepe of swannes. 1530 PALSGR. 611/1 Loke welle where yonder fesante lyghteth. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1831) 109 It is possible..to fall highest, yet to light soft. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 463 Luik quhair to licht before thou loup. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xxxix. (1612) 193 Snow, that lights & lies a moysture moystles. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. i. 244 If he must down, he seeks to fall easily, and if possible, to light on his legs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 182 Th' arch fellon..overleap'd all bound Of Hill or highest Wall, and sheer within Lights on his feet. 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 95 If the swarms part, and light in sight of one another. 1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 6 Mar., A feather just lighted on the ground can scarce be less concerned where the next blast may carry it. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 102 On the tree-tops a crested peacock lit. 1852 THACKERAY *Lett.* 23 Dec., I have made scores of new acquaintances and lighted on my legs as usual. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iv. (1894) 97 You made a .. spring, and lighted upon another rock.

10. To have a particular place of incidence or arrival. **a.** Of a blow, a weapon: To fall and strike; to fall (short, etc.). Now *rare*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 657 Ane arow done cane lycht & rewyt þe king of ane ee-sycht. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xxi. 218 His arowe lighte upon caym and slew hym. 1532 CRANMER *Let. to Hen. VIII* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 234 If the stroke [of an halberd] had not light short. ?*a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 305 Fra he begyn to schute his schot, Thow wat nocht quhen that it will licht. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 18 The stroke upon his shield so heavie lites. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 41 There flies my Dart, light where it will. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 173, I reck not, so it [Revenge] light well aim'd. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 155 ¶ 2 But why in the Heel?..Because, says I, the Bullet chanced to light there. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 277 Some of the blows had light upon Lord Somerfort's head and face. 1855 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* ii. (1857) 76 The sword lighted on the arm of the monk, which fell wounded.

† b. To come to or arrive in a place; to lodge in some position; to arrive *at* a point; to fall *into* a condition; to fall or 'land' in a particular place or position. *Obs.*

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 249 Ha [*i.e.* Death] lihteð hwer se ha eauer kimeð wiðˈa þusent deoflen. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 47 And on a þursday þedyr he lyȝt Wyþ hys dycyplys aȝens nyȝt. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 247, I am forpayned, & þou in a lyf of lykyng lyȝte In paradys erde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4785 Quare it [the fire] liȝt on his like it lichid him for euire. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13686 A longyng vnlefful light in his hert. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* i. (1874) 8 If ye wil seke such ways, than wil the Holy Gost lyght in your councel. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. v, Sette the one foote of the compas in the pricke, where you would haue the plumme line to lighte. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807–8) III. 37 Let us drinke togither in signe of agreement, that the people..may..know that it is true, that we be light at a point. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* III. 54 Lidian..entring with a point upon his enemy, lighted just betweene his arme and the curats [=cuirass]. 1629 DRAYTON *Verses* 11 in *Sir J. Beaumont's Bosworth F.* 14 We are light, After those glorious Days, into the Night Of these base Times. 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 8 The Pearch feeds well, if you light where they be. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* a 2, To make you aware of the way you have either chosen, or light into for want of a better.

c. *To light on, upon*: to fall or descend upon, as a piece of good or ill fortune, or the like; to descend upon the head of; to fall to the lot of, to be the 'portion' of: *occas.* conjugated with *to be*, as in the ME. phrase *my love is light upon* (a person). † Also, rarely, to happen *to* a person.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 30 Levedi..My love is on the liht. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 213 With þis worde þat he warp, þe wrake on hym lyȝt. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 513 My love is leliche y-lyeght One a worthly wyeght. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 36 All these thinges shall light apon this generacion. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 149 Quhat wo and miserie Sall lycht on sow. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 236 Honour and reputation lighting on yong men before their time. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 366 But I do prophesie th' election lights On Fortinbras. 1607 E. SHARPHAM *Cupid's Whirligig* II. D 3b, The plague of Egypt light vppon you all. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxv. 233 The best livings light not alwayes on the ablest men. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 833 On mee .. all the blame lights due. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 447 'Tis evident, that this Eternal Loss of Happiness lights to such Men thro' their acting contrary to their Reason. 1720–21 *Lett. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 111 The Infamy and Reward must then have light on their Heads. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 56 A final and overwhelming curse had lighted upon the land.

d. Of persons. *To light on* or *upon* (or † *of*): to happen to come upon, chance upon; to meet with or discover, esp. unexpectedly or by accident; to come across, whether as the result of search or not.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 1068 Ner hand..thai lychtyt apon Clyd. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 259 Diggon on fewe such freends did euer lite. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* viii. (1637) 82 Where may we live and not light of false forgers. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 109 Making spoile of whatsoever they light upon. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. (1701) 62/1 Not taking heed to the place, he lighted upon a precipice and fell down. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* I. 34, I thought he had lighten on some rare Evidence, out of the ordinary road. 1687 SEDLEY *Bellamira* IV. i. Wks. (1766) 162 If I light of him I'll tear his goatish eyes out. 1738 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 38, I called at Alringham, and there lit upon a Quaker. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 16 Oct., How did you light on your specifick for the tooth-ach? 1839–41 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* I. i. 7 His eye lit on his ring. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* I. iv. 76 He..opened it [a Bible] like at a chance, and was sure to light of a verse .. that set all straight. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. (1876) 547, I have as yet only once lighted on the use of the word in the singular.

e. To come or fall *into* a person's hands; to chance *into* a person's company. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* Pref., One of the Copies of this answere by occasion, as it fortuned..lighted into my hands. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 75 The letters which Teodore had sent were read, the which light in her hands unknowne to her father. 1672 MARVELL *Corr.* ccv. Wks. 1872–5 II. 405 Upon Thursday last I accidentally did light into Sir Philip Frowd's company. 1684–5 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 221 A man by mere peradventure lights into company. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iv. 77 A philosopher suddenly lighting in an infant community instead of having grown up out of it.

f. To turn out (well, happily); also *simply*, to fall out, happen, occur. Now *dial.*

1607–12 BACON *Ess., Beauty* (Arb.) 212 Beautie..for the most part it makes a dissolute youth, and an age a litle out of countenance: But yet certainlie againe if it light well, it maketh vertues shyne, and vices blushe. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Oxford* (1840) III. 6 To return to our English proverb, ('He looks as the devil over Lincoln') it is conceived of more antiquity than either of the fore-named colleges, though the secondary sense thereof lighted not unhappily, and that it related originally to the cathedral church in Lincoln. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* To Rdr., Wks. (1862) 34 Let't leet heaw't will. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 62 Haw leet it preia, dud it ivver run oway afore? 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. ii, Whatever lights, we will stand together.

III. † 11. *intr.* The analogy of the phrase 'to light *from* a horse' (see 6) suggested the use of the same vb. with preps. of opposite meaning to express the notion antithetic to this. Hence arose the sense: To mount *on* horseback, *into* the saddle, etc. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3355 Wrothely in-to hys sadylle he lyght. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 36 Soo lyghted anone on horsebak the goode duke Aymon. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXV. (Percy Soc.) 178, I toke my leave and on my stede I lyght. *c* 1555 MACHYN *Diary* (Camden) 54 He lycted be-hynd a gentleman unto the cowrte. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 119/28 To Light on horse, *ascendere.*

Light (ləit), *v.*[2] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **lighted, lit.** Forms: 1 líhtan, lýhtan, 3 lihte(n, liȝte, leiten, *Orm.* lihhtenn, 4 liȝt, liht, lith, 4–5 lighte, 4–6 lyght, *Sc.* licht, lycht, 5 lyghteyn, (9 *dial.* leet), 4 - light. *3rd sing. pres. ind.* 1 líht, lýht, 3 liht, licht, 4 *Kent.* lȝt. *Pa. t.* α. 1 líhte, lýhte, 3 lihte. β. 2 lihtede, 4 liȝtede, 4 6 *Sc.* lychtit, -yt, 4– lighted; 8 litt, 6– lit. *Pa. pple.* α. 3 liht, 3–4 iliȝt, 4 i-lyȝht, liȝt, 4–5 lyght, (5 lyghth), 4–8 light. β. 3 *Orm.* lihhtedd, 4–5 liȝtid, 6 lyghted, -yd, *Sc.* lychtet, lichtit, 4– lighted; 6– lit. γ. 9 pseudo-*arch.* litten. [OE. *lihtan* = OS. *liuhtian* (MDu. *lichten, luchten*, Du. *lichten*), OHG. *liuhten* (mod.G. *leuchten*), Goth. *liuhtjan*:—OTeut. **liuhtjan*, f. **leuhto-* LIGHT *sb.* or *a.*[2]]

† 1. *intr.* To give or shed light; to shine; to be alight or burning. Also, to lighten. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 5 Þæt leoht lyht on ðystrum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxii. (Z.) 128 *Fulminat*, hit liht. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 27 Si gode beleaue licht and is bricht ine þo herte of þo gode Manne ase gold. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1382 þe cloudene hire [*sc.* þe sonne] ouer-cast þat heo ne mai no leng liȝte. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24942 þe lem can light, þe storm it fel. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. metr. xi. 79 (Camb. MS.) Thilke thing that the blake cloude of errour whilom hadde y-couered, shal lyhten more clerly thanne phebus hym self ne shyneth. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* ¶ 963 Right so shal youre light lighten bifore men. 14.. *Ave Regina* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 146 Heyle tho lampe that euer is lyghtand To hye and lowe to ryche and pore. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps, Ps.* xxiii. 66 A beame that falls, Fresh from the pure glance of Thine eye, Lighting to Eternity. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 185 And that instant the taper which was lighting in the room was burnt out.

† b. Of day, etc.: To grow light. Sometimes conjugated with *to be. Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Dan.* 158 (Gr.) þa dæg lyhte. *c* 1205 LAY. 28314 Ase þe dæi gon lihte heo bigunnen to fihten. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xvii. 22 To the tyme that the dai were liȝtid [Vulg. *donec diluceseceret*]. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 138 And that shall be the Day, when ere it lights [etc.].

2. *trans.* To set burning (a candle, lamp, torch); to kindle (a fire); to apply a light to (a combustible); to ignite. (Pa. pple. *lighted, lit*, † *light* = alight.) Also with *up*. † *To light off*: to ignite as an explosive.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 (Laud MS.) Me lihtede candles to æten bi. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1411 And tis ferliche fur schal lihten in ow þe halwende lei of þe hali gast. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 585 Blou the fir, and lith a kandel. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Martha*) 176 þe sergis al scho lychtyt, bathe gret & smal. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4231–2 Many liȝtis of a liȝt is liȝtid othire-quile, And ȝit þe liȝt at þam liȝtis is liȝtid as before. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11792 No fyre wold be light; þat assait was full sothely of sere men full ofte. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 23 He fonde .. the candelle light. 1506 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 282 Having great torches lit in his and divers other ships. *a* 1547 BALE *Image both Ch.* xiii. (1550) f 1, The candle that he lyght vs to se ouer the house. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 19 Shyning lampes in Joves high house were light. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 219 With..their matches light, Bullet in the mouth. 1645 WALLER *Of the Queen* 14 Thither my Muse, like bold Prometheus, flyes To light her torch at Gloriana's eyes. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. ii. 29 What brightnesse is this I see? Have you light up any Candles? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 ¶ 4, I twisted it into a kind of Match, and litt my Pipe with it. 1717 *Entertainer* No. 5 (1718) 28 Like Gunpowder, when they are lighted off, they [the mob] scatter Ruin and Destruction around them. 1763 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 20 *note*, The lamps put up in the streets .. were lighted up for the first time. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxvi, How would ye like to be tied to a tree, and have a slow fire lit up around ye? 1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* II. ix. 1861) 235 'He's the most generous fellow in the world', continued Zack, lighting a cigar. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 91 No candle or fire is ever lighted in the Bodleian. 1890 HAGGARD & LANG *World's Desire* 128 A lamp for our feet the Lord hath litten.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1679 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* II. 28 If an immodest thought, or low desire, Inflam'd my breast, since first our Loves were lighted. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, Each morn my life I lighted at her eye. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Anastasia* Poems 267 Thine eyes were lit from other skies. 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Field of Disease* 211 It [Phthisis]..in nine cases out of ten is first lighted up by cold.

c. absol. *To light up*: to light one's pipe, cigar, etc. *colloq.*

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlix, 'I suppose I may light up', said Drysdale..pulling out his cigar-case.

d. *intr.* To take fire, be lighted; *transf.* to 'kindle', become suffused with light.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 60 His Lampe schal lighte .. withouten touchinge of ony Man. 1820–71 MISS CARY *Poems* (1876) 94 The eve had just begun to light, Along the lovely west. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* xi. 97 A sky, just lighting into a pale, bright gray—an intimation of the first dawn of morning.

fig. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* II. iv, 'You poor-spirited imp,' said Tom, lighting up immediately at Philip's fire.

3. *trans.* To give light to (a room or the like); to make light or luminous; to illuminate; *esp.* to furnish with the ordinary means of illumination. (Rarely with *up*.)

c 1200 ORMIN 7279 Crist iss ec soþ sunnebæm þatt all þiss werelld lihhteþþ. *c* 1205 LAY. 25595 Mid his feure he lihte al þis lond-riche. *c* 1250 *Hymn Virgin* 12 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 255 A leome newe þat al þis world haueð iliȝt. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2506 *Phillis*, The mone hath .. Syn that thylke day..foure tymes lyght the worlde ageyn. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6038 Torchis and tendlis the tenttes to light. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. x, Cleare Dyana..Gan for to ryse, lightyng our emispery. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 38 When the searching Eye of Heaven is hid Behind the Globe, that lights the lower world. 1715 *Notice* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5351/3 They intend to .. grant Liberty for Lighting the City of London. 1802 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* ii, Commanding fires of death to light The darkness of her scenery. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 292/1 St. Andrew's church .. is lighted with gas. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 362 Letters patent conveying to him for a term of years, the exclusive right of lighting up London. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 216 The Irish Channel is well lighted. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 184 When he Had .. reached the hut now litten bright. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 3 An apartment so brightly lit by a window looking on the sunny canal.

b. *To light up*: to furnish or fill with abundance of light; to illuminate in a special manner; to bring into prominence by means of light.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 50 ¶ 7 A huge Room lighted up with abundance of Candles. *Ibid.* No. 90 ¶ 7 The Room was lighted up on all Sides. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 146 Lit up by the rising moon. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 1 In the evening every window from Whitechapel to Piccadilly was lighted up. 1884 'RITA' *Vivienne* II. iii, The spring sunshine lit up the grey towers.

fig. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xi. 180 Once you can succeed in lighting up their imaginations.

c. *transf.* (Chiefly with *up*.) To cause (the eyes, features) as it were to gleam with animation or lively expression. Also, to brighten up (writing). Also *intr.* for *refl.* or *passive*.

a 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Mem. Sidn. Biddulph* IV. 77 Her expressive features all lit up with Joy. 1787 MAD.

D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 July, A ray of genius .. instantly lights up his whole countenance. **1800** MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 269 Her eyes lighted with pleasure. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. viii, A smile, rather of pity than derision, lighted up her face. **1854** H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 20 The style of Locke is .. perpetually lighted up with vivacious illustration. **1855** A. MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-house* vii. 110, I never saw a Face light up with Joy as Gatty's did, that Moment. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 694 He lights up and gives us a spirited account. **1888** BESANT *Inner House* ii. 34, I see the faces of all light up with satisfaction. **1888** BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xii. 349 All his face [would] become lighted up with the fun of the story.

4. To give light to (a person) so as to enable him to see what he is doing; hence, to show the way to. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *absol.*

c **1200** ORMIN 19089 Soþ lihht..þat lihhteþ all þatt lihhtedd iss, To gan þe rihhte weȝȝe. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 206 Prayer..lightyth a man to the lowe of god. **1551** RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* To Rdr., If my light may so light some other, to espie and marke my faultes. **1565** COOPER *Thesaurus*, s. v. *Fax*, *Praeferre facem adolescentulo ad libidinem*, To be an example or sterer of a yonge man to lecherie..as it were to light him the way. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. viii. 230 Those that labour therein, vse candles to light them. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 22. **1609** T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 83 Given the Sonne [inn] boye Pawle for lightinge mee home j^{d}. **1664** BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 817 Were the Stars only made to light Robbers and Burglarers by night? **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. ii, Methinks the blaze of this Fire should light me to discern something instructive in it. *c* **1700** EARL MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 350 A Dutch lanthorn of horn upon a great stick, to light before a coach when it is dark. *a* **1766** MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Mem. Sidn. Biddulph* V. 267 A little spark of that virtue which..might have lit me to happiness and honour. **18..** *Oranges & Lemons* in Mrs. Gomme *Tradit. Games* (1898) II. 27 Here comes a candle to light you to bed. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 121 Poetical faith enough to light her cheerfully through all these mists of incredulity.

5. To enlighten or illumine spiritually or intellectually. ? *Obs.* or *arch.*

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 63 þet he..mid his halie gast us lihte. *c* **1200** ORMIN 18990 All mannkinn iss lihhtedd þurrh fullubht & þurrh Crisstenndom. *c* **1320** *Cast. Love* 793 That is the clere love and bryȝht That heo is alle with i-lyȝht. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 71 And of thy light my soule in prison lichte. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 133 God..light 3oure resoun, and make cleer 3oure vnderstondynge. **1535** COVERDALE *Heb.* vi. 4 They which were once lighted & haue taisted of the heauenly gyfte. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 42 Your hartis salbe lichtit with the light of grace. **1819** HEBER *Hymn*, '*From Greenland's icy mountains*', We, whose souls are lighted With Wisdom from on high.

6. *absol.* To dispose the light in a picture.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Jan. 3/1 Rembrandt lighted falsely for the sake of effect.

Light, erroneous spelling of *lite*, LEET *sb.*[2]

1833 *Rep. Sel. Committee on Municipal Corporations* 304 [At Hull] the mayor and alderman put out two names called lights, on a vacancy for alderman. *Ibid.* 305 The chamberlains [of Hull]..are chosen by the burgesses out of four lights.

Lightable (lə·itǎb'l), *a.* [f. LIGHT *v.*[2] + -ABLE.] That can be lighted. **1882** in OGILVIE.

Lightage lə·itĕdʒ). [f. LIGHT *sb.*[2] + -AGE.]

†**1.** A toll paid by a ship coming to a port where there is a lighthouse. *Obs.*

1606 *Charter* in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 701 Two Light Houses att the North Sheiles .. and for lights to be kept in them..an ancient..duetie called Lightage.. of every English shipp 4 *d.* **1789** BRAND *ibid.* II. 714 *note*, Lightage, six-pence for an English vessel.

2. Provision of (artificial) light.

1852 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 184 On the whole there exists a tolerably efficient system of lightage, buoyage, and beaconage.

Light-armed, *a.* [LIGHT *adv.*[1]] Bearing light armour or arms.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. x. (1636) 205 Hee with light armed bands of Souldiers got into Gall. **1772** *Ann. Reg.* 234 We .. Are but the light-arm'd rangers on the scout. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. x, England's light-arm'd vessels ride, Not distant far, the waves of Clyde.

fig. **1645** MILTON *Colast.* 2, I still was waiting, when these light-arm'd refuters would have don pelting. **1728** POPE *Dunc.* I. 306 Lead on my sons, Light-arm'd with Points, Antitheses, and Puns.

†**Li·ght-bed,** *v. Obs. rare*–[1]. [f. LIGHT *adv.*[1] + BED *sb.*] *intr.* Of a vessel: To ground lightly as on a bed of earth.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xiv. (1614) 27/1 He flying before Cæsar..light-bedded upon a shelfe in the Sea.

Li·ght-bob. [BOB *sb.*[7]] (See quot. 1785.)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Light bob*, a soldier of the light infantry company. **1802** in C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* **1821** *Blackw. Mag.* X. 618 Our active light-bobs, and our bold grenadiers. **1828** *Ibid.* XXXIII. 189 On then we went, ..great guns and small, lightbob and grenadier.

Light cheap: see LIGHT *a.*[1] 13 b.

Lighted (lə·itĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. LIGHT *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Kindled; illuminated.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr's T.* VII. 530 Hee vsd this stratagem of warr, to sticke vp lighted matches, which [etc.]. **1706** [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 64 Searching..with a lyghted Candle. **1832** TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iv, In the lighted palace near Died the sound of royal cheer. **1884** J. C. SHAIRP *Sketches* (1887) 339 Every one with his lighted torch.

†**Li·ghten,** *sb. Obs.* In 4–5 leighten, 8 *Sc.* lichten. [f. LIGHTEN *v.*[2]] Lightning.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 65 In somer es þer grete thundres and leightens [*ed.* 1839 Leytes]. **1791** LEARMONT *Poems* 12 (E. D. D.) Swift as the lichtens fly, Whan thunners crash the clouds aboon.

Lighten (lə·it'n), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 lihtne, 4–5 lyghtyn, 5 lightyn, liten, 4– lighten. [f. LIGHT *a.*[1] + -EN[5]; in sense 5 perh. rather an extension of LIGHT *v.*[1], the inf. termination *-en* being taken as part of the stem.]

I. 1. *trans.* To reduce or remove the load of (a ship, etc.); to relieve *of* a burden, or something regarded as a burden. Also *intr.* for *pass.*

a **1375** *Joseph Arim.* 644 Heo was lihtned of hire euel in a luytel stounde. **1435** MISYN *Fire of Love* II. xi. 100 Lufe ..is a lyght byrdyn, þe berar not chargeand bot lightynand. **1535** COVERDALE *Jonah* i. 5 The goodes that were in the shippe, they cast in to the see, to lighten it off them. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 16 She of late is lightned of her wombe. **1615** W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 2 In Winter your yong trees and herbs would be lightned of Snow, and your Allyes cleansed. *a* **1700** DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV. *Pythag. Philos.* 606 He lightens of its Load the Tree. **1760–72** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 114 Clement, with his young pupil, came home, quite lightened of the money they had taken abroad. **1807** E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* III. 88 We ought to return our grateful thanks to heaven, for having lightened us from so horrid a charge. **1871** L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iv. III. 236 To lighten the cart..I descended and walked on ahead. **1885** *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 517 When vessels..were of too heavy a burthen to come up the canal they were lightened at Sharpness. **1891** *Daily News* 3 Nov. 3/7 The steamer Amaryllis .. is ashore at Savannah. She will have to lighten before she can get off.

2. To remove a burden from, relieve (the heart or mind); † to cheer, comfort (*obs.*). Now *rare.*

c **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2410 Whos comyng lightned his hert somdele. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 21 A trustie vilaine .. that .. Lightens my humour with his merry iests. **1666** BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* P 258, I was greatly lightened in my mind. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 61 To lighten his conscience.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.* Somewhat *rare.*

1400 *Sir Perc.* 2219 His hert lightened in hy Blythe for to bee. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1863) Prol. 1 Thaire suete songe made my herte to lighten. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 74 As I looked aloft..my heart lightened.

3. *trans.* To reduce the weight of; to make lighter or less heavy (in various senses of the adjs.); to alleviate, mitigate.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 216/2 To Lyghtyn, *alleuiare*, or to make lightt. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 61/27 To Lighten, *leuigare*. **1576** *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 1 § 1 Yf any person..deminishe..or lighten the proper Moneys .. of this Realme. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* I. v, His fellow's Burthen lightens not his Load. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* x. 960 How we may light'n Each others burden in our share of woe. **1670** MARVELL *Corr.* cxlvii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 325 The King..resolved, to weigh up and lighten the Duke's efficacy, by coming himself in person. **1781** C. JOHNSTON *Hist. Juniper Jack* II. I. vii. 57 The manner of this address was far from lightening Juniper's embarrassment. **1793** *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 114 A stiff loam, lightened with rotten sawdust. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* ii. 26 He lightens their labour. **1843** LEVER *J. Hinton* xxi. (1878) 144 To lighten the road by song and story. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 110 We .. paused to lighten our burdens and to refresh ourselves. **1871** R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* ii. 8 Heavier ache perhaps to lighten. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 48/2 This has the effect of lightening the appearance. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 28 Mar. 5/5 The task of lightening the burdens of the..ratepayers.

†**b.** To remove the weight of; to lessen the pressure of. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* vi. 5 Peradventure hee will lighten his hand from off you. [A literalism of translation.] **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 670/2 By lightening or sinking the graver with the hand, according to the occasion. *Ibid.* 671/1 The hand should be lightened in such a manner, that [etc.].

c. To make agile or nimble. *rare.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 120 Let's haue a dance .. that we may lighten our own hearts, and our wiues heeles. **1727** BAILEY vol. II, To *Lighten a Horse* .. is to make a Horse light in the Fore-hand, i. e. to make him freer and lighter in the Fore-hand than behind.

4. *intr.* To grow lighter.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 85 Their luggage..lightened every day. **1862** TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* iv. 28 Until the rain seemed to lighten.

†**II. 5.** To descend, alight; to light *upon.* *Obs.*

The well-known passage in the *Te Deum* (quot. 1548–9) is perh. now commonly understood as containing LIGHTEN *v.*[3]

a **1425** *Cursor M.* 11258 (Trin.) While þis aungel tiþing tolde Opere listen [*Cott.* lighted] doun mony folde. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* xliv. 172 (Harl. MS.) þe holy gost shalle liten in the asa shadow. **1548–9** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Te Deum*, O Lorde, let thy mercy lighten upon us [L. *fiat, Domine, misericordia super nos*]. **1704** RAY *Creation* I. 150 They fly out of Italy into Africk: lightning many times on Ships in the midst of the Sea, to rest themselves when tir'd and spent with flying.

Lighten (lə·it'n), *v.*[2] Forms: 4 liȝtne, lyȝtne, liȝten, -on, -yn, 5 lyȝtnyn, lyghtenyn, (lithnyn), liȝtny, lighton, liȝthon, lyten, 4–6 lyghten, 6 *Sc.* lichtin, lychtin, 3– lighten. [f. LIGHT *a.*[2] + -EN[5].]

1. *trans.* To shed light upon; to give light to; to make bright or luminous; to light up, brighten. Also *fig.* or in fig. context.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 18600 þe dai bitakens þe ded of him þat lightend [*Fairf.* liȝtened] has ur ded sa dim. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Ps.* lxvi. 1 God..lighten his face on vs [Vulg. *illuminet vultum suum*]. **1382** WYCLIF *Rev.* xxi. 23 The cleerte of God shal liȝten [**1388** liȝtne] it. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 322 Hir desir Is to be quyked and lightned of youre fir [*v.rr.* lyghtenyd, liȝtned, lighted]. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 þis charbuncle lightnez all þe chaumbre on þe nyght. **1502** ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlviii. 235 Than shall Iherusalem be lyghtened & enserched with lanternes & lyghtes. **1530** PALSGR. 611/2, I lyghten, I fyll or store a place with lyght, *je enlumine*. **1563** WINȜET *Wks.* (1890) II. 77 Sanct Xistus the Pape, quha now rycht wirschepful lychtnis [L. *illustrat*] the Roman Kirk. **1588** SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 341 Lightned with deadly lamps on everie post. **1666** DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccxxxi, A key of fire ran all along the shore And lightened all the river with a blaze. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 7 The body of the church is lightened by a series of .. arched windows. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 348 The darkness of the captivity was lightened by the light of the prophetic grace which shone through Daniel and Ezekiel. **1880** E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 32 That Lord of theirs who lightens the earth with his glory. **1887** HALL CAINE *Deemster* x. 65 Pavement of deep black, lightened only by the image of a star.

b. To cause (the countenance or looks) to light up with lively expression, etc. Also *intr.* for *pass.* of the face, eyes, etc.

1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 544/1 To lighten up the clouded countenances of a dull society. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 175 The gloom of several countenances was perceptibly lightened. **1867** OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 9 The beauty, whose eyes he had seen lighten and proud brow flush. **1890** 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 168 His eye lightened, and the old gleam of pride..spoke from it.

†**2.** In Biblical lang.: To remove blindness or dimness from (the eyes); to restore sight to. *Obs.*

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 9 þe comaundment of lord shynand, lightenand eghen. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iv. 99 (Camb. MS.) They ben lyke to bryddes of which the nyht lyhtneth hir lookynge. **1388** WYCLIF *Tobit* xiv. 1 Aftir that he was liȝtned he lyuede two and fourti ȝeer. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* xlvi. 195 (Harl. MS.) þenne whenne þou ert vp Risen fro slepe of synne, and art I-litenyd, & mayste see. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* xii[i]. 3 Lighten myne eyes, that I slepe not in death.

3. To shed spiritual light upon; to enlighten or illuminate spiritually. *arch.*

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 63 Othere bisshopis ben more lightnid of God in kunnynge and holynesse. *c* **1440** HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxx, He lyghtned her reason & kyndeled her affeccion. **1502** ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiv. 163 It shalbe longe or thou be gostly lyghtned. **1548–9** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Collect St. John Evang.*, Beeyng lyghtened by the doctryne of thy blessed Apostle and Euangelyste John. **1549** COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 23 The holy psalme wryter Dauid lightened with the spirite of god. **1550** HUTCHINSON *Image of God* xviii. (1560) 94 The man which falleth after he is lightened, is not without al possibilitie of amendement. **1597** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 208 Now the Lord lighten thee, thou art a great Foole. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xliii. comm., Al the world is lightned by the preaching of Christs Apostles. **1682** BUNYAN *Holy War* 180 Oh! how they were lightened! they saw what they never saw. **1840** I. WILLIAMS *Hymn*, '*O heavenly Jerusalem*', To Christ the Sun that lightens His Church above, below.

†**4.** To kindle, ignite; = LIGHT *v.*[2] 2. *Obs.*

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 31 þou lightnys my lantern. *a* **1400** *Prymer* (1891) 46 Liȝtne the fier of thi loue in hem. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 58 Venus lyghtened the torches for to receyue hiemen the god of weddynge. *a* **1568** ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 56 Who haue had in so fewe yeares the Candel of Goddes worde so oft lightned, so oft put out. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 8 As one Taper lightneth another.

5. *intr.* To shine, flash, burn brightly; to be or grow luminous, to glow with light.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 15 And liȝtne thei in the firmament of heuene and liȝtne thei the erthe. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 4630 With a launchant laite lightonyd the water. *a* **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* I. ii, The east begins to lighten. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* 222 The Blood that lightens in their Cheeks. **1715–20** POPE *Iliad* x. 155 His steely lance, that lighten'd as he pass'd. **1813** SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xxix, He will wait the hour, When her lamp lightens in the tower. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 350 The low-browed clouds ..that lightened and darkened by fits as the flames rose and fell. **1871** SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise*, *Prelude* 120 Her mystic face Lightened along the streams of Thrace.

b. To shine like light *on.* (Cf. quot. 1548–9 under LIGHTEN *v.*[1] 5.)

1814 CARY *Dante*, *Par.* xxvii. 88 From her radiant smiles, ..pleasure so divine Did lighten on me [orig. 95 *lo piacer divin che mi rifulse*].

6. To flash lightning, to emit flashes of lightning. Chiefly *impers.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 304/1 Lyghtenyn, or leuenyn (*K.* lithnyn, as levyn), *coruscat.* **1470** 85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxxi, It lyghtned and thondred as it had ben woode. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 244 The heauen neuer ceased thunderyng rorynge & lyghtenynge with terrible noyse. **1611** BIBLE *Luke* xvii. 24 As the lightning that lighteneth out of the one part vnder heauen, shineth vnto the other part vnder heauen. *a* **1637** B. JONSON *Underwoods*, *Elegy*, ''*Tis true, I'm broke*', God lightens not at mans each fraile offence. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 351 Two of the men ..cried out, it lightened. One said, he saw the flash. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xviii, It may thunder and lighten before the close of evening. **1819** BYRON *Juan* I. clviii, Her dark eyes flashing through their tears Like skies that rain and lighten. **1896** A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* l, Where doomsday may thunder and lighten And little 'twill matter to one.

fig. **1722** MRS. E. HAYWOOD *Brit. Recluse* (ed. 2) 132 Scorn lighten'd in her Glances!

7. *trans.* To cause to flash *out* or *forth*; to send *down* as lightning. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

c **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXIX. x, Lighten indignation downe. **1589** GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 27 Shee lightened out smiles from those cheekes. *c* **1590** — *Fr. Bacon* (1630)

A 2, Her sparkling eyes Doe lighten forth sweet Loues alluring fire, **1592** DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* 11 Wks. (1717) 44 How that thy King.. Lightens forth Glory on thy dark Estate. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 69. **1627** *Lisander & Cal.* v. 87 Calista nourished an enemy in her house, who lightened forth.. miserable effects in small time after.

Lighten, obs. pa. pple. of LIGHT *v.*[1]

Lightened (ləi·t'nd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. LIGHTEN *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Made light; relieved of a burden.

1700 DRYDEN *Flower & L.* 297 Some tumbled Horse and Man; Around the Fields the lightenʼd Coursers ran. **1886** MISS BROUGHTON *Dr. Cupid* III. viii. 171 Peggy returns from it with a considerably lightened heart.

Lightened (ləi·t'nd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. LIGHTEN *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Enlightened.

1578 J. HOCKWOOD *Serm.* 24 Aug. 28 Moste lighthened, I woulde saye, most Seraphicall Doctors. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 383 On lightenʼd Minds, that bask in Virtue's Beams. **1900** BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* v. 94 To help a fellow wayfarer out of darkness into the Lightened Way of Life.

Lightener[1] (ləi·t'nəɹ). [f. LIGHTEN *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who lightens, makes light, easy, or less grievous; an alleviator.

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* Ep. Ded. 78 Learning and her lightener Poesy. **1760–72** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 108 A sweet lightener of my afflictions. **1789** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 9 Jan., What a lightener.. would it not be, to this burthening period. **1884** SALA *Journ. due South* I. iv. (1887) 55 An accomplished lightener of the traveller's purse.

†**2.** = LIGHTER *sb.*[1] *Obs.* (*north. dial.*)

1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 168, ij kealles & a half a lightner & a botte. **1592** *Ibid.* 252 My clinkere lightner, with all her geare. **1789** BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 261 *note*, Their [the keelmen's] vessels are called keels or lightners.

Lightener[2] (ləi·t'nəɹ). [f. LIGHTEN *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who lightens or illuminates; an illuminator; one who flashes lightning.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxix. 13 The pore and the creaunsour metten togidere; of either the liȝtnere is the Lord. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 63 Phebus lychtnar of the planetis all. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. 20 The same Sunne is the lightner of our eyes. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 32. 482 The Thunderer and Lightner. **1898** *Academy* 26 Nov. 337/1 Aryan speech could express agents only—rainers, not rain; lighteners, not lightning.

Lightening (ləi·t'niŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. LIGHTEN *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The rendering light or lighter; alleviation (of pain, sorrow); † comforting, cheering.

1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Lightnyng of burdayne, *alegement.* **1561** HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 44 b, He falleth to an amendement and lightening. **1625** *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 80 To relieue his pensiue and heauie heart with some kind of lightning. **1655** BRINSLEY *Groan for Israel* 24 The lightning and saving of the Ship. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 605 The Frier Rodrigue .. carrying 50 [guns], went there without lightening. **1890** *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 769/1 The volumes, which would seem to need no lightening, are further brightened by some amusing letters.

2. *concr.* Leaven. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see *E. D. D.*).

1720 GIBSON *Dispensatory* III. § 8 (1721) 195 Knead it up with Barm or Lightning, and bake it.

Lightening (ləi·t'niŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] See also LIGHTNING. [f. LIGHTEN *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The shedding or shining of light; suffusion with light, lighting up; *fig.* enlightenment, illumination.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 1 Lord my lyȝtnynge: and my heel. *c* **1420** *Prymer* (1895) 14 God, þat tauȝtest þe hertes of þi trewe seruauntis bi liȝtnyng of þe holi goost. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* 45 Bi þe liȝtnynge of a sterre To ihesu alle þre presentis þei brouȝte. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 74 Grace is an illumynacyon or lyghtnynge of the soule. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* v. 734 The Son with calm aspect and cleer Light'ning Divine. **1814** SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. x. 318 A lightening in the domestic horizon. **1864** SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1448 This lightening of clear weather. **1873** MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 228 A kindling of the eye, and godly lightening of all her gentle face.

b. *A lightening before death*: that exhilaration or revival of the spirits which is supposed to occur in some instances just before death.

Cf. 'a glimmering before death' (Fletcher *Sp. Curate*, IV. v.).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 90 How oft when men are at the point of death, Haue they beene merrie? Which their Keepers call A lightning before death. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 213 This lightning flew before his death; which Pallas was to giue. **1641** BROME *Joviall Crew* v. Wks. 1873 III. 441 If it be a lightning before death, the best is, I am his heir. **1654** GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 125 Not that I Lightning or fell Thunder feare, (Unless that Lightning before death appear). **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 ¶ 2 We were once in great Hopes of his Recovery.. but this only proved a Light'ning before Death. **1840** HOOD *Up Rhine* 7 The old saying about a lightening before death.

c. *attrib.*: **lightening-column**, ? *nonce-wd.*, a beacon-pillar (*fig.*).

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 413 The first emporium of commerce—the lightening-column of navigation to all the world.

Li·ghtening (ləi·t'niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LIGHTEN *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That lightens, shines, flashes, etc.

1592 CONSTABLE *Poems* (1859) 1 As my heart shall aye remaine A patient object to thy lightning eyes. **1594** R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 121 Alexander.. who like a lightening thunder leaped into diuers parts. **1609** DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. xciv. 197 This .. Queene; Whose Victories.. Haue but as onely lightning motions beene Before the ruine that ensu'd thereon. [Cf. LIGHTENING *vbl. sb.*[2] b.] **1694** SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 317/1 *Aurum Fulminans*: Lightning or Thundering Gold. **1877** L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* III. 48 As I went Across the lightening fields.

Lighter (ləi·təɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: (5 **lightor**, 6 **-ur**), 6 **lyghter**, 6–8 **lyter**, 7 **liter**, 7–8 **leighter**, **loiter**, (7 **loyter**), 5– **lighter**. [f. LIGHT *v.*[1] (sense 2) + -ER[1], or ad. Du. *lichter* of equivalent formation.] A boat or vessel, usually a flat-bottomed barge, used in lightening or unloading (sometimes loading) ships that cannot be discharged (or loaded) at a wharf, etc., and for transporting goods of any kind, usually in a harbour.

1487 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 113 R. A. shall haue free choise .. for the said tonne wyne to be taken in the lighter at his plesur. **1545** in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* I. (1894) 137 Suche goodes wares or merchandises which is [laden] into any suche lyghter or lyghters to thintent to cary the same .. from land aborde any shyppe or from borde any shippe to land. **1634** W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 47 These flatts make it unnavigable for shippes, yet at high water great Boates, Loiters, and Pinnaces of 20, and 30 tun, may saile up to the plantation. **1728** POPE *Dunc.* II. 275 He said, and climbʼd a stranded Lighter's height. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. (1869) II. 307 The lighters which sail upon a navigable canal. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 2 Barges, lighters, and other boats are thus enabled .. to float up or down the river.

transf. **1831** LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *To Shade of Elliston*, What tearing off of histrionic robes .. before the surly Ferryman will admit you to set a foot within his battered lighter.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lighter-boat*, *-builder*, *-master*. Also LIGHTERMAN.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. ii. (1611) 216 He beareth or a lighter boat in fesse gules. **1638** *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) I. 94 The leighter master shall haue tenn shillings for his man & his leighter for xxiiij howers. **1640** in *T. Lechford's Note-Bk.* (1885) 375 One Lighter boate of the burthen of twenty tunnes. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 112 Lighter-builders [were] idle, and laid by.

Lighter (ləi·təɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. LIGHT *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. One who lights or kindles.

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 26 A lighter and carier of candels. **1753, 1853** [see CANDLE-LIGHTER 1]. **1885** *Pall Mall Gz.* 3 Nov. 4/2 The display [of fireworks] .. costs about £300. Twelve lighters are stationed at different points, and obey the signal at the same moment.

2. An instrument for lighting; *esp.* a piece of twisted or folded paper used for lighting a pipe, etc.

1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 247 He evidently thinks there is something religious about this lighter and extinguisher. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VIII. 177 This..letter, which Sir Blaise Has twisted to a lighter..To fire some holy taper. **1893** LLOYD & HADDOCK *Artillery* 222 Without a 'lighter' it [cordite] does not readily ignite.

Lighter (ləi·təɹ), *v.* [f. LIGHTER *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To remove or transport (goods) in a lighter, or as in a lighter. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 212 Whenever you lighter goods from this new contemplated dock. **1861** SMILES *Engineers* II. 195 Their cargoes were lightered to the warehouses higher up the Thames. **1885** *Century Mag.* XXX. 739 Our effects .. were lightered ashore by means of the Indian canoes. **1885** *Law Times* LXXIX. 143/2 A standing agreement..that he should not lighter as a common carrier.

Hence **Li·ghtering** *vbl. sb.*

1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 18 Would not that very considerably increase the expense of your lightering? **1858** T. DALTON in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 337 The lightering to ships in the roads is done .. by American .. brigs.

Lighterage (ləi·təɹedʒ). Forms: see LIGHTER *sb.*[1]; also 7 **lightradge**. [f. LIGHTER *sb.*[1] + -AGE.] Transhipment or unloading of cargo by means of a lighter or lighters; the charges made for this.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 370 Item, to Sergeaunt for lyterage vj. d. **1488** *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 32 Bote hire lighterage & portage of the same stuff. **1583** *Rept. to Ld. Burleigh* in Arb. *Garner* I. 46 The lighterage, carriage and porters' due o 2 8. **1621** SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 13 The custome Lyteradg and impoesicons to be all born and defraied by me. **1755** MAGENS *Insurances* I. 66 Lighterage for the unloading and Demorage. **1798** R. DODD *Let. on Port Lond.* 14 There will be no necessity for lighterage, shipping, reshipping, &c. **1885** *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 370 He had ever since done the plaintiffs' lighterage. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 12/2 Freight to Odessa, insurance, lighterage, and shipping charges.

Li·ghterman. [f. LIGHTER *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*]

1. One employed on or owning a lighter.

1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 11 § 6 Any Wharfinger,..Lyghterman, Weigter or other Officer. **1608** H. WRIGHT in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 126 To paye the lyter men for caryinge downe the plancks. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 145 Lightermen .. are to be of the society of watermen and wherrymen. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxi. (1889) 198 He believes that the men of the uppermost bank [of a trireme] rowed somehow like lightermen on the Thames. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, He could not be a lighterman or river-carrier.

2. ? = LIGHTER *sb.*[1] (Cf. *Indiaman*; also LIGHTMAN.)

1769 *Ann. Reg.* 132 The flames .. destroyed .. two large lightermen on the river.

Light-fingered, *a.* Having light and nimble fingers. **a.** *gen.* **b.** Having fingers quick and dexterous at pilfering; thievish, dishonest. †**c.** Prompt in giving or returning a blow; pugnacious. *Obs.*

a. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 152 The .. solemn gravity of the premier affords a fine contrast to the light-fingered agility of his brother. **1890** *Century Dict.*, *Light-fingered*, light in touch with the fingers, as in playing the piano.

b. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxviii. (1870) 217 They be lyght fyngerd and vse pyking. **1579–80** NORTH *Plutarch*, *Aristides* (1595) 351 Themistocles .. was a wise man .. but yet somewhat light fingered. **1624** GATAKER *Transubst.* 148 Some light-fingered person having pickt his purse. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 14 Our men contented themselves with looking after their goods (the Tonquinese being very light-finger'd). **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 26 ¶ 11 Sharp girls were apt to be light-fingered. **1823** SCOTT *Let.* 18 June in *Lockhart*, The light-fingered gentry melt plate so soon as it comes into their possession. **1860** THACKERAY *Round. Papers*, *Round Christm. tree* 105 The light-fingered gentry pick pockets furiously in the darkness.

c. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1598) 220 Youth..whether brawling, quarrelous, lightfingred or bloudie-handed. **1589** R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 3 Light-fingred Yonkers, which make euery word a blow. **1607** TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 370 Angry men are light-fingered and apt to strike.

Hence **Lightfi·ngeredness.**

1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXIII. 358/1 The general persuasion of their [*sc.* Gipsies'] propensity to light-fingeredness.

Lightfoot (ləi·tfut), *a.* [LIGHT *a.*[1]]

1. *poet.* = LIGHT-FOOTED. (Very common in 16th c.)

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 304/1 Lyght foote (*MS. K.* *c* 1490 liht fotyd), *levipes*. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 26 And lightfoote Nymphes can chace the lingring night. **1580** SIDNEY *Ps.* XVIII. ix, To match with lightfoote staggs, he made my foote so light. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 440 Some light-foot friend post to ye Duke of Norfolk. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI. XXXVI. 100 The victor spurr'd againe his light-foot stead. **1832** TENNYSON *Œnone* 81 Light-foot Iris. **1896** A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* liv, By brooks too broad for leaping The lightfoot boys are laid.

fig. **1624** QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* Poems (1717) 391 Hours, chaʼd with lightfoot-minutes, end. **1871** SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise*, *Prelude* 185 By rose-hung river and light-foot rill. **1880** MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. III. x. 275 The lightfoot hours dance by.

†**2.** quasi-*sb.* A name for the hare, and the deer. *Obs.*

a **1325** *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 134 He shal scien on oreisoun In the worshipe of the hare .. The liȝt-fot, the fernsittere. **15..** *Kinge & Miller* 85 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* (1868) II. 151 'Wiffe' quoth the Miller, 'feitch me forth lightfoote, that wee of his sweetnesse a litle may taste'. A faire venison pasty shee feiched forth presently. **1815** *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 169 If light-foot elude the snare, not less than half a dozen of Chanticleer's family can compensate for the disappointment.

Light-footed, *a.* Having a light foot; treading lightly, active, nimble.

c **1490** [see LIGHTFOOT 1, quot. *c* 1440]. **1552** HULOET, Lyght foted. *levipes*. **1633** T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xiv. (1810) 378 This lightfooted General could not be overtaken. **1795** *Fate of Sedley* II. 88 The ravenous and light-footed pursuers of innocence. **1850** PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 33 The light-footed vicuña. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vi, A good-looking woman..well-shapen, light-footed.

fig. **1727–46** THOMSON *Summer* 124 Of bloom ethereal the light-footed dews.

Hence **Lightfoo·tedly** *adv.*

1887 *Athenæum* 17 Sept. 381/2 Florizel dancing light-footedly among her rustic associates.

Lightful (ləi·tful), *a.* [f. LIGHT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of light (*lit.* and *fig.*); luminous, bright.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 34 Al thi body schal be liȝtful. *a* **1450** *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 20 Aungelle in heyyn eyymore xal be, In lythful clere bryth as ble. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. 35 Mortall sight, Too weake to see the lightfull Iove that ruleth all with light. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captaines* 199 The lightful ark, God's sacred cabinet. **1650** EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 348 Chrystall becomes lightfull without softning it's hardnesse. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 526 What in the Body of the Lord can be more lightful than those five Wounds? **1889** DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 164 The hall within was lightful and airy.

Hence **Li·ghtfulness.**

a **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 265 No more then the Sunne wants waxe to bee the fewell of his glorious lightfulnesse. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. (1617) 73 He calleth him the First beginner, Lightfulnesse, or altogether Light. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* XXV. (1848) 313 Watery lightfulness of ghostly eyes.

Light-handed, *a.* Having a light hand. **a.** Having a light touch; handling objects deftly and quickly. Said of persons and their actions. *lit.* and *fig.* **b.** Having the hand lightly laden; carrying little. **c.** Of a vessel or factory = SHORT-HANDED.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 304/1 Lyghte handyd, *manulevis*. **1562–3** SIR W. CECIL in *Abp. Parker's Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 172, I beseech your Grace be not too light-handed in licences to every person. **1798** LD. CLARE in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 396 The town .. was disarmed .. by a body of light-handed rebels. **1830** GALT *Laurie T.* II. i. (1849) 82 It was agreed .. that .. we should set out as light-handed as possible. **1846** YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Light-handed*, a term implying that a vessel is short of her complement of men. **1876** T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 211 She was one of the cleverest and lightest-handed women we ever had about us. **1891** *Spectator* 21 Mar., Light-handed treatment of the trifles of life.

Hence **Light-ha·ndedness.**

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Legeirdemaine*, light-handednesse, craftie slights, and conueiance. **1879** BLACK *Macleod of D.* I. 152 What you want is .. the dexterous light-handedness of a woman.

†**Li·ghthead**[1]. *Obs.* [f. LIGHT *a.*[1] + -HEAD.] Lightness, folly, levity; an instance of this.

1340 *Ayenb.* 207 Ine zuyche liȝthedes [hi] wasteþ hare time. **1382** WYCLIF *Jer.* iii. 9 Þurȝ liȝthed of hir fornycacioun [she] defoulede the lond. *c* **1400** *Cato's Morals* 196 Loke for na liȝthede, at þat þing in ani stide of þe haue blaming.

Li·ghthead[2]. [f. LIGHT *a.*[1] + HEAD *sb.*] A light-headed person. Also quasi-*adj.*, light-headed.

[1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1954/1 He was induced to attempt such follie .. by some light heads that were then about him. 1609 W. BIDDULPH in Lavendar *Trav.* (1612) 44 This thiefe [Mahomet] perswadeth light heads .. how he is the messenger of God.] 1751 FIELDING *Amelia* II. iv. (1898) I. 98 Whilst I sat by her in her lighthead fits, she repeated scarce any other name but mine. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 9 Thou canst make lubbard and lighthead agree.

Light-headed, *a.*

1. Disorded in the head; giddy, delirious. †Of a fever: Characterized by delirium.

? 1537 LATIMER *Let.* in *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 391, I am light-headed for lack of sleep. 1603 *North's Plutarch* (1612) 1204 If they be light headed and distraught of their wits. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Oct., The Queene continues light-headed, but in hopes to recover. 1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Crt.* I. v. 89, I was carried home senseless and extremely bruised, which caused me to fall into a light-headed fever. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 234 Some .. were sore afeard That she had grown light-headed with her woe.

2. Of persons and their actions: Frivolous, injudicious, thoughtless; changeful, fickle.

1579 80 NORTH *Plutarch, J. Cæsar* (1595) 764 These .. were speaches fitter for a rash light headed youth, then for his [Cæsar's] Person. 1590 R. HICHCOCK *Quintess. Wit* 89 He is ouer-light-headed, to change himselfe firste into one parte, then into another. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 388 He was no suppressour of the subiects .. to inrich light-headed flatterers. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 120 A light-headed Nuntio, who did much mischief to his Majesty's service. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 144 The poor light-headed cicada-swarm of a Chorus. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 144 Such thoughts were in the meantime counteracted by the light-headed doings of the Queen Dowager.

† 3. quasi-*adv.* *Obs.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. v. (1640) 6 We see how light-headed this Pagan did talk, being stark drunk with pride.

Hence **Light-hea·dedly** *adv.*, **Light-hea·dedness.**

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 187 Diliriums, and what we call Lightheadedness. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 31 May 350/1 A fit of religious light-headedness. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 291 A sort of intermittent fever with fits of light-headedness off and on. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxiv, As to lightheadedness, there never was such a feather of a head as mine. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* x. (ed. 2) 128 Gloating on my crime, light-headedly devising others in the future.

Light-hearted, *a.*

1. Having a light heart; not oppressed by care or sorrow; cheerful, gay.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2814, I sall leue & be lechid, forþi be liȝt-herted. 1530 PALSGR. 317, I Lyght herted or mery, *alaigre.* 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii. (1840) 279, I was now light-hearted. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 12 He whistles as he goes, light-hearted wretch, Cold and yet cheerful. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 215 Light-hearted maid. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1862) 58 Mrs. K. began to make jokes about it, in her lighthearted way.

2. Proceeding from a light heart.

1841 JAMES *Brigand* i, The light-hearted song in the porch. 1891 T. K. CHEYNE *Psalter* vi. 290 The light-hearted freedom of antiquity.

Hence **Light-hea·rtedly** *adv.*, **Light-hea·rtedness.**

1826 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. vii. 89 The joy and light-heartedness which a foot-traveller feels. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. 1862 III. 14 As light-heartedly as the Duke. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 207/1 He considers light-heartedness, and a turn for making the best of things, as a proof of intellectual strength. 1897 MAUDE *Voluntary v. Compulsory Service* 131 Those who .. would now light-heartedly plunge us into war with the whole of Europe.

Light-heeled, *a.*

1. Having light heels; brisk in walking or running; nimble.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 415 The villaine is much lighter heel'd then I. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler.* 29 Light-heel'd beagles that lead the chase. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 24 Light-heel'd ghosts and visionary shades. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 99 Prizes had been distributed to the most light-heeled damsels of either county, for their speed in running. 1829 H. HAWTHORN *Visit Babylon* 18, I followed the light-heeled girl.

† 2. Of a woman: Loose, unchaste. *Obs.*

a 1613 OVERBURY *Charac.*, *Foote-man* Wks. (1856) 14 His mother .. was a light-heeled wench. 1637 NABBES *Microcosm.* II. C 2 b, My mother a light-heel'd madame that kept a vaulting-schoole at the signe of Virgo. 1638 — *Bride* IV. ii. (1640) G 1 b, She is sure a light heeld wench. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 26 Has not Mr. Amathist espoused the venerable remains of a light-heeled Calypso?

So † **Light-heels**, a loose woman.

1602 J. COOKE *How to choose a Good Wife* III. ii, I'll tell my mistress as soon as I come home that mistress light-heels comes to dinner to-morrow.

Light horse.

1. †a. *collect. sing.* Light horsemen; a body of light cavalry (*obs.*). b. = LIGHT HORSEMAN. (Cf. F. *chevau-léger.*)

1532 [see HUSSAR 1]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI*, 124 b, With .vi. m. archers, and .xiij. hundred light horses. 1611 COTGR., *Estradiot*, a light-horse, an Albanian horseman. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 40 The third sort of auncient Horsemen, were called Light-horse. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 7 England for the first time saw light horse and light foot. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xx. 462 Three regiments of infantry with one of light-horse from Ireland.

attrib. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 475 Cases .. of close combat or light-horse skirmish. 1898 *59th Rep. Deputy Keeper* 5 Books and Papers relating to the Light Horse Volunteers 1779-1831.

† 2. A courtesan. *Obs.*

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Witch* v. i. (1778) 96 *An.* Florida. *Gas.* She: I know no other, Sir, You were nev'r at charge yet but with one light-horse.

Light horseman.

1. A light-armed cavalry soldier.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* A ij b, Suche..lighte horsemen as were comen. 1558 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 118 Consernyng the light horsse men settyng furthe. 1600 R. CHURCHE tr. *Fumée's Hist. Hungary* 32 Certaine of his light horsemen (who are commonly called Vssarons). 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 226 A light-horseman .. was discovered near the bridge on the American side.

fig. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 461 It countenanced all the unscrupulous light-horsemen of debate.

2. A slang name for one of a class of Thames thieves. (Cf. HORSEMAN 5.)

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 59 The gangs, denominated Light Horsemen were generally composed of one or more Receivers, together with Coopers, Watermen, and Lumpers. 1849 [see HORSEMAN 5]. 1899 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 6/1 'Light Horsemen' would look out for a lighter having valuable goods on board, and at night, stealing up quietly, would cut her adrift: then following her, as she floated down with the tide, would by-and-by rescue her, and bring her back, claiming salvage.

† 3. 'An old name for the light boat, since called a gig' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). *Obs.*

1600 J. JANE in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 843 His long boat and light-horseman were lost at sea. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 1 We came to Gravesend..in a light-horseman. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 220 Leaving a Light-horseman to be taken up for their baggage at Gravesend.

† 4. A variety of fancy pigeons. (Cf. HORSEMAN 3.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 244/2 Light Horse-men, a Bastard kind [of Pigeons] between a Cropper and a Carrier.

5. †a. An early name of an Australian sea-fish, according to Morris prob. the Sweep, *Scorpis æquipennis.* b. A West-Indian fish of the genus *Ephippus.*

1789 W. TENCH *Exp. Botany Bay* xv. 129 A species of grouper, to which, from the form of a bone in the head resembling a helmet, we have given the name of light horseman. 1793 — *Acc. Settlement Port Jackson* 176 At the top of the list [of fish], as an article of food, stands a fish, which we named light-horseman. 1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (*c* 1865) II. 51/1 The median crest is developed to an extreme height in some fishes, as, e.g. the dolphin and light-horseman fish (*Ephippus*). 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 5 Sometimes the crest of the bone is exceedingly lofty, as in the Light Horseman fish (*Ephippus*) and sometimes absent, as in the sucking fish Remora.

Li·ghthouse. [f. LIGHT *sb.*: see HOUSE *sb.*[1] 2.] A tower or other structure, with a powerful light or lights (originally a beacon) at the top, erected at some important or dangerous point on or near the sea-coast for the guidance of mariners. (The earlier name was *pharos.*)

1662-3 MARVELL *Corr.* xxxvii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 83, I have herewith sent you an account of your expenses about the Light-house. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3971/3 The Light-House upon the Edistone was blown down. 1708 *Ibid.* No 4459/4 The 28th of July last, a Light was placed on the Light-House, Rebuilt on the Edistone-Rock off Plimouth. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 167 In approaching from Turin, we pass along the seaside to the immense lighthouse. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* (1857) 56 Perhaps I darkened, as the light-house will That turns upon the sea.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lighthouse-keeper, service, -top, -tower.*

1672 EVELYN *Diary* 14 May, From the North Foreland Light-house-top..we could see our fleete. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. xiv, Is this indeed The light-house top I see? 1831 SCOTT *Pirate* Introd., The author was invited to join a party of Commissioners for the Northern Light-House Service. 1851 KINGSLEY *Three Fishers* ii, Three wives sat up in the lighthouse tower. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 112 Lighthouse-keeper too..by far the most life-weary looking mortal I ever saw.

Lighting (lə·itiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. LIGHT *v.*[1] + -ING[1]. In OE. *lihting.*]

† 1. Alleviation, relief. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Laws of Edgar* III. c. 2 (Schmid) Gif þæt riht to hefiȝ sy, sece siddan þa lihtinge to þam cynge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27066 þat strength es o gret ligthing, quen man has casten his birthing o sin. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 789 Y^e haste sent me lyghtyng y^t late was lame. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iii. 385 Nor truste not for euer to haue socours ne lyghtynge.

2. Descent; dismounting; alighting: also with *down.*

1350-1425 *Cursor M.* 13822 (Trin.) þe aungels liȝtyng [*Cott.* þe angel lightand; *Gött.* þe angel lighting (*vbl. sb., not pple.*)] þere bood I. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 6373 Mirabel..made hir ladie forto light. Of that lighting Jewel was woo. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 399 Wallace with that, at his lychtin, him drew. 1506 in *Paston Lett.* III. 405 At the lyghtyng the Kyng of Castylle was of his hors a good space or owr Kyng was a lyght. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxx. 30 The Lord shall..shew the lighting downe of his arme. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 22 To auoid the lighting of Crowes, Pyes, &c. vpon your grafts. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* Table Contents, Upon the Mounting, Singing, and Lighting of Larks. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 41 The lighting down of the grasshopper is a burden on the bending shoulders.

3. *attrib.*, as *lighting-place* (used *spec.* with reference to bees).

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. A 2 b, If..she [the queen-bee] dislike the weather, or lighting place, they quickly returne home againe. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bee.* 1759 BROWN *Compleat Farmer* 94 When your swarm hath made choice of a lighting-place.

Lighting (lə·itiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. LIGHT *v.*[2] + -ING[1]. In OE. *lihting.*]

1. Illumination. † In quot. *c* 1175 = Dawn.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 16 God ȝeworhte..þæt mare leoht to þæs dæȝes lihtinge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Ic ham ȝeue reste .. from non on saterdei a þa cume monedeis lihting. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 16 Oct., Paris has the advantage of London, in the neat pavement of the streets, and the regular lighting of them at nights. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1176 Chemical products, obtained by purifying gas used for lighting. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 26 The lighting should be mainly from the clerestory. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xlvi. 390 The silver lighting of the restless..sea.

attrib. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lighting-rate*, a public rate for maintaining the lamps or gas-lights in a parish. 1889 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/4 A conductor of the fluid from the lighting wire.

† 2. *concr.* Lightning. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7763 Tempestes þer come þondringe & liȝtinge ek. *a* 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sci.* (Wright) 146 The liȝting That schut abrod into al the wordle. *a* 1400 *Tokens Doomsday* 25 (E. E. T. S. 1878) Oure lord schal come & smyte adoun, as liȝttyng doþ to ground. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2191 Lyghtyn, thondyr, and rayne. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xvii. (1636) 51 As if volleyes of Lighting, and Thunder had beene discharged from the Clouds of Heaven upon the old earth-borne Gyants.

3. Kindling, ignition. Also with *up* (see LIGHT *v.*[2] 2 c).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 The sexteyn .. ssal han, for lythynge of the lythe, viij[d]. 1499-1500 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 51 Paid..for lightyng of the Rode light. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 124 The lighting of one Candle by another. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 223 At the first lighting of the beacons. 1897 OUIDA *Massarenes* ix, Do you mind my lighting up, Pater?

4. The incidence of light upon the features, etc.; the disposition of light in a picture.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 648 In a statue by an Italian master, what he notices chiefly are the various effects which various lightings produce upon its features. 1869 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 826 As a study in colour and lighting the work is a model. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 142 The colour and lighting of the object to be photographed.

5. = ANNEALING 3 (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Lightish (lə·itiʃ), *a.* [f. LIGHT *a.*[2] + -ISH.] Somewhat light, in the senses of the adj. Also *Comb.*, as *lightish-coloured* adj.

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 25. 13 The Moon .. maketh the night, one while light, another while lightish. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2312/4 A loose lightish coloured Camblet Coat. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6217/3 He..wears a lightish Wig. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II. 14 A lay-habit of lightish gray. 1872 G. MACDONALD *Wilf. Cumb.* I. xv. 237 His hair [was] a lightish brown.

Lightless (lə·itlĕs), *a.* [OE. *léohtléas*, f. *léoht* LIGHT *sb.* + *-léas* -LESS.] Without light.

1. Receiving no light; unillumined, dark.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 504 He..sæde ðæt he wære ȝelæd to leohtleasre stowe. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6819 For-þi þat helle es ay lightles, It es cald þe land of myrkenes. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1555 Such Deuils steale effects from lightlesse Hell. 1601 W. PAREY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* (1863) 4 A man from his birth confined in a dungeon or lightlesse cave. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* III. 275 A lightless closet, in a room Hired at small rate. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. III. iii. § 14 Not in her most ponderous and lightless masses will nature ever leave us without some evidence of transmitted sunshine. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 410 Into some nigh lightless prison cast. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 102 An owl, a bat, Blindworm, or mole, or any lightless thing.

fig. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. i. (Skeat) I. 20 Thynke on his disease, howe lightles he lyueth, sithe the beames brennende in loue of thin eien arn so bewet. 1790 R. MERRY *Laurel Liberty* (ed. 2) 13 All..who drew their profit from the lightless crowd.

2. Giving or shedding no light.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4720 þe son sal be turned in-til mirknes, And þe mone in-til blode, and be lyghtles. 1593 SHAKS *Lucr.* 4 Lust-breathed Tarqvin .. to Colatium beares the lightlesse fire. 1639 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1881) II. 415 O dim and dark and lightless Sun. 1809 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVII. 456 Earth is but earth a dull and lightless body. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 130 There will be ..the lightless fire, retaining in darkness the power to burn, but reft of its rays. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* 43 The almost lightless flame of a Bunsen's burner.

Hence **Li·ghtlessness.**

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 186 Something horrible there was too in the lightlessness of the red. 1892 W. E. HENLEY *Song of Sword, Lond. Voluntaries* iii. 16 By a jealous lightlessness oppressed.

Light-limbed, *a.* Having light limbs; agile, nimble.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3119/4 Lost.., a brown bay Mare,.. pretty light limb'd. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxiv, The light-limbed Matadore. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. (1868) 20 A young man more light-limbed than the stag.

Lightliwode, obs. form of LIKELIHOOD.

† **Li·ghtly,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [OE. *léohtlic*, f. *léoht* LIGHT *sb.* + *-lic* -LY[1].] Brilliant, lightsome.

a 1000 *Riddles* xxx. 3 (Gr.) Lyhtfæt leohtlic listum ȝeȝierwed. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxvii, This hundreth folde that a soule shall haue..ys noughte but the profyte of this lightly derkenes.

† **Li·ghtly,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **léohtlic**, 3 **lihtlic(h)e**, 4 **lightli**, 5 **liȝtli**, **lyghtly**, 6 **lichtlie**, 4, 7 **lightly**. [OE. *léohtlic*, f. *léoht* LIGHT *a.*[1] + *-lic*,

-LY [1].] Frivolous, trifling, fickle; to be slighted, contemptible; also contemptuous, slighting; easy, easy to be persuaded. Cf. the senses of LIGHT *a.*[1] *Lightly cheap = light cheap* (see LIGHT *a.*[1] 13 b).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xliii. 309 Ond eft ðæm ȝifrum suiðe hrædlice him willað fylȝan leohtlicu weorc & unnyt. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1320 Ah nis nawt lihtliche of þis meidenes mot. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 273 Ah noble men and gentile and of heh burðe ofte winnen luue lihtlice cheape. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7222 Þis wijf alsua, þat þou has now, If þou ne war sua lightli to tru! *Ibid.* 28087 To men and wemmen bath i wate, þat oft i helde my lightly late. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 241 Al tymes ette they mettis, wyche ben moiste, lyghtly to defye. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xx. 24 It is liȝtlier a man ay to be still þan to not excede in wordes. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 15 Ony lichtlie takine of ir quhilk men wsis to schaw. 1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Mary's* 13 Dauid the sonne of Isai reigned, whose person was not so lightly.

Hence † **Li·ghtliful** *a.*, slighting, contemptuous; † **Li·ghtliness,** contemptuous manner or treatment; contempt.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 192 Contemneng his requeistes wt cruel and lychtliful anssers. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 166 In lychtlynes thai maid ansuer him till. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 13 Thay that .. turnis the halie writ to lichtlines and scorne. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 67 Thay wald not thoill Venus haif lichtlines, Nor repudie.

Lightly (lə·itli), *adv.* For forms see LIGHT *a.*[1] and -LY [2]. Also *comparative* 1 **léohtlecor,** 3 **lihtluker,** 4 **lihtloker,** 5 **leyȝtlocure.** [OE. *léohtlice* (=OFris. *lichtelik*, OHG. *lihtlihho*, MHG. *lihtelîche*, mod. G. *leichtlich*, ON. *léttlega*), f. *léoht* LIGHT *a.*[1] + -LY [2].] In a light manner.

1. With little weight, so as not to be heavy; with little pressure, force, or violence; not strongly or severely; gently, superficially; in both material and immaterial applications.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxiv. 179 Ða weras mon sceal hefiȝlecor & stiðlecor læran, & ða wif leohtlecor. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29419 If clerkes .. Smites oþer lightli in gamen. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* (MS. I) 227 [He] lifte lyhtly þe lache, and lepe ouer þe lake. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* lv. E v b, Whiche caused the deuyll fyrst to tempte them lyghtlyer. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virtue* XII. ii, Come on she sayd and walke on lyghtly. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* ix. 1 At the first he lightly afflicted the land of Zebulun. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 718 Some [Letters] cut in wood, some lightlier traced on slates. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 208 Try how the Centers are pitcht, by Treading the Treddle lightly down. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 62 Boil very lightly one spoonful of white Copperas scrap'd. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 452 So lightly doth this little boat Upon the scarce-touch'd billows float. 1818 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) 13 July, I must now mention to you .. what I have heretofore touched lightly upon. 1857 H. B. FARNIE *Golfer's Manual* in *Golfiana Misc.* (1887) 143 The cleek again is still more lightly shafted. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. ix. 182 Crimes of bloodshed .. sat lightly on the adventurer's conscience. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 333 The fact must not be passed too lightly over.

b. With reference to sleep (see LIGHT *a.*[1] 20).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xiv. [xi.] (1890) 296 Swa swa he leohtlice onslepte. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 207, I sleep lightly enough for such emergency.

2. In no great quantity or thickness; to no great amount.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 36 Awringe þa wyrta .. & ȝeswet swiþe leohtlice mid hunige. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 157 They are but lightly rewarded. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Aug. (1679) 23 You may sow Anemony seeds .. &c. lightly cover'd with fit mold in Cases. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 9 Persons lightly dipt, not grain'd in generous Honesty. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, I fear me this traveller hath dined but lightly. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 204 Moulds..rubbed lightly over with a solution of soap. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 27 They are lightly clad in summer while at their work. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Sept. 4/3 Birds are so scarce in some districts that they will need to be lightly shot.

† **b.** In no great degree, slightly. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 45 They loue his Grace but lightly. 1631 A. CRAIGE *Pilgrime & Hermite* 9 For hee that loues lightliest, Bee sure hee shall speede best. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xliii. Paraphr. 227 The Forty third Psalm is exactly of the same mournfull subject .. with the former, but perhaps lightly varied from thence. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat. Man* I. i. 302 If he be at least but lightly skilled in Anatomy. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 425 While yet the Head is Green, or lightly swell'd With Milky-moisture.

3. Without depression or heaviness; in lightsome mood; cheerfully, gaily, merrily.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1012 Who looketh lightly now but Palamon. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 521 'It is lyke', said Schir Rolland, and lichtly he leuch. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* Advt. to Rdr., The first begins grauely and ends lightlye. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 138 Bid that welcome Which comes to punish vs, and we punish it Seeming to beare it lightly. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 497 Try to bear lightly what must needs be. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 313 The old man .. chatted lightly with Basil.

4. Easily, readily. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* † *One cannot lightly*, etc. = 'one cannot well', etc. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Þe put ne tuneð noht lihtliche his muð ouer us. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 254 Euerichon to dealed from oðer lihtluker to bersteð. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 30 Whare men may noght lyghtly see whilk way þai sall take. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 461 Whil ther is oyle forto fyre, The lampe is lyhtly set afyre. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 28 þay .. seiden that lyghtly that myght be done, yf [etc.]. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 27 He wold take a knyght al armed and lyfte hym vp to the heyght of hys breste lyghtly. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 331 It could not lightly blowe more boisterously out of any quarter. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxix. 103 A man shall not lightly finde it in this countrey. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xvii. 53 As we see them play away a piece of Damask at one cast at die, as those that come lightly by them. 1740 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. lxii. 175 Credulous people believe lightly whatever they hear. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xx, That's lightly said, but no sae lightly credited. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 458 As fair was he As any king's son you might lightly see.

Proverb. 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 251 The ding-thrift's proverb is, 'Lightly come, lightly go'. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. iv, Lightly got, lightly spent.

5. With facile movement, nimbly. † In early use, quickly, swiftly; *occas.* immediately, at once.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 416 Liȝtlike ȝe lepeð up. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 þe earewen of þe liht eien .. fleoð lichtliche uorð. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 853 Lyȝtly he rysez & bowez forth fro þe bench in-to þe brode ȝates. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4366 (Horstm.), Ouȝte off his bedde leyȝtlyche he lepe. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2245 Lightlie she did hir redie make. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXXVI. 251 Fayre lordes, now lightly on horsback. 15.. *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 81, I pray you my lord and lady that ye will lightly come. .. And incontinent the kynge and the queene descended. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIX. (Percy Soc.) 143 This Godfrey Gobilyve went lightly Unto dame Sapience. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* 624 When you them mete, lyghtly them arest. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 75 Which said, he lightly vaulting off his saddle, drew out his sword.

† **6.** As may easily happen; probably, perhaps. *Obs.* [Cf. G. *vielleicht*, Du. *wellicht*, perhaps.]

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 88 Lyȝtly, when I am lest, he letes me alone. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 321 And lightliche oure lorde at here lyues ende Haþ mercy of suche men. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 487 With a spone lightly to ete your souerayne may be leeff. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 2 Some other maters that lightly wyll falle to purpose. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 16 Lightly there is one Judas in the congregation to crie 'Why is this waste?' 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 105 There happens lightly some ugly little contrary accident.

† **b.** As is apt to happen; commonly, often. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 1 Richessis ben perilouse, for liȝtli wole a riche man use hem unto moche lust. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. xi. (1495) 116 A beest stryken in the place of the temples dethe lyghtly folowyth. 1535 in *Lett. R. & Illustr. Ladies* (1846) II. 150 He goes to market lightly, one week with another, three times a-week. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 219 The beddes heade which lightly is the appointed place for all mens purses. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 153 Such as vse ordinarily to be drunk, & are lightly neuer sober. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 75 When he goeth abroad—which is lightly every other Friday. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 44 Where there is leannes, there lightly is pensiveness. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 114 There's lightning lightly before thunder. 1676 ALLEN *Address Nonconf.* 20 They lightly do in the total .. but frustrate and disappoint those ends.

7. a. With indifference or unconcern; carelessly, thoughtlessly, indifferently. **b.** Depreciatingly, slightingly.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 942 In his hali nome ich schal leten lihtlice of al þat ȝe cunnen kasten ȝein me. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1218 Þe bi-mente hire to abraham, And sumdel liȝtlike he it nam. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1650, I sal do þam lij ful lau þat letes sua lightly on min au. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. v. 168 The kynge .. lourede vp-on men of lawe and lightliche seide. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cvi. 11 They .. but lightly regarded the councell of the most hyest. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron., Scot.* (1808) V. 437 Offended..that such wandering theeues should so lightlie dare to contemne his power. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* ii. 30 They that despise me, shall be lightly esteemed. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 13 Seriousness and devotion become this house for ever. May I never enter it lightly or irreverently. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. v. 119 The Pope lightly appreciated the bare word of an heretical sovereign. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* I. 11 Her sister stared to hear her speak so lightly of being whipped. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 419 The Judges treated this argument very lightly. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 702 Thinking lightly of the possession of gold.

Proverb. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 145 Ful wombe mei lihtliche speken of hunger and of festen. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 49 þe fulle womb disputiþ litly of fastyng.

8. For a slight cause; without careful consideration, without strong reason.

c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1009 (Laud MS.) Se cyng .. & þa ealdor menn .. forleton þa scipo þus leohtlice. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 212 Lyghtly walde þey it [the city] noghte ȝelde. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 176 Thane wille þay leue the lyghtely, þat nowe wille the lowte. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* iii. 30 Stryue not lightly with eny man, where as he hath done yᵉ no harme. 1751 *Affecting Narr. of Wager* 9 An Asylum that must not lightly be violated. 1790 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 177 These are opinions I have not lightly formed, or that I can lightly quit. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 555 He was not a prince against whom men lightly venture to set up a standard of rebellion. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Dec. 5/1 A warning to judges not lightly to send such suits to be retried.

† **9.** 'Not chastely' (J.). *Obs.*

a 1745 SWIFT *Story of an injured Lady* (1746) 10 If I were lightly disposed, I could still perhaps have Offers, that some, who hold their Heads higher, would be glad to accept.

10. *Comb.*

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2274/4 Lost..a dark grey Gelding .. lightly handled. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 76 And clasp'd her lightly-shaded breast beneath. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VIII. iii. 180 Some lightly-budding philosophers. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 39 Her beauty walks in happier grace Than lightly-moving fawns. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 53 Butter a flat dish and put a layer of lightly-fried bread-crumbs.

Lightly (lə·itli), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* For forms see LIGHT *a.*[1] [f. LIGHTLY *a.*[2]] *trans.* To make light of, despise, disparage, disdain.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXX. (*Theodora*) 218 Na heis [þu] þe for riches, to lichtly othyr mare or lese. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XI. (*Wolf & Sheep*) XXII, Thay will lichtlie lordis in to thair deidis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. i. 70 Suppois thow lychtlyit thame of Lybie land. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* I. (1608) 16 His house .. That lightlied earth and seem'd to threat the heaven. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 4 To lychtlie thame for that thay ar poore. 1650 ROW *Hist. Kirk* Coronis (1842) 422 We doe not lightlie pearls though gathered out of a dung-hill. 1788 BURNS *Whistle & I'll come to you*, Whiles ye may lightly my beauty a wee. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxvii, It's best no to lightly them that have that character. 1880 MRS. L. B. WALFORD *Troublesome Dau.* I. ix. 192, I'd no' hae my ae bairn gang whaur she was lichtlied. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Jan. 32/1 Of which trinity two at least are to be lightlied by no man.

Hence **Li·ghtlied** *ppl. a.*, **Li·ghtlying** *vbl. sb.*

1470 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 30 In gret lychtlying and contemnyng of our auctorite. 1528 JAS. V in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1836) IV. 500 To be confortit and ressavit within his Realme to our hurt lychtlying and displesour. 1826 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnha'* (ed. 5) 19 They'd gar'd a lightliet lover greet.

† **Li·ghtman.** *Obs.* [? f. LIGHT *a.*[1] + MAN, as in *Indiaman*, etc.] ? An unladen ship. (But cf. LIGHTERMAN.)

1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 16/1 On Friday last, 20 sail of Lightmen weighed Anchor.

Lightman, Lightmanship: see LIGHT *sb.* 16.

Li·ghtmans. *Thieves' cant.* [f. LIGHT *a.*[2]: for the second element cf. DARKMANS.] The day.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 Bene Lightmans to thy quartomes. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* K 4 b, I wud lib all the lightmans. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Light-mans*, the Day or Day-break. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue.*

Light-minded, *a.* Having a light or trifling mind; frivolous. Hence **Light-mi·ndedness.**

1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* xix. 4 He that is hasty to giue credit is light minded. 1661 G. RUST *Origen* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 24 Tossed about like feathers with light-mindedness and admiration of trifles. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* V. ii. (1876) 387 The light-minded multitude clamorously required it. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* ix. 120 Among the light-minded men and women who make up society. 1884 H. GIERSONI tr. *Turgenieff's Diary Superfluous Man* 26 Mar. 97 The sad consequences of light-mindedness.

Lightner: see LIGHTENER.

Lightness[1] (lə·itnés). For forms see LIGHT *a.*[1] [f. LIGHT *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being light, in various senses.

1. The quality or fact of having little weight. Of a vessel: The fact of being lightly laden. Of a crop: Smallness of the quantity present.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Oli haueð huppen him lihtnesse and softnesse and hele. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xi. 77 (Camb. MS.) Wher-for elles berith Lythnesse the flaumbes vp. *c* 1586 COUNTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXII. iv, Ev'n he that seemeth most of might With lightnesse self if him you weigh, Then lightnesse self will weigh more light. 1590 SIR H. LEE in *Archæologia* (1888) LI. 171 A new I rest [plate] ..of gret litenes and strengthe. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 140/1 A Holland Vessel..unable because of her lightness to bear sail. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 231 The lightness of it, and particularly the shortness of the share .. make it go very unsteadily. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 86 The different kinds of air, and the superior lightness by which some of them were distinguished. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. xii. § 2 (1876) 110 It is long..before an English eye becomes reconciled to the lightness of the crops [in the United States]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 194 The lightness of bows and arrows is convenient for running.

b. Of bread, pastry, etc.: (see LIGHT *a.*[1] 9 b).

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 372/2 To give the bread .. porous texture and lightness. 1864 MRS. STOWE *House & Home Papers* x. (1865) 112 The matter of lightness is the distinctive line between savage and civilized bread.

† **2.** The condition of being lightened or relieved; alleviation. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24480 Her-wit come me son succur And sum lightnes o mi langur. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 332 In lightenes and alegeaunce of their sekenesse.

3. Absence of heaviness or pressure in action or movement; want of force or moment. Said both of material and immaterial things.

1795 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 15 From the lightness of the air of wind, the Enemy's Fleet and our Fleet were a very long time in passing. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 48 Lightness of hand consists in an almost imperceptible feeling and alternate easing of the bridle. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 704/2 The lightness of touch that so charmingly characterises the literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 5/2 The lightness of the weather spoiled yesterday's race. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 600/2 The tax falls with..undue severity upon one class, and with unreasonable lightness upon others.

4. Of form or outline: Freedom from heaviness or clumsiness, graceful slenderness.

1808 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. *Biographies* II. (1870) 35 She had lost much of the lightness of her figure. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 218/1 In them we observe a progressive change from heaviness to lightness—from columns less than four diameters in height to those of nearly seven. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 848/2 The spray is rendered with much lightness and delicacy.

5. The quality of moving lightly; agility, nimbleness, swiftness. Also in immaterial sense.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 198 To shewe his lightnesse and maistrye He pleyeth Herodes vp on a Scaffold hye. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lvii. (1495) 172 The bones are holowe for the more lyghtnesse of mouynge. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 216/2 A Lightenes, *agilitas.* **1530** PALSGR. 239/1 Lightnesse of understandinge, *facilité d'entendre.* **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxiv. 304 All these beasts for their lightnesse .. have passed from one world to an other. **1859** J. BROWN *Rab & Friends* (1862) 26 Rab .. trotted up the stair with much lightness. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 187 The contemplation of the brightening east .. seemed to lend lightness to our muscles.

† **6.** Ease, facility, readiness, esp. of belief. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 27735 Lightness o rage. **1549** COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 8, I .. blame your lightenes to beleue, & easynes to be persuaded. **1572** R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 152 Oftentimes these men, through their too muche lightnesse of beleefe, fall into great daungers. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 63 Linnets are both for lightnesse of digestion, and goodnesse of meate better then Sparrowes. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. Introd. 24 Note with what Lightness even Men of good-natur'd Intention fall into Mistakes.

7. Levity in behaviour; fickleness, unsteadiness, frivolity, thoughtlessness, unconcern.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 308 Lightnes of hert reves þam drede. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 344 Forto forsake God in a liȝtnes and in a rechelesnes. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 95 This chaunge will .. double thy lyghtnesse in tourning so often. **1679** BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 424 Imputing this insurrection .. to their folly and lightness. **1760** *Ann. Reg.* 52 The general lightness of his faith with regard to his former allies. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, My Catharine hath not by any lightness or folly of hers afforded grounds for this great scandal. **1887** E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* iii, The lightness of tone with which I uttered such serious words.

† **b.** Wantonness, lewdness, incontinence. *Obs.*

1516 *Life Birgette* in *Myrr. our Ladye* (1873) p. xlviii, She somwhat suspectynge the lyghtnesse of the virgyn commaundyd a rod to be brought vnto hir. **1541** *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 If they .. perceive any wil acte or condicion of lightnes of bodie in hir, which for the time being shall be queene of this realme. **1601** ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 11 Women of leuitie and lightnesse. **1652** C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* III. 18 With him of lightnesse she was much suspected.

8. Freedom from depression or dullness, esp. in *lightness of heart*; high spirits, joy, mirth.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xix. (1495) 66 The instrument of smellyng is not in a beest onely for lightnes and fayrnesse. *a* **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1244 Myn hert is al nakid of lightnesse. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 64 b, And this lyghtnesse or myrth may come somtyme of the clerenes of mannes conscyence. **1653** R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 55 They signifie Quarrels picked out of lightness of heart. **1828** R. NESBIT in *Mem.* iii. (1858) 83, I am able to pursue my proper work with my usual lightness of spirit. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxi. (1889) 195 He really hardly knew what to do to give vent to his lightness of heart.

Lightness[2] (ləi·tnės). [OE. *lihtnes* (= OHG. *liuchtnisse*), f. *líht*, *léoht* LIGHT *a.*[2] + -NESS.]

† **1.** Brightness, light (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

a **1023** WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 230 Se sunnandæȝ is restendæȝ and wuldorlic dæȝ and lihtnesse dæȝ. *a* **1325** in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 145 Alle þe liȝtnesse was aleyd. Sonne & mone lorn her liȝt. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xl. (1869) 91 The sunne .. maketh his lightnesse passe thoruh the cloude. *c* **1531** LATIMER *1st Let. to Baynton* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1322/2 They were vnapte to receyue the bryghte lyghtnes of the truthe. *c* **1532** DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 922 We knowe selfely the soveraygne lyghtnesse to be darked of a lyght cloude. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xiii, His countenance .. is now .. rendered wild by an insane lightness about the eyes.

2. The condition or state of being illuminated; illumination. Now only *lit.*

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1559 In ðat dred his ðoȝt was led In to liȝtnesse for to sen, Quow god wulde it sulde ben. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 13543 To-quils i in þis werld be, It has na lightnes bot o me. **1591** SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* (1599) 29 By the lightnesse and darkenesse which shee receiueth of him. **1651–7** T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 2 Thus must you to work with your flyes, light for darkness, and dark for lightness. **1832** LYTTON *Eugene A.* II. vii, The first thing that struck Walter in this apartment was its remarkable lightness.

Lightning (ləi·tniŋ). Also 4–5 **liȝtnynge**, 4, 6 **lyghtnyng**, 5–6 **lightnyng**, **lyght(e)nynge**, **lyt(e)nynge**, (5 **litynnynge**, 6 **lyghteling**), 6–8 **lightening**, 7–8 **light'ning.** [Special use of LIGHTENING *vbl. sb.*[2]; now differentiated in spelling.]

1. The visible discharge of electricity between one group of clouds and another, or between the clouds and the ground. Also in particularized sense (now *rare*), A flash of lightning. *Like lightning*, with the swiftness of lightning. Also in phr. † *in less than*, † *to last no longer than a lightning.*

Forked lightning, *chain* or *chained lightning*: designations applied (usu. indiscriminately) to lightning which assumes the form of a zigzag or divided line. *Sheet lightning*: that in which a wide surface is equally illuminated at once. *Summer* or *heat lightning*: sheet lightning without thunder, the result of a storm at a great distance.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 197 Thanne come .. One *spiritus paraclitus* to Pieres and to his felawes In lyknesse of a liȝtnynge, he lyȝte on hem alle. **1388** WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxvi. 19 Thi liȝtnyngis schyneden to the world. *c* **1425** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 314 The moost horribil thunderes and litynnyngis that evyr ony man herd. *a* **1470** *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 185 The same yere was Syn Poulys stypylle fyryd .. whythe the lyghtenynge. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 98 He shall rewarde yowe whiche sendeth thunderynge and lyghtelyng to the destruction of myscheuous men. **1591** FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 49 It shall be readie in les than a lightning. **1651** tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 257 A beame of her eyes .. which lasted no longer than a lightning. **1718** POPE *Iliad* xv. 725 He .. drives him, like a Light'ning, on the Foe. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 261 This Notion ran like Lightening thro' the City. **1841** MARRYAT *Poacher* xxvii, Our hero .. ran like lightning to the gap. **1859** *All Year Round* No. 17. 400 The lightning .. was chiefly 'sheet lightning', though now and then 'chained' or 'forked' was visible. **1880** *Nature* XXI. 407 A few lightnings and rather more auroras were seen.

transf. and *fig.* **1686** tr. *Chardin's Coron. Solyman* 149 The Lightning of Royal disfavour afterwards fell on Mirza Sadee. **1771** MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xxviii. (1803) 48 His eyes lost the lightning of their fury. **1821** SHELLEY *Death Napoleon* iii, The lightning of scorn laughed forth As she sung [etc.]. **1859** TENNYSON *Guinevere* 516 She .. Makes wicked lightnings of her eyes.

2. *slang.* Gin.

1781 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 140 Noggin of lightning, a quartern of gin. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 160 The stimulant of a 'flash of lightning'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attributive, as *lightning-flame*, *-flash*, *-glimpse*; **b.** instrumental, as *lightning-blackened*, *-blasted*, *-struck* adjs.; **c.** similative and parasynthetic, as *lightning-footed*, *-swift*, *-winged* adjs.; *lightning-like* adj. and adv.

1897 CLARK RUSSELL *Noble Haul* 80 Abaft she was naked, withered, and *lightning-blackened. **1821** SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. i. 135 Yon *lightning-blasted almond-tree. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 8 To set the aire on fier with lightning flames. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 3 Secure of Thunders cracke or *lightning flash. **1866** J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 4 Then sight .. As by a lightning-flash, will come to thee. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. VIII. 247 Mars, the *lightning-footed. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VI. 642 Light as the *Lightning glimps they ran. *a* **1822** SHELLEY *Prose Wks.* (1880) III. 323 *Lightning-like the vigorous maiden strides. **1841** KEBLE *Serm.* xii. (1848) 311 The clear, the indisputable, the lightning-like evidence. *c* **1820** S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 157 An oak .. Now *lightning-struck. **1857** C. BRONTE *Professor* II. xix. 48 So *lightning-swift is thought. **1646** CRASHAW *Sospetto d'Herode* xxx, The nimblest of the *lightning-winged loves.

d. passing into an *adj.*: Moving or flashing by with the rapidity of lightning.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* iv, To have a vanishing and lightning Fancie that knoweth not how to stay and fasten upon any particular. **1847** DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. xi, He gazed with admiration on her lightning glance.

e. Special combs.: **lightning-arrester**, a device to protect telegraphic apparatus, etc. from lightning; **lightning-bone**, ? = FULGURITE 1; **lightning-bug** = FIRE-FLY 1; **lightning-catarrh** (see quot.); **lightning-conductor**, a metallic rod or wire fixed to the summit (or other exposed point) of a building, or the mast of a ship, to convey lightning harmlessly into the earth or sea; **lightning-discharger** = *lightning-arrester*; **lightning express** *U.S.*, a designation given to certain very rapid trains; **lightning-pains** *pl.*, sharp, shooting pains of momentary duration, felt by patients suffering from locomotor ataxy (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); **lightning-paper**, a kind of firework giving off flashes of coloured light; **lightning-print**, an appearance sometimes found on the skin of men and animals and on clothing struck by lightning, popularly supposed to be photographs of surrounding objects; **lightning-proof** *a.*, protected from lightning; **lightning-rod** = *lightning-conductor*; **lightning-stone**, **-tube** = FULGURITE 1.

1870 F. L. POPE *Electr. Tel.* iv. (1872) 44 *Lightning-arresters must always be kept free from dampness and dirt. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 223 The name of '*lightning-bones', or 'thunder-bones', given to fossil bones. **1806** MOORE *Song* iv. Poems 166 Gleam then like the *lightning-bug. **1850** LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 206 The elegant fire-fly is called a lightning-bug. **1883** B. W. RICHARDSON *Field of Disease* 52 A suddenly developed and intensely severe cold or catarrh, hence sometimes called '*lightning catarrh.' **1832** *2nd Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1833) 564 This ship had not a *lightning conductor up at the time. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lightning-discharger. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* vi, The *lightning-express-train *whishes* by. **1896** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 346 In organic nervous diseases they [i. e. baths] are not to be recommended, unless it be to relieve the *lightning pains of tabes. **1873** SPON *Workshop Rec.* 137 *Lightning Paper. **1876** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 15 Jan. 36/1 Signor Orioli brought before a scientific congress at Naples four narratives relating to *lightning-prints. **1855** HYDE CLARKE *Dict.*, *Lightning-proof. **1790** in *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1793) III. 323 After a *lightening rod has been erected. **1860** EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 407 The lightning-rod that disarms the cloud of its threat. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 208 The *lightning-stones are metals, stones, pebbles, which the fire of the thunder has metamorphosed. **1831** *Literary Gaz.* 15 Jan. 44/2 *Lightning Tubes—In the neighbourhood of the old castle of Remstein .. there have been found this summer very firm and long vitreous tubes.

Light of love, light o' love. Also 6 **light a love, lightilove.** [See LIGHT *a.*[1] 16.]

1. As predicative phr.: Inconstant in love.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 89 Ah wretched wench, canst thou be so lyght of loue, as to chaunge with euery winde? **1592** HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instruct. Chr. Woman* N j, And if he should mary her, he wil thinke shee will have as good mind to other, as himselfe, when she is so light of love.

2. As *sb.* † **a.** Inconstancy in love. *Obs.*

1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* E iij b, The fickle are blamed: Their lightiloue shamed.

b. A woman capricious or inconstant in love; also, in more unfavourable sense, a wanton, a harlot.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 35 Foule strumpet, Light a loue, shorte heeles! **1618** FLETCHER *Chances* I. iii, Sure he has encountered Some light-o-love or other. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, You and I must part sooner than perhaps a light o' love such as you expected to part with—a likely young fellow. **1892** J. PAYN *Mod. Whittington* II. 167 'My Kitty a light-o'-love—a trollop—' and the wretched father burst into tears.

attrib. **1589** NASHE *Anat. Absurditie* A ij, As there was a loyall Lucretia, so there was a light a loue Lais. **1592** GREENE *Upst. Courtier* B 2 b, To warne such light a loue wenches, not to trust euery faire promise that such amorous Batchelers make them. **1843** JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 25 Following .. his light-o'-love sweetheart to the dance.

† **3.** The name of an old dance-tune. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 83. **1599** — *Much Ado* III. iv. 44. **1612** *Two Noble K.* V. iv.

Lightradge, obs. form of LIGHTERAGE.

Lights (ləits), *pl.* Forms: 2–3 **lihte**, 4 **liȝtes**, 4–6 **lightes, -is, -ys**, 6 **lyght(e)s**, *Sc.* **lichtis, lychtis, -es**, 6–7 **lites**, 6– **lights.** [Subst. use of LIGHT *a.*[1] The word LUNG has the same etymological meaning, the lungs being distinguished from the other internal parts by their lightness.]

The lungs. Now only applied to the lungs of beasts (sheep, pigs, bullocks), used as food (chiefly for cats and dogs).

? *a* **1200** *Homily* in Phillipps *Fragm. Ælfric's Gramm., &c.* (1838) 6 Þine þermes .. lifre & þine lihte. *c* **1205** LAY. 6499 Þat deor .. ræsde o þene stede, and for-þat him þa breste .. þat þa lihte [*c* 1275 longene] and þa liuere feollen on eorðen. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 498 Þe left schulder ȝaf he, Wiþ hert, liuer and liȝtes And blod tille his quirre. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 10705 With a big arow he Rut þurgh his rybbes .. Betwene the lyuer & the lightes launchit hym þurghe. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xxxi. 131 Then wofully sich wightys Shall gnawe thise gay knyghtys, Thare lunges and thare lightys. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xi. 80 So deip the grundin steyll heyd owt of sycht is, Ful hait and warm it festnyt in his lychtis. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xli. 711 Bitter Almondes doo open the stopping of the lunges or lightes. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 26 As if his lungs and lites were nigh asunder brast. **1665** WOOD *Life* 12 May, The lights of a bullock or yong oxe. **1671** SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xliii. 94 The Difficulty of Breathing shews the Lights [to be affected]. **1797** *Lond. Art Cookery* 133 To dress a Calf's Pluck. Boil the lights and part of the liver. **1835** MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xli, It is a piece of lights reserved for the dinner of the cat to-morrow. **1873** E. SMITH *Foods* 79 The lungs, or as they are vulgarly termed lights, are eaten as a part of the pluck or fry.

Li·ghtship. [f. LIGHT *sb.*] A vessel bearing a light, *esp.* one with a warning light or lights moored where a lighthouse cannot conveniently be placed; a floating light.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 11 The office of the light-ship is to tow vessels in the dark through the strait. **1870** *Daily News* 2 Sept. 3 The visitors to Ramsgate .. have had an opportunity afforded them of seeing the far-famed Goodwin lightship at close quarters.

Li·ght-skirts. A woman of light character.

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. viii, Solomon .. Singing his love, the holy spouse of Christ, Like as she were some light-skirts of the East. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return Parnass.* I. ii. 310 Hath not Shor's wife, although a light skirts she, Giuen him a chast long lasting memory? **1616** T. TUKE *Treat. agst. Paint.* 39 Actions .. becomming onely light-skirts, and idle women. **1632** QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. xii. (1660) 145 I'le tell thee, Light-skirts, whosoever taught Thy feet to dance, thy dancing had a Fault. **1834** SIR H. TAYLOR *2nd Pt. Artevelde* III. iii. 114 She's a light skirts! **1898** *Lit. World* 4 Feb. 103 To consider her [Highland Mary's] story .. either (1) she was something of a light-skirts, or (2) she is a kind of Scottish Mrs. Harris.

b. *attrib.* (in form *light-skirt*).

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. vi. 468 You light skirt starres, this is your wonted guise, By glomy light perke out your doutfull heads. **1619** W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 49 Any light-skirt Dame, or Courtly Herodias shall rather be imitated. **1891** W. A. CLOUSTON in *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 452/1 [The parrot] told tales to its master of his light-skirt wife.

Lightsome (ləi·tsŏm), *a.*[1] [f. LIGHT *a.*[1] + -SOME. Cf. MHG. *lîhtsam.*]

1. Having the effect or appearance of lightness; now chiefly with reference to form, light, graceful, elegant. † Also, in early use, easy. Somewhat *rare.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyghtesum, or esy (K. lihtsum), *facilis.* **1578** *Chr. Prayers* 77 b, Let thy yoke become sweete and thy burthen lightsom to me through thy crosse. **1634–5** BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 179 The pillars as strong as any I have seen .. but nothing neat or lightsome. **1737** BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 19 Nothing contributes more to a Horse's being easy upon the Rider's Hand, than a lightsome Fore-End, and thin Shoulders. **1759** B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. I. of Wight 123 The Air of Newport is lightsome and pleasant. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 14 Snowy blossoms .. so lightsome, and yet so rich! *a* **1851** MOIR *Poems, Angler* ii, His hat of whitest straw, Lightsome of wear. **1877** MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iv. 116 The lofty tower, straight and lightsome as a lily.

2. Not weighed down by care, pain, or sorrow; light-hearted, cheerful, merry; also, enlivening, entertaining.

? *a* **1366** CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 956 With ladies and with bacheleres, Ful lightsom and [ful] glad of cheres. *c* **1400** *Beryn* 2973 Hir thouȝtis .. did hir peyn to make liȝtsom chere. **1590** T. WATSON *Eclog. Death Walsingham* 121 That lightsome vaine is changd from youth to aged grauitie. **1657** SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 389 White garments .. suit fitly with that lightsome affection of joy. **1679** C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* 202 A lightsome story of a French gentleman .. being asked merrily [etc.]. **1712** STEELE *Spect.*

No. 547 P 12, I now find myself chearful, lightsome and easy. **1812** Byron *Ch. Har.* II. xcii, Greece is no lightsome land of social mirth. **1818** Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, Lightsome sangs make merry gate. **1877** Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* ii. 39 The merry-makers were dancing .. a lightsome crowd, with garlands and greenery.

b. Flighty, frivolous.

1533 Sir T. More in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 52 Not vppon the fallible opinion or sone spoken words of lightsome chaungeable peple. **1800** A. Carlyle *Autobiog.* 524 The neighbours .. were all very agreeable, even the clergyman's wife, who was a little lightsome. **1890** W. A. Wallace *Only a Sister?* 77 She was as good-living a woman as ever stepped; but lightsome like, as foreign folks are.

3. Moving lightly; lively, nimble, quick.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 37 Their sences cleare and lightsome, their wits pregnant. **1683** Tryon *Way to Health* xi. (1697) 193 The Body will feel itself more airy and lightsomer. **1737** Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 157 Matter is drawn off, and the Head rendered brisk and lightsome. **1798** Frere, etc. *Anti-Jacobin* No. 31 (1852) 171 Thy limber and lightsome spirit bounds up against affliction. **1805** Wordsw. *Prelude* xiii. 133 As lightsome as a bird. **1815** L. Hunt *Feast of Poets* 65 Mr. Scott..has a lightsome fancy. **1850** Tennyson *In Mem.* lxv, There flutters up a happy thought, Self-balanced on a lightsome wing. **1879** J. Hawthorne *Laugh. M.* etc. 315 His lofty figure was as alert and lightsome as it was majestic.

Lightsome (ləi·tsŏm), *a.*[2] For forms see Light *sb.* and -some. [f. Light *sb.* + -some.]

1. Radiant with light; light-giving, luminous.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyghtesum, or fulle of lyghte, *luminosus.* **1530** Rastell *Bk. Purgat.* III. ii, The sonne & the other sterres .. we see them so lyghtsom, so pure and clene. **1655** Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* I. 3 Dark Lanthorn, lightsome one way, and dark another. **1813** Shelley *Q. Mab* 102 Lightsome clouds and shining seas.

b. *fig.*

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xviii[i]. 10 The heste of the Lord [is] liȝtsum, liȝtende eȝen. **1548** Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 12 God the father, the fountain of all light; from whence what soeuer is lightsome in heauen and earth, boroweth his light. **1570-6** Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 3 Master Camden, the most lightsome antiquarie of this age. **1615** Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* xi. vii, The lights of Israel .. should be succeeded with one, much more lightsome than they. **1728** Swift *Two Lett. to Publ. Dubl. Wkly. Jrnl.* i. Wks. 1824 VII. 206 You must grow from chaos and darkness, to the little glimmerings of existence first, and then proceed to more lightsome appearances afterwards. **1883** R. W. Dixon *Mano* I. viii. 21 Those lightsome words that warm like summer days.

2. Chiefly of an apartment, a building: Permeated with light; well-lighted, bright, illumined.

1538 Leland *Itin.* VII. 110 The Paroche Chirche is faire and lyghtesom. **1625** Bacon *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 548 His Stately Galleries, and Roomes, so Large and Lightsome. **1654** Cokaine *Dianea* I. 44 The Princesse was full of wonder .. That this habitation being under ground was so lightsome. **1726** Leoni *Designs* 2/2 The Ground-floor is .. above the level of the Street, which .. makes the offices beneath more lightsome. **1798** Wordsw. *Goody Blake & H. Gill* v, The long, warm, lightsome summer-day. **1873** Symonds *Grk. Poets* xii. 407 Beneath the lightsome vault of heaven he stands and prays.

b. *fig.*

c **1425** *St. Mary of Oignies* I. v. in *Anglia* VIII. 138 þey [make] lightsum þe soule with a shynynge. **1587** Golding *De Mornay* viii. 101 Beyond the first Olimpiade, there is nothing but a thicke cloud of ignorance, euen in the lightsomest places of all Greece. **1641** M. Frank *Serm.* (1672) 255 The times of the Gospel are the only lightsome day. **1863** W. G. Blaikie *Better Days Work. People* ii. 48 Will the six days of labour be none the lightsomer for the sunshine of the day of rest?

3. Clear, perspicuous, manifest. Now *rare.*

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 355/1 So shall I..make you that matter so lightsome and so clere. **1670** Milton *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. 1738 II. 2, I .. shall endeavour .. with plain and lightsome Brevity, to relate .. things worth the noting. **1859** I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 269 But were not ancient schemes of human nature..far more lightsome, and easy of apprehension.

†**4.** Light-hued. *Obs.*

a **1586** Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1633) 312 The lightsome colours of affection, shaded with the deepest shadowes of sorrow. **1608** Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 767 Black, and not lightsome, only about the edges of it there was some palenesse apparent. **1674** N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 52 It must be a bright lightsom colour.

Lightsomely (ləi·tsŏmli), *adv.*[1] [f. Lightsome *a.*[1] + -ly[2].] Lightly, nimbly; gaily, merrily.

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) E 1 b, He settleth himselfe lightsomly (not thinking vpon it) in a readie aptnesse. **1668** H. More *Div. Dial.* III. xvi. (1713) 214 Though the Phancy of Cuphophron may seem more than ordinary ludibund and lightsomely sportful. **1808** Scott *Marm.* II. Introd., The bugles ringing lightsomely. **1837** Hawthorne *Twice-Told T.* (1851) II. ix. 131, I perceive a flock of snow birds, skimming lightsomely through the tempest. **1877** Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* iii. 88 They now most lightsomely live in that happiness to which there comes no end.

†**Li·ghtsomely,** *adv.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Lightsome *a.*[2] + -ly[2].] Clearly, lucidly, manifestly.

c **1510** More *Picus* Wks. 7/1 The same thing also in his boke, which he entitled *de Ente & Vno*, lightsomely he treateth. **1610** Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 381 Gods favour shining more lightsomly had scattered away the clouds of contention. **1662** J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 23 It is not as yet..made lightsomely famous.

Lightsomeness[1] (ləi·tsŏmnĕs). [f. Lightsome *a.*[1] + -ness.] The quality of being lightsome or not heavy; †easiness (*obs.*), liveliness, cheerfulness, etc.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyghtesumnesse, or esynesse, *facilitas.* **1581** Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 154 By lightsomnesse or heauinesse in learning, by easinesse or hardnesse in retaining. **1617** J. Moore *Mappe Mans Mortalitie* II. vii. 148 Though the heavy burden of our sinfull flesh doe load vs, yet lightsomnesse it is to a Christian to thinke that the way is not long. **1632** tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 200 There is no paine, but rather a lightsomnes of the body. **1668** G. C. in H. More *Div. Dial.* Pref. (1713) vi, That versatility of Wit, and lightsomeness of Humour. **1829** *Westm. Rev.* X. 428 The 'Misfortunes of Elphin'.. lacks lightsomeness, grace, and invention. **1876** Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 138 Drayton .. had an agreeable lightsomeness of fancy. **1880** J. Fothergill *Wellfields* III. xi. 250 She .. was astonished at the sudden lightsomeness of heart which she felt. **1885** Pater *Marius the Epicur.* II. 69 Dainty as that old divinely constructed armour of which Homer speaks, but without its miraculous lightsomeness.

Lightsomeness[2] (ləi·tsŏmnĕs). [f. Lightsome *a.*[2] + -ness.] The quality of being lightsome, luminous, or well-lighted; brightness; †clearness.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyghtesumnesse, *luminositas.* **1532** More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 583/1 The faith is not ordinarily with..open, ineuitable, and inuincible lyghtsomenesse inspired into the soule. **1581** J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 182 b, Spoken .. with a farre more playne lightsomnesse by our expositors. **1591** Harington *Orl. Fur.* III. xvi, A darksome place with lightsomnes to fill. **1617** Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* I. iv. 170 Paul..was dazeled with the exceeding lightsomenesse. **1754** Edwards *Freed. Will* IV. ix. (1762) 259 The Sun's being the Cause of the Lightsomeness and Warmth of the Atmosphere. **1791** Bentham *Panopt.* I. 14 Airiness, lightsomeness, economy .. are the evident results. **1892** MacLaren *Paul's Prayers* etc. 173 There are some of you, grovelling down at the bottom of the ocean, to whom.. the lightness and lightsomeness of the pure life..would seem miraculous.

Li·ght-tou·ch, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Light *a.* + Touch *sb.*] *trans.* To paint with a light touch.

1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. xxxviii, Whate'er Lorrain light-touched with softening hue.

Lightwards (ləi·twŏdz), *adv.* [f. Light *sb.* + -ward(s).] Towards the light.

1891 L. Keith *Lost Illusion* II. xix. 219 The geraniums turned lightwards at the window.

Li·ght-weight, light weight, *sb.* and *a.* [f. Light *a.*[1]]

A. *sb. Sporting.* A man or animal under the average weight; esp. in *Boxing*, now usually a competitor not exceeding ten stone. Also in *Racing* handicaps, one of the horses carrying light weights, or a jockey riding at a low weight.

1773 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 431 Send him a clever lad who can ride light weights. **1823** Egan *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Light weights*, a pugilistic expression for gentlemen under twelve stone. **1823** 'Jon Bee' *Dict. Turf, Light weight*, in affairs connected with the ring, persons of 11 stone and under are light weights. **1848** Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxxvi, As a light-weight, his skill is of the .. highest order. **1871** M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* III. iv. 112 Presently entered the landlord, .. a light weight of five-and-thirty. **1897** *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 542/2 Some breeders of the..lightweights [dogs] have gone a trifle too far.

attrib. **1857** Lawrence *Guy Livingstone* ix. 80 Having her [a mare] broken into a perfect light-weight hunter. **1896** *Daily News* 12 June 6/3 His engagement as a light-weight jockey.

B. *adj.* Light in weight; said *esp.* of coins = Light, *a.*[1] I b. Also *fig.*

1809 E. S. Barrett *Setting Sun* I. 39 May we not see in them the handwriting on the wall,..the end of the government of light-weight princes? **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 1/3 Some light-weight Colonial gold coins. **1898** *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 9/1 It is customary to start with the lightest-weight birds—say 4 lb. 2 oz. and rising 2 oz. each bird.

Lightwood[1] (ləi·twud). [f. Light *a.*[1]] A name given to various trees from the lightness of their wood; in Australia chiefly applied to *Acacia Melanoxylon.*

(The first quot. may belong to the next word: the writer perh. mistook the reason for the appellation.)

1685 L. Wafer *Voy. & Descr. Isthmus Amer.* (1699) 95 A Tree about the bigness of an Elm, the Wood of which is very light, and we therefore call it Light-wood. **1843** J. Backhouse *Visit. Austral. Col.* iv. 48 Light-wood.. derives this name from swimming in water, while the other woods of V. D. Land, except the pines, generally sink. **1859** H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* II. 193 A solitary dark-foliaged lightwood. **1866** H. Simcox *Rustic Rambles* 54 The numerous lightwood trees. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 681/1 Lightwood, *Ceratopetalum apetalum.*

Li·ghtwood[2]. *North Amer. & W. Indian.* [f. Light *sb.* (or Light *v.*[2]).] **a.** Any wood used in lighting a fire; in the southern states, resinous pine-wood. **b.** Used as a name for various trees (e. g. *Amyris balsamifera* Candle-wood) which burn with a brilliant flame.

[**1685**: see prec.] **1693** *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 620 The *Lignum Rhodium* Tree, called by the Planters of Barbados Lightwood. **1705** R. Beverley *Virginia* III. iii. § 11 (1855) 136 They [Indians] generally burn pine or lightwood (that is, the fat knots of dead pine). **1763** W. Robinson in W. Roberts *Nat. Hist. Florida* 99 Oak, .. cabbage, lightwood, and mangrove trees. **1859** Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Lightwood*, pine wood as opposed to slower burning wood. **1888** *Century Mag.* XXIX. 880/2 The bright-blazing pitch-pine, called..'lightwood' at the South.

attrib. **1856** Olmsted *Slave States* 450 Carrying lightwood torches. **1859** K. Cornwallis *New World* I. 176 The lightwood tree grew to a height of a hundred feet.

†**Li·ghtwort.** *Obs.* [f. Light(s) + Wort.] = Lungwort. **Sea L.**, ? *Mertensia maritima.*

1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle* (1596) 18 Mixe the pouder of light wort (which growes among stones or on Okes, like a dried turfe nigh the ground) with [etc.]. *Ibid.* 267 Pomelle, so called in French, in Latin Consiligo, which I take to be the hearb called lightwort or comphere. **1770** Sir J. Hill *Herb. Brit.* II. 163 *Pneumaria Maritima*, Sea Lightwort.

†**Li·ghty,** *a. Obs.* [f. Light *sb.* or *a.*[1] + -y.]

1. Full of light, bright, shining.

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xvii. 5 Loo! a liȝty cloude shadewid hem. — *Luke* xi. 34 If thin yȝe schal be symple, al thi body schal be liȝtful [*v.r.* liȝti; **1388** liȝti].

2. Enlightened, well-informed.

1562 Turner *Bathes* I In this our lightye and learned tyme.

†**Li·gialty.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. OF. *ligeauté* (Godefroy) obligation to homage, f. *lige* Liege.] ? A district or province in which one is a liege-lord.

1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xv. 134 Kings .. must act, *Per deputatum*, when their Persons are absent in another Ligialty.

†**Ligiament.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. *ligiamentum*, f. *ligius* Liege.] An act of allegiance.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 55 That he, his successours, and men of Scotlonde awe to make homage, ligiament [1387 *Trevisa* legeaunce], and fidelite to kynges of Ynglonde.

Ligiance, Ligier, obs. ff. Ligeance, Ledger.

Liging, Lignage, obs. ff. Lying, Lineage.

Lign-aloes (ləinæ·loʊz). Also 4-5 **ligne aloes,** 6-9 **lignaloe,** 9 (sense **c**) **linaloa, -aloe.** [ad. late L. *lignum aloēs* 'wood of the aloe' (*aloēs* genitive of *aloē*).] **a.** The bitter drug aloes; = Aloe 3. **b.** Aloes-wood; = Aloe 1. **c.** [= Sp. *linaloe.*] An aromatic wood obtained from a Mexican tree of the genus *Bursera.*

c **1374** Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1169 (1137) The woful teris.. As bittre weren..as is ligne Aloes or galle. **1577** Frampton *Joyfull Newes* 84 b, Making a Pomander of it, mingled with Muske, Lignaloe, it doeth comfort the braine. **1611** Bible *Num.* xxiv. 6 The trees of Lign-Aloes which the Lord hath planted. **1721** Bailey, *Lign-Aloes*, the Wood of Aloes, a Drug of great Price. **1859** Hooker in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 428 Lign aloe.—The name of a remarkably aromatic wood sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1855 from the department of Vera Cruz in Mexico. **1867** Jean Ingelow *Story Doom* I. 18 Where the dew distilled All night from leaves of old lign aloe trees. **1883** Ogilvie Suppl., *Linaloa*, A Mexican wood [etc.].

Lignate, obs. Sc. variant of Lingot.

Lignatile (li·gnătil, -əil), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *lignātilis* (cf. L. *saxātilis*), f. L. *lignum* wood.] 'Living or growing upon wood, as certain mushrooms' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

†**Ligna·tion.** *Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *lignātiōn-em*, f. *lignārī* to fetch or procure wood, f. *lignum* wood.]

1623 Cockeram, *Lignation*, a hewing or purueying of wood. **1721** in Bailey.

†**Ligna·tor.** *Obs.*—[0] [L., f. *lignāt-ī* (see prec.).]

1623 Cockeram, *Lignator*, he which doth it [*sc.* lignation].

Ligne, obs. form of Line.

†**Ligneal,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *ligne-us* Ligneous + -al.] Ligneous; (in quot.) obtained from wood. So †**Lignean** *a. Obs.*—[0]

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 190/2 He may vse this ligneal water; Take of the best *Ligni Guaiaci* [etc.]. **1656** Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ligneous, Lignean*, of wood or timber, wooden, or full of wood.

†**Li·gnee.** *Obs.* In 5 **lignye, lygnee, -nye, lynee.** [a. F. *lignée*, f. *ligne* Line *sb.*[2] Cf. Pr. *linhada.*] = Lineage. (Freq. in Caxton.)

a **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 109 Iacob and Alia praied that God wolde yeue his children lynee and generacion and multiplicacion. *c* **1477** Caxton *Jason* 68 b, Salathiel whiche was of the lignye of the Hebrews. **1490** — *Eneydos* vi. 29 To thende that their name perysshe not wythoute remembraunce for faulte of lygnee. *c* **1500** *Melusine* i. 6 The noble lynee whiche yssued of the said woman.

Ligneous (li·gnĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *ligne-us* (f. *lign-um* wood) + -ous. Cf. F. *ligneux.*]

1. Of the nature of wood; woody: said *esp.* of plants and their texture (opposed to *herbaceous*).

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 504 They being of a more Ligneous Nature, will incorporate with the Tree it selfe. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 334 The exhalations from ligneous and lean bodies, as bones, hair, and the like. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plants*, Under-Shrubs or ligneous Plants, are those that are less than Shrubs. **1792** Belknap *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 118 That fossil, ligneous substance called peat. **1802** Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 247 Towards the centre the galls are hard and ligneous. **1834** Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xxvii. (1849) 365 In approaching the equator, the ligneous exceed the number of herbaceous plants. **1884** Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 176 The..secondary bast of ligneous Dicotyledons.

2. (A mod. use, chiefly *jocular.*) Made or consisting of wood, wooden. Also *fig.*

Ligneous marble, 'wood coated or prepared so as to resemble marble' (Ogilvie 1882).

1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* x. (1873) 94 That ligneous barricado, which .. now serves as the entrance of the lowly cottage. **1859** Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 62 The ligneous charger .. painted bright cream-colour [etc.]. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 7/5 Fraschini, who is ligneous as ever, and looks as if he were cut out of serviceable oak.

Lignescent (ligne·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. L. *lign-um* wood + -escent.] Tending to be ligneous or woody.

a **1706** Evelyn *Sylva* I. ii. (1776) 66 Suffrutices are shrubs lower than the former, lignescent, and more approaching to the stalky herbs Lavender, Rue, &c. **1731** Bailey vol. II, *Lignescent*, growing wooden, becoming wood. [In some mod. Dicts.]

Ligni- (li·gni), comb. form of L. *lignum* wood, as in **Li·gnicole, Ligni·coline** *adjs.* [L. *colĕre* to inhabit], growing on wood, as some mosses, lichens, and fungi (*Cent. Dict.*). **Lignicolous** (-i·kŏləs) *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS], living in wood; 'applied to certain bivalve shells which establish themselves in wood' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Ligniferous** (-i·fĕrəs) *a.* [see -FEROUS], bearing or producing wood (ibid.). **Ligniform** *a.* [see -FORM], of the form or appearance of wood. **Ligniperdous** (-pē·ıdəs) *a.* [L. *perdĕre* to destroy], wood-destroying. **Lignivorous** (-i·vŏrəs) *a.* [L. *-vorus* devouring], wood-devouring.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 60 *Ligniform Carbonated Wood. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. vii. 122 Beetles, and many other kinds of *ligniperdous insects have been introduced into Great Britain in timber. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlix. (1828) IV. 492 In the saprophaga, the *lignivorous tribes form more than a half. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* v. (1864) 128 The felled timber attracts lignivorous insects.

† **Li·gnicide.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *lignicīd-a*, f. *lignum* wood + *-cīdĕre, cædere* to cut.] A wood-cutter (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Lignification (lignifikē·i·ʃən). [f. next: see -FICATION.] The process of becoming ligneous.

1808 GOOD in *Ann. Reg., Char.* etc. 112 We can trace the age of a tree with a considerable degree of certainty, by allowing a year for every outer circle, and about two or three years for the complete lignification of the innermost. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 22 The lignification or conversion into cork of cell-walls. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 62 Lignification may increase the thickness of the cell-wall.

Lignify (li·gnifəi), *v.* [f. L. *lign-um* wood + -(I)FY.] **a.** *trans.* To convert into wood; to make ligneous. Chiefly in *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* **Li·gnified. b.** *intr.* To become wood.

1828 in WEBSTER [*trans.* and *intr.*]. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 133 Lignified vessels. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 33 The corky and lignified scales of the cell-wall. 1884 SOPHIE HERRICK *Wonders of Plant Life* i. 6 The protoplasm disappears, the cellulose lignifies. 1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Upm.* I. xvii. 265 A lignified turnip.

Lignin (li·gnin). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. L. *lign-um* wood + -IN [1].] An organic substance, forming the essential part of woody fibre.

1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 131 When a piece of wood has been boiled in water and in alkohol..what remains insoluble is the woody fibre, or lignin. 1859 *Fownes' Chem.* 360 Pure lignin is tasteless, insoluble in water and alcohol, and absolutely innutritious. 1894 D. H. SCOTT *Struct. Bot.* I. *Flowering Pl.* 56 The woody character of the cell-walls of the xylem is due to the presence of a substance called lignine.

b. *Comb.*: **lignin-dynamite** (see quot.).

1883 *Fortn. Rev.* May 645 'Lignin-dynamite', as the wood sawdust saturated with nitro-glycerine..is called.

Lignite (li·gnəit). *Min.* [a. F. *lignite* (A. Brongniart in 1807), f. L. *lign-um* wood: see -ITE.] A variety of brown coal bearing visible traces of its ligneous structure.

1808 T. ALLAN *Names Min.* 42. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 307 The pitch-lakes of Trinidad..are known to exude from Tertiary lignites. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 501 The lignites of Austria have yielded very numerous plant-remains. *attrib.* 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 480/2 In the Isle of Wight (Alum Bay) lignite beds..occur. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1125 Lignite blocks..used as a combustible.

Lignitic (lignitik), *a.* [f. LIGNITE + -IC.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, lignite.

1843 in HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. etc.* 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* iii. 507 A Lignitic formation. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Aug. 6/3 Large masses of peat, lignitic branches..and animal remains.

Lignitiferous (lignitifĕrəs), *a.* [f. LIGNITE + -(I)FEROUS.] Producing lignite.

1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Lignitiferous*, applied to strata or formations which contain subordinate beds of lignite or brown-coal. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 431 The lignitiferous beds of France.

Lignitize (li·gnitəiz), *v.* [f. LIGNITE + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into lignite.

1886 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXI. 203 A large log two feet in diameter, and completely lignitized, was also seen.

Ligno- (li·gno), used as a combining form of L. *lignum* wood (cf. LIGNI-) in a few scientific and technical terms. **Lignoce·llulose, Lignoce·ric** *a.* [L. *cera* wax] (see quots.). † **Li·gnograph** [-GRAPH], a wood-engraving. † **Ligno·graphy,** wood engraving. **Li·gno-sulphu·ric** *a.* = SULPHOLIGNIC *a.*

1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 47 *Lignocelluloses, lignin combined with cellulose, as in Jute fibre. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Lignoceric acid*, $C_{24}H_{48}O_2 = C_{23}H_{47}.CO_2H$. A fatty acid contained in paraffin and in beech-wood tar. 1844 MANTELL *Medals Creation* I. xviii. Contents, The excellent artists by whom the *lignographs or wood-cuts were engraven. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 721/1 The art of Wood-Engraving, or, as it is sometimes more learnedly termed..Xylography and *Lignography. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., **Ligno-sulphuric acid*, sulpholignic acid, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on lignine.

Lignoin (li·gnoıin). *Chem.* [f. L. *lign-um* wood + *o* (? after *benzoin* or *aloin*) + -IN [1].] A brown substance ($C_{20}H_{23}NO_8$) obtained by Reichel from old Huanuco bark. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 695.

Lignone (li·gnoun). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -ONE.] (See quots.)

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 421 A specimen of wood-spirit..was found by Gmelin to contain a volatile liquid, differing in some respects from acetone, to which he gave the term *lignone.* 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 695 *Lignone* or *Xylite.* These names were applied to a volatile liquid of variable composition..obtained from crude wood-spirit by treatment with chloride of calcium, and subsequent rectification. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 36 *note*, Lignone, insoluble in water, alcohol and ether; soluble in ammonia, potassa and soda.

Lignose (li·gnous), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *lignōs-us*, f. *lignum* wood: see -OSE.] **A.** *adj.* = LIGNEOUS.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 465 Those Plants are more fit for dying Cloth, which are Lignose. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* In mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* **a.** *Chem.* One of the constituents of lignin. **b.** 'A Silesian blasting powder made of woody fibre charged with nitro-glycerine' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884).

1878 A. H. GREEN *Coal* v. 165 The lignose in its turn can be changed into cellulose. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 36 *note*, Lignose, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and ammonia; soluble in solutions of potassa or soda.

Lignosity (lignoˈsiti). *rare*—°. [f. LIGNOUS or LIGNOSE + -ITY.] The condition of being ligneous or woody. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lignot, obs. Sc. variant of LINGOT.

Lignous (li·gnəs), *a. rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *lignōs-us*, f. *lign-um* wood: see -OUS.] = LIGNEOUS.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July (1679) 21 Slip Stocks, and other lignous Plants and Flowers. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6133 Its [the Skin of a Root] compounding parts, likewise Parenchymous, and Lignous. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 38 The Lignous Body is a Substance whose Contexture is more..close than that of the Bark. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 229 The nut or shell appears as if it had been composed of lignous fibres strongly interwoven. 1831 J. DAVIES *Man. Mat. Med.* 75 The remainder is a lignous substance. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Lignosus.*

Lignum [1] (li·gnŭm). [L. *lignum* wood.]

‖ **1.** *Bot.* The wood of exogenous plants, comprising both alburnum and duramen.

1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* I. 190 The whole of the liber of one year..becoming the alburnum of the next, and the alburnum becoming the lignum. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

‖ **2.** Occurring, with qualification, in the names of various trees and woods: **lignum aloes** († occas. *aloe*) = LIGNALOES; † **lignum aquilæ,** aloes-wood; † **lignum rhodium,** candle-wood, *Amyris balsamifera*; † **lignum sanctum,** a name for LIGNUM VITÆ.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 Þe tree þat es called lignum aloes. 1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* T iij a/2 Take lignum aloes .ij. ounces. 1529 *Doctors' Commons Wills* (Camden) 14 My beades of lignum alweys dressed with goulde. 1553 Lignum Sanctum [see GUAIACUM 1]. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 239 Lignum aloe, blacke, heauy and fine. 1558, 1604 [see GUAIAC]. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 41 Here groweth the right Lignum Aquilæ, which is of so excellent vertue in phisick. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* IV. i. Wks. 1883 III. 421 The chalks and chips of lignum aloes. 1693 Lignum Rhodium [see LIGHTWOOD [2]]. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 56 The Powder of Lignum Aloes.

3. Short for LIGNUM VITÆ.

1899 *Sheffield manufacturer's list*, Braces, Beech and Lignum Head.

Lignum [2] (li·gnŭm). *Austral.* [Corruption of mod.L. *polygonum.*] 'A bushman's contraction for any species of the wiry plants called polygonum' (Morris *Austral Eng.*). In quots. *attrib.*

1880 MRS. MEREDITH *Tasmanian Friends & Foes* xxviii. 180 The poor emus had got down into the creek amongst the lignum bushes for a little shade. 1896 H. LAWSON *When World was Wide* 135 (Morris) By mulga scrub and lignum plain.

‖ **Lignum vitæ** (li·gnŭm vəi·tī). [L. = wood of life.]

1. A tree; = GUAIACUM 1. Applied also to several other trees having wood of similar properties.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. cxviii. 1309 Italian Lignum vitæ, or woode of Life, groweth to a faire and beautiful tree. 1655 J. S. *Jrnl. Eng. Army in W. Indies* 18 Of..Mastick and Lignum vitæ trees there are good plenty. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 326 The Trees I observ'd here, were Lignum Vitæ, Birch..and many more. 1792 [see GUAIACUM 1]. 1866 *Morning Star* 17 Mar., The lignum vitæ is putting forth its blossoms. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Lignum vitæ of New South Wales, *Acacia falcata.* Lignum vitæ of New Zealand, *Metrosideros buxifolia.* Bastard lignum vitæ, *Badiera diversifolia.*

2. The wood of this tree; = GUAIACUM 2.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. xii. (1636) 556 Wood of Brasill, wood of Guaicum, called Lignum vitæ. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Nov., This morning my cozen Thomas Pepys, the turner, sent me a cupp of lignum vitæ for a token. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 74 If it be very hard Wood you are to Plane upon, as Box, Ebony, Lignum Vitæ, &c. 1817 J. ADAMS *Let.* 5 June Wks. 1856 X. 263 Mr. Adams was born and tempered a wedge of steel to split the knot of *lignum vitæ*, which tied North America to Great Britain. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iii. 85 My toy-bricks of lignum vitæ had been constant companions.

3. The resin obtained from this tree; = GUAIACUM 3.

1611 COTGR., *Gayac*, Gwacum, Lignum vitæ, Pockewood. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Guaiacum*, a wood called by some *Lignum vitae.* It is much vsed in physicke against the French disease. 1686 S. SEWALL *Diary* 2 Jan. (1878) I. 116 Discoursed with Ralf Carter about Lignum Vitae.

Lignye, variant of LIGNEE. *Obs.*

Ligoustre, variant of LIGUSTRE. *Obs.*

‖ **Ligula** (li·giŭlă). [L. *ligula* strap, spoon; by-form of *lingula*, f. *lingua* tongue.]

1. A narrow tongue-like strip or fillet.

a. *Bot.* A narrow strap-shaped part in a plant, as the 'limb' of a ray floret in composite flowers, a projection from the top of a leaf-sheath in grasses, 'an appendage at the base of some forms of Corona' (Henslow 1856). **b.** *Ent.* (*a*) The 'tongue' of Crustaceans, Arachnids, and Insects, being a horny, membranous, or fleshy anterior part of the labium. (*b*) A tongue-like process on the elytra of certain aquatic beetles (*Cent. Dict.*). **c.** *Anat.* 'A thin lamina occupying the angle between the cerebellum and the restiform body' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

a. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xix. (1765) 50 *Ligula*, a narrow Tongue, or Fillet. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 10 [In grasses] there is often a thin membrane called a ligula, at the upper end of the sheath. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 371 Narrow leaves, with a long slit sheath and stipules adherent, forming a membranous ligula. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 392 Lycopodiaceæ...The leaves have no ligula.

b. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 363 *Ligula*, a capillary instrument between the lancets; probably representing the tongue of the perfect mouth. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 218 The labium..is formed of two parts; one inferior..is the chin (*mentum*), the other membranous [etc.] ..is termed *ligula.* 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 424 Their antennæ are always geniculate, and the ligula is small, rounded and concave, or cochleariform.

c. 1848 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 5) II. 724 The diverging posterior pyramids and restiform bodies surmounted along their margin by a band of nervous substance called the *ligula.*

2. A genus of cestoid worms, typical of the family *Ligulidæ*; a worm of this genus.

1840 E. BLYTH, etc. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 649 The fourth Family of the Parenchymata—the Cestoidea—consists of only a single genus,—Ligula. These are the simplest in their organization of all the Entozoa. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* Introd., When Rudolphi spoke of the ligulæ of fishes which could continue to live in birds.

3. A genus of molluscs (*Cent. Dict.*).

1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Manual* 56.

Ligular (li·giŭlăr), *a.* [f. LIGULA + -AR. Cf. F. *ligulaire.*] Pertaining to or resembling a ligula.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 471 At the point where the lamina bends back from the unguis, ligular structures are often formed on the inner or upper side.

Ligulate (li·giŭlĕt), *a.* [f. LIGULA + -ATE [3].]

1. Having the form of, or furnished with, a ligula; strap-shaped; *Bot.* applied *esp.* to the ray florets of some composite flowers, and to flowers having a monopetalous corolla slit on one side and opened flat.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xix. (1765) 49 Ligulate, when all the Corollulæ..of the Florets are plane, flat,..and expanded towards the outer Side. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* x. (1794) 101 He calls..the semi-florets, ligulate floscules. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 187 The 5 segments that make up the ligulate floret of a Composita. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 480/2 *Ligulate flowers*, are such as have a monopetalous corolla slit on one side and opened flat, as in the Dandelion Lilac. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 580 Axis..of the branchlets ligulate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 196 Daisy,..Ray-flowers many, 1-seriate, female, ligulate. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 547 When the leaf is ligulate and its insertion broad. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rodentia* 239 The rudimentary pollex of *Myodes* bears a large ligulate nail.

2. Of letters: Connected by a band.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. 75 A good example of ligulate letters, which English antiquaries are familiar with, not only on the pottery, but also on the altars and inscribed tablets of the Anglo-Roman period.

So **Li·gulated** *a.*, in the same senses.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ligulated floscules.* 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 15 Some wore round coronets of the small ligulated feathers of the man of war bird. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* (s.v. *Liguliformis*), Ligulated corols. 1864 T. WRIGHT in *Intell. Observ.* No. 34. 231 Doubled or ligulated letters.

Ligule (li·giul). [ad. L. LIGULA; cf. F. *ligule.*]

1. = LIGULA 1.

1862 in COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms.* 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 184 Compositæ,..Corolla..ligulate, lobes elongate and connate into a strap-shaped or elliptic ligule. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 277 Observe, in any common Grass ..the ligule, a scale-like stipular projection at the base of the blade of the leaf, where it passes into the sheath. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rodentia* 528 The end of this ligule or girdle of bone thus encircling the tympanic.

† **2.** 'A small (Romane) measure containing about a spoonefull; and in weight three drammes, and a scruple' (Cotgr.). *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 41 If it be taken to the weight or quantitie of two or three Ligules, it cures those who [etc.].

Liguli- (li·giŭli), comb. form of LIGULA in botanical terms, as *liguliferous* (see -FEROUS), *liguliflorate, -florous* (L. *flōr-, flōs* flower), *liguliformis* (L. *folium* leaf), *liguliform* (see -FORM).

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Liguliferus*...Applied by De Candolle to compound flowers which become double by the change of their corols into elongated little tongues or ligules; *liguliferous...*Liguliflorus..*liguliflorous. *Ligulæfolius*...Having linear leaves, as the *Eryngium ligulæfolium*: *liguliflorous. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Liguliflorate*, same as *Liguliflorous. *Liguliflorous*, applied to the corona of the Compositæ when it is entirely composed of ligulate florets. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 312 *Liguliformis*, When it [tongue] emerges from the labium, is short, flat, and not concealed within the mouth. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 418/2.

† **Ligurate,** *v.* *Obs.*—° [Badly f. L. *ligurīre.*]

1623 COCKERAM II, To Feed daintily, *ligurate.*

Ligure (li·giuəı). Also 4 **lugre, ligurie, -y,**

7 **lygure.** Also in Lat. form **ligurius,** 6 *exron.* **ligurios.** [ad. L. *ligūrius* (Vulgate), ad. Gr. λιγύριον (Exod. xxviii, LXX), app. a variant of a word which appears in many different forms, as λαγούριον, λαγγούριον, λυγγούριον, λυγκούριον; the last of these (adopted in late L. as *lyncūrius*) is connected with the mediæval notion that the stone was a concretion of the urine of the lynx (Gr. λυγκ-, λύγξ lynx, οὖρον urine). The word may conceivably have some connexion with the source of AZURE, LAZULI.] Some precious stone.

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 91 Smaragde lugre and prassiune. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxix. 13 He putte in it foure ordres of gemmes .. in the thridde [was] ligury [1388 ligurie], achatese, amatist. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lix. (1495) 572 Ligurius is a stone lyke to Electrum in colour. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxviii. 19 A Ligurios, an Achatt and an Ametyst. [1611 a Lygure, an Agate, and an Amethist.] 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 13 b, Ligurius, is a stone in colour lyke to Tin. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* III. vii. § 5 I. 80. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 118 Ligurius, as some fancy, is like the Electorius, and draws Straws. 1855 E. SMEDLEY *Occult Sci.* 357 Ligure. Said to attract straws like amber.

Ligurian (ləigiū·riăn, lig-), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Liguria* (f. *Ligur-*, nom. *Ligur*, *Ligus* = Gr. Λίγυς, pl. Λίγυες Ligurian) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the country anciently called *Liguria* in Cisalpine Gaul, including Genoa, parts of Piedmont and Savoy, etc. Now sometimes used by ethnologists as the distinctive epithet of a race of mankind supposed to be typically represented by the ancient Ligurians or their modern descendants. **b.** *sb.* An inhabitant or native of Liguria; a person belonging to the Ligurian race; also, a Ligurian bee.

Ligurian bee: a kind of honey-bee, *Apis ligustrica*, indigenous in southern Europe. *Ligurian republic*: the republic of Genoa, 1797–1805.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 57 Of the Ligurians, the most renowned beyond the Alpes, are the Sallij, Deceates, and Oxubij. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 11 [I am] vnwilling to make relation of my passing through .. the Sauoyean, and Ligurian Alpes. 1795 GIFFORD *Mæviad* (1796) 58 Together we explored the stoic page Of the Ligurian, stern tho' beardless sage [Persius]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 72/2 There is a great disagreement among authors concerning the origin of the Ligurians, though most probably they were descended from the Gauls. 1813 SOUTHEY *Life Nelson* vi, About seventy sail of vessels belonging to the Ligurian republic. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 54 It is best exemplified by the constitution of the Italian Republic, which was closely copied in the Ligurian. 1875 J. HUNTER *Bee-keeping* 141 (*heading*) Ligurian bees and the methods of Ligurianizing an apiary. *Ibid.*, The name 'Ligurian' appears to have been given by Spinola, who described it in 1805. *Ibid.*, On the 19th of July, 1859, the Ligurian Bee was introduced to England. *Ibid.* 143 Many Bee-keepers.. have successfully replaced their Black Queens with Ligurians, and so eventually succeeded in Ligurianizing their whole apiary. 1889 I. TAYLOR *Origin Aryans* 214 The primitive Aryans must be sought for among the four European races—Scandinavian, Celtic, Ligurian, and Iberian.

Hence **Ligu·rianize** *v. trans.*, to make (a colony of bees) Ligurian. 1875 [see above].

Ligurie: see LIGURE, LIGURY.

†**Ligurine.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. mod.L. *ligurīnus*, app. a subst. use of L. *Ligurīnus* Ligurian.] ? Some fringilline bird.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 105 A Ligurine's head rassed vert, bearing a thistel Or...The birde *Ligurinus* feedeth muche vpon thistles.

†**Ligu·rion.** *Obs.*—[0] [ad. late L. *ligūriōn-em* (Du Cange), f. *ligūrīre* to be dainty, greedy.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ligurion*, a devourer, a spendthrift.

Ligurite (li·giŭrəit). *Min.* [Named by D. Viriani in 1813 from *Liguria*: see LIGURIAN and -ITE.] An apple-green variety of titanite.

1816 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (1823) 207 Ligurite..occurs in a sort of talcose rocks..in the Appennines. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 481/1 *Ligurite*, this mineral occurs crystallized; the primary form is an oblique rhombic prism. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 695 *Ligurite*, a mineral having the angles and character of sphene (Dufrenoy) found in a talcose rock in the Appennines.

Ligur(r)ition (ligiŭri·fən). *rare.* [a. L. *ligur(r)itiōn-em*, f. *ligur(r)īre* to be dainty, to lick up.] Gluttonous devouring, licking.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ligurition*, greedinesse, lycorousnesse. 1644 *Vindex Anglicus* 6 (in list of 'inkhorn' terms). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ligurition*, a gluttonous devouring; immoderate appetite. 1859 FARRAR *Y. Home* 94 Slovenly servants employed in the emptying of wine-glasses and the ligurrition of dishes.

†**Li·gury.** *Obs.*—[0] = LIGURINE.

1598 FLORIO, *Spino*,..the bird Ligurie or a Siskin. 1659 TORRIANO, *Spino*,..a Ligury or Siskin-bird.

Ligury: see LIGURE.

†**Ligu·stre.** *Obs.* In 5 **lygoustre.** [a. OF. *ligustre* or ad. L. *ligustr-um* privet.] Privet.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xv, O Galathee, more whyte than the floure of lygoustre or of lylye.

Ligustrin (ligʌ·strin). *Chem.* [f. L. *ligustrum* privet + -IN [1]. Cf. F. *ligustrine*.] The bitter principle of privet.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 695 The leaves of privet yield, according to Polex .. a yellow, hygroscopic bitter extract, called ligustrin.

Ligynge, Ligyor, obs. ff. LYING, LEDGER.

Lih-: see LIE *v.*[1] and *v.*[2]

Lihȝen, Lihȝere, obs. ff. LAUGH *v.*, LIAR.

Lihinde, obs. form of LYING *ppl. a.*

Liht, obs. f. LIGHT; var. LITE *Obs.*, delay.

Lij-: see LIE *v.*[1] and *v.*[2]

Lijf, obs. form of LIFE, LIEF.

Lijk, obs. form of LICH (body, corpse), LIKE.

Lijt, variant of LITE *Obs.*, delay; obs. f. LIGHT.

Lik: see LICH, LICK, LIKE.

Likable, Likame: see LIKEABLE, LICHAM.

†**Li·kance.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 5 **lykance.** [f. LIKE *v.* + -ANCE.] Liking; pleasure.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 56 Loke that ye lowte to my lykance..dilygently ply to my plesance.

Likeour, obs. form of LIQUOR.

Like (ləik), *sb.*[1] [f. LIKE *v.*]

†**1.** (One's) good pleasure. (Also *pl.*) *Obs.*

? *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 2997 (Trin.) What haue I done aȝeyn þi like [*Fairf.* þe to myslike]? 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 75 Shee may doe all things at her owne likes.

†**2.** A liking (for). Const. *of.* *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* E ij b, Being wonne to haue a fauourable like of Poets wanton lines.

3. In mod. use *pl.* (rarely *sing.*), *likes* (coupled with *dislikes*): Feelings of affection or preference for particular things; predilections.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 495 She used to say, 'It was not her likes, but her husband's, or she'd have had me back.' 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xii. 180 Her odd likes and dislikes. 1889 F. M. CRAWFORD *Greifenstein* III. xxii. 41, I do not care a straw for his like or dislike.

Like (ləik), *a.*, *adv.* (*conj.*), and *sb.*[2] Forms: α. 4–5 **liche, lyche,** (also 6 *arch.*) **lich,** (4 **liche,** 5 **lych, leyge**). β. 3–4 **lic,** 3–5 **lik,** 4 **liik, lijc,** 4–5 **lijk(e, lick(e,** 4–7 **lyke,** *Sc.* **lyk,** 5 **lek(e, lyek,** 6 **leeke, lyeke,** *Sc.* **lyik,** 4– **like.** *Comparative.* α. 3–4 **licchere, lichyr,** ? **lecho(u)re.** β. 3–4 **lickor, lyckore,** 4 **lykker,** 4–6 **lyker,** (*Sc.* **-ar**), 5 **licker, likkir,** 6– **liker.** *Superlative.* 4 **lickest,** 4–6 **likkest, lykest,** 4– **likest.** [Early ME. *lich, lik* (? late OE. **lic*, shortened form (= ON. *lík-r*, Sw. *lik*, Da. *lig*) of OE. *gelīc* = OFris. *gelik*, OS. *gilik* (Du. *gelijk*), OHG. *gilīh* (MHG. *gelich*, mod.G. *gleich*, ON. *glík-r*, Goth. *galeiks*:—OTeut. **galīko-* f. pref. *ga-* (corresponding in meaning to L. *com-*) + **līko-* body, form; the word is thus etymologically analogous to L. *conformis* CONFORM *a.* The OE. *gelīc* survived into early mod.Eng. as Y-LIKE: see also ALIKE *a.* The OE. **līc* yields normally *lich* in Southern and *lik* in Northern ME. The former type did not survive after the 14th c.; the prevalence of the β form may be partly due to the analogy of the comparative, where the *k* is normal in all dialects, though the forms with *ch* were not uncommon.

The inflected comparative and superlative are now rare in educated use exc. *poet.* or *rhetorical.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the same characteristics or qualities as some other person or thing; of approximately identical shape, size, colour, character, etc., with something else; similar; resembling; analogous. (In the negative phrases, *there is none* or *nothing like* —, the adj. assumes a pregnant sense = 'so good or wonderful as'.)

a. Const. *to, unto* (now arch.), north. † *till,* † *of, with* (arch.), † *as.*

c 1200 ORMIN 7931 þeȝȝre sang iss lic wiþþ wop. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9524 And algat til his fader like [*Gött.* of his fader liche; *Trin.* his fadir liche]. *Ibid.* 18861 þe tane es to þe toþer like. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 33 He ..made man likkest [*v.r.* 1-likest] to hym-self one. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 245 þe wille of God mut nedis be good, licke to þe Fadir of hevene. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 108 He hadde a gret hedde leyge to a gret blok. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 47 Lijk to him y neuere noon knewe. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. vii. 458 The..seid principal governauncis ben of lijk state, condiciouns, nature, and merit with this present.. principal gouernaunce. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 28 What is more folysshe, or lyker to madnesse, Than to spend the lyfe for glory, & rychesse? 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 17 A sphere of rounde fourme, like unto a Ball. 1571 *MS. Depos. Canterb. Cathedral Libr.* XVIII. lf. 6 b, You did say that one of Agnes Fullagor's children ys leeke vnto me. 16.. *Ballad, Mary Ambree* 32 (Percy MS.) There was neuer none like to Mary Aumbree. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. XXXVIII. 314 It is in face like to a monkie. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xiv. 15 Wee also are men of like passions with you. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 238 You would shew yourselves much liker to God who is love, and unliker to Satan the accuser. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 68 Are not these Shrieks like as those from a Woman in Distress? 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 101 A state of trial..analogous or like to our moral or religious trial. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* x. 161 Dried herring..should be steeped the like time as the Whiting in small beer. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iii. (Song), Sweet sleep, were death like to thee. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* ii. 94 Swift..the likest author we have to Rabelais. 1870 M. ARNOLD *Paul & Prot.* 17 Laud..held, on this point, a like opinion with him. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. II. 97 An old Greek was a being of like passions with a modern Englishman.

b. Const. simple dative. (In early use often placed after its regimen: cf. -LIKE *suffix* 1 a.) In this construction the adj. when attributive follows the sb.

c 1200 ORMIN 3572 Hire sune wass himm lic O fele kinne wise. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5680 No licchere is broþer him was þane wolf is a lomb [*v.rr.* he nas no lechore his broþer: lyker, lichyr, lechoure, lyckore, lickor]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 830–1 Whiles a man lyves he is lyke a man; When he es dede what es he lyke þan? *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 92 ȝif Y seie, Y knowe him not, I shal be liik 3ou, a lyere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 54 In this world was ther noon it lyche. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 199 Lymons, that is a manere of Fruyt, lyche smale Pesen. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 404 Thare is na leid on life of lordschip hym like. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 84 The Parisians .. like the Wethercocke be variable and inconstaunt. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 39 Fooles are as like husbands, as Pilchers are to Herrings. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 25 Oct., Addison's sister is a sort of a wit, very like him. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 93 There was nothing like it in the philosophy of Plato. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Restor. R. Family*, Be some kind spirit, likest thine, Ever at hand. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Tales* xi. (1892) 446 'Now, uncle', said Mr. Kitterbell, lifting up that part of the mantle which covered the infant's face, ..' Who do you think he's like?' 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lv. 4 What we have The likest God within the soul. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xv. 226 The fixed stars are like our sun in every point in which it is possible to compare them.

¶ Some phrasal uses of the adj. in this construction have a special idiomatic force. The question *What is he* (or *it*) *like?* means 'What sort of a man is he?', 'What sort of a thing is it?', the expected answer being a description, and not at all the mention of a resembling person or thing. (Cf. WHAT-LIKE.) *To look like* (occas. *to be like*) sometimes means 'to have the appearance of being' so and so; e.g. in 'He looks like a clever man'. (Cf. sense 7.) *Like that*, used predicatively (perh. a Gallicism = F. *comme cela*): of the nature, character, or habit indicated.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 647 The unskilfulness of the Dissector, who was liker a Butcher than an Anatomist. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clxxxi. (1708) 194 The Hypocrite is never so far from being a Good Christian, as when he looks Likest One. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 124 Do not I Look, as I feel, most like thy murderer? 1835 MARRYAT *Three Cutters* i, It is Lord B——; he looks like a sailor, and he does not much belie his looks. 1878 PATMORE *Amelia*, She ask'd what Millicent was like. 1889 A. LANG *Prince Prigio* xviii. 139 He refused to keep his royal promise..! Kings are like that. 1899 NEWNHAM-DAVIS *Dinners & Diners* 194, I found myself wondering what an infant incubator could be like.

c. In mod. use (with following dat.) often = 'such as', introducing a particular example of a class respecting which something is predicated.

1886 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1899) II. 41 A critic like you is one who fights the good fight, contending with stupidity. 1887 COLVIN *Keats* i. 1 A birth like that of Keats presents to the ordinary mind a striking instance of nature's inscrutability.

d. Without construction, chiefly in attributive relation: Resembling something already indicated or implied. *The like*: such as have been mentioned (cf. C. 3); formerly often preceded by an adj. of quantity, as † *many the like.* See also SUCH-LIKE, formerly also † *such a like.* For *in like manner*, see MANNER; for *in like wise*, see LIKEWISE.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6382 Of honi it had likest sauur [*Gött.* lickest, *Fairf.* likkest]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 130 A lyk dreme dremyt þai bath. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 19 For þe honor of God, & profit of himsilf & of þe peple, wiþ mani final leful leke causis. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. C.) 801 In lyke case was þe wylde bore. 1564 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. III. iii. 166 A proclamacion of lyke substaunce & effect shall furthwith be drawen. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 29 For both to be and seeme to him was labour lich. 1591 — *M. Hubberd* 199 Be you the Souldier, for you likest are For manly semblance, and small skill in warre. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 601 Solinus reporteth of such a like Wood in a part of Africa. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 Wee shall finde many the like examples of such kind, or rather vnkind acceptance. *Ibid.* 3 An Heretike of the like stampe. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iii. 10 Like events will follow like actions. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 5 Hips and Haws, Acorns and Pig-nuts, with other Delicacies of the like Nature. 1840 L. HUNT in *Dram. Wks. Wycherley* etc. *Farquhar* p. lxxxvii, Equally profound is .. Mr. Lamb in whatever he says at all times on the like subjects. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 5 The like working of men's minds under like conditions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 169 They cause disease and poverty and other like evils.

e. Of two or more persons or things: Having the same or closely resembling characteristics; mutually similar; in predicative use = alike (now *rare*). Prov. *As like as two peas*: see PEA *sb.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 1037 All are lyk, and ȝet .. In ilke face .. men fyndis diuersyte. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 14, ij lymes .. þat ben lich in complexioun. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 471 They war al goodly persones and moche lyke of stature. 1604 H. JACOB *Reasons Reform.* 9 Al these .. are exceeding divers and no way like. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 355 The two letters of *b* and *m* being in manuscripts very like. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 181, I always looked upon them as twin-sisters, and so very like, that it was difficult to know one from t'other. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 280 No two dreams are like. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* i. 21 A nation means a *like* body of men, because of that likeness capable of acting together. 1876 JEVONS *Logic Prim.* 9 Things which seem to be like may be different.

¶ f. Inaccurately const. dative (etc.) instead of ellipt. possessive.

(Cf. κόμαι χαρίτεσσιν ὁμοῖαι *Iliad* xvii. 51.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18408 Quat ert þou þat es here, þat has to theif so like a chere? *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxv. 72 The fader voyce, oure myrthes to amende, Was made to me lyke as a man. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 169 Hir lauchter lycht be lyke to trim Thysbie. 1890 FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1895) II. 414 His domestic arrangements..are rather like a steamer.

2. In phraseological and proverbial expressions.

†a. *All like*: in all cases the same. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 21 Whersomeuer one deye, the weye to the other worlde is all like.

†b. *Like case* (advb. phr.): in the same way, likewise. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1534 *Kirton-in-Lindsey Churchw. Acc.* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Paid wytsonday for ij ponde sope for weching cherche clothes iij d. Paid at lammes lyke case iii d. 1552 HULOET, Like case and likewyse, *idem.* 1579 W. A. *Speciall Remedie* f iij b (Roxburghe Club), Yet haue I yeelded like a coward thoe, And followed his pleasures vaine like case. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Thaay chuckt th' watter tub oher, like caase thaay brok th' tap on it.

†c. Alike; in phr. *share and share like, portion and portion like. Obs.*

1540 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) 96 To be compelled to bere and pay their partes and porcions of the same averyge after the rate of their said goods porcion and porcion lyke. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* vii. 6 Every one to go share and share-like in what they took.

d. In proverbial formulæ of the type *like master like man* (as the master, so the man).

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. 177 Beeyng lyke men lyke maister accordyng to the prouerbe. *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 73 Lyke Lorde, lyke chaplayne. 1611 BIBLE *Hosea* iv. 9 And there shall be like people, like priest [WYCLIF as the peple so the prest]. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, Like hen, like chicken. *Ibid.* II. ii, Like bitch, like whelps. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. ii. § 20 Like cup, like cover. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxiii, But like mother like child, they say. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 55 Like men, like manners.

e. *Anything like, nothing like, something like*: anything, nothing, something nearly as great, good, effective (etc.) as (another thing), or approaching it in size or quality. Also ellipt. *something like* = something like what he, it (etc.) should be, or what is desired or aimed at (chiefly *colloq.*, and serving as an emphatic expression of satisfaction).

1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* § 32 My great Conversion from prodigious Profaneness to something like a Moral Life. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* IV. 247 This is something-like! 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* i. (1809) 67, I have had nothing like a bad fall lately. 1798 *Geraldina* I. 176 'This looks something like, Sir,' said she. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/4 The Parcel Post is being conducted at a loss of something like £10,000 a week. 1884 *Ibid.* 17 June 4/7 There is nothing like giving a nickname to anything you wish to denounce. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* II. 117 Not that Pye is an archangel, nor anything like it. 1901 *Expositor* Nov. 396 In the 'Times' the other day, a description of the largest steam-hammer yet made was headed 'Something like a hammer'.

f. The phrases in e are also used *adverbially*, conveying the notion of an approximation to what would be expressed by the predicate (vb. or adj.) or its accompanying adv. Also ellipt. *something like*: in a tolerably adequate manner; †at a fairly reasonable price.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 105 *Anti.* What complexion is she of? *Dro.* Swart like my shoo, but her face nothing like so cleane kept. *a* 1620 J. DYKE *Serm.* (1640) 379 If a man will sell a commodity, hee will sell it somewhat like, or hee will keepe it. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 241 Why this is talking somewhat like. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* III. 111 [She sits her horse] nothing like so well as you used to do. 1793 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 239 The £600 a-year..I do not look upon as anything like adequate. 1798 T. TWINING *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 237 Often have I heard you something like blamed for these voluntary labours. 1851 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. Writings* (1876) II. 371, I have not any thing like got through the work. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xlvii. 253 No; not so well done; or anything like so well done.

3. Of a portrait, etc.: Bearing a faithful resemblance to the original. Now only *predicative.*

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV. (1577) T iij a, A muche more liker Image of God are those good Princes that loue and worshippe him. 1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 201 All these, and all that els the Comick Stage With seasoned wit and goodly pleasaunce graced, By which mans life in his likest image Was limned foth. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 167 Those painters, that care not for making a face like, so they make it faire. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. Wks. 1716 III. 68 Its own Picture drawn so very like, that it has not patience to behold its own Physiognomy. 1756 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 36. 295, I have myself seen the camps at Clapham and in Hyde-park, and must own my Correspondent's picture of the last to be like. 1775 DK. RICHMOND in *Burke Corr.* (1844) II. 87, I believe you will think it a good and a like portrait when you see it. 1850 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 203, I got your photograph at last: it is a beastly thing: not a bit like. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 103 It was very like and very laughable, but hardly caricatured.

4. *Math.* (See quot. 1706.) Now superseded by *similar*, exc. in *like quantities* and *like signs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* D i, When the sides of one plat forme, beareth like proportion together as the sides of any other flatte forme of the same kinde doeth, then are those formes called *like flattes*..and their numbers, that declare their quantities, in like sorte are named *like flattes.* 1660 BARROW *Euclid* VI. iv. Schol., If in a triangle *FBE* there be drawn *AC* a parallel to one side *FE*, the triangle *ABC* shall be like to the whole *FBE*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Like Arches* or *Arks* (in the Projection of the Sphere) are Parts of lesser Circles that contain an equal Number of Degrees with the corresponding Arches of great Ones. *Like Figures* (in Geom.) are such as have their Angles equal, and the Sides about those Angles proportional. *Like solid Figures*, such as are comprehended under Planes that are like, and equal in Number. *Ibid.*, *Like Quantities* (in Algebra), such as are expressed by the same Letters, equally repeated in each Quantity. Thus $2a$ and $3a$, $6dd$ and $4dd$, are like Quantities; but $2a$ and $3aa$, and $6f$ and $4fff$ are unlike. *Like Signs*, are when both are Affirmative, or both Negative..Thus $+16c$ and $+4c$, have like Signs. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* II. ii. § 4 (1734) 154 Like Signs give + and Unlike Signs give − in the Quotient. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 401/1 To add terms that are like and have like signs. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 201.

5. *Golf.* (See quot.)

1887 DONALDSON *Suppl. to Jam.* s.v., When both parties have played the same number of strokes they are said to be *like.*

6. †a. Apt, suitable, befitting. Chiefly predicative. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xl. (Shaks. Soc.) 394 This observaunce is most like you to do dewly, Wherfore tak it upon you, brother, we pray. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 196 An C *li.*.. is no money lyek for syche a joyntore as is desyred of my son. 1592 C'TESS SHREWSBURY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 167 They are the likest instruments to put a bad matter in execution.

b. Characteristic of; such as one might expect from.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Apr., It was pretty to hear the Duke of Albemarle himself to wish that they would come on our ground, meaning the French, for that he would pay them..; which was like a general, but not like an admiral. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 98 That would be liker a Drunkard than a Gentleman. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 8 Sept., It is like your Irish politeness, raffling for tea-kettles. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxvii, It would be like his impudence..to dare to think of such a thing.

7. *predicatively*, in certain idiomatic uses, chiefly with the vbs. *feel, look, sound*: †a. With gerund as regimen: Having the appearance of (doing something). b. Giving promise of (doing something); indicating the probable presence of (something). c. *colloq.* In recent use (orig. U.S.), *To feel like*: to have an inclination for, be in the humour for.

1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 690 They look'd rather like going to triumph after a Victory, than to win one. 1741 LADY POMFRET *Corr.* (1805) III. 30 The music ..sounds so like being accompanied by an organ, that [etc.]. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* III. 2 The Forty Colonies ..are all pretty like rebelling just now. 1863 R. B. KIMBALL *Was he successful?* II. xii. 278 He did not feel like returning to his solitary room with his mind unsettled. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* II. 245 Wooded uplands suggested good cover-shooting; broad expanse of heath looked very like rabbits. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* (1895) 111 Bother work this morning! I feel much more like a stroll in the Luxembourg Gardens.

8. In accordance with appearances, probable, likely. Now only *dial.*

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 324 It wes weill lik..That he myght haff conquerit ..The land of Irland. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10440 Hit was not lik þat þe lede..Shuld haue killit þis kyng. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 17 Thynges incredible and not lyke [L. *incredibilia*..*et non verisimilia*]. 1541 WYATT *Defence* Wks. (1861) p. xxxiii, It was not like that I should get the Knowledge being in Spain. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* ii. (1874) 14 Who hath the vantage, God knowyth; wether the King, or..the officers.. which is most lykest. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iii. 45 Is it not like that I..run mad? 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 104. *c* 1635 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (Wodrow Soc.) 27, I know not if it came to Mr. Knox befor his death..as it is like if did. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 835 And is it like they have not still In their old Practices some skill? *a* 1717 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 560 He only desired time, and would, 'tis like, have been able to pay thee. 1733 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 152 The temple where it is like Isaiah got the manifestation. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xv, 'It's like we maun wait then till the gudeman comes hame'.

9. *predicatively*, const. *to* with *inf.*: That may reasonably be expected *to* (do, etc.), likely *to.* Now somewhat *rare* in literary use; still common *colloq.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3452 Hir lijf was lickest to be ded. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 372 It is ful like for to stonde in þe same wise wiþ-in a ȝeris in ynglonde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2254 Licker at þe last end in langore to bide. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 199 For that [brik] is maad in somer heete To sone is drie, and forto chyne is like. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 11 Now dansand mirry, now like to dee. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* XXXV. (1878) 82 Those of the fairest and likest to thriue. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 187 My graue is like to be my wedding bed. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 224 Lay a good foundation, and then the superstructure is like to stand. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 239 Discovering how high the Quarrel was like to proceed. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 368 A man much liker to spoil business than to carry it on dextrously. *a* 1806 C. J. FOX *Jas. II* (1808) 194 He thought himself like to get rid of them. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* IV. xlviii. 268 But we are in hard times, now, for all men's wits; for men who know the truth are like to go mad from isolation. 1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* iii. 34 The two or three places I am like to have business relations with. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxii, Such leagues apart the world's ends are, We're like to meet no more.

b. (Now *colloq.* or *dial.*) Apparently on the point of. † Formerly sometimes (? by anacoluthon) with ellipsis of the vb. substantive, so that *like* becomes = 'was (or were) like' (*obs.*). Also in confused use, *had like to* (for *was like to*), chiefly with perf. inf.: = 'had come near to, narrowly missed (—ing)'. (A further grammatical confusion appears in the form *had liked to*: see LIKE *v.*[2] 2 b.)

c 1560 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) II. 135 Wherefore that plee would not serve, and so [they] had like to haue had judgment without triall. 1565 J. SPARKE in *Hawkins' Voy.* (1878) 26 Which had like to haue turned vs to great displeasure. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 80 That he had like to have knockt his head against the gallowes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 48, I haue had foure quarrels, and like to haue fought one. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Peiresc* I. 20 And these digressions..had like to cost him dear. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. xx. 367 After the treaty had been like to have been broken off. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) IV. 160 She advanced toward the Land of Coquetry, and like to have arrived there. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 4 The young Lady was amorous, and had like to have run away with her Father's Coachman. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 28, I had like to murder poor Mr. Vindex. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* ii, The eldest man seemed like to choke with laughter. 1826 — *Jrnl.* I. 124, I had like to have been too hasty. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 241, I am like to cry whenever I think of her. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xxvii. 7, I had like to have said something else.

c. *dial.* (north. and north midland): Constrained, obliged, having no option but *to* (do so-and-so). Also with ellipsis of the inf. (Cf. *fain.*)

1828 *Trial W. Dyon at York Assizes* 11, I promised him I would not tell: I was like for fear of losing my life. *Mod.* (*Sheffield*) You'll be like to let him have his own way.

10. *Comb.*, as *like-minded* (whence *likemindedness*), *-natured, -seeming, -shaped, -sized* adjs.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xv. 5 That ye be *lyke mynded won towardes another. 1841 E. MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 248 Sir Robert Peel will find thousands likeminded with us. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iv. 381 They were devoted to one another, inseparable, and entirely like-minded. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 120 Our *like-mindedness..must be according to Christ Jesus. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 192 That this rude and earthly body by a *like natured taste, touching, and meate, should be brought to immortalitie. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 26 Like-natured with them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 26 By his *like-seeming shield her knight by name Shee weend it was. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 11/1 *Like-shaped and *like-sized balls.

b. In proposed mathematical terms: †**like-jamb**, a parallelogram; †**like-side**, a rhombus.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Those squares which haue their sides al equal, may be called..likesides,.. and those that haue only the contrary sydes equal,..those wyll I call likeiammys, for a difference.

B. *adv.* (quasi-*prep.*, *conj.*).

1. In or after the manner of; in the same manner or to the same extent as; as in the case of. Const. as in A. 1 a, b; also *rarely*, † const. *after.* Also (const. *dat.*), in the manner characteristic of. *Like that*: in that manner (cf. A. 1 b ¶).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5133 þai com ham noght as prisuns like [*Gött.* lick, *Trin.* liche] Bot als þai war knigthes rik. ? 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 58 He rode non odur lyke. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 253 þan schulden prestis lyue lich to angels. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 590 His top was dokked lyk a preest biforn. — *Frankl. T.* 517 Phebus wax old, and hewed lyke latoun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1613 Rome..Tild vpon Tiber after Troy like. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 187 Floenge like to the water, ȝiffenge place like to the aier. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3170 Ful lyk o knycht one to the feld he raid. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 174 Ay loungand, lyk ane loikman on ane ledder. — *Tua mariit Wemen* 273, I hatit him like a hund. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* xi. (1604) E 2, Like an asse as I was, I would not be ruled by him. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florent. Hist.* (1595) 221 The disorder of his ministers (who liued liker Princes, then priuate men). *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxix, Featur'd like him, like him with friends possest. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 275 Thou neuer should'st loue woman like to me. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 133 Fearing their Town would fare like Oudwater. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 97 ¶ 1 This..is using a man like a fool. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 23 Working like moles under ground. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* (1842-6) I. 256 She sings like her, laughs like her, talks like her. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* I. 49 Striped like a zebra, freckled like a pard. 1854 MRS. JAMESON *Bk. of Th.* (1877) 270 A lecture should not read like an essay. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 1 The name of Voltaire will stand out like the names of the great decisive movements in the European advance. 1872 *Punch* 2 Mar. 88/2 What was the use of his talking like that? 1879 MCCARTHY *Donna Quixote* xxi, But I never was good like that.

b. In colloquial phrases denoting vigour or rapidity of action, as *like anything, like a shot, like fun, blazes*, etc.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 48 (1713) II. 53 He storms and sputters like— *Jest.* What I prithee? *Earn.* Why—like any think. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* v. iv. (ed. 2) 76, I have been looking up and down for you like any thing. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxi. (1784) 157 All the people in the pit are without hats, dressed like anything. 1848 Like fun [see FUN *sb.* 1 b]. 1872 L. CARROLL *Through Looking-gl.* 73 They wept like anything to see Such quantities of sand. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 18 Apr. 392/3 If she doesn't know anything about it, she'll say so like a shot.

2. = ALIKE. a. In a like degree; equally. Now *arch.* or *poet.* (only qualifying an adj. or adv.).

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 105 Whan eueri lud liche wel lyuede up-on erþe. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 10 Why this [is] a dreme, why that it swevene And noght to euery man lyche euene. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XVII. 20 Men of grete welþe, And liche witty and wys. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4160 It was al liche longe & wyde. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 158 Whanne þat alle þe brawnys traueilen liche myche. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xxvii. 64/2 The

sonne in hymselfe is alwaye atte one and shyneth alwaye all lyke. **1584** COGAN *Haven Health* cxxxi. (1636) 131 [Mutton] is .. not like good in all places in England. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 41 Subtle as the Fox for prey, Like warlike as the Wolfe, for what we eate. **1650** TRAPP *Comm. Num.* xxi. 1 In our late troubles, it was a like difficult thing, to finde among our enemies, a wicked man in their prisons, or a godly man out of them. **1695** HICKERINGILL *Lay-Clergy* Wks. 1716 I. 326 That other like ill-advised expression. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xvii, Hut and palace show like filthily. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 337 All His gifts Like wondrous, like unlimited, like fair, As when the wind first blew.

† b. In like manner. *Obs. rare.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 317 b (marg.), Quoque the coniunction, & coce the vocatiue of cocus, souned both like in Cicero his tyme. **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 107 To shote compasse, to draw euermore lyke, to lowse euermore lyke.

† 3. Followed by an adj. or adjectival phrase: In the manner of one who (or that which) is —. *Obs.* exc. in *like mad* (see MAD *a.*).

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xix. 19 Jon man is lyke out of his mynd. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 56 All looking on, and like astonisht staring. **1682** CREECH tr. *Lucretius* (1683) 87 The look is vivid still, nor seems like dead, Till every Particle of Soul is fled. **1801** tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* III. 211 Being his tenant, he was like in his power.

† 4. In accordance with, according *to. Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 131 And to ham yeue thow lyke har deserte. **1446** LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14281 The ffox, lyk hys entente, Took the chese, and forth he wente. *c* **1430** — *Chichev. & Byc.* ii. *Min. Poems* 130 These bestis .. Be fatte, or leene .. Like lak, or plente, of theyr vitaile. — *Reas. & Sens.* 5784 Arrayed lyche to hir degre. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 209 She..vsed him much liker his birth, then his fortune.

5. *Like as.* **a.** Introducing a clause: In the same way as, even as; (just) as if. Also, *like as if* (now somewhat *rare*, occas. † *like as and*).

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 368 þai cowde not schake away þis bonde by a contrari glose, lijke as oure prestis kan nowe. *c* **1450** *Merlin* iii. 41 He..tolde hym alle thynges like as were beffalle. **1457** in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 298 The pleyntif shall declare .. licke as the defendant were present. **1523** FITZHERB. *Surv.* xiii. (1539) 31 Lyke as and it were extortion. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 139 b, Lyke as whan the wyndowe is opened, the .. beames of the sonne foloweth in .. so [etc.]. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* cii[i]. 13 Like as a father pitieth his owne children, euen so is the Lord mercifull vnto them that feare him. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 53 Hee came to Augustudunum aforesaid; like as if he had beene a leader of long continuance. **1611** BIBLE *Job* v. 26. **1616** R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1235 And now our lawes for Mammons cursed golde Like as at open mart are bought and solde. **1691** tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 194 They are all of dry'd Flesh, like as her Heart is. **1717** *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 347 Likeas the Synod did, and hereby do, approve thereof. **1799** COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 272, I held the letter in my hand like as if I was stupid. **1881** FORGAN *Golfer's Handbk.* 34 *Like-as-we-lie*, when both parties have played the same number of strokes. **1888** W. E. HENLEY *Bk. Verses, In Hospital* vi, Likeas a flamelet blanketed in smoke, So through the anæsthetic shows my life.

b. With ellipsis of the vb. of the clause. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

c **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 222 Lete vs goo there like as prue and worthy knyghtes. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* xi. 5 For as thow come sa sall thow pass, Lyk as ane schaddow in ane glass. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 34 Thair semelie schroud likeas siluer schene. **1559** ABP. HETHE *Speech in Parlt.* 21 Feb. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 9 Kinge Davyd did .. leappe before the arke of God, lyke as his other subjectes. **1704** J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* viii. (1738) 149 They travel four Cammels in a breast .. tied one after the other, like as in Teams. **1800** COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* iv. i, She's now rising: Like as a sun, so shines she in the east.

6. Used as *conj.*: = 'like as', as. Now generally condemned as vulgar or slovenly, though examples may be found in many recent writers of standing.

This use originated partly in an ellipsis of *as* or an extension of the quasi-prepositional function of the adv. (sense 1) to govern a clause instead of a sb., and partly in an anacoluthic use (somewhat common in the 16th c.) by which the sb. or pronoun which is primarily a dative governed by *like* is used as the subj. or obj. of a following clause. A good example of this anacoluthon (but with *to* instead of simple dative) is the following:

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iv. 42 Like to an Eagle, in his kingly pride Soring through his wide Empire of the aire, So by chaunce hath spide A Goshauke.

a. Introducing an unabridged clause.

c **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 520 Ye have said lyke a noble lady ought to say. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* III. viii, Lyke an excellent Phisitioun cureth moste daungerous diseases, so doth a man that is valyant [etc.]. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 163 Like an arrow shot from a well experienst Archer hits the marke his eye doth leuell at. **1658** A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. xix. 280 The patient still moveth the wounded joint, like the jack of a watch doth move. **1715** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 253 To act like Judith did with Holofernes. **1792** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 12 He talks like Brunswick did. **1866** DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 58 Unfortunately few have observed like you have done. **1867** H. MAUDSLEY *Phys. & Path. Mind* 18 They are strange and startling, like the products of a dream ofttimes are, to the mind which has actually produced them. **1869** BONAMY PRICE *Princ. Currency* v. 162 Is the demand of the cotton and of the iron for money so real and specific, that the coin is produced, like wine is produced in bottles for the drinkers who desire to drink wine? **1873** MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 301 Dreading the model day like I used to dread Sunday. **1882** J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* (1889) 169 Those assemblies were not wise like the English parliament was. **1886** J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 5 Did he [Robinson Crusoe] wear trousers? I forget. Or did he go about like he does in the pantomime?

b. Introducing a clause with vb. suppressed.

Many apparent instances of this use may belong to 1, what is suppressed being a pple. or adj. and not a vb.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* (1620) 194 Did not David thirst after thee, like the thirstie hart the fountaines of cleaere water? **1654–66** EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 219 Do not you think me past recovery, and in that faith, do like Physitians to Patients, which are so, permit them anything? **1803** *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1804) 140 The servants .. stare upon me like the deer On Selkirk, in Fernandez. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 129 Ere yet we have shed our locks like trees their leaves.

c. Followed by a noun or pron. (virtually the subj. or obj. of a suppressed clause) or a phrase.

15.. *Smyth & his Dame* I. 54 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 203, I sawe hym never wyth myne eye That could werke lyke I. **1723** *Pres. State Russia* I. 343 They are not kept in Fish-pools and Stews, like in other Places. **1749** SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* (1797) I. 120 A few who like thou and I drink nothing but water. **1833** J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 324 Stalls, like in cathedrals. **1840** W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 155 There is more of morning visiting, like in country life in England. **1895** MISS BALFOUR 1200 *Miles in Waggon* ix. 98 The strain is causing opening of the boards like in a ship after a storm. **1896** *Daily News* 24 Oct. 7/4 Snow .. is descending in thick flakes like in January.

† d. As well as: as also. *Obs. rare.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 9 Gastly Lookes Are at my seruice, like enforced Smiles. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* e v a, You that know what good Building is both by a Genius .. infused into your spirit, like by your particular applications to all things answerable thereunto.

e. † As if, 'like as'. (*obs.*) Also (now *dial.*) *as like.*

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 89 b, To .. bere a candell brennynge in procession [on Candlemas Day] as lyke they wente bodely with our lady. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arthur Lyt. Bryt.* 338 He was bygge and hye above all other, and coloured like the rede rose had been set on the whyte lyly.

7. *dial.* and *vulgar.* Used parenthetically to qualify a preceding statement: = 'as it were', 'so to speak'.

1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* III. 252 Of a sudden like. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* vi, The leddy, on ilka Christmas night .. gae twelve siller pennies to ilka puir body about, in honour of the twelve apostles like. **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 179 In an ordinar way like. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* II. iii, If your honour were more amongst us, there might be more discipline like. **1840** 41 DE QUINCEY *Style* II. Wks. 1862 X. 224 'Why like, it's gaily nigh like to four mile like'. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 112 Might I be so bold as just to ax, by way of talk like, if [etc.].

8. Likely, probably. Rare exc. in phr. *like enough, very like, (as) like as not* (colloq. or dial.).

1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1219/1 Some sayd it was his wife, some sayd the keeper. Like inough (my lord) quoth Symons, for he is one of the same sort. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 265 Will money buy em? *Ant.* Very like. **1611** — *Cymb.* v. v. 259 Most like I did. **1681** HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* Postscr., Wks. 1716 II. 169 He may fire a Canon, and kill a Friend as like as an Enemy. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. ix, 'Like enough,' cries the 'squire, 'it may be so in London.' **1823** BENTHAM *Not Paul* 285 When I was yet with you I told you these things. Like enough. **1883** STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiv, Like enough, to judge from the sound, his back was broken on the spot. **1890** 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* 1891) 321, I was much deceived in them. .. Very like. .. It takes a smart man to be up to chaps of their sort. **1897** *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 479/2 The players, like as not, handling the ribbons. **1898** G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 29 No more at midway heaven, but liker, midway to the pit.

† 9. As if about *to.* (Cf. A. 9 b.) *Obs.*

c **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 143 The paleys trembled like to haue gone all to peces.

10. *Comb.*, as *like fashioned* (adj.), *-feelingly* (adv.), *-made*, *-persuaded* (adjs.); **like-dealers**, the designation assumed by certain pirates about 1400.

1401 *Petition to Hen. IV* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1709) VIII. 193 Publicos Dei & omnium Mercatorum bonorum Inimicos, Pyratas, alio Vocabulo Likedelers Nominatos. **1540** COVERDALE *Fruitful Less.* (1593) M m 4, Yet is God of this nature, that he maketh his chosen to bee like fashioned vnto the image of his sonne. **1621** LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 489 Wedded to a vow I made to one, whose breach of his like-made-one to me cannot yet vnmarry me. **1691** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 57 The warm influence of a like-persuaded Princes Favour. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* XXXVI. (1848) 363 He Yet feels the frailties of the things He has made And therefore can, like-feelingly, judge them. [**1849** *Sidonia Sorc.* II. 144 That brotherhood who .. lived like brothers amongst themselves, dividing all goods alike, so that they were called 'Like-dealers'. (These Like-dealers were the Communists of the Northern Middle Ages.)]

C. *absol.* and *sb.*

1. With qualifying poss. pron. or its analogue: Counterpart, equal, match, analogue, etc.

Sometimes in *pl.*, (*his*, etc.) *likes*, though a collective or typical sing. often occurs where a pl. might be used.

a **1300** *Floriz & Bl.* 483 (Hausknecht) Faire hi habbe here in inome At on palais, nas non his liche. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 76 Of trouth is ther non her lich Of all these wymmen. *c* **1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 44 Whan ffrith and felde wexen gaye, And every wight desirith his like. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lvii. 193 His lyke is not in al ye world. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 40 Her like shee has not left behinde. **1597** J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 65 Socrates was a man excellent for humane wisdome, the like to whom could not be found among thousands of men. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 188. **1618** BOLTON *Florus* IV. xii. (1636) 321 A man of a barbarous blunt wit, but which did well enough among his likes. **1656** EARL MONM. *Boccalini's Advt. fr. Parnass.* 105 He rendred his Family as famous .. as the like of the greatest Princes. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 418. **1802** PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iv. (ed. 2) 55 Producing their like, without understanding or design. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* VI. 321 Pass, and mingle with your likes. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 13 When he first begins to employ preterits and plurals and their like. **1879** JAS. GRANT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 96/1 Two men, whose like will scarcely ever be found in the world.

2. Something considered in respect of its likeness to something else; an instance of similarity; chiefly in proverbial expressions, as: *like (will) to like, like draws to like, like begets like*, etc.; *like for like*; *like cures like.*

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 543 Lyk to lyk accordis wele. *Ibid.* xii. (*Mathias*) 134 Lyk to lyk drawis ay. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxxi, A good knyght wylle fauoure another and lyke wille drawe to lyke. **1528** PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* (1535) 68 b, Lyke ioyned to lyke maketh one the more furious. **1539** TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 8 Lyke wyll to lyke. **1581** DERRICKE *Image Irel.* II. F j b. *marg.*, Like vnto like saide the Deuill to the Collier. **1591** SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 48 The Foxe and th' Ape..determined to seeke Their fortunes farre abroad, lyeke with his lyeke. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 128 Euery like is not the same. **1607** W. SCLATER *Funeral Serm.* (1629) 2 Illustrated by a comparison of likes. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. lx. 296 In case of *talio*, or requiting like for like. **1633** T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10. 1304 No like is the same; Similitude and Identitie are different things. **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxix. 395 Two Likes may be mistaken. **1696** TRYON *Misc.* i. 4 Every Like works upon its Likeness. **1842** TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 55 Like breeds like, they say. — *Two Voices* 357 For those two likes might meet and touch. **1856** R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. III. ii. 61 Only like can know like.

3. *The like*: something or anything similar; the same kind of thing.

Now chiefly in negative contexts, as 'I never saw the like.'

1553 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 375 Sum doo wysshe he had doonne the lyke by theyrs. **1556** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 77 *margin*, The verie like in England in the riuer of Thamys. **1588** PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 388 Which is the like as we have said of the kingdome of China. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 70. **16..** *Ballad, Mary Ambree* 79 (Percy MS.) The like in my liffe I neuer did see. **1606** G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* IV. 21 The like to this may be accounted of the continuall fire burning in the mountaine of Ætna. *a* **1626** BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 34 His Under Garments were the like that we saw him weare in the Chariott. **1678** WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 27. 467 'I Henry the seventh .. having composed matters in Germany..hastened to do the like in Italy. **1772** 84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 124 The drops were such as no experienced seaman on board had seen the like. **1820** SHELLEY *Œdipus* II. i. 85 She never can commit the like again. **1878** SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 35 It is confessed that Hawkins and Cobham were meant to be buccaneers, and it is absurd to deny the like of Stucley.

† b. Preceded by *any, many, other. Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 7, I prai you let this on suffice in stead of a mani the like. *a* **1592** H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 97 As for these objections, or any the like. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 118 Had not Q. Curtius or some other like .. revived the remembrance of him. **1631** T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 145 And very many other the like.

c. *And the like, or the like*: a formula used to avoid further enumeration of an indicated class; = 'and so forth'. See also SUCH-LIKE.

1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 100 With these words following, or the like in effect. **1612** BACON *Ess., Studies* (Arb.) 13 Bowling is good for the Stone and Raines; Shooting for the lungs and breast; gentle walking for the stomacke; riding for the head; and the like. **1657–83** EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 3 Everybody agrees that there is in our very nature sentiments of right and wrong; to do as we would be done by; .. to clothe our bodies, and the like. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 ¶ 1 In travelling together in the same hired Coach, sitting near each other in any publick Assembly, or the like. **1773** MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 43 If you have any acquired talent .. such as music, painting, or the like. **1833** S. AUSTIN *Charact. Goethe* I. ii. 30 Questions concerning time, space, mind, matter, God, immortality, and the like. **1852** GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) IV. 146 The mundane, earthy, instruments of taxation, police, soldiery..and the like.

† d. Used as a mere demonstrative pronoun: = *that* or *those* (followed by *of*). *Obs. rare.*

1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 146, I doubt not but that 'twas ambition which kept Scipio chast, that was the sweetnesse of glory which charmed the like of Pleasure. **1653** *Nissena* 145 He had changed his love affections into the like of Friendship, or rather of obsequiousness. **1654** EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 214 His death was accompanied by the like of Orange.

e. *The like(s of* (rarely *to*): such a person or thing as; now often depreciatory. *colloq.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 384 Many of God's children beleiue that there is something in a broken reed the like of me. **1787** *Minor* 171 Never more presume for to speak to the likes of me. **1825** COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 185, I never saw, nor heard of the like of this before. **1826** JAS. MILL in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 270 The like of which exists in no other spot on the surface of the earth. **1850** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 137 This is the best school that the like of me was ever put to. **1872** BROWNING in *Life & Lett.* (1891) 292 The second edition is in the press, .. 2,500 in five months is a good sale for the likes of me. **1894** DU MAURIER *Trilby* (1895) 210 Are there no harems still left in Stamboul for the likes of thee to sweep and clean?

4. *Golf.* (See quot. 1881.)

1863 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. VIII. 411/2 The Captain hookit his ba' into the Principal's Nose, and the Laird lay snug on the green at the *like*. **1878** 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Football* etc. 89 (Golf) The reckoning of the game is made by the terms *odds* and *like*, and *one more, two more*, &c. **1881** FORGAN *Golfer's Handbk.* 35 If your opponent has played one stroke more than you—i. e., 'the odd', your next stroke will be 'the like'.

†**5.** Likelihood, probability. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1609 YONGE *Diary* 19 There is like of war between them.

6. In phrases formed with preps.

†**a.** *With like*: as is (was, etc.) fitting, in a fitting manner. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 8190 Þatt oþerr follc all ȝede bun, Swa summ itt birrþ, wiþþ like. a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 285 Ihesu þus tu faht for me aȝaines mine sawle fan þu me derennedes wið like.

†**b.** *In like* (also Sc. *in to like*), *in liche*: = ALIKE. Also, without change. *Obs.*

13.. etc. [see INLIKE]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 210 His ryk þat euire lestis in to lyk. *Ibid.* xxxv. (*Thadee*) 70 His ryke Is stedfaste lestand ay in lyke. c 1430 *Syr. Tryam.* 1571 Hedd and fete lay bothe in lyke, To grounde was he caste! 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) U ij, She .. which ought to count all in like faire & foul, saving her husband. a 1555 RIDLEY *Pit. Lament.* (1566) B v b, All sped in lyke. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 75 His ennemies and his owne subiectes he dreeded and suspected both in lyke and after one maner.

†**c.** *Of (a) like, by (the) like*: probably, BELIKE.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 337 b, Harpalus (who by like had a good insight in suche matiers). 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 215 In which respect (of like) he gave to the hundreth, the name of the same Towne. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 50 Of a like thai purpose to pluck Jupiter out of heaven. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 24/2 King William..conceiued displeasure against Urban .. and alledged by the like, that no .. bishop within his realme should haue respect .. to anie pope. 1579 [see BELIKE]. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 89 The white rocks or clifs (by like about Douer).

Like (ləik), *v.*[1] Forms: 1–2 **lícian**, 2–3 **likie(n**, 3 **lykyen**, 3–5 **li-**, **lyken**, **-i(n**, **-y(n**, (4 **likke**, **lykky**), 4–7 **lyke**, *Sc.* and *north.* **lik**, (5 **lykey**, **lijk**, **leke**), 6–7 **leeke**, (7 **lyk**), 4– **like**. Also Y-LIKE. [OE. *lícian* = OFris. *likia*, OS. *lîkôn* (Du. *lijken*), OHG. *lîhhên*, *lîchên*, ON. *lika*, Goth. *leikan*:—OTeut. *likǣjan, *likōjan, f. *līko- body (*orig.* appearance, form): see LICH *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To please, be pleasing, suit a person. Chiefly quasi-*trans.* with *dative*; † in early use also const. *to*, *till*. Also *impers.* as in *it likes me* = I am pleased, it is my pleasure *to* do so-and-so. Now only *arch.* and *dial.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 129 Æȝhwylc man, sy þær eorðan þær he sy, þurh gode dæda Gode lician sceal. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxvii. 14 Heo hit ȝearwode, swa heo wiste þæt his fæder licode. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 God .. ȝife us swa his wil to donne þet we gode likie and monne. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Þane he wile don oðer queðen hwat him þanne licað after defles lore. c 1205 LAY. 8746 Hit þe likede wel þat þu us adun læidest. 1340 *Ayenb.* 187 Efterward ase merci likeþ to god alsuo hit ne likeþ noþing to þe dyeule. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 108 (Camb. MS.) The victories cawse lykede to the goddes and the cause ouercomen lykede to catoun. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 505 It likit till his will. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xii. 103 This is my loued sone that lyketh me. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 31 Take Porke or Beef, wheþer þe lykey, & leche it þinne þwerte. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xix. 267 Chese the seers which of tho answers to hem lijkith. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* i. 8 The kynge had commaunded..that euery one shulde do as it lyked him. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 201 To give his roiall consent to such statutes as him liketh of. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 100 Like it your Grace, The State takes notice. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 87 How that way may like you, that I know not. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 405 There they are free, And howl and war as likes them, uncontroul'd. a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* (1874) I. 41, I rode sullenly Upon a certain path that liked me not.

†**b.** *simply.* To be pleasing, be liked or approved. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii. § 3 (Sedgefield) Forðy sceolde ælc mon bion on ðæm wel ȝehealden þæt he on his aȝnum earde licode. c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E.E.T.S.) 98/13 Senne hys swete and lykeþ, Wanne a man hi deþ. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xvi. 6 Lo! thi seruantesse is in thin hond; vse thou hir as it likith. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* Prol., If this Play doe not like, the Diuell is in 't.

c. *To like well* or *ill*: to be pleasing or the reverse.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4029 Ille liked ðanne balaac Euerilc word ðe prest balaam spac. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11829 Him þoȝte þe wide contreie wolde him liki bet. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 76 Wan he was war of þe frenschemen on h[ert] him likid ille. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 18 My fader asked me 'how likithe you?' .. And y tolde my fader how me liked. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. i. I 5, Ile dispose them [women] as it likes me best. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 61 They sallied foorth where liked them best by the breaches thereof. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. iii, Good Sir, keep but in patience, and I hope my words shall like you well. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 353 They..colour, shape or size Assume, as likes them best. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Nov., My boy's livery is come home .. and it likes me well enough. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 222 Either with Moldings or other Work upon it, as best likes them. 1799 WORDSW. *Ruth* 209 Where it liked her best she sought Her shelter. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xv, At first in heart it liked me ill. 1832 ARNOLD *Serm.* II. 320 If there be no God, .. let us eat and drink, or follow what likes us best. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xii. 103, I wish any respected bachelor that reads this may take the sort that best likes him.

†**2.** *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To please oneself, take pleasure, delight *in* (something). *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxvi. 4 Like in Laverd. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19231 Ilk suik it-self bisuikes, And lethes mast þat þar-in likes. *Ibid.* 28336, I ha me liked ai vm-quile In vnnait wordes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 177 Me zeneȝeþ wel ofte..be þe nase ine to moche him to liky in guode smelles. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* F ij b, Yet dooe these my old gurles not a little lyke their selves herein.

3. *intr.* To be pleased or glad. *To like ill*: to be displeased or sad. Now only *Sc.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 500 Þerl for him sori was, Ther liked non in that plas. c 1320 *Sir Tristrem* 1151 Þei marke liked ille. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 618 And Adam Spencer liked right ille. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvii. 114 Ye ar all heuy and lykyt yll here in this way. c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 39 Be that it drew to the nicht, The King lykit ill. 1896 J. BALFOUR PAUL in *N. & Q.* Ser. VIII. X. 485/2, I should like if Mr. Reid would be good enough to inform us if the note-book states [etc.].

†**4.** To be in good condition; to get on, do well, thrive. Chiefly with adv., *well*, *better*, etc.

c 1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy) xliv, Thi maystre is i-wonne And lyketh. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 53 It may fortune there be some [sheep] that like not and be weike. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 33 It [the beech tree] .. liketh best being sowne in moyst grounds. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxciv. (1636) 176 Children .. live and like better with that [milk], than with any other thing. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 92 (Qo. 1600) By my troth, you like [1623 looke] well, and beare your yeeres very well. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 500 Trees generally do like best that stand to the Northeast wind. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 3 We meddle not with Apricocks nor Peaches, nor scarcely with Quinches, which will not like in our cold parts, vnlesse [etc.]. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. iv, The Cattle.. like as well with it. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C., Malta* 296 Indigo .. agrees with the soil, and likes and thrives there very well. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxviii. § 4 (1689) 245 The Ponds where they like well.

5. To derive pleasure *of*, occas. *by*, *with* (a person or thing); to approve *of*, become fond *of*. Also with adv. (*well* or *ill*). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3124 Of this message he liked yll. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 186, I understode he lykyd not by hys dysposicyon. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Lycurgus* (1595) 63 To see his notable lawes..so well established and liked of by experience. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) A 4 b, Daughter like of whome thou please. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 2 But was that his magnificence liked of by all? 1643 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 98 He .. began to like better of his employment. 1672 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 100 Ye King likes soe well of Sr T. L. that [etc.]. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxv. (1824) 419 Opinions, by no means liked of by the Bishop Cheney. *Ibid.* II. xliv. (1824) 167 They hoped .. that their prince .. would like well with this their doing. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 77 If any beggar's child .. shall be liked of by any subject of this realm of honest calling. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Like of*, to approve. 'My master will not like of it.' 1854 MISS BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.* I. 397, I daredn't do't; my master wouldn't like of it.

6. *trans.* (The current sense.) To find agreeable or congenial; to feel attracted to or favourably impressed by (a person); to have a taste or fancy for, take pleasure in (a thing, an action, a condition, etc.). In early use often *to like well* (now *arch.* in this form, though we say freely *to like very, pretty well*, and *to like better or best*), and antithetically *to like ill* (arch.) = to dislike.

As used with reference to persons, the vb. is often contrasted (as expressing a weaker sentiment) with *love*.

The two earliest quots. may belong to sense 1.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Mildheorted beð þe man þe reouþ his nehȝebures unselðe, and likeð here alre selðe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2039 Conan þe kinges neueu ne likede noȝt þis game. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1076 *Dido*, And for he was a straunger sumwhat sche Likede hym the bet. c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1015 Be that schir Wawane the wy likit the wer. 1530 PALSGR. 611/2, I can nat lyke hym better than I do. 1581 T. HOWELL *Devises* (1879) 200 Wante makes the Lyon stowte, a slender pray to leeke. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 24 Yet every one her likte, and every one her lov'd. a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 338 He which would have chosen the best, yet liked another before him. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxvii. (1612) 285 With women, that no lesse attract our senses them to leeke. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 171, I never lik'd thy talk, thy offers less, Now both abhor. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ¶ 4 My Lover does not know I like him. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) III. 237 Where a man neither loves nor likes the thing he believes. 1741 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mr. Wortley* 5 Nov., The people here [Geneva] are very well to be liked. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 210 He likes your house, your housemaid, and your pay. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxviii, Maybe ye may like the ewe-milk..cheese better. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiii, I may *like* him well enough; but you don't *love* your servants. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 50 Most persons say that lawgivers should make such laws as the people like.

b. *absol.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 7 If you like elsewhere doe it by stealth. 1595 — *John* II. i. 511 If he see ought in you that makes him like. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 583 Till in the Amorous Net Fast caught, they lik'd, and each his liking chose. a 1742 J. HAMMOND *Love Elegies* vii, They met, they lik'd, they stay'd but till alone. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. Introd., Looking [he] liked, and liking loved.

c. With direct obj. and inf. or complementary pa. pple. or adj., or (now *rarely*) a clause introduced by *that*.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1290/2 Such as are lerned, will like also, that [etc.]. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* V. xxx, Less lik'd he still, that scornful jeer Mispris'd the land he lov'd so dear. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 393 Would he like the subject discussed in newspapers? 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlv, It was Blanche who..asked him..whether he liked women to hunt? 1887 COLVIN *Keats* viii. 207 The sonatas of Haydn were the music he liked Severn best to play to him.

d. With *inf.* as obj.: To find it agreeable, feel inclined *to do* or *be* so and so. Often somewhat idiomatically in conditional use, to express a desire, as *I should like* (= F. *je voudrais bien*, G. *ich möchte gern*); often derisively in *I should like to see*—(intimating that what is referred to is impossible), *I should like to know* (implying that the question has no natural answer). Also with ellipsis of inf., as in *to do as one likes*.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5528 Ȝe þat liken in loue swiche þinges to here. c 1440 *Generydes* 2010 Do as ȝe leke, for this is my councell. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 11 Who so lykes to luk it oure. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 33 Quha likis till haif mar knawlage in that part. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 112 His holiness for pastime liked well to hear thereof. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 1 Off cullouris cleir quha lykis to weir, Ar sindry sortis in to this toun. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 152 Euerie ane mycht marie how mony wyfes he lyket. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* i. 28 They did not like [Gr. οὐκ ἐδοκίμασαν] to retaine God in their knowledge. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Aug., I had liked to have begged a parrot for my wife. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 50 He may either go or stay, as he best likes. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1726) I. 191 He is already under the Dominion and Power of his own Lusts, and perhaps likes to be so. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian & Mad.* 199 If you would like to go, We'll visit him. 1830 MACAULAY *Rob. Montgomery* Ess. (1872) 130 What, we should like to know, is the difference between the two operations which Mr. Robert Montgomery so accurately distinguishes from each other..? 1831 — in *Life* I. 233, I should have liked to have sate through so tremendous a storm. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxii, [Mr. Gunter threatens to throw Mr. Noddy out of window] 'I should like to see you do it, sir,' said Mr. Noddy. 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. 187 A person should be free to do as he likes in his own concerns. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* IV. xi. 406 To say we can be virtuous if we like, is [etc.]. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xxxix. 68, I should like to have somebody for a help. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 28 May 5/2 Those critics..who maintain that we are free to do as we like in Egypt.

e. Often used, esp. with conditional auxiliary, for *like to have*.

1822 SHELLEY *Faust* ii. 1 Would you not like a broomstick? *Mod.* I should like more time to consider the matter. Would you like the arm-chair?

f. The neutral sense inferable from the qualified uses, *to like well* or *ill* (see above), survives in the interrogative use with *how*, as in 'How do you like my new gown?', 'How would *you* like to be called a fool to your face?', etc.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 77 How dost thou like the Lord Bassanio's wife? 1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* B 4 b, Boy, how doost like me in this attyre? 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Trouver, Comment le trouvez-vous?* How do you like it? 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 532 How does the God like living in a skin? 1860 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 194 How like you this old satire?

¶**g.** In the colloquial half-jocular expression, used of an article of food or the like, 'I like it, but it does not like me' (i.e. does not suit my health), the use seems to be a mere perversion of sense 6, and not directly connected with sense 1.

1899 H. FREDERIC *Market-place* xxiii. 307 He liked the water, and the water liked him..He decided that he would have a yacht.

Like, *v.*[2] Also 5–6 **lyke**. [f. LIKE *a.*]

†**1.** *trans.* **a.** To fashion in a certain likeness. **b.** To represent as like *to*; to compare *to*. **c.** To make a likeness of; to imitate. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1460 In haly speche he lyked [Bæda *assimilavit*] his lunde. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 48 Like me to the pesant Boyes of France. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v. 489 Her lily hand (not to be lik'd by Art) A pair of pincers held. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* F 7 b, If to gold I like her Haire.

2. *intr.* (Const. *inf.*) †**a.** To seem, pretend. *Obs.* **b.** To look like or be near *to* doing (something) or *to* being treated (in a specified manner). Now *vulgar* and *dial.*, chiefly in compound tenses, *had* (rarely *were*) *liked to*, or (dial.) *am* (*is*, etc.) *liken* (for *liking*) *to*, etc. (Cf. *had like* s.v. LIKE *a.*)

1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 24 The gret tendrenesse ye lyke to have of the salvacion of my symple honeste. 1598 PARSONS *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) I. 32 The other disorders that I have signified .. were liked to have receved a severe sentence & punishment. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. i. 115 Wee had likt to haue had our two noses snapt off with two old men without teeth. a 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy.* (1878) 91 Her old leake .. had liked to have drowned all those which were in her. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 18 Joy had lik'd to have performed what grief but begun. a 1689 MRS. BEHN *Novels* (1722) I. 282 The Rabble had lik'd to have pulled him to pieces. 1716 ABP. NICHOLSON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 396 The judges, whom he had liked to have provoked by his clownish behaviour at the bar. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 119 My heart alake, is liken to break When I think on my winsome John. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 25 Oct., He probably got his death, as he liked to have done two years ago, by [etc.]. 1781 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 92 He .. was once what I had liked to have been, a methodist. 1802 *Ibid.* 390, I would not serve you as X. Y. Bellamy had liked to have served us. 1853 J. A. BENTON *California Pilgr.* 127 The evening liked to have been a tedious evening.

-like, *suffix*, forming adjs. and advs. In strictness, the words containing this suffix are compounds of LIKE *a.* and *adv.*, in the senses in which these words govern a dative or are followed by an adj. (see LIKE *a.* 1 b, LIKE *adv.* 1, 3). The compounds so formed not unfrequently resemble in sense the derivatives formed with *-lik(e*, ME. dial. form of -LY[1], -LY[2], but the two formations are entirely

distinct: thus ME. *gredilike* adv. (= greedily) is not the same word as the mod. Sc. *greedy-like*.

1. Appended to sbs. **a.** Forming adjs. with the general sense 'similar to —', 'characteristic of, befitting —'. Early examples are *circlelyk* (*a* 1420), *chieftainlike* (*c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 489), *devil-like* (*c* 1470), *godlike* (1513), *bishoplike* (1544), *flesh-like* (1552). The suffix may now be appended to almost all sbs., including proper names; in formations intended as nonce-words, or not generally current, the hyphen is ordinarily used.

Some particular writers have shown an extraordinary fondness for words of this formation; e.g. more than 60 occur in Bailey's *Festus*.

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* S iij b, Making Hidalgo-like Rhodomontades. **1603** DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 5 Then can you blame me to be hunter like, When I must get a wife? **1607** R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 188 The testimonies which themselues giue of their Sardanaple-like sobriety. **1784** R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 100 An unaccountable unquality-like fit of the spleen. **1823** in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 151 The professor thought this conduct extremely rude and ungoldsmithlike. **1825** *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 38 Their leaves and habits are so salad- and kitchen-garden-like, that we cannot recommend them. *Ibid.* II. 84 A low shrub, with heath- or fir-like leaves. **1834** *Tait's Mag.* I. 758/1 He gave an Egan-like description of a pugilistic encounter. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 286 And swore to make all souls Believe alike in clockworklike content. **1849** NOAD *Electricity* 189 That plumbago-like substance found lining the interior of long-used coal-gas retorts. **1857** E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 263 June over! A thing I think of with Omar-like sorrow. **1866** W. AITKEN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* II. 578 If the noise .. is that of a friction-murmur, soft and bellows-like. **1901** *Academy* 13 July 29/2 Strong, cudgel-like Anglo-Saxon words.

b. Forming advs. with the sense 'in or after the manner of —', 'so as to resemble —'. Early instances are *fellowlike* (*c* 1530), *gentlemanlike* (1542), *phraselike* (1549), *bishoplike* (1555). These advs., and the method of formation, are now perh. to be regarded as obsolete or at least archaistic, the apparent examples in recent use being explicable as quasi-advb. uses of the adj.; at least, the advs. or quasi-advs. are now employed only to characterize the subject of the sentence, not, as formerly, to indicate the manner of an action. In accordance with this change of signification, *-like* in the quasi-adverbial use now takes optionally a second principal stress, and is nearly always hyphened.

1564–78 BULLEIN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 80 This is a comely parlour, very netly and trimely apparrelled, London like. **1576** GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 104 She .. drest hir Bacchus like. **1624** D. CAWDREY *Humilitie* 39 How vainely and garishly (popingaye-like) are our men and women attired? **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xii. (1840) 255 How .. coward-like they had behaved. [**1768** W. DONALDSON *Life Sir B. Sapskull* I. 71 His father .. (dotard like) seem'd fully satisfy'd. **1834** *Tait's Mag.* I. 768/2 Mr. Justice Rivers, Brutus-like, was constrained in justice to condemn. **1871** BROWNING *Prince Hohenst.* 97 Only continue patient while I throw Delver-like, spadeful after spadeful up.]

2. Appended to adjs. **a.** Forming adjs. In Sc. the suffix is added freely to almost any descriptive adj., esp. those relating to mental qualities, conditions of temper, or the like; the general sense of the compounds is 'having the appearance of being —'. In Eng. use the formation is not common, and the sense is usually 'resembling, or characteristic of, one who is —', as in *genteel-like*, *human-like*.

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* VI. 694 Schir Rawff Gray saw at thai war Sotheron leik. *Ibid.* X. 210 'Allace', he said, 'the warld is contrar lik!' **1587** FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1355/1 Of countenance amiable, and complexion English like. **1621** LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 182 Twas not sillines he saw, that made that innocent-like fashion shew in me. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 264 Wee found twelue Venerable like Turkes, ready to receiue vs. **1639** [see ALIVE-LIKE]. **1724** RAMSAY *Vision* iv, A man .. Richt auld lyke, and bauld lyke. **1789** A. WILSON *Let.* in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 48 John's grim-like smile. **1825** LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* ii. 110 It was a low square-like room. **1825** *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 15 A low herbaceous-like shrub. **1827** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 357, I think Peter's looking auld-like. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 389 Their sublime-like beauty. **1866** AITKEN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* II. 719 A gluey-like material.

b. Forming advs. With the sense 'like one who is —'. *Obs.* exc. in *Sc.*, where the sense of the advs. is rather 'so as to appear —'.

Chiefly in contexts where the word might admit of being taken as adj.; cf. 1 b.

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* V. 577 All his four men bar thaim quietlik. **1548** UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* 154 b, With suche pompe as this, triumphaunt lyke, and with such a trayne about him, did the Lord Iesus goe vnto Hierusalem. **1594** *Warres Cyrus* 1646 The Goddesse turnde her face, offending-like, frowning with angrie brows. **1681** RYCAUT *Critick* 182 You, Phrygian, or inconsiderate like, replied Critilo, propound late Remedies. **1682** *Songs & Ball.* (Percy Soc.) 126 When thundering like we strike about. *Mod. Sc.* Dinna rug at it sae rochlike [= roughly], or ye'll brak it.

Like, obs. f. LICK *v.*; var. LICH, LICHE.

Likeable, likable (ləi·kăb'l), *a.* [f. LIKE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That can be liked; pleasing; agreeable.

1730 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 119, I would fain know you; for I often hear more good likeable things than 'tis possible any one can deserve. **1780** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, We made a long visit here, as the people were mighty likeable. **1834–43** SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxxiv. (1862) 82 It is a very likeable place, being one of the most comfortable towns in England. **1882** STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 389 The most likable utterance of Knox's that I can quote.

Hence **Likeabi·lity** *rare* = next.

1823 SOUTHEY in *Life & Corr.* V. 144 My civilities to them are regulated .. a little more perhaps by their likeability.

Likeableness (ləi·kăb'lnės). [f. LIKEABLE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being likeable.

1860 RUSKIN in *Cornh. Mag.* II. 545 The agreeableness of a thing depends not merely on its own likeableness, but on the number of people who can be got to like it. **1879** H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* ix. § 60. 164 The different opinions concerning the likeableness of this or that occupation.

† **Liked,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. LIKE *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Regarded with predilection or affection; beloved.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 133/2 When the bride Alfreda vnderstood the death of hir liked make and bridegrome .. she cursed father and mother. **1583** BABINGTON *Commandm.* ix. (1637) 87 How stealeth it the love of man from his wife, .. a friend from his long and liked acquaintance? **1627–77** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xii. 19 It shall either induce me to a new good, or confirm me in my liked old.

† **Li·keful,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 **licvol, likful,** 6 **likefull.** [f. LIKE *v.*[1] + -FUL.] Pleasing, acceptable, agreeable.

c **1305** *Land Cokayne* 80 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 Þer beþ rosis of rede ble And lilie likful for to se. **1340** *Ayenb.* 217 To þan þet þe bene by parfitliche licuol to gode and worthi to bi y-herd. **1340–70** *Alex. & Dind.* 498 Vs is likful and lef in landus to walke. **1592** WYRLEY *Armorie* 158 How loathsome now that earst so likefull seemd.

† **Li·kehood.** *Obs. rare.* [f. LIKE *a.* + -HOOD.] Likelihood, probability.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 75 So utterlye beyounde all exspectation and likehood.

† **Li·keless,** *a. Obs.* [-LESS.] Unlike.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1726 Sep or got, haswed, arled, or grei, Ben don fro iacob fer a-wei; ðoȝ him boren ðes ones bles Vn-like manige and likeles.

† **Li·kelihead.** *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 4 **liklih(i)ede,** 5 **likelehede,** 5–6 **lyk(e)lyhed(e.** [f. LIKELY *a.* + -HEAD.]

1. Probability. Chiefly in phr. *by* or *of likelihead*: probably, in all probability (cf. LIKELIHOOD, 2 b).

c **1386** CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 144 She gooth .. To euery place, where she hath supposed By liklihede hir litel child to fynde. **1495** *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 2 Preamble, Extreme rigour .. wherby by likelehede many of theym shuld lose their lives. **1501** *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 151 Ye may have trial by lyklyhed what ther answere shalbe. **1533** MORE *Apol.* 151 Certayne letters whyche some of the bretherne lette fall of late, and lost them of lykelyhed as some good kytte leseth her kayes. **1867** MORRIS *Jason* v. 96 Fellows, what have we done? by likelyhead An evil deed and luckless. **1870** — *Earthly Par.* I. II. 553 Alas! full little likelihead That he should live for ever there.

2. Likeness; resemblance.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 147 Men mai wel make a liklihiede Betwen him which is averous Of gold and him that is jelous Of love. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. xli. (1859) 46 Though it passe my wytte, and myn abylete, for to counterfeten it in veray trouthe of lykelyhede, yet [etc.].

Likelihood (ləi·klihud). Forms as those of LIKELY *a.* + 4–6 **-hode,** 5–6 **-hod,** 6– **-hood.** Also 5 **lykeleod,** 6 **lightliwode, likeloode, lykelhod.** [f. LIKELY *a.* + -HOOD.]

† **1.** Likeness; resemblance; similarity. Also an instance of this; a semblance, similitude. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 3 Parables & semblaunces or liklihodes of thynges naturelles and artyfycyelles. **1548** GEST *Pr. Masse* B iij, Sacramentes (sayth Augustin) vnlesse they haue certayne lykelyhode wyth the thynges wherof they be sygnes, they be no sacramentes at al. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 11 It is called Iris for likeloode to the Rainebow. *a* **1591** R. GREENHAM *Serm.* i. (1599) 96 Thus wee see what likelihood there is betweene the spirit and fire. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 23 There is no likelihood between pure light and black darkness. **1642** J. BALL *Answ. Canne* ii. 9 It hath too much likelihood to the masse-book. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 200/1 Fables [are] Tales of Untruth, yet have a likelyhood of Truth.

2. The quality or fact of being likely or probable; probability; an instance of this. Const. *of*; † occas. *to* with *inf.* † *To take likelihood*: to infer as a probability.

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiv. 78 Principlis openest in probabilitie or likelihode to treuthis. **1472–3** *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 54/1 Seyng .. theym selfe in likelyhode to be endamaged. **1488** *Paston Lett.* III. 344 They sey [= saw] no lykeleod that they schuld have lycens. **1509** FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 309 Who may not nowe take euydent lyklyhode & coniecture vpon this, that [etc.]. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 14 The prince may pardon the offender, if there appeere likelyhoode of amendment in him. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 Neither is there any likelihood, that [etc.]. **1630** J. LEVETT *Ord. Bees* (1634) 38 In May or June .. there is no great likelihood of a second or third swarm. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 9 Hearing of the likelyhood of my removal. **1717** *Entertainer* No. 7 (1718) 39 The State may be in great Likelihood to suffer Shipwreck. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 67 ¶ 6 There was a likelihood of rain. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 397 That he really might be too late appeared an immediate likelihood. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 301 The story has strong internal likelihood in its favour.

b. In phrases (mostly obsolete) † *by likelihood*, † *by all* or *most likelihood*, † *in*, *in all likelihood*, † *of likelihood*: in all probability, probably.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 423/1 Ye which had ellys by liklyhode be lost. **1486** C'TESS OXFORD in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 7 To the entente by alle lykelyhod, to finde the waies and meanes to gete shipping. **1491** *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 5 § 1 Every quinzime .. of liklyhode shalbe gretly mynysshed and lessed. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxviii. [clxiv.] 270 Their speres grated nat; if they had, by moost lykelhod they had taken hurte. **1585** ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xvi. 287 The eldest, & therefore by likelyhoode the discreetest seruant of his house. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 238 Then I can lay it downe in likelihood. **1600** W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 121 Who of likelihood .. was possessed .. with so affectionate an opinion of his brothers aduancement, that [etc.]. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 812 It hath no Inscription, but in likelyhood it is the Tombe of Sir Roger. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 189 In all likelihood, he that made this great Automaton of the world, will not destroy it, till [etc.]. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 95 By all likelihood these ridges of Mountains do run in a continued Chain from one end of Peru and Chili to the other. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 259 Oliver .. was in all likelyhood of French extraction. **1862** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 102 In all likelihood we will go home together on Monday.

c. *The likelihood*: the probable fact, or the probable amount. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 287/1 The lyklyhode of the costes and expenses .. weyed and considered. **1542** 5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 85 Yea & yet knowe not you whether they heare you or not, as the likelyhode is they do not. *Mod. Sc.* The likelihood is I'll not be able to go.

† **3.** Something that is likely, a probability; hence, a ground of probable inference, an indication, sign. Frequent in *pl.* *Obs.*

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 1 The likelihoodes and apparances being so far contrarie to that, which .. is nowe founde true. **1576** TURBERV. *Venerie* 23 If there be two [dewclaws] it is an euill likelyhoode. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* V. ii. 43 These likelihoods confirme her flight from hence. **1601** SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 63 Man cannot divine what end followeth beginning, the nearest is a likelyhood. **1611** SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xliii. (1614) 85/2 Which .. by high-wayes paved leading unto it, and other likelihoods, seems to have beene a worke of the Romanes. *a* **1641** SUCKLING *Lett.* (1646) 64 Thrusting upon your judgment impossibilities for likelyhoods. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* 119 Against which testimonies, likelyhoods, evidences, the bare denyall of one man cannot countervaile. **1656** EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxiii. (1674) 24 This last is a suspition grounded only upon likelihoods.

4. The quality of offering a prospect of success; 'promise'. Now only as an echo of Shakspere.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 45 A fellow of no marke, nor likelyhood. **1606** G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* XI. 31 Amongst all the .. Captaines .. there was none of greater likelihood. **1818** LAMB *Lett.* xi. 104 There are actresses of greater merit and likelihood than you. **1847** L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. x. 232 An individual of no mark or likelihood.

Likeliness (ləi·klinės). [f. LIKELY *a.* + -NESS.]

† **1.** Resemblance, similarity; a semblance, similitude; = LIKELIHOOD 1. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 88 But at the last thar slayne he wes: In that failȝeit the liklynes. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 608 Þe feynd in-[to] þe lyklynes .. of a marynare one þe sey to þame can apere. **1412–20** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii, Jupiter .. Takyng lykelynesse of Amphitrion. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlix. 14 They chaunge the letter (Beth) into (Caph) the mark of likelynesse. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* V. vii. 29 She knew not his favours likelynesse, For many scarres and many hoary heares. **1600** HAMILTON *Facile Traictise* in *Cath. Tractates* (1901) 242 The halie spirit discendit vpon Christ in lyklines of ane whyt dow. **1604** T. WRIGHT *Passions* III. iv. 97 The similitude of inclinations, And likelinesse of passions. **1680** H. DODWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 117 Books conjectured by Erasmus to be his from the likeliness of their Style. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xix. (1852) 442 There is frequently .. much likeliness between a Plinyism and a fable.

2. Probability; = LIKELIHOOD 2. Now *rare*. † Also in phrases *by*, *of likeliness* (cf. LIKELIHOOD 2 b). † Also, probable amount = LIKELIHOOD 2 c.

? *c* **1370** CHAUCER *Amorous Compleint* 15 Sooth is, that wel I woot, by lykelinesse, If that [etc.]. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 997 God is mychty to helpe; dred nocht; quhar man na liklines ma se. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 7544 For thing that may have no preving, But lyklinesse, and contriving. **1436** *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 511/1 By the whiche aliens .. by liklynesse, the Counseall .. of oure saide Souverayn Lord .. is discovered. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 32 Seyng no lyklynesse to ben amendyd Of his host he took his leve that nyht. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* V. 620 'Maister', he said, 'as fer as I haiff feyll, Off lyklynes it may be wondyr weill'. *Ibid.* IX. 1010 Be lyklynes Wallace suld wyn the land. **1475** *Bk. Noblesse* 55 As by possibilite and alle liklinesse may be honourable and truly vanquisshid and wonne bye armes. **1530** PALSGR. 239/2 Likelynesse of a thyng that maye happen, *possibilité*. **1632** SHERWOOD, Likelihood, likelinesse, .. *probabilité*.

† **3.** An indication, sign; = LIKELIHOOD 3. *Obs.*

c **1450** LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2671 Shuldrys sharpe .. Off evyl feith is lyklynesse.

4. = LIKELIHOOD 4. ? *Obs.*

c **1470** HARDING *Chron.* CLXXXII. iii, There was no king Christen had such sonnes fiue Of lyklynesse. **1530** PALSGR. 239/2 Likelynesse or towardness, *indole*. **1735** DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Likeliness*, Handsomness or Worthiness.

Likely (ləi·kli), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 4 **licly, lickli, likliche,** 4–6 **likly, lyk(e)ly,** 5–6 **lik(e)li,** 5–7 *Sc.* **likl(i)e,** 4– **likely.** [a. ON. *líklig-r* (also *glíklig-r*), f. *lík-r* (*glík-r*) LIKE *a.* + *-lig-r* -LY [1]. (OE. had the equivalent *gelíclic*.)]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** Having a resemblance, like, similar. Const.

till, to. Also, resembling the original, portraying accurately. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4852 For he shulde setten al his wil To geten a likly thing him til. ? *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 21132 (Trin.) Þei were likely eiþer to oþer. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. xii[ii]. 64 Mast liklie a waverand sweving or dreyme [L. *simillima somno*]. 1530 Palsgr. 317/2 Lykly of countenance, *semblable.* 1596 Spenser *Hymne Beautie* 198 For Love is a celestiall harmonie Of likely harts composed of starres concent. 1657–61 Heylin *Hist. Ref.* I. II. iv. 38 Hath not the Father given us .. a most excellent Mirrour, wherein to see the ill complexion of the present times? Doth not he set them forth in such likely colours, as if [etc.].

2. Having an appearance of truth or fact; that looks as if it would happen, be realized, or prove to be what is alleged or suggested; probable. † Also in advb. phrase *by likely.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 44 Sum men þenken licly þat [etc.]. 1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 25, I herde .. no maner lykly ne credible evidence. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 501/2 To the grettest likly myschief y⁴ may falle to the said Roialme. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 101 By likely to hit the pricke alwayes is vnpossible. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Four Serm.* (1612) I 3, Hee would rather content himselfe with his present ease, then commit himselfe to so likely misery. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. i. 11 Have you heard of no likely Warres toward? 1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* (1650) 25 No likelier cause can be alleg'd. 1814 Chalmers *Evid. Chr. Revel.* iii. 81 The apparent contradictions admit of a likely .. reconciliation. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 291 The green spots .. would be the likely camping-ground of wayfarers. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xvii. 275 The story told by Ambiorix was likely in itself. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 780 A likely source of infection.

b. As predicate to a quasi-impersonal vb., with complement † an *inf.*, or *clause*; also in parenthetical phrase, *as (it) is likely* or *it is likely.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 475 But it is licly, to many men, that siluestre synnede in his hiyng. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 64 For that she wolde fleen the compaignye Where likly was to treten of folye. 1395 Purvey *Remonstr.* (1851) 82 We supposen, as it is licli, that King Jon [etc.]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6639 It was likly he was made preste At fyue and twenty 3ere at neste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 b, It semeth .. more lykely that he ascended up certayne steppes to y⁴ crosse. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 152 It was likely there to have been a great fray. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 37 It is verie likelie they doe so. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 116 King Edward, by force, as is likeliest, though it be not said how, reduc'd him to Peace. 1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth.* III. 106 *note*, It is the likelier also that Catullus did intend a Reflection upon Nonius. 1696 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Exod.* i. 10 They had heard the Israelites discourse, it is likely, that they never meant always to stay there. 1710 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Wortley Montagu* 25 Apr., 'Tis very likely you will never receive this. 1776 Ld. Stirling in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 173 It was not likely any more British troops would be sent out. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 16 It will be more likely that I should some things extenuate.

c. As predicate to a personal vb., followed by *to* with *inf.*, where *he* (etc. *is likely to* = 'it is likely that he will'. † Also *rarely* const. *of* with gerund.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4878, I.sai it noght for-qui þat yee Ne ern lickli lel men to be. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1221 (1270) Þou me .. Hast holpin þere I likly was to steruyn. 1406 Hoccleve *Misrule* 74 Ful seelde is seen, þat yowthe takith heede of perils, þat been likly for to fall. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1138 Þai were likly lost to be. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 759 He was not likely to speake it of naught. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 210 Kyng Henry the VI, thus readepted .. his crounе & dignitie Royall, .. lykely within short space to fall agayn. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Four Serm.* (1612) I 6 b, Thou art much weaker then a Prophet, .. and the likelier to haue a most greeuous fall. 1622 Donne *Serm.* (*Judg.* v. 20) 24 Men exercised in Judgement are likeliest to thinke of the last Judgement. 1653 Walton *Angler* vii. 154 A hole where a Pike is, or is likely to lye. 1701 W. Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 79 The war is likely, and goods bear a price. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 515 ¶ 2, I am glad to find you are likely to be disposed of in marriage so much to your approbation. 1747 Sarah Fielding *Fam. Lett.* 90 Putting themselves to a very unnecessary Trouble to prevent that Pain which seemed not likely of befalling them. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 123 The heavy expence they were likely to be at. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 144 Lambert seemed likely to be the first of these rulers. 1896 *Law Times* C. 466/2 The coronet .. did not so closely resemble a Royal Crown as to be likely to be taken for it.

3. Apparently suitable or qualified (*for* a purpose or an action); apparently able or fitted (*to do* or *to be* something expressed or implied).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Joh. Baptista*) 837 A basare .. stark & likly als but let to strik in twa his als. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1174 *Dido*, Me thynkith that he is .. likli for to ben a man. *c* 1393 — *Scogan* 32 That ben so lykly folk in love to spede. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2107 In euery wise He was a likely knyght for that Office. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 364 Haile he [Wallace] was, likly to gang and ryd. 1543 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 1 Standils or Storers, likely to prove and to be Timber-trees. 1557 *Act* 4 & 5 *Ph. & Mary* c. 3 § 1 Suche as were most able and lykelyest to serve well in the same. 1591 H. Smith *Affin. Faithf.* A 3 b, Deuising the likeliest policie to frustrate & disgrace but one of his Sermons. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 74 Himself Likely in time to blesse a Regall Throne. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. ii. § 6 (1634) 597 The best and likeliest means of their common safety. 1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 45 We are not yet come to a likely place. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables, Life Æsop* (1708) 4 He., Carry'd them [slaves] to Samos, as the Likeliest Place for a Chapman. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 283 ¶ 19, I regard Trade .. as the most natural and likely Method of making a Man's Fortune. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 131 This Island was the likeliest place .. to meet with us. 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. vii. 410 Lely gave me these papers as the likelyest person to get them perfected. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 365 The most likely rocks have been tried with *aqua fortis*. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) I. 380, I call at every likely house in the towns or villages.

4. a. Having the appearance, or giving evidence, of vigour or capacity; strong or capable looking. **b.** (Now chiefly *U.S.*) Of young persons (occas. of animals): Giving promise of success or excellence; promising, hopeful.

1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 265 The Duke of York .. wole come with his houshold meynee, clenly beseen and likly men. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 211 b, The kyng had .. marked bothe his wit and his likely towardnes. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 48 The likeliest and ablest springals are chosen. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2128/4 Tall, well-set, likely Fellows. 1725 S. Willard in *Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 235, I arrived at Dunstable with a Company of very good, likely, effective men. 1793 Washington *Lett.* Writings 1891 XII. 381, I am very sorry to hear that so likely a young fellow .. should addict himself to such courses. 1863 *Advt.* in Dicey *Federal St.* I. 254 He [a fugitive slave] is .. stout and well built; very likely. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xviii. 226 Chinamen go to Mongolia in spring, buy up likely animals.

5. [? Influenced by Like *v.*] Of seemly or comely appearance; good-looking, handsome: ? Now *U.S.* and *dial.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. ii. 77 The damoysel beheld the poure knyght, and sawe he was a lykely man. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1590) 66 b, These young companions make themselues beleeue they loue at the first liking of a likely beautie. 1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* IV. i, You looked a good likely woman last night. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 325 She is very likely and genteel. 1802 H. Martin *Helen of Glenross* I. 69 You are white, and she is brown; but you are both likely. 1807 P. Gass *Jrnl.* 32 The women are homely .. but the young men likely and active. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xii, You'll soon get another husband—such a likely gal as you. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* xxv, That is Hetty Sorrel .. a very likely young person. 1863 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Gen.* ii. 16–17 All the others that were likely for sight and good for food.

† **6.** Seemly, becoming, appropriate. *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 379 Be wryt or word quhilk likis yow best till haiff? 'In wryt', thai said 'it war the liklyast'. *a* 1674 Milton *Wks.* (1738) I. Life 44 After likely Discourses [Lot] præpares for thire entertainment. 1742 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 587 The Vessel had been cleansed and Aired in the likeliest Manner.

† **7.** *Was likely*, also catachr. *had likely*: came near *to do* or *be* (etc.); = *was* or *had like. Obs.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. xxxi. 24 The .. Gallis .. came into y⁴ Capitoill & were lykely to haue wonne it. *c* 1503 J. Flamank in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 235 Els, I hade lykly to be putt to a grett plonge for my trothe. 1652 Ld. Monm. *Hist. Warrs Flanders* (1654) 274 A very hot skirmish had likely to have been, had not the King [etc.].

8. *Comb.*, as *likely* † *-looked*, *-looking* adjs.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 6. 4/2 He must be a likely-look'd Fellow. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1305 The United States' Navy Board .. are ready to try any likely-looking invention. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 406 Big Eloby is a fine, likely-looking island.

B. *adv.*

† **1. a.** In a like or similar manner; similarly. **b.** With close resemblance (in portraiture). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3348 The faderes redemyd fro helle ioyned he til aungels likely. 1552 Huloet s.v. *Sc.*, Sc. and Sk. bene very likely vsed. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* III. xi. S b, Then are those vessels likely proportionall. ? *a* 1600 in *Montgomerie's Poems* (1887) 274 Not abill, in tabill, With colours competent, So quiklie or liklie A form to represent.

2. Probably, in all probability.

Now chiefly *most likely, very likely*; otherwise rare exc. *Sc.* or *dial.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 434 Likliche hem wantiþ to be þe leeste membre þat Crist haþ ordeyned to be of his Chirche. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 412 And likly, þat þou demest for folye Is gretter wysdom þan þou canst espye. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 104 When of one house there be three or fower brethren, likely one or two of them give themselves to trafique and merchandize. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Deut.* 159 And were ready to wish (likely) as the Romanes did of Augustus, that [etc.]. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. ¶ 9 That part of his Copy .. being such as his whole Copy .. will likeliest Come-in alike with. 1692 E. Walker *Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) lvi, You're likely in the right, when blam'd by them. 1754 J. Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) I. 15 The young Man who is to succeed him may likely spend his Fortune. 1812 P. Dealtry *Let. to Parr* 17 Dec. in *P.'s Wks.* (1828) VIII. 363, I shall most likely say a good deal on the subject when we meet. 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 124 A quartz reef had been .. abandoned, likely as unprofitable. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 21 You may be very likely right in that. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xviii. 211 Ask him where he is going .. and likely he will tell you he is going to some shrine to worship. 1895 *Leeds Mercury* 12 Sept. 4/8 He will likely be asked afresh whether [etc.].

† **3.** In a fit manner, fitly, suitably, reasonably.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 335 þus in þes fyve figuris many men licly suppose þat [etc.]. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1442 So was that Lord receuyd .. Lykly to hys plesure. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 48 The knowledge of heat that we have from the feeling of it, is far more off from the right knowledge of it, or such as may likeliest become God, than [etc.].

Hence † **Li·kely** *v. trans.*, to make 'likely' or attractive; to adorn, embellish.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 124 Or than to mak my sang schort sum tyme, Mair compendious, or to liklie my ryme.

† **Li·kement.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Like *v.* + -ment.] Liking; pleasure.

1649 J. E[lliston] tr. *Behmen's Epist.* (1886) 27 Take likement and delight therein.

Liken (lai·k'n), *v.* Forms: 4 licne·n, (likkin), 4–5 li,c kne, lykne(n, -nyn, 4–6 licken, -yn, 5 lycken, lykeny, lykyne, (leccon, legeny, lekyn, likon, -yn), 4–6 lyken, 4– liken. [f. Like *a.* + -en[5]; cf. OHG. *ki-lîhinôn* (MHG. *gelîchenen*), MLG. *likenen*, Sw. *likna*, Da. *ligne.*]

1. *trans.* To represent as like; to compare. Const. † *into, to, unto, with.* Also *to liken together.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 4759 And to þe croys by gode skylle Ys þe harpe lykenede weyle. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 97 Þei may be wel licned to swolwis of þe see & helle. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 168 To a torche oþer to a taper the trinite is likened. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3095 It limps noʒt all-way þe last to licken with þe first. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* (Horstm.) 1128 Dowuys .. ben legenyd to þe holy gost. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 22 Loue y likne in-to a fier þat slakeen may for no þing. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 9, I leccone my lyfe unto the morrow-tyde. 1549 Latimer *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 19 Wel may the preacher and the ploughman be lykened together. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 97 The Prince broke thy head for lik'ning him to a singing man of Windsor. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 573 By likening spiritual to corporal forms. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. l. 375 Every good servant, for the future, will be proud to be likened to honest Joseph Leman. 1751 Harris *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 147 The world has been likened to a variety of things. 1808 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 90 You liken her to Henry. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* I. i. (1872) 5, I likened him often .. to sheet-lightning. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 93 You must not liken her To your wild-eyed Aspasias.

† **b.** To make imputations on (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 42 þo þat .. Lickne men and lye on hem that leneth hem no ʒiftes. *Ibid.* 277 Lewed men may likne ʒow þus þat þe beem lithe in ʒowre eyghen.

† **c.** *To liken* (a person) *to do* (something): to represent as doing. *Obs.*

1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* I. 6/1 Athlas .. ye whiche is lykened to bere up heven on his sholders.

† **d.** *passive.* To be assigned by repute *to* (a person) as a lover or a future husband or wife; also, to be reputed *to be* (so-and-so). *Obs.*

c 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 59 They haith bein likned to-gither more and 2 yere. 1575 *Ibid.* 304 He saith that the said Janet was never by any report lykned to any man for the getting of the said child, but only the said Robert. .. The said Robert is lykened to be the father of the said child.

2. To make like. *rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4350 To sett him in-to seruitute .. þat god has fourmed to be free & to his face licknud. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 216/2 To make lyke (*A.* to Lykyne), *assimilare, conformare.* 1720 *Duncan Fraser* in Evans *O. B.* (1784) III. xvii. 172, I will liken her to a laidley worm, That warps about the stone. 18.. Ld. Brougham (Ogilvie), The occasional deviations from its fundamental principles in a free constitution, and the temporary introduction of arbitrary power, liken it to the worst despotisms.

† **3.** *intr.* To be like, to resemble; also, to become like. Const. *to* or *dative.* Also *trans.* to symbolize, represent. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1064 If þou wyrkkes on þis wyse, þaʒ ho wyk were, Hir schal lyke þat layk þat lyknes hir tylle. 1340 *Ayenb.* 88 Þe more he him louep þe stranglaker, þe more he him likneþ propreliche. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 666 Þi fourme Is lickenand on na lym ne like to my selfe. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 11 The plater drawen oute of the donge likenithe [Fr. *signifie*] the soule in the bodi. 1809 Bianchi *Levity & Sorrow* I. 70 Her own conduct towards Braunau had much likened to coquetry. *Ibid.* II. 200, I once knew a lady .. that likened surprisingly to you. 1838 Chalmers *On Rom.* II. 87 We are daily likening unto Christ in superiority over the world.

Hence † **Li·kener**, one who likens.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lykenare, or he þat lykenythe.

Likeness (lai·knes). For forms see Like *a.* and -ness. [OE. (Northumb.) *licnes*, shortened form of *gelicness* I-likeness.]

1. The quality or fact of being like; resemblance, similarity; an instance of this. Const. *to*; † formerly in the same sense, const. *of* (or genitive of pron.), *with.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9515 Wite clobes heo dude hire on .. ilich þe snowe, þat me ne ssolde hire nour þe liknesse ise ne iknowe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3332 Licknes to corbin had he nan. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. xv. (1495) 40 The lykenesse of god is shewed in a lower maner in the lowest ordres of angels. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xxviii, The vertu of my rynge .. that is reed it wil torne in lykenes to grene. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. K v b, It may be called .. ciste sage, of the lyknes that it hath with sage. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 8 The Lord of Stafford deere to day hath bought Thy likenesse. 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess.* (1632) ix, Confounding a Gentleman, and a Peasant with the likenesse of salutation. 1612 W. Colson *Gen. Treasury* title, The practise .. to adde and substract all vsuall Fractions vnlike, without reduction into likenesse. 1651 Howell *Venice* Pref., Moreover if likenes may beget love, England hath reason to affect Venice more than any other. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 51 His other writings being such that no man from a likeness of style would think him capable of writing so extraordinary a book. 1818 J. C. Hobhouse *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 386 Neither of them has a shadow of likeness with the lyric poetry of Petrarch. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxiii, As sometimes in a dead man's face, .. A likeness, .. Comes out—to some one of his race. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 23 (1864) 499

There is scope for the detection of likenesses in the midst of diversity. **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 103 It was a likeness to her little boy that had affected me so pleasantly.

2. That which resembles an object; a like shape or form, a semblance. Hence *gen.* form, shape, esp. in phrase *in likeness of.* † In OE. : figure, statue.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 27 Huælc .. ionre gedences mæge to-ece to licnesse [*c* 1000 anlicnesse] his elne enne. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 18823 Bot of his licknes þat he bar Quils he went prechand here and þare Þan mai we sai. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 332 Þan may men his liknes se Chaunged, als it had never bene he. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1142 *Dido*, Cupido .. Hadde the liknesse of the child I-take. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 27 Þe fleisch is not hoot, but it is moist & haþ þre maner lijknes. *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 1861 In liknes of brede and wyne gaf crist his blode and flesshe. **1500 20** DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 47 Ane feind he wes in liknes of ane freir. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 104 In this borrowed likenesse of shrunke death Thou shalt continue two and forty houres. **1611** BIBLE *Ezek.* i. 5 Out of the midst thereof came the likenesse of foure liuing creatures. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 84, I must .. take the Weeds and likenes of a Swain. **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccccxix. 395 It is safer yet to stand upon our Guard against an Enemy in the likeness of a Friend, then [etc.]. **1815** SHELLEY *Demon World* 270 The likeness of a throned king came by. **1881** FREEMAN *Subj. Venice* 185 Spalato is putting on the likeness of a busy modern town.

3. The representation of an object; a copy, counterpart, image, portrait. Phr. *to take a person's likeness*: to make a portrait of him. Also of persons: One who closely resembles another.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. Contents (Sk.) 21/10 *Imaginis* licnessa. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2641 Hamones likenes was ðor-on. **1340** *Ayenb.* 49 Prelas, þet ssolden bi licnesse and uorbysne of holynesse .. to al þe wordle. **1414** BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 4 Turne the, Lord, and tarye nowȝt, Thin owen lyknes to helpe and save. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 73 Thou old Adams likenesse, set to dresse this Garden. **1611** BIBLE *Deut.* iv. 16 Lest yee .. make you a grauen image .. the likenes of male, or female. **1647** COWLEY *Mistress, My Picture* (1687) 50 Here, take my Likeness with you, whilst 'tis so. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 450 What next I bring shall please thee, be assur'd, Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy other self. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 412 All creatures do vehemently desire to bring forth their Likenesses. **1729** T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals, &c.* 22 Whose Sire .. Had all bequeath'd .. To the dear Likeness of himself his Son. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. (1786) 2 At most he gave himself the trouble of taking the likeness of the person who sat to him. **1781** COWPER *Charity* 434 Such was the portrait an apostle drew, .. Heaven held his hand, the likeness must be true. **1815** JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. vi. 34 Did you ever have your likeness taken? **1857** WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xx. 115 History's .. portraits ought to be likenesses. **1885** CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. xii. 223 They believe that their names and likenesses are integral parts of themselves. **1889** PATER *G. de Latour* (1896) 32 Her sacred veil .., which kings and princes came to visit, returning with a likeness thereof .. for their own wearing.

†**b.** A sculptured image, a statue. *Obs.*

c **1200** ORMIN 1057 Off þatt an, off Cherubyn, þeȝȝ haffdenn liccness metedd Uppo þatt oferrwerrc þatt wass Abufenn þarrke timmbredd. *c* **1205** LAY. 1267 He wolde .. wrchen hire .. on licnesse of ræde golde. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 678 Nilus king Made likenesse, for muni[gin]g After his fader.

†**4.** A comparison; hence, a parable. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* v. 36 He seide to hem also a liknesse [Vulg. *similitudinem*]. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1984 And shewed hem ensamples and lyknesse. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. lviii. (1859) 56 'What reson hath the fyre to pleyne vpon the wode, which .. hit brenneth in to assches?' .. 'No cause', quod I .. 'but between the and the this maner of lykenes is not comparable'. 'Sothly', qwod this body, 'this lykenes is accordaunt'.

†**5.** Probable amount; = LIKELIHOOD 2 c. *Obs.*

c **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 131 Now that the lykennes off the kynges charges ordinarie and extraordinarie bith shewid [etc.].

Likening (ləi·k'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LIKEN *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of making like, or representing as like; assimilation, comparison.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lyknynge, *assimilacio.* **1632** SHERWOOD, A likening, .. *assimilation.* **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* vi. 104 Protestant likenings of the pope and his flock to the devil and his crew. **1894** *Athenæum* 30 June 835/1 [There is] an unconscious likening of all things to the flowers and hills she loves so well.

†**2.** A figure of speech; a comparison, simile. *At* (*the*) *likening of*: under the similitude of.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiii. 1 Þe prophet at þe likynynge of a bedel .. cries þat [etc.]. **1561** DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 94 b, A likening is agayne annexed, as bloud. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi. 398 What .. are the similitudes of Cicero himselfe in his treatise of old age, but liknings taken from husbandry and Vines?

Liker (ləi·kəɹ). Now *rare.* [f. LIKE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who likes.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 443/1 To abhore and burne vp hys bookes and the likers of them with them. **1583** [see LIER b]. **1658** COKAINE *Poems* (1669) 202 Beauty is but opinion of the Liker.

Liker, obs. form of LIQUOR.

Likerish, -ose, -ous: see LICKERISH, -OUS.

Likesome, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also *dial.* **licksome.** [f. LIKE *v.* + -SOME.] Agreeable, pleasant.

c **1563** SIR T. CHALLONER tr. *Boethius* I. metr. i. in *Q. Eliz.'s Englishings* (E. E. T. S.) App. 150 Theis, of my happie lyksome yougthe yͤ glorye long ago. **1577–87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807–8) III. 163 Of favour was she counted likesome. *a* **1650** *Will Stewart & Iohn* v. in Child *Ballads* II. 433/1 Or doe you mourne for a likesome ladye. **1801** *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 87 He had looked rather gloomy before, but now he appeared quite licksome. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Likesome*, that which may be loved or desired. **1877** E. LEIGH *Cheshire Gloss.* 124 'Charly loves a licksome girl, as sweet as sugar candy.'

Likewarm, obs. form of LUKEWARM.

†**Li·keways**, *adv. Obs.* [f. LIKE *a.* + *ways*: see WAY.] = LIKEWISE 2 and 3.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. vii, Like waies I set one foote of the compas steddily in C. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 81 Our .. faith .. confirmit lykuayis according to his commandiment. *c* **1620** A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 20 Lykwayes we sould keep the vouales of the original. **1625** in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 211 And lykwayes I thinke I have done you no wrong. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 542 ⁋ 2 There are others who have likeways done me a very particular honour. [**1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xii, Likeways when I went to them two governors.]

Likewise (ləi·kwəiz). [abbreviated from *in like wise*: see LIKE *a.* and WISE *sb.*]

†**1.** (The full phrase.) *In like wise*: in the same manner. *Obs.*

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 148/1 As we have .. besought the Kyngs Highnesse .. in lyke wyse tenderly we desire all youre wysdomes. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 225 Alarde began to synge .. a new song .. & Richarde dide in lykewyse. **1509** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 109 To yͤ chyrch of All Seyntys in yͤ same town in lykwyse xs. **1582** STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 In lykewise Neptun thee God .. apeered. **1673** RAY *Journ. Low C.* 183 If any be not present, he is searched out and brought in like wise.

2. In the like or same manner, similarly; = I. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* in *to do likewise* (after Luke x. 37).

a **1460** *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 133 Also lyke wyse al maner of persones of Hooly Chyrche obedyente unto us .. shalle swere for too kepe thys present acorde. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 150 Item they .. may yssue out .. that owre whan the enemyes be not aware of .. and likwyse to sawte them as they be sawted. **1534** TINDALE *Luke* x. 37 Go and do thou lyke wyse. **1535** JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 9 And lyke wyse he plaith with the verb in Luke and in Marke. **1611** BIBLE *Judg.* vii. 17 Hee said vnto them, Looke on mee, and doe likewise. *c* **1625** MILTON *Death Fair Infant* ix, He thought it toucht his Deitie full neer, If likewise he some fair one wedded not. **1828** J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) p. xiv, Multiplication of Decimals is performed likewise as that of whole numbers.

3. Also, as well, moreover, too.

1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 290 Wherfore let vs consyder lyke wise whether [etc.]. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxviii. 314 There is likewise a small beast very common which they call Cuyes. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 84 It is good likewise .. in all Hypocondriacal cases. **1816** J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 188, I had forgot to mention that his wife Was likewise lying dead. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxv. 53 Likewise the imaginative woe .. Diffused the shock thro' all my life. **1880** GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* Introd. 7 As there is a geographical distribution of climates, so likewise is there one of plants and animals.

Hence † **Li·kewisely** *adv.*, similarly. † **Li·kewiseness**, a similar method or manner.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 327 Th'other, which cuts this equi-distantly .. is (like-wisely) The second Colure. **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., We .. may either find better words .. or at least coin fitter .. in a likewiseness to the old, than [etc.].

†**Likeworth**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **līcwyrðe**, 3 **licwurðe.** [OE. *līcwyrðe*, f. stem of *līcian* to LIKE + *wyrðe* WORTH *a.*] Agreeable, acceptable, pleasing. So †**Likeworthy** *a.* in the same sense.

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvi. § 1 (Sedgefield) 35 Hwæt bið þær þonne licwyrðes buton his god & his weorðscipe. *c* **1200** ORMIN 15918 Acc itt niss nohht biforenn Godd Licwurþiȝ lif, ne cweme. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 His oðer dieliche tocume is softe and swiðe milde and licwurðe. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 11 Hit is se heh þing & se swiðe leof godd & se licwurðe.

Likham(**e**, variant of LICHAM *Obs.*

Likie(**n**, obs. form of LIKE *v.*

‖ **Likin** (lī·kīn). Also lekin. [Chinese *li-kin*, f. *li* LI [2] + *kin* money.] A Chinese provincial transit duty.

1876 *Agreement of Chefoo* (Y.), The amount of likin to be collected will be decided by the different Provincial Governments. **1901** *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 8/4 Sheng .. has memorialised the Court in favour of the abolition of likin duties.

Liking (ləi·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [1] [OE. *līcung*, f. *līcian*: see LIKE *v.* [1] and -ING [1].]

†**1.** The fact of being to one's taste (cf. LIKE *v.* [1] 1), or of being liked. *Obs.*

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xli. 303 Ðætte hie for ðære licunga ðære heringe .. ðe hie lufigeað eac ȝeðafigen ða tælinge. *c* **1175** *Paternoster* 247 in *Lamb. Hom.* 69 On oðer wise ic habbe ifunde hu me mei in sunne bon ibunde. Þet forme is to beon underling and þet oðer is liking. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 26 Þings were in desesse to him, þat now are in mikil leking. **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 297 The greatest personages, helde Monkes, Friars, and Nonnes, in such veneration and liking, that [etc.]. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 218/1 The man [must] exhort the woman, and the woman the man, to be out of liking with themselues before God.

†**2.** Pleasure, enjoyment; an instance of this. *At liking*: in a suitable position, at one's ease. *Ill liking*: discomfort, unhappiness. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 110 Forte wenden us urommard þe licunge þet flesches lustes askeð. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 7 Habbeð mare delit þrin þen anie oðre habbeð ilikinge [= in likinge] of þe worlde. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 28080 In vayn glory haue i likyng. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 132 William þe Scottis kyng therfor was fulle blithe, þat Henry had ille likyng. **1340–70** *Alex. & Dind.* 956 We ha hen likinge y-now of þe los[t] briddus. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 2023 Sche miȝt lede hire lif in liking & murþe. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 226 Fredome mayss man to haiff liking. *Ibid.* III. 560 Quhen men oucht at liking ar. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxcii. (1495) 730 This tree is not at lykyng in rough places and mountayns. *a* **1440** *Sir Degrev.* 831 Thane durste I saffly syng, Was never emperoure ne kyng More at hys lykyng. *c* **1470** *Golagros & Gaw.* 1065 The lordis on the tothir side for liking thay leugh. *c* **1491** *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* ii. 8 This likynge is more delectable to the body and saule than all the myrthe and likyng that all the worlde myghte gyue. **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 80 b, And sought .. for the delicacie of viandes: well was that man rewarded that could bryng any thyng of likyng or pleasure.

†**b.** In bad sense, more fully *flesh's* or *fleshly liking*: Sensuality, sexual desire, lust. *Obs.*

a **1240** *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 189 Þi deaþ adeadi in me fleches licunge. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiii. 1 All þe lust and lykynge of þaire flesch and þis warld. *c* **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 73 Vse lytel fleschly likyng. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* 92/49 For likinge blindiþ many oon. **1575** TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 269 A man shall knowe when they fall to lyking and laying by this. *a* **1711** KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 96 To Sensuality his Flesh propends, Propension up to Liking straight ascends.

3. The bent of the will; what one wishes or prefers, (a person's) pleasure. Also *pl.* † *Of free liking*: of free will. Now *rare.*

c **1375** *XI Pains Hell* 147 in *O. E. Misc.* 215 Moch froȝt þer was here face be-fore, To ete þer-of was here lykyng. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 127 Youre lykyng is that I shal telle a tale. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 1975, I wol ben hool at your devys For to fulfille your lyking. *c* **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 48 With þe helpe of god þay all shall be subgit to þy likynges. *c* **1590** GREENE *Fr. Bacon* x. (1630) F 3 b, I leaue thee to thine own liking. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* II. v. 60 The King had married him Against his liking. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 12 (1810) 23 This I leave to the liking of others. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 290 Of all Men he is the least to follow his own Liking. **1859** MILL *Liberty* i. 15 No one, indeed, acknowledges to himself that his standard of judgment is his own liking.

b. In phrases † *at, to*, (rarely *after, in*) *one's liking*: according to one's wish, to one's taste.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 497/133 Þouh he be nouȝt at þi lykynge, Þe prest þat schal þy masse synge, Þerfore lette þou nouht. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlvi. (1482) 311 He spared no thyng of his lustes ne desyres but accomplysshed them after his lykyng. **1551** CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 165 You .. spent all at your owne lykynge In wantones and banketynge. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 401/2 Finding a place to his liking, he esconsed himself in despite of the Spaniards. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 138 Liberty to dispose of thy-selfe to thine owne best liking. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 228 ⁋ 7 A Gentleman, who would willingly marry, if he could find a Wife to his Liking. **1796** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 41 Season with pepper and salt to your liking. **1869** EADIE *Galatians* 123 It might not be in all points to their perfect liking .. but they could not set themselves against it.

4. The condition of being fond of or not averse to (a person or thing); favourable regard; 'fancy' for or inclination to (some object).

1340 *Ayenb.* 23 Þe uifte is of prede is ydele blisse þet is fole likinge of hare heryinge. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 452 So gret liking & loue i haue þat lud to bi-hold. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 27 Lot .. for lyking of drinke, Dude bi his douhtren þat þe deuel louede. **1570** *Henry's Wallace* VIII. 1411 To tak ane lyking [*the MS. has* lak] and syne get na plesance, Sic lufe as that is nathing to avance. **1587** HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 6 For nothing could be obteined from him, of which the Normans had no liking. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 13 She .. did great liking sheowe, Great liking unto many, but true love to feowe. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 28 Is it possible .. you should fall into so strong a liking with old Sir Roulands yongest sonne? **1607** TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 523 Afterward they grew out of liking of this vain custom. **1655** DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 51, I heare secretly that there is not the best liking between the two Queens. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) II. 8 Scarce any man passes to a liking of sin in others, but by first practising it himself. **1719** W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 271 For the improvement of their Manufactures, and .. bringing the Europeans to the greater Liking of them. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 294 The Earl has taken a great Liking to him. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. viii. ⁋ 7 Though not dainty in her likings. **1825** HEBER *Journ. Upper Prov. India* (1828) II. 377, I have no liking for all this train. **1832** MISS WORDSWORTH *Loving & Liking* in *Wordsw. Poet. Wks.* I. 251 Likings come, and pass away; 'Tis love that remains till our latest day. **1847–9** HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 63, I have a lawyer's liking for the best evidence. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxii. II. 313 Friendships begin with liking or gratitude.

attrib. **1701** CIBBER *Love makes Man* Epil., And know, that while the liking Fit has seiz'd you, She cannot look, he write, too ill to please you.

†**b.** Approval, consent. (See also GOOD-LIKING 2.) *Obs.*

1607 *Statutes* in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 59 With the consent or likinge of the Scholemaster.

c. *On* or *upon liking*: on approval or trial. Now *rare* in educated use.

1615 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 190 This lycence to continue noe longer then untill Michaelmas .. but upon lykeinge. **1685** DRYDEN *Thren. August.* iv, The Royal Soul .. Came but a while on liking here. **1727** GAY *Beggar's Op.* I. viii, Are you really bound Wife or are you only upon liking? **1812** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 25 He did not stay .. the entire month, which he was to pass on liking. **1834** *Autobiog. Dissenting Minister* 157 After spending a few months on liking, I was unanimously chosen. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. iv, He [the waiter] is a very young man on liking, and we *don't* like him.

† **5.** An object liked, (one's) beloved. *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 496, I sall followe the in faith..my lyking thow art. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xiv, The wyffis cam furth with cryis and clappis, Lo, quhair my lyking ligs! Quo thay. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 587 In the amorous Net Fast caught, they lik'd, and each his liking chose.

† **6.** Bodily condition, esp. good or healthy condition. Cf. GOOD-LIKING 4. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Sir Tristr.* 1279 So gode likeing he fand þat hole he was and fere. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 46 Yf contreymen in likyng hele endure. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 6760 All pale and wanne, owt of likeng he was. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 7 This ought not to seeme any marvayle..yf he were in better lykynge than hys horse. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 131 If God do lend me..free laysure and libertie, with good likyng and a merrie heart. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* i. (1612) 2 These..labors..do make a good state or liking of the body. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* B b, I have one sheepe in my fold that's quite out of liking. 1611, 1656 [see GOOD-LIKING 4]. 1662 MASCAL *Gov. Cattle* 16 Which will cause the beast to become lean and of ill liking. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4145/4 Strayed or stolen.., a bay Mare.., in good Liking. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1749) I. 9 They have been observed to eat plentifully and not become fatter or in better liking. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 616 To keep it [the child] plump in good liking.

† **Li·king**, *vbl. sb.*² [f. LIKE *v.*² + -ING ¹.] The condition of being like or likely. **a.** *quasi-concr.* Something that is like; a resemblance. **b.** Phr. *In liking*: likely *to* (do something).

1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Þe likinges [*F. figures*] and þe ymaginacions of zenne. 1599 *Let.* in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* 47, I am in liking to get Erasmus for your Entertainmente.

† **Liking**, *ppl. a.*¹ *Obs.* Also 4–7 *Sc.* **likand.** [f. LIKE *v.*¹ + -ING ².]

1. Pleasing, pleasant, agreeable, attractive. Of food: Dainty. Of the weather, wind, an opinion: Favourable. Const. *till, to.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 949 Summe þat longen to a lud of likinge smellus. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 9 And suth thyngis that ar likand Tyll mannys heryng ar plesand. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 237 Anon likynge wynd filled the sailles. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 31 In..delicious and liking feeding..freers passen lords. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 95 Him thow our threw out off his likand rest. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. xii. 15 O sweit habit, and likand bed, [illegible]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 72 b, The wynd to hym was likyng, wherby he sayled into Flaunders. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 244 He appointed hym and his fellowes to come and declare hys lykyng opinion touchyng the same. 1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 62 Grant that..I may watchfully avoid what thou loathest, howsoever liking it be unto me. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XIX. iii. [illegible] 709 Making a liking vse of all. [*a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. i, Thou art mine pleasure, by dame Venus brent; So fresh thou art, and therewith so lycand.]

2. 'In condition'; healthy, plump; in a specified condition (e.g. *well, ill liking*). Of a soil: Rich.

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 75 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 An [illegible] þat is likyng and Ioly. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1574 Abouten it is gras springing, For moiste so thikke and wel lyking, That it ne may in winter dye. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* [illegible] It semeþ þe devyl gedreþ siche lump is of 3onge men, fatte, and lykynge and ydyl. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8963 Thow wer to fat. and to lykynge. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 40 Euill lykand was the King. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 48 It taketh mooste commonly the fattest and best lykynge. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* i. 10, I am afrayed off my lorde the kynge,..lest he spye youre faces to be worse lykynge then the other spryngaldes of youre age. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* i. 10. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 7 The Countrey of Normandie is enriched with a fat and liking soil.

† **Li·king**, *ppl. a.*² *Obs. rare.* [f. LIKE *v.*² + -ING ².] Likely, probable.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvii. (1623) 879 A liking report was brought to the towne, that Warwick had prepared foure thousand valiant men.

† **Li·kingly**, *adv.*¹ *Obs.* [f. LIKING *ppl. a.*¹ + -LY ².] In a pleasing manner; pleasantly, daintily, attractively; also, to one's liking, with pleasure.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 405 Þe man þou3te þat he hadde be likyngly i-norsched. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 241 Lordliche for to lyuen and likyngliche be cloþed. *c* 1410 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* iii, Takynge hede and byholdynge likyngely hir shamefast semblaunt. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 234 You.. That lede youre lyfe so lykandly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vi. 31 Sa likandly, in pece and libertie, At eis his commoun peple gouernit he.

† **Li·kingly**, *adv.*² *Obs.* [f. LIKING *ppl. a.*² + -LY ².] In a probable manner; probably.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* 2nd Prol., Ellis it wole as likyngli be applied to falsnesse as to treuthe. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. v. 305 Prechours 3auen hem to flatere..for to the more likyngli fille her wombis and her pursis.

† **Li·kingness.** *Obs.* [f. LIKING *ppl. a.*¹ + -NESS.] Attractiveness.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 45 Þis feisaunt ben is likingnes, And euere [illegible] hir þese 3onge men.

Likke, obs. form of LICK, LIKE.

Likli e, likly, obs forms o LIKELY.

Likorice, Likour, obs ff. LIQUORICE, LIQUOR.

Likresse, -rus, variants of LICKEROUS *Obs.*

Likth, obs. 3rd sing. pres. ind. of LIE *v.*²

Lil, lill (lil). [Romany.] **a.** As a gipsy word: A book. **b.** *slang.* (See quots.); also 'a five-pound note' (Farmer).

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lill*, a pocket-book. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* I. xvii. 216 Then the more shame for you—a snake-fellow—a horse-witch—and a lil-reader—yet you can't shift for yourself. 1857 — *Romany Rye* ix. (1900) 58 Lor', brother! how learned in lils you are! 1859 MATSELL *Vocab.* (Farmer), *Lil*, a pocket-book. *Lill*, a bad bill.

Lil, var. LILL *v. Obs.*, and LILE *a. dial.*

Lilac (lai·lăk). Forms: 7 **lelack(e**, 7–8 (9) **lilach**, 8–9 (now chiefly *dial.* or *U.S.*) **laylock**, (9 **layloc**, *U.S. vulgar* **lalock**), 8 **lylac**, 7– **lilac.** [a. F. *lilac* (Cotgr.; now *lilas*), a. Sp. *lilac*, a. Arab. لیلاك, لیلك *līlāk*, app. ad. Pers. لیلك *lilak*, var. of نیلك *nīlak* bluish, f. Pers. نیل *nīl* blue, indigo (Skr. *nīla*, Hindī *līl*); cf. various Pers. words for indigo, *līlah, līlanj*, etc., which have parallel forms with initial *n*. Other forms are Pg. *lilaz* (from Sp. or Arab.), Turkish *leilaq* (whence possibly the early 17th c. *lelacke*, mod. *laylock*).]

1. A shrub, *Syringa vulgaris*, cultivated for its fragrant blossoms, which are of a pale pinkish violet colour; a variety has white blossoms. Also, the flower of this shrub.

1625 [see *lilac-tree* below]. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 128 The Autumnal budds..making little Rhombuses, and network figures, as in the Sycamore and Lilac. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Nov. 79 Plant Roses..Lilac, Syringas [etc.]. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 605 And gather'd laylocks perish, as they blow. 1777 T. WARTON *Ode* x. *1st Apr.* 25 The lilac hangs to view Its bursting gems in clusters blue. 1844 LADY G. FULLERTON *Ellen Middleton* (1854) II. xii. 69 A large nosegay of lilacs and seringa. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* ii, Lalocks flowered late. 1865 TENNYSON *On a Mourner* ii, Nature..makes the purple lilac ripe. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 3 The yellow laburnum, and the laylock were at their best.

b. Applied to other species of *Syringa* (see quots.).

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 28 Rose-Trees, Honey-suckles, Persian Lilachs, &c. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 478/2 *Syringa Josikea*, Josika's lilac..is a native of Transylvania, and was discovered by the Baroness von Josika, after whom it was named by Jacquin. *S. Chinensis*, Chinese lilac...In characters it is intermediate between *S. vulgaris* and *S. Persica*, and agrees with a hybrid plant produced at Rouen by M. Vain, and called *S. Rotomagensis*, the Rouen lilac. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 124 *S. Persica*, the Persian Lilac, is a smaller and slenderer shrub, with looser, more drooping heads of flowers, more aromatically perfumed. This also has a white variety.

c. Applied to plants of other genera (see quots.).

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 30/1 *Melia Azedarak*, sometimes called Persian Lilac, Pride of India, and Common Beadtree. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat. Austral.* xvii. 326 The White Cedar-tree, or Australian Lilac (*Melia Australis*). 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 681/2 African Lilac, *Melia Azedarach*. Australian Lilac, a name used by the settlers for *Hardenbergia monophylla*; also *Prostanthera violacea*. Indian Lilac, *Melia sempervirens*. 1881 J. S. GAMBLE *Indian Timbers* 70 *Melia Azedarach*, Linn...The Persian Lilac. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, *Lilac*, name given in Australia to the tree *Melia composita*..called Cape Lilac. It is not endemic in Australia, and is called 'Persian Lilac' in India. In Tasmania the name of Native Lilac is given to *Prostanthera rotundifolia*.

2. The colour of lilac blossom.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. III. xi. 258 The colour was more or less inclined to red, from lilac to violet. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xvii. 32 The breast [of the paroquet] is of a leaden hue, the belly lilac. 1816 C'TESS HARDWICKE in *Two Noble Lives* I. 53 Elizabeth were white and silver, I were laylac and silver. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 3 She brought us Academic silks, in hue The lilac.

b. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* Of the colour of lilac blossom.

1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Contrast* (1832) 114 It will spoil my lilac ribbons. 1854–6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. i. 3 The little lilac glove. 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* xv, So Willy and I were wedded: I wore a lilac gown. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 210/1 A beautiful alpine Crowfoot, with delicate lilac flowers.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lilac-ambush, -bush, -flower, -shade, -tree*; also, qualifying the names of colours, as *lilac-blue, -grey, -mauve, -pink, -purple*; parasynthetic, as *lilac-coloured, -headed, -tinted* adjs.; **lilac moth** (see quot.); **lilac-tide** *nonce-use*, the time when lilac is in bloom.

1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 111 This, yielding, gave into a grassy walk Thro' crowded *lilac-ambush trimly pruned. 1851 *Beck & Midl. Gardener's Mag.* May 52 Bunches of delicate *lilac-blue flowers. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. vi. 87 The catbird in the *laylock-bush is loud. 1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) IV. 47 You must write with this *lilach-coloured liquor. 1880 BLACK *White Wings* xx. The silent, glassy, *lilac-grey sea. 1802 G. BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* ix. 344 The beautiful *lilac-headed parroquet. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiv. 291 The little chocolate-coloured moth called the *Lilac Moth (*Lozotænia rilicaea*). 1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 307/3 Pelargoniums.. Lady Sheffield, *lilac-pink. *Ibid.* 1 Apr. 223/2 A compact rosette of a rich *lilac-purple. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Modern Sappho* i, Nothing stirs on the lawn but the quick *lilac-shade. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl Hertford* 12 May, Though in all the bloom of my passion, *lilac-tide, I have not been at Strawberry this fortnight. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 120/2 *Lilac-tinted spots. 1625 BACON *Ess., Gardens* (Arb.) 556 The *Lelacke Tree. 1650 *Sarv. Newsuck Palace, Ashford* V. 434 A fountaine of white marble ..set round with six trees called lelack trees.

Lilaceous (ləlēⁱ·ʃəs), *a.* [f. LILAC + -EOUS.] Of or belonging to a lilac colour.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 862/1 A beautiful lilaceous blue. *Ibid.* 864/2.

Lilacine (lai·lăsin). *Chem.* Also **lilacin.** [f. LILAC + -INE. Cf. F. *lilacine.*] A crystalline substance obtained from the lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*; now called SYRINGIN.

1841 *Pharmaceutical Jrnl.* I. 557 The lilacine appears to be combined in the lilac with malic acid. 1844 in HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms*; and in recent Dicts.

Lilalite. *Min.* [f. F. *lilas* lilac + -LITE.] An obsolete synonym of LEPIDOLITE.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 208 Lepidolite.. Lilalite of some.

† **Lilburne.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. A lubber.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 44 Ye are suche a calfe, such an asse, suche a blocke, Such a lilburne, such a hoball, such a lobcocke.

† **Lile**, *sb. Obs.* [f. name of *Lille* in France. Cf. LISLE.] ? A kind of grogram (more fully *Lile grogram*).

1640 in Noorthouck *Lond.* (1773) 843/1 Stuffs, liles, broad or narrow, the piece not above 15 yards, *2d.* 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II*, c. 4 Sched. s.v. *Buffin*, Buffins, Mocadoes, & Lile Grograns narrow the single peece.. iij. *li.* 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 65 Lile Grograins.

Lile (lail), *a.* and *adv. dial.* Also **lil.** [app. repr. a contraction of ON. *lítell, lítl-* LITTLE: cf. mod.Sw. *lilla*, Da. *lille.*] Little.

1633 *King & Poore N. Man* 89 Full lile we know his hard griefe of mind. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* vii. (1882) 17/1 He'll have a hard death, poor lile fellow. 1863 — *Sylvia's L.* Novels (1874) 127, I trust to thee to look after the lile lass. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 200 Nice lil thing, too.

Lile: see LILLE *v.* and LILY.

Liliaceous (lilie¹·ʃəs), *a.* Also 8 *erron.* **lilaceous.** [f. L. *liliāceus*, f. *lilium* lily: see -ACEOUS.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, lilies or the order *Liliaceæ*; lily-like.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Liliaceous*, of, pertaining to, or like lilies, of the lily kind. 1775 MASSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 285 [A flower] of the liliaceous kind, with a long spike of pendulous flowers, of a greenish [illegible] ..(this is *ixia viridis*). 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* [illegible] The calyx .. is wanting in the greater part of the liliaceous tribe. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1852) 32 The large liliaceous plants which shaded the streamlets. *a* 1856 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ii. (1857) 95 Aquatic plants and liliaceous roots.

Lilial (li·liăl), *a.* and *sb. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *līliālis*, f. *līlium* LILY.] **a.** *adj.* Only in *Lilial alliance*: In Lindley's classification, the 'alliance' or group of orders which includes the *Liliaceæ*. **b.** *sb.* A member of this alliance.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 193 [Endogens.] Alliance XVI. Liliales.—The Lilial Alliance. Natural Orders of Lilials. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 501, II. Order—Lilials (Liliales).

† **Liliated**, *a.* [f. L. *lilium* LILY + -ATE ³ + -ED ¹.] Embellished with the fleur-de-lis of France.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 156 When he is girded by the King [of France] with the Liliated sword.

Lilibolaro, obs. form of LILLIBULLERO.

Lilie, obs. form of LILY.

Lilied (li·lid), *a.* Also 6–7 **lillied,** 7 **lily'd.** [f. LILY + -ED ².]

1. Resembling a lily in fairness of complexion.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* [illegible] Her ruddy round Cheeks seem'd to be composed Of Roses Lillied, or of Lilies Rosed. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxvii. 62 The modest sweetness of a lilied face. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* [illegible] The lily'd [illegible] 1761 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 234 Did they.. Wear ruffs too small.. Or, over lilied, add a little rose. 1822 J. WILSON *Lights & Shadows Scott. Life* 4 She was like the fairest of all the lilied brood. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* i. [illegible] Of past-tinged marble, like Eve's lilied flesh.

2. Covered with or abounding with lilies.

a 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 97 Nymphs and Shepherds dance no more By sandy Ladons Lillied banks. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. [illegible] O'er the lilied vale Clearer than glass it flow'd. *a* 1803 BEATTIE [illegible] Along the lilied lawn the nymphs advance. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. ix. [illegible] Its lilied pool and grassy acres specked with deer.

b. Bearing or embellished with the heraldic lilies or fleur-de-lis.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. [illegible] And plant the lilied flag Victorious on yon tower. 1814 S. ROGERS *Jacqueline* 88 The lilied banners streaming bright. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* VI. [illegible] The [illegible] that bears [illegible] track its armour for his lilied shield. 1884 GARDINER *Hist. Eng.* VII. lxx. [illegible] The lilied banner of France.

Liliform (li·lifǭm), *a.* [f. LILY + -FORM.] Having the form or shape of a lily.

1856 *Jrnl. Brit. Archæol. Assn.* XII. [illegible] Pateræ of red glazed ware.. with broad flattened rims of tasselled or liliform patterns were discovered at the same time.

Liliput, Liliputian: see LILLIPUT, -IAN.

Lill (lil), *sb.*¹ *Sc.* [Cf. Da. *lul.*] = LILY *sb.* 4.

1721 RAMSAY *Poems* Gloss. [illegible] *Lills*, the holes of a wind-instrument of music. 1788 in *R. Galloway's Poems* 154 Go on, then, Galloway, go on, To touch the lill, and sound the drone. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi. He.. could play weel on the pipes [illegible] and he had the finest finger for the back-lill [illegible] between Berwick and Carlisle.

Lill (lil), *sb.*² A pin of a very small size.

1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.*, *Lills*, a very small pin; probably an abbreviation of Lilliputian. *Mod. Advt.*, Lills.. Pins with perfect Solid Heads.

Lill, *sb.*³ *slang.* See LIL.

† **Lill**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 6 **lil**, **lylle**, 6–7 **lill**, (7 **lell**). [Onomatopœic: cf. LOLL *v.*] *trans.* To loll or hang (the tongue) *out* (rarely *forth*). Also (rarely) *intr.* said of the tongue.

1530 PALSGR. 611/2, I lylle out the tonge, as a beest dothe that is chafed, *or* [illegible]. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627)

15 Ye shall see him lil and hold out his tongue. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 34 Cerberus .. lilled forth his bloody flaming tong. **1591** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 223 As the Woodpecker, his long tongue doth lill Out of the clov'n pipe of his horny bill To catch the Emets. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* VII. x. 255 Scornfully lelling and blaring out his tongue. **1611** FLORIO, *Lucerna*..Also the Lantern-fish, which lilling foorth his tongue, yeelds a great blaze or light. *Ibid.* s.v. *Lingua*, Like a tongue lilling out of the mouth. **1622** MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 219 They shall .. lill out their tongue, like a Calfe. **1656** W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 651 A scorner sheweth his slightings and scorns .. by distorting his lips, lilling out his tongue [etc.]. **1893** *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Lill*, to pant as a dog.

Lilla-, lillebullero: see LILLIBULLERO.

† **Lille**, *v. Obs.* In 3 **lylle**, 5 **lile**. [Cf. Du. *lillen* to tremble, quiver.] *intr.* ? To quiver.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 447 Þe wyz .. Loked alofte on þe lef þat lylled grene.

† **Lill for loll**, *phr. Obs.* Also 5 **lyl for lal**. 6 **lill for law**. [Possibly a jingling perversion of some phrase containing the OE. *læl* bruise; see quot. *c* 1000. For the jingle cf. *tit for tat.*] *To give*, etc. *lill for loll*: to retaliate.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxi. 25 Sylle lif wið life .. wunde wið wunde, læl wið læle.] *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. ii. 26 Thai come onone To bind and led away Sampsone, And to quyt hym lyl for lal (v.r. lill for law). **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 336 Scho murdreist this ilk king. And so that tyme scho plaid him lill for law. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 277 b, Why may not I as well at the like lavishnes of tongue, geve lill for loll? **1639** SMYTH *Hund. Berkeley* (1885) III. 33 Lill for loll. Id est, one for another: as good as hee brought.

Lillianite (li·liănəit). *Min.* [Named by Keller, 1889, from the *Lillian* mine, Colorado, its locality: see -ITE.] A steel-coloured sulphide of bismuth and lead. **1892** DANA *Min.* 130.

Lillibullero (lilibŭliə·ro). Forms: 7 **lilli burlero, Lilly Burleighre**. 8 **lilibolaro**. **lille-, lilla-**, 8– **lillibullero**. [Unmeaning.] Part of the refrain (hence, the name and the tune) of a song ridiculing the Irish, popular about 1688.

1688 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 275 Ho! brother Teague, dost hear de decree? Lilli Burlero, bullen a-la Dat we shall have a new deputie. **1689** *Diary* in *Topographer* [illegible] The Chimes at St. Michaels..haveing for some time been made to strike Lilli Burlero. **1697** VANBRUGH *Esop* [illegible] tol dol, dol dol, de tol dol: Lilly Burleighre's lodg'd in a Bough. **1714** GAY *Sheph. Week* Sat. 110 He sung of Taffey Welch, and Sawney Scot, Lille-bullero, and the Irish Trot. **1759** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. ii, He .. accustomed himself .. to whistle the *Lillabullero*. **1760** H. WALPOLE *Let. to Sir D. Dalrymple* 3 Feb., The mob will never sing lillibullero but in opposition to some other mob. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. (ed. 3) II. 428 One of the characteristics of the good old soldier is his trick of whistling Lillibullero.

Hence **Lillibulle·ro** *v.*, *trans.* (*nonce-wd.*) to sing 'lillibullero' over.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. iii. My father managed his affliction otherwise..for he neither wept it away..nor did he .. rhyme it, or lillibullero it.

Lillie, Lillied, obs. forms of LILY, LILIED.

Lilliput (li·lipŏt). The name of an imaginary country in *Gulliver's Travels* (1726), peopled by pygmies six inches high. Used *attrib.* = diminutive. Occas. *sb.*, a person of diminutive size, a child.

1867 WHITMAN *Carol of Harvest* 3 The lilliput countless armies of the grass. **1879** J. BURROUGHS *Locusts and W. Honey* (1884) 69 One of these Lilliput frogs .. leaped near me. **1890** *Daily News* 17 Dec. 2/1 It is easy enough to decide on what to give the Lilliputs (i.e. children).

Lilliputian (lilipiū·ʃăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Liliputian**. [f. LILLIPUT + -IAN.]

A. *sb.* An inhabitant of LILLIPUT; hence, a person of diminutive size, character, or mind.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. iii, etc. **1727** FIELDING *Love Sev. Masques* III. x, Oh, gemini! would I had been born a Lilliputian! **1808** SCOTT *Dryden's Wks.* (1821) IV. 5 The other personages of the drama sink into Lilliputians beside the gigantic Almanzor. **1884** *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 326 The antics of these official Lilliputians.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Lilliput or its inhabitants: hence, of diminutive size; petty.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. v, The Lilliputian tongue. **1728** MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 319 Good substantial Leagues dwindling into even Lilliputian Furlongs. *a* 1764 LLOYD *New-River Head* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 64 The Lilliputian Statesmen rise To malice of gigantic size. **1808** SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1839) III. xviii. 130 Petty conquests or Lilliputian expeditions. **1842** DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 93/1 The stairs are of lilliputian measurement, fitted to their tiny strides. **1876** EMERSON *Misc. Papers*, *Ess. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) III. 313 In America .. our institutions, our politics .. have fostered a self-reliance which is small, lilliputian, full of fuss and bustle. **1884** *Garden. Illustr.* 8 Nov. 499/1 The charming little *Erysimum pumilum* .. is often called the Lilliputian Wallflower.

Hence **Lilliputianize** *v.*, to dwarf. **Lilliputianized** *ppl. a.*, **Lilliputianizing** *vbl. sb.*

1885 CLARK RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* I. xix. 280 The satirical Lilliputianizing of the stately Margaret Edwards went against the grain. **1889** *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 419/1 The Lilliputianized figures of her crew making a very toy of the little fabric. **1890** CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. xi. 230 Lilliputianised as he was [by distance].

Lillite (li·ləit). *Min.* [Named by Reuss, 1857, after — von *Lill*: see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of iron, similar in appearance to glauconite.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 695 *Lillite*, a silicate of iron from Przibram in Bohemia. .. It is a dull, amorphous, earthy substance of blackish-green colour.

Lilly, obs. form of LILY.

Lilly-low (li·lilōu). *dial.* A playful variation (used in speaking to children) of LOW *sb.*, blaze.

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 47 A *Lilly-low*, ..a comfortable Blaze. **1877** *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Lillylow*, a bright flame. 'When we got there, there was five corn-stacks all in a lilly-low'. **1890** W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister!* 360 For lilly-lows is nought to it for burning.

Lilly-pilly. An Australian timber-tree, *Eugenia smithii* (N.O. *Myrtaceæ*). Also *attrib.*

1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat. Austral.* xvii. 327 The Lilli-pilly-trees, as they are named by the colonists, consist of several species of Acmena. **1879** J. E. TENISON-WOODS in *Proc. Linnean Soc. N. S. Wales* IV. 134 *Eugenia Smithii*, or Lilli-pilli. **1890** 'LYTH' *Golden South* 201 Luxurious foliage of .. lilly-pilly, and other native trees.

Lilt (lilt), *sb.* [app. f. LILT *v.*]

1. A song or tune, *esp.* one of a cheerful or merry character. Chiefly *Sc.*

1728 RAMSAY *Ep. to W. Starrat* 26 The blythest lilt that e'er my lugs heard sung. **17..** *Jacobite Relics* (1819) II. 193 Is't some words ye've learnt by rote, Or a lilt o' dool and sorrow? **1842** S. LOVER *Handy Andy* [illegible] To the tune of a well known rollicking Irish lilt. **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xii. [illegible] Hurrah for the good time of the 'Good Time Coming'. **1874** [illegible] *My time* [illegible] A peasant .. suddenly takes up a pipe .. and [illegible] play a lilt.

2. The rhythmical cadence or 'swing' of a tune or of verse. Chiefly *literary.*

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* [illegible] It proceeds [illegible] One reads along naturally [illegible] a sort of lilt. **1869** FARRAR *Fam. Speech* [illegible] The [illegible] of the Greek Epic verse contrasts .. with the grand [illegible] lines of the Hebrew. **1882** [illegible] The lines go with a lilt [illegible] *fig.* **1870** LOWELL *Study Wind.* [illegible] the precise lilt of thought is a rare gift. **1879** [illegible] *Thackeray* [illegible] so call it, in the progress of the narrative.

3. A springing action; a light, springing step.

1869 A. C. [illegible] step as a giant to her [illegible] **1884** [illegible] A sort of lilt in the gait, which is by no means graceful.

4. See quot. [illegible] Cf. LILL *v.*

1776 [illegible] II. [illegible] the holes of a wind instrument of music; hence Lilt up a spring. **1832** [see LILT *v.* quot. [illegible]].

5. *Comb.*, as *lilt-like* adj.

1866 [illegible]

Lilt (lilt), *v.* *Sc.*, *north. dial.* and [illegible] Also 4 **lulte**, 6 **lylt**. [ME. *lulte* [illegible] origin: perh. cogn. w. [illegible] LILT-PIPE): Skeat compares Norw. *lilla* to sing.]

1. *trans.* † **a.** To sound (an alarum) [illegible] (the voice). *Obs.* **b.** To sing cheerfully or merrily. Also, to strike *up* (a song); to tune *up* (the pipes).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. [illegible] **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* [illegible] [L. *Tartaream intendit vocem*]. **17..** RAMSAY *Ep.* [illegible] Lilt up your pipes, and rise aboon [illegible] moorland tune. **1722** — *Three Bonnets* [illegible] lilt it a [illegible] **1725** — *Gent. Sheph.* [illegible] the ewes [illegible] a merry song. [illegible] What shepherd's whistle winna lilt the spring? **1847** EMILY BRONTË *Wuthering Heights* [illegible] lilted merrily on, lilting a tune to supply the lack of conversation. **1878** [illegible] lilted in a clear shrill voice. **1883** G. C. [illegible] *Flowers* [illegible] lilting some sweet fragment of song.

2. *intr.* To sing cheerfully or merrily; to sing with a lilt or merry 'swing'.

1786 [illegible] **1816** [illegible] Jenny, whose shrill voice I have heard [illegible] in the Tartarean regions of the kitchen. **1842** S. LOVER *Handy Andy* [illegible] Murphy, who presided in the [illegible] of fiddlers like a leader in an orchestra [illegible] and lilt away, boys! **1901** [illegible] *Mag.* July [illegible] A voice came lilting up the [illegible] very sweetly.

3. *north. dial.* 'To move with a lively action' (Dickinson & Prevost *Cumbld. Gloss.* 1899).

1834 [illegible] *Redbreast* [illegible] Whether the bird lilt here or there, O'er table lilt or perch on chair. **1847** HALLIWELL, *Lilt*, to jerk or spring: to do anything cleverly or quickly. *North.*

4. *To lilt it out* (*Sc.*): to toss off one's liquor.

1721 RAMSAY *Up in Air* iv, Tak it man, and lilt it out.

Lilting (li·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LILT *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of LILT *v.*; cheerful or merry singing.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 330 Let's awa to the Wedding, For there will be Lilting there. *c* 1750 MISS ELLIOT *Song*, *Flowers of Forest* i. I've heard the lilting at our yowe-milking, Lasses a lilting before the dawn of day.

Hence † **Lilting-horn**, a kind of trumpet. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 133 (Fairfax MS.) And many flowte and liltyng horne (v.rr. lytelyng, lyltyng, lillyinge). **14..** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 595/21 *Lituus*, a lylyngehorn [*printed* lylyngehorn].

Li·lting, *ppl. a.* [f. LILT *v.* + -ING [2].] Cheerfully singing; (of song, metre, etc.) characterized by a rhythmical 'swing' or cadence.

1800 S. T. COLERIDGE *Death Wallenst.* Transl. Pref., This is written .. in the same lilting metre (if that expression may be permitted) with the second Eclogue of Spencer's Shepherd's Calendar. **1862** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 409 He was a proficient in the lilting metre .. of his tutor. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 8 Nov. 4/5 The lilting burden of 'Lero, lero, lillibullero, lero, lero, bullen-a-la'. **1900** J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias* etc. 380 The flute broke into a light lilting air.

Hence **Li·ltingness**.

1884 J. BURROUGHS *Birds & Poets* 121 The bobolink has .. on the high grass lands .. quite a different strain .. running off with more sparkle and liltingness.

† **Lilt-pipe**. *Obs.* [? f. LILT *v.*: cf. Du. *lullepijp* bagpipe.] ? A bagpipe.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 761 The lilt pype, and the lute.

Lily (li·li). Forms: 1, 3–5 **lilie**, 4 **lely, leli, lilye, luly**, 4–5 **lylye, lyle**, 4–6 **lely**, 5 **lylie, lylle, lelly, lele**, 5–6 **lyl l y**, 5–8 **lilly**, 6 **lile**, 6–7 **lillie, lyllie**, 6– **lily**. *Plural.* 1 **lilian**, 2 **lilien**, 5 **lilijs, -iis, lylly(e)s, lylyes, lelyes**, 6 [illegible] **lilleis**, 6–8 **lillies**, 7 **lyllies**, 8 **lilys**, 4– **lilies**. [OE. *lilie* wk. fem., ad. L. *lilium*, a. Gr. λείριον.

The L. word has passed into nearly all the European langs. [illegible]

1. Any plant (or its flower) of the genus *Lilium* (N.O. *Liliaceæ*) of bulbous herbs bearing at the top of a tall slender stem large showy flowers of white, reddish, or purplish colour, often marked with dark spots on the inside; esp. (without qualification) *L. candidum*, the White or Madonna lily [illegible] and has from early times been cultivated in gardens; it is a type of whiteness or purity.

971 [illegible] 1000 [illegible] *c* 1225 [illegible] 1386 [illegible] 1398 [illegible] *c* 1400–50 [illegible] 1400 [illegible] 1420 [illegible] 1562 [illegible] 1634 [illegible] 1704 [illegible] 1820 [illegible]

b. [illegible]

African lily, [illegible] Atamasco lily, [illegible] Yellow lily [illegible]

1555 [illegible] **1578** [illegible] **1597** [illegible] **1633** [illegible] The Yellow Mountain lily with the spotted flower. **1741** [illegible] **1760** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. [illegible] Scarlet Lily [illegible] **1882** *Garden* 20 May [illegible] a variety of the African lily in which the leaves are marked longitudinally with stripes of yellow.

c. Used in all versions of the Bible to render Heb. שׁוּשַׁן *shûshan*, *shôshan*, שׁוֹשַׁנָּה *shôshannah*, LXX and NT. κρίνον.

The Heb. words were prob. used, as the corresponding Arab. *sûsan* still is in Palestine, for all the conspicuous species of lily, lotus (*Nymphæa Lotus*), anemone, ranunculus, tulip, etc. In Cant. v. 13 a red flower appears to be meant. The 'lilies of the field' of Matt. vi. 28 have been variously identified with the red *Anemone coronaria* and with the scarlet Martagon or Turk's Cap lily, both of which are common in Galilee. The herbalists of the 16–17th c. took 'the lily among the thorns' (*lilium inter spinas*) of Cant. ii. 2 to be the honeysuckle: see Coles *Art of Simpling* (1656) 7.

2. **Lily of** (or † **in**) **the valley** († *lily convally*, *conval lily*, † *May*, † *great park*, or † *wood lily*), a beautiful spring flower, *Convallaria majalis*, having two largish leaves and racemes of white, bell-shaped, fragrant flowers.

The name *lily of the valley* represents the Vulgate *lilium convallium*, a literal translation from the Heb. of Cant. ii. 1. The application to this particular plant is app. due to the German herbalists of the early 16th c.

1538 TURNER *Libellus, Ephimeron* est lilium conuallium grandius, quod angli uocant Great parke lyly. 1548 — *Names of Herbes* 35 The Poticaries in Germany do name it *Lilium conuallium*; it maye be called in englishe May Lilies. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 98 The wood Lillie or Lillie of the valley, is a flour merualous sweete. 1579, etc. [see CONVALLY]. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. lxxxvii. 331 Of Lilly in the valley, or May Lillie. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 444 Where scatter'd wild the lily of the vale Its balmy essence breathes. 1729 [see *lily-bell* in 5]. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* IX, That shy plant..the lily of the vale, That loves the ground. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 221 A wreath of artificial lilies-of-the-valley on her head.

b. *Lily-of-the-valley tree* (see quot.).

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 30 The beautiful lily-of-the-valley tree (*Clethra arborea*) which bears branches of white flowers, like five or six sprays of lilies-of-the-valley growing from one stalk, and emitting the most delicious scent.

3. *fig.* Applied to persons or things of exceptional whiteness, fairness, or purity; e.g. a fair lady; the white of a beautiful complexion (*sing.* and *pl.*; cf. *rose*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 87 The name of seinte Cecile..It is to seye in englissh heuenes lilie, For pure chastnesse of virginitee. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXV. 520 [To Jesus] Hayll! lylly lufsome lemyd with lyght! 1498 ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* a ii b, The beuteous lylyes of chastyte in body and soule. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. v. 62 A Virgin, A most vnspotted Lilly. 1622 WITHER *Fair Virtue* D 7 b, The Lillies oft obtaine Greatest sway, vnlesse a blush Helpe the Roses at a push. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 174 ¶ 5 The gamester-ladies..wear away their lilies and roses in tedious watching. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1388 Farewell, fair lily.

4. A figure or representation of the flower. **a.** *gen.*

1459 in *Paston Lett.* I. 478, j. pellow of silk the growund white wyth lyllys of blewe. 1464 *Ibid.* III. 433 Item, one box of silver..chased with liliis. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1629) 260 Pamela..was working vpon a purse certaine roses & lillies. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 134 He eiket to the circle of the croune four lillies of golde w^t four goldne signes of the croce. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* V. 60 Sometimes, like Wax, she rolls the Butter round, Or with the wooden Lilly prints the Pound.

b. The heraldic fleur-de-lis, esp. with reference to the arms of the old French monarchy (also *golden lilies*); hence, the royal arms of France, the French (Bourbon) dynasty.

a 1352 MINOT *Poems* x. 3 Both þe lely and þe lipard suld gader on a grene. [See note, ed. J. Hall.] 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 357 In thair armes to weir the reid lillie, Quhilk hes bene ay the king of Frances flour. 1660 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 18 We sighed to hear the fair Iberian bride [the Infanta Maria Theresa] Must grow a lily to the Lily's side. 1738 F. WISE *Let. conc. Antiq. Berks* 27 The Emperor of Germany is sometimes stiled The Eagle, and the King of France The Lilly, from the Arms they bear. 1769 GRAY *Ode for Music* iv. 39 Great Edward, with the lilies on his brow From haughty Gallia torn. 1815 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 2) 48 [A Frenchman—faithful adherent of the Bourbons], took the strangers home to his small cottage, to talk fondly of the reviving lilies. 1843 MACAULAY *Ivry* iv, Fair gentlemen of France, Charge for the golden lilies.

† **c.** The fleur-de-lis which is used to mark the north on a compass. *Obs.*

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 12 The Lilly of their compasses was turned alwaies towards the North-pole. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 60 If wee place a Needle touched at the foote of tongues or andirons it will obvert..its lyllie or North point. 1661 PHILIPOTT *Disc. Navig.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) II. 328 But, sailing farther, it veers its Lilly towards the West.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple attrib., as *lily-avenue, -bank, -bed, -bloom, -bud, -bulb,* †*crop, -crown, family, -garth, group, -honey, -root, shade*; similative, as *lily-clear, -shaped, -shining, -whitening* adjs.; *lily-like* adj. and adv.; instrumental and locative, as *lily-cradled, -crowned, -paved, -paven, -robed, -silvered, -strangled* adjs. Special combs.: **lily-beetle**, the beetle *Crioceris merdigera*, parasitic on lilies; **lily-bell, lily cup**, the flower of the lily-of-the-valley; **lily-encrinite**, an encrinite resembling a lily in shape; **lily-iron**, a harpoon having a detachable head used in killing sword-fish; **lily-pad** *U.S.*, the broad flat leaf of a water-lily as it lies on the water; **lily-star**, (*a*) =*feather-star*, a crinoid of the family *Comatulidæ*; (*b*) the star-like flower of the water-lily; † **lily-water**, a 'water' distilled from lilies; **lily-work**, architectural decoration containing designs of lilies. Also LILY-FLOWER, LILY-POT, LILY-WHITE.

1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 162 A *lily-avenue climbing to the doors. 1723 RAMSAY *Fair Assembly* x, Like *lily-banks see how they rise. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 13 Where I may wallow in the *Lily beds Propos'd for the deseruer. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 204 *Lily-Beetles (Crioceridæ). 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals, &c.* 82 The Poet..To render his Melissa vain, Calls her the Lilly of the Vale..The Tears, with which her Eyelids swell, Are Dewdrops on the *Lillybell. 1854 F. TENNYSON *Days & Hours* 87 Some lilybells Pluckt ere the flush of dawn. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 84 White *lily-blooms. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Sella* 344 She laid The light-brown tresses smooth, and in them twined The *lily-buds. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 538 Now *lilly bulbes sowe Or sette. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 309 Her face is *lily-clear—Lily-shaped. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 29 The golden bee Is *lily-cradled. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 249 The *lilie croppes on and on..He smot of. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 708 His angelis..with *lely and rose-cronis in hand. 1746 J. WARTON *Ode to Fancy* 55 Nodding their *lilly-crowned heads. 1826 HOOD' *I remember*' 11 The violets and the *lily-cups, Those flowers made of light. 1808 PARKINSON *Organic Rem.* II. 174 The *Lily Encrinite [described]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 34/13 Y^e *Lilygarth, *lilietum*. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 908 It takes the name of Grasse-honey,..*Lilly-honey, Violet-honey, &c., respect being had to those things from which it is collected. 1852 M. H. PERLEY *Rep. Fisheries New Brunswick* (ed. 2) 187 They [sword-fish] are captured by means of an instrument called a '*lily-iron', from the form of its shaft, or wings, which resemble the leaves of a lily. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Sword-fish lily-irons and lances and harpoons. 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 23 That Rose and *Lilly-like colour mingled together. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 143 The lilylike Melissa droop'd her brows. 1868 LOWELL *Willows* Poet. Wks. (1879) 373/2 A pike lurks balanced 'neath the *lily-pads. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 531 By some cleer River's *lilly-paved side. 1822 SHELLEY *Tri. Life* 368 O'er *lily-paven lakes. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 211 Tak *lylie rote. 1650 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Relapse* 25 Sweet downie thoughts, soft *lilly-shades, calm streams. 1821 J. S. MILLER (*title*) A Natural History of the Crinoidea, or *Lily-shaped Animals. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 268 Half-naked..lay The *lily-shining child. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 303 To Isles of fragrance, *lily-silver'd vales. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 334 Pedunculated *Lily-stars (Pentacrinitidæ). 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 121 Mid splashing waters, sedge, and lily stars. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings* Wks. 1896 II. 722/1 Some *lily-strangled pool. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 254/1 Take *Lillye-water, Rosewater, and water of Mayflowers. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Employm. of Beauty* 44 The well-rang'd teeth in *lily-whitening rows. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* vii. 19 The chapiters..were of *lillie worke in the porch.

b. In plant-names (of little currency): **lily asphodel, daffodil**, names for the genus *Amaryllis*; **lily-bind, -bine** *dial.*, bindweed; † **lily-grass**, Gerarde's name for an aquatic species of corn-flag (*Gladiolus*); **lily hyacinth**, † **jacinth**, the genus *Scilla*, esp. *S. Liliohyacinthus*; † **lily leek**, Gerarde's name for MOLY; † **lily narcissus**, a proposed name for the tulip; **lily pink**, the genus *Aphyllanthes*; **lily thorn**, the genus *Catesbæa*; **lilyworts**, Lindley's name for the N.O. *Liliaceæ*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lilio-asphodelus*... The common yellow flowered *lilly-asphodel. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Lily Asphodel, *Amaryllis*. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. 244 Snow-white *lily-bines, and light fragile hare-bells. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Lilio-narcissus* (is so called, because it resembles both these Plants), *Lily-Daffodil. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Lily Daffodil, *Amaryllis*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxi. 27 Water Gladiole..hath on the top of every rushie stalke a fine vmble..of small flowers, in fashion of the Lillie of Alexandria, the which it is very like, and therefore I had rather call it *Lillie grasse. *Ibid.* lxx. 97 *Hyacinthus stellatus Lilifolius*, *Lillie Iacinth. *Ibid.* 98 The *Lillie Hyacinth is called *Hyacinthus Germanicus lilifforus*, or Germanie Hyacinth, taken from the countrie where it naturally groweth wilde. *Ibid.* Table Eng. Names, *Lillie Leeke, that is Moly. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lii. 213 The greater is called both *Tulpia*, and *Tulpian*, and of some *Tulipa*,.. we may call it *Lillynarcissus. 1848 CRAIG s.v., **Lily pink*, the plant *Aphyllanthes monspeliensis*. 1816–20 GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 267/2 *Catesbæa Spinosa*; *Lily Thorn...Discovered near Nassau Town in Providence. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* 135 Liliaceæ —*Lilyworts.

B. as *adj.* **a.** White or fair as a lily; **lily-white**; **lily-like**. Also in parasynthetic comb., as *lily-cheeked, -fingered, -handed, -wristed* adjs.

15.. *Crt. of Love* 781 And lily forhede had this creature. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. vii. (Arb.) 72 It shall be euen so, by his lily woundes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 6 He..lickt her lilly hands with fawning tong. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* (1600) 31 Lilly cheekes whereon beside Buds of roses shew their pride. *c* 1590 — *Fr. Bacon* i. (1630) A 3, She turn'd her smocke ouer her lilly armes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 160 The ayre hath..pinch'd the lilly-tincture of her face. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Sonn.* xxii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 325/2 Thy brow..Fairer then snow, or the most lilly thing. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Country Life* 246 The lilly-wristed morne. 1649 DRYDEN *On Death Ld. Hastings* 58 Blisters..Like rosebuds, stuck in the lily-skin about. 1720 GAY *Sweet William's Farew.* 48 Adieu, she cries! and wav'd her lilly hand. *a* 1810 SURTEES *Barthram's Dirge* v, They rowed him in a lily-sheet, And bare him to his earth. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Concl. 84 No little lily-handed Baronet he. 1859 — *Elaine* 2 Elaine, the lily maid of Astolat. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* v. 69 He was no mere lily-fingered idler about town. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Little People of Snow* 110 She saw a little creature, lily-cheeked.

b. Pale, pallid, colourless, bloodless; **lily-livered** *a.*, white-livered, cowardly; so **lily-liver**, a 'lily-livered' person.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 337 These Lilly Lips, this cherry nose, These yellow Cowslip cheekes. 1605 — *Macb.* v. iii. 15 Go pricke thy face, and ouer-red thy feare, Thou Lilly-liuer'd Boy. 1805 JOANNA BAILLIE *Rayner* I. i. 9 That plain word Still makes Sebastian, like a squeamish dame, Shrink and look lily-fac'd. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xiv, Surely..you will not be so lily-livered as to fall into this trap which he has baited for you. 1860 THACKERAY *Roundabout Papers* xii. (1869) 130 When people were yet afraid of me..I always knew that I was a lily-liver.

Hence **Li·lyfy** *v. trans.*, to make lily-like.

1866 READE *Griff. Gaunt* (1887) 109 The full moon's silvery beams shone on her rose-like cheeks and lilyfied them.

Li·ly-flower. The flower of the (white) lily; *occas.* the heraldic fleur-de-lis.

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 25630 (Gött.) Þar þu lay in þi bright boure, Leuedi! quite als leli floure. 1340 *Ayenb.* 230 My lemman is ase þe lylye amang þe þornes... Þis lilye flour lokeþ his uayrhede amang þe þornes of uondingges of þe ulesse. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 161 A garlond..of rose leuys Stekid al with lylye flourys newe. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xii. 91 þe lelly floure full faire of hewe. 1612 WEBSTER *Wh. Devil* v. Stage Direction L 2 *marg.*, A pot of lilly flowers. 1833 TENNYSON *Œnone* 94 Poems 56 The smooth-swarded bower, Lustrous with lilyflower.

Li·ly-pot.

1. A flower-pot with a lily growing in it; a representation of this, commonly occurring as a symbolic accessory in pictures of the Annunciation, and hence frequent as a religious emblem.

1540 *Invent. Ch. Goods* in *Gentl. Mag. Libr., Ecclesiology* 157 A single vestment of white damask imbroidrede with lilly pots. 1578–9 *New Year's Gifts* in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1823) II. 251 A lylly pot of agathe, a lylly flower going owte of it garnesshed with roses of rubyes. 1898 *Archæol. Jrnl.* LV. 172 On the brass of Bishop Andreas at Posen, dated 1479,..the lily-pot forms the central upright band of the episcopal mitre.

2. An ornamental vase imitating the 'lily-pot' of sacred art; in the early 17th c. app. *spec.* a tobacco-jar.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. iii, He keepes it [Tobacco] in fine Lilly-pots, that open'd, Smell like conserue of Roses, or French Beanes. *c* 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* II. iv, *Vintner*: Look into the Lilly-pot. *a* 1652 BROME *Weeding Covent-Gard.* II. ii. (1658) 34 *Vint.* Y'are welcome, Gentlemen, take up the lillie-pot.

b. *Her.* (See quot.; the use seems incorrect.)

1780 EDMONDSON *Her.* II. Gloss., *Lily-pot* see Covered Cup.

† **3.** A size of writing paper distinguished by the 'lily-pot' as a water-mark. *Obs.*

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* (1592) 138 Stationers..find more gain in the lillypot blank than in the lilly-pot Euphued.

Lily-white, *a.* (Stress variable.) Also 4 **luly-.** White as a lily.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* vii. 30 Lylie-whyt hue is..that reveth me mi rest. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 977 Loth & þo luly-whit his lefly two dester. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 16 Heo was..Louelíche & lilie whit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 453 In loifing of thir ladyis lilly quhyte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 26 A silken Camus lilly whight. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. xi, Cherry Cheeks, small Lily-white Hands. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 280 As to despotism, your lily-white hands must never touch it. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vii, With..ten lily-white groats in his pouch.

b. as *sb.* (*a*) Lily-white colour. † (*b*) *Old Cant.* A chimney-sweep.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lilly-white*, a Chimney-sweeper. 1713 *Eng. Gratitude* 7 See how my Flowers are ..dy'd in Lilly-white or Rosy-red.

So † **Lily-whited** *a.* in same sense; hence **Lily-whiteness.**

1560 PHAER *Æneid* IX. (1562) Ee iij, Some lylywhyted swan. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Apr. xxii, Psyche, all in lily-whiteness veil'd.

Lim, obs. form of LIMB, LIME *sb.*[1], LIMN.

Lima (lī·mă), the name of the capital of Peru, used *attrib.* in the following names of products of that locality: **Lima bark**, the bark of certain species of *Cinchona*; a kind of Peruvian bark; **Lima bean**, *Phaseolus lunatus*; see also quot. 1858; **Lima-wood**, a kind of Brazil-wood.

1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 152 The Lima Bean is said to be more like a pea than a bean. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Lima Bark*, common name for the *Cinchona pallida*, or pale Peruvian bark. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lima-bean*, the *Phaseolus Limensis*, an esteemed kind of pulse cultivated in the tropics; the perennial kidney-bean, *P. perennis*. 1864 CRAIG, Suppl., *Lima-wood* is a fine kind of Nicaragua wood, produced in South America. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 155 The Lima or Duffin bean.. is cultivated almost everywhere throughout India.

† **Limace.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *limace* (:—L. **limācea*) slug, formerly also shell-snail, or ad. L. *limāc-em, limāx* slug, snail.] A shell-snail.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlviii. 93 a/2 His skynne was as harde as the shelle of a lymace. 1592 LODGE *Euphues Shadow* (1882) 32 The Limace stayeth what shee toucheth.

Limaceous (ləimē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *līmāc-, līmāx* slug, snail + -EOUS (cf. -ACEOUS).] Pertaining to slugs or snails; snail-like; also, in mod. use, pertaining to the genus *Limax* of slugs.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Limaceous*, snaily, snail-like. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex, Limaceus*... Applied by Mencke to a Family..of the *Gasteropoda cœlopnœa*, having the *Limax* for their type: limaceous. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* xiv. 490 Delicacies suited to the limaceous appetite. [In mod. Dicts.]

Limacian (ləimē·ʃăn). *Zool.* [f. L. *līmāc-* LIMAX + -IAN. Cf. F. *limacien*.] A limacid or slug.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 485/1 Lamarck..concludes by comprehending under his *Limacians* the..five genera: *Onchidium, Parmacella, Limax, Testacella*, and *Vitrina*.

Limacid (lə·imăsid). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Limacid-æ*, f. LIMAX: see -ID.] A gastropod of the family *Limacidæ*; a slug. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Limaciform (ləimē·isifōrm), *a.* [f. L. *līmāc-, līmāx* slug, snail + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a slug; limaceous.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 185 It is probable that the other limaciform larvæ are similarly circumstanced. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 197 C[*enia*] *Cocksii*. Animal limaciform, back elevated.

Limacin (lə·imăsin). *Chem.* [ad. F. *limacine*, f. L. *līmāc-* LIMAX: see -IN.] (See quot.)

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 696 *Limacin*, a substance

obtained by Braconnot .. from the garden-snail (*Limax agrestis*).

Limacine (ləi·măsəin, -in), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *Limacinæ* (see below), f. L. *līmāc-*, *līmāx* slug: see -INE.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to the sub-family *Limacinæ* or family *Limacidæ* of land-snails, typified by the genus *Limax*; limaceous. **b.** *sb.* A slug of the sub-family *Limacinæ* or family *Limacidæ* (Cent. Dict.).

1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Limacine*, viscous or slimy, like a snail.

Limacinean (ləimăsi·nĭăn). [f. mod.L. *Limacinea*, f. L. *līmāc-* (see prec.) + -AN.] In De Blainville's classification, a slug belonging to the third family, *Limacinea*, of his *Pulmobranchiata*.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 485/1 The second section of the Limacineans of M. de Blainville, or those which have the border of the mantle enlarged into a species of buckler.

Limacinid (ləimæ̂·sinid). [f. mod.L. *Limacinid-æ*: see -ID.] A pteropod of the family *Limacinidæ*, typified by the genus *Limacina*.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Limacoid (ləi·măkoid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *Limacoid-ea*, f. L. *līmāc-*, *līmāx* slug: see -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to the *Limacoidea*, a family of gastropods typified by the genus *Limax*. **b.** *sb.* A slug of the family *Limacoidea*.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Limacoides*, ..applied by Goldfuss, Ficinus, and Carus to an Order (*Limacoidea*, more correctly *Limacoides*) of the *Enthelmintha*, comprehending the intestinal flat worms which have some resemblance to the *Limaces* or slugs: limacoid.

‖ **Limaçon** (lĭmasoṅ). Also 6 li-, **lymasson.** [Fr. = shell-snail, spiral staircase, snail-wheel, etc., f. *limace* (see LIMACE).]

†**1.** A kind of military manœuvre. [So in OFr.]

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 68 You shall bring them in this proportion of a ring, otherwise called a limasson. **1591** *Garrard's Art Warre* 207 To the end they may assure themselues the better, it is necessarie they make Lymassons when they are in simple and single aray.

2. (See quot.; some Dicts. give the sense as Eng.)

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 315/2 The Univalve Shells, as they were then [1757] called, or as Adanson denominates them, the *Limaçons*.

3. *Math.* (See quot. 1877.)

1874 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 186 *note*, The Limaçon of Pascal. **1877** CAYLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 723/1 A form which presents itself is when two ovals, one inside the other, unite, so as to give rise to a crunode—in default of a better name this may be called, after the curve of that name, a limaçon. **1879** SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* (ed. 3) 44 In like manner on the radius vector to a fixed circle from a fixed point on it a portion of fixed length is taken on either side of the circle. The curve is called Pascal's limaçon.

4. A metallic gimp (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1893).

Limail, lemel (lĭ·mēl). Now only *techn.* Forms: 4–5 **limail(le, lymail(le, -ayl(e, lemaille, 5 limayle, lymayll, 6 limall, 7 limaile, limmell, 9 lemel,** *Sc.* **lummle.** [a. F. *limaille*, f. *limer*:— L. *līmāre* to file.] Metal filings.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 1267 An Ounce.. Of siluer lemaille. **14..** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 592/43 *Limatorium*, lytarge or lymayle. **1460–70** *Bk. Quintessence* 9 If ȝe wole not make lymayl of gold, þanne make þerof a sotil þinne plate. **1555** W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. x. 115 Limall of golde. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 105 Take Limmell of Gold, Silver, Lattin, Copper, Iron [etc.]. **1825–80** JAMIESON, *Lummle*, the filings of metal. **1893** *B'ham Gaz.* 12 Jan. 3/3 The waste comprised wire-ends, called gold scrap, and gold dust, called lemel.

‖ **Liman** (lĭmā·n). [Russian лиманъ estuary; applied to the salt-marshes at the mouths of the Dnieper (cf. Turkish *liman* harbour, mod.Gr. λίμανι, ? Gr. λιμήν).] (See quots.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Liman*, a shallow narrow lagoon, at the mouth of rivers, where salt is made. **1859** RAWLINSON *Herod.* III. iv. liii. 48 *note*, The word in the Greek .. is rather 'marsh' than 'lake', and the liman of the Dniepr is in point of fact so shallow as almost to deserve the name. **1879** WEBSTER Suppl., *Liman*, the deposit of slime at the mouth of a river.

Limasson, obs. form of LIMAÇON.

†**Limate,** *v.* *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. L. *līmāt-*, ppl. stem of *līmāre*, f. *līma* file.] To file. **1721** in BAILEY.

Limation (ləimē̂ⁱ·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *līmātiōn-em*, used by Cælius Aurelianus, in sense 'diminishing (of the body)', n. of action f. *līmāre*: see prec.] Filing; *fig.* 'polishing up'.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 272 Limation proper to Metals..is a preparation with a file, whereby they yeeld dust for divers uses. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Limation*.. In Surgery, the filing of the Bones, or hard Parts of the Body. **1852** S. R. MAITLAND *Eight Ess.* 197 Two years .. during which the new commissioners were employed in the limation of the work [preparation of a book] committed to them.

†**b.** *Astron.* Correction of errors in calculation or observation. *Obs.*

1669 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 77 You know how much it may conduce to the limation of astronomy, and the correction of our canons, to have the celestial phænomena accurately observed. **1669** — in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1109 How the Motion of the Moon's Latitudes, which shall need its limations, is to be reform'd.

Limature (ləi·mătiŭr). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. late L. *līmātūra*, f. *līmā-re* to LIMATE: see -URE. Cf. obs. F. *limature*.] Metal filings.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 99 Limature of iren. .. Limature of bras. **1658** tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* VI. iv. 180 Take three or four pounds of the limature of Iron, wash it well [etc.]. **1721** in BAILEY. (In mod. Dicts., which, however, give as the first sense 'The act of filing', without quot. or reference.)

‖ **Limax** (ləi·mæks). Pl. **limaces** (ləimē̂ⁱ·sīz). [L. *līmāx* snail, slug.]

1. The typical genus of the *Limacidæ* or slugs; a member of this genus, a slug.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxx. (1495) 825 Limax .. hathe that name for he bredith in lyme other of slyme. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Limax*, a Snail without a Shell; a Dew Snail, a Slug. **1752** SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 87 The body of the Limax is of a figure approaching to cylindric. *Ibid.*, *Limax ater*, the black Limax. **1834** MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* III. 31 *Limax Rufus*, L. (the Red Limax). *Ibid.* 32 These Mollusca .. closely resemble the common Limaces. **1851–6** WOODWARD *Mollusca* 103 Some of the limaces lower themselves to the ground by a thread.

2. (See quot.; the sense is recognized as Eng. in some modern Dicts.)

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 484/1 Linnæus uses the word Limax to designate the soft parts of most of the genera of his (*Vermes*) *Testacea*.

Limb (lim), *sb.*[1] Forms: *sing.* 1–8 **lim,** 3–4 **leome, leme, lime,** 3–7 **lym,** 4–6 **lyme, lymme,** (5 **leyme**), 6–7 **limme, limbe,** 6– **limb.** *pl.* 1 **limu, leomu, -o, -a,** *Northumb.* **lioma,** 1–3 **lime,** (2 **leoman**), 2–3 **limen, lemen,** 3 **leome(n, lumen, lemman**), **leomes**; also 2– regularly inflected in *-s*. [OE. *lim* str. neut. = ON. *lim-r* str. masc. (Sw., Da. *lem*):—OTeut. type **limo-*; according to Kluge from a root **lĭ-* in OTeut. **lipu-* LITH *sb.*; cf. also Lith. *lémů* (:—**loimen-*) trunk, stature.]

1. Any organ or part of the body. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 274 Gif an lim bið untrum, calle ða oðre ðrowiað mid þam anum. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 2023 Naked o þat lime lai he þat man think mast scham to see. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 9 A man has na lym þat he is warere wiþ þan wiþ his eghe. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 105 We sighe .. a mayde .. i-torned into a man, and was i-berded anon, and anoon hadde alle lymes as a man schulde haue [L. *barbamque et cetera virilia produxisse*]. **1398** — *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (Tollem. MS.) Þe lyme of syȝte [L. *organum visus*]. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Poge* v, The lymmes of generacion were shewed manyfestly. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 166 Self is overspread in all the lims and faculties of thy body and soule. **1880** *W. Cornw. Gloss.* s.v. *Limb*, 'Your daughter looks well'. 'No, she's but slight; her face is her best limb'.

2. A part or member of an animal body distinct from the head or the trunk, e.g. a leg, arm, wing.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 Þa clænan leomu þære halȝan fæmnan. **1154** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) [Hi] þrengde þe man þær inne ðet him bræcon alle þe limes. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Þu sunegest mid summe of þisse limen ofter þenne þu scoldest. *c* **1205** LAY. 19501 Sa me scal lacnien his leomes þat beoð sare. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 252 Leomen buten line. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 6/164 Þe strencþe him failede in is limes. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 139 His lyndes & his lymes so longe & so grete. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 385 Off lymmys he wes weill maid. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 32 Oure old lemes mowe wel been vnweelde. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3762 A large man of lenght with limis full brode. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxviii. 21 My lymmys are heuy as any leede. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XXI. iii, He felle amonge the serpentys, & euery beest took hym by a lymme. **1508** FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* cxlii. Wks. (1876) 239 Beddes to refresshe theyr wery lymmes. **1558** G. CAVENDISH *Poems* (1825) II. 80 *The Earle of Surrey*, In dewe proportion she [nature] wrought hathe every lyme [*rimes*, tyme, clyme]. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 41 Their weake limmes and failing ioyntes. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. xiii. 163 He made crooked limmes become straight. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 37 This will stop the bleeding of an amputated Limb. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. xx, His trembling limbs their aid refuse. **1872** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* iv. 152 A vertebrate animal may exist without limbs, as we see .. in most serpents.

fig. **1580** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 417 There is..no birde that flyeth with one winge, no loue that lasteth with one lym. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 728 Through the three Regions, Naturall, Vitall & Animal, we haue carried our Story .. it followeth now that we prosecute our History vnto the Limmes. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* iv. 10 The very body of Antichristianism, with the distinct Limbs and Articulations thereof.

b. = LEG. Now only (esp. *U.S.*) in mock-modest or prudish use.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) lxvi. 175 Summe han here Armes or here Lymes alle to broken, and somme the sydes. **1508** DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 182 Thy hanchis hirklis, with hukebanis harth and haw, Thy laithly lymis ar lene as ony treis. ? *a* **1550** in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 316 The hingand brayis on adir syde Scho powtterit with hir lymmis wyde. *a* **1550** *Christis Kirke Gr.* iv, His lymis wer lyk two rokkis. **17..** RAMSAY *Scribblers Lash'd* 116 If Nellie's hoop be twice as wide As her two pretty limbs can stride. **1785** BURNS *Jolly Beggars* 1st Air iv, I lastly was with Curtis, among the floating batt'ries, And there I left for witness an arm and a limb. **1837** S. KNOWLES *Love-Chase* II. i. Dram. Wks. 1856 II. 15 I'll show a limb with any of them! Silks I'll wear, nor keep my legs in cases more! **1839** MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 245, I am not so particular as some people are, for I know those who always say limb of a table, or limb of a piano-forte. **1898** *Pittsburg Chron.* June (Bartlett), The poor brute [a horse] .. fell .. fracturing his limb. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* vii. 61) 83 'A bit of the wing, Roxy, or the—under limb?'

†**c.** *pl.* The pieces of a suit of armour.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* I. VI. xliv, Some, who once were steadfast foot, .. snatch those limbs which only horsemen wore.

d. Phrases. *Life and limb*, †*limb and lith*, †*limb and head*, †*limb and bone*, *limb and carcase*, *limb and wind*, expressions intended to refer inclusively to all the bodily faculties employed in certain connexions. †*Limb and land*, body or life and property. †*Ilk(a) limb*, *ich a limb*, used advb. in sense 'in every limb, in every part of the body, all over'. *To tear* or *pull* (one) *limb from limb*.

c **1205** LAY. 702 Ȝe sculen habben lif & leomen [*c* **1275** lime]. *Ibid.* 2817 He hehte hælden grið & frið vppe leome & vppe lif. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 24619 Sua lam in lime and lith. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 2555 Als he louede leme or lif. *a* **1330** *Roland & V.* 493 He bi-held him ich a lim. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 81 Boþe his lyf and his leome was lost þorw my tonge. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* 43 Saue þee harmelees, lyme & heed. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xix. 2 Peyne of lyme and lande, Stente of youre steuenes stoute. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* v. 26 He is blyssyd, ich a lym. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxvi. 62 He had pyte of hem and yaf hem lyf and lymme. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI*, 132 That their lifes and lymmes should be saved. **1567** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xi. 23 Lym nor lyth I may not steir. **1584** HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* v. (1608) 71 That Duke whose name alone Hath made great warriours quake both lim and bone. **1599** NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1883–4 V. 297 Hee will..tear him limbe from limbe, but hee will extract some capitall confession from him. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 120 Of able Body, sound of Limb and Wind. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iii. (1840) 51 They pulled down..their houses, and pulled them..limb from limb. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, The traveller.. examined him in limb and carcass. **1888** *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Nov. 16/2 Young men, strong of limb and wind.

3. In uses originally *fig.* (cf. MEMBER).

a. A member (e.g. of the church as 'the body of Christ', of Christ, of Antichrist); a branch or section; an element or component part. *Obs.* exc. in nonce-uses, with distinct reference to a metaphorical 'body'.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 276 Ge..sindon Cristes lichama and leomu. [*c* **1200** *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 27 Hie sculen bien mine lemen, and ich here heaued. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 360 Nis God ure heaued, and we alle his limes?] *c* **1315** SHOREHAM *Poems* (E.E.T.S.) 23 Ȝef þat þou art A lyme of holy cherche. **1340** *Ayenb.* 182 Þe kueades þet byeþ ine þise wordle þet byeþ þe lemes of antecrist. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 410 God haþ ordeyned dyuerse lemes of holy chirche. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 62 Ye were the children of God, and lymme of the regne of God. **1547–64** BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 91 In the soules of men is ingenerate a limbe of science, which with the mixture of a terrestriall substance is darkened. **1550** VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 1 His Christian brethren, whom he heareth alsoo to be the lymmes of Christ. **1565** JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 402 Your Schoolemasters and you are a limme of Antichrist. *c* **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXVI. i, All lands, the lymms of earthy round. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 9 A part of the house of God, a limme of the visible church of Christ. **1607** HIERON *Wks.* I. 115 The whole order thereof in euery part and limme set downe in His eternall wisedome and prouidence. **1661** MARVELL *Corr.* xxv. Wks. 1872–5 II. 61 So considerable a body in yourselves and so honourable a limb of the towne. **1679** DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* Pref. b 3 b, Fletcher .. was a Limb of Shakespear. **1773** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 441, I never can forget that I am an Irishman.. I think I would shed my blood, rather than see the limb I belong to oppressed. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ii. (1856) 22 Our little corps of officers..including that non-effective limb, the doctor. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. vi. 83 An army is but the limb of a nation.

b. †*The devil's* or *the fiend's limb*, *limb of the devil*, *of Satan*, *of hell*: an agent or scion of the evil one; an imp of Satan; hence, a mischievous wicked person (now *dial.*). †So also *thieves' limb*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 Cuþ is þæt se awyrgda gast is heafod ealra unrihtwisra dæda, swylce unrihtwise syndon deofles leomo. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 78/20 Zaroen and Arphaxat þat þe deueles limes were. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* iii. 1 Many, þat is, fendes & þe fendes lymmys, rises agayns me. *c* **1350** *St. Mary Magd.* 212 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 83 A, lym of Satenas, þi sire! *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 109 Þe deuelis lyms maden discencion..aȝenst hem. **1434** *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 435 A disciple and lyme of the feende called the Pucelle. *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 2763 Judas yᵗ thevis lymmie. *a* **1540** BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 189/2 Such a vyllayne, and lymme of yᵉ deuell. **1607** HIERON *Wks.* I. 201 The gift of regeneration, which is that whereby a man, of a limme of Sathan, is made a member of Christ. **1645** RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 45 He hath made many black limbs of hell fair saints in heaven. **1660** DICKSON *Job* x. Sel. Writ. (1845) I. 71 Ye may as well say, 'I am naturally a devil's limb'. **1833** J. S. SANDS *Poems* 86 (E. D. D.) Divide my game, ye devil's limbs!

c. Hence *limb* alone is used for: A mischievous person (now applied mostly to children); a young imp or rascal. *colloq.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* III. Intermeane (1631) 49, I had it from my maid Joane Heare-say: shee had it from a limbe o' the schoole, shee saies, a little limbe of nine yeere old. **1735** DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Limb*, .. sometimes 'tis a Term of Reproach, signifying a Scold, or very turbulent Woman. **1760** FOOTE *Minor* II. Wks. 1799 I. 269 Ah, Foote's a precious limb! Old Nick will soon a football make of him! **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* xxii, Now listen, you young limb. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx, 'See there! .. don't that show she's a limb?' **1862** CALVERLEY *Verses & Transl.* 7 He was what nurses call a 'limb'.

d. *Limb of the law*: a derisive name for a legal functionary of any kind, e.g. a lawyer, a police officer. Also occas. *Limb of the bar*: a barrister.

1730 *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 35 He is a Limb of the Law and will be over here [at York] at our Assizes. 1753 *School of Man* 149 There's another Limb of the Law starting from his bed to peruse a case recommended to him. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 92 Well said, my young limb of the law. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. v. ¶ 7 A limb of the law, who had hitherto taken us under his protection. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 260 As a limb of the Bar, I with honour renown 'em.

† **e.** applied to things. *Obs.*

1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* III. pr. x. 64 What tho' all these good thinges, sufficiency, powre, all be but lyms of blissidnes. *c* 1640 *New Serm. of newest fashion* (1877) 37 That Heathenish Structure the lim of Idolatry Cheapside Crosse. 1661 *Merry Drollery* I. 2 But she a Babe of grace .. Thought kissing a disgrace A Limbe of prophanation In that place.

4. Transferred senses.

a. A main branch of a tree.

Beowulf 97 (Gr.) Se ælmihtiza .. gefrætwade foldan sceatas leomum and leafum. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxxxiii. 764 His [the cedar's] limmes and branches be long and stretched out. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Jan. (1706) 5 In taking off an whole Branch or Limb, cut close to the Stem. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xx. (1840) 354 A large limb of the tree. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 114 Giant shadows trenched the frosty ground From bole and limb. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 271 Elms are often stripped .. to make the timber .. free from the great branches called 'limbs'.

b. In various uses, chiefly of material things and more or less technical: A projecting section of a building, e.g. the outworks of a castle; one of the four branches composing a cross; a member or clause of a sentence, or the like; a spur of a mountain range; one of the pieces which compose the lock of a gun.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. *Hist. Scot.* 477/1 They wanne the lims of the house vpon them, forcing the capitayne .. to retire within the dongeon. 1577-87 *Ibid.* III. 593/1 After that all the lymmes of the Castell had beene reuersed and throwne downe, they kept the maister Tower. 1609 HIERON *Wks.* I. 411 Now followeth that limme of the prayer, which concernes the man. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* I 3 b, I haue heard you say, giuing my brother sucke, Hee tooke the Crucifix betweene his hands, And broke a limbe off. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 97 A carpenter's square, having a spirit-level fixed upon one of its Limbs. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. viii, A slender crosslet .. The shaft and limbs were rods of yew. 1832 J. HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 258 The outer gateway and court which stood on the most northerly limb of the hill. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 20 There is a spiral stair-case within one of its [an arch's] immense limbs. 1859 *Musketry Instruct.* III. 11 Name the limbs of the lock, and the other principal parts of the rifle. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xv. 355 In another limb of the same sentence. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 515 A short eastern limb, ending in an apse, contained the high altar. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 845 So great an increase of arterial pressure as to rupture a limb of the aortic valve.

† **c.** [tr. med.L. *membrum*.] An estate, etc. dependent on another. *Obs.*

[1442 in Madox *Formul. Anglic.* (1702) 147 Manerium de Raskell cum omnibus suis membris & pertinenciis suis.] 1605-47 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* in *Worcs. Hist. Soc. Proc.* III 403 Thys chappell is a lym of Suckley, havinge neyther buryall nor Armes. *Ibid.* 405 Escelie, Wolscote and Wolaston are but lyms of the Manor of Swineford.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *limb arch, -bone, -case, -muscle, -nerve, -vessel*; *limb-numbing, -strewn* adjs.; † **limb-broken** *a.*, affected with hernia, ruptured; **limb-girdle** *Anat.* (see GIRDLE *sb.*[1] 4 b); **limb-guard**, defensive armour for the arm or leg; **limb-length** *adv. phr.*, with limbs stretched out to their full length; † **limb-lifter**, a fornicator; † **limb-take** *a.*, crippled. Also LIMB-MEAL.

1883 MARTIN & MOORE *Vertebr. Dissect.* 102 The general arrangement of the skeleton; its .. *limb arches and limbs. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855-6 The strength and lightness of the *limb-bones. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xix. (Tollem. MS.), It helep hem at þe beste þat beþ *lyme broke [ed. 1535 limme broken L. *herniosis*]. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. i. 6 Longing for *limb-ease, and tooth motion. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 33 Possessed of no functional limbs nor *limb-girdles. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. (1874) 125 At this time [*c* 1350] the *limb-guards were made to enclose the limbs within back and front pieces, hinged and buckled together. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 211 Where the Bacchantes lie *limb-length beneath the silver-firs. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 33 Better might they say them selues to be .. perfect *Limme lifters for teaching the trickes of euery strumpet. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* v. iii, Abroad thou'rt like a stone horse, you old limb lifter. 1611 FLORIO, *Lenante*, .. a lim-lifter, an vp-taker, a bold pilfrer. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xiv. 231 Atrophied *limb-muscles. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 309 The sweat-nerves, although ultimately in the *limb-nerves, do not leave the cervical or lumbar regions of the cord in the anterior roots of these nerves. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 173 The stifning Carpese, th'eyes-foe Hemlock stinking, *Limb-numming belching, and the sinew-shrinking Dead-laughing Apium. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 101 Amid the horrors of the *limb-strewn field. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 106 Brute beestis cherisshe vp theyr kynde: thoughe they be *lymtake, or be nummed. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. 333 All the larger *limb-vessels must also be simultaneously affected.

Limb (lim), *sb.*[2] Also 6-7 **lymb(e, limbe,** (7 **lembe**). [ad. L. *limb-us* hem, border, edge, fringe, zodiac, or F. *limbe* (= It., Sp., Pg. *limbo*). Cf. LIMBUS, LIMBO.]

† **1.** *Sc.* = LIMBO 1, LIMBUS 1. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 492 (1888) 18 For sawles fro helles Lymbe shuld passe maugre thaire foos. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol. 92 The Lymb of faderis auld, With *Lymbus puerorum*. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 360 That was the Lymbe, in the quhilk did remaine Our Fore-fatheris, because Adam offendit. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 8 The fatheris, quha war abyddand, in the limbe and place of rest. 1600 J. HAMILTON *Facile Traictise* X 3, To hyd the deliuerance of the patriarches and vthers Iust men, in the auld law out of the lymbe of the fathers. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. s.v. *Limb, Limbus*... The limb of the patriarchs... The limb of infants dying without baptism.

† **2.** A border or edging. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXX. (1645) 321 There must appeare at the bottom of the paper, a Lembe of deepe blew.

3. In scientific use; The edge or boundary of a surface. **a.** *gen.*

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721) 209 The violet and blue at the exterior Limbs of each Ring, and the red and yellow at the interior. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 501 Their ears are lacerated, separating the border or cartelaginous limb. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 268 *Disk*, the middle of a surface. *Limb*, the circumference. *Margin*, the extreme sides. 1831 *Literary Gas.* 15 Jan. 40/3 The points thus formed being carefully marked on the limb of the circle, the intervals are then subdivided [etc.].

b. The graduated edge of a quadrant or similar instrument.

1593 FALE *Dialling* 50 b, The 63d. 30m. of the limbe of the Quadrant. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. xx. (1636) 677 The limbe of the Mariners Astrolabe is traced .. with three Circles, making two spaces to containe therein the degrees and numbers of altitude. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 715 b, The Limb of the Quadrant is divided into 90 .. Degrees. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 34 Mark down the Degrees and Minutes shewn on the Limb. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 154.

c. The edge of the disk of a heavenly body, esp. of the sun and moon.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 364 The perception of Sense .. judgeth .. the Limb of the Heavenly Horizon to be contiguous to the Earth. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 39 The Eastern Limb of the Moon will first cover the Western of the Sun, and the Western of the Moon will last uncover the Eastern Limb of the Sun. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 305 When astronomers, in describing an eclipse, talk of the shadow of the earth touching the outer limb of the moon. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xi. 90 The lower limb of the Sun when setting. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 301 Similar prominences were seen about the sun's limb. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. ix, The sun's lower limb was just free of the hill.

d. *Bot.* The lamina or expanded portion of a monopetalous corolla, of a petal or sepal. Also, the lamina or blade of a leaf.

1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Limb*, .. among the Florists, 'tis the Edge of Leaves, Flowers, &c. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. iii. (1765) 7 One Petal; it consists of two Parts, viz. .. the Limb, or upper Part, which usually spreads wider. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 6 The upper large part of the petal is termed the limb, and the lower the claw. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 85 In a gamopetalous corolla .. the lower united portion is called the tube; the free divisions, which indicate the number of parts cohering, the limb.

e. *Zool.* In trilobites (see quot.).

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 258 The limb, or lateral area on either side [of the glabellum] answers to a thoracic *pleuron*. *Ibid.* 259 The limb is thus divided into two parts—one fixed.., attached to the glabellum; the other separable .., on which the eye is placed.

Limb (lim), *v.* [f. LIMB *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To pull limb from limb; to dismember. Also with *up*.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., As the one had wrackt and limm'd my thoughts .. so had the other nipt in my soul and shrivell'd up my thoughts. 1693 SMALRIDGE *Jul. Cæsar* in *Dryden's Plutarch* IV. 482 They .. ran .. up and down the city, to find out the men, and limb them. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *To limb*, to pull limb from limb. 1885 TROMHOLT *Aurora Borealis* I. 172 The intestines being taken out, the trunk is limbed up .. each joint being skilfully dissected. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 7/1 As to hearing the defendant threaten to 'limb' the complainant.

† **2.** *refl.* To provide oneself with limbs. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 352 As they please, They Limb themselves, and colour, shape or size Assume, as likes them best.

Limb, obs. form of LIMN.

Limbachite (lɪ·mbăχəit). *Min.* [Named by A. Frenzel, 1873, from *Limbach* in Saxony, its locality: see -ITE.] 'A hydrous silicate of aluminum and magnesium, resembling cerolite' (A. H. Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1882 DANA *Man. Min. & Lithol.* 309.

Limbate (lɪ·mbeɪt), *a. Biol.* [ad. late L. *limbāt-us*, f. *limbus* LIMB *sb.*[2], LIMBUS.] Of a part or organ: Having a limb or border; bordered; *Bot.* said esp. of a flower having an edging of a different colour from the rest.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 291 *Limbate*, when the disk is surrounded by a margin of a different colour. 1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* Gloss., *Limbate*, having a colored or dilated surface. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Limbate*, having one colour, surrounded by an edging of another. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 418/2 *Limbate*, bordered.

Limbation (limbē·ʃən). *Biol.* [f. prec.: see -ATION.] The formation of a border; a border distinguished by colour or structure.

1881 H. B. BRADY in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* Jan. 59 Sutures limbate, the limbation taking the form of raised beads. 1894 in GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med.*

Limbeck (lɪ·mbek), *sb. arch.* Forms: 4 **lambyke,** 5-6 **lembike, -byke,** 6 **lembyck, -beck, lymbeke,** 6-7 **lim-, lymbeck(e, -bique,** 7 **limbek, -bic(ke,** 6-9 **limbec(k.** [aphetized f. ALEMBIC.] = ALEMBIC.

c 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæologia* XXX. 409 Lambyke. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 11 þanne putte it in a lembike and distille it at a good fier. 1529 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 277 A lymbeke for stilling of watters. *a* 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 31 The dull drops, that from his purpled bill, As from a limbeck, did adown distill. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 605. 1667 DRYDEN *Secr. Love* I. iii, I feel my Strength each Day and Hour consume, Like Lillies wasting in a Lymbeck's Heat. 1713 POPE *Guardian* No. 92 ¶ 4 Like a limbeck that gives you, drop by drop, an extract of the simples in it. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 277 Let the distiller pass it and repass it through his limbecs.

Comb. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. i. 16 An engine, which limbecklike extracted sweet water out of the brackish Ocean.

b. *fig.*

1593 LODGE *Phillis* (1875) 54 My loue doth serue for fire, my hart the fornace is, The aperries of my sighes augment the burning flame, The Limbique is mine eye that doth distill the same. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 3 What my sad eye Distils from Lymbeck of a bleeding Hart. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 67. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule xiv. § 29 (1676) 372 The remaining part [of the books of the Fathers] have passed through the limbecks and strainers of Hereticks [etc.]. 1840 HOOD *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Misery* ix, The waters that down her visage rilled Were drops of unrectified spirit distilled From the Limbeck of Pride and Vanity. 1887 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 243/2 There are [in the translation] French forms of expression .. which ought to have been passed through the limbeck.

† **Li·mbeck,** *v. Obs.* [f. the sb. Cf. OF. *lambiquer* (16th c.), It. *lambiccare*.]

1. *trans.* To treat as in an alembic; to subject to the process of distillation or extraction of essence, etc. Chiefly *fig.*; esp. to rack or fatigue (the brain) in the effort to extract ideas.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 162 Where the greater doe nothing but limbicke their braines in the Arts of Alchymy and Ballancing. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 50 Wasting my wits, and Limbeking my braines, without drawing any iuice or substance thence at all. *a* 1652 BROME *Songs*, etc. (1661) 255 His Patients grow impatient, and the fear Of death, lymbeck'd their bodies into tears. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves, Disc. Eccl.* ii. 11 (1677) 346 And when he had try'd and Lymbeck'd all, the spirit and Extract comes forth, Vanity, Vexation.

2. To distil or extract (an essence, etc.) as by an alembic.

1598 FLORIO, *Lambicare*, to distill, to limbecke. 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 139 The springhead, where Crystall is Lymbeckt all the yeere. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινη Diat. iii. 140 The quintessence to be limbeck'd and distilled [etc.].

Hence **Li·mbecked** *ppl. a.*, **Li·mbecking** *vbl. sb.*

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco battered* 233 The stench and Stuff Extracted from their limbeckt Lips and Nose. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 18 Metaphysicall Limbeckings.

Limbed (limd), *a.* Also 4-5 **i-limed, ilymed.** [f. LIMB *sb.* + -ED[2].] Having limbs. Nearly always with adv. or adj. prefixed, as *well-limbed, straight-limbed*.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 624 Hose now I-seȝe heere A child þat riht I-limed nere, þat þreo ffeet and þreo honden beere. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, So well Ilymed and compact by measure Well growe on heyght and of good stature. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 105 Thinhabitantes are .. well lymmed and proportioned. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. xiii. (1622) 26 The Cheruscians being a great limmed people. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1623) 898 Little of stature, ill-limmed, and crook-backed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 456 Innumerous living Creatures, perfet formes, Limb'd and full grown. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 231 Strong limb'd and stout, and to the Wars inclin'd. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 339 These Indians are a bold well-limbed people. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 173 It was a colt about two years old, well grown, finely limbed. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 4 A man .. straight-limbed, and sinewy in frame.

Limbekill, obs. form of LIME-KILN.

† **Limbelite.** *Min. Obs.* [Named (*limbilite*) by H. B. de Saussure, 1794, from Limburg, its locality: see -LITE.] A synonym of chrysolite.

1837 DANA *Min.* 335 The minerals Chusite and Limbelite of Saussure, from the volcanic district of Limbourg, appear to be decomposed varieties of this species [Chrysolite]. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 696.

Limber (lɪ·mbəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **lymor(e,** 5-6 **lymour,** 6 **lymowr, lym(m)er,** *Sc.* **lymnar,** 6-7, 9 **limmer,** 9 **limber.** [Of obscure origin. The F. *limon* = sense 1 below; the derivative *limonière* means 'the shafts and connected framework of a vehicle'. If the form *lymnar* in Douglas be genuine, it may be an adoption of *limonière*, and perh. the forms *lymour*, etc., though recorded earlier, may be corruptions of this.]

1. The shaft of a cart or carriage. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 123 A crouper for the lymour, price iiijs. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* xxxiii, The lymnaris [of the chariot] wer of birneist gold. 1513 — *Æneis* IX. vi. 23 The cartis stand with lymowris bendyt strek. 1579 80 NORTH *Plutarch, Coriol.* (1595) 248 They made him carrie a limmer on his shoulders that is fastened to the Axeltree of a couch [= coach]. 1611 FLORIO, *Timône*, .. the limmer or beame of a Wagon or Waine. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 982 (*Pitcoal*) The rolley horses have a peculiar kind of shafts, commonly made of iron, named limbers, the purpose of which is to prevent the carriage from overrunning them. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Newcastle Terms), *Limmer's*, the shafts by which the horses draw.

† **b.** Short for *limber-horse*.

1632 SHERWOOD, A limmer, *limonier*. *Voyes* a Thill-horse.

2. *Mil.* (In early use *pl.*) The detachable fore part of a gun-carriage, consisting of two wheels and an axle, a pole for the horses, and a frame which holds one or two ammunition-chests. It is attached to the trail of the gun-carriage proper by a hook.

Quot. 1628 seems to be an erroneous explanation.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 84, ij paire lymores with boltes forlokkes kayes lynces and a taile pynne for the said Curtowe. **1578** BOURNE *Invent. & Devices* xcvi. 85 The Lymers that the horses doth draw in. **1628** R. NORTON *Gunner* lix. 130 The sides and Cheekes [of the Cariage] called Limbers. **1801** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 325 A six-pounder, its carriage and limber, and ammunition in the limber box. **1851** *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* xix. 96 Twelve pieces of Field Artillery, with their Carriages and Limbers. **1859** F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 103 No. 7 attends the limber and serves ammunition.

3. *attrib.*, as (sense 1 b) †*limber croup*, †*hame*, *pillow*; **limber-box, -chest** *Mil.*, the ammunition box carried by a limber; **limber-hook** (see quot.); **limber-horse** *dial.*, the horse which is placed between the shafts; †**limber-plank** *Mil.* (see quot.); **limber-saddle**, a cart-saddle.

1801 *Limber-box [see sense 2]. **1876** JAS. GRANT *Hist. India* I. xxiv. 129/1 Wood's field-guns had only five rounds left in the limber-boxes. **1888** *Century Mag.* May 103/2 Some of whom [the enemy], springing nimbly on his *limber-chests, shot down his horses and then his men. **1483** *Wardr. Acc.* in Grose *Antiq. Repert.* (1807) I. 47 *Lymour crowps.. *Lymour pilows. **1876** VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Limber*, At the back of the limber is an iron hook or pintle, termed a *limber-hook, to which the trail of the gun carriage is attached... The limber-hook is stated to have been invented .. in 1804. **1628** R. NORTON *Gunner* lx. 131 The *Limber Planks or sides of the Cariage must be 4 and a halfe, or 5 dyametres broad, one thicke. **1480** *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 123 For a *lymour sadell price vs.; for a payre *lymour hamys garnissht xviijd. **1806–7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. vii, The flap of a limber saddle rolling up and galling and pinching your calf.

Limber (li·mbəɹ), *sb.*[2] *Naut.* [? a corruption of F. *lumière* hole, perforation (lit. 'light'), used *Naut.* in the same application.]

1. One of a series of holes cut through the floor-timbers on each side of the keelson to form a passage for water to the pump-well.

1626, 1711, etc. [see *limber-hole*, *-board* in 2]. **1729** CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk of the 'Lyell'* 6 Sept., Cleared the Limbers in the Forehold. *c* **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 63 See the limbers are clear, and limber boards shipped. **1898** F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 326 The ship.. never made a drop of water more than just sufficient to sweeten the limbers.

2. *attrib.* in spec. combinations: **limber-board** (see quots.); **limber-chain**, a chain used like a limber-rope (Webster, 1864); **limber-hole** *Naut.* =sense 1; **limber-passage** *Naut.*, the passage or channel formed by the limber-strakes on each side of the keelson; **limber-rope** *Naut.*, a rope passing through the limber-holes, by which they may be cleared of dirt; **limber-strake** (or **-streak**) *Naut.* (see quots. and STRAKE); **limber-tar** (see quot.).

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 70 One Strake next the *Limber Boards. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Limber-boards*, short pieces of plank, which form a part of the ceiling, or lining of a ship's floor, close to the kelson, and immediately above the limbers. They are .. removed, when it becomes necessary to .. clear the limber-holes of any filth,..or gravel, by which they may be clogged. *c* **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 69 The limber boards .. cover these channels or 'limbers', and serve to keep dirt out, which would soon choke the pumps. **1626** CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 8 Then lay all the Flore timbers, and cut your *Limber holes aboue the keele, to bring the water to the well for the pumpe. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Limbers*, Every floor-timber has two limber-holes cut through it, viz. one on each side of the kelson. **1859** SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* v. 79 The limber-holes in the floor-plates are, as a general rule, cut above the frame angle-iron. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129 *Limber-passage*, a passage or channel formed throughout the whole length of the floor, on each side of the kelson, for giving water a free communication to the pumps. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Limber-Rope*, a long rope, frequently retained in the limber-holes..in order to clear them by pulling the rope backwards and forwards. **1841** DANA *Seaman's Man.* 114. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 404/2 The *limber strake. **1841** DANA *Seaman's Man.* 114 *Limber-streak*, the streak of foot-waling nearest the keelson. **1874** THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 55 The limber strakes, while constituting a longitudinal tie over the floors, served also to form watercourses on each side of the keel, leading to the pumps. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Limber Tar, the bilge-water or refuse found in the hold of a ship that imports tar, which has drained from the casks during the voyage.

Limber (li·mbəɹ), *a.* Also 6 **limmer, lymmer**, 6–7 **lymber.** [Of obscure origin; Skeat suggests connexion with LIMP *a.*, which, however, has not been found before 1706; it may perh. be some compound of LIMB *sb.* (cf. the derivation of LEATHWAKE from LITH, limb). Cf. also the synonymous *limmock* dial.]

1. Easily bent (without damage to shape or structure); flexible, pliant, supple.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Lentus*, softe, tender, pliant, that boweth easely, limber [etc.]. **1567** TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 87 The Bargeman that doth rowe with long and limber Oare. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxxx. 543 The roote.. tough and limmer, and harde to breake. *Ibid.* v. xxxii. 591 The Gourde hath long limmer stalkes. **1657** AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 50 Do not prune off the side branches, lest the body of the plant be too small and limber to beare his head. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VII. 476 Those wav'd thir limber fans For wings. **1684** BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* v. 46 With another piece of the same Bladder, made limber by being a little wetted in common water. **1713** CHESELDEN *Anat.* I. i. (1726) 12, I .. found .. in one instance several of the bones as limber as leather. **1738** [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* II. v. 108 A Sort of Paper .. as fine and limber as Silk. **1787** J. FARLEY *Lond. Art Cookery* (ed. 4) 7 The feet [of a goose] will be limber, if it be fresh, but stiff and dry if old. **1840** R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxx. 111 That the [new] ropes might have time to stretch and become limber. **1872** BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 73 Ye Norsemen brave That ply the limber oar.

b. Of persons, their bodies, movements, etc.: Bending or moving easily; lithe and nimble.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 100 Limber in her whisking .. shee soars vp nimblye toe skyward. **1603** DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xxxviii, In Postures strange, their limber Bodies bending. **1605** B. JONSON *Volpone* III. i, I could skip Out of my skin, now, like a subtill snake, I am so limber. **1635** FOXE & JAMES *Voy. N. W.* (Hakluyt Soc.) II. 378 The sunne shone, and thawed our men and made them more limber. **1694** CROWNE *Married Beau* II. 20 Methinks you are As limber in your tongue as in your hams. **1736** CARTE *Ormonde* II. 549 At getting up, he took notice .. that his legs were more limber and bended with greater ease. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xliv. 71 The Italian .. a thin limber creature. **1817** COLERIDGE *Christabel* II. 1 A little child, a limber elf. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. i, A limber and graceful figure. **1859** WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* iii. 27 The fingers remaining perfectly free and limber. **1885–94** R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. xiv, Her comely boy, The limber scion of the God of War.

†**c.** In unfavourable sense, of things which are properly firm or crisp: Limp, flaccid, flabby.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. (1612) 182 My limber wings were Leather-like vnplum'de. **1602** MIDDLETON *Blurt* II. i, Limber like the skin of a white pudding when the meat is out. **1658** tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* I. xv. 20 Flowers are .. to be gathered .. before they wax limber. **1736** BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 195 Observe to clap very quick and very hard, for if you let them dry they will be limber. **1747** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* (1767) 323 A rabbit, if stale, will be limber and slimy; if new, white and stiff.

2. *fig.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 11 Confusion to these limber sycophants. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 47 You put me off with limber Vowes. *a* **1639** WOTTON in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 219 He had tryed and found him a Prince of limber virtues. **1695** *Remarks Late Serm.* (ed. 2) 2 Men of limber and pliable Consciences can easily do this. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 244 Tho' both in his sense, and his Loyalty limber. **1858** BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 250 His whole nature becomes limber and quick to his love. **1887** BETHAM-EDWARDS *Next of Kin wanted* I. xx. 272 [He] proved limber as a withy in her hands.

†**3.** quasi-*sb.* Limber quality, limberness. *Obs.*

1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscretions* I. 12 The whole depth of his talents laying in the mere limber of his tongue.

4. *Comb.*, as *limber-backed*, *-footed*, *-legged* adjs.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 96 The Himantopodes be some of them limber legged and tender. **1720** *Humourist* 162 A poor limber-back'd Beau. **1747** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* (1767) 322 The duck .. if new, limber-footed; if stale, dry-footed.

Hence **Li·mberness.**

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Lentitia*, softenesse, pliantnesse, limbernesse. **1669** BOYLE *Contin. New Exp.* I. 160 The limberness of them [the sides of a bladder] would permit the Air to accommodate it self and the Bladder to the Figure of a Cylindrical vessel. **1743** *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 278 In this [trough] oaken Planks are laid for the confin'd Steam of hot Water .. to impregnate and reduce them to a Limberness. **1835** M. SCOTT in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 460 The extreme pliancy and eel-like limberness, if I may so speak, of the whole body. **1889** F. M. CRAWFORD *Greifenstein* I. viii. 236 He has the most surprising limberness of wrist.

Limber (li·mbəɹ), *v.*[1] [f. LIMBER *a.*] *trans.* To make limber, pliant, or supple. Hence **Li·mbering** *ppl. a.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. 356 Her stiff hams .. are now limbered into courtesies three deep at every word. **1753** *Ess. Celibacy* 39 They exempt themselves from the free and limbering situations and circumstances of action. **1872** O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iii. (1885) 60 She worked her wrists..to limber 'em. **1883** F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* viii. 164 The stiffest arms can be limbered.

Limber (li·mbəɹ), *v.*[2] *Mil.* [f. LIMBER *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To attach the limber to (a gun). Hence *absol.* to fasten together the two parts of a gun-carriage, as a preparation for moving away. Usually *to limber up.*

1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* vi. (1878) 34 The heavy artillery was seen to limber up, and move slowly across the field. **1851** *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* xix. 95 Breadth of Shed, Guns limbered up..40 ft. 0 in. **1861** *Man. Field Exercise Artillery* 50 Limbering is always done at a trot. **1868** KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 278 The guns of Turner's battery were limbered up and pushed forward.

†**Li·mberham.** *Obs.* [f. LIMBER *a.* + HAM.

The quot. from Wycherley shows that Dryden did not, as is generally supposed, invent the name; whether Wycherley invented it, or whether it was already current as an appellative or a nickname, remains at present uncertain.]

a. In etymological sense: One who has 'limber hams', a supple-jointed person; *fig.* an obsequious person, 'lackey'. **b.** A character like that represented in Dryden's play, a 'kind keeper'.

[**1675** WYCHERLEY *Country-wife* II. 27 There can be no more scandal to go with him, than with Mr. Tatle, or Master Limberham. *Lad.* With that nasty Fellow! no—no. **1678** DRYDEN *Limberham* (1680) Pers. Dram., *Limberham*, a tame, foolish keeper, perswaded by what is last said to him, and changing next word.] **1689** HICKERINGILL *Ceremony monger* i. Wks. **1716** II. 390 If I were a Papist .. I profess I would bow and cringe as well as any Ecclesiastical Limber-ham of them all. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 99 He's a true limberham, a prodigal cully to the jilt he keeps for the use of the public. **1755** SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 251 When the challenger was asked how the weight of both should be made equal, he insisted on the other's carrying the difference in bars of iron, by which means, Limberham would be upon a footing with Loggerhead. **1756–66** AMORY *Buncle* IV. xiii. § 3. 249 She lives..to ruin..the miserable man, who is dunce enough to become a Limberham to the execrable wretch.

†**Limberly,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. ? = LIMBER *a.*[1]

1782 ELPHINSTON tr. *Martial* I. xliii. 47 Not the pears, that are bound by the limberly broom.

Limbic (li·mbik), *a. Anat.* [ad. F. *limbique* (see quot. 1901), f. *limbe*, LIMB *sb.*[2] + *-ique*, -IC.] Pertaining to, or having the character of, a border; in *limbic lobe* (of cerebrum), 'term applied by Broca to the gyrus fornicatus and its prolongation, constituting the anterior part of the uncinate gyrus, because they are marked off in nearly all mammals from the surrounding convolutions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); also *limbic fissure*, the fissure surrounding this lobe.

1882 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 9) II. 341 The two ends of the limbic lobe of Broca, which are separated by the deep part of the Sylvian fissure. **1894** GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med.* s.v. *Fissure*, *Limbic Fissure* (of Broca), the fissure surrounding Broca's great limbic lobe. It includes the supercallosal, precuneal, and part of the collateral fissures. **1899** W. B. LEWIS *Mental Dis.* (ed. 2) 102 The limbic fissure, which here separates the lower limbic arc from the extra-limbic mass. **1901** *Gray's Anat.* (ed. 15) 631 The term limbic lobe (*grande lobe limbique*) was introduced by Broca in 1878, and under it he included two convolutions, viz. the callosal and hippocampal.

Limbie (li·mi), *Sc.* [f. LIMB *sb.*[1] + -IE dim. suffix.] A little leg.

1789 BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* (21 Oct.) v, Ye gláiket, gleesome, dainty damies, Wha by Castalia's wimplin' streamies, Lowp, sing, and lave your pretty limbies.

Limbless (li·mlĕs), *a.* [f. LIMB *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no limbs, deprived of a limb or limbs.

1594 R. WILSON *Cobler's Proph.* v. ii. 52 So flies the murderer from the mangled limbs Left limbles on the ground by his fell hand. **1624** MASSINGER *Renegado* IV. i. (1630) H 2 b, Till nought were left me But this poore, bleeding limblesse Truncke. **1624** GATAKER *Transubst.* 162 Whereas that which is given and received in the Eucharist, is (as Epiphanius well observeth) livelesse and limmelesse. **1770** FOOTE *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 86 A tree not only limbless and leafless, but very near lifeless. **1881** MIVART *Cat* 459 The class also contains certain limbless creatures which look like something between snakes and earthworms.

Limb-meal (li·mmmi·l), *adv. Obs.* exc. *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: see LIMB *sb.*[1]; also 3 -mele, -meel, e, 5 -meale, 9 *dial.* limb-mull, limmel. [OE. *limmælum*: see LIMB *sb.*[1] and -MEAL.] Limb from limb, limb by limb; piecemeal.

c **1050** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 440/36 *Membratim*, limmælum. *c* **1205** LAY. 25018 He þer þene beore of-sloh, and hine limmele [*c* 1275 leome-mele] to-droh. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 79 Þer ase wilde deor limmel to luken ham. *c* **1290** *Beket* 1779 in *S. Eng. Leg.*, Þei ich leo drawe lime mele. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 281 Maximus .. was alto hakked .. and i þrowe lyme meele into Tyber. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxxvii. 330 He was drawen lymme meale. **1590** FENNE *Frutes* 41 Readie to teare in peeces, and plucke lim-meale the bodie of the bloudie tyrant. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 147 O that I had her heere, to teare her Limb-meale. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 309 Tears Cards Limb-meal without Regard of Age, Sex, or Quality, and breaks the Bones of Dice. **1709** tr. *P. de Cieza's Trav.* 78 Putting him to exquisite Torments and tearing his Body Limb-meal. **1860** T. MARTIN *Horace* 309 Up with their nails the earth they threw, Then limb-meal tore a coal-black ewe. **1894** *S. E. Wores. Gloss.*, *Limmel.*

Hence † **Limbmeally** *adv.*, in same sense.

1569 UNDERDOWN *Ovid agst. Ibis* I. iij b, He was .. torne limmeally, that is to say, each peece from other.

Limbo[1] (li·mbo), [L., abl. sing. of *limbus* (see LIMBUS), occurring in such phrases as *in* or *e* (= in or out of) *limbo*. Cf. It. *limbo* and LIMB *sb.*[2]]

1. A region supposed to exist on the border of Hell as the abode of the just who died before Christ's coming, and of unbaptized infants.

More explicitly *limbo patrum*, *limbo infantum* or *of the infants*: see LIMBUS.

13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 291 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 272 Quene þou herghedes helle-hole & hentes hom þer-oute, ..oute of limbo, þou laftes me þer. [**1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 84 The deuel..Bar hem forth boldely .. And made of holy men his horde *in lymbo inferni*.] *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 198 How crist entred hell To glad our haly fadres in Lymbo as clerkes tell. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xxv. 96 Thise lurdans that in lymbo dwell. *Ibid.* 213 Lymbo is lorne, alas! **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D vj b, After her deth she [Eve]..fylle in a deake and obscure pryson .. that was the lymbo of helle. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 53 b, After theyr deth they went to lymbo patrum a place of derkenes nye to hell. **1528** TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* To Rdr. 19 Of what texte thou provest hell, will a nother prove purgatory, a nother lymbo patrum. **1605** HEYWOOD *Troub. Q. Eliz.* Wks. 1874 I. 221, I am freed from limbo, to be sent to hell. *a* **1658** CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 81 'Tis a just Idea of a Limbo of the Infants. **1749** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X. 101 In what condition were they [the Old Testament Saints] while thus detained in limbo? **1818** MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* 57 Souls in Limbo, damn'd half way. **1857–8** SEARS *Athan.* xviii. 163 If a spiritual body is desirable at all, why are the saints kept waiting for it in limbo?

b. in extended use (see quots.).

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 54 Methinks amongst those many subdivisions of Hell, there might have been one Limbo left for these. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 495 All these upwhirld aloft Fly o're the backside of the World farr off Into a Limbo large and broad, since calld The Paradise of Fools. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 297 ¶ 7 The Picture which he [Milton] draws of the Limbo of Vanity. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. i. (1872) 163 As yet my books are lying as ghost books, in a limbo on the banks of a certain Bristolian Styx.

† **c.** used *gen.* for: Hell, Hades. *Obs.*

1581 T. HOWELL *Devises* D iij b, And let my Ghost in Lymbo lowe be led, To Tantals thyrst, or prowde Ixions wheele. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 56 And with hoat assalting too Limbo wee plunged a number [L. *multos demittimus Orco*]. 1612 *Proceedings of Virginia* v. 30 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 111 These vninhabited Iles; which (for the extremitie of gusts, thunder, raine, stormes, and il weather) we called Limbo. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 270 She hath filled Limbo with her paricidiall leachery. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Baccanall Tri.* 50 in T. Morton's *New Eng. Canaan* (1637) 147 Minos, Eacus and Radamand, Princes of Limbo.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** Prison, confinement, durance; also, † pawn. *slang.*

1590 GREENE *Neuer too Late* (1600) 56 If coyne want, then eyther to Limbo, or else clap vp a commodity. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 32. 1613 — etc. *Hen. VIII*, V. iv. 67, I haue some of 'em in *Limbo Patrum.* 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 51 So that John is now faster in Limbo than Ever. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 100 On she went, To find the Knight in Limbo pent. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* II. i, I let him have all my ready Mony to redeem his great Sword from Limbo. 1798 BERESFORD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 441–2 We have colonels and lieutenant-colonels, and majors and captains enough in limbo. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. viii, Monks.. must not speak too loud, under penalty of foot-gyves, limbo, and bread and water. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 84 Men of bad character, who have been put into limbo, or flogged. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. x. (1883) 79 There were, besides the residents.., poets not yet in limbo.

b. Any unfavourable place or condition, likened to Limbo; *esp.* a condition of neglect or oblivion to which persons or things are consigned when regarded as outworn, useless, or absurd.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 275. I am met with a whole ging of words and phrases not mine, for he hath.. mangl'd them in this his wicked Limbo. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 238 O! pass more innocent, in infant state, To the mild Limbo of our Father Tate. 1828 MOORE *title* Limbo of Lost Reputations. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 60 Comte ..dismisses religion into limbo. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xiii. 89 To send the Golden Bull itself to the limbo of worn out constitutional devices. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* ix. 164 The piece.. ran for eleven nights before descending into the limbo of oblivion.

3. *attrib.*, as † *limbo dungeon*; *limbo-like* adj.; † **limbo-lake**, the 'pit' of Hell (cf. LAKE *sb.*[4] 3).

1555–8 PHAER *Æneid* III. G iv b, For Cytees yle must furst be seen, and lands of Lymbo lake [L. *inferni lacus*]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 32 What voice of damned Ghost from Limbo lake. 1696 TOLAND *Christianity not Myst.* 27 They should not say they are in Limbo-Dungeon. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* 458 His father's ghost from limbo-lake, the while, Sees this. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xvi, From haunted spring and grassy ring, Troop goblin, elf, and fairy:.. To Limbo-lake, Their way they take. 1848 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* (1885) I. 179, I am even now..in a very shattered, limbo-like mental condition.

Limbo[2]. [Zulu: see quot. 1899.] A South African name for a kind of coarse calico.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Nov. 1/2 This present is accompanied by a quantity of limbo (a coarse quality of calico). 1896 A. B. BALFOUR 1200 *Miles in Waggon* 62 Bright-coloured cotton stuff, limbo, as it is called here. 1899 B. MITFORD *J. Ames* ii. 14 A dark blue fabric, commonly called by the whites 'limbo', being a corruption of the native name 'ulembu', which signifieth 'web'.

Limburgite (li·mbɒɹgəit). *Min.* Also -yte. [f. *Limburg*, a Belgian province + -ITE.] A semi-glassy rock consisting of olivin and augite with some magnetite and apatite.

1882 DANA *Man. Min. & Lithol.* 453 Limburgyte. 1897 GEIKIE *Anc. Volcanoes Gt. Brit.* I. 31 The basic series includes Dolerites, .. Limburgites .. and Picrites.

‖ **Limbus** (li·mbɒs). [L. = edge, border; in med. L., a region on the border of Hell.]

1. Occas. used (as the normal form for English adoption) = LIMBO 1. *Limbus patrum* = 'the limbo of the fathers', i.e. of the just who died before Christ's coming. *Limbus infantum* = 'the limbo of infants'; see LIMBO 1. Also *transf.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvii. 198 What þanne, is lymbus lorne, allas! 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 514/1 The state of soules, both in heauen, hell, purgatory, paradyse, & *Limbus patrum.* 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 418 b, There be sayd to be 4. Mansions in hell...The second Lymbus, a place for such as are not Baptised. *a* 1623 PEMBLE *On Zach.* (1629) 148 He..had ransomed the Fathers out of their Purgatory, or infernall Limbus. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 1000 As if all Spirits and Soules of Men, came forth out of one Divine Limbus. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 264. 194 The Limbus or Physitians purgatory. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Expos. Ephes.* Wks. 1681 I. II. 121 The Papists.. put Children ..into a state call'd *Limbus Infantum*, wherein they do as it were eternally sleep. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (C. P. S.) 224 By the new French constitution, the best and the wisest representatives go equally with the worst into this *Limbus Patrum.*

† **b.** A prison; = LIMBO 2 a. *Obs.*

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 340 Laich in a lymbus, whair they lay, Then Lowrie lowsit them long or day.

2. Used *techn.* in lit. sense of 'border' or 'edge'; e.g. the ridge which borders the crater of a volcano; in *Antiq.* the rim of a crater or wine-bowl; in *Bot.* = LIMB *sb.*[2] 3 d; in *Conch.* 'the circumference of the valves of a bivalve shell from the disc to the border or margin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1671 WILLOUGHBY in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2126 Having tipp'd the ends, inverted them, and fasten'd a Limbus or ring of soft wax to the great ends. 1697 T. SMITH *Voy. Constantinople, Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 23 Now we see plainly the Smoke briskly issuing out of the Crater, the Limbus of which was all black. 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Limb, Limbus*, the outermost border, or graduated edge, of an astrolabe, quadrant, or the like mathematical instrument. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Limbus*, the border or upper dilated part of a monopetalous corolla. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 62 Primula. 1...limbus of the cor. flat...3...limbus of the cor. concave. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 272 Round the crater is the limbus, which is a decorated border of floral or other ornaments.

Lime (ləim), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 lím, 1, 3 liim, 3, 7 lim, 3–7 lym, 3–8 lyme, (4 liym), 3– lime. [OE. *lím* str. masc. = MDu. *lîm* masc. (mod.Du. *lijm* fem.), OHG. *lîm* (MHG. *lîm*, mod.G. *leim*) masc., ON. *lím* neut.:—OTeut. **līmo-* = L. *līmus* mud, f. WAryan root **lĭ-* in L. *li-nĕre* to smear; another grade of the root occurs in LOAM, LAIR *sb.*[2]]

1. A viscous sticky substance prepared from the bark of the holly and used for catching small birds; = BIRDLIME. Now only *poet.* (In OE. any adhesive substance, e.g. glue, paste.)

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 133 *Bitumen*, lim. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 95 Ic beswice fugelas hwilon mid neton mid grinum mid lime. *c* 1000 — *Gram.* (Z.) 258 Swaswa lim ȝefæstnað fel to sumum brede. *a* 1250 *O. & N.* 1056 (Jesus MS.) Þe loverd..Lym [*Cott.* liim] and grune .. Sette and leyde þe for to lacche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29082 Mani man .. perist was als fuxl in lime. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lyme, to take wythe byrdys, *viscus.* 1565–6 *Churchw. Acc. St. Martin's, Leicester* (1866) 100 For Lyme to catche ye sterlyngs in ye churche, vid. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. P.* xxi. 34, I fand My fethers in the lyme. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 211 Toi's for Beasts, and Lime for Birds were found. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 377 The Bark [of Holly] begins to be full of Lime. *a* 1850 WORDSW. (W.), Like the lime That foolish birds are caught with.

b. in allusive phrases (cf. LIME *v.*[1] 2, 3).

13.. *K. Alis.* 419 Heo bylevith in folie So in the lym doth the flye. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 83 For Fier with Erth hath most concord of all; Because that siccitie is the lyme of heate. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 68 You must lay lime to tangle her desires By walefull Sonnets. 1592 LODGE *Euphues Shadowe* 1882 ... Philamour that was first caught in the lime, was most of all tormented in his loue. 1604 EARL STIRLING *Parænesis to Pr. Henry* xxviii, While fancies are not glu'de with pleasures lime. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 246 Monster, come put some Lime vpon your fingers, and away with the rest.

2. Usually coupled with *stone*: Mortar or cement used in building. In quot. *a* 1225 *fig.* Now *Sc.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* C 320 *Cementum*: liim, *lapidum.* *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 314/23 *Cementum*, lim to wealle. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16284 Þatt draȝhenn swerd wass inn an hannd, & lim & stan inn oþerr. *c* 1205 LAY. 15812 Ich habbe lim & stan on leode nis betere nan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 226 So ueste ilimed mid lim of ancre luue euerichon of on to oðer. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2552 Do sette sundri hem to waken His tiȝel and lim, and walles maken. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25468 Castel mad o lime and stane. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 200 Þe churche is taken..for þe hous of liym and stoon, þat conteyneþ sich men. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5088 Þar was a cite in þat side asisid all with gemmes, With-outen lyme or laire. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 680 Mudwall werk withoutyn lym or stayn. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 26 King Richard lyes Within the limits of yond Lime and Stone. 1745 SIR J. WAKE *Wks. conc. Ind.* I. 127 Those slender round Towers of Lime and Stone, which are seen spread through divers Parts of the Country. 1786 BURNS *Twa Brigs* 101 Your ruin'd, formless bulk o' stane and lime. 1827 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* I. 25 Thro' the thick stane and the lime, He slippit like a beam throu' glass. *Mod. Sc.* A stane-an'-lime wa' is better nor a dry-stane dyke.

3. The alkaline earth which is the chief constituent of mortar; calcium oxide (CaO). It is obtained by submitting limestone (carbonate of lime) to a red heat, by which the carbonic acid is driven off, leaving a brittle white solid, which is pure lime (or QUICK-LIME). It is powerfully caustic and combines readily with water, evolving great heat in the process, and forming hydrate of lime (*slaked lime*).

The designations *carbonate*, *phosphate* etc. *of lime* are still current in popular use, though in technical language they have given place to the more systematic terms *calcium carbonate* (or *carbonate of calcium*), etc. *Chloride of lime*: see CHLORIDE 2.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 197/16 *Calcis uiua*, ȝebærnd lim. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxviii. (1495) 560 Whyle lyme is colde in handlyng it conteyneth preuely wythin fyre and grete hete. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 122 Caste aboue þe wounde þe poudre of lym tofore seid. *c* 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 217 Tak arpment, & slekyd lyme, & argoyle. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxiii. 11 The people shal be burnt like lyme. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 137 You Rogue, heere's Lime in this Sacke too. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xliii. 103 Since the Spanish Sacks haue beene common in our Tauernes, which (for conservation) is mingled with Lyme in its making, our Nation complaineth of Calenturas, of the Stone [etc.]. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 137 They were now (like Sand without Lyme), ill bound together. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 32 Lime, when properly and judiciously applied, ranks first amongst the class of manures. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 488 Lime is detected most effectually by the oxalic acid, which .. forms with it an insoluble precipitate. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 130 Lime is found in chalk, marble, &c., and is the basis of animal bones. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 489/1 Phosphate of lime has been recommended in rickets.

† **b.** = *lime-wash. Obs.*

? 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Lawson MS. 1656) xxxix, Which pictures have been washed over wth Lime, and yet do appear through the Lime.

c. *Lime and hair*: a kind of plasterer's cement to which hair is added to bind the mixture closely together. Also *attrib.*

1626 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 181 For lyme and haire for lymeinge the wyndowes, viij*d.* 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 46 Lime and Haire Birdcage-like-Buildings. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 640 Cements..used by plasterers for inside work. The first is called lime and hair, or coarse stuff.

† **d.** *Oil of lime* [F. *huile de chaux*]: an old name for the so-called 'chloride of lime' in a state of deliquescence.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Adm. vii. in Ashm. (1652) 191 Oyle of Lime [*printed* Lune] and water. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 76. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 275.

† **4.** **a.** The CALX of metals. **b.** Used generically for: An alkaline earth. *Obs.*

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 225 Metals, after they are reduc'd into Lime. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 5 When this [aerial, *i.e.* carbonic] acid is expelled, the earth .. is then called lime, or common or calcareous lime, to distinguish it from other earths, which also form limes, when free from all combinations, viz. the Barytic and Scottish earths.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lime-basket*, *-burn*, † *-coop* (dial.), *-crag*, † *-fat*, *-keeve*, *-maker*, *-man*, *-merchant*, *-mortar*, *-process*, † *quarrel*, *quarrier*, *quarry*, *-salt*, *-scow*, *-scuttle*; *lime-daubed*, *-dressed*, *-like* adjs.; **lime-ash** *dial.*, a composition of ashes and lime used as a rough kind of flooring for kitchens, etc.; **lime-ball** (*light*), limelight; † **lime-bush**, a bush dressed with birdlime; hence, a means of entanglement; **lime-cartridge** (see quot.); **lime-cast**, a covering or layer of lime mortar; also *attrib.*; † **lime-chalk**, quicklime; **lime-coal** (see quot.); † **lime-core**, unslakable lumps in quick-lime; **lime-cylinder**, a cylinder of lime used in the production of limelight; **lime-liniment** (see quot.); **lime-liquid**, liquid grout of lime; **lime-marl** (see quot.); **lime-milk**, milk of lime, slaked lime diffused in water; **lime ointment**, an ointment consisting of slaked lime, lard, and olive oil (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); **lime-phial** *Antiq.*, a phial filled with quicklime, fixed at the end of an arrow, used in mediæval warfare for the purpose of blinding the enemy (Hewitt *Anc. Armour* III. 759, *Index*; cf. Strutt *Horda Angelcynnan* I. 98); **lime-putty**, (*a*) (see quot.); (*b*) = *lime-slab*; **lime-rock**, limestone (now *U.S.*); **lime-rubbish**, broken mortar from old walls, etc., used as a dressing for land; **lime-shells**, burnt lime before it is slaked; **lime-sink**, a rounded depression in the earth found in limestone districts; **lime-slab**, a pasty smooth composition of slaked lime and water used in plastering; **lime-sour** = *grey sour*, see GREY *a.* 8 (*Cent. Dict.*); **lime-wash** *sb.*, a mixture of lime and water, used for coating walls, etc.; *vb.*, to whitewash with such a mixture; **lime-white**, **-whiten** *vbs.*, to lime-wash; **lime-work**, † (*a*) stucco (quot. 1589); (*b*) a place where lime is made (also *pl.*); † **lime-yard** = LIME-TWIG. Also LIME-BURNER, LIME-FINGERED *a.*, LIME-KILN, LIMELIGHT, LIME-PIT, LIME-POT, LIME-ROD, LIMESTONE, LIME-TWIG, LIME-WATER, LIME-WORT[1], etc.

1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 96 The *lime ash-floor .. costs 6*d.* in the square yard, tempering and laying down. 1893 QUILLER-COUCH *Delect. Duchy* 165 Their clothes dripping pools of water on the sanded lime-ash. 1830 DRUMMOND in *Phil. Trans.* CXX. 381 The intensity of the *lime-ball being therefore 264 times that of the Argand lamp. 1835 *Edin. Rev.* LXI. 238 The lime-ball light of Lieutenant Drummond. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xviii, Mr. Chitling wished he might be busted if he warn't as dry as a *lime-basket. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 538 The 2 *lime-burns occurred in plasterers. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 91 No other things are the riches of the worlde, but .. a stumbling blocke for the wicked, a *limebush for the good. *a* 1640 DAY *Pereqr. Schol.* (1881) 55 Lake a fishe in a net or a selie bird in a limebushe. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, **Lime cartridge*, a charge or measured quantity of compressed dry caustic lime made up into a cartridge, and used instead of gunpowder and in a somewhat similar manner for breaking down coal. 1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia*, etc. 96 Here, much hidden by *lime-cast, I made out the inscription. 1873 O'CURRY *Manners Anc. Irish* III. 10 Many lofty lime-cast castles, built of limestone. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.*, *Anna & Phillis* Wks. 1874 VI. 220 Water doth make the *lime-chalk scortch with heat. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, **Lime coal*, small coal suitable for lime burning. 1674–91 RAY *Collect. Words* 38 *Coop*, as, a muck-coop, a *lime-coop; a cart, or wain, made close with boards, to carry anything that otherwise would fall out. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 128 Good dry Earth, *Lime-Core, Rubbish, &c. 1649 *Burgh. Rec. Glasgow* (1881) II. 177 Anent the coall and *lymecraig it is ordourit [etc.]. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* ix. 64 Let the *lime-cylinders then be raised to

incandescence by means of the oxyhydrogen gas. 1861 W. F. C[illegible] *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 105 As sorry make-shifts for scenery as the *lime-limited tinker who acted Wall. 1899 J. W. Mackail *Life W. Morris* I. [illegible] The English *lime-dressed vellum had been found almost useless for fine work. 1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII* c. 19 Cussions, stuffed with horse here [etc.], which is wrought in *lyme fattes. 1574 in Worth *Tavi-stock Par. Acc.* [illegible] For mending of the *lyme Keve, vjd. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 141 A salt taste, with something *lime-like or lixivial. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 173 *Lime Liniment is an emulsion of calcareous soap and free oil. 1775 G. Semple *Building in Water* 56 Filling .. the inside with small Stones, and *Lime-liquid. 1573 Baret *Alv.* L 441 A *limemaker, *calcarius.* 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6125/3 Edward Brent, Lime-maker. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts*, etc. 772 This true limestone must not be confounded with the *lime-marl, composed of calcareous matter and clay. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 206 Many *Lime-men, and some of those Bricklayers that are in Fee with em may speak against this Practice. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4780/4 William Ball, .. *Lyme-Merchant. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* I. 10 Whiten it Three or Four times together with *Lime-Milk. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 205 Smeared over with common *lime mortar. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, **Lime process*, the method of getting coal by the use of the lime cartridge. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Lime process of sewage purification. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., **Lime-putty*, ordinary lime run through a fine sieve. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 452/1 To haue and win Lymestones in the *lyme quarrells, paites and boundis of the Toune and Landis of Pa[illegible]. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 52/1 John Petty, a lime-quarrier. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Consid. to Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 187 That coal-pits, *lime-quarries, within fourty foots of the king's high-ways, be filled up. 1882 O[illegible] I. 54 The lime quarries of Alberese. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 547 A dry sharp soil to work upon mostly covering *lime rock. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. [illegible] *Lime rubbish from the pulling down of old houses. 1884 Sutton *Cult. Veget. & Fl.* (1885) 88 Old gardens should be refreshed with a dressing of lime occasionally, or of lime rubbish from old buildings. 1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 71 A salt of this acid gives, in *lime salts, a semi-solid precipitate. 1823 J. F. Cooper *Pioneer* xxiii. (1869) 99/2 Did'ee ever see a ship, man? or any craft bigger than a *lime-scow, or a wood-boat, on this here small bit of fresh water? 1865 F. Martin *Life J. Clare* 62 He sat down upon his *lime-scuttle. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VI. 202 To strong land they give from 40 to 70 bolls of *lime shells to the Scotch acre. 1845 Lyell *Trav. N. Amer.* I. 176 *Lime-sinks or funnel-shaped cavities, are frequent in this country arising from natural tunnels and cavities in the subjacent limestone. 1608–9 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 155 For rowefull *lyme slabb 6d. 1541 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 176 Ane skep, ane schod schull, with ane *lym tub. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 168 Old Fruit Trees .. may be restored .. by the application of a good strong *lime-wash. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 120 In using lime-wash, it is better to put two thin coats on a wall than one thick one. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 305 The walls and ceilings are ordered to be *lime-washed twice a-year. 1777 Howard *Prisons Eng.* [illegible] 359 It was scraped and *lime-whited once a year. 1861 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* III. 221 The walls were *lime-whitened. 1589 Rider *Bibl. Scholast.* 829 *Lime-worke, *albarium opus, albarium.* 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. [illegible] Since the destroying of the Lime-Works by our Dragoons. 1808 J. Robertson *Agric. Surv. Inverness* i. 41 A lime-work belonging to Sir James Grant of Grant. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 179 Lecherye in likyng is *lymeyerde of helle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lyme ȝerde, *viminarium, viscarium.*

b. In names of minerals, denoting the presence of lime or calcium, e.g. *lime-marl, -slate*; **lime-epidote**, zoisite; **lime-feldspar**, triclinic feldspar containing calcium; † **lime-harmotome**, phillipsite; **lime-malachite**, an impure malachite containing calcite; † **lime-mesotype**, scolecite; † **lime-uranite**, autunite; **lime-wavellite**, 'a variety of wavellite, supposed to contain lime as an essential ingredient' (A. H. Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 56 Labradorite, or *lime-feldspar. 1896 Chester *Names Min.* 152 *Lime-feldspar*, a syn. of anorthite. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 772 This true limestone must not be confounded with the *lime-marl, composed of calcareous matter and clay. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 102 Saussure has minutely described a singular transition from granite to *limeslate.

Lime (ləim), *sb.*[2] Also 7 lyme. [a. F. *lime* = mod.Pr. *limo*, ad. Sp. *lima*, a. Arab. *lima*: see Lemon.]

1. The globular fruit of the tree *Citrus Medica*, var. *acida*, smaller than the lemon and of a more acid taste; more explicitly *sour lime*. Its juice is much used as a beverage. **Sweet Lime**, *Citrus Medica*, var. *Limetta*.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 28 The Ile [Mobelia] inricht us with many good things; .. Oranges, Lemons, Lymes. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 296 The Lime is a sort of bastard or Crab-limon. The Tree, or Bush that bears it, is prickly, like a Thorn, growing full of small boughs. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 664 To where the lemon and the piercing lime, .. Their lighter glories blend. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 573 The ruddier orange and the paler lime. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* 260 *Citrus Limetta*, the cultivated Sweet Lime.

b. Applied with qualification to fruits of trees of other genera. **Ogeechee Lime**, the sour tupelo, *Nyssa capitata*, of which a conserve is made. **Wild Lime**, *Atalantia monophylla* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866), *Xanthoxylum Pterota* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890), and (in Jamaica) *Rhedia lateriflora* (Fawcett in *Bulletin Bot. Dept. Jamaica*, 1896).

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lime green* sb. and adj., *lime tree*; **lime-myrtle**, the West-Indian name for *Triphasia trifoliata* (Grisebach *Flora Brit. W. Indies*, 1864); **lime-plant**, the May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*; **lime-punch**, punch made with lime-juice instead of lemon-juice. Also Lime-juice.

1890 *Daily News* 11 July [illegible] The scene was gay with white gowns, pale heliotrope, citron, *lime-green. 1844 C. Johnson *Farmer's Encycl.* [illegible] *Lime-plant, the May-apple, or wild mandrake; *Podophyllum peltatum.* 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* I. [illegible] 'I dine with a turtle-party at Bleaden's'. 'Nothing like Bleaden's *lime-punch, Sir Jacob, eh?' 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 219 We found there abundance of cassia, and a few *lime-trees.

Lime (ləim), *sb.*[3] Also 8 lyme. [App. an altered form of *line* Lind.]

1. A tree of the genus *Tilia* (N.O. *Tiliaceæ*), esp. *T. europæa*, a common ornamental tree having heart-shaped leaves and many small fragrant yellowish flowers; the linden.

Red Lime, *T. grandifolia* Ehrh.

1625, 1649, 1667 [see 3]. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* [illegible] His Limes were first in Flowers. 1704 [illegible] 25 The limes their pleasing shades [illegible]. *a* 1705 [illegible] [illegible] Red Lime, and grows naturally in Stoken-church Wood. 1711 [illegible] St. James's Park; [illegible] leaves. 1784 C[illegible] 1842 [illegible] XXIV. [illegible] Red lime. .. [illegible] 1849 [illegible] 1861 [illegible]

2. The seed of the lime-tree.

1747 [illegible] when large.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lime-avenue, -bark, -flower, -gall, -grove, -tree, -walk, -wood*; **lime bug**, an insect that infests lime-trees; **lime hawk-moth**, *Smerinthus tiliæ*, whose larva feeds on the lime (1869 E. Newman *Brit. Moths* 5[illegible]).

1899 J. W. Mackail *Life W. Morris* II. [illegible] Up the short *lime-avenue to the [illegible]. 1894 [illegible] 1832 [illegible] 1888 [illegible] tile oil obtained by distillation from the flowers of *Tilia europæa* and other species. 1753 C[illegible] **Lime galls*, .. a sort of galls or vegetable [illegible] formed on the edges of the leaves of the lime tree [illegible] time. 1667 Dryden & Davenant *Tempest* [illegible] In the *lime-grove, which weather-fends your cell. 1798 N[illegible] *lime hawk moth. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Gardens* [illegible] The Flowers of the *Lime Tree. 1649 [illegible] The Lime Tree is also newly [illegible] English plantations. 1797 Coleridge [illegible] 2 Here must I remain, This lime-tree bower my prison! 1860 *Murray's* [illegible] There is a pleasant garden attached to [illegible] with a trellised *lime-walk of great celebrity. 1731 [illegible] It begins at a [illegible] *Limewood. 1832 Tennyson [illegible] 45 When in the breezy limewood-shade, I found the blue forget-me-not.

† **Lime**, *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 lyme. [? ad. L. *limes* Limit.] Limit, end.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 100 And þus Englonde toke first his name In þe gode kyng Egbertys tyme. Kytt as we clepe ȝet þe same And hereafter shalde w[illegible]te lyme.

Lime (ləim), *v.*[1] Also 4–7 lyme, 5 lymyn; *pa. pple.* 3 i-limed, 4 ylymed. [f. Lime *sb.*[1]; OE. **līmian* seems to be implied by the vbl. sb. *līming*.]

1. *trans.* To cement. Chiefly *fig.*

a 1225 [see Lime *sb.*[1] 2]. *a* 1225 *St. Marh.* 1[illegible] Ant te halȝ gast, hare beire lime, þe liheð ham babe, & limeð togederes, swa þæt þan ne mei sundren from oþere. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 84, I will not ruinate my Fathers House, Who gaue his blood to lyme the stones together. *a* 1617 Bayne *Lect.* (1634) 302 The wicked confidence wherewith our hearts are limed to the creature. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 115 That cruel tower .. Of living souls impacted, limed with blood.

2. To smear (twigs or the like) with bird-lime, for the purpose of catching birds. Also *allusively*.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. v. 54 Ye haue had handes lymed euer redy for to catche. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/2 Lymyn wythe bryd lyme, *visco.* 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* ii. (1870) 126 My fyngers be lymed lyke a lyme twyg [sc. in order to pilfer]. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 91 My selfe haue lym'd a Bush for her. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccclxxix. 350 Those Twigs in time will come to be Lim'd, and then your'e all Lost if you do but touch 'em. 1816 Scott *Antiquary* xlii. But he would have found twigs limed for him at Edinburgh.

b. To smear with a sticky substance. *rare.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 562 Ðat arche was a feteles good, set and limed a-gen ðe flood. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 39 b/1 Make ther dyuerse places and lyme it with cleye and pitche within and without. 1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* xxi. 18 A glutinous thick mass, that round Lim'd all the shore beneath.

3. To catch with birdlime. Often *fig.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 5701 Hy maden her armes everychon? He that was take of deth was lymed. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 353 Lone he can hyse federis so to lyme. *c* 1386 — *Wife's T.* 78 A man shal wynne us best with flaterye, And with attendaunce and with bisynesse Been we ylymed bothe moore and lesse. *c* 1440 C[illegible] *Life St. Kath.* v. 115 His demonstracyons [illegible] trappe ne lyme. 1575 C[illegible] [illegible] When birde is limde, farewell faire feathers all. 1593 Shaks. [illegible] 1600 [illegible] Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 249 Am I then noos'd? Am I lymed! 1680 Otway *Orphan*[illegible] The bird that sees the bush where once itself Was lim'd. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 74 Fine as the spider's flimsy thread he wove The immortal toil to lime illicit love. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XI. xxxvi, The buzz of a struggling insect who has limed himself in your ear. *a* 1822 Shelley [illegible] I. 59 [illegible] had limed the wings of his swift spirit in the dregs of the sensible world. 1868 [illegible] limes flocks of thrushes there. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* II. [illegible] He was limed this time [illegible].

† **4.** To foul, defile. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. [illegible] For who so wole his handes lime, They mosten be the more unclene. *c* 1450 [illegible] 1549 C[illegible] 1592 G. Harvey [illegible] With some default.

5. To treat or dress with lime.

† **a.** To put lime into (wine). In quot. *absol.* (Cf. Lime *sb.*[1] [illegible] 1590, 1622 [illegible].)

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iii. 15 [illegible] Let me see thee froth, and lyme[illegible].

b. To dress (land, etc.) with lime. Also *absol.*

1649 [illegible] 1674–91 R[illegible] *a* 1698 [illegible] 1757 [illegible] 1765 [illegible] IV. [illegible] 1796 [illegible] 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* [illegible] 1880 [illegible] building, and [illegible]

† **c.** To smear or coat with lime-wash. *Obs.* Also White-lime.

c 1440 [illegible] 1530 [illegible] white [illegible] whyte. 1574 *Ludlow* [illegible] 1591 [illegible] 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* [illegible]

d. To steep (skins) in lime and water.

1688 [illegible] 1844 [illegible] 1707 [illegible]

e. See quot.

1891 [illegible] The sludge .. is limed—that is, a small quantity of lime is added to it so as to facilitate the operation of pressing.

† **Lime**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−0]. In 7 limme. [a. F. *limer* (12th c. in Littré) :—L. *līmāre*: see Limate.] *trans.* To file, polish.

Some Dicts. cite a supposed example from Chaucer [illegible] 'A lymed gas'; but the true reading is 'Al [illegible] = F. [illegible]

1613 R. C[awdrey] *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Limate*, polish, [illegible].

† **Lime**, *v.*[3] *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; cf. the synonymous Line *v.*[1]] *trans.* To impregnate (a bitch). Also *pass.* and *intr.*, to copulate *with*, to be coupled *to*.

1555 W. Waterman *Fardle Facions* App. 317 Yf anye manne require eyther thy dogge for the folde, or for the chace to lime his bitche. 1579–80 North *Plutarch, Lycurgus* (1595) 54 They caused their bitches .. to bee limed with fayrest dogges. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 110 A Mastive Dog was limed to a she Wolf. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 130 Why earthworms are limed so much to the headward. 1682 *Roxb. Ballads* IV. [illegible] But France is for thy Lust too kind a Clime, In Africk with some Wolf or Tyger lime.

Lime, obs. f. or var. Leam *sb.*[1], Limb *sb.*[1], Lyam.

Li·me-burner. [Lime *sb.*[1]] One whose occupation it is to make lime by burning limestone.

1329 *Petition* in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 174 Hugh de Hecham, lymbrennere. 1497–8 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* 49 Diuersis lymebreaners pro lyme. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Parys plasterers, daulers, and lyme borners. 1624–5 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 181, 15 quarters of Lyme to Snowe the Lymeburner. 1749 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* ed. 6 xxxiv. 267 The Lime-burners Horses are very subject to the scab. 1808 J. Walker *Hist. Hebrides* I. 165 A skilful limeburner .. who has had full experience in burning limestone with peat, turf, and wood. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xxv. My mouth is as dry as a limeburner's wig.

Limed (ləimd), *ppl. a.* [f. Lime *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

1. Smeared with birdlime (or other sticky substance); † *fig.* said of hands given to pilfering.

c 13.. *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1280 The wise man dede make a dich Ful of lim and of pich. The fader lep in bifore, Into the limed diche. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* II. 186 Lymed leues were leyde all aboute. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* vi. (Arb.) 54 Somtime I wold betraye the Byrds, that lyght on lymed tree. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 38 Men .. who haue limed fingers, liuing vpon pilfering. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iii. 68 Oh limed soule, that strugling to be free, Art more

lim'g'd. 1720 Gay *Dione* II. v. Poems II. 467 On the lim'd twig the finches beat their wings. 1849 James *Woodman* ii, There are limed twigs about them, my child.

2. Dressed or treated with lime.

1707 12 Mortimer *Husb.* II. Suppl. I. vii. 36 All sort of Peas love limed or marled Land. 1770 4 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 50 Clay, well limed, will fall in winter. 1898 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc. Scotl.* 91 On limed land, too, Agrostis is eaten by stock.

† **Lime-fingered,** *a. Obs.* [Cf. Lime *sb.*[1] 1, Limed *ppl. a.* (sense 1 *b*).] Given to pilfering.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 21 A cleane fingred huswyfe, and an ydell, wyll be lyme fyngred. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VIII. iv. 629 They are light footed and lime fingred. 1624 Bp. Hall *True Peace-Maker* Wks. (1625) 53 Carelesse, slothfull, false, lime-fingred seruants.

So † **Lime-fingers,** thievish propensities.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VIII. v. (1614) 7?? It is secured from the lime-fingers of any passenger.

Limehound, variant of Leam-hound.

Li·me-juice. [f. Lime *sb.*[2]] The juice of the lime used as a beverage and as an antiscorbutic.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4034/4 A Parcel of extraordinary good Rum and Lime-juice, to be sold. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 326 Three times a day, did these high-spirited fellows drink a wine-glass of olive-oil and lime-juice. 1854 *Act 17 & 18 Vict.* c. 104 § 224 The master of every such Ship ... shall serve out the Lime or Lemon Juice ... and Sugar and Vinegar to the Crew, whenever they have consumed Salt Provisions for Ten Days. 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 49 Some that had not yet 'got the lime-juice off them', i.e. immigrated old new chums.

b. *attrib.* in *lime-juice writing,* writing with lime-juice as a sympathetic ink.

1877 Owen *Wellesley's Admin.* p. 4, in *Desp.* [He] may seem, by a sort of lime-juice writing, to have invalidated much which he does not repudiate.

Hence **Li·me-juicer.** **a.** *Australian.* One who has lately made the voyage from England; a 'new chum' (cf. quot. 1859 under prec.). **b.** *U.S.,* a British sailor or ship, so called because in the British navy the consumption of lime juice is enforced (as an antiscorbutic). **c.** An advocate of the use of lime juice.

1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 58 Turn that lime-juicer out. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 11/1 They would not go on a 'lime-juicer', they said, for anything. 1891 C. Creighton *Hist. Epidemics* I. 596 Hawkins, it will have been remarked, was no bigoted 'lime-juicer'.

Lime-kiln (lai·m,kiln). Forms: see Lime *sb.*[1] and Kiln; also 6 **lyme kylme,** 7 **limbekill.** A kiln in which lime is made by calcining limestone.

1296 *Durham Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 6 Septem acras terræ apud limkilne. 1355 6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 557 In uno Lymkilne comburend. apud Pytingdon, 14s. 6d. 1509 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 110 Ye hygheway from ye lyme kyle. 1580 Lupton *Thous. Notes* in *Trial Notes* (1656) 159 Put them into an Oven, like to a lyme kelle. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iii. 86 As hatefull to me, as the reeke of a Lime-kill. 1608 Bostam in Topsell *Serpents* 314 Wormes ... which are wont to do much hurt to Furnaces and Limbekills, where they make Limbe. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2805/3 They destroyed their famous Lime Kill. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 44 Resembling those places in England where there have been anciently Lime kilns. 1876 Alice Carr *Pict. Country Life* I. 16 A pile of dry stones that had once been a lime-kiln. 1892 Hume Nisbet *Bushranger's Sweetheart* xxvii. 196 'That infernal "swanky" has left me as dry as a lime kiln', cried out my companion. *attrib.* c 1547 in Willis and Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 726 A key of ye lyme kylne doore.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 25 (Qo. 1609) Now the rotten diseases of the south ... Sciaticaes, limekills ith' palme, ... take and take againe such preposterous discoueries! 1845 E. B. Barrett in *Lett. R. Browning* (1899) I. 289 The great Law lime-kiln dries human souls all to one colour.

Limeless (lai·mlės), *a.* [f. Lime *sb.*[1] + -less.] Having or containing no lime.

1729 Savage *Wanderer* I. 165 Yon limeless Sands loose-driving with the Wind. 1881 *Standard* 22 Jan. 5/2 The limeless mortar and half-burnt bricks of the speculative architect. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 130 The degree of calcification from spongy, limeless tissue to normal osseous structure.

Limelight (lai·m,lait). [f. Lime *sb.*[1]] The intense white light produced by heating a piece of lime in an oxyhydrogen flame. Called also Drummond light.

1826 Drummond in *Phil. Trans.* CXVI. 336 Applied to a revolving light, where four sides are illuminated, each with four reflectors, one reflector, with the lime light, might be substituted on each side. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vi. 46 The naked eye can detect no difference in brightness between the electric light and the lime light. 1882 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1886) 413 When Shakespeare played Hamlet and Macbeth, he had neither limelight, footlights, scenery, costumes, nor stage machinery.

‖ **Limen** (lai·men). *Psychol.* [L. *limen* = 'threshold'; introduced as an equivalent for G. *schwelle* (a term first used by Herbart *Psychol.* 1824).] The limit below which a given stimulus ceases to be perceptible; the minimum amount of stimulus or nerve-excitation required to produce a sensation. Also called Threshold.

1895 Titchener *Külpe's Outl. Psychol.* 48 The just noticeable stimulus is technically termed the *stimulus limen* [G. *Reizschwelle*], and the just noticeable stimulus-difference the *difference limen* (G. *Unterschiedsschwelle*). 1901 — *Exper. Psychol.* I. 140 The method given for the determination of the limen.

Limen, obs. pl. Limb *sb.*[1]

† **Limenarch.** *Obs.* In 7 **limenark.** [ad. late L. *limenarcha* a. ad. Gr. λιμενάρχης, f. λιμεν-, λιμήν harbour + -άρχης ruling, ἄρχειν to rule.] A harbour-master.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Limenark,* the Warden or Governor of a Port.

Li·me-pit. [f. Lime *sb.*[1]]

1. a. A limestone quarry. **b.** A pit in which lime is burnt.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 324 (Harl. MS.) Men that havith great plente of fire, for stonys to be brent in your lyme-pyttis. 1489 90 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 371 Cariage of Rubish fro the lymepittes to the ch., 6d.

2. A pit in which tanners dress skins with lime to remove the hair, etc.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Pelambrera,* a tanners lime pit, *depilatorium.* 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xiii. 216 It is a nuisance ... to corrupt or poison a water-course by erecting a dyehouse or a lime-pit for the use of trade, in the upper part of the stream. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 764 They [skins] are left in the lime-pits for about twelve days, when they are stripped of their hair [etc.].

Li·me-pot. [f. Lime *sb.*[1]] A pot to contain lime or birdlime; a vessel of lime to pour upon assailants in a fight (*Hist.*); † a pot or furnace in which limestone is burnt; a lime-wash pot.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 703/5, *Hoc viscerium,* a lyme-pott. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 217/1 A Lyme pott or brusche, *viscarium, viminarium.* 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Boitis man, bayr stanis & lyme pottis ful of lyme in the craklene pokis to the top. 1596 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (1890) 160/1 Vastam quandam terre cum le vorkhous et lymepottis ad australem partem. 1692 in *Rec. Convent. R. Burghs* (1880) IV. 571 Item, a years rent of lim potts and grass at the east port ?? 8. 8. 1860 Hewitt *Anc. Armour* III. 489 Both fire pots and lime pots were employed at the siege of Harfleur in 1415. 1860 *Ecclesiologist* XXI. 218 A man armed with a fire-pot, or lime-pot.

Li·mer[1]. *Obs.* (exc. *arch.*) Also 4–5 **lymer(e,** 5 **lemor, lymour, -oer,** 5–6 **lymmer, limmer,** 5, 7 **lemor,** (*corrupt forms* 6–8 **levyner, -iner, lyemmer,** 7–9 **leamer.** [a. AF. *limer* = OF. *liemier* (mod.F. *limier*), f. OF. *liem* (F. *lien*) leash: see Lien[1] and Lyam.] A kind of hound, *properly* a leash-hound; in early use (and now *arch.*) a bloodhound; later, a mongrel.

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 362 There ouertoke I a grete route Of hunters and eke of foresters, And many relayes and lymeres. c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 56 With Alauntes, Lymmers and Racches free. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21414 They berke, they byte, ryht felly ... The grete lemerys wer so strong. c 1440 *Partonope* 530 Fayre Grehoundes and grete lymours. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 15 Hauthe youre loke and holdithe youre hede forme as a best that is called a lymer. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F iv b, Thes be the namys of houndes. ... a Mastyfe, a Lemor, a Spanyell. 1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Hybrida,* is a dogge, ingendred betwyxte a hounde and a mastyue, called a lymmar, or mongrell. [1570 Caius *De Canibus Brit.* 11 b, *A lorarie,* Leuyner, *a loro* Lyemmer *appellatur, is quem Leunarium & Lorarium latine nominamus.*] 1576 Fleming tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 264 Of the Levyner or the Lyemmer. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 185/1 The Leviner, or Lyemmer, or Leamer; so called from the Leam, or Lyne wherewith they are led. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Limer,* a great Dog to hunt the wild Boar. 1828 Webster, *Leamer,* a dog, a kind of hound. 1897 D. H. Madden *Diary Wm. Silence* 69 The bloodhound, or limer, would have been entitled to the first share [of the hart's paunch].

Limer[2] (lai·məɹ). [f. Lime *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who limes; one who snares with bird-lime; one who limewashes. Also a brush used for lime-washing. (See also White-limer.)

1611 Cotgr., *Blanchisseur,* a white dauber, or white limer. a 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 347/1 Hair, such as the White Limers use. 1655 *Spynmouth Session Rec.* 20 David Dunbar was desyred to agree with some lymers for as much lyme as would serve. 1872 *Daily News* 8 June, She was only furnishing the Whitechapel trappers and limers with a new and valuable kind of quarry. 1894 P. N. Hasluck *House Decoration* 69 In some parts of the country this 'limer' is the principal ceiling brush used ... Limers of the best kind are as expensive as distemper brushes.

Limerick (li·mərik). [Said to be from a custom at convivial parties, according to which each member sang an extemporized 'nonsense-verse', which was followed by a chorus containing the words 'Will you come up to Limerick?'] A form of 'nonsense-verse'.

1898 *Cantab* 6 Oct., *Contents,* Illustrated Limericks. 1898 M. H. in *N. & Q.* 19 Nov. 408 When and why did the nonsense verse as written by Lear acquire the name of 'Limerick'? 1898 J. H. Murray *ibid.* 10 Dec. 470 *Limerick.* A nonsense verse such as was written by Lear is wrongfully so called ... Who applied this name to the indecent nonsense verse first it is hard to say. 1899 R. Kipling *Stalky* 201 Make up a good catchy Limerick, and let the fags sing it.

† **Lime-rod.** *Obs.* [f. Lime *sb.*[1]] = Lime-twig.

c 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 304 The fetheris of snow, with thegle of blak ther-Inne Caught with the lymerod, coloured as the gleede. 1550 Coverdale *Spir. Perle* xxxi. 260 Like as ye birde yt is caught with the lyme rode. 1617 Minsheu, *Lime twigges,* or lime roddes. 1626 Breton *Fantasticks* Jan. (Grosart) 7 The Currier and the Lime-rod are the death of the fowle.

‖ **Limes** (lai·mīz). Pl. **limites** (lai·mitīz). [L. = Limit.] Boundary.

1538 Leland *Itin.* I. 1 A mile from Eltesle towards Neotes in the limes of Cambridgshire. 1577-87 Harrison *England* I. xiv. in *Holinshed,* The Twede .. is a noble streame and the limes or bound betweene England and Scotland.

Limestone (ləi·m,stōun). [f. Lime *sb.*[1] + Stone.] A rock which consists chiefly of carbonate of lime, and yields lime when burnt. (The crystalline variety of limestone is marble.)

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 6 b, Yet may he laufully .. selle .. fre stonne, lyme stone, chalke, .. or tynne, to his owne vse. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 10 Free-stone, Ragg-stone, Lime-stone. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* vi. 95 Any soft Stone as Firestone, Limestone, etc., if broke small, and laid on cold Lands, must be of advantage. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 86 No organic remains are found in the crystalline lime-stone.

b. A species (or † a specimen) of this rock.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* May (1679) 17 Having before put some rubbish of Lime-stones, pebbles, shells .. or the like at the bottom of the Cases, to make the moisture passage. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 57 Others are said to make Use of Lime-stones to fine and preserve the Drink. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 6 By simple chemical tests the nature of a limestone is discovered in a few minutes. 1833 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 395 One of the limestones of the Middle Oolite. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 774 When the kiln is to be set in action, it is filled with rough limestones. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 118 All limestones from the softest chalk to the hardest marble consists essentially of carbonate of lime.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *limestone-cliff, -crag, -gravel, -land, -region, -slab; limestone-encased* adj.; **limestone-bead** (see quot.); **limestone-fern** (Britten & Holland), **-polypody,** book-names for *Polypodium calcareum.*

1793 D. Ure *Hist. Rutherglen* 319 The Entrochi .. by workmen in Kilbride they are more commonly called *Limestone-beads. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geogr.* v. 243 The yucca grew on the *limestone cliffs. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* 14 A low cave of rock at the foot of a *limestone crag. 1889 N. S. Shaler *Aspects of Earth* 102 The North Atlantic where minute *limestone-encased creatures float in the water while they live. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. xvii. 75 Others fallow, and manure with a very happy provision they have in the thinly-inhabited and interior parts of the kingdom, called *lime-stone gravel. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 236 Lime-stone gravel .. has been successfully laid upon land in Ireland. 1685 Boyle *Salub. Air* 10 A large tract of *Limestone land was so warm (as they speak) as to dissolve the Snow that fell on it. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower Pl.* VI. 164 *Limestone Polypody. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 321 A *limestone region is essential to the abundance of these animals. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 774 The several stories are formed of groined arches *e,* and platforms *p,* covered over with *limestone slabs.

Li·me-twig. [f. Lime *sb.*[1]]

1. A twig smeared with birdlime for catching birds.

?a 1400 Lydg. *Chorle & Byrde* (Roxb.) 13 Thy lyme twigges and panters I deflye. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 705 Such as bring vs Hawkes, doe take them for the most part with lime-twigges. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* Apol. A iv, The Fowler His Gun, his Nets, his Lime-twigs. a 1711 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 113 As Birds unwary on the Lime-twigs tread. c 1820 S. Rogers *Italy* (1839) 136 To catch a thrush on every lime-twig there.

b. *fig.*

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 457 b, A lymetwygg layed by Hypocrytes to gett money withall. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI,* III. iii. 16. 1607 Dekker *Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 112 Catch Fooles with Lime-twigs dipt with pardons. 1634 Milton *Comus* 646. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 11 June, There are so many lime-twigs laid in his way, that I'll bet a cool hundred he swings before Christmas. 1821 Byron *Juan* v. xxii, Ambition, Avarice, Vengeance, Glory, glue The glittering lime-twigs of our latter days.

Prov. 1670 Ray *Prov.* 175 His fingers are lime-twigs. Spoken of a thievish person.

† **2.** One whose fingers are 'limed'; a thief. *Obs.*

c 1600 *Nobody & Someb.* D 3 b, Talke not of the Gayle, 'tis full of limetwigs, lifts, and pickpockets.

† **3.** *attrib.* or as *adj.* Ensnaring; pilfering. *Obs.*

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. iv. 428 Let vs run through all the lewd formes of lime-twig purloyning villanyes. c 1730 *Royal Remarks* 44 The Lime-twigg Titles of their own [the Booksellers'] composing, to catch the curious Birds of Life .. Momus wanting that Lime-twigg Faculty.

Hence † **Li·me-twig** *v. trans.*, to catch as with a lime-twig; to entangle, ensnare.

1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 87 You may be Lyme-twig'd with their errours and loose the Truth for a friend. 1671 L. Addison *W. Barbary* To Rdr., That the Ottoman Empire .. reckon it among their Happinesses not to have their Consultations lime-twigg'd with Quirks and Sophisms of Philosophical Persons. 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 85 Their Mind is so illaqueated or lime-twigged, as it were, with the Ideas and Properties of Corporeal Things. 1815 Lamb *Lett., to Wordsworth* (1852) 246 I Lord bless me! these 'merchants and their spicy drugs' .. they lime-twig up my poor soul and body. 1829 Landor *Imag. Conv., Barrow & Newton* Wks. 1853 I. 484/1 He allowed his mind to be lime-twigged and ruffled and discomposed by words.

Li·me-water. [f. Lime *sb.*[1]] A solution of lime in water, used medicinally and in the clarification of sugar.

1677 Grew *Colours Plants* iii in *Anat. Plants* (1682) 277 Other Alkalies, and particularly Lime-Water. 1794 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 5 The strongest lime-water contains no more than about one grain per ounce troy. 1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 130 Lime-water soon becomes covered with a pellicle of carbonate when exposed to the air.

Li·me-wort[1]. [f. Lime *sb.*[1] + Wort.]

† **1.** The Catchfly, *Silene Armeria.* [So called because covered with a sticky substance.] *Obs.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. clxxxvi. (1633) 600 This plant called *viscaria* or Lyme-woort.

2. The Childing Pink, *Dianthus prolifer*. [So called from often growing on old mortar.]

1777 Robson *Brit. Flora* 99.

Li·me-wort ², **limpwort.** [f. **lime*, **lempe* (OE. *hleomoce*: in Brooklime, *brooklempe*.] The Brooklime, *Veronica Beccabunga*.

1666 Merrett *Pinax* 6 *Anagallis, sive Becabunga* Brooklime .. *ab Herefordensibus* Limpwort. 1851 *Eliza Cook's Jrnl.* 5 July 149 The knapweed .. the willow-herb and the lime-wort unfolding their simple many-coloured beauties.

Limicoline (ləimi·kŏləin, -in), *a.* [f. L. *limicola* (f. *limus* mud + *colĕre* to inhabit) + -ine ².] Of or pertaining to the *Limicolæ*, a family of shore or wading birds.

1874 Coues *Birds N.W.* 454 There are numerous exceptions to the rule of four eggs among the limicoline birds. 1896 Newton *Dict. Birds* 811 The [Sandpiper's] nest, in which four eggs are laid with their pointed ends meeting in its centre (as is usual among limicoline birds).

Limicolous (ləimi·kŏləs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Living in mud.

1888 Beddard in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 678/2 In many limicolous forms, as in earthworms, the setæ are simple in form.

Liminal (li·minăl), *a.* [f. L. *limin-*, *limen* threshold + -al.] **a.** *gen.* Of or pertaining to the threshold or initial stage of a process. *rare.* **b.** *spec.* in *Psychol.* Of or pertaining to a 'limen' or 'threshold.'

1884 *Mind* July 428 The liminal difficulties cannot be evaded without the most disastrous consequences to the body of the exposition. 1884 J. Sully *Outlines Psychol.* v. 114 Every stimulus must reach a certain intensity before any appreciable sensation results. This point is known as the threshold or liminal intensity. 1895 Titchener *Külpe's Outl. Psychol.* 243 We may also introduce the concept of the limen, defining the just noticeable deviation from indifference as a liminal pleasantness or unpleasantness.

Liminary (li·minări), *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. F. *liminaire*, ad. L. *līminăris*, f. *līmin-*, *līmen*: see -ary ².] Introductory, preparatory; = Preliminary.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 595, I need but the liminary epistle [= F. *epistre liminaire*] of a Germane to store me with allegations. 1661 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Liminarie.* 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* 188 As the grand and Liminary work to Oliver's Regality. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 518/2 With .. its epistles liminary and ultimate.

Liming (ləi·miŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. Lime *v.*¹ + -ing ¹.]

†1. Gluing or cementing together. In quot. *fig.*

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 436/13 *Litura*, liming. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 Þet .. monnes soule .. schal beon so ueste ieteied to þe flesche, þet nis bute uen & ful eorðe, & þuruh þet ilke limunge luuien hit so swuðe, þet [etc.].

2. The action or process of treating things with lime. **a.** Whitewashing with lime. (See also White-liming.) **b.** Dressing earth with lime, in cultivation. **c.** Steeping skins in lime and water.

a. 1552 Elyot *Dict.*, *Albarium opus*, pargettyng, white limyng. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Encaladura*, the liming, the plaistering of an house. 1626 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 181 For lymeinge the windowes about that were glased, and other that neaded lymeinge aboute xij d.

b. 1620 Markham *Farew. Husb.* II. ii. (1668) 7 The Liming of your ground will take at least half so much time as the sanding. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 122 We have never found that a second liming has produced any good effect. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 13 Deep plowing and limeing, and the judicious use of manures. 1875 *Act* 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 92 § 5 Claying of land, liming of land, marling of land.

c. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 86/2 Lyming, piting the skins with Lime and Water. 1778 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 118/1 Steeping the hides for a short time in a mixture of lime and water, which is called liming. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* ii. 50.

† Liming, *vbl. sb.*² *Obs.* [f. Lime *v.*³ + -ing ¹.] Copulation.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 138 Sometime she bringeth forth but one, which is a good argument to proue that she is filled at the first lyming. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 130 Why Slugs or Dodmans ingender in the neck, and are so many hours, if not days, in the limeing.

Liming, obs. form of Limning.

Limis, obs. pl. of Limb *sb.*¹

Limit (li·mit), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 lymyte, 5-7 lymit(te, (5 -ytt), 6 limitt, li-, lymmet, limete, lymet(e, lemyet, 6-7 limite, 7 limmit, 6- limit. [ad. F. *limite*, ad. L. *limit-em*, *limes* boundary.]

1. A boundary, frontier; an object serving to define a boundary, a landmark. Now only in narrower sense: A boundary or terminal point considered as confining or restricting; chiefly *pl.* bounds.

c 1375 [see *limit-stead* in 5]. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5069 Qua list þis lymit ouir-lende, lene to þe left hand. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 144 Wyth in the lymytes and space of the royame. *a* 1529 Skelton *Bk. 3 Foles* Wks. (1568) X v b, Romulus .. dyd Instytute lymittes or markes aboute the citie. 1550 Crowley *Last Trump.* 1482 Let it suffice the, to defende thy limites from inuasion. 1555 Eden *Decades* 83 That twoo such seas haue enuironed any lande with soo narowe lymittes. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. def. iii. The endes or limites of a lyne, are pointes. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Ferrex* vi, T'inlarge the limetes of our kingdome wide. 1598 in *Egerton Papers* (Camden) 278 Chiveat Hill, being the lemyet of the Easte Marche. 1624 Wotton *Elem. Archit.* I. 24 When they haue chosen the Floore, or Plot, and laid out the Limits of the Worke, wee should first of all Digge Wels and Cesternes [etc.]. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. ix. (1635) 154 Hence is the Water enforced to enlarge his limits. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 201 Peter Heywood Esquire, one of the Kings Justices of the Peace within the limits of Westminster. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 14 The Picts Wall .. being a better Limit then Fortification, served rather to define then defend the Roman Empire. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 54 ¶ 2 To be confined within the Limits of a good handsome convenient Chamber. 1734 Berkeley *Analyst* Wks. III. 270 A point may be the limit of a line. 1823 F. Clissold *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 A circle of thin haze .. marked dimly the limits between heaven and earth.

† b. Contour (of the human form). *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1636 W. Bettie *Titana & Theseus* B 3 He stept into a greene Arbour .. where he first viewed each limit, or proportraiture of her body. *Ibid.* B 3 b, Theseus .. thought it very strange, that Nature should endow .. such comely limmits with such peruerse conditions.

2. One of the fixed points between which the possible or permitted extent, amount, duration, range of action, or variation of anything is confined; a bound which may not be passed, or beyond which something ceases to be possible or allowable.

Superior limit: the earlier of the two dates, or the higher of the two quantitative extremes, between which the possible range of something is confined; contrariwise *inferior limit*.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 302 Þanne Goddis lawe myȝte freeli renne bi þe lymytis þat Crist haþ ordeyned. 1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* III. viii. 203 Nat ponderinge theyr exyle & pore lymytes of reson. 1579-80 North *Plutarch*, *Theseus* (1595) 2 They range .. out of the boundes or limites of true apparance. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. iii. 8 Dispatch, the limit of your Lines is out. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* lxxxii, Finding thy worth a limmit past my praise. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxii. 121 For the limits of how farre such a Body shall represent the whole People. 1693 Congreve in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 282 A Wise Man's Pow'r's the Limit of his Will. 1725 Watts *Logic* I. vi. § 5 To leave Obscurities in the Sentence, by confining it within too narrow Limits. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* II. xxi. 279 Nature has set limits to the pleasures of sense. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. v. 393 For six hours .. every part of the English army was engaged to the utmost limit of exertion. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vi. 46 The limit at which the eye can appreciate differences of brightness. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* [illegible] That subject is beyond our present limits. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 50 A crystal however has absolutely no limit to its growth. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 22 Would I stoop to learn my life time's limit. 1894 [illegible] IV. 355 Rear Admiral .. B. .. retired from the active list of the navy under the limit-of-age law. 1895 J. A. Beet *New Life in Christ* I. vi. 45 All men have .. transgressed limits marked out by an authority which none can question. 1895 Ld. Esher in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. [illegible] The section does not deal with salvage beyond the three miles limit.

b. *Math.* In various applications. (*a*) A finite quantity to which the sum of a converging series progressively approximates, but to which it cannot become equal in a finite number of terms. (*b*) A fixed value to which a function can be made to approach continually, so as to differ from it by less than any assignable quantity, by making the independent variable approach some assigned value. (*c*) Each of the two values of a variable, between which a definite integral is taken. (*d*) The ultimate position of the point of intersection of two lines which, by their relative motion, are tending to coalescence.

Doctrine or *Method of Limits*: a term chiefly used to designate that mode of expounding the principles of the Differential and Integral Calculus, according to which the conception of 'limits' or 'limiting values' forms the basis of the system.

[*a* 1727 Newton *Opuscula* I. 53 Quibus Terminis, sive Limitibus respondet semidiametri Limites, sive Termini.] 1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 78/2 *Limit*, in a restrained sense, is used by mathematicians for a determined quantity to which a variable one continually approaches; in which sense, the circle may be said to be the limit of its circumscribed and inscribed polygons. In algebra the term *limit* is applied to two quantities, one of which is greater and the other less than another quantity; and in this sense it is used in speaking of the limits of equations, whereby their solution is much facilitated. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 426/2 There are two conditions which must be fulfilled before *A* can be called the limit of *P*; first, *P* must never become equal to *A*; secondly *P* must be capable of being made as nearly equal to *A* as we please. 1842 De Morgan *Diff. Cal.*, Pref., The idea of limits being absolutely necessary even to the proper conception of a convergent series. *Ibid.* Introd. Chap. 32 A case will be found in which the limit of an intersection is deduced. 1844 Hymers *Integral Calc.* 122 Integrals are usually required between limits. 1857 Wood *Algebra* 168 This quantity, which we call the *sum* of the series, is the *limit* to which the sum of the terms approaches, but never actually attains.

c. Astron. *Limit of a planet*: its greatest heliocentric latitude.

1704 Harris *Lex. Techn.*, *Limit* of a Planet is the greatest Heliocentrick Latitude. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Limits* of a planet, its greatest excursions or distances from the ecliptic. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 507/2 Suppose Venus to be in the point *C* in her utmost north limit.

d. *Comm.* In various applications, e. g. the amount up to which a particular customer of a bank is not permitted to overdraw, the price given by a principal to an agent as the highest at which he will buy, or the lowest at which he will sell. *Founder's limit*: see quot. 1872-6).

1866 Crump *Banking* iii. 76 The banker gives him [his customer] a 'limit', beyond which he must not draw. 1872-6 Voyle *Milit. Dict.* ed. 3), *Limit, Founder's*. In the manufacture of ordnance, the limitation of error for guns, shot, &c. allowed to the founder.

e. In generalized sense: Limitation, restriction within limits. Chiefly in phr. *without limit*.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. iii. 5 The sadnesse is without limit. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* vi. 463 Souls .. Disdaining Limit, or from Place, or Time. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 22 Pain is the violation, and pleasure the restoration of limit.

¶ **f.** Used by Shaks. for: Prescribed time; the prescribed period of repose after child-bearing.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 224 Between which time of the contract, and limit of the solemnitie. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. ii. 107 Lastly, hurried Here, to this place, i' th' open ayre, before I haue got strength of limit.

† 3. The tract or region defined by a boundary; *pl.* the bounds, territories. *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* [illegible] The sayd two bretherne .. entryd the lymyttys of Kynge Charlys. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* [illegible] Those Sessions were to be holden in euery limite of the Shire. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 75 The Arch-Deacon hath diuided it Into three Limits, very equally. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* xliv, I would be brought From limits farre remote, where thou doest stay. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* [illegible] In everye Parishe or Lymitte. 1611 [illegible] Vpon the top of the mountaine, the whole limit thereof round about shall be most holy. *a* 1649 Winthrop *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) II. 314 The Dutch governour .. pretended to seize the ship as forfeit to the West India Company by trading in their limits without licence. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 755 At length into the limits of the North They came. 1792 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* I. [illegible] Great Nature, when France and freedom bled Sought the lone limits of a forest shed.

† b. ? A division or part of the territory (in quot., of one of the Cinque Ports). *Obs.*

c 1692 R. Gibson in [illegible] The sea government of all these places is [illegible] manage [illegible] lesser seaports adjacent to be made limits to the greater.

c. *U.S.* and *Canada.* A tract of woodland of defined extent, a timber allotment.

1887 [illegible] 1888 [illegible] quantity of timber [illegible]

† 4. *Logic.* = Term [illegible] *Obs.*

1599 [illegible] Why are they [*sc.* material principles] called tearmes or limites? Because [illegible]

5. *attrib.*, as *limit-law*, *-line*; **† limit-stead**, a place on a boundary.

1849 [illegible] 1864 [illegible] 1889 [illegible] At a given distance from the limit-line of the scale in putting the weight .. a rectangular pit is prepared. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* [illegible] Þare wald he brethare [illegible] til þai come til þe limmyt-stede.

Limit (li·mit), *v.* Forms: 4-6 lymyt(e, 6-7 limite, limmit, lymit, (6 lemyt, limitte, 7 limytt), 5- limit. Also *pa. t.* 5 lymett; *pa. pple.* 4 lemete, 5-6 lemett, lymyt, 6 lymmit, -yt. [ad. F. *limiter*, ad. L. *limitāre*, f. *limit-*, *limes* Limit *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To assign within limits (also *to limit and assign*, *limit and ordain*); to appoint, fix definitely; to specify. Also with *away*, *over*. Const. *dat.* or *to*, (*till*), *upon*, and *to* with *inf.* *Obs.* exc. in legal language.

138. Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 298 As tyme & oþer circumstaunce þat limiten peyne for a dede ben aȝen þe freedom þat crist wole haue in hise lawe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 118 Ilkane of þer ostez hase þaire iourneez limited. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4253 Oure lord has lemett vs elike þe lenthe of oure days. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 72 Of endeles thynge maye no proporcion be lymyted, ne accounted. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 125/1 Thoo peynes that ben specialli lymyted upon the seid Baillifs. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xix. 6 Apon the erth he send lightnes, Both son and moyne lymett thertyll. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. clxxxv. 184 At the daye before lymytted and assygned. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xliv. 143 The Lady Elyanoure had it lymytted to her for her dowry. 1536 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 55 Under a certaine paine lymitted for the same for the said cleargie. 1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 91 Euery Artificer dwelling out of all townes .. should bee limitted to bee vnder the direction of one good Towne or other. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust* xiv. (1604) F 2 b, O, no end is limited to damned soules! 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* I. (1891) 1 The Center or middle of the same Shere which I limytt to be aboute Heythoch moore. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. xi. (1632) 578 Astrology could not yet limit the motion of the Moone. 1668 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 250 Neither do I believe we can finish it and the rest within the time limited us by his Majesty. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 266 The time limitted in the bottomry bond. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 155 If .. the estate be limited over to a third person. 1795 Bentham *Supply without Burden* 32 When an estate in England has

been limited away from a man altogether, he never looks at it. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 175 In the release there was a power .. to revoke the uses contained therein, and to limit other uses.

†**b.** To appoint (a person) to an office; to assign (a duty) to a person. *Obs.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 140 Þree offices of heerdis þat Crist haþ lymytid to hem. *c* **1380** — *Wks.* (1880) 331 As if a pope make a lawe þat who euer he lymytiþ to here confessioun of þis man or confession of þis comunatee, he shal here þise mennes shrifte. **1420** *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 16 Sercheours .. assigned and lymyt by Thomas of Gare. **1482** *M. Paston's Will* in *P. Lett.* III. 286 After the stipend of the preste lymyted to synge for me be yerly levied. *c* **1505** in *Plumpton Corr.* 189, I had the keyes levered me .. & had a fellow lemett to keep the said schawnter with me, & he faylled me in my most neede. **1557** PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 42 He had lymitted hym in Numidy in his stede to be captayne of the army. **1638** HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* IV. i. Wks. 1874 V. 319, I limit you to be a welcome guest unto my Table.

†**c.** To lot or plot *out*; to allot, apportion. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 612/1 Our grounds were lymyted afore our fathers dayes. **1559** W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* Pref. A vj, And by.. th'equinoctiall, polary circles, and altitude of the pole, to limite out the Zones, Climates, and Paralleles. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. iv. (1877) I. 91 England was limited out by families and hidelands. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 765/2 God..hath limited out all our life. **1605** VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 157 Markenryc, that is the country or Kingdome, marked or limited out. *a* **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 8 (1622) 190 He had all his learning and knowledge limited out vnto him: yea, and that by a scant scantling. *a* **1649** *Prayers* in *Chas. I's Wks.* (1662) 197 Let thy infinite Power vouchsafe to limit out some proportion of deliverance unto Me.

†**d.** *Math.* To lay down, 'give' in the hypothesis of a proposition. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xv, The likeiamme ..hath one angle .. like to *D*, the angle that was limitted. *Ibid.* II. iii, This triangle .. hath two corners equal eche to other, that is *A* and *B*, as I do by supposition limite.

†**e.** *pass.* of proportions or contour: To be outlined or drawn (in a specified manner). *Obs.*

1636 W. BETTIE *Titana & Theseus* B 2, Seeing his face so perfectly featured, and viewing each limb, the portraiture of his body so well limited, that [etc.].

2. To confine within limits, to set bounds to (*rarely* in material sense); to bound, restrict. Const. *to.* †Also, to prohibit (a person) *from* (something).

? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 457 Thy lycence es lemete in presence of lordys. **1508** FISHER *Penit. Ps.* cxxx. Wks. (1876) 226 The mercy of god .. can neuer be lymyt to ony creature. *c* **1530** MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. 841/1 Than must he limitte Gods power howe farre he will geue God leaue to stretche it. **1555** EDEN *Decades* II They haue lymyted and enclosed certeyne grounde to make gardeynes and orchiardes. **1585** ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xvii. 298 He limiteth and restraineth his permission, saying, Rest a while. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxix. § 1 If in continuance also limited, they all haue ..their set..termes. **1631** *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 8 Sr Francis Leake .. made a deed limitting the use to my Lady Leake. **1662** EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) I. 77 His Hylas was not limited to numbers and rhyme, as mine is. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 186 He was limited in his Victuals, and ty'd up to a certain allowance every day. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 557 He thought a government limited by law was only a name. **1722** DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (ed. 3) 62, I had a Husband and no Husband..: Thus I say, I was limited from Marriage, what Offer soever might be made me. **1732** LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 362 He limited his number of cavalry to six thousand men. **1786** BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 143 The act of parliament .. did expressly limit the duration of their office to the term of five years. **1813** LADY HAMILTON in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 272 You do not know how limited I am. I have left everything to be sold for the creditors. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 418 A man cannot by any conveyance at common law limit an estate to his wife. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vii. 216 The philosophical inquirer will not limit his researches by simple dates. **1844** LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvi. (1862) 249 And it [the succession] was afterwards further limited to the descendants of James I.'s daughter. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 282 Our draft on the stores .. had been limited for some days to..eggs [etc.]. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 218 The commerce .. was still mainly limited to the exportation of wool to Flanders. **1900** F. ANSTEY *Brass Bottle* iii. 35 If you remember, sir, you strictly limited me to the sums you marked.

b. To serve as a limit or boundary to; to bound; to mark off *from.* Also *to limit in.* Now *rare.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 26 This rule thus fixed no tyme shal limit, or hazard. **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. (1636) 560 The Provinces that .. are limited with the Provinces of China. **1601** WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E v, Limits there be for euery thing beside, No banks can limit in the sea of pride. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 122 The kingdome of the Parthians .. is limited and separat by these mountaines and streights. **1625** K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xx. 60 The souldiers reached to the doore of the Temple, in two rankes, limiting the way to them that came to the Princesse. **1633** EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 185 God cannot bee God, if Nature limit him. **1889** GEDDES & THOMSON *Evolution of Sex* xi. 146 Round the chromatin rods vacuoles are formed, limiting them from the surrounding protoplasm.

†**3.** *intr.* To border *upon* (a country). *Obs.*

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 4 Those countries limitting upon the King of Spaines vniall partes.

†**4.** To beg within specified limits. [A back-formation from LIMITER (sense 1).] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 57 They [Popishe friers] go ydelly a limiting abrode.

Limitable (lī·mităb'l), *a.* [f. LIMIT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be limited.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xliv. (1887) 287 When the childe knoweth his certainetie in all limitable circumstances. **1643** HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 29 A power .. limitable .. not to be exercised within fifty dayes. **1686** J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 363 If they are limitable by any other Power, they are Subjects to that Power.

Hence **Li·mitableness.**

1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iv. 22 Neither its being supreme doth hinder its limitablenesse. **1684–5** H. MORE *Let.* 19 Jan. in Norris *Theory Love* (1688) 154 Those terms *Totum* and *Omne*..imply also a comprehensibleness, limitableness, or exhaustibleness of the number of those parts.

†**Li·mitage.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LIMIT *v.* + -AGE.] That which is limited or allotted to a person or persons; an allotment.

1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 29 Their limitage were fallen to them in a goodly ground.

Limital (lī·mităl), *a.* [f. LIMIT *sb.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a limit or boundary.

1877 GILBERT *Rep. Geol. Henry Mts.* iv. 90 A laccolite of small volume will not exceed the limital area, but will grow by lifting its cover.

Limitanean (limitē·niăn), *a. Rom. Antiq.* [f. late L. *lĭmitāne-us* (f. *lĭmit-*, *lĭmes* LIMIT *sb.*) + -AN.] Stationed on the border.

1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 129 Lands given to those who were named the Limitanean and Ripuarian soldiery.

†**Limita·neous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to bounds or frontiers.

1721 in BAILEY. Hence **1755** in JOHNSON.

†**Li·mitany,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -Y^{1}.] Dwelling on the border.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 66 The Poictouines .. were the limitanie or border-subjects of the English Dominions in Aquitaine.

Limitarian (limitē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. LIMIT *sb.* + *-arian* as in *unitarian*, etc.] A designation applied by adversaries to those theologians who hold the doctrine of 'limited redemption'.

1844 J. CAIRNS *Let.* in *Life* x. (1895) 228 Graham is somewhat delayed in licence by a limitarian presbytery. **1848** CRAIG, *Limitarian*, one who limits, one who maintains the doctrine, that only a part of the human race are to be saved. **1852** J. B. JOHNSTONE (*title*) Who are the Limitarians?

Limitary (lī·mitări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *lĭmitāris*, f. *lĭmes* LIMIT: see -ARY^{2}.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Subject to limits; limited in action, range, etc. † Const. *to.*

1620 BRATHWAIT *Five Senses* iv. 46 Delights momentany and limitarie to an instant, may for the present yeeld a satisfaction. **1673** DRYDEN *State Innocence* III. i. Wks. 1808 V. 143 Let me with Him contend, On whom your limitary powers depend. **1727** C. PITT *Callimachus' Hymn to Jupiter* 119 What no inferior Limitary King Could in a length of Years to Ripeness bring. **1814** SCOTT *Ess. Drama*, etc. (1874) 143 The synod of Olympus .. were themselves but limitary deities. **1822–56** DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 169 The poor limitary creature calling himself a man of the world. **1838** SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxix. (1866) II. 107 We cannot, indeed, rise superior to our limitary nature. **1850** *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 328 The Stuarts looked abroad for models of kingcraft, and repined at their limitary right-divine.

b. Of a friar: Licensed to beg within certain limits. (Cf. LIMITER 1.)

1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vi. 175 Chaucer..ascribes the exile of the fairies..to the warmth and zeal of the devotion of the limitary friars.

2. Of or pertaining to a limit or boundary; situate on the boundary. †Of a sentinel: Stationed on the boundary.

In quot. 1667 the sense is doubtful: it may be 1.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. 125 All the former were limitary places in the tribe of Asher. *a* **1661** — *Worthies, Cumberland* I. (1662) 216 This County (because a Limitary) did abound with Fortifications. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IV. 969 Then when I am thy captive talk of chaines, Proud limitarie cherub! **1731** BAILEY vol. II, *Limitary*, belonging to the limits or bounds. **1819** *Banquet* 57 Visit your limitary huts, and see Where cleanliness reside, and industry. **1885** W. T. WATKIN in *Academy* 1 Aug. 77/3 We have another limitary mark on a centurial stone at Manchester.

3. Serving as a limit or boundary; limiting, confining, containing. Const. *of.*

1807 ANNA SEWARD in *Athenæum* Mar. (1895) 282/1 Where the horizon's limitary line Meets the gloom'd sea. **1822** B. CORNWALL *Dram. Scenes, Julian the Apostate* ii, A limitary power, Which strikes and circumscribes the soul. **1845** TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. v. 98 Refusing the Scriptures as .. authoritative in and limitary of the Truth. **1847** W. R. HAMILTON *Let. to De Morgan, Ess. Analytic Logical Forms* 3 The once formidable array of limitary rules has vanished. The science now shines out in the true character of beauty. **1847–9** TODD *Cyel. Anat.* IV. 451/2 The hepatic cells are enclosed in a limitary membrane. **1899** J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* X. 151 There was deep erosion of the nails..presenting an abrupt limitary margin.

B. *sb.* = LIMITER 1. (Cf. A 1 b.)

a **1662** HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 210 Great were the Sums of Money which the Piety of the Design, and the Diligence of their Limitaries brought in from their several Walks.

Limitate (lī·mitē̆it), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* In 6 *Sc.* **limitat.** [ad. L. *lĭmitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *lĭmitāre* to LIMIT.] †**A.** *pa. pple.* = LIMITED. *Obs.*

1581 N. BURNE in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 164 As gif.. his pouar of virking miraclis var limitat to the pairtis onlie quhair your Sanctis var bureit. **1585** JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 21 Translations are limitat, and restraind in some things, more than free inuentions are.

B. *ppl. a.* **a.** Of land: Parted off by limits or boundaries. *rare.*

1853 WHEWELL tr. *Grotius' De Jure Belli* I. 407 Land .. determined by its measured quantity, is governed by the same rule as limitate land.

b. *Bot.* Bounded by a distinct line, as the hypothallus in some lichens.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 401 *Arthonia ilicina*, ..smooth, shining, scaly, limitate.

†**Li·mitate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *lĭmitāt-*, ppl. stem of *lĭmitāre* to LIMIT.] *trans.* To put limits or bounds to; to limit. Hence †**Li·mitated** *ppl. a.*

1560–78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 3 The persons nominate .. to .. define and limitate the jurisdiction of the Kirk. **1563** WINZET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 125 Gif we..limitatis and determinatis nocht the wisdom of God be our phantasie. **1654** EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 457 A clause so general and so limitated, would be interpreted rather in favour of them.

Limitation (limitē·ʃən). [ad. L. *lĭmitātiōnem*, f. *lĭmitāre* to LIMIT. Cf. F. *limitation.*]

1. The action of limiting (in senses of the vb.); an instance of this.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 70 Þei commaunden þat no man schal preche þe gospel but at here wille & lymytacion. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 217/1 A Lymytacion, *limitacio.* **1533** MORE *Apol.* ix. Wks. 865/2 They .. leaue not one man for Goddes parte thys eyghte hundred yeare paste by theyr owne lymitacion. **1542–3** *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 1 Their heires inheritable by the limitacion of suche giftes. **1608** WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 76 This absolute limitation and restraint of Satan. **1683** *Brit. Spec.* 63 The Monarch himself must be Judge, and then farewel Limitation. **1720** WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 250 It is here, without any restriction or limitation, applied, by the inspired Writer, to our Saviour Christ. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I. viii. 159 Some objected to this, that mere convertibility was not enough without limitation. **1845** MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metr.* II. 610/1 The proper limitation of mathematical accuracy to things without matter. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* III. iii. 623 A fresh limitation of the succession to the throne was made towards the end of the reign of William III.

†**b.** *spec.* The action of determining the boundaries of (a country) or the contour of (a figure). *Obs.*

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 5 Letters Patent granted by the King for the Limitation of Virginia. **1726** LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* III. 31/2 Limitation we call the determining or fixing the sweeps of all the lines, the projections of the angles..and the depression of every hollow.

†**2. a.** An allotted space; the district or circuit of an itinerant officer or preaching friar; the region belonging to a particular nation; *fig.* one's allotted sphere. *Obs.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 182 Oo frere grutchiþ aȝens anoþer, and fiȝtiþ wiþ him, whanne he prechiþ treuþe in his lymytacioun. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 21 The lymytour . seyth his matyns and his hooly thynges As he gooth in his lymytacioun. **1401** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 21 Your limitors .. will not suffer one in anothers limitation. **1426** LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12620 Whyl thow the holdest by resoun Wyth-Inne thy lymytacioun, Nat to erryn, nyh nor ffer. **1527** R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 236 The saide Islands fall all without the limitation of Portingall. **1535** *Act.* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 Auditours .. yerely ridinge their seueral circuites and limittacions. **1552** B. GILPIN *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1630) 25 Some [pulpits] have not had foure Sermons these fifteene or sixteene yeares, since Friers left their limitations.

†**b.** An allotted time. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 146 You haue stood your Limitation.

3. The condition of being limited; limitedness.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxix. § 1 As the substance of God is infinite, and hath no kinde of limitation. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 283 Am I your Selfe But as it were in sort, or limitation? **1710** BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 4 The natural dulness and limitation of our faculties. **1755** YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 123 Through the limitation of the human intellect. **1871** R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 109 What seems to us limitation, may be, not limitation, but a mode of divine power. **1875** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xxxviii. 331 The limitation of groups of distinct species to regions separated from the rest of the globe by certain natural barriers. **1880** HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 272 The limitation of special families and sub-orders to special Continents.

4. A point or respect in which something is limited; a limiting provision, rule, or circumstance.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 12 The lymitacyon expressed in the statute of Westmynster. **1590** H. SWINBURNE *Testaments* 134 This limitation is suspected of some not to bee sounde. **1642** MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 295 That limitation therefore of after settling is a meere tautology. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* x. 33 Let him mince it as well as he can with mental limitations and restrictions. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* 10 Apr., So as that he that goes there may go with limitations and rules to follow. **1733** CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. viii. § 1 (1734) 193, I shall have little further to add, but some Limitations..with regard to particular Cases. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 63 This limitation was made by parliament, that [etc.]. **1855** PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. xi. 261 Most of the provinces coupled their acquiescence with limitations which rendered it of little worth. **1875** MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 53 He was heir to the earldom of Tyrone according to the limitations of the patent.

5. *Law.* **a.** The statutory specification of a period, or the period specified by statute, within which an action must be brought. *Statute of Limitations*: any of the statutes (now esp. 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 27) fixing a period of limitation for actions of certain kinds. **b.** The specification of a period or the period specified for the continuance of an estate, or the operation of a law. **c.** The settlement of an estate by a special provision or with a special modification or modifications; the modification or provision itself.

a. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 196 Limitation is an assignement of a space or time, within which hee that will sue.. ought to prove, that he or his ancestor was seised of the thing demanded, or otherwise he shall not maintaine his suit or action. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 178 It is enacted by the statute of limitations, 21 Jac. I. c. 16. that no entry shall be made by any man upon lands, unless within twenty years after his right shall accrue. *Ibid.* 188 In all these possessory actions there is a time of limitation settled, beyond which no man shall avail himself of the possession of himself or his ancestors. *Ibid.* 250 Sixty years..is the longest period of limitation assigned by the statute of Henry VIII. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 313 If it be a legal debt, this Court being applied to for a discovery, will not prevent the statute of limitations from running. 1852 LD. PALMERSTON in *Croker Papers* 17 June (1884) I. i. 18 There is..no statute of limitation as to epistolary debts.

b. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 155 When an estate is so expressly confined and limited by the words of it's creation, that it cannot endure for any longer time than till the contingency happens upon which the estate is to fail, this is denominated a limitation. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 495 The future limitation being only for the life of a person *in esse*. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 245 The limitation of the act was to three years, or the end of the next general assembly.

c. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 193 A tenancy in common may..be created by express limitation in a deed. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 291 By the limitation of the will, he was to make a grant of the rent. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 73 The..failure of the objects of the several limitations. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. iv. 66 Most grants of this kind were attended by conditions and limitations.

6. = LIMIT 1 and 2. Also *pl.* bounds, boundaries.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxviii. 344 They of the.. marches and lymitacions of the realme of Castell, Came.. and made homage. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 1 To the conservation of the body of mankynde within the lymitation of helth. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 61 Numa Pompilius.. did cause as well a publik perambulation to be made throughout his whole kingdom as private limitations & bounds betwixt partie & partie. 1616 CAPT. J. SMITH *Descr. New Engl.* 23 The Gouernment, Religion, Territories and Limitations. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. viii. 193 She knew the limitations of her own powers too well to attempt more than she could perform with credit. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 319 The supposed exceptions.. do not come within the reason and limitation of the rule. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 25 When the use of words is not checked by a frequent recurrence in thought to the precise limitations of their meaning.

Limitative (li·mitĕtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *limitatif, -ive* (16th c. in Hatzf.), ad. med.L. *limitātīvus*, f. L. *limitāre* to LIMIT: see -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Tending to limit; limiting, restrictive.

† *Limitative place*: in Scholastic philosophy, 'place' in the sense in which it is predicable of things that do not occupy space; = DEFINITIVE *a.* 3. *Limitative judgement* (Logic): used by Kant to denote judgements of the type 'Every A is a not-B', which he regarded as a class co-ordinate with affirmative and negative judgements; also *occas.* used for a judgement serving to limit or modify another.

1530 RASTELL *Purgatory* III. xi. g 4 Therfore purgatory can be no place contynentyue but purgatorye maye be a place lymytatyue, and also a place operatyue. For where so euer that god doth lymyt the soule of man after it is separate from the body to be purged, there is y° place lymytatyue of the soule. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 464 Without using the limitative particle (onely) or (alone) to restrain his extravagant interpretation. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Observ. Peel's Sp.* (1830) 53 Before the words 'every other country' stands.. the limitative word 'almost'. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 143 The incidental Judgment expressed in an additional word or clause may be either explicative or limitative. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. vi. 307 Nor need Logic regard the infinite or limitative judgment as distinct from the affirmative. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 151 Their several undertakings should be co-extensive and mutually limitative. 1892 *Athenæum* 4 June 722/3 Being essentially negative and limitative, it can only end in negative conclusions.

† **2.** Subject to a limit or condition, conditional.

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 67 A prudent Possessor of the Bill will accept of no conditional or limitative Acceptance.

B. *sb.* *Logic.* A limitative judgement.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 144 In respect to Limitatives, no question can arise concerning the truth or falsity of the incidental Proposition.

Limited (li·mitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. LIMIT *v.* + -ED 1.] In senses of the vb.

† **1.** Appointed, fixed. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* x. (1895) 67 He.. hiereth some of them for meate and drynke, and a certeyne lymityd wayges by the daye. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 882/1 That euerie man..should paie the whole subsidie..out of hand, not tarrieng till the daies of paiment limited. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. i. (1810) 225 They did somewhat exceede the time limited.

2. Circumscribed within definite limits, bounded, restricted. Of circumstances: Narrow. *Limited mail*: a mail train in which only a limited number of passengers is conveyed. *Limited monarchy*: one in which the functions of the monarch are exercised under conditions prescribed by the constitution; so *limited government, monarch, royalty.*

1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 259 The knowledge of angels is limited. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xix. 98 That King whose power is limited, is not superiour to him, or them that have the power to limit it. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 265, I cannot imagine what it is makes men in England believe y° Governt of Ireland to be for a Limited Time of Three Years. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* Introd. 5 The blessings of a limited government. 1789 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 72 The King of France must soon be one of the most limited monarchs in Europe. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxi, I thank your Highness,.. for your cautious and limited testimony in my behalf. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 247 In limited monarchies a single individual shares the sovereign powers with an aggregate or aggregates of individuals. 1833 MYLNE & KEEN *Reports* II. 244 His co-executor..was in narrow and limited circumstances. 1853 BRONTE *Villette* viii. (1876) 68 That school offered for her powers too limited a sphere. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 15 A limited number of images only will be seen. 1865 MOZLEY *Miracs.* iv. 86 A limited Deity was a recognised conception of antiquity. 1883 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man* 80 He started for Dublin by the mid-day limited mail.

b. *Limited company*: short for *limited liability company* (see LIABILITY).

1855 *Act* 18 & 19 *Vict.* c. 133 § 1 The Word 'Limited' shall be the last Word of the Name of the Company. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 107 The Nevada Land and Mining Company, (limited).

3. quasi-*sb.* = *limited mail* in 2. (*U.S. colloq.*)

1887 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 577 Let the great steamship founder, the limited crash through a trestle - living or dead, these men will be found at their posts.

Hence **Li·mitedly** *adv.*, **Li·mitedness.**

a 1614 DONNE Βιαθανατος (1644) 74 You see nothing is delivered by him against it, but modestly, limitedly, and perplexedly. 1656 [J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 288 A difference of Substance distinct from corporeity and limitednesse. 1812 SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* (1858) II. 91, I assume a character which is..unadapted to the limitedness of my experience. 1891 H. JONES *Browning* 233 He pushes the limitedness of human knowledge into a disqualification of it to reach truth at all. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 76 We in London need such limitedly local relaxations.

Limiter (limitəɹ). Forms: 4 6 lim-, lymitour(e, -ytour(e, (7 9 limitour), 6 lim-, lymiter, -yter, limmeter, 7 limitor, 6– limiter. [f. LIMIT *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. (Also *friar limiter.*) A friar licensed to beg within certain limits. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 138 On limitoures and listres lesynges I ymped. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 10 The grete charitee and prayeres Of lymytours and othere hooly freres. 1516 *Will of R. Peke of Wakefield* 4 June (MS.), To every lymyter of the iiij orders of freers xxd. 1552 LATIMER *Serm.* (1562) 94 A limitoure of the graye fryers, in the tyme of his limitation preached manye tymes and badde but one Sermon. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ix. 1 There neuer was Fryer limiter, that duckt so low, where beggyng woon him twenty cheeses. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 85, I meane me to disguize..like a Pilgrim, or a Lymiter.

transf. or *allusive.* 1624 BP. MOUNTAGUE *Gagg* To Rdr. 2 Some of our Catholique Limitors had beene roming in the country and brake into my pale secretly.

2. One who or that which limits (in senses of the vb.).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 217/1 A Lymytour, *limitator.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 80/2 A Limiter, *limitator.* ?1612 *Two Noble K.* v. i. 30 So hoyst we The sayles, that must these vessells port even where The heavenly lymiter pleases. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 5 (1622) 180 The Sunne is not that infinite limitour, which.. setteth seuerall bounds, vnto all other things. 1639 LD. G. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 27, I am sure they are the best declarers and limiters of their own [doctrines]. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 222 Abolishing a law so good and moral, the limiter of sin.

Limiting (li·mitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LIMIT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LIMIT; an instance of this.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Modification*...a qualifying, moderating, limiting, or releasing. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. *To Chr. Rdr.* (ante 689) Forms of prayer..are aiudged to be a kind of..limiting of Gods Spirit. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 405 A bold limiting of the time of forty days.

Limiting (li·mitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LIMIT *v.* + -ING 2.] That limits, in senses of the vb. *Limiting angle* (see quot. 1873). *Limiting parallels* (see quot. 1867).

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vii. § 7. 192 It would be needful to accept some well known examples..for final and limiting authorities. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 131 The Condition..can always be expressed by a limiting adjective. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. 33 Even with well-meant efforts of the practical spirit it [*sc.* criticism] must express dissatisfaction, if in the sphere of the ideal they seem impoverishing and limiting. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Limiting parallels*, the parallels of latitude upon the earth's surface, within which occultations of stars or planets by the moon are possible. 1873 W. LEES *Acoustics* II. iii. 53 In order that a ray may pass from a dense medium into a rarer, the angle of incidence must not exceed a certain limit,.. this angle is called the limiting or critical angle of refraction. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 539 The limiting zone between the external cortex and the bast-layer.

Limitless (li·mitlĕs), *a.* [f. LIMIT *sb.* + -LESS.] Having or admitting of no limits; unlimited, illimitable; unbounded, unrestricted.

1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* (1591) G 4 b, Say, whether thou wilt crowne With limitlesse renowne. 1612 J. DAVIES *Wit's Pilgrimage* civ. (Grosart) 20 To this Sea of Cittie-Commonwealth (Lymittlesse London). *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* x. (1652) 129 Sir Philip..observed this limitless ambition of the Spaniard. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 57 While the king acts in consent with the parliament.. he is limitless, irresistible. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 436 In the depths of limitless space, exist numerous assemblages of stars. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 58 Almost limitless power of giving pain.

Hence **Li·mitlessly** *adv.*, **Li·mitlessness.**

1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* (ed. 2) 145 When the affection has become wholly and limitlessly our own. 1865 *Spectator* 4 Mar. 239/2 The Imperial throne..the power *solutus a legibus* which in its limitlessness could redress all wrongs.

Limitor, -our, obs. forms of LIMITER.

Limitrophe (li·mitrōuf), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *limitrophe*, ad. late L. *limitrophus, limitotrophus* (a hybrid f. L. *limit-, limes* + Gr. -τρόφος supporting), applied to lands set apart for the support of troops on the frontier.]

A. *adj.* Situated on the frontier; bordering on, adjacent *to* (another country).

1826 [J. R. BEST] 4 *Years France* 129 Russia has already absorbed, within its empire, that great limitrophe nation which might have been a barrier against further progress. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* VI. 503 Like many of these limitrophe Pyrenean districts it became independent soon after ..731. 1881 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 5/3 The policy of a limitrophe frontier with Russia revived. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 1/2 England..was perfectly free to enter into any relations she pleased with the States limitrophe to India.

† **B.** *sb.* A border-land. *Obs.*

1589 A. M[UNDAY] *Hist. Palmendos* v. (1653) 32 He.. became.. famous through all the neighbour Marches and limitrophes of Tharsus. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* C ij b, The Prince ought to have of them [*sc.* castles] in his frontier places, and Lymitrophes (as they call them).

Hence † **Limitrophing** *ppl. a.*, bordering, adjacent; † **Limitrophous** *a.* (see quot.).

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* iv. vii. 29 The Counties of Boulougne, Saint Paule, and other limitrophing Seigneuries. 1727 51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Column*, Limitrophous or boundary Column, is that which shews the limits of a kingdom, or country conquered.

† **Limity.** *Obs.* Also 6 **lymytee.** [Formation uncertain; possibly *limities, -ees*, represents L. *limites*; but cf. OF. *limité.*] = LIMIT.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccx. [ccvi.] 648 There shulde be in their company of the lymytees of Fraunce, mo then fyue hundred knightes. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* Ded. A iij b, The very limities & boundes of the world. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 29 They go not out of ye limities of their own contrie.

Limm, obs. form of LIMN.

‖ **Limma** (li·mä). [Late L., a. Gr. λεῖμμα remnant, part left, semitone, f. λείπειν to leave.]

1. *Mus.* The semitone of the Pythagorean scale (see quot. 1694).

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* vi. 152 The Pythagoreans, not using Tone Minor, but two Equal Tones Major, in a Fourth, were forced to take a lesser Interval for the Hemitone; which is call'd their Limma, or Pythagorean Hemitone; and, which added to those two Tones, makes up the Fourth; it is a Comma less than Hemitone Major 16 to 15 and the Ration of it, is 256 to 243. 1887 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 503 The Ditonic Diatonic Tetrachord, consisting of two greater Tones and a Limma, as set forth by Pythagoras.

2. *Gr. Pros.* A time or mora in a line required by the rhythm but not expressed by a syllable in the words: indicated in schemes by the sign ∧.

Limme, obs. form of LIMB *sb.*1

Limmeal, -ly, obs. vars. LIMB-MEAL, -MEALLY.

Limmell, variant of LIMAIL, metal filings.

Limmer (li·məɹ), *sb.* and *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 **lymmare,** 6 **lymare, -er, lymmar,** 6–7 **limmar, lymber, lymmer.** [Of obscure origin; connexion with LIMB *sb.* is possible.]

A. *sb.*

† **1.** A rogue, scoundrel. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law of Armys* (S.T.S.) 233/24 Ane unworthy lymmare, that settis nocht for honour bot for pillery. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xli, [To the fox] 'Byde', quod the lioun; 'limmer, let ws see Gif it be suthe the sillie 3ow hes said.' 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lxiv, He causit hir to be schamfully defowlit with rebaldis and limmaris of his cuntre. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 219 Adam Scot special bordirer and limmer, commounlie calit king of traytouris. 1602 JAS. VI *Let. to Eliz.* (Camden) 147 The repreasing of fugitiues and lymmeries [*sic*]. 1607 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 379 2 That Insolent and wicked race and name of the glengregour and notorious lymberis and malefactouris. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. i, Fowle Limmer! drittie Louwne! 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, There have been a proper set of limmers about to scale your windows, father Simon.

2. Applied to a woman. **a.** A light woman; a strumpet. **b.** In weaker sense: A jade, hussy, minx.

1566 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 83 In causa diffamacionis, viz. that his wyf was a lymer. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* viii, I wore nae frizzl'd limmer's hair. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 182 Except for breakin o' their timmer Or speakin lightly o' their limmer. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiii, Kate and Matty, the limmers, gaed aff wi' twa o' Hawley's dragoons, and I hae twa new queans instead o' them. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* lxxxv. (1900) 460 Leave my husband in the hands of you and that limmer, who has never been true to us. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xiii. 141 'Oh—the limmer—how dared she', cried my mother, on fire instantly at the hint of an insult or rejection to her eldest son.

B. *adj.* Knavish, scoundrelly.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 9 With mony lymmar loun. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 53 For lymmer lawdis and litle lassis lo. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. i, Hence with 'hem, limmer lowne, Thy vermin, and thy selfe, thy selfe art one. *a* 1785 *Rookhope Ryde* iv. in Child *Ballads* III. 439 Limmer thieves drives them away.

Hence † **Limmerful** *a.*, knavish; † **Limmery,** knavery.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvi. 152 Thy lymmerfull luke wald fle thame. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 206 The lymmerie lang hes lestit.

Limmeter, obs. form of LIMITER.

Limming, obs. form of LIMNING.

Limn (lim), *v.* Now *literary* and *arch.* Also 5 **limyne, lymm,** 5–7 **lymn(e,** 6–7 **limm(e, limb(e, limne.** [Altered form of LUMINE *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To illuminate (letters, manuscripts, books). Also *absol. Obs.*

14.. *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VII. 295 þis bisshop hymself schonede not to write and lumine [*MS.* β (early 15th c.) lymne] and bynde bookes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 Lymnyd, as bookys (*K.* limynid), *elucidatus.* 1499 *Churchw. Acc. Croscombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 24 A mass boke of veln lymmyde. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. v, Their fyrst letters to be paynted or lymned. 1534 RICH *Let. to T. Cromwell* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxxiv. 179 A certain tale of M. Magdalen, delivering her a letter from heaven, that was limned with golden letters. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. iv. B viij b, And if their toyes, in letters lymde, be printed once in booke, Then [etc.]. 1573 *Art of Limming* title-p., Diuerse kyndes of colours to write or to limme withall vppon velym. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 94 When they write letters vnto anie principall person, they gilde the margent of the paper, and limbe it.

†**2.** To adorn or embellish with gold or bright colour; to depict *in* (gold, etc.). Also (*rare*), to lay on (colour). *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 73 Images .. rychely lymned wyth golde and Albyn colours. 1573 *Art of Limming* title-p., How siluer or golde shalbe layed or limmed vppon the sise. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 490/1 Their bannerols displaied, and richlie limmed with my lords armes. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 84 The Royal Arms of Portugal were limned in Gold.

3. To paint (a picture or portrait); to portray, depict (a subject). †Formerly *spec.* to paint in water-colour or distemper (see LIMNING *vbl. sb.* 2). † Also with *forth, out.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 290 Looke, when a Painter would surpasse the life, In limming out a well-proportioned steed. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* vi. (1596) 83 Pictures which are lymned in oyle. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 222 Nicon that famous painter of Greece, when he had most curiously limbed forth a Horses perfection [etc.]. 1622 WITHER *Fair Virtue* M, Where Apelles limb'd to life Loathed Vulcans louely wife. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 230 He may be the competent Judge of a neat picture, or elegant poem, that cannot limne the like. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxxvii, For there by magic skill, I wis, Form of each thing that living is Was limn'd in proper dye. 1854 MRS. OLIPHANT *Magd. Hepburn* II. 55 The dim chapel .. with Scripture stories limned in its ancient glass. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 335 If he be limned aright in the canvas which has descended to us.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* 30 With life and spirit to limne deadnes it selfe *Hoc est Oratoris proprium.* 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 194 As mine eye doth his effigies witnesse Most truly limn'd, and liuing in your face. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Induct., I fear it is not possible to limme so many persons in so small a tablet as the compasse of our playes afford. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T., Mixt Contempl.* xxi. (1649) 83 It is easie for one to endure an affliction, as he limns it out in his own fancie. 1653 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* III. iii, What's beauty but a perfect white and red? Both here well mix'd limn truth so beautiful. 1661 FELTHAM *Lusoria* xxxvii. in *Resolves* (1709) 601 He must limb Spirits never tir'd. 1856 SPURGEON *New Park St. Pulpit* I. 56 Instances of persons going to the house of God, and having their characters limned out to perfection. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* x. (1876) 284 Perhaps the most complete picture of a great man ever limned in words. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 130 The Odusseus is limned with .. incomparable art.

4. Prov. *To limn the water, limn* (something) *on water*: said of something transient or futile.

1620 BACON *Poems* (Grosart) 49 Who then to fraile Mortality shall trust, But limmes the Water, or but writes in dust. 1692 *Vindiciæ Carolinæ* ix. 73 All he had done was but a kind of Limming the Water, to them. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxx. 4 A woman's words.. Limn them on ebbing floods, write on a wintery gale [L. *In vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua*].

†**5.** *absol.* or *intr.* To paint; *esp.* to paint in water-colour or distemper. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 44 To paint or limne with the colours that are taken from hearbs or flowers. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 126 The vertuous Margaret Queene of Navarre beside her excellent veine in Poesie could draw and limne excellently. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 7 May, Yesterday begun my wife to learn to limn of one Browne. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* iv. 57 *Merry.* Cannot you Limne, Sir? *Rambler.* Limne, what dost thou mean? *Merry.* Why Limne, Sir, draw Pictures in little. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 30. 136 If Oxen, Lions, Horses and Asses .. were able to limn and paint.

Limnacean (limnē·sĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod. L. *Limnacea* (see below), for **Limnæacea,* f. LIMNÆA: see -ACEAN.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to the *Limnacea,* one of the three families of *Pulmobranchiata* in De Blainville's classification. **b.** *sb.* A gasteropod of the family *Limnacea*; a pond-snail (*Cent. Dict.*). Also **Limna·ceous** *a.* = prec. adj. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

‖ **Limnæa** (limnī·ă). *Zool.* Also *erron.* **Lymn-.** [mod.L., ad. Gr. λιμναία, fem. of λιμναῖος, f. λίμνη pool, marsh.] A genus of the family *Limnæidæ* or pond-snails, typical of the sub-family *Limnæinæ*; a pond-snail of this genus. Hence **Limnæ·an,** a gasteropod of the genus *Limnæa*; **Limnæ·id** (also **limneid**), a gasteropod of the family *Limnæidæ*; a pond-snail; **Limnæ·ine** *a.*, pertaining to the sub-family *Limnæinæ* (Cent. Dict.).

1834 MCMURTRIE tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* III. 38 Having a shell very similar to that of a Lymnæa. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 11 The air-breathing limneids live in fresh water. 1856 *Ibid.* III. 361 The Litorinæ and Limnæans are found living together.

Limnanth (li·mnænþ). *Bot.* [f. Gr. λίμνη lake, marsh + ἄνθος flower.] **a.** A plant of the genus *Limnanthemum* (N.O. *Gentianaceæ*) of perennial water-herbs. **b.** A plant of the genus *Limnanthes* or tribe *Limnantheæ*, N.O. *Geraniaceæ* (Cassell).

1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 209 The .. orbicular floating leaves of Common Limnanth (*Limnanthemum nymphæoides*).

Limned (limd), *ppl. a.* [f. LIMN *v.* + -ED 1.] † Illuminated (*obs.*); painted, depicted, portrayed.

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Miniati libri,* limned bokes, hauyng letters of dyuers colours. 1573 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 26 The lymned letters and pictures. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile, To the fayrest* vii, Ill limn'd memorials of diuinest rage. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 3. 18 Like the first Letter of a Patent, or limmed Booke. *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* Ep. Ded. (1652) 1 Both your Bloud and Vertues do so strongly Intitle you to this well-limb'd Piece. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 216 The limned picture of my wife. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* xxvii. 90 The human flesh Or .. its limn'd resemblance.

Limner (li·mnəɹ). Now *literary* or *arch.* Forms: 4-5 **lymnour,** 4-6 **lymenor(e,** 5 **lymnore, lympner,** 6 **lymmer,** 6-7 **lymner, limmer,** 7 **limbner, limpner,** 6- **limner.** [Altered form of LUMINER: see LIMN *v.* and -ER 1.]

1. An illuminator of manuscripts. *Hist.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 9 Johannes Dancastre, lymenor. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxli. (1495) 698 Grauours, lymnours and payntours eteth Rewe to sharpe theyr syghte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 Lymnore (*K.* *c* 1490 luminour), *elucidator, miniographus.* 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III,* c. 9 § 1 That this Acte..in no wise extende..to any writer lympner bynder or imprynter. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Barbers, boke bynders, and lymners. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 188 The lyttle byrdes whiche the lymmers of bookes are accustomed to paynte on the margentes of churche bookes. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 334 A limmer .. had drawne S. Peter and S. Paul so liuely. 1859 C. BARKER *Associat. Princ.* I. 18 The *Rector Chori*..had .. the charge of the writing materials..and of the colours for the limners.

2. A painter, esp. a portrait painter. †Sometimes *spec.*, a water-colour artist.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 23 The fine and subtil earth of the hearbe or flower, out of the which some curious Limner may draw some excellent colour. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 10 The Poets (with their apes, the painters, limmers, and carvers). 1638 USSHER *Immanuel* (1645) 16 A curious limmer draweth his own sons pourtraicture to the life. 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 137 The limbner drew it as he was an artist, not as one of this or that nation. 1661-2 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Jan., Cooper, the great limner in little. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 147/2 A Limner, a Painter in Water colours. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. i, Pray now, Mr. Carmine, how do you Limners contrive to overlook the Ugliness, and yet preserve the Likeness? 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I,* III. viii. 186 Many refined strokes show that the limner had studied his original by her side. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 250 The drawing of a limner which has not the shadow of a likeness to the truth.

Hence **Li·mnery,** the work of a limner.

c 1831 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 199 The few remnants of church-limnery that have escaped the fanatics and the modernisers.

Li·mniad. *rare.* [Erroneously for **limnad,* ad. Gr. λιμναδ-, λιμνάς fem. adj., 'pertaining to lakes,' f. λίμνη lake.] A lake-nymph.

1818 L. HUNT *Foliage, The Nymphs* p. xii, The Limniad takes Her pleasure in the lakes.

Limning (li·miŋ, li·mniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LIMN *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. Illuminating of manuscripts, etc. Also *concr.*

c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 72 There begynnyth the crafte of lymnynge of bokys. 1573 (*title*) A very proper treatise, wherein is briefly sett forthe the arte of limming, which teacheth how siluer or golde shalbe layed or limmed vppon the sise [etc.]. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Luminacion de libros,* lymning, *miniculatio.* 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* title-p., The making of all kinds of colours, to be vsed in Lymming, Painting, Tricking, and Blason of Coates, and Armes. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 39 Of the third Edward, says Mr. Vertue, many portraits are preserved..in illuminated MSS. .. He has not marked where these limnings exist. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 100 The art of illuminating, or limning, as it was formerly called.

2. Painting († formerly *spec.* in water-colour or distemper).

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine* G g 1 b, Singing, playing, and phisick, geometry, painting, and liming. 1675 SALMON *Polygraph.* II. xv. 73 Limning is an Art whereby in Water Colours, we strive to resemble Nature in every thing to the life. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 147/2 Limning, Painting in Water colours with Gum or Size. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 328 Limning, one would think, is no expensive Diversion, but .. she paints Fans for all her Female Acquaintance, and draws all her Relations Pictures in Miniature. 1884 B. B. WARFIELD in *Chr. Treasury* Feb. 92/1 The skilled limning of a Michael Angelo.

b. An instance of this; *concr.* a painting.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2511/4 A Collection of Paintings and fine Limnings by the best Masters. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 295 E'er you attempt those accurate and refin'd limnings or portraitures of mankind, or offer to bring gentlemen on the stage. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 67 A great many limnings in rather a rude style of art. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 145 The limnings of early painters on the walls.

3. *attrib.*, as † *limning gold,* † *picture, -skill.*

1420 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 120 *Pro auro vocato* 'lymnyng gold'. 1617 I. OLIVER in *Wills Doctors Com.* (Camden) 84 All my drawings .. and lymning pictures, or any thing of lymning whatsoever..as yet unfinished. 1737 MATT. GREEN *Spleen* 450 When fancy tries her limning skill To draw and colour at her will.

Li·mning, *ppl. a.* [+-ING 2.] Painting.

1782 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *3rd Ode to R. A.'s* iv, Thus should young limning lads themselves demean.

Limnite (li·mnəit). Also **lymnite.** [f. Gr. λίμνη lake + -ITE.]

1. *Palæontology.* A fossil species of the genus *Limnæa.*

1864 WEBSTER, *Lymnite.* 1882 OGILVIE, *Limnite.*

2. *Min.* Bog iron ore, containing more water than limonite.

1868 in DANA *Min.* 178.

Limnograph (li·mnŏgrɑf). [f. Gr. λίμνη lake, marsh + -GRAPH.] An apparatus for automatically recording the variations of level in a lake.

1880 *Nature* 4 Mar. 427 Beside the fixed limnograph of M. Plantamour.

Limnology (limnŏ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. λίμνη lake, marsh + -λογία -LOGY.] **a.** The study of the physical phenomena of lakes. **b.** That department of science which treats of pond-life.

1895 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 195/3 Limnology was dealt with [at the Geographical Congress] by Dr. F. A. Forel. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 709 The study of microscopic aquatic life and general limnology.

Limnometer (limnŏ·mĭtəɹ). Also *erron.* limni-. [f. Gr. λίμνη lake + -METER.] An apparatus for measuring the variations of level in lakes.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 14 The Marquis del Toro has undertaken to put this design into execution.. establishing limnometers, on a bottom of gneiss rock, so common in the lake of Valencia. 1879 *Nature* 23 Oct. 615/2 M. Edouard Sarasin has recently established a registering limnimeter .. near the eastern extremity of the Lake of Geneva.

Limnophilous (limnŏ·filəs), *a.* [f. Gr. λίμνη marsh, pool + φίλ-ος loving + -OUS. Cf. F. *limnophile.*] Fond of or living in marshes or pools, as certain molluscs, etc. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Limo- (lə·imo), taken as comb. form of L. *limus* mud, in the sense 'clayey and . . .'

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 13 A certain earth of the limo-cretaceous kind.

Limon, obs. form of LEMON.

† **Limoneer.** *Obs.* In 6 **lymoner, -oer.** [a. F. *limonier,* f. *limon* shaft: see -EER.] A horse which is attached to the shafts of a vehicle.

1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* (1726) II. 112 That new Lymoneers and horses for draught and carriage should be recovered. 1524 — in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1836) IV. 120 Provision of lymoners, cariages and drawghtes.

Limonin (li·mŏnin). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. mod.L. *limonum* (F. *limon*) LEMON + -IN.] (See quot.) Also (*rare*) **Limone** [as in Fr.].

1845 GREGORY *Organic Chem.* 459 Limonine, or Limone, a bitter crystalline matter found in the seeds of oranges, lemons, &c. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 699 *Limonin,* the bitter principle contained in the pips of oranges and lemons.

Limonite (lə·imŏnəit). *Min.* [Named by Hausmann, 1813, probably from Gr. λειμών meadow, a rendering of its earlier Ger. name *wiesenerz,* meadow-ore: see -ITE.] A name at first confined to bog iron ore, but now extended to include all forms of hydrous sesqui-oxide of iron, containing about 15 per cent. of water.

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 472 Bog, Meadow, &c.; Iron ore, Limonite. 1852 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* (ed. 3) 276 Limonite occurs in beds and veins. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 156 Limonite occurs in stalactitic, mammillated, pisolitic, or earthy, conditions.

attrib. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 308 A deposit of limonite-iron ore.

Hence **Limoni·tic** *a.*, consisting of or resembling limonite (*Cent. Dict.*).

‖ **Limo·nium.** *Obs.* [mod.L. *līmōnium* = L. *līmōnion* (Pliny), a. Gr. λειμώνιον, neut. of λειμώνιος, f. λειμών meadow.] Any plant of the genus *Pyrola,* esp. *P. rotundifolia*; wintergreen.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 48 Limonium named of the Herbaries Pyrola, is named in duch wintergrowen. .. It maye be called in englishe wyntergrene. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 39 The sede of Limonium..is good agaynst all kyndes of flyxes. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July (1679) 21 Flowers in Prime, or yet Lasting. .. Indian Tuberous Jacynth, Limonium [etc.]. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 386 You have besides the scarlet Lichnis, .. divers kinds of Limoniums.

Limose (lə·imoʊs), *a. Geol.* and *Bot. rare.* [ad. L. *līmōs-us,* f. *līmus* mud.] Pertaining to, of the nature of mud; growing in mud.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, s.v. *Limosus.*

† **Limo·sity.** *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *līmōsitās,* f. *līmōs-us.*] 'Muddiness' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Limothe·rapy. *Med. rare.* [f. Gr. λιμό-ς hunger + θεραπεία medical treatment.] Treatment of disease by fasting; the hunger cure.

1893 in *Dunglison's Dict. Med.* (ed. 21).

Limous (ləi·məs), *a.* ? *Obs.* Also 5 **lymous, -ows.** [ad. L. *līmōs-us*, f. *līmus* mud, slime.] Muddy; slimy.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 139 Yf water ther be lymous or enfecte, Admyxtion of salt wol hit correcte. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 198/2 Gleymows, or lymows, *limosus, viscosus, glutinosus.* **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 275 The mud and limous matter brought downe by the river Nilus. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *a* **1734** SIR J. FLOYER (J.), They esteemed this natural melancholick acidity to be the limous or slimy fœculent part of the blood. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 157 A limous lava..which consists of argillaceous and siliceous earths mixed with iron.

Hence † **Limousness**, sliminess.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 198/2 Gleymowsenesse, or lymow(s)-nesse, *limositas, viscositas.*

† **Limp**, *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LIMP *v.*[1] Cf. OE. *gelimp*, f. *gelimpan.*] An occurrence.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 On alle þose limpes ne untrowede neure Iob to-genes ure drihten.

Limp (limp), *sb.*[2] [f. LIMP *v.*[2]] The action of limping; a limping gait or walk.

1818 TODD s.v., He has a limp in his walking. **1870** DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, The sun-browned tramps .. quicken their limp a little. **1876** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 15 Jan. 35/1 The Grecian bend and the Alexandra limp—both positive and practical imitations of physical affliction.

Limp (limp), *sb.*[3] *Mining.* An instrument used for throwing off the refuse from the ore in the operation of jigging (see quots.).

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Limp* [is] a very small and thin Piece of Board, shaped almost half round, and it is Shod on the circular edge with Iron. **1778** PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 323 The uppermost light stony waste may be easily separated and skimmed off by a piece of semicircular board, called a Limp. **1875** in J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* Gloss. **1881** in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

Limp (limp), *a.* [Of obscure origin; G. *lampen*, 'to hang limp', has been compared.]

1. Wanting in firmness or stiffness, flaccid; flexible, pliant. Of a textile fabric: Unstiffened.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Limp*, limber, supple. **1750** M. BROWNE *Walton's Angler* iii. 42 The Chub .. eats waterish, and .. the Flesh of him is not firm, but limp [*earlier edd.* short] and tasteless. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Limp*, *limpsy*, flaccid. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvi, His [Punch's] body was dangling in a most uncomfortable position, all loose and limp, and shapeless. **1866** *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 348 A female with a heap of limp veil thrown up over an obsolete bonnet. **1884** *Bazaar* 19 Dec. 658/1 Scarf arrangements .. are made in almost any limp material. **1897** *Bookman* Jan. 116/1 Strangling in our starch we can rally him [Byron] familiarly on his limp collars.

b. *Bookbinding.* Used to designate a kind of binding in which no mill-board is used.

1863 *Parker's Cat'al. Bks. printed for Univ. Oxf.* 2 Sophoclis Tragœdiæ .. each Play separately, limp cloth. 2s. 6d. **1881** *Clar. Press List New Bks.* 40 The Oxford Bible for Teachers..Turkey Morocco, limp, 22s. 6d.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Wanting in firmness, strictness, nervous energy, or the like.

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 196 We told them that our nation had no taste or genius for dancing,..preferring to imitate in a limp and spiritless manner, the dances of foreign countries. **1872** BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 76 Creeds or systems that conduce to a soft limp mind tend to perish. **1880** VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* II. ii. 24 His contemporaries composed in loose, limp rhymes. **1885** DOBSON *At Sign of Lyre* 141 Whether.. the limp Matron on the Hill Woke from her novel-reading trance.

† **Limp**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **limpan**, *pa. t.* **lomp**, *pa. pple.* **lumpen**, 2–5 **limpe(n**, 4–5 **lympe(n**; *pa. t.* 5 **lympede, -ide**, *pa. pple.* 4 **lumpen**. [OE. *limpan* str. = OHG. *limphan, limpfan, limfan, limfen*; also *limpan* (MHG. *limpfen*); cf. OHG. *gilimpf* suitableness, fitness, mod.G. *glimpf* moderation, lenity.]

1. *intr.* To befall, happen. Const. *dative.* Chiefly *impers.* or quasi-*impers.*

Beowulf 1987 Hu lomp eow on lade leofa Biowulf. *c* **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 2 (Sedgefield) Þa yflan habbað gesælða, & him limpð oft æfter hiora agnum willan. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 412 ȝif out limpeð misliche þet [etc.]. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 424 Nyf oure lorde hade ben her lodezmon hem had lumpen harde. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 907 Hit was Wawen hym-self þat in þat won syttez, Comen to þat krystmasse, as case hym þen lymped. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 3095 It lympys nott allway þe last be lykkynd to þe first. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* 615 Bot him lympede þe werse, and þat me wele lykis.

2. To belong, pertain, relate *to.*

858 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 438 Butan ðem wioda ðe to ðem sealtern limpð. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 41 We eow wulleð suteliche seggen of þa fredome þe limpeð to þan deie. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 50 Þet hwite creoiz limpeð to ou.

3. *trans.* To incur, meet with.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 174 And who-so lympes þe losse, lay hym þer-oute. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 875, I hadde lefte my lyfe are cho hade harme lymppyde.

Limp (limp), *v.*[2] [cogn. w. MHG. *limphin* (rare) of the same meaning. Cf. also LIMPHALT *a.*]

1. *intr.* To walk lamely, to halt. Also with *about, along, away.* Occas. with cognate object.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 132/11 To Limp, *claudicare.* **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 254 Why does the world report that Kate doth limpe? **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 274 Of Hawks.., the Circos..is lame and limpeth of one leg. **1648** BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* xxii. 34 That holy servant of thine .. went limping away. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 80 ¶ 7, I must therefore humbly beg Leave to limp along the Streets after my own Way. **1787** BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* x, Owre mony a weary hag he limpit. **1806–7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. i, Limp along like a pig in a string. **1837** W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 259 His trail was followed for a long distance, which he must have limped alone. **1867** DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 275 He limps about and does his work.

b. *fig.*; in quot. *c* 1400, to fall short *of.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 36 Sum lokyt ouer litle and lympit of the sothe. **1586** STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* i. 11/2 in *Holinshed*, And if anie of these three [*sc.* marks of the subjection of a country] lacke, doubtlesse the conquest limpeth. **1586** J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* 105/1 (*ibid.*) Sir John Alen .. was found to limpe in this controuersie. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 130 So farre this shadow Doth limpe behinde the substance. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 566 The whole chain will become a rope of sand, and the consequence limp lame behind. **1821** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *My Relations*, I must limp often in my poor antithetical manner. **1887** FREEMAN *Exeter* iv. 90 The pentameter might perhaps have limped less if [etc.].

2. *Comb.*, as *limp-verse*; *limp-legged* adj.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 625 With that I herd gunnis russhe out at ones,..It made sum lympe legged, and broisid there bones. *c* **1648–50** BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.*, *Upon the Errata's*, What tho my limpe-verse be maimed?

† **Li·mpard.** *Obs.* [f. LIMP *v.*[2] + -ARD.] A contemptuous name for one who limps, a cripple.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxxix, What could that gouty Limpard have done with so fine a dog?

Limper (li·mpəɹ). [f. LIMP *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who limps.

1632 SHERWOOD, A limper, *vn boisteux.* **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 ¶ 1 Before the Limpers came in, I remember a Race of Lispers. *a* **1868** WHITMAN *Boston Town* iii, Back! back to the hills, old limpers!

Limpet (li·mpėt). Forms: 1 **lempedu**, 4–7 **lempet(t**, 7 **lampert, lympit, -pot**), 7–9 **limpit**, (8 **limpid**), 8–9 *Sc.* **lampit, lempeck**, 7– **limpet**. See also LIMPIN. [OE. *lęmpedu*, a. late L. *lamprēda* limpet, also LAMPREY.] A gasteropod mollusc of the genus *Patella*, having an open tent-shaped shell and found adhering tightly to the rock which it makes its resting-place.

c **1050** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 438/17 *Lemprida*, lempedu. **1312–13** *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 10 In lempetis. *c* **1560** A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 33 Lapstaris, lempettis, mussillis in schellis. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* 30 Of shell fish, there are Wrinkles, Limpets, Cockles [etc.]. **1673** SIR W. SCROGGS *Let. to Ld. Hatton* in *H. Corr.* (1878) 117 Those lympitts yᵗ wer never seene in England lack wine to make 'em tast. **1684** *Bucaniers Amer.* (1698) II. 155 Every day we had plenty of Lamperts and Mussels of a very large size. **1685** *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1284 And tast as well as Lympots or Winkles. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. xi. 168, I continued three Days feeding on Oysters and Limpits, to save my own Provisions. **1748** H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 171 Shells are seldom met with; the only ones I saw were Limpids, Muscles, and Periwincles. **1842** JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 36 The Limpet or Lempecks. These have a rather thin shell of a greenish colour.

b. *fig.* and *allusive.*

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxi, He..stuck like a lampit to a rock. **1875** TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. i, Be limpets to this pillar, or we are torn Down the strong wave of brawlers.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *limpet rock, shell*; *limpet-shaped, -shelled* adjs.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 255 The workemen happened oftentimes upon lempet shels. **1786** BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* vii, Triumphant crushin't like a mussel Or lampit shell. **1818** KEATS *Ep. to Reynolds* 88 The first page I read Upon a Lampit rock of green sea-weed Among the breakers. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 477 Limpet-shelled blain. **1897** MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 17 The hat..a large limpet-shaped affair made of palm leaves.

† **Limphalt**, *a. Obs.* Also 1 **læmpihalt, lemphald, -h(e)alt**, 6 **lympe hault.** [OE. *lęmphealt*, f. **lamp-*, abl.-var. of **limp-*: see LIMP *v.*[2]] Lame, limping. Hence † **Limphalting** *vbl. sb.*, limping.

a **700** *Epinal Gloss.* 589 *Lurdus*, læmpihalt [*Erfurt* lemphihalt; *Corpus* lemphalt; *Leiden* lemphald]. *c* **1050** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 433/17 *Lurdus*, lempheal t. **1530** PALSGR. 317/2 Lympe hault, *boiteux.* **1549** CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* A iij, Vulcane, that lymphault smithe. *Ibid.* C ij, But when the Gods are sette at bankette, he plaieth the jester, now wyth hys lymphaultynge, now with his skoffinge.

Limphatic, obs. form of LYMPHATIC.

Limpid (li·mpid), *a.* Also 7 **limpidde.** [ad. F. *limpide*, or L. *limpidus*, prob. related to early *lumpa*, class.L. *lympha* clear liquid: see LYMPH.] Chiefly of fluids: Free from turbidity or suspended matter; pellucid, clear.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Limpidde*, cleere, pure. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 54 Chrystall..is a minerall body .. made of a lentous colament of earth, drawne from the most pure and limpid juyce thereof. **1682** DRYDEN *Religio Laici* 341 And still the nearer to the spring we go, More limpid, more unsoiled, the waters flow. **1784** COWPER *Task* I. 374 Winds from all quarters agitate the air, And fit the limpid element for use. **1834** MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xiv. (1849) 127 The pure and limpid crystal of Iceland spar. **1860** W. COLLINS *Wom. White* I. viii. 34 The eyes are of that soft, limpid, turquoise blue, so often sung by the poets.

b. of immaterial things and *fig.*

1649 NEEDHAM *Case Commw.* 16 It were vaine to raise more dust out of the Cobwebs of Antiquity in so limpid a case. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 389 Death the only means to free a limpid soul .. from that dungeon of flesh. **1847** *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 27/1 She possesses a pure and limpid soprano of considerable compass. **1848** DICKENS *Dombey* xv, Devoutly hoping that his limpid intellect might not be brought to bear on his difficulties until they were quite settled. **1878** GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 6 There is a singular transparency in the mind, as there is also in the limpid language, of Homer.

Limpidity (limpi·dĭti). [ad. F. *limpidité* or late L. *limpiditāt-em*, f. *limpidus* LIMPID.] Clearness, transparence, with reference to both material and immaterial things.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 245 Rivers what they signifie..in respect of their limpidity. **1758** REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 133 We are surprised to observe the solution of copper..retain its limpidity. **1870** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I (1873) 178 The limpidity of its expression allows us to measure it at a glance. **1886** RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 294 Waters, of a perfect limpidity.

Limpidly (li·mpidli), *adv.* [f. LIMPID + -LY[2].] In a limpid manner.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. 280 Goethe himself, limpidly perfect as are many of his shorter poems, often fails in giving artistic coherence to his longer works. **1875** BROWNING *Inn Album* III. 84 He's..Limpidly truthful.

Limpidness (li·mpidnės). [f. LIMPID + -NESS.] The quality of being limpid; = LIMPIDITY.

1664 H. MORE *Synops. Proph.* 248 The other consideration of rivers is their limpidness and irrigation. **1758** *Elaboratory Laid Open* Introd. 75 Having that greater degree of lightness, volatility, and limpidness, which brings it to what is called the ethereal state. **1870** LOWELL *Study Wind.* 198 Nothing can be finer than the delicious limpidness of his phrase. **1885** G. MEREDITH *Diana of Crossways* II. i. 8 Lake waters under rock, unfathomable in limpidness.

Li·mpin. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **lympyne.** = LIMPET.

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 70 *Tellina, mytulus*, a limpin. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 265 The Limpins, Muskles, and Scallops. **1611** COTGR., *Berdin*, the shell-fish called a Lympyne, or a Lempet. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 120 There are .. the largest Limpins that perhaps are anywhere to be met with. **1891** *Owen's Pembrokeshire* 120 *note*, Limpin is still the local name for Limpet.

Limping (li·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LIMP *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of LIMP *v.*[2]

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 91 The Claudians: which they so terme of claudicacion or limping. **1604** F. HERING *Def. Caveat* 15 The extreme limping and halting thereof will easily appeare.

Limping (li·mpiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LIMP *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That limps.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 27 Well apparreld April on the heele Of limping Winter treads. **1607** — *Timon* IV. i. 14 Sonne [*printed* Some] of sixteen, Plucke the lyn'd Crutch from thy old limping Sire. **1724** RAMSAY *Vision* xix, Limpand Vulcan. **1791** COWPER *Odyss.* VIII. 410 The limping smith far-famed replied. **1891** A. WELCKER *Wild West* 15 They..were followed by limping, mangy Indian dogs.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *halting, lame.*)

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 164/1 The Danes had .. a lame and limping rule in this land. **1599** MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. v. 195 Rude limping lines fits this lewd halting age. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 490 Nothing wrested, nothing limping: all marcheth with like tenour. **1702** DENNIS *Monument* xxv, She to new Slaughter lash'd on limping Fate. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 146 To give .. the vigor of an athlete to our limping wills. **1876** SPURGEON *Commenting* 113 His prophetic work has been reprinted, but not this limping poetry.

Comb. **1577** GOSSON in Kirton *Mirr. Mans Life* K vij b, A lame and lothsome lymping legged wight.

Hence **Li·mpingly** *adv.*, **Li·mpingness**.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 826/1 Though wee goe limpingly, yet .. we striue with our selues to go forward. **1611** COTGR., *Boistément*, limpingly. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. liii. 345 Both were applauded; the time of life of the Lady, the limpingness of my Lord, considered. **1787** BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) II. 38 Our conversation was limpingly carried on in a great variety of broken languages.

† **Li·mpish**, *a.*[1] [f. LIMP *v.*[2] + -ISH.] Somewhat limping; inclined to limp.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 146/10 Lympish, *claudus.*

Limpish (li·mpiʃ), *a.*[2] [f. LIMP *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat limp (in quot. *fig.*: cf. LIMP *a.* 2).

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 509/1 He was trying to cut a limpish figure.

† **Li·mpitude.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *limpitūdo*, f. *limpidus* LIMPID.] = LIMPIDITY.

1623 in COCKERAM. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Limpkin (li·mpkin). [f. LIMP *v.*[2] + -KIN; the bird's movements resemble those of a limping man.] A name for the genus *Aramus* of birds, holding a place midway between the Cranes and the Rails; called also COURLAN. (See quot.)

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 127 The family of the limpkins or courlans is a very small one, consisting only of one genus of two species. .. *Aramus pictus* is restricted to Central America, the West Indies, and southern Florida. *A. scolopaceus* inhabits eastern South America.

† **Limply**, *a. Obs.* In 3 **limpliche.** [OE. *limplic* (Sweet), f. *limp-an* to befit (= LIMP *v.*[1]) + *-lic*, -LY[1].] Suitable, appropriate.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Ure fader feide..to elche lime limpliche mihte.

Limply (li·mpli), *adv.* [f. LIMP *a.* + -LY[2].] In a limp manner.

1869 *Latest News* 10 Oct. 6 The legs dangling limply on either flank. **1887** *Scribner's Mag.* I. 630/1 He shook hands somewhat limply.

Limpness (li·mpnės). [f. LIMP *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being limp.

1731 in Bailey vol. II. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xv. 241 Gentle and obedient, not through any timidity or limpness of character. 1877 D. M. Wallace *Russia* xxxii. 545 The moral laxity and limpness which may be remarked in the lower classes of Russia.

Limpsy (li·mpsi), *a. dial.* and *U.S.* Also -sey. [f. Limp *a.* For the ending, see Flimsy.] Limp.
a 1825 [see Limp *a.* 1]. 1865 E. Burritt *Walk Land's End* viii. 284 That child..makes two steps forward before its limpsy body loses its balance. 1868 Whitman *Sel. Poems* 119 The death-howl, the limpsey tumbling body, the rush of friend and foe thither. 1869 Mrs. Stowe *Oldtown Folks* xlviii. (1870) 525 She..looked sort o' limpsy, as if there wa'n't no starch left in her.

Limpwort: see Lime-wort 2.

Limstock, obs. variant of Linstock.

Limuloid (li·miu̇loid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. next + -oid.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to or resembling the genus *Limulus.* **b.** *sb.* A limuloid crustacean.
1859 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s.v. *Limulus*, Several limuloid crustaceans have been discovered in the coal-measures. 1877 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 313 In general appearance they [Trilobites] certainly approach Limuloids.

‖ **Limulus** (li·miu̇lɒ̆s). *Zool.* Pl. -i. [mod.L. use of L. *līmulus* somewhat askance, f. *līmus* askew.] A genus of *Merostomata* (Order *Limulidæ*); the king-crab or horse-shoe crab.
1837 Buckland *Geol. & Min.* I. 393 A second approximation to the character of Trilobites occurs in the Limulus or King crab. 1859 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Limulus*, the Molucca-crab, king-crab, or horse-shoe crab. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* v. 94 The Limuli, or horse-shoe crabs.

‖ **Li·mus.** *Obs.* [L. *līmus.*] Mud, slime.
1649 J. E[llistone] tr. *Behmen's Epist.* i. § 64 Being out of the *limus* of the earth.

Limy (ləi·mi), *a.* [f. Lime *sb.*1 + -y.]
1. Besmeared with birdlime.
1552 Huloet, Lymye or clammye, *viscidus.* 1591 Spenser *Muiopot.* 429 He..wrapt his winges twaine In lymie snares the subtill loupes among. [In mod. Dicts.]
2. Consisting of or containing lime.
1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 615 Some bolar, some sandy, some talky, some limy. 1681 Grew *Musæum* 7 A human Skull cover'd all over with the Skin. Having been buried..in some Limy..soil, by which it was tann'd. 1813 J. C. Eustace *Italy* I. xi. (1815) 387 Its limy ruins spread over the surface, burn the soil and check its natural fertility. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* iii. 66 Their flinty and limy cases..being aggregated in countless myriads. 1893 *Black & White* 15 Apr. 464/2 Limy dust..fills the eyes.
3. Of the nature of lime, resembling lime.
1775 A. Burnaby *Trav.* 34 There is a peculiarity in the water at Winchester, owing..to the soil's being of a limy quality.

† **Lin**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 linnan, 2 linnen, 3-7 lynn(e, 5-7 lyn(e, 6 lenne, 7 *Sc.* lein), 6-7 linne, 6-8 lin, 8 *Sc.* lean, leen. *Pa. t.* 1 lann, 4 lan, 5 lyne, 6 lin; *weak* 6 linde, 7 lind, lynned. [OE. *linnan* = OHG. (*bi-*)*linnan* (cf. Blin *v.*), ON. *linna* (Da. *linne, linde*), Goth. (*af-*)*linnan*:—OTeut. **linnan* ?:—**linw-*), cogn. w. ON. *lin-r* soft, yielding, OE. *liðe* (:—**linþjo-*) gentle: see Lithe *a.*
The Sc. forms, *lein, leen, lean*, seem to be due to association with *leend*, Lend *v.*2]
1. *intr.* To cease, leave off; desist *from* (something; in OE. const. *dative*); also const. *to* with *inf.* Of the wind: To drop, lull. Also as a command, 'Leave off!' 'Let go!'
Beowulf 1478 Gif ic æt þearfe þinre scolde aldre linnan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 For ure fond nefre ne linnen for to fonden us mid sunnen. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1717 Þe neauer ne linneð nowðer ne lesseð, ah [easeð aa mare. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 354 Rymenhild ȝef he cuþe Gan lynne wiþ hire Muþe. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 38 Þat never þai no lan Þe pouer to wirche wo. 1539 Cranmer *Pref. to Bible*, Which thyng [i.e. reading the Bible at home] also I neuer lynne to beate into the eares of them that bene my famyliers. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Clifford* i, Couer fire, and it wil neuer linne. 1560 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 473 My lippes shall never lenne To power thye prayses to my penne. 1590 Greene *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 63 All things did from their weary labour linne. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 315 If one pluck off the wings from a drone, and put him again within the hiue, he will neuer lin vntill he haue done the like by all the rest of the same kind. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* iv. Intermeane (1631) 62 Set a beggar on horse-backe, hee'll neuer linne till hee be a gallop. 1644 Z. Boyd *Gard. Zion* 26 (Jam.) For th' uncle and the nephew never lin, Till out of Canaan they have chac't them clean. 1652 C. B. Stapylton *Herodian* ii. 85 On both sides to Assayle they never lin. 1693 R. Lyde *Acc. Retaking a Ship* 23 At two in the Afternoon, the wind was at N.N.W. and Lynn'd a little. *Ibid.* 25, I bore away..thinking to go in over the Bar in the Morning tide, but by five the Wind Lin'd. 1697 W. Cleland *Poems* 96 (Jam.) Pareing time, and all the year, Is one to them, they never lein [*rime* keen]. [1710 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 31 Dec., When the year with MD 'gins, It without MD never lins. (These Proverbs have always old words in them; *lins* is leaves off.)] 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* iv. i. (1728), Let gang your Grips, fy, Madge!—howt, Bauldy leen [*rime* seen].
¶ **b.** Misused for: To fail, omit.
c 1720 Prior *Wand. Pilgr.* 20 They seldom miss to bake and brew, Or lin to break their fast.
2. *trans.* To cease from, leave off, discontinue.
a 1300 *K. Horn* 319 Þi tale nu þu lynne, For Horn nis noȝt her-inne. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 558 Þe lavdabyll lyfe of lecherry let hur neuer lynne. 1548 Patten *Exped. Scot.* L iv b, Our Northern prikkers..sum hoopynge, sum whistelyng..never linde these troublous..noyses all yᵉ night long. 1610 *Cruel Shrew* 9 in *Roxb. Ball.* (1871) I. 95 She never linnes her bauling Her tongue it is so loud.
b. with vbl. sb. as obj., or *intr.* with pr. pple. as complement.
13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5950 His leman lan neuer wepeing Anıȝt, when sche alon was. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* 5, I was so cruell a persecutour, that I coulde neuer lynne doynge of vyolence. 1579-80 North *Plutarch, Aristides* (1595) 358 He [a horse] neuer lin flinging till he cast his maister on the ground. 1607 Middleton *Your Five Gallants* i. i. 292 A ruby that ne'er lins blushing for the party that pawned it. 1643 Milton *Divorce* i. Pref., We should never lin hammering out of our own hearts, as it were out of a flint, the..sparkles of new misery to ourselves.

Lin, obs. inf., pres. pl., and pa. pple. of Lie *v.*1

Lin, obs. variant of Line *sb.*1, Linn, waterfall.

Linable, lineable (ləi·năb'l), *a.* [f. Line *sb.*2 or *v.*2 + -able.] Ranged in a straight line.
1698 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 289 Buildings running linable from that and an old howse. 1700 *Ibid.* 290 Yᵉ building some time since intended for a Chapell and linable to yᵉ southward. 1708 *Ibid.* (1886) II. 60 That a bridge be made..lineable with the new intended street. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 75 His Feet..should be carried lineable. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 7/2 By opening a valve the slide..becomes lineable with the barrel of the gun.

Linage (ləi·nėdʒ). Also lineage. [f. Line *sb.*2 + -age.] **a.** Position (of figures) in line. **b.** Quantity of printed or written matter estimated in number of lines. **c.** Payment according to the number of lines.
a. 1883 in *Are we to read backwards?* 39 The modern Arabic figures—uniform in linage—were more legible than the 'old style' figures.
b. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 9 May 446/1 Fair progress was made, though no great amount of lineage of the Bill was disposed of.
c. 1888 *Globe* 27 Oct. 6/5 An editor..offered him [Mr. Swinburne] 'lineage' for a poem. 1898 *Kendal Mercury* 7 Jan. 5/6 One of the terms of the engagement was that he [a reporter] was to have half the 'lineage'.

Linage, obs. form of Lineage.

Linaloa, -aloe: see Lign-aloes.

† **Li·nament.** *Surg. Obs.* [ad.L. *līnāment-um*, f. *līnum* flax.] Lint rolled into a tent for surgical use.
1623 in Cockeram. 1721 in Bailey. Hence in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Linaria** (ləinēᵊ·riă). *Bot.* Pl. -as. [mod.L., f. *līnum* flax.] Toad-flax (*Linaria vulgaris*).
1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 376 Linaria: wilde flaxe, or tode flaxe. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* ii. iii. 367 Double Violets yet remain, Linaria's. 1758 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 509 A little yellow and white flower we found, like linaria.

Linarite (ləi·nărəit). *Min.* [Named by Glocker, 1837, from *Linares*, Spain, where it is alleged to be found.] Sulphate of lead and copper, found in brilliant blue crystals.
1844 Alger *Phillips' Min.* 552. 1852 Brooke & Miller *Min.* 554 *Linarite.* Cupreous sulphate of lead. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 664 Linarite occurs altered to cerussite.

† **Li·nary.** *Obs.* In 6 lynary, linari. [Anglicized form of Linaria.] Toad-flax.
1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 58 If it [Osyris] haue no name it maye be called in englishe Lynary or todes flax. 1562 — *Herbal* ii. 93 Pinespourge hathe much milck which linari lacketh in hyr lefe.

Linative, corruption of Lenitive.
1601 *M. Magd. Lament.* Concl. 139 in *Fuller Worthies' Miscell.* (1871) II, Thy linative applide, did ease my paine.

Lince, dial. f. Linch; obs. f. Lynx.

Lincean, Linceus: see Lyncean, -eous.

Lince(y, obs. variants of Linsey.

Linch (linʃ), *sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. in *Comb.* Forms: α. 1 lynis, 4 lins, 5 lynce, 4, 8-9 *dial.* lince. β. 6 linche, 9 linch. [OE. *lynis* masc. = OS. *lunisa* fem. (Du. *luns, lens*, late MHG. *luns, lunse*, mod.G. *lünse*). A shorter form *lin* (? OE. **lyne*:—**luni-*) corresponding to OHG. *lun* fem., mod.G. dial. *lunn, lon*, appears in Lin-nail and Linpin.]
† **1.** = Linch-pin. *Obs.*
a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 8 Axedones, lynisas. *c* 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 267/29 Axedo, lynis. *c* 1315 Shoreham iv. 223 (E. E. T. S.) Þer-fore me makeþ prynses þe host to gouerni, And ase wheweleп þe linses To-gadere heldeþ hy. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 84 Boltes forlokkes kayes lynces and a taile pynne for the said Curtowe.
† **b.** *Naut.* ? A belaying-pin. *Obs.*
1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Haile the linche and the scheitis.
2. *Comb.*: † **linch-box**, ? = *axle-box*; **linch-clout** (see quot.); **linch-drawer** *dial.*, a tool for drawing out linch-pins; **linch-hoop**, 'a ring on the spindle of a carriage-axle, held in place by the linch-pin' (*Cent. Dict.*). Also Linch-pin.
1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4935/4 One other sort with both Edges Cyphered off, commonly call'd the Lince-box. 1782 *Rees's Cycl., Linch-clout*, in Artillery, the flat iron under the ends of the arms of an axle-tree to strengthen them, and diminish the friction of the wheels. 1892 *Auctioneer's Catal. Farm Sale* (*Kent*), Lince drawer and grease pots.

Linch (linʃ), *sb.*2 *dial.* [repr. OE. *hlinc*: see Link *sb.*1] A rising ground; a ridge; a ledge, esp. one on the side of a chalk down; an unploughed strip serving as a boundary between fields.
1591 in *Wiltsh. Archæol., etc., Mag.* VI. (1860) 195 There leadinge westwarde..to a linche; there contynuinge the same linch to Maddington Waie. 1670 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Linch* (Sax.), a Bank, Wall, or Causey between land and land, or Parish, and Parish, to distinguish the bounds. 1787 *Survey* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., The lands in the fields are called dales and the linches or green strips on each side are called marfurs or meerfurrows. 1797 Maton *West. Counties* II. 186 Those singular natural terraces..the linches or linchets, as they are called. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 350 'Linches' naturally formed by the action of the plough on a hillside.

Linch, *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* *intr.* To limp.
1570 Levins *Manip.* 134/34 To linche, *claudicare.* 1825-80 in Jamieson.

† **Linch**, *v.*2 *Obs.* [? Cf. Link *v.*2] *intr.* ? To prance. Only in *ppl. a.*
1593 Hollyband *Fr. Dict.*, s.v. *Coquelineux, Cheval Coquelineux*, a linching horse.

Linch (linʃ), *v.*3 [f. Linch *sb.*1] *trans.* To fasten with or as with a linch-pin.
1898 Viscount Dillon in *Archæol. Jrnl.* Ser. ii. V. 313 The pasguard is also linched on a pin standing out of the elbow-piece.

Linch, variant of Linge *dial.*, to beat.

Linchet (li·nʃėt). *dial.* Forms: 7-9 lynchet(t, 9 linchard, 8- linchet. [f. Linch *sb.*2; perh. by confusion with *lanchet*, Landshard.]
1. A strip of green land between two pieces of ploughed land.
1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 71 *A Lynchett*, a green balk to divide lands. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 67 There happened in this ground to be a linchet ploughed up in the winter. 1863 Barnes *Dorset Gloss., Linchet* or *Linch, Lynchet* or *Lynch*,..the strip of green ground between two ploughed ledges. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss., Linch, Linchet,..Linchard*, &c.
2. A slope or terrace along the face of a chalk down. (Cf. Linch *sb.*2)
1797 [see Linch *sb.*2]. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 169 The parings from road-sides, old banks, and linchets, ant-hills, &c., are burnt. 1888 T. Hardy *Wessex Tales* (1889) 26 The 'lynchets', or flint slopes, which belted the escarpment at intervals of a dozen yards. 1898 — *Wessex Poems* 135 That Highway the Icen, Which trails its pale riband down Wessex O'er lynchet and lea.

Li·nch-pin. Also 4 lyns-, 7-9 lince, lins(e, 9 (*doubtfully genuine*) link-. See also Linpin. [f. Linch *sb.*1 + Pin.] A pin passed through the end of an axle-tree to keep the wheel in its place.
1376-7 *Compotus Roll Hyde Manor* (*MS. Deeds Westmr. Abbey*), In ij camellis ferri vocatis lynspins emptis pro carectis iiijd. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 The pins at the ends of the Axeltree is called Linch pins. 1682 *Providence Rec.* (1894) VI. 93 Jn ye Parlor 3 Cart boxes, i lince pinn & a washer 00-01-00. 1696 Phillips, *Lins-pin.* See *Linch-pin.* 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 5 One of the linch-pins that kept the wheel on the axletree. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 441 If the rogue..Left out his linchpin, or forgot his tar. 1847 Halliwell, *Link-pins.* Linch-pins are called also *link-pins* and *lin-pins* in the provinces. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* i. vi. (ed. 3) 137 There was the good old custom of taking the linchpins out of the farmers' and bagmen's gigs at the fairs. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 418 But who dares draw out the linchpin from the wagon-wheel.
Hence **Linch-pinned** *a.*, having linch-pins.
1893 H. J. Moule *Old Dorset* 109 Rough little cars, with wheels loosely linch-pinned.

Lincious, Linck, obs. ff. Lynceous, Link.

† **Li·ncloth.** *Obs.* [f. Line *sb.*1 + Cloth; the vowel of the first element underwent the shortening usual in compounds.
In the first quot. however *linne* seems to represent the accus. of Linen *a.*]
a. Linen cloth; a piece of the same. **b.** *pl.* Sheets for a bed.
c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 171/2261 Fastinge for to make, And..Linne cloth and schurte of selk for is sunnes forsake. 1340 *Ayenb.* 178 Vor to zeche þe more grace of clennesse, ase þet line cloþ þet is y-huyted be ofte wessinge. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 140 And þar him eft clethis, All his liche in lyn claþe. *c* 1450 *Douce MS.* 55 (Bodl.) xxix, Ley hem in a feyre lyncloth. 1506 *Inv.* in *Paston Lett.* III. 408 Item, ij. payre of lyncloys viij*d.* *Ibid.*, Item, ij. schertis and a quarter of lynclothe ij*s.* vj*d.* *Ibid.* 409 Item, a stomaker of lenclothe viij*d.* *Ibid.* 410 Item, a yerd of lynclothe viij*d.* *Ibid.*, John Keduray, a payre of lynclothys. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 242 Paper, or lyn clothe..make fenestrals in stede of glasen wyndowes. 1581 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 117, i pece of harborow lynne clothe, v*s.* vj*d.* 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* i. (1891) 5 Well serued of manye forraine Comodities..as with Wynes,..Iron Lincloth &c.

Lincoln (li·ŋkə̆n). Also 6 lyncolne, -cum, -kome, lincome, 8 linkome. [The name of an English city, the county town of Lincolnshire.]
1. Used *attrib.* or *adj.* in the following: † **Lincoln farthing**, a hearth-tax payable at Lincoln; **Lincoln green**, a bright green stuff made at Lincoln; † **Lincoln say**, a say or fine serge made at Lincoln; † **Lincoln twine**, (*a*) a twine or thread made at Lincoln; (*b*) a material woven from this.
1444 *Bp. Alnwick's Reg.* in Wordsw. *Lincoln Stat.* ii. (1897) 487 Commissio ad leuand' le smoke ffardyngis alias dict' *Lincoln farthinges. *c* 1510 *Gest R. Hode* cccxxxii. in Child *Ballads* III. 77 Whan they were clothed in *Lyncolne grene, They keste away theyr graye. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* vi. ii. 5 All in a woodman's jacket he was clad Of Lincolne greene. *a* 1845 Hood *Forge* i. xiii, With little jackets..Of Lincoln green. 1310-11 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 506 In xvij ulnis de *Lincolnesaye empt. pro Priore et sociis suis, xliij*s.* j*d.* 1565 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 506 Item of *lyncum tuyne to schew the Quens curges

tua unce. **1724** RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 183 A sark made of the linkome twine.

†**b.** Short for *Lincoln green.*

a **1568** *Christis Kirke Gr.* 14 Thair kirtillis wer of lynkome licht.

2. *ellipt.* as *sb.* in *pl.* A variety of sheep originally bred in Lincolnshire.

1837 YOUATT *Sheep* viii. 332 The Lincolns were decidedly inferior—they were fen sheep. **1886** C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 155 Lincolns made some good figures. **1897** *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* 61 The Teeswaters themselves were descended from the same stock as the Lincolns.

Lincture (li·ŋktiŭı). [ad. L. type **linctūra*, f. *lingĕre* to lick: see -URE.] = next.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. v. (1624) 306 Confection, Treacle,..Eclegmes or Linctures. **1818** in TODD. **1888** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Linctus (li·ŋktŏs). Pl. **linctuses.** [a. L. *linctus* a licking, f. *lingĕre* to lick.] A medicine to be licked up with the tongue.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., Linctus, a medicine that is to be lick'd with the tongue. **1704** F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 78 The Lozenge and Linctus are in every Bodies hand. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 2 Balsams, Linctus's, Pectorals. **1749** SHORT *Hist. Air*, etc. I. 222 Slippery, thickening, Linctuses were found of most Service. **1812** CRABBE *Flirtation* Wks. 1834 V. 276 I've heard of pangs that tender folks endure But not that linctuses and blisters cure.

†**Lind.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1 lind, linde, 3 5 linde, 3–6 lynde, (5 lyynde), 5–6 lynd, 3– lind. *β.* 6–8 lyne, line. See also LINN[2]. [OE. *lind* str. fem. and *linde* wk. fem. (Du. *linde*), OHG. *linda*, *linta* (MHG. *linde*, *linte*, G. *linde*), ON. (Sw. and Da.) *lind*:—OTeut. **lendā*, perh. :— pre-Teut. **lentā*, cogn. w. WAryan **lntā*, represented by Gr. ἐλάτη silver fir.]

1. The lime or linden (*Tilia Europæa*). In ME. poetry often used for a tree of any kind, esp. in phr. *under* (*the*) *lind.*

α. *a* **700** *Epinal Gloss.* 1004 *Tilia*, lind. **972** in Bond *Facs. Charters Brit. Mus.* (1877) III. xxx, Of steapan leahe in ða greatan lindan. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 1750 Þe wrenne sat in hore lynde. *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* xiv. 45 In May hit murgeth when hit dawes,..ant lef is lyght on lynde. *c* **1314** *Guy Warw.* 1205 (A.) And to pleyn vnder þe linde, Þe hert to chacen and þe hinde. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 513 Þe king..teld him vnder linde Þe best, hou it was boun And brouȝt. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I. 154 Was neuere leef vpon lynde liȝter ther-after. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1155 Be ay of chere as light as leef on linde. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 454 Lugge þi-selfe undyre lynde, as þe leefe thynkes. *c* **1460** *Play Sacram.* 389 Iason as Ientylle as euer was the lynde. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 525 Syne vp and doun, als lycht as leif of lynd. **1546** PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) R v a, Ye may still a water, of the floures of lind, it is a tree called in latin tilia. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 538 Elms, and linds are not here so stately as further north.

β. *c* **1510** *Lytell Geste R. Hode* cccxcviii. in Child *Ballads* III. 75 On euery syde a rose-garlonde They shot vnder the lyne. [*Cf.* ccclxxiv, vnder the lynde.] **1587** HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 342 We haue verie great plentie.. of these [trees]..so are we not without the chesnut, the line [etc.]. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 541 As for the Line or Linden tree. **16..** *R. Hood & Guy of Gisbourne* xxii. in Child *Ballads* III. 92 How these two yeomen together they mett, Vnder the leaues of lyne.

¶ **2.** ? Used erroneously for '**wood**'.

a **1400** *Stockh. Med. MS.* ii. 572 in *Anglia* XVIII. 321 In an harys skyn do it bynde, And lete it so lyn in feld or lynde.

3. *attrib.*, as *lind-grove*, *-tree*; **lind-coal**, charcoal made of the wood of the lime.

c **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 569/34 *Calea*, a lyndtre. **14..** *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 101 lf. 76 (Halliw. s. v. *lyndecole*) Half an unce of lyndecole. **1577–87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 53/2 Euerie euening he would write twelue tables, such as they vsed to make on the lind tree. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 12 All prisoners Sir In the Line-grove which weather-fends your Cell. **1621** G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1632) 279 On Phrygian hills there growes An Oke by a Line-tree.

Lindabrides (lindæ·bridīz). *arch.* The name of a lady in the romance 'Mirror of Knighthood,' used allusively for: A lady-love, a mistress.

[**1585** R. P. tr. *Mirr. Knighthd.* I. II. xxi. (1599) 75 Beeing with childe by the Emperour [Alicandro]..she was delyuered at one birth of a sonne and a daughter,..the Damsell is called Lindabrides, and the Knight Meridian. **1599** B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. iii, *Amo.* Lindabrides! *Aso.* I, sir, the Emperour Alicandroe's daughter. **1633** ROWLEY *Match at Midnight* II. E.] **1640** SHIRLEY *Love's Cruelty* II. i, One that I would love and honour above all, my lady-paramount and superintendent Lindabrides. **1663** KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedd.* IV. i, Such a woman is my wife, and no Lindabrides. **1670** *Moral State Eng.* 29 When he is laid to sleep, his Landabrides and his dear friend divide the spoil. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* ii, I will visit his Lindabrides, by Saint George, be he willing or no.

Lindackerite (lindæ·kĕrəit). *Min.* [Named by Haidinger, 1853, after J. *Lindacker*, who first analysed it.] Hydrous sulph-arsenate of copper and nickel, found in oblong green crystals.

1857 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* (ed. 3) II. 427 Lindackerite [occurs]..in oblong, rhombohedral tables. **1868** DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 590 Lindackerite..on charcoal gives alliaceous fumes.

Linden (li·ndĕn), *sb.* [LINDEN *a.* used subst. The recent currency of the word is prob. due to its use in translations of German romance, as an adoption of G. *linden* pl. of *linde*, or as the first element in the comb. *lindenbaum* = 'linden-tree'.]

1. The lime-tree (see LIME *sb.*[3]).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. 106 b, The Lynden [*printed* Lynder], in Greeke φιλλυρία, and so in Italian, in Spanish Latera, in Dutch Lynden. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxxiii. 754 The broth of the leaves of Lynden sodde in water cureth the noughtie ulcers and blisters of the mouthes of young children. *a* **1785** T. POTTER *Moralist* II. 20 A majestic Linden reared its towering branches over the mouldering battlements. **1814** BYRON *Lara* II. xxv, Herself would..seat her down upon some linden's root. **1853** M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* iii, Air-swept lindens yield Their scent. **1889** COOK in *Nature* 3 Oct. 559 When the linden was in bloom a single hive of bees would sometimes store up 15 lbs. of honey in the day.

2. *Antiq.* Used to render the OE. *lind*, shield of lime-tree wood.

1855 J. HEWITT *Anc. Armour* I. 78 The shields placed in the graves were the ordinary 'lindens', of which no part commonly remains but the metal-boss and handle.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *linden-tree*; *linden-shaded* adj.

a **1849** J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 102 The *linden shaded courtyard. **1579** LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 373 *Linden tree: for filthy sores of childrens mouthes. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Teja*, a linden tree. **1760** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 817 Linden-tree, *Tilia*. **1818** SCOTT *Battle of Sempach* i, 'Twas when among our linden-trees The bees had housed in swarms.

†**Li·nden,** *a.* *Obs.* [OE. *linden*, f. *lind*: see LIND.] Made of the wood of the lime-tree.

a **1000** *Gnomic Verses* (Exeter MS.) 95 (Gr.) Scip sceal ȝenæȝled, scyld ȝebunden, leoht linden bord. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 2039 Bi water he sent adoun Liȝt linden spon.

Linder (li·ndəɹ). *Sc.* A woollen waistcoat or undershirt.

1768 A. ROSS in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 360/2 He'll sell his jerkin for a groat His linder for another o't. **1841** *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 142 They wear waistcoats, or linders, reaching no farther down than the waistband of the petticoat. **1897** *Aberd. Weekly Free Press* 26 Feb. (E. D. D.), Charged with having..stolen..a linder.

Lindiform (li·ndifǫɹm), *a.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Lindi-a* + -FORM.] Resembling the genus *Lindia*, said of certain apodous insect larvæ (Webster 1890).

Lindsayite (li·ndzĕ,əit). *Min.* [f. the surname *Lindsay* + -ITE. Named by Nordenskiöld, 1843, but the reference has not been traced.] An altered variety of anorthite.

1850 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* IX. 411 Lepolite and Lindseyite. **1892** DANA *Min.* 339 Lindseyite..is a somewhat altered variety.

Line (ləin), *sb.*[1] Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: 1 lín, 4–5 lynne, 4–6 lyn, 4–7 lyne, 5–7, 8–9 *dial.* lin, 6–7 linne, 3– line. [OE. *lín* neut. = OS. *lín* (Du. *lijn* in comb.), OHG. *lín* MHG. *lîn*, mod.G. *lein-* in comb.), ON. *lín* (Sw. *lin*), Goth. *lein*:—Com. Teut. type **līnom*, a. or cognate with L. *līnum* flax (whence F. *lin*), cognate with Gr. λίνον (ῐ), and perh. with λῖτί dat., λῖτα accus., linen cloth. The mod. dial. form *lin* (with the antecedent *lynne*, *linne*) is app. a back-formation from compounds like LINCLOTH, LINSEED.]

1. = FLAX. †**a.** The fibre of flax. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

In the 16–17th c. asbestos was often described as a kind of 'line' or flax (cf. LINEN B. 1 c, L. *linum indicum*, *linum fossile*).

c **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 20 Hread þæt waȝende ne to breceþ & lin smikende ne adwæscet. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 539 The bondes..weren of ful strong line. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 49 Þat ressayued þe messangers of Israel..and feled þam in hir hous amang towe of lyne. *c* **1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 795/18 *Hoc asperum*, a stryke of lyne. **1548** ELYOT *Dict.*, *Asbestinum*, a kynde of lyne which can not be burned. *Ibid.*, *Linum*, lyne or flaxe. **1611** COTGR., *Lin*, line, flax. *Lin vif*, a Kind of Indian line, or linnen, which the fire purifies, but consumes not. **1659** C. HOOLE tr. *Comenius' Orbis Sensual.* (1672) 121 Line and Hemp, being rated in water and dried again, are braked with a wooden Brake.

b. In mod. technical use, flax of a fine and long staple, which has been separated by the hackle from the tow. Occasionally applied to the similar fibre of other plants.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 215 The heckled flax, called *line*, when freed from the *tow*, is carried away to be sorted. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 198 China grass..half-bleached and full-bleached line from this grass. *Ibid.* 278 The long fibres called line, which remains in the hand of the heckler.

c. The plant itself.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 98 Now lyne and puls is sowe. *c* **1470** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) xxx, The lint rypit, the carle pullit the lyne. **1548** TURNER *Names of Herbes* 49 Linum is called in englishe Flax, lyne or lynte. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1289 The herbe Line..furnisheth us wherewith to make a simple, plaine, and slender vestment. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 37 In August he shall pull his Line and Hempe. **1839** STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 28 Fields of hemp are now no longer to be seen; but line or flax is still grown.

2. Flax spun or woven; linen thread or cloth. †Also, a napkin of linen; and in *pl.* linen vestments.

a **700** *Epinal Gl.* 634 *Manitergium*, liin [*a* **800** *Corpus Gl.* 1270 lin]. *c* **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* John xx. 6 Simon petrus..ineode in ða byrȝenne & ȝesæh ða lin ȝisetedo. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Þe haued line swarđ, and hire winpel wit. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 11112 He..wered noþer wol ne line. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 730 [He] solde alle his goud boþe wolen and lynne. *c* **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 82 A fair towaille of lyn. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 30 Fars hit thurghe a clothe of lyne. **1558** *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 17 § 1 No person..withe any Devise or Engyne made of Heere, Wooll, Lyne or Canvas..shall take and kyll..Spawne or Frye of Eeles, Salmon, Pyke or Pyckerell. **1591** SPENSER *Muiopot.* 364 Nor anie weauer, which his worke doth boast In dieper, in damaske, or in lyne. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 459 Little he was, and euer wore a breastplate made of linne. **1631** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 299 Ten yeardes of line for a sirptcloth. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bk.* (1857) 106 The kindes of linnes or huswife-cloath are brought aboute of peddlers. **1807** ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* IV. iii. 342 Some of the thoraces were made of line, or hemp twisted into small cords, and set close together. **1868** ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Lin*, linen; the fabric made with the fibre of flax; in contradistinction to the plant itself, which is sounded Line.

†**b.** Phr. *Under line* (occas. *in line*), in one's clothes; used in ME. poetry as a mere expletive. Cf. *under gore* (see GORE *sb.*[2] 2). *Obs.*

a **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* xiv. 46 Ah wolde lylie leor in lyn Y-here lovely lores myn. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1814 Þat lufsum vnder lyne. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 1202 Þe quene, Louesom vnder line. *c* **1400** *Rowland & O.* 846 He.. drissede hym in his worthy wede, þat lofesome vnder lyne.

†**3.** The seed of flax; LINSEED. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 78 Take camomell and lyne of eche lyke much. **1558–68** WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 90 b, Take thre pounde of the Oyle of lyne. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 38 b, They call the seede Lin, and the plant Flaxe.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) †*line beat* (cf. BEAT *sb.*[2]), † *-beater*, † *-boll* (cf. BOLL *sb.*[1] 3), *-dresser*, † *-house*, *-sorter*, *-spinner*, *-spreader*, *stump*, *tow*, *-weaver*, † *-webber*, *weft*, *-wick*, *work*, *-yard*, *yarn*; (sense 2) *line bed*, *clout*, † *-draper*, † *sock*, † *stock*, *table-cloth*; † **line-finch**, ? a linnet (cf. *flax-finch*); **line-gout**, some plant which hinders flax in its growth; † **line-spurge**, a proposed name for *Euphorbia Esula*; † **line-strike**, a hank of flax.

1483 *Cath. Ang.* 217/2 A *Lyne bete, *liniterium*. *Ibid.*, A *Lyne beter, *linifex*, *linificator*. **1418** *E. E. Wills* (1882) 37, ij. remenauntz of the *Lynne bed. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 A *Lyne bolle, *linodium*. *c* **1450** *Two Cookery-bks.* 112 Tak a fare *lynne cloute, & do therynne a disshful of ote-mele. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lin-clout*, linen rag. **1436** *Close Roll* 15 *Hen. VI*, *Lynnedraper. *c* **1515** *Cocke Lorell's B.* 9 Lyne webbers, setters, with lyne drapers. **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5909/4 John Northropp, late of Leeds, *Line dresser. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 A *Lyne fynche, *linosa*. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 568 The good hus-wife must be careful when the line is growne, to free it from being intangled with the weed using to wind about it which of some is called *line gout. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 A *Lyne howse, *linatorium*. *Ibid.* 218/1 A *Lyne soke (A. *Lynstoke), *linipedium*. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 215 *Line-sorters. **1723** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6186/10 Corbort Roman,..*Line-Spinner. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 216 Girls, termed *line-spreaders, are employed to unite the locks of line into one sliver. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 93 Pitiusa..may be called *lynespourge of the lyknes yt it hath with linaria. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 A *Lyne stryke, *linipulus*. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 198 *Line stumps, or the raw flax plant with the seed..as pulled and dried. **1619** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 75 One *lin tablecloth..for the communion table. **1897** *Daily News* 6 Mar. 8/6 *Line tow and jute yarns in buyers' favour. **1415** in *York Myst.* Introd. 27 *Lynweuers. *c* **1483** CAXTON *Dialogues* viii. 38 Gabriel the lynwevar. **1890** *Daily News* 20 Aug. 2/7 Some stocks of *line wefts are almost nil. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 10 With a *line-wick, another Esquimaux plan, we could bake bread. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 218/1 *Lyne warke, *linificium*. **1611** COTGR., *Ligneraye*, a *line-yard, or flax-yard. **1886** *Daily News* 4 Sept. 6/7 *Line yarns quiet.

Line (ləin), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 líne, 3–7 lyne, 4 lin, lingne, 4–6 ligne, lygne, 5 lyn, lynye, 3– line. *β.* *Sc.* 4 lynge, 4–6 ling. [Two words, ultimately of the same etymology, have coalesced. (1) OE. *líne* wk. fem. = MDu. *line* (mod.Du. *lijn*), OHG. *līna* (MHG. *line* cord, line, mod.G. *leine* cord), ON. *lína* (Sw. *lina*, Da. *line*); either a native Teut. formation on **līno-* flax, LINE *sb.*[1], or (more probably) an early Teut. adoption of L. *linea* (see below); (2) ME. *ligne*, *line*, a. F. *ligne* = Pr. *ligna*, Pg. *linha* (Sp. and It. in learned form *linea*):— popular L. **linja* repr. classical L. *līnea* (earlier *līnia*), orig. 'linen thread', a subst. use of *līnea* fem. of *līneus* (**līnius*) adj., flaxen, f. *līnum* flax = LINE *sb.*[1]; the subst. use of the adj. is due to ellipsis of some fem. sb., possibly *fibra* FIBRE.

In continental Teut. the popular L. **linja* was adopted as OHG. *linia* (MHG., mod. G., Du., Da. *linie*).]

I. Cord or string (and derived senses).

1. A rope, cord, string; † a leash for dogs or for hawks. *Obs.* in gen. sense; now chiefly *Naut.* or as short for *clothes-line*, etc. Also applied with words prefixed to particular 'makes' of rope, e.g. *cod-line*, *house-line*, *whale-line*.

a **1000** *Sal. & Sat.* 294 (Gr.) Yldo..ræceð wide langre linan, lisseð eall ðæt heo wile. *c* **1050** *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 182/24 *Spirae*, linan. [**1390–1** *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 40 Pro..v lynes parvis pro les ankeres et seyles.] *a* **1400** *Cursor M.* 29532 (Cott. Galba) Cursing es þe fendes lyne þat harles a man to hell pine. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* IX. 52 The seymen..Thair lynys kest, and waytyt weyll the tyd. *c* **1520** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 206 Pro vjxx fawdom long lyne for the convaans of the schryne with ij lytyll lynys callyd syde ropes. **1535** COVERDALE *Josh.* ii. 21 She knyt the rose coloured lyne in the wyndowe. **1589** RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.* 1727 The gesses, *lemniscus*. The

lines, *tænia*. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 4 And by her in a lin2 a milkewhite lambe she lad. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 186/2 The string wherewith we lead them; .. for a Spaniel [it is called] a Line. **1700** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 247 A Line seldom holding to strein..above 50 or 60 feet. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Lines*, among fowlers, is used to express the strings by which they catch birds. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 8 ¶ 7 Shirts waving upon lines. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., Deep-sea soundings for scientific purposes are recorded in thousands of fathoms, in which case the line is sometimes made of silk. **1889** A. B. GOULDEN *Mission of St. Alphege* 51 Family washing is hung on lines stretched across the lane.

b. In generalized sense, as a material: Cord.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 487/1 The making of two strand and three strand line.

†**c.** A 'cord' in the body. *Obs. rare.*

1611 FLORIO, *Linéa álba*, the white line, the vmbellical veine, the line or hollow tying from the nauel. **1780** COWPER *Table T.* 487 She pours a sensibility divine Along the nerve of every feeling line.

d. Applied to a spider's thread. *poet.*

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 218 The spider's touch, how exquisitely fine! Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. **1780** COWPER *Progr. Err.* 495 Spun as fine As bloated spiders draw the flimsy line. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 72 A gossamer line sighing itself along The air.

e. A telegraph or telephone wire or cable. Also (with mixture of sense 26), a telegraph route, a telegraphic system connecting two or more stations.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1191 Five great electric telegraphic lines. .. The extent of line thus served appears to be about fifteen hundred miles. **1854** [see CABLE *sb.* 3]. **1901** *Scotsman* 9 Mar. 9/3 The American trans-Pacific line.

f. *pl.* Reins. *dial.* and *U.S.*

1852 BRISTED *Upper Ten Thousand* 67 Handing the lines to Ashburner, as he stopped his team, Masters leaped out. **1895** RYDINGS *Manx Tales* 77 He'd jus' puk up the lines on the hosses back. **1901** G. W. CABLE *Cavalier* x, He stepped into the carry-all and took the lines.

†**g.** *fig. Line of life*: the thread fabled to be spun by the Fates, determining the duration of a person's life. *Obs.* Cf. sense 27.

c **1580** SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxix. iii, Lo, thou a spanns length mad'st my living line. **1600** *Cert. Prayers* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 694 That the line of thy mercies and the line of her life may be lengthened and run forth together. **1601** YARINGTON *Two Lament. Traj.* III. ii. E 3 b, This fatall instrument, Was mark'd by heauen to cut his line of life, And must supplie the knife of Atropos. **1623** HUGH HOLLAND *Pref. Verses* in *Shaks. 1st Folio*, Though his line of life went soone about, The life yet of his lines shall neuer out. **1681** FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* ix. 188 Our troubles about sin are short, though they should run parallel with the line of life.

2. A cord bearing a hook or hooks, used in fishing. Also *fishing-line*.)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 13285 At see sant Iohn and Iam he fand, Quilk þai þair lines war waitand. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 777 To fysshen here, he leyde out hook and lyne. *a* **1450** *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 8 Arme 3owr crop at þe ovir ende down to the frete with a lyn of vi herys & double the lyne. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Avian* xvi, Of a fyssher whiche with his lyne toke a lytyll fysshe. **1590** L. M[ASCALL] *title* A Booke of Fishing with Hooke & Line. *a* **1613** J. DENNYS *Secr. Angling* I. xx. B 4 The Line to lead the Fish with wary skill. **1653** WALTON *Angler* ii. 55 Put it [a grasshopper] on your hook, with your line about two yards long. **1827** PRAED *Red Fisherm.* 97 The line the Abbot saw him throw Had been fashioned and formed long ages ago. **1834** W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 50, I thought you never left your books except To trim the boat and set the lines.

b. In allusive phrases referring to the 'playing' of a hooked fish at the end of the line; esp. *to give line*: to allow full play, scope, or latitude.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 39 Giue him Line, and scope, Till that his passions (like a Whale on ground) Confound themselues with working. **1611** — *Winter T.* I ii. 181, I am angling now, (Though you perceiue me not how I giue Lyne). **1622** MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 124 We began to play, and I went wearying of them out by little and little, giving them line enough to runne themselues out of breath. **1670** EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 34 So soon as he gets hold of a text, he .. falls a flinging it out of one hand into the other, tossing it this way and that; lets it run a little upon the line, then 'tanutus, high jingo, come again'. *a* **1687** WALLER *Pride* 7 The meanest wretch, if Heaven should give him line, Would never stop till he were thought divine. *a* **1715** BP. BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 435 The King was willing to give Oates line enough, as he expressed it to me. **1854** DICKENS *Hard T.* II. viii, It's policy to give 'em line enough.

†**3.** *pl.* Strings or cords laid for snaring birds. *Obs.*

c **1325** *Song of Yesterday* 130 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 136 Þe schadewe cacchen þei ne myht For no lynes þat þei couþe lay. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 199 As hose leiþ lynes to lacche wiþ Foules. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Lines*, among fowlers, is used to express the strings by which they catch birds... These lines are made of long and small cords, knotted in different places.

4. A cord used by builders and others for taking measurements, or for making things level or straight. (Cf. PLUMB-LINE.) *Line-and-plummet* (attrib.): rigidly methodical.

1340, 1362 [see LEVEL *sb.* 1]. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* viii. 98 To hewe þis burde I will be-gynne, But firste I wille lygge on my lyne. **1525** FITZHERB. *Bk. Husb.* § 124 To take a lyne, and set it there as thou wylt haue thy hedge, and to make a trenche after thy lyne. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 28 Ane biggare can nocht make ane evin up wal without direction of his lyne. **1611** BIBLE *Ezek.* xl. 3 A man .. with a line of flaxe in his hand, & a measuring reed. **1758** J. WATSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 5), *Cordeau*, a Line divided into Fathoms, Feet, &c. to mark Out-works on the Ground, used by Engineers. **1848** *Chambers's Inform.* I. 515/2 The gardener measures and marks off all his figures in the ground with his line and spade. **1849** MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xii. (1875) 89 There was a line-and-plummet regularity, an angular preciseness, in Mrs. Breynton's mind and person. **1877** BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 297 Trees then he felled .. and carefully He smoothed their sides, and wrought them by a line.

fig. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 1068 Eueri wight þat hath an hous to founde..wole..send his hertes lyne out fro with Inne Alderfirst his purpos for to wynne. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 268 This decencie is .. the line and leuell for al good makers to do their busines by. **1859** FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* xli. (1899) 82 For 'Is' and 'Is-not' though with Rule and Line And 'Up-and-down' without I could define.

b. Phr. *By line*: chiefly in figurative contexts, with methodical accuracy. Also *by line and level, by rule and line*, etc.

c **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* 477 (Douce MS.) Þei settene listes by lyne one þe lo3 lande. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* xlvi. (1878) 101 Through cunning with dible, rake, mattock, and spade, by line and by leauell, trim garden is made. **1578, 1610** [see LEVEL *sb.* 1 *fig.*]. **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i. F 3, To carry Quarrells As Gallants doe, to manage 'hem, by line. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 10 It [i.e. the matter] is not pudled, but built up by Plummet and Line, with proportion to Time and Place. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 5 Plantations of our Europeans, which are laid out by the Rule and Line. **1781** COWPER *Conversat.* 789 A poet does not work by square or line, As smiths and joiners perfect a design.

c. *pl.* Appointed lot in life. In echoes of Ps. xvi. 6, where the reference seems to be to the marking out of land for a dwelling-place.

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xvi. 6 The lines are fallen vnto mee in pleasant places; yea, I haue a goodly heritage. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct. 7/3 The poor Pope's lines seem just now to have fallen in most unpleasant places, and are indeed hard lines. **1866** WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 175 My brother's lines have indeed fallen unto him in a pleasant place.

†**5.** Rule, canon, precept; standard of life or practice. [Cf. 4 b.] *Obs. rare.*

Line has been used in several places in the A. V. to translate Heb. קָו *qāv* (primarily 'cord') in this sense. Cf. *line upon line* (sense 23 h).

1340 *Ayenb.* 124 Uor be þise uirtue al þet man deþ..al he diȝt and let and reuleþ to þe lyne of scele. *Ibid.* 160 Þo þet ne zeneȝeþ..ac doþ al be riȝtuolnesse and be lingne. **1538** STARKEY *England* II. iii. 212 Thys thyng apperyth meruelouse straunge—pepul to haue the lyne of theyr lyfe to be wryte in a straunge tong. **1557** N. T. (Genev.) 2 *Cor.* x. 13 We wil not reioyce aboue measure .. but according to the measure of that line [κατὰ τὸ μέτρον τοῦ κανόνος], wherof God hath distributed vnto vs a measure. **1563** WINJET *Wks.* (1890) II. 7 An infallible, as it is a general, reul to al richt, an ewin lyne of lawtay. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* v. i. 3 Let none then blame me, if .. I doe not forme them to the common line Of present dayes, which are corrupted sore. **1607** MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* II. i. C b, A man must not so much as spit but within line and fashion. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* xix. 4 Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world.

6. *Hard lines*: ill luck, bad fortune. (Prob. nautical in origin; now often associated with 4 c.) *Hard line money* (Naut.): extra pay in consideration of special hardships.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. iii, The old seaman paused a moment. 'It is hard lines for me,' he said, 'to leave your honour in tribulation.' **1850** SMEDLEY *F. Fairleigh* iii, It will be 'hard lines' upon him. **1857** KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. iv. 110 'Gad, Sir, that was hard lines! to have all the pretty women one had waltzed with..holding round one's knees, and screaming to the doctor to save them. **1884** PAE *Eustace* 210 You seem to have had hard lines yourselves. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 2/1 *On a Torpedo-boat*, Besides, there is hard-line money, which makes up for a good many discomforts.

II. A thread-like mark.

7. A stroke or mark, long in proportion to its breadth, traced with a pen, a tool, etc. upon a surface. *Line of burden, floatation, war* (on the hull of a ship): see the sbs.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxviii. 8, I shal make to turne aȝeen the shadewe of lynes, bi the whiche it hadde go doun in the oriloge of Acath, in the sunne, bacward bi ten lynes. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 184 Be the gret Compas devised be Lines in manye parties; and that alle the Lynes meeten at the Centre. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 305/2 Lyne, or lynye, *linea*. **1551** RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Euery lyne is drawen betwene twoo prickes, wherof the one is at the beginning, and the other at the ende. **1559** W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 122 Draw a right line from A unto D. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 210 As many Lynes close in the Dials center So [etc.]. **1610** GUILLIM *Disp. Her.* (1679) 12 [Gules] is expressed in Graving by Lines drawn streight down the Escucheon... [Azure] is expressed by Lines drawn cross the Shield. **1610** WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 195 Archimedes .. was drawing of his lines. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 125 The line of Burthen, or fourth Line. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Lines*, in heraldry, the figures used in armories to divide the shield into different parts, and to compose different figures. **1781** COWPER *Hope* 607 He draws upon life's map a zigzag line. **1821** CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 100 An expression of forms only by simple lines. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 139 The writing-master first draws lines with a style.

fig. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 83 His life is paralel'd Euen with the stroke and line of his great Iustice. **1633** BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* 5 If thou have drawn in me some lines & notes of able indowments. **1677** TEMPLE *Let. to Chas. II*, Wks. 1731 II. 438, I promised to represent the whole to Your Majesty in the truest Lines and Colours I could possibly. **1878** LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 80 The lines of his character are indeed too broad and clear to be overlooked.

b. *Mus.* One of the horizontal parallel equidistant strokes forming the stave, or placed above or below it (*ledger lines*).

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. H 4 Cantat. Iudgement gentlemen, iudgement. Wast not aboue line? I appeale to your mouthes that heard my song. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. i. 4 Five lines is only usuzl for one of those Parts as being sufficient to contain the Compass of Notes thereto belonging. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 157/1. **1818** BUSBY *Gram. Music* 3 The Spaces, as well as the Lines of the Stave, furnish situations for the notes.

c. *Line of lines*, Gunter's line. *Line of numbers, of shadows*: see NUMBER, SHADOW.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Gunter's Line.*

d. *Fine Art.* Applied *spec.* to the lines employed in a picture; chiefly *collect.* or in generalized sense, character of draughtsmanship, method of rendering form. Also *pl.* (cf. sense 15) the distinctive features of composition in a picture. *Line of beauty*: the curve (resembling a slender elongated letter S), which according to Hogarth is a necessary element in all beauty of form. Also, with reference to engraving (see *line engraving* in 32).

1616 B. JONSON *Forest* xiii. 20, I, that .. haue not .. so my selfe abandon'd, as .. I should..feare to draw true lines, 'cause others paint. **1753** HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vii. 38 The waving line, which is a line more productive of beauty ..for which reason we shall call it the line of beauty...The ..line of beauty..being compos'd of two curves contrasted, becomes still more ornamental. *Ibid.* x. 52 For as .. there is but one that truly deserves the name of *the line of beauty*, so there is only one precise serpentine-line that I call *the line of grace*. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 46 A bold stroke with the line of beauty, and well shaped stalks, leaves and flowers .. are the only things a designer has to observe in compleating a well-designed damask pattern. **1824** DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* p. iv, Miniature engravings in the line manner. **1849** *Chambers's Inform.* II. 727/1 To this state of etching.. professional engravers bring their plates to be finished in the line manner. **18..** *Bookseller's Catal.*, First impressions of .. the 27 fine portraits .. all beautifully engraved in line. **1895** ZANGWILL *Master* II. i. 126 To translate into colour and line all this huge pageant of life. *Ibid.* II. iii. 154 We praise the mellow Virgilisms in Tennyson, but we are down upon the painter who repeats another's lines.

e. *Geomancy.*

c **1590** MARLOWE *Faust.* I. i. 49 Lines, circles, scenes, letters, and characters.

f. In various games, as tennis, football, etc., *the line* denotes a particular line which marks the limit of legitimate or successful play.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 35 Thou hast striken the ball, vnder the lyne. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1753) 127 Poor mortalls are so many balls Toss'd som o'r line, som under fortun's walls. **1890** HEATHCOTE etc. *Lawn Tennis* (Badm. Libr.) 334 It will often be extremely difficult for him to judge on which side of the line the ball was dropped. **1899** F. MITCHELL in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 210 When the throw-out belongs to his opponents, every forward on coming up to the line must mark his man.

8. Something resembling a traced mark, chiefly in natural objects; e.g. a thin band of colour; a suture, seam, furrow, ridge, etc. *Line of growth* (Conch.): see quot. 1839.

c **1290** *S. Edmund* 96 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 299 In al is bodi nas o weom..bote ase is heued was of I-smyte..A smal red line is al-a-boute. *c* **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 91 Longe leuys..þat hauyn whit lynys yn hem. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 266 The Lione he settis in the midis; than tua lynes, on the vttir syd, Wouen in threid of gold. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 203 Yon grey Lines, That fret the Clouds, are Messengers of Day. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 476 The lynes it hath are long and almost superficiary, yet diuided manifold..by the thin membrane running betwixt them. **1672** GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* (1682) 6 Those several Lines, by which both the said Varieties [of plants] are determin'd. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 290 *Line*, a narrow longitudinal stripe. **1839** SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 57 *Lines of growth*, the eccentric striæ or lines, formed by the edges of the successive layers of shelly matter deposited by the animal, by which it increases the shell. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 26 Along the faces of the sections the lines of stratification were clearly shown. **1880** RIMMER *Land & Freshw. Shells* p. xxiii, The line of growth. **1883** F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xiv, There were black lines under her eyes the next morning. **1895** ZANGWILL *Master* I. x. 111 A thin line of light crept again under the door.

b. A furrow or seam in the face or hands. In *Palmistry*: A mark on the palm of the hand supposed to indicate one's fate, temperament, or abilities; e.g. *line of life, of fortune, of the head, of the heart, of health* or *liver* (*hepatic line*).

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Incisuræ*, the lynes in the palme of the hande. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 56 The small lynes in our hande. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 169, I shall haue good fortune; goe too, here's a simple line of life. **1601** — *Twel. N.* III. ii. 84 He does smile his face into more lynes, then is in the new Mappe. **1621** B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* (1640) 55 You..meane not to marrie by the line of your life. **1653** R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 42 The Line of Life or of the Heart...He that hath this entire, long, clear and ruddy, shall live a happy life. *Ibid.*, Line of liver, liver line [see LIVER *sb.*[1] 1 c and 6]. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) IV. 7 No more than he can read the future estate of his soul in the lines of his face. **1842** LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* III. v, The line of life is crossed by many marks. **1895** ZANGWILL *Master* III. ii. 290 There were lines of premature age on the handsome face.

c. A narrow region in a spectrum, appearing to the eye as a fine straight black or shining stroke transverse to the length of the spectrum. Called collectively *Fraunhofer's lines*.

1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. v. 117 Dr. Woollaston .. discovered six fixed dark lines in the spectrum. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 21/1 The beautiful discovery made by Wollaston and Fraunhofer of the existence of dark spaces, bands transverse to the length of the spectrum, and now generally designated Fraunhofer's lines.

d. *Jewellery.* (See quot.)

1883 *Daily Tel.* 12 Feb. 5/2 The..cat's-eye..is characterised by possessing a remarkable play of light resulting from a peculiarity in its crystallisation. This ray of light is called 'line' by jewellers.

9. *Math.* An element of configuration such as must be represented in geometrical figures by a 'line' (sense 7); a continuous extent (whether straight or curved) of length without breadth or thickness; the limit of a surface; the trace of a moving point.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 17 A Circle is a plaine and flat figure comprehended within one line, which is called a circumference. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. ii. 2 A lyne is a magnitude hauing one onely space or dimension. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Def. ii. 2. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 434 If from any Point *L* of the Ellipse two right Lines *LS*, *LE* be drawn. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 280 Lines are either Parallel, Oblique, Perpendicular, or Tangential. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 6 He considers a line as composed of an infinite number of points. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Theory Electr. & Magn.* I. 155 The line $x = \kappa \log f$.

b. With various defining words: A curve connecting all points having a common property.

1826 [see ISOTHERMAL]. 1850, 1873 [see ACLINIC]. 1877 [see ADIABATIC].

10. A circle of the terrestrial or celestial sphere; e.g. † *ecliptic, equinoctial,* † *tropic line.* Now *rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 9 In Armenia, Macedonia, Italia, and in oper londes of þe same lyne. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol., The arising of any planete aftur his latitude fro the Ecliptik lyne. 1511, 1551 [see EQUINOCTIAL A. 1]. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 The lyne, called *Tropicus Cancri* and the *Equinoctial* lyne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 282 Under the Ethiop Line By Nilus head. 1667–8 NEWCASTLE & DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* v. i. D.'s Wks. 1883 III. 83, I have seen your .. ecliptics, and your tropic lines, sir. 1837 [see EQUINOCTIAL A. 1].

b. *The line*: the equinoctial line; the equator. *Under the line*: at the equator. (Sometimes written with a capital.)

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 392 (*marg.*) The straight of Malaca is vnder the line. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* I. iii. 5/1 The shippes are at the least two monthes before they can passe the line. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 1 Sebastian Cabot .. sayled to about forty degrees Southward of the lyne. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* iii. 27 Some of the Indians that live near the heats of the Line. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 62 Where spices smoke beneath the burning Line. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 69 The naked negro, panting at the line. 1814 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* XII. 92 To prohibit all trade in slaves north of the Line. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 606 In a darker isle beyond the line.

allusively. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 235. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 44. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Misc., Account* 42 Cold frozen Loves with which I pine, And parched Loves beneath the Line. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 125 The Beams of his glory strike it but obliquely and feebly, but shortly it will be under the line, and there the sun shall stand still.

11. Often used for 'straight line' (sense 9); esp. in *Physics* and *techn.*, as in *line of the apsides, of distance, of force, of sight* (for which see those words). *Line of fire* (see quot. 1859).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xx. 90 þe lyne þat es betwene þise twa sternez departez all þe firmament in twa partes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 139 Marking diligentlye that the Center of the second Circle, be in the line of sighte. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. xxiv. 116 By meanes of the shadowes, or visuall lines, representing the saide shadowes. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 266 The forces which act upon a body .. may be resolved into the directions of three lines or axes. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* Gloss. 778 *Line of centres*, a line drawn from the centre of one wheel to the centre of another when their circumferences touch each other. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 319 Whenever the axis of a single lens comes in the line between the observers and the focus. 1859 'STONEHENGE' *Shot-gun* 314 The line of fire is the indefinite projection of the axis of the barrel. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* § 82 I. 84 If a line be drawn whose direction at every point of its course coincides with that of the resultant force at that point, the line is called a Line of Force. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 250/1 Any number of players can take part .. so long as they are not so crowded as to get into each other's line of play.

b. *Fencing.* (See quot.)

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Line*, in fencing, is that part of the body directly opposite to the enemy, wherein the shoulders, the right arm, and the sword, ought always to be found; and wherein are also to be placed the two feet, at the distance of 18 inches from each other. In this sense, a man is said to be in his line, to go out of his line, &c.

c. *On the line*: said of a picture in an exhibition which is hung so that its centre is about on a level with the eye.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 314 The centre of the picture should not be much above the level of the eye. In an exhibition the pictures in this most favourable situation are said to be on the 'line'. 1873 *Punch* 26 Apr. 169/1 Pictures hung 'upon the line' at the Academy, for reason of their merit. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. ii. 134 And I was also on the line in the big room.

12. In advb. phr. (mostly *obs.*) having reference to the straight line, e.g. *even as line, even by line, as straight as line* (now, *as a line*), *as line right, right* (*up*) *as a* or *any line, in* (*until*) *ane ling* (Sc.): in a direct course, straightforward; also, straightway, at once. (Cf. LINE-RIGHT.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 150 After in a while com R. euen as lyne. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 6370 (Kölbing) Purch þe wombe & purch þe chine þe spere ȝede euen bi line. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1412 (1461) To his Neces hous as Streyt as lyne He com. *Ibid.* III. 179 (228) Pandarus, as faste as he may dryue, To Troylus þo com as lyne right. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (*Jacobus*) 298 He gert fele knychtis in a lynge pryk efter þame. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 49 Than sprent thai sammyn in-till a lyng. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 692 To purgatorie y shal as streight as lyne. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) xvi, To the wolff he went in to ane ling. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. viii. 43 Lyke as ane lyoun..Cummys braidand on the best fast in a lyng. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 687 Quhilk causit him go leip furth in ane ling. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 27 Thou folowest their steppes as right as a lyne. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xliii, He.. went as straight as a line.

13. A direction as traced by marks on a surface or as indicated by a row of persons or objects. *To bring into* (*a*) *line*: to align; *fig.* to cause (persons) to agree, to make unanimous. † *To draw in a* or *one line*: to be unanimous.

a 1500 *MS. Ashmole* 344 lf. 22 b (*Chess rules*), Draw thy kyng..forth in to the lyne ther his kyng goth yn. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 65 He loued me: We drew both in one line. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 152 Now Powers from home, and discontents at hom[e] Meet in one line. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. xxi. 1127 Seeing the L[.. of the Senat thus drawing all in a line. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 6 The Bottom-line is the line that bounds the bottom of the Descending Letters. 1763 HOYLE *Chess* 163 When your Adversary has a Bishop and one Pawn on the Rook's Line. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 355 As the breech sight, the muzzle sight, and the object aimed at, are..at different distances from the eye, it is difficult to bring them at once into line. 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* IX. 89 Livingstone..was going to get the horses in line, to start them for the farmer's Cup. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. ci. 2 Jonathan, too, is coming into line; his caustic wit is making its way into the press. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 3/1 It was found a matter of no small difficulty to get all the owners into line.

b. *Mil.* (See quot. 1872–6.) Cf. sense 21.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 73 When the open Column, halted on the Ground on which it is to form, wheels up into Line. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v., When the light infantry companies are in line with their battalions. 1872–6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v., The term *in line* is applied to a battalion when its companies are deployed on the same alignment to their full extent, i.e. in two ranks. Columns are said to be *in line* when their fronts are on the same alignment. 1881 TENNYSON *Charge Heavy Brigade* i, And he call'd 'Left wheel into line!'

14. Contour, outline; lineament.

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) C 3 b, Seeming him was his wife, Both in line, and in life. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 107 Euerie line and tricke of his sweet fauour. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. i. 10 The Lines of my body are as well drawne as his. 1818 SHELLEY *Lines on Euganean Hills* 19 The dim long line before Of a grey and distant shore. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eöthen* viii. (1878) 122 The line of my features. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 450 The savage lines of his mouth. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1240/2 The skirt falling in straight, plain lines to the ground. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* V. iii. 286 The round line of the sea was bleared and broken.

15. *pl.* a. The outlines, plan, or draught of a building or other structure; *spec.* in *Ship-building*, the outlines of a vessel as shown in its horizontal, vertical, and oblique sections. (Also *fig.*)

1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Irel.* Wks. 1731 I. 121 The raising such Buildings as I have drawn you here the Lines of. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xiii, Nor have I heard of any other Ship built by the Kings-fisher's Lines. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 66 The principal Lines of my Design of a Bridge suitable to that Place. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 188 Carnac .. remained .. to lend his countenance and aid to measures, the line of which he had contributed to draw. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 336 Model of a ship's hull. .. The novelty claimed in the uniformity of its lines. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lvii. (1896) 174 Her extravagant poop that caught the wind, and her lines like a cocked hat reversed.

b. *fig.* Plan of construction, of action, or procedure: now chiefly in phr. *on* (such and such) *lines.*

1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* I. ii. 13 In all very uncultivated countries..there are but obscure lines of any form of government. 1807 S. COOPER (*title*) The First Lines of the Practice of Surgery; being an elementary work for Students [etc.]. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lv. 18 The lines of their policy are often to be traced for the most part by conjecture and inference. 1875 — *Gen. Hist. Rome* li. (1877) 404 He did not live to lay even the first lines of his great work. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 80 He had reorganised the constitution on the most strictly conservative lines. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lxi. 432 Nearly all these offices are contested on political lines. 1889 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 286 No later work of Victor Hugo's, written on the same lines or in the same temper, can reasonably be set beside the *Châtiments.*

16. [After F. *ligne.*] A measure of length, the twelfth part of an inch.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 61 It did bear but 2 inches and 9 lines French for its greatest Aperture. 1759 ADANSON *Voy. Senegal* 101, I was informed, that there fell two inches three lines of water. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 62 The Long-tailed Field-Mouse...Length of head and body three inches eight lines. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* i. 3 Varying from less than a line to many inches in length.

b. In recent technical use (see quot.).

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 133 Button Gauge...The numbers indicate the quantity of 'lines' in diameter. This 'line' is equal to the French millimetre.

17. A limit, boundary; more fully, *line of demarcation.* Phr. *To draw the line* (see DRAW *v.* 59 b); also, with similar meaning, *to* † *lay, form a line. To run the lines* (U. S.): see RUN *v.*

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* (Arb.) cxii, And now the night grew neere her middle line. *a* 1613 J. DENNYS *Secr. Angling* I. iv. B 1 b, Of Heauen the middle Line That makes of equall length both day and night. 1727–52 [see DEMARCATION]. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 228 And Middle natures, how they long to join, Yet never pass the insuperable line! 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 108 Their different principles compose some of the strongest political lines which discriminate the parties even now subsisting amongst us. 1770 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* iii. (1876) 33 It is this intellectual dignity..that ennobles the Painter's art; that lays the line between him and the mere mechanic. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. iii. (1840) I. 69 To form a line between them and the Company, it was ordained, that [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 30 The line which bounded the royal prerogative. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vii, Hold on and hit away, only don't hit under the line. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xviii. 303 The lines of separation of the great watersheds.

b. *Mason's and Dixon's line*: the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, so named from the two astronomers who surveyed it (1763–1767), and forming the line of demarcation between the free and the slave States.

1850 WHITTIER *Old Portr. & Mod. Sk.* Pr. Wks. 1889 II. 195 Every petty postmaster south of Mason and Dixon's line became *ex officio* a censor of the press. 1861 LOWELL *E Pluribus Unum* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 51.

† **18.** Degree, rank, station. *Obs.*

1528 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 121 Skiparis and seruandis of euery lyne. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 168 To shew the Line, and the Predicament Wherein you range vnder this subtill King. *Ibid.* III. ii. 85 And in that very Line, Harry, standest thou. 1782 PAINE *Let. Abbé Raynal* (1791) 37 One whom years, experience, and long established reputation have placed in a superior line. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apol.*, etc. (ed. 3) IV. 46 She .. had received a more liberal education than is usually bestowed upon English women in the middle line of life.

III. Applied to things arranged along a (straight) line.

19. A row or series of persons or objects.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* H ij, Men call a line of Brickes, and a line of Asshelers stones, when many bee laied in a rowe, in lengthe. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. i. 117 What will the Line stretch out to th' cracke of Doome? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 4 The Officers planting themselves in a Line on the left Hand of each Column. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 28 Aug., The Street..is perhaps the most beautiful line of building in the world. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 57/2 The bond was wrote obliquely, from right hand to left, the seals in a line, on the margin. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 260 A line of trading posts from the Mississippi and the Missouri across the Rocky mountains. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 31 Trees in formal line. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xiv. (1879) 301 The valley..enclosed by lower lines of hills than [etc.]. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xiii, The line of festal light in Christ-Church hall. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 158 In the whole line of the procession.

b. A fancy name for: A flock of geese.

[1802 DANIEL *Rur. Sports* II. 465 [Geese in flight] form two oblique lines like the letter V, or if their number be small, only one line.] 1882 *Standard* 10 Feb. 5/3 To speak by the book, of a 'line' instead of a 'flock' of geese.

20. *Mil.* A trench or rampart; *pl.* (also *collect. sing.*), a connected series of field-works. Also, one of the rows of huts or tents in a camp or cantonment (see quots. 1872–6 and 1876). *Line of circumvallation, defence*, etc.: see the second sbs.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 613 The Line that incompassed his Camp was 8 Foot high. 1695 PRIOR *Ballad Taking Namur* 113 Regain the lines the shortest way, Villeroy. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 139 ¶ 7 He took the French Lines without Bloodshed. 1793 BURNS *Sodger's Return* i, I left the lines and tented field. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 352 Lines were now run from bastille to bastille, and the town was completely shut in. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 21 To attack the Gorkha positions at the western extremity of their line. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 263 *Lines* are formed for the entrenchment of armies, and are composed of a succession of redans, &c. (joined by curtains). 1872–6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Cantonments*, In India .. a cantonment contains barracks for European troops, and native huts termed lines for the Sepoys. 1876 *Murray's Handbk. Surrey*, etc. 173 In the North Camp [Aldershot] the buildings are principally of wood, arranged in 'lines'.. which are lettered from A to Q. Each line is an oblong block of about 40 huts.

fig. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 220 They hastened to entrench themselves within the lines of absolute despotism.

21. *Mil.* and *Naut.* A row or rank of soldiers (distinguished from a *column*); a row of ships in a certain order. Also occas. *collect. sing.* = ships of the line. *Line of battle*: see BATTLE *sb.* 12. *Ship of the line*: a line-of-battle ship.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4054/1 Their Line consisted of 52 Ships and 24 Gallies. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 4222/3 He had then 30 Ships of the Line,..besides two or three Frigats. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) A a 3 b, The line is said to be formed abreast, when the ships sides are all parallel to each other, on a line which crosses the keels at right angles. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Characters* 56/2 Lord Cornwallis put him in command of the second line of the army. 1801 CAMPBELL *Battle of the Baltic* ii, While the sign of battle flew On the lofty British line. 1805 in Duncan *Life of Nelson* (1806) 231 We have only 11 line, 3 frigates, and a sloop. 1813 SOUTHEY *Life of Nelson* vi, The fleet from Cadiz .. consisting of from seventeen to twenty sail of the line. 1815 BYRON *Ode*, '*We do not curse thee, Waterloo*'

iii, While the broken line enlarging, Fell or fled along the plain. **1838** LYTTON *Leila* IV. i, Suddenly the lines of the Moors gave way.

b. *The line*: in the British army, the regular and numbered troops as distinguished from the guards and the auxiliary forces; in the U.S. army, the regular fighting force of all arms.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* **1813** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 141 To prevent the men from volunteering to serve in the line. **1849** *Chambers's Inform.* II. 184/2 The pay of a private..in the cavalry of the line [is] 1*s.* 4*d*..in the infantry of the line, 1*s.* 1*d.* **1858** LYTTON *What will he do?* II. v, Then Charlie Haughton sold out of the Guards.. [and] went into the line. **1865–6** H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 148 The Connecticut line..assembled to return to their homes and leave the army to its fate. **1881** J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. iii. 37 The new head-dress for the Line.

c. *All along the line*: at every point.

1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 246 God will be victorious all along the line in the present battle. **1880** T. HODGKIN *Italy & Invaders* I. I. i. 117 The campaign of 378 opened auspiciously for the interests of Rome along the whole line.

22. A regular succession of public conveyances plying between certain places; e.g. the Cunard line (of steamers), the White Star line.

1848 *Chambers's Inform.* I. 424/2 Lines of large steamers are got up by companies as a speculation. **1900** F. T. BULLEN *Idylls of Sea* 198 The better class of seamen will be found making voyage after voyage in the same vessel or at least in the same line. **1901** *Scotsman* 2 Mar. 10/1 The first vessel of the new direct line to Jamaica from England.

23. A row of written or printed letters.

a. *gen.* One of the rows of letters in any piece of writing or letterpress: often, esp. in *pl.*, put for the contents or sense of what is written or printed.

†*Line by line*: from beginning to end, seriatim. *To read between the lines*: to discover a meaning or purpose not obvious or explicitly expressed in a piece of writing.

a **1000** *Riddles* xliii. 10 (Gr.) Se torhta Æsc an an linan. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 94 þe Bulle In two lynes hit lay and not a lettre more. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 84 Quhen the marschall the cowyne Till bath the lordis lyne be lyne Had tald. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 428 In canoun ne in þe decretales I can nouȝte rede a lyne. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 1821 Loo 'litill thefe' in ilka lyne his lettir me callis. **1591** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 1 Com'st thou with deepe premeditated Lines? With written Pamphlets? **1638** BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 100 The good opinion you have of me, which is to be seen in every lyne of your letter. **1709** H. FELTON *Classics* (1718) 80 Two Lines would express all they say in two Pages. **1711** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4807/4 Let him send a Line or two directed to the Blue Anchor and Crown. **1713** STEELE *Englishman* No. 53, 344 Clerks amongst us make distant Lines, few words in those Lines. **1755** JOHNSON s.v., (In the plural) A letter; as, I read your lines. **1796** JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* XXVI. (1813) 130 Not a note, not a line, did I receive in the mean time. **1816** C. WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* 31 We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone. **1856** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 299 The distance between your lines in the letter just come. **1866** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 118 No writer..was ever more read between the lines. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 194 In every line that he wrote Cicero was attitudinising for posterity. **1880** SPURGEON *Serm.* XXVI. 327 They do not say as much to their secret selves; but you can read between the lines these words—'What a weariness it is!' **1896** *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* p. xviii, A line-for-line and page-for-page reprint of the original text.

fig. **1573** L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1586) 210 The last line of all thinges is death.

b. *spec.* in *Printing.* A row of types or quads.

1659 C. HOOLE tr. *Comenius' Orbis Sensualium* (1672) 191 The Compositor .. composeth words in a composing stick, till a Line be made. **1676** MOXON *Print Lett.* 11 You must indent your Line four *Spaces. Ibid.*, It is not graceful to end a Break with a short word onely in a line. **1683** — *Mech. Exerc.* II. 394 *White-line*, a Line of Quadrats. **1841** W. SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 310 *Head line*, the top line of a page in which is the running title and folio, but sometimes only a folio.

† **c.** *collect.* A written record, message, etc. *Obs.*

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 1932 [He] Vn-lappis liȝtly þe lefe & þe line [*v.r.* lines] redes. *Ibid.* 2060 And vneth limpid him þe lee þe lyne me records. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 9628 The Secund day suyng, sais me the lyne, þe Troienis full tymli tokyn þe feld.

d. A few words in writing; often applied to a short letter.

1647 H. MARKHAM *Let.* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 3, I .. desire a line under your own hand to whom I shall deliver the castle. **1751** BERKELEY *Let. to Johnson* 25 July, Wks. 1871 IV. 326 A line from me in acknowledgment of your letter. **1775** J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 352, I have this morning received a line from Mrs. Warren. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 415 History was too much occupied with courts and camps to spare a line for the hut of the peasant or for the garret of the mechanic. **1865** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 279 Dearest,—Just a line to say that all goes well. **1894** MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* II. 307 Marcella scribbled a line on a half sheet of paper, and .. despatched Benny with it.

e. The portion of a metrical composition which is usually written in one line; a verse; *pl.* verses, poetry. Also *pl.*, (so many) lines of verse (sometimes, of prose) set to be written out as an imposition in school.

To read the line (Sc.): to give out the words of a metrical psalm or hymn a line at a time (cf. LINE *v.*[2] 6).

1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 8 The regent sal cause thayme to writ twa or thre lynis of Terence. **1599** DRAYTON *Idea* xlii, And in my lines, if shee my loue may see! **1623** B. JONSON *To memory of Shakespeare*, Marlowes mighty line. **1630** MILTON *On Shaks.*, Each heart Hath from the leaves of thy unvalu'd Book, Those Delphick lines with deep impression took. **1709** POPE *Ess. Crit.* 347 And ten low words oft creep in one dull line. **1752** HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 211 Each line, each word, in Catullus, has its merit. **1792** COWPER (*title*) Lines addressed to Dr. Darwin. **1809** BYRON *Eng. Bards & Review.* 390 Lines forty thousand, cantos twenty-five! **1867** A. DICKSON *Rambling Recoll.* (1868) 33 To dispense with reading the line in psalmody was by many held to be profane. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 252 The lines of Homer which you were reciting. **1894** WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 72 To commute the punishment to 500 Latin lines.

f. *pl.* Short for *marriage lines*, the certificate of marriage. Applied also *dial.* to other kinds of certificates (e.g. of church membership).

1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss., Lines.* Marriage-lines is a certificate of marriage often asked for and kept by the bride. **1840** MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xi, She could not produce her marriage lines. **1861–2** THACKERAY *Adv. Philip* xii. (1869) I. 254 'How should a child like you know that the marriage was irregular?' 'Because I had no lines', cries Caroline quickly. **1890** W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 81 'Lines of admission', or as we should call them letters of recommendation. **1901** *Union Mag.* Mar. 106/1 The old minister fell into a reverie in the very midst of filling in Sandy M'Turk's lines.

g. *pl.* The words of an actor's part.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 7 Dec., He [an actor] said, 'Do let me get in some of my "lines"'.

h. *Line upon line*: now taken as referring to the reiteration of statements in successive lines of writing or print (for the orig. meaning see 5).

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XXVIII. 10. **1837** MRS. T. MORTIMER (*title*) Line upon line; or, a second series of the earliest religious instruction the infant mind is capable of receiving. **1896** *Home Mission.* (N. Y.) Aug. 218 A line-upon-line presentation of these facts.

IV. Serial succession.

24. A continuous series of persons (rarely of things) in chronological succession. Chiefly with reference to family descent, a series in which each member is the parent of the one next following. So *male, female line, direct line.* For *heir of line*, see HEIR 1 b.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 279 If gentillesse were planted natureelly vn-to a certeyn linage, doun the lyne. **1426** LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14696 'Flatrye'.. by dyssent off lyne doun Eldest douhter off Falsnesse. *c* **1440** *Jacob's Well* 48 In þe lyne vpward, þi fadyr is to þe in þe first degre of kynrede. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* I. 34 The fyrst rycht lyne of the fyrst Stewart. **1513** *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 285 A marshall muste take hede of the byrthe, and nexte of the lyne, of the blode royall. **1640** LD. DIGBY in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 146 By the concentring of all the Royal Lines in his Person. **1705** ADDISON *Italy* 13 There is no House in Europe that can show a longer Line of Heroes. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 457 Isaac, Jacob, Judah .. and .. Solomon, were preferred without any regard to the next in line. **1784** COWPER *Task* v. 211 In the line Of his descending progeny. **1809–10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 136 The property..derived from a long line of ancestors. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 358 Purchases in the line of the mother or grandmother. **1862** STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* I. xiii. 254 He and his sons founded a long line of Priests. **1895** *Law Times Rep.* LXXII. 817/1 The case is governed by a line of authorities extending over a century.

† **b.** *By line*: by lineal descent. *Obs.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1481 Of þis lord descendede Tydeus By ligne. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Judas*) 3 Of Symone .. & of Iudas .. þat brethire ware be lyne of fles to Sancte Iames callit þe les. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 693 Of his lynage am I, and his of spryng By verray ligne. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1841 Lord of þe londe as be lyne olde. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* v. x, My fader is lyneally descended of Alysaunder .. by ryght lygne. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 134 The lawful 3outh quha rycht be lyne was sprounge of the kingis blude.

25. Lineage, stock, race. ? Somewhat *arch.*

c **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 5462 (Kölbing) Aigilin, A wiȝt kniȝt of gentil lin. *c* **1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 357, I trowe, he were a develes sone, Of Belsabubbis lyne. *c* **1440** *Partonope* 7253* He is of the lyne of king Priam. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* 21 They had put out of rome tarquyn and al his lygne. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 6 Sole heyre male lefte of the ligne of Richarde duke of Yorke. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 923 Virgin, daughter of Locrine Sprung of old Anchises line. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 303 Th'immortal Line in sure Succession reigns. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 588 Shame not the line whence glorious you descend. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 456 The party hostile to his line, his office, and his person. **1865** R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xiii. (1877) 139 He belongs to no consecrated line. **1874** BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 78 The line of Cyrus being extinct.

V. A direction or course of movement.

26. Track, course, direction; route; e.g. *line of communication, of march, of operations.*

For *telegraph line* see 1 e.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21779 That lyne ryht shal lede the To the place..Wych thow hast..souht. **1625** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. (1635) 15 All earthly bodies are by a right line directed to the Center of the Terrestriall Globe. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 224 Sounds that move in oblique and arcuate lines. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 213 This would have carried us in a direct line to the Island of Quibo. **1780** COWPER *Progr. Err.* 574 Though..the shaft..err but little from the intended line. **1819** *Blackw. Mag.* V. 737 Lying in a diagonal direction across the line of march. **1859** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Line*, the route of a stage-coach, railroad, packet, or steamer. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 193 The neck of country by which he keeps up his communications with the base is called the 'line of operations'. **1872** B. STEWART *Physics* ii. (1876) 3 You must know..the direction or line in which I am moving. **1895** ZANGWILL *Master* I. vii. 82 They ran on parallel lines that never met.

b. Short for *line of rails, railway line, tram line.* Cf. branch III.

In railway lang. variously applied (*a*) to a single track of rails, as in *the up line, the down line*; (*b*) to a railway forming one of the parts of a system, as in *main line, branch line, loop line*; (*c*) sometimes to an entire system of railways under one management, as in *the Midland line.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 643 The numerous projected lines of rail-road for diminishing the friction of carriages. **1841** *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 251/1 Curves on a main line of railway being..objectionable...When the Liverpool and Manchester line was projected. **1848** *Chambers's Inform.* I. 411/2 The plan of laying down continuous lines or tramways of smooth pavement for the wheels to roll over. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1148 Model of a patent railway, with a third line of rails, to prevent running off the line. **1861** MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 195 The farmers .. use the line to advantage by sending flour to inland and coast consumers by every train. *c* **1886** R. KIPLING *Railway Folk* 56 Naturally a father who has worked for the line expects the line to do something for the son. **1898** FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 11 A few stations down the line.

c. U. S. *To ride the line*: to make the circuit of the boundary of a cattle-drift in order to drive in stray cattle.

1888 T. ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Mar. 669/1 Those who do not have to look up stray horses, and who are not forced to ride the line day in and day out.

d. *Hunting.* The straight course in the hunting field, esp. in phrases *to ride the line, to take, keep one's own line.*

1836 *New Sporting Mag.* X. 62 Nothing is so unsportsmanlike or so dangerous as to cross a man at a leap; every one should keep his own line, and if a man when he gets close to it fears the fence before him, he should pull up. **1895** *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 196/2 A parson he was, after a sportsman's heart...Though an old man when I knew him, he always rode the line religiously. **1898** *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Nov. 6/1 Hounds drove along after their fox in rare style,..the line was worked out to Houghton.

27. Course of action, procedure, life, thought, or conduct.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7266 For his barouns and for myne This weore the ryghtest lyne. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 6492 (Kölbing) þe king aros by wrongful lines & .. He forlay þe stewardes wiif. **1629** N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* 39 The same hand of Kingly munificence which .. pointed him out the lines of his obliged loyaltie. **1787** JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 112 The line I have observed with him has been [etc.]. **1800** MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 57 Promising to consult with him, in regard to what line of life he should pursue. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xiv, I should then have inherited some family line of conduct, both moral, and political. **1850** LEWIS *Lett.* (1870) 233 The Protectionists, as a party, have taken no line in the matter. **1878** R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* v. 131 You should consider by what lines of thought..you would be able to make the truth clear to them. **1882** PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* XVI. (1882) 121 The line that shall be taken upon all the questions of the day. **1893** SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 42 Few men .. whose line of life lay so far apart from a naturalist's or a poet's can ever have loved nature or poetry better.

28. A department of activity; a kind or branch of business or occupation.

The sense seems to be largely due to the influence of quot. 1611, where, however, *line* (= Gr. κανών, lit. 'measuring rod', R.V. 'province') was prob. meant by the translators in a sense belonging to branch II. The phrase *line of things*, sometimes used instead of *line* in the sense above explained, certainly arose from misapprehension of this text, where the words 'in another mans line' are parenthetical.

[**1611** BIBLE 2 *Cor.* x. 16 And not to boast in another mans line of things made ready to our hand.] **1638** ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 148 Keep thou especially in thine own line neither trouble thy self for the line of another. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 23 It is not out of Curiosity or Busybodinesse, to be meddling in other mens Lines. **1677** HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 86 To intrude our selves into that which is out of our Line, or beyond our Sphere. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 266 He entred on the Physick line, but took no degree in that Faculty. **1773** JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 20 Sept., Seeing things in this light I consider every letter as something in the line of duty. **1787** JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 95 If I can be made useful to you in any line whatever here. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* 23 Sept. an. 1777, Johnson was .. prompt to repress colloquial barbarisms .. such as *line*, for *department*, or *branch*, as the civil line, the banking line. **1806–7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. Introd., Any thing much worse than usual in that line? **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* V. i. P 65, I had got into the matrimonial line. **1820** BYRON *Blues* II. 94 Stick to those of your play, which is quite your own line. **1836–7** DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Char.* ix. (1892) 238 Mr. Augustus Cooper was in the oil and colour line. **1887** *Spectator* 16 Apr. 535/2 The line of this story is correctness rather than interest.

b. *In* (or *out of*) *one's line*: suited (or unsuited) to one's capacity, taste, etc.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXVI, Have you got anything in my line to-night? **1886** R. KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 35 Her jokes aren't in my line. **1888** *Harper's Mag.* July 183 Store-keeping was not in my line.

† **29.** Used by Shaks. in *pl.* for: 'Goings on', caprices or fits of temper. [Cf. the Warwickshire dial. phrase *on a line* = in a rage.]

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 22 Your husband is in his olde lines againe. **1606** — *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 139 Yea watch His pettish lines. [*Mod. edd.* lunes *in both places.*]

30. *Comm.* An order received by a traveller or agent for goods; the goods so ordered; also, the stock on hand of a particular class of goods.

1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar., Spinners content themselves with supplying special lines and immediate requirement. **1892** *Ibid.* 11 Apr. 6/6 In spite of the new French tariff we still continue to receive fair 'lines' for silver goods from Paris. **1892** *Money Market Rev.* 6 Feb., Another error committed

by some of the Trusts has consisted in taking inordinately large 'lines' of particular Stocks.

VI. Combinations.

31. Simple attrib. and objective, as *line battalion, end, -guard, -maker, -making, -pair, -regiment, -rime, -room*; *line-throwing* adj.

1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 50/1, 2 companies from each of the *line battalions assigned to the sub-district. 1748 W. Hardy *Miner's Guide* 184 Your Assistant having made a mark upon the Ground, where the *Line End touched last. 1888 'J. Bickerdyke' *Bk. All-round Angler* II. 28 A Nottingham reel fitted with a little invention..intended to prevent the line uncoiling..off the reel. This *line-guard has answered beyond my expectations. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 7/3 Some six miles further on, the point where [railway] *line-making was actually in process. 1867 Cayley in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1893) VI. 201 A conic is a curve of the second order and second class; *quâ* curve of the second order it may degenerate into a pair of lines, or *line-pair. 1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 255 Eighteen months in such a school would have turned the French *line-regiments into Zouaves. 1860 Marsh *Eng. Lang.* xxv. 554 *Line-rhyme is a constituent of all but the most ancient forms of Icelandic verse. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* III. ii, To hang up cloaths, or any thing you please, Your Worship cannot want *line-room. 1887 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 6/7 A *Line-Throwing Gun.

†**b.** *Bot.* Used = *linear-*. *Obs.*

1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 37 The leaflets line-lanc'd, keel'd, erect. *Ibid.* 41 Seeds one, cover'd, line-oblong. *Ibid.* 105 Filaments five, line-compress'd.

32. Special combs.: **†line-angular** *a.* (see quot.); **line-bait**, bait used in line-fishing; **line-ball** *Baseball* (see quot.); **line-breeding** *U.S.*, 'the breeding of animals with reference to securing descent from a particular family, especially in the female line' (Webster *Suppl.* 1879); **line-cod, cod-fish** caught with a line; **line-conch**, a large gasteropod of Florida, *Fasciolaria distans*, marked by black lines (*Cent. Dict.*); **line-coordinate** *Math.*, one of a set of quantities defining the position of a line; **line density** (see quot.); **line drawing**, a drawing done with a pen or pencil; **line engraving**, the art of engraving 'in line', i.e. by lines incised on the plate, as distinguished from etching and mezzotint; an engraving executed in this manner; **line-filling**, a flourish or ornament serving to fill up a line of writing; **line-firing** *Mil.*, firing by a body of men in line; **line-fisherman**, a man who fishes with a line; so **line-fishing** *sb.* and *a.*; **line-hunter**, a hound which follows its quarry by the line of the scent alone; so **line-hunting** *a.*; **line-integral** *Math.*, the integral, taken along a line, of any differential that has a continuously varying value along that line; **line-integration**, the operation of finding a line-integral; **line-knife**, a knife used on a whaler for cutting the harpoon rope; **line-maker**, 'a manufacturer of rope, sash-lines, clothes-lines, etc.' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); **line pin**, one of the iron pins used to fasten a bricklayer's line (see quot. 1859); **†line-reel**, a reel upon which a gardener's line is wound; **line-riding** *U.S.*, riding the line (see sense 26 c); **line-rocket**, a small rocket attached to a line or wire along which it is made to run; **line-soldier**, a soldier of the line, a linesman; **line-squall**, a squall, consisting of a violent straight blast of cold air with snow or rain, and occurring along the axis of a V-shaped depression; so **line-thunderstorm; line-storm** *U.S.*, an equinoctial storm; **line-way**, **†** (*a*) a tow-path; (*b*) 'a straight direct path' (Halliwell 1847); **line-wire** *Telegraphy*, the wire which connects the stations of a telegraph-line; **line-work**, drawing or designing executed with the pen or pencil (as opposed to wash, etc.). Also Lineman, Linesman.

1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* p. xviii, A *Line-angular Survey is, when the Coast is measured all along with a Chain, or Wheel, and the Angles taken at each Point and Turn of the Land with a Theodolite, or magnetic Needle. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 432/1 Minnows, frogs, crayfish or any favorite *line bait. 1874 H. Chadwick *Base Ball Man.* 55 A '*line ball' or 'liner' is a ball sent swiftly from the bat to the field almost on a horizontal line. 1877 Holdsworth *Sea Fisheries* 80 Very few *line-cod are caught in the North Sea for the next three months. 1866 Cayley in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1892) V. 521 Considered as (what in the theory of *line-coordinates it in fact is) a particular case of the double tangent. 1873 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* § 64 I. 68 In this case we may define the *line-density at any point to be the limiting ratio of the electricity on an element of the line to the length of that element when the element is diminished without limit. 1895 Zangwill *Master* II. vii. 205 To undertake wash-drawings, *line-drawings, colour-work or lithography. 1810 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVIII. 14 *Line Engravings of Historical Subjects. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 729/2 Effect is obtained in etching in the same manner as in line-engraving—namely, by depth. 1895 M. R. James *Abbey St. Edmund's at Bury* 93 The small initials .. as well as the *line-fillings, are of the most absolutely perfect kind. 1802 C. James *Milit. Dict.*, *Line-firings are executed separately and independently by each battalion. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 405 For close quarters, line-firing, or quickness of loading, the musket will hold its place for centuries to come. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 6/2 The *line-fishermen off our coasts. 1848 C. A. Johns *Week at Lizard* 242 They depend for this supply on *line-fishing. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/2 The screw *line-fishing boat George Baird. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 355 Many of them [*sc.* hounds] had their heads up...Some few of the *line hunters were persevering with the scent over the greasy ground. 1856 Whyte Melville *Kate Cov.* xii, They are capital 'line-hunters', so says John. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 135/1 In the vast forests of Europe a line-hunter on the scent of an ungalled hart would be lost to all eternity. *Ibid.*, The old slow *line-hunting staghound. 1873 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* § 69 I. 71 *Line-Integral of Electric Force, or Electromotive Force along an Arc of a Curve. *Ibid.* (1881) II. 232 The magnetic potential, as found by a *line-integration of the magnetic force. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xli. 202 The captain seizing the *line-knife from his broken prow, had dashed at the whale. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 19 July, The pretty woman, the *line-maker's wife that lived in Fenchurch Streete. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 395/2 Two *Line Pins, with a Line lapped or raped about part of both. 1700 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 247 A Pair of Line Pins of Iron, with a length of Line on them. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 387 The Line Pins, consist of two iron pins, with a line of about sixty feet, fastened by one of its extremities to each. 1859 *Gwilt's Encycl. Archit.* (ed. 4) II. iii. 514 The line pins .. for fastening and stretching the line at proper intervals of the wall, that each course may be kept straight in the face and level on the bed. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 256 When you haue cast your ground, you shall begin to stretch your line with good and firme 'line-reeles, to take the bredth and length of your borders round about. 1888 T. Roosevelt in *Century Mag.* Mar. 668/2 *Line-riding is very cold work, and dangerous, too, when the men have to be out in a blinding snowstorm. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 19 Charges for the *line rockets. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 551 Two-thirds of each *line-soldier's service is passed abroad. 1887 R. Abercromby *Weather* 241 This class of atmospheric disturbance, which, for the sake of classification, we will call '*Line-squalls'. 1867 Whittier *The Palatine* 63 Along their foam-white curves of shore They heard the *line-storm rave and roar. 1887 R. Abercromby *Weather* 248 We will now give an example of *line-thunderstorms which are not associated with the trough either of a V or a cyclone. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 569/2 A waye on either syde of the seid water called a *lyne weye, to convey the said Trowes, Botes, Cobles and Shutes, on the seid water. 1870 F. L. Pope *Electr. Tel.* iii. (1872) 24 A Telegraphic Circuit consists of one or more batteries, the *line wire, the instruments and the earth. 1895 Zangwill *Master* II. vii. 205 Cross-hatching, solid black, *line-work.

†**Line,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* In quots. lyne; see also Lique. [a. OF. *lin, ligne, linge*.] Some kind of ship.

[c 1394 Malverne *Contn. Higden* (Rolls) IX. 91 Franci et Hispani in uno balynger et una lyna sulcantes maria circa ora maritima Angliæ.] *c* 1400 T. Walsingham *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) II. 135 Duæ grandes galeyæ, et aliud genus ratis quod vocatur 'lyne', et una bargia, et septem balingariæ. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxxviii. 514 He made redy for him a shyp, called the Lyne, the whiche wolde go on the see with all maner of wyndes without perell.

[**Line,** *sb.*[4], 'a hat-maker's pad', given in some Dicts. (as an application of Line *sb.*[1]) seems to be a spurious word, due to a misreading of Lure *sb.*[2]]

Line (lɔin), *v.*[1] Forms: 4-7 lyne, 5 lynyn, 7 loyn, 5- line. [f. Line *sb.*[1]; with primary reference to the frequent use of linen as a lining material for articles of clothing.]

1. *trans.* To apply a second layer of material (usually different from that of the article 'lined') to the inner side of (a garment); in later use, any covering or containing object); to cover on the inside.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 440 In sangwyn and in pers he clad was al Lyned with Taffata and with Sendal. 1432 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 91 A russet gounne lynyt with whythe blanket. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 239 The sleves and brest were cutte, lyned with cloth of golde. 1591 Lodge *Catharos* (1875) 30 Thou buiest a warme gowne against Winter and linest it well. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 575 Then must the inside be lined with boards, to the intent that the beast..make no evasion. 1664 Wood *Life* 5 Dec. (O.H.S.) II. 24 For loyning and lengthning my new yarn stockings, 3*d*. 1676 Wiseman *Surg.* vi. v. 423 You may use..Tinplates lined with soft Linings to receive the fractured Member. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 28 Aug., The church of the Annunciation is finely lined with marble. 1795 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 123 An ambassador, whose robes are lined with a scarlet dyed in the blood of Judges. 1820 Syd. Smith *Mem.* (1855) II. 197 Lady Granville is nervous on account of her room being lined with Spitalfields silk. 1829 Southey *Young Dragon* I. v. 8 With amianth he lined the nest, And incombustible asbest. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 147 Abscesses,..lined by a distinct, but very thin membrane. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 339 A mode of lining culinary..articles with enamel.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lv. iii, Mischief cloth'd in deceit with treason lin'd. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 602 Nature hath..lined them [serpents] with a more thick and substantial flesh. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* (1650) 132 How can you escape to be involved in a treason, lined with perjury? 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 161 Unless some Antidote .. lines with Balsam all the Noble Parts. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* viii. 503 With modest laughter lining loud applause. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 149 In a few minutes..it is lined with bright, small air bubbles. 1780 Cowper *Table T.* 59 The diadem with mighty projects lined. 1784 — *Task* I. 310 The willow such, And poplar that with silver lines his leaf.

†**2.** To strengthen by placing something along the side of; to reinforce, fortify. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 7 To lyne and new repayre our Townes of Warre. 1605 — *Macb.* I. iii. 112 He..did lyne the Rebell with hidden helpe And vantage. *a* 1626 Bacon *Consid. War w. Spain* Misc. Wks. (1629) 43 Two Generals, .. lined and assisted with Subordinate Commanders of great Experience. *a* 1659 Osborn *Characters &c.* Wks. (1673) 630 Your Resolution is too well lined by Philosophy against the storms of Danger, to admit a Parley with any force but that of Reason. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Law C. Warres* 275 The upper part of the Town, where the Walls were not lined with banks, he thought fit to batter. 1704 Harris *Lex. Techn.*, To *Line* a Work, is to strengthen a Rampart with a firm Wall, or to encompass a Parapet or Moat with good Turf, &c. 1761 Churchill *Rosciad* Poems (1763) I. 45 Receiv'd, with joyful murmurs of applause, Their darling chief, and lin'd his fav'rite cause.

3. To fill (one's purse, pockets, stomach, etc.) with something that may be spoken of as a lining; to cram, stuff.

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxi, He had a pautner with purses many folde And surely lined with silver and with golde. 1550 Crowley *Last Trump.* 820 Thou wylt viset no sicke man that cannot lyne thy purse with golde. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 27 Who lin'd himself with hope, Eating the ayre, on promise of Supply. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 154 The Iustice, In faire round belly, with good Capon lin'd. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iii. 72 What If I do line one of their hands, 'tis Gold Which buyes admittance. 1625 Massinger *New Way* IV. i, I will not fail my lord. .. Nor I, to line My Christmas coffer. 1663 Dryden *Wild Gallant* I. i. (1725) 97 When I have lined my sides with a good dinner. 1672 — *Assignation* Prol., You come to plays with your own follies lined. 1731 W. Bowman *Serm.* xxix, Tho' such change would line our breeches. 1795 J. O'Keefe *Song*, 'Friar of Orders Gray' ii, With old sack wine I'm lin'd within. 1820 Combe *Dr. Syntax, Consol.* I. (1869) 144 For now I have my purse well lin'd Nor doth a fear assail my mind. 1824 Carr *Craven Dial.* Gloss. 90 *Lined*, drunk. 'He's weel lined'. 1866 Whittier *Maids of Attitash* 30 No bridegroom's hand be mine to hold That is not lined with yellow gold.

4. To cover the outside of; to overlay, drape, pad, *lit.* and *fig.*; to face (a turf-slope). *Obs.* exc. *Naut.*, to add a layer of wood to.

1572 Gascoigne *Hearbes, Counsell to Bartholl. Withipoll* (1575) 152 Theyr smoothed tongues are lyned all with guyle. 1626 (see Clarichord †). 1663 Wood *Life* 9 July (O.H.S.) I. 481 The rayles..were loyned in mourning. 1664 Power *Exp.* 481 *Philos.* I. 5 A fuzzy kinde of substance like little sponges, with which she [Nature] hath lined the soles of her [the fly's] feet. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 67 Slopes..require more Circumspection in the Method of lining them with Turf. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 31 Bowsprits made of two trees, are coaked together in the middle, and bolted as masts, and lined to the size. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xviii. (1813) 293 If the bed gets over cool, line it, or cover round with straw.

5. In certain technical senses (chiefly *to line up*).

a. *Bookbinding.* To glue on the back of (a book) a paper covering continuous with the lining of the back of the cover.

b. *Cabinet-making.* To put a moulding round (the top of a piece of furniture).

1880 Zaehnsdorf *Bookbinding* xix. 85 This class of work is not lined up. The leather is stuck directly upon the book. 1885 Crane *Bookbinding* xv. 118 Before lining the back, the headband should be set. 1889 *Work* 22 June I. 234/1 A small toilet table was being lined up.

6. To serve or be used as a lining for. (Cf. senses 1, 3, and 4.)

1726 Swift *Bee's Birth-day* 8 Nov. 34 Domestic business never mind Till coffee has her stomach lin'd. 1733 — *On Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 188 Your poem sunk, And sent in quires to line a trunk. 1794 Cowper *Needless Alarm* 15 Wide yawns a gulf beside a ragged thorn; Bricks line the sides, but shivered long ago. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxvii. 6 These mortal lullabies of pain May bind a book, may line a box. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 738/1 Small quantities of gold and silver..became embedded in the bricks lining the furnaces. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/2 Wild rose ..falling..down to the daisied grass that lines the ditches. 1895 Zangwill *Master* II. iv. 167 Caricatures of..sensuous faces lined the walls.

Line (lɔin), *v.*[2] Also 4-6 lyne. [f. Line *sb.*[1] Cf. L. *lineāre*, F. *ligner* (OF. *lignier*), Sp. *linear*, It. *lineare*.]

1. *trans.* To tie with a line, string, or cord (*rare*); † to string (a bow) (*obs.*).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 478 Þe gunge man þan his bov bent syne, and vith his hand þare-vith can lyne. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcvii. (1495) 663 The flex is..gadred all hole and is thenne lyned. 1872 De Vere *Americanisms* 131 Cunning mules..are *lined*, that is, the forefoot is tied to the hindfoot on the same side.

2. To measure or test with a line, to cut to a line; also *absol.* Occas. *fig.* to reach as with a measuring-line. *Obs.* exc. in technical use.

a 1400 *Burgh Laws* cv. (*Sc. Stat.* I.), Þat þai sall leilly lyne in lenth as braidnes baith foir part and back part of þe land. 1466 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 93 The bordes shalbe lynyd and leyd on hye on the gistes. 1541 *Aberd. Reg.* XVII. (Jam.), The Baillies ordanit the lynaris to pass to the ground of the said tenement, and lyne and marche the same, &c. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 44, I sall lyne landis lellelie betwix parteis. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* 57 A sweet self-privacy in a right soul Outruns the Earth, and lines the utmost pole. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 32 As they line or sound for the depth of a River. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 116 Then if the trunk is to be squared it is 'lined'. The string is fastened at one end, and, mounting the tree, the foreman moves the line about until he finds what branches should be cut away to trim the trunk to the best advantage.

3. (*U.S.*) To angle with a hook and line. *rare.*

1833 (see Lining *vbl. sb.*[1] 5).

4. To trace with, or as with, a line or lines; to delineate, sketch. Chiefly in combination with advs. *To line in*: to put in with a hard pencil the

permanent lines of (a freehand drawing); also, to insert (objects) in the outline of a picture. *To line off*: to mark off by lines. *To line out*: to trace the outlines of (something to be constructed); to prescribe in general outline; to forecast, adumbrate.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 97 All the pictures fairest Linde, are but blacke to Rosalinde. **1618** MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* 1 My purpose is, with dim water-colours to line me out a heart. **1650** BAXTER *Saints' R.* IV. xiii. § 1, I have.. lined you out the best way that I know for your successful performance. **1677** YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 138 Here is a way plainly lined out to cheat the Rats and Mice. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 264 Mr. D. .. has boldly lined off streets and a market place through the very heart of the moor. **1819** SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* x, He again strongly conjured him to construct a sconce upon the round hill called Drumsnab, and offered his own friendly services in lining out the same. **1880** G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 197 She had seen them [mountain heights] day after day thinly lined on the dead sky. **1885** MILLIGAN *Revelation* vi. (1887) 231 The picture may not yet be realised in fulness, but every blessing lined in upon its canvas is in principle the believer's now. **1889** *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 304 Thick or compressed lips, open or sunken eyes, straight or hooked noses, may enable one to roughly line out a disposition.

5. To mark with a line or lines; to impress lines upon; to cover with lines. Also with *off, out*. *To line through*: to draw a line *through* (an entry), to cross out.

1530 PALSGR. 611/2 Have you lyned your paper yet? *Ibid.* 612/1, I lyne, as a carpenter dothe his tymber with a coloured lyne before he square it. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 100 The Stuff being thus lined is fastned with wedges over the Pit. **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 130 It [the land] must be lined out into oblong squares. **1819** SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 429 Selfish cares with barren plough, Not age, had lined his narrow brow. **1826** E. IRVING *Babylon* II. v. 64 The chart was lined off .. for tracing upon it the rise, and progress. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xiii, This entry was afterwards lined through. **18..** — (Ogilvie), He had a healthy colour in his cheeks, and his face, though lined, bore few traces of anxiety. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To line a ship*, is to strike off with a batten, or otherwise, the directional lines for painting her. *Ibid.*, *Line out stuff*, to mark timber for dressing to shape. **1874** THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 99 The edges and butts of the plates are lined off. **1892** *Daily News* 26 Jan. 3/1 Every piece of wood [should] be correctly lined before being cut or planed. **1900** A. BLACK in *Expositor* Sept. 223 The pale wronged face, lined with melancholy resignation.

6. To read out (a metrical psalm, a hymn) line by line for the congregation to sing. Also *to line out*.

1853 N. D. GOULD *Ch. Mus. Amer.* 47 This custom .. of reading, or lining, or, as it was frequently called, 'deaconing' the hymn or psalm in the churches. **1885** *Century Mag.* XXIX. 549/2 The preacher was lining out a hymn. He lined out two lines, everybody sung it.

7. *U.S.* To follow the line of flight of (bees).

1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. v. 78, I had lined a beautiful swarm that very day into the hollow of a dead beech. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* ii. 32 Girls .. lining the wild bees to their haunt in the hollow tree. **1879** J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* 25, I emerged..just in time to see the runaways disappearing over the top of the hill. .. Lining them as well as I could, I soon reached the hill-top.

8. a. *trans.* To bring (ships, soldiers, etc.) into a line or into line with others; to bring (one's boat) into line with that of (another); also with *up*. Hence *U.S.* to assign (a person) *to* (certain work).

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 193 The pivots being lined, and the wheeling distances being true. **1884** *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 75 Too much time must not .. be lost in lining the gabion accurately. **1886** *Philadelphia Times* 21 Mar. (Cent.), No actor of American birth and training can be lined to this class of work. **1891** *Daily News* 28 Dec. 3/1 The cast iron frames are lined up in place before the concrete is poured in. **1899** *Ibid.* 29 July 8/7 Blackstaffe..crossed over in front of Howell and lined him.

b. *intr.* (*a*) To present to the eye a line of a specified kind. (*b*) To form a (good) line with others; to fall into line; also with *out, up*; *fig.* to come *up to* a certain line. (*c*) To run in line *with*; to border upon.

(*a*) **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 16 Masts that have cheeks differ in this; they line tapering athwartships...The aftsides of top-masts line straight.

(*b*) **1790** *Bystander* 159 This the printers describe by saying a letter does not line well. **1796** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 34 The men as they come up endeavour to line well on the part already formed. **1864** TROLLOPE *Small Ho. at Allington* xv, She struggled to line up to the spirit of her promises and she succeeded. **1887** SHEARMAN *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 316 The forward must always be ready to line up and face one man, and one only. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 12 June 5/2 Nearly two hundred 'old students' lined up to receive the Royalties. **1894** *Daily News* 8 Oct. 2/7 The two old birds and the four cygnets then lined out in battle array. **1897** *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 334/1 These boats .. enjoyed a world-wide renown for their speed, anterior to their lining up against boats of another type.

(*c*) **1881** *Harper's Mag.* No. 369. 433/2 Three hundred acres of good fresh land, lining..with the Booker estate.

9. a. To arrange a line (orig. of troops) along (a hedge, road, etc.). **b.** To have or take one's place or (of inanimate objects) to have a place in line along (a road, etc.).

In both significations the vb. is now apprehended with a mixture of the sense of LINE *v.*[1]

a. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 248 They having lined the hedges behind them with their reserve. **1684** *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 115 And Lined the Wood on each side of the Narrow Way with several Companies of Musqueteers. **1740** S. SPEED in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 393 Their coasts were lined with soldiers on that account. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliii. (1869) II. 611 The ramparts were lined with trembling spectators. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. iii. (Rtldg.) 344 The walks well gravelled and lined with orange trees. **1812** *Ann. Reg., Gen. Hist.* 139 The numerous batteries with which it [the shore] is there lined. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 155 At such times the street is lined with listeners. **1835** LYTTON *Rienzi* VI. ii, He came into a broad and spacious square lined with palaces. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 580 The thick hedges which on each side overhung the narrow lanes, were lined with musketeers. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* vii. 88 A fine quay lined with shipping. **1878** BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 8 The Greeks..lined the southern shores of Italy with that fringe of colonies, which [etc.]. **1895** ZANGWILL *Master* I. x. 112 A cutting in the hill lined with overhanging snow-drifts.

b. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* 48 At that instant have the shot that line the battell, their time to serve. *a* **1671** LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 30 They..had set about five hundred Musketeers to line the hedges about the Town. **1707** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4345/3 The Streets were lin'd by the Militia. **1746** HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 126 The violet .. condescends to line our edges. **1773–83** HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XXXV. 496 Not feeble years, nor childhood stay'd, but all Alike impatient throng'd to line the wall. **1800** *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Chron.* 55/2 Council-house-street .. was lined by the body guard. **1861** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Broad landing quays covered with cranes lined the river bank. **1869** BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. (1874) 132 The English archers..lined the pass. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 126/2 For some twenty years he annually dispatched ten or twelve vessels to the ports lining the Mediterranean.

Line (ləin), *v.*³ Also 4, 6 **lyne**. [ad. F. *ligner*.] *trans.* Of a dog, wolf, etc.: To copulate with, to cover.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxv. (1495) 784 The Yndens teche bytches and leue them in wodes by nyghte for Tygres shold lyne them and gendre wᵗ them. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 57 And scho was lynit with ony of that birth, Sic hundis thai said for hunting ar na worth. **1576** TURBERV. *Venerie* ii. 5 From that time they beganne to haue bitches lined by that dogge and so to haue a race of them. **1687** DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 179 These last deduce him from the Helvetian kind, Who near the Leman lake his consort lined. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. H iv/1 Mongrels, that come from a Hound-bitch, that has been lin'd by a Dog of another Kind. **1889** MIVART *On Truth* 379 Analogous effects are often produced when a thorough-bred bitch has been once lined by a mongrel.

Lineable, *a.*: see LINABLE.

Lineage (li·nĭ'ědʒ). Now only *literary*. Forms: 4–7 **li(g)n-, ly(g)nage**, (5 **len-, lyne-, lyngnage**, 6 **linn-, lyna(d)ge**), 7– **lineage**. [a. OF. *lignage*, *linage* = Pr. *linhatge*, Sp. *linaje*, Pg. *linhagem*, It. *lignaggio, legnaggio*:—L. type **līneāticum* (see -AGE), f. *līnea* LINE *sb.*² The spelling *lineage*, which appears late in the 17th c., is prob. due to association with LINE *sb.*²; the mod. pronunciation is influenced by *lineal* or L. *līnea*.]

1. Lineal descent from an ancestor; ancestry, pedigree.

a **1330** *Otuel* 336 Tel me..Of what linage þou art come. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1820 *Lucrece*, Tarquinius that.. sholdist as be lynage & be right Don as a lord & as a worthi knyght. *c* **1440** *Generydes* 3873 The Kyng of Egipte, born of highe lenage. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 16 The gretenes of his lignage and hye blood of his persone. **1547–64** BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 64 He, that to his noble linage addeth vertue & good conditions, is highly to be praised. **1586** Q. ELIZ. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 23, I am not of so base a linage, nor cary so vile a minde. **1606** G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* XLI. 129 There was at the same time one Arsaces, though of unknown lynage, yet of approued valor. **1701** ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* III. iii. 41 Thou art the Father of our Kings, The stem whence their high lineage springs. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 209, I have .. been thought to disgrace my lineage. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 233 When the lineage is clearly made out, there is no need of this auxiliary proof. **1835** LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, The quiet and lowly spirit of my mother's humble lineage. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. 43 She was..so white as not to be known as of coloured lineage without a critical survey. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 546 Norman lineage was vulgarly regarded as the more honourable.

†**b.** said of animals and inanimate objects. *Obs.*

c **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 493 Ther be hawkes, ase I herd seyne, That byn of lenage gene. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 253 These are said to refuse copulation with any other Horses that are not of their own kinde and linage. **1635** SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 153 White hoar-frost is of the house and linage of dew. **1693** SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 195 They proceed in the Main from the same Stock and Linage, and are all more or less of the Kindred of Salts. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 252 Distinguish all betimes, with branding Fire; To note the Tribe, the Lineage, and the Sire.

2. quasi-*concr.* (Chiefly *collect.*)

†**a.** The persons through whom one's 'lineage' (sense 1) is traced; one's ancestors collectively. [So F. *lignage*, in opposition to *lignée* – descendants.] *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 3068 Thow woldest geve vyl trowage; So dude never non of thy lynage. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* v. x, Duke Iosue and Machabeus were of oure lygnage. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* xxiv. 402 My linage and forebearis war ay lele. **1557** NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 46 His linage was not of the lowest sort of the people .. but were men that lyved by the swete of their browes.

b. The descendants of a specified ancestor [= F. *lignée*]. †Also *rarely* applied to an individual descendant.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2883 She wepte nat for any outrage But for of here come no lynage; þat no fruyt of here myȝt spryng [Orig. *pur defaute de ligne*]. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXIX. (*Placidas*) 254 þat herytag þat to man I hicht & his lynag. ? *a* **1400** *Arthur* 269 Y am þeir Eyr & þeyre lynage. **1430–40** LYDG. *Bochas* I. vii. (1554) 10 Tencrease his lynage .. He toke a wife that was but yong of age. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 21 Pepyn .. was chosen kyng of Fraunce when the lygnage of kyng cloys faylled. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 183 With hym died .. heires of greate parentage in the Southe parte, whose linages revenged their deaths. **1573** L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1586) 167 b, Fully perswaded with himselfe that hee was of the linage of the Gods. **1623** tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* VI. iii. 118 Of this Mariage ensued a plenteous lignage, to witt, three Sonnes and foure Daughters. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 34 ¶ 3, I am now arrived at that part of life in which every man is expected to settle and provide for the continuation of his lineage. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 154 Callias, a seer sprung from the gifted lineage of Iamus. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* I. vii. 65 The dignity of the peerage .. was confined to the lineage of the person ennobled.

fig. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. ii. 37 The 'Eastern Question', as it was called, had become consecrated by its descent through a great lineage of Statesmen.

†**c.** A family or race viewed with reference to its descent; a tribe, clan. *Obs.*

? *a* **1366** CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 258 She [Envye] is ful glad, in hir corage, If she see any greet linage Be brought to nought in shamful wise. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 51 þat was þe bygynnynge of þe þraldom of þe ten lynages of Israel. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 224 The first Nacyoun or Lynage was clept Tartar. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* d v b, The fait or dede whiche .. the humayne lynage bought ful dere. **1532** *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 405 Whatsoever man or woman shall make any comperacion betwixt lynadge and [l]inadge..shuld .. forfayte an hundrid shillinges. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xxv. 80 From him sprang two families or linages.

Lineal (li·nĭăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **lineall**, 5–6 **liniall**, (5 **linealle, -yalle**, 6 **lin-, lyneal(l, -iall, -yall)**, 6– **lineal**. [a. F. *lineal*, f. late L. *līneālis*, f. *līnea* LINE *sb.*²]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to a line or lines; consisting of lines. †*Lineal alphabet*: one in which the symbols consist of lines. *Lineal demonstration*: one performed by means of lines. *Lineal translation*: one in which the original is rendered line for line (*rare*). *Lineal number, perspective*: see LINEAR. Of writing: Arranged in regular lines.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxvi. (1495) 926 The nombre lineall begynnyth fro one and is wryte arowe and lyne vnto endlesse. *c* **1430** *Art Nombryng* 14 Of nombres one is lyneal, anoþer superficialle, anoþer quadrat, anoþer cubike or hoole. **1624** WOTTON *Elem. Arch.* I. 50 Errors euer occurring more easily in the management of grosse Materials, then Lineall Designes. **1709** J. WARD *Introd. Math.* I. ii. (1734) 10, I might have here inserted a Lineal Demonstration of this Rule of Addition. **1792** W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 7 (1794) I. 91 This way of writing may be as swift, lineal, and legible, as the operations of daylight. **1797** HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxiii. 113 They were not .. ignorant of lineal perspective. **1875** E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 371 He now is said to be engaged upon a lineal and literal translation of Virgil.

b. Of measures: Relating to a single dimension of space; = LINEAR *a.* 3.

a **1696** SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 92 And let this measure be called the Lineal Unite. **1848** *Gregory's Mathematics* (ed. 3) 120 An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given. **1872** RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 129 The claim is 1,000 feet lineal measurement in length.

2. a. Of descent, ancestry, consanguinity, inheritance, or succession (hence also of a descendant, ancestor, heir, etc.): That is in the direct line; opposed to *collateral*.

1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 132 Henry the sext, is truly borne heir unto the corone of Fraunce by lynyalle successioun. **1466** *Paston Lett.* II. 285 They shewed a lineall discent, how their first ancetor, Wulstan, came out of France. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 178, I am the .. lyneall heyre. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 12 And after them the royall issue came Which of them sprung by lineall descent. **1690** LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi. § 161 The Prime and Ancient Right of Lineal Succession to any thing. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 8 Enriched in the common course of lineal descent. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 203 Lineal consanguinity is that which subsists between persons, of whom one is descended in a direct line from the other. **1817** MOORE *Lalla R.* 1 Abdalla..a lineal descendant from the Great Zingis. **1858** LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* x. 65 Under recent legislation the father and other lineal ancestors are let in in default of lineal heirs. **1880** HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 262 Whether they may not both be the lineal descendants of older and extinct king crabs.

b. Pertaining to or transmitted by lineal descent. *Lineal warranty* (see quot. 1767).

1486 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 54 By cource of liniall possession. **1570** T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 173 The Jews claimed..the Church of God as peculiar and by lineal right due to their nation. **1626** D'EWES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 217 To whome the crowne of his auncestors and predecessors is now devolved by lineall right. **1719** YOUNG *Busiris* I. i. (1757) 13 Busiris, who now reigns, was first of males In lineal blood, to which this crown descends. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 301 Lineal warranty was where the heir derived, or might by possibility have derived, his title to the land warranted, either from or through the ancestor who made the warranty. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 34 As if they waged some lineal feud with time. **1858** GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 520 In lineal dignity, he [Anchises] was even before Priam.

c. Of persons: Lineally descended (*rare*). †Also, of children, legitimate (*obs.*).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 82 That faire Queene Isabel .. Was Lineall of the Lady Ermengare. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvii. 165 Although it was the lot of Henry the first to have many children, yet it was not his happinesse to have many lineal. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 79 In the East-Angles, Edmund lineal from the ancient stock of those Kings, .. was .. crown'd at Bury. 1693 DRYDEN *To Congreve* 44 For only you are lineal to the throne. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Chron.* 35/1 The reestablishment of the ancient and lineal family on the throne. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* I. 332 A real woman, lineal indeed From Pyrrha's pebbles or old Adam's seed.

† **B.** *sb. Obs.*

1. Genealogy, pedigree.

1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 137 Don in ordre by corious lynealle.

2. One who is related in the direct line. *rare.*

1757 FOOTE *Author* II. Wks. 1799 I. 156 There's seven yards more of lineals, besides three of collaterals.

Lineality (lin*i*æ·lĭti). [f. LINEAL *a.* + -ITY.] The quality of being lineal; chiefly with reference to modes of writing, uniformity of direction.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Lineality*, the state of being in the form of a line. *Am. Review.* 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* II. xxx. 6 The luxuriant curves departed, a compressed lineality was to be observed everywhere. 1881 I. PITMAN *Phonographic Phrase Bk.* 43 The principal requisites of phraseography are legibility, easy joinings, and lineality in writing. 1888 *Effective Advertiser* No. 42. 45 The system [Taylor's Shorthand] is laborious .. but perhaps less so than the Gurney system, because of its better Lineality.

Lineally (lin*i*ălĭ), *adv.* (Forms as in LINEAL.) [f. LINEAL *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. In the direct line of descent; by lineal descent.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 1121 Folwyng doun of a kynrede Lynealy, fro gre to gre. 1466 EDW. IV in *Paston Lett.* II. 282 Gentlemen descended lineally of worshipfull blood. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1293/2 Moyses gaue theym warning of Christ, that he should be a verye man, coming linialiye of one of theyr owne tribes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 38 From whose race of old She heard that she was lineally extract. 1631 HEYWOOD *Lond. Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 277 Shee was lineally descended from the Roman Emperours. 1779 F. HERVEY *Nav. Hist.* II. III. 138 From Sir Thomas Monson .. are lineally descended the two noble families of Monson and Sondes. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 421 None but those who are lineally descended from him can derive a title to it by descent.

transf. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ix. § 3 (1622) 296 All those so largely extended lines, .. doe lineally descend from one onely prick.

2. In a line; in a direct line. Now *rare.*

1536 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 108 Fra the Blakwell and craig lynallie north. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 6/2 Commonlye, shotten woundes doe not enter right, or liniallye into the bodye, but turninge. 1607 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 404 The Lord may at his pleasure drive, as is accustomed, from Dirkness Crook lineally to Callendike. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 127 The shade of the earth falling from ye suns place lineally upon the moone. 1827 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 169/2 Ten feet lineally from east to west. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 43 The sources of the Nene are two springs .. about 70 miles lineally distant from its mouth.

3. In various occasional uses: † **a.** By means of lines; graphically. **b.** With regard to the lines or outline of anything. **c.** Line for line.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 264 Amazed at the admirable frame of giants which were lineally deciphered therein. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 52 The Essentialls .. must .. be .. lineally sanctioned by Supreme Councels. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* ix. 50 We may .. lineally account for the ugliness of the toad, the hog, the bear and the spider, which are totally void of this waving-line. *Ibid.* xvii. 238 If stage-action .. was to be studied lineally, it might [etc.]. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 June, The old structure [Blackfriars bridge] designed by Mylne .. was not, lineally, unhandsome. 1887 BOWEN *Virg.* Pref. (1889) 7 Virgil ought to be translated more or less lineally, as well as literally.

Lineament (lin*i*ămĕnt). Forms: 6 lineamente, linyament, 6–7 liniament, lyniament, 6– lineament. [a. F. *linéament*, ad. L. *lineāmentum*, f. *lineāre* (in the unrecorded sense 'to trace lines': see LINE *v.*[1]), f. *linea* LINE *sb.*[2]]

† **1.** A line; also, a delineation, diagram, outline, sketch; *pl.* outlines, designs. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 41 The whole Feate of Architecture in buildyng, consisteth in Lineamentes, and in Framing. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 51 Circles, characters, & lineaments of imagerie. *a* 1640 J. BALL *Answ. Canne* I. (1642) 33, I see here a perfect image of the Brownists .. but not so much as any lineament of any English Protestant Preacher. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. ii. 15 The choicest parts [of Grecian Metaphysics] .. received their first lineaments, and configuration from [etc.]. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* To Rdr. b 3, A great part of these Annals .. lay yet shadowed in their first Lineaments. 1709–29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Geom.* 137 All Magnitude is either a Line, or a Lineament or Diagram. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 237 The broken lineaments of the piece .. are carefully studied. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 395 The imagination, being free in the choice of its colors and lineaments, incessantly passes from object to object. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* p. viii, Diversity may be used to imply a still greater difference than the variety presents. A very faint shade of difference might, if necessary, be called a lineament.

† **b.** A minute portion, a trace; *pl.* elements, rudiments. *Obs.*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. x. 38 The first Lineaments of Mist or Fog, we impute to the Influence of ♃. 1686 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* IV. vii. 159 The Muscles of the Ears in .. men .. are so very small, that Galen calls them the lineaments of Muscles. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 323 The paste .. encloses some lineaments of black mica.

† **2.** A portion of the body, considered with respect to its contour or outline, a distinctive feature. *Obs.*

In the 17–18th c. very frequently applied to the parts of insects.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 255 The liniamentes of his body and membres. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 God hath no lineamentes nor partes corporall. 1540 MORYSINE *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* B v, Beautie standeth in suche liniamentes, shape, and portrature of the body, as [etc.]. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 7 Equalling the most excellent inhabitants of the earth, both in the endowments of minde and lineaments of bodie. 1611 J. S. *Hooker's Eccl. Pol.* To Rdr., Beholding the goodly Lineaments of their well set Bodies. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* vii. 64 In the Scriptures, those bodily lineaments, head and feet, and hands, and eyes, and eares be ascribed to God. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v. 85 Insects, with so many lineaments in a little compass, that [etc.]. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 91 Man he seems In all his lineaments, though in his face The glimpses of his Father's glory shine. 1707 MIEGE *State Gt. Brit.* ii. 50 The Lineaments of their Bodies are .. well proportioned. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 197 What lineaments divine we trace Through all his figure, mien, and face! 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 36 Men are even as their fellow-insects; they rise to life, exert their lineaments, and flutter abroad.

b. *fig.* in *pl.* (Now associated with the narrower sense 3.) Distinctive features or characteristics.

1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* iv. (1702) 29 Yet have we other fruits that by some kindred may seem to counterfeit some Lineaments of that taste. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 103 So near of Kin are all fantastic Illusions, that you may discern the same Lineaments in them all. 1709 SWIFT *Advancem. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 97 Tracing, however imperfectly, some few lineaments in the character of a lady. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* Pref. 5 The most beautiful lineaments in the character of Cato are owing to this excellent science. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 52 Complete in all the lineaments of men of honour. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* Ess. (1887) 526 Some lineaments of the character of the man were early discerned in the child. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 68 To trace the principal lineaments of the law of contract. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. i. 13 The general lineaments of the era that was passing away.

3. In narrower sense, a portion of the face viewed with respect to its outline; a feature.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 789 Aswell in all princely behavior, as in the liniamentes and favour of his visage. 1579 SPENSER *Shep. Cal.* May 212 Shee sawe (in the younglinges face) The old lineaments of his fathers grace. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 44 Fortune reignes in gifts of the world, not in the lineaments of Nature. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 462 Every lineament of his face being here represented. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 328 The same Features, the same Lineaments visible in both. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 208 A single fine lineament cannot make a handsom face. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vii, General benevolence for mankind, in every lineament of his countenance. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxii, In his lineaments ye cannot trace .. The deeds that lurk beneath. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 75 He examined his lineaments, in the hopes of detecting a likeness to the Chandos portrait.

Hence † **Li·neament** *v. trans.*, to delineate, trace in outline. † **Li·neamental** *a.*, of the nature of a sketch or imperfect outline; pertaining to lineaments. † **Lineame·ntally** *adv.*, in accordance with a general design. **Li·neamenta·tion,** representation in form or lineament.

1628 JACKSON *Creed* IX. xxix. § 5 The forementioned speculative knowledge, being lineamented in our brains. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 140 They might .. have cunningly carued or cut out .. some lineamentall fashion .. or shape of serpents. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 17 In whom alle thinges excerpte of oper men ar broken in to smalle membres, but concorporate here liniamentally [L. *lineamentaliter*]. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 188 Man's winter day must also come And all his lineamental bloom Be stained. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Philos. & Theol.* iv. 65 It does not follow .. that we must think the νοῦς a merely immanent principle .. of lineamentation and proportion in the material mass.

Linear (lin*i*ăr), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *lineāris*, f. *linea* LINE. Cf. F. *linéaire*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a line or lines. *Linear perspective*: that branch of perspective which is concerned with the apparent form, magnitude, and position of visual objects, as distinguished from *aerial perspective* (see AERIAL 4).

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 192 When backgrounds were introduced, they were ill-executed, the linear-perspective being nowhere accurately observed. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Nov. 9 That linear hardness which never appears in nature. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 63 The general rules of linear perspective. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 29 This difference between models and crystals must be remembered. The former have linear symmetry.

2. Consisting of lines; involving the use of lines.

1840 LARDNER *Geom.* ix. 93 The .. extent of space included within the linear boundaries of any figure is called its area. 1884 RUSKIN *Pleas. Eng.* 21 The Celts developing peculiar gifts in linear design, but wholly incapable of drawing animals and figures. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 756 Two systems of writing, pictographic and linear, did, indeed, exist in the early Aegean world.

fig. 1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 172 Narrative is linear, Action is solid.

3. Having the direction of a line; extended in a line or in length; *spec.* in *Math.* and *Phys.* involving measurement in one dimension only. *Linear equation*, an equation of the first degree. *Linear numbers, linear problem* (see quot. 1706).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Linear Numbers*, are those that have relation to Length only: For Example, such as represent one Side of a plane Figure; and if the Figure be a Square, the Linear Number is call'd a Root. *Ibid.*, *Linear Problem* (in *Mathem.*), such a Problem as can be solved Geometrically, by the Intersection .. of two Right-lines. 1799 J. WOOD *Elem. Optics* iv. (1811) 83 This line is called the diameter, or linear aperture of the lens. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 340 Similar Prisms and Cylinders are to each other, as the Cubes of their Altitudes, or of any other Like Linear Dimensions. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 201 The superficial breadth of the stream, expressed in linear inches. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 326 We call it from thence, a linear equation of the first order. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 314 Active volcanic vents .. arranged in a linear direction. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xli. 336 The linear magnifying power is the number of times an object is magnified in length. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 71 The resistance does diminish the actual or linear speed. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 44 It is possible to arrange the animals of any one sub-kingdom in something like a linear series. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 6 A point *P* moves in a circle with constant linear velocity. *Ibid.* 123 So that (ξ, η) are also linear functions of (ξ′, η′); and if the first satisfy a linear equation .. so must the second.

4. Resembling a line; very narrow in proportion to its length, and of uniform breadth.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. ii. 42 [The Soul] Girds the swoln earth with linear list. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 362 Body gray brown, with transverse linear whitish stripes. 1853 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 3) 357 Minute linear bodies hardly so long as the diameter of a blood-corpuscle. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xi. 178 These linear nebulæ, which Sir John Herschel thinks are flat ellipsoids seen edgewise. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 218 A conductor, two of whose dimensions are very small compared with the third, as for instance a wire, is called a linear conductor.

b. spec. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Like a thread, elongated.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Linear Leaf*, one the two sides of which run almost parallel to one another. 1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 15 *Linear*, everywhere of the same breadth, though sometimes narrowing at the extremities only. 1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 2 Anther linear .. Stigma linear. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 89 Shell equivalve .. ; hinge linear, without teeth. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 180 Verticillate fringes of linear leaves growing round the joints. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 106 Muricidæ. .. Lingual ribbon long, linear. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 225 *Campanula rotundifolia*, .. lower cauline leaves lanceolate, upper narrow linear quite entire. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 430 Two narrowly linear feathers. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. (ed. 6) 95 Linear, when leaf-blades are narrow, several times longer than wide, and of about the same breadth throughout.

c. Having a (more or less) plain outline; not indented or notched; also said of the outline.

1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xii. (1813) 139 A tree may be regular without being linear. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 444/1 A Margin .. entire, linear without the least dent or notch.

5. Surg. *Linear extraction* (*of cataract*): see quot. 1890. *Linear rectotomy*: the operation of dividing a strictured urethra through the rectum.

1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 127 Linear Extraction of Cataract. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 724 M. Verneuil has advocated the operation of 'linear rectotomy' for the cure of stricture. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Linear extraction*, methods of cataract extraction in which the corneal incision approaches to a plane passing through the centre of curvature of the globe.

6. *Comb.* chiefly *Bot.*, signifying 'linear and ...', 'between linear and ...', as *linear-acute, -attenuate, -awled, -elliptical, -elongate, -ensate, -filiform, -lanceolate, -ligulate, -oblong, -obovate, -setaceous, -spathulate, -subulate* adjs.; also *linear-leaved, -shaped* adjs.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 9 Hawkweed, .. bracts *linear-attenuate. *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES in *Asiat. Res.* (1795) IV. 269 Leaves *linear-awled, pointed, opposite. 1881 2 W. S. KENT *Man. Infusoria* II. 786 Body .. *linear-elliptical. 1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* Gloss., *Linear-ensate*, long sword-shaped. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 42, I. *A[lsine] rubra.* Leaves *linear-filiform, mucronate, somewhat fleshy. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Lineari lanceolatum*, *linear-lanceolate. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 20 *Pharnaceum lineare*, *linear-leaved Pharnaceum. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 373 Potamogeton. .. Leaves. *linear-ligulate. 1839 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 205 Teeth transverse, *linear-oblong. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 312 *Rumex conglomeratus*, .. inner fruiting sepals linear-oblong. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 89 *Stypheliа tubiflora.* .. Leaves which are sometimes *linear-obovate. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 21 Scales of receptacle *linear-setaceous. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 126 The view would resemble that of a great lake, if it were not for the *linear-shaped islets. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 130 *Saxifraga Andrewsii.* .. Leaves *linear-spathulate. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Lineari-subulatum*, *linear-subulate.

b. in quasi-Latin form, as *lineari-elongate, -laciniose, -oblong* adjs.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 9 Spores 8, oblong or lineari-elongate or cylindrical. *Ibid.* 12 Spores 8, colourless, lineari-oblong or subfusiform. *Ibid.* 18 Fuscous-black, lineari-laciniose, laciniæ ligulate.

† **B.** *sb.* A linear equation. *Obs.*

1684 T. BAKER *Geometr. Key* title-p., Of linears, qvadratics, cubics, biqvadratics; And the finding of all their Roots.

Linearity (lin*i*æ·rĭti). [f. LINEAR *a.* + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being linear; a linear arrangement or formation.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 390 Another Oversight, in this Plan [of Short-Hand], is the Neglect of Beauty and Linearity.

1837 J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs Attributes God* III. xlvii. 284 The Palmetto is beautiful in its radiation, a Grass in its simple linearity. 1891 *Athenæum* 17 Oct. 515/2 Backslopes and upright strokes are practically discarded, linearity is well preserved.

Linearize (li·nĭărəiz), *v.* Also linearise. [f. LINEAR *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To represent in a linear form; to transform *into* a linear figure. Hence **Li:neariza·tion,** the action or process of linearizing.

1895 *Daily News* 2 May 5/1 The Cretans used a symbol of a double axe-head, bipennis. They linearised this into an X with the top and bottom closed. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 213 When the Northmen used the Tau for the hammer of Thor, they merely linearised a picture of a real hammer. 1896 A. J. EVANS in *Academy* 13 June 494/1 Characters of a type representing the linearisation of originally pictographic characters.

Linearly (li·nĭărli), *adv.* [f. LINEAR *a.* + -LY [2].] **a.** In a linear direction. **b.** By linear measurement. **c.** By means of lines.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 331 A cell *n* times greater linearly each way. 1887 R. A. ROBERTS *Integral Calculus* I. 316 The arc of the general bicircular quartic can be determined linearly. 1891 W. A. JAMIESON *Dis. Skin* i. (ed. 3) 6 The upper part is marked with prominences called papillæ arranged linearly.

† **Li·neary,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *līneārius*, f. *līnea* LINE.] = LINEAR *a.* 2 and 3.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Pref., Euclides woorkes in foure partes, with diuers demonstrations Arithmeticall and Geometricall or Linearie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 525 The linearie portraying or drawing shapes and proportions by lines alone. 1641 W. PRICE in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 59 Whether all that may be performed by algebraical equations may likewise be wrought geometrically according to a lineary operation. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 93 We speak of such a figure as is not an accident of a body, but a meer lineary and superficiall character. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 118 The more easy and useful principles of those lineary Arts.

Lineate (li·nĭ,ĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *līneāt-us*, f. *līneāre* to reduce to a line, f. *līnea* LINE.] **a.** *ppl. a.* Marked with lines, *spec.* in *Bot.* (see quot. 1866). † **b.** *sb.* A figure formed of lines. *Obs.*

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege* III. vii, I am my self as void Of all [perfections], as Tables not yet lineate. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 334 Species are Quantities or Magnitudes, denoted by Letters, signifying Numbers, Lines, Lineats, Figures Geometrical, &c. 1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 15 *Lineate*, slightly streaked longitudinally with parallel lines, not impressing the surface. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Lineatum folium*, a lineate leaf. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 290 *Lineate*, painted with several such [longitudinal] stripes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lineate*, lined, marked by fine parallel lines.

Lineate (li·nĭ,ĕ¹t), *v.* Also 6 liniate, 7 lyneate. [f. L. *līneāt-*, ppl. stem of *līneāre* (see prec.).] *trans.* **a.** To mark with lines. † **b.** To delineate; to represent either by drawing or by description.

a. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 114 b, Then with a cutting yron .. you shall liniate and make equall the said fourmes. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. I. 37 A Flinty Peble, black without, lineated within with Stripes of white, yellow and red, encircling one another.

b. 16.. SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortalitie* viii, Life, to the life, The Chess-boord lineats. 1614 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich. III*, H, They seemed in the object of such Glory T'inuite some Pen to lyneate their Story. 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 128, I would my Fancy rear, To lineat a day most clear.

Hence **Li·neated** *ppl. a.* = LINEATE *ppl. a.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 100 Of these [stones] there are some curiously lineated, and others plain. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. I. 36 Several .. lineated or crusted Pebles. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 443/2 [Botany.] A Surface is .. Lineated, lined, the nerves being depressed. 1819 TURTON *Conchol. Dict.* 17 *Buccinum lineatum*, Lineated Whelk. 1863 REEVE *Land & Freshwater Mollusks* 179 *Acme lineata.* Lineated Acme.

Lineation (linĭ,ē¹·ʃən). [ad. L. *līneātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *līneāre*: see LINEATE *a.*]

1. The action or process of drawing lines or marking with lines; an instance of this; also, a contour or outline; quasi-*concr.*, a marking or line on the surface (*e.g.* of the skin).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. iii. (1495) 30 Angels haue noo matere nother lyneacions and shappe of body. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21182 The vysage and the hand also, Vp-on wych Men may .. Telle the condycions By dyvers lyneacious Wych ther be set. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xx. (Shaks. Soc.) 189 Of lynyacion that longyth to jematrye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 197 b, Not ymagynynge in the deite ony corporall fygure or liniacyon. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 275 It is a .. root, which by exsiccation hath contracted wrinkles and lineations. 1816 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Luminous Historian* Introd. iii. (1872) 304 Nature's lineations plainly tell There's room and room enough to act them well. 1892 F. GALTON *Finger Prints* i. 5 The ridges, whose lineations appear in the finger print.

b. *collect.* A marking with lines; an arrangement or group of lines.

c 1550 *Sympathising Lover* in Evans *Old Ballads* (1784) III. xxx. 226 Her countenaunce with her lynyacion. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 101 Conchites .. differing in colour, lineation and valves. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. I. 32 There are in the horney Ground two white Lineations, attended with two of a pale Red. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Oxford* 392 Nothing upon it, but somewhat like a Chalice, and crooked Lineation. 1856 W. B. CARPENTER *Microsc.* § 339. 596 The peculiar lineation of the surface of nacre. 1884 GEIKIE in *Nature* 13 Nov. 30/2 Striated planes .. covered with a fine parallel lineation.

2. A division into lines.

1853 *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 431 There is no authority to assume one lineation [of a hymn] rather than another. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 1/3 The large initials .. disturb the lineation of the verse.

† **Li·neature.** *Obs.* [ad. L. type **līneātūra*, f. *līneāre*: see LINEATE *v.*] **a.** Something having an outline or shape. **b.** An outline; also *Geom.*, a periphery.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 557 There accompanied him a certeine shadowy and dark lineature. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (Draught of Frontispiece), Perfection is only shadowed, because in his native lineature hardly to be expressed. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 253 By its lineature by which it hath within five obtuse angles, and without five acutes.

Li·ne-boat. Also 7 lime-, lymboat. ? A boat used for line-fishing.

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* v. iii, I shall see you Serve in a lowsy Lime boat, ere I die, For mouldy cheese and butter Billingsgate Would not endure. 1614 T. GENTLEMAN *Engl. way to wealth* (title), Wealth that is yearely taken out of his Maiesties Seas, by the Hollanders, by their .. Busses, Pinkes, and Line-boates. 1662 *Roy. Trade of Fishing* 12 Now I will descend to the particulars of the Hollanders Busses, Pincks, Yagers, Lymboats, and the use of them in their several fishings. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 8/1 He put it to those who were employed on board line boats if they should lose Sunday at their vocation.

Lined (ləind), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. LINE *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] In various senses of LINE *v.*[1] *Lined blades* (see quot. 1833). *Lined gold*, gold having a backing of another metal, used for making jewellery and ornaments. Also in *Comb.*, as *red-lined, silk lined, tin-lined*, etc., q.v. under their first elements.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/1 Lynyd, as clothys, *duplicatus*. 1492 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 75 Item I be quethe to the wyff of Robert Halowe my best lyned gowne and my cloke. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 68 Alle the Quenes lyned gownys. 1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Lyned gowne, *robe doublee*. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. 968 A pair of lined slippers. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. i. 14 Plucke the lyn'd Crutch from thy old limping Sire. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monks* (ed. 3) 396 This is that which at this day makes the Monks of Italy so full of Mony and so well Lin'd. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Moat*, *Lined Moat*, is that whose Scarp and Counterscarp are cas'd with a Wall of Masons Work lying in Talus or a-sloap. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 38 *Lined blades*—Scissors of all the larger sizes are often made entirely of iron, with the exception of a slip of steel welded along the edge of the blade. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1246 Lined gold is merely gold lined with copper. 1881 GREENER *Gun* Index 667 Lined barrels.

b. *Her.* (See quot. 1893.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xvii. 395/2 The ends turned over his head cloathed of the third, Garnished (or Faced or lined) Or. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. 1847 *Gloss. Her.* s.v., A mantle gules, lined ermine. 1893 CUSSANS *Her.* 129 *Lined*, .. applied to the lining of a Mantle, Chapeau, &c., when borne of a different tincture from the garment itself.

c. *Lined-up* (see LINE *v.*[1] 5).

1889 *Work* 22 June I. 210/3 The meaning of a 'lined-up' top is .. well known among cabinet makers.

Lined (ləind), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. LINE *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] + -ED.]

1. Marked with lines, having lines traced or impressed on the surface.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 385 *Lineatum*, lined, with depressed Nerves or hollow Lines. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 260 App., Provincial Terms for Sexes and Ages of Cattle... Colours .. brindled, light brown, approaching to dunn; lined, with white back. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 82 *Zizyphus lineatus*, lined Zizyphus, a shrub from China. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 122 They [compound magnifiers] do actually exhibit all sorts of lined and ordinary objects better than single ones. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 194 If my brow grow lined while young. 1881 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* II. xxi. 165 Old George, looking woefully worn and lined, sat up. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 215 In the camera the lined negative undergoes a certain amount of shifting.

2. In parasynthetic combs., as *five lined, right-lined, straight-lined*, etc., q. v. in their alphabetical places.

3. *Her.* Of an animal: Having a 'line' attached to its collar.

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. s.v., Lines, as well as chains, are often affixed to the collars of animals .. and are then termed collared and lined. 1847 *Gloss. Her.* s.v., A greyhound gorged and lined. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. § 3 (ed. 3) 281 A wolf arg., collared and lined or.

Lineless (ləi·nlės), *a.* [f. LINE *sb.*[2] + -LESS.]

† **1.** Of a person: ? To whom no bounds can be set. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (If not a misprint for *tirelesse*.)

1594 CAREW *Tasso* II. lix, The tother is Circassian Argant cald .. Vntreatable, vnpatient, vnappald, In armes linelesse [It. *infaticabile*], and peerlesse valiaunt.

2. Having no impressed or indented lines.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 247 His countenances have the physiognomy of nature, not the vague lineless face of the statuaries. 1878 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIII. 70 Her face .. was smooth and lineless. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas, Coastwise Lights* ii, Through the endless summer evenings, on the lineless, level floors.

Lineman (ləi·nmæn). [f. LINE *sb.*[2] + MAN.]

1. A man employed to attend to the condition of a railway, telegraph, or telephone line.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Linemen*, men employed on a railway. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 138 The lineman placed in charge of a length by road must walk his length. 1890 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/1 While a lineman was repairing an electric wire .. he received an electric shock.

2. One who carries the line in surveying.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Linemen*, .. persons carrying the measuring line for a surveyor.

3. A line fisherman. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Linen (li·nėn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 línen, 1-8 linnen, 3-7 lynnen, (3 linn, linin, 4 lenyne, 5 lynand), 4-6 lyn(n)yn(e, (4 lynyng), 5-6 lynen, -ine, -on, 6-7 li-, lyn(n)ing, -yng(e, 3- linen. [OE. *línen, línnen* = OFris. *linnen* (Du. *linnen*), OS. and OHG. *līnīn* (G. *leinen*):—OTeut. type **līnīno-* f. **līno*[m] flax: see LINE *sb.*[1] and -EN [4].]

A. *adj.* Made of flax. In mod. Eng. apprehended chiefly as an attributive use of the sb., with the sense: Made of linen. † *Linen wings* = sails.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1081 Linnin ryhae. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xiv. 82 Ðæt hrægl wæs beboden ðæt sceolde bion ȝeworht of .. twispunnenum twine linenum. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John xix. 40 Hyo .. be-wunden hine mid linene claðe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Nexst fleshe ne schal mon werien no linene cloð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8962 Þis gode mold .. gurde aboute hire middel a uair linne [*v. r.* linnene] scete. 1340 *Ayenb.* 236 Linene kertel erþan hi by huyte, uelezeþe him be-houeþ þet he by ybeate and y-wesse. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 422 Thai .. lynyng clothis had, but mair. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 59 Lenyne clath he oysit ay. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. i. (1859) 1 She kevered it lappyng [it] in a clene lynnen clothe. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 270 For grey lynen cloth and sylk frenge for the hers. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 224, I se him want ane sark, I reid ȝow, cummer, tak in your lynning clais. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xliv. 18 They shal haue fayre lynnynge bonettes vpon their heades. 1571 GRINDAL *Injunc. at York* B iij, A comely and decent table,..with a faire linen clothe to lay vpon the same. *c* 1620 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Trag. Barnavelt* v. iii, Who Unbard the Havens that the floating Merchant, Might clap his lynnen wings up to the windes. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 24 May, Up, and made myself as fine as I could, with the linning stockings on, and wide canons. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* II. 485 A linen armour he wore on his breast. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. iii. § 8. 474/1 Sextus [I]. .ordered . that Priests should minister in Linnen Surplices. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 88 Our Returns are chiefly in Linnen and Linnen Yarn. 1759 GRAINGER *Tibullus* I. v. 17 And I nine Times, in linnen garbs array'd, In silent Night, nine Times to Trivia pray'd. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 328 Some persons .. washed their children with cold water by means of a linen cloth. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Linen-yarn*, spun flax.

B. *sb.*

1. Cloth woven from flax.

The explanation 'cloth woven from flax *or hemp*', given by Johnson and copied in most subsequent Dicts., appears to be a mere blunder, founded on occasional loose uses (cf. 3).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 3 A louely ladi on leor In linnene I-cloþed. 1377 *Ibid.* B. Prol. 219 Wollewebsteres and weueres of lynnen. *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 62 In this same tyme was Linus Pope, which ordeyned that women schuld with lynand cure her heer. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 935 Looke þer be blanket cotyn or lynyn to wipe þe neþur ende. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2540 She neuer ware lynon by day or by nyght. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* ii. 18 The childe was gyrded with an ouer body cote of lynnen. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xvi. 19 There was a certayne ryche man w[e] was clothed in purple and fyne lynnen. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 93 Of linnine lykwyse thay maid wyd sarkis. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 10 That other precept was made against wearing a garment of linnen and woollen, because [etc.]. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3099/2 An Act for Burying in Scotch Linnen. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 69 Apply a Suppository of Linnen. 1768 HUME *Ess.*, *Balance Trade* xxvii. 194 A tax on German linen encourages home manufactures. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 309 Large quantities .. are .. exported .. in an unbleached state; that is, under the name of *brown linen*, and *green linen*. 1843 HOOD *Song of the Shirt* iv, It is not linen you're wearing out, But human creatures' lives! 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 659 For thine Fares richly, in fine linen. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Linen*, cloth made from flax or tow. 1899 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 3/4 An article described as linen which was partially made of cotton.

b. *pl.* Various kinds of linen; linen goods.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 238 The cottons from the Coromandel coast, make the European linnens almost useless. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1158 An assortment of unbleached linens. 1892 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 2/7 Dress linens keep firm in price.

† **c.** *Fossil linen*: a kind of asbestos. (Cf. LINE *sb.*[1] 1 a and FLAX *sb.* 5 b.) *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 83/2 *Fossile Linen* is a kind of amianthus, which consists of flexible, parallel, soft fibres, .. celebrated for the uses to which it has been applied, of being woven, and forming an incombustible cloth.

2. Something made of linen; a linen garment. *Obs.* in *sing.*; the *pl.* is found in Scottish writers.

1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 137 All the Reste off the lenyns that belong to the papishe priste. 1724 R. WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 57 Her friend went into another room and put on clean linens. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 Sept., A very decent girl in a printed linen. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. ii. 184 A little bag, wherein were my linens and some books. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 147 Dressed in .. preternaturally unsullied linens, and a short sheepskin.

† **b.** *pl.* The sails of a ship (cf. *linen wings* in A).

1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* I. i, Farle up all her Linnens, and let her ride it out.

3. *collect.* **a.** Garments or other articles made of linen; often by extension applied to garments normally or originally made of linen, even when other materials are actually used. Often *spec.* = under-

garments, e.g. shirts; also = bed-linen, table-linen. *To wash one's dirty linen at home*: to say nothing in public about family affairs, disputes, or scandals.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 334 Alle þei fled on rowe, in lynen white as milke. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 876 Wayte hys lynnyn þat hit be clene. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxi. 466 Lady, aryse and fette hym suche linnen as he nedeth. 1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 140 All my lynnen except my too best shirts. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iv. ii. 40 In any case let Thisby haue cleane linnen. 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* ii. ii, He and the Duchesse By night meete in their linnen. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 449 My Linnen, Letters, and Sacket was lying in my hostery. 1653 Walton *Angler* iii. 61 Lets go to that house, for the linnen looks white, and smels of Lavender. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* ii. x, *Miss Prn.* I'm resolv'd I won't let Nurse put any more Lavender among my Smocks—ha, Cousin? *Frail.* Fie, Miss; amongst your Linnen, you must say—You must never say Smock. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3809/5 A Party of 30 of Paul Diack's Hussars.. took away the Linnen that was hanged out to dry upon the Palisades. 1731 Ld. Bathurst *Let.* 19 Apr. in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 649 Washing your linen and mending it, darning your stockings, &c. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 132 He .. bespoke a suit of clothes. He bought new linen. 1820 Keats *Eve St. Agnes* xxx, And still she slept an azure-lidded sleep, In blanched linen, smooth, and lavender'd. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxvi, Take our dirty linen on shore. 1877 R. J. More *Under the Balkans* xv. 216 The parents of the bride gave a present of homespun linen to the godfather and godmother. 1895 *Globe* 23 May 1 People who ought to wash their dirty linen at home will not be satisfied with a less public laundry than Piccadilly.

† **b.** A piece or pieces of linen, *esp.* strips of linen for use as bandages. In *pl.* graveclothes. *Obs.*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 79 *Mist. Ford.* Go, go, sweet Sir John: Mistriis Page and I will looke some linnen for your head. 1651-3 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* (1678) 104 In a single Linnen [he] laid his honour'd head. 1653 S. Mewce *Let. to Lady H.* in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) I. 9 Lynnen to dresse the wounded men was required. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* iii. viii. (1712) 111 The Family..gave out that he died .. got him washed and laid Linens .. handsomly about him. 1676 Hale *Contempl.* i. 121 The linnen that wrapped his body in one place, and the linnen that bound his head in another. 1689 Burnet *Tracts* I. 38 They were some of the Linnings in which Christ was wrapped. *a* 1796 Burns *'O merry hae I been'* 11 Bless'd be the hour she cool'd in her linnens.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attrib., as *linen* † *-loom*, *-manufacture*, *-paper*, *-work*. **b.** objective, as *linen-keeper*, *-printer*, *-stainer*, *-weaver*, † *-webster*; *linen-darning*; *linen-making*, *-wearing* adjs. **c.** instrumental and parasynthetic, as *linen-fitted*, *-suited*, *-vestured* adjs.

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 88 An old harden sheet or apron is invaluable as practice for teaching *linen darning and patching. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 3/2 Woman..has purloined for her own use..the *linen-fitted flannel shirt. *Mod. Advt.*, Required, Position as Housekeeper, *Linen-keeper, Matron, or Lady-Help. 1404 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 22 Item, j. *lynyn lome. 1468 *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 133 Unum lynnen-lome. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 382 A great hearing at councill between the islands of Jersey and Guernsey and the *linnen manufacture corporation. 1727-52 Chambers s.v. *Paper*, *Linen or European Paper is chiefly made of linen rags beaten to a pulp. 1875 Scrivener *Lect. Text N. Test.* 17 About the twelfth century linen paper came to be substituted. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 99 The prisoners were *linen-printers. 1775 J. Adams *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 119, I think there is a particular occupation in Europe, called a paper-stainer or *linen-stainer. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 185/1 A limpid stream..Where *linnen-suited Sal for water goes. 1866 J. B. Rose *Ovid's Metam.* 30 The *linen-vestured race, Hold her in deepest reverence. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* IV. iv. 49 *Linnin-wearing bishops. 1474 in *Cal. Pat. Rolls* 14 *Edw. IV*, 22 Nov., *Lynnen wever. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron.* iv. 21 The kynred of ye lynnenweuers in ye house of Aszbea. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4409/4 Thomas Tuttle, a Linen-Weaver. 1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 680 Richard Parcivall of Kirkman-Shalme in the said County of Lancaster, *Linen-Webster. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5889/4 George Malton, late of Woodkirk, Linnen-webster. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* iii. 14 He made a vayle also of Yalow Sylke, scarlet, purple, *lynenworke.

5. Special combinations: † **linen ball**, some instrument of torture (cf. Lawn *sb.*[1] 3 b); **linen-decency** *nonce-use* (see quot.); **linen-fold** = *linen scroll*; **linen lapper** (see quot.); † **linen-lifter**, a man given to adultery; **linen-hall**, a market-hall for the sale of linens; † **linen-man**, a shirt-maker or linen-draper; **linen-mill** (see quot.); **linen-panel**, one decorated with a linen-scroll; **linen-pattern** = *linen-scroll*; **linen-prover**, a microscope used to determine the fineness of a linen fabric by counting the threads; **linen-scroll** (see quot.); † **linen-teller** = *linen-prover*; † **linen-wheel**, app. a kind of sewing machine.

a 1630 *Pathomachia* iii. iv. 29 Vnlesse thou confesse .. the Spanish Strappado, *Linnen Ball, and Peare of Confession shall torment thee. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 75, I fear yet this iron yoke of outward conformity hath left a slavish print upon our necks; the ghost of a *linnen decency yet haunts us. 1850 Whipple *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) II. 12 All the conventional proprieties and linen decencies of language, he would find continually violated. 1891 *Trans. Soc. Antiquaries* 22 Jan. 225 The panels are ornamented with '*linen-fold' patterns. 1765 Wesley *Jrnl.* 4 May, I preached in the *Linen-Hall,..a large square, with piazzas on three sides of it. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 167 He.. sells it at the linen-hall in Dublin. 1893 *Labour Commission* Gloss., **Linen Lappers*, men who examine, measure, and fold the linen for the various markets. (Term used in the North of Ireland.) 1652 Feltham *Char. Low C.* (1659) 24 They [Dutchwomen] are not so ready at this play as the English .. nor are their Men such *linnen-lifters. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* i. i, O Founder, no such matter, My Spurrier, and my Hatter, My *Linnen-man, and my Taylor. 1631 Massinger *Emperor East* i. ii, How low a new stamp'd courtier May vaile to.. His linnen-man, and taylor. 1727-52 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Mill*, *Linen-Mills. .. Their use is, to scour linens, after their having been first cleansed when taken out of the lixivium, or lye. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I. 270 *Lignis undulatis*, that is, with undulated or wavy woodwork. .. The words probably denote what is now termed '*linen panels'. 1850 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* s.v. *Panel*, One kind of ornament which was introduced towards the end of the Perpendicular style .. consists of a series of straight mouldings..so arranged .. as to represent the folds of linen, it is usually called the '*linen pattern'. 1894 Maskelyne *Sharps & Flats* 68 The mirror in this case is mounted somewhat after the fashion of a *linen-prover. 1854 Fairholt *Dict. Terms Art*, *Linen-scroll*, a peculiar style of decorative ornament, extensively used to fill panels in the latter part of the fifteenth, and during the sixteenth century; so termed from its resemblance to a small napkin folded in close convolutions all over its surface. 1797 Miers Fisher in *Mem. Lit. & Philos. Soc. Manchester* (1798) V. 316, I examined the .. skin, with a glass which magnified considerably, and which is known in Ireland by the name of a *linen-teller. 1638 J. Rous *Diary* (Camden) 85 He [a handless man] tooke three stitches in a cloathe with a *linnen-wheele (prepared with a turner's devise for the foote).

Linen-armourer. **a.** *Hist.* A maker of 'linen armour' (i.e. gambesons and similar adjuncts to armour); in mod. renderings of the original title of the guild now known as the Merchant Taylors' Company. † **b.** Allusively used in jest for: A tailor. Hence † **linen-armoureess.**

In AF. the guild was called 'La Fraternite des Taillours et Armurers de Lynge Armurie', anglicized as 'The Fraternite of Taillours and Lynge Armurers'; the Latin charters were addressed 'Cissoribus et Armurariis Linearum'. (See Clode *Mem. Guild Mercht. Taylors* 58-9; Herbert *Guilds* II. 385.)

1603 Stow *Surv. Lond.* (ed. 2) 542, I finde that king Edwarde the first, in the 28. of his raigne, confirmed that Guild by the name of Taylors and Linnen Armorers. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise Clean Linen* Ded., Wks. ii. 165 You are the only Linnen Armouresse, Cap a pie from the declination of the Stocke to the exaltation of the Nightcap. 1687 *Hist. Sir J. Hawkwood* i. § 1. 1 The Merchant-Taylors, then called Linnen-Armourers, were eminent not only in Peace, but War. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Linnen-armorers*, Tailers. So 1785 in Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue.*

Li·nen-dra·per. [f. Linen *sb.*] A retail trader who deals in linens, calicos, and the like.

1549 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 6 Johannes Cleyter, lynen draper. 1600 *Chester Pl.* Banes 86 Cappers and lynnen drapers, see that you fourth bringe In well-decked order that worthy storie of Balaam and his Asse. 1607 ? Dekker & Webster *Westward Ho!* i. i, Like politic penthouses, which commonly make the shop of a mercer or linen-draper as dark as a room in Bedlam. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 21, I am a linnen-draper bold, As all the world doth know. 1858 Lytton *What will he do?* ii. v, Mrs. Haughton was the daughter of a linen draper.

Hence **Li·nendra·peress**, the wife of a linen-draper, a female linen-draper. **Li·nendra·pery**, the occupation of a linen-draper; goods in which a linen-draper deals.

1868 Miss Braddon *Dead Sea Fr.* I. vi. 104 The linen-draperess seated herself in one of the holland-covered arm-chairs. 1849 F. J. Foxton *Pop. Chr.* 16 The heterodox linen-drapery of the Tractarians. 1895 P. White *King's Diary* 4 Colossal linendrapery ending in such a daughter is a glorified trade.

† **Li·nener.** *Obs.* [f. Linen *sb.* + -er[1].] A linen-draper or shirt-maker.

1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* ii. iii, I doe also loue to see her ..haue her counsell of taylors, linneners, lace-women, embroyderers. 1625 — *Staple of N.* The Persons of the Play, Linener, Haberdasher, Shoomaker.

Linenette (lineně·t). [f. Linen *sb.* + -ette.] A textile fabric made to imitate linen.

1894 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 9/5 Velvet and velveteen, satin and sateen, linen and linenette .. were wholly different materials. 1896 *Ibid.* 9 Dec. 10/3 A piece of linenette or dress material purchased of the defendants.

Linenless (li·nénlĕs), *a.* Devoid of linen or underclothing; discarding linen. Also *Comb.*

1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 290 It was the tall,..buttoned-up, linenless-looking, grisly old Pole. 1887 *Gd. Words* 82/1 The horsehair shirt and linenless rule admits of no exception.

Lineo- (li·nĭ,o), used as combining form of L. *linea* line; as in **Li·neo-ci·rcular** *a. Math.*, said of an apparatus for converting rectilinear into circular movement. **Li·neograph** [see -graph], an instrument for drawing lines of a definite character (*Cent. Dict.*). **Li·neo-li·near** *a. Math.*, linear with respect to each of two different variables or sets of variables. **Li·neo-po·lar** *a. Math.*, produced by taking the $(n-1)$-th polar of a locus with respect to a function of the nth order; so called because such a polar of a point is a line (*Cent. Dict.*).

1858 Cayley in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1889) II. 517 The lineo-linear covariant becomes the lineo-linear invariant $ab'-a'b$. 1874 Sylvester in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 186 *note*, In the lineo-circular or parallel-motion adjustment imagine the connecters to be detached from the angles of the diamond, and [etc.].

‖ **Lineola** (linĭ·ŏlă). [L. *lineola*, dim. of *linea* Line *sb.*[2]] † **a.** *Math.* A line. *Obs.* **b.** *Anat.* and *Zool.* A little line. Hence **Li·neolet** *Ent.*, a fine or obscure line (*Cent. Dict.*).

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 77 The Lineola βρ, is to the Lineola *br*, as the Causes producing them. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lineola*, a little line.

Lineolate (li·nĭ,ŏlē·t), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. Lineola + -ate[2] 2.] Marked with minute lines. Hence **Li·neolated** *a.*, in the same sense.

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 421 *Noctua lineolata*, the lineolated Dart [moth]. 1852 Dana *Crust.* i. 354 Postero-lateral region faint lineolate. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 418/2 *Lineolate*, marked with fine or obscure lines.

Liner[1] (lə·inəɹ). [f. Line *v.*[1]]

1. One who lines or fits a lining to anything.

1611 Florio, *Foderáro*, .. a liner. 1881 *Census Instr.* (1885) 74 Straw Hat and Bonnet Making: .. Liner. *Ibid.* 78 Furrier, Working. .. Liner. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 7/2 William Glover, a bucket liner, was thrown forward and struck among the girders. *Mod. Advt.*, Mantle finishers and liners wanted.

2. *Mech.* Something which serves as a lining. **a.** An inside cylinder, or a vessel placed inside another. **b.** A thin slip of metal, etc. placed between two parts to adjust them; a shim. **c.** A slab on which pieces of marble, etc. are fastened for grinding or polishing (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

a. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 2/1 The gun has a thin liner put in from the breech, extending over the powder-chamber .. it is advisable to have thin liners, which can be easily taken out. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 58 A is the cast-iron casing or barrel of the pump; B is a brass liner fitting tightly into the former at its ends. 1894 *Times* 28 Feb. 6/6 The trial had to be abandoned owing to the heating of the eccentric strap of the port low-pressure engine and the destruction of the brass liner.

b. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* x. 181 On account of the edge-strips being worked inside the plates, liners had to be fitted at each frame. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 114 Wide liners are fitted between the bulkhead frames and bottom plating. 1881 Greener *Gun* 237 The barrels are bored up within three inches of the muzzle with a fine-boring bit, using a spill and liners.

Liner[2] (lə·inəɹ). Also 5 **lynnor**, 5, 7 **lyner**, 6 **lynar**. [f. Line *sb.*[2] or Line *v.*[2]]

I. Of persons.

1. *Sc.* An official whose duty is the tracing of the boundaries of properties in burghs.

14.. *Burgh Laws* cv. (Sc. Stat. I), þe saidis lyneris sall suer þat þai sall killy lyne in lenth as braidnes baith foir part and back part of þe land according to þe richt and auld merchis withyn þe burgh. 1461 *Extracts Burgh Recs. Peebles* (1872) 139 Thir ar the lynnoris to scif the burgh of Pebillis: + Wyllyem Bulle, Rychart Caut [etc.]. 1541 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 453 It was fundyn and determynit be the lynaris anence the debatis betuex Iohne Henrisone Culane..and Iohn Nachty, twcheing thair landis liand in the Gastraw [etc.]. 1894 K. Hewat *Little St. World* i. 20 The Liner has still important duties to perform in tracing the boundaries of properties.

2. One whose business it is to paint lines on the wheels, etc. of carriages. Also *liner-out*.

1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 299 Salmon, Thos., Springer and Liner, King-street, Clerkenwell. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 28 July 3/3 Carriage-painters.—Wanted, two good Liners-out and Varnishers.

3. A writer of miscellaneous items for the newspapers, which are paid for at so much per line. (Cf. Penny-a-liner.)

1861 D. Cook *Paul Foster's Dau.* xix. II. 87 Because now and then a liner is found in the gutter, it doesn't do to cry shame on every man that wields a pen. 1865 *Reader* 20 May 567/1 The account in the *New York World* of the pursuit and capture of Booth is by a prince amongst liners.

4. One who 'lines' a tree. (Cf. quot. 1890 s.v. Line *v.*[2] 2.)

1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* Jan. 28 The scorers and liner fell the trees and roughly trim the two opposite sides.

5. = Linesman 1.

1870 *Daily News* 27 Sept., Such troops are less likely to commit excesses in a conquered town than regular liners.

II. Of things.

† **6.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xii. ¶ 7 The Liner is .. a thin Plate of Iron or Brass .. that being applied to the Face of a Punch, or other piece of Work, it may shew whether it be straight or no. *Ibid.* xvi, He examins by applying the Lyner .. and holding it so up between his Eye and the Light, tries whether or not the Lyner ride upon the part that was extuberant.

7. (See quot.)

1886 Mrs. Sharp-Ayres *Mirror Painting* Introd. 4 Take a very fine brush, called a liner, dip it in the colour, and go over the traced outline of the water lily.

8. a. A vessel (now usually a steam-ship) belonging to a 'line' of packets (see Line *sb.*[2] 22).

1838 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. ii. v, All they got to do is, to up Hudson like a shot .. and home in a liner, and write a book. 1848 Kingsley *Yeast* v. (1851) 96 The railroad, Cunard's liners and the electric telegraph. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 4/7 If the bar was silted up 3 ft. it absolutely prohibited large Atlantic liners from entering Liverpool. 1897 R. Kipling *Captains Courageous* 1 The big liner rolled and lifted, whistling to warn the fishing fleet.

b. A line-of-battle ship.

1858 in Simmonds *Dict. Trade.* 1859 G. A. Lawrence *Sword & Gown* xvii. 228 A huge 'liner', with English colours at the main...close on the enemy's quarter. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 602 There was..a fleet in commission of three liners and three or four frigates. 1863 Woolner *My Beautiful Lady* 147 The huge liners of the hostile fleet. 1864 *Times* 17 Oct., Wooden liners had become universally acknowledged as useless to compete with ironclad frigates.

9. A boat engaged in sea-fishing with lines.

1901 *Scotsman* 4 Mar. 6/2 The want of herring bait is handicapping the steam liners who are working the cod and ling fishing.

10. *Sports.* (? *U.S.*) **a.** *Baseball.* A ball which, when struck, flies through the air in a nearly straight line not far from the ground.

1874 [see *line-ball*, LINE *sb.*[2] 32].

b. A ball, marble, or other object that rests on a traced line (*Cent. Dict.*).

11. *colloq.* A picture hung 'on the line' at an exhibition (see LINE *sb.*[2] 11 c).

1887 W. P. FRITH *Autobiog.* I. x. 114 The work..in due time made its appearance in Trafalgar Square, where it was amongst the fortunate 'liners'.

12. 'A threshed sheaf of corn' (*W. Cornwall Gloss.* 1880).

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 110b, As the threshing lout, Rusheth his Lyners out, So Lyner on his course rusheth.

†Line-right, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [f. LINE *sb.*[2] + RIGHT *a.* and *adv.*]

A. *adj.* (Situated) in a straight line; straight.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 Under which lyne, whan that the Sonne and the Mone ben lyne-riht .. than is the Eclips of the Sonne or of the Mone. 1465 *Hist. Doc. Roch.* (E. E. T. S.) 6 Which wall or syde hous is crokyd, and not lyne-ryȝt.

B. *adv.* In a straight line; rectilineally; straight.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 23 Til that any sterre fix sit lyne-riht perpendiculer over the pol Artik. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Line right agayne the wormes heade They holden it tyll that he be deade. 1419 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 14 We awarde that a lyne be drawen lyneryght. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 2536 Lyne ryght thy cours to dresse To thilke path. 14.. *Ephyphanye* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 108 The sterre hem browght to Beedlem And lyne ryght the chylde above.

†Lineseat. *Obs.* In 5 **lyncet, -set.** [f. *line* flax (see LINE *sb.*[1]) + SEAT.] The stool on which women sit while spinning.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/2 Lyncet, a werkynge stole. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 484 Item, to Cumberton fore a lynset the same day, viij.*d*.

Lineseed: see LINSEED.

†Lineshark. *Obs. rare*[−0].

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 773/12 *Hec culingua*, a lineshark.

†Line-sharker. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubburd's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 51 Certain line-sharkers that have coursed the countries to seek you out.

Linesman (lə̃inzmăn). [f. *line's*, genitive of LINE *sb.*[2] + MAN. Cf. LINEMAN.]

1. A soldier belonging to a regiment of the line.

1856 E. NAPIER (*title*) The Linesman, or Service in the Guards and the Line during England's long peace. 1885 *Mag. of Art* Sept. p. xlii/2 The ugly shako and the coarse red trousers of the French linesman.

2. = LINEMAN 1.

1883 *Standard* 3 May 6/5 James B—, ..telegraph linesman. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 8/2 A number of linesmen engaged .. in unloading a barge of heavy sleepers.

3. a. *Lawn Tennis.* An umpire posted near to one of the 'lines,' whose duty it is to decide whether any particular ball falls within the court or not. **b.** *Football.* In the Association game since 1891, an official whose chief duty is to mark when and where the ball crosses the touch-line or the goal-line.

1890 HEATHCOTE, etc. *Lawn Tennis* (Badm. Libr.) 349 There should certainly be not less than three linesmen (for the further side-line, and the base-lines) in addition to the umpire-in-chief. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Mar. 2/3 [*Football*] Any player of the opposite side—selected by the referee and linesmen. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 644/1 [*Football*] Neutral linesmen shall officiate in all games. 1898 *Laws Assoc.* § 13 in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 326 Two linesmen shall be appointed, whose duty..shall be to decide when the ball is out of play and which side is entitled to the corner kick, goal kick or throw in, and to assist the Referee in carrying out the game in accordance with the laws.

Linet, obs. form of LINNET and of LINT[1].

Liney: see LINY.

Ling (liŋ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3-5 **lenge,** 4 **leyng,** 4-5 **leenge,** 4-7 **lyng(e, linge,** 4- **ling.** [ME. *lenge, lienge*, later *ling(e* (whence, according to Hatz.-Darm., F. *lingue*); cf. early mod.Du. *lenghe, linghe* (now *leng*), G. *leng, länge, lange*, ON. *langa*, Sw. *långa*, Norw. *langa, longa*, Da. *længe*. Connexion with LONG *a.* is probable.]

1. A long slender gadoid fish, *Molva vulgaris* or *Lota molva*, inhabiting the seas of northern Europe. It is largely used for food (usually either salted, or split and dried). † *Old ling*: salted ling. *Organ ling*: see ORGAN.

c 1300 *Havelok* 832 Ne he ne mouthe on the se take Neyther lenge, ne thornbake. 1324-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 14 In .. ij Lenges empt', iiij*s.* viij*d.* 1377 *Ibid.* 46 In j Turbutt et j leyng emp. xx. vj*d*. 1425 in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 255 Cum i viridi lynge, cum iii congers. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 43 Nym Milwel or lenge, þat is wel y-wateryd. 1459 in *Paston Lett.* I. 490 Item, ij saltyng tubbes. Item, viij. lynges. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lvii. (1878) 133 Ling, Saltfish and Herring, for Lent to provide. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iii. (1600) L 4 b, Hee lookes like..a drie Poule of Ling vpon Easter-eue, that has furnisht the table all Lent. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 12, 13 Our old Lings, and our Isbels a'th Country, are nothing like your old Ling and your Isbels a'th Court. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 78 Take the jole of the best Ling that is not much watered. 1619 *Pasquil's Palm.* (1877) 152 When Flesh doth bid adue for divers weekes, And leaves old Ling to be his deputie. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* viii. (1662) I. 23 Ling, that Noble Fish, conival in his Joule with the surloin of Beef. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Mar., Had a good dinner of ling and herring pie. 1712 A. VAN LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 409, I stood by a Fishmongers Shop, whilst they were laying their dry Ling in the Water to soften it. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* IX. 91 Old ling, which is the best Sort of Salt Fish, lay it in Water twelve Hours, then [etc.]. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 22 The Ling in the neighbourhood of Iceland are so bad, that [etc.]. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Rejoic. New Yr.*, He .. protested there was no faith in dried ling. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 182 The most usual length of the Ling is from three to four feet.

2. Applied in America, New Zealand, etc. to other fishes, as the burbot (*Lota maculosa*), the cultus-cod (*Ophiodon elongatus*), etc. (see quots.).

c 1850 [see LAWYER 5]. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 212 In eastern Florida it [*Elacate canada*] is called the sergeant-fish, and along the western coast of the peninsula it is known as the ling or snooks. *Ibid.* 260 One [fish] living in the sea round New Zealand (*Genypterus blacodes*) is known as the ling or cloudy bay-cod. 1888 [see CULTUS-COD]. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, *Ling*.. In New Zealand and Tasmania, it is applied to *Genypterus blacodes*, Forst.; also called Cloudy Bay Cod. *Lotella marginata*, Macl., is called Ling, in New South Wales.

3. *attrib.*, as *ling fish* (cf. *cod-fish*), *fishery, hook, pie.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xvi. H vj b, Grete foyson of *ling fysshe, and haburden. *c* 1526 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 224 Sir, ye spoke with me that you wold have had som good ling fish. 1836 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Dec. 388 Spain presents a good .. market for dried cod and ling fish. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 222 The *ling fishery. 1896 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 436 The ling-fishery is an important industry, large quantities of these fish being cured and dried. 1822 HIBBERT *Descr. Shetld. Isl.* 510 The lines are fitted with *ling hooks. 1623 MARKHAM *Eng. Housw.* 100 A *Ling pie.

Ling (liŋ), *sb.*[2] Also 4-7 **lyng(e,** 5 **lynk,** 5, 7 **lingge,** 6-7 **linge.** [a. ON. *lyng* (Da. *lyng*, Sw. *ljung*):—O Teut. type **lingwo*[m]. Cf. Sw. *lingon* cowberry.] A name applied to various ericaceous plants, chiefly *Calluna vulgaris*; see HEATHER.

c 1357 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 559 Et in reparacione stagni molend. Abbathie cum Mos et Lyng pro eadem. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 336 He laf slawe in a slak fforty score on a pak .. Dede in the lyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/2 Ly(n)ge of the hethe, *bruera*. 14.. *Arund. MS.* 42, f. 23 b in *Promp. Parv.* 305 *note*, An heth þat growe þ ful..of lynk. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 397 Gif thow meitis ony leid lent on the ling. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 249 For xiiij. thrave of lyng. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 122 In the Dales of Richemontshire they burne Linge, Petes, and Turffes. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 35 Erice..is named in english Heth, hather, or ling. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron., Hist. Scot.* 95/1 There was growing in that place ..verie much of that kind of heath or ling, which the Scotishmen call hadder. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1206 Little beds .. made of chast tree and of heath or lings. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v. 235 Heath is the generall or common name, whereof there is one kind, called Hather, the other, Ling. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 357 Sheep will now abide that heath and feed upon Ling all the hardest winter. 1819 CRABBE *Tales Hall* XIX, She..stirr'd the fire of ling, and brush'd the wicker chair. 1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 11 The shepherd might have his hovel thatched with heather and ling. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 124 Their huts were always .. thatched with rushes and ling.

b. *attrib.*, as *ling-thatch*; **ling-bird,** the meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 245 *note*, The small heath-bird or *ling-bird. 1893 J. WATSON *Confess. Poacher* 110 The 'cheep-cheep' of the awakening ling-birds rises from every brae. 1482-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 648 Pro tractacione xl travis (*sic*) del 'lyngthake, xx*d*. 1884 *Gd. Words* 21 The heavy ling thatch hung low over window and wall.

Ling, *sb.*[3] [Chinese 菱 *ling* (Giles).] The water-chestnut of China, *Trapa bicornis*, the seeds of which are much eaten as food.

1860 SCARTH *Twelve Yrs. China* 8 Gathering the rich mould and decayed vegetable matter where the 'ling' has grown in the water. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

†Ling, *v.* ? *dial. Obs.* [Cf. *linge*, to put out the tongue (Oxfordshire, *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).] *intr.* Of the tongue: To protrude from the mouth.

1674 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 303 Her tongue would ling out of her mouth.

Ling, variant of LENG *v. Obs.*

-ling (liŋ), *suffix*[1], appended to sbs., adjs., vb.-stems, and (rarely) advs., to form sbs., is a Com. Teut. formative (OE., OS., OHG. *-ling*, ON. *-ling-r*, Goth. *-ligg-s* in *gadiliggs*). It doubtless arose from the addition of the suffix *-iŋgo-z* -ING[3] to noun-stems formed with the suffix *-ilo-* (-EL[1], -LE 1), but in all the historical Teut. langs. it has the character of a simple suffix.

1. In OE., *-ling* added to sbs. forms sbs. with the general sense 'a person or thing belonging to or concerned with (what is denoted by the primary sb.), as *hýrling* hireling, *ierðling* ploughman (f. *ierð* ploughing), *rǽpling* prisoner (f. *ráp* rope). The derivatives from adjs. have the sense 'a person or thing that has the quality denoted by the adj.', e.g. *déorling* darling, *efenling* an equal, *feorðling* quarter, farthing, *geongling* youngling, *gesibling*, *sibling* kinsman; similarly from an adv., *underling* subordinate. One or two names of birds have this suffix in OE., as *swertling* ? some black bird (? f. *sweart* black), *stærling* starling; here it may possibly have a diminutive force (see 2 below).

In ME. and mod.E. the suffix continued to be freely employed with the same function as in OE.; examples are *atterling, deathling, fatling, firstling, grayling, nestling, nursling, sapling, suckling.* The personal designations in *-ling* are now always used in a contemptuous or unfavourable sense (though this implication was not fully established before the 17th c.), as *courtling, earthling, groundling*, † *popeling* (= papist), *vainling, worldling.* On the analogy of words like *nursling*, where the grammatical character of the initial element is ambiguous, a few sbs. in *-ling* have been formed on vb.-stems (taken in passive sense), being personal designations of contemptuous import, such as *shaveling, starveling*; of similar origin is *stripling*, though it has lost its primary derisive sense.

The suffix is no longer productive in the uses above explained.

2. In ON. the suffix had a diminutive force, of which there are only slight traces in the other Teut. langs. (cf. OE. *stærling* mentioned above, and G. *sperling* sparrow); chiefly in words denoting the young of animals, as *gǽsling-r* gosling, *ketling-r* kitten, *kiðlin-gr* young kid, † 'kidling', but also in a few other words, as *bǽkling-r* booklet, *vetling-r* glove, *yrmling-r* little worm. In Eng. the earliest certain instance of this use appears to be *codling*, recorded *c* 1314 (*kitling*, which appears *a* 1300, being of dubious formation), in the 15th c. we find *gosling* (of which the earliest quoted form, *gesling*, points to adoption from ON.), and *duckling.* In the 16th c. and subsequently the suffix has been employed in many new diminutive formations, chiefly contemptuous appellations of persons, as *godling, lordling, kingling, princeling*; in this use it is still a living formative.

In the formation of diminutives expressing merely smallness of size, *-ling* has never been extensively used; a few writers of the 19th c. have so employed it in nonce-wds.

c 1800 LAMB *Lett.* (1837) I. 147 Gentry dipped in Styx all over, whom no paper javelin-lings can touch. 1815 J. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demolished* 8 Philosophling. *Ibid.* 22 Thinkling. *Ibid.* 24 Metaphysicling. 1885 HOWELLS in *Century Mag.* XXX. 541 'A pity for you!' cried the hunchbackling.

-ling[2], **-lin(g)s,** *suffix*, forming adverbs, most of which survive only *dial.* The Teut. root **liŋg-*, *laŋg-*, *luŋg-*, to extend, reach, appears in its three ablaut-forms as the terminal element in certain OE. advs. expressive of direction or extent, as in *bǽcling* BACKLING; *andlang* (see ALONG, ENDLONG); *nihtlanges* for a night; *grundlunga* (also *grundlinga*) to the ground. In certain instances the suffixes *-linga, -lunga*, were already in OE. substituted for *-inga, -unga*, advb. terminations originating in some case (? ablative) of sbs. in *-ing, -ung* (see -ING[1]); so in *nǽadlunga, nǽedlinga*, whence, with adverbial (genitival) *es*, the ME. *nedlingis* NEEDLINGS, of necessity. The original OE. use (in which the suffix is added to sbs. to form advs. of direction) is continued in the later formations *grufelyng* (GROVELLING), *headling(s, sideling(s*; more numerous, however, are the words in which the suffix forms advs. of condition or situation from adjs., as *blindling(s, darkling(s, firstlings, flatling(s, hidlings, mostlings.*

Lingal, variant of LINGEL.

‖ **Lingam** (liŋgǽm), **linga** (liŋgă). Also 8 **lingum,** 8-9 **lingham.** [a. Skr. *liŋga*, nom. case *liŋgam*; the flexional *m* has been preserved in the word as adopted into the non-Aryan langs. of India.] Among the Hindus, a phallus, worshipped as a symbol of the god Siva.

The first quot. contains some misunderstanding.

1719 I. T. PHILIPPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 326 The third Way of attaining Salvation, is by offering to the *Piratti Lingum*, which is an Image of a Man made of Dung. 1793 W. HODGES *Trav.* v. 94 These Pagodas have each a small chamber in the center .. with a lamp hanging over the Lingham. *Ibid. note*, The Lingham is the great object of superstition among the followers of Brahmah. 1799 COLEBROOKE in *Life* v. (1873) 152 A number of little altars, with a *linga* of Mahadeva on them. 1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* II. 364 Two respectable brahmins .. who .. had .. performed the accustomed ceremonies to the linga. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* v. 120 Several stones, of four feet in height .. which appeared to be lingams.

Hence **Li·ngamism,** the worship of lingams.

1843 MACAULAY *Sp. Ld. Ellenborough's Govt.* Sp. (1853) II. 9 To what religion was it that the offering was made? It was to Lingamism.

Lingan, Lingat, obs. ff. of LINGEL, LINGOT.

Lingean: see LICHAM.

Linge, lindge (lindʒ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 *dial.* **linch, linse.** [Of obscure origin: the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* cites (s.v. *Linch*) from Moisy a mod. Norman *lincher* to whip.] *trans.* To beat, thrash.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* LVII. Florus' Brev. 1242 Met he with a soldior out of his ranke and file? If he were a Roman, up he went and was well lindged & swaddled with vine-wands by the centurion. 1606 — *Suetou.* Annot. 27 As if he had beene well lindged with lether thongs. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 319 *Linged*, lashed, beaten, &c. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Linge, Lynge*, to flog, beat. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Linse*, to beat severely. *Devon.* 1858 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. VI. 278/2 The..magistrate..exclaimed, 'Give me a stick, and I'll linge him myself!' 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Linch*, to flog or thrash, to beat with a whip or flexible cane.

Lingel, lingle (liŋg'l), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* Forms: 5 **lynyolf, lynolf, (inniolf)**, 6 **lyngell**, 6–7 **lingell**, 7 *Sc.* **linyel**, 8 **lingan**, 9 **lingal, liniel**, 6- **lingel**, 7- **lingle.** [a. OF. *lignoel, ligneul*:—popular L. **lineolum*, f. L. *linea* LINE *sb.*[2]] A shoemaker's waxed thread.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/1 Lynyolf, or inniolf [*H.*, *P.* lynolf], threde to sow wythe schone or botys, *indula, licinium.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 142 Bodkyn, knyfe, lyngell, gyue thy horse mete, se he be shoed well. 1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Lyngell that souters sowe with, *chefgros, lignier.* 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 110 For may he once get his shooes on my feete, Without last or lingel his woordes make them meete. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 231 And he must have a lyngell in readinesse to sow up the skin, and at euery stitch that he taketh let him knit his threed or lyngell. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* v. iii, Whose Master wrought with Lingell and with All. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Writ.* (1845) I. 196 He had his elsin and linyel for sewing of leather. 1721 RAMSAY *Ode to Mr. F—* i, Hinds wi' elsen and hemp lingle, Sit soleing shoon out o'er the ingle. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 July, A little hemp, which he spun into lingels. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 306 George .. scratched his head with the awl, and gave the lingles such a yerk, that he made them both crack in two. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 104 Settling in haste to his awl and his lingel.

b. *attrib.*, as *lingel-* (or †*lingel's*) *end, -tail.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 25 My shoe shall rend, my nall blade bend, My lingels end, first shall I spend, Before his works goe downe. *c* 1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* v. (1801) 48 They pow and rax the lingel tails. 1899 COLVILLE *Vernacular* 16 The sutor .. deftly birsed a fresh lingle-end.

Hence **Li·ngel** *v. trans.*, to bind firmly with cobbler's thread. *Sc.*

1819 HOGG *Jacobite Relics* I. 102 Come like a cobler, Donald Macgillavry, Beat them, and bore them, and lingel them cleverly.

Lingel, lingle (liŋg'l), *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* Forms: 5 **lengell, (lynnell)**, 5–7 **lingell**, 6 **lyngell**, 7 **lingal**, 7- **lingel**, 8- **lingle.** [app. repr. an AF. **lengle*:—L. *lingula* strap, thong, also spoon; dim. of *lingua* tongue. Cf. LANGLE.]

†**1.** *collect. sing.* The leather straps, etc. of a horse's harness. *Obs.*

1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1364 (Kaluza) His scheld was blak as pich, Lingell, armes, trappure swich. *Ibid.* 1664 And of be same painture Was lingell and trappure.

2. A thong or latchet.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Coluum*, a thonge or lyngell wherwith the oxe bowe & the yoke are bounden togider. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 342 Shame and sorrow on her snout that .. louses off thy lingals sa lang as they may last. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Lingel*, a little tongue or thong. 1790 A. WILSON *To E. Picken* Poet. Wks. (1846) 107 This half a year yer funny tales, Ower mosses, mountains, seas and dales, I've carried i' my lingle. 1801 BEATTIE *Parings* (1873) 4 (E. D. D.) Afore the ingle she knit a lingle to swing the roast. 1832 A. HENDERSON *Prov.* 129 It's short while since the sow bore the lingel. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lingel*, a small thong of leather for sewing or lacing bands. [syn.] Lingle. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xxv. 188, I had my sword dangling by a lingel or tag at my right wrist. 1896 — *Grey Man* xxix. 200, I..saw nothing but some discharged pistols lying with broken lingels abroad on the sand.

†**3.** A flat blade or spoon, a spatula.

1598 FLORIO, *Paletta di spetiale*, a lingell, a spoone, a tenon, a spattle or slice as Apothecaries vse. 1611 COTGR., *Friquette*, a lingell, smalle sklice, little scummer. *Ibid.*, *Palette*, a Lingell, Tenon, Slice, or flat toole wherwith Chirurgians lay salue on plaisters.

Hence **Lingel** *v. trans.*, to fasten with a thong. (Cf. LANGLE *v.*) *Sc.*

1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* xlvi. (1880) 293, I never read the ballant aboot the worm lingelt roun' the tree.

†**Lingence.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *lingēre* to lick: see -ENCE.] A linctus.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Nottinghamsh.* II. (1662) 315 A stick hereof [of liquorice] is commonly the spoon prescribed to Patients, to use in any Lingences or Loaches.

†**Linger,** *sb. Obs.* [f. LINGER *v.*] Delay.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 34 Who but they cowld abyde such hunger and colde, .. besydes the lynger of paye, sycknes and mortalitie?

Linger (liŋgəɹ), *v.* Forms: 4, ?6 **lenger**, (4 **langer**), 6 **lyngar, -er**, 6- **linger.** [Northern ME. *lenger*, frequentative of LENG *v.*: see -ER[5].]

†**1.** *intr.* To dwell, abide, stay (in a place). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 604 Per-for he gafe him to be-gin A luuesum land at lenger in. *a* 1300 *Ibid.* 1411 And leuer was [adam] siben to lenger [*Fairf.* langer] in hell þan langer in þis liue to duell.

2. To stay behind, tarry, loiter on one's way; to stay on or hang about in a place beyond the proper or usual time, esp. from reluctance to leave it.

1530 PALSGR. 612/1, I lyngar behynde my companye, I tarye behynde them, *je targe.* 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 27 Leaste any linger behynde his companie. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 313 A number of the Souldyours .. came home agayne unpayde and lyngered and still hanged vpon the prince. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. iv. 54 Then linger not, my Lord, away, take horse. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lxxxviii, And, in her songs, sends many a wishfull vow For his returne that seemes to linger late. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 30 June, They had no orders, and lay lingering upon the way. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 254 They pretending they had lost their Way, but more truly lingred, not having us to spur them on. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, In scenes like these she would often linger alone. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 98 He would linger long In lonesome vales, making the wild his home. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 67 Evelyn could have lingered all day in the room. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 245 The broken gentleman lingers for hours beside the portraits of the old Count. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 94 The White Ship in which he had embarked lingered behind the rest of the royal fleet. 1893 G. E. MATHESON *About Holland* 22 The Dutch trains do perhaps seem to linger somewhat on the way.

b. To proceed at a slow pace; to go lingeringly (*down, past*).

1826 MRS. SHELLEY *Last Man* II. 130 Soon the dim orb passed from over the sun, and lingered down the eastern heaven. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* iii. (1892) 54 These men linger listlessly past. 1840 — *Barn. Rudge* xvi, He was never lingering or loitering, but always walking swiftly. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 294 Lingering through one of the aisles.

c. *fig.* (with a prep. as *on, over, round*): To dwell upon, give protracted consideration to, be reluctant to quit (a subject).

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1848) I. II. v. § 8. 193 Every one of those broad spaces she would linger over in protracted delight. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. iv. 168, I linger round a subject. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 117 Yet, for again I come to the former story, beseems not Linger on all done there.

3. 'To remain long in languor and pain' (J.); to continue alive, though oppressed by sickness or other distress. (Cf. LINGERING *ppl. a.* b.)

1534 [see LINGERING *vbl. sb.*]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 78/23 To linger, *languere.* 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 88, I would not haue thee linger in thy paine. 1607 — *Cor.* III. iii. 89 Pent to linger But with a graine a day. 1819 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. Biographies II. (1870) 320 He lingered a few days, possessed of his senses, reconciled to his fate. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 251 He lingered as a prisoner of the Inquisition for sixteen years. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD *Dr. Therne* 6 He lingered for nearly two years.

fig. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 723 When hope, long lingering, at last yields the ghost.

4. To be tardy in doing or beginning anything; to hesitate, delay; to dawdle. †Const. *inf.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 7-10 As they yᵉ make hast are pertakers of health, so they that linger are al pertakers of peril. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Ird.* in *Holinshed* II. 16/1 The king .. differed the time, and lingered to give any answer. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 58 We haue linger'd about a match betweene An Page, and my cozen Slender. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Pet.* ii. 3 Whose iudgement now of a long time lingereth not [Gr. οὐκ ἀργεῖ]. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* II. ii. 17 And if my Eyes have pow'r, He should not sue In vain, nor linger with a long delay. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* IV. 50 Oft the stern Catalan .. Muttered dark threats, and linger'd to obey. 1851 GROTE *Greece* VIII. 420 His accuser denounces him as having .. designedly lingered in the business, for the purpose of prolonging the period of remuneration. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIX. IV. 268 By no remonstrance .. could he prevail on his allies to be early in the field. .. Every one of them lingered, and wondered why the rest were lingering. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 186 Either Malcolm lingered in his preparations, or [etc.].

5. *fig.*, chiefly of immaterial things. a. To remain, to be slow to pass away or disappear; to stay or persist, though tending to wane and dwindle. *To linger on*, to continue to linger.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 172 But winter lingering chills the lap of May. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* IV. 189 Nor could the waggon long survive, Which Benjamin had ceased to drive: It lingered on;—guide after guide Ambitiously the office tried. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XVI. III. 707 It is by no means improbable that this superstition .. may still linger in a few obscure farm-houses. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxii. 483 When the Plague had departed from most parts of London, it often lingered in the Tower. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 110 But he has still a doubt lingering in his mind.

b. To be slow in coming or accruing.

1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 141 Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. Introd. (1880) 9 The wages of men's sins often linger in their payment. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xx. 593 When the sentence was once passed its execution did not linger.

c. Of actions or conditions: To be protracted (wearisomely or painfully), to drag on. (Cf. LINGERING *ppl. a.*)

[1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 74 One would have lingring Warres, with little cost.] 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xvii. 8 As the siege of Ithome lingered, the Spartans called on their allies for aid.

6. quasi-*trans.* a. with advb. compl. (*forth, on, out*): To draw out, prolong, protract by lingering, tarrying, or dallying. *To linger away*: to waste (time) by lingering.

1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1562) 137 It shal cause things to haue good successe, and that matters shal not be lingred forth from daye to daye. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 265, I can get no remedy against this Consumption of the purse. Borrowing only lingers, and lingers it out, but the disease is incurable. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* V. x. 9 Let your briefe plagues be mercy, And linger not our sure destructions on. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. iii, I'll not insult on a base, humbled prey By lingering out thy terrors. 1695 DRYDEN *Death Mr. Purcell* 29 Now live secure, and linger out your days. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 36 The first linger away their lives in perpetual drudgery. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 34 (1754) 179 To prevent the scholars from ling'ring away their time, and neglecting their studies. 1829 SCOTT *Diary* 8 Mar. in *Lockhart*, Half measures do but linger out the feud. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Wedding*, We all began to be afraid that a suit which as yet had abated none of its ardours, might at last be lingered on, till passion had time to cool. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 522 His policy, therefore, was for the present to linger out the negotiations. 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 130 Ford lingers out his heart-breaks too much.

b. To pass (life) sadly or wearily.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 411 Far from gay cities, and the ways of men, I linger life. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* II. 239 They..left him to linger in this manner, unattended, the remains of his wretched life.

†**7.** *trans.* To cause to linger; to prolong, protract, draw out (the time, a business, etc.); also, to delay, put off, defer. *Obs.*

1543 GRAFTON *Cont. Harding* 18 Edwarde..thoughte he wold not lynger his busines. 1556 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* A iij b, I forbare and lingered the time to see if any [etc.]. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 307 The Bread, that our Lord gaue to his Disciples, he lingred it not [tr. L. *non distulit*], nor bad it to be kept vntill the morning. *a* 1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* ii. 7 That wee by no occasion should linger ye amendment of our liues vntill age. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 215 Wherefore I advise all men not to linger the time long in eating and drinking superfluously. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 231 He goes into Mauritania .. vnlesse his abode be lingered heere by some accident. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 59 To linger and detract the war. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. ii. § 3. 175 The Leigers..could not be perswaded to linger the time and stay their aduantage. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 301 Secure ones may linger their repentance till it be too late. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* IV. iv, To linger Pain, which I strive to cure, were to be cruel.

†**b.** To keep waiting, put off (a person). Also with *off*. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Let. to Marg. Roper* Wks. 1429/1 They were not lingered nor made to daunce any long attendance..as sutours were sometime wont to be. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 101 Then Henry spedely prepared him selfe because he would lynger his frendes no lenger. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 35 Least the parties should..be long lingered with vaine hope of an endlesse end. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXI. 80 Hee sollicited the Affricks and the King of Mauritane for supply, being lingred off with delayes.

8. *intr.* To have a longing or craving, to hanker. Const. *after*; also (rarely) with infinitive.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 11 They [sc. tups] will beginne to linger after ewes and decline. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 54 Such as fell into discontent, and lingered after their former condition in England. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. XXVII. (1739) 120 The Cardinal finding the King's mind to linger after another Bedfellow. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 14 More remarkable it seems that they should extoll and linger after the Cucumbers and Leeks, Onions and Garlick in Ægypt. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) I. 255 Thou lingerest with Impatience to exercise thy talking Faculty. 1893 *Surrey Words* (E. D. S.) s. v., Being used to hay makes them linger more after it.

Lingerer (liŋgərəɹ). [f. LINGER *v.* + -ER[1].] One who, or that which, lingers, tarries, etc.; †a dawdler, idler; †one who hankers (*after*).

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 610/2 As oft as we play the lingerers, & cold staruelinges. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 3 Our late leaners and lingerers after such a kinde of sect. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 131 ¶ 1 The mighty body of lingerers, persons who..waste away In gentle inactivity the day. 1740 J. LOVE *Cricket* (1770) I. 53 O Flee, you Ling'rer, Flee! 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* viii, 'But you, ye lingerers', he added, looking to a knot of beeches which still bore their withered leaves [etc.]. 1891 SMILES *J. Murray* I. i. 11 The book was a lingerer on his shelves and did not sell. 1892 STEVENSON *Wrecker* vii. 122 A waterside prowler, a lingerer on wharves.

‖ **Lingerie** (læ̃ʒri). [Fr., 'the making or selling of linnen cloth; also, linnen, linnen stuffe, things made of linnen' (Cotgr.), f. *linge* linen.] Linen articles collectively; all the articles of linen, lace, etc. in a woman's wardrobe or *trousseau.*

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xviii/2 It is expected that lingerie will be this season in very great request, both in morning and half-dress. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 Nov. 516/1 A happy bride supplied with 'a handsome lingerie'. 1894 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 3/1 The ribbons of the lingerie are sky-blue.

Lingering (liŋgəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the vb. LINGER. Also *rarely* in *pl.*, last remaining traces (of something).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16292 And quils þou liues here wit vs þi lengring sal be care. *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 6686 (Fairf.) Þe smyter sal quite his leching and make amendis for his lyngering. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1172/1, I know my lingering not likely to last longe, but out wil my snuffe sodainly some daye within a while. 1570 SIR T. WILSON *Demosthenes* 45 Lingering is noysome when necessity requires haste. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66 Now, quod he, no lingring, let vs hence. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 702. 1822 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 80, I..am still troubled with lameness and inflammation in the ankles, the lingerings of my tedious malady. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 267 After a lingering,..The little innocent soul flitted away. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 625 A delay of three years..is a striking illustration of..the lingering of all college work.

†**b.** Hankering (*after*). *Obs.*

1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 732/1 Remoue from him..all worldly desires, all lingring after the deceiuing sweetnes of these earthly things. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 89 Gods judgements ..crossing their lingring after Caanan.

Li·ngering, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That lingers, delays, loiters, moves slowly, etc.; remaining behind, slow to depart or disappear.

a **1547** SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 31 Of lingring doutes such hope is sprong pardie. **1561** SACKVILLE & NORTON *Ferrex & Porrex* I. ii. 194 The lyngering yeres That draw not forth his ende with faster course. **1594** *Warres Cyrus* 289 We'll starue them with a lingring siege. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 63. 105 Whether sudden or lingring judgements. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 100 Restore, my Charms, My lingring Daphnis to my longing Arms. **1750** GRAY *Elegy* 88 Nor cast one longing ling'ring Look behind. **1859** J. CUMMING *Ruth* vi. 95 Even in the worst and most depraved of mankind, there is a lingering sense of gratitude. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 203 The lingering remains of volcanic activity.

b. *esp.* of disease, suffering, or death: Slow, painfully protracted. † Of poisons: Characterized by slow or tardy action. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 247 They will..torture him with grieuous lingring death. **1611** — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 320. **1611** — *Cymb.* I. v. 34 Strange ling'ring poysons. **1623** WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* v. ii, 'Tis a secret That (like a lingring poyson) may chance lie Spread in thy vaines, and kill thee seauen yeare hence. **1627** F. LITTLE *Mon. Chr. Munif.* (1871) 67 His lingering disease increasing, and death approaching. **1655** *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 289 He yet is extreame weake, and I feare his sicknes will proue lingering, but I hope not in any daunger of his life. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 618. **1675** BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 81 We see him die with lingering torments. **1677** BARROW *Serm. Passion* 14 And that no stupifying, no transient pain, but one both very acute and lingring. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 363 ¶ 13 Lingring and Incurable Distempers. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 22 He retired..to Richmond, where he died of a lingering illness. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 511 He put the widow of Sévaji to a painful and lingering death. **1885** GILBERT *Mikado* II. Orig. Plays Ser. III. (1895) 208 Punishment! Yes. Something lingering, with boiling oil in it, I fancy. **1887** *Kent. Gloss.* s. v., He's in a poor lingering way.

Lingeringly (li·ŋgəriŋli), *adv.* [-LY [2].] In a lingering manner.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.* 873 Lingeringly, *tarde.* **1631** R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* v. 38 Not so long, so lingringly, as this macerating, massacring, murthering Famine. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 24/1 As the flow'r which lingringly doth fade. **1657** AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 73 Barke bound disease makes trees live lingringly and poorely. *a* **1687** COTTON *On Tobacco* 72 Poems (1689) 517 Coughs, Astmas, Apoplexies, Fevers, Rhume, All that kill dead; or lingeringly consume. **1827** MOORE *Epicur.* xvi. (1839) 167 Her hand parted lingeringly from mine. **1859** KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 270 Even the best of them look lingeringly and longingly back to Europe and her legends. **1871** ROSSETTI *Poems, Last Confession* 244 Her voice was swift, yet ever the last words Fell lingeringly. **1878** SYMONDS *Sonnets M. Angelo* lxxiv, Death ..Who to sad souls alone comes lingeringly.

[**Lingerly,** *adv.*, given in Dicts., appears to be a misprint in the later edd. of C. Bronte's *Jane Eyre* iii; ed. 1 (1847) has *lingeringly.*]

†**Li·nget** [1]. *Sc. Obs.* In full **linget-seed.** Also 6 **lingeat,** 8 **linjet.** [An unexplained var. of *linnet*, earlier form of LINT *sb.*] The seed of 'lint' or flax, linseed. *Oly(e lingeat*: linseed oil.

c **1470** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) xviii, Se ye yon churle,..Fast sawand hemp and gude linget seid? *Ibid.* xxvi, Yone lint heirefter will do gude; For linget is to litill birdis fude. **1477** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 408 Thre peckis of lynget, and thre pekkis of hemp sede. **1501** in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* II. 25 Item, for iiij pointis olye lingeat xijs. **1505–6** *Ibid.* III. 184 Item, for ane quart oly lingeat viijs. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 152 Linget seed. **1655** in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1878) III. 420 Repairing thither with ane bagg of linget. **1794** *Piper of Peebles* 6 (E. D. D.) An' nane but hamit linjet sawn,—Fan lint was beaten wi' the mill.

†**Linget** [2]. *Obs. rare*[—0]. Also 6 **lingette.** [Of obscure origin: Halliwell gives *linget* as a Somerset var. of *linnet*, but cites no authority.] Some small bird; perh. = *ling-bird* (see LING *sb.*[2] b).

1552 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Atricapilla*,..a byrde with blacke fethers on the crowne of his head, muche like our linget [**1565** COOPER *Thesaurus*, Like a lingette or titlynge]. **1611** COTGR., *Fauvette*, a yellowish bird somewhat lesse then the Nightingale, whereunto she resembles both in singing and shape; some call her, a Linget. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Linger* or *Linget*, a kind of Bird.

Linget, obs. form of LINGOT.

†**Lingible,** *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. [ad. L. type **lingibil-is*, f. *lingĕre* to lick.] Meant to be licked.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 515 Others are lingible, as lohochs, syrups, and sublinguale troches.

Lingism (li·ŋiz'm). [f. *Ling*, the name of a Swedish physician + -ISM.] 'Ling's mode of treating disease by the use of gymnastics and appropriate movements' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); kinesitherapy.

1879 in WEBSTER Suppl.

Lingle: see LINGEL.

Ling-long, *a.* ? reduplication of *long*.

a **1810** SURTEES *Barthram's Dirge* iii, She tore her ling long yellow hair, And knelt at Barthram's side.

Lingo [1] (li·ŋgo). Also 8–9 **linguo.** [? corrupt form of LINGUA (*franca*): see LINGUA 2, 2 b, and cf. Pg. *lingoa*.] A contemptuous designation for: Foreign speech or language; language which is strange or unintelligible to the person who so designates it; language peculiar to some special subject, or employed (whether properly or affectedly) by some particular class of persons.

1660 *New Haven Col. Rec.* (1858) II. 337 To wch the plant (= plaintiff) answered, that he was not acquainted with Dutch lingo. **1700** CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. iv, Well, Well, I shall understand your Lingo one of these days, Cozen; in the mean while I must answer in plain English. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. 193 They are Sesquipedalia Verba of which their [*sc.* the American Indians'] Linguo is composed. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. ii, I have often warned you not to talk the court gibberish to me. I tell you, I don't understand the lingo. **1758** J. CHUBBE *Misc. Tracts* (1770) I. 84 When men speak French, or any Outlandish Linguo. **1778** SHERIDAN *Camp* II. ii, You may swear he is a foreigner by his lingo. **1818** *Blackw. Mag.* III. 407 The linguo of the Virtuoso clan. **1861** GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* (1885) II. 312 The good man ..began to pray in a borrowed, washy lingo. **1864** KINGSLEY *Let. to his Wife* in *Life* (1879) II. 168 The Basques speak a lingo utterly different from all European languages. **1866** LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd. Poems 1890 II. 165, I should be half inclined to name the Yankee a lingo rather than a dialect. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 470 They come with their barbarous lingo to flatter us. **1875** E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 187 To use the lingo of the phrenologists, his locality is better than his individuality.

Lingo [2]. *Weaving.* Also 8 **lingoe.** [? variant of LINGOT.] (See quots.)

1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 106 Every Thread of the Warp goes through a small Brass Ring called a Male, or through a Loop in the Leish, and hath a small long Weight or Lingoe hung below, to counter-balance the Packthreads. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 49. **1831** G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 254 The cords whereby the leaden weights, which are called lingos, are attached to the harness. **1880** *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Lingo*, a long, thin weight of wire used in Jacquard looms.

‖**Lingo** [3], **lingoa.** [Moluccan *lenggoa*, dial. var. of Malay لڠكوه *lingūh* (Le Clercq *Ternate Vocab.* 1890). The word appears as *linggoa-boom* (Du. *boom* = tree) in Valentyn *Oost-Indien* (1726 III. I. 215.)] A large leguminous tree, *Pterocarpus indicus*, or its wood (native in the East Indies), also called *Burmese rosewood*, *Amboyna wood*, *Kyabuka*, etc.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tracts* 74 *note*, Of the Lingoa-wood Valentyn describes three sorts, the red, the white, and the stone-hard lingoa. **1808** tr. *Stavorinus* in Pinkerton *Voy. & Trav.* XI. 254 The wood which is called Amboyna wood, or properly Lingoa Wood. **1890** *Century Dict.*, *Lingo*.

Lingot (li·ŋgǫt). ? *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 *pl.* lingattis, 7 (lignot), lingat(e, linget, (8 lignate), 6– lingot. [a. F. *lingot*: see INGOT.]

1. A mould in which metal is cast; = INGOT 1.

1540 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 307* With other gold wark, to be meltit in ane grete lingot. **1686** W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 2) 36 Lingots are Iron molds [etc.]. **1688** [see INGOT 1].

2. A mass of metal shaped like the mould in which it has been cast; = INGOT 2.

1488 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 84 Twa lingattis of gold. **1584** HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* v. (1608) 77 Golden lingots. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 179 Among the Lacedemonians iron lingets quenched with vinegar that they may serve to no other use [have been used for money]. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiv. (1663) 42 Lingots of silver. **1670** LD. FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) II. 477 Some lignates of copper. **1697** EVELYN *Numism.* i. 13 They paid Sums in France by Lingat as well as in coin. **1776** SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xliv. (1779) 409 The port of Cadiz, where the lingots of America are landed. **1801** HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. xviii. 226 The vandalic fury that..melted into lingots the most exquisite pieces of bronze. **1841** C. MACKAY *Mem. Pop. Delusions* III. 187 The Baron..showed me a lingot of gold made out of pewter.

transf. and *fig.* **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 1124 The house's front Was cased with lingots of ripe Indian corn. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 459 Thence bit by bit I dug The lingot truth, that memorable day.

Lingster, variant of LINGUISTER.

Lingthorn. A local name for the star-fish, *Luidia fragilissima* (see quot. 1841).

1841 E. FORBES *Hist. Brit. Starfishes* 139 The five-armed form is there [at Scarborough] called Lingthorn by the fishermen, and is taken in deep water: but is very rare. **1843** EMBLETON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 50.

Li·ngtow. *Sc. Obs.* [? f. Sc. *ling*, LINE *sb.*[2] + TOW.] A rope used by smugglers. Also *Comb.* **Lingtow-men,** smugglers.

1857 J. PATERSON *Mem. J. Train* 185 The carriers from the coast to the interior were called lingtowmen, from the coil of ropes or lingtows which they generally wore like a soldier's shoulder-belt, when not employed slinging or carrying their goods. **1894** CROCKETT *Raiders* i. 14 Wondering how long it would be till my father let me have a horse from the stable and a lingtow over my shoulder to go out to the Free Trade among the Manxmen.

‖**Lingua** (li·ŋgwă). [L., = tongue; in sense 2 prob. chiefly from It.]

1. The tongue or a tongue-like organ; *spec.* in *Ent.* (*a*) the ligula, or the central well-developed portion of it; (*b*) a tongue-like prolongation of the hypopharynx; (*c*) 'the tubular proboscis of Lepidoptera' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 358 *Lingua* (the Tongue), the organ situated within the *Labium* or emerging from it, by which insects in many cases collect their food and pass it down to the *Pharynx*. *Ibid.* 359 According to circumstances it might perhaps be denominated *Lingua* or *Ligula*. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 410 The anterior surface of the lingua and hypopharynx is beset with fine hairs. **1878** BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 246 In the Hymenoptera...A process, the tongue (lingua), is developed on the surface of the labium turned towards the mouth, and this has two lateral appendages, or secondary tongues (paraglossæ) at its base. **1880** PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 280 *Lingua*,..is sometimes applied to a part of the sucking-apparatus of insects, and to the 'inner integument' of the labrum in some Orthoptera, &c.

b. = LINGO [2].

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 230/2 The linguas are the long pieces of round or square lead, tied to the end of each thread of the long-harness to keep them tight.

2. A language or 'lingo'.

1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 43 In translating out of, and into those Lingua's they had at their Fingers ends. **1678** *Geneva Ball.* ii. in W. W. Wilkins *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 203 Was ever such a Beuk-learn'd Clerk That speaks all linguas of the Ark? **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* III. 100 We teach them their Lingua, to Crave and to Cant. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 90 If they could not (in the Lingua of our East Angles) have t'one, they would have none of t'other. **1857** R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* viii. 179 Many of the women speak a little of the lingua called Chinese English, or, in the cant phrase, *pigeon*.

b. **Lingua franca** [It., = 'Frankish tongue']: a mixed language or jargon used in the Levant, consisting largely of Italian words deprived of their inflexions. Also *transf.* any mixed jargon formed as a medium of intercourse between people speaking different languages.

1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* I. i, 'Tis a kind of *Lingua Franca*, as I have heard the Merchants call it; a certain compound Language, made up of all Tongues, that passes through the Levant. **1737** [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 28 That mixed Language called *Lingua Franca*, so necessary in Eastern Countries: It is made up of Italian, Turkish, Persian, and Arabian. **1787** BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) II. 224 Addressing himself to me..in a most fluent lingua-franca, half Italian and half Portuguese. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, One of the men could speak a little Lingua Franca. **1872** BEAMES *Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.* I. 121 That..all-expressive Urdu speech, which is even now the *lingua franca* of most parts of India. **1877** F. BURNABY *Through Asia Minor* I. vi. 64 'What do you want?'—he asked in *lingua franca*, that undefined mixture of Italian, French, Greek, and Spanish, which is spoken throughout the Mediterranean.

fig. **1870** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. 170 What concern have we with the shades of dialect in Homer or Theocritus, provided they speak the spiritual *lingua franca* that abolishes all alienage of race?

†**Lingua·cious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *linguāci-*, *linguax* loquacious (f. *lingua* tongue) + -OUS.]

1. Talkative, loquacious.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 80 We desire the linguacious Chymistry of these heads to tell us. **1727** in BAILEY vol. II.

2. Linguistic. (A bad use.)

1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 499 The author..appears..after having completed two volumes of selections from the antient writers, to have..acquired a respectable knowledge..of their linguacious peculiarities.

Hence † **Lingua·ciousness.**

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

†**Linguacity.** *Obs.*[—0] [f. L. *linguāci-* (see prec.) + -TY; L. type **linguācitātem.*] Loquacity.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Linguacity*,..talkativeness, verbosity. **1721** in BAILEY.

Linguadental: see LINGUO-.

Lingual (li·ŋgwăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *linguāl-is*, f. *lingua* tongue. Cf. F. *lingual*.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Tongue-shaped (see quot.). *Obs.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 308 The .ix. cauterie is clepid linguale [L. *cauterium linguale*]. *Ibid.* 309 Superfluite of fleisch þat is vpon a mannes browis, þou schalt do awei wiþ a cauterie þat is clepid lingual, schape as it were a tunge of a brid.

2. Chiefly *Anat.* and *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the tongue, or to any tongue-like part (see LINGUA 1).

Lingual artery, a branch of the external carotid, supplying the tongue. *Lingual bone*, the hyoid bone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). *Lingual nerve*, a tactile and sensory nerve (a branch of the inferior maxillary division of the fifth cranial pair), supplying the tongue. *Lingual ribbon*, in molluscs, = ODONTOPHORE. *Lingual teeth*, the chitinous band of teeth which is borne upon the odontophore.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 143 There are men somewhere who have really a double Tongue, with which they better perform the lingual offices then we do with one. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 426 The labial palpi.. might with equal propriety be denominated lingual palpi. **1831** R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 287 The constrictor medius is covered, in its outer surface, by the hyo-glossus and lingual artery externally. **1848** CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 379 The branch of this proceeding to the tongue, is known as the lingual nerve. **1851** S. WOODWARD *Mollusca* iv. 28 The lingual ribbon of the limpet is longer than the whole animal. **1858** OWEN in Murchison *Siluria* App. (1859) 562 Lingual teeth of gasteropods. **1862** J. G. JEFFREYS *Brit. Conchol.* I. 289 The tongue or lingual plate of Cochlicopa. **1880** GÜNTHER *Fishes* 65 The lingual cartilage is large in all cyclostomes. **1880** R. RIMMER *Land & Freshwater Shells* 23 Central lingual tooth minute. **1882** TRYON *Conchol.* I. 94 At the lower posterior end is situated the lingual sheath, enclosing the odontophore.

3. *Phonetics.* Of sounds: Formed by the tongue.

As a term of phonetic classification, the word has been very variously applied: e.g. by Wilkins to most of the vowels, and to all the consonants exc. the labials and gutturals; some have appropriated it to the 'divided' sounds, *l* and *r*. In present use, it hardly survives exc. as

a synonym for CEREBRAL (e. g. in Whitney's *Sanskrit Grammar*, 1879).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xiv. § 2. 374 Then u, o, ȣ, should be first, as being Labial, and ɑ, a, e, ι, next, as Lingual, or Linguapalatal, and y last, as being Guttural. **1773** W. KENRICK *Dict., Rhet. Gram.* § 2. 3 He would be at no loss to perceive, that the guttural and nasal modes of enunciation are less pleasant than the labial and lingual. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1861) 167 Not a lisp, certainly, but the least possible imperfection in articulating some of the lingual sounds.

4. a. Pertaining to the tongue as the organ of speech. **b.** Pertaining to language or languages.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 456, I was advised to take a country lodging for the benefit of the air; but as a lingual noise is not the only one I dislike, I was for ever changing my situation. **1813** T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. v. 1311 If others yet no language knew, Then, tell me, whence their lingual talent grew. **1822-34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 415 He [a tongueless boy] underwent a strict examination as to..the lingual powers he still possessed. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. ii, One great difference between our two kinds of civil war; between the modern lingual or Parliamentary-logical kind, and the ancient or manual kind in the steel battle-field. **1855** J. WILSON in Mitchell *Mem. R. Nesbit* (1858) 396 His lingual studies in India were almost altogether confined to the Marathi and to the elements of Sanskrit. **1871** BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 79 Your talk is not a mere exhibition of lingual dexterity; it means something. **1873** *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 928 The lingual ingenuities of logic.

B. *sb.* **1.** A lingual sound (see A. 3).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xiv. § 2. 374 In conformity with the common Alphabets, I begin [in enumerating the vowels] with the Linguals. *a* **1709** W. BAXTER *Let.* in *Gloss. Rom. Antiq.* (1731) 409 The second Sort I call Linguals, which are proper to Mankind, and borrowed by Imitation from animal and other Sounds. **1817** DUPONCEAU in *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1818) I. 261 Four linguals, *shim, shal, zed*, and *sin*. **1871** W. A. HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. System* 36 The linguals and labials among letters are particularly troublesome.

2. *Anat.* The lingual nerve (see A. 2).

1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* III. i. 345 Here the sensory lingual was evidently the means of causing motor effects.

Lingua·lity. [f. LINGUAL *a.* + -ITY.] The quality of being lingual. (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1893.)

Lingualize (li·ŋgwăləiz), *v.* [f. LINGUAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make lingual.

1875 F. HALL in *Nation* XX. 116/2 The letters *d, n*, and *t*, where lingual, were, we surmise, first dentalized, so as to conform to their character everywhere on the Continent, and these letters on reaching England, where there are no vernacular dentals, were, in turn, lingualized. **1879** WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 59 The final *i* or *u* of a preposition or other like prefix ordinarily lingualizes the initial *s* of the root to which it is prefixed.

Lingually (li·ŋgwăli), *adv.* [f. LINGUAL *a.* + -LY².] In a lingual manner; as regards language. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

Linguapalatal: see LINGUO-.

† Lingued, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. L. *lingua* tongue + -ED².] Tongued. Only in Comb. *honey-lingued.*

1620 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World Tost at Tennis* C 4 b, Hony-lingued Polihymnia.

Linguet, variant of LANGUET.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xix. 166 The body or linguet [*sc.* 'a tongue, or labell of flannen') by which the water ascendeth, being a dry one. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Linguet*, a tongue; as in some organ-pipes. A languet. *Ibid., Linguet*, the piece of a sword-hilt which turns down over the mouth-piece of a scabbard.

Linguiform (li·ŋgwifōim), *a. Bot., Anat.* and *Zool.* Also less correctly **lingua-, linguæ-.** [ad. L. type ***linguiform-is*, f. LINGUA; see -FORM.] Shaped like the tongue.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Linguiform leaf*, a linear leaf in shape of a tongue, which is obtuse, fleshy, depressed, convex on the under side, and usually cartilaginous at the edge. **1760** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 186 *Linguiform, Tongue-shaped.* **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 424 When you look within the mouth, you will find a linguiform organ, which evidently acts the part of a tongue, and therefore ought to have the name. **1835-6** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 703/1 The foot, which is shaped like a tongue, is named linguiform, as in the *Solen strigilatus.* **1848** CRAIG, *Linguaform.* **1854** WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 304 Veneridæ: .. foot linguiform. **1862** COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms, Linguæform.* **1887** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 13 Mar. 641 In some instances the gall-bladder projects beyond the apex of the linguiform projection.

Lingui·potence. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *lingua* tongue + *potentia* power. Cf. *armipotence.*] ? Mastery with the tongue, or of languages.

1820 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 108 The New Testament contains not the least proof of the *linguipotence* of the Apostles, but the clearest proof of the contrary.

Linguished: see LINGUIST *ppl. a.*

Linguism (li·ŋgwiz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *lingua* tongue + -ISM.] Conversance with, or predilection for, (foreign) languages.

1819 MOORE *Mem.* 4 Mar. (1853) II. 274 The faults of Mr. Fox's writing may perhaps be traced to his linguism, and some of the purest writers of English have been those that knew but little of other languages.

Linguist (li·ŋgwist). [f. L. *lingua* tongue, language + -IST. Cf. F. *linguiste* (from 17th c.).]

1. One who is skilled in the use of languages; one who is master of other tongues besides his own. (Often with adj. indicating the degree or extent of the person's skill.)

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 57 Seeing you are beautifide With goodly shape; and by your owne report A Linguist. **1593** G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Answ. Lett. **3 b, Be thou John, the many-tongued Linguist, like Andrewes, or the curious Intelligencer, like Bodley. **1599** THYNNE *Animadv.* 31 Vnleste a manne be a good saxoniste, frenche, and Italyane linguiste. **1602** BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 39 A generall Linguist and partycular so in insight in the Ierish tungue. **1604** MARSTON *Malcontent* I. i, I study languages. Who doost thinke to be the best linguist of our age? **1673** HICKERINGILL *Gregory Father Greybeard* 256 Clean Latin style .. pencill'd whether by himself or any other linguist. **1678** WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 89. 467 The Golden Bull .. requires Emperours to be Good Linguists to confer themselves with Embassadours. **1715** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 1 The great Linguist, John Minsheu. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 276 He was a linguist, a mathematician, and a poet. **1859** MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* (1862) 24 And here I must protest .. against the supposition that the student of language must necessarily be a great linguist. **1867** LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 81 He is .. a wonderful linguist, speaking not only Hebrew and Greek, but most of the Arabian dialects.

transf. **1604** DRAYTON *Ovid* 47 Each Sylvan sound I truly understood, Become a perfect Linguist of the Wood.

¶ **b.** One who speaks a (specified) language.

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* xiii. Tracts (1769) 371 All the names of artificial things brought into use, since the empire of these linguists ceased, are expressed in the language of their conquerors.

† **2.** A student of language; a philologist. *Obs.*

1641 WILKINS *Mercury* iii. (1707) 12 Many of the other [words] .. are of such secret Sense, as I think no Linguist can discover. **1695** J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 3 Here linguists and philologists may find that which is to be found no where else. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 1. 320 A Light in which Grammarians and Linguists alone consider Words. **1817** J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 171 And what will be curious to the linguist, here are the Iliad and Odyssey, the very books from which Pope made his translation.

† **3.** An interpreter. *Obs.* (Cf. LINGUISTER.)

'Formerly much used in the East. It long survived in China, and is there perhaps not yet obsolete' (Yule).

1711 C. LOCKYER *Trade India* 104 Get it translated without your Linguists Knowledge. **1742** C. MIDDLETON in A. Dobbs *Hudson's Bay* (1744) 192 The Southern Indian, who was Linguist for the Northern ones, returned with the Boat. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 300 This Evening came .. a Chinese Interpreter or Linguist. **1780** *Ann. Reg.* 204 The persons who acted as linguist, surgeon, and surgeon's mate. **1843** PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 251 Marina .. made herself so far mistress of the Castilian as to supersede the necessity of any other linguist. **1882** '*Fan Kwae*' *at Canton* 50 Other Chinese were closely allied to the foreign community as 'Linguists'... They were appointed by the Hoppo to act as interpreters.

† **4.** One who uses his tongue freely or knows how to talk; a master of language. *Obs.*

1588 T. HARRIOT *Virginia* (Cent.), Artamockes, the linguist, a bird that imitateth and useth the sounds and tones of almost all the birds in the countrie. **1599** T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 43 All linguists [*marg.* Pies, parrats, stares, &c.] eke that beg what hart would craue Selling your tongues for euery trifle seene As almonds, nuttes [etc.]. **1612** WEBSTER *White Devil* v. i, He dispute with him. Hee's a rare linguist. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 374 Richard Martin .. was a plausible Linguist, and eminent for Speeches spoken in Parliaments.

† **Li·nguist, li·nguished,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [app. evolved from a misunderstanding of prec. (perh. in the phrase 'the best linguist'), the ending being taken for that of a pa. pple.] Skilled in languages, 'languaged'.

1607 BRETON *Murmurer* (Grosart) 7/1 So profoundly read in the rules of the best learning, and so well Linguist in the most necessary Languages. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Elegy Prince Henry* Wks. II. 336/1 Mean time she [my Muse] 'mongst the linguish'd Poets throngs, Although she want the helpe of Forraigne tongs. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 490 They are..delicately linguishd, the most part of them, being brought vp in France or Italy.

Linguister (li·ŋgwistəɹ). Now only *U. S.* Also **7 linkister, 8 languister, 9 lingster, linkster.** [f. prec. + -ER¹.]

1. An interpreter; = LINGUIST 2.

a **1649** WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1826) II. 237 He, being linkister (because he could speak the language). **1713** in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield* (Mass.) (1895) I. 350, I Imployed my Indian Languister to talk to her. **1760** *Let. to Gov. Fort St. George* in A. Dalrymple *Orient. Repert.* (1793) I. 396, I was no further concerned, than as a Linguister for the King's Officer who commanded the Party. **1840** J. F. COOPER *Pathfinder* xiii, On the Atlantic..where a seafaring-man has occasion sometimes to converse with a pilot or a linguister in that language [French]. **1885** H. M. STANLEY *Congo* I. 123 Massalla, the lingster of Chinsalla village. **1889** F. R. GOULDING *Marooner's Isl.* (1890) 65 Linkster..is a word in common use in many parts [of Georgia and Florida], being a corruption of linguister, and means interpreter.

¶ **2.** *nonce-use.* A linguist, philologist.

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 265 He who writes to be read, does not write for linguisters.

Linguistic (lingwi·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. LINGUIST + -IC. Cf. F. *linguistique.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the knowledge or study of languages. Also used for: Of or pertaining to language or languages; = LINGUAL 4 b.

The latter use is hardly justifiable etymologically; it has arisen because *lingual* suggests irrelevant associations.

1856 C. J. ELLICOTT in *Cambr. Ess.* 187 Orthographies .. and .. the veriest *minutiæ* of linguistic differences. **1858** J. M. MITCHELL *Mem. R. Nesbit* i. 12 His linguistic talent was logical as much as philological. **1860** MARSH *Eng. Lang.* i. (1862) 2 The most striking improvement in linguistic study may be dated from the discovery .. of the Sanskrit. **1876** C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 31 In a linguistic point of view the peoples were one.

B. *sb.* [-IC 2.] The science of languages; philology.

a. *sing.* (Cf. F. *linguistique*, G. *linguistik.*) *rare.*

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1840) I. p. cxiv, We may call the science of languages linguistic, as it is called by the best German writers. **1870** LOWELL *Study Wind.* 334 Mr. Hooper is always weak in his linguistic.

b. *pl.*

1855 in OGILVIE, Suppl. *a* **1858** S. W. SINGER (Worc.), A work containing a complete chronological account of English lexicography and lexicographers would be a most acceptable addition to linguistics and literary history. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 191 A fundamental principle in linguistics. **1893** LELAND *Mem.* I. 112 The extreme interest which I take in philology and linguistics.

Linguistical (lingwi·stikăl), *a.* [f. LINGUISTIC + -AL.] = LINGUISTIC *a.*

1823 T. G. WAINEWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1889) 311 To .. garnish one's paragraphs with .. outlandish sprigs, not personally plucked from the linguistical trees. **1845** B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* II. iii. 85 A remarkable linguistical talent. **1882-3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2308 In this dictionary he does not pretend to give a linguistical explanation of the words occurring in the N. T.

Lingui·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In regard or relation to language or linguistics.

1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* xxii. 473 It is also linguistically important because [etc.]. **1865** MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxv. 267 The similarity of customs .. among races linguistically related to each other. **1876** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 130 Gawain Douglas, whose translation of the Æneid is linguistically valuable.

Linguistician (lingwisti·ʃən), *rare*⁻¹. [See -ICIAN.] One who is versed in linguistics.

1897 *Classical Rev.* 94 The earliest linguisticians regarded *vī* in the words for twenty as a by-form of *dvī*.

Linguistics: see LINGUISTIC B b.

Linguistry (li·ŋgwistri). *rare.* [f. LINGUIST + -RY.] Study of language.

1794 T. PAINE *Age of Reason* I. 33 But the apology that is now made for continuing to teach the dead languages, could not be the cause at first of cutting down learning to the narrow and humble sphere of linguistry. **1853** G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 246 To bring down their estimate of my linguistry, I gave them a literal translation of that proverb which defines comparisons as odious.

‖ **Lingula** (li·ŋgiŭlă). Pl. **lingulæ** (-lī). [L., dim. of *lingua* tongue. Cf. LIGULA.]

1. A little tongue or tongue-like part.

Now only *spec.* in *Anat.*, short for various mod.L. names of structures, as *l. fistulæ* the epiglottis, *l. cerebelli*, etc.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xvi. (1679) 74 They..make the Incision with a Chisel in the Body very neatly, in which they stick a Leaf of the Tree, as a lingula to direct it into the appendent Vessel. *a* **1734** NORTH *Life of Guilford* (1742) 298 The ingenious Mr. Hook put this Scheme of Musick into Clock-work, and made Wheels, with small *Lingulæ* in the Manner of Cogs. **1889** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. A genus of bivalve molluscs, including many fossil species; any shell of the genus.

Lingula flags, micaceous flagstones and slates of N. Wales, containing the lingula in large quantities.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 313/2 *Lingula* has been found in a fossil state in the inferior oolite of Yorkshire. **1851-6** WOODWARD *Mollusca* 240 Observations on the living Lingula are much wanted. **1873** DAWSON *Earth & Man* iii. 39 The Lingulæ, from the abundance of which some of the Primordial beds have received in England and Wales the name of Lingula flags.

Lingular (li·ŋgiŭlăɹ), *a. Anat.* [f. prec. + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a lingula.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lingularis*, of or belonging to a little tongue: lingular. **1889** *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 126 In the child at birth the lingular folia are rounded and distinct.

Lingulate (li·ŋgiŭlēit), *a.* [ad. L. *lingulāt-us*: see LINGULA and -ATE.] Tongue-shaped.

1849 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 7. 301 Antennæ with the third joint parallelogrammic, with its tip rounded (lingulate). **1863** BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Lingulate*, tongue-shaped. **1881** *Nature* 4 Aug. 308 In three years .. I found exactly one hundred implements, mostly lingulate examples (a few ovate).

So **Li·ngulated,** in the same sense.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 244/2 [Botany.] Lingulated, tongue-shaped.

Linguo, obs. form of LINGO.

Linguo-, † lingua-, used as combining form of L. *lingua* (the correct form would be *lingui-*) in **Linguo-, † linguade·ntal** *a.*, of or formed by tongue and teeth; also *sb.*, a sound so formed. (Cf. DENTILINGUAL.) **Linguo-, † linguapa·latal** *a.*, formed by the tongue and palate; also *sb.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xiv. § 2. 374 M must be the first, as being Labial; N next, as being Dental; and then NG, as being Lingua-palatal. **1669** W. HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 71 T. and D. are Gingival; Th. and Dh. are Linguadental. *Ibid.* 138 The Labiodentals *f, v*, which as also the Linguadentals *th, dh*, he will soon learn by the method before directed. **1817** DUPONCEAU in *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1818) I. 262 Three linguo-palatals, *lamed, re, nim. Ibid.*, Four linguo-dentals, as *delta, tav, thick, thence.* **1828** WEBSTER, *Linguadental*, an articulation formed by the tongue and teeth.

† **Linguo·sity.** *Obs.*⁻° [ad. L. *linguositāt-em*, f. *linguōs-us* talkative (f. *lingua* tongue): see -ITY.] Talkativeness. **1727** in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Lingwort.** *Obs.* [? f. LING *sb.*[2] + WORT; perh. named from the appearance of the root.] White Hellebore (*Veratrum album*).

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Lyngwort, *Elleborum album*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxiv. 347 This kind of Hellebor is called..in English White Hellebor, Neseworte, and Lingwort. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 401 Mingle them together with Ling-wort and Pepper. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* x. 68 The Hearbs are as followeth. The Nettle,.. Lingwort, Onions, Scammony [etc.].

Lingy (li·ŋi), *a.*[1] [f. LING *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].] Abounding in or covered with ling or heather.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 133 A Lingy Heath or Common. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* IV. (1710) 103 *margin*, His Cell was upon a Lingy Moor, about two miles from Mulgrave Castle. 1845 WATSON in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. i. 79 Heath land, or, what is generally termed in the North of England 'lingy land'. 1884 *Kendal Mercury & Times* 26 Sept. 2/6 Three beautiful meadow fields, which were a great contrast to the surrounding lingy land.

Lingy (li·ndʒi), *a.*[2] *dial.* In 7 **lingey.** [a. OF. *ligne, linge* thin, supple.] Limber; supple.

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 44 *Lingey*; Limber. 1850 in OGILVIE. [Common in mod. dialects: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

Linhay (li·ni). *s. w. dial.* Also **linn(e)y.** [Of obscure origin; the first element may possibly be the stem of OE. *hlinian* LEAN *v.*] A shed or other farm building open in front, usually with a lean-to roof.

1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 30 Backward in the Court there was a Linny that rested upon a wall. 1768 TOPLADY *Wks.* (1794) I. 41 The dwelling-house, the barn, the linhays, the stable, &c...were..all in flames at once. 1800 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 25/1 Nearly the whole of the dwelling-house, offices, extensive barns, stables, linneys, &c. were consumed. 1837 COTTLE *Remin.* i. 9 The sties for their pigs, and the linnies for their cattle. 1864 T. Q. COUCH *E. Cornw. Gloss.* in *Jrnl. Roy. Inst. Cornw.* I. 17 *Linhay*, a shed consisting of a roof resting on a wall at the back, and supported in front by pillars. 1893 Q. [COUCH] *Delectable Duchy* 291 Run up to the linhay an' fetch a rope.

Liniall, Liniation, obs. ff. LINEAL, LINEATION.

Liniel, variant of LINGEL *sb.*[1]

† **Lini·gerous,** *a. Obs.*—[0] [f. L. *līniger* (f. *linum* flax + *-ger* bearing) + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Linigerous*, that beareth flex or linnen. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Liniment (li·nimènt). Also 5 **lynyment.** (7 **leniment**). [ad. L. *līnīment-um*, f. *līnīre* to smear, anoint. Cf. F. *liniment.*]

† **1.** Something used for smearing or anointing.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 440 In lynyment ffor tonnes best doth askis of sarment. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 130 The Bird..compressing the Glandules, squeezes out and brings away therewith an oily Pap or Liniment, most fit and proper for the inunction of the Feathers.

2. An embrocation, usually made with oil.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.*, *Interpr. straunge Wordes*, Liniment is an oyntment. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 252 The Artificial Liniment of Doctor Levinus Lemnius for a comely Beard. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies*, *Questman* 127 Leniments, emplasters and unctions. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Anemone*, Anemones..boiled in old Wine, and apply'd in the Form of a Liniment. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 19 Bossolton urged the application of liniments and bandages. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 237 Liniment of Verdigris was formerly an article of the Pharmacopœia.

Linin (lə·inin). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. L. *linum* flax + -IN[1].] A crystallizable bitter principle obtained from *Linum catharticum* (Purging Flax).

1852 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., Suppl., *Linine*. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 700 Linin melts and decomposes when heated.

Linineess (lə·ininès). [f. LINY *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being liny; undue prominence of lines.

1857 *Ecclesiologist* XVIII. 169 The mouldings of these windows are..composed mainly of a succession of bold rolls, and so entirely free from any linineess.

Lining (lə·ninŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Also 5–6 **lynyng(e, -eng,** 5–7 **lyning,** 6 **lyenynge,** 7 **loyning.** [f. LINE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. *concr.* The stuff with which garments are lined; the inner or under surface of material stitched into a coat, robe, hat, etc. for protection or warmth.

1401 2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 393 In..factura..trium casularum cum lynynges. 1462 *Manu. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 149 For lynynge to the sayd jaket, xij.*d.* 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 54 Betwene the outside and the lynyng of the Quenes cloke. 1666 WOOD *Life* 26 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 73 Loynings for my breches and pockets. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1057 Patterns of hat-linings. 1871 M. ARNOLD *Friendship's Garland* 165, I write with a bit of coal on the lining of my hat.

fig. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 791 As bumbast and as lining to the time. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Authors* in *Comm. Ep.* 648 Allin had a Cardinals hat, but with so thin lining (means to support his state) that he was commonly called, *The starveling Cardinall.*

b. *pl.* Drawers; underclothing. *dial.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. F.* II. i, I ha' seene as fine outsides, as either o' yours, bring lowsie linings to the Brokers, ere now, twice a weeke. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* IV. 1 His lynings hanging out of his Breeches down unto his shoes. 1669 WOOD *Life* 19 Oct. (O. H. S.) II. 174 A pair of flannill loynings, 2s. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* III. iii. 31 *L. Mal.* Drawers, my Lord, you mean. *Ld. Mal.* Jesu! no; you know I never wear Linings. 1866 T. EDMONDSTON *Gloss. Shetl. & Orkn.* s.v., I was standin' i' my bare linins. 1894 *Hetton-le-Hole Gloss.*, *Linings*, pitmen's drawers, fastened at the knee by strings.

2. In extended use: Any material occurring or placed next beneath the outside one (for spec. applications see quots.).

1713 POPE *Guardian* No. 4 ¶ 3, I have found unvalued repositories of learning in the lining of bandboxes. 1813 EUSTACE *Italy* I. vii. 281 Some fragments of marble linings..remain to attest the ancient magnificence of this port. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 61 Ironstone of black colour (Blackstone lining). 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* p. xlvi, Placentae covering the whole lining of the carpella. 1834 *Pickering's Catalogue* 1 Biblia Sacra Hebræa... Bound in blue morocco, with morocco linings. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 300/1 The lining of the abdominal muscles. 1841 BREES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.*, *Lining*,..a term applied to puddle laid along the bottom and upon the sloping sides of canals, whereby it prevents the water from escaping. 1859 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. s.v., Lining is distinguished from casing, the first being a covering in the interior of the building, whilst the latter is the covering of the exterior part of a building. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Linings*, the reef-bands, leech and top linings, bunt-line cloths, and other applied pieces, to prevent the chafing of the sails. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 231 These barrels,.. are welded upon a 'chemise', or plain iron lining. 1895 *Cassell's New Techn. Educ.* III. 362/1 The lining of the edges of modern dining-tables is composed of wood similar in age and character..to that of the table-top.

b. Proverb.

[1634 MILTON *Comus* 221 Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud Turn forth her silver lining on the night?] 1871 SMILES *Charac.* viii. (1876) 218 While we see the cloud, let us not shut our eyes to the silver lining. 1885 GILBERT *Mikado* II. Orig. Plays Ser. III. (1895) 198 Don't let's be down-hearted! There's a silver lining to every cloud.

3. *fig.* Contents; that which is inside.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 52 Ne hath no joie to do no besinesse, Sauff of a tankarde to pluk out the lynyng. *Ibid.* 53, 54, 55. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* v. iv, Mischief their soules for inmost lyning have. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 61 The lining of his coffers shall make Coates To decke our souldiers for these Irish warres. 1632 W. ROWLEY *Woman never vext* IV. i. 64 This leane Gentleman lookes As if he had no lining in 's guts. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 2 And (whatever the linings were) certain it is there was such a fair outside of love..as eye scarce ever beheld the like. 1738 *Lady's Decoy* 4 in *N. & Q.* Ser. VII. VI. 205 My money is spent; Can I be content With pockets deprivd of their lining? 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* (1884) 86, I was sure to return at meal-time with a lining of berries in the top of my straw hat.

4. The action of LINE *v.*[1]; providing with a lining. Also *lining up.* See LINE *v.*[1] 5.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 636 [The hat] is then ready for the last operations of lining and binding. 1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* xix. 84 Books that have been over-cast in the sewing should have rather a strong lining up. 1885 CRANE *Bookbinding* xv. 118 This stage of the lining is represented at Fig. 105. 1889 *Work* 22 June I. 234/1 The following directions do not pretend to cover the whole subject of lining up [in cabinet-making]. 1895 ZAEHNSDORF *Sk. Hist. Bookbinding* Gloss. 26 *Lining-up*, *i.e.*, glueing the back to receive the necessary paper, linen, or soft leather before the final cover goes on.

5. *attrib.*, as *lining cloth, paper, piece*; **lining side,** the inside or under side.

1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 566 With laidly lips, and lyning side turned out. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 45 On the after part of the sail is a lining cloth for receiving the chafe of the tops. 1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* Gloss. *Lining Papers*, the coloured or marbled papers at each end of the volume. 1889 *Work* 22 June I. 234/2 The lining pieces will be of..3-in. width.

Lining (lə·ninŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. LINE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of LINE *v.*[2]

1. Arranging in line, alignment. Chiefly *Mil.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 48 That kind of lining which is vsed in placing a pike and a shot. *Ibid.*, Lyning of battels with shot or bowes. 1632 SHERWOOD, A Lining (or making straight by a line) a thing drawne by line, *alignement.* 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 50 The looking and lining of the soldier is always towards that point. *Ibid.*, By the men's lining themselves to one hand (inwards).

2. The use of the measuring line or of a stretched cord for alignment.

1823 CRABBE *Technol. Dict.*, *Lining*, the act of marking the length, breadth, or depth of any piece of timber, according to instruction and design, by a cord rubbed with red or white chalk. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 625 When the slater has finished the eaves, he strains a line on the face of the upper slates...This lining and laying is continued close to the ridge of the roof. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Newcastle Terms), *Lining*, dialling or surveying underground.

b. In Scottish royal burghs: The authoritative fixing of the boundaries of burghal properties. Now usually short for *decree of lining*, the permission granted by a Dean of Guild to erect or alter a building according to specified conditions. Before the institution of Dean of Guild Courts, this permission had to be obtained from the Chancery, the instrument being called a *brieve of lining.*

1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 11 The quhilk day the thre Baillies and ane parte of þe counsale past to visie and decyde þe questione of Lyneyng and nyʒbourheid betuix Thomas Crawfurd..and maister Dauid Conynghame. 1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit. Law Scot.* IV. iii. § 13 (1693) 554 The third Unrefourable Brieve, is, the Brieve of Lyning, which is of this Tenor. 1888 *Cases Crt. Session* 4th Ser. XVI. 259 If, for instance, it was proposed to set up a blubber or a glue work in one of the divisions of Princes Street, the Dean of Guild might refuse a lining because [etc.]. 1898 *N. B. Daily Mail* 23 Sept. 3 This year..649 linings having been granted at a valuation of £2,106,760.

3. Tracing of lines. *Lining out*: see quot. 1823.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 Lining-out; drawing lines on a piece of timber, &c. so as to cut it into boards, planks, or other figures. 1839 W. A. CHATTO *Wood Engraving* viii. 663 Some wood engravers are but too apt to pride themselves on the delicacy of their lining. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* viii. 144 When the lining-out had been completed the beam-arms were punched out.

4. The giving out of a hymn (by the precentor) line by line. Also *lining out.*

1863 S. L. J. *Life in South* I. xvii. 355 Next follows a hymn of alternate singing and 'lining'. 1883 G. W. CURTIS in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 14/2 The ancient leading and lining of the hymn gave way to modern psalmody. 1894 N. DICKSON *Auld Sc. Precentor* 20 This practice was called 'lining out', or 'reading the line'.

5. Fishing with a line.

1833 J. V. C. SMITH *Fishes Massachusetts* 262 It [Weak-Fish] is taken both by lining and seining. 1897 LD. MAYO in *19th Cent.* Aug. 199 *note*, Cross-lining, a mode of fishing with two boats; a long line dressed with flies is dragged between each boat.

6. *attrib.*: **lining-gauge,** † **lining-stick,** a type-founder's tool for testing the exact evenness of the bottom serifs of the letters.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xvii. ¶ 2 The Lining-Stick is about two Inches long for small Letters.

† **Lining,** *vbl. sb.*[3] In 7 **ligning.** [f. LINE *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] The action of LINE *v.*[3]

1611 COTGR., *Alignement*,..the ligning of a bitch.

Li·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. LINE *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That lines or forms a lining.

1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 265 Catarrhal inflammation of the lining-membrane of the bronchial tubes.

Lining, obs. form of LINEN.

Linition (ləini·ʃən). [ad. late L. *linītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *linīre* to smear, anoint.] The application of a liniment. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Linitis** (ləinai·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. λίν-ον flax + -ITIS: see quot.] 'Inflammation of the areolar tissue which surrounds the blood-vessels of the stomach' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1859 BRINTON *Dis. Stomach* v. 310 Cirrhotic inflammation or plastic linitis. *Ibid.* 321 *note*, I would suggest that the inflammation of the filamentous network of areolar tissue ..might be well expressed by some such word as *linitis* (from the Homeric λίνον, rete ex lino factum). *Ibid.* 331 Suppuration of the areolar tissue, or suppurative linitis.

Link (liŋk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **hlinc,** 3 **lynk,** 5 *pl.* **linx,** 6 **lynck,** 6– **link.** See also LINCH. [OE. *hlinc*, possibly a derivative, with *k* suffix, of the root *hlin-* to LEAN.] **a.** Rising ground; a ridge or bank. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* **b.** *pl.* (*Sc.*) Comparatively level or gently undulating sandy ground near the sea-shore, covered with turf, coarse grass, etc. **c.** *pl.* The ground on which golf is played, often resembling that described in b.

931 in Earle *Land Charters* 166 Ðonne norð ondlong ðæs hlinces. *c* 1000 *Phœnix* 25 (Gr.) Ne dene ne dalu..hlæwas ne hlincas. *c* 1250 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 57 In lez Lynkys apud Blythemowth. 1487 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 42 No catall sale haf pastour of gyrss apone the lynkis. 1514 *Ibid.* 93 That euery man compeir upoun the linx efter noun. 1545 *Ibid.* 221 To find fiue personis..to vaiche thair blokhouse, linkis, and havin nychtlie. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Wars Lowe C.* III. 86 There were..placed..in the linkes..about two hundred horse. 1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 48 The Marquiss came ashoar..to the Links of Barnbugall at midnight. 1697 DALLAS *Stiles* 595 The saids Lands..with the Castles, Towers,..Links, Cunningares, and whole remanent Pertinentis of the samine. 1728 in Burton *Lives Lovat & Culloden* (1847) 330 This day,..I got the better of my son at the gouf in Musselburgh links. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 70 Many Millions of Trees are planted in a sandy Down, or Links, as they call them here, between the House and the Sea. 1836 W. D. COOPER *Gloss. Provinc. Sussex*, *Link*, a green or wooded bank, always on the side of a hill between two pieces of cultivated land. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 8 A narrow strip of links formed of sand knolls fixed by means of bent and similar plants. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxii. 259 The Scots army was paraded on the links of Leith by..Leslie. 1882 STEVENSON (*title*) The Pavilion on the Links.

Link (liŋk), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 *pl.* **lynx,** 5–6 **lynk(e,** 5–7 **linke,** 6 **lenk, lyncke,** 6–7 **linck(e,** 6– **link.** [a. ON. **hlenk-r* (Icel. *hlekk-r*, OSw. *lænker*, mod.Sw. *länk*, Da. *lænke*):—OTeut. type **hlaykio-*; cogn. w. OE. *hlencan* pl., armour, OHG. *lancha* FLANK, loins, bend of the body (MHG. *lanke*), whence MHG. *gelenke* (collective) flexible parts of the body, mod.G. *gelenk* articulation, joint, link.]

1. One of the series of rings or loops which form a chain. † Also, formerly, *pl.* chains, fetters.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 606 That no creatur Of lokis nor lynx mycht louss worth a lence. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 2433 in *Anglia* IX. 476 Thinkand thairthrow to lok him in his linkis. 1505 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 100 Duo paria de lenks; duo paria de guyvies de ferro. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxlix. 8 To bynde their kynges in cheynes, & their nobles with lynckes of yron. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 163 Two cheynes of golde, wherof the one conteyned viii. lynkes. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 763 Sins follow one another like linkes in a Chaine. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 94 Nor ayre lesse Dungeon, nor strong Linkes of Iron, Can be retentiue to the strength of spirit. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1410, I praise thy resolution, doff these links. 179. BURNS *The lass that made the bed to me*, Her hair was like the links o'

gowd. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 17 All truths run into one another like the links of a chain. 1816 Byron *Pris. Chillon* xi, My broken chain With links unfasten'd did remain. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* ix. 93 The strength of a chain is no greater than the strength of its first link.

† b. *sing.* A chain. Also *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 138/14 A linke, chaine, *vinculum.* 1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* v. 18 Woe unto you that draw iniquitie in cordes of vanitie, and sin as the linke of a wayne. 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 244 Fasten'd to each other like a Link of Gally-slaves, by a light Chain. 1730 — *Pulteney's Answ. Walpole* Wks. 1841 II. 430/2 A minister..whose whole management hath been a continued link of ignorance, blunders, and mistakes in every article.

c. One of the divisions, each being a hundredth part, of the chain used in surveying (see Chain *sb.* 9); used as a measure of length.

In Gunter's chain of 4 poles length (the one in general use) the link is 7.92 inches. In the U. S. engineers and some surveyors use a chain of 100 links of 1 foot each.

1661 S. Partridge *Double Scale Proportion* 42 Let the breadth given be 7 chains, 50 links. 1828 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 80 [This] gives 555152 square links, or 5 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches.

d. Short for *sleeve-link.*

1807 *Self Instructor* 120 [Bill of Parcels] Card of eight points crystal links *o.* 14*s. od.* 1895 *Army & Navy Coöp. Soc. Price List*, Studs, links, solitaires.

2. Something looped, or forming part of a chain-like arrangement. a. A loop; a segment of a cord, etc.; a lock of hair. In *Angling*, one of the segments of which a hair-line is composed. *Mil.* (see quot. 1802 1).

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 3 Be þe wyndas of þi mynde, wyth þis roop made my3ty in thre lynkes schal be turnyd vp þe bokett of þi desyre. 1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 12 Whan ye haue as many of the lynkys as ye suppose wol suffyse for the length of a lyne: thenne must ye knytte theym togyder wyth a water knotte or elles a duchys knotte. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 Some made knottes of lynkes endes, Some the stay rope suerly byndes. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 23 Sir, a new linke to the Bucket must needes bee had. *a* 1613 J. Dennys *Secr. Angling* 1. xi. B 2 b, The linke that holds your Hooke to hang vpon. 1653 Walton *Angler* iv. 108 The line should not exceed, especially for three or four links towards the hook, I say, not exceed three or four haires. 1802 C. James *Milit. Dict.*, *Links*, in the art of war, are distinct reins, or thongs of leather used by the cavalry to link their horses together, when they dismount, that they may not disperse. 1802 Daniel *Rur. Sports* II. 149 In the making lines, every hair in every link should be equally big, round, and even. *a* 1825 *Twa Sisters* xix. in Child *Ballads* I. 135/2 You'll tak three links of my yellow hair. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 117 We learn to say a stitch in needlework, a loop or link in knitting.

† b. Applied to the joints of the body. *Obs.*

c 1530 Redforde *Play Wit & Sci.* (Shaks. Soc.) 8 Thes jontes, thes lynkes, Be ruffe, and halfe rustye. 1818 Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* xii. I. 278 There's the weight of a millstane on aboon the links o' my neck. *Ibid.* xiv. II. 21 He had as mony links an' wimples in his tail as an eel.

c. One of the divisions of a chain of sausages or black puddings. (Chiefly *pl.*) Now *dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/1 Lynke, or sawcistre, *hilla.* *a* 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 443 Some podynges and lynkes. 1611 Cotgr., *Andouille*, a linke, or chitterling. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 83/1 Links, a kind of Pudding, the skin being filled with Pork Flesh .. and tied up at distances. *a* 1791 Grose *Olio* (1796) 191 In Suffolk black puddings made in guts are called links. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. 1. *Chimney-Sweepers*, Reserving the lengthier links for the seniors.

d. *pl.* Windings of a stream; also, the ground lying along such windings. *Sc.*

? *a* 1700 in Nimmo *Hist. Stirlingsh.* (1777) 440 The lairdship of the bonny Links of Forth, Is better than an Earldom in the North. 17.. *Rattling Roaring Willie* i. in Scott *Last Minstr.* Note lxiv, In the links of Ousenam water They fand him sleeping sound. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xxx, The Links of Forth shall hear the knell. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* xxxiii. Crayon Misc. (1863) 183 We wandered for some time among the links made by this winding stream.

3. A connecting part, whether in material or immaterial sense; a thing (*occas.* a person) serving to establish or maintain a connexion; a member of a series or succession; a means of connexion or communication. *Missing link*: see Missing *ppl. a.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 133 A convenient mariage ..whiche should be a lincke necessary, to knit together the realme of Scotlande and England. *a* 1575 Gascoigne *Devise Maske*, Posies *Flowers* liii, Whose brother had like wise your daughter tane to wife, And so by double lynkes enchaynde themselues in louers life. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 914, I feel The Link of Nature draw me: Flesh of Flesh, Bone of my Bone thou art. 1712 Pope *Spect.* No. 408 ¶ 4 Man seems to be placed as the middle Link between Angels and Brutes. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 1 Being able to see no further than one link in a chain of consequences. 1803 T. Winterbottom *Sierra Leone* I. xii. 202 The connecting link between the homo sapiens and his supposed progenitor the oran outang. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. 1. *Distant Correspondents*, A pun, and its recognitory laugh, must be co-instantaneous. ..A moment's interval, and the link is snapped. 1836 Marryat *Japhet* lvi, I had severed the link between myself and my former condition. 1865 R. W. Dale *Jew. Temp.* xx. (1877) 229 Every link in his argument gives way. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 302 He is a connecting link between two widely different phases of thought.

b. 'Any intermediate rod or piece transmitting motive power from one part of a machine to another'. Also = *link-motion* (in recent Dicts.).

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 30 And E [i.] a link to couple the pin A and the crank D together, so that motion may be communicated to the shaft C.

c. *Math.* (See quot. 1894.)

1866 Cayley in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1892) V. 521 The ordinary singularities of a plane curve would thus be the node, the cusp, the link, and the flex. 1874 Sylvester in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 182 First conceive a rhomb or diamond formed by four equal links joined to one another. 1894 Cayley in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1897) XIII. 506 It will be convenient to speak of the line joining the two given points as the link.

d. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1880 Stainer *Composition* § 108. 90 When it is desired to unite two sections by a musical progression of one or more bars,..the added portion is considered as external to the rhythmic form, and has been appropriately termed a link.

† 4. *In link*: in union or connexion. *Obs.*

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xli. (1887) 232 Seeing the soule and bodye ioyne so freindly in lincke.

† 5. (See quot.) *Obs.*—[o]

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Link*, ..Also a thin Plate of Metal to solder with.

6. A machine for linking or joining together the loops of fabrics. 1892 [see Linker].

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *link-belt*, *-chain*, *pattern*, *-word*; **link-block** *Steam-engine*, the block actuated by the link-motion and giving motion to a valve-stem; **link-lever**, 'the reversing lever of a locomotive' (1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **link-motion**, (*a*) *Steam-engine*, a valve-gear for reversing the motion of the engine, etc., consisting of two eccentrics and their rods, which give motion to a slide-valve by means of a 'link'; (*b*) *Geom.*, a linkage in which all the points describe definite curves in the same plane or in parallel planes (*Cent. Dict.*); **link plate**, a plate with the staple of a lock attached, for fastening down upon a surface; **link-staff** *Surveying*, = *offset-staff* (see Offset); **link-stud** = 1 d; **link-structure** *Math.*, a linkage or link-work; **link-work**, (*a*) work composed of or arranged in links; (*b*) see quot. 1855; (*c*) *Geom.*, a system of lines, pivoted together so as to rotate about one another (for Sylvester's restricted use see quot. 1874); **link-worming**, protection of a rope by 'worming' it with chains (1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1884 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Feb. 188/2 An endless link-belt or chain. 1876 *Sci. American* XXXV. 230 1 Improved *Link Block for Locomotives, .. an improved adjustable link block, claimed to fit tightly in the link and to wear it equally. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 157 The links are then to be riveted on the pivots, each pivot receiving two of them, and thus holding the hinge together, on the principle of a *link-chain or hinge. 1849-50 Weale *Dict. Terms*, *Link-motion*, a new apparatus for reversing steam-engines. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 211 Starting ahead or astern is effected by link motion. 1877 [see *Link-structure*]. 1887 J. A. Ewing in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 505/1 In Stephenson's link-motion -the earliest and still the most usual form—the link is [etc.]. 1901 *Scotsman* 1 Mar. 5/5 A *link pattern chain. 1842 J. Done *Tuner's Comp.* (ed. 4) 15 Lock, key, escutcheon, *link plate. .. The link plate is let into that part of the case corresponding with the lock. 1828 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 59 At every chain length, lay the offset-staff, or *link-staff, down in the slope of the chain. 1877 Kempe *How to draw a straight line* 6 When such a combination is pivoted in any way to a fixed base, the motion of points on it not being necessarily confined to fixed paths, the *link-structure is called a 'link-work': a 'link-work' in which the motion of every point is in some definite path being .. termed a 'link-motion'. 1881 C. E. Turner in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 307 Two gold English *link-studs. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1880) § 520 Under the title of *Link-word I comprise all that vague and flitting host of words .. commonly called Prepositions and Conjunctions. 1530 Tindale *Ex.* xxviii. 14 Thou shalt make hokes off golde and two cheynes off fine golde: *lynkeworke and wrethed. 1855 Ogilvie, Suppl., *Link-work*, the general term applied in mechanics to that species of gearing by which motions are transmitted by links, and not by wheels or bands. 1874 Sylvester in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 182 *note*, A link-work consists of an odd number of bars, a linkage of an even number.

Link (linjk), *sb.*[3] Also 6-7 **linck(e, lynck(e, linke, lynk(e.** [Of obscure origin.

The conjecture that it is a corruption of *lint-* in *lintstock*, Linstock (from Lunt) has little plausibility. Perhaps the likeliest hypothesis is that the word is identical with prec.; the material for torches may have been made in long strings, and divided into 'links' or segments. A not impossible source would be the monastic Latin *linchinus* (one instance in Du Cange, others in Diefenbach), an altered form (by a process common in med. L.) of *lichinus*, glossed 'weke' (wick) and 'meche' (match) in the 15th c. (see Wr.-Wülck.), a. Gr. λύχνος light, lamp.]

1. A torch made of tow and pitch (? sometimes of wax or tallow), formerly much in use for lighting people along the streets.

1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 163 The Secretary .. [to have] from the last of October unto the first day of Aprill three lynckes by the weeke. 1530 Palsgr. 239/2 Lynke, *torche.* 1580-1 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 3 Any maner of..Waxes wrought with Waxe, as in Lightes Staftorches .. Lynckes Greene Waxe Red Waxe or any other worke..wrought with Waxe. 1591 Fraunce *Emanuell* 43 in *Fuller Worthies Misc.* (1871) III, Lynkes gaue light to the night, and causd their swoords to be glistring. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii. iii. 48. 1608 Middleton *Fam. Love* III. iii, Give me my book, Club, put out thy link, and come behind us. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XVIII. vi. 114 To set upon an horse backe a burning lampe, .. that the Persians weening it to be a tallow linke giving light before the captaine softly marching, might take their course that way especially. 1685 Wood *Life* 1; Apr., Twenty four lyncks burning on Merton Coll. Tower between 9 and 10 at night. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4280/5 Whoever shall .. presume to .. sell any such Links not weighing 14 l. and upwards to the Dozen .. will be prosecuted. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 245 Frank .. without answering, dashed his link in the villain's face, and bade the chairman go on. 1813 Coleridge *Remorse* iv. i, Our links burn dimly. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* iii, His face and figure were full in the strong glare of the link. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II. ix, Though the links were there, the link-boys had run away.

b. A link-boy.

1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 255 'I think I should like to be a link, Jim,' said the young one. 1846 Mrs. Gore *St. Eng. Charac.* (1852) 64 Comey is sovereign of the elective monarchy of Links.

† 2. ? The material of 'links' used as blacking.

Johnson suggests that in the Shaks. passage the word may mean 'lamp-black'. The quot. from Pomet may possibly throw light on Shakspere's use; cf. also quot. *c* 1600.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 137 There was no Linke to Colour Peters hat. [*c* 1600 ? Greene *Mihil Mumchance* D 2, This Cosenage is vsed like wise in selling olde Hats found vpon dunghills, in steede of new, blackt ouer with the smoake of an olde Linke.] 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. viii. § 56. 212/1 They melt black Pitch, and afterwards dip a Wick of Flax, Hemp, or the like, in it, which we sell by the Name of Links [F. *Bougie noire*], and is us'd sometimes to black Shoes withal.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *link-extinguisher*, *-light*; *link-burnt*, *-lighted* adjs.

1837 Whitewright tr. *Aristophanes* II. 123 Give me the beggar's basket link-burnt through. 1859 Nares *Glossy.*, *Link-extinguishers*, large extinguishers attached to the railings of houses formerly used by the link men for extinguishing their links. 1899 W. Churchill *R. Carvel* 211 Lanthorns and link extinguishers. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. ix, We have lights, link-lights and rushlights of an enlightened free Press. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* xix, I had been leading a romantic life for ages to a brawling, splashing, 'link-lighted .. world.

Link (linjk), *v.*[1] [f. Link *sb.*[2] (though recorded somewhat earlier).]

1. *trans.* To couple or join with or as with a link (*in* or *into* a chain, *in* amity, etc.). (Also *absol.*)

a. two or more things *together.*

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. i. (Skeat) I. 42 Depe in this pinyng pitte, with wo I ligge istocked, with chaines linked of care, and of tene. ? *a* 1412 Lydg. *Two Merchants* 76 In love he lynketh them that be vertuous. *c* 1420 — *Thebes* II. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 364 b, Trouth and mercy linked in a'Cheine. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 365 Tharwith [sc. other armorial bearings] lynkit in a lyng, .. He bure a lyon as lord, of gowlis. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* 3 In as wordes fewe As I goodly may I shall lynke in fere, The storyes of Englande and Fraunce. 1530 Palsgr. 612/1 They be so faste lynked togyther by maryage that it wyll be harde to sowe a discorde bytwene them. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lii. § 2 Two persons linked in amitie. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 62 Sometimes they linke three or foure together. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xi. § 98 Linked together by many promises and professions, and by an entire conjunction in guilt. 1770 Burke *Pres. Discont.* Wks. II. 329 Whilst men are linked together, they..speedily communicate the alarm of any evil design. 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 398 The boy, who .. Sits linking cherry-stones or platting rush. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Appogiatura*, In bold and energetic movements, a chain of appogiatures.. serve to link the greater intervals. 1837 Landor *Pentameron* Wks. 1846 II. 318 The clapping of hands (so lately linked) hath ceased. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xv, Your fortunes and his are linked together. 1885 Gilbert *Mikado* I. Orig. Plays Ser. III. (1895) 179 That all who flirted, leered or winked (Unless connubially linked) Should forthwith be beheaded.

b. one thing (*in*) *with* or (*on*) *to* another. Also *occas.* (without construction) = to secure with a link or chain.

1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, So was malice linked with innocence. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 638/2 Vnto al their olde heresyes to lynke an whole chaine of newe. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xxxviii. 125 Our chaine That lingth vs to credence: is not auctoritie. 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* xvi. 287 Abraham would not linke his sonne with the wicked. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ix. 4 Yet is he lincked to a lovely lasse. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 175 They [*viz.* certain serpents]..lincke or claspe themselues about their necks and bodies. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 133 All this will soon Follow, as to him linkt in weal or woe. 1693 G. Stepney in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 203 Driving himself a Chariot down the Hill, And (tho a Consul) links himself the Wheel. 1799 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 268, I am not for linking ourselves by new treaties with the quarrels of Europe. 1810 Southey *Rehama* xvi. xii, Strong fetters link him to the rock. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Misadv. at Margate* Moral, Don't link yourself with vulgar folks. 1845-6 Trench *Hulsean Lect.* Ser. I. iii. 43 A Gospel which should link itself on with whatever had occupied the philosophic mind. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 104 Linked in, indeed, identified with the..swarming life of modern Rome. 1880 Mrs. Oliphant *He that will not*, etc. xxxviii, Bell linking herself on to his arm, and Marie holding his hand.

c. *Mil.* To tie (horses) together with 'links' (see quot. 1895). Also *absol.* (See also Linked b.)

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 232 The horses .. are .. linked to the center under the bridle reins. .. All officers link at their posts in squadron. 1802 C. James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The whole go to the left about together, and link. 1895 Sir E. Wood *Cavalry Waterloo Campaign* v. 119 Most of the riders had slept at the horses' heads with an arm passed through the reins, though in some Regiments they were 'linked'. *Note*, Horses are said to be linked when the collar chains or head-ropes are passed through the links of the head-collars of the horses on either side.

d. To pass (one's arm) *through* or *in* another's.

1843 BROWNING *Ret. Druses* v. (*init.*), Come, old Nasif—link thine arm in mine. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. v. 173 Anthony .. linking his arm within his lordship's. 1871 M. LEGRAND *Cambr. Freshm.* 349 Mr. Pokyr, linking his arm through that of his friend. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* i. O trip and skip, Elvire! Link arm in arm with me! 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 29 Nino..linked an arm in his as we went away.

e. *To link in* (fig.): to entice, beguile. Now *dial.*

1592 GREENE *Disput.* etc. 1 Hath your smooth lookes linckt in some Nouice? 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Link*, to entice; beguile; mislead. 'They linked him in along with a passel o' good-for-nothin' runagates'.

2. *intr.* To be coupled, joined, or connected (e.g. in friendship, marriage, etc.).

c 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* B ij, Wynking to drynkinge is alwaye lynkinge. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 52 A cluster Of theyre companions they let in, thee coompanye lincketh. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 115, I were loth To linke with him, that were not lawfull chosen. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *To Son* ii. in *Rem.* (1661) 84 Though thou canst not forbear to love, yet forbear to link. *a* 1680 BUTLER *On Drunkenn.* 79 Rem. 1759 I. 116 Fiercest Creatures..In Love and close Alliance link. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Link* (v.), ..to enter into a Cabal or Company of Robbers, Rioters, or Rebels. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 181 No one generation could link with the other. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 5/1 We ought forthwith to link in with the Cape Railway system on our southern border.

b. To go arm in arm, or hand in hand.

1819 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball., Carel Fair*, Sae we link'd, an' we laugh'd, an' we chatter'd. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* ii, Clapping palms wi' them, and linking at their dances and daffings. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* x, Linking home arm-in-arm like douce guidman and guidwife.

Link (liŋk), *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Cf. NORW. *linka* to give a toss or bending motion with the body (Aasen), to fling, or drive backwards and forwards (Ross). Cf. also LINCH *v.*[2]] *intr.* To move nimbly, pass quickly along; to trip. *To link off*: to pass away, disappear quickly.

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xxiv, Maidenheads gaed linkin Aff a' that day. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, I saw my Meg come linkan o'er the lee. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* xx, Some luckless hour will send him linkin, To your black pit. 1790 — *Tam o' Shanter* 150 Ilka carlin.. linket at it in her sark! 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 21 The hours gaed linking by. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 68 Ha'e .. this billet as fast as ye can link to the captain.

b. *causal.* To cause to move or circulate rapidly.

1721 RAMSAY *To R. H. B.* ii, He disna live that canna link The glass about.

Hence **Li·nking** *ppl. a.*

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvi, A man that can whistle ye up a thousand or feifteen hundred linking lads to do his will.

Linkage (liŋkédʒ). [f. LINK *sb.*[2] or *v.*[1] + -AGE.] The condition or manner of being linked; a system of links.

Applied e.g. (*Chem.*) to the union of atoms or radicals in a molecule; (*Geom.*) to a system of straight lines, etc. pivoted together so as to rotate about one another (by Sylvester used with restricted application; see quot. 1874 for *link-work*, LINK *sb.*[2] 7).

1874 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 182 *note*, A compass or a pair of scissors is the simplest form of linkage; a set of lazy-tongs is another. 1877 KEMPE (*title*) How to draw a straight line; a lecture on linkages. 1887 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* Jan. 74 Brühl showed that in case of 'double-linkage' each such carbon-atom has a refraction equivalent to about 6·1. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Sept. 462/1 Chemists are persuaded that the ethylenic form of linkage is not the equivalent of two paraffinic linkages. 1893 CAYLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1897) XIII. 292 The results given by the MacMahon linkage. 1897 *Standard* 1 Feb. 5/2 The linkage of life to life in Nature. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 512 Such places of linkage of neurons being called 'synapses'.

Li·nk-boy. [LINK *sb.*[3]] A boy employed to carry a link to light passengers along the streets.

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Feb., Thence to Sir Harry Wright's, and after that with a link-boy home. 1716 GAY *Trivia* III. 114 Nor need th' officious Link-Boy's smoaky Light. 1739 J. MOTTLEY *Joe Miller's Jests* No. 239 A Link-Boy cry'd, Have a Light, Gentlemen? 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxvi, The red glare of the link-boy's torch. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. xvii. 161 Link-boys with their torches lighted the beaux over the mud.

fig. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* III. i, This is the page, love's link-boy, that must light me the way.

Linked (liŋkt), *ppl. a.* Also 5 **lynket**, 6 **ylincked**, 6-7 **linked**. [f. LINK *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Connected by or as by links; joined, coupled, associated. † Also, made or fashioned with links. † **Linked line** *advb. phr.*, in a continued line.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 8 Make þe yarde mete vn to the hole of the seyd stafe yn to þe halfe stafe lynket lyngh. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. L ij, By and by were vices by that lincked contrarietie necessarily accompanied with them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 46 She held a great gold chaine ylincked well. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 140 With many a winding bout Of lincked sweetnes long drawn out. 1667 — *P. L.* I. 328 His swift pursuers ..with linked Thunderbolts Transfix us to the bottom of this Gulfe. 1791 BURNS *Bonie Peg*, Wi' linked hands, we took the sands Adown yon winding river. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 29 Notions, linked arguments [etc.] .. influence only the comparatively few. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 136 The dark linked ivy tangling wild. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* i, His limbs .. fitted to wear his linked hauberk, with as much ease as if the meshes had been formed of cobwebs. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxii. (1878) 180 What trouble..could enter into these linked lives?

b. *Mil.* Since 1872 used of two infantry battalions (or regiments) which are coupled together to form a regimental district (see also quot. 1872-6).

1872 LD. E. CECIL in Hansard *Parl. Debates* 3rd Ser. CCIX. 1343 The linked regiments seemed in some instances rather ill-assorted unions. 1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 232 These regiments are termed linked, and in the case of one of the regiments going or being on foreign service requiring men to make up its numbers, soldiers are drafted from the regiment remaining at home. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 6/1 The line battalion in England, which has a linked battalion abroad, is unfit in every way to go into the field.

Linker (liŋkəɹ). [f. LINK *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who or that which links or joins.

1856 F. L. MACKENZIE in Miles *Mem.* 237 The linker of the seasons, The snowdrop,—it shall bring. 1881 *Census Instr.* (1885) Coal miner: Linker, Hitcher. Hosiery Manufacturer: Linker. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Linkers*, workers (females) of links, that is machines for joining or linking together the loops of fabrics.

Linking (liŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LINK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] Connexion by or as by links; coupling together, association.

1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par., Luke* Pref. (1548) ¶ v b, For the better lynkyng of one sentence to an other. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 752/1 The linking of my selfe into this wedlocke band. 1837 D. MCNICOLL *Wks.* 204 The beautiful linkings by which the New Testament is combined with the Old. 1894 *Times* 19 May 10/1 The occasional linking of the regiments.

Li·nking, *ppl. a.* [f. LINK *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That links or joins together.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 161 In linking circles wide extending. 1901 *Blackwood's Mag.* June 845/2 There is a linking sonnet, 127, between the series addressed to Herbert and the shorter series..to the Dark Lady.

Hence † **Li·nkingly** *adv.*, so as to be linked or connected.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. vi. 18 Ptolomee his opinion is more true, that the earth and waters, mutually and linkingly embrace one another and make up one Globe.

Linkister, corrupt U.S. form of LINGUISTER.

Li·nkman. A man employed to carry a torch.

1716 GAY *Trivia* III. 139 Though thou art tempted by the link-man's Call Yet trust him not along the lonely Wall. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 596 A remarkable robbery was committed near Moor-fields by a linkman. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* v. 44 A ballad-singer may hold his head up with a linkman any day. 1881 *Census Instr.* (1885) 31 Linkman. 1898 *Daily Tel.* 13 Jan. 7/3 To receive two and six each for acting as linkmen at a wedding.

Linkster, corrupt U. S. form of LINGUISTER.

Linky (liŋki), *a.* [f. LINK *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Having the character or appearance of links.

1859 PARKER *Misc. Poems* 19 (E.D.D.) The lang linkie lea rig, once pleasant to see. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 127 The linky, boggy muirland that they call the Figgate Whins.

Lin-lan-lone. An echoic formation intended to suggest the sound of a chime of three bells.

1889 TENNYSON *Far—far—away* ii, The mellow lin-lan-lone of evening bells.

Linn[1] (lin). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 1 **hlynn**, 6 **lyn(n**, 6-8 **lin**, 8- **linn**. [Two words seem to have been confused: OE. *hlynn* str. fem., torrent (? related to *hlynn* masc., 'clangor', *hlynnan*, *hlynian* to resound), and Gaelic *linne* = Irish *linn*, earlier *lind*, Welsh *llyn*, Cornish *lin*, Breton *lenn*.]

1. A torrent running over rocks; a cascade, waterfall.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xviii. 1 Se hælend eode..ofer þah hlynne þe mon Cedron nemneþ. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vii. 9 The ryveris..Brystand on skelleis our thir denmyt lynnis. 1536 [see LEAP *v.* 2 d]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 118 Watter [that] fast rinnis ouer ane lin, Dois not returne againe to the awin place. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, Between twa birks out o'er a little lin The water fa's. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxv, Whyles owre a linn the burnie plays. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 99 The roar of the linn On the night breeze is swelling. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 311 A linn falling from a height to which footpaths had been made. 1892 *Standard* 8 Jan. 5/2 In Wales and Scotland there are linns which could render Manchester and Dundee independent of the pitmen of the Black Countries.

2. A pool, esp. one into which a cataract falls.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron., Descr. Scot.* xii. 18/1 A loch, lin, or poole there. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 80, I saw an river rin Out ouir ane craggie rok of stane, Syne lichtit in ane lin. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 118 Toothy, tripping downe from Verwin's rushie Lin [*marg. note*, A Poole or watry Moore]. 1790 A. WILSON *Suicide* Poet. Wks. (1846) 130 Driven by mad despair..To poison, dagger, or the engulphing linn. *a* 1802 *Earl Richard* xxii. in Child *Ballads* II. 153/1 The deepest pot in a' the linn They fand Erl Richard in. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. Prel. 3 He..sees nixes in the dark linns as he fishes by night.

3. A precipice, a ravine with precipitous sides.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 356 It is found at the bottom of a deep and narrow ravine, or linn. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. Introd. 3 Gazing down the steepy linn, That hems our little garden in. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* I, If you come here again, I'll pitch you down the linn like a foot-ball. 1856 BRYANT *Count of Greiers* v, They dance through wood and meadow, they dance across the linn.

Linn[2]. Now *dial.* Also 5 **lyn**, 8 **lin**, 8-9 **lynn**. [Altered form of LIND *sb.*, the vowel being shortened as is usual in the first element of a compound.] The linden or lime; also, the wood of this tree; *attrib.*, in *linn-bark*, *-board*, *-tree*.

c 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 (Addit. MS.) A Lyn tre, *tilia*. 1674 GREW *Veget. Trunks* vii. § 4 Some Woods are soft, but not fast; others are both, as Linn. 1796 in Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 577 The more useful trees are, maple, .. lynn tree. 1796 MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) II. 331 Lin; *tilia europæa*, the lime or linden tree. 1799 J. SMITH *Acc. Remark. Occurr.* (1870) 30 A cover was made of lynn bark which will run even in the winter season. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) I. App. 54 The banks of the Mississippi are still bordered by the pines of the different species, except a few small bottoms of elm, lynn and maple. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 104 The timber is not such as is usually found in swamps, but fine oak, ash, olive, linn, beech, and poplar of enormous growth. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 56 Linn Boards, or White Boards for Shoemakers. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Linn-tree*, a lime-tree. *Derb.*

‖ **Linnæa** (linī·ă). *Bot.* [mod.L.; so named by Gronovius, 1749, after the Swedish naturalist C. F. Linné, better known by his latinized name Linnæus.] A slender evergreen flowering plant (*L. borealis*, N.O. *Caprifoliaceæ*) of the north temperate and frigid zones.

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 227 The linnæa loads the air with its perfume. *Ibid.* 396 The forest is here carpeted with the linnæa.

Linnæan, Linnean (linī·ăn) *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Linnæ-us* (see prec.) + -AN. (The spelling *Linnæan* is the more common, though the Linnean Society adopts the other form.)] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Linnæus or his system; given or instituted by Linnæus; adhering to the system of Linnæus.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Botany* Tab. 1 Characters of the Classes in the Linnæan System. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. *Calendar Flora* Pref., Misc. Tracts (1762) 243, I have retained the Linnæan names of every plant, and animal in the Swedish Calendar. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 491 The Linnæan genera of Mosses are chiefly founded on the situation of the capsule. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 343 The Linnaean Classification of plants.

B. *sb.* A follower of Linnæus; one who adopts his system.

1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 300 If..a bird, which is supposed to migrate in the winter, passes almost under the nose of a Linnæan, he pays but little attention to it, because he cannot examine the beak.

Hence **Linnæ·anism,** the doctrines and practice of Linnæus, or of his school.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 9 Nobody beyond the barriers of Linnaeanism could ever dream of designating any of these..a natural history.

Linnæite (linī·əit). *Min.* [Named by Haidinger, 1845, after Linnæus, who first described it: see -ITE.] Sulphide of cobalt, containing some nickel and copper.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 457 Linnæite..occurs in octahedrons and cubes. 1894 *Mineral Mag.* X. 339 Cleavage and density of linnæite and polydymite being the same.

Lin-nail. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. **lin* (see LINCH *sb.*[1]) + NAIL. Cf. Ger. dial. *lonnagel.*] = LINCH-PIN.

1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 293 Item, for fyfty iij chen3eis, to the lynnalis of the cartis and the erleddir pynnys ..ixs. 1562 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 207 One wayne wth yron bound wheilles, axill nailles, lyn nalles. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*

Linnen, obs. form of LINEN.

Linnet (linĕt). Forms: 5 **linet**, 6 **lenet**, **linnette**, **lynnet**, 7-8 **lennet**, **linot**, 6- **linnet**. [a. OF. *linette*, *linot*, *linotte* (mod.F. *linotte*), f. *lin* flax, on the seeds of which the bird feeds. OE. had a *linetwige*, whence LINTWHITE, and there is one example of *linece*, f. *lin* LINE *sb.*[1], flax.]

1. A common and well-known song-bird, *Linota* (or *Linaria*) *cannabina*, of the family *Fringillidæ*. Its plumage is brown or warm grey; but in summer the breast and crown of the cock (when wild, not when caged) become crimson or rose-colour. Allied species are the Mountain-Linnet or Twite (*Linota flavirostris* or *L. montium*) and the Lesser Redpoll (*L. rufescens*).

[*c* 1050 *Ags. Voc.* in WR.-Wülcker 286/21 *Cardella*, linece.] *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1412 'What meneth this?' Seid than the linet; 'welcom Lord of blisse'. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 134 b, Men fede byrdes wyth the sede of it [sesamum] ..namelye syskennes, and linnettes. 1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 109 Fie, quoth the Lennet, tripping on the Spray. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 290 The shee-Lennet flew away and left the male alone. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 261 The Mountain Linnet: *Linaria Montana*. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxvii, I envy not in any moods .. The linnet born within the cage. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 515 According to its sex, or the season of the year, it is known as the Red, Grey or Brown Linnet.

2. Applied, with qualifications, to birds of other genera. *Green linnet*, the greenfinch (see GREEN *a.* 12 b). *Pine linnet*, a siskin of N. America, *Chrysomitris* (or *Spinus*) *pinus*.

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxix. 550 The Indigo Bird or Blue Linnet of America (Spiza cyanea). 1884 BURROUGHS *Fresh Fields* vi. (1895) 140 The greenfinch or green linnet is an abundant bird everywhere. 1886 — *Signs & Seasons* ii. (1895) 41 The pine grosbeak and the pine linnet are both nurslings of this tree.

3. *Mining. pl.* Oxidized lead ores (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *linnet-bird*, *-finch*; *linnet-like* adj.; **linnet's heads** (see quot. 1727-52).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 86/43 A Linnet bird, *acanthis*. 1598

FLORIO, *Lindria*, ..a Lenet-bird or Lack-backer. *c* 1650 *Lovelace's 'To Althea'* in *Percy Fol.* II. 20 When Lynett like confined [1649 *Lucasta* 98 Like committed Linnets] I With shriller note shall sing. 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Teazel*, The smaller kind [of teazles] sometimes called linnots heads, are used to draw out the knap from the coarser stuffs, as bays, &c. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 276 The sweet linnet-like voice of the Princess Ottilie came on her ear. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Linnet-finch*, same as linnet.

Linnet-hole. *Glass-making.* [f. **linnet*, corruption of F. *lunette* + HOLE.] = LUNETTE.

1662 MERRETT *Neri's Art of Glass* 344 And on the two other sides they have their Calcars, into which linnet holes are made for the fire to come from the furnace, to bake and prepare their Frit, and also for the discharge of the smoak. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Linney, variant of LINHAY.

Linnow, obs. form of LENNOW *a.*, flabby, limp.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* (1535) 108 b, Baynyng maketh the skynne linnowe or soupulle.

† **Linnow**, *v.* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *linnow*, LENNOW *a.*] *trans.* To make supple (in quot. *absol.*).

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 19 b, Of the sweete taste, it shall have the power, that it may linnow, smooth, and fynely lewse.

Linny, variant of LINHAY.

Lino, obs. form of LENO.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr., He..insisted upon presenting me with a complete suite of gauze lino. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 165 Spangles and sprigged 'linos'!

Linoleic (linolī·ik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. L. *lin-um* + *ole-um* oil + -IC.] *Linoleic acid*: an acid found as a glyceride in linseed and other oils. Hence **Lino·leate**, a salt of linoleic acid. So **Lino·lein** [-IN [1]] (see quot. 1900).

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 360 The oleic acid furnished by the saponification of linseed oil differs from ordinary oleic acid; Sacc terms it linoleic acid. *Ibid.* 370 The olein of olive oil differs from the olein of linseed oil, or linolein. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 700 *Linoleic Acid.* Papaverolic acid. *Ibid.*, Linoleate of lead. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 148 *Linolein*, the glyceride of linoleic acid found in linseed oil.

Linoleum (linōᵘ·lĭŏm). [f. L. *līnum* flax + *oleum* oil.] A kind of floor-cloth made by coating canvas with a preparation of oxidized linseed-oil. Hence **Linoleumed** (linōᵘ·lĭŏmd), *ppl. a.*

1878 *Law Rep., Chanc. Div.* VII. 834 A Mr. Walton obtained several patents, the last and principal being in 1863, for preparing floorcloth by means of a certain solidified or oxidised oil to which he gave the name Linoleum, and the floorcloth made by him therewith had been called and known as 'Linoleum Floor Cloth', and apparently also as 'Linoleum'...In 1864 the Linoleum Manufacturing Company..was formed. 1879 in WEBSTER, Suppl. 1892 *Pictorial World* 21 May 104/1 A chilly tiled or linoleumed passage. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 9/4 Furnishers, upholsterers, carpet and linoleum warehousemen.

‖ **Linon** (lĭnoṅ). [F. *linon.*] A trade-name for 'lawn'. (In some mod. Dicts.)

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Apr. 2/2 *Linon*, by the way, is just the linen batiste of our shops.

† **Lino·sity.** [ad. mod. L. **līnōsitās*, f. *lin-um* flax.] Abundance of flax (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Li·nostole.** [ad. OF. *linostolie*, ad. Gr. λινοστολία, f. λίνον linen + στολή robe.] A surplice.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. iv. 13.

Linot, obs. form of LINNET.

Linotype (ləi·nŏtəip). *Printing.* [= *line o' type.*] A machine for producing stereotyped lines or bars of words, etc. as a substitute for type-setting.

1888 [First used in] *Specif. U. S. Patent* No. 393846, 4 Dec. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 June 20/1 The linotype..has been adopted in the offices of several American newspapers. 1899 *Appleton's Ann. Cycl.* 623 In 1880 he [Mergenthaler] made a complete change of system, and adopted the plan that he brought to perfection in the linotype.

Hence **Li·notypist**, one who uses a linotype.

1895 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 10/5 Linotypist wants day work.

† **Li·nous**, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *lin-um* flax + -OUS.] Of the nature of flax; flax-like.

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. I. v. 14 Pliny mentions another Sort of Linous Substance [orig. *alterius quoque lini cujusdam*], which he calls in the First Chapter of his Nineteenth Book, ξύλον, Wood.

Linous (ləi·nəs), *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. LINE *sb.*[2] + -OUS.] Relating to or in a line.

1860 WORCESTER (cites Sir J. Herschel).

Linoxin (linǫ·ksin). *Chem.* Also -yn. [f. L. *lin-um* flax + OX-YGEN + -IN [1].] A resinous substance obtained from linoleic acid.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 714.

Li·n-pin. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–6 lynpin, 5 -pyne, linepin, 7 linnpin. [f. *lin* (see LINCH *sb.*[1]) + PIN.] = LINCH-PIN.

c 1330 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 518 In..duobus Lynpinnes. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 665/29 *Hoc hunullum*, lynpyne. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 With .. ii. lyn pinnes of yren in the axiltre-endes. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 133 Rammers, linepinnes, ..and all such other implements. 1659 C. HOOLE tr. *Comenius' Orbis Sensualium* (1672) 173 The Axle-trees .. the Lin-pins, and Axletree-staves. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 339/2 Linn Pin.

† **Li·nquish**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *linqu-ĕre* + -ISH [2], after RELINQUISH *v.*] *trans.* To abandon, forsake.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXXIX. xviii, But now awhile I linquish this conflict. 1604 R. C[AWDREY] *Table Alph.*, *Linquish*, to leaue or forsake. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 232 Th' Opime you'd linquish for the Macerated.

Linsang (li·nsæŋ). [a. Javanese *linsang*, *wlinsang*, wrongly rendered 'otter' in Dicts.] A kind of civet cat, *Linsang* (or *Prionodon*) *gracilis*, striped black and white, common in Borneo and Java. A related African species is the Guinea Linsang, *Poiana richardsoni*.

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 438 The Linsang (*Prionodon gracilis*) of the Malayan regions..is white, with broad, black cross bands. It occurs in Borneo, Java, and Singapore...The Guinea Linsang..ranges from Sierra Leone to Fernando Po. 1893 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* I. 456 The Asiatic linsangs..constitute the genus *Linsang*. The one African linsang..has been made the type of a separate genus —*Poiana*.

Linse, obs. and dial. form of LINCH.

Linseed (li·nsīd). Forms: α. See LINE *sb.*[1] and SEED. β. 6 lint(e)seede, 7 lyntseed, 7–9 *north. dial.* lintseed. [OE. *lin* LINE *sb.*[1] + *sǽd* seed; cf. MHG. *linsât*, Du. *lijnzaad*.

The form *lint-seed*, which is strictly to be regarded as a distinct word, f. LINT, is in Scotland used of seed intended to be sown, while the ordinary form is current in other applications.]

The seed of flax, well known as the source of linseed-oil, and as a medicament. † Occas. the flax-plant. *Oil of linseed(s)* = linseed-oil.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 140 Genim þas ylcan wyrte seoð.. mid linsæde. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 262 Mederan settan, linsed sawan. 13.. *S. E. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 311/217 Of linsed & of eyrin & of oþer þing men conne al day oyle out bring. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcvii. (1495) 664 Lyne sede nourissheth but lytyll: and is hard to defye. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 15 Now lynseed, yf the liketh, may be sowe. 1532–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 [They shall] till and and sowe..one roode..with line sede, otherwise called flaxe sede. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xlix. 71 Lynseede mengled with hony..appeaseth the cough. 1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* xv. (1659) 114 The drosse or that which is left after the pressing out of Lyntseeds. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 418 The catarrhe..if from repletion, it's helped by line-seed, with honey. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* I. 27 The Secret of Oyl Painting, consists in using Colours that are Ground with Oyl of Nut, or Linseed. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 37 Leaves, like those of Linseed but larger, greener, and more viscous. 1729 (*title*) Short Rules and Observations for Sowing of Lint-seed and Hemp-seed. 1782 J. MILL *Diary* in *Shetland Minister 18th Cent.* (1897) 112 A decoction of 2 oz. lint seed, 2 do. of Liquorish-stick bruised and boiled [etc.]. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 554 The .. barley water, and infusion of linseed were ordered to be continued. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 50 Having dipped the fore-finger and thumb partially in oil of linseeds. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 66 And some they brought the brown lint-seed, And flung it down from the Low. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 148 The seeds of the Flax plant, called Linseed, are very largely imported.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *linseed-shaped* adj.; **linseed cake**, linseed pressed into cakes in the process of extracting the oil, and used as food for cattle; **linseed-earth** (see quot.); **linseed meal**, linseed ground in a mill; **linseed-oil**, the oil obtained by pressure from linseed; **linseed poultice**, a poultice made of linseed or linseed-meal; **linseed-tea**, an infusion of linseed, used as a demulcent.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 365 Cattle at first refuse *Linseed cake. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, **Linseed Earth*, blackish grey clay suitable for making into firebricks. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 62/1 With *lintseede meale make a little paest. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 384/1 Cataplasms of linseed-meal. 1548 *Privy-Council Acts* (1890) II. 174 *Lyncede oyle, xx galons. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 15/2 Colours mixed up with lintseed oyl. 1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 192/1 In oil-gilding the size used is made of a mixture of boiled linseed-oil and ochre. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 813/2 A common bread and water or *lintseed poultice. 1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) I. 703 The knots [of farcy] are small and *linseed-shaped. 1741 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 659 When I went to-bed, drank some *Linseed-tea.

Hence **Linseeded** *ppl. a.*, mixed with linseed.

1864 *Spectator* 27 Feb. 228/2 The Bill for allowing linseeded malt to escape duty passed its second reading.

† **Li·nsel.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 lynsel. [ad. F. *linceul* sheet, winding sheet:—L. *linteolum*, dim. of *linteum* linen cloth.] A shawl, a wrap.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* III. D 4 b, Casting a thyn course lynsel ore hys shoulders, That..trayl'd vpon the ground.

Linsey (li·nzi). Also 5 lynesey, 6 lince, 7–8 linsy. [Possibly f. LINE *sb.*[1] + SAY.]

1. In early use, perh. some coarse linen fabric. In later use, = LINSEY-WOOLSEY. Also *attrib.*

1435–6 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 419, xx clothis of lynesey. 1583 *Rates Custom-ho.* D j b, Lince called blew lince the doz. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* 1769 (1774) 259 Chiefly engaged in manufactures of linsies, worsted stockings [etc.]. *c* 1826 *Erl Richard* xxiv. in Child *Ballads* II. 463 O haud awa thae linen sheets, And bring to me the linsey clouts I hae been best used in. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 64 Woollen Cloth Manufacture. Linsey Weaver.

2. (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Linsey*, strong Bind, also streaky sandstone.

Linsey-woolsey (li·nzi wu·lzi). Forms: 5 lynsy-, 6 lylse-, lince-, lynse-, 6–8 linsi(e-, -y(e-, 7 lin(t)sie-, lincy-, linzy-, lynsey-, 7–9 lindsey-, 6– linsey-; 5 -wolsye, 6 -wolse, -woolsy(e, -wulse(y, 6–8 -wo(o)lsie, -y, 6–9 -wolsey, 6– -woolsey. [f. prec. + WOOL, with jingling ending.]

1. Orig. a textile material, woven from a mixture of wool and flax; now, a dress material of coarse inferior wool, woven upon a cotton warp. Also *pl.* Pieces or kinds of this material.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 Lynsy wolsye, *linistema vel linostema.* 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 128 We shall haue a *tot quot* From the Pope of Rome, To weue all in one lome A webbe of lylse wulse. 1591 H. SMITH *Prep. Marriage* 57 God forbad the people to weare linsey wolsey, because it was a signe of inconstancie. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* To Rdr., I had as lieue haue..no cloathes rather then wear linsey wolsey. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 18 They make every one Cloth of for their own wearing, as also woollen Cloth, and Linsey-woolsey. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 159 Kendall Cotton .. is much made here and also Linsi-woolseys. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 169 Martha..delighted to be cloathed in good Linsy Woolsy, the work of her own hands. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. 73 Then ensues another set of changes..till gray hairs, wrinkles, and lindsey-woolsey wind up the picture. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exped.* 85 Dresses of linsey-woolsey (a cloth, home-woven, of wool and flax).

b. A garment of this material.

1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 18 Marcella..had usually figured..in a linsey-woolsey.

2. *fig.* or in figurative contexts, *esp.* a strange medley in talk or action; confusion, nonsense.

?1592 GREENE *Vision* Wks. 1881–6 XII. 235 Thou hast write no booke well, but thy *Nunquam sera est*, and that is indifferent Linsey Wolsey. 1594 NASHE *Terrors Nt.* Wks. 1883 III. 229 A man must not..haue his affections linsey wolsey, intermingled with lust, and things worthy of liking. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 13 What linsie wolsy hast thou to speake to vs againe. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* V. i, This unfashionable mongrel, this linsey-wolsey of mortality. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* I. 52 Far be it from all Mankind to impute such All-to-mall and Linsey-wolsey to the Providence of God.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1618 DONNE *Serm.* cxxxiii. V. 394 Out of his word I can preach against Linsey woolsey garments [*Deut.* xxii. 11]. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. v, [I] have never seen any of your cash, unless for one lindsey woolsey coat. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xxix, The women wore jackets and aprons..with a kind of linsey woolsey petticoat. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 47 Forty or fifty years ago.. a servant of the best class..was clad chiefly in linsey woolsey garments. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. Pref. 5 To dress the sovereign in a linsey-woolsey garb would be seen at once to be a very unsuitable travestie.

b. *fig.* Chiefly with sense, 'giving the appearance of a strange medley', 'being neither one thing nor the other'.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 102 b, An asse in a rochet, a lincewolse bishop. 1619 BP. SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 1 The linsey woolsey Laodicean church, neither hot nor cold. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1227 A Lawless Linsy-woolsy Brother, Half of one Order, half another. 1758 J. KELLY *Spirit. Piety* (ed. 2) 125 Lord take away this linsey-woolsey virtue! 1823 *Examiner* 5 2/1 A perking, prurient, linsey-wolsey species of composition.

4. *Comb.*, as *linsey-woolsey-wise* adv.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnif.* 32 And also mingle (Linsie-woolsie-wise) This gold-ground Tissue with too-mean supplies.

Linstock (li·nstǫk). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 linestoke, lyn(t)stock, (limstock), 6–7 lint stocke, 6–8 lin(t)stock, 9 lent-stock. [In 16th c. *lint-*, *linestocke*, ad. (with assimilation to LINT and LINE *sb.*) Du. *lontstok*, f. *lont* match (see LUNT *sb.*) + *stok* stick.] A staff about three feet long, having a pointed foot to stick in the deck or ground, and a forked head to hold a lighted match.

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* 95 b, He..in his hand, a smoking lyntstock broght And so gaue fier. 1592 STOW *Ann.* an. 1563) 1116 A linestoke fell into a barrel of powlder, and set it on fire together with the vessell. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, Their master gunner..confronts me with his linstock, readie to giue fire. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1684/1 Then thirty Gunners with their Linstocks..followed by thirty Negroes..with their Brown-bills. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Lintstock*. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 63, 1 lent-stock; 12 handspikes. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. ix, The gunner held his linstock yare. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Hamilton Tighe*, The linstock glows in his bony hand. *fig.* 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 19 The match of furie is lighted, fastned to the linstock of rage.

Linsy, obs. form of LINSEY.

Lint [1] (lint). Forms: 4–7 lynt(e, 5 lyn(n)et, 6 linte, 7 (9 *dial.*) linet, 5– lint. [In ME. *linnet*; related (somewhat obscurely) to LINE *sb.*[1]; perh. a. F. *linette* (recorded only in the sense 'linseed', but possibly of wider meaning in OF.), f. *lin* LINE *sb.*[1]: see -ET.]

1. (Now only *Sc.*) The flax-plant.

1458 [see *lint-sown* in 5]. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 49 Linum is called in englishe Flax, lyne or lynte. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 39 Flax is called of the Northen men lynt. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 154 Our present Way is to sow our Lint on any Ground, which puts us to a great Expence to weed it. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* xi, The frugal wifie garrulous will tell, How 'twas a towmond auld, sin' lint was i' the bell. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 29 Flax, or, as it is universally called in Scotland, lint, is sown.

2. (Chiefly *Sc.*) Flax prepared for spinning. Also, the refuse of the same, used as a combustible.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 612 Pik and ter als haf thai tane, And lynt and hardiss with brynstane. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 593 Lynt to bet þe fyr of hell. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 423 This trew woman thaim seruit weill in deid, With lynt and fyr, that haistely kendill wald. 1562 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 72 To pay the said

Isabell every yere one bonde of lynt. **1591** HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxiv. lxxxvii, Each roome therein was full of divers fleeces Of wooll, of lint, of silk, or els of cotten. **1741** in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xxi. (1876) 272 For one hundred weight of lint to be given out to the poor people of the paroche to spin. **179**. BURNS *Weary Pund o' Tow* 5, I bought my wife a stane o' lint As gude as e'er did grow; And a' that she has made o' that Is ae poor pund o' tow. **1830** SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 330 It was at different times a brazier's shop, and a magazine for lint.

3. A soft material for dressing wounds (formerly also to burn for tinder), prepared by ravelling or scraping linen cloth. † In *pl.*, pieces of this material.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 Fille þe wounde wiþinneforþ with lynnet of lynnen clooþ. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 306/1 Lynt, schauynge of lynen clothe, *carpea*. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* III. xii. 333 The same .. layde to with fine linte or lynnen, doth swage and mitigate the payne. ? *c* **1600** *Distracted Emp.* v. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 249 May theire sore wast theire lynnen into lynte. **1612** W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 55 Let him but finde the least sparke in the lint, hee neuer ceaseth blowing till he haue made it a huge flame. **1622** BEAUM. & FL. *Sea-Voy.* III. i, O that I had my boxes and my lints now. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* III. x. 498 Very much weakened with ten great wounds, and roul'd up with Lints and Plaisters. **1707** FARQUHAR *Beaux Stratagem* v. iv, Do, do, Daughter—while I get the Lint, and the Probe and the Plaister ready. **1767** GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 189 Lint or Puff-ball, moistened in Alcohol Vini. will generally answer the purpose. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, He .. hastily took from his purse some dry lint, to apply to the slight wound. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iv. 51 To scrape lint and nurse the wounded was proper woman's employment down in Poland yonder. **1884** M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 63 Drainage [of the abscess] was kept up by means of a strip of lint.

b. Fluff of any material. † Also, a particle of the same. *rare*.

1611 COTGR., *Frelucke*,.. a small straw, or lint. *a* **1663** HOWARD *Committee* II. i. *Four Plays* (1665) 88 Driving the lint from his black Cloathes With his Wet Thumb. **1898** *Century Mag.* Jan. 372/2 After a little the saws clogged with lint, the wheel stopped, and poor Whitney was in despair.

4. a. Now only *dial.* or *U.S.* Netting for fishing-nets. † **b.** A net for the hair. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

a. **1615** E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 629 Which 245 yards of Lint or Netting (ready made or knit) will cost three pence a yard. **1874** HOLDSWORTH *Deep Sea Fishing* ii. 101 That length of line being appropriated to the 30 yards of [drift-]net, so that the 'lint' or netting is set slack. **1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Lint* (*Fishing*), a fisherman's name for the netting of a pound or seine. **1892** P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 37 They ligged the ground rope in, and begun pulling in the lint to the cod end.

b. *a* **1828** *Ld. Livingston* xxxii. in Child *Ballads* IV. 433/2 There's never lint gang on my head.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lint-boll* (*-bow*), *-mill*, *-pad*, *-sheaf*, *-speck*; *lint-sown* ppl. a.; **lint-box** (*U.S.*), the upper part of a cotton-press; **lint-doctor** *Calico-printing* (see quot.); **lint-haired** = *flaxen-haired*; **lint-paper**, ? = *linen-paper*; **lint-scraper**, a person employed to scrape lint (for hospital use); also (*slang*), a contemptuous name for a young surgeon; † **lint-spurge**, a name proposed for the plant *Euphorbia Esula*; **lint-top** (Sc. *-tap*), as much flax as is usually laid on a distaff for being spun off. Also LINT-WHITE *a.*

c **1470** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) xxvii, Me think, quhen that yone *lint-bollis ar ryip, To mak ws feist. *a* **1585** POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 552 Athort his nitty now Ilke louse lyes linkand like a large lint bow. **1901** G. W. CABLE *Cavalier* xxi, The *lint-box of the old cotton press was covered with wet morning-glories. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 217 Another .. sharp-edged ruler, called the *lint doctor, whose office it is to remove any fibres which may have come off the calico in the act of printing. **1891** V. C. COTES *2 Girls on Barge* 78 A dirty *lint-haired ragamuffin. **1805** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 49 Upon this water there are .. two *lint-mills. **1879** *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 452 Wet *lint-pad and bandage applied. **1794** BLUMENBACH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 180 The outward ones had some traces of our common *lint paper. **1861** THACKERAY *Lovel* vi. (1869) 241 If Miss Prior .. prefers this *lint-scraper to me, ought I to baulk her? **1881** *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 43 Lint Scraper. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 168 Some persons .. recommend to set up the *lint sheaves .. in stooks, like grain. **1458** *Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 128 Al the wast land that was *lynt or corn sawin. **1827–35** WILLIS *Parrhasius* 53 The *lint-specks floated in the twilight air. **1548** TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 63 Pityusa .. oughte to be called .. *Lintspourge, for it hath smal leaues like Flax. **1721** RAMSAY *Bessy Bell & Mary Gray* ii, Bessy's hair's like a *lint tap.

Lint[2] (lint). *dial.* [Short for *lintle* LENTIL.] = LENTIL (chiefly in *pl.*). **1888** in *Sheffield Gloss.*

Lintan: see LINTER[2].

† **Lintea·rious**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *linteāri-us* (f. *linteus* linen) + -OUS.] Of or belonging to linen (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Lintel (li·ntĕl). Forms: 4–5, 7 **lyntel**(**l**, 5, 7 **li-**, **lyntal l**, 6 **lyntil**, **lynttyll**, 7 **lental**, **lindal**, **lintle**, 8 **lintil**, 9 **lentil**), 7– **lintel**. [a. OF. *lintel* threshold (F. *linteau*):—popular L. **līmitāle* or **līmitellum* (f. *līmit-*, *līmes* LIMIT *sb.*, confused with *līmin-*, *līmen* threshold).]

1. A horizontal piece of timber, stone, etc. placed over a door, window, or other opening to discharge the superincumbent weight.

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xii. 22 Sprynge 3e therof the lyntel [Vulg. *superliminare*], and euer either post. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 436 The Emperor .. wrote letteres on the lyntell of the dore in grewe. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* lxix. 39 Albeid that thow were never sa stout, Vndir this lyntall sall thow lowt. **1601–2** in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 629 Paid for lyntalls at the fountaine iiij^s viij^d. **1667** PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 82 One Lintal to discharge the two Windows and Balcony-door, eight foot of Timber. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* VII. 116 The pillars silver, on a brazen base; Silver the lintels deep-projecting o'er. **1839** YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xii. (1847) 139 A moorstone lintel is placed across the top to support the little roof. **1863** A. FONBLANQUE *Tangled Skein* II. ii. 29 Upon the lentil of No. 7 [he] found painted the name of Mr. C. L.

† **2.** ? A spoke of a wheel. *Obs.*⁻⁰

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 125/13 Lyntil of a cart, *radius*.

3. *attrib.*, as *lintel-piece*, *-post*, *-stone*, *-tree*.

1842–59 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* Gloss. s.v., If a wall be very thick, more than one *lintel piece will be required. **1874** RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 402 The lintel-piece alone weighs about 3,000 pounds. **1806** J. GRAHAME *Birds Scot.* 942 Others [*sc.* birds] sometimes Are driven within our *lintel-posts by storms. **1575** *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 50 Item, to James Law, for þe thre *lintall stanes to þe Loiss windois, xij *s*. **1879** LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* x. 197 The lintel stones of the doorway are 40 feet 10 inches in length. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 580 The .. maine *lintle-tree which lay ouer the .. cheekes of the great dore. **1675** HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 77 The door-posts silver .. The lintle-tree upon them silver too.

Hence **Li·ntelled** *a.*, furnished with a lintel. **Li·ntelling** *vbl. sb.*, the action of providing with lintels; the material used for this purpose.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 98 Lintelling, Guttering .., &c. at so much per Foot. **1827** *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 9 A doorway with a lintelled architrave. **1894** DOYLE *Mem. S. Holmes* 111 Over the low, heavy-lintelled door.

Lintel(**l**, obs. form of LENTIL.

Linter[1] (li·ntəɹ). *U.S.* [f. LINT[1] + -ER[1].] A machine for stripping off the short-staple cotton-fibre from the cotton-seed after ginning. Also *linter-machine*. (In recent U.S. Dicts.)

Linter[2], † **lintan**, dial. corruptions of LEAN-TO.

1736 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 714 'Tis judged the cause [of a fire] was from a spark falling out of the lintan chimney (which was lower than the house). **1861** MRS. STOWE *Pearl of Orr's Isl.* 10 A brown house of the kind that the natives call 'lean to' or 'linter'. **1893** ZINCKE *Wherstead* 261 A penthouse is a 'linter' (lean-to).

† **Linterel.** *Obs.* [Perh. a corruption of LINTEL; perh. a dim. of OF. *linter* (?:—L. type **līmitārium*), lintel.] = LINTEL.

a **1548** HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (1809) 639 A mightie buildyng of tymber .. the lynterelles inhaunsed with pillers.

Lintern, linton, altered ff. LINTEL; cf. prec. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1533 *Repar. Tower* in Bayley *Tower Lond.* (1821) I. App. 22 It'm for ij. lyntons made for the ij. wyndowes. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 133, I read this inscription in a peece of stone .. directly over the linterne of the dore. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 212 When every one of the Hebrewes had slaine a Lambe, .. and with the bloud thereof coloured the poste and linterne of the doores. **1864** T. Q. COUCH *E. Cornw. Gloss.* in *Jrnl. R. Inst. Cornw.* I. 17 *Lintern*, a lintel.

Lintie (li·nti). *Sc.* Also **linty**. [f. *lint* in LINTWHITE + dim. ending -IE (-Y).] = LINNET.

1795 BURNS *Verses Destr. Woods* 4 Where linties sang and lambkins play'd. *a* **1835** HOGG *Kingan & May* 41 Poet. Wks. 1838 I. 300 She trows .. The linty's cheip a ditty tame. **1899** CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 198, I heard the linties singing where I was falling asleep.

Lintil, lintle, obs. forms of LENTIL.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. I. ii. 504 The Burre and the Lintle cannot endure one another [L. *lappa lenti adversatur*].

Lintonite (li·ntŏnəit). *Min.* [Named after Miss L. A. Linton, who analysed it.] A variety of thomsonite found in green amygdules in trap.

1879 PECKHAM & HALL in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XIX. (1880) 122.

Lintseed, Lint-stock: see LINSEED, LINSTOCK.

Lintwhite (li·nt₁hwəit), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 1 **linaethuizae**, **linetuize**, **-twize**, 4 **lynkwhytte**, 6 **lyntquhit**, **-yte**, 7– **lintwhite**. [OE. *linetwige*, perh. f. *lin* flax + *-twige* (? cogn. w. OHG. *zwigōn* to pluck, *vellere*, *carpere*), found also in *pistelwige* thistle finch. Cf. TWITE *sb.*

The etymology involves a difficulty because the first element appears as *line-* (or *line-*) instead of *lin*; but the correspondence in sense with the Rom. name of the bird (see LINNET) is in favour of its correctness. Apart from etymology there is no evidence that the first vowel in the O.E. word was long.]

= LINNET.

c **725** *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) C 147 *Carduelis*, linetuize. *a* **800** *Erfurt Gloss.* 309 *Carduelis*, linaethuizae. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 131/26 *Carduelis*, linetuize. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 2674 With lowde laghtters one lofte for lykynge of byrdez, Of larkes, of lynkwhyttez, þat lufflyche songene. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 240 Goldspynk and lyntquhyte fordynnand the lyft. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The lyntquhit sang cuntirpoint quhen the ossil 3elpit. *c* **1690** *Roxb. Ballads* (1889) VI. 607 The Lint-white bird, and Progne proud .. do sing as sweetly as in Yarow. **1785** BURNS *To William Simpson* xii. When lintwhites chant amang the buds. **1830** TENNYSON *Poems* 76 The lintwhite and the throstlecock Have voices sweet and clear.

Lint-white (li·nt₁hwəit), *a.* *Sc.* [f. LINT[1] + WHITE.] White as lint or flax; flaxen.

1794 BURNS '*Now nature cleeds*', Lassie wi' the lint-white locks. **1866** MISS MULOCK *Noble Life* viii. 148 With the sun shining on the lint-white hair.

† **Li·ntworm.** *Obs.* [a. MHG. *lintwurm* dragon.] ? A figure of a dragon.

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 218 *Inventory Jewels of Hen. V*, Ung Lyntworme d'or ovec 1 Crois. *Ibid.* 219 Item, III Lyntewormes.

Linty, *sb.*: see LINTIE.

Linty (li·nti), *a.* [f. LINT[1] + -Y[1].] † **a.** Resembling lint; soft like flax or lint (in quot. *fig.*). **b.** Full of lint or fluff.

1607 MIDDLETON *Phœnix* II. iii. F 2, One good bang vppon a Buckler would make moste of our Gentlemen flye a peeces, tis not for these lintie times. **1705** N. TATE tr. *Cowley's Plants* v. (1721) 392 To see such Kernels such strong Armour wear; First with a linty Wad wrapt close about, (Useful to keep green Wounds from gushing out). **1889** GORDON STABLES *Dog Owners' Kennel Comp.* v. § 4. 54 Mixture of about two-thirds hardish hair and one-third linty. **1891** *Bazaar* 20 Feb. 261/3 Swansdown .. is better than cotton-wool, because it is not so linty.

‖ **Linum** (ləi·nŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L. use of L. *līnum* flax, LINE *sb.*[1]] A genus of plants (N.O. *Linaceæ*) of which flax is a well known example. In popular use, applied to the ornamental species of this genus.

1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* v. 138 The hillsides [on the road to Bethel] were covered with the most lovely spring flowers; dwarf irises, the delicate pink linum [etc.]. **1882** *Garden* 3 June 385/3 Linums have stood the past winter better than heretofore.

Linx, obs. pl. LINK *sb.*; obs. form of LYNX.

Liny, liney (ləi·ni), *a.* [f. LINE *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].]

1. Of the nature of or resembling a line or streak, thin, meagre.

1807 OPIE in *Lect. Paint.* (Bohn 1848) 254 Somewhat that is stiff, crude, 'liney', and harsh in respect to anatomy. **1826** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. 207 The narrow liny clouds, which a few minutes ago lay like soft vapoury streaks along the horizon. **1830** *Fraser's Mag.* I. 146 The architraves .. are cut away, and made to look weak and liny. **1855** *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 365 It looks thin, 'liney', and attenuated. **1874** T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* viii, Shaping their eyes long and liny, partly because of the light.

2. Full of lines, marked with lines.

1817 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 364 Then there rose to view a fane Of liny marble. **1835** T. WALKER *Original* vi. (1887) 65 The brooding affections of the mind .. make the countenance fallen, pale, and liny. **1849** RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 22. 90 The leaf being .. rendered liny by bold markings of its ribs. **1871** *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 356/2 To give the grounding a liney appearance.

Lion (ləi·ən), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 **léa**, **lío**, **léo**, 3 **leo**, 3 *Orm.* **le** (*genitive* **leness**, **leoness**, **leuness**). β. 3 **leun**(**e**, **lyun**, 3–4 **leoun**, **liun**(**e**, 3–5 **leon**, 3–8 **lyon**, 4 **leone**, **lyen**, 4–6 **ly-**, **lione**, **lioun**, 5 **lyown**, **lywn**, 5–6 **lyoun**(**e**, 6 **lionne**, 3– **lion**. [The mod. form represents an adoption (first appearing *c* 1200) of AF. *liun* (F. *lion*), a Com. Rom. word = Pr. *leo*, Sp. *leon*, Pg. *leão*, It. *leone*, *lione*:— L. *leōnem*, nom. *leo*, a. Gr. λέων (stem λεοντ-, perh. altered from an earlier *λεϝον-). The Gr. word was perh. adopted from some foreign lang.; a noteworthy similarity of sound is presented by Heb. לָבִיא *lābī* lion (pl. *lᵉbāʾīm*), also occurring in the sense 'lioness' with the vocalization *lᵉbiyyā*; cf. also Egyptian *labai*, *lawai* lioness. The synonymous Gr. λίς (cf. Heb. לַיִשׁ *layish*) is not etymologically connected.

Before the adoption of the Fr. word, English possessed forms directly representing the Latin *leo*, *leōnem*. The word was used, with difference of gender and inflexion, both for 'lion' and 'lioness', the L. *leæna* not having been adopted. Owing to the two-fold form of the L. word in the nom. and the oblique case, the declension in OE. is irregular and variable. The recorded forms are: nom. sing. *léo* (Anglian *léa*), gen. sing. *léon* (Northumb. masc. *léas*), dat. sing. *léon*, *léone*, *léonan*, acc. sing. *léon* (fem. also *léo*), nom., acc. pl. *léon*, gen. pl. *léona*, dat. pl. *léoum*, *léom*, *léonum*.

The L. word has been adopted into all the Teut. langs.: cf. OFris. *lawa*, MDu. *lenwe*, *lēwe* (Du. *leeuw*), OHG. *lewo*, *lēwo*, *louwo*, *leo* (MHG. *lēwe*, *len*, mod.G. *löwe*, *leu*), ON. *león*, *léon* (MSw. *leon*, Sw. *lejon*, Da. *løve* from Ger.). From Gr. or L., but in some cases through Teut. as the immediate source, are the forms in the Balto-Slavic langs.: Lith. *lēvas*, *liutas*, Lettish *lauwas*, OSl. *livŭ*, Russ. левъ, Polish *lew*, Czech *lev*.]

1. A large carnivorous quadruped, *Felis leo*, now found native only in Africa and southern Asia, of a tawny or yellowish brown colour, and having a tufted tail. The male is distinguished by a flowing shaggy mane. (The Maneless Lion of Gujerat is a recognized Asiatic variety with only a slight mane.) It is very powerful, and has a noble and impressive appearance; whence it is sometimes called 'the king of beasts'. In early use the name was applied to both sexes; from the 13th c. the derivative LIONESS has been used for the female.

The young are now commonly called 'lion's *cubs*'; the older designation 'lion's *whelp*' survives in rhetorical applications, owing to its use in the Bible.

α. *c* **825** *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 3 Ðyles æfre 3eslæcce swe swe lea sawle mine. *c* **893** K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. xi. § 3 Seo leo bringð hire hungre3um hwelpum hwæt to etanne. *c* **1000**

Sax. Leechd. I. 364 Ða þe scinlac þrowien etan leonflæsc. c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 438/22 *Leo*, lio. c 1200 Ormin 5834 And tatt wass rihht tatt le wass sett Onngæn þatt Goddspellwrihhte, .. Forr leness whellp þær þær itt iss Whellpedd, tær liþ itt stille þre daȝhess. *Ibid.* 6026 Þatt deor Þatt wass i leoness like. c 1205 Lay. 28064 Þa com an guldene leo liðen ouer dune. c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 125 Gentil ich wes ant freo Wildore then the leo.

β. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 139 Ðe lyon ðe gað abuten þe dier hem to forswoleȝen. c 1205 Lay. 4085 He liððe ȝeon þeos leoden sulch hit an liun were [c 1275 a lion]. a 1225 *Juliana* 33 Daniel bimong þe wode liuns. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 690 Als lambe hiin lai þe leon mild. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11255 (Petyt MS.) Ilkon proudere þan þe lion. c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 798 Tho myghtest wene that this Palamon In his fyghtyng were a wood leon. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 74 As leon is the king of bestes. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) II. xlv. 51 Somme hadden longe hoked clawes, lyke as they had ben lyons. c 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 113 Thus Wallace ferd als fers as a lyoun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 129 Rauenynge wolues or rampynge lyons. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III*, 54 b, We must..fight together like lions, and feare not to dye together lyke men. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 313 The Lion and fierce Tiger glar'd aloof. a 1687 Waller *Summer Isl.* II. 16 They roar'd like Lions caught in toyles, and rag'd. 1727–38 Gay *Fables* II. ix. 73 The Lion is (beyond dispute) Allow'd the most majestic brute. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 32/2 The Maneless Lion of Guzerat. 1859 FitzGerald tr. *Omar* xvii. (1899) 74 They say the Lion and the Lizard keep The Courts where Jamshyd gloried and drank deep.

b. Extended to other animals of the genus *Felis*. *American mountain lion*, the puma or cougar.

1630 *New-England's Plantation* (1835) 8 For Beasts there are some Bears, and they say some Lyons also; for they haue been seen at Cape Anne. 1649 *Perf. Descr. Virginia* 17 [List of native beasts] Lyons, Beares, Leopards, Elkes. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 431 The Puma, which has received the name of the American Lion.

c. Applied ironically (usually with qualification) to certain weak or timid animals: † *Lion of Cotswold*, † *Cotswold lion* (also Sc. *Lammermoor lion*), a sheep; *Essex* or *Rumford lion*, a calf. See also quots. 1825, 1827.

1537, a 1553, a 1612 [see Cotswold]. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 36 She is as fierce, as a Lyon of Cotsolde. 1678 Ray *Proverbs* 307 As valiant as an Essex lion, i. e. a calf. 1699 T. Brown *Wks.* (1720) I. 216 That Prodigy of a Man that .. so dexterously mimick'd the Harmony of the Essex Lions. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rumford-Lyon*, a Calf. 1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 380 You look like a Lamermoor Lyon. 1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 156 I'll thank you for a cut out of the back of that *lion*, tittered a man opposite. With all the natural timidity of the hare whom he thus particularised, I was proceeding to help him [etc.]. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xxxix. (1849) 101 'A lion *is* a hare, sir.' 'What!' 'Yes, sir, it is a hare!—but we call it a lion, because of the Game Laws.'

2. Proverbial and allusive phrases. **a.** Proverbs (chiefly referring to the strength or ferocity of the lion). **b.** *A lion in the way* (or *path*): after Prov. xxvi. 13, applied to a danger or obstacle, esp. an imaginary one. **c.** *The lion's mouth*: taken as a type of a place of great peril. (Cf. Ps. xxii. 21, 2 Tim. iv. 17.) Similarly, *In the lion's paws*. **d.** *The lion's share*: the largest or principal portion. **e.** *The lion's skin* occurs chiefly with reference to the fable of the ass that clothed himself in the skin of a lion. (See also quots.) **f.** *The lion's provider*: = Jackal, *lit.* and *fig.* **g.** *To twist the lion's tail*: freq. in journalistic use with reference to foreign insults to, or encroachments on the rights of, Great Britain (cf. 5 c).

a. 1382 Wyclif *Eccl.* ix. 4 Betere is a quyc dogge thanne a leoun dead. c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 483 As by the whelp chasted is the leon [cf. F. *battre le chien devant le lion*]. — *Wife's Prol.* 692 Who peynted the leon, tel me who? [See note, ed. Skeat.] 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 138 You are the Hare of whom the Prouerb goes Whose valour plucks dead Lyons by the beard. 1640 Howell *Dodona's G.* 10 Like the moneth of March, which entreth like a Lion, but goeth out like a Lamb. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* vi. ii. 291 As the Proverb saith, The Lion is not so fierce as he is painted. 1749 [see Beard *v.* 3]. 1808 Scott *Marm.* vi. xiv, And dar'st thou then To beard the lion in his den, The Douglas in his hall?

b. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. (1847) 18/1 They fear'd not the bug-beard danger nor the Lyon in the way that the sluggish and timorous Politician thinks he sees. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 342 There be both Mountains, and Lyons in the way. 1868 Bright *Sp. Ireland* 1 Apr., You have always..lions in the path. 1869 Tennyson *Holy Grail* 643, I have been the sluggard, and I ride apace, For now there is a lion in the way.

c. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 7 Leose me lauerd ut of þe liunes muð. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* 62 What doth hee else, but (as it were) put his finger into the Lions mouth. 1629 Capt. Smith *True Trav.* xx. (Arb.) 878 But Merham, the old fox, seeing himselfe in the lions pawes, sprung his loufe. 1726 Cavallier *Mem.* iv. 289 He wou'd not lay down his Arms, saying it was better to die, than to run into the Lion's Mouth. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 54 In the power of saying rude truth, sometimes in the lion's mouth, no men surpass them.

d. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 252 Nor when they were in partnership with the farmer .. have I heard that they had taken the lion's share. 1836 Sir H. Taylor *Statesman* xxii. 155 Always .. ready to take the lion's share of responsibility and labour. 1865 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) V. 251 Attacking a government which they knew only by their lion's share in its offices. 1872 *Punch* 22 June 253/1 The art of finding a rich friend to make a tour with you in autumn, and of leaving him to bear the lion's share of the expenses.

e. [1484 Caxton *Fables of Auian* (1889) 219 The fourthe fable is of the asse, and of the skynne of the Lyon.] 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. iii. 93 The man that once did sell the Lyons skin While the beast liu'd, was kill'd with hunting him. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Lion*, *Il n'y eut iamais bon marché de peaux de lions*, .. a Lyons skinne was neuer bought good cheape. 1636 Massinger *Gt. Dk. Florence* v. i, Reason assured me It was not safe to shave a lion's skin. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 847 When the Lyon's Skin alone would not serve turn, he knew how to make it out with that of the Fox. 1711 [see Ass *sb.* 1 c].

f. 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Earth* II. 322 This has given rise to the report of the jackall's being the lion's provider. 1808 Scott *Let. to W. Gifford* 25 Oct. in *Lockhart*, If you will accept of my services as a sort of jackal or lion's provider. 1823 Byron *Juan* ix. xxvii, The poor jackals .. (As being the brave lion's keen providers). 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 14 Old Lieschen .. was his .. cook, errand-maid, and general lion's-provider.

3. *fig.* (chiefly after biblical usage: cf. Rev. v. 5). **a.** Taken (in a good sense) as the type of one who is strong, courageous, or fiercely brave.

The Lion of the North, Gustavus Adolphus.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 Þa stronge leo þet wes þes liuiȝendes godes sune. [1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9384 Is mouþ is as a leon, is herte arn as an hare.] c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II*, 252 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 334 Nu ben theih liouns in halle, and hares in the feld. c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1225 At the palzoun, quhar thai the lyoun [*sc.* Wallace] saw. 1579 80 North *Plutarch, Comp. Lys. & Sylla* (1595) 522 Lyons at home, and Foxes abroade. 1589 [see Lamb *sb.* 2 b]. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iii. 7 He, my Lyon, and my noble Lord. 1599 Kyd *Sol. & Pers.* II. 61 Wks. (1901) 167 English Archers .. Eclipped Lyons of the Westerne worlde. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. i. 239 He is a Lion That I am proud to hunt. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* 504 The Lyon .. whose Sire, was surnam'd Dowglas. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 396/1 The campaigns .. of the Lion of the North, till his fall in the moment of triumph at Lützen. 1863 Woolner *My Beautiful Lady* 132 The manliest, and king of English kings, The lion Cromwell, in his dress of war.

b. In a bad sense: A fiercely cruel, tyrannical or 'devouring' creature or person.

Partly after biblical uses: cf. Ps. xxxiv. 17, lvi. 4, 1 Pet. v. 8, etc.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 6 Ant tu grislich g a þu ludere liun laδ godd. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 120 Wummone wroδ is wulueue, & mon wroδ is wulf, oδer leun. 1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Prede is king of wyckede þeawes. Hy is þe lioun þet al uorzuelþ. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 A Lyon among sheepe and a sheepe among Lyons. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* xiv. (1697) 273 All such as would have the bestial, savage Nature strengthen'd .., and have a mind to be Lions and Devils .. to their own kind. 1832 H. Blunt *Hist. Paul* (ed. 2) I. 40 That the lion had become a lamb, that the persecutor was now a humble and inquiring believer.

†**c.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 71 ¶ 2 We polite men of the town give the name of a lion to any one that is a great man's spy. *Ibid.* ¶ 7 A lion, or a master-spy, hath several jack-calls under him.

4. *pl.* Things of note, celebrity, or curiosity (in a town, etc.); sights worth seeing: esp. in phr. *to see*, or *show, the lions*. † In early use, *to have seen the lions* often meant to have had experience of life.

This use of the word is derived from the practice of taking visitors to see the lions which used to be kept in the Tower of London. See the introductory quots.

[1629 Capt. Smith *True Trav.* xviii. (Arb.) 872 After, one Master John Bull .., with divers of his friends, went to see the Lyons [in the Tower]. 1731 Fielding *Lottery* iii. Wks. 1882 VIII. 480, I must see all the curiosities; the Tower, the lions, and Bedlam, and the court, and the opera. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vii. lxviii, Escorting two or three coaches full of country-cousins .. to the Lions, the Wax-work, the Monument, &c.]

1590 Greene *Neuer too Late* (1600) 34 Francesco was no other but a meere nouice, and that so newly, that to vse the olde prouerbe, he had scarce seene the Lions. 1600 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Wks. 1616 I. 242 *Amo.* You come not to giue vs the scorne, Monsieur? *Aler.* Nor to be frighted with a face, Signior! I haue seene the lyons. 1622 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Water-Cormorant* Wks. 1630 III. 5 Some say [of a Drunkard] hee's bewitcht, or scratcht, or blinde, .. Or seene the Lyons, or his nose is dirty. 1770 Jenner *Placid Man* (1773) I. 119 It made no inconsiderable figure amongst the Lions of Bath. 1782 Mad. D'Arblay *Cecilia* I. viii, Mr. Monckton .. asked Morrice why he did not shew the lyons. 1792 T. Twining *Recr. & Stud.* (1882) 157, I suppose the lions of Nottingham are public, accessible lions, and require no interest to get sight of. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. ¶ 6 The churches were the best lions we met with in our way. 1810 Scott *Let. to J. B. S. Morritt* 9 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The cavern at Staffa .. is one of the few *lions* which completely maintain an extended reputation. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 96 The rest of the day was spent in seeing the Lions—and first the Cathedral. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* viii. 123 He was polite .. and showed the lions very good-naturedly. 1864 'C. Bede' in *Lond. Soc.* VI. 27/1 That celebrated collection of lions of which his University can show so complete a menagerie in her College Halls, Bodleian [etc.].

b. Hence: A person of note or celebrity who is much sought after.

1715 Lady M. W. Montagu *Town Eclogues, Tuesday*, Fops of all kinds, to see the Lion, run; The beauties stay till the first act's begun. 1774 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) I. 311 The present Lyon of the times, according to the author of 'the Placid Man's' term, is Omy, the native of Otaheite. 1815 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 67 [At a ball.] The King of Prussia is the only Royal lion. 1838 Lytton *Alice* vi. i, The literary lion who likes to be petted. 1850 Thackeray *Contrib. to Punch* Wks. 1886 XXIV. 251 What is a lion? A lion is a man or woman one must have at one's parties. 1889 T. A. Trollope *What I remember* III. 131 Longfellow .. largely paid the poet's penalty of being made the lion of all the drawing rooms.

†**c.** *Oxford slang.* A visitor to Oxford. ? *Obs.*

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Lion* .. a name given by the gownsmen of Oxford, to inhabitants or visitors. 1785 R. Cumberland *Observer* No. 95 ¶ 4, I did not excel in any of my academical exercises, save that of circumambulating the colleges and public buildings with strangers ..; in this branch of learning I gained such general reputation as to be honoured with the title of *Keeper of the Lions*. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* II. xxxii. 60 [The young student] had abstained from visiting many things himself, till he should have a lion to take with him. 1818 T. Ward *Strictures Charac. Barristers* (ed. 2) 45 To the amusement of the Nobility and Gentry visiting Oxford, the latter of whom are known by the University men by the appellation of Lions and Lioness's, when observed in the streets with an Oxford Guide in their hand, or gaping about.

†**d.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1785 G. A. Bellamy *Apol.* II. 68 Just under him, in the pit, sat a lion [*Footnote*, A term at that time in vogue for a cit].

5. An image or picture of a lion. (A favourite sign for inns and taverns: usually *Red*, *White*, *Golden*, etc. *Lion*.)

? a 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 894 Y-painted al .. with briddes, libardes, and lyouns. c 1400 Maundev. (1839) viii. 86 Lyouns of Gold. 1487 *Will* in *Paston Lett.* III. 464 An hanging bed, with a lyon thereupon. 1534 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 118 Ye marke which ye Mayor .. had striken in ye .. butchers waytes, .. which marke was ye lyon and crowne. 1562 in Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 83 To one that brought home a lyone blowen downe upon London Bridge, 4*d.* 1564 78 Bulleyn *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 18 Bearyng upon his breast a white Lion. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* (1776) I. 237 A great red flagge .. with the winged Lyon made in it in gold. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 21 The Lion was very loose, and would certainly have been lost but for .. two strong Supporters .. fix'd from the Ship's Bows to secure him. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 376 A colossal lion, of cast iron. 1855 Tennyson *Daisy* 55 Porch-pillars on the lion resting, And sombre, old, colonnaded aisles.

b. *spec.* in *Her.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1050 Wiþ alaunce .. He smot him in þe lyoun, And tristrem, .. Bar him þurch þe dragoun In þe scheld. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5927 Thre lions the lord bare all of light goulis. 1449 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 222 The White Lioun [*i.e.* the Duke of Norfolk] is leyde to slepe. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. v. 28 Hark, countrymen! either renew the fight, Or tear the lions out of England's coat. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 265 The Lionis, quhilkes the kingis of Scotis weiris in thair armes. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* iv. xxiii, The lion argent decked his breast. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIII. 37/2 With supporters (lion and unicorn) of the Royal arms. 1868 Cussans *Her.* vi. (1882) 84 Three Lions passant-guardant in pale or, on a field gules, constitute the Arms of England.

c. *British Lion*, the lion as the national emblem of Great Britain; hence often used *fig.* for the British nation. Similarly *Scottish lion*.

1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* I. 289 Such mercy from the British Lyon flows. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 293 He would no longer amuse the British Lion in the chace of mice and rats. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 32 Each [of the seamen] appeared a true-bred cub of the British Lion. 1849 W. E. Aytoun *Lays Sc. Cavel., Heart of Bruce* xxv, We'll let the Scottish lion loose Within the fields of Spain! 1853 Lytton *My Novel* xii. xxv. IV. 171 The British Lion is aroused! 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* lxiv, The British Lion, or any other lion, cannot always have a worthy enemy to combat, or a battle royal to deliver.

6. a. A gold coin current in Scotland down to the reign of James VI. **b.** A Scottish copper coin = Hardhead[2]. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1451 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 40/1 Item þt þare be strikyn ane new penny of golde callit a lyon wt þe prent of þe lyon on þe ta side & the ymage of Sanct Andro on þe toþer side ... And þat þe said new lyon .. sall ryn for vjs. viijd. of the said new mone. a 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 344 Lyounis otherwayes callit hardheidis. a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 365 (MS. G) Daylie thair was suche numbers of Lions (alias called Hardheids) prented, that [etc.]. 1899 Grueber *Handbk. Coins Gt. Brit. & Irel.* 169, 184.

7. The constellation and zodiacal sign Leo. Also *Little Lion*: the constellation Leo Minor.

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 330 Next at this opposicion Which in the signe shal be of the leon. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xliv. (Percy Soc.) 216 Out of the Lyon to enter the Vyrgyne. 1697 Creech *Manilius* II. 44 The Lion .. The squeezing Crab, and stinging Scorpion. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 326 To conclude our examination of the constellations visible on the 22nd of March at midnight, we must notice .. the Little Lion above the Lion.

†**8.** *Lion of the sea*: **a.** ? A kind of lobster (cf. F. *lion de mer*). **b.** = Sea-lion. *Obs.*

1598 *Epulario* G iij b, To dresse the fish called the Lion of the sea. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 92/1 These sea-wolves, which he calls lions.

†**9.** Alchemy. *Green lion*: a 'spirit' of great transmuting power, supposed to be produced by certain processes in alchemy; sometimes identified with the 'philosophical mercury'. *Obs.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Recapitulation in Ashmole *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 188 The Spottyd Panther wyth the Lyon greene. 15.. A. Andrewes (title) *Hunting of the Greene Lyon* ibid. 278. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 69 He would seeme to haue the Greene Lion and the flying Eagle in a box. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. xiii. 53 A greene sharpe spirit. .. This is that greene lyon which Rypley commendeth so much. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. ii, Your generall colours, sir, Of the pale citron, the greene lyon, the crow, The peacocks taile.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attrib., as *lion-colour*, *-cub*, *-kind*, *-lair*, *-skin*, *-whelp*; **b.** objective,

as *lion-keeper, -stalking, -tamer, -taming*; **c.** similative, as *lion-bold, -sick* adjs. (see also 12); **d.** parasynthetic, as *lion-footed, -headed, -hued, -maned, -mettled, -thoughted* adjs.; **e.** instrumental, as *lion-guarded, -haled, -haunted* adjs.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 21 Wisemen stout, and stung, grow *Lion-bold. 1551–2 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 23 Anye other color or colors then..*lyon color motteley or iren grey. 1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xlii, In the bottom there will remain a Lion colour. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xix. 13–14 A *Lyon-cub, of sordid mind, Avoided all the lyon-kind. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 686 Ausonius makes her [i.e. the Sphynx]..*Lyon-footed. 1898 J. Davidson *Last Ballad* etc. (1899) 149 The trader and the usurer Have passed the *lion-guarded door. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxiii. 76 Cybele, the thong relaxing from a *lion-haled yoke. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 23) The *lion-haunted woods. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* iii. 115 The human-headed lions and bulls, and perhaps conversely, the *lion-headed men were religious, not political symbols at all. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Leonado*, *lion hued, *fuluus*. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 645 If one of these lions enraged is going to assail the spectators, the *lion-keepers hold under his nose the confiture of Gazelles' meat [etc.]. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. 183 Representations of human victorys over the *lion-kind. 1727 [see *lion-cub*]. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 361 Nineveh was still one vast *lion-lair. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* lxxxvii. 428 The *lion-maned buffaloes of the West. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. i. 90 Be *Lyon metled, proud. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 93 He is not sicke. *Aia.* Yes, *Lyon sicke, sicke of proud heart. 1805 Southey *Ballads & Metr. Tales* Poet. Wks. VI. 267 He could have swallowed Hercules, Club, *lion-skin, and all. 1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* xliv, We are graciously permitted..to try a little *lion-stalking in Algeria. 1798 Sotheby tr. *Wieland's Oberon* v. viii, O'er me the *lion-tamer holds his hand. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* II. 68 Tiger-passion'd, *lion-thoughted, wroth. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ciii. 22 *Lyoun whelpes..seke fra god mete vnto þa. 14.. *Wyclif's Gen.* xlix. 9 (MS. S) Judas a lyoun whelp. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 98 The portal-warding lion-whelp, And peacock-yewtree of the lonely Hall.

11. Special comb.: **lion-ant**, the same as *ant-lion*; † **lion-cat**, an Angora cat; † **lion-cudweed**, the Edelweiss (see *lion's foot* in b); **lion-dog** [after F. *chien-lion* (Buffon)], a variety of dog having a flowing mane; **lion-dollar** (see Dollar 5): **lion-dragon**, a heraldic beast having the fore-part like a lion and the hind part like a wyvern; **lion forceps** (see quot.); **lion-hunter**, one who hunts lions; one who is given to lionizing celebrities; **lion-hunting**, the action of a lion-hunter, *lit.* and *fig.* (in quot. † going in quest of the 'lions' of a place); † **lion-leopard** (F. *lion léopardé*), a lion passant guardant; = Leopard 3 b; **lion-lizard**, the basilisk, its crest being compared to a lion's mane; **lion-monkey**, the marikina or silky marmoset; † **lion noble** = 6 a; **lion-poisson** *Her.* [F. *poisson* fish] (see quot. 1868); **lion-show** *jocular*, a gathering of 'lions' or celebrities; **lion-skinned** *a.*, clothed in a lion's skin, *fig.* with allusion to the ass in the fable (cf. 2 e); † **lion-string**, some kind of string for musical instruments; **lion-tailed** *baboon, monkey*, the wanderoo (*Macacus silenus*); **lion-tawny** *a.*, of the tawny colour characteristic of lions; also *sb.*; **lion-tiger**, used *attrib.* of a cub bred between a lion and a tiger.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 323 Of the Formica Leo, or *Lion-Ant. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xix. (1852) 442 *note*, This Australian pit-fall was only about half the size of that made by the European lion-ant. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. IV. i. 359 The *lion cat; or as others more properly term it, the cat of Angora. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cxcv. § 10. 517 *Leontopodium siue Pes Leoninus*, *Lion Cudweede. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. i. 9 The *Lion Dog greatly resembles that animal, in miniature, from whence it takes the name. 1845 Youatt *Dog* 50 The Lion Dog..The origin of this breed is not known; it is, perhaps, an intermediate one between the Maltese and the Turkish dog. 1697 *Virginia St. Papers* (1875) I. 52 Dollers, comonly called *Lyon or Dog Dollers, have no vallue ascertained whereby they may pass currantly amongst the inhabitants of this County. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xxvi. 183 *Lions-dragons, Lions-Poisons, and whatsoeuer other double shaped animall of any two .. of the .. kinds before handled. 1864 P. Holme *Syst. Surg.* IV. 1045 The 'lion forceps' of Fergusson .. is a strong straight forceps provided with two sets of teeth .. by which it obtains a firm hold on a bone. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 32/1 (art. *Lion*) The dangers and hair-breadth escapes of the *lion-hunters. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 330 These Lion-hunters were the ruin and death of Burns. [Cf. the name 'Mrs. Leo Hunter' in Dickens *Pickwick* (1837).] 1878 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 81/2 Keats, the obscure medical student, who died before a single lion-hunter had found him out. 1770 Jenner *Placid Man* (1773) I. 120 *Lion-hunting .. being the whole end and design of travelling. 1612 Selden *Notes on Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. 182 Being blazon'd in Hierom de Bara, and other French heralds, *Lion-Leopards. 1707 Funnell *Voy.* ii. 35 A large sort of Lizard called a *Lion-lizard. 1738 Mortimer in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 347 *Lacertus griseus*. The Lion Lizard. 1803 Sarrett *New Pict. Lond.* 115 In one of the glass cases is a beautiful *lion-monkey. 1586 *Min. Privy C.* 10 Dec. in Burns *Coinage Scot.* (1887) II. 389 *Lyoun noblis. 1887 Burns *ibid.* 388 Lion nobles or Scottish angels. 1610 *Lion-Poisons [see *lion-dragon*]. 1868 Cussans *Her.* vi. (1882) 101 The Lion-poisson, or Sea-lion, which has the head and shoulders of a Lion, with fins for paws, and the *nowed* tail of a Fish for a body. 1839 Lockhart *Scott* (1869) III. xix. 186 *note*, Mr. Coleridge's own stately account of this *lion-show in Grosvenor Street. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 596 Hail, glorious Liberty!..*Lion-skinned Freethinking, safe affector of thy bravery..claims to be the sole gatherer up of thy spoils. 1659 Howell *Vocab.* l. Sig. Y yyyyyy, Wire strings, gut strings, venice catlings, nimikins, *Lion strings; *Diverse sorti di corde*. 1781 Pennant *Quadrupeds* I. 183 *Lion-tailed Baboon. *Ibid.* Plate xxii, Lion tailed Monky. 1893 Lydekker *Roy. Nat. Hist.* I. 113 The Lion-Tailed Monkey (*Macacus silenus*)..These monkeys inhabit the Malabar, or Western, Coast of India. 1573 *Art of Limming* 8 If you mingle redde Lead and Masticot together, you shal have thereof a *Lyon tawney. 1611 Cotgr., *Lionnin*.., of a Lyon-tawnie colour. 1885 Burton *Arab. Nts.* (1886) I. Foreword 7 The boundless waste of lion-tawny clays and gazelle-brown gravels. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 35/1 *Lion-Tiger Cubs.

b. Combinations with *lion's* (mostly plant-names): † **lion's claw**, (*a*) Black Hellebore, *Helleborus niger*; (*b*) a kind of oyster; **lion's ear**, 'a common name in the Andes for some species of *Culcitium*; also *Espeletia* and *Leonotis*' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **lion's foot**, (*a*) Lady's Mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*; (*b*) Black Hellebore; (*c*) the genus *Leontopodium*, esp. *L. alpinum*, the Edelweiss; **lion's heart**, a plant of the U.S., *Physostegia virginiana*; **lion's leaf**, any plant of the genus *Leontice*, esp. *L. Leontopetalum*; **lion's leap**, an acrobatic leap or somersault; cf. F. *sault du lion* (Cotgr.); **lion's mouth**, a name for *Antirrhinum majus*; **lion's paw** = *lion's foot*; **lion's snap** = *lion's mouth*; **lion's tail**, (*a*) the plant *Leonotis Leonurus*, from the supposed resemblance of the inflorescence to the tuft of a lion's tail; (*b*) Motherwort, *Leonurus Cardiaca*; **lion's tooth or teeth**, the Dandelion; † **lion's turnip**, = *lion's leaf*.

1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Lion*, *Patte de lion*, *Lyons claw, Setterwort, Settergrasse, bastard blacke Ellebore. 1759 Mrs. Delaney in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 560 Kind of oysters called the lion's claw. 1835 Booth *Analyt. Dict.* 261 *Leonotis*, *Lion's ear. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 98 Ðeos wyrt þe man pedem leonis, & oðrum naman *leon-fot nemneð. 1538 Turner *Libellus*, Lyons fote, *Elleborum nigrum*. 1611 Cotgr., *Alchimille*, Lionsfoot, Ladies mantle, great Sanicle. 1845 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 262 *Physostegia Virginiana*... A beautiful plant native in Penn. and southward...**Lion's heart*. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. iv. § 4. 182 Plinie doth call it also Leontopetalon, Apuleius Leontopodion...In English *Lyons leafe and Lyons Turnep. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Lion's-leaf, *Leontice*. 1882 J. Smith *Dict. Plants* 247 Lion's-leaf (*Leontice Leontopetalum*), a herbaceous plant of the Barberry family 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 131 The *lions-leap, flip-flap, &c., of the acrobat. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), **Lion's-Mouth, Lion's-Paw, Lion's-Tooth*, several sorts of Herbs. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. North Amer.* XI. iii. 189 The flower called the lion's-mouth ..forms a sweet nosegay of itself, and is worthy the gardens of kings. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Pata de Leon*, *Lions pawe, *Leontopetalon*. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 262 The leaues of Lions paw. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. clv. § 4. 439 Snapdragon is called..in English Calues snout, Snapdragon, and *Lyons snap. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 *Lion's-tail, *Leonurus*. 1562 Bulleyn *Def. agst. Sickness* (1579) 10 The vertue of Dandelion or *Lyons teeth. 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Lion's teeth, *Leontodon Taraxacum*. 1597 *Lyons Turnep [see *lion's leaf*]. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Lion*, Some also tearme Lyons leafe, and Lyons Turnep, *pes Lioninus*.

12. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* = 'lion-like; characteristic of a lion; strong, brave, or fierce as a lion'.

1614 Jonson *Barth. Fair* II. iii. (1631) 21 You shall not fright me with your Lyon-chap. 1671 Milton *Samson* 139 The bold Ascalonite Fled from his Lion ramp. 1681 Dryden *Sp. Fryar* I. i Pox o' this Lyon-way of wooing though. *Ibid.* IV. 57 Gross Feeders, Lion talkers, Lamb-like fighters. 1752 Young *Brothers* I. i. Wks. 1757 II. 205 We'll seek his lion Sire, Who dares to frown on us, his conquerors. 1757 Gray *Bard* 117 Her lion-port, her awe-commanding face. 1795 J. Fawcett *Art of War* 31 The savage soldier .. Nurs'd in no silken lap, his lion-nerves, Strings strong as steel. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* viii. 196 The jackal of ambition's lion-rage. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. 274 May,..barking in her tremendous lion-note, and putting down the other noises like a clap of thunder. 1842 Tennyson *Eng. & Amer. in* 1782, 3 Strong mother of a Lion-line. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 156 This true soldier..had fallen in that lion-rush which Richard made at his foe. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 266 Jonah feared not the fierceness of their lion-nature, but God's tenderness.

Lion, Lion Herald, Lion King-at-arms: see Lyon.

‖ **Li·onceau.** *Obs.* Chiefly *Her.* Forms: *pl.* 5 **leonnceux**, **lyonsewes**, 6 **lionne-sewys**, 7 **lionceaux**. [a. F. *lionceau*, OF. also *leonceau* 'a Lyons whelpe' (Cotgr.), later form of *lioncel* Lioncel.] A young lion; = Lioncel.

c 1450 *Merlin* 413 This lyon crowned hadde in his companye xviij lyonsewes crowned. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1167 Twelve leonnceux ouer sex grices Salomones throne exourned. *c* 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 147 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 99 Twa thingis in armis sal end in schewis a[l]wey;..As lionnesewys, to sey, and heronne-sewis. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* I. vi. 24 Six..Lionceaux rampant purpure.

Lionced, leonced (ləiǫnst), *a. Her.* [irreg. f. Lion.] (See quot.)

1828–40 Berry *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Lionced* or *Leonced*, adorned with lions' heads, as a cross, the ends of which terminate in lions' heads. In mod. Dicts.

Lioncel (ləi·ǒnsel). Also 7 **lioncell**, **lyoncel**. [ad. OF. *lioncel*, dim. of *lion* Lion. Cf. Lionceau.] A small or young lion; chiefly *Her.* (see quots.).

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xv. 139 In the Blazoning of Armes consisting of more Lions in a Field then one, you must terme them Lioncels. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 134/1 A Lioness Lionseth a Lioncell, or Lions Whelp. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Lioncels* is also a Term in *Heraldry* for Lions, when there are more than two of them born in any Coat of Arms, and no Ordinary between them. 1864 Miss Yonge *Trial* I. xi. 225 She was more flattered by the civilities of a lioncel like Harvey Anderson. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 153 Three chevronels sa., the middle one charged with a lioncel passant of the field.

† **Lion-drunk**, *a. Obs.* Said of a man in the second of the proverbial four stages of drunkenness, in which he becomes violent and quarrelsome.

The mediæval saying was that wine makes a man successively resemble a sheep, a lion, an ape, and a sow. (See Skeat's note to Chaucer *Manciple's Prol.* 45.)

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* 23 b, The second [kind of drunkard] is Lion drunke, and he flings the pots about the house, calls his Hostesse whore [etc.]. 1623 Massinger *Bondman* III. iii. *a* 1640 Day *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 52 When the lions bloode mates with a furious disposition, .. it converts to rage, stabbings, and quarrells; and such we call Lion-Drunk.

Lionel (ləi·ǒnĕl). *Her.* [a. OF. *lionel*, dim. of *lion* Lion.] = Lioncel.

1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* IV. ii. 15 Three demy Lionels passant argent. 1736 Sleech in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 366 His Arms (a Chevron between 3 Lionels) carv'd on it.

Lionesque (ləiǒne·sk), *a.* [f. Lion + -esque.] Characteristic of a lion.

1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 245 His profile was that of a Greek statue; the eyes small and piercing; the whole face lionesque. 1894 Fenn *In Alpine Valley* II. 166 His lionesque tramp up and down their prison.

Lioness (ləi·ǒnės). Forms: 4 **leoun-**, **lioun-**, (**lyenn-**), 4–5 **leon-**, 4–7 **lyon-**, **lyonn-**, 4–8 **lionn-**; 4 **-es**, 4–7 **-ess(e**, (5 **-asse**, **-ys**); 7– **lioness**. [a. OF. *lion(n)esse*, *leonesse* (now superseded by *lionne*), f. *lion* Lion.]

1. The female of the lion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12336 Right be þat water side lai a leoness [*Fairf.* liones, *Gött.* leones]. 13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 2465 Stoutliche þe liounesse þan Asailede Beues. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlix. (*Tecla*) 210 Ymang þai bestis ves richt stark & fel a lyonnes. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 637 Stibourne I was as is a Leonesse. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 475 The Office of kepyng Lyons, Leonesses and Leopardes, within oure Toure of London. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 138 The chafed Bore, the mountaine Lyonesse. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 393 They rejoyce Each with thir kinde, Lion with Lioness. 1717 Pope *Iliad* X. 213 The gaunt Lioness, with Hunger bold. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 46 Lyons do in a very severe manner punish the adulteries of the Lyoness. 1813 Byron *Giaour* 1215 Go, when the hunter's hand hath wrung From the forest-cave her shrieking young, And calm the lonely lioness.

b. *fig.* Applied to persons.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. xv. 12 Yet wote I wel that leon is he nought ne thou ne myght no leonesse be. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 291 Were I at home At your den sirrah, with your Lionnesse, I would set an Oxe-head to your Lyons hide. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* VI. 147 O fair and strong and terrible! Lioness That with your long locks play the Lion's mane.

2. A female celebrity; a woman who is lionized. † Also (*Oxford University slang*), a lady visitor to a member of the university.

1808 Scott *Let. to Lady Louisa Stuart* 19 Jan. in Lockhart, Miss Lydia White..is what Oxonians call a lioness of the first order, with stockings nineteen times nine dyed blue. 1824 — *St. Ronan's* vii, Bring Mr. Springblossom—Winter-blossom—and all the lions and lionesses. 1848 J. H. Newman *Loss & Gain* v. 26 He..had promised him tickets, for some ladies, lionesses of his, who were coming up to the Commemoration. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxv, The whole load,..were on the look-out for lady visitors, profanely called lionesses. 1894 Fenn *In Alpine Valley* I. 8 She was received in society and petted as the new lioness.

Lionet (ləi·ǒnėt). [a. OF. *lionet*: see Lion and -et.] A young lion.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1629) 252 A braue Lion, who taught his young Lionets how in taking of a prey to ioyne courage with cunning. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* ix. xx, So may we see a little lionet—When newly whelped, a weak and tender thing, Despised by every beast. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* x. 382 Emulous he strove, like the young lionet When first he bathes his murderous jaws in blood. 1819 Lamb *Lett.* xi. *To Miss Wordsworth* 109 The whelps (lionets) he was sorry to find were dead. 1845 Hood *Remonstr. Ode* 19 All the nine little Lionets are lying Slumbering in milk, and sighing.

Lion-heart. † **a.** A heart like that of a lion, i.e. brave, courageous; in quot. 1665 with pun on *hart*. **b.** A lion-hearted, courageous person; commonly used to translate *Cœur de Lion*, the traditional appellation of Richard I of England.

1665 Dryden *Ind. Emperor* I. ii, My lion-hart is with love's toils beset. 1682 Otway *Venice Preserved* III. ii, Oh! I could tell a Story would rouze thy Lion-Heart out of its Den. 1832 Tennyson *Margaret* iii, What songs.. The lion-heart, Plantagenet, Sang looking thro' his prison bars? 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 240 The Christian chivalry which was led in England by the Lion-Heart, and in France by Roland, and in Spain by the Cid.

Lion-hearted, *a.* Having the heart or courage of a lion; courageous; magnanimously brave.

1708 J. Philips *Cyder* II. 563 See Lyon-Hearted Richard, Piously valiant. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XX. 182 Two dogs of chace, a lion-hearted guard. 1838 Dickens *Nick. Nick.* xxx, Farewell, my noble, my lion-hearted boy!

Hence **Lionhea·rtedness**.

1885 Ruskin *Pleasures Eng.* 155 The lion-heartedness which gave the glory and the peace of the gods to Leonidas.

Lionhood (ləi·ənhud). [f. Lion + -hood.] The state or condition of being a 'lion'.

1833 Whewell in Mrs. S. Douglas *Life* iv. (1881) 153 But she [Miss Martineau] is a remarkable person. She is now enjoying the honours of her lionhood in London. 1845 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I. 111 Do not understand me as exaggerating the miseries which my lionhood entails on me.

Lioning (ləi·əniŋ), *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* [f. Lion + -ing [1].] The being made a 'lion' of.

1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 219 My loyal little darling taking no manner of offence not to participate in my lionings.

Lionish (ləi·əniʃ), *a.* Also 6 lyonyshe, 6–7 lyonish. [f. Lion + -ish.] Of or pertaining to a lion; resembling or having the nature of a lion; brave or fierce as a lion.

1549 E. Allen *Jude's Par. Rev.* 7 This hath Jesus Christ yᵉ sauiour of yᵉ world, deserued & brought to passe wᵗ his lyonyshe might. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 16 Promises..of safety from wicked, lyonish, cruell, and blood-thirstie men. 1644 *Answ. Doctr. & Disc. Divorce* 10 The Lionish dispositions shall so be changed that they shall be fit for the society of milder natures. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxx. (ed. 3) 450 Our Lions may be..drawn both thoroughly lionish and thoroughly heraldic.

Lionism (ləi·ŏniz'm). [f. Lion + -ism.] The practice of lionizing; the condition of being treated as a 'lion' or celebrity.

1835 *Athenæum* 23 May 392/3 Mrs. Hemans..was remarkable for shrinking from the vulgar honours of lionism. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* iii. i. (1872) 167 Sterling was..vividly awake to what was passing in the world; glanced..into its Puseyisms, Liberalisms, literary Lionisms, or what else the mad hour might be producing.

Lionist, obs. form of Lyonist.

Lionite (ləi·ŏnəit). *Min.* [Named, 1877, from the Mountain *Lion* Mine in Colorado, its locality.] A variety of native tellurium, containing much silica.

1877 T. Berdell in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* 172 (Chester).

Lionize (ləi·ŏnəiz), *v.* [f. Lion + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To visit the 'lions' of (a place); to visit or go over (a place of interest).

1838 Ticknor *Life, Lett. & Jrnls.* II. viii. 157 Eager to lionize the town with us. 1852 E. Lear *Jrnls. Painter in S. Calabria* 75 Lionising the church and convent. 1863 Ouida *Held in Bondage* (1870) 32 The time to lionise Cambridge is May and June. 1883 Ld. R. Gower *My Remin.* II. xxi. 20 The next day..I passed at Northampton, lionising the different buildings of interest in the place.

2. a. To show the 'lions' to (a person). Also *absol.* **b.** To show the 'lions' of (a place).

1830 Macaulay *Southey's Colloq.* in *Edin. Rev.* L. 535 Mr. Southey very hospitably takes an opportunity to lionize [*Ess.* 1843 I. 228 escort] the ghost round the lakes. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 135, I want you to lionise an old friend of mine, who has the ambition to 'do' Connemara under your guidance. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxv. (1889) 238 I'm not in the humour to be dancing about lionizing. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xxiv, He had lionised the distinguished visitors during the last few days over the University. 1875 Buckland *Log-bk.* 189 The vicar then lionised the church. 1881 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 475, I was lionized over some things new to me, and some that I was glad to see again.

3. *intr.* To see the 'lions' of a place.

1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 137 We sallied forth to lionize..which is the Oxford term for gazing about, usually applied to strangers. 1847 R. W. Church *Let.* 6 Feb. in *Life & Lett.* (1897) 80 We got in yesterday [at Malta] at 1.30, and have been lionising since. 1860 Tristram *Gt. Sahara* xviii. 312, I was soon compelled to desist from all attempts to lionize, as ophthalmia rendered the light intolerable.

4. *trans.* To treat (a person) as a 'lion' or celebrity; to make a 'lion' of.

1809 Scott in Lockhart *Life* xix, They cannot lionize me without my returning the compliment and learning something from them. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1875. 639 During the height of the Russian War, Russians were as safe in London as in St. Petersburg, were, indeed rather lionized.

5. *intr.* To be a 'lion'.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 64 This is quite fame enough for any one, and upon the strength of it he may continue to lionise.

Hence **Li·onizing** *vbl. sb.*; **Lioniza·tion**, the action of the vb.; **Li·onizer**, one who lionizes.

1829 Froude in *Rem.* (1838) I. 239, I got within the baleful influence of Lionisers, and was pestered out of my wits by humbugging guides. 1837 Lockhart *Life of Scott* lxxiii, The pernicious and degrading trickery of lionizing. 1841 Dickens *Let.* in *Life* (1872) I. xv. 229 The horrors of lionization. 1851 R. F. Burton *Goa* 268 A glimpse of scenery that even a jaded lionizer would admire. 1857 Mrs. Mathews *Tea-Table T.* I. 100 Her lionizing mania had reached to fever point. 1861 Mrs. Clara Bromley *Wom. Wand. West. World* 34 In a hurried journey one gets sadly tired of lionising. 1864 'C. Bede' in *Lond. Soc.* VI. 27/1 The country cousins will retain but a very vague remembrance of their Oxford lionizings. 1887 Frith *Autobiog.* II. xxix. 346 The lion was Tom Moore, the poet; and the lionizers, consisting chiefly of ladies [etc.]. 1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 462 Antonia had to submit to the lionisation of her husband.

Li·on-like, *a.* (*adv.*) **a.** *adj.* Resembling a lion or what pertains to a lion.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xci. 122 This lionlike spider: erst feerce as could be. 1611 Bible 1 *Chron.* xi. 22 He slue two Lyon-like men of Moab. 1747 T. Smith *Jrnl.* (1849) 270 There has been no high winds this month [March]—no lion-like days. 1829 Scott *Rob Roy* Introd. App. v, The lion-like mode of wooing practised by the ancient Highlanders. *a* 1849 H. Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) II. 51 His [Achilles'] lion-like fury of sorrow for Patroclus.

b. *adv.*

1610 Niccols *Ed. Ironside* lxix. *Mirr. Mag.* 660 The anguish arm'd our armes with strength to strike, And made vs both incounter lion-like. 1670 Dryden *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* iii. i, But, lion-like, has been in deserts bred. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* ii. xiv. (1872) I. 131 Ritterdom fought lionlike, but with insufficient strategic and other wisdom.

Lionly (ləi·ənli), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Lion + -ly.] Lion-like.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiv. § 2. 242 Sacrifizing to their Pagan Gods..that Lyonly Nazarite Sampson. 1660 Gauden *Serm. Brownrig* 236 That which in their Physiognomy is..lupine or leonine (for so we read some men had lionly looks). 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 50 Which bring at whiles the lionly far roar.

Lionne (lyon). [F., fem. of *lion* Lion.]

†**1.** A lioness. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Isumbras* 180 So come a lyonne with latys unmylde, And in hir pawes scho hent the childe.

‖**2.** A woman of the highest fashion.

1846 Louisa S. Costello *Tour Venice* 384, I was much amused at the splendid dresses of the lionnes, and the singularity of that of the lions of the Tyrol. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. v. § 11 The lionne of the ball-room, whom youth and passion can as easily distinguish as [etc.].

Lionne, -esse, obs. forms of Lion, Lioness.

Lionne-sew, variant of Lionceau.

†**Lion-piece.** *Obs.* In 7 lyon-. [Perh. f. vbl. phr. *lie on*; hardly f. Lion or Lierne.] (See quot.)

1611 Cotgr., *Filière*,..a Lyon-peece, or Ridge-peece, of timber; a side-wauer. [Hence in Halliwell as *lion.*]

†**Lionse,** *v. Obs.* [? A back-formation from Lioncel.] *trans.* To whelp: said of a lioness.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 44 It is saide that when they are first Lionsed, they sleepe continually three long Egyptian daies. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* ii. 134/1 A Lioness Lionseth a Lioncell or Lions Whelp.

Lionship (ləi·ənʃip). [f. Lion + -ship.] The quality or condition of being a 'lion'; also, the personality of a 'lion' (used as a mock title).

1769 Goldsm. *Epil. to 'Sister'* 32 Strip but this vizor off, and sure I am You'll find his lionship a very lamb. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 179 The history of poor Byron's lionship lives in all our memories. 1865 F. Martin *Life J. Clare* 218 William Hilton, like Clare, was averse to lionship.

Lioun, -esse, obs. forms of Lion, Lioness.

Liour, variant of Lear [2]. *Obs.*

Lip (lip), *sb.* Forms: 1 lippa, 2–7 lippe, (3 leppe), 4–6 lyppe, 5 lyp, (lype), 7 lipp, 4– lip. [OE. *lippa* wk. masc., corresponds to OFris. *lippa* masc., MLG., MDu. *lippe* fem. (whence mod.G. *lippe*, mod.Du. *lip* fem.), MSw. *lippe, lippa*, and *lape*, mod.Sw. *lapp*, Da. *læbe*:—OTeut. type **lipjon-*, cogn. w. the synonymous OSax. *lepor*, OHG. *leffur*, *lefs* masc. (MHG. *lefs* masc., *lefse* fem., mod.Ger. dial. *lefze* fem.):—OTeut. **lepoz-*, **leps*, f. root **lep-*, pre-Teut. **leb-*; ablaut-variants occur in L. *labium, labrum*, and Pehlevi *lap* (mod.Persian *lab*) lip. The LG. word was adopted into OF. as *lipe*, whence mod.F. *lippe* thick under-lip.]

I. 1. Either of the two fleshy structures which in man and other animals form the edges of the mouth. Distinguished as *upper* and *lower*, also as † *over* (obs.) and *under*, colloq. or dial. *top* and *bottom lip*. Phr. (*immersed, steeped*) *to the lips*.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157 22, *Labium*, ufeweard lippa. *Labrum*, niðera lippe. *Rostrum*, foreweard feng þære lippena togædere. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 100 Wið lippe sar. *c* 1205 Lay. 29359 Of cnihten he carf þe lippes. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6428 Heo no hath nose, no mouth, no toth, no lippe. *c* 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 81 in *O.E. Misc.* 213 Þo þat stod vp to þe leppis Be þe seruys of god þai set noȝt by. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 52 Poysoun on a pole þei put vp to his lippes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxii. 100 Men þat hase þe ouer lippe so grete þat, when þai slepe in þe sonne, þai couer all þe visage with þat lippe. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* ix. 1928 His lyppys round, his noys was squar and tret. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* liii. 39 For lauchter nam mycht hald thair lippis. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* ii. i. 49 When she drinkes, against her lips I bob. 1604 — *Oth.* iv. ii. 50 Had they.. Steep'd me in pouertie to the very lippes. 1724 R. Wodrow *Life J. Wodrow* 166, I observed his lips quivering. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 37 A cancerous Tumour on the Middle of the Under-Lip. 1822 Shelley *Fragm. Unfinished Drama* 113 Some said he was..steeped in bitter infamy to the lips. 1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* (1859) I. 449 [The Loach]..with four barbels or cirri.. on the upper lip in the front. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* i. xvi. 51 To the lips was he in luxury immersed. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* ii. xxii, The little upward lift in the middle of her top lip.

†**b.** Proverbs. (See also Lettuce 2.) *Obs.*

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 77 He can yll pype, that lackth his vpper lyp. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. *Hist. Scot.* 464 A man cannot pipe without his vpper lip.

†**c.** *transf.* or *fig.* in phr. *the lip* (? = point) *of a lance. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10139 With the lippe of þere launsis so launchet þai somyn. *Ibid.* 10147.

2. In phrases referring to certain actions regarded as indicative of particular states of feeling. *To bite one's lip* or † *on one's lip*, (*a*) to show vexation, (*b*) to repress emotion; *to carry* or *keep a stiff upper lip*, to keep one's courage, not to lose heart; in bad sense, to be hard or obstinate; *to curl one's lip* (see Curl *v.* 3 b); † *to fall a lip of contempt*, to express contempt by the movement of the lip; † *to hang the lip*, to look vexed (cf. Hang *v.* 4 b); *to lay* (a person) *on the lips*, to kiss (see Lay *v.* 34); *to lick one's lips* (see Lick *v.* 1 b); † *to make* (*up*) *a lip*, to frame the lips so as to express vexation or merriment *at*; to pout or poke fun *at* [cf. F. *faire sa lippe*]; *to smack one's lips*, to express relish for food, *fig.* to express delight.

1330 [see Bite *v.* 16]. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 67 For wraþþe he bot his lippes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 283 And go so forth as I go may, Fulofte bitinge on my lippe. 1546 Bp. Gardiner *Declar. Art. Joye* 46 b, Eyther they make a lyppe at it, or yelde with silence to seme to gyue place to auctoritie for the tyme. 1557 Seager *Sch. Vertue* 455 in *Babees Bk.*, Not smackyng thy lyppes As comonly do hogges. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 846 The Erle..was therewithall a little vexed, & began somwhat to hang the lip. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* ii. i. 127, I will make a Lippe at the Physician. 1611 — *Wint. T.* i. ii. 373 Hee..falling A Lippe of much contempt, speedes from me. 1781 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 14 Sept., Was not that a speech to provoke Miss Grizzle herself? However, I only made up a saucy lip. 1833 J. Neal *Down Easters* I. ii. 15 'What's the use o' boohooin'?..Keep a stiff upper lip; no bones broke—don't I know?' 1837 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. i. xxv, She used to carry a stiff upper lip, and make him and the broomstick well acquainted together. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xlv, He then drank..and smacking his lips, held out the tumbler for more. 1840 Browning *Sordello* ii. 70 He.. Biting his lip to keep down a great smile Of pride.

3. Chiefly *pl.* Considered as one of the organs of speech; often in figurative contexts. (In early examples chiefly in literalisms from the Vulg.) † *To lift* or *move a lip*: to utter even the slightest word *against*. *To escape* (a person's) *lips*: see Escape *v.* *To hang on* (a person's) *lips*: to listen with rapt attention to his speech.

c 1020 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) xxxviii. (1888) 69 Mine lippan þu ȝeopena & min muð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 158 Ich am a man mid suilede lippen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 266 176 Heo ne wawede heome non bote hire lippene vnnebe ȝware-with heo seide hire oreisun. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 34 Heo hath a mury mouht to mele, With lefly rede lippes lele, Romaunz forte rede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxv. (*Thade*) 147 Na ȝet þi lyppis sud noeht be oppynt to pray the trinite. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 132 And the locke of good aduysement shall be set on our lyppes. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 42/2 We may not once moue the lippe against them. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 78 Mercie then will breathe within your lips. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 240 Peace Troyan, lay thy finger on thy lips. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Of Atheism* (Arb.) 333 Atheisme is rather in the Lip, than in the Heart of Man. 1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 57 From his Lip Not Words alone pleas'd her. 1704 *Good Expedient for Innoc. & Peace* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 11/2 It might appear a Crime to lift a Lip against it, or return any Answer to this Objection. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 44 Hypocrisy, formality in prayer, And the dull service of the lip, were there. 1842 Tennyson *Gardener's Dau.* 50 Not less among us lived Her fame from lip to lip. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 127 John Hampden.. produced a composition..too vituperative to suit the lips of the Speaker. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 238 Unless I hear the contrary from your own lips. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 427 If the Christianity of the lips is consistent with anti-Christianity of life.

†**b.** *sing.* Language; chiefly in phrase, *of one lip* (a Hebraism); also used for 'agreeing in one story'. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xi. 1 Forsothe the erthe was of oo lip [1388 langage], and of the same wordis. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 174 [The poor Clothiers of Worcester] are all of one Lip, a bad Trade, and they do not know when it will mend [etc.]. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 15 In parts remote one from another, and of a divers lip or language. 1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth.* ii. 90 This, People of a different Lip doth bind With sacred Cords.

c. *slang.* Saucy talk, impudence.

1821 *D. Haggart's Life* (ed. 2) 20, I was at no loss in vindicating myself and giving him plenty of lip. 1884 'Mark Twain' *Huck. Finn* v. 31 'Don't you give me none o' your lip,' says he. 1895 Crockett *Cleg Kelly* xx. (1896) 152 Says Sal to me, 'None of your lip'.

II. Something resembling the lips of the mouth.

4. The margin of a cup or any similar vessel; e.g. of a bell.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 60 And in the bearing out of the lippe of the vessell ouer the perpendicular poynt of the heade there was fastened a rynge. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 9 The Orifice [of a vessel] is incircled with a lip of Glass, almost an inch high. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* i. viii. I. 102 The Sea..bounded against those Hills..as the ledges or lips of its Vessel. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 321 Raise the coals quite to the lip of the crucible. 1810 E. D. Clarke *Trav. Russia* (1839) 31/1 The fracture had taken place.. seven feet high from the lip of the bell. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. iv. 259 A small brown pitcher with the lip broken. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xx, He held out the tiny glass..'Now wet the lip of the phial'. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 156 [The] Lips.. [are] the rounded edges of the cylinder in a Cylinder Escapement.

b. The edge of any opening or cavity, esp. of the crater of a volcano.

1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 38/1 The Lips of the Apertures. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 341 Every stream of lava descending from the lips of the crater. 1855 Stephens *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 575/2 The remainder should be placed on the ditch lip on the headridge. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 190 The partially-molten rock.. may eventually run over the lip of the crater. 1879 E. Garrett *House by Works* II. 106 Crouching..under the heathery lip of the chasm.

c. In wider sense: Any edge or rim, esp. one that projects; *spec.* in *Coal-mining* (see quot. 1883).

1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 589 Certaine claspes which ..caught holde of the edge or lip of the table. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 130 The lip of the hammer [of a gun] overhangs the upper edge of the inclined plane. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxix. 379 Round the northern lip of this coal tract. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining, Lip,* .. the low part of the roof of a gate-road near to the face; taken down or ripped, as it is called, as the face advances. 1890 J. Service *Thir Notandums* xv. 102 The Laird o' Auchinskeich had a bit mailin' on the lip o' the moss.

5. In scientific and technical uses.

a. *Surg.* One of the edges of a wound.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 35 Be war þat .. no þing .. þat lettiþ consolidacioun, falle bitwene þe lippis of þe wounde. 1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 F iv, Yf the lyppes of the vlcere appere harde and stony, they must be cutte. 1685 Boyle *Enq. Notion Nat.* 333 The Chirurgeon does often hinder Nature from closing up the Lips of a Wound. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Introd. 3 The Lips of a Wound must be joined. 1807-26 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 288 As soon as the bones are reduced, the lips of the wound are to be accurately brought together. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

b. *Anat.* and *Zool.* = Labium or Labrum.

1597 [see Labium 1 a]. 1611 Cotgr., *Laudis,* the two Pterigones, or great wings within the lips of a womans Priuities. 1722 [see Labium 1 b]. 1828, 1862 [see Labium 2]. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) II. 2[illegible] (*Arachnida*), A rudimentary sternal lip (*labium*). 1880 [see Labrum]. 1901 *Gray's Anat.* (ed. 15) 631 The central lobe or island of Reil lies deeply in the Sylvian fissure, and can only be seen when the lips of that fissure are widely separated.

c. *Bot.* (*a*) One of the two divisions of a bilabiate corolla or calyx. (*b*) = Labellum 1.

1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 395 *Ringens,* gaping, irregular, with two lips. 1776-96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 41 Lip scolloped, blunt, longer than the petals. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 434 *Ajuga* [has] scarcely any upper lip at all. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. § 7. 118 The lower lip or labellum, the latter term is chiefly applied to the lower lip of Orchideous plants. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 184 Orchids. *Cattleya Schilleriana.* .. The lip is three-lobed.

d. *Conch.* One of the edges of the aperture of a spiral shell.

1681 Grew *Musæum* 124 Note, That when I speak of the Right or Left Lip of a Shell, I mean, as it is held with the Mouth downward. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. xxv. 216 One of the innumerable groups of curves at the lip of a paper Nautilus. 1866 Tate *Brit. Molluscs* iii. 45 The outer lip is thin, not thickened or reflected as in the majority of the land shells.

e. *Mech.* In various senses (see quots.).

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 *Lips of scarphs.* The substance left at the ends, which would otherwise become sharp, and be liable to split, and, in other cases, could not bear caulking. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Lip,* the helical blade on the end of an auger to cut the chip. 1898 *Cycling* 53 Split bracket; 'lips' compressed by screw bolt.

f. *Organ-building.* (See quot. 1876.)

1727-52 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Organ,* Over this aperture is the mouth BBCC; whose upper lip, CC, being level, cuts the wind as it comes out at the aperture. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 79 The good intonation, or speaking of a pipe, depends on the correct position of the lips. 1876 Hiles *Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 24 Above and below [the mouth of an organ pipe] are two edges called the lips. 1881 C. A. Edwards *Organs* 128 The opening between the lips of a pipe is called 'the mouth'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive: (*a*) belonging to a lip or lips, as in *lip-end, -favour, -hair, -position, -quiver, -smile*; also *lip-like* adj.

1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 70 Sometimes, only those at the *lip ends of the scarphs are left. 1592 Greene *Philomela* (1615) E 2, Lutesio kind, gaue the Gentlewoman a kisse: for he thought she valued a *lip fauour more then a peece of gold. 1873 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 325 Snobs and gents, and men with waxed *lip-hair. 1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 543/1 The *lip-like folds of skin before the membrana tympani. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 128 The upper lip-like portion of the anterior suckers. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* iv. iii, His house full Of children, clyents, servants, flattering friends, Soothing his *lip-positions. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xxxiv. 167 Dough-Boy's life was one continual *lip-quiver. 1871 G. Meredith *H. Richmond* xvii, She had her lips tight in a mere *lip-smile.

(*b*) In uses relating to the lips as the organs of speech (sense 3), chiefly with the implication 'merely from the lips, not heartfelt', as in *lip-babble, -Christian, -comfort, -comforter, -cozenage, -devotion,* †*-gospeller, -holiness, -homage, -love,* †*-lusciousness, -physic, -religion, -resignation, -revel, -reverence, -reward, -righteousness, -wisdom*; *lip-*†*good, -holy, -learned, -wise* adjs.

1895 Zangwill *Master* I. vi. 70 Were these things, then, merely *lip-babble? 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 448 *note,* He is speaking, not of *lip-Christians but, of converts who lapse into 'wretchlessness of unclean living'. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* iii. i, 'Lip comfort cannot cure me. *a* 1815 Southey *Soldier's Funeral* 43 Reverend *lip-comforters that once a week Proclaim how blessed are the poor. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 40 Pretends himself, with a new strain of *Lip-cousenage, to be the Heir of Edward the First. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 292 There may be somewhat like prayer, which yet is not prayer, but *lip-deuotion. 1603 B. Jonson *Sejanus* I. ii, But, when his Grace is merely but *lip-good, And that [etc.]. 1558 E. P. tr. *Cranmer's Confut. Unwrit. Verities* Pref. A iiij, We were .. *lippe gospellers, from the mouth outeward and no farther. 1624 Davenport *City Nt.-Cap* I. i, She that is *lip-holy Is many times heart-hollow. 1591 Greene *Maiden's Dream* in *Shaks. Soc. Papers* (1845) II. 141 *Lip-holines in Cleargie men [*Dyce suggests* Lip-holy Clergie men] he could not brooke. 1858 R. A. Vaughan *Ess. & Rem.* I. 46 The transcendentalist bestows upon it [Christianity] his *lip-homage. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 531 The fashion which our *Lip-learned Physitians and Apothecaries..practice is this [etc.]. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Philem. 7 There is a frozen charity, and a *lip-love found among many professors, whom Christ will disown at the great day. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I. iv. 10 Some conceive voluptuousnesse thereby is forbidden; others *lip-lusciousnesse and hypocrisie in divine service. *a* 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Lover's Progr.* I. i, This is cold comfort, And, in a friend, *lip-physic. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 14 These marchants deceyve moche by there paynted faulshode and *lipp religion. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV. lxix. 353 The Invisible Power that has been the object of .. *lip-resignation. 1815 Milman *Fazio* (1821) 42 'Tis an old tale Thy fond *lip-revel on a lady's beauties. *c* 1843 Carlyle *Hist. Sk. Jas. I & Chas. I* (1898) 2 34 Not with *lip-reverence but heart-reverence. 1595 Markham *Sir R. Grinvile* l, To euery act shee giues huge *lyp-reward. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* v. xxxv, For the dupes Of human-kind keep this *lip-righteousness! *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1629) 65 All is but *lip-wisedom, which wants experience. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. li. (1632) 166 They only are good Pretors, to do justice in the Citie, that are subtile, cautelous, wily and *lip-wise.

b. objective and obj. genitive, as *lip-biting, -feeding, -treatment*; *lip-blushing, -dewing,* adjs.

a 1734 North *Exam.* III. viii. § 10 (1740) 589 How they had posted themselves in the View of the Prisoner, and made Signals at all Turns with Winks and *Lipbitings. *c* 1588 Kyd *1st Pt. Jeronimo* (1605) B, By this *lip blushing kisse. 1791-3 Wordsw. *Descr. Sk.* 132 *Lip-dewing song. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xiii. 52 God hath purposely put honey and milk under their tongues..that they may look to *lip-feeding. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 343 Neglect of this precaution is almost certain to produce failure of the *lip-treatment.

c. instrumental and locative, as *lip-bearded, -born, -licked* adjs.

1615 A. Nicholes *Marr. & Wiving* vi. 17 Meere Croanes .. *lip bearded, as wiches. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* lxxx. IV. 279 Why had he brought his cheap regard and his *lip-born words to her who had nothing paltry to give in exchange? 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 4 Clouted complements, stolne Phrases, and *lip-licked labours, of lamp-liuing spirits.

7. Special comb.: **lip-auger** (see quot.); † **lip-berry,** ? any small red berry, *esp.* that of the Arum; **lip-bit** (see quot.); **lip-blossomed** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), labiate; **lip-bolt** (*lip-head bolt*; † **lip-clip,** a kiss; **lip-fern** (see quot.); **lip-full** *a. dial.,* full to the lips; † **lip-glass** (see quot.); **lip-head bolt** (see quot.); **lip-hook,** (*a*) the upper hook of several on a line, which is put through the lip of a live bait; (*b*) 'a grapnel for catching in the lip of the whale, to tow it to the vessel' (Knight); **lip-language,** (in the instruction of the deaf and dumb) language communicated by movements of the lips; † **lip-letter,** a labial (see Labial *sb.* 1); † **lip-lick,** a kiss; **lip-piece,** a plug of wood thrust through the lip and worn as an ornament; **lip-pipe** *Organ-building,* a flue-pipe; **lip-plate,** the hypostome of trilobites (*Cent. Dict.*); **lip-plug** = *lip-piece*; **lip-reading,** (in the instruction of the deaf and dumb) the apprehending of what another says by watching the movements of his lips; **lip-ring,** a ring passed through the lip, and worn as an ornament; **lip-speaking,** speaking to one who is deaf by means of movements of the lips (cf. *lip-reading*); **lip-spine** *Conch.,* a spine on the edge of a shell (*Cent. Dict.*); **lip-strap** (see quot.); **lip-sworn** *a.,* that has taken an oath of secrecy; **lip-thatch** (*jocular*), a moustache; **lip-tooth,** a tooth on the lip of a shell; **lip-vein,** a labial vein (see Labial *a.* 1 b); **lip-wing** (*jocular*), a moustache; **lip-work** = Lip-labour (so *lip-working* adj.); **lip-wort seed** *nonce-wd.* (*humorous*) = idle talk. Also Lip-deep, Lip-labour, Lip-salve, Lip-service, Lip-worship.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. s.v. *Lip,* A *lip auger has pod and lip; in contradistinction to the screw auger. *a* 1613 Dennys *Secr. Angling* II. xxxv. C 8 b, *Lip berries from the bryar bush or weede. 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-mecum* iv. § 27 (1689) 27 Lip-berries. Whose true name is Aron berries or Berries of Cookow-pints or Wake-Robin. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.,* *Lip-bit, a boring tool adapted to be used in a brace, and having a cutting lip projecting beyond the end of the barrel. 1876 E. R. Lankester *Hist. Creation* I. i. 15 The great natural family of *lip-blossomed plants. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 38 These *lip bolts are likewise shown. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* 21 A Maid cannot loue, or catch a *lip clip or lap clap, but heers such tittle tattle. 1890 *Century Dict.,* *Lip-fern, a fern of the genus *Cheilanthes*; in allusion to the lip-like indusium. 1822 H. Ainslie *Land of Burns* 16 The recent rains have..swollen the river *lip full. 1825 T. Cosnett *Footman's Direct.* 128 Two sets of finger-glasses, and *lip-glasses for the company to wash their mouths in. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.,* *Lip-head Bolt, a bolt with a head projecting sideways. 1870 Cholmondeley-Pennell *Mod. Pract. Angler* 12 The *lip-hook is a very important portion of the spinning-flight. *Ibid.* 208 The single lip-hook is passed through the upper lip of the bait. 1879 H. Calderwood *Mind & Br.* 209 The German method of instructing deaf-mutes by *lip-language. 1591 R. Percivall *Sp. Dict.,* B is a *lip-letter. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 40 When she shal embrace thee, when 'lyplicks sweetlye she fastneth. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 111 *note,* This custom of the women's wearing the '*lip-piece' by way of ornament. 1855 Hopkins *Organ* 351 'Lip, mouth, or flue pipes .. are such as have an oblong opening, called the mouth..bounded above and below by two edges called the lips; which are made to sound by the wind first passing through a narrow fissure, flue, or wind-way. 1876 [see Labial A. 1 c]. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 14 June 451/1 The Suyá are made fun of for their *lip-plug, or *botoco.* 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* § 185 a. 204 It has long been known that individuals among the Deaf-and-Dumb have acquired the power of '*lip-reading'. 1866 Livingstone *Last Jrnls.* I. i. 24 The teeth are filed to points, and huge *lip-rings are worn by the women. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 9/5 If *lip-speaking could not be taught, the deaf, while they must have continued a community apart, would have [etc.]. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 232 *Lip-strap, a small strap with a buckle passing from one cheek of the bit through a ring in the centre of the curb chain to the other cheek, for the purpose of preventing the horse from seizing the cheek of the bit in his mouth. 1602 Middleton *Blurt Master-Const.* III. iii. E 4 b, Your *lip-sworne seruant may there visit you as a Physition. 1892 R. Kipling *Barrack-r. Ballads* 167 For each man knows, ere his *lip-thatch grows, he is master of Art and Truth. 1886 E. D. Cope *Origin Fittest* v. (1887) 178 The *lip-teeth characteristic of the genus *Triodopsis.* 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 29 b/2 The seaventh is the *lippe vayne, whereof on each syde are two. 1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* II. 58 Twirled the dexter side of his *lip-wing. 1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* I. ii, *Fitz.* .. And I except all kissing .. I forbid all *lip-work. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 344 Manuals, and Handmaids of Devotion, the lip-work of every Prelatical Liturgist, clapt together, and quilted out of Scripture phrase. 1894 Ld. Wolseley *Life Marlborough* II. lxix. 231 There can be no doubt..that Marlborough did make these protestations of penitence .. But it was all lip-work. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 311 Their office is to pray for others. And not to be the *lip-working deacons of other mens appointed words. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 211 Lyuerwort I haue none: but *Lipwort seede I haue.

Lip (lip), *v.*[1] [f. Lip *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To touch with the lips, apply the lips to.

1826 E. Irving *Babylon* I. iv. 262 As it were lipping the cup, whose bitterness this generation shall have to drink. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 166 Or the bubble on the wine, which breaks Before you lip the glass. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xviii. 154 After the final adjustment of the mouthpiece lipping the instrument with an affectation exquisitely grotesque. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xlii, No good sheep-dog even so much as lips a sheep to turn it. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms, Lip, to,* to adjust the lips so as to produce the proper tone of wind-instruments played by the mouth.

b. To kiss. *poet.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* iv. i. 72 To lip a wanton in a secure Cowch. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 30 A hand that Kings Haue lipt, and trembled kissing. 1605 Marston *Eastward Hoe* I. i, Lip her, knave, lip her. *a* 1845 Hood *What can old Men do?* ii, Love will not clip him, Maids will not lip him. 1871 Rossetti *Poems, Eden Bower* xix, Lip me and listen. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Dec 116 With the traders' wives made merry, Lipped the young and mocked the old.

c. *transf.* Of water: To kiss, to lap.

1842 Tennyson *Audley Crt.* 11 The dying ebb..faintly lipp'd The flat granite. 1861 Whyte Melville *Good for Nothing* II. 61 Her cargo was..stowed away by deck and hold, till the waters lipped the gunwale. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* i, When the waxing element lips..but a single pebble of the founder's name. 1877 L. Morris *Epic Hades* II. 110 The clear cold crystal of a mossy pool Lipped the soft emerald marge. 1889 Herring & Ross *Irish Cousin* II. ii. iv. 34 The murmur of the sea, slightly lipping the rocks.

absol. 1875 Blackmore *A. Lorraine* III. ix. 149 It did not lip, or lap, or ripple,..as all well-meaning rivers do.

2. a. To pronounce with the lips only; to murmur softly. **b.** To take upon one's lips, to utter (? *obs.*); (*slang*) to sing (a song).

1789 G. Parker *Life's Painter* 113 But come, I'll lip ye a chaunt. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 353 Sir John lipt us the favourite chaunt of Jerry Abershaw's 'Ye scamps [etc.].' 1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 965 Salt tears were coming when I heard my name Most fondly lipp'd. 1840 Lytton *Pilgr. Rhine* v, The..fame..is lipped by the Babel of the..world. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 169 A respectable British Bacchus..lipping soft lyrics to the blushing Ariadne at his side. 1887 T. Hardy *Woodlanders* III. xiii. 274 'Ah, I thought my memory didn't deceive me!' he lipped silently. 1893 'B. Abbotsford' *But* 74, I lipped 'Good-morning' to him. 1896 *Punch* 11 Jan. 15/1 There's Arnold and there's Morris, both can lip the laureate line.

3. (Chiefly *Sc.*) **a.** *intr.* Of water, etc.: To rise to, cover, or flow over the lip or brim of a vessel. Also with *in, over.* Also of the vessel: To have the water, etc. flowing over its brim or edge.

1703 D. Williamson *Serm. bef. Gen. Assembly Ediu.* 49 The wrath of God lipping in over their Souls. 1839 R. M. M'Cheyne in *Mem.* (1872) 334 It [your joy] will be like a bowl lipping over. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* 231 To carry [the waterpail] with the water lipping at the edge. 1883 — *Treas. Isl.* iv. xvii, The gunwale was lipping astern.

b. *trans.* To serve as a lip or margin to.

1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1852) 478 Oval basins of coral-work just lipping the surface of the sea. 1880 Blackmore *Mary Anerley* II. xviii. 305 The margin..instead of being rough and rocky, lips the pool with gentleness.

† **c.** To overlay the lip or edge of (a vessel).

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 722 With the homes are made drinking Cups, and for that purpose the richer sort of people do edge or lip them ouer with siluer and gold.

d. To notch on the lip or edge.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 323 That broth pot ladle, sorely lipped, and riven. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* viii, It were worth lipping a good blade, before wrong were offered to it.

e. *intr. Path.* Of a bone: To form a lip or morbid outgrowth at the extremity. Also of a casting: To have an irregular projection at the edge.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 3/1 When a statue is cast in several pieces and one of the pieces 'lips'. 1894, 1897 [see LIPPING *vbl. sb.*].

f. *trans. Golf.* To drive the ball just to the lip or edge of (a hole).

1899 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 10/6 At the fourteenth Mr. B. again lipped the hole and lost.

g. *Sc.* To fill the interstices of (a wall) up to the lips or face.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 115 Walls .. may frequently be made either more durable, or more ornamental, by being dashed, lipped, or harled with lime. 1845 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* X. 307 He has built stone dikes of more than 9 miles in length lipped and pointed with lime.

† **Lip,** *v.*² *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. LOP *v.*] *trans.* To cut off (the head of an animal); to cut short, prune (a root); to shear (a sheep).

c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* lxv, Sone the hed fro the hals Hit lyputt fulle euyn. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 21 Lightly to barbe and pluck off with a sarcling hook, the beards or strings of the root; that being thus nipped and lipped .. they might [etc.]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 608 Their sheepe bring foorth twice in a yeare, and are likewise twice lipped.

Lip, obs. form of LEAP *v.*

Lipæmia: see LIPO-.

Lipard, obs. form of LEOPARD.

Liparite (li·pǎrəit). *Min.* [Named, 1847, by Glocker, f. Gr. λιπαρ-ός shining + -ITE.] FLUORITE.

1865 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xi. 177 The vitreous rocks of the first or highly-silicated subclass closely resemble the liparites, trachytes, andesites [etc.].

Liparocele (li·pǎrosīl). *Path.* [f. Gr. λιπαρό-s oily + κήλη tumour.] A fatty tumour of the scrotum (see quots.)

1830 KNOX tr. *Béclard's Anat.* 90 At the exterior of the peritonæum, this tumour constitutes the adipose hernia or liparocele. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, *Liparocele*, a species of sarcocele, in which the enclosed substance is fat. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Liparocele*, a circumscribed fatty tumour growing from subperitoneal connective tissue, and making its way through the abdominal walls, simulating an abdominal hernia.

Hence **Li:paroce·lic** *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

Li:p-dee·p, *a.* **a.** Immersed to the lips; in quots. *fig.*

1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 233 Lip-deep in what he longs for, and yet curst With prohibition and perpetual thirst. 1867 ANDERSON *Rhymes* 12 (E.D.D.) Lip-deep in poverty he strove.

b. Going no deeper than the lip; superficial.

1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* I. 257 Sentiments that were merely lip-deep. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 288 Their courage is but lip-deep. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ii. 36 No cold profession merely,—no lip-deep ostentation. 1897 L. KEITH *Bonnie Lady* ix. 95 The lave of them are bonnie bargains, and their promises but lip deep.

Lipe (ləip), *sb.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 lippe, lyppe, 6, 9 lipe, lype. [Cf. OF. *lipee* F. *lippée*.] **a.** A portion, a slip. **b.** A pleat or fold.

a. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 250, I .. lene folke þat lese wol a lyppe at euery noble. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xii. 226 Me were leuere, .. a lippe of godes grace, Than al þe kynde witt þat ȝe can boþe. 1851 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Lipe*, a fragment. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Lipe*, a large portion. Usually applied to land.

b. a 1600 *Queen's Wardrobe* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 508 One peticoate of tawney satten, .. with lypes, lyned with orange-colour sarconet. 1808–80 JAMIESON, *Lype*, a crease, a fold.

† **Lipe,** *sb.*² *Obs.* A sudden movement, a jerk.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 89 You shall se a weake smithe, which wyl wyth a lipe and turnyng of his arme, take vp a barre of yron, yat another man thrise as stronge, cannot stirre.

Lipemania, incorrect form of LYPEMANIA.

† **Li·pet.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LIPE *sb.*¹ + diminutive ending -ET.] A small piece, a bit.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 50 A boy Checrelik was his sworn brothir, Of every disshe a lipet out to take.

† **Liphæ·mia**¹. *Obs.* In 8 leiphæmia. [mod. L., f. Gr. λιπ- weak stem of λείπειν to leave, fail, be lacking + αἷμα blood.] (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Blood*, An excess in the quantity of blood constitutes what we call a .. *plethora*; a defect or want of a competent quantity, a *leiphæmia*.

Liphæmia², var. LIPOHÆMIA: see LIPO-.

Lipic (li·pik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. λίπ-os fat + -IC.] *Lipic acid*: a crystallizable acid produced by the action of nitric acid upon a fatty acid.

1852 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. Suppl., *Lipic acid*, an acid formed by acting upon stearic and oleic acid, by means of nitric acid. 1865 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

Lipidarye, Lipken, obs. ff. LAPIDARY, LIBKEN.

Li·p-labour. [See LIP *sb.* 6 a (*b*).] Labour of the lips. **a.** Empty talk; *esp.* vain repetition of words in prayer. Also *attrib.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1140 No Sabboth wyl we with Gods worde sanctyfye, But with lyppe labour, and ydle ceremonye. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 235 Those heathenish repetitions and unnatural lip-labours which our Saviour censured. 1641 *Arminian Nunnery* in *R. Brunne's Chron.* (1810) I. App. Pref. 130 A lip-labour devotion, and a will-worship. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 286/2 They will think it a little Lip-labour for their Tongues to pronounce it. 1679 'T. TICKLEFOOT' *Trial Wakeman* 6 Marshal not being shye of his lip-labour, fell to impertinent questioning him. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* x. (ed. 2) 152 They [our Prayers] become an empty lip-labour. 1788–92 T. SCOTT *Comm., Pract. Obs. on Eccl.* v. 1 Our wandering imaginations .. render our attendance on divine ordinances little better than a mere lip-labor.

† **b.** Kissing. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 145 Syth mye nose owtpeaking, good syr, your liplabor hindreth, Hardlye ye may kisse mee, where no such gnomon apeereth. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment. 2 Tales* 17 They express their mutual love in Lip-labour.

Hence † **Lip-labouring** = LIP-LABOUR; † **Lip-laborious** *a.*, given to lip-labour.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 124 Many talke of prayer, and make it a lyplabourynge. *Ibid.* 132 It is no prayer that is wythout fayth, it is but a lyppe labouring. 1630 LORD *Hist. Banians* xiii. 86 The Bramanes grew hypocriticall and lip-laborious.

Lipless (li·plės), *a.* [f. LIP *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no lips.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 100 Þai hafe a platte mouth, lippless. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 85 Drawing away the cover of their lips, as if they were lip-lesse. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiogn.* x. 59 A lipless mouth .. denotes coldness. 1798–1812 JOANNA BAILLIE *Orra* v. ii. Wks. (1851) 259 And lipless jaws that move and clatter round us In mockery of speech. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 886/2 The lipless mouth of the snake. 1862 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xvi, A .. flat broad face, with high ears, wide lip-less mouth [etc.].

Liplet (li·plėt). [f. LIP *sb.* + -LET.] A little lip; *spec.* in *Ent.*, a small lip-like projection.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 3.. The case .. terminates in two turgid liplets.

Lipne, obs. form of LIPPEN.

Lipo- (lipo) (before a vowel **lip-**), combining form of Gr. λίπος fat, used in various pathological terms, chiefly mod.L. **Lipoca·rdiac** *a.* [CARDIAC], pertaining to a fatty heart (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). **Li·pochrin** [see OCHRE and -IN], 'a yellow colouring matter obtained by treating the eyes of frogs with ether after removing the retinæ' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Li·pofibro·ma** *Path.* [FIBROMA], a fibrous lipoma. **Lipoge·nesis** [-GENESIS], the formation of fat. **Lipo·genic** *a.* [Gr. γεν- + -IC], tending to produce fat. **Lipo·genous** *a.* [Gr. γεν- + -OUS] = prec. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Li:pohæ·mia** also *lipæmia*, *liphæmia*) *Path.* [Gr. αἷμα blood], prevalence of fatty matter in the circulation. **Lipoly·tic** *a.* [Gr. λυτικός loosening], having the property of dissolving fat. ‖ **Li:pomyxo·ma** *Path.* [MYXOMA], a tumour composed partly of fatty and partly of mucous tissue (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1882 QUAIN *Dict. Med.* 1.52 The current views on *lipogenesis or fat formation. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. .. They are often obese, and hence the name '*lipogenic glycosuria' has been used in these cases. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 72 In diabetes the blood often has a slightly milky appearance from an increased amount of fat. This condition of the blood has been called *lipaemia. 1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 24 This particular form of fatty acid emulsion occurs in *lipohæmia. 1898 LAZARUS-BARLOW *Man. Gen. Pathol.* 507 The *lipolytic ferment of the pancreas (steapsin).

Lipogram (li·pǒgræm). [Back-formation f. Gr. λιπογράμματος *adj.*, wanting a letter, f. λιπ-, weak stem of λείπειν to leave, be wanting + γραμματ-, γράμμα letter. Cf. F. *lipogramme*.] A composition from which the writer rejects all words that contain a certain letter or letters.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 62 ¶ 3 Anagrams, Chronograms, Lipograms and Acrosticks. 1880 W. T. DOBSON *Lit. Frivol.* 58 Lipogram is the name applied to a species of verse in which a certain letter, either vowel or consonant, is altogether omitted.

Lipogrammatic (li:pogræmæ·tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *lipogrammatique*.] Of or pertaining to a lipogram; of the nature of a lipogram.

1739 J. MERRICK *Triphiodorus* p. xv, Tryphiodorus is said .. to have composed a Lipogrammatick Odyssey, from which he entirely excluded the letter Sigma. 1891 H. MORLEY *Note to Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 2 The earliest writer of Lipogrammatic verse is said to have been the Greek poet Lasus, born in Achaia 538 B.C.

So **Lipogra·mmatism,** the art or practice of writing lipograms. **Lipogra·mmatist,** a writer of lipograms.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 2 The first I shall produce are the Lipogrammatists or Letter-droppers of Antiquity. 1816 SOUTHEY *Ess.* vi. (1832) I. 296 No author ever shackled himself by more absurd restrictions (not even the Lipogrammatists). 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 394 Lipogrammatism .. would not deserve to be noticed, had not distinguished authors .. occasionally practised it.

Lipography (lipǫ·grăfi). [f. Gr. λιπ-, weak stem of λείπειν to leave, be wanting + -GRAPHY.] The omission of a letter or syllable in writing.

1888 GOW *Compan. to Classics* 55 *Haplography* or *Lipography*, writing once a letter or syllable which should be written twice, is a special and very common case of omission. 1893 *Classical Rev.* Oct. 360/2 The reading .. is invoked as evidence for ancient tradition: is it not simply a case of lipography?

Lipoid (li·poid), *a.* [f. Gr. λίπ-os fat + -OID.] Resembling fat.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 349 A peculiar 'lipoid transformation' of a fœtus.

‖ **Lipoma** (lipōᵘ·mă). *Path.* Pl. **lipomata** (lipōᵘ·mătă). [mod.L., f. Gr. λίπ-os fat + -ωμα: cf. *steatoma*, etc.] A fatty tumour.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 91 The lipomata .. sometimes present the appearance of the omentum when they are drawn out. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 Dec. 1274/1 A large diffuse lipoma.

Hence **Lipo:mato·sis** [after Gr. words in -ωσις], excessive accumulation of fat in a tissue. **Lipo·matoid, Lipo·matous** *adjs.* [-OID, -OUS], resembling, or of the nature of, a lipoma.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 129/2 A lipomatous mass had formed in the pleura. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lipomatoides* .. lipomatoid. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 647 Lipomatosis or development of adipose tissue between the acini which may be thereby obliterated.

Lipomorph (li·pǒmǫɹf). *Zool.* [f. Gr. λιπ- (weak stem of λείπειν to leave, be wanting) + μορφ-ή form.] (See quots.)

1897 SCLATER in *Geog. Jrnl.* June IX. 474 'Lipomorph' = a group which characterizes a particular district by its absence from it. *Ibid.* 673 Bears and deer are 'lipomorphs' of Africa south of the Atlas, and cats (*Felis*) of Australia.

Lipostomous (lipǫ·stŏməs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + Gr. στόμ-α mouth + -OUS.] Having no mouth. In some mod. Dicts.

Lipostomy (lipǫ·stŏmi). *Zool.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Absence of a mouth or osculum.

1880 F. P. PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 280 *Lipostomy*, absence of a mouth. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Forms Anim. Life* 793 The absence of an .. osculum is known as lipostomy.

Lipothymy (lipǫ·þimi), **lipothymia** (lipŏþəi·miă). Also 7 leipothymy, lypothimy, 7–8 lipothymie, 7 lipothymia, 9 leipothymia. [ad. and a. mod.L. *lipothȳmia*, ad. Gr. λιποθῡμία, f. λιπ-, weak stem of λείπειν to leave, fail, be lacking + θῡμός animation, spirit. Cf. F. *lipothymie* (16th c.).] Fainting, swooning, syncope; an instance of this. † Also *fig.*

1603 F. HERING *Cert. Rules Contagion* (1625) B iij b, The wearers of these Amulets haue fallen into sodaine Lypothimies and soundings. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 5 This lipothymie, this faint-heartednesse, lost him [James] the reputation and respects of his people. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* (1676) 5.7 When nature is in a lipothymie. 1665–6 BOYLE *Let. to Stubbe* 9 Mar., Wks. 1772 I. *Life* .. Others are freed from lypothymias by being pinched, or having cold water thrown in their faces. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Leipothymy*. 1761 PULTENEY in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 351 A faint weak voice, an aptitude to fall into lipothymies from slight causes. 1787 W. FALCONER *Influence Passions* (1791) 90 *note*, He himself was affected with Lipothymia at seeing a criminal broken on the wheel. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 7.6 1 Syncope .. occurs without any antecedence of pain or leipothymia.

So **Lipothy·mial, Lipothy·mic,** † **Lipothymous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to lipothymy; characterized by or tending to lipothymy.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 26 If the patient is surprised with a Lipothymous languor, jactitation, or great oppression about the stomach or Hypochonders, expect no relief from Cordials. 1689 — *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 23 Bleeding very oft .. doth upon the stopping of the Blood throw them into a long and deep swooning or Leipothymick fit. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Theory Another Life* 319 All the facts connected with .. paralysis and leipothymic states of the system, .. will, if fairly considered, either confirm or exclude the theory we adopt. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 371 The lipothymial symptoms soon predominate.

Lipotype (li·pǒtəip). *Zool.* [f. Gr. λιπ-, λείπειν to leave, be wanting + TYPE.] (See quot.)

1882 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 21 Mar. 312 Mr. Sclater stated that .. he had found it convenient to coin a term for the designation of a type of animal, the absence of which was characteristic of a particular district or region. This term he proposed should be 'Lipotype'.

Lipoxenous (lipǫ·ksĭnəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + ξέν-os a host + -OUS.] Deserting its host; said of certain parasitic fungi which after a time quit the plant which served as a host for them. So **Lipo·xeny,** the phenomenon of desertion of the 'host' by parasites.

1887 GARNSEY tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 388, 496.

Lippard, obs. form of LEOPARD.

Lipp(e, obs. form of LEAP *v.*, LIP *sb.*

Lippe, variant of LIPE *Obs.*

Lipped (lipt), *ppl. a.* [f. LIP *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having or furnished with a lip or lips; having lips of a specified kind. Often in parasynthetic comb., as *blubber-*, *red-*, *thick lipped*.

1377 onwards [see BABBER, BLABBER, BLOBBER, BLUBBER]. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 63 Thou young and Rose-lip'd Cherubin. 1755 JOHNSON, *Lipped*, having lips. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 189 A virgin purest lipped. 1844 WILLIS *Lady Jane* I. 644 Lamps conceal'd in bells of alabaster, Lipp'd like a lily. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 133 Stalk .. inserted in a small, sometimes a lipped, hollow. c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 403/2 A lipped vessel should .. be used. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1058 The *filariæ* are long filiform worms with a lipped, a papillated, or a simple mouth. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 72 Delicate little nostrils, mouths not too heavily lipped. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr. 879 The synovial membrane was found rather inflamed, and the edges of the cartilages were lipped.

2. *Bot.* = LABIATE; also, having a labellum.

1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* Gloss., *Lipped*, having a distinct lip or labellum. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* Introd. 16 (Gloss.), *Lipped* = Bilabiate. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 251 Another lipped flower, is the .. hemp nettle.

Lippen (li·pĕn), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 2 lipnen, -ien, 4, 6 lip-, lypnin, (4 lepnyn, 6 lippne), 5–6 lip-, lyppin, -yn, (7 lipen, 9 lippin), 6–

lippen. [Of obscure origin; cf. the synonymous LICKEN *v.* and LITTEN *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To confide, rely, trust. Const. *to*, *till*; occas. *in*, *into*, *of*, *on*, *unto*. Also in *indirect pass.* *To lippen for*: To look confidently for.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Ne lipnie ȝe no al to eower festene. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 22 Ne lipnie na mon to muchel to childe ne to wiue. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 832 Thus may ye lippin on the lake, throu lair that I leir. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 70 To thy auld schervandis have an E, That lang hes lippinit into the. 1563 DAVIDSON *Consist.* *Kennedy* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 208 Thay disseave baith thaim selves and all uthers quha lippinnis in thaim. 1577 BUCHANAN *Let. to Randolph* Wks. (1892) 58 Yf ye gett it not or thys winter be passit, lippin not for it. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 456 We must lippen much to the old charter, *Providebit Dominus.* 1685 T. SHARP *Let.* 5 Mar., in *Thoresby's Corr.* (ed. Hunter) I. 68, I lippened, as we say, of you, else [etc.]. 1789 BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* 21 Oct.) ii, I lippen'd to the chield in trouth. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ix, I jaloused him .. no to be the friend to the government he pretends: the family are not to lippen to. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 49 A gude-hertit crater, but ye cudna lippen till him. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* I. ii. 23, I would lippen to Eli's word—ay, if it was the Chevalier, or Appin himsel'.

2. *trans.* To entrust. Const. *dative* or *to*, (*till*), occas. *in*. Also, to trust (a person) *with* (a thing).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurentius*) 128 Þat þu before lepnyt to me, of godis burd þe priwete. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 456, I loue ȝou mair for that loiss ȝe lippyn me till. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiv. 46 Or quhat in windis sa dissatfull to ws, .. Wald thow I lipnit the maist noble Enee? 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 179 Christ will lippen the taking you to heaven, neither to yourself, nor any deputy, but only to Himself. 1883 BLACK *Four Macnicols* v, The people would say I had done wrong in lippening a boat to such a young crew. 1887 *Suppl. to Jamieson* Addenda s.v., I'll lippen ye wi' my siller.

3. To expect with confidence. Also with sentence as obj. † *To lippen* (a thing) *in*, *upon* (a person): To expect from.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. iv. 554 Than is to lyppyn sum remede. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 150 Lyp[n]ing richt lang that tha suld thame reskew. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 59 To traist upon God, lippin all gud upon him. 1559 LD. HUME in Sadler *State Papers* (1809) II. 137 To sende to me zour resolut answer, .. that I may perfitlie understand quhat I may lyppin. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 74 Your cord and lousie coit and sark, Ye lippin, may bring yow to salvatioun. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 444, I can yet lippen that meikle good in Christ as to get a suspension. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 68 Hoo lippen't her feather wur turned strackling. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 1768) 51 But some chield ay upon us keeps an ee, And sae we need na lippen to get free.

Hence **Li·ppening** *vbl. sb.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 238 Thai ar cummyn heir, For lypnyng in thair gret power. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 289 All his beleif and lipning wes in thame. 1565 *Postscr. to Q. Mary's Let.* in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1845) II. 328 This we doubt not bot ze will do according to oure lippinnins with all possible haist.

Lipper (li·pəɹ), *sb.*[1] *Naut.* and *dial.* Also 6 *Sc.* **lippir.** [Belongs to LIPPER *v.*[1]] A rippling, slight ruffling of the surface of the sea. Often *collect.* Also *wind-lipper*. See also quot. 1867.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ix. 119 Lyk as the see changis fyrst his hew In quhyt lippiris by the wyndis blast. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* II. 221 A deal of sea and wind lipper. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xv. (1869) 67/1 'As to the seas, they runs more in lippers in the Bay of Biscay'. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., There's no great sets o' wind, but a great deal of lipper on. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lipper*, a sea which washes over the weather chess-tree, perhaps *leaper*. Also, the spray from small waves breaking against a ship's bows. 1882 *Good Cheer* 33 A light breeze was blowing, making what sailors call a lipper on the surface of the water. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 6/2 The approaching torpedo, so clearly identifiable by .. the lipper of its 'wake'.

Lipper (li·pəɹ), *sb.*[2] *Glass-making.* [f. LIP *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] An implement used in forming the lip on a glass vessel.

1869 J. LEICESTER in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 282/2 The workman then takes his lipper, which is merely a round piece of glass, the shape of a small rolling-pin.

Lipper (li·pəɹ), *sb.*[3] *Whalefishing.* (See quot.)

1887 G. B. GOODE etc. *Fisheries U.S.* II. 287 In lippering up decks a man takes an oil scoop in one hand and the lipper in the other, with which he brushes the refuse fluid into the receptacles and transfers it to the tubs. [*Note*] A lipper is a piece of thin blubber of an oblong shape, with incisions in one end for the men to grasp. .. Sometimes a piece of leather may be used. Different vessels employ different utensils of this kind. A large metal ladle used for scooping up the oil from the deck is also called the lipper.

Lipper (li·pəɹ), *v.*[1] [? frequentative formation related to LAP *v.*[1]] *intr.* Of water: To ripple.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xi. 73 The lyppernd wallis quhyt War pulderit full of fomy froyth mylk quhit. *Ibid.* X. vi. 11 Nor ȝit na land brist lyppering on the wallis. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 107 A little burn, with scarce audible noise, runs lippering in the bottom.

Lipper (li·pəɹ), *v.*[2] *dial.* [? freq. of LIP *v.*[1] (cf. LIP *v.*[1] 3).] *intr.* Of a boat: To have its lip or gunwale level *with* (the water).

1822 HIBBERT *Descr. Shetld. Isles* 511 Nor can these lighten the boat so much as that she will not appear, according to the phrase of the fishermen, just lippering with the water. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scott.* xv. (1855) 136 The boat .. being .. sunk so far as just to *lipper* with the water.

Lipper (li·pəɹ), *v.*[3] *Whalefishing.* [f. LIPPER *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To wipe (the deck) with a lipper. Chiefly *to lipper up*, *off*.

1887 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Fisheries U. S.* II. 287 The decks .. are .. 'lippered up' regularly while boiling, for the sake of cleanliness and economy as well. *Ibid.*, Lippering up [see LIPPER *sb.*[3]]. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., To lipper off the deck.

Lipper, var. LEPER *sb.*[1] *Obs.*; obs. f. LEPER *sb.*[2]

† **Li·ppet.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. LAPPET.] The lobe (of the ear).

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* I. 29 The lower part whereof [*sc.* the ear] is called the tippe or lippet.

Lippie (li·pi). *Sc.* [f. LIP *sb.* + -IE.] A little lip.

179. BURNS *Song*, '*O, whar did ye get*' 9 My blessin's upon thy sweet wee lippie.

Lippie, variant of LIPPY, *sb. Sc.*

Lipping (li·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. LIP *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of LIP *v.*[1] in various senses.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lipping*, making notches on the edge of a cutlass or sword. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 5/1 Soon the gentle lipping of the tide was replaced by the roar of white-crested waves.

b. *spec.* in *Pathology.*

1894 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 2 June 1188/1 The lipping of the articular ends of the bones being characteristic. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 100 The presence of bony thickening and lipping about the joints. 1899 E. BLAKE *Study of Hand* (ed. 2) 28 Attacks of chondritis with fibrous degeneration, followed by bulging of the cartilage, known as 'lipping', due to muscular traction, on the opposing articular surfaces.

Lipping (li·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. LIP *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] (See quot.)

1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* vii. (1813) 100 Lipping is cutting the slope face of the cion so as to leave a rib down in the middle.

Lipping (li·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LIP *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That lips, in senses of the vb.

1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 29 She rose against the lipping wind. 1850 W. MILLER *Songs Nursery* in *Whistle-Binkie* (1890) II. 66 Hairst time's like a lipping cup. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xix. 135 The first little rivulet that trickled forth from their lipping fulness would be the signal of their destruction.

Lippir, obs. Sc. form of LIPPER *sb.*[1]

Lippitude (li·pitiud). Now *rare.* Also 7 **lipitude.** [ad. L. *lippitūd-o* (f. *lippus* blear-eyed), either directly or through F. *lippitude.*] Soreness of the eyes; blearedness; an instance of this.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 297 Such are Pestilences, Lippitudes, and such like. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 121 The loines bruised and applied help the dry lippitude. 1680 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) II. 169 His lippitude then was come even to blindnesse. 1788 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 217 Ointments .. are .. useful in cases of lippitude. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* II. 573 An unsightly lippitude and excision of the lower eyelid, are hence a very common result of a scrofulous attack on this organ.

Lippy, lippie (li·pi), *sb. Sc.* Also 7 **leippie.** [dim. of LEAP *sb.*[2]] The fourth part of a peck; in goods sold by weight usually $1\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

1612 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1870) II. 374 To tak na mair for furlett, pek, and leippie, fra the burrowes bot fourty merk in tyme cumming. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xviii, There shall her *justum* both in Peck and Lippy be furnish'd to the full eternally. 1725 *Newburgh Council Rec.* in Laing *Lindores Abbey* etc., xxiv. (1876) 310 All conserned ar to pay the said herd ffor ilk beast off Coū six lippies off good and sufficient bear. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 272 Give each Beast twice a Day, Morning and Evening, .. a Lippy and a half .. Linlithgow Measure, of the best Oats. 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVII. 464 The return of lint is commonly a stone of flax from the lippie. 1868 *Perthsh. Jrnl.* 18 June, We lately heard of some being caught after roosting whose stomachs were found to contain one-fourth of an imperial lippy of grain. 1896 BARRIE *Marg. Ogilvy* iv. (1897) 65, I was sounded as to the advisability of sending him a present of a lippie of shortbread.

b. A measure or vessel holding this quantity.

1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xi. (1857) 168 A measure, much like what in Scotland we would term a meal lippy.

c. *Comb.*: **lippy('s-bound(s,** the space of ground required for sowing a 'lippy' of flax-seed.

In some districts = 100 square yards.

1876 LAING *Lindores Abbey* etc., xxiii. 300 Domestic servants had a small patch (two lippies-bounds, equal to about five and a half poles) allotted to them.

Lippy (li·pi), *a.* [f. LIP *sb.* + -Y.] Of a dog (see quot.).

1877 GORDON STABLES *Pract. Kennel Guide* iii. 35 *Lippy*—applied to hanging lips of some dogs where hanging lips should not exist, as in the Bull Terrier.

Lipsalve (li·pˌsāv). [f. LIP *sb.* + SALVE *sb.*] Salve or ointment for the lips; an example of this; also *fig.* flattering speech. *attrib.* in *lipsalve-box.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cerillas*, lip salue, *Vnguentum labiorum.* 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 91 One that .. taught him not to trust a Woman's Lip-salve, when that he knew her breast was fill'd with rancour. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 297 Let not their lip-salve so annoynt you, as it make you forgetfull of him that made you. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 A Collection of Receipts to make .. Pomatums, Lip-Salves. 1767 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 383 A fine lip salve. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. xxxi, You supply the deficiency of the former with wafers, pocket-pieces, lip-salve-boxes, cut cards, &c. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 13 May, Praise .. costs men nothing, and is usually only lip-salve. 1882 J. ASHTON *Social Life Reign Q. Anne* I. 128 Rose and white lip salves were used as now.

† **Lipse,** only in riming phr. *without lipse*, app. = 'without fail'.

a 1380 S. *Paula* 34 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 4.

Lipse, obs. variant of LISP *v.*

Li·p-service. [See LIP *sb.* 6 a (*b*).] Service of the lip; service that is proffered but not performed.

1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* Pref. 2 Pleasing themselves in their lip-service in bearing a part in it. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 419 No lip-service for me. 1850 SYD. DOBELL *Roman* i. Poet. Wks. 1875 I. 15 They .. subdued the world And with superior scorn heard its lip-service. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapegoat* xiv, People who had showed him lip-service when he was thought to be rich.

So **Li·p-se·rver,** one whose service is in profession only.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 44. 419 Such a noisy lip-server as that pauper.

† **Liptote.** *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *liptotēs*, blundered form of *litotēs*. Cf. MDu. *liptote.*] = LITOTES.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 195 By another [figure] we temper our sence with wordes of such moderation, as in appearaunce it abateth it but not in deede, and is by the figure Liptote. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cambridgesh.* I. (1662) 157 Bale beginneth very coldly in his commendation .., *Vir non omnino stupidus* ..; but we understand the language of his Liptote.

‖ **Lipuria** (lipiū·riă). *Path.* [mod.L. *lipūria*, f. Gr. λίπ-ος fat + οὖρον urine.] 'The presence of oily matter in the urine' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 262 The so-called characteristic symptoms .. namely, fatty stools and lipuria.

Li·p-worship. [See LIP *sb.* 6 a (*b*).] Worship that consists only in words.

1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 262 The knee-worship, and the cap-worship, and the lip-worship they may have that are in worshipful places and callings. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 216 They worship him in vain, who give him only a Knee, or a Lip-worship. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lvi. 75 The lip-worship of courtiers and time-servers.

Hence **Li·p-wo·rshipper,** one whose worship is limited to professions.

1884 SIR A. DE VERE *1st Pt. Mary Tudor* IV. ii, True love Visits not thrones. The lonely sitter there Finds flatterers, lip-worshippers, but not True love.

† **Liquabi·lity.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *liquābil-is*: see next and -ITY.] The state of being liquable.

1662 S. P. *Acc. Latitude Men* 17 That softness should signifie liquability, answered just to humidity signifying fluidity. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Li·quable,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **liquible,** 7 **liqueable.** [ad. L. *liquābil-is*, f. *liquāre*: see LIQUATE *v.* and -ABLE.]

A. *adj.* That can be liquefied; capable of melting. Also, soluble (in a liquid).

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep. x. in Ashm. (1652) 111 Such bodies which in nature be liquable. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 20 Quicksilver and Brimstone are the .. cause of beginning in all thinges liquable or those which melt, which are commonly called Mettals. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 314 A Salt .. liquable in water or Wine. 1768 A. CATCOTT *Treat. Deluge* 382 The matter contained within the shell exactly resembled any liquable substance cast fluid into a mould.

B. *sb.* A substance that may be liquefied.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 7 Wiyn not aloonly holdip in it þe propirtees of gold, but myche more þe propirtees of alle liquibles if þei be quenchid þerinne. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 109 Any kind of liquor or liqueable .. which is put into the Furnace, Pot, Kettle, Caldron or Copper, to be further heated, and boyled.

Hence **Li·quableness.** 1727 BAILEY vol. II.

‖ **Liquamen** (likwē·i·men). [L. *liquāmen* a liquid mixture, f. *liquāre*: see LIQUATE *v.*] † **a.** A substance reduced to a liquid state. Also, the name of a kind of fish-sauce used by the ancient Romans; garum. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 827 And make liquamen castimoniall Of peres thus. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5059 That Liquamen or softer pulp (which I took to be Bees-meat). 1770 *Ibid.* LXI. 343, I mixed .. six drams of the putrid liquamen, with .. this liquor. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 60 The Romans had a raw salad .. made savoury with liquamen, oil, and vinegar. The liquamen was something like our anchovy liquor.

b. 'A fluid for administering medicine' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

† **Liquament.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *liquāment-um*, f. *liquāre*: cf. prec.] A concoction, liquid mixture.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 731 Mix the brayed Lithargie with the liquament.

Liquate (lə·ikwēit), *v.* [f. L. *liquāt-*, ppl. stem of *liquāre* to melt, cogn. w. *liquor* LIQUOR.]

† **1.** *trans.* To make liquid, cause to flow. Also *intr.*, to become liquid, melt.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 69 Disenteries, which grating upon the tender tunicles thereof, liquates the blood from them ..; at every tormenting liquation puts nature upon the rack. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. I. 10 If the Salts be not drawn forth before the Clay is baked, they .. are apt to liquate afterwards. *Ibid.* 19 Being wet, .. the Salts liquating, it becomes soft like Marle.

2. *Metallurgy.* To liquefy metals in order to separate them or to free them from impurities. Also *to liquate out.*

1864 in WEBSTER. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 424 A liquation-furnace, used for liquating the bullion, in order to free it from such impurities as may not have been eliminated in its passage through the lead-softening furnace. 1882 T. E. THORPE in *Nature* XXVI. 172 Heating dis-

integrated suet..when a clear yellow oil is (to borrow a term of the metallurgists) 'liquated out'.

Hence **Li·quated** *ppl. a.*, **Li·quating** *vbl. sb.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xix. 700 A Bath promotes the flowing of the Blood, liquating of it. **1874** RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 483 The liquated lead is completely desilverized.

Liquation (likwē·ˈʃən). [ad. L. *liquātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *liquāre*: see prec.]

1. The process of making or of becoming liquid; the condition or capacity of being melted.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 272 Liquation is when as that which shall be made into one body, is dissolved, that it can flow abroad like waves. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 49 Crystall is nothing else, but Ice or Snow ..congealed beyond liquation. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* II. xviii. 74 Liquation differs from Dissolution, in that Liquation is alwayes caused by heat, and seldome or never with any humour; Dissolution alwayes with humours, seldome with heat. **1669** [see LIQUATE *v.* 1]. **1722** QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v., Such unctuous Substances as are procured by Liquation, or Liquefaction, which signify the same.

2. *Metallurgy.* The action or process of separating metals by fusion.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VII. v. in Ashm. (1652) 170 As yt [Gold] the Fyre doth fele, Lyke Wax yt wylbe redy unto Lyquacyon. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 59 In the liquation or melting of gold with other metalls. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 161 Mettals in their liquation, although they intensly heat the air above their surface, arise not yet into a flame. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 774 Lead and antimony are the metals most commonly subjected to liquation.

3. *Comb.*, as *liquation furnace, hearth, tube*; **liquation cake**, a cake, composed of black copper and lead, used in charging a liquation furnace.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 775 The flames, after playing round about the sides of the liquation tubes, pass off..into the chimney. *Ibid.* 824 The working area charged with the liquation cakes and charcoal. *Ibid.*, These cakes are.. placed in the liquation furnace. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Liquation Hearth*, or *Furnace*.

† **Liquative,** *a. Obs. rare*−¹. [f. L. *liquāre*: see LIQUATE *v.* and -ATIVE.] Of or pertaining to liquation.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* II. xvii. 75 The Alcumists ..have invented many things, whereby the liquative or fusitive Art is enriched.

† **Liquator.** *Obs. rare*−°. [a. L. **liquātor*, agent-n. of *liquāre* to melt.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Liquator*, he which melteth.

Lique, an alleged name for a kind of small sea-going vessel, is prob. a spurious word: in the Fr. text of Froissart, which Berners followed, *lique* is believed to be a mistake for *ligne*: see LINE *sb.*3

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxxiiii. h b/2 A lytell shyppe called Lyque [F. *lique*]. **1847** NICOLAS *Hist. R. Navy* II. 164 Lique was a small, light, swift vessel. Froissart says [etc.]. **1894** C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 210 'Liques' and 'lynes', small swift rowing galleys.

Liquefacient (likwfē·ˈʃĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *liquefacient-em*, pr. pple. of *liquefacĕre* to LIQUEFY: see -FACIENT.] **a.** *adj.* 'Making liquid' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). **b.** *sb.* Something which serves to liquefy; *spec.* in *Med.*, an agent (such as mercury and iodine) supposed to have the power of liquefying solid deposits (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853). Also, an agent which increases the amount of fluid secretions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

† **Liquefacted,** *ppl. a.* [f. L. *liquefact-*, ppl. stem of *liquefacĕre* to LIQUEFY + -ED¹.] Liquefied.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 22 b/1 With the liqvefacted and moulten muriate corrosive. **1599** — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 90/2 Inungate therwith externallye your Croppe, with liquefactede Bacon.

† **Liquefactible,** *a. Obs. rare*−¹. [f. as prec. + -IBLE. Cf. OF. *liquefactible*.] That may be liquefied, liquefiable.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xvii. (1658) 191 Those bodies .. which by heat are mollified or are liquefactible.

† **Liquefacting,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*−¹. [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] Used in the liquefaction of metals.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 41 b/2 We must yet make greater fyer thervnder, with violente flames, as if it were a liqvefactinge fyer.

Liquefaction (likwfæ·kʃən). Also 8-9 *erron.* **liquifaction.** [a. F. *liquéfaction*, ad. L. *liquefactiōn-em*, n. of action f. *liquefacĕre* to LIQUEFY.]

1. The action or process of liquefying, or the state of being liquefied; reduction to a liquid state.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 59 Ayer also with his Coaction, Maketh things to be of light liquefaction: As Wax is and Butter, and Gummes all, A little heate maketh them to melt and fall. **1633** T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. v. 562 Which [cloudes] were encreased by the liquefaction and distilling of the aire into water. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 12 The qualities of fire remain the same, whether you throw gold or clay into it; yet upon casting in the latter no liquefaction will ensue. **1800** HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 37 Ice, during liquefaction, must absorb much caloric. **1818** FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxi. (1844) 106 The liquefaction and solidification of gases. **1851** J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* vii. 298, I think it impossible to withstand the evidence which is brought for the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius at Naples. **1880** C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 69 The softening or liquefaction of the outer surface of the wall of the hair.

† **2.** *fig.* Said of the 'melting' of the soul by ardour of devotion, etc. (Cf. F. *liquéfaction*.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 150 A liquefaction or a meltynge of the soule. *a* **1631** DONNE *Serm.* xxvi. 257 Till thou feele in thy selfe..a liquefaction, a colliquation, a melting of thy bowels under the commination of the Judgements of God upon thy sin. **1633** EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 201 They laboured by a liquefaction of their soules into God, to insoule themselues in God. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymns* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 228 She rap't at his endearing Eye..in sweet, am'rous Liquefaction dy'd.

Liquefactive (likwfæ·ktiv), *a.* [ad. L. type **liquefactīv-us*, f. *liquefacĕre* to LIQUEFY.] Having the effect of liquefying.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 47 Fatty or liquefactive change..may lead to its absorption. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 164 The liquefactive softenings which may occur in old thrombi.

Liquefiable (li·kwfəi·ăb'l), *a.* Also **liqui-.** [f. LIQUEFY *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. F. *liquéfiable*.] That may be liquefied.

1558–66 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* III. vi. 69 b, To make all metalles liquifiable. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 839 The Consistencies of Bodies are..Liquefiable, Not Liquefiable. **1855** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. i. 34 Their more fluid and liquefiable parts. **1865** MANSFIELD *Salts* 298 Both these substances are, at ordinary temperatures, gases, but liquefiable by pressure and cold.

fig. **1829** BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* Wks. 1843 V. 485 The penance and the excommunication themselves have been made liquifiable into fees.

Liquefier (li·kwfəi,ər). [f. LIQUEFY *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which liquefies.

1824 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 721 Punch—cold lime and rum punch, I mean—the best liquifier, perhaps, that has yet been invented for this season. **1894** *Daily News* 22 Feb. 3/1 The great liquefier [*sc.* of air and gases], Professor Dewar.

Liquefy (li·kwfəi), *v.* Also 6-9 **liquify.** [a. F. *liquéfier*, ad. L. *liquefacĕre* to make liquid, f. *liquēre* to be fluid: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To reduce into a liquid condition. With obj. a solid substance; also in *Physics*, air, gases. † Formerly, to dissolve (in a liquid).

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 75, I do lyquifye it in the oyle of Roses. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 109/2 Liquefye the Suger in Melisse water. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Some of them may be Liquefied by liquour, as earths, salt, .. &c., some by fire, as metallick fluores. **1756** 7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 63 The substance in the phial..looks like balsam of Peru, which may be very easy liquefied. **1824–9** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 245 Sweat ran from them liquefying the blood that had..hardened on their hands and feet. **1863** TYNDALL *Heat* ii. § 21 (1870) 26 Simply to liquefy a mass of ice an enormous amount of heat is necessary. **1881** LUBBOCK *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* in *Nature* No. 618. 411 Oxygen and nitrogen have been liquefied.

2. *fig.* To 'melt' with spiritual ardour. (Cf. F. *liquéfier*.) Also *intr.* for *passive*.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 313/b From that houre the sowle of hym lyquefyed and the passion of Jhesu cryst was merueylously infyxed in his herte. **1502** ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. vi. 201 That I may lerne..what is to man to be lyquyfyed and molten in loue.

3. *intr.* To become liquid; † *rarely* to dissolve (in water).

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 29 Othersome will cast wette salt into it [wool], which in time will liquifie. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 840 The Disposition not to Liquefie proceedeth from the Easie Emission of the Spirits, whereby the Grosser Parts contract. **1705** ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 119 Blood..which liquefy'd at the Approach of the Saint's Head, tho'..it was hard congeal'd before. **1750** tr. *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 18 Some stones..do not liquify, and also sink in water. **1812** SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* Wks. 1840 IV. 71 Crystalline muriate of lime and snow, both cooled to 0° Fahrenheit .. act upon each other and liquefy. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xi. 289 The ice liquefying rapidly.

4. *trans.* To give (a consonant) a 'liquid' or semivocalic pronunciation.

1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Notes Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 27 This letter *g* is also liquified in the middle, as in the word sail from the Saxon *saegl.* **1842** M. RUSSELL *Polynesia* i. (1849) 39 They [the consonants] are liquefied to a soft and almost vowel sound.

5. *jocular.* To moisten or 'soak' with liquor or 'drink'. Also *absol.*

1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 5 Mar., Something of toddy and cigar in that last quotation, I think. Yet I only smoked two, and liquified with one glass of spirits and water. **1827** HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 12 When thoroughly liquefied, his loquacity is deluging.

Hence **Li·quefied, Li·quefying** *ppl. adjs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 243/1 Which foresayed..paper balle, she must winde in liquefyede waxe. **1731** *Hist. Litteraria* III. 252 Iron melted into a liquified Matter. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 741 Liquefied amber..separated from the oily portions which alter its consistence. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 83 After we had divided the liquefied snow .. amongst us we had nothing to drink. **1898** P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 365 Some irritating liquefying body derived from the decomposition processes going on on the surface of the dysenteric ulcer.

Liqueres, -is(e, obs. forms of LIQUORICE.

Liquerish, obs. form of LICKERISH.

Liquerous, variant of LICKEROUS.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* D 2.

Liquesce (likwe·s), *v. rare*−¹. [ad. L. *liquescĕre* to become liquid.] *intr.* To become liquid.

1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* I. 157 When by degrees.. the heat..penetrates within the ice so as to make it distend and liquesce.

Liquescence (likwe·sĕns). *rare.* [f. LIQUESCENT *a.*: see -ENCE.] The process or fact of becoming liquid.

1875 *Fam. Herald* 13 Nov. 29/2 If the phial of Januarius were .. duly attested to be congulated human blood .. its liquescence periodically would be acknowledged as a miracle. [In some recent Dicts.]

Lique·scency. *rare*−°. [f. next: see -ENCY.] The state or quality of being liquescent; 'aptness to melt' (J.).

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1706** in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). **1755** in JOHNSON; whence in later Dicts.

Liquescent (likwe·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *liquescent-em*, pr. pple. of *liquescĕre* to become liquid: see -ESCENT.] That is in process of becoming liquid; apt to become liquid.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Liquescent*, melting, consuming. **1758** REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 23 They .. attract the moisture of the air, and are thereby melted into a liquor. These may be called *Liquescent Salts.* **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 486 The spinal marrow .. was found disorganised and liquescent.

transf. *a* **1849** POE *Ulalume* Poems (1859) 69 At the end of our path a liquescent and nebulous lustre was born **1867** BAILEY *Universal Hymn* 16 Globelets of liquescent flame.

b. Of a sound: Tending to a 'liquid' pronunciation.

1755 JOHNSON s.v. *Malign*, The *g* is mute or liquescent.

Hence † **Lique·scentness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Liquescentness*, aptness to melt.

† **Lique·scible,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *liquescĕre* to become liquid: see -IBLE.] Liquefiable.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 264 The best [scammony] is nitid, splendic, clear like gum..easily liquescible.

‖ **Liqueur** likœr; often likiū·ər), *sb.* [F.; — LIQUOR *sb.*]

1. A strong alcoholic liquor sweetened and flavoured with aromatic substances.

1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 316 He .. Try'd all *hors-d'œuvres*, all *liqueurs* defin'd, Judicious drank, and greatly-daring din'd. *c* **1750** SHENSTONE *To the Virtuosi* v, 'Tis you..Know what conserves they chuse to eat And what liqueurs to tipple. **1768** BOSWELL *Corsica* (ed. 2 280 At dinner we had..different sorts of wine and a liqueur. **1804** T. TROTTER *Drunkenness* v. (1884) 176 The liqueur called Noyau. **1815** *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 122 Cafes, where coffee and liqueurs are taken. **1871** LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 169 Manufacturers of exquisite liqueurs. **1882** *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 686/2 Bitters form a class of liqueurs by themselves.

b. A mixture (consisting of sugar and certain wines, or sugar and alcohol) used to sweeten and flavour champagne.

1872 THUDICHUM & DUPRÉ *Treat. Wine* 465.

2. = *liqueur-glass.* In some recent Dicts.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *liqueur manufacturer, merchant*; **liqueur brandy,** a brandy of special bouquet, which is consumed in small quantities as a liqueur; **liqueur-frame,** a frame for holding liqueur bottles; **liqueur-glass,** a very small drinking glass used for liqueurs; **liqueur-man,** one who adds the liqueur in the process of champagne-making; **liqueur-stand** = *liqueur-frame*. **liqueur-wine** [= F. *vin de liqueur*], one of the strong and delicate-flavoured wines that have the character of liqueurs.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 686/2 Wines and spirits remarkable for their amount of bouquet, such as tokay and *liqueur brandy, &c. **1875** JAS. GRANT *One of the* '600' iv, Binns appeared .. followed by a servant bearing *liqueur-frames, filled with 'mountain dew'. **1859** LANG *Wand. India* 18 Two *liqueur glasses. **1872** THUDICHUM & DUPRÉ *Treat. Wine* 468 The liqueur is kept in the atelier in a large can attached to a machine which is under the guidance of the *liqueur-man. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Liqueur manufacturer.* **1800** *Ann. Reg.* 441 An Italian *liqueur merchant. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Liqueur stand.* **1872** THUDICHUM & DUPRÉ *Treat. Wine* 515 *Liqueur Wines.

Liqueu·r, *v.* [f. LIQUEUR *sb.*] *trans.* To flavour (champagne) with a liqueur.

1872 THUDICHUM & DUPRÉ *Treat. Wine* 467 The operation of liqueuring. *Ibid.* 469 It sometimes happens, however, that .. the wine which has been disgorged or liqueured undergoes a slight second fermentation. **1876** M. COLLINS *Blacksmith & Scholar* I. ix. 243 The liqueured champagnes for which we give as many shillings as it cost pence.

Liquible, variant of LIQUABLE *Obs.*

Liquid (li·kwid), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 **liquyd,** 5-6 **li-, lyquide, -yde,** (5 **lyquet,** 6-7 **liqued**), 6- **liquid.** [a. OF. *liquide*, ad. L. *liquid-us*, f. *liquēre* to be liquid, cogn. with *liquāre* LIQUATE *v.*, *liquī* to be liquid, *liquor* LIQUOR.]

A. *adj.*

I. 1. Said of a material substance in that condition (familiar as the normal condition of water, oil, alcohol, etc.) in which its particles move freely over each other (so that its masses have no determinate shape), but do not tend to separate as do those of a gas; not solid nor gaseous. Hence, composed of a substance in this condition.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xliv. 30 Alle liquyd [1388 moist] sacrifices, or fleetynge, as oyle, and hony, and syche. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 203 Fleuma vitreum was liquide fleuma, & wip cooldnes it is congilid. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 373 Rosyn, grece, and other lyquet & brynyng stuffe. **1544** PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) Oiv b, Another devine medecine, in a liquide-fourme. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II.

29 Rosin of y' larche tre .. is moyster or more liqued. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 6 Which feedes each living plant with liquid sap. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 211 Decking with liquid pearle, the bladed grasse. 1604 — *Oth.* V. ii. 280 Whip me ye Diuels .. Wash me in steepe-downe gulfes of Liquid fire. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 202 Windes doe not blowe so much vpon the solid earth, as vpon the liquid sea. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 229 If it were Land that ever burn'd With solid, as the Lake with liquid fire. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 601 Down from his Head the liquid Odours ran. 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* cvi. P 4 The whole is liquid laudanum to my spirits. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 113 Add a very small quantity of water, in order that the mixture may form a paste somewhat liquid. 1849 R. V. DIXON *Heat* I. 21 Liquid thermometers, may be applied to measure temperatures considerably above those at which the liquid filling them boils in the open air. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xi. 1 With the taste of Nectar and colour of liquid gold.

b. In poetical and rhetorical lang. often used for: Watery.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 40 And anon behold The strong ribb'd Barke through liquid Mountaines cut. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 559, I will returne againe to my liquid iourney betwixt Mentz and Franckford vpon the river Mænus. 1657 BP. H. KING *Poems* (1843) III. xiii. 103 All the Ship-wracks, and the liquid graves. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 58 Meanwhile our vessels plough the liquid plain. 1819 WORDSW. *Waggoner* Concl. 36 While Grasmere smoothed her liquid plain The moving image to detain. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Voy. Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 11 The good ship.. gliding through liquid leagues. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* (1884) 82 It [the strawberry] is the product of liquid May touched by the June sun.

c. *occas.* Of the eyes: Filled with tears.

1598 ROWLANDS *Betray. Christ* 57 Her liquid eies stroue each t'exceed the other, .. by teares her woe appeares. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* iii. 36 Poems, over which fair eyes had grown full and liquid.

II. In various *transf.* and *fig.* senses.

2. Of light, fire, the air: Clear, transparent, bright (like pure water). [Cf. L. *liquidus* in poetry.]

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 49 And with her pineons cleaves the liquid firmament. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. (1712) 41 Though the Earth move floating in the liquid Heavens. 1688 PRIOR *Exodus* III. v, Why does he [the Sun] wake the correspondent Moon, And fill her willing Lamp with liquid Light? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 378 They That wing the liquid Air, or swim the Sea. 1742 GRAY *Ode on Spring* iii, The insect youth are on the wing, Eager to .. float amid the liquid noon. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 7 ; The liquid lustre of her fine blue eye. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xiii. (1879) 163 The dark hazel eyes shone with a more liquid lustre. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 May 6/2 A youthful forehead and a pair of liquid eyes.

3. Of sounds: Flowing, pure and clear in tone; free from harshness or discord. Also in *Phonetics*, Of the nature of a 'liquid' (see B. 2).

a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* (1640) 47 It [R] is sounded firme in the beginning of the words, and more liquid in the middle, and ends: as in *rarer, riper.* 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple*, etc. 105 Bathing in streames of liquid melodie. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded., The many Liquid consonants are plac'd so Artfully, that they give a pleasing sound to the Words. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 31 Lull with Amelia's liquid name the Nine. 1752 HUME *Ess.* xxi. Wks. 1854 III. 229 The Italian is the most liquid, smooth, and effeminate language that can possibly be imagined. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi. (1824) 586 The liquid cadence, as it trembled and sank away, seemed to tell the dejection of no vulgar feelings. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 404 Make liquid treble of that bassoon my throat. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. i. 149 Tones which are alike in pitch .. are distinguishable by their .. ringing or their liquid character. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* (1884) 86 The liquid and gurgling notes of the bobolink. 1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* § 21 But those 'vowellike' or 'liquid' voiced consonants which are unaccompanied by buzz are often also syllabic.

† **4.** Of proofs, exposition, etc.: Clear, evident, manifest. *Obs.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 17 With vs it is euident and liquid enough. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 3. (1622) 219 But vnto those that be learned, it is cleare enough and liquid. 1620 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 519 You had suspended your Judgement till more liquid proofs. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* cxxx. (1659) 236 My most liquid discoveries, as I thought, of undoubted truths, have so oft been confuted. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινὴ xxii. 222 S. Augustine impressed himself especially to fight against [the Donatists], as is liquid through the whole torrent of his writings. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 462 This is the clear and liquid reason why [etc.]. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* [305], I have robbed my self of liquid Proof by my own Act.

b. Of an account or a debt: Undisputed. Now only in *Scots Law*, said of a debt that has been ascertained and constituted against the debtor, either by a written obligation, or by the decree of a court.

1660 HOWELL *Dict.* s.v., To make accounts liquid, or cleer, *liquider, arrester les comptes.* 1681 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* To Rdr., A Debt of One hundred thousand Pieces of Eight, which his Catholic Majesty owed unto my Father: The Demand was unquestionable, for the Account was liquid, and clearly stated by the Councel of the Exchequer. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 120 To Discount .. is good and sufficient payment, if it be of a due and liqued Debt. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 135 Nor does it admit of any delay tho' the Debt be entirely Liquid. 1731 Liquid sum [see LIQUIDATION 1]. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 253 Inhibition may proceed .. upon a liquid obligation. 1884 SIR R. COLLIER in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 581/2 A claim by way of compensation is admissible when it is for a demand which is termed liquid.

5. Not fixed or stable. Of movement: Facile, unconstrained.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 165 The liquid or convertible state in which we find the designations of office in the New Testament. 1867 DEUTSCH *Rem.* (1874) 13 The liquid nature, so to speak, of its technical terms. They mean anything and everything. 1877 PAUER *Pianoforte Playing* 16 The task of rendering the five fingers of each hand fluent, or, as we may say, liquid.

6. Of assets, securities, etc.: Capable of being promptly converted into cash.

1879 *Daily News* 26 May, Liquid Securities, or in other words, those easily convertible into cash when necessity arises. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 7/2 A company with sufficient capital to take over the bank's liquid assets.

7. *Comb.*: **liquid-solid** *a.* (see quot.).

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiii. § 100 (1875) 292 A liquid-solid aggregate, or, as we commonly call it, a plastic aggregate, will admit of internal redistribution with comparative facility.

B. *sb.*

1. A liquid substance (see A. 1). In *pl.* often = *liquid food.*

Liquids and *gases* are classed together as *fluids*: see FLUID.

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 31 Be it thy Choice .. To sit beneath her leafy Canopy, Quaffing rich Liquids. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 4 Juice includes both substance and liquid. 1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XXII. 88 E'er his lips essay'd The moistening liquid. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 125 He refused to swallow liquids. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 161 Steam when in contact with the liquid from which it is formed. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 36 Thirst, or a desire for liquids. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* vi. 58 The liquid of the bath must be thin. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 320 We shall designate a mass which is absolutely incompressible, and absolutely devoid of resistance to change of shape, by the simple appellation of a liquid. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. iii. 157 Popping corks and gurgling liquids.

b. *Dutch liquid*: see DUTCH *a.* 3 b.

2. *Phonetics.* A name applied to the sounds denoted by the letters *l, m, n, r*, or (by some writers) only to those denoted by *l* and *r*.

The name (L. *liquidæ*, sc. *litteræ*) is a literal translation of the Gr. ὑγρά (sc. στοιχεῖα) applied to λ, μ, ν, ρ, on account of their flowing and easy sound as compared with other consonants, or perh. as having an indeterminate or unstable character between consonant and vowel (cf. the application of ὑγρός to a vowel of variable quantity; also the term ἡμίφωνα 'semi-vowels', applied to the 'liquids' and σ). A somewhat analogous term is the F. *mouillé* lit. 'wet', used to denote the palatalized pronunciation of *l* and some other consonants.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 23 Theyr consonantes be devyded in to mutes & liquides or semivocalles. 1611 FLORIO, *Liquide*, liquids, as L. M. N. R. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* (1640) 47 It [L] melteth in the sounding, and is therefore called a liquid, the tongue striking the root of the palate gently. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 163 P 7 There is scarce a Consonant in it; I took care to make it run upon Liquids. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 P 3 By tempering the mute consonants with liquids and semi-vowels. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xliv, With syllables which breathe of the sweet South, And gentle liquids gliding all so pat in.

3. *Comb.*: † **liquid vessel**, receptacles for liquids.

1649 *New Haven Col. Rec.* (1857) I. 458 The wormes would eat it [timber] so as it would be vnserviceable for making of liquid vessell.

Hence **Li·quidless** *a.*, without liquid.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 397 Coleridge's patent inkstand stood liquidless as a sand-bottle.

Liquidambar (likwidæ·mbăı). Also **liquid amber.** [a. mod.L. *liquidambar* (in Renou 1615), app. irreg. f. L. *liquid-us* LIQUID + med.L. *ambar* AMBER.]

1. A resinous gum which exudes from the bark of the tree *Liquidambar styraciflua.* Called also *copalm balsam.*

1598 FLORIO, *Liquidambro*, liquid amber. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Liquid Amber.* A sweete Rosin brought from the West Indies, comfortable to the braine. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* IV. II. ix. 673 Liquid Amber is a certain oleous Rosine .. called from its suaveolence, Liquid Amber, or Oyl of Amber [*orig.* Liquidambar dictum, .. quasi ambarum liquidum]. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Amber*, Liquid Amber, is a kind of native balsam, or resin, like turpentine; of a pleasant smell, somewhat like ambergris.

2. *Bot.* A genus of trees, N.O. *Hamamelideæ*, consisting of two species, *L. orientalis* of Asia Minor (which yields the balsam known as liquid storax), and *L. styraciflua*, the Sweet-gum Tree of N. America; a tree of this genus.

1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1854) 2 The rich foliage of the liquid-amber tree. 1846 W. D. COOLEY *Maritime & Inl. Discov.* III. v. xviii. 273 The eastern slope of the Cordilleras of Mexico, covered with thick forests of liquidambar. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* No. 412. 652 Some young Liquidambars. 1884 E. EGGLESTON in *Century Mag.* Jan. 446/2 Carts with truck wheels sawed from the liquid-amber or sweet-gum tree.

Liquidate (li·kwidēıt), *ppl. a. Law. rare.* Also 7 *Sc.* **liquidat.** [ad. late L. *liquidāt-us*, pa. pple. of *liquidāre*, f. *liquidus* liquid, clear.] Ascertained and fixed in amount. (Cf. LIQUID *a.* 4 b.)

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 77 The Judge sal take ane pledge fra the defender .. to pay the debt, with the skaiths taxat and liquidat in the persewers clame, to the persewer, within space of fiftene dayes. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 Sched. (FF) No. 1 With a Fifth Part more of the Interest due at each Term of liquidate Penalty.

Liquidate (li·kwidēıt), *v.* Also 7 **liquidat.** [f. late L. *liquidāt-*, ppl. stem of *liquidāre*, f. *liquidus* LIQUID. Cf. F. *liquider*, Sp. *liquidar*, It. *liquidare* (in sense 4).]

† **1.** *trans.* To make clear or plain (something obscure or confused); to render unambiguous; to settle (differences, disputes). *Obs.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 19 There he discours'd with that depth of Learning, yet liquidating that depth with such facility of opening it. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 382 He liquidates many Points. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* I. ii. 43 A senseless jumble, soon liquidated by a more egregious act of folly. 1765 — *Otranto* iii. (1798) 49 Ere we liquidate our differences by the sword. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P. Addison* Wks. III. 58 There were these words, 'Britons, arise!' .. Addison was frighted, lest he should be thought a promoter of insurrection, and the line was liquidated to 'Britons, attend.' 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* iii. § 10 In what other respects our ideas of them [pains and pleasures] may be liquidated will be considered in another place.

b. To clear away, resolve (objections). *rare.*

1620 SIR R. NAUNTON in *Fortesc. Papers* 114 He may liquidat all scruples when he shall come to the Spanish Court. 1865 F. H. LAING in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. I. (1865) 202 The same principle of a long preparation liquidates many other objections of the same character.

† **2.** To determine and apportion by agreement or by litigation; to reduce to order, set out clearly (accounts). *Obs.*

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 41 Ane Baron, in his awin court, may liquidate the prices of his fermis, auchtand to him be his tenentis. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 22 [He] could cleare you any account, could liquidate and divide it to an haire. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 45 This pension was to be liquidated into an equal share with us. 1755 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1856) X. 366 A committee with full power .. to examine, liquidate, adjust, settle, and give needful orders for the payment of the several accounts. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 41 The commander .. will be able to liquidate the amount of his nett wages. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 14 An account of goods not delivered or accepted as a payment nor liquidated between the parties ought not to be accepted as a payment in paper. 1798 BAY *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 114 Agreed to pay the debt on its being liquidated.

fig. 1759 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 27 Feb. (1892) III. 1248 If our epistolary accounts were fairly liquidated, I believe you would be brought in considerably debtor.

3. To clear off, pay (a debt). Also *absol.* in *U.S. slang.*

1755 JOHNSON, *Liquidate*, to clear away; to lessen debts. 1785 LD. MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* II. 122 The King desired the Prince of Wales to send in an Exact Statement of his debts, giving him to understand he would liquidate them. 1786 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 6 As the debt arose during the circulation of paper, it may probably be more easily liquidated by the scale than in any other way. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 110 Charles .. had not wherewith to liquidate the arrears of his victorious army in Italy. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* IV. 135 No effort should be spared to liquidate the National Debt. 1835 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xviii, When I liquidate for my dinner, I like to get about the best that's goin. 1849 GROTE *Hist. Greece* II. lxxi. (1862) VI. 333 The pay which he had offered was never liquidated. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iv. (1876) 6 In the vast majority of instances no money is used to liquidate debts on either side.

4. *Law* and *Comm.* **a.** *trans.* To ascertain and set out clearly the liabilities of (a company or firm) and to arrange the apportioning of the assets; to 'wind up'. **b.** *intr.* To go into liquidation.

1870 *Standard* 16 Nov., A proposal to liquidate by arrangement was resolved upon by the creditors. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 4/7 It has been decided to liquidate the Exchange Bank. 1884 *Law Times* 13 Dec. 119/1 The debtor liquidated and a trustee was appointed.

5. *trans.* To liquefy, melt. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Liquidate*, to make moist, to clear. 1862 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* X. 324/2 The heat of the ship's hold being sufficient to partially liquidate its [*sc.* rubber] substance.

b. *fig.* To dissipate, waste.

1702 DE FOE *Reform. Manners* Misc. 91 These [*sc.* drunkards] liquidate their Wealth, and covet to be poor.

6. To make (a sound) less harsh or grating.

In some mod. Dicts.

Hence **Li·quidated** *ppl. a.*, **Li·quidating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Liquidated*, made moist or clear; also spoken of Bills made current or payable; pay'd off, cleared. 1749 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1876) IX. 453 That he press forward the liquidating, settling and obtaining final payment for the accounts. 1798 BAY *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 16 Liquidated accounts. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* I. iv. (1866) I. 181 Debts in the legal sense, that is, liquidated and ascertained amounts. 1891 *Daily News* 15 Jan. 2/2 A substantial surplus will remain for division among the partners of the liquidated firm. 1895 *Ibid.* 8 May 8/7 Wheat .. declined under the combined control of lower cables, further rains in the West, and active liquidating. 1899 *Ibid.* 2 Feb. 4/7 Liquidating or abortive companies.

Liquidation (likwidē·ıʃən). [n. of action f. late L. *liquidāre* to LIQUIDATE. Cf. F. *liquidation.*]

1. *Law.* The action or process of ascertaining and apportioning the amounts of a debt, etc.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 41 Liquidation of prices of fermis. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Liquidation*, an ascertainment of some dubious or disputable sum; or of the respective pretensions which 2 persons may have to the same liquid or clear sum. 1737 *Ibid.*, *Liquidation* [in trade] the order and method which a trader endeavours to establish in his affairs.

2. The clearing off or settling (of a debt).

1786 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 6 How far a liquidation by the scale will be equitable or just, in your estimation,

I cannot say. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 226 The national debt, for the liquidation of which there is the one exhaustless fund. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* III. 272 It shall be applied to the liquidation of his debt to the Company. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ix. 382 His property was confiscated to the state in liquidation of the fine. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* vi. 127 The liquidation of Debt is a national duty.

3. The action or process of winding up the affairs of a company, etc.; the state or condition of being wound up; *esp.* in phr. *to go into liquidation.*

1869 *Echo* 23 Mar., The .. Company (limited) has passed into voluntary liquidation. 1873 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 3/2 The notifications .. for the liquidation of ecclesiastical property in Rome number more than 60. 1874 MRS. RIDDELL *Mortomley* II. viii. 99 If his own brother had gone into liquidation. 1879 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 5/5 A petition for liquidation in bankruptcy. 1880 *Ibid.* 28 Oct., The vast majority of defaulters have their affairs arranged in liquidation.

Liquidator (li·kwidē·tər). [f. LIQUIDATE *v.* + -OR. Cf. F. *liquidateur.*] A person appointed to conduct the winding-up of a company.

1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xxii. 170 All executors and administrators, liquidators under the Joint Stock Companies Act. 1870 *Daily News* 23 Apr., The official liquidator..had done all that he could to get in and administer the assets of the company.

b. *Liquidators of vessels* (U. S.): a class of officers of the New York custom-house.

1884 R. WHEATLEY in *Harper's Mag.* June 58/1.

Hence **Li·quidatorship,** the office of liquidator.

1869 *Daily News* 5 Nov., That .. the official liquidator should be allowed to retire from the provisional liquidatorship.

Liquidity (likwi·dĭti). [ad. L. *liquiditāt-em,* f. *liquidus* LIQUID *a.*: see -ITY. Cf. F. *liquidité.*] The quality or condition of being liquid.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 183 They..doe..by reason of their liquiditie, very fitly prepare the way for other meats. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 83 Air and Water, for their thinness and liquidity, are very like one another. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 82 Passing from a state of liquidity into a state of solidity. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 398 Lavas owe their liquidity to melted bitumen and sulphur. 1813–21 BENTHAM *Ontology* Wks. 1843 VIII. 200 Of such of them as are in a state of fluidity, liquidity and gaseosity included. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 29 Heavy rain fell, .. but it came from a region high above that of liquidity. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 40 This amount of heat which is necessary to keep the water in the liquid form..is..termed the heat of liquidity. 1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* I. ii. 33 Eyes..with..more than a touch of hardness in the midst of their liquidity.

† b. Rarefied condition; subtlety. *Obs.*

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* vi. 28 The spirits, for their liquidity, are more uncapable than the fluid Medium, which is the conveyer of Sounds, to persevere in the continued repetition of vocal Ayres.

c. Of sound: Clearness or purity of tone.

1817 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 371 The wild Thrilling liquidity of dewy piping. 1819 P. MORRIS in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 309 The mind wandering abroad rejoices in joining itself with .. the soothing liquidity of rivers. 1821 *Examiner* 155/2 Sweet and indefinable liquidity of tone.

Liquidize (li·kwidəiz), *v.* [f. LIQUID *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make liquid, in various senses.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 72 The coffee-jug, which he at times applied to his lips, seemed to liquidize his imagination. 1840 *Ibid.* LIX. 204 It should be liquidized in a silver saucepan. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) X. 696 This also liquidizes..all broad vowels, when a corresponding termination has dropped. 1887 MARY LINSKILL *In Exchange for a Soul* III. iv. 113 The bells were ringing softly, the softer for the nearness of the water, which seems always to 'liquidise' the sound.

Liquidly (li·kwidli), *adv.* [f. LIQUID *a.* + -LY².]

1. In a liquid manner; after the manner of a liquid.

1652 SPARKE *Scintilla Altaris* (1663) 533 That dozen springs did liquidly record The twelve apostles. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* III. 523 A noble crystal, which .. is so liquidly transparent as to shew images truly through its softening medium. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. ix. 175 Tea, between black and green..; something with a body, although most liquidly refreshing.

† **2.** *fig.* Clearly, plainly (= L. *liquido*). *Obs.*

1620 DONNE *Serm.* lxxiv. 750 That sense which arises .. evidently, liquidly, and manifestly out of the Originall Text it selfe. 1657 W. BLOIS *Mod. Policies* F iv, It concerns Christians to be cautelous before swearing, to swear Liquidly, and to observe Conscionably. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή xv. 199 That the ancient Suspension was attended with such an interdict, appears liquidly enough by the second Councel of Arles. 1662 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 6) 283 Which they did..as liquidly, clearly and truly expound and paraphrase, as if [etc.].

Liquidness (li·kwidnĕs). [f. LIQUID *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being liquid, liquidity.

1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Lyquednesse, *moysteur.* 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 54 The myre, by reason of its liquidnesse, had soked it selfe quite thorow my cloathes. 1675 SIR E. SHERBURNE *Manilius* Pref. 11 The fluidity and Liquidness of the Heavens. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 119 They are mistaken in their Notion of Hardness and Liquidness. 1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 194 The bright river's gliding liquidness. 1839 *Tait's Mag.* VI. 584 With such quivering liquidness of tune, The Gondola draws nigh.

† **Liquidy,** *a.* *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. LIQUID *sb.* + -Y¹.] Of a liquid nature.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 78 (Add. MS.) A venemy Vlcus is, in whom habundeþ venym sotyl & liquydy [*v.r.* liquid].

Liquiform (li·kwifōəm), *a.* [Contracted ad. mod.L. type **liquidiformis,* f. *liquid-um* LIQUID *sb.*: see -FORM.] Having the form or appearance of a liquid. *Liquiform melanosis,* 'a name given by Dr. Carswell to the product of the disintegration of melanotic tumours which are sometimes found in serous cavities' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1805 T. WEAVER tr. *Werner's Treat. External Char. Fossils* 204 Native-Quicksilver, which is found in globules, and liquiform. 1833 CARSWELL *Pathol. Anat., Melanoma* 3 Liquiform Melanosis.

Liquirice, obs. form of LIQUORICE.

Liquor (li·kəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3 licur(e, 4 li-, lykour, 4–6 lycour(e, 4–7 licour(e, liquour(e, 5–6 lycor, 5–7 licor, (5 lycure, lycowr, liccore, 6 liquore, lyquor, liker, lickor, likcour, 7 liqor, liquer, licquor, lecker), 6- liquor. [a. OF. *licur, licour, likcur,* mod.F. *liqueur* (Pr. *licor, liquor,* Sp., Pg. *licor,* It. *liquore*), a. L. *liquor* (in Lucretius also *līquor*) liquidity (hence *concr.* a liquid, liquor), cogn. w. *liquāre, liquēre, līquī* (see LIQUATE, LIQUID). The later Eng. forms have been assimilated graphically to the L. word, without change of pronunciation.

The L. root **līqu-* is by some scholars thought to represent a pre-Latin **wliq-,* found also in Celtic (Irish *fliuch,* Welsh *gwlyb,* wet); but this is doubtful.]

† **1.** A liquid; matter in a liquid state; *occas.* in wider sense, a fluid. *Obs.* in general sense.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Hwo þet bere a deorewurðe licur, oðer a deorewurðe wete, as is bame, in a feble uetles. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21620 Þis cros was men þan wont to se, and it was tald. þat a licure þar-of ran. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 289 It [baptisme] be done anely in water, For nanothir licour is leuefull thartore. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 116/2 Vynegre, Oyle, and Hony and all other Lycours gaugeable. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 239 Wyth thre lyquores that ys with wepynge teares, wyth blody swette, and wyth blode. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* xxxii. Wks. 1876 41 Parte of theyr payne shall be in a pytte full of brennynge lycour. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. x. 234 Although it [quicksilver] be a liquid, yet is it more heavie then any other mettall. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 21 Yond same blacke cloud, .. bookes like a foule bumbard that would shed his licquor. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 59 Which Veins and Arteries [in the Louse] are so exceeding little, that both they and their Liquor are insensible. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 309 He [Prudentius] would have the Soul to be a very subtle Liquor.

¶ Used in the primary Latin sense: Liquid quality, liquidity. *Obs. rare.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 63 Your principall Agent..Which I teach you to knowe by signes fowre, By Colour, Odour, Sapor and Liquore.

b. In somewhat specialized uses: The liquid constituent of a secretion or the like; the liquid product of a chemical operation. Also in various phrases (often translating Lat. names of substances), as *liquor of flints = liquor silicum* (see 6); *liquor of the Hollanders* (see quot.); *liquor of Libavius,* bichloride of tin.

1565 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* I. 4, I heave not vpe my handes filled wth liquour of gowld, but wth water so muche prysed by Artaxerxes. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 150 If liquor of flints, siliceous potash, be poured into a solution of gold. 1808 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 93 The fuming muriate of tin, *the Liquor of Libavius,* is known to contain dry muriatic acid. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med* 303 Treat directly the morphia with diluted sulphuric acid and permit the liquor to crystallize. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 12 The chloride of olefiant gas, usually called Liquor of the Hollanders. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xv. (1889) 108 The retained menstrual fluid becomes denser, the liquor being mostly absorbed.

2. A liquid or a prepared solution used as a wash or bath, and in many processes in the industrial arts, e.g. in *Tanning,* the ooze or tan-water. *Iron, red, yellow liquor* (see quot. 1839).

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 37 The shoomaker liquoreth his leather, with waterish liquor, kitchen stuffe, and all kinde of baggage mingled togither. 1611 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 161 Paide for wodd and coles for the boylinge of the lecker to the same, xijd. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 292 The sole invention for dipping of cloth, hats, scarfes, &c. in a certain liquor that shal preserve them to keep out rain. 1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 14 My Liquor's being then so strong and oleous, that I durst not venture to liquor the Furniture. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 307/1 The hides are then put into a pit of strong liquor called ooze or wooze, prepared..by infusing ground bark in water. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 223 The pyrolignite of iron called iron liquor in this country, is the only mordant used in calico-printing for black, violet, puce, and brown colours. The acetate of alumina, prepared from pyrolignous acid, is much used by the calico-printers under the name of red or yellow liquor, being employed for these dyes. *Ibid.* 1209 Some finely clarified syrup, made from loaf sugar, called liquor by the refiners, is poured..upon the base of each cone. 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Field of Disease* 492 In the further process of finishing the snuff..there is what is called sifting 'the shorts', preparatory to adding the 'liquors', viz. salt and water to make weight, and scents to give perfume.

† b. *dial.* Grease or oil (for lubricating purposes). *Obs.* (Cf. LIQUOR *v.* 1.)

1559 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 90 Payd for lycor to lycor the chymes..jd. 1584 *Ibid.* 167 Item, for a pynte of goose liker, to liker the belles..iijd.

c. *Brewing.* Water.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. vi. 278 The Day before you intend to brew, you should boil a Copper of Liquor, (Water being an improper Term in a Brew-house). 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 22 The Liquor (for it is Six-pence Forfeit in the London Brew-house if the Word Water is named). 1880 *Times* 2 Oct. 6/1 'Liquor' is the word used, because in brewing it is considered a grave solecism to speak of 'water'.

3. Liquid for drinking; beverage, drink. Now almost exclusively *spec.,* a drink produced by fermentation or distillation. *Malt liquor,* liquor brewed from malt; ale, beer, porter, etc. *Spirituous liquor,* liquor produced by distillation; spirits. *Vinous liquor,* liquor made from grapes; wine.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13405 Drauc he neuer at sli licur. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3048 To mete hadde he no savour, To wyn, ne watyr, ne no lycour. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 6763 Na licour sal þai fynd to fele, þat þain threst mught sleke. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 315 This Maister [a Surgien and Phisicien] .. putte a liquour in hire mouth. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, For his chiefe socoure She toke to hym a vyoll with lycoure. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. iii. 10 In the whiche they caste wyne, mylke, and other Lycours. 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* x. (1870) 252 Water..of the whiche dyuers lycours or drynkes for mannes sustynaunce be made of [*sic*]. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* vi. 3 Neither shal he drinke any liquor of grapes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 445 Eve..thir flowing cups With pleasant liquors crown'd. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 33 They call it Coffee,..This Liquor is made of a Berry. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 36 A broad Face, from which drops his Proboscis or Trunk..; through its Hollow he sucks his Liquor. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., Sherbet..is the liquor they drink at meals. 1719 DEFOE *Crusoe* I. xiii. (1840) 227 There were some casks of liquor, whether wine or brandy I knew not. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 227 Beer, cyder, champaign, and other Huffy liquors. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 139 Persons afflicted with low spirits, .. find more benefit from the use of solid food and generous liquors. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 141 Fruits for the manufacture of fermented liquors. 1842 M. RUSSELL *Polynesia* iii. (1849) 120 Their own laws were strong enough to prevent the manufacture of spirituous liquors at home.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 53 Fruytfull and quycke by the lycour and sappe of charite and grace. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 16 My sonne Isaac by drynkyng the effectuall lickor of the gospel, shal stylll growe vp, vntill he become a perfite man. 1584 LODGE *Alarum* (1878) 44 They..are drunken with the lycour of her abominations. 1859 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* ii. (1879) 67 Awake, my Little ones, and fill the Cup Before Life's Liquor in its Cup be dry.

b. With reference to intoxicating effect. *Disguised with liquor* — DISGUISED *ppl. a.* 6. *In liquor*: in a state of intoxication. *To be (the worse for liquor*: to be overcome by drink.

a 1529 SKELTON *Bk. 3 Fools* Wks. 184; I. 262 Thou hast wylde lycoure, the whiche maketh all thy stomacke to be on a flambe. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 23 a, He is reputed..a boore that will not take his licour profoundly. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 229 Though the passion for liquor be more brutal and debasing. 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 260/2 He was in liquor. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 110 When he had slept off his liquor. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ix. (1876) 246 He..led her across, not observing that she was in liquor at the time. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Reminis. Gt. Mutiny* 153 He had never been the worse for liquor in his life.

c. *slang.* (Chiefly *U.S.*) A drink (of an intoxicating beverage). Also, *a liquor-up.*

1860 LEVER *One of them* xxii, If you chose to come in and take a liquor with me. 1872 *Echo* 23 Aug. Farmer), To have,. as the Americans would say, a liquor-up, at the hotel. 1882 *Punch* 29 Apr. 193/2 These 'nips' and 'pegs' and 'liquors'..at all hours of the day were unknown to us.

† d. Used for LIQUEUR. *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 259/2 Liquors of various sorts are compounded and distilled at Montpelier.

4. The water in which meat has been boiled; broth, sauce; the fat in which bacon, fish, or the like has been fried; the liquid contained in oysters.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 11 Þen take þe lycowr of þe bonys, an þe skyn, an þe brothe þat þe Capoun was sothyn ynne. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 303/1 Lycure, or brothe of fysche, and oþer lyke, *liquamen.* c 1450 *MS. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 65 Take and seþe verueyne, and betonye, and wermod .. & panne .. take þe same eybys. and grynde hem. and tempre hem wyþ þe same licour a 3eyne. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 382 Looke ye haue good mustarde þer-to [bravne] and good licoure. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlvii, Oft all the broth & licour fat Is spilt on thy gowne. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii. (1840) 30 He .. softened them with the liquor of the meat. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. (1767) 49 Take some of the oyster liquor [etc.]. *Ibid.* 59 Let them grow cold in their own liquor before you serve them up. *Ibid.* vi. 125 When you boil a leg of pork or a good piece of beef, save the liquor. .. Then put in the pork or beef liquor. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 77 Add a little anchovy liquor. *Ibid.* 115 A few oysters with their liquor. 1896 *Warwickshr. Gloss.*, *Liquor,* gravy, the grease of fried bacon, &c.

5. The liquid produced by infusion (in testing the quality of a tea). *In liquor,* in the state of an infusion.

1870 E. MONEY *Cultiv. & Manuf. Tea* (1878) 111 They judge from three things, first, the Tea; secondly, the liquor; thirdly, the out-turn. .. *The Liquor.*—In taste this should be strong, rasping, and pungent. *Ibid.* 136 Its [*sc.* Flowery Pekoe's] strength in liquor is very great. 1882 *Tea Cycl.* 224/1 Poor teas of weak liquor.

‖ **6.** The Latin word, pronounced ləi·kwɒɪ and li·kwɒɪ, is used (*a*) in *Pharmacy* and *Med.* in the names of various solutions of medicinal substances in water, as *liquor ammoniæ,* strong solution of ammonia (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889); *liquor potassæ,* an aqueous solution of hydrate of potash; *liquor*

silicum, 'a compound of silex and salt of tartar, discovered by Van Helmont in 1640, which becomes liquid in a damp moisture' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). (*b*) in *Physiol.*, as *liquor amnii*, the fluid contained in the sac of the amnion; *liquor sanguinis*, the blood-plasma.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 51 He melted the white sand of Freyenwalde with four times its weight of salt of tartar, and formed a *liquor silicum*. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 220 The fluid matter contained within the nucleus is called the *liquor amnios* [sic]. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 360 The liquor amnii at the sixth month was turbid. 1857 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 184, I dissolved a portion of this concretion in liquor potassæ. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 14 Liquor sanguinis consists of a watery solution of certain inorganic salts.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *liquor-cistern*, *-dealer*, *-gage*, *glass*, *-saloon*, *-seller*, *-shop*, *-store*, *-tent*, *traffic*, *vessel*; *liquor-fired*, *-seasoned* adjs. Also † **liquor-back**, a kind of vat used in brewing; **liquor-pump**, 'a portable pump for emptying casks, etc.' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); also in *Sugar-Manuf.* (see quot.); **liquor-thief**, a tube which is let down through the bung-hole of a cask in sampling spirits (Knight).

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 102 Cisterns, Scuppers, *Liquor-Backs. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 765 The cock..above is left open to maintain a communication with the *liquor cistern [in tanning]. 1859 H. W. BEECHER *Life Thoughts* Ser. II. 70, I can imagine how a *liquor-dealer would feel to own his conversion. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 138 Her *liquor-fired face. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Liquor-gage. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* ix, A bottle of..brandy, and a *liquor glass. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1196 In Demerara.. it is usual to attach to the [sugar] mill a *liquor-pump. In action, the liquor from the gutter of the mill-bed runs into the cistern of the pump, and is raised.. to the gutter which leads to the clarifier or coppers. 1874 D MACRAE *Americans at Home* xl. 320 In 'liquor-saloons and gambling-houses. 1884 *Mag. of Art* Mar. 215/2 Some ..getting *liquor-seasoned as they grow older. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xiii. (Rtldg.) 15 A *Liquor-shop. 1815 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 46 Mr. Henry Beer's *liquor-store. 1889 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr.* i, The licensed *liquor-tent. 1901 *19th Cent.* Oct. 538 The illicit *liquor-traffic had been absolutely stopped. 1608 R. NORTON tr. *Stevin's Disme* D iij, Of Gaudging, and the measures of all *Liquor vessels.

Hence **Li·quordom** *nonce-wd.*

1892 FARRAR in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 545 In the sense in which it is incessantly used by the defenders of liquordom.

Liquor (li·kəɹ), *v.* [f. LIQUOR *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cover or smear with a liquor; *esp.* to lubricate with grease or oil. *Obs.* exc. as *nonce-use* in *to liquor over.*

1573 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margaret, Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 19 Paid for netesfoot oil to liquor the belles..2d. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 46 He liquored the earth wyth hys bloude. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 117 Cart-Wheeles squeak not when they are liquored. 1655 BAXTER *Quaker's Catech.* 22 If I had your Spirit to liquor my tongue, I should .. preach the people out of the place. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 388 Witches liquor their Staves and fly through the Air. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) I. 149 That which he fansy'd to be Blood, was only..the Oil of the Lamp that had liquor'd his Hair and Face. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 348 Greasing, or Liquoring the Hoofs with Hog's Lard. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Liquor*, to oil, or anoint. *Glouc.* 1864 *Gd. Words* 805/2 Great knobs of buds on a horse-chestnut .. liquored over with an oily exudation.

2. *esp.* To dress (leather, boots or shoes) with oil or grease.

1502 [see LIQUORING *vbl. sb.*]. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. v. 100 They would melt mee out of my fat drop by drop, and liquor Fishermens boots with me. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 527 The fat of Swine is very precious to liquor shooes and boots therewithal. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxiv. § 31 (1689) 202 Let the Currier very well Liquor them with following Liquor. 1776 ANSTEY *Election Ball* 29 Polish his Stirrups and liquor his Boots. 1830 G. COLMAN *Br. Grius, Random Records* (1872) 471 [He] liquored his boots, rubbed down his Highland pony [etc.].

b. *slang*, in phr. *To liquor* (a person's) *boots*: (*a*) to cuckold (him); (*b*) (see quot. 1785).

1702 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1720) II. 305 Believing for some Reasons he had an underhand Design of liquoring his boots for him. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., *To liquor one's boots*, to drink before a journey, among Roman Catholicks to administer the extreme unction.

† c. *slang.* To thrash, beat; *esp.* in phr. *to liquor* (a person's) *hide. Obs.*

a 1689 *R. Hood & Little John* viii. in Child *Ballads* III. 134/2 I'll liquor thy hide, If thou offerst to touch the string. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 101 I'll liquor your Hide.

† **3.** *Cookery.* To cover (pie-crust) with a prepared liquor; to glaze. *Obs.*

a 1704 *Compl. Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 72 Liquor it [a pie] with Claret, Butter, and stript Time. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* II. xlviii. 82 Two pies, one of dormice liquored with syrup of white poppies.

4. In various industrial arts: To steep in or soak with a liquor; to steep (malt) in water; to clear (sugar-loaves) by pouring over them a 'liquor' of fine syrup.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 99 While the Malt lies liquored in the Mash-vat. 1833 URE *Rep. Sugar Refining* 3 in *Parl. Papers* XXXIII. 553, I regret that circumstances did not permit me to adopt as my general practice the clearing the loaves with fine syrup, called liquoring, instead of using clay pap. 1851 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* III. 155 The [tobacco] leaves intended for the production of snuff are sorted and liquored. 1874, 1893 [see LIQUORING *vbl. sb.*].

b. *transf.* To adulterate (spirits) with water.

1894 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 6/6 They will be obliged to 'liquor' their spirits—that is to say, they will dilute them with water.

5. To supply with liquor to drink; to ply with liquor. Also *to liquor up.* Now *slang.*

c 1560 *Misogonus* I. iv. 19 (Brandl *Quellen* 434), I thinke, heis at Alhouse, a likeringe ones brayne. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 115 The blynde man, who weening to powre drinke into hys dyshe, powreth it into ye riuer which hath no neede to bee liquored. *c* 1600 *Timon* III. iv, If that your throates are dry, I'le liquour them. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* I. xvii. 118 If wee licker them throughly with strong Beere. 1662 *Rump* I. 336 Unlesse the Brewer doth liquor him home. 1709 E. WARD *Secret Hist. of Clubs* 321 There are several of these Flat-Cap Societies of Female Tatlers, who, as soon as their Business is over, liquor their Weather-beaten Hides at the Taverns adjacent to the Markets which they use. [Cf. 2 c.] 1710 — *Brit. Hudibras* 5 Some liquor'd well with Foggy Ale. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 294 'Call him in', roared Sir Harry, 'and let's liquor him'. 1890 *Boy's Own Paper* 11 Jan. 227/3 I've been liquored up and stroked down till I feel about as shaky as our friend Hugh there.

6. *intr.* (*slang.*) To drink alcoholic liquor. Also *to liquor up.*

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 239 It's a bargain then,..come let's liquor on it. 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. xii. 81 The old man called her Mary. 'No, Dad,..it must be Margaret'. 'No! Mary...Besides, that's a Bible name, and we can't liquor up on Margaret'. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* June 146 They..liquored at the bar, and played the mysterious game 'euchre'. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. xi. 259 'Will you liquor with me?' he said.

Hence **Li·quored** *ppl. a.*; **Li·quoring** *vbl. sb.* Also **Li·quorer.**

1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 37 A barrell of greese..for the licoryng of the Quenes borehydes. 1611 COTGR., *Surpoinct*, .. an oylie grease scummed from peeces of lichored leather. 1667 LACY *Sauny Scot* IV. (1698) 26 O' my Saul, Sawndy wou'd be Hang'd gin I sud bestow an aw'd Liquor'd Bute. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* II. 460 Og from a treason-tavern rolling home, Round as a globe, and liquored every chink. 1851 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* III. 156 The liquored leaves [of tobacco] are tied up in bundles. 1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-pr.* iv. 47 By this alternate steaming and liquoring, the goods are much more thoroughly cleansed than [etc.]. 1885 A. EDGAR *Old Ch. Life Scot.* 326 These sobered liquorers. 1893 C. BOOTH *Life & Labour Lond.* IV. 224 The class of operatives [of a cigar factory] known as 'liquorers' and 'strippers'. *Ibid.*, 'Liquoring' is the preliminary process to which the [tobacco] leaf is subjected, and consists in sprinkling it with pure water by means of a spray [etc.]. 1896 G. M. STISTED *Life Sir R. F. Burton* xi. 267 A stroll .. enlivened by an occasional liquoring up with a new acquaintance.

Liquoras, obs. form of LIQUORICE.

Liquorice, licorice (li·kŏris). Forms: 3 **licoriz**, 3–5 **licorys, lycorys**, 4–5 **lycorice, -yce**, 5 **lycuryce**, 5 6 **li-, lycores(se**, 5–7 **li-, lycoris e**, (6 **-yse, -yze, -isse**), 6 **likorice, lykorise, lickorise, licquoris, liquerise, lyqueryce, -esse, li-, lycouresse, lycuresse, lykeres, liquoras**, 6–7 **li-, lycoras, liquoris**, 7 **lichoras, licorish, liquirice, liqueres, lykyrrhize, licourice**, 7–8 **liquorish**, 9 *dial.* lickerish, 6- licorice, 7- liquorice. [a. AF. *lycorys*, OF. **licorice*, early mod.F. *liquerice* (Cotgr.), ad. late L. *liquiritia* (whence It. *liquirizia, legorizia*, MHG. *lakeritze*, mod.G. *lakritze*, Du. *lakk(e)ris*, Da., Sw. *lakrits*), corruptly a. Gr. γλυκύρριζα (latinized *glycyrrhiza* by Pliny), f. γλυκύς sweet + ῥίζα root. The Rom. langs. in general have metathetic forms of the late L. word: OF. *recolisse, regolisse*, etc. (mod.F. *réglisse*), Pr. *regalicia*, Sp. *regaliz(a*, Pg. *regaliz, regalice*, It. *regolizia*.]

1. The rhizome (also called *liquorice-root*) of the plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra.* Also, a preparation (used medicinally and as a sweetmeat) made from the evaporated juice of this rhizome, and commonly sold in black cylindrical sticks; also called *extract of liquorice, stick* or *Spanish liquorice, Spanish juice. Italian liquorice*: a similar product obtained from *Glycyrrhiza echinata.*

c 1205 LAY. 17745 And gingiuere & licoriz he hom lefliche ȝef. 13.. *K. Alis.* 428 His love is al so swete, y-wis, So ever is mylk or licoris! *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 Such licoris mai leche from lyve to lone, Such suere mon secheth that saveth men sone. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 160 Commodytés..commynge out of Spayne,..Bene fygues And lycorys, Syvyle oyle, and grayne. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 39 b, Lycuresse is good for the voyce. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxii. (1870) 287 Lyqueryce .. doth loose fleume. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 356 Cheese made of Mares or Asses milk, and Licorice. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* I. i, Carry him this sticke of Licoras, tell him his Mistresse sent it him, and bid him bite a peece, 'twill open his pipes the better, say. 1613 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1870) II. 396 Ilk gritt ball of brissell annetseides and liqueres. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 487 A Lambitive that consists of the Syrups of Lykyrrhize, violets [etc.]. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2000/4 The Juyce of Liquorice of Blois .. is sold at the two Pestles and Mortars in St. Martins Lane near Charing-Cross. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 35 Use Water wherein sliced Liquorice is steeped. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xii. 77 Their poison .. has a great deal of resemblance with Spanish liquorice. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* viii, Don't eat the stick-liquorice. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* vi, I cough sometimes in the winter-weather, and father gives me lickerish. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. i. 109 He bath a yellow beard...Like a carrot's,..and English carrot's better than Spanish licorice.

fig. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 164 O the sugar candy of the delicate bagpipe there: and o the licorise of the diuine dulcimers there.

2. The leguminous plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, the dried rhizome of which is the liquorice of commerce. Applied also to other species, esp. *G. echinata.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 40 Glycyrrhiza called in latin *Radix dulcis* is named in english Lycores, in duch *Sueszholtz*, or Lycoris or Clarish. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 50 Of Licorise. Lycorise is so saide, especially through the Greeke word, for that it hath a sweete roote. 1576 *Surv.* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 424 Gardinges and Orchettes wharin growes..Cherries, Wallnutes & also Licores. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) Ded. 2 Vnicornes being glutted with brousing on rootes of Lycoras. 1654 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 316 All marsh ground till we came to Brigg, famous for the plantations of licorice. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 31 You may, if a deep mould, plant them [certain lands] with liquorish. 1811 LYSONS *Suppl. Env. Lond.* 448 About ten acres of licorice have lately been planted in the parishes of Barnes and Mortlake. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 91 The roots of the liquorice contain an abundance of a sweet subacrid mucilaginous juice. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 243 Liquorice is a native of Italy, Spain, Sicily, and the southern parts of Europe.

3. Applied, with qualifying epithet, to various plants, the roots of which resemble or are used as substitutes for the true liquorice, as *English, Indian, mountain, wild liquorice* (see quots.).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 86 *Regalicum* .. It maye be called in englishe mocke Licores, because the leaues are lyke Licores. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. 6 E ij/1 Put to it as much of the fine Powder of Bole Armoniack and English Liquorish .. as will make it up into a stiff Paste. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Liquorice, Wild, *Astragalus*; *Caperaria*; *Glycine*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 687/2 Wild liquorice, *Abrus*; also an American name for *Galium circæzans.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *liquorice-planter*, † *-race* (= root), *-root, -runner, -set, -soup, -stick, -tree, -water, -wood*; **liquorice juice**, the juice extracted from liquorice root, esp. as dried and prepared for use; **liquorice mass, paste**, 'crude liquorice' (*Cent. Dict.*); **liquorice powder**, ground liquorice root, used as an aperient; **liquorice vetch**, *Astragalus glycyphyllus*; **liquorice weed**, a tropical plant, *Scoparia dulcis* (*Cent. Dict.*).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* I. vi. 392 Of *Liquorice Juyce. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 279/1 Good liquorice juice is black, dry, easily broken..with a shining fracture. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. lx. 256 *Liquorice-planters in Yorkshire and Surry. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 328 ¶ 3 When I had occasion to buy Treacle or *Liquorish Power [sic] at the apothecary's shop. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 183 *Liquericie rase ʒ iij. 1530 PALSGR. 239/1 *Lycorice rote, *reclice*. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 401 Sliced liquorice-root. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. lx. 253 Some *liquorice runners, or *sets are to be procured. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 10 Mar., The *liquorice soup and fat pork which constitute the usual diet at the hotel. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn friquet*,..also a *lickorous sticke. 1782 J. MILL *Diary* (1889) 67 A decoction of 2 oz. lint-seed, 2 do. of Liquorish-stick bruised and boiled. 1882 A. J. C. HARE in *Gd. Words* Mar. 186 The rich plain sprinkled with *liquorice-trees. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 *Liquorice Vetch, *Astragalus*. 1882 *Garden* 24 June 439/1 In the hedges you may very occasionally meet with a rare plant..known by the not inappropriate name of Liquorice Vetch. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1984. 614/2 A glass of *liquorice-water. 1611 FLORIO, *Ligoritia*, the *Lycorice-wood.

Liquoring (li·kəriŋ), *ppl. a. Comm.* [f. LIQUOR *v.* + -ING 2.] Of tea: That produces (a specified kind of) liquor. (Cf. LIQUOR *sb.* 5.)

1891 *Times* 13 Oct. 9/3 Tea .. Undesirable liquoring sorts were rather lower. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 7/1 Useful liquoring teas show an advance of a farthing.

Liquorish (li·kəriʃ), *a.* [f. LIQUOR *sb.* + -ISH. (An etymologizing sense-perversion of LICKERISH.)] Fond of or indicating fondness for liquor.

1894 S. R. KEIGHTLEY *Crimson Sign* 312 A rare seaman, but liquorish...He was born with a thirst. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 270 He turned a liquorish eye upon me.

Hence **Li·quorishly** *adv.*; **Li·quorishness.**

1789 *Emblems of Mortality* p. xxvii, To contemplate the Liquorishness of one Figure of Death, who is secretly sucking through a Reed the Wine from the emptied Cask. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 39 That purpose was to try how many silver foxes' heads full of port-wine Tom could carry off without tumbling, and the old fellow, being rather liquorishly inclined, had never made any objection to the experiment.

Liquorish: see LICKERISH, LIQUORICE.

Liquorist (li·kərist). [a. F. *liquoriste.*] One who makes liqueurs.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 435/1 The French are our masters in the art of the liquorist. 1879 *Spon's Encycl. Industr. Arts* etc. I. 225 The manufacture of these liqueurs constitutes the trade of the 'compounder' or 'liquorist'.

Liquorless (li·kəɹlĕs), *a.* [f. LIQUOR *sb.* + -LESS.] Without liquor.

1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* ii. 27 The haughty Hospodar of Hungary, drinks confusion to the Bold Bandit of Bulgaria in a liquorless cup. 1891 *Voice* (N. Y.) 26 Mar., Cannot the poor man's club be a liquorless club?

† **Li·quorous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LIQUOR *sb.* + -OUS.] Of the nature of liquor; liquid.

1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* II. i. iv. xiii. 117 And by that which is made by Filter, We acquire the Clearness of every Liquorous Thing.

† **Li·quorsome,** *a. Obs.* [f. LIQUOR *sb.* (erroneously supposed to be the source of *liquorous* LICKEROUS *a.*) + -SOME.] = LICKERISH, LICKEROUS. Hence **Li·quorsomely** *adv.*

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 27 Men of shallow minds and liquorsome bodies, cleaving to the pleasures of the flesh. 1664 — *Myst. Iniq.* I. vii. 21 Liquorsomely partaking of the diffused reek of the things Sacrificed.

Liquourish, obs. form of LICKERISH.

‖ **Lira** (lī·rä). *Pl.* ‖ **lire** (lī·re), *rarely* **liras.** Also 7 in anglicized form **lire.** [It. *lira*, a contracted form of L. *lībra* pound: see LIBRA.] The name of an Italian silver coin which is the unit of monetary value in that country.

It is now divided into 100 centesimi, and equivalent in value to the French franc.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 70, I bought .. a fat hen for two lires. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 118 A *bracera* .. may be hired from Venice to Trieste for fifty or sixty *lire. Note,* A *lira* is about 6*d.* sterling. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 39, I found this book, Gave a *lira* for it, eightpence English just. 1877 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* iv, The money went to the marchioness..who may have fed the hungry and clothed the naked with the *lire* of the angry man. 1884 F. BOYLE *On the Borderland* 237 A baksheesh of two liras.

Lirate, variant of LYRATE.

Lircher, obs. form of LURCHER.

Lire (ləiᵊɹ), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 1 **líra,** 4–7 **lyre,** 4–5 *Sc.* **lyr,** (4 **lere**), 3– **lire.** [OE. *līra* wk. masc., of obscure origin.] Flesh, muscle, brawn.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 216 Þa liran þara lendena sariað. *Ibid.* II. 264 Breost ablawen & sar þeoh & lira. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 159/8 *Pulpa, uel uiscum,* lira. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 58 As þat istelet irn to limede hire ant te leac lið ba ant lire. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8202 (Kölbing) For he carf man & stiel & ire, So flesche hewer doþ flesches lire. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 504 Scho wald haf ronnyne in þe fire, til half brynt hir bane & lyr. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 146 He dide next his white leere Of clooth of lake fyn and cleere A breech and eek a sherte. ?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 12 Take the lire of Pork and grynd it smal. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1899 Lybeauus .. smot of hys theygh, Fell, and bone, and lyre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218 Lyre of flesche, *pulpa.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. iv. 35 The haill bowkis of beistis, bane and lyre. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* VI. (1608) 95 Ther was no sinew, Arter, vaine, nor lyre, That was not mangled with their vulgar rage. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XXI. iv. (1620) 786 A boiled Peacock was serued in and I..tooke some of the Lyre of the breast. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 133 He never observed .. the hook, which indeed was buried in the lire. *a* 1835 J. R. WILSON *Tales of Borders* (1837) III. 304/2 He was nae feckless smaik that, either in bane, limb, or lire. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lire*, the flesh of an animal, or rather the increasing substance as it grows bulky. 'There's a fair deal o' lire about it.'

Hence **Li·ry** *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Fleshy.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218/1 Lyrye, *pulposus.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Lire*, 'Quite liry', well fleshed.

Lire, *sb.*[2] *rare*$^{-1}$. [App. due to some mistake on Scott's part, perh. a confused recollection of LITRE.] A supposed old French measure. (The glossaries of recent edd. say 'a pint'.)

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxiv, 'If you want a confessor', said Trois-Eschelles—'Or a *lire* of wine', said his facetious companion.

† **Lire, lier,** *v. Obs.* [f. **lire*, **lier*, LEAR[2].] *trans.* To thicken with a 'lear' (see LEAR[2] 2).

15.. *Wyl Bucke his Test.* (Copland) B ij b, Take blode of a good shepe..& drawe hit with the brede & lier vp thy pot therwith but not to thicke. *Ibid.* Lire him vp with crustes of brede, drawne with wine.

Lire, var. LEER *sb.*[1] *Obs.*; obs. form of LYRE.

Lire, pl. and obs. sing. form of LIRA.

‖ **Lirella** (lirę·lä). *Bot.* [mod.L. = F. *lirelle*, a diminutive f. L. *līra* furrow.] The narrow 'shield' or apothecium, with a furrow along the middle, found in some lichens.

1830 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 271 *Lirella* is a linear shield, such as is found in Opegrapha, with a channel along its middle. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 383 The more usual forms [of apothecia] are round and linear; in the latter case they are commonly termed lirellæ.

Hence **Lire·llate, Lire·lline, Lire·lliform** (*erron.* lirellæform), **Lire·llous** *adjs.*, shaped like a lirella.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lirelliformis*, .. lirelliform. *Lirellosus*, ..lirellous. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 162 Apothecia..lirelliform. *Ibid.* 388 Apothecia lirellæform. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lirellate.* 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Lirelline.*

Liricall, obs. form of LYRICAL.

† **Liriconfancy.** *Obs.* Also 6 **liricum-, liriconfancie, lyryconfancy,** 7 **lilly-confancy,** 8 **liricumphancy.** [Corruption of L. *lilium convallium* (see CONVALLY), influenced by FANCY.] The lily of the valley.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 49 Liricumfancie, or as other iudge May Lilie. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxvi. 178 Lyllie Conuall, is now called .. in English .. Lyryconfancy. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxvii. § 2. 332 It is called in English Lillie of the valley, or the Conuall Lillie, and May Lillies, and in some places Liriconfancie. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xii. 24 It [Lily of the Valley] is called .. in some places, Liriconfancy or Lilly-Confancy. 1746 *Poor Robin, an Almanac* A 8 b (May), The Honey-suckle, Rosemary, Liricumphancy, Rose-parsley,..Which do this Month adorn each Field. 1755 JOHNSON, *Liriconfancy*, a flower.

Liring, variant of LEARING: see LEAR[2].

Liriodendrin (ləiᵊriode·ndrin). *Chem.* [f. next + -IN.] A bitter principle extracted from the bark of the *Liriodendron tulipifera.*

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 836 The crystals of liriodendrin. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v.

‖ **Liriodendron** (ləiᵊriode·ndron). [mod.L., f. Gr. λείριον lily + δένδρον tree.] A genus of plants, N.O. *Magnoliaceæ*, of which the N. American Tulip-tree is the only representative.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Liriodendrum*,..a name given by Linnæus to a genus of plants called *tulipifera* by Catesby and others, and by us the *tulip tree.*] 1802 M. CUTLER in *Life* etc. (1888) II. 104 A number of trees, magnolias, bignonias, Liriodendrons, etc. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 925 The liriodendron.

Li·ripipe, li·ripoop. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6–7 **liripoope,** 6 **liripope, lerripoop, leerypoope, liri-, lyri-, leripup,** 7 **lyripoope, lirry-poop(e, leerepoop, luripup, lirripippes,** 9 (**liripipy**), **liripipe.** [ad. med.L. *liripipium*, *leropipium*, explained in glosses as 'tippet of a hood', 'cord', 'shoe-lace', and 'inner sole-leather of shoes'. No plausible etymology has been found; connexion of the latter part with F. *pipe* PIPE *sb.* is not unlikely; the form *loripipium*, which suggests L. *lorum* strap, is prob. an etymologizing corruption. Cf. F. *liripipion* (Cotgr.) 'a graduate's hood'.

Ménage's ludicrous guess, that *liripipium* is a corruption of *cleri ephippium*, is repeated seriously in recent Eng. Dicts.]

1. In early academical costume: The long tail of a graduate's hood (see quot. 1860).

[1350–70 *Eulogium Hist.* (1863) III. 230 Habent etiam.. liripipia usque talum longa modo fatuorum dilacerata.] 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* I. xviii. I. 213 With his Hair cut round as a Dish, his Liripoop on his Head, after the old fashion. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume Eng.* (ed. 2) 563 It [the hood] is closed tightly about the head by the liripipe, or long pendent tail of the hood, that hung down the back when the hood was thrown off, and was wound like a bandage about it when placed over the head. 1872 E. L. CUTTS *Scenes & Charac.* 429 The priest is habited in a robe of purple, with a black cap and a black liripipe attached to it.

¶ A passage of Knighton (*c* 1400), well known from being quoted by Du Cange, speaks of certain court ladies as wearing male attire, with 'liripipes'. Hence such mod. examples as the following:

1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 83 As to her dress, she had a purfled liripipy might have suited a court harlot.

b. See quot.; perh. a mistaken guess.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Leripoops*, certain old-fashion'd Shooes, tipt with Horn, and ty'd up to the Knees with Silk-Ribbons, or Silver-Chains.

† **2.** Something to be learned and acted or spoken; one's 'lesson', 'rôle', or 'part'; chiefly in phrases *to know* or *have* (one's) *liripoop, to teach* (a person) *his liripoop. Obs.*

1546 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 84 They know their liripope so well that they draw the tayle betwine the legges, and gette them selues streyght to the kennell. 1568 U. FULWELL *Like Will to Like* B iij, I shal teache you bothe your liripup to knowe. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* vii. 58 A wittold .. Who can his lyrypoope, and gaze full mannerly For birdes nestes in the roofe, while others syckerly Dubbes him an horned knight. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 35/1, I will teach thee thy lyrripups after an other fashion than to be thus malepertlie cocking and billing with me that am thy gouernour. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 30, I am nor al tales, and riddles, and rimes, and iestes, thats but my Liripoope, if Martin knock the bone he shall find marrow. 1591 LYLY *Sappho* I. iii. 163 Thou maist bee skilled in thy logick, but not in thy leerypoope. 1594 — *Moth. Bomb.* I. iii, Theres a girle that knowes her lerripoope. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* II. ii. (1881) 35 I'll teach him his leripoop for stealing whilst he hath a day to live again. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Roulet*, *Qui sçait bien son roulet*, That knowes his liripoope, thats thoroughly prouided to speake. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* I. i, So,so, I have my lerrepoop already. 1633 BRETON *Packet Lett.* 60, I see you haue little to doe that haue so much leasure to play your Luripups.

¶ **b.** Used for: A shrewd trick.

1605 *London Prodigal* IV. i. E 3 b, Well, cha a bin zerued many a sluttish tricke, But such a lerripoope as thick ych was nere a sarued.

† **3.** A silly person. *Obs.*

1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* II. i, Keepe me this young Lirrypoope within doors. 17.. MILLES *MS. Devon Gloss.* (Halliw.), A *liripoop*, vel *lerripoop*, a silly, empty creature; an old dotard.

† **Liripipionated,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *liripipionné* (nonce-wd.), f. *liripipion*: see prec.] Furnished with a 'liripipe'.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xviii, Master Janotus, with his haire cut round like a dish..in his most antick accoustrement Liripipionated with a graduates hood [etc.].

Lirique, obs. form of LYRIC.

Lirk (lɜ̄ɹk). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5, 9 **lerk,** 9 **lurk.** A fold in the skin; a wrinkle.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3029 Hir forhed [was] full fresshe & fre to be-holde,..Nouþer lynes ne lerkes but full lell streght. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* xv, Some loo to keep their skins frae lirks. 1737 MESTON *Poet. Wks.* (1767) 145 The Mare..had no lirk in all her leather. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., The child's that fat I can't get dryin' all his lerks.

transf. & fig. 1723 MCWARD *Contend. for Faith* 307 (Jam.) The Lord..who knows to seek out the lirks of our pretences. 1802 SCOTT *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* (1803) III. 281 The bought i' the lirk o' the hill. *a* 1835 J. M. WILSON *Tales of the Borders* (1857) I. 207 Till I find her dead body in the lirk of the hill. 1849 LD. COCKBURN *Circuit Journeys* (1883) 359 A .. button .. was found twisted in what the witness called 'a lurk', or fold, of the sheet. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 63 The..herds' cothouses in the lirks of the hills.

Hence **Lirk** *v.*, to wrinkle.

1680 LAW *Mem.* (1818) 176–7 It [the elephant] has..a rough tannie skin, and lirking throughout all its body; the trunk of it lirks, and it contracts it, and draws it in..as it pleases. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., The uppers of your boots is all lerked.

Liroconite (ləiᵊrǫ·kŏnəit). *Min.* Also *erron.* **liriconite.** [f. Gr. λειρός pale + κονία powder: see -ITE.] Hydrous arsenate of aluminum and copper, occurring in bluish-green crystals.

1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Mineral.* 94 Ord. IV. Malachite. Genus II. Liriconite. 1825 HAIDINGER *Mohs' Min.* Index, Liroconite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 853 Liroconite.

† **Lirp.** *Obs. rare.* A snap (of the fingers). So also **Lirp** *v.*, **Li·rping** *vbl. sb.*

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.* (1567), *Chriech*, is the lirpyng that is made with the fingers. 1598 FLORIO, *Frulla*, a flurt or lirp with ones fingers... *Frullare*, to flurt or lirp with ones fingers.

Lirrop, dial. var. LARRUP, to beat.

Lirry, lirrie: see LURRY.

† **Lirt.** *Obs.* [cf. BELIRT *v.*] Deception, trick.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 255 For truly þou moste lerne vs That losell to lache, Or of lande, thurgh a lirte, That lurdayne may lepe. 1887 JAMIESON, Suppl. s.v., 'He gied her the lirt', i.e. the slip, go-by.

† **Lirylong,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf. ALIRY.]

c 1400 *Beryn* 308 He stappid into the tapstry wondir pryuely And fond hir ligging lirylong.

Lis[1] (līs). *Her.* Pl. **lis, lisses.** Also 7 **lize,** 8 **lys.** [a. F. *lis* lily.] = FLEUR-DE-LIS 2.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. 572 Hee [Edw. III] .. quartered the Flower de Lize with the Leopards .. albeit wee see his former Seale also adorned with two Lize or Lillies. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. 60 Or, within a double Tressure, Counter-flower'd Lys. 1870 H. JENNINGS *Rosicrucians* vii. 45 Now of the 'lisses', as we shall elect to call them. *Ibid.* 46 The three 'Lotuses', or 'Lisses', were the coat of arms. 1888 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 742/1 A cross fleury with lions and lis in the angles.

Lis[2], **liss** (lis). *Irish Antiq.* [a. Ir. *lios*, OIr. *liss*, *less* = Welsh *llys.*] A circular enclosure having an earthen wall; often used as a fort.

1845 G. PETRIE in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* XX. 443 The great Rath or Lis, called Lismor, or the great fort. 1858 B. O'LOONEY in *Trans. Ossianic Soc.* IV. 231 The nobles of this country are said to live in the great and large duns, fortresses, lisses, and raths. 1899 W. B. YEATS *Secret Rose* in *Wind among Reeds* 49 Him who drove the gods out of their liss.

Lisarde, obs. form of LIZARD.

Lisbon (li·zbən). The name of the capital of Portugal. [= Pg. *Lisboa.*] Hence: **a.** A white wine produced in the province of Estremadura in Portugal and imported from Lisbon; also *Lisbon wine.* † **b.** A kind of soft sugar. **c.** A kind of lemon.

Lisbon cut, a kind of brilliant cut, the same as 'double brilliant' (1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 384/2). *Lisbon diet-drink* (see quot. 1854–67 s.v. DIET-DRINK).

1767 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 368 Take one pound of the best Lisbon sugar. 1767 H. KELLY *Babler* No. 41 I. 173 A Vintner who owed me a hundred pounds for some Lisbons (for you must know I am a wine-merchant). 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 42 Put to it a glass of Lisbon wine. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Children* (ed. 4) III. 125 A little Lisbon sugar may be added to this compound of sugar and milk. 1818 TODD, *Lisbon.* 1. A kind of white wine. 2. A kind of soft sugar. 1897 MISS HARRADEN *Hilda Strafford* 133 Robert went to a lemon-nursery and bought 500 Lisbons, budded on the sour root.

Lische, obs. Sc. form of LEASH.

Lise, obs. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of LIE *v.*[1]

† **Liser.** *Obs.* Also 4 **lyser, lesere,** 5 **lysure.** [a. OF. *lisiere*, of unknown origin. Cf. LISIÈRE.] A list, selvage; also, a strip or cutting of cloth.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 210 Thanne drowe I me amonges draperes my donet to lerne, To drawe þe lyser [*v.rr.* liser, lesere] alonge þe lenger it semed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/1 Lyyst, or lysure, *strophium.* Lyyste, lysure, or schrede, or chyppyngys, what so euer hyt be, *presegmen.*

† **Lise·tte.** *Obs.* [a. F. *Lisette*, dim. of *Élise*, *Élisabeth.* Cf. LISKIN.] A French maidservant.

1774 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. xxxvi. 118 Your footman and lisette would be your equals, were they as rich as you.

Lish (liʃ), *a. dial.* Also **leash, leish, lies(c)h, leesh** (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) Active, nimble.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* 92 Gloss., *Lish*, stout and active. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* I. 39 Twa lang liesch chaps. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* May 160 He was a leash lad and a leal. 1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 86 Up came a 'lish' clever young man, a Highlander smartly dressed in the garb of his country.

Lish, variant of *leish*, LEASH *sb.* (sense 7 a).

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 49 The journeyman-weaver ..transfers the lish or cord [etc.].

† **Lisible,** *a. Obs.* Also **licible, loisible.** [a. F. *loisible* (? OF. **leisible*), f. OF. *loisir*, *leisir* (see LEISURE *sb.*):—L. *licēre* to be lawful: cf. LICENCE.] Lawful, permissible.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1565 Þi conceyt holdeþ it good and lisible [*Halliwell reads* licible] To doon. *Ibid.* 3119 When he a man y-murdred hath and slawe A man to sle by lawe, it is lisible. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 309 Toching the stay of his fortifications at Portet, which ar alledged by us not loisible by the treaty.

‖ **Lisière** (lizyēr). *Fortif.* ? *Obs.* Also 8 lizier. [Fr.: cf. LISER.] = BERM, FORELAND 2 b.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lisiere*,..a Term in Fortification, the same as *Berme* and *Fore-land*. 1758 J. WATSON *Milit. Dict.*, *Foreland*, Barm, Berm, or Lizier.

Lisk (lisk). Now *dial.* Forms: α. 3 *Orm.* lesske, 5–7 leske, 6 *Sc.* leisk, 7– lesk. β. 6– lisk, (7 liskə, lysk). γ. 5–6 laske, 8 lask. [Prob. of Scandinavian origin: cf. MSw. *liuske*, *liumske* (mod.Sw. *ljumske*), masc., Da. *lyske*, MDu., Flemish *liesche* fem. (mod.Du. *lies* fem.); a form *lesca* 'inguen' in the Werden Glosses (Gallée *O.S. Texts* 360) may possibly be OE. (for **léosca*), but the *sk* (instead of *sh*) of the ME. and mod. forms shows that they do not descend from this.] The loin or flank; also, the groin.

α. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4776 Lende, & lesske, & shulldre, & bacc. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1097 Lyme and leskes fulle lothyne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 238/2 Leske (or flanke), *inguen*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 214/1 A Leske, *ypocondria*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. x. 103 At his left flank or leisk [1553 lisk] persyt tyte. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 32 In the leske or groyne are the Emunctories of the Liuer. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xxi. § 255 In the lesk, under the groin or share, are the privities or secrets. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lesk*, the groin or flank. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. *Lesk*, My husband's broke his body, and it presses on his lesk.

β. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 121 Lene larbar, loungeour, baith lowsy in lisk and lonȝe. 1603 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* II. 417 Be the straik of ane sword in the lisk and the wambe. 1679 *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. xciv. 163 Wounded..in the groyn or lisk with a partizan. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2575/4 A white Mare,..blew Spots about the Lysk, bob-tail'd. 1709 *Jacob. Songs* (1887) 57 Ane proddit her in the lisk Anither aneath the tail. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xxiv. 93 There was but one point on which he could not bear being attacked, like a horse which will not stand being touched in the lisk.

γ. ? *a* 14.. *Harl. MS.* 219, lf. 150 (in *Promp. Parv.* 238) *Mes flanks*, my laskes. 1552 HULOET, Laske or flancke, *ijga*. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* 92 Gloss., *Lisk*, or *Lask*, the flank.

Liskeardite (liskāˈrdəit). *Min.* [Named by Maskelyne, 1878, from *Liskeard* in Cornwall: see -ITE.] Hydrous arseniate of iron and aluminium.

1878 *Nature* 15 Aug. 426/2. 1883 *Ibid.* XXVII. 307 Two new aluminous mineral species, Evigtokite and Liskeardite.

† **Liˈskin.** *Obs.* [a. obs. Du. *Liesk*[illegible], = mod. Du. *Liesje*), dim. of *Elisabeth*. Cf. LISETTE.] A Dutch maidservant.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 55 And this can our duche liskins, and kitchin maides well approue.

Lisle (ləil). The name of a town in France (now *Lille*), used *attrib.* in *Lisle glove*, *lace*, *thread* (see quots.).

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 201 Fast cotton dyeing for Lisle thread gloves. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Lisle-gloves*, fine thread gloves for summer wear. *Lille-lace*, *Lisle-lace*, a light, fine and transparent white thread hand-made lace, sometimes called 'clear foundation'. 1879 WEBSTER Suppl., *Lisle-thread*, a hard twisted cotton thread, originally produced at Lisle, France.

Lisne, obs. variant of LISSEN *dial.*, rock-cleft.

Lisnisse, variant of LESNESS *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Christoph.* 75 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 61 Þu most in lisnisse [*S. Eng. Leg.* 273/73 lesnesse] of þi synne þer habbe þi woninge.

Lisome, variant of LEESOME *a.*[2] *Sc. Obs.*

1653 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* II. 260 It sall not be lisome to any landwart or countery man to buy [etc.].

† **Lisoun.** *Obs.* In 4 lysoun. [? a. OF. *luision* shining, light.] ? Glimpse; trace.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 887 Þay lest of Lotez logging any lysoun to fynde.

Lisp (lisp), *sb.* [f. LISP *v.*] The action or an act of lisping.

a 1625 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Elder Bro.* II. ii, Love those that love good fashions, Good clothes and rich, they invite men to admire'm That speake the lispe of Court, Oh, 'tis great learning! 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, *Bell.* What a pretty lisp he has! *Dor.* Ho, that he affects in imitation of the people of Quality of France. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 27 ¶ 5 She has naturally a very agreeable Voice and Utterance, which she has chang'd for the prettiest Lisp imaginable. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 21 Nov., They all affect a little soft lisp. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxvi, A young lady of sixty-five,..who spoke with an engaging lisp. 1869 J. EADIE *Galatians* 303 The childlike lisp in the word Abba and its easy labial pronunciation.

b. *transf.* A sound resembling a lisp, e.g. the rippling of water, the rustle of leaves.

1855 BROWNING *Popularity* viii, As if they still the water's lisp heard Through foam the rock-weeds thresh. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn*, *1st Interlude* 55 Wild birds gossiping overhead, And lisp of leaves, and fountain's fall. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 68 The mother of months.. Fills the shadows and windy places With lisp of leaves and ripple of rain.

Lisp (lisp), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* lisped (lispt). Forms: 1 *wlispian, (ǽwlyspian), 4 wlispe, 4–6 lysp(e, 4–5, ? 7 lipse, (5 lyspyn), 6–7 lispe, 7– lisp. (Also 7–9 *jocularly* lithp.) [OE. **wlispian* (known only in comb. *ǽwlyspian*), f. *wlisp*, *wlips* adj., lisping; cf. MLG. *wlispen*, *wilspen*, LG., Du. *lispen*, Sw. *läspa*, Da. *læspe* to lisp. OHG. *lisp* adj., stammering, OHG., MHG. *lispen* to trip in speaking, lisp, mod.G. *lispeln* to lisp.]

1. *intr.* To speak with that defect of utterance which consists in substituting for s and z sounds approaching þ and ð; either by reason of a defect in the organs of speech or as an affectation. Also, *loosely*, to speak with child-like utterance, falteringly or imperfectly.

a 1100 *MS. Junius* 23, lf. 142 b (in *Mod. Lang. Notes* (1889) May 279/1), And seo tunge awlyspaþ, seo þe ær hæfde ful recene spræce. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 393 In spek wlispyt he sum deill. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 264 Somwhat he lipsed, for his wantonnesse To make his englissh sweete vp on his tonge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/2 Lyspyn yn speche, *sibilo*. 1530 PALSGR. 612/2 He lyspeth a lytell, but it becometh hym well. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 323 He can carue too, and lispe. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 34 Looke you lispe, and weare strange suites. 1604 MIDDLETON *E. Hubburd's Tales* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 80 She had a humour to lisp often, like a flattering wanton. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 111 As a nurse to a child..lisps in broken language. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 492 ¶ 4, I can move with a speaking mien, can look significantly, can lisp, can trip, can loll. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 128 As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame, I lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers came. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 Aug., Lady Charlotte is very handsome,..she unfortunately lisps very much. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 3rd Sund. Lent, As little children lisp, and tell of Heaven.

2. *trans.* To utter with a lisp or lispingly (also with *out*). In extended use, to utter with child-like, imperfect, or faltering articulation; to give imperfect utterance or articulation to (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 157 As nurses talk half syllables, and lipse out broken language to young children. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxx. 239 The Statute of Henry the fourth concerning Heresie doth lispe some such Power. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 28 Vouchsafing to lisp mysteries to those that would be deterred by any other way of expressing them. 1702 POPE *Dryope* 81 When first his infant voice shall..lisp his mother's name. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 17 ¶ 6 Her Maid trips in, and lisps out to me, that her Lady is gone to Bed. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 23 No Children run to lisp their Sire's Return. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 64 Pray send me the Report that you speak of, in which they begin to lisp their intentions. 1819 *Metropolis* III. 174 Lady tho and tho, lithpth out an Insipid. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1887) 319 Newcastle sent for Pitt, hugged him,..and lisped out the highest compliments. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 62 'And me, too', lisped Sophia the youngest hope. 1855 BROWNING *Cleon* 3 The light wave lisps 'Greece'.

Hence **Lisped** *ppl. a.*

a 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE *Basil* II. iv. Wks. (1851) 27 The lisp'd flattery of a cunning child.

Lisper (liˈspəɹ). Also 5 lyspare, 6 lispar, lypsar. [f. LISP *v.* + -ER [1].] One who lisps.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/2 Lyspyare, *blesus*..*sibilus*. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 31 No man shulde rebuke and scorne a blereyied man or gogylyed, or toungetyed, or lypsar, or a stuttar or fumblar. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* II. 42 The disaffection of Lispers consists in Conformation, and not at all in Intemperature. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 ¶ 1, I remember a Race of Lispers, fine Persons, who took an Aversion to particular Letters in our Language. 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. lxxviii, Each lovely lisper Smiled. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* iii, 'Ah', said the lisper, carelessly; 'but can he write poetry, and play proverbs?'

Lisping (liˈspiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LISP *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb LISP (*lit.*, *transf.*, and *fig.*).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/2 Lyspynge, *sibilatus*, *blesura*. 1625 J. KING *David's Strait* 5 Plato's crump-shoulder and Aristotle's lisping. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* § 13. 156 For our parts we answer without lisping. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 205 Having some defect in her Speech, to wit, a Lisping. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 622 To prevent lisping, stammering, and other such like imperfections. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 10 These first crude attempts at poetry and lispings of the Muse. 1839 LONGF. *Voices Nt.* Prelude xiii, Low lispings of the summer rain.

attrib. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* v. ii, I remember How I would dandle you upon my knee At lisping-age.

Liˈsping, *ppl. a.* [f. LISP *v.* + -ING [2].] That lisps; (of sounds or utterance) characterized by a lisp or lisping.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxviii. 11 The Lorde also shal speake with lispinge lippes and with a straunge language vnto this people. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 68 A pleasant lisping sound. 1646 FANSHAWE *Guarino's Pastor Fido* (1676) 142 Thy lithping gibberish. 1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 45 The other pair of Lisping and Sibilant Letters. 1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil Pleas.* (1777) I. 27 A lisping accent. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* iii, I heard my own name pronounced by a very soft, lisping voice. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. v. 17 The father who should impose the obligations of manhood upon a yet lisping son,..would be as unjust as he would be unwise.

Lispingly (liˈspiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a lisping manner; with faltering utterance.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Agst. Cursing & Swearing* Wks. I. 50/1 Little children that can scarce..speake plaine, can make a shift to sweare lispingly. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* 62 How lispingly and imperfectly doe we perform the close of this Petition. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 419 The affairs which were lispingly discussed in the lady's chamber.

Lispound (liˈspaund). Also 6 lespund, lesh pund, 7–8 leispound, (8 lispond), 8 9 lispund. [ad. LG. and Du. *lispund*, contr. f. *livsch pund* 'Livonian pound' = med.L. *livonicum talentum*. (An example, in the form *lispunt*, is quoted by Du Cange from a Polish document of 1454.)] A unit of weight used in the Baltic trade, and in Orkney and Shetland, varying at different periods and in different localities from 12 to 30 pounds.

1545 *Rates Custom Ho.* d vj, viii lyspoundes facit .c. li. xx. lispoundes facit a shyp pounde. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif.* s. v. *Serplaith*, Ane stane and twa pound Scottish makis ane lesh pund. 1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney* 92 Leispound a weight of their Victual, which contains 24 of their Merks: it is also called a Setten. This answers to 28 of our pounds. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.*, *Shetl.* V. 197 The butter..is delivered to the landlord in certain cases by the lispond. This denomination of weight consisted originally of only 12 Scotch or Dutch pounds. By various acts..it has been gradually raised to 30 lb. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* i. Eight lispunds of butter. 1837 G. G. MACDOUGALL *Graah's E. Coast Greenland* 33 A tribute of 127 lispounds of walrus-teeth. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Commerce* 1635 [At Riga] the lispound = 20 lbs. [= 18·4 lbs. avoirdupois].

Lispy (liˈspi), *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. LISP *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by a lisp; inclined to lisp.

1873 DURNFORD *Let.* 25 Oct. *Mem.* (1899) 165 Lord Stanhope reminded me really of what he was years ago, rather prosy and lispy, but sensible and full.

† **Liss.** *Obs.* Also 1 líðs, líss, 2–4 lisse, 3 lysse, 4–5 lys. [OE. *líðs*, *líss*, f. *líðe* gentle, soft: see LITHE *a.*]

1. Remission, release; mitigation, abatement; hence, cessation, end.

c 1000 *Credo* 54 (Gr.) *Remissionem peccatorum.* Lisse ic ȝelyfe leahtra ȝehwylces. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Song wið-uten lisse. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 239 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.*, Eiðer doð hem wo inoh, nabbeð hie none lisse. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 220 Ther sawe I Venus kysse And graunted was of the tempest lysse. *c* 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 510 What for his labour and his hope of blisse His woful herte of penaunce hadde a lisse. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 200 Loue is lech of lyue and lysse of alle peyne. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* li. 310 Of his peynes he myhte hauen non lys. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poetry* IV. Gloss., *Liss*, remission or abatement, especially of any acute disease.

2. Tranquillity, peace, rest; joy, delight.

c 1000 *Phœnix* 672 (Gr.) Lifȝan in lisse lucis et pacis. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 265 þa eadiȝan ceasterwaran þær ȝefeoþ and wynsumiað on lisse and on blisse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Blisse and lisse ic sende uppon monnen þe me luuieð. *c* 1205 LAY. 3261 Þat he mihte..libben on lisse [*later text* ine blisse]. *c* 1275 *Sayings of Bede* 34 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* 505 Þer-inne is reste and lisse. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xviii. 57 Suete Ihesu, ..Myn huerte loue. min huerte lisse. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 430 Bring me of þis wodenisse And bring me in to sum lisse. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 29 Lorde of lyf and of lyȝte of lysse and of peyne. 1393 *Ibid.* C. VII. 315 Me ys leuere in this lif as a lorel beggen þan in lysse to lyue.

Liss: see LIS [2].

‖ **Lisse** (lēs), *sb.*[1] [F. *lisse* smooth (in *crêpe lisse* smooth crape).] A kind of silk gauze.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. 113 The snowy lisse crape cap. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 Mar., A long white crape lisse veil. 1879 MRS. ELIOT JAMES *Ind. Housek. Managem.* 18 Lisse, if you go to a hot station [in India], would be almost useless. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 184/2 Edge it with lace plaiting or lisse frilling.

‖ **Lisse** (lēs), *sb.*[2] *Weaving.* [a. F. *lisse*, *lice* (cf. with quot. F. *haute lice*).] = LEASE *sb.*[4] 2, 3. Also see quots. 1878, 1885.

1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6711/1 [Parts of a ribbon-loom] 6 The high-lisses, or lists, are a number of long threads, with platines, or plate-leads, at the bottom [etc.]. 1878 DE CHAMPEAUX *Tapestry* Introd., [Explains the 'lisses' to be the two cylinders of which the loom consists]. 1885 E. MÜNTZ *Tapestry* xvi. 358 Rings of small cord called 'lices' or 'lisses', are fastened to each thread of the front cloth.

† **Lisse,** *v.* *Obs.* (? exc. *Sc.*) Also 4 les, 4–5 lis, lys, 4 6 lysse. [OE. *lissian*:—pre-Eng. **linþisôjan*, f. **linþjo-* soft, mild: see LITHE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To subdue (only OE.); to mitigate, assuage, relieve (pain, etc.).

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 294 (Gr.) Yldo beoþ on eorþan aȝhwæs cræftiȝ..lisseþ [? *for* lissað] eal ðæt heo wile. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 702, Y prey þe sumdele hys peyne þou lys. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 848 Forto lissen his langour. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 173 Hym likis in land your langour to lis. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 113 Such compositiones as stanche or lysse ake.

2. To relieve (*of* pain, etc.); to comfort.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 702 Lat vs lyssen wo with oþer speche. *Ibid.* I. 1082 Troylus..is somdel of akynge of his wounde Hyssed. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 117 As for to les þaine of þar payne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 442 In hope for to been lissed of his care. *c* 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 245/45 This leche lyssyd me, lazars. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 31 Son, open thyn hert for peraventure y cowd the lis. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xciv. ii, In water [he] was cast, his fleshe to keele and lisse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 352 b/1 That..they may be eased and lyssed of theyr paynes.

3. *intr.* To abate, cease, stop; to be relieved *of*.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3758 Than of my peyne I gan to lisse. *Ibid.* 4128, I trowe my peyne shall never lisse. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *To Liss*, to cease, to stop. *It never lisses*, it never ceases, Roxb.

Hence † **Liˈssing** *vbl. sb.*

? *a* 1412 LYDG. *Two Merchants* 641 Which in to lissyng his langour did leede.

Lissen (liˈsn). *dial.* Also 7 lisne, 7–9 lissom. [Of obscure origin: cf. LIST *sb.*[3], which has some affinity in meaning (cf. sense 4 of that word).]

1. A cleft or seam dividing the strata of a rock.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) III. 175 A strange stone..wherein is noe chinke, cracke, chopp, or Lisne at all. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 192 In the Lisne of a Rock at Kingscote in Glocestershire, I found at least a Bushel of Petrified Cockles. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 58 We have another fine Earth..found frequently in the

lissoms or seams of the Rocks. **1847** HALLIWELL, *Lissen*, a cleft in a rock. Glouc. **1890** *Gloucester Gloss.*, *Lissen*, a cleft in a rock; the parting of stone in a quarry.

2. A layer or stratum; † a support for a beehive.

1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 126 (Let. fr. Faringdon, Berks) Two [hives]..that I was obliged to raise on lissoms nine inches high. **1879** in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., 'In burnin' lime we putten first a lissom o' coal, an' then a lissom o' lime-stwun'.

3. A strand of rope; 'one of the rows of straw plait in a bonnet' (Devon 1837 in E. D. D.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lissens*, the ultimate strands of a rope. **1886** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Lissom*, the strand of a rope; each lissom may be composed of several yarns.

Lissencephalous (li·sense·făləs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Lissencephal-a* (f. λισσός smooth + ἐγκέφαλος brain) + -OUS.] Pertaining to the *Lissencephala*, the second group of mammals in Owen's classification, which have smooth brains.

1859 OWEN *Class. Mammalia* 33 The following Table exemplifies the correspondence of the groups in the Lyencephalous and Lissencephalous series. **1875** BLAKE *Zool.* 53 The lissencephalous or smooth-brained mammals fall naturally into four well-defined orders.

Lisses, pl. of LIS[1].

Lissom (li·səm), *a.* Also **lissome.** [Contracted variant of LITHESOME.] Supple, limber; lithesome; lithe and agile.

a **1800** PEGGE *Suppl. to Grose* (1814) 34 *Lissom*, limber, relaxed, North. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 147 They are..so much more athletic, and yet so much lissomer —to use a Hampshire phrase, which deserves at least to be good English. **1825** BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* III. 375 *Lithesome*, or *Lissome*, soft, pliable; expert in action. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 135 Back flew the bolt of lissom lath. **1855** TENNYSON *Brook* 70 Straight, but as lissome as a hazel wand. **1879** JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 11 The lissom bound of the hare. **1890** 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 187/1 The tongues grow lissom under the influence of good fellowship and potent liquor.

fig. **1859** HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. viii. 227 His [Ovid's] lissome lines are droned over.

b. That renders supple. *nonce-use.*

1864 LD. DERBY *Iliad* XVIII. 389 They wash'd the corpse, With lissom oils anointing.

Hence **Li·ssomness.**

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. (1871) 264 He..was applauded by all for his lissomness. **1895** SAINTSBURY *Corrected Impressions* xv. 142 His..marvellous lissomeness..of thought.

Lissotrichous (lisǫ·trikəs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. λισσός smooth + τριχ-, θρίξ hair.] Smooth-haired; leiotrichous.

1880 F. P. PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 280 *Lissotrichous* or *Liotrichous*, having straight smooth hair.

† **List,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hlyst**, 2–4 **lust(e**, 3–4 **list(e, lyst,** 4 **lest,** 4–6 **list.** [OE. *hlyst* masc. and fem. = OS. *hlust* fem., ON. *hlust* fem.:—OTeut. **hlusti-z*:—OAryan **klusti-s* (Skr. *çrusti* obedience), f. root **klus-* (: *kleus-* : *klous-*), OTeut. **hlūs-* (: *hleus-* : *hlaus-*), found also in the vbs. OE. *hlosnian*, OHG. *losên* (MHG. *losen*), OHG. *lûstrên* (mod.Ger. dial. *laustern*: cf. G. *lüstern*, Sw. *lystra*, Da. *lystre* to 'answer' to a name, 'answer' the helm), MHG. *lûschen* (mod.G. *lauschen*), MHG. *lusemen*, *lüsenen*, all meaning 'to listen'; also, outside Teut., in OSl. *slyšati* to hear, *sluχŭ* hearing, Lith. *klausà* obedience, *klausýti* to hear, Zend *çraosānē* to hear, Welsh *clûst*, Irish *clúas* fem., ear (:—OCeltic **kloustā*). The root OAryan **klus-* : *kleus-* : *klous-* (Teut. **hlŭs-* : *hleus-* : *hlous-*) is an extended form of **klu-* (Teut. **hlŭ-*): see LOUD *a.*]

1. Hearing; the sense of hearing. *To have* or *give a list*: to give ear, be attentive, keep silence.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 550 Ða fif andȝitu ure lichaman, ðæt is ȝesihþ and hlyst, swæcc and stenc and hrepung. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 40 Gif [mon] yfelne hlyst hæbbe. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Hore lust hore loking hore blawing hore smelling heore feling wes al iattret. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Gif he binimeð us ure sihte oðer ure liste. *c* **1205** LAY. 11577 Mi fader Caredoc makede lust & þus spæc. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 13708 All þai gaf him list ilkan. *c* **1330** *Assump. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 2 Sitteþ stille & haueþ lyst. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxi. (1495) 238 Thyckenes of luste and of herynge. *a* **1400** *Octouian* 60 Fele of hem casted a cry..That noon of hem that sytte hym by May haue no lest.

2. The ear. (But cf. LIST *sb.*[3] 1 b.)

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1900 With ys hond a wolde þe ȝyue a such on on þe luste þat al þy breyn scholde clyue al aboute ys fuste. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 634 He smoot me ones on the list. *a* **1535** MORE *Howe a Sergeant would learne to play the frere* Wks. D ij b, And with his fist, Upon the lyst, He gaue hym such a blow, That [etc.].

† **List,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 3–4 **liste,** 4–5 **lyst(e, lest(e.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *list* str. fem. corresponds to OFris. *lest*, OS. *list* art, wisdom (Du. *list* fem., cunning), OHG., MHG. *list* masc., wisdom, art, craft (mod.G. *list* fem., craft, stratagem), ON. *list* fem., art, skill (Sw., Da. *list*), Goth. *list-s* fem., stratagem, wile:—OTeut. **listi-z*, f. root **līs-* (: *lais-* in Goth. *lais* I know): see LEARN *v.*, LORE.] Art, craft, cunning. Also phr. *by* or *with list.*

a **900** CYNEWULF *Christ* 1318 Mid hu micle elne æȝhwylc wille þurh ealle list lifes tiliȝan. *a* **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 588 (Gr.) Lædde hie swa mid liȝenum & mid listum speon idese on þæt unriht. *c* **1205** LAY. 17210 Betere is liste [*c* 1275 sleahþe] þene ufel strenðe. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1527 Swa þe cnotte is icnut..þæt ne mei hit liste ne luðer strengðe nowðer..leowsin. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 172 Ich wolde biȝte bet mid liste, Than thu mid al thine strengthe. *a* **1275** *Prov. Ælfred* 638 in *O. E. Misc.* 136 Of him þu miȝt leren listes and fele þeues. **13..** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2046 This was a dede of queint list. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Bartholomaeus*) 322 He crucifyt wes fyrste & [syne] his skyne of flayne with lyste. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 42 We ben bigilid alle wiþ oure lyst.

List (list), *sb.*[3] Also 4–7 **lyst(e, liste,** 5 **liest, lyyst(e.** [OE. *líste* wk. fem. = MDu. *lijste* (Du. *lijst*), OHG. *lîsta* (MHG. *lîste*, mod.G. *leiste*); the Teut. word was adopted in Rom. as It. *lista*, F. *liste*; the ON. *lista* (*ĭ*) is prob. from Fr. or ME.]

I. Border, edging, strip.

† **1.** *gen.* A border, hem, bordering strip. *Obs.*

a **700** *Epinal Gloss.* 583 *Lembum*, listan *vel* thres. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1761 Þe myst dryues þorȝ þe lyst of þe lyfte, bi þe loȝ medoes. **13..** *Guy Warw.* (1887) p. 464 (MS. A) His targe wiþ gold list He carf atvo. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 43 Þai stryte wald, quha mycht fyrst Of his kirtil nycht þe liste. **1433** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 49 Unam tuellam de twill, cum nigris lystez. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 38 The nycht furth-spred hyr cloke with sabill lyst. **1591** G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 16 In the very farthest part and list of Europe bordering upon Asia. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xx. § 10 [They] haue thought it better to let them [the books of the Apocrypha] stand as a list or marginall border vnto the olde Testament. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* I. vi. 15 Trachonitis, the coursest list and most craggy ground about the countrey of Judea. **1684** R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 96 The water begins first to congeal at the top round the edges, and from that List of Ice shoots several small Threads to the middle. **1696** BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxv. 11 A Border or List of Gold went round at the Top of it.

† **b.** Applied to the lobe of the ear. *Obs.* [Cf. G. *ohrleiste*, which, however, means the 'helix' of the ear; also LIST *sb.*[1] 2.]

1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Lyste of the eare, *mol de loreille.* **1611** COTGR. s.v. *Mol.* **1631** DEKKER *Match me in Lond.* II. 30 They haue giuen it me soundly, I feele it vnder the lists of both eares.

2. *spec.* The selvage, border, or edge of a cloth, usually of different material from the body of the cloth. † Phrase, *within the lists* (usual in statements of measurement). [So F. *liste* in Cotgr.]

[**1297** *Magna Carta Edw. I*, c. xxv, Una latitudo pannorum tinctorum, russetorum, & haubergettorum scilicet due ulne infra listas.] **1433** *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 452/1 The lyste at the one ende of all soche Streite Clothes. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 307/1 Lyyst of clothe, *forago.* **1523** *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 All maner of white brode wollen clothes with crumpil listes, otherwise called bastardes. **1535** *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 2 Euery brode cloth shall conteine in breadth seuen quarters of a yarde within the listes at the least. **1592** NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 8 For his breeches they were made of the lists of broad cloaths. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 31. **1677** W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 1 The List or Border here being known to be more worth then the whole Cloth. **1700** TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 716 Woollen-Cloaths that were not two Ells within the Lists, according to King Richard's [1st] late Assize, or Statute. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 186 A few threads of strong coarse yarn are placed to form the lists or selvages of the cloth. **1842** BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 396 The list is made in the West of England frequently of goats' hair. **1844** G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iii. 104 The tenter-hooks were driven into poles and rails, and the cloth hung on them by the 'list' at the edges.

b. *fig.* and proverbial.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* A 2 b, Yet find fault with broad termes, for I haue mesured yours with mine, & I find yours broader iust by the list. **1596** LODGE *Marg. Amer.* (1876) 24 Arsadachus knowing the cloth by the list, the bill by the Item, the steele by the marke [etc.]. **1622** PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* i. (1634) 15 Which miserable ambition hath so furnished both Towne and Countrey with Coates of a new list, that [etc.]. **1655** H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. *Garland*, False joyes,..Peeces of sackcloth with silk lists. **1677** GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 294 Who will reject a fine web of cloth, as one speaks, for a little coarse list at the end.

c. In generalized use: Such selvages collectively; the material of which the selvage of cloth consists.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (Shaks. Soc.) 33 Their armes bounde up with kercher or lyste. **1693** EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 62 We must..constrain the Branches of those Fig-Trees, as near as we can to the Walls,..with Nails and List. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* I. 263 Sissly .. Pulls off her Garter of woolen List. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lxi. (1804) 438 A dirty rag..tied with two pieces of list. **1772** MRS. DELANY *Lett.* Ser. II. I. 401, I have had list nailed round my doors, and stopping every crack and crevice that let in cold air [etc.]. **1901** *Q. Rev.* Apr. 483 By 1850 india-rubber had superseded list for cushions [of billiard-tables].

d. *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*) = Made of list.

1661 *Inuentarye* in *MS. Rawl. A.* 182 lf. 311 On rugg, 2 Liste couerlids [etc.]. **1847** C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xvii. (1890) 171 Her quiet tread muffled in a list slipper. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1121 List carpet. **1866** MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xvii. (1874) 193, I have got on list shoes, ma'am. **1901** *Q. Rev.* Apr. 485 List cushions were abandoned in favour of rubber.

3. A strip of cloth or other fabric.

a **1300** *Birth Jesus* 587 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 91 And bond him wiþ aliste. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 19845 A mikel linnen clath four squar Laten dun, him thoght was þar, At nokes four, four listes lang, Vnto þe lift þar-wit it hang. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 8 He bar a bordun I-bounde wiþ a brod lyste. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. iv. (1495) 191 Chyldrens ..lymmes ben bounde wyth lystes and other couenable bondes that thei ben not crokid. *c* **1450** *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 122 Bynde him aboue þe brawon of þe arme wyþ a good lyste. ? *a* **1525** *Treat. Galaunt* 186 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 159 Theyr gownes and theyr cotes shredde all in lystes. **1546** PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) X v b, Make a girdle of a wollen list mete for the midle of the pacient. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 69 With a linnen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot-hose on the other, gartred with a red and blew list. **1713** SWIFT *Elegy on Partridge* Wks. 1755 III. II. 80 A list the cobler's temples ties, To keep the hair out of his eyes. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Amble*, Many fold fine soft Lists about the Gambrels of the Horse. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 37 The four seams adorned with lists of a different colour from that of the cap.

transf. **1599** B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Wks. 1616 I. 246 You slaue, you list, you shreds, you—. (*Beats the Tailor*). **1614** — *Barth. F.* IV. iv. (1631) 67 Those superstitious reliques, those lists of Latin, the very rags of Rome, and patches of Poperie.

† **b.** Formerly often: A strip of cloth used for filtering or for causing a liquid to drip. *Obs.*

1593 T. HYLL *Art Gardening* 152 Putting clothes or lists ..hanging halfe out of the pan..that they may so drop continually water on them in the forme of feltring, as the wise name it. *c* **1623** LODGE *Poor Mans Talent* (1881) 12 Distill them by a filter, which is by a list, or passe them through a cloth or bagg. **1660** BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxv. 263 We resolved, instead of a List of Cotton, or the like Filtre, to make use of a Siphon of Glass.

4. A band or strip of any material; a line or band conspicuously marked on a surface. ? *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxii. (1495) 709 A meete borde is areryd and sette vpon fete: and compassed wyth a lyste abowte. *c* **1575** J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 108 His herse was set up..with list and rail garnished with scutcheons. **1599** R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* M ij, A certaine white list and streake, called by the Astrologers *Via lactea.* **1648** GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 57 Their shooes.. the outside whereof of the profaner sort are plated with a list of silver. **1669** BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. 1662 .. The divisions of an Inch made on a list of paper. **1686** PLOT *Staffordsh.* 413 There is a list of grass greener than ordinary, call'd St. Kenelms-furrow. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VII. ii. 379 A black List of Something adhering to the Rock—which he found was a great number of Swallows. **1747** *Gentl. Mag.* 310 Their ends [of wire] being fastened to the under parts of the boards at XX, by means of a list of tin, half inch broad, which is nailed over them. **1776** *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 37, I have glued three wooden lists on the back of the board to prevent its warping.

b. One of the divisions of a head of hair, of a beard. [? Suggested by It. *lista.*]

1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 242 A comb of pearl to part The lists of such a beard as youth gone out Had left in ashes. **1880** A. J. BUTLER *Dante's Purg.* i. 4 He wore his beard long and mingled with white hair, like to his locks, of which a twofold list [orig. *una doppia lista*] fell to his breast.

5. A stripe of colour. ? *Obs.* (Cf. F. *liste.*)

1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 34 The body of blacke wull & a yelow lyste after eyther syde. **1530** PALSGR. 239/2 Lyste on horsebacke, *raye.* *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1629) 273 His horse was of a fine sorrell, with blacke feete, and blacke list on his backe. **1621** AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.*, *Exod.* xxviii. 19 There are many colours [of Agate] and some the best, that are greene with a golden list. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xi. 334 The Asse having a peculiar marke of a crosse made by a blacke list downe his backe, and another athwart. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., Painted with lists, here, naked arms behold. **1772–84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 319 The blue cat .. having a fine blue tinge, with a beautiful red list down its back. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 49 All along the back there runs a white list, which ends at the insertion of the tail. **1846** *P. Parley's Ann.* VII. 35 With some black about the face, and a list of the same down the hind part of the neck.

† **b.** Used for: A mark of a wound, a scar. *Obs. rare*[−1].

c **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxi. 464 He sholde never have knowen hym, yf it had not be a lityll liste [orig. *cicatrice*] that he had by his right eye.

6. *Arch.* † **a.** (See quot. 1812–16.) *Obs.* **b.** A small square moulding or ring encircling the foot of a column, between the torus below and the shaft above. (Cf. LISTEL.)

Cf. obs. F. *liste*, 'a small square out-iutting brow, or member of a piller' (Cotgr.).

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 32 The Freese, the List, the Ovolo. **1735** DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *List*,..a Fillet or flat Ring that ornaments the Bottoms of Columns immediately above the Torus. **1745** POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. II. 156 The capital consisting only of a large list or square stone, and a large quarter round under that. **1812–16** J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 177 The list or spiral line of the volute runs along the face of the abacus. **1842–59** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss.

7. In various technical senses. † **a.** (See quot. 1688.) **b.** *Carpentry.* (? *U. S.*) 'The upper rail of a railing' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). **c.** *Carpentry.* A strip cut from the edge of a plank. (Cf. LIST *v.*[3] 3). **d.** *Tin-plating.* The wire of tin left on the under edge of a tinned plate, which is removed by plunging the plate into the list-pot.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 285/1 The Parts of a [Wool-] Card...The List, is that as is nailed to hold the Leaf. **1834** HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* III. 37 There is always..a list or selvage of tin on the lower edge of every plate...When the list is melted..the boy takes out the plate.

II. Boundary.

† **8.** A limit, bound, boundary. Often *pl. Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 44 Any brother or sister yat duellen wyt-outen ye lystys of thre myle from ye cite. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 10669 All the ledis to the listes on the laund past. *Ibid.* 10018. **1559** *Primer* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 90 The miserable captives, which as yet be hedged in within the lists of death. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 334/1 God setteth vs barres and listes. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* vii. (1617) 94 The Tropicks are his [the Sunnes] vttermost lists. *a* **1592**

H. SMITH *Serm* (1637) 203 As though humility were the bond of all duties, like a list which holdeth men in compasse. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 295 You and I cannot bee confin'd within the weake Lyst of a Countreyes fashion. **1601** — *Twel. N.* III. i. 86, I am bound to your Neece sir: I meane she is the list of my voyage. **1638** CHILLINGW, *Relig. Prot.* I. Concl. 411 To keepe my discourse within those very lists and limits which yourself have prescrib'd. **1645** QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* VI. 60 To what strange Lists Is her conceal'd Omnipotence confin'd?

† **b.** Region, territory. *Obs.*

a **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 57 Whateuer foggy Mists Do blind men in these sublunary Lists.

9. *spec.* in *pl.* († sometimes construed as *sing.*) as the equivalent of the like-sounding OF. *lisse* (mod.F. *lice*): The palisades or other barriers enclosing a space set apart for tilting; *hence*, a space so enclosed in which tilting-matches or tournaments were held. † Phr. *in, within* (*the*) *lists*. Sometimes, by extension, the arena in which bulls fight or wrestlers contend, etc. † Also (*rarely*) *sing.* in the same sense.

[The OF. *lisse* (see LYCE, used once by Caxton), which appears to have influenced the application of the Eng. word, is of doubtful etymology; it corresponds to Sp. *liza*, Pg. *liça*, It. *lizza*, med.L. *licia* palisades, lists. Hatz.-Darm. suggest a late L. type **listia*, f. OHG. *lista*: see above.]

c **1386** CHAUCER *Squr.'s T.* 660 Cambalo That faught in listes with the bretheren two For Canacee. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 4199 Without the diche were listes made, With walles batayled large and brade. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* 497 (Douce MS.) þe lordes by-lyue hom to list ledes With many seriant of mace **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxii, Blamor ..tooke his hors at the one ende of the lystes, and sire Trystram atte other ende of the lystes. **1475** *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 77 To doo armes in liestis to the utteraunce. **1523** LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cliv. 183 These two dukes came into the felde, all armed, in a lystes made for ye sayd duke of Almayne, chalenger, and for the duke of Englande, defender. **1589** *Pasquil's Return* C iv b, It fareth with them, as it dooth with the Wrastler within the Lystes. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 43 On paine of death, no person be so bold ..as to touch the Listes, Except the Marshall. **1621** LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 497 Encountering his enemie in a List, made of purpose betweene the Campe, and Castle. **1672** DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, When the Lists set wide, Gave room to the fierce Bulls. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxii, The lists are oped, the spacious area clear'd. **1813** SCOTT *Trierm.* II. vii, A summer-day in lists shall strive My knights. **1842** TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* i, They reel, they roll in clanging lists.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A place or scene of combat or contest. Phr. *To enter* (*the*) *lists*.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* xcix, Now is she in the very lists of love, Her champion mounted for the hot encounter. **1612** DRAYTON *Polyolb.* v. 100 As when his Trytons' trumps doe them to battell call Within his surging lists to combat with the Whale *a* **1626** BP. ANDREWES 7 *Serm. Wond. Combat* vi. (1627) 88 The lysts where this temptation was vsed, was the Mountaine. **1647** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iv. (1739) 9, I hold it both needless and fruitless to enter into the Lists, concerning the original of the Saxons. *Ibid.* lix. 116 The King, loth to enter the List with the Clergy about too many matters. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 22/2 See, Chloris, how the clouds Tilt in the azure lists. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 463 Dagon hath presum'd, Me overthrown, to enter lists with God. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 110 Demodocus..Majestic to the lists of Fame repairs. **1831** BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. iv. 77 The Royal Society..contained few individuals..capable of..entering the lists against his..assailants **1848** KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. i. 35 [Let] the spirit Range in free battle lists. **1878** BROWNING *Poets Croisic* lxii, Slight lists Wherein the puppet-champions wage..mimic war.

† **10. a.** *sing.* and *pl.* An encircling palisade; a railed or staked enclosure. **b.** *pl.* The starting-place of a race (= L. *carceres*). Also *sing.* a race-course or exercising ground for horses. *Obs.*

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 59 The citie, pales or lyst or fort where y^e campe is lodged. **1598** HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 68 All these were placed without the lists [L. *extra tabulatum*]. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 222 To the Lists they [horses] must not be brought to enter into any mastries there before they be full fiue yeres of age. **1644** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 101 A list to ride horses in, much frequented by the gallants in summer. **1662** H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 12 We both setting out from the same Lists, though taking several ways, .. meet together .. at the same Goal. **1737** WESE *Let.* (in verse) in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 19 As yet just started from the lists of time.

III. 11. *Comb.*: **list-boy**, in *Tin-plating*, a boy employed to place the plates in the list-pot; **list-pot**, a cast-iron trough containing a small quantity of melted tin, in which the tinned plates are plunged to remove the 'list' (see 7 d); **list-wall** [cf. sense 4], a dry wall with one or more strips or bands of cemented walling.

1818 S. PARKES in *Mem. Lit. & Phil. Soc. Manch.* (1819) Ser. II. III. 369 There is always a wire of tin on the lower edge of every plate, which is .. removed .. in the following manner. A boy called the *list-boy, takes the plates when they are cool enough to handle, and puts the lower edge of each into the *list-pot. **1793-1813** *Reports Agric.* 62 (E. D. D.) A wall-fence 'partly dry and partly cemented with mortar, or what is commonly called a *list wall'. **1850** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 728 The fence is what is called a list wall, alternate layers of dry wall and stone with mortar.

List list), *sb.*[4] Also 4-5 **lest(e, lyst(e.** [f. LIST *v.*[2] Cf. Icel. *lyst* fem., appetite (for food).]

† **1.** Pleasure, joy, delight. *Obs.*

c **1205** LAY. 13078 Þa andswarede þe munec mid muchelere liste [*later text* mid swiþe gode wille] **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 467 So fare we alle wyth luf and lyste, To kyng & quene by cortaysye. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 132 In curteisye was set ful muche hir lest [*v.r.* list]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 306/2 Lyst, or lykynge,..*delectacio*. *c* **1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 755 All thus our lady thai lovit, with lyking and lyst. **1573** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 197 How he suld..leaue this lyfe with list for all thair plaid.

2. Appetite, craving; desire, longing; inclination. Const. *to* (with sb. or inf.), rarely *for*, *of*; † frequently collocated with *leisure*. Now only *arch.*

c **1220** *Bestiary* 544 He doð men hungren and hauen ðrist, and mani oðer sinful list. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1231 Hem wexon ðrist, ðe water sleckede ðe childes list. *a* **1300-1400** *Cursor M.* 24751 (Gött.) Þat gifs me list [*other MSS.* lust(e] of hir to rede. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 738 (787) Right a-noon as sesed is here lest, So cesseth loue and forth to loue an newe. **1423** JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lvii, Hastow no lest to sing? **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. ii. 69 The wyld wolf..Rasys in ire, for the wod hungris list. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 226 The traytoure Gerard had no lyst to slepe. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 410/1 He had no leisure, and lesse lyst, to attend unto Wickliffes matters. **1575** TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 278 It is a very good way to .. kill the list and lyking of a Sparhawke, to feede hir .. with liquid meates washt in water. **1596** W. SMITH *Chloris* (1877) 29 Since my disgrace I had of them no list. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xv. (1614) 195 If he have list to the stoole. **1641** MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 9, I have done it, neither out of malice, nor list to speak evill. **1659** FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 319, I had little list or leisure to write. **1682** BUNYAN *Holy War* 242, I thank you for all things courteous and civil, but for your cordial I have no list thereto. **1825** SCOTT *Talism.* xxvi, I have more list to my bed than to have my ears tickled. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 84 To give a loose to all the lists of youth. **1888** P. CUSHING *Blacksmith of Voe* III. x. 216 The divine list of sex, and the sweet ache of soul.

3. (One's) desire or wish; (one's) good pleasure. Phrase *at* (*one's*) *list*. Now only *arch.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 22130 Turn þai sal til him titest, And siþen þaas other at his list. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 1957 Pleyn at your list I yelde me. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 261 Honestie my olde Graundfather called that, when menne lyued by law, not lyst. **1610** G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* I. xxxi, Frail multitude! whose giddy law is list. **1682** BUNYAN *Holy War* 110 He that can of list and will propound what he pleases. **1695** HICKERINGILL *Lay-Clergy* Wks. 1716 I. 326 By the Law of the Land, and not the Arbitrary list or will of any Man living. **1867** J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 26 It was a god there working his own list.

List (list), *sb.*[5] Also 7-8 (*Naut.*) **lust.** [Of obscure origin: perh. a use of LIST *sb.*[4]]

1. *Naut.* The careening or inclination of a ship to one side.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 82 The Ship at low water had a great lust to the offing. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Lust of a ship.* **1834** M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* ii. (1842) 30 What a list to port she is getting! **1881** *Daily News* 11 Nov. 2/6 The cargo shifted giving the ship a list to port. **1883** *Times* 4 Jan. 8 The vessel gave a sudden list to starboard.

2. *transf.* A leaning over (of a building, etc.).

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 85 The whole building had got a considerable List or leaning to the S.W. **1901** *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 396 Two lines of straggling fence running with all sorts of lists and bends.

List (list), *sb.*[6] [a. F. *liste* = Sp, Pg., It. *lista*; prob. identical with LIST *sb.*[3], the special sense being developed from that of 'strip' (of paper): see LIST *sb.*[3] 4.] A catalogue or roll consisting of a row or series of names, figures, words, or the like. In early use, *esp.* a catalogue of the names of persons engaged in the same duties or connected with the same object; *spec.* a catalogue of the soldiers of an army or of a particular arm; also in † phr. *in* or *within the list(s*, *in list* (occas. fig.).

Active list, a list of those officers in the army or navy who are liable to be called upon for active service. *Free list*, (*a*) a list of persons who are allowed free admission to a place of entertainment; (*b*) a list of articles which are exempt from duty under the revenue laws. Also *army list*, CIVIL LIST, *retired list*, *sick list*, etc. (see the first words).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 98 Young Fortinbras .. Hath .. Shark'd vp a List of Landlesse Resolutes. *Ibid.* ii. 32 The Leuies, The Lists, and full proportions are all made Out of his subiect. **1606** — *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 76 The Thracian King Adullas .. The Kings of Mede, and Licoania, With a more larger List of Scepters. **1613** — *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 14 'Tis the List Of those that claime their Offices this day. **1622** F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* IV. iii. 130 Pioners..are not reckoned Souldiers, neither come neere by many degrees either to that list or reputation. **1625** BACON *Ess., Of Youth & Age* (Arb.) 257 He was the Ablest Emperour, almost, of all the List. **1633** T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. i. (1810) 3 To bee in list 3000 Foot, and 250 Horse. **1646** EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 20 You will not be out of the List long. **1653** HOLCROFT *Procopius* IV. 157 The Battalion was of eight thousand foot, and the Archers of the List. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 10 Their Fear brought in a false List of their Enemies Number. **1696** PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *List*, a Scrowl of the Names of several Persons of the same Quality with whom we have Business, or with whom we have some Relation. A List of the Slain and Wounded in such a Battel. A List of such a ones Creditors. A List of the Prisoners in such a Prison. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 284 Endless is the list of human ills. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 383/2 The letter-founders have a kind of list, or tariff, whereby they regulate their founts. **1809** LD. MULGRAVE in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 358 His name being removed from the List of the Navy. **1847** MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xx, Edward took a list of the contents. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, She keeps a little list of her lovers. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 128 The earliest classical revival restored Cæsar and Virgil to the list of monastic studies.

b. *Racing slang.* Short for: The list of geldings in training. Hence *to put on the list* = to castrate.

1890 FARMER *Slang, Added to the List*, an abbreviation of 'added to the list of geldings in training'.

† **c.** *American.* The return of particulars of taxable property required to be furnished by the owners. (Cf. LIST *v.*[4] 1 b.) *Obs.*

1646 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 329 To the prejudice of many who have duely and according to law presented their lists. **1655** *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1850) I. 279 Sea-Brooke is fyned forty shillings for not sending ye Lists of theire estates to the Courte.

d. *Comb.*: † **list-maker** = LISTER[2] 2; **list price**, the price fixed for an article in the printed list issued by the maker, or by the general body of makers of the particular class of goods.

1666 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1852) II. 48 This Court doth order that ye land..be valued by the list makers of Stonington.

List, *sb.*[7] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. Du. *lies* pork-fat, G. *leiste* flank, groin.] The flank (of pork); a long piece cut from the gammon.

1623 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. 71 Take the largest of your Chines of Porke, and that which is called a Liste. **1824** CARR *Craven Dial., Lists*, the flanks.

List, *sb.*[8], variant of LISSE *sb.*[2] = LEASE *sb.*[4] Also *Comb.* **list-stick** (see quot.).

1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6711/1 The list-sticks, to which the high-lisses are tied. The high-lisses, or lists, are a number of long threads, with platines, or plate-leads, at the bottom.

List, *a.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. connected with LIST *sb.*[1]] Ready, quick (*esp.* of hearing). Also applied to rooms, etc. in which one hears well.

1813 CULLUM *Suffolk Words* s.v., 'List of hearing', quick of hearing. **1823** GALT *Gilhaize* II. 130 When any of his disciples were not just so list and brisk as they might have been. **1847** HALLIWELL s.v., A list house or room, where sounds are heard easily from one room to another. *Kent.* **1861** *N. Brit. Rev.* Nov. 325 His ear was not list to catch the distant sounds. **1863** *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* II. 185 *List*, quick; as list of speech. **1887** *Kent. Gloss.*, *List*, the condition of the atmosphere when sounds are heard easily. 'It's a wonderful list morning.'

List (list), *v.*[1] *arch.* Forms: 1 **lystan**, 3-4 **leste(n, luste(n**, 4-6 **lyst**, 5 **lyste, lest, lust**, 6 7 **liste**, 3- **list**. *3rd sing. pres.* (contracted) 1-6 **lyst**, 2-6 **lust**, 3 *Orm.* **lisste**, 3-5 **luste**, 4-5 **lest(e**, 4-6 **lyste, liste**, 4-7 **list**. *Pa. t.* 1-5 **lyste**, 2-5 **leste**, 3 *Orm.* **lisste**, 3-6 **lust(e**, 4-6 **liste, lyst(e**, 4-7 **list**, (5 **leist, lest**). Also 4 **lysted**, 5 **-yd**, etc., 4- **listed**. [OE. *lystan* = OS. *lustian* (Du. *lusten*), OHG. *lusten* (MHG., mod.G. *lüsten*), ON. *lysta* (Sw. *lysta*, Da. *lyste*) :-OTeut. **lustjan*, f. **lust-us* pleasure: see LUST *sb.*

It is often somewhat uncertain whether forms in *lust-* should be referred to this verb or to LUST *v.*; in southern and perh. in West Midland ME. the vowel may represent either *u* or *ü*, and the examples are here placed under the one vb. or the other as the sense suggests. In other dialects of ME., and occas. in the 16th c., *lust* occurs in the sense of *list*, and with its peculiar inflexion (e.g. 3rd sing. pres. *lust*), and in these cases it is more convenient to regard it as an altered form of this vb., due to the influence of the sb. or vb. *lust*, than as a special use of the latter.]

1. *impers. trans.* (in OE. with *acc.* or *dat.*) To be pleasing to. *Me list* (occas. *listeth*): I please, choose, like, care, or desire.

a. Const. inf.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Hine ne lyst his willan wyrcean. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 211 *Lecturio*, me lyst rædan. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 103 þenne þan mon ne lust on his liue nan god don. *c* **1200** ORMIN 8119 Himm lisste þa Wel etenn off an appell. *c* **1205** LAY. 30253 þam kinge luste slepe. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 22601 Na creatur sal þan list [*Trin.* luste, *Edin.* lesten] plai. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 941 þenne lyst þe lady to loke on þe knyȝt. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 206 My gud brethyre, quhy lest ȝou le? *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 490 The lestyth nat a louere be. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 108 Na man es forboden .. to trowe in what lawe þat him list leue on. *c* **1440** *Sir Gowther* 499 Him lystyd nothyng for to play, For he was full weri. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 48, I knowe alle thinges, that me leste to wite. *c* **1491** *Chast. Goddes Chyld* 12 Somme whan they sholde slepe thenne hem list wake and pray. Some whan they sholde wake and pray thenne hem list to slepe. **1584** PEELE *Arraigum. Paris* I. ii, Me list .. This idle task on me to undertake. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 35 When him list the prouder lookes subdew. *a* **1618** RALEIGH *Maxims St.* (1651) 49 When it listeth him to call them to an account. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 64 When me list to sadder tunes apply me. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* I. viii, When at need Him listed ease his battle-steed.

b. Without dependent inf. (Chiefly in subordinate clauses introduced by *as*, *if*, *what*, *when*, etc.)

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 2 Ne him eac næfre ȝenoȝ ne þincð ær he hæbbe eal þæt hine lyst. *c* **1205** LAY. 30741 Æiþer gon liðe þider him to liste. *a* **1300** *K. Horn* 918 Nu ȝe reste One while, ef ȝou leste. *c* **1375** *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 243 Offer or leeue, wheþer þe lyst. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 519 Wemen..can wet thair chekys, quhen thaim list, with teris. **14..** *Nun* 298 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 146 There we talkeden as vs lest. **1526** TINDALE *Matt.* xx. 15 Ys yt not lawfull ffor me to do as me listeth with myne awne. *a* **1553** UDALL *Royster D.* III. ii. (Arb.) 43 Let hym come when hym lust. **1581** SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 191 Licence to do what them listed. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 518 This proud Antiochus shall doe what him listeth. **1885-94** R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Aug. xvii, Thy mortal life is but a brittle vase, But as thee list with wine or tears to fill.

¶ With ellipsis of *go*.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 87 To þe holy land him list, & þider gan him spede.

† **c.** Const. *of* (= OE. gen.), *after*.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxvi. 71 Hi for ðæm yrmðum eardes lyste. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11334 Whanne hiss fasste forþedd wass þa lisste himm affterr fode. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (Hall) i. 71 No thing list þam þan of play. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 20 He..has lykyng to lerne þat hym list after.

2. With *personal* construction. **a.** Const. inf.: To desire, like, wish *to do* something.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 776 Þe Ladie lay on hur bed & lysted too slepe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 209 Thei bryngen up als many as men list to have. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* 124 Quhen [that] hir court leist semble fair and clein. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 13/2 He either wist not, or list not to shew his cunning therein. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) A 4 b, I list not boast in acts of Chiualrie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 177 If we list to speake. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. xx. § 5 Points he listed not meddle withall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 75 If they list to try Conjecture. 1687 TOWERSON *Baptism* 149, I list not to contend about anything, of which I myself am not more strongly perswaded. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xx, If you list to taste our cheer. *Ibid.* xxiii, We little listed think of him.

b. Without dependent inf.: To wish, desire, like, choose. (Chiefly in subordinate clauses, as in 1 b.)

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 13 After ðan ðe here herte leste, ic hem folȝede. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 352 þy wyl be ydo, ryȝt as þou lest. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. v. (1558) 4 All worldly thynges chaungyng as she lust. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 3 To that entent that who so luste may kepe hem from harme. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 123 Deyme as yhe lest, ye that best can and may. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxii. 7 They do euen what they lyst. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Idolatry* II. (1859) 209 The Bishop of Rome..did in all the West Church..what he lust. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1629) 199 Your griefes, and desires whatsoeuer and whensoeuer you list, he will consider of. *Ibid.* III. 260 He might returne if he listed. 1611 BIBLE *John* III. 8 The winde bloweth where it listeth. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* IV. 1441 Thou mayst make sale of it to whom thou list. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 60 By his Musick he could drive men into what Affections he listed. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxvii. 42 Let them think what they list. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* V, We will, if your ladyship lists, leave him. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiv. 348 The invaders landed and harried where they listed.

†**c.** *To list of*: to care for. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1791 Þe leuedis listed [*Fairf.* list] noght o pride. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1254 One þe lawnde righte þer þay lay..And liste no thynge of playe. 14.. *Women's Horns* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 80 They have despit, and ageyn concyence, Lyst nat of pryde, then hornes cast away. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1744 Þe shipmen of na lykyng lyste.

†**3.** *trans.* To desire or wish for (something).

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 59 And seinge also they haue libertie to lyste what they will, I pray God they haue will to list that which is good. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 55 By our listing of a thing, we may perceiue some alteration in our selues; but the thing it selfe that is listed or willed feeleth nothing thereof.

List (list), *v.*[2] *arch.* Forms: 1 hlystan, 2–3 lusten, 2–5 luste, 3 lhisten, (h)listen, hleste(n, lheste, 3–6 liste, lest(e, 4–5 lyst, (5 lyston, -yn, listyn), 4– list. [OE. *hlystan*, f. *hlyst* LIST *sb.*[1] (Cf. mod.Icel. *hlusta.*)]

1. *intr.* = LISTEN *v.* 2.

c 1000 *Instit. Polity* § 5 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* (1840) II. 310 Hlystaþ hwæt ic secge. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Lusteð nu þanne, and undernimeð þreo þing. *Ibid.* 185 Eie ne maig swo muchel biholden, ne ere lhisten ne herte þenchen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 263 Bo nu stille, and lat me speke,..And lust hu ich con me bi-telle. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 355 Lust whi [*Harl. MS.* list were fore] ihc wonde Bringe þe horn to honde. *a* 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 20399 (Gött.) Listes all i ȝu biseke i-wiss. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. on Ploughers* (Arb.) 29 But nowe I thynke I se you lysting and hearkening, that I shoulde name him. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xi. (1630) G, List how they rumble. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. iii. 12 Peace, what noise? 1 [*Sol.*] List, list. 2 [*Sol.*] Hearke. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 480 List, list, I hear Som far off hallow break the silent Air. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1798) 89 List, sirs, and may this bloody record be a warning to future tyrants. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xxxiii, The stag..Spread his broad nostril to the wind, Listed before, aside, behind. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 12 Great Napoleon Stops his horse, and lists with delight. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lv. 1 List, I beg, provided you're in humour.

b. Const. *to, unto, till*; in OE. dat. and gen.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlix. 385 Ða fundon hie hiene..hlystende hiora worda. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 29 Hiȝ hlyston him. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7846 þatt he Ne lisste nohht wiþþ ære Till naness kinness idelliesȝc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13833 Ne till vr laghes will he noght list. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4002 Now lysteþ to þis spelle. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. ii. (1633) C 2, Graue Gouernors, list not to his exclames. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* VII. 54 Wilt then list to me? 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. i, The warder..Lists to the breeze's boding sound. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, The Family* 22 List to a tale.

2. *trans.* To listen to, hear; = LISTEN *v.* 1.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 [He] þe luste nulleð þesne red. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 67 Hlest hwat se heiȝeste ðe seið. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9017 To lisstenn whatt te preost ȝuw seȝȝþ Off ȝure sawle nede. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Hie openeden his earen to luste þe defles lore. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20590 Listes þe bon þat scho him badd. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 505 'Kyng', he sede, 'þu leste [*Laud MS.* wiltu luste] A tale mid þe beste'. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5083 So is it wit, a wiseman his wordis to listyn. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 46 Elues, list your names. 1642 T. HILL *Trade of Truth* Ep. Ded., I put it into your Honourable Protection, who have listed it [a sermon]. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Epil., But ere the battle should he list her cries, The lover trembles—and the hero dies! 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. xvii, I list no more the tuck of drum. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 178, I..list the drone of heavy humble-bees. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* iii, And you will list the bugle That blows in lands of morn.

List (list), *v.*[3] [f. LIST *sb.*[3]; cf. OF. *lister* (one example in Godef.) to put a list on (cloth); also It. *listare*, G. *leisten*, Du. *lijsten.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To put a list, border, or edge round (an object); to border, edge. Also, to put as a list or border *upon.* *Obs.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) xciii. (1887) 454 A targe listed wiþ gold. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xciv. (1869) 51 The scrippe was of greene selk,..Lysted it was wel queyntliche with xii belles of siluer. 1530 PALSGR. 612/2, I lyste a garment, or border it rounde about with a lyst..I haue lysted my cote within to make it laste better. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Lisier*, to list or border any thing. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 297 A long straight mossie walk..listed on both sides with an Aquæduct of white stone. *a* 1639 — *Dk. Buckhm.* ibid. 80 Such an Accumulation of benefits, like a kind of Embroidering or listing of one favour upon another. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. i. 2 Trite and trivial phrases..listed with pedantic shreds of School-boy verses. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* VI. Wks. (1847) 553/1 A Danish curtaxe, listed with gold or silver. 1703 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1451 The edges [of a fern leaf] are listed with Seed.

b. To fix list upon the edge of (a door).

1860 WORCESTER, *List*..5. To fix list, or a strip of cloth, to; as, 'To list a door'. 1881 R. T. COOKE *Somebody's Neighbors* 64 Monsieur Leclerc..listed the doors against approaching winter breezes.

†**2.** To enclose; to shut *in* with rails or the like.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 463 [He] kepte his daye appoynted for that bataylL in a felde called in Frenshe Lapre Aux Clers, where for theim was ordeyned a place lyestyd and closed in goodly wyse. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. i. 109 Upon the other thre quarters, it [Asie] is lysted in with the Oceean. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Cancer*,..euery place listed or rayled in.

†**b.** To bound, limit. *Obs.*

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. viii. § 4 The local compass of a bishop's authority and power was never so straitly listed, as some men would have the world imagine.

3. *Carpentry.* To cut away the sappy edge of a board; to shape a block or stave by chopping.

1635 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) I. 34 Sawne bords..cut sharp at ye tope, and either listed or shote with a plaine. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss., *Listing*, the act of cutting away the sap-wood from one or both edges of a board. 1874 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 22 Floors..For each edge listed, add 6*s.* 2*d.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

4. *Agric.* To prepare (the land) for the crop (of cotton or Indian corn) by making ridges and furrows with the plough or beds and alleys with the hoe. *local U.S.*

1785 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1891) XII. 224 Some of it..had been twice ploughed, then listed, then twice harrowed before sowing. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 432 Boys and girls, 'listing' an old corn-field with hoes.

List (list), *v.*[4] [f. LIST *sb.*[6]

In senses 3 and 4 the word is now taken chiefly as an aphetic form of *enlist*, and written '*list.*]

1. *trans.* To set down together in a list; to make a list of; to catalogue, register.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. i. § 1 (1634) 457 These kings were of the nation of Argives who are listed as followeth. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Rules & Lessons* xx, When night comes, list thy deeds. 1712 *Official Notice* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4994/3 The Persons bringing the said Tickets, are desired to List the same in a Numerical Order, and to write in their List the Name. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials* 271 Of the Forbasa listed in the Book of Leinster there is one more so remarkable, that [etc.]. 1887 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 171/2 About one hundred species of butterflies have been listed.

b. To set down or enter in a special, formal, or official list (e.g. of persons or property for assessment, of stocks, etc.); *U.S.* to enter or register for taxation.

1658 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 454 All negroes imported..and Indian servants..being sixteen years of age, to be listed and pay leavies as aforesaid. 1666 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) IV. 136 Incase they be not accomodated with land amongst them with whom they are listed neare the Bay line. 1687 RYCAUT *Contn. Knolles' Hist. Turks* II. 223 There were listed fifty-five thousand, who paid duties of Harach. 1702 *Hawick Kirk Session Rec.* 4 Oct., The Minister..desired such as intended to communicate to list themselves this week. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 324 Spent the day in listing my money for Congress. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 214 Assessors are to list such lands only as are situate [etc.]. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 5/7 Only seven cases were listed for to-day. 1893 *Times* 14 July 4/1 The shrinkage in the value of American securities 'listed' in this market.

†**2.** To comprise in a list or catalogue; to enrol (*among, in, into* a certain number, *under* a certain head); to include or enrol in the number or membership *of*; to put in the same category *with.* *Obs.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 142 He that ..desires to be listed into the rolle of those that haue gotten greatest fame. 1637 MASSINGER *Address to Shirley on his 'Grateful Servant,'* My obscure name, Listed with theirs, who here advance thy fame. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxiv. Wks. 1851 III. 489 What are Chaplains? In State perhaps they may be listed among the upper Servingmen of som great houshold. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Feb., The persons therein concerned to be listed of this or that Church. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* To Rdr., Vertues are listed in the rank of invisible things. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1768 I. 51 It is under this class I have presumed to list my present treatise. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxii. 274 All Trades and Occupations being listed into Tribes; none can marry out of their own Tribe. 1777 SIR A. DICK *Let. to Johnson* 17 Feb. in Boswell *Johnson*, I have..listed Dr. Samuel Johnson in some of my memorandums..under a name which [etc.].

3. To enter on the list of a military body; to appoint formally (an officer); also in *pass.* with compl., to be appointed or 'gazetted' as (captain, etc.). In later use only in narrower sense, to enrol (private soldiers), to receive as recruits; = ENLIST *v.* 1.

1643 *Declar. Comm., Reb. Ire.* 28 The Parliament..had made choice of, and listed all the Commanders..for that Expedition. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 55 Some troops of those who had been listed by them under good officers. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* ix. 61 What Tumults could not do, an Army must, which is but Tumults listed. 1653 SHIRLEY *Crt. Secret* IV. 47, I was listed Captain, before some The Generall knew had been seven years in service. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* I. i, I don't beat up for common soldiers; no, I list only grenadiers. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 26 Looking on themselves like volunteers, not like men listed in the service. 1795–7 SOUTHEY *Juvenile & Min. Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 82, I was trapp'd by the Sergeant's palavering pretences, He listed me when I was out of my senses.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1668 W. PENN *No Cross No Cr.* Wks. 1782 II. 96 Last of all, it lists thee of the company of..Jesus; to fight under his banner. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 50 He is listed in a party, where he neither knows the temper, nor designs, nor perhaps the person of his leader. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 9 He that is born, is listed; life is war. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 5 Feb. (1792) II. CCXVI. 332 You are but just listed in the world, and must be active, diligent, indefatigable. 1776 BENTHAM *Fragm. Gov.* I. Wks. 1843 I. 258 Men whose affections are already listed against the law in question. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 52 Farmer-folks in politics Wi' Tory lairds are listed.

4. *refl.* and *intr.* (for *refl.*) To have one's name entered upon the list of a military body; to engage for military service; = ENLIST *v.* 4. Phr. *to list* (*oneself*) *a soldier* or *for a soldier.*

1643 *Declar. Comm., Reb. Ire.* 62 Who..have lysted themselves in the Lord Dillons Troupe. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1840) 162 Secure yourself in some other parliament garrisons, or list into the castle. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* viii. (Rtldg. 1883) 57 In his youth [he] listed a soldier. 1702 SHELLEY *Grandder* III. i. Wks. (1766) 233 *Catan.* Brillon has listed himself a soldier. *Grichard.* Listed himself a soldier! *Catan.* Yes, Sir, listed to go to the war. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 89 ¶ 6 A Drum passing by,..I listed myself for a Soldier. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 414 If any officer and soldier..shall desert, or list in any other regiment. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. ix. 138 Whether a thoroughly upright and enlightened man would rather have listed under the royal or parliamentary standard. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 104 He listed at last for a sodger.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. vii. 10 They lost their names by listing themselves under some other people. 1658 *Whole Duty of Man, Private Devotions* (1684) 173 Having now anew listed my self under his banner. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph.* IV. i, You..who are listing yourself into the honourable company of cuckolds. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 98 Passions, though selfish, if their means be fair, List under Reason. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* II. ii, The Rulers list themselves his Foes. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 254 To list themselves, and even to take a lead, with the party which they think most likely to prevail. *a* 1845 HOOD *Irish Schoolm.* xvii, When first the scholar lists in learning's train. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 3 Merely that they [M.P.'s] may list under party banners.

List (list), *v.*[5] *Naut.* Also 7 lust. [f. LIST *sb.*[5]] *intr.* Of a ship: To careen, heel, or incline to one side. Also with *off.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 29 Cun the ship spoune before the winde, she lusts, she lyes vnder the Sea. *c* 1740 A. ALLEN *MS. Dict.* s.v. *Lust*, Mariners say the Ship lusteth, when she leans to one side rather than to another. 1880 *Times* 6 Aug. 5/3 When heavily laden she..had a tendency to list, and righted herself with difficulty. *Ibid.* 17 Dec. 5/6 She was moored outside the dock but listed off, and makes a good deal of water. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 742 She listed to port and filled rapidly.

Listable (li·stăb'l), *a.* *U.S.* [f. LIST *v.*[4] + -ABLE.] That may be listed or put upon a list (e.g. of men liable to military service, of property liable to taxation); assessable, rateable.

1665 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1857) II. 115 Their sones and sarvants that are listable, which are to be listed, and to traine. 1688 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1880) XXXIV. 371 An Acc[ot] of the lystable Estates in the towne of Lyme. 1779 *Vermont St. Papers* (1823) 295 A true account of all their listable poles, and all their rateable estate. 1895 *Columbus Disp.* (Ohio) 23 Nov. 13/5 Of a nature and form not listable for taxation.

Listed (li·stĕd), *a.*[1] [f. LIST *sb.*[3] + -ED[2].]

1. Provided with a list or selvage.

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 1 Everie White Clothe..shalbe..lysted accordinge to the auncyent custome. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2725/4, 24 yards of white Salisbury Cloth, which was Listed, and some part of it stained Reddish.

2. Bordered, edged; striped. Also (of colours), arranged in bands or stripes.

c 1450 *Merlin* 163 Crownes of goold and asure bendes entrauerse lysted as grene as a mede. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 150 His haire drawing toward the colour of blacke, sleeke, and listed. *Ibid.* 386 The wood of the walnut tree is..listed and smooth of his owne nature. 1659 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) III. 159 A blew paire of stockings and a gray listed garter. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 862 A dewie Cloud, and in the Cloud a Bow Conspicuous with three listed colours gay. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* xiv. 87 In two listed rays The splendours shot before me. 1876 LONGF. *Dutch Picture* iv, The listed tulips look like Turks.

3. Covered or edged with list.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* ii. 43 The listed rings..are easily made out of a slip of thin pliant wood,..the rough ring being covered by rolling list round it. 1866 THOREAU

Yankee in Canada I. 12 We pushed aside the listed door of this church. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 415 A listed strip fitting the opening.

4. (See quot. and LIST *v.*[3] 3.)

1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Boards, listed,* such as are reduced in their width by taking off the sap from their sides.

Listed (li·stĕd), *a.*[2] [f. LIST *sb.*[3] II + -ED [2].]

1. Of ground: Enclosed in or converted into lists for tilting. Of a combat: Fought in the lists.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1087 Those encounters, where we might have tri'd Each others force in camp or listed field. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1470 Bold..are thy generous youth,..and first Or on the listed plain or stormy seas. 1793 SOUTHEY *Let.* in Dowden *Life* (1880) 30 The tapestried room—the listed fight—the vassal-filled hall. 1812 JOANNA BAILLIE *Orra* I. i. Wks. (1851) 237 In these listed combats. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. CXXXIX. On battle-plains or listed spot? 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* vii. iii. (1873) 216 To fight it out with them inch by inch in a listed field.

2. Engaged in the lists.

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 37 The blazon'd urn That held the name-scrolls of the listed bards.

Listed (li·stĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. LIST *v.*[4] + -ED [1].] Enlisted for military service.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 390 Their defensive Armies were but listed Tumults. [Cf. quot. 1648 in LIST *v.*[4] 5.] 1693 W. FRENE *Art of War* viii. 257, I would rathe be a Volunteer, than a Listed Souldier. 1709 *Royal Proclam.* 27 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510/2 They shall take a Receipt.., acknowledging the Receipt of such Listed Man.

Listed (li·stĕd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. LIST *v.*[3] + -ED [1].] (See LIST *v.*[3] 4.)

1888 *Sci. American* 12 May 298/1 Being designed..for use on growing check-rowed and listed corn.

† **Li·sted,** *a.*[3] *Obs.* [f. LIST *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].] Only in comb. *thick listed,* hard of hearing.

1579 TAYNE *Plaisicke agst. Fort.* II. xcvii. 289a, They that are thicke listed, seeme in a maner to be out of their wittes, but they that are blinde, are reputed more miserable, and therefore we laugh at the deafe, and pittie the blinde.

Listel (li·stĕl). *Arch.* Also in It. form **listello, listella.** [a. F. *listel,* ad. It. *listello,* dim. of *lista* = LIST *sb.*[3]] A small list or fillet.

1598 R. HAVDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* I. XXV. 89 The vpper rule, called listello. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.,* etc. 127 Those very small Listellos or Annulets under the Echinus of the Doric Capitel, by the Italians call'd Gradetti, Degrees. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 16 Annulets, or Listellas. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 172 A small flat face is called a fillet, or listel. 1848 tr. *Humboldt's Trav. Ceylon & Ind.* 339 The roof .. is .. formed of smooth planks, over the seams of which are laid triangular listels, to prevent the rain from penetrating.

Listen (li·s'n), *sb.* [f. LISTEN *v.*]

† **1.** Hearing, sense of hearing. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 586 He þat fetly in face fettled alle eres If he has losed the lysten hit lyftez meruayle.

2. The action or an act of listening; a spell of listening or attentive hearing. Also *listen-out* (after *look-out*). Chiefly in phr. *On* or *upon the listen*: in the act of listening.

1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* II. 151 They are always upon the listen in this house. 1807 tr. *Three Germans* I. 6 Not the faintest .. sound .. reached their attentive listen. *Ibid.* II. 30 He remained upon the silent listen. 1817-18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 206 The anxious listen, the wistful look, and the dropping tear, of the disconsolate dams. 1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 729 They were alarmed, as they kept a listen-out, by an incessant barking. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 397 Mrs. Hawkey is .. clearing her throat for a long talk, myself settled down .. for a long listen. 1884 FENN *Sweet Mace* II. xiii. 223 She was often on the watch, and always on the listen.

Listen (li·s'n), *v.* Forms: 1 *Northumb.* **lysna,** 3 **lustnie, -in,** *pa. pple.* **i-lustned.** 3-4 **lustne(n, listne(n,** 4 *pa. t.* and *pple.* **lisnyt, lesnyt,** 4-5 **lesten, -yn, -in, li-, lystyn, -in,** 4-6 **lysten,** 5 **lystny,** 7 **lissen,** 3- **listen.** [ONorthumb. *lysna, *hlysna,* corresp. to MHG. *liisenen*:—OTeut. type **hlusinôjan,* f. Teut. root **hlus-*: see LIST *sb.*[1] From the same root is OE. *hlosnian* (:—OTeut. type **hlos-, hlusnôjan*) to listen. The forms with *t* are due to association with the synonymous LIST *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To hear attentively; to give ear to; to pay attention to (a person speaking or what is said). Now *arch.* and *poet.*

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 18 Gie forðon zeheras *vel* lysnas bisena ðæs sauende. c1205 LAY. 25128 þa heo hafden longe i-lustned þan kinge. c1220 *Bestiary* 398 Listneð nu a wunder. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2137 King pharaon listnede hise red. a1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 20590 (Gött.) Listnes þe bone þat scho him bad. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 4607 Ladis & oþer lordes lesteneþ now my sawe! c1400 *Destr. Troy* 8421 Lystyn my wordes. c1476 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 159 If it lyke you to lystyn him. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 25 What messenger hath Ate sent abroad With idle lookes to listen my laments? 1634 MILTON *Comus* 551 At which I ceas't, and listen'd them a while. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V. 310 The tale of all the ills she hath endured I listen. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. XLVIII, Listening debates not very wise or witty. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* iii, Listening the lordly music flowing from The illimitable years.

† **b.** With two objects: To hear (something) from (a person). *Obs.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 288 Þe chance listnes me.

2. *intr.* To give attention with the ear to some sound or utterance; to make an effort to hear something; to 'give ear'.

c1205 LAY. 26357 He lustnede [*later text* luste] 3eorne. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 785 We schulen lustnin hu þi lauerd & ti leof .. wule werien to dei þine leasunges. a1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 212 in *O. E. Misc.* 115 Lustlike lustine [*var.* lustnie; *earlier text* Lystep] .. lef dere. c1315 SHOREHAM I. 2001 Nou lestne. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1029 Now listenes, lef lordes, þis lessoun þus i ginne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 72 He .. lisnyt full entently Gif he oucht herd of thare cummyng. c1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 20 Listinythe a while and ye shall see. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 566/1 *Ausculto,* to lystny. 1530 PALSGR. 612/2 Lysten at the crevysse if thou cannest here any by [*sic*] steryng. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 627 And in their motions harmonie Divine So smooths her charming tones, that Gods own ear Listens delighted. a1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Mark* i. 45 Christ doth not stay in the crowd with his ear open to listen how men admire the preacher. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 448 A man .. Who .. Speaks with reserve, and listens with applause. 1875 DASENT *Vikings* I. xii. 162 Every one listened what he would add to such a clever beginning. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 323 They will be sure to listen if they find that you are a good speaker.

fig. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 54 The deep air listen'd round her as she rode.

b. Const. *to* (*unto*): to give ear to (= sense 1); also, in extended sense, to give heed to, allow oneself to be persuaded by.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 462/2 Lustniez noube to mi speche. a1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 6451 *heading* (Gött.), Listens nou vnto mi saw. c1450 *Merlin* 11 The holy man lestned well to all hir confession. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 198 King Philip, listen to the Cardinall. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlix. 1. a1661 FULLER *Worthies, Durham* (1662) I. 295 Lissen to Mr. Cambden his Character of him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 908 List'n not to his Temptations. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 8 These officers..were much listened to by some considerable persons. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 375 Henry must have been compelled to listen to many such invectives. 1883 — *Short Stud.* IV. I. xi. 139 Boys and girls found him always ready to listen to their small distresses.

c. † *To listen of*: to hear tell of. † *To listen on* = *listen to. To listen for,* † *after*: to be eager or make an effort to catch the sound of; to endeavour to hear or to hear of.

a1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 22431 (Gött. If 3e of þaim will listen a trau, I sal 3u tell of þaim sothsau. c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 402 Of a prince proude in play Listneþ, lordinges dere. ?a1400 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (Roxb.) 14 To heere of wisedom thyn eeres ben half deef Lyke an asse that lystneth on an harpe. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI,* I. iii. 152, I will .. listen after Humfrey, how he proceedes. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV,* I. i. 29 Heere comes my Seruant Trauers, whom I sent .. to listen after Newes. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* Pref. 15, I beg .. that they will so farre listen after me .. as to take notice .. what becomes of me. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. iv. 160 Scholars listen after Libraries, Disputations, and Professours. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* X. vi, She pricks up her ears to listen after the voice of her pursuer. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 862 The sick man .. Would listen for her coming. — *Enid* 184 While they listen'd for the distant hunt. 1871 FARRAR *Wiltn. Hist.* I. 26 Then must science and civilisation listen for the voice of a new deliverer.

† **d.** *To listen one's ears* or *an ear*) *to*: = b. *Obs.*

a1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Y iv, I neuer..lystened myne eares to murmures. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 726/2 If we listen our eares to obey that that is shewed vs here. a1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 559 The Citizens would by no means lissen an eare to the accusation.

† **3.** (quasi-*trans.*) *To listen forth, out*: to obtain tidings of. (Cf. HEARKEN *v.* 8.) *Obs.*

a1592 GREENE *Geo. a Greene* (1599) A 3, Come, Bonfield, let vs goe, And listen out some bonny lasses here. *Ibid.* D 4 b, Ienkin,..goe to Bradford, And listen out your fellow Wily. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. LXXIII. (1612) 300 For Mandeuil they seeke, and him at last did listen forth.

Listener (li·s'nəɹ). Also 7-8 **listner.** [f. LISTEN *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who listens; an attentive hearer.

1611 COTGR., *Escouteur,* an hearer, hearkener, listener. a1618 RALEIGH *Maxims St.* (1651) 45 To have their Beagles, or listeners in every corner .. of the Realm. 1643 *True Informer* 8 They are great listners after any Court news. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CLXX. (1708) 184 'Tis an Old Saying, That List'ners never hear Well of Themselves. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 ¶ 1 This gentleman..was entertaining a whole Table of Listners with the project of an Opera. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXI. IV. 592 The streets were stopped up all day by groups of talkers and listeners. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 4 The youthful group of listeners ..are..at last convinced by the arguments of Socrates.

b. *slang.* The ear.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 274 Sampson was floored from a tremendous wisty-castor, under the listener. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 594 A douss on the smeller—a dimmer to the daylights, and a larrup on the listeners. 1827 EGAN *Anecd. Turf* 6 Hooper planted another hit under Wood's listner.

2. *Fortif.* = *Listening-gallery* (see next b).

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 302 From the envelope gallery are run out..galleries in directions parallel to the capitals of the works. .. These latter are called *listeners.* 1833 STRAITH *Fortif.* § 213. 161 The distance between the listeners depends..on the nature of the soil that conveys the sound.

Listening (li·s'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].] The action of the verb LISTEN.

13.. *K. Alis.* 4798 Yif yee willeth yive listnyng, Now yee shullen here gode thing. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 68 This Cuffe was but to knocke at your eare, and beseech listning. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Pref. Wks. 1738 I. 59 It were a folly to commit any thing elaborately compos'd to the careless and interrupted listening of these tumultuous times. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VII. 95 Lonely listenings to my mutter'd dream.

b. Listening gallery *Fortif.* (see quot. 1872-6).

1833 STRAITH *Fortif.* § 213. 160 Listening galleries. 1872-6 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Ecoutes,* listening galleries. .. These galleries are run out under and beyond the glacis at regular distances in the direction of the besiegers' works, and enable the besieged to hear and estimate how near the besiegers have carried their mining operations.

Li·stening, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That listens or hears attentively. Also *fig.*

a1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 154 in *O. E. Misc.,* So deit þe lusninde luþere mon. c1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXI. i, Lord, lend my voice a listning eare. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. ii. 87 That I should open to the listning ayre How many worthie Princes' bloods were shed. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 745 Thro' the soft silence of the listening night. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 91 Th' Applause of list'ning Senates to command. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 37 There was a listening fear in her regard. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 59, I pray for a listening spirit, which is a great mark of grace.

† **Lister** [1], *Obs.* Also 4 **listre,** 4-5 **lyster,** 5 **-are, -yr, -ore, lyysterre.** [a. OF. *listre,* altered from *litre* :—L. *lector* (see LECTOR).] A reader or lector. In first quot., app. a preaching friar.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 138 On limitoures and listres [*var.* listers, legistreris] lesynges I ymped. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 298 Somme freris procuren to be bisshopis, somme to be lystris. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 257 He hadde a lyster at mete. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. iv. (1554) 7 Prudent listers, which list in bokes rede. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/1 Lyysterre *M.* lystyr, *S* lystore, *P.* listyr, *lector* (S. *delector*). 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 235 He .. went to Rome and there was he mad lyster of the Palets, and comensale with the Pope. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 264 Porters, Scribes, Listers, and many other persones without office.

Lister [2] (li·stəɹ). [f. LIST *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. An enlister.

1678 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 11 Whither the former immunities were stated upon the Troop as a Troop or upon those whoe were the first listers. a1701 SEDLEY *Grumbler* III. Wks. 1778 II. 234 *Cat.* Sir, they will list me too, the serjeant would have taken me, if I had not been too quick for him...*Gri.* Why these are terrible listers!

2. One who makes out a list, *spec.* (*U.S.*) of taxable property; an assessor.

1716 *Coll. Connect. Hist. Soc.* (1897) VI. 321 Voted that the Listers and Ratemakers distribute the New Law book in this Town. 1858 W. T. MARTIN *Hist. Franklin County* in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) (1892) I. 156 John Blair lister of taxable property in Franklin Township.

Lister [3] (li·stəɹ). *U.S.* [f. LIST *v.*[3] 4 + -ER [1].] A double-mouldboard plough, used in corn and beet culture, which throws up ridges and at the same time plants and covers seed in the furrows.

In recent U.S. Dicts.

Lister, variant of LEISTER.

Listerian (listī·ə·riăn), *a.* [f. *Lister* + -IAN.] Applied to the system of antiseptic surgery invented by Sir Joseph (now Lord) Lister.

1880 MAC CORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 52 The enormous advantages which are to be derived from the Listerian system of dressing.

Listerine (li·stərin). [f. *Lister* (see prec.) + -INE.] An antiseptic solution (see quot. 1889).

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.,* **Listerine,** a solution containing the antiseptic constituents of thyme, eucalyptus, baptisea, gualtheria, and mentha arvensis, with two grains of benzo-boric acid in each drachm. 1897 *N. Y. Voice* 3 June 7/2 One who rinses her mouth with listerin once a day.

Listerism (li·stəriz'm). [See -ISM.] The system of antiseptic surgery originated by Lister.

1880 MAC CORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 53 Listerism is destined to become more largely employed.

Listerize (li·stərəiz), *v.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To treat according to Listerian methods.

1902 *19th Cent.* Jan. 102 The English surgeons were 'Listerizing' wounds with great success.

Listful (li·stfŭl), *a. Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. LIST *v.*[2] + -FUL.] Inclined to listen, attentive.

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 7 The shepheard swaines..with greedie listfull eares, Did stand astonisht at his curious skill. 1596 — *F. Q.* V. i. 25. 1860 I. TAYLOR *Ess.* 94 Explicit cautions, as they enter a too listful ear, are likely to be suggestive of evil.

† **Listily,** *adv. Obs.* In 5 **lystyly.** [f. LISTY *a.* + -LY [2].] With pleasure or delight, pleasantly.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 318/1 Lustyly, or lystyly, *delectabiliter.*

Listing (li·stiŋ), *sb.* [f. LIST *sb.*[3] + -ING [1].]

1. Selvage; list; border; the material of which the list of cloth is composed.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 666/22 *Hec forigo,* a lystynge. 1444 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 99, j coverlet de blodio..cum alio coopertorio rubeo habente in lystyng volucres et albas ollas. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* XXX, The humid wall, with paltry pictures spread; .. The Seasons, framed with listing, found a place. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 115 Procure two yards..of web, of broad tape, or cloth listing. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 152 A..chamber, hung round with red damask, which was trimmed with golden listings. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 206 Wool..so coarse that we could use it only in the edging of cloths or listing. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* I. 178 The listing or border..charged with a.. rich ornamentation.

2. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.,* **Listing,** a narrow strip cut out off the edge of a plank in order to expose the vessel's timbers for examination; or in order to put in a new piece instead of altogether replacing a defective or damaged plank.

3. *Comb.*: **listing-pot** = *list-pot*: see LIST *sb.*[3] I 1.

1818 S. PARKES in *Mem. Lit. & Philos. Soc. Manch.* (1819) Ser. II. III. 362 The listing-pot, with a little melted tin in it,

† **Li·sting,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. LIST *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] Desiring, wishing.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. (1617) 60 Willing or listing is no more an action that passeth into the outward thing, than vnderstanding is.

Li·sting, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. LIST *v.*[4] + -ING [1].]

1. Enrolment, enlistment.

1641 CHAS. I *Declar. to Parlt.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 536 Why the listing of so many Officers..should be misconstrued, We much marvel. 1648 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* 1. 134 Skippon's underhand Listing of Schismaticks. *a* 1655 VINES *Lords Supp.* (1677) 204 Baptism may be..for initiation, and listing of souldiers under Christ's colours. 1709 *Royal Proclam.* 27 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510/3 Any three..of the..Commissioners, who shall be present at the listing of any Person. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 289 Mr. Medcalf, who plume's himself with the criminal poling and listing of his Winefed-Pilgrims.

attrib. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 547 And as a clown hates listing-money—so The sign of Serjeant Kite is still his foe. 1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LVI. 1. 521 He took from him about six guineas in gold, listing-money.

2. The drawing up of a list (*e.g.* of rateable property). Also *attrib.*

1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 295 The listing of such faults as have escaped, either in the beginning or end of the book. 1891 K. FIELD *Washington* IV. 371/1 The listing committee of Denver's Mining Exchange is supposed to guard against the fraudulent listing of property. 1899 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 2/5 Lists of the numbers, and forms for listing.

Listing, *vbl. sb.*[3] *U. S.* [f. LIST *v.*[3] 4 + -ING [1].] In listing-plough, a double-mouldboard plough used in listing (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884).

† **Listing,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. LIST *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] Listening.

1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 10 To breathe their deare thoughts to the listing Woods.

Listless (li·stlès), *a.* [f. LIST *sb.*[4] + -LESS. Cf. the collateral form LUSTLESS, which occurs in the sense of 'listless' (tr. L. *deses*) as early as 1398.] Of persons, their actions, etc.: † **a.** Destitute of relish or inclination for some specified object or pursuit; const. *of* (*obs.*). **b.** Characterized by unwillingness to move, act, or make any exertion; marked by languid indifference as to what goes on around one, or as to what one has to do.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/2 Lystles, *desidiosus, segnis.* 1667 W. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 549 He was ever a listless, dull and melancholy fellow. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* Author's Apol., This Book is writ in such a Dialect As may the minds of listless men affect. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 378 The sick .. idle in their empty Hives remain, Benum'd with Cold, and listless of their Gain. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 136 Intemperance and sensuality do make men's minds listless and unactive. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 103 His listless Length at Noontide wou'd he stretch. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. Pref. 3 A dull discourse naturally produces a listless audience. 1811 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) II. 442 The playthings of children should be calculated to fix their attention, that they may not get a habit of doing any thing in a listless manner. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 78 The listless strokes of his axe proclaimed his exhaustion. 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst* v. 121 Listless students of law do not make their way at the Bar.

absol. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 37 By what methods the listless may be actuated.

Comb. 1822 [C'TESS BLESSINGTON] *Magic Lantern* 8 A listless looking young man.

Hence † **Listlesshede,** listlessness.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/2 Lystles-hede, *segnicies, desidia.*

Listlessly (li·stlèsli), *adv.* [-LY [2].] In a listless manner; with languid indifference.

1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 116. 142 Whether he lazily and listlessly dreams away his time. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 707 Where thou seest a single Sheep..Listlessly to crop the tender Grass. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Tales* vi. (1892) 354 The cold hands..when she ceased to hold them, fell listlessly and heavily back on the coverlet. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* III. 3 She went about the house listlessly, yet was too restless to sit long at her work.

Listlessness (li·stlèsnès). [-NESS.] The condition or quality of being listless; † (*a*) want of relish for some particular object or pursuit (const. *of, to*) (*obs.*); (*b*) languid indifference as to one's surroundings, or as to what one has to do.

1646 JENKYN *Remora* 23 There is in the heart, a naturall listlesnes [*pr.* listnesnes] from, and opposition unto a right reformation. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 119. 146 If listlessness and dreaming be his natural Disposition. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vii. 67, I have...*A Third Part* of *Priest-craft* in my Head, which perhaps may come abroad and take the Air, if not prevented by my Laziness, Listlessness, or Old Age. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt Liquor,* Nauseousness at the Stomach, and Lassitude of [*sic*] Listlessness to Motion. 1776 G. MASON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 180 Ill health, and a certain listlessness inseparable from it, have prevented my writing..so often. 1795 *Montford Castle* II. 282 His lovely mistress..without whom felicity was nothing but listlessness and quietism. 1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 8 The general listlessness which crept over the Church during the last century. 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* ii. 54 The disposition to listlessness which belongs to the military character.

† **Li·stly,** *adv. Obs.* (or *dial.*) Forms: *α.* 1 listelíce, 3 listeliche, 4 lystily, -yly, listely. *β.* 4 listli, lystly, 4–6, (9) listly. [OE. *listelice* (=ON. *listulega* elegantly, cunningly), f. *list* skill, art (? *u* stem: cf. ON. *listug-r* skilled, polite). With reference to the formation see note s.v. GREEDILY.] Cunningly, craftily, deftly.

α. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 30 Seoð þonne æt leohtum fyre listelice oþ hunizes þicnesse. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 666 in *O. E. Misc.* 137 He wole stelin þin haite and keren, and listeliche on-suerren. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1190 He..layde hym doun lystyly, & let as he slepte. *Ibid.* 1334 Þen brek þay þe bale, þe balez out token, Lystily forlancing, & bere of þe knot. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 25 Þat litel child listely looked out of his caue.

β. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2742 He ful listli hem ledes to þat loueli schippe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 307 He ..lystly lousit sone þe band, þat thomas had in fwte & hand. *Ibid.* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 296 Scho..softyt hurtis þat ware sare, & listly als kemmyt þare hare. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 100 This lady .. leit him listly lene vpone his kne. [1847 HALLIWELL, *Listly,*..easily, distinctly.]

Listred (li·stred). [ad. Welsh *llestraid* lit. vesselful, f. *llestr* vessel.] A Welsh corn-measure, equal to 3¾ imperial bushels.

1879 *Parl. Return Corn Weights & Meas.* 52 *note,* Cardiff. Wheat is sold by bushel of a certain weight and by listred. 1883 *Standard* 2 Mar. 3/8 Winchester bushels, bags, listreds, windles, and Carlisle bushels.

† **Li·sty,** *a. Obs.* [f. LIST *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -Y.] ? Pleasant, delightful. Also, pleased or willing *to do* something; hence, ready, quick. (Cf. LIST *a.*)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/1 Lysty, or lusty, *delectabilis. Ibid.* 317/2 Lusty, or lysty, *delectuosus* (K. *delectabilis, voluptuosus*). 1539 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 417 If you be listy to hear of Furnes fools. ? *a* 1550 in *Lanehamm's Let.* (1871) Pref. 130 Haue youe gyffuine any drynke vnto your husband to make hyme lystear to occupye with youe? 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 111/45 Listy, *libens.*

Lisz, obs. Sc. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of LIE *v.*[1]

Lit (lit), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3, 7, 9 lit, 4–5 litte, 5 lyt, 7, 9 litt. [a. ON. *lit-r* colour, also countenance, corresponding etymologically to OE. and early ME. WLITE.]

1. A colour, dye, hue; also, a stain.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1968 In kides blod he wenten it, ðo was ðor-on an rewli lit. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 36 Whittore then the moren mylk, with leofly lit on lere. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4336 Nouthire to toly ne to taunde transmitte we na vebbis, To vermylion ne violett ne variant littis. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. vii. 1381 Fayr and quhyt, but ony lyt. 1768 A. ROSS in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Song* (1844) 361/1 A pair o' grey hoggers weil cluikit benew, Of nae other lit but the hue of the ewe. 1832 A. HENDERSON *Scot. Prov.* 128 It's like Pathhead lit—soon on, soon aff.

2. Dye-stuff; also, a batch of dyeing.

13.. *Childh. Jesus* 677 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIV. 336 Bot we vs hame faste nowe hye Alle oure litte thane mone we tyne. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 49/1 It is sene speidfull, þat lit be cryit vp, and vsyt as it was wont to be. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 321 Litt, callit orchard litt, the barrell—xii *li.* 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 432 It is excellent litt. 1822 HIBBERT *Descr. Shetld. Isles* 442 The *Lichen tartareus* yields a lit or dye, that was formerly an article of commercial notice. 1884 D. GRANT *Lays & Leg. North* 4 The dyster..lost..a' his claith, His bowies, pots, an' lit.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *lit-pot, -vat* (see Eng. Dial. Dict.); lit-house = DYE-HOUSE 1.

1662 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* III. 605 [Confession] M. B. and I went in to A. Cumings litt-hows in Aulderne.

Lit (lit), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3 4 lite(n, 4–7 litte, 5 lytt, lytyn, 5–6 lytte, 6 litt, 9 let, 7–9 lit. [a. ON. *lita,* f. *lit-r*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To colour, dye; to stain.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 He liteð cruelte mid heowe of rihtwisnesse. 13.. *Childh. Jesus* 657 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIV. 336 Thies clathis sente he hedire to mee For to litte thayme. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxvii. 25 Þat þi fote be littid in blode. *a* 1400 *Burgh Laws* xx. (*Sc. Stat.* I), Na man bot a burges sall by woll to lytt [L. *ad tingendum*] na clathe to mak na schere. 1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 34 The wynges of the redde cocke hakyll & of the drake lyttyd yellow. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. x. 35 New sched blude littis thair armour cleyr. 1557–8 *Act* 4 & 5 *Phil. & Mary* c. 5 § 3 The Wooll [shall] .. bee first dyed, litted and coulered withe the coulour blue. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 107 Wooll to be littid may not be bocht, bot be Burgessis. 1683 G. MERITON *Yorks. Dialogue* 622 (E. D. S.), I heve some Garne to send with thee to Lit. *a* 1823 BEATTIE *John o' Arnha* (1826) 15 Weel dy'd and litit through and through. 1841 R. W. HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* 359 To let is to dye, but not in fast colours.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To blush deeply.

1801 BEATTIE *Parings* (1873) 10 (E. D. D.) Wi' this my face began to lit. 1888 D. GRANT *Scotch Stories* 30 Her face littit scarlet.

Hence **Lit, Li·tted** *ppl. a.,* dyed.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 219/1 Littyd, *infectus.* 1820 J. HOGG in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Song* (1844) 509/2 Wi' littit brogues an' a', lassie, Wow but ye'll be vaunty! 1860 C. INNES *Scot. in Mid. Ages* viii. 237 A stone of litted wool. 1897 *Shetland News* 28 Aug. (E. D. D.), Wi' a hap o' Sibbie 's an' my muckle blue lit froke inunder her head an' shooders.

Lit (lit), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of LIGHT *v.*[2]] Lighted, illumined; also with *up.* (Also in *comb.,* as *sun-lit.*)

1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 39 When sunset may breathe, from the lit sea beneath, Its ardours of rest and of love. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 62 He looks all round, 'tis drear and dim, Save in the lit-up castle yonder. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1928 My lit eyes Flame with the falling fire that leaves his lids Bloodless.

Lit, obs. f. LIGHT *sb.,* *a.*[1]; pa. t. LIGHT *v.*[1] and [2].

Lit, obs. f. LITE *sb.*[1], LITE *v.*; dial. f. LITE *a.*

Litaneutical (litănĭū·tikăl), *a.* [f. Gr. λιταευτικ-ός, f. λιταεύειν to pray, whence λιταεία LITANY.] Of the nature of a litany.

1839 W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* (ed. 3) I. 288 The litaneutical form of praying is visible in all the offices of the eastern churches. 1847 H. BAILEY *Rituale Anglo-Cath.* Pref. 21 The Litaneutical form of praying is itself an example of the same kind.

Litany (li·tăni), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 letanye, 3–7 letanie, (4 letayne), 4–7 letany, (5 letony, -eny, latanie, 6 latenie, -ony, -yny, 7 latiny), 6– litany. [ad. med.L. *litanīa, letanīa* (whence OF. *letanie,* F. *litanie,* Pr., Sp. *letania,* Pg. *ladainha,* It. *litania, letania, letana*), a. Gr. λιταεία prayer, entreaty, f. λιταεύειν to pray, entreat, f. λιταός suppliant, f. λίτη supplication, related to λίτεσθαι, λίσσεσθαι to supplicate.]

1. *Eccl.* An appointed form of public prayer, usually of a penitential character, consisting of a series of supplications, deprecations, or intercessions in which the clergy lead and the people respond, the same formula of response being repeated for several successive clauses. A litany may be used either as part of a service or by itself, in the latter case often in procession.

Greater and Lesser Litany: see quot. 1885.

The name of 'the Lesser Litany' has also been given to the petitions *Kyrie eleison, Christe eleison, Kyrie eleison,* and 'Lord, have mercy upon us, Christ, have mercy upon us, Lord, have mercy upon us'.

[*a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 3 May 72 Cristes folc mærsiað letanias.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Seoue psalmes sigged sittinde oðer cneolinde, mit te Letanie. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8393 Clerkes..on god gonne crye Wepinde wiþ procession & songe þe letanye. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 375 He schal be housled and i-lad to þe dore of purgatorie wiþ processioun and letanye. *Ibid.* V. 299 Aboute þat tyme Seint Mammertus..ordeyned solempne letanyes þat beeþ i-cleped þe Rogaciouns,..and beeþ i-cleped þe lasse letayne for difference of þe more letayne þat Gregorye ordeynede to be seide a Seynt Markes day. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 21 b/2. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. 753 Whyle he was anoyntynge, the clergy sange the latyny. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 1858 II. 63 The sevin psalmis..to sing and reid, With latony, placebo, and the creid. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. i. § 4 In their publike Processions, and Letanies of the Church, this Petition was added, From the rage of the Normans, good Lord deliuer vs. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* vi. (1739) 514 These earnest Supplications for the Mercy of God, which were called Litanies. 1866 BLUNT *Annot. Bk. C. P.* 22 *note,* The lesser Litany is an ancient and Catholic prefix to the Lords Prayer. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* III. xxxiv. 366 The University of Paris commanded that there should be public litanies. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. viii. 95 Through the streets the priests and monks gan pace In their procession, chanting litanies. 1885 (*ath. Dict.* (ed. 2) 519/2 The Litany of the Saints is chanted on the feast of St. Mark (April 25), and on the three Rogation days; on the former occasion it is called the Greater (*litaniæ majores*), and on the Rogation days the Lesser (*litaniæ minores*).

b. *The Litany*: that form of 'general supplication' appointed for use in the Book of Common Prayer, of similar form to those mentioned above, and consisting of petitions to the Trinity, deprecations, and obsecrations, with concluding suffrages and prayers.

[*c* 1420–30 *Primer* (1895) 47 And here biggynneþ þe letanie.] 1544 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 726 Paid to the chaunter of Westmynster for pryking the new Latyny..in prykesonn. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 1 § 6 The Mattens, Euensonge, Letanye, and all other prayers. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany* (heading), The Letany and Suffrages. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 244 To have..the Lords Prayer, Creede and Letany in the English tongue. 1679–1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* (1715) III. i. 164 In the Litany they did still [anno 1545] Invocate the Blessed Virgin..and all the Blessed Company of Heaven to pray for them. *a* 1695 A. WOOD *Life* (1848) 117 Which being all done..the fellowes went to the letany. 1885 RUSKIN *Pleasures Eng.* 136 Our petition in the Litany, against sudden death.

2. *transf.* A form of supplication (e.g. in non-Christian worship) resembling a litany; also, a continuous repetition or long enumeration resembling those of litanies.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvi. 177 Thei putten his name in hire Letanyes, as a Seynt. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xxviii. 268 Not onely the Tribes should go in solemne procession with their praiers and Letanies, but also [etc.]. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 10 Lord deliver me from my self, is a part of my Letany. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 10, I shall think my returne full of reward if you shall.. put me into your Letanies. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* IX. 28 The passengers Letanies are mixt with the mariner's blasphemies. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Stud. for Epipsychidion* 56 Hear them mumble Their litany of curses. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 168 Beggars throng the road, chanting their ceaseless litanies. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. viii. (1883) 68 So did these reprobates maintain a perpetual litany of ribaldry.

¶ The form of a parody of the Litany has often been employed as a vehicle for scurrilous political satire.

1659 (*title*) A Free-Parliament-Letany. 1680 (*title*) The Loyal Subjects Litany. 1682 (*title*) The Cavalier's Litany. 1817 (*title*) The Political Litany diligently revised. To be said or sung, until the appointed change come, throughout the Dominion of England and Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* I. 236 One intelligent man told me properly to work a political litany, which referred to ecclesiastical matters, he 'made himself up', as well as limited means would permit, as a bishop!

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *litany-chant, -book, -prayer*; **litany-desk, -stool,** a low movable prayer-desk at which a minister kneels while reciting the litany; = FALDSTOOL 3; **litany-wise** *adv.,* after the manner of a litany.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 755/9 A *letenyboke, *Hec letenia*. 1844 CARDL. WISEMAN *Minor Rites* Ess. I. 511 It blesses the fields with its solemn procession and *litany-chant. 1725 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 130 A large stone, at the East End of the Choir.. (on part of which stands the *Litany desk). 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 162 Let them..introduce the use of a Litany-desk. 1894 E. BISHOP in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 452 The fact that these *Litany-prayers are found in the Sundays of Lent is interesting. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 147 The nave will contain both lettern and *litany-stool. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* iv. 102 Which versicle was used *Litany-wise (that is, returned by the people) in the service of the Temple.

Hence **Li·tanying** *vbl. sb.* (*nonce-wd.*), recitation of litanies.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* IV. vii, Pause in thy mass-chantings, in thy litanyings, and Calmuck prayings by machinery. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* III. v. (1872) I. 169 Popish litanyings..and idolatrous stage-performances.

Litarge, -i(e, -ik, -yk: see LETHARGY, -ARGIC.

Litarge, -y, litargirij, obs. ff. LITHARGE.

† **Lita·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *litātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *litāre* to offer a successful sacrifice.] The action of sacrificing; a sacrifice.

1623 COCKERAM, *Litation*, a sacrifice. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Litation*, a sacrificing. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 400/2 The terrestrial gods..delight in banquets, and mournings, and funeral litations, and costly sacrifices.

Litch (litʃ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. LEECH *sb.*[3] and *sb.*[4]]

1. A handful (of reeds, etc.); a bundle (of cords, yarn, etc.). In mod. use, 'a tangled mass' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Thomices*, lyches of hempe wherwith halters are made. 1552 HULOET, Liches linckes of cordes, halters, or ropes, *thomices*. 1609 C. TER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 39 Being thus prepared, take out or that wet bundle a litch of 40 or 50 reeds or straws.

2. (See quot.) [Perh. a different word.]

1851 H. NEWLAND *Erne* 59 The Captain who had been baiting a formidable litch with a good sized par. *Footnote*, Litch,..An arrangement of hooks and swivels calculated to give the appearance of life to a dead bait.

Litch, variant of LICH, body.

Litchi (lit∫ī). Forms: 6 lechia, -ya, 7 lichea, 8 letchee, 8–9 lichee, 9 lé ché, leecha, leeche, leechee, li-chee, lichi, li-chi, lychee, ? lychus, 8– litchi. [Chinese *li-chi*.] The fruit of the *Nephelium litchi* (N.O. *Sapindaceæ*), a tree that has been introduced from China into Bengal (see quots.).

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* iii. 6 They haue a kinde of plummes that they doo call Lechias. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) II. i. 24 The Lichea..is as big as a small Pear, somewhat long shaped, of a reddish Colour. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* II. xlvi. 159 Delicious Fruits, such as .. Rambostans, Letchees, and Duriens. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* II. 33 Among those plants are the lichees, a very fine fruit of China of several sorts. 1822 HEBER *Journ. Upper Prov. India* (1844) I. iv. 60 Of the fruits which this season offers, the finest are leeches and mangoes. 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* near end, He tried also to naturalize in Worcestershire the delicious leechee. 1878 P. ROBINSON *In My Indian Garden* 49 The lichi hiding under a shell of ruddy brown its globes of translucent and delicately fragrant flesh. 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/3 The litchi and the longan.

attrib. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 707 The delicious 'litchi-nuts'. 1879 MISS MARIE STOKES *Indian Fairy Tales* xv. 91 Here are a hundred and sixty lichi fruits for you.

Litcoop: see LYTH-COOP *Obs.*

† **Lite,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 lijt, lit, litte, 4–5 lyte, lytt. [f. LITE *v.* Cf. LET *sb.*] Delay, tardiness; frequent in phr. *without lite.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4776 Iacob wen he was mast in sijt God lighted him, wit-outen lijt. *Ibid.* 5790 Þar-to sal be now na lang lite. *a* 1350 *St. Cecilia* 353 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 163 And at þe last withouten lite All þaire heuides he gert of smite. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1620 So lang gaf sho him respite, And thus he haves hir led with lite. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 225 Fast for to fle out of my land, Byd thaym, withouten lyte.

† **Lite,** *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial. Obs.* In 5 lyit, lyte. [Aphetic var. of ELITE *sb.*[1] Cf. LEET *sb.*[2]] A bishop-elect; = ELITE *sb.*[1]

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. v. 741 He stud as Lyte twa yhere owre, And Byschape thretty yhere and foure. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6519 And cuthbert to hexham lyte. 1497 HALYBURTON *Ledger* (1867) 83 Johne Fressall, factor to Master John Fressall, lyit of Roys.

† **Lite,** *sb.*[3] *Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *līt-em*, *līs*.] Strife.

1493 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 232/2 Exhorting and praying þame to leif þair contentiounnis, litis and pleyis.

Lite, *sb.*[4], *a.*, and *adv. Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 lýt, 2–3 lutte, 3–4 lut, 3–5 lute, luyte, 3, 5–6, 8–9 lit, 4 liȝt, luite, 4–7 lite, lyte, 4, 9 lyt, 5–6 litte, 6 lyght, lytte, 8 loyt, 9 leet, light, loit. [Partly repr. OE. *lýt* sb., adj., adv. (= OS. *lut* sb.), and partly the synonymous ON. *lítt* adv., contraction of *líteí*, neut. of *lítell*: see LITTLE.]

A. *sb.*

1. Little, not much. *Unto lite*: very nearly.

a 1000 *Runes* 22 (Gr.) Wen ne bruceþ, ðe can weana lyt, sares and sorȝe. 12.. *Prayer Our Lady* 24 in *O. E. Misc.* 193 Muchel ich habbe ispened, to lite ich habbe an horde. *c* 1290 *Life of Jesus* 632 ȝiueth us, heo seiden, of ouwer coli. .. Nai, seiden þe obere, þere were to luyte to us alle. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 640 Of mi liif is me bot lite. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 149 He that loueth the lelly lyte of thyne conceiteth. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 11 Thy neighebore thou wytest synfully And seist thou hast to lite, and he hath al. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 930 Vpon þis woful thoght I .. muse so, that vn-to lite I madde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 38, I knaw tharin full lyte. *a* 1575 *Friar & Boy* 59 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 63 He sayd he wolde ete but lyte, Tyll nyght that he home came. 1867 ROCK *Jim an' Nell* lxv. (E. D. S. No. 76), And Joe an' Will have each a-bro't A main peart o' the leet they 've got, Gosh, 'e 'll ha quite a vortin.

b. (*A*, *by*) *lite and lite*: by little and little. Also erroneously, *by lithe and lithe.*

c 1290 *S. E. Leg.* I. 313/465 So þat þe sonne bi-fore geth luyte and luyte i-wis. *c* 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 44 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 134 Heo ne schal fade as a flour Luyte and luyte leosen hir beute. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 527 (Cambr. MS.) Euere it wastith lyte & lyte awey. 1406 HOCCLEVE *Misrule* 92 A lyte & lyte to withdrawen it. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Don Barth.* Wks. (1587) 104 By lite and lite his fits away gan flie. 1592 DEE *Comp. Rehears.* (Chetham Soc.) 23 Not long after..by lithe and lithe I became hindered.

c. *A lite* (in early texts often written *alite*): a little. Used also advb.

c 1290 *Beket* 1896 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 161 A luyte [*var.* lute] bi-fore cristemasse to þe kinge heo come. *c* 1290 *St. Kenelm* 318 ibid. 354 Huy comen into one wode: a luyte bi este þe toune. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 435 (Kölbing) For þe barouns were hende Bi Salesbiri biside a lite Al redi bataile to smite. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 249 If he wol make me slepe a lyte,..I wil yive him a fether-bed. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1240, I have but a lite, And likly am herafter to have lesse. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 17 þe ȝolke an þe whyte y-strainyd a lyte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 3, I slaid on a swevynnyng slummerand a lite. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 766 Wyll the deith a lyte withdrawe his darte. 1584 LODGE *Alarum* (1879) 73 Such stately knees as when they bend a lite, All knees doo bend. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 39, A *Lite*: a few, a little. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* 561 (E. D. S.) Es hire ya lick a lit about ma Cozen Magery.

2. (In OE. followed by genit. pl. with sing. vb.; subsequently *ellipt.* as subj. to plural vb.) Few.

Beowulf 2882 Wergendra to lyt þrong ymbe þeoden. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 104 Hwi boð fole iclepede, and swa lut icorene. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 Lit ben þat þus understonden and bishechen god. *c* 1205 LAY. 4045 Her wes muchel mon-qualm þat lut her quike bi-lefden. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 658 (Harl. MS.) Of þat þer were o ryue he laste lut o lyue. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 8496 (Fairf.) þis write wiþ many was rede and sene bot lite [*Cott.* fa, *Gött.* fone] wiste quat hit walde mene.

B. *adj.* (Uninflected in OE.)

1. Few. Also, *a lite* = *a few* (see FEW 2 a).

a 1000 *Be Domes Dæge* (1) He mid lyt wordum ac ȝeleaffullum his hele bezeat. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 We wilen bi godes wis-inge and bi his helpe þerof cuþen ȝiu þese lit word. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 þe hehscipe of þe mede þat tis ilke lut wordes biluppen abuten. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 27864 (Fairf. þer ar synnis lite [*Cott.* foun]..wrote to amende þen is þis. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 211 Lite prestis or none ben clene of þis symonye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1312 Soght to þe Citie on soppes to-gedur Tho þat left were on lyue þogh þai lite were. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 47 With a lite grotes put hom þer in And sethe hom wele. ? *a* 1550 *Scotish ffielde* 9 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 212 There were lite Lords in this land: that to that Lord longed. 1860 WAUGH *Yeth-Bobs* iii. 47 'It'll be within a light (few) minutes o' noon, aw'll be bund.' 1870 BRIERLEY *Ab-o'-th' Yate on Times & Things* 48 If anybody had axt me heaw mony friends I had,..I should ha' bin bothered to ha' said how loit (few).

2. Little in amount; not much of.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Iþencheð hu lutte hw(ile ȝe beoð here. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 763 Oft spet wel a lute lyste, Thar muche strengthe sholde miste. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 87/24 Deol and sor and luyte gladnesse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2041 Is poer lute was vor þe king was euere aboue. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1211 (Cambr. MS.) Wyn nelle ihc, Muche ne lite, Bute of cuppe white. *c* 1300 *Hævelok* 276 Soþlike, in a lite þrawe Al engelond of him stod awe. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 554 Luyte wonder hit was so þey wrouȝt haden. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 423 Lite fortune and povert and scarste of riches makeþ me a þeef. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xiii, I .. in my tyme more Ink and paper spent To lyte effect. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 71 Your aureate tongis both bene all to lyte, For to compile that paradise complete. 1796 [R. WALKER] *Plebeian Politics* (1801) 31 Hoo ..knokt eawt whot loyt breans he had. 1837 MRS. PALMER *Devon. Dial.* 22 The leet money I've a croop'd up I be a shirk'd out o'.

3. Little in magnitude; small. Often coupled with *great* or *much*.

c 1205 LAY. 22208 þa wes Walwain lute child. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 280 Holie men þet holðet ham lutte & of lowe liue. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 184 Tho fle3 ther up a lute fowel. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 532 Upon this dore I gan to smyte, That was [so] fetys and so lyte. *c* 1384 — *H. Fame* III. 279 Me thougt she was so lyte That the lengthe of a cubite Was lengere than she. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* Prol., Latin ne canstow yit but smal, my lyte sone. 14.. LYDG. *Temple of Glass* 1291 For al my life it were to lit a space. *a* 1450 MYRC 1208 Any mon myche or luyte. *a* 1575 *Friar & Boy* 226 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 71 Though I be lyte, Yonder byrde wyll I smyte. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. lxxxi. 175 Yet blossom'd out her flowres, small or lite. 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Middlesex Elect.* Wks. 1816 IV. 172 Vor now I'll screw my fiddle-strings Forsooth, a leet bit higher. 1877 TUGWELL *Hand-bk. N. Devon* 253 Jan, do'e zee the lit woman standing by the bed?

absol. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1137 He let of-sende moche and lite, Hise neyebours him to visite. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI. xxvi, From this exploit he spar'd nor great nor lite.

C. *adv.* Little; in a small degree, to a small extent.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1566 (Gr.) He lyt onȝeat, þæt him on his inne swa earme ȝelamp. 1340 *Ayenb.* 31 þe uerste [zenne] is þonneliche, huanne þe man louep lite and þeueliche oure lhord. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 708 Charlis wiþ þe hore berde doþ þe lite Auaylle. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 86 þanne þou nedyste a medycine þat ys lyte dryinge. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 413 In straunge lande ryding, ne travayle, Ful lyte or nought in love doth avayle.

Lite, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 lit, 5 litte, lytyn, 6 lyte, 8 light. [app. a. ON. *hlíta* to trust.]

1. *intr.* To expect, wait, delay.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2821 (Cott.) Quen þai sagh loth be to litand þai tok him-self bi þe hand. *a* 1300–1400 *Ibid.* 10209 (Gött.) Child to gete þai litid [*Cott. has* littend] lang. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 801 þen littid þai na langer bot laschid out swerdis. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 148.) I. xxii. 24 They lyte the redy weyes for to lerne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 308/1 Lytyn, or longe taryyn, *moror*. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., To wait in expectation of proceeding. 'I have been liting o' you this half hour'.

2. To rely *on*, to trust to.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 151/11 To Lyte, or trust, *fretus esse*. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 30 To *Lite on*: to Rely on. 1683 G. MERITON *Yorksh. Dial.* 91 (E. D. S. No. 76), I lited on Hobb, and he lited on me. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 340 Gloss., *Light*, to rest, depend, or rely. 'It is not to light on'; it is not to be depended upon. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'I suppose, then, I may lite o' you'.

Hence † **Liting** *vbl. sb.*, delay.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26631 þou sal shriue þe als sone als þou has euer þi synne done,..for liting is ful selcouþ ille.

† **Lite,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also lit. [Aphetic f. *delite*, the earlier form of DELIGHT *v.*] *refl.* To delight.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1560 Amang kaym kyn þat lited [*Fairf.* delitet, *Trin.* delited] þam noght bot in sin. *Ibid.* 25950 þe thrid [sin] es wers of alle we rede, to lig and lit vs in vr sake, And siþen wil na mendes make.

Lite, obs. form of LIGHT *v.*[1]

-lite (= F. *-lite*, G. *-lith*, *-lit*), a frequent ending in names of minerals (also in names of certain fossils, as *coprolite*, and of certain types of mineral structure, as *axiolite*), represents the Gr. λίθος stone; the words in which it occurs are mostly intended to correspond to assumable Gr. formations, so that in actual use the ending is almost always *-olite*, with the thematic or combining *o* usual in Gr. compounds; there are a few exceptions, as *auerlite*, *chesterlite*. The form *-lite*, which was used in some original English formations (*actynolite*, etc.) by Kirwan in 1794, is due to the example of the French geologists, who used *-lite* instead of the older *-lithe*, the two spellings representing one and the same pronunciation in Fr. The adoption of the abnormal form was prob. helped by the analogy of CHRYSOLITE, where the *t* instead of *th* is due to the fact that the Gr. word came at an early period into Eng. by way of med.L. and OF.

Litel, obs. form of LITTLE.

Liten, var. LEIGHTON *Obs.*; obs. f. LIGHTEN *v.*[1]

Liter, obs. f. LIGHTER *sb.*[1]; var. LITRE.

Liter, obs. form of LITTER *sb.*

Literacy (li·tĕrăsi). [f. LITERATE: see -ACY. (Formed as an antithesis to *illiteracy*.)] The quality or state of being literate; knowledge of letters; condition in respect to education, *esp.* ability to read and write.

1883 *New Eng. Jrnl. Educ.* XVII. 54 Massachusetts is the first state in the Union in literacy in its native population. 1888 *New Princeton Rev.* Dec. 336 Education is more general, our literacy greatly increased, our habits and tastes more refined. 1893 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 255/3 It was for Mr. Edgar to trace the gradual progress in Scotland from illiteracy to literacy.

Literal (li·tĕrăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5–8 litteral, (5, 6 lyt(t)urall, 6 lyt(t)ar-, -erall), 6–7 lit(t)erall, 4– literal. [a. OF. *literal* (F. *littéral*), ad. L. *litterālis*, f. *littera* LETTER *sb.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to letters of the alphabet; of the nature of letters, alphabetical; † expressed by letters, written. † Of a verse = ALLITERATIVE.

c 1475 *Partenay* 6605 And so haue I don, after myne entent, With litterall carectes for your sake. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 63 Be Literall I meane, that the maist pairt of zour lyne, sall rynne vpon a letter, as this tumbling lyne rynnis vpon F. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 15 Whether we shoulde expecte a literall acknowledgment of the charge, or to hear a personall confession of the same. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 348, I wrot this literal Distich: Glance, Glorious Geneue, Gospell-Guiding Gem; Great God Gouerne, Good Geneues Ghostly Game. 1733–63 N. HOOKE *Rom. Hist.* (ed. 5) I. 8 The art of expressing their thoughts by literal characters. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Contents 7 Literal References.

b. Of a misprint (*occas.* of a scribal error): Affecting a letter. (Cf. B. 2.)

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* To Rdr., If there happen to occur some Errata .. ye will .. either pass them over with connivency if they be literall or else taxe with some easie censure in case they be materiall. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* iii. 112 'Twas a literal fault in that Copy, which Casaubon used. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* Introd. 6, I know of none but literal mistakes, some of which are corrected in the table of Errata. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. viii. 26 There are just the same kind of literal imperfections in them [the books of the Bible] that there are in all others. 1880 *Athenæum* 25 Sept. 398/1 It is..vexatious that, through the inattention of the printers, any literal errors should have crept into it.

c. Of mathematical notation and computation: Performed by means of letters. Of a quantity, an equation, etc.: Denoted or expressed by a letter or letters. Opposed to *numerical*.

1673 KERSEY *Algebra* I. i. 2 Algebra is by late Writers divided into two kinds; to wit, Numeral and Literal (or Specious). 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* A iij b, The First Principles of Literal Computation, usually called Algebra. 1755 JOHNSON s. v., The literal notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the cyphers. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 399/2 The literal calculus and the algebraic rules of Harriot. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* etc., *Literal Equation*.

2. Of a translation, version, transcript, etc.: Representing the very words of the original; verbally exact. † Also, (the) exact (words of a passage).

1599 MASSINGER etc. *Old Law* I. i, Pray you repeat the literall words expresly. 1692 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 87 The common way .. is not a literal Translation, but a kind of Paraphrase. *a* 1753 R. NEWTON *Theophrastus' Char.* (1754) p. viii, I do not say it is necessary, that all Greek Authors should be attended with versions so literal. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 258, I have had the honour to give you both a literal and a faithful narrative of the conversation. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 67 This may excuse a literal transcript from my diary. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 227, I shall not imitate Shelley in adding a literal translation.

3. a. *Theol.* Pertaining to the 'letter' (of Scripture); the distinctive epithet of that sense or interpretation (of a text) which is obtained by taking its words in their natural or customary meaning, and applying the ordinary rules of grammar; opposed to *mystical*, *allegorical*, etc. † Also *occas.* of a commandment, law, etc.: That is to be interpreted literally.

1382 WYCLIF *Prol.* 43 Holy scripture hath iiij vndirstondingis; literal, allegorik, moral, and anagogik. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 107 Not only with litteral teching, but with many mysti exposiciones. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. ix. 108 Unto the lyturall sens, by this commaundement is pryncypally defended manslaughter. *c* 1530 MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. 835/1 If he sayd that the wordes of Chryste might beside the lyttarall sence be vnderstanden in an allegorye, I woulde wel agre wyth him. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 97 The couenant of God made with the auncient people, was voide, bicause it was onely literall. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lix. § 2 Where a litterall construction will stand, the farthest from the letter is commonly the worst. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1674) 8 b, Moses received of God a literal Law..to be imparted to all, and another Mystical. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 433 The Prophets predicting things of them in reference to the first Completion which is Literal. *a* 1761 LAW *Comf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 114 All these texts, which a learning, merely literal, has thus mistaken, do only prove [etc.]. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. vi. 125 The literal meaning of the incident is almost lost in its high spiritual application.

b. Hence, by extension, applied to the etymological or the relatively primary sense of a word, or to the sense expressed by the actual wording of a passage, as distinguished from any metaphorical or merely suggested meaning.

1597 G. HARVEY *Trimming T. Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 36, I giue not euery word their litteral sence. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 12 Never eares were more attentive,..then those of our family when I read your letter..they were not satisfied to have onely a literal interpretation. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 35. 255 If you mention the *Golden Age* to him, he understands it in a literal sense. 1763 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 18 Dec. (1892) III. 1302, I see very few people; and, in the literal sense of the word, I hear nothing. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 156 Advocates for reform in the literal sense of the word. 1902 GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words & their Ways* xvii. 235 *Position* and *situation* are similar to *state* in their literal meaning.

c. Of persons: Apt to take literally what is spoken figuratively or with humorous exaggeration or irony; prosaic, matter-of-fact.

1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxxvii. 246, 'I fancy you will find no person..call going about a few places in a morning *seeing Bath*'. 'Mayhap, then,' said the literal Captain, 'you think we should see it better by going about at midnight?' 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 78 Their tendency..to something of the literal dulness which Charles Lamb complains of in relation to the Scotch. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* iii. 20 One man who is a little too literal can spoil the talk of a whole tableful of men of *esprit*. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Pref. 12 The earnest, prosaic, practical, austerely literal future.

Comb. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 320 Literal-minded, unimaginative .. individuals.

d. Of composition: Free from figures of speech, exaggeration, or allusion.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 88 They are not to be taken as intended for a literal delineation of what is in fact the particular scheme of the universe. 1887 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* iv. (1888) 66 His own despatch is singularly literal and straightforward.

4. Used to denote that the accompanying sb. has its literal sense, without metaphor, exaggeration, or inaccuracy; literally so called.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 11 The literall and downe-right adorement of Cats, Lizards, and Beetles. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 385 When we say Christ ascended, we understand a literal and local ascent..of his humanity. 1679 HARBY *Key Script.* i. 5 The seventh Head also (was not Rome Papal, but) appertained to Rome Literal. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. ii. 18 The literal extirpation of a nation is an impossibility.

† **5.** Of or pertaining to letters or epistles; epistolary. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 4 To hold this litterall correspondence I desire but the parings of your time..let our Letters be as Eccho's. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 168 To..shorten the distance betwixt us, by a literal intercourse.

† **6.** Of or pertaining to letters or literature; = LITERARY. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 658 Lackyng lytturall seyens. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 63 They excell in no kinde of common aite, much lesse in any learning or litterall kinde of knowledge. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* III. iv. 102 If they be delighted in musicke they present them with instruments,..if in studie with literall labours.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** A literal interpretation or meaning. *Obs.*

1630 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. 127 S. Gregory hath..given us many Morals (as he cals them) upon this Booke [Job], but truly not many Literals for .. he bends all the sufferings of Iob figuratively, mystically upon Christ. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x. 204 How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphoricall expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their literals.

2. *Printing.* A misprint of a letter.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* [170] Errata sic corrige... The litteralls are commended to favour. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXX. 6 We noticed rather a large number of literals.

Literalism (litĕrăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM. Cf. F. *littéralisme*.]

1. The disposition to accept and interpret the terms of a statement in their literal sense.

1644 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvii, If none of these considerations..can avail to the dispossessing him of his precious Literalism, let [etc.]. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 324 Diodorus and Theodore of Mopsuestia,..the most eminent masters of literalism in the succeeding generation. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* I. iii. 342 The doctrine was stated with the utmost literalism and precision. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 385 Extravagant literalism has been even more fatal to exegesis than extravagant allegorising.

2. Literality as a principle of translation; a peculiarity of expression due to this.

1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* xi. 224 The great characteristic of the translation of Aquila is its extreme literalism. *Mod.* Some of the translator's literalisms are very ungraceful.

3. *Fine Arts.* The disposition to represent objects (occas. to interpret representations) faithfully, without any idealization.

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 208 On considering this face of Charles..and translating it from the ideal into literalism, I doubt [etc.]. 188 . *Studio* III. 147 (Cent.) He shunned the literalism of both form and color that jarred the ideal vision.

Literalist (litĕrălist). [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *littéraliste*.] One who insists upon the literal sense of a text or statement. Also, in art or literature, one who depicts or describes objects exactly as they are; an exact copyist.

1644 MILTON *Divorce* II. xx. 72 Let the extreme literalist sit down now, and revolve whether this in all necessity be not the due result of our Saviours words. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xl. 348 The Objector has rather acted the part of a Literalist. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 321. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 548 The merely descriptive writer, the literalist, though he write in verse, is not a poet at all. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 139 The veriest literalist will cry out: Everyone knows that this is not to be taken literally!

Literalistic (litĕrălistik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a literalist; belonging to or having the character of literalism.

1875 POSTE *Gains* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 503 Strictum jus adheres to a grammatical or literalistic interpretation of a disposition. 1891 T. K. CHEYNE *Psalter* viii. 387 A literalistic interpretation will not meet the requirements of these psalms.

Literality (litĕræ'liti). [f. LITERAL + -ITY.]

1. The quality or fact of being literal; literalness; an instance of this. † Also, a literal meaning.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 9 Not attaining the deuteroscopy, and second intention of the words, they..are not sometime perswaded by fire beyond their literalities. 1650 BP. HALL *Revelation unrev.* § 8 Wks. 1808 X. 107 How wild a paradox it is to tie those frequent and large promises of the Prophets..to a carnal literality of sense. 1818 LAMB *Female Orators* Wks. 635 One her coarse sense by metaphors expounds And one in literalities abounds. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 460 It is easy..to sneer at literality;..literality is after all the first merit of translation. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xv. (1870) 293 Those to whom the sea has proved cruel, may .. rejoice to accept the announcement in all its literality, that in heaven there shall be no more sea. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. 375 The same spirit of strictness and literality.

† **2.** Learning, knowledge of letters. *Obs.*

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Literalize (litĕrălaiz), *v.* [f. LITERAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To render literal; to represent or accept as literal.

1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 96 If we are to literalise the words of our Lord. 1827 *Examiner* 581/1 Ridicule is poorly employed in literalizing poetical allegory. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 90 This disposition to literalize metaphors gave currency to the monkish stories.

Hence **Literalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Literalization**, the action of literalizing (1864 in Webster); **Literalizer**, one who literalizes.

1848 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* Pref. (1851) 20 The literalising Reveries of the Chiliasts. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* I. 538 The hierarchical, repressive, and literalizing spirit,..will be seen to exist in the Free Church of Scotland. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 352 Several of the epithets usually applied only need literalizing to turn into the wildest of the legendary monster-stories. 1895 *Thinker Mag.* VIII. 493 Ver. 14..does not help the literalizers at all.

Literally (litĕrăli), *adv.* [f. LITERAL + -LY².]

† **1.** *nonce-uses.* **a.** By the letters (of a name). **b.** In letters or literature. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XVI. iii. (1886) 399 One T. of Canterburie, whose name I will not litterallie discover. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 7 And yet I tell you me-thinkes you are very bookishly and literally wise.

2. With reference to a report, translation, etc.: In the very words, word for word.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 145 Which are literally thus translated. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 521 ¶ 5 Others repeat only what they hear from others as literally as their parts or zeal will permit. *a* 1753 R. NEWTON *Theophrastus' Char.* (1754) p. viii, I would .. advise every Scholar..to translate his Author thus literally, word for word. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 238 Every word of this is literally as the men spoke it.

b. *transf.* With exact fidelity of representation.

1816 BYRON (*title*) Churchill's Grave, a fact literally rendered.

3. In the literal sense.

1533 FRITH *Answ. More's Let.* C 3 b, Allthough it were literalye fulfillyd in the children of Israell..yet was yt also ment & verified in Christ hym selfe. 1579 FULKE *Heskin's Parl.* 105 They interprete literally, which the doctors did write figuratively. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 481 All those Passages are not to be Literally understood. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiv. (1840) 286 This was a china warehouse indeed, truly and literally to be called so. 1783 HALES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 78 *note*, It may be doubted, whether this was ever literally true. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 161 Literally speaking, 'this cup' could never be 'a new covenant'. 1895 SIR A. KEREWICH in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 663/1 It is found that the Act does not mean literally what it says.

b. Used to indicate that the following word or phrase must be taken in its literal sense.

Now often improperly used to indicate that some conventional metaphorical or hyperbolical phrase is to be taken in the strongest admissible sense. (So, e.g., in quot. 1867.)

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 107 My daily bread is litt'rally implor'd. 1708 POPE *Let. to H. Cromwell* 18 Mar., Every day with me is literally another yesterday for it is exactly the same. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 341 He had the singular fate of dying literally of hunger. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxx. 137 What punishment has he suffered? literally none. 1839 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 100 At the last I was incapable of correcting the proofs, literally fainting on the ground. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 105 For the last four years..I literally coined money. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 76 The air is literally scented with them all.

Literalness (litĕrălnĕs). [f. LITERAL + -NESS.] The quality of being literal; literality.

1630 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. 127 Origen..doth never pretend to much literalnesse in his expositions. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 246 The same literalness of perception and absence of passion. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* II. 3 The greater literalness of later transcription.

Literarian (litĕrē'rĭăn). [f. as LITERARY + -AN.] One engaged in literary pursuits.

1866 F. HALL in *Reader* 24 Feb. 206/2 Passing to his compatriot Sanskritists, we come upon a brood of literarians. 1887 *Lit. Opinion* 1 Apr. 48/2 When a renowned literarian passes in his chronicles.

Literarily (litĕrărili), *adv.* [f. LITERARY + -LY².] In a literary manner or respect.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 59; Go as..tutor to a young gentleman literarily disposed. 1895 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 5 My education has..been a good one, classically, literarily, and commercially.

Literariness (litĕrărinĕs). [f. LITERARY + -NESS.] The quality of being literary.

1877 MALLOCK *New Republic* I. III. i. 239 Why, I thought culture was books and literariness, and all that. 1899 *Academy* 16 Dec. 715/2 Most good literary critics, if they have not style, have 'literariness'.

Literary (litĕrări), *a.* [ad. L. *litterāri-us*, f. *littera* letter. Cf. F. *littéraire*.] (Not in Johnson 1755–1775.)

† **1.** Pertaining to the letters of the alphabet. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ix. 37 Our first and literary apprehensions being commonly instructed in Authors which handle nothing else [but idle fictions]. 1769 *Middlesex Jrnl.* 8-11 July 4/2 A complete set of Literary Cards, for teaching children to read, spell, count. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 334 *note*, The literary references to Plates Nos. 19, and 20.

† **2.** Carried on by letters; epistolary. *Obs.*

1757-8 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1800) II. 252 A literary correspondence was maintained between the English General and the Mareschal de Villars. [1818 TODD s.v., *Literary* is not properly used of missive letters.]

3. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, literature. **a.** Pertaining to letters or polite learning. **b.** Pertaining to books and written compositions; also, in a narrower sense, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of that kind of written composition which has value on account of its qualities of form. *Literary history* (e.g. of a legend, a historical personage or event, etc.): the history of the treatment of, and references to, the subject in literature. *Literary property*: (*a*) property which consists in written or printed compositions; (*b*) the exclusive right of publication as recognized and limited by law.

1749 L. EVANS *Middle Brit. Col.* (1755) 3 The Seats of some Half a Dozen Gentlemen, noted in the literary Way.

1758 J. G. Cooper *Retreat Aristippus* Epist. i. 198 With these, and some a-kin to these,..I live in literary ease. 1759 Goldsm. *Pol. Learn.* vi. Wks. (Globe) 430/1 A man of literary merit is sure of being caressed by the great, though seldom enriched. 1773 Johnson in *Boswell* 29 Apr., Mallet had talents enough to keep his literary reputation alive as long as he himself lived. 1779 — *L. P., Cowley* ¶ 2 His mother..struggling earnestly to procure him a literary education. 1845 Graves *Canon Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 785/1 The literary history of the early Greek collections has been carefully illustrated by Biener. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1861) V. 7 The parliamentary conflict on the great question of a standing army was preceded by a literary conflict. 1898 H. Calderwood *D. Hume* iii. 28 A large measure of literary ability was appearing in Scotland. 1900 J. G. Frazer *Pausanias*, etc. 68 The writer, it is plain, has exaggerated for the sake of literary effect.

4. Acquainted with or versed in literature; *spec.* engaged in literature as a profession, occupied in writing books. Of a society, etc.: Consisting of literary men.

1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1764, That club..at Mr. Garrick's funeral [an. 1779] became distinguished by the title of The Literary Club. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 192 A few years since, he married Miss Edgeworth, a lady of a respectable literary family in Ireland. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 302 In the true Literary Man there is thus ever..a sacredness. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* I. iii. 18 The primary duty of a literary man is to have clear conceptions, and to be exact and intelligible in expressing them. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 14/1 Artistic and literary Glasgow owed much to his genial energy.

Hence **Literaryism**, addiction to literary forms; an instance of this, a form of expression belonging to literary language.

1879 Elworthy *Pref. to Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 13 The same culture which prompts them to compose at all, binds them in chains of literaryism. *Ibid.* 14 A great many literaryisms are pointed out in the notes. 1891 Stevenson *Vailima Lett.* i. (1895) 94, I found a lot of slacknesses and (what is worse in this kind of thing) some literaryisms.

‖ **Literata** (litĕrē·tă). *nonce-wd.* In quot. *pl.* [L. fem. of *litterātus*.] A learned or literary lady.

1794 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) I. 87 The young lady is said to be the most literary of the beautiful, and the most beautiful of the literatæ.

Literate (litĕrĕt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5, 7 litterate, 6 litterat. [ad. L. *litterātus*, f. *littera* letter.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Acquainted with letters or literature; educated, instructed, learned. In early use, const. *in.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 81 The kynge toke to the childe a m. talentes whiche bought anoon a c. childer litterate. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* III. 142 For I in law am not weill litterat. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 176 Done by the witnesses themselves if they were literate. 1631 Chapman *Cæsar & Pompey* v. i. H 2 b, The Ægæan sea, that doth diuide Europe from Asia. (The sweet literate world From the Barbarian). 1636 Brathwait *Rom. Emp.* 150 An enemy of all litterate and learned men. 1680 *Answ. Stillingfleet's Serm.* 7 Re-ordination is an uncouth thing, quite against the hair of the literate World. 1748 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. clxxii. 139 You are going to a polite and literate Court. 1768–84 Johnson in *Boswell* App. (1848) 812/2 Had my mother been more literate, they had been better companions. 1821 Lamb *Elia, Old Benchers Inner Temple*, He was the Friar Bacon of the less literate portion of the Temple. 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* x. (ed. 2) 267 On the same ground, a Literate qualification for electoral rights in the commonwealth, must be condemned. 1884 D. Hunter tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* ii. 19 When the writings of the first disciples..came within reach of persons who were literate, they might [etc.].

absol. 1859 T. Hare *Election Representatives* (1865) 90 Reducing..the literate and the ignorant..to one dead level. 1859 Smiles *Self-Help* x. (1860) 274 The humblest and least literate must train his sense of duty.

2. Of or pertaining to letters, literary men, or literature; literary.

1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* I. xix. § 3. 348 Surely this is the proper function of literate elegancy, to figure vertue in so lively and fresh colours, that [etc.]. 1651 tr. *Wotton's Panegyr. Chas. I* in *Reliq. W.* 135 To beguile,..with some literate diversion, the tedious length of those days. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. v. ii. 274 Downright Ignorance of all literate Art, or just Poetick Beauty. 1764 Scott *Bailey's Dict.* Title-p., Republished with many corrections, additions and literate improvements. 1811 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 534/2 His own liberal hand was speedily extended to relieve literate distress. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. v. (1855) I. 352 By the Reformation the number of..those requiring..a literate education was greatly reduced. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 242 Another inscription preserving..the only authentic literate Memorial. 1872 M. Collins *Two Plunges* III. vi. 137 The old town..has not the first force of either the aristocratic or the literate or the mercantile impulse.

† **b.** = Literal 4. *Obs.*

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* Concl. 60, I craue leaue..one sence tenterpretate: Of apt aplication to sence literate.

3. 'Marked with short, angulated lines resembling letters: applied to the surfaces of shells and insects' (*Cent. Dict.*).

B. *sb.*

1. A liberally educated or learned person.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* iv. 80 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 440 Advocates, And parum litterates, That eate vppall estates. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 150 Christopher Hartley, Esquire, a Sir Wou'd-be Literate. 1808 Eleanor Sleath *Bristol Heiress* V. 324 Persuading her that she was the most accomplished literate and female wit of the age. 1852 J. H. Newman *Callista* (1856) 238 Callista was a Greek; a literate, or blue-stocking. 1878 Lady Herbert tr. *Hübner's Ramble* II. ii. 494 The literates in China are all atheists.

2. *spec.* In the Church of England, one who is admitted to holy orders without having obtained a university degree.

1824 Br. Jebb *Sp. Irish Tithe Compos. Amendmt. Bill* 49 In Ireland we have no literates, none of that class, who, in this country, prepare themselves by private study, at a trifling cost, for the profession of the Church. 1861 Beresf. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 18 Literates—who enter holy orders without any reasonable hope of any better material position. 1866 S. B. James *Duty & Doctrine* 19 Graduates of the three Universities..theological-college men and literates. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* iv. 74 To obtain ordination as a literate is something.

3. One who can read and write. Opposed to *illiterate.*

1894 H. C. Lea in *Forum* (U.S.) Aug. 675 Statistics show that literates contribute a larger percentage of their class to the criminal ranks than do the illiterates.

† **Literated,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Learned.

1611 Florio, *Alletterato*, literated, learned. 1612 Webster *Wh. Devil* III. i. E 2 b, Most literated Iudges, please your Lordships [etc.]. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* clxv. 706 Much tugging and shuffling with Atturneys, men witty and literated, cheats in Accompts.

‖ **Literati** (litĕrē·ī·tăi), *sb. pl.* Also 8 **litterati.** [L. *litterātī*, pl. of *litterātus*: see Literate.

In It. the word occurs in the same form (pl. of *literato*, now written *litterato*; also *letterato*). Possibly in the 17–18th c. the Eng. use may have been supposed by some to be derived from It. and not from Latin; early in the 18th c. Literato appears as the sing. beside Literatus.]

Men of letters; the learned class as a whole.

The earliest application in Eng. use is as the appellation of the learned class of China, which Burton obtained from the Latin version of the letters of the Jesuit M. Ricci, 1606–7. The word is still so employed by writers on China.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1624) 52 To be..examined & approued as the literati in China. 1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* etc. 132 An industrious searcher of the Sciences, which is the same that a good Philologer is amongst our Literati. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 63 These Sentiments are not confined to the Literati of mankind. 1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 581 ¶ 33, I shall consult some Litterati on the project. 1787 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 281 The University literati and men of fortune are become proprietors. 1803 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 63/1 The list of Danish literati will best prove that they have no literati at all. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* III. iii. (1820) 174 Manifold are the tastes and dispositions of the enlightened literati, who turn over the pages of history. 1830 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 137 Certain provincial literati of the Hof-district. 1860 R. D. *Vac. Tour.* 114 The literati of the southern Slaves are not to be found among a higher class than the village clergy, and masters of village-schools.

‖ **Literatim** (litĕrē·ī·tim), *adv.* [L. *litterātim*, f. *littera* letter.] Letter for letter; literally.

1643 *Myst. Iniq.* 36 He wrote this Copy out of his *literatim.* *a* 1733 R. North *Examen* I. ii. § 131 (1740) 102 The Proceedings of the Lower House, which are set forth *literatim* in many Prints. 1813 Ld. Erskine *Speeches* I. 329 A paper which it sets out literatim on the face of the record. 1901 *Athenæum* 27 July 119/1 This..does not profess to be an exact reproduction literatim of the text.

Literation (litĕrē·ī·ʃən). [f. L. *littera* + -ATION.] The action or process of representing (sounds or words) by letters. In mod. Dicts.

Literatist (litĕrătist). [f. Literate + -IST.] One engaged in literary pursuits; a writer, author.

1660 Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 469 He was not ashamed, as our Universities Literatists are at this day, to learn of Women. 1830 'Jon Bee' *Ess.* in *Dram. Wks. S. Foote* I. p. xxix, Indeed they are never the most elegant literatists who study longest, at college, the jargon of the schools. 1866 F. Harper *Peace thro. Truth* Ser. I. 135 It would..seem as though the greater number of our modern literatists were a sort of inferior caste in English civilization.

Literatize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To pass *away* (time) in literary occupations.

1836 Ld. Lytton in R. R. Madden *Life C'tess Blessington* (1855) II. 41, I literatize away the morning.

‖ **Literato** (litĕrā·to). Also 8 **litterato.** [It. *litterato*, ad. L. *litterātus*.] One of the literati; a man of letters or erudition; a learned man. Cf. Literatus.

1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. 91 Every Literato is proud of the Honour of his [Bacon's] Company. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 53 ¶ 9 Some may think we descend from our Imperial Dignity, in holding Correspondence with a private Litterato [*v.r.* Litterati]. ?1789 Cowper *Let. to W. Bagot* Wks. 1836 VI. 266 A folio edition of the Iliad, published..at Venice, by a literato, who calls himself Villoison. 1851 R. F. Burton *Goa* 100 You cannot boast of ever having produced a single eminent literato.

Literator (litĕrē·ltōr). [a. L. *lit⟨t⟩erātor* (1) a teacher of ABC, (2) a grammarian, critic, (3) a smatterer, a sciolist; f. *littera* letter. Cf. F. *littérateur.*]

† **1.** A pretender to learning, a sciolist. *Obs.*

1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory, Apol.* (1869) p. xcv, Theise Puritanicall Christians will admit of any Church-Mountebanke, any Literator, soe hee can shew him selfe seditious enough. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 457 Gregory Martin, a Literator, who brawles against us for using sometime the word Congregation for the Church.

2. A literary man; = Littérateur.

1791 Burke *Let. to Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 36 [French] preceptors..a set of pert petulant literators, to whom..they assign the brilliant part of men of wit and pleasure. 1812 *Brenan's Milesian Mag.* July 87 A history of Ireland..is about to be published by that illustrious literator Jack Squintum [Jn. Lawless: pub. 1814]. 1817 Ticknor *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1876) I. 128 He..asked me with the eagerness of a hardened literator, whether [etc.]. 1829 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 385/1 They are lawyers, literators, metaphysicians. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 902 Hume, even as a litterator, was every way superior to the bishop. 1849 Thirlwall *Lett.* (1881) 196 On the metaphysicians and literators I do not suppose that it would produce the slightest impression. 1872 Swinburne *Under Microscope* 58 The men really and naturally dear to them [English reviewers] are the literators of Boston. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* lxxxi, Literators trudging up to knock At Fame's exalted temple-door. 1890 *Athenæum* 11 Jan. 44/2 No array of circumstances can transmute the born 'literator' into a mere man of action. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec., Mr. Gibb is no mere Orientalist; he is also preeminently a literator.

3. † **a.** A bibliographer (*obs.*). **b.** One who concerns himself with verbal and textual criticism. *rare.*

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Book*, The history of a book is either of its contents..or of its appendages and accidents, which is the more immediate province of those called literators, and bibliothecarians. 1826 De Quincey *Lessing's Laocoon* in *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 733 It is impossible from the slight notices of this drama [the *Laocoon* of Sophocles] in the old literators to come to any conclusion about the way in which it was treated. 1858 — *R. Bentley* Wks. VII. 102 The philological researches of the Greek and Latin literator.

4. *nonce-use.* (See quot.)

1785 Trusler *Mod. Times* III. 166 Lord W. wished to appoint me his literator, which office was to cull out the pith of every new publication, and retail it to him at breakfast.

† **Literatory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *litterātōrius*, f. *litterātor* (see prec.).] Literary.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 181 The martial and literatory endowments of some natives of that soyle.

† **Literature** (li·tĕrătiŭ). Forms: 4 *Sc.* **lateratour,** 5–6 **litt-, lytterature,** 6 *Sc.* **literatur, -uir,** 6– **literature.** [ad. (either directly or through F. *littérature*) L. *litterātūra* (whence Sp. *literatura*, It. *letteratura*, G. *litteratur*), f. *littera* a letter. Cf. Lettrure.]

1. Acquaintance with 'letters' or books; polite or humane learning; literary culture. Now *rare* and *obsolescent.* (The only sense in Johnson and in Todd 1818.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 53 Scho had leyryte ..of pe sewne sciens..& part had of al lateratour. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xxiii. 2227 Cunnand in to litterature, A seymly persone in stature [etc.]. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 359 Seynte Grimbalde the monke, nobly instructe in litterature and in musyke. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 4 The comyn people..Whiche without lytterature and good informacyon Ben lyke to Brute beestes. *a* 1529 Skelton *Bowge of Courte* 449, I know your vertu and your lytterature. 1581 N. Burne *Disput.* xxv. 109 b, Ane pure man, quha..hes nocht sufficient literatur to vndirstand the scripture. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. To the King § 2. 2 There hath not beene..any King..so learned in all literature and erudition, diuine and humane. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 346 In comparison of your spacious literature, I have held all the while but a candle to the sun. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 239 Another person of infinite literature [Selden]. 1727 Swift *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. i. 187 Till better care be taken in the education of our young nobility, that they may set out into the world with some foundation of literature. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Milton* (1868) 37 He had probably more than common literature, as his son addresses him in one of his most elaborate Latin poems. *Ibid.* 62 His literature was unquestionably great. He read all the languages which are considered either as learned or polite. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. 206 A woman of considerable information and literature. 1862 Borrow *Wild Wales* II. x. 104 The boots [is] a fellow without either wit or literature. 1880 Howells *Undisc. Country* xix. 290 In many things he was grotesquely ignorant; he was a man of very small literature.

2. Literary work or production; the activity or profession of a man of letters; the realm of letters.

1779 Johnson *L. P., Cowley* ¶ 1 An author whose pregnancy of imagination and elegance of language have deservedly set him high in the ranks of literature. 1792–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 407 Literature, with us, exists independent of patronage or association. 1830 Scott *Introd. to Lay Last Minstr.* Poet. Wks. 1833–4 VI. 17, I determined that literature should be my staff, but not my crutch, and that the profits of my literary labour..should not..become necessary to my ordinary expenses. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* VII. viii, Ah, you make literature your calling, sir? 1879 Morley *Burke* 9 Literature, the most seductive, the most deceiving, the most dangerous of professions.

3. Literary productions as a whole; the body of writings produced in a particular country or period, or in the world in general. Now also in a more restricted sense, applied to writing which has claim to consideration on the ground of beauty of form or emotional effect. *Light literature*: see Light *a.*[1] 19.

This sense is of very recent emergence both in Eng. and Fr.

1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 6 Their literature, their works of art offer models that have never been excelled. 1838 Arnold *Hist. Rome* I. 21 Many common words, which no nation ever derives from the literature of another, are the same in Greek and Latin. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 1 Such history, almost more than any other branch of literature, varies with the age that produces it. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 41 There is no department of literature, of science, or of useful art, in which they have not produced a first rate book. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. v. 244 Literature, when it is in a healthy and unforced state, is simply the form in which the knowledge of a country is registered. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 413 The full glory of the new literature broke on England with Edmund Spenser. 1879 Seeley in *Macm. Mag.* XLI. 24 Those who cannot have recourse to foreign literatures are forced to put up with their ignorance.

b. The body of books and writings that treat of a particular subject.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 44, I was well acquainted with the literature of the subject. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* i. 9 It.. has accumulated a literature of its own which an ordinary lifetime is hardly long enough to master.

c. *colloq.* Printed matter of any kind.

1895 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/2 In canvassing, in posters, and in the distribution of what, by a profane perversion of language, is called 'literature'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct. 2/1 A more judicious distribution of posters, and what is termed 'literature'.

‖ **Literatus** (litĕrē·tŏs). *rare.* [L. *lit(t)erātus*, f. *littera* letter.] One of the LITERATI; a man of letters or erudition; a learned man. Cf. LITERATO.

1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 401 It is.. not a sufficient Reason to decry it so much as a late Ingenious Literatus has done. 1806 LAMB *Lett.* viii. *To Mr. Rickman* 79 You do not happen to have any place at your disposal which would suit a decayed Literatus? 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Yng. Man* i. Wks. 1890 X. 19 Now we are to consider that our bright ideal of a literatus may chance to be married.

Litere, obs. form of LITTER.

Literose (litĕrōus), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *litterōsus*, f. *littera* letter.] Studiedly or affectedly literary. Hence **Litero·sity.**

1888 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 479/2 Daudet is always literose. 1891 — *Introd. to Mrs. Craig's tr. Verga's House by Medlar-tree* 6 He has as completely freed himself from literosity as the most unlettered among them.

Lites, obs. form of LIGHTS.

Lith (liþ), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 leoð, 1–4 lið, 3–6, 9 lithe, 3–6 lyth, 4 lippe, 5 leth, lythe, 5, 7, 9 leith, 6 lethe, 4– lith. [OE. *liþ* neut. = OFris. *lith, lid* neut., OS. *lid* masc. (Du. *lid* neut.), OHG. *lid* masc. and neut., ON. *liðr* masc. (Sw. and Da. *led* masc.), Goth. *liþus* masc.:—OTeut. **liþu-*:—pre-Teut. **litu-* f. root **lĭ-*: see LIMB *sb.* A compound of this word with the prefix *ga-* (= Y-) is OHG. *gilid* (G. *glied* limb, member).]

1. A limb. *Lith from lith, † from lith to lith*: limb from limb.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1032 (Gr.) Sceal þonne anra ȝehwylc ..leoðum onfon & lichoman. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxx[i]. (Schipper) 534 He wæs byȝendlic on þam ȝeþeodnessum his liþa [*MSS.* leoða, lima]. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 8494 Wawains breþer on & oþer smiten euerich liþ fram oþer. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 99 Sche hath no lith withoute a lak. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 292, I schall the bette euery leth, Hede and body, wythout greth. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 53 To make al hir body to be rent lyth from lyth. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. vi. 38/1 The horryble wheles whiche the tyraunt Maxencius ordeyned to rente her from lyth to lyth. 1732 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 177 Everything was in its proper joint and lith, subservient unto the great end of their creation.

2. A joint; frequent in *lith and limb*, etc.; also *lith and bone. Out of lith*: out of joint.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 242 On ðone lið þæra eaxla. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 626 He ne hauen no lið ðat he muȝen risen wið. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12612 Weri was sco bath lith and ban. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 518 Quhat sek mane þat twechit hym, His hele þe gat in lith and lyme. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. xiv, Allas syr sayd the lady myn arme is oute of lythe. 15.. *How Gd. Wyfe taught Dau.* 38 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 45 Loke þou mekly ansuere hym, And meue hym noþer lyth ne lymme. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 135 Thow art moir lerge of lyth and lym Nor I am, be sic thre. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xxiv, Ilka member, lith and lim. *a* 1782 LD. AUCHINLECK in Croker's *Boswell* (1831) III. 79 *note*, God, doctor! he gart kings ken that they had a lith in their neck. 1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 683, I .. finally sunk away into voluptuous diffusion of lith and limb on that celestial sofa. *a* 1828 *Bonny Bows o Lond.* xvii. in Child *Ballads* I. 135/2 He's taen a lith o her little finger bane.

b. *fig.* esp. in phrase *to hit the lith* or *to hit upon the lith*, an expression borrowed from carving.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 262 Þus, lo þe articles, þet beoð, ase þauh me seide, þe liðes of ure bileaue onont Godes monheade. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 221 To hold off an erroneous conclusion in the least wing or lith of sweet sweet truth. 1727 P. WALKER *Life Peden* in *Biogr. Presb.* I. 122 And seldom hit upon the right lith or joint. *Ibid.* 140 Of late, I have heard some liths and nicks of the Gospel made plain.

c. The last joint or tip (of the finger).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 24 Send lazarum þæt he dyppe his fingres lið on wætere & mine tungan gehæle. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxix, A scar abune the brow, that ye might hae laid the lith of your finger in.

3. *Sc.* A division (of an orange, etc.); one of the rings surrounding the base of a cow's horn.

1795 G. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Mid-Lothian* 155 The horns (of the Mysore cow in particular) are without annulets, or liths as we call them. *a* 1859 J. P. NICHOL (Ogilv.), The reader will at once comprehend the reason by cutting an orange through its centre obliquely to its axis. Each lith is of equal size, but the exposed surface of each on the freshly-cut circle will not be so. 1890 H. DRUMMOND in *Life* xv. (1899) 376 A green banana leaf .. wound once round the head after being cut into four or five 'liths'.

† **Lith,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [OE. *hliþ* neut.:—OTeut. type **hliþo*[m], f. root **hlĭ-* (see LEAN *v.*[1], LADDER):—pre-Teut. **klei-*; cf. the ablaut var. ON. *hlið* of the same meaning.] A slope.

Beowulf (Z.) 1893 No he mid hearme of hliðes nosan gæstas grette. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 841 (Gr.) Fore burȝȝeatum beorȝas steape, hleoðu hlifodon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 117 Þere weren men of eche londe þat is under heuene liðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 32219 ȝeond wudes & ȝeond liðen. [1789 WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 171 A steep abrupt pasture-field .. known by the name of Short Lithe. *Ibid.*, Steep pastures are called the Lithe.]

† **Lith,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 3 liþ, leoð. [ON. *liðr* a host, also help, f. root of *líða* to go, travel, go on an expedition (see LEAD *v.*[1]).]

1. A body of men.

c 1205 LAY. 5307 We wullet gan a leoðe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 181 Þre leodes in o lith non lenger þan other, Of one mochel & myȝte in mesure and in lengthe.

2. Help, remedy.

c 1205 LAY. 5213 Nes þer nan oðer liðȝif heo nalden ȝernen grið.

† **Lith,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Also 4–5 lithe, lythe. [Of somewhat uncertain origin; most prob. a. ON. *lýðr* people, vassals collectively (see LEDE); but it may wholly or partly be a use of LITH *sb.*[3] 1.] People, subjects, vassals. Only in alliterative phrases. (Cf. LEDE 1 b.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13165 Noþer i ask þe lith na land. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2515 Lond and lith, and oþer catel. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 194 Þer wille wille not be went, ne lete lond ne lith [Fr. *tere ne tenement*]. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 252 In cas that we have.. Wittandly and willfalli gere our euen cristen.. falsly be desesed of land or of lithe. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* liii. (MS. Douce), Here I gif Sir Galerone.. Al þe londes and þe lithes fro lauer to layre. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 841 Who schall us now geve londes or lythe, Hawkys, or howndes? 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law of Armis* (S. T. S.) 148, I am lyke to tyne up all, bathe.. land, lythe, and place.

Lith, obs. forms of LIGHT *sb.* and *a.*[2]

Lith, obs. f. 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of LIE.

-lith, a terminal element representing Gr. λίθος stone, in adaptations of actual or assumed Gr. compounds. The words with this ending are chiefly terms of Biology and Pathology, as *coccolith, cyatholith, discolith, helmintholith, hippolith*; other examples are *aerolith, aerolith, laccolith, monolith.* In terms of mineralogy -LITE is commonly used instead of *-lith.*

‖ **Lithæmia** (liþī·miă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. λίθ-ος stone + αἷμ-α blood.] The condition in which lithic or uric acid is in excess in the blood; formerly called *uricæmia.*

1874 C. MURCHISON *Functional Derangem. Liver* ii. 65 This morbid state of the blood I propose to designate Lithæmia. 1884 F. J. NOTT in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 442/2 These waters are.. efficacious in.. lithæmia.

Hence **Lithæmic** (liþī·mik), *a.*, of or pertaining to lithæmia; affected with lithæmia.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Lithæmic insomnia.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 10 These also are frequently found in lithæmic persons. *Ibid.* 750 The so-called 'lithæmic diathesis' is a.. frequent cause of throat disease.

Lithagogue (liˈþăgŏg), *a.* and *sb. Path.* Also 9 *erroneously* **lithogogue.** [f. Gr. λίθ-ος stone + ἀγωγός drawing forth.] **a.** *adj.* Having the power to expel calculi from the kidneys or bladder. **b.** *sb.* A medicine supposed to have this power.

1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms, Lithagoga*, .. Lithagogues. 1850 OGILVIE has adj. and sb.

Lithanode (liˈþănōud). *Electr.* [f. Gr. λίθος stone + ANODE.] A hard compact form of peroxide of lead, used in storage batteries. Also *attrib.*

1887 D. G. FITZGERALD *Patent Specif.* Engl. No. 16608 for 1886 My invention relates to the manufacture of peroxide of lead in porous coherent self-supporting masses (or what is known as 'lithanode'). 1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 283/2 This difficulty, we are told, was soon overcome by utilising some of the small lithanode cells to produce a flashing arc. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 4/3 The lamps are worked by Lithanode batteries from the stage.

‖ **Litha·nthrax.** *Obs.* Also 7 lithanthrix, 8 lithonthrax. [Mod.L., f. Gr. λίθ-ος stone + ἄνθραξ charcoal.] Used as a scientific name for mineral coal (i.e. 'coal' in the mod. sense), in distinction from *xylanthrax* (charcoal).

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* I. xlvi. 89 The Chiefest commodity.. are those Stones Linthancraces [*sic*: ? *read* lithantraces], which wee call Sea-coales. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Lithanthrix*, a stony Coal, being a kind of Gagate. 1706 *Ibid.* (ed. Kersey), *Lithanthrax*, stony Coal, a kind of Jeat; Pit-coal, or Sea-coal. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 165 Lithonthrax, or Coal. 1802 A. ELLICOTT *Jrnl.* (1803) 24 Mines of pit coal (lithanthrax), are.. inexhaustible from Pittsburgh many miles down the river.

Litharge (liˈþăidʒ). Forms: α. 4–6 litarge, 5–6 lytarge, 6 lethargy, lytherge, 6–7 litargy, littarge, 7 lithargie, -y, lytharge, (littorage, lytoridge, lyturgy), 8 litargie, letharge, litherage, (liturge), 5– litharge. β. 5 litargirij, 6 lithargirye, lythurgyry, 7 lithargiry. [a. or ad. OF. *litarge, litargire* (F. *litharge*), ad. L. *lithargyrus*, a. Gr. λιθάργυρος, f. λίθ-ος stone + ἄργυρος silver. The β forms are from the mod.L. derivative *litargirium, -ia.*]

1. Protoxide of lead (PbO) prepared by exposing melted lead to a current of air. † Also *litharge of lead.*

1322 in *Wardr. Acc. Edw. II* 23/20 Litarge 4*d.* per lb. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 222 Oure grounden litarge eek in the P[o]rfurie. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 41 Then we name it our grounde Litharge. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 49 Take Litarge of leide in fyne pouder. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Smelting Silver* 114 When the furnace is come to a true temper of heat the Lead converted into Litharge is cast off. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 325 Lead being.. burnt into Litargie, retakes also its first Form .. if a Lixiviate Salt be .. applied to it. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 389 Pure Lead, being exposed to a strong fire without any additament, turns to Litharge. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 155 Put a few grains of litharge before the blowpipe flame.

† **b.** *Litharge of gold*: a name given to litharge when coloured red by mixture of red lead. *Litharge of silver*: a name given to it as being a by-product in the separation of silver from lead. *Litharge of bismuth*: ? a similar product obtained by the oxidation of bismuth. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 99 Take .. litarge of gold, litarge of siluir ʒ.viii. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxxxvii. 771 To be pound with the lytarge of sylver and frankencense. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. l. 269 The iuice mixed with oile of roses, ceruse, and littarge of golde, and applied [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 304 The very root of the right Nard .. is mingled .. with Litharge of siluer, Antimony, or the rind of Cyperus. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 263 Take lyturgy of gold and lyturgy of silver .. mix well the lyturgys. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* (1719) 212 *Lythargyrus Auri*, Litharge of Gold. It generally is call'd thus for its Colour sake. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Artificial Litharge, which is of two kinds, *viz.* that of gold, and that of silver; or rather it is the same, with this difference, that the one has undergone a greater degree of fire than the other. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 489 Litharge of Bismuth.

† **2.** Used as equivalent to *White Lead* or *Red Lead* (see LEAD *sb.*[1] 2).

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. M j, The iuice of Coriandre with whyte lede or lythurgyry and vinegre. 1660 HOWELL *Lexicon*, Litargie, or white Lead. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 26 Of these pibble-stones take one part, and half a part of red Littorage or Littarge .. and hete it well. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 368 Litharge or Red Lead. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 64 If you expose to heat in a crucible red oxide of lead or litharge.

3. *attrib.*, as *litharge-furnace*; **litharge-plaster** ? = DIACHYLON; **litharge-way**, the opening in a reverberatory furnace through which the litharge flows in the fining of silver.

1887 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 26 We canvassed the .. necessity of erecting a *litharge furnace. 1784 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (1799) III. 94 Small pieces of the 'litharge-plaster may be applied. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Litharge plaster, the *lomplastrum plumbi*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 464/2 This blast .. throws the litharge that is not imbibed by the test towards a channel, called the 'litharge-way, through which it flows.

Lithargie, obs. form of LETHARGY.

Lithate (liˈþēit). *Chem.* Also **lithiate.** [f. LITH-IC + -ATE.] A salt of lithic acid.

1821 W. PROUT *Gravel, Calculus*, etc. 112 The quantity of lithate of ammonia in the urine is increased above the natural standard. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Lithiate.* 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 248 The urine is generally scanty during the height of the disease, deep-coloured, loaded with lithates. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 115 It is supposed to decompose the insoluble lithate of soda in the system.

Hence **Lithatic** (liþæˈtik) *a.*, of or pertaining to, or of the nature of a lithate.

1858 J. H. BENNET *Nutrition* v. 154 The turbidity is owing to the presence of a lithatic deposit.

† **Lithe,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. LITHE *a.*; not connected with LETHE *a.*] A calm, lull; *fig.* respite.

c 1300 *Havelok* 147 Ne he ne mouchte no lyþe gete. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 310 / Lyye, or lythe, and calme wedyr, *malacia.*

Hence † **Li·thefull** *a.*, calm, gentle.

c 1205 LAY. 1262 He þonkede hire ȝeorne mid liðfulle worden.

Lithe, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 7 lyth, 9 lythe. [? f. LITHE *v.*[2]] (See quots.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 83/1 Lyth, or Lything, is Oatmeal or bruised Groats that thickens Broth. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Lythe*, oatmeal and water mixed smooth and added to broth to thicken it.

Lithe (ləiðˈ), *sb.*[3] *Sc.* Also 8–9 lythe. [? variant of LEWTH. (But cf. LITHE *a.* 2 c.)] Warm shelter.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 58 She frae ony beeld was far awa', Except stane-sides, and they had little lythe. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* II. 195 Come into the lythe o' the bank here.

Lithe (ləiðˈ), *a.* Forms: 1 líðe, lýðe, 2–5 liðe, 4 liȝth, 4–7 lith, lythe, 5–7 lyth, 8–9 *dial.* lyth(e, 4– lithe. Also 3 i-liðe. [OE. *líðe* = OS. *lithi*, OHG. *lindi* (MHG. *linde*, mod.G. *lind*) soft, gentle, mild:—OTeut. type **linþjo-*, f. Teut. and WAryan root **len-*, whence LIN *v.*, ON. *lin-r* soft, L. *lentus* slow.]

† **1.** Of persons, their actions, dispositions, and utterances: Gentle, meek, mild. Const. *dat.* or *to. Obs.*

Beowulf 3183 Manna mildust .. leodum liðost. *a* 1000 *Apollonius of Tyre* (1834) 2/25 Ða cliopode heo hi hire to mid liðere spræce. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 5 Eadiȝe synt þa liðan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7754 Forr lamb iss soffte & stille deor, & liþe & meoc & milde. *c* 1205 LAY. 4 He wes Leouenaðes sone liðe him beo drihten. *Ibid.* 4917 Þu eært me swiðe iliðe [*c* 1275 liþe] & ich þe leouie swiðe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Swuch ouh wummone lore to beon—luuelich & liðe. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxliv. [cxlv.] 9 Our Lord is liþe to alle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9706 The first of þo fre, þat to þe freike said, Was Vlyxes, the lord, with his lythe wordes.

2. Of things, chiefly material things: Mild, soft; also, agreeable, mellow, pleasant. Of a medicine: Gentle in operation. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl. § 3 Hwæðer him cume þe reðu w[y]rd þe liðu. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 211 (Gr.) Þæt liðe land. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Det weter of egipte wes liðe and swete. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 707 Water þai asked swiþe...Wit mete and drink liþe. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 118 To make lythe of that was harde. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 87 If þe quytture be þicke & tow3, þanne is þe medicyn to liþe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3762 The savour soft and lythe Strook to myn herte withoute more. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 172 How lythe and cheerfull would the soule be in going to Zoar out of Sodome. 1664 SPELMAN *Gloss.* s. v. *Ledo*, lenis (nobis hodie, Lithe). 1844 THOM *Rhymes of a Weaver* 72 They miss the lythe licht o' their May. 1878 — *Jock o' Knowe* 56 (E. D. D.) Lithe Time stole away.

† **b.** Of weather: Calm, serene. [Cf. OE. *Líða*, June and July.] Of water: Smooth, still. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 7242 Þæt weder wes swiðe liðe. *Ibid.* 24198 Þa..þat gras was riue and þat water wes liðe. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cvi. 29 His stremes leften lithe. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4859 The wynd gan wexe lythe. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1056 To the see they went fulle yare And passyd the watur lythe. *c* 1460 *Emare* 348 The wedur was lythe of le. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. *Hist. Scot.* 203/2 It prooved as lithe a daie, without appearance of anie tempest to insue.

c. Comfortable, genial, sheltered, warm. *Sc.*

c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 417 Sche toke up hur sone to hur And lapped hyt fulle lythe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 276 Syn in a bed thai brocht him fair and lyth. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Wks.* (1807) 262 Like thee they scour frae street or field, And hap them in a lyther bield. 1867 G. W. DONALD *Poems* (1879) 66 Licht an' lythe wes Peggie's bosom. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xi. (1873) 66 They're fine lythe parks, an' ear' tee; beasts mith live o' them throu' the winter naur. 1884 D. GRANT *Lays & Leg. North* 274 Winter drives them o'er the sea To seek the lyther land.

3. Easily bent; flexible, limber, pliant, supple. (The current sense, the only one in Johnson.)

c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 6 Of bodies stronge & li3th. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 74 His dewelap as lythe, as lasse of Kent. 1599 *Withals' Dict.* 109 b, The bills of birds we see full oft, Whiles they bee yong are lith and soft. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 347 Th' unwieldy Elephant..wreath'd His Lithe Proboscis. 1667 R. NORWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* II. 567 To the Harping-Iron is made fast a strong lythe rope. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XXVI. 85 Like the leaf, That bows its lithe top till the blast is blown. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 36 As lithe eels over meadows gray Oft shift their glimmering pool by night. 1856 BRYANT *Poems, Hymn to Death* 37 The perjurer, Whose tongue was lithe, e'en now, and voluble Against his neighbour's life. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxi. 106 He more lithe than a vine amid Trees.

4. Of broth, soup, etc.: Smooth, thick. *dial.*

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1669) 259 Stir it up quick with your hands, like a lith pudding. 1805 J. STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1808) 56 Bit swoaps o' drink an' guod lythe keale.

5. *Comb.*

1791 COWPER *Iliad* XV. 839 Or swans lithe-necked grazing the river's verge. 1897 *Daily News* 26 May 9 There are sixteen of them..tall, lithe-looking sun-burnt figures.

† **Lithe,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 líðan, 3 liðen, *Orm.* liþenn. *Pa. t.* 1 láð, 3 læð, lað, *pl.* liðe(n; also *in weak form* lið(e)de. *Pa. pple.* 3 iliðe(n. [OE. *líðan, láð, liden* = OS. *líðan*, OHG. *lídan* carry (MHG. *liden*), ON. *líða* to travel (Sw. *lida*, Da. *lide*), Goth. (*af-, ga-, us-*)*leiþan* to go, f. Teut. root **līþ-* (: **lāð-*, see LOAD *sb.*).] *intr.* To go, pass; in OE. esp. to go by sea, to sail.

Beowulf 221 Ða liðende land ȝesawon. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xiv. [xix.] (1890) 218 þa forlet he þa mæȝðe & ofer sæ lað in Gallia rice. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8434 Inntill whilke ende off all þatt land He badd himm þanne liþenn. *c* 1205–75 LAY. [*passim*: see *Glossary*].

Hence † **Li·thing** *ppl. a.*, of a ship, sailing.

c 1205 LAY. 943 Alle þa liðinde scipen þe on his londe beoð.

† **Lithe,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 líþan, líþian, 3 liðen, 4 -ȝ lythe, 3- lithe. [OE. *líð-an*, weak vb. f. *líðe* mild, LITHE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To render 'lithe', i.e. gentle or mild; to influence (a person) gently; to relax (fetters); to assuage, mitigate (grief, pain); to relieve, soothe; to render (a limb) supple; to bend, subdue (persons, their passions).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 124 Ðis is ðearf ðæt se se þe wunde lacnian wille ȝeote win on..& eft ele, ðæt se hie liðe & hæle. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Shereðures-daies absolucion liðe þe sinne bendes. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2797 The saut com so thikke and swithe, That no weryng ne myghte heom lithe. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 183 Lome mennes limes weore lyþet þat tyme. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 726 (754) He þat wont here wo was to lyþe, She mot for-gon. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3754 To lithe vs all if þou limpes na louyng þou gettis. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7721 Hir angre she gan ther to lithe. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 173 The haly spreit..be his grace lythis and turnis our hart to God. 1614 T. ADAMS *Diuells Banket* vi. 291 England..hath now suppled, lythed, and stretched their throates. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 313 Giue me also faith, Lord,..to lythe, to forme, and to accommodate my spirit and members.

2. To render 'lithe' or thick; to thicken (broth, etc.). Also *transf.*

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 30 Lithe the pot, i.e. put Oatmeal into it. 1711 W. STORR *Bk. Rem.* in *Yorksh. Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 58 Lithe it with bean meal as hot as can be bidden. 1808 BALD *Coal-trade of Scot.* i. 13 The coalmasters frequently inquired if the sinkers were lything the water, that is, making it of a thick and muddy colour by their operations. 1867 B. BRIERLEY *Marlocks* iii. 69 The old woman was engaged in 'lithing' the broth.

Lithe (ləið), *v.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 3 liðen, -in, 3–7, 9 lythe, 4, 7 lithen, 4 lythen, 4, 6–7 lith, 4–6 lyth, 3- lithe. [ON. *hlýða* (MSw. *lydha* to listen, Sw. *lyda*, Da. *lyde* to obey; the Da. *lytte* to listen, is a different formation), f. *hlíð* neut., listening, sound, corresp. to Goth. *hliuþ* listening attention (ἠσυχία), OHG. *hliudar*, OE. *hléoðor* sense of hearing, music, f. Teut. root **hleu-* to hear: see LIST *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To hearken, listen. Const. *dat.* or *to, unto* (*at, till*). Also, to hear *of* (a thing). Occas. quasi-*trans.* with obj. a thing.

a 1225 *Juliana* 73 Lvstəð me leoue men & liðeð ane hwile. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2077 Quað ðis bred-wrijte, 'liðeð nu me'. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1400 Liþes nou alle to me, Louerdinges. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1719 Thenne was hit lif vpon list to lyþen þe houndez. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 67 How þe gamen ȝede lithe I salle ȝow seie. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 429 Hir name was cleped Belisaunt, As ye may lithe at me. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 65 To lithen here laies and here loueliche notes. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1810 Theis newe made knyghttez Lythes vn-to the crye. *c* 1400 *Tale of Gamelyn* 1 Litheth and lesteneth and herkeneth aright. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5023 þan list him lithe of his lyfe & of his last ende. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1163 Lufly ledis in land, lythis me til! ? *a* 1500 *Ballad, Adam Bell*, etc. I. 17 Now lithe and listen, gentlemen That of mirth loueth to heare! 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* I. 1 Now lythis of ane gentill Knycht, Schir Thomas Norray. 1592 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 228 Lythe and I shall tell them the. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 132 Thou mun not take petition (lithen me) Nor entertaine him, till thou take thy fee. 1683 G. MERITON *Yorksh. Dial.* 4 Lythe yee, Lythe yee! How fondley you tawke. 1807 STAGG *Poems* 20 Monny a sleepless night she past,..As she lythe'd the lengthnin' blast. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Witches' Frolic*, One tale I remember of mickle dread, Now lithe and listen, my little boy Ned.

Lithe, variant of LYTHE, the pollack.

Lithe, obs. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of LIE *v.*[1] and [2].

† **Litheby,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 liþebiȝ(e, 3 leoðebeie, leþebei. [OE. *leoþu-bíge, líþebíge*:—pre-Engl. **líþubaugjo-*, f. *líþu-* LITH *sb.*[1] + **baugjo-*, f. root of BOW *v.*] Supple-jointed, lissome.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 152 þa wearð þæt haliȝe lic hal on eorðan ȝemet,..liðe biȝe on limum. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 16 Sei me seli meiden hwonne is te ileanet i þine leoðebeie limen so stalewurðe strenðe. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 692 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 þe lonke mon is leþe bei.

Lithectasy (liþe·ktăsi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. λίθος stone + ἔκτασις: see ECTASY.] The operation of removing calculi through the urethra, by first extending or dilating it.

1842 R. WILLIS *Stone in Bladder* Pref., The operation which I have described under the title of Lithectasy. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 236 Professor Dolbeau..has performed the operation, which he terms perineal lithotrity, but which differs only from lithectasy in removing the calculus piecemeal.

Lithectomy (liþe·ktŏmi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. λίθ-ος stone + ἐκ out + τομία cutting.] A proposed substitute for the inaccurate word LITHOTOMY (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

Lithed, obs. pa. t. LIGHT *v.*[1]

Lithely (ləi·ðli), *adv.* [f. LITHE *a.* + -LY [2].]

† **1.** Gently, graciously, meekly, mildly. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 150 Hwilum liðelice to ðreatiȝeanne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Techeð ham to holden hore riulen..liðeliche þauh, & luueliche. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 259 Wel is riht þat we þe liðeliche lustnin.

2. With pliant movement; briskly, nimbly.

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 69 And quhen we cam to the Lommond height, Se lythlye we lychtid doune. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 398 Your line springs lithely into the air, hookless, and of course fishless.

Litheness (ləi·ðnĕs). [f. LITHE *a.* + -NESS.]

† **a.** Gentleness, meekness, mildness. **b.** Flexibility, suppleness.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Erest he walde us mid liðnesse isteoren. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathou*) 445 þe clergy ..with lythnes [had] byde goddis wrake. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 52 Summe men seide that he [Aristotle] was the son of swech a spirit whech thei clepe Incubus, for the lithnes of his body, an the sotilte of his witte. 1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Lythenesse, delyvernesse, *souplesse.* 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 458 Thou canst remove that utter unwillingnesse ..and cause lythnesse, and complying therewith. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Litheness*, suppleness, limberness. 1801 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* xii. 402 The litheness of his body at this time was altogether surprising. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 20 To sinewy grasp and litheness bred.

† **Li·ther,** *sb. Obs.* [OE. *líð(e)re*:—prehistoric **líþrjôn-*, f. **leþro*[m] LEATHER.] A sling.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) F 385 *Funda*, liðre. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xvii. [xiii.] (1890) 304 Swa micelre brædo swa mon mæȝe mid liðeran ȝeweorpan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8124 Me ne miȝte noȝt ise bote arwen & flon, & stones out of liþeren [*v.r.* leþeren].

Lither (li·ðəɹ), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: **a.** 1 lýðre, (hlýðre), léðre, (2 leoðre), 2–3 luðere, 3 leðere, luðre, (lui-, luyþer), 3–4 liðere, luther(e, 3–5 luðer, 4 luthur, luþur, lyþere, lythyre, 4–5 lethur, 5 lether, lethir(e, lethur, lithur, lythyr, (5 leither, 6 lytheir, liether, 3- lither. **β.** 5 ledyr, liddyr, lyder, -ir, -yr, 6 lidder, lydder, -ir, -yr. [OE. *lýðre*:—prehistoric **liuþrjo-*; the first element of MHG., G. *liederlich* lewd (in early use also slight, trifling, pretty), and related by ablaut to LODDER. Some scholars regard the Gr. ἐλεύθερος and L. *liber*, free, as ultimately connected.]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** Of persons, their actions, dispositions, etc.: Bad, wicked; base, rascally unjust. Also of an animal: Ill-tempered. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. XXXVI, Ac se ealdormon hie betæhte lyþrum monnum to healdonne. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xix. 22 Of þinum muðe ic ðe deme la lyðra þeowa. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Iudas and þat leoðre folc hit repen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256 He is umbe, deies & nihtes, uorte unlimen ow mid wreððe, oðer mid luðer onde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1873 A luþer emperour biuore þat het maximian. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 272 Al luþur bi-leue we loþen in herte. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. V. 98 Þus I liue loueles lyk A luþer dogge. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 840 Sa he lost has þe lyfe for his leþer [*Dublin MS.* lether] wordis. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 146 The follest slouen ondyr heuen, Prowde, peuiche, lyddyr, and lewde. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 39 All folke thought them..to lyther, To lynger bothe in one house togyther.

† **b.** *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*). *sing.* Evil in the abstract. *pl.* Bad men.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Ne ne let tu neauer mi sawle forleosen wiþ the forlorne ne wiþ the luðere mi lif. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 566 Oþer ellez þyn yȝe to lyþer is lyfte. *Ibid.* B. 163 For alle arn laþed luflyly, þe luþer & þe better. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 629 Lede clanly ȝour lif & no luþur wirche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 82 Thus are þe lithere lykned to lussheborue sterlinges.

† **2.** Of things: Bad (in various senses, chiefly physical); poor, sorry, ill-conditioned, ill-looking, worthless; hurtful. Of a part of the body: Withered, paralysed, impotent. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xli. 27 Þa seofon hlænan oxan and þa seofon hlyðran ear ȝetacniað seofon hungerȝear. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr-Wülcker 179/45 *Lolium et cetera adulterina genera* Boþen and oðre lyðre cynn. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 258 Þeo ilke reouðfulle garcen of þe luðere skurgen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 621 So þat a luþer beuerege to hare biofþe hii browe. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 156 For be monnes lode neuer so luþer, þe lyf is ay swete. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 942 Sore he fel oppon þe grounde, & hadde a fol luþer wonde. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 868 Þere-fore no like no lud of his luþur fare. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 342 As in lussheborwes is a lyther alay and ȝet loketh he lyke a sterlynge. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 599 He passed..mony a playne, Til he come to that lethir sty, That him byhoved pass by. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 17 His smotterit habit, our his schulderis lidder. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* F ij b, They..still daube theyr lither chekes with peintyng. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* XXXVI. Argument, He careth and carkth for his lytheir gayne. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XII. 152 b, And in his lither hand he hilld a potte of wyne. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 7, I like them [radishes] better..being thus lyther, and withered as you see, then when they are fresh and cripsie.

† **b.** of the air: Foul, pestilential. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 220 Founde ich þat..hus [the pope's] bulle myghte Letten þis luþer eir..Thenne wolde ich [etc.].

3. Lazy, sluggish, spiritless; also *absol.* Now *dial.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 147 Crystys curs, my knaue thou art a ledyr hyne! 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. xxxiv, Behald ȝe men that callis ladyis lidder. 1529 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 75 Thocht I be, in my askyng, lidder. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 68 Thair lancisis come to lidder & slaw. 1600 *Look About You* xi. c 4 b, He bring his lyther legges in better fraine. 1611 FLORIO, *Badalone*,..a lubbard, a lither, a loger head. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 143 The qualitie of the Princesse her servants, was not so lither and effeminate..as [etc.]. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* (1677) 217 The man to see to was both great and tall, Though but a lither fellow. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv, Thine own laziness..that dost nothing but drink and sleep and leaves that lither lad to do the work. 1884 J. C. EGERTON *Sussex Folks & Ways* iv. 61 'Lither'..was quite familiar to him in the sense of 'idle, lazy'.

b. *Lither lurden*: = 'lazy lout'. Hence *the lither lurden*: the disease of laziness = FEVER-LURDEN.

a 1590 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (Shaks. Soc.) 13, I am alwayes troubled with the litherlurden. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 129 What lockie (lither lurden) lesse for wea, Thou'st be so tattert.

4. Pliant, supple; (of the air, sky) yielding. *arch.* Also, in mod. dialects (influenced by LITHE *a.*): Agile, nimble.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, s.v. *Brachium, Cerea brachia*, Nice and liether armes. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 21 Thou antique Death..Two Talbots winged through the lither Skie, In thy despight shall scape Mortalitie. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* IV. ii. (1881) 82 Vanish, I know thou art but lither ayr, Thy hand fell lightly on me. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* (1652) 102 They have wide, checker, lyther consciences. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 957 The Butterfly is a volatile Insect, having..two lither cornicles growing forth from before his eyes. 1807 HOGG *Mount. Bard, Mary of Moril Glen* 103 With limbs as lydder and as lythe As duddis hung out to dry. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iv. § 239 We see, as in a figure, the lither sky filled with crystal vessels full of life-giving air. 1891 MAXWELL GRAY *In Heart of Storm* I. 38 Boys..are made that lither and sprack they can't bide quiet long together.

† **B.** *adv.* Badly, wickedly; ill, poorly. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Christ & Satan* 62 (Gr.) Habbað we alle swa for ðinum leasungum lyðre ȝefered. *c* 1205 LAY. 2785 Ah toward his lifes ende him ilomp wel luðere [*c* 1275 luþre]. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 33 þu biwistest daniel bimong þe wode liuns ilatet se luðere. *c* 1300 *Proverbs of Hendyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 114 Lyht chep luthere ȝeldes.

Hence † **Li·therback,** a slothful person. † **Li·therhead,** wickedness.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9488 þe godemen of þe lond hire luþerhede iseye. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 88 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 50 Heo turnede to folie & to liþerhede al hire þoȝt. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 269 Hee must be no litherbacke, vnapt, or slothfull fellow.

† **Li·ther**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* [f. LITHER *sb.*] **a.** *trans.* To hurl, shoot forth from (or as from) a sling. **b.** *intr.* To sling stones, to let fly. Const. *to* (= *at*).
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Liðere to him luðerliche mid te holie rode steue. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11438 Hii wolde sir edward vawe out to hom sende lliþered wiþ a mangenel, hom wiþ hom to lede. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 48 Þese loureines lithered þer-to þat alle þe leues fallen, And feccheth a-way this frut.

† **Li·ther**, *v.*² *Obs.* In 3 liðerien, lyþerien. [f. LITHER *a.*] *intr.* To act wickedly, to do harm.
a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxv. 5 Kirke of liþerand [Vulg. *ecclesiam malignantium*] hated I. *Ibid.* xxxvi. 9 For þat liþeres, outend sal þai. *Ibid.* civ. 15 In mine prophetes nil lithre þou.

Lither, liðere, obs. forms of LATHER *v.*

Litherage, obs. form of LITHARGE.

† **Li·therby**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LITHER *a.* + -BY (see -BY ²).] (See quot.)
1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* I. iii. 19 Thers no time to plaie the litherbie now, or lasie lubber.

† **Li·therly**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. LITHER *a.* + -LY ¹. OE. had *lyþerlic* in the sense of sordid, mean; cf. G. *liederlich* (mentioned s.v. LITHER *a.*).] **a.** Spiteful, mischievous. **b.** Idle, lazy.
1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lxxxv. (1878) 174 Some litherly lubber more eateth than twoo, yet leaueth vndone that another will doo. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. ii. (1651) 25 What wends against the grain is lytherly. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 24 To awaken them out of their remissness and litherly formalness. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xxxii, He was waspish, arch and litherlie.

† **Li·therly**, *adv.* *Obs.* For forms see LITHER *a.* and -LY ². [f. LITHER *a.* + -LY ².] In a 'lither' manner. **a.** Wickedly, deceitfully, viciously. **b.** Badly, meanly, miserably, wretchedly. **c.** Idly, lazily.
c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 178/27 *Pessime*, luþerlice. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 Thine forðfederes beoð .. forloren luðerliche. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1563 Ðin broðer iacob was her nu And toc ðin bliscing liðer-like. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 36 What vrþly haþel .. Wolde lyke, if a ladde com lyþerly attyred. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1231 Leþerly as a lyoun he lepes in-to þe prese. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 113 A clerk hadde litherly biset his whyle, But if he koude a Carpenter bigyle. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1263 To unlordly he wyrkez, Thus letherly agaynes law to lede my pople. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 171 Men say 'lyght chepe letherly for-yeldys'. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xvii. (1588) 167 Earnestly, manfully, and not litherly or faintly. *a* 1583 ARBUTHNOT in Pinkerton *Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) 144 Men wes sueir, and durst not steir; But lurkit lidderlie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. lviii. 83 Doing all things that they did, litherly, slowly, rekelesly and stubbornely.

† **Li·therness**. *Obs.* [f. LITHER *a.* + -NESS.]
1. Wickedness.
a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Þu ne uorsakest nenne mon uor his luðernesse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7999 His strengþe and is wisdom .. He turnde to luþernesse, þo lanfranc was ded. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 226 Þis worlde.. es ful of pompe and lythernes.
2. Laziness, sloth, listlessness, indifference; want of spirit, cowardice. Also in physical sense, laxity.
c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. iv. 355 He that lay in lythyrnes. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 733, I am not ladyn of liddyrnes with lumpis. 1570 SIR T. WILSON *Demosthenes* 17 Things lost by much lithernesse must be recovered againe by great diligence. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 540 It is ..uniust that the lithernesse of our wives, should be fostered with our sweat. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 617. 189 Shun both extremities; but sloath and litherness more. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Dropsy*, When the Dropsy proceeds from the real Indisposition .. of the Liver, its known by..Litherness or Supinity of the Belly.

Lithesome (lai·ðsŏm), *a.* [f. LITHE *a.* + -SOME.] Pliant, supple, agile; = LISSOM.
1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 177 Nature may have .. made some of our organs more lithesome .. than others. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 64 Smith was lithsome and quick afoot. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 428 The warlike carriage of the men, and their strong, lithesome, resolute step. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* v. (ed. 5) 248 My attention was attracted by an active lithesome old man.

Lithia ¹ (li·þiă). *Chem.* [a. mod.L. *lithia*, altered from LITHION, after *soda*, *potassa*. Cf. LITHINA.] The oxide of lithium, LiO.
1818 *Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* V. 337 Lithia (the name given to the new alkali) was first found in the petalite. 1819 [see LITHIUM]. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 573 The acetate of lithia..was converted by calcination into carbonate of lithia. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 497 Lithia..closely resembles potash in its effects upon the system.
b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lithia salt*, *water*; **lithia-emerald** (see HIDDENITE); **lithia-mica** = LEPIDOLITE; **lithia-tourmaline** = RUBELLITE.
1854-68 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 314 Lepidolite..**Lithia-mica*. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 211 Greisen is a granular-crystalline rock, consisting of quartz and mica, the latter usually lithia-mica. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 50 A *lithia salt. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 201 *Lithia water is often prescribed to gouty..persons.
c. *colloq.* Short for *lithia water*.
1893 SALTUS *Sapphira* 21 Mr. Snaith..refreshed himself with whisky and lithia.

‖ **Lithia** ² (li·þiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. λίθος stone.] The formation of sand or stony concretions in the body, *esp.* in the Meibomian follicles of the eye. (Cf. LITHIASIS.)
1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 255 Tendency to the separation or production of a morbid superabundance of calcareous earth in Osthexia and Lithia. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Lithia*, the formation of stone or gravel in the human body. Also, an affection in which the eyelids are edged with small, hard, and stone-like concretions. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Lithiasis** (liþai·ăsis). *Path.* [mod.L. *lithiasis*, Gr. λιθίασις, f. λιθιᾶν, f. λίθος stone.] The formation of stony concretions in any part of the body, *esp.* in the bladder and urinary passages.
1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Lithiasis*, the disease of the stone, engendered in a mans body. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Stone*, The *lithiasis*, or the disposition of the kidneys and bladder to generate stones. 1835 G. GREGORY *Theory & Pract. Med.* (ed. 4) 567 The foundation of our reasonings concerning lithiasis. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lithiasis*. Name given to a disease of the eyelids, in which small hard tumours grow upon their margins. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 906 The discharge from the body of urinary concretions..constitutes lithiasis or gravel.

Lithiate, *sb.*: see LITHATE.

Lithiated (li·þiĕⁱtėd), *ppl. a.* [Two formations: (1) f. LITH(IC) + -ATE + -ED ¹; (2) f. LITHI-UM + -ATE + -ED ¹.] † **a.** Combined with 'lithic' (now called *uric*) acid (*obs.*). **b.** Impregnated with a salt of lithium.
1797 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 389 Gouty matter is lithiated soda. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 11 Sept. 883/2 Another form of soda is the lithiated compound phosphate. [1890 *Century Dict.*, *Lithiate*, v., to impregnate with a salt of lithium.]

Lithic (li·þik), *a.*¹ and *sb.* [ad. Gr. λιθικός, f. λίθος stone.] **A.** *adj.*
1. *Chem.* and *Path.* Of or pertaining to 'stone' or calculi in the bladder. † *Lithic acid*: an obsolete name for uric acid.
1797 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 386 A peculiar concrete acid, which, since his [Scheele's] time has received the name of lithic. *Ibid.* 393 The appearance of the lithic strata..shews that they are..an accidental deposit. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 350 Small quantities of uncombined lithic, or, as it is now called, uric acid. 1821 W. PROUT *Gravel, Calculus*, etc. 223 A small or moderately sized lithic calculus in the bladder. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 37 The efficacy of alkalies in preventing the deposit of lithic gravel in the urine. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 445 Urinary deposits, which consist of the normal elements of the Urine,—namely, Lithic Acid, and the Phosphates. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 180 The uric, or lithic, acid calculus.
2. *gen.* Of or pertaining to stone; consisting of stone. *Lithic age*, the 'stone age' of Archæology.
1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* 93 This remarkable example of lithick literature. [Quasi-archaic.] 1865-7 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Archit.* (1874) I. 35 The best lithic ornaments are those which approach nearest to the grace and pliancy of plants. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 762 The architecture..of St. Paul's is lithic, and suitable to no other material than stone. 1883 N. JOLY *Man bef. Metals* I. i. § 3. 23 Even in our day groups of men exist who are still in their lithic age.
B. *sb.* A medicine given for stone in the bladder (Funk's *Stand. Dict.* 1893).

Lithic (li·þik), *a.*² *Chem.* [f. LITH-IUM + -IC.] Pertaining to lithium. *Lithic paint* (see quot.).
1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lithic Paint*, a mastic of petalite (which contains an alkali known as lithia), sand, and litharge, used as a coating for walls. 1878 LOCKYER *Spectrum Analysis* vi. (ed. 2) 160 Lithic Iodide gave the red line of this metal extending all across the spectrum.

Lithification (li:þifikēⁱ·ʃən). [f. next: see -FICATION.] The process of forming into stone.
1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 221 The cause of joints is probably the shrinkage of the rock in the act of consolidation from sediments (lithification), as in stratified rocks.

Lithify (li·þifai), *v.* [f. Gr. λίθ-ος stone + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To form into stone.
1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* v. (1879) 478 All these deposits are imperfectly lithified sand and clays in nearly horizontal position. *Ibid.* 480 The rocks of this period..are mostly imperfectly lithified.

† **Lithina**. *Chem. Obs.* [mod.L., altered from the earlier name LITHION; cf. -INE ⁵. The Fr. name is still *lithine*.] = LITHIA ¹. 1826 [see LITHION].

† **Li·thion**. *Chem.* [mod.L., as if Gr. λίθειον, neut. of λίθειος adj., stony, f. λίθος stone; the name was proposed in 1818 by Berzelius for the fixed alkali discovered by Arfwedsson in 1817, to designate its *mineral* origin, the two previously known being of vegetable origin.] An earlier name for LITHIA ¹.
1818 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) Advt., Of the new fixed Alkali, Lithion. 1825 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* IX. 330 A very useful test for lithion. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 572 To distinguish it from the two other fixed alkalis, both of vegetable origin, it received the name of lithion, (from λίθειος, *lapideus*;) and this term, to suit the analogy of the other alkalis, was afterwards converted into lithia or lithina.
attrib. 1856 *Qly. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XII. II. 11 The metallic base of the lithion-alkali. *Ibid.* Petalite, Lithion-spodumen [etc.].

Lithionite (li·þiŏnəit). *Min.* [f. LITHION + -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of LEPIDOLITE.
1884 BAUERMAN *Descr. Mineralogy* 201 Zinnwaldite, Lithionite, Cryophyllite—apparent axial angle up to 65°. 1896 in A. H. CHESTER *Names Min.*

Lithiophilite (liþiǫ·filəit). *Min.* [A name given, 1878, by Brush and Dana; f. LITHI-UM + Gr. φίλ-ος friend + -ITE.] A mineral containing a large proportion of lithium.
1878 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XVI. 118 No crystals of Lithiophilite were found. 1892 DANA *Min.* 757 Lithiophilite occurs at Branchville, Fairfield Co., Conn.

Lithistid (liþi·stid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *Lithistida*, f. Gr. λίθος stone + ἱστός web: see -ID.] **a.** *sb.* A silicious sponge of the group *Lithistida*, in which the spicules are articulated to form a silicious skeleton. **b.** *adj.* Pertaining to or having the character of the *Lithistida*.
1892 *Athenæum* 13 Feb. 218/2 Tetractinellid, lithistid, and hexactinellid spicules are also present. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 467 Lithistid sponges from the Upper Cambrian of the Mingan Islands are better preserved.

Lithistidan (liþi·stidăn), *sb.* and *a.* = LITHISTID. In some recent Dicts.

Lithium (li·þiŏm). *Chem.* [f. LITHIA ¹: see -IUM.] A metallic element of the alkaline group occurring in small quantities in various minerals.
1818 *Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* V. 338 The chloride of lithium..is a white semi-transparent body. 1819 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* 201 A..substance is separated, which may be called *lithium*, the term *lithia* being applied to its oxide. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. 81 Three metallic bases of the alkalis—potassium, sodium, and lithium. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 69 Lithium shows a bright brilliant line in the red.
attrib. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 213 The lithium salts were formerly supposed to be very rare. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 99 Twenty grains of lithium carbonate.

Litho (li·þo). A techn. abbrev. of LITHOGRAPH.
1890 in *Century Dict.* 1896 *Daily News* 27 July 4/4 Litho artists jostled the bricklayer, and the bricklayer joined hands with the baker. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 7/3 There was no difference between the ordinary stone lithos and the transfer paper lithos.

Litho- (liþo), before a vowel **lith-**, combining form of Gr. λίθος stone, in many scientific terms (the more important appear as main words): ‖ **Lithobiblion** (-bi·bliǫn) *Geol.* [Gr. βιβλίον book], a laminated schistose rock; a bibliolite (Webster 1828-32). **Lithobiotic** (-bəiǫ·tik) *a.* [Gr. βιωτικός, f. βίος life], pertaining to the natural state of crystals, minerals, and stones (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856); hence **Lithobiotism** (-bəi·ǫtiz'm), the hidden or undeveloped existence of crystals, etc. (*ibid.*). **Li·thocarp** (-kāɹp) [Gr. καρπός fruit], 'a fossil or petrified fruit; a carpolite' (Webster 1828-32). **Lithochryso·graphy** [Gr. χρυσός gold + -GRAPHY], printing in gold on stone. † **Li·thocol, -colla** [Gr. κόλλα glue]: see quot. **Lithocoral·line** [CORALLINE], pertaining to or having the character of the *Lithocorallia* or stone-corals. (In recent Dicts.) **Lithocysto·tomy** *Surg.* [CYSTOTOMY] = LITHOTOMY (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). ‖ **Lithodia·lysis** *Surg.* [DIALYSIS], an operation by which stone in the bladder is dissolved (Mayne); hence **Li:thodialy·tic** *a.*, pertaining to lithodialysis (*ibid.*). **Lithofellic** (-fe·lik), **-fellinic** (-feli·nik) *adjs. Chem.* [L. *fel* gall, bile], the designation of an acid which is a large constituent of bezoars. ‖ **Lithofracteur** (-fræ·ktöɹ) [Fr. (L. *fractor* breaker)], an explosive compound of nitroglycerine, used for blasting. **Lithofra·ctor** [L. *fractor* breaker] = LITHOCLAST (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). **Lithoge·nesis, -genesy** (-dʒe·nĭsi) [-GENESIS, Gr. -γενεσία], that department of mineralogy which treats of the formation of stones. **Lithogenous** (liþǫ·dʒĭnəs) *a.* [Gr. -γενής producing + -OUS], stone-producing: applied to those animals which produce coral. **Lithogeny** (liþǫ·dʒĭni) *Path.* [see -GENY], the formation of calculi (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). **Litholabe** (li·þŏleⁱb), also in mod.L. form † **-labon** *Surg.* [late Gr. λιθολάβος, f. λαβ- to seize, take], an instrument for extracting stone from the bladder or for holding it while being operated upon. **Litholapaxy** (-læpæ·ksi) *Surg.* [Gr. λάπαξις evacuation], an operation for crushing stone in the bladder and evacuating it. **Litholatry** (-ǫ·lătri) [see -LATRY], stone-worship (Ogilvie 1882); so **Litho·latrous** *a.*, stone-worshipping (*Cent. Dict.*). **Litholeine** (liþōu·lĭ,in) [L. *oleum* oil + -INE ⁵], 'a yellow oily liquid distilled from petroleum, used in eczema and parasitic skin-diseases' (*Cent. Dict.*). ‖ **Litho·lysis** (liþǫ·lisis) *Surg.* [Gr. λύσις solution], the dissolving of stone in the bladder by means of lithotriptic injections (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Li·tholyte** (-ləit) [G. -λυτης solvent], 'a form of catheter for conveying solvents of calculi into the bladder' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **Litholytic** (-li·tik) *a.*, pertaining to litholysis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Lithometer** (-ǫ·mĭtəɹ), an instrument for measuring the size of a stone in the bladder (*ibid.*); also *attrib.* **Lithomyl** (li·þŏmil) [Gr. μύλη mill], an instrument devised for reducing calculi to powder; hence **Lithomyly** (-ǫ·mili), the use of the lithomyl (*ibid.*). ‖ **Li:thonephri·tis** *Path.* [NEPHRITIS], calculous inflammation of the kidney (*ibid.*). **Lithonephro·tomy** *Surg.* = NEPHROLITHOTOMY (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). ‖ **Lithopædion, -ium** (-pī·diǫn, -iŏm) [Gr. παιδίον little child], a dead extra-uterine fœtus, impregnated with calcareous matter. **Lithophagous** (-ǫ·făgəs) *a.* [Gr. -φάγος eating], stone-eating: applied esp. to molluscs which bore through stones. ‖ **Litho·phagus**, a stone-eater; pl. (-i),

lithophagous animals. **Lithophane** (li·þŏfēⁱn) [Gr. -φανής appearing], a kind of ornamentation produced by impressing upon porcelain-glass in a soft state figures which are made visible by transmitted light (Ogilvie 1882); so **Lithophanic** (-fæ·nik) *a.*, pertaining to lithophane or lithophany; **Lithophany** (-ǫ·fǎni) [cf. F. *lithophanie*], the art of making ornamented glass of this kind. **Lithophilous** (-ǫ·filəs) *a.* [-φιλος loving], applied to insects living in stony places and to plants growing upon rocks (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856 and *Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Lithopho·sphor** [PHOSPHOR], a stone which becomes phosphorescent when heated (Webster 1828–32); hence **Li·thophospho·ric** *a.*, becoming phosphorescent when heated (Craig 1848). **Li·thophoto·graphy** = PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY. ‖ **Lithophthi·sis** *Path.* [PHTHISIS], the stage of tubercular phthisis in which calcareous concretions are present in the lungs (Mayne). **Lithophyll** (li·þŏfil) *Palæont.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], a fossil leaf or the impression of a leaf, or a stone containing such a leaf or its impression (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Lithophysa** (liþǫfəi·sǎ), **Lithophyse** (li·þŏfəis) [Gr. φῦσα bellows], a spherulite having a concentrically chambered structure (*Cent. Dict.*). **Li·thoscope** *Surg.* [see -SCOPE], an instrument used to determine the size and form of a calculus (Mayne). † **Litho·scopist**, ? one who examines stones. **Lithosphere** (li·þŏsfiᵊɹ) [SPHERE], a term (corresponding to *atmosphere* and *hydrosphere*) used by some to designate the crust of the earth. **Li·thotheo·logy**, natural theology as illustrated by the study of stones. **Li·thotint** [TINT *sb.*], the art or process of printing tinted pictures from lithographic stones; a picture so printed. ‖ **Lithure·sis, -u·ria** *Path.* [Gr. οὔρησις, -ουρία urination], the passing of small calculi with the urine (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). ‖ **Lithurorrhœ·a**, calculous diabetes (*ibid.*).

1845 FORD *Handbk. Sp.* I. II. 361 This new style of printing in Gold and colours on stone, this '*Lithochrysography' and 'Lithocromatography'. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), **Lithocol*, the Cement with which the Stones are fastned, when they are cut, under the Grindstone; made of Pitch, Resin, and old Brick. 1706 *Ibid.* (ed. Kersey), **Lithocolla.* 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 805/1 *Lithofellic acid. 1852 *Fownes' Chem.* (1859) 566 Oriental bezoar stones..consist essentially of a.. *lithofellinic acid. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Lithofracteur.* 1883 *Times* 24 Nov. 7 Dynamite, lithofracteur, or any similar nitro-glycerine compounds. 1828–32 WEBSTER (citing *Dict. Nat. Hist.*), **Lithogenesy.* 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 288 The operations of *lithogenous polyps. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 534 Push the external canula as far forwards as possible on the *litholabe. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, **Litholabon.* 1878 BIGELOW in *Trans. Lond. Clinical Soc.* XII. 24 This method, which I have called *litholapaxy, its peculiar feature being evacuation. 1891 tr. *De La Saussaye's Man. Sci. Relig.* xii. 89 Tree worship is as widely spread as *litholatry. 1856 R. DRUITT *Surgeon's Vade Mecum* IV. xx. (ed. 7) 576 *Litholysis, or solution of stone. 1860 in *Lancet* 25 Aug. 185 (title) Calculus in the Bladder treated by Litholysis. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 221 Sect. II. Litholysis. 1842 R. WILLIS *Stone in Bladder* i. 30 The stone in the bladder was caught..by means of a *lithometer. 1895 ERICHSEN *Sci. & Art Surg.* (ed. 10) II. 1077 Lithometer Sound for measuring Stone. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 257 An osseous or almost stony mass, which has been distinguished by the name of osteopædion or *lithopædion. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 195 The *lithopædium of extra-uterine gestation. 1828–32 WEBSTER, **Lithophagous.* 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 704/1 The lithophagous..Conchifera. 1827 *Mirror* I. 8 There was brought to Avignon a true *lithophagus, or stone-eater. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. Gloss. *Lithophagi*, molluscous animals which bore into solid stones. 1828 *Specif. Patent* No. 5626 *Lithophanic china. 1861 F. JOUBERT in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* IX. 500/2 A process known as *lithophany, or transparent china, or biscuit slabs. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art*, **Lithophotography*, the modern art of producing prints from lithographic stones, by means of photographic pictures developed on their surface. 1892 *Athenæum* 21 May 670/3 The *Lithophyses in the Obsidian of the Rocche Rosse, Lipari. 1693 E. LHUYD *Let.* 18 Apr. in *Gentl. Mag.* (1822) XCII. I. 318, I have been all this while expecting the return of our *Lithoscopist. 1887 *Times* 6 Sept. 11/3 The form of the *lithosphere and the material of its surface. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LVI. 436 Thus were formed the oceanic basin and the continental arches of the lithosphere. 1869 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* (1878) II. i. 17 There has been an astrotheology, a *lithotheology, a petinotheology [etc.]. 1892 A. B. BRUCE *Apologetics* I. v. 117 Books appeared on bronto-theology, seismo-theology, litho-theology, phyto-theology. 1843 HARDING & HALL *Baron. Halls Eng.* Pref., The prints which illustrate this work are executed in *Lithotint,..that is to say, they are drawn on stone with the brush. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 171 Lieutenant Brown, whose admirably artistic sketches I had seen in Haghe's lithotints. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 90 It is safer to attribute *lithuria to dyspepsia.

Lithochromatic (li:þŏkromæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. LITHO- + Gr. χρωματ-, χρῶμα colour + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to lithochromatics; involving or produced by applying oil colours to stone. **B.** *sb. pl.* The art or process of applying oil colours to stone and taking impressions therefrom.

1846 BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.*, *Lithochromatics*, the art of painting in oil upon stone, and taking impressions on canvas. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 404/3 The influence..of lithography and litho-chromatic printing upon the older arts of engraving..has been such that the processes in..use fifty years ago can scarcely be said to exist.

So **Lithochro·mic** *a.* and *sb.*, in the same sense.

1850 OGILVIE, *Lithochromics.*

Lithochromatography (li:þŏkrōᵘmătǫ·grăfi). [f. LITHO- + Gr. χρωματ-, χρῶμα colour + -GRAPHY.] = CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY. Hence **Li:thochromatogra·phic** *a.*, chromolithographic (in mod. Dicts.).

1843 F. E. PAGET *Pageant* 37 Blessings on the inventor of an art with such a brief, soft, and euphonious name as that of lithochromotography! 1845 Lithocromatography [see LITHO-].

Lithochrome (li·þŏkrōᵘm), *a.* [f. LITHO- + Gr. χρῶμα colour.] Lithochromatic. Also *absol.* Chromolithography; = LITHOCHROMY 2.

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art*, *Lithocrome*, colour printing by the lithographic process, generally termed chromolithography. 1863 ALCOCK *Capital Tycoon* I. 907 The lithocrome process..has long been familiar to them..blocks of wood only being used instead of stones. *Ibid.* II. 285 Our lately discovered art of lithochrome printing.

Lithochromy (li·þŏkrōᵘmi). [f. LITHO- + Gr. χρῶμα colour + -Y. Cf. F. *lithocromie.*]

1. Painting on stone.

1837 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 72/2 The peripteral temple executed by me in Munich Park, which, to the best of my knowledge, constitutes the first example of lithochromy in the present day. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 320 A very important application of painting, from an early period, was that for which in our times the term lithochromy has been formed.

2. Chromolithography.

1885 E. C. AGASSIZ *Life L. Agassiz* I. 282 The newly-invented art of lithochromy [*anno* 1838].

Lithoclast (li·þŏklæst). [f. LITHO- + Gr. -κλάστης breaker, f. κλᾶν to break.]

†**1.** A stone-breaker. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1829 BURCKHARDT *Trav. Arabia* I. 307 A party of horsemen..were ready..to assist the lithoclast, as soon as he should have executed his task.

2. *Surg.* An instrument for breaking up stone in the bladder.

1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg.* II. 560 The perforating instruments..have been set aside by Jacobson's lithoclast. 1882 SIR H. THOMPSON *Dis. Urinary Organs* xii. (ed. 6) 81 Urethral lithoclasts.

Hence **Lithocla·stic** *a.*, pertaining to the lithoclast or to lithoclasty; **Li·thoclasty** [cf. F. *lithoclastie*], 'the reduction of a vesical calculus into fragments by the aid of the lithoclast' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

Lithocol, -coralline: see LITHO-.

Lithocyst (li·þŏsist). [f. LITHO- + CYST.]

1. *Zool.* One of the sacs containing mineral particles found in certain Medusæ, and supposed to be organs of hearing.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 24 Every appendage (except the hydrothecæ and lithocysts) commences its existence as a cæcal process of the ectoderm and endoderm. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 92 The margin of the umbrella is furnished with a series of..'lithocysts'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 126 There can be little doubt that the lithocysts..are of the nature of auditory organs.

2. *Bot.* A cell containing crystals of calcium carbonate formed beneath the surface of the leaves of some plants.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 88 Transitional forms between the imperfect laticiferous vessels of bulb-scales and simple lithocysts which do not contain latex but only raphides.

Lithocystotomy, -dialysis, etc.: see LITHO-.

Lithodome (li·þŏdōᵘm). Anglicized form of LITHODOMUS. 1848 in CRAIG.

Lithodomize (liþǫ·dŏməiz), *v.* [f. as next + -IZE.] *trans.* To burrow in (stone), as a lithodomus.

1864 *Reader* 19 Nov. 644/1 Lithodomized stones.

Lithodomous (liþǫ·dŏməs), *a.* *Zool.* [f. next + -OUS.] Dwelling in rock or stone; produced by or pertaining to mussels of the genus *Lithodomus.*

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 588 Nine feet above this they are penetrated by lithodomous or boring shells. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II. II. xxx. 172 Deposits, which envelop the pillars below the zone of lithodomous perforations.

‖ **Lithodomus** (liþǫ·dŏmŭs). *Zool.* Pl. -i. [mod.L., ad. Gr. λιθοδόμος mason, f. λίθος stone- + -δόμος building, δέμειν to build.] A genus of small mussels which burrow in rock or stone; a mussel of this genus, a date-shell.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* Gloss., *Lithodomi*, molluscous animals which bore into solid rocks, and lodge themselves in the holes they have formed. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.* etc., *Lithodomus*. 1848 CRAIG, *Lithodomes, Lithodomi.* 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 11 The shipworm adheres to timber, and the pholas and lithodomus to limestone rocks.

Lithofellic, -fractor, -genesis, etc.: see LITHO-.

Lithoglyph (li·þŏglif). [f. LITHO- + Gr. γλύφειν to carve.] An incision or engraving on stone; an incised or engraved stone; also, the art of engraving on precious stones.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, *Lithoglyph*, the art of engraving on precious stones. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 3 If there be any remains of sculpture on the stone, it becomes a lythoglyph or a hieroglyph.

† **Lithoglypher.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ = LITHOGLYPHIC *sb.*

1730 BAILEY (folio), A *Lithoglypher*, a Stone-cutter or Mason.

Lithoglyphic (liþogli·fic), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *λιθογλυφικ-ός, f. λιθογλύφος stone-cutter.]

a. *adj.* Pertaining to the art of engraving on precious stones (Craig 1848). †**b.** *sb.* An engraver on precious stones. *Obs.*⁻⁰

1623 COCKERAM, *Lithoglyphicke*, a grauer or cutter of stones. 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1736 BAILEY (folio), *Lithoglyphick*, of or pertaining to carving or cutting in stone.

Lithoglyphite (liþǫ·glifəit). [Formed as LITHOGLYPH + -ITE.] A fossil which bears the appearance of having been artificially cut or engraved. 1828–32 in WEBSTER (who cites LUNIER).

Lithograph (li·þŏgraf), *sb.* [f. LITHO- + -GRAPH (or a back-formation from LITHOGRAPHY).]

1. A lithographic print. Also *attrib.*

1839 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 98 We have an exquisite lithograph of Lucas's portrait of my father. 1846 N. F. MOORE *Hist. Sk. Columbia Coll.* 23 These streets, probably, like those of many lithograph cities of recent date, existed only upon paper. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 179 Melancholy lithographs represent to us a long-faced, square-browed man.

2. An inscription on stone. *nonce-use.*

1859 WHITTIER '*The Rock' in El Ghor* iv, The graven wonders pay No tribute to the spoiler, Time! Unchanged the awful lithograph Of power and glory undertrod.

Li·thograph, *v.* [f. as prec.]

1. *trans.* To print from stone; to produce by a lithographic process; in first quot. to make a lithographic portrait of. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1457 This personage has obtained himself to be sketched and lithographed. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 93 Of this work, the part relating to bridges was, in 1850, lithographed at the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 235 This native print..was lithographed in the Oordoo language.

2. To write or engrave on stone. *rare.*

1872 J. FERGUSSON *Rude Stone Mon.* 73 If they could have written to any primeval 'Times', they would not have taken such pains to lithograph their victory on the spot.

Hence **Li·thographed** *ppl. a.*

1839–41 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* III. 407 A lithographed likeness of his odious face. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1213 Specimens of gilt, lithographed, and coloured borders. 1880 V. BALL *Jungle Life India* xii. 535, I bought several lithographed books in the Urdu language. 1890 *Athenæum* 21 June 802/3 It is proposed to publish in lithographed facsimile a manuscript volume of recipes.

Lithographer (liþǫ·grăfəɹ). [f. LITHO- + -GRAPHER.]

†**1.** One who writes treatises about stones. *Obs.*

1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1056 Though it be commonly by the Lithographers reckon'd amongst stones. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 175 The Sardachates of the Lithographers.

2. One who practises lithography; a lithographic draughtsman or printer.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.* (ed. Ringwalt) 284 The first attempts at transferring, in lithography, were made in Paris, in 1826, by a lithographer named Motte. 1878 RICHMOND *Gram. Lithography* 3 Many difficulties which do not now confront the Lithographer.

Lithographic (liþogræ·fik), *a.* [f. LITHOGRAPHY + -IC. Cf. F. *lithographique.*]

1. Pertaining to, employed in or produced by lithography; engraved on or printed from stone.

1813 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* (1894) Ser. II. II. 117 Forty Lithographic impressions from drawings by Thomas Barker. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 158 *note*, This fac-simile..is curious as being a production of the newly invented Lithographic process. 1819 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXVII. 131 A Lithographic Press, the invention of Mr. Alois Senefelder. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 30 No better than..a lithographic print by the side of a fine Volpato. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 44/2 The two principal agents used for making designs, writings, &c., on stone, are called lithographic chalk and lithographic ink.

b. *Lithographic limestone, slate, stone*: a compact yellowish slaty limestone used in lithography. Hence the adj. is applied to rocks resembling this.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* I. (1837) 406 The lithographic limestone of Solenhofen. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc. 777 The lithographic stones of the best quality are still procured from the quarry of Solenhofen. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. 79 Smoother than the finest lithographic stone. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxix. 165 The chain of hills..which is reddish white, and almost of lithographic nature, like the Jura limestone of Pappenheim. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xvii. 322 The lithographic limestones of Germany.

2. Descriptive of stones or rocks. *rare.*

1820 DA COSTA in *Gentl. Mag.* XC. I. 222 A Lithographic view of the several Counties in England.

3. Writing on stone. ? *allusive nonce-use.*

1862 G. WILSON *Relig. Chem.* 32 The records.., which geology has written down with her lithographic pen.

Lithogra·phical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to lithography. *rare*⁻⁰.

1828–32 in WEBSTER.

2. Pertaining to the descriptive science of stones; lithological.

1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 154 The Denbighshire grits are Lower Wenlock strata, changed and altered as regards their lithographical constituents.

Hence **Lithogra·phically** *adv.*, by means of lithography. 1828–32 in WEBSTER.

† **Litho·graphize,** *v.* *Obs.* [f. next + -IZE.] = LITHOGRAPH *v.*

1821 A. H. ROWAN *Let.* 14 Sept. in *Lady Morgan's Mem.* (1862) II. 151, I am lithographising Mr. Wolff's prayer over the corse of the persecuted—injured Queen of England. **1822** T. G. WAINEWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 264 An interesting series .. might be lithographized by some of his pupils. **1830** BENTHAM *To Pres. Jackson* 10 Jan., Wks. 1843 XI. 41 The author of an address to the French army that, after having been written here, and either printed or lithographized, has been transmitted to..France.

Lithography (liþǫ·grăfi). [ad. mod.L. *lithographia* or F. (and Ger.) *lithographie*: see LITHO- and -GRAPHY.]

†**1.** A description of stones or rocks. *Obs.*

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 161 Having some Years since Publish'd his *Specimen Lithographiæ Helveticæ*, and perhaps designing a Lithography, his Observations on Figur'd Fossils are not so numerous as we should otherwise have wish'd.

†**2.** The art of engraving on precious stones.

1730 BAILEY (folio), *Lithography*, the Art of cutting or engraving in Stone; also a Description of Stones.

3. The art or process of making a drawing, design, or writing on a special kind of stone (called 'lithographic stone'), so that impressions in ink can be taken from it.

Lithography was invented in 1796 by Alois Senefelder of Munich (1771–1833). The term (in Ger. form *lithographie*) was used *c* 1804–5 by Senefelder's associates at Munich.

1813 H. BANKES *Lithography* 8 Mr. P. H. André introduced the art under the title of Polyautography...I have taken the liberty, however, to change this for Lithography. **1819** tr. Senefelder (*title*) A Complete Course of Lithography. **1832** BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 78 A few years ago one of the Paris newspapers was reprinted at Brussels as soon as it arrived by means of lithography. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. Pref. 10 Executed in tinted lithography. **1879** *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxvi. 17 The process of lithography consists essentially in the application of a greasy ink on to a damp stone.

Lithoid (li·þoid), *a.* [ad. Gr. λιθοειδ-ής, f. λίθο-ς stone: see -OID.] Of the nature or structure of stone.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 299 A capping of lithoid tuff rising about a hundred feet. **1885** A. GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 108 By the progressive development of crystallites or crystals during the cooling and consolidation of a molten rock a glass loses its vitreous character and becomes lithoid; in other words, undergoes devitrification.

So **Lithoidal** (liþoi·dăl) *a.*, in the same sense.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 124 At a greater depth the mass assumes a more lithoidal structure. **1852** TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 93 Lithoidal lavas.

Litholabe, -lapaxy, -latry, etc.: see LITHO-.

† **Litho·loger.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. λίθο-ς stone + *-loger* as in *astrologer*.] A lithologist.

1685 H. MORE *Illustration* 366 That it [chrysolite] strengthens the Intellect..is the opinion of Lithologers.

Litholo·gic, *a.* [f. LITHOLOGY + -IC.] = next.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 130 If the Houses of Parliament were built up by the forces resident in their own bricks and lithologic blocks [etc.].

Lithological (liþolǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. LITHOLOGY + -IC + -AL.] Pertaining to lithology; relating to the nature or composition of stones.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 50 A description of the lithological and mineralogical empire. **1833** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 237 To put the student upon his guard against too implicit a reliance on lithological characters as tests of the relative ages of rocks. *Ibid.*, Gloss., *Lithological*, a term expressing the stony structure or character of a mineral mass. We speak of the lithological character of a stratum as distinguished from its zoological character. **1881** RAMSAY in *Nature* No. 618. 420 The various formations, by help of the fossils they contain, have been correlated in time, often in spite of great differences in their lithological characters.

Hence **Litholo·gically** *adv.*, in regard to lithology; with respect to the nature of stones.

1845 CAPT. NEWBOLD in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XIV. 300 Ferruginous and coloured clays that sometimes, lithologically speaking, resemble laterite. **1872** W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* iv. 84 The Aran range, with its mountain peaks, ..resembles the rocks of Cader Idris lithologically.

Lithologist (liþǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. LITHOLOGY + -IST.] One who is versed in lithology.

1746 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 398 A regular jointed conic Body, called by Lithologists the Alveolus of the Belemnites. **1811** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 448 Our lithologists would do well to revive this name.

Lithology (liþǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *lithologia* or F. *lithologie*: see LITHO- and -LOGY.]

1. That department of mineralogy which treats of the nature and composition of stones and rocks. Also, the lithological characters of rocks, etc.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 104 Mr. Scheutzer..in his..De Querelis Piscium, seem's to have quite different Fancies of that subterraneous Ichthyologico-Lithology. **1802** PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 82 A specific difference which it is the business of lithology to mark by some appropriate character, annexed to the generic name of granite. **1870** *Athenæum* 22 Jan. 127/3 Considering first the petrology and lithology of rock masses, Prof. Molloy divides the compounds of the earth's crust into..3 groups. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xvi. 287 In different districts the lithology of these groups will be found to vary. **1877** LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* Introd. (1879) 2 A knowledge of mineralogy and lithology is required to understand structural geology.

2. That department of medical science which is concerned with the study of *calculi* in the human body. Also, a treatise on *calculi*.

1802 HOOPER *Quincy's Lex.-Med.*, *Lithology*, a discourse or treatise on stones. **1828–32** WEBSTER, *Lithology* .. 2. A treatise on stones found in the body. *Coxe.* **1855** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lithologia*...Term for the consideration of the nature and different qualities of stones, or of *calculi*; lithology. **1890** J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 76.

Litholysis, -lyte, etc.: see LITHO-.

Lithomancy (li·þŏmænsi). [f. Gr. λίθος stone + μαντεία divination, -MANCY.] Divination by signs derived from stones.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 75 The Lithomancy or divination from this stone, whereby..Helenus the Prophet foretold the destruction of Troy. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lithomancy*, divination by casting Pibble stones, or by the Load-stone. **1895** ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* 444 Lithomancy, divination with a precious stone called siderites.

Lithomarge (li·þŏmāɹdʒ). *Geol.* Also in L. form **lithomarga.** [ad. mod.L. *lithomarga*, f. Gr. λίθο-ς stone + L. *marga* marl.] 'An early name for several kinds of soft clay-like minerals, including kaolin' (A. H. Chester 1896).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Lithomarga.* **1784** KIRWAN *Min.* 74 Lithomarga or stone marl. **1815** W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 138 A Quartzose rock .. composed of quartz, schorl, beryl and lithomarga. **1820** R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 74 There are two kinds, viz. Friable Lithomarge, and Indurated Lithomarge. **1843** PORTLOCK *Geol.* 210 Lithomarge of greenish-white colour..at Dunluce. **1870** *Athenæum* 14 May 646 Restormelite is a variety of kaolinite, standing nearest to the lithomarge group.

Lithometer, -nephritis, etc.: see LITHO-.

Lithontriptic (liþǫntri·ptik), **lithonthryptic** (-þri·ptik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Also 7–8 lython-, 8–9 **-thriptic.** [ad. F. *lithontriptique* or mod.L. *lithontripticus* (in the 17th c. etymologically corrected to *-thrypticus*), repr. the Gr. phrase (φάρμακα τῶν ἐν νεφροῖς) λίθων θρυπτικά '(drugs) comminutive of stones (in the kidneys)' (Galen), where λίθων is genitive pl. of λίθος stone and θρυπτικός (neut. pl. -κά) an adj. f. θρύπ-τειν to crush small, comminute. The inaccurate spelling *-tripticus* gave rise to the notion that the word was derived from Gr. τρίβ-ειν to rub, wear down, and the *Physical Dict.* 1657 gives a mod.L. *lithontribon* sb., which seems to be meant for a Gr. combination, as if λίθον τρῖβον 'that which rubs down stone'. (Cf. the med.L. *litontripon*, *litotripon* sb., in glosses.) Some recent writers have substituted the more analogically formed LITHOTRIPTIC.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of breaking up stone in the bladder.

α. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 85 The Lithontripticke powder of Nicolaus. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 89 Euonimus mixes lithontriptick herbs with the bloud thereof to wast the stone. **1742** J. PARSONS (*title*) Description of the urinary bladder..with animadversions on lithontriptic medicines. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 50 The old idea of their [*viz.* saxifrages] being lithontriptic appears to have been derived from their name rather than their virtues. **1883** HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) III. Index 924 Lithontriptic treatment of calculus.

β. **1850** OGILVIE, *Lithonthriptic* [adj. and sb.].

B. *sb.* A lithontriptic medicine.

α. **1694** WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 30 Conserve of Hips.. is said by Authors to be a Lithontriptick. **1774** T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1776) III. 138 Lime water has been long and justly celebrated as a lithontriptic. **1845–55** GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 114 Magnesia is at times employed as a lithontriptic. **1876** GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 217 Lithontriptics, or solvents and disintegrators of stone.

β. **1683** *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 533 Some medicines, though they are not Lythonthripticks yet may be good nephriticks. **1693** *Ibid.* XVII. 766 'Tis esteem'd as a great Traumatick and Lithonthriptick. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Stone*, A liquor that will dissolve or break the concrete stone.. which is called a lithonthriptic.

Lithontriptist, -or: see LITHOTRIPTIST, -OR.

Lithophagous, -phane, -philous, etc.: see LITHO-.

Lithophone (li·þŏfōun). *Surg.* [f. LITHO- + Gr. φωνή sound.] An instrument for rendering audible the contact of a sound or probe with a vesical calculus. **1889** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lithophotography, -phyll, -physe: see LITHO-.

Lithophyte (li·þŏfəit). [f. Gr. λίθο-ς stone + φυτόν plant. Cf. next.]

1. *Zool.* A polyp the substance of which is stony or calcareous, as some corals.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 324 Of the lythophytes and sponges. **1831** BEECHEY *Voy. Pacific*, etc. I. 263 The aversion of the lithophytes to fresh water. **1862** M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* App. 413 It is the general assumption that coral islands are built up from the bottom of the ocean by the unaided labour of lithophytes. **1875** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xlix. 594 All were increasing their dimensions by the active operations of the lithophytes.

attrib. **1853** TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvi. 113 Pectens, venuses, and lithophyte polypi.

2. *Bot.* A plant growing upon stone or rock.

1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 56 The number of lithophytes is comparatively very small. They include those lichens and mosses which cling in immediate contact to the surface of stones and derive their food in a fluid state direct from the atmosphere.

Hence **Lithophy·tic, -phy·tous** *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a lithophyte.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. **1836–9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 408/2 The propagation of some of the lithophytous polypes resembles that of the hydra. **1895** OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 81 The atmospheric deposits supply lithophytic plants with a sufficient quantity of nutrient salts. *Ibid.* 82 Many mosses are completely lithophytic in early stages of development whilst later they figure as land-plants.

‖ **Lithophyton.** Pl. **-phyta.** *Obs.* [mod. L., f. Gr. λίθο-ς stone + φυτόν plant.] Coral.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 91 That Corall (which is a Lithophyton or stone plant). **1691** RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 74 Not only the Herbaceous and Woody Submarine Plants, but also the Lithophyta themselves affect this manner of growing. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The white sea lithophyton called shrubby coralline. **1761** ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 357 Mr. Mason of Barbadoes..brought me this rare lithophyton.

Lithoscope: see LITHO-.

Lithosiid (liþō·si,id), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *Lithosiid-æ* (see below), f. generic name *Lithosia* (Fabricius), f. Gr. λίθος stone + -IA[1]. See -ID.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the family *Lithosiidæ* of bombycid moths, called footmen. **B.** *sb.* A moth of this family; a footman (*Cent. Dict.*).

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* xii. (1864) 414 The moth is of a dull slaty colour, and belongs to the Lithosiide group of the silk-worm family (*Bombycidæ*).

Lithosperm (li·þŏspəɹm). Anglicized f. next.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 730 The root-bark of *Lithospermum arvense* contains a red colouring matter .. the lithosperm-red forms a blue solution with ether. **1893** E. H. BARKER *Wand. South. Waters* 236 A sprig of lithosperm stood like a little tree laden with Dead Sea fruit.

‖ **Lithospermon, -um** (liþospə·ɹmǫn, -ŏm). [mod.L., a. Gr. λιθόσπερμον, f. λίθο-ς stone + σπέρμα seed.] The plant Gromwell.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 101 Lithospermon, or grummell. **1727** BAILEY vol. II, *Lithospermon*, the Herb Stone Crop, Gromwell, or Graymil [*printed* Graynul]. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 123 The virtues of the lithospermum or stone-seed, in curing calculus.

Lithospermous (liþospə̄·ɹməs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. λίθο-ς stone + σπέρμα seed + -OUS.] Having hard, stony fruit. **1889** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lithosphere, -theology, -tint: see LITHO-.

Lithotome (li·þŏtōum). [ad. Gr. λιθοτόμον (in sense 1), neut. of λιθοτόμος adj., stone cutting, f. λίθο-ς stone + -τόμος cutting, τέμνειν to cut. Cf. F. *lithotome*.]

1. *Surg.* An instrument for cutting the bladder in lithotomy; more properly called a *cystotome*.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 257, I..thrust the Point of the Lithotome cross the *Perinæum* into its *Canula.* **1839–47** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 934/2 Should the blades of the lithotome..be too widely divaricated..liability to venous hemorrhage..will be the result. **1846** BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 521 It only remains to incise the prostate and neck of the bladder in withdrawing the lithotome.

2. A stone in its natural state which resembles a stone artificially cut.

1828–32 WEBSTER (citing *Dict. Nat. Hist.*).

Lithotomic (liþotǫ·mik), *a.* [ad. Gr. λιθοτομικός, f. λιθοτόμος (see prec.).] Stone-cutting; of or pertaining to lithotomy. So **Lithoto·mical** *a.*

1825 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 484 Your Butler, when left by forgetfulness four-and-twenty hours in the lithotomic machine. **1828–32** WEBSTER *Lithotomic*, pertaining to or performed by lithotomy. **18..** *Med. Jrnl.* (Worc.), Lithotomical. **1885** A. STEWART *'Twixt Ben Nevis & Glencoe* iv. 27 He had cheek enough..to undertake a lithotomical operation if it came handy.

Lithotomist (liþǫ·tŏmist). [f. LITHOTOMY + -IST. Cf. F. *lithotomiste*.]

1. One who practises lithotomy.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 79, I inquired of him, whether he had met with a remedy that could dissolve the stone, offering him much more for a cure of that kind, then he would require as a lithotomist. **1731** *Gentl. Mag.* I. 78 Dr. Bamber, lithotomist to that [*viz.* St. Bartholomew's] hospital. *a* **1754** R. MEAD *Wks.* (1775) 405 Ammonius, a Greek physician, who..was surnamed Λιθοτόμος, the Lithotomist. **1883** HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) III. 281 Some of the most successful lithotomists have..advocated sufficient incision as less dangerous than violent extraction.

2. One who cuts inscriptions on stone. *rare.*

1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 291 Lithotomists careless in dividing Syllables.

Lithotomize (liþǫ·tŏməiz), *v.* [f. next + -IZE.] *trans.* To subject to the operation of lithotomy. Hence **Litho·tomized** *ppl. a.* In quot. *absol.*

1836 *Brit. & For. Med. Rev.* II. 467 Of the lithotomized in Paris, at least four out of five recover. **1876** GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 202 Patients are often brought to the surgeon from a distance to be lithotomized.

Lithotomy (liþǫ·tŏmi). [ad. late L. *lithotomia*, a. Gr. λιθοτομία, f. λίθο-ς stone + -τομία cutting.]

1. The operation, art, or process of cutting for stone in the bladder.

1721 in BAILEY. **1722** in QUINCY *Lex. Phys.-Med.* (ed. 2). **1783** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) X. 8431/1 (*marg.*) Lithotomy reckoned exceedingly dangerous by the ancients. **1800** *Med. Jrnl.* III. 193, I was induced to make use of a Bistoire Caché, in the operation of Lithotomy. **1846** BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 508 Three principal methods: perineal lithotomy, recto-vesical lithotomy, hypogastric lithotomy. **1875** SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 815/1 The lateral operation of lithotomy.

attrib. **1871** HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 1083 Surgeons seem still divided in opinion as to whether a lithotomy knife should or should not be beaked. **1878** T. BRYANT *Pract.*

Surg. I. 609 Lithotomy scoops or forceps. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 271 The patient was placed in the lithotomy position. *Ibid.* 344 A lithotomy tube was passed into the bladder, and tied in.

†2. [After Gr.] A quarry. *Obs.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Lithotomy*, a Masons Work-house, or quarry; also a Prison. D. Br. [*i. e.* Sir T. Browne] useth it.

Lithotripsy (liˈþŏtripsi). Also in mod.L. form lithotripsis. [f. Litho- + Gr. τρῖψις rubbing, f. τρίβ-ειν to rub. Cf. next.] The operation of rubbing down or crushing stone in the bladder by means of a lithotriptor.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 409 *note*, A tribute of praise to the several individuals by whom lithotrity and lithotripsy have been brought to their present state of efficiency. 1846 R. Liston *Pract. Surg.* xii. (ed. 4) 495 In the year 1827, when lithotripsy was yet in its infancy. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lithotripsis.*

Lithotriptic (liþŏtriˈptik), *a.* and *sb.* [Refashioned form of Lithontriptic, as if f. Gr. λίθο-s stone + -τριπτικός, f. τρίβειν to rub, wear away.] = Lithontriptic.

1847 South tr. *Chelius' Surg.* II. 561 Rigal's chest-like contrivance, which contains all the lithotriptic instruments. *Ibid.* 564 The duration of a lithotriptic sitting depends on the sensibility of the patient.

Lithotriptist liþŏtriˈptist). *rare*—°. Also lithon-. [f. Lithotript-ic + -ist.] One who practises lithotripsy.

1836 Smart, *Lithontriptist.* 1850 Ogilvie, *Lithotriptist*, *Lithontriptist.*

‖ **Lithotriptor** (liþŏtriˈptər). *Surg.* Also lithon-. [Orig. *lithontriptor*, a quasi L. agent-noun on the analogy of Lithontriptic; afterwards refashioned (cf. prec.).] An instrument for rubbing down or crushing stone in the bladder.

1825 in *Patents, Abridgem. Specif. Med.* etc. (1863) 92 A surgical instrument for destroying the stone in the bladder without cutting, which he denominates 'lithontriptor'. 1847 South tr. *Chelius' Surg.* II. 561 The catheter having been withdrawn, the lithotriptor is introduced.

Lithotrite (liˈþŏtrəit). *Surg.* [Back-formation from Lithotrity.] An instrument for crushing stone in the bladder into minute particles which can be passed through the urethra.

1839 R. Druitt *Surgeon's Vade Mecum* vi. iv. 401 The instrument which has now superseded the foregoing, is the screw lithotrite of Mr. Weiss. 1876 Gross *Dis. Bladder* 149 The tumor was seized and torn away with the trilabe, or crushed by a lithotrite.

Lithotritic (liþŏtriˈtik), *a.* [f. Lithotrity + -ic.] Relating to lithotrity; having the property of crushing stone in the bladder.

1830 Cooper *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 1179 It is .. alleged, that as lithotomy is very successful upon young subjects, lithotritic attempts are not requisite. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lithotritic.*

Lithotritist (liþŏˈtritist). [f. Lithotrity + -ist.] One who practises lithotrity.

1836 *Brit. & For. Med. Rev.* II. 470 The road to the lithotritist's success is cleverly marked out by M. Amussat. 1846 R. Liston *Pract. Surg.* xii. (ed. 4) 495 In 1829, a professed lithotritist arrived in this country. 1868 Sir H. Thompson *Dis. Urinary Organs* xiii. (1882) 87 The skill of the lithotritist may to some extent be known by the debris he makes.

Lithotritize (liþŏˈtritəiz), *v.* [f. Lithotrity + -ize.] *trans.* To subject to lithotrity.

1842 R. Willis *Stone in Bladder* iv. 107 The third is perfectly well,—but he has not yet been lithotritized. 1864 T. Holmes *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 1117 This increases the number of adult patients with stone to 103, of which only 34 were lithotritised.

Lithotritor (liˈþŏtrəitər). *Surg.* Also in Fr. form -triteur. [ad. F. *lithotriteur*, an alteration of Lithotriptor, as if f. L. *tritor*, agent-n. f. *terĕre* to rub.] = Lithotriptor.

1828–32 in Webster. 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 534 It is well to move the lithotriteur backwards and forwards to assure yourself that the stone is well seized. 1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 550 The instruments employed for this purpose [i. e. Lithotrity] are called, in the abstract, Lithotrites, Lithotriteurs, Lithotritors, Lithotriptors, Lithothryptors, Lithotrypetæ, and Lithoclasts.

Lithotrity (liþŏˈtriti). [Formed after Lithotritor, by substitution of suffix: see -y.] The operation of crushing a stone in the bladder by means of a lithotrite.

1830 tr. Baron Heurteloup (*title*) Cases of Lithotrity or Examples of the Stone cured without incision. *a* 1862 Sir B. Brodie *Autobiog.* (1865) 144 After the year 1835..I scarcely ever had recourse to lithotomy at all, substituting for it that of lithotrity. 1878 Walsham *Surg. Pathol.* 396 The operations of lithotomy, lithotrity, and puncture.

attrib. 1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 295 Statistical Analysis of twenty-one Lithotrity Operations.

Lithotype (liˈþŏtəip), *sb.* [f. Litho- + Type *sb.*]

1. A stereotype made with gum-shellac, sand, tar, and linseed-oil, and pressed while hot on a plaster mould taken from type.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

2. An etched stone surface for printing.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

3. A lithographed finger-print.

1890 Conan Doyle *Sign of Four* i. 10 Lithotypes of the hands of slaters, sailors, cork-cutters [etc.].

Liˈthotype, *v.* [Back-formation from Lithotypy.] *trans.* To prepare for printing by lithotypy (Ogilvie 1882).

Lithotypic (liþŏtiˈpik), *a.* [f. next + -ic] Relating to lithotypy; printed by the lithotype process. In mod. Dicts.

Lithotypy (liþŏˈtipi). [f. Lithotype *sb.* + -y.]

1. The process of making lithotypes (see Lithotype *sb.* 1). 1882 in Ogilvie.

2. Printing from etched stone. In mod. Dicts.

Lithoxyl (liþŏˈksil). *Min.* Also -yle. [Orig. *lithoxylon* (J. G. Wallerius 1747); f. Gr. λίθο-s stone + ξύλον wood.] A synonym of wood-opal.

1828–32 Webster, *Lithoxyle*, petrified wood.

So **Lithoˈxylite** = prec. (Ogilvie 1882).

†**Lithoxyloˈdical,** *a. Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -oid + -ic + -al.] Resembling pyritized wood.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 23 Lithoxiloidical, as if fibrous, or pyritified wood.

Lithsman (liˈþsˌmæn). *Hist.* [OE. *liðsmann*, a. ON. *liðsmað-r* (accus. *-mann*), f. *liðs*, genit. of *lið* host + *maðr* Man.] A sailor in the navy under the Danish kings of England.

11.. *O.E. Chron.* an. 1036 (Laud MS.) þa liðs men on Lunden gecuron Harold to healdes ealles Engla landes. 1848 Petrie & Stev. *Chron.* 95 The thanes .. and the 'lithsmen' at London. 1848 Lytton *Harold* iii. ii, 'The lithsmen of London', cried a Saxon thegn, 'are all on his side, and marching already through the gates'. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* (1867) I. 11 He succeeded, by the help of the.. lithsmen of London,..in setting his puppet on the throne. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 485 A new element, the 'lithsmen', the nautic multitude of London.

Lithuanian (liþiuˌēˈniăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 Lituanian. [f. proper name *Lithuania* + -an.]

A. *adj.* Belonging or relating to Lithuania, its people or language.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 102/2 Another division [of Lithuania] is into Lithuania properly so called, and Lithuanian Russia. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 53 The bulk of the Lithuanian nation remained faithful to their idols. 1843 R. Garnett in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1845) I. 147 The Lithuanian *merga*, maiden.

B. *sb.* A native of Lithuania; also, the Lithuanian language, being one of the Lettic group of Aryan languages.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 414 Antonius Schvebergerus, the Lituanian of Vilna. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 53 In the twelfth century the Lithuanians began to be more known. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr *Hist. Servia* 72 The plague.. is considered by..the Lithuanians..to be a personal being.

Lithuanic (liþiuˌæˈnik), *a.* and *sb.* [Formed as prec. + -ic.] a. *adj.* = Lithuanian *a.* Also, in wider sense, applied to the group of languages (also called *Lettic* and *Baltic*) which includes Lithuanian together with Lettish and Old Prussian. b. *sb.* The Lithuanic language or group of languages.

1841 Latham *Eng. Lang.* 3 The Livonian,..the Old Prussian, and the Lithuanian of Lithuania, constituting the Lithuanic stock. 1844 — in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1845) I. 235 In Lithuanic the term in use is *one*; as, wiens *wienú*.

Lithur, obs. form of Lither *a.*

Lithuresis, Lithurorrhœa, etc.: see Litho-.

Lithwayke, variant of Leathwake *Obs.*

†**Lithwort.** *Obs.* Also 5 lyt(h)wort. [OE. *liðwyrt*, f. *lið* Lith *sb.*[1] + *wyrt* root, plant.] Dwarf elder, *Sambucus Ebulus.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 124 Ðeos wyrt þe man ostriago, & oðrum naman lyðwyrt nemneð. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 299/2 *Erifion*, liðwyrt, *idem est ostriago.* *c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* ibid. 558/21 *Ostragium*, herbyue, liþewurt. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 203 Jus of lythwort. *Ibid.* 205 Tak lytwort, bresewort Rybwort.

Lithy (liˈði), *a. dial.* Forms: 1 liðiz, 4 leoþi, 4–5 leþi, 4–6 lethy, -ie, 5–6 lithie, -ye, 6 lythey, 6–7 lythy, -ie, 7– lithy. [OE. *liðig* = ON. *liðug-r* yielding, nimble, free, unimpeded, MDu. *ledech* unimpeded, unoccupied (Du. *ledig*, *leeg* empty, vacant, unoccupied), MHG. *ledic* free, unimpeded (mod.G. *ledig* unoccupied, vacant). The ulterior etymology is obscure; see Kluge s.v. *ledig.*] Pliable, flexible, supple; soft, unresisting.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 224 þa gelæhte petrus hire liþian hand. *a* 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* xlvi. (1883) 234/22 Heo [*sc.* a man's heart] biþ liðiz swa clað..ongean deofles lare. *c* 1315 Shoreham (E. E. T. S.) vii. 590 Ȝef eny loȝ þer leþi were. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* iii. vii. (Skeat) I. 101 So oft falleth the lethy water on the harde rocke, till it haue through persed it. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. vi. (Tollem. MS.), Suche children ben nesche of flesche, leþi [*ed.* 1535 lethye, *ed.* 1582 lythie] and pliant of body. *Ibid.* xvii. ii. (1495) N iiij b/2 That stalke is fyrste feble & lethy: and that for defawte of harde humour. *a* 1400 *Disp. Mary & Cross* 483 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 147, I bar þi fruit leoþi and lene. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 647 All to leþy the spere was wrought. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 9779 (Trin.) þenne were he leþyere [*Laud* lethier, *Cott.*, *Gött.* wayker] þen he was ere. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 121 *marg.*, Yt thei might haue their ioynetes nymble & lithye. 1573 Twyne *Æneid.* xii. Mm ij b, And up shee leapes, and lithie raignes with hand she turneth round. 1598 [R. Carew] *Herrings Tayle* B, Their lithie bodies bound with limits of a shell. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Spectacles* xli, The World's Weapons were but lythie Wax; And Vertue's Shield is of celestiall Fier. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 227 It hath many small weake, but lithy and tough slender greene stalks. 1843 Borrow *Bible in Spain* x, His limbs were now thoroughly lithy, and he brandished his fore legs in a manner perfectly wondrous. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 259 A man..in the full active use of his lithy form.

†b. *fig.* Weak, feeble. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 184 Ac theologie..A ful lethy þinge it were ȝif þat loue nere. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 157 My cause..may be made lethy [L. *infirmari*], and it may be reysed up. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) L iiv, Ye are..in aduersitie feeble and lethy.

Lithy-tree. [app. f. prec.] The wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum Lantana*; also *Rhus caustica* (Cent. Dict. 1890).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 689/1 Lithy-tree, *Viburnum Lantana.*

Litigable (liˈtigăbˈl), *a.* [f. L. *lītigāre* (see Litigate) + -able.] That may become the subject of litigation; disputable.

1764–7 Ld. Lyttelton *Hen. II* (1769) II. 401 The litigable title to Nantes and its earldom. 1824 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* CIII. 242 Which last frontier contains much litigable territory. 1897 *Daily News* 7 July 5/1 To add another litigable point to the Bill.

Litigant (liˈtigănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *litigant*, ad. L. *lītigant-em*, pr. pple. of *lītigāre* (see Litigate).] A. *adj.* Engaged in a law-suit or in a dispute. Only in connexion with *party.*

1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* i. v. § 98. 299 The parties litigant are agreed that many errors were held by many of the ancient Doctors. 168. in Somers *Tracts* I. 196 Verdicts are found..as the litigant Parties exceed one the other in Power and Practice. 1754 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. App. ii. 257 Sometimes the party litigant offered the king a certain portion..payable out of the debts. 1884 Sir J. Bacon in *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 135 The shareholders who are the parties here litigant.

B. *sb.* A person engaged in a lawsuit or dispute.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 1 Much greater is the odds between these two Litigants. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* 102 If the Litigant be not pleased with the opinion of his Judg. 1728 T. Sheridan *Persius* iv. (1739) 62 The Judges and Litigants both used to swear at this Altar. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 228 That security, which the aggregate body of litigants .. do not enjoy. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 339 Ordinary litigants complained that their business was neglected. 1885 Sir C. S. C. Bowen in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 484/2 The great rule is, that poverty is no bar to the litigant.

Litigate (liˈtigeˌit), *v.* [f. L. *lītigāt-*, ppl. stem of *lītigāre*, f. *līt-*, *lis* lawsuit.]

1. *intr.* To be a party to, or carry on, a suit at law; to go to law. Also †*gen.* to dispute.

1615 Daniel *Queen's Arcadia* Poems (1717) 181 Then might they be taught .. To litigate perpetually. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* i. i. 27 If any will litigate de nomine entis, let them call it Being or No-being as they please. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 83 The Appellant after the Interposition of an Appeal still litigates in the same Cause before the Judge a Quo. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 697/1 Making the determination of two Justices of Peace final, if the Quaker did not litigate farther. 1881 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 5/3 It was a characteristic of Lord Justice Lush as a Judge to prevent suitors if he could from litigating to the uttermost.

2. *trans.* To make the subject of a lawsuit; to contest at law; to plead for or against.

1741 T. Robinson *Gavelkind* ii. v. 234 A question formerly much litigated. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xiii. 87 If I do not oblige them, my grandfather's estate is to be litigated with me. 1774 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1887) XIV. 381 A rate of one penny farthing on the pound, to pay their costs in sundry matters litigated before the Assembly. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xii. 515 Litigating warm Their right in some small portion of the soil. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 350 The precise question ought not to be again litigated. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* II. i. 117 The property in 'Anderson's Pills' was litigated in the Court of Session.

b. *gen.* To dispute, contest (a point, etc.).

1739 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) II. 26 He never cared to litigate anything that did not affect his figure upon the stage. 1758 H. Walpole *Catal. Roy. Authors.* (1759) II. 230 The point indeed has been much litigated, but is of little consequence. 1842 G. S. Faber *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 91 He..deems it indecorous to litigate the question with his diocesan.

Hence **Liˈtigating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 10 Compelling my litigating opponents to an accomodation. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 25 A family estate, the right of which was litigating in the court of chancery. 1884 T. H. Gore in *Law Times* 8 Nov. 29/1 The retailer was the person litigating.

Litigated (liˈtigeˌitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed[1].] a. Made the subject of a lawsuit; contested at law. b. *gen.* Contested, disputed.

a 1745 Swift *Acc. Crt. & Empire Japan* Wks. 1841 I. 559/1 There were two maritime towns .. bordering upon Tedsu: of these he purchased a litigated title. 1772 Barrington in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 266 This litigated point can only receive a satisfactory decision from very accurate observations. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. i. 23 Malone made him great promises..of even acquiescing to the litigated clause of the King's consent. 1813 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 210 It is a litigated question, whether the circulation of paper, rather than of specie, is a good or an evil. 1835 Reeve *De Tocqueville's Democr.* I. ii. 41 Officers were charged..with the arbitration of litigated landmarks 1865 Carlyle *Fredk Gt.* iii. xiv. (1872) I. 231 These litigated Duchies are now the Prussian Province Jülich-Berg-Cleve.

Litigation (litigēˌiˈən), n. of action f. *litigāre* to Litigate.]

1. The action or process of carrying on a suit in law or equity; legal proceedings; †in *pl.*, kinds of litigation. *In litigation*: in process of investigation before a court of law.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 38, I have never yet spoken with one clergyman who hath had the experience of both litigations that hath not ingenuously confessed he had rather .. have three suits depending in Westminster Hall than one in the Arches or any ecclesiastical court. **1661** J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 139, I never heard of any that stood out a suit against this payment .. but was alwayes overthrown in the litigation. **1834** LYTTON *Pompeii* 24 My relations threatened me with litigation concerning my inheritance. **1856** FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* (ed. 2) Introd. 6 A tribunal to which any point in litigation can be referred. **1880** McCARTHY *Own Times* IV. liv. 176 Litigation means the waste of time and money.

b. The practice of going to law.

1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* VI. viii. (1786) 509 Nothing quells a spirit of litigation like despair of success. **1821** SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 349/1 This method would destroy litigation as effectually as the method proposed by Mr. Scarlett. **1862** TROLLOPE *Orley F.* ix. (ed. 4) 62 The spirit of litigation within him told him that the point was to be carried.

2. Disputation. Now *rare.*

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 149 Quha dow abstene fra litigatioun, Or from his paper hald aback the pen, Except he hait our Scottis Natioun? **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 29 Wiclef was much offended at this kind of sophistic litigation in maters of faith. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. x, The squire..was, after some litigation, obliged to consent. **1786** BURKE *Articles agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 87 To receive an explanation .. of the matter in litigation. **1887** W. JAMES in *Mind* Jan. 1 Whether the 'muscular sense' directly yields us knowledge of space is still a matter of litigation among psychologists.

‖ **Litigator** (li·tigeᵗtəɹ, -ɡ̆ɪ). [L.; agent-n. f. *lītigāre* (see LITIGATE).] One who litigates.

In mod. Dicts.

† **Litigio·se,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *lītigiosus*: see LITIGIOUS.] = LITIGIOUS 1.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 28 None gave so great an advance and perfection to this Dialectic litigiose mode of Philosophising as Aristotle.

Litigiosity (litidʒiǫ·sĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The character or quality of being litigious; *esp.* in *Civil* and *Scots Law* (see LITIGIOUS 2 b).

1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 159 *marg.*, Litigiosity as to lands not to begin before date of registration of notice of summons of reduction. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 611 If the purchaser had notice of the litigiosity, he forfeits the purchase money to the fiscus.

Litigious (liti·dʒəs), *a.* Also 6 **litygyous, lytygious, letigeus,** 7 **la-, letigious, litigeous.** [ad. F. *litigieux*, ad. L. *lītigiōsus*, f. *lītigium* litigation, related to *lītigāre* to LITIGATE: see -OUS.]

1. Of persons, their actions, dispositions, and utterances. **a.** Fond of disputes, contentious. Now *rare.* **b.** Fond of litigation; eager to go to law.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* iii. 3 It bihoueth a byschop for to be ..not litigious, or ful of stryf. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 285 Socrates hade ii. litigious and malicious wifes. **1541** R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 B iij b, The other are all togyther stupydes, sturdy, & lytygious. **1592** [see BARRATOUS]. **1622** BEAUM. & FL. *Sp. Curate* II. ii, 'Tis some honest Client, Rich and litigious, the Curate has brought to me. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* III. xxviii. (1840) 168 A door was opened for her litigious pretenders to the Crown. **1665** GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xix. 118 This Philosophy is litigious, the very spawn of disputations and controversies. **1682** BURNET *Rights Princes* ii. 51 A litigious prosecution of their suits. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 13 If the moment of opinions had been by some litigious divines made the measure of their zeal. **1793** BURKE *Observ. Conduct Minority* Wks. VII. 234 Objections which I must ever think litigious and sophistical. **1803** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* II. 338 Lieut. Proctor is of a very litigious disposition. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 373 They [Hindus] are very litigious...They will persevere in a law-suit till they are ruined. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 299 Sir Patrick Hume .. had returned from exile, as litigious..as he had been four years before. **1868** E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxv. 601 Pine's grasping and litigious spirit had .. given plenty of trouble in bygone days to Ralegh. **1875** BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* Wks. (1896) I. 685/1 Play the litigious fool to stuff the mouth Of dikast with the due three-obol fee.

absol. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 ⁋ 3 This prodigious Society of Men may be divided into the Litigious and Peaceable.

† **c.** Engaged in litigation or contention; litigant. *Obs.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxii. 143 He of Lancaster, and she of Yorke the heire: Of which letigious Famelies here mapped be the Lines.

absol. **1665** J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 155 Gateways.. by which the litigious and others had Access.

† **2.** Open to dispute or question; disputable, questionable; productive of litigation or contention. *Obs.*

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 10 And in especyal that ye haue ended the litygyous mater. *c* **1555** HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 41 To determine..dubious, and litigious questions insurging upon Moses' law. **1594** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xi. § 12 The feast of Easter being..litigious in the dayes of Constantine. **1598** SIR T. NORREYS in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 17, I feare the matter will prove very letigeus. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 336 The time of his birth seemeth to him to be litigious. **1648** BP. HALL *Select Th.* Ded., An age..that hath almost lost piety, in the chase of some litigious truths.

b. Disputable at law; that is or is liable to become the subject of a lawsuit, esp. of a benefice (see quot. 1768). In *Civil* and *Scots Law* said esp. of property respecting which an action is pending, and which therefore may not be alienated.

1568 *Mem. Q. Eliz. to Commissioners* in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 15 The rest, that is litigious and doubtful, to be equally divided. **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *Triumph of Love* ii, Thou hast put so sure a plea, That all my weal's litigious made by thee. **1624** SIR H. BOURGCHIER in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 314 Dr. Dee's [library]..hath been long litigious, and by that means unsold. *a* **1648** LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 417 The Earl of Desmond dying, leaves his Estate litigious betwixt his Brother and Grand-child. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 194 Nor Marks nor Bounds Distinguish'd Acres of litigious Grounds. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 246 If two presentations be offered to the bishop upon the same avoidance, the church is then said to become litigious. **1868** *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 159 No summons of reduction..shall have any effect in rendering litigious the lands..except [etc.]. **1880** MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Digest 493 If the thing was not known to be litigious when purchased.

3. Of or pertaining to lawsuits or litigation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. ii. (Arb.) 153 Certaine Doctours of the ciuil law were heard in a litigious cause betwixt a man and his wife. **1612** DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 268 The barres of our latigious Courts had wont To crack with thronging pleaders. **1644** MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 99/1 Pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, fat contentions, and flowing fees. **1705** T. BROWN *To Author of Address* in *Coll. Poems* 95 Scaffolds are rais'd in Litigious Hall, The Maces glitter, and the Serjeants Bawl. **1710** STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 253 ⁋ 13 Your Knowledge in the litigious Parts of the Law. **1780** BURKE *Sp. Œconomic Reform* Wks. III. 261 The fury of litigious war blew her horn on the mountains. **1825** BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 71 A defendant, unjustly dragged into the litigious contention.

Litigiously (liti·dʒəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a litigious manner, after the manner of a litigant; in a contentious spirit; wranglingly.

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* IV. iv. 121 Some foolish words..did pass, Which now litigiously he fastens on me. **1674** OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 270 An Acquaintance with the Nature and Course of some Courts proceeding litigiously by Citations. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* III. 47 From Mad-men, Fools, and Knaves he did Litigiously receive it. **1836** MARRYAT *Japhet* lxxiii, Instead of expressing anxiety to receive his son, he litigiously requires proofs.

Litigiousness (liti·dʒəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being litigious; readiness to go to law.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. iv. § 9 This would minister matter of much litigiousnesse. *a* **1668** DAVENANT *Rutland House* Wks. (1673) 356 Farewel the happiness of the Nation when the populousness of the City argues the litigiousness of the Country. **1707** ATTERBURY *Vind. Doctr.* 37 The Intemperance and Litigiousness, with which he reproaches some of them. **1791** *Gentl. Mag.* 20/2 Promiscuous ridicule and the weapons of litigiousness had been thrown into the crowd. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 467 Strangers are now struck with the litigiousness..of the natives. **1866** *Daily Tel.* 31 Jan. 6/6 The Corporation is notorious for its obstructiveness and litigiousness.

Litir, obs. form of LITTER.

Litis-contestation (ləi·tisˌkǫntestēⁱ·ʃən). *Civil* and *Scots Law.* Also 9 in compound form **liticontestation.** [ad. L. *lītis* (gen. of *līs* lawsuit) *contestātiōn-em* (n. of action f. *contestārī* to take or call to witness).] The formal entry of a suit in a court of law.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 276/8 And fra litiscontestacioun be, the plede is begunnyn. *c* **1575** *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 30 Quhilk day being come, the defendar sall mak litiscontestatioun. **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 446 By the common rules of the law, where no litiscontestation is past..no witnesse should be receiued. **1752** J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 265 Before Litis-contestation, the Defender may crave Protestation against the Pursuer for not insisting. **1802** BENTHAM *Princ. Judic. Proced.* Introd., Wks. 1843 II. 7 Expense of liticontestation, defrayed as far as possible by the public. **1880** MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 180 An obligation is extinguished by litiscontestation or joinder of issue.

† **Litispe·ndence.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [a. OF. *litispendence* (F. *litispendance*), ad. late L. *lītispendentia*, f. *lītis* (see prec.) + *pendentia*, n. of state f. *pendēre* to hang.] **a.** (See quot. 1706.) **b.** A plea that another action is pending.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Litispendence*, the hanging of a suit till it be tried or decided. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Litispendence*, the time during which a Law-suit is depending. **1728** in BAILEY, and in some mod. Dicts.

† **Litispe·ndency.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 58 The preventing of any violent procedures betwixt the parties during this litispendency.

† **Litlum,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 **lýtl-, lítlum, lítlan,** 3 **lutlen,** 4 **lytul-, litel-, lutlum,** 4–5 **litlum.** [OE. *lýtlum*, dat. pl. neut. of *lýtel* LITTLE, used advb.] Little by little, gradually: chiefly repeated, *litlum and litlum*; also (rarely) *by litlum.*

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 228 *Paulatim*, lytlum. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xl. 10 Ic ʒeseah þær on weaxende blosman litlum and litlum. *a* **1123** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1110 (Laud MS.) Syððan litlan and litlan his leoht wanode. *c* **1205** LAY. 3569 Makie him god baid .. & him blod lete lutlen [*c* 1275 lutel] and ofte. *a* **1225** *St. Marher.* 12 Þat liht alei lutlen ant lutlen. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 599 Lere hem litlum & lytlum [**1393** C. XVIII. 320 lytulum and lytulum; *v.rr.* lit(e)lum and lit(e)lum, litel and (bi) litel]. *a* **1380** *St. Ambrose* 533 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 16 A schort fuir..lutlum and lutlum In to his mouþ crep hole and sum. *c* **1425** *St. Mary of Oignies* I. vi. in *Anglia* VIII. 139/9 Hee þat rekkiþ not smale thinges falliþ doune by litlum.

Litmus (li·tmə̆s). Forms: 6 **lyȝtmose, lyt(t)mos(se, litmouce,** 7 **litmas(e, -mouse, litt(i)mus,** 7–8 **litmose,** 8 **litmoss, lytmus,** 7– **litmus.** [Altered from MDu. *leecmos, lijcmoes* (mod.Du. *lakmoes*) LACMUS, prob. from association with LIT *v.*] A blue colouring matter, obtained from various lichens, esp. archil, *Roccella tinctoria.*

It is turned red by acids, and the blue colour is restored by alkalis.

1502 *Receipt for Corke* in *Arnolde's Chron.* 71 b/1 Take an C. & a q'rt of lyȝtmose. **1518** *Will of R. Hoby* (Somerset Ho.), xij bagges of Lytmos otherwise called white Corke. **1546** *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey* 107 Item for lyttmosse ij*li.* viij*d.* **1594** PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 37 Dry Litmas scraped in water. **1606** PEACHAM *Art of Drawing* 57 If you put to overmuch Litmose it maketh a deep blew. **1640** *Rates* in Noorthouck *Lond.* (1773) 838/2 Littimus, the cwt. qt. 112 lb. 1*d.* **1722** *Act Encour. Silk Manuf.* &c. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6040/7 Litmus the Hundred Weight, .. twenty Shillings. **1811** A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 471 This solution ..reddens tincture of litmus. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 448 Soak the papers in strong neutral litmus and dry them.

b. *attrib.*, as *litmus colour, liquor, tincture*; **litmus blue,** a blue pigment prepared from litmus; **litmus paper,** unsized paper stained blue with litmus, to be used as a test for acids; when reddened by an acid, it serves as a test for alkalis.

1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 83 The principal blewes..are Blew bice, Smalt, *Litmose blew. **1727** W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 83 Put the quantity of a Hazel-Nut of Litmose-blue, to three Spoonfuls of Conduit-Water. **1805** W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 30 Another portion of the same *litmus liquor reserved for comparison. **1803** DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 246 A fluid came over, which reddened litmus-paper. **1827** FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xii. 270 Two of them [test papers]..surpass the rest, these are litmus and turmeric papers. **1899** CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 367 May's *litmus tincture.

Litnien, variant of LITTEN *v.*¹ *Obs.*

† **Litorean,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *litore-us* (f. *lītor-*, *lītus*, *littus*, shore) + -AN.] = LITTORAL *a.*

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Lito·te.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. See also LIPTOTE. [a. F. *litote*, ad. Gr. λιτότης: see next.] = next.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xv. 116, Ps. 23. 4 Yea though I walk [etc.]; its a *Litote*, I will believe good: its a cold and a dark shadow to walke at deaths right side.

‖ **Litotes** (ləi·totīz). *Rhet.* [Gr. λιτότης, f. λιτός smooth, plain, small, meagre.] A figure of speech, in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary; an instance of this.

Examples of litotes are: 'A citizen of no mean city'; 'When no small tempest lay on us.'

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 3. **1696** in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). **1727** POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 115 The *litotes* or diminution, [is the peculiar talent] of ladies, whisperers, and backbiters. **1883** SCHAFF *Hist. Chr. Ch.* I. v. 291 Pressing into his service..the litotes and other rhetorical figures.

Litrameter (litræ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. λίτρα a pound + METER.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.

1826 R. HARE in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* XI. 183 On the Litrameter. This name..is given to one of the instruments which I have contrived for ascertaining specific gravities. **1858** in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Litre**¹. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 **lytre.** [ad. late L. *litra*, a. Gr. λίτρα a pound.] A pound.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 432 One silver boul, weighing fiue lytres [*marg.* or pounds].

Litre² (lī·təɹ, Fr. lītr). Also *U.S.* **liter.** [a. F. *litre*, first formed in 1793; suggested by *litron*, the name of an obsolete Fr. measure of capacity, app. f. late L. *litra*, a. Gr. λίτρα pound.] The unit of capacity in the metric system, represented by a cube whose edge is the tenth of a metre, and equivalent to rather more than 1¾ pints.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Littre, Decimeter cube. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 56/1 Four litres and a half make, roughly speaking, an imperial gallon. **1866** ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 6 If we take..a litre of hydrogen and a litre of chlorine, we obtain exactly two litres of hydrochloric acid. **1886** W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 336 The farmers..strike bargains over a couple of 'liters' of wine with the Hebrew corn, cattle, or pig dealer.

‖ **Litron.** [Fr.; see prec.] (See quot.)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wig*, Half a Litron or somewhat more than half a pint of Wheat flower.

Li·tster. ? *Obs.* Forms: 4 **litestere,** 4–5 **littester,** 5 **littstar, lystare, -er, lyt(a)ster, lyttester,** 5–6 **lytster,** 6 **litstair,** 5– **litster,** (9 *dial.* **lister**). [f. LIT *v.* + -STER.] A dyer.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Former Age* 17 No mader, welde, or wod no litestere Ne knew. **1428** in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 6 [He] seld yt furth deceyvabilly to lytsters, and, in especial, to John Kyrkby and Robert Dowfe, lytsters of York. **1432** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 21, I wyll .. to Kendall wyfe, lyttester, xxvjˢ viijᵈ. **1488** *Nottingham Rec.* III. 12 Et de iijs. pro firma unius gardini nuper in tenura Thomae Parker, litster. **1587** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 119 As alsua ane litstair or ma for litting and perfitting of þair saide warkis. **1609** *N. Riding Rec.* I. 165 Tho. Newton, litster, presented for brewing [etc.]. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, xcv, As though the state Might weare noe Cloath by Dyed in Litstar's fatt. **1714–26** G. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1900) 18 He had also two other Sons..both Litsters in Aberdeen. **1819** HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.*, *Lister.* **1887** BULLOCH *Pynours* 85 The burn still runs, but now of small use to any Litster.

Litt, Littarge, obs. ff. LIGHT, LIT, LITHARGE.

Litte, obs. f. or var. LIT, LITE.

Li·tten, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **líc-tún,** 5 **lytton(e, letton,** 6 **lyttyn,** 7 **litton,** 6– **litten.**

[OE. *lic-tún*, f. *lic* corpse, LICH + *tún* enclosure, TOWN.] A churchyard. (Cf. CHURCH-LITTEN.)

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xvii. (Schipper) 268 His lichama ..wæs .. on þæra broþra lictune bebyrized. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4087 Bot when he come in to þat chirche-lyttone þo, Twey wemen he founde þere. 1474–5 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 18 It. of the gift of the Bochers for grounds to her Stallys with oute the letton ijs. *Ibid.* 20 It' in cleansyng of the Lytton xjd. 1506 *Will of Leer* (Somerset Ho.), To be buried in the cloister or in the lyttyn of the Trynite. 1595 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 145 The wale against the litten. 1614–15 *Ibid.* 165 Masonn mendinge the Church litton wale, 5s. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Litten*, as Church-litten; a word us'd in Wiltshire for a Church-yard. 1798 J. JEFFERSON *Hampsh. Gloss.* (MS.) s.v., The bury*. ground at Holy Ghost Chapel at B'stoke is called the Litten. It is used also at Newbury in Berks. 1818 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

Litten (li·t'n), *ppl. a.* [pseudo-archaic pple. of LIGHT *v.*[2]] = LIGHTED. Usually in comb., e.g. *dim-*, *gray-*, *red-litten*.

a 1849 POE *Haunted Palace* vi, And travellers now within that valley, Through red-litten windows, see Vast forms that move fantastically To a discordant melody. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 72 And 'salvum me fac Domine' they sung Sonorous, in the ghostly going out Of the red-litten eve along the land. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. 9 After the weary tossing of the night And close dim-litten chamber. 1896 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* 407 Sal Kavannah moved into the gray-litten space. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 319/1 It [yellow hair] sprayed out like a cloud of litten gold.

† **Li·tten**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 2 litnien, 3 *Orm.* littnenn. [? Extended form (with suffix -EN [5]) of ON. *líta* = OE. *wlitan* to look.] *intr.* To look *to*, *unto*. Also const. *for to* with *inf.*: to rely on.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Forþi ne litmie [? *read* litnie] namon to swiðe to þisse liue. c 1200 ORMIN 6115 Þet birrþ wislike nittenn Uppo þe sellfenn, and o þa þatt littnenn to þin fode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10209 Child for to gett þai littend lang. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlvi. 25 Pharao, and all them yt litten vnto him.

† **Li·tten**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [? f. *lit* LITE: see -EN [5].] *trans.* To diminish.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2701 Hwan Hauelok saw his folk so brittene, And his ferd so swithe littene, He cam driuende upon a stede.

Litter (li·təɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 liter(e, 4 litir, littar, 5 leter(e, -yr, lyttar, -ere, -ier, -yer, lyter(e, -ier, -our, 5–7 lytter, -tre, 6 litto(u)r, (litre), (6–7 licter, 7 letter, lictier, -ure, litour, littier, littre), 5– litter. [ad. AF. *litere*, OF. *litiere*, (F. *litière*) = Pr. *leitiera*, Sp. *litera*, It. *lettiera*:—med.L. *lectāria*, f. L. *lect-us* (F. *lit*) bed.]

† **1.** A bed. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13817 Quen he had made me hale and fere, 'Rise vp', he said, 'wit þi litere'. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4910 All lemed of his letere þe loge as of heuen. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 17 The traitours sought the Kyng..yn the withdrawyng chaumburs, yn the litters, undir the presses. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 590 Lo, here a lytter redy cled. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 61 Tho laye they doun on a lytier made of strawe, the foxe hys wyf and hys chyldren wente alle to slepe.

b. In technical use: A 'bed' or substratum of various materials.

1848 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 35 Having first made a litter of shingles, planks or billets, with a layer of charcoal powder several inches in thickness.

2. a. A vehicle in use down to recent times, containing a couch shut in by curtains, and carried on men's shoulders or by beasts of burden. **b.** A framework supporting a bed or couch for the transport of the sick and wounded.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8541 (Kölbing) Sche akeuered, par ma fay, & was yleyd in liter, Al mast liche an hors bere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 106 In littar thai [him] lay, And till the slevach held thair vay. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xx, In a lytter made tho full royall..To cary hym softe and easyly. c 1450 *Merlin* xviii. 301 Than thei ordeyned hir a litier vpon two palfrayes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIX. vii, He ordeyned lyttyers for the wounded knyghtes. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 28 Item a covering for a litter of blewe cloth of golde. 1557 GRIMALD in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 123 In littour layd, they lead him vnkouth wayes. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 51 A flash of lightning glaunced upon his licter, and struck his servant stone dead. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 554 The drowsie frighted steeds That draw the litter of close-curtain'd sleep. 1663 WOOD *Life* 4 July, The scutcheons on the litter hung on still. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 50 To keep himself close shut up in his litter. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I. 31 Found five litters in which sick or wounded men had been carried. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 429 She was conveyed .. in a litter, over which four knights held a canopy of cloth of gold. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 153 He soon made a comfortable litter in which to carry Elsie home.

3. Straw, rushes, or the like, serving as bedding.

† **a.** For human beings. *To make litter of* (one's life): to sacrifice lavishly (= F. *faire litière de*). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/2 Lytere of a bed, *stratus, stratorium.* c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 435 in *Babees Bk.*, Gromes palettis shyn fyle and make litere. a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 41 The groome porter berith wood, strawe, rushes, for the King's chambre, making the King's litters of his bed. 1652 HOWELL *Giraff's Rev. Naples* II. 119 Whereupon the said Duke offer'd..to make litter of his life for the service of his Catholick Majesty the King. 1774 COLLYER *Hist. Eng.* II. 126 John Baldwin held the manor of Oterarsee .. by the service of finding litter for the king's bed, viz. in summer grass or herbs, and in winter straw.

b. For animals. In mod. use also, the straw and dung together.

[1314–15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 302/2, xxiii quarters de aveyn & de litter.] c 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (Roxb.) 10 As pelows ben to chambres agreable So is harde strawe lytter for the stable. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/2 Lytere, or strowynge of horse, and other beestys, *stramentum.* 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 12 A little straw or litter bad inough for a dog to lie in. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 35 The space which the Horse doth possess when in the night time he lyeth stretcht on his Litter. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 54 To place daily under those Animals..a sufficient quantity of fresh New Straw, well spread, which is call'd making of Litter. 1731 SWIFT *Bro. Protestants* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 181 The gen'rous wheat forgot its pride, And sail'd with litter side by side. 1809 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. *Biographies* II. (1870) 124 There was no wood to burn and no litter or forage to be had for his horses. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 127 Take some long litter from the dung heap. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 320 The litter of a farmyard gathered under the windows of his bedchamber.

c. Hence applied to straw or similar materials used for other purposes, *e.g.* † as a component of plaster, † for thatch, or for the protection of plants.

1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 160 Et de 2d. solut. pro liter pro dobura ibidem. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 255 For litter for dawbyng of þe same bothes. 1659 TORRIANO, *Stipia*,..licture, or thatch for cottages. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Mar. (1679) 12 Take off the Littier from your Kernelbeds. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. III. xiii. 304 Tulips .. are protected..by Coverings of Straw, or long Litter. 1744 PICKERING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 100 Over the Bed, thus prepared, must constantly be kept a Covering of long new Litter .. to preserve the Plant from the Frost. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 195 In frosty weather, protect the rows by fern leaves, long litter, or branches of evergreens. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Garden* 22 Agapanthus .. may be permitted to remain throughout the winter in the open ground, under a covering of litter or leaves.

4. Odds and ends, fragments and leavings lying about, rubbish; a state of confusion or untidiness; a disorderly accumulation of things lying about.

1730 SWIFT *Lady's Dressing-r.* 8 Strephon .. took a strict survey Of all the litter as it lay. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV. ix, She was ashamed to be seen in such a pickle, .. her house was in such a litter. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xx. 397 Dying flowers, all litter, and everything unsightly, admonish the gardener to trim his plants. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 232 They [silkworms] must be well cleansed from the litter. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. ix. 293 He [Turner]..enjoyed and looked for litter...His pictures are often full of it. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 347 An old pamphlet among the litter of the abbot's study. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. xvii. 182 The kitchen was covered with the litter of dressmakers preparing for the wedding.

5. a. The whole number of young brought forth at a birth.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, A Litter of welpis. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 27 The litter is lyke to the syre and the damme. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 14, I doe heere walke before thee, like a Sow, that hath o'rewhelm'd all her Litter, but one. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 220 The best of the whole litter is that whelpe that is last ere it begin to see. 1604 MIDDLETON *Witch* I. ii, Seven of their young pigs ..Of the last litter. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 123 Possibly this Subject never had a Litter. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 352 A Litter of young Lions was whelp'd at the Tower. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xiv. (ed. 2) 276 In the sow, the bitch, the rabbit, .. which have numerous litters, the paps are numerous. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* III. ii, The hunter may reserve some single cub From out the tiger's litter. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 6 Strongly-marked differences occasionally appear in the young of the same litter.

transf. and *fig.* 1565 HARDING *Confut. Jewels' Apol.* IV. xx. 219 Verely a man might thinke this booke was set forth by some ennemye of our newe english clergy, .. had not them selues .. acknowledged it for a whelpe of their one littour. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 223 That abhominable litter and broode of sinnes which have their originall in mans heart. 1662 SOUTH *Serm.* 9 Nov. (1663) 35 Let him reflect upon that numerous litter of strange, sense-lesse absurd Opinions, that crawle about the world. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 6 They are as inapprehensive, and of the same litter with the former. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* Pref. A ij, In the time when Hawkers were loaded with whole Litters of Pamphlets. a 1704 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Colloq. Erasm.* (1711) 358 A servant maid and a litter of children. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 282 To bring into an happy birth her abundant litter of constitutions. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* viii, When a man had married into a family where there was a whole litter of women, he might have plenty to put up with if he choose.

† **b.** An act of bringing forth young: usually in phr. *at a* or *one litter*. Said of animals only.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/2 Lytere or forthe brynggynge of beestys, *fetus*, *fetura.* 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 129 The thirty Pigs at one large Litter farrow'd. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 91 The female produces from three to six young ones at a litter.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *litter-bearer*, *-bier*, *-car*, *-gelding*, *-man*, *-window*; also *litter-wise* adv.; (sense 3) *litter-cutting*; (sense 5) *litter-sister*.

1552 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Lecticariola*, she that attendeth on a *licter bearer. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 14 He shut his eyes, and now no more could hear His litter-bearers' feet. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1414 Yet raised and laid him on a *litter-bier. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* I. 140 Two of my dragoons..got into the *litter-cars of the country. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 396 Two-knife cane-top *litter and chaff-cutting machine. 1836 DEVON *Issue Exch. Jas. I* 319 A *litter-gelding for the Queen's litter. 1505 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* III. 97 Item, for ij steikis chamlot to the Quenis tua *littar men .. viijli. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 33 Six Littermen: Fee a peice 10*l.* 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 84 Augustus Cæsar .. had escaped a thunderclap which kill'd his litter-man close by him. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. xi. 440 All belonging to the Stables, as Coachmen, Footmen, Littermen, Postilions, &c. 1897 *Sketch* 24 Nov. 192 The puppy .. is a *litter-sister to the then ten-weeks-old Wayward. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 42 Keep His *litter-window shut, and he can sleep. a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 32 He was carried in a rich Chariott, without Wheeles, *Litter-wise.

Litter (li·təɹ), *v.* [f. LITTER *sb.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To carry in a litter. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1713 ? DARRELL *Gentl. Instructed* I. Suppl. iii. 18 These Pagan Ladies were litter'd to Campus Martius, ours are coach'd to Hide-Park.

2. To furnish (a horse, etc.) with litter or straw for his bed; *humorously*, to provide (a person) with a bed. Also *to litter down*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xli. (1495) 802 The colte is not lyttrid wyth strawe nother coryed wyth an horse combe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 291 It shall be necessary to keep him warm..by littering him up to the belly with fresh straw. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 30 Tell them how they litter their Jades and exercise Merchandize in the House of God. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1749) I. 77 Bedding or littering him down with dry clean Straw. 1799 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 220 That the stock may be well fed,—littered,—and taken care of according to the directions. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg* xvi, One is litter'd under a roof Neither wind nor waterproof. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 221 Let him be returned to the stable, littered down. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 112 Thrashing straw to litter the large stock of cattle he had on hand.

absol. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 41 b, Al kinde of strawe, is good to litter withall.

transf. or *fig.* 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 129, I love the browning bough to see That litters autumn's dying bed.

3. *intr.* To lie down on a bed or on litter. *rare.*

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* II. 72 The Inne, Where he and his horse litter'd. 1858 W. ARNOT *Laws fr. Heaven* II. 279 That poor wretch .. has a number of children littering in the hovel which they call their home.

4. *trans.* † **a.** To compound (plaster) with or as with litter (*obs.*). (Cf. LITTER *sb.* 3 c.) **b.** *nonce-use.* To plaster.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 65 Some use pure clay littered with ox heare. 1862 J. SKELTON *Nugæ Crit.* i. 60 The hovels of the natives were built of turf, littered with mud.

5. To cover with litter. Also with *down*.

1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 226 But, for his ease, well littered was the floor. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 55 A loose stable, well littered down with fresh straw. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii. (1891) 73 Mind, which grows, not like a vegetable (by having its roots littered with etymological compost), but like a spirit.

6. a. To cover as with litter, to strew *with* objects scattered in disorder. Also with *round*, *up*.

1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks. 1755 III. II. 15 They found The room with volumes litter'd round. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 68 You know how angry your mother is at their rapping, and littering the house. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 280 Littering with unfolded silks The polished counter. 1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 17 May, We need not litter up your house..as we can always get into a hotel. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. v, A dingy room lined with books and littered with papers. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. iv. 49 Dinner was over. The floor was littered with rushes and fragments of rolls and broken meat. 1895 E. A. PARKES *Care Health* 35 Serving merely to litter up the surface of the earth.

b. To scatter in disorder *about*, *on*, *over*.

1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe* 289 View them litter'd on the floor, Or strung on pegs behind the door. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 31 Firewood and shavings lay littered about the floors. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* I. xviii. 358 A room..which we found full of soldiers asleep littered over the floor.

c. Of things: To lie about in disorder upon.

1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro'M.* 14 Pieces of stuccoed tracery..littered the garden and the terrace. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* II. xiv. 41 Papers, belonging to our various departments under him, littering his table. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xli, Or littering far the fields of May Lady-smocks a-bleaching lay.

7. Of animals, occas. *transf.* in contemptuous use of human beings: To bring forth (young).

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. ix, Whan the bytche had lyttred her lytyl dogges. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 187 She doth lytter them deepe under the ground and so the wolf doth not. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 239, I would they were Barbarians, as they are, Though in Rome littered. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 282 Saue for the Son, that [s]he did littour heere, A frekelld whelpe, hag-borne. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* clvi. VI. 231 Lions are littered perfect but Bear-whelps licked unto their shape. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* v. (1880) 84 Wolves littered their young in the deserted farmhouses. 1874 *Supernat. Relig.* I. I. iv. 112 He must take the after-birth of a black cat, which has been littered by a first-born black cat.

fig. a 1814 *Orpheus* III. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 299 For now I see Calamity is littering plagues to me.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. ix, A bytche which wold lyttre and be delyuerd of her lytyl dogges. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 30 Pliny precisely affirmeth that they litter the thirtyeth day after their conception. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 184 Infants dropt, the spurious pledges Of gipsies litt'ring under hedges. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist.* xii. Wks. 1866 II. 504 If ever it [Kerry] was mentioned, it was mentioned as a horrible desert..where the she wolf still littered.

Litter, variant of LIGHTER *sb.* and *v.*

Perh. mispr. for *liters*, *litered*. (The quot. for the vb. is much older than those under LIGHTER *v.*)

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 152 The goods are littered to and from the Ships. *Ibid.* 153 The great charge .. by carrying .. goods by Litters, to and from the Ships.

† **Li·tterage.** *Obs.* In 7–8 **litteridge.** [f. LITTER *sb.* + -AGE.] **a.** The process of littering or being littered; birth. **b.** (See quot. 1726.)

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* III. lxxxvii. (1618) 834 In the same Countrey there are Bores like to others.. in their litteridge, which are grown in two moneths, and yet are smaller then conies. **1726** *Nat. Hist. Irel.* 79 The other [sort of ore]..went most away into litteridge or dross.

Litterat(e, obs. form of LITERATE.

‖ **Littérateur** (literatör). [F. *littérateur*, ad. L. *litterātor*, f. *littera* letter.] A literary man, a writer of literary or critical works.

1806 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 364 During a part of this time he lives with a profligate *literateur* [sic] of the name of Beauvin. **1816** BYRON in Moore *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1830) II. 10 He [Bonstetten] is also a *littérateur* of good repute. **1854** DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 348 Like Gibbon, he [Southey] was the most accomplished *littérateur* amongst the erudite scholars of his time. **1882** P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man* I. ii. 8 For many years now, I have been an industrious *littérateur* of all work.

‖ **Littératrice** (literatrīs). *rare.* [F. *littératrice*, fem. of *littérateur.*] A literary woman; an authoress.

18.. O. W. HOLMES in *Cornhill Mag.* Apr. (1879) 419 In an inland city, where dwells a *littératrice* of note.

Litterature, obs. form of LITERATURE.

Littered (li·təɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. LITTER *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb.

1. Employed or strewn as litter; also, scattered in disorder.

1754 DODSLEY *Public Virtue, Agriculture* II. 231 Strew around Old leaves or litter'd straw, to screen from heat The tender infants. **1863** A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* 67, I remember how the littered concealing straw was raised. **1863** LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* II. 137 See these littered shards upon the sordid earth!

2. Covered or strewn with litter; clogged *up* with litter.

1870 *Evening Standard* 29 Oct., From one of the upper balconies of this littered chateau we looked down upon Paris. **1895** *Educat. Rev.* Sept. 166 The mind is left in a littered-up condition. **1900** *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 220/1 He looked at the littered table.

3. *nonce-use.* That has produced a litter.

1894 GLADSTONE *Horace, Odes* III. xxvii. 1 With littered fox, and lapwing's call.

† **Li·ttering,** *sb. Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Litterings*, small Sticks that keep the Web stretch'd on a Weaver's Loom.

Littering (li·təriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LITTER *v.* + -ING[1].] In senses of the vb.

1. a. The action of furnishing beasts with litter, or covering a floor with litter. **b.** *concr.* The straw of an animal's bed; a layer of litter in a stable. **c.** *collect.* Odds and ends scattered about.

a. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. iv. 15 This is called littering of Horses: and when you haue thus done, you shall let him rest till the next morning. **1849** STEPHENS *Bk. of the Farm* § 955 Mr. Hunter..tried..the littering of the break, occupied by the sheep, with straw.

b. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxi. 34 Rachel..hidde the mawmetis under the literyng of a camele. **1856** FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Introd. (ed. 2) 9 To add another coating to the infinite litterings of the Augean stable.

c. 1897 *Daily News* 3 May 7/2 Ten times more littering ..is left by the fashionable promenaders on the expensive fête days.

2. The process of bringing forth (young) or of being brought forth.

1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 26 b, The longe in the lytterynge, or forth bryngynge. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 110 They [bitches] have milk about five days before the littering. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 174 At the first littering their eyes are fastly closed.

Littering (li·təriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LITTER *v.* + -ING[2].] That litters, or makes a 'litter'.

1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* xvi. (1864) 172 The first thing I saw..was part of a huge littering jackdaw's nest.

Litterure, variant of LETTRURE *Obs.*

Littery (litəri), *a.* [f. LITTER *sb.* + -Y.] Of or pertaining to litter; marked by the presence of litter; tending to produce litter; untidy.

1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 270 The long littery dung from livery stables. **1847** in *Fraser's Mag.* (1848) XXXVII. 308 The littery practice of serving up the potatoes in their skins. **1858** MISS MULOCK *Th. about Wom.* 275 The rooms are untidy and 'littery'. **1859** R. THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 622 As much short moist dung as will prevent the littery portion from becoming dry. **1866** CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 101 He took me into his library, a rough, littery, but considerable collection. **1882** *Garden* 21 Jan. 43/3 The whole process is troublesome, littery,..and is..uncertain in its results.

Littimus, obs. form of LITMUS.

† **Li·tting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. LIT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of colouring, dyeing, or painting. Also *Comb.* † **litting-lead,** a dyer's vat.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 392 Ine schelde beoð þreo þinges, þet treo, and þet leðer, & þe peintunge [*v.r.* litinge]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 308/2 Lytynge of clothe (*MS. K., P.* littinge), *tinctura.* **1485–6** *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 157 Operanti super..et posicione unius lyttynglede. **1543** *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 187 Ane gryt litting leid, price twenty poundis, ane litill litting leid, price sax poundis. **1568** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 31 Seure, be my witting, not brunt in the litting.

Little (li·t'l), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 1 **lýtel,** **lítel,** *Northumb.* **lyttil,** (**lýtl-,** **lítl-**), 2–3 **lutel,** **lut(t)l-,** **lit(t)l-,** 3 **lutil,** **luttel,** **leitel,** 3–5 **luytel,** **litelle,** **-ul,** 3–6 **lit(t)el,** **litell,** 4 **luitel,** **littil,** **lytille, -ulle,** 4–5 **lytul,** 4–6 **lytel,** **-il,** **-yll,** **litil(l,** **littill,** **-ell,** 4–7 **litle,** 5 **litull(e,** **-ille,** **-yll,** **litull,** **lytyle,** **-elle,** 5–6 **lyt(t)ell,** **lyttyll,** **lytill,** **-yl(le,** 6 **lyt(t)le,** **lyttil,** **lytel,** **lityll,** (**laytell,** **lickell,** 7 **lickle**), 6– **little.** See also LEETLE. [OE. *lýtel, lytel*, corresponds to OS. *luttil* (MDu. *luttel, lettel*, Du. *luttel*), OHG. *luzzil*, also *liuzil*, ? *lūzil* (MHG., mod.G. dial. *lützel*):—WGer. **luttilo-*, f. **lūt* (prob. f. the root of OE. *lútan* to bow down: see LOUT *v.*) represented in OE. *lýt, lyt* (and the equivalent forms: see LITE *sb.*), and in OS. *luttik*, OFris. *littich*, OHG. *luzzig* little. A synonymous and phonetically similar (but radically unconnected) adj. OTeut. **lītilo-* is found as Goth. *leitils*, ON. *lítell* (Sw. *liten, lilla*, Da. *liden, lille*), and possibly in OE. *lítel*, MDu. *lītel*, mod.Flem. *lijter*; the root **līt-*:—pre-Teut. **leid-* may be cogn. with **loid-* in Gr. λοίδορος abuse, L. *lūdus* (:—**loidos*) play; some scholars have compared Lith. *laidau* I let flow, *leidžu* I set free.

The long vowel in OE. *lýtel* is vouched for by metrical evidence (Sievers in *Beiträge* X. 504) and certain features of the declension (Sarrazin *ibid.* IX. 365), as well as by the early ME. *luitel*. On the other hand, the Northumb. *lyttel*, and the widespread early ME. *luttel, littel*, suggest that the *y* may have been short in some dialects, and perh. generally in the syncopated flexional forms. The modern dialects that are marked by a large Scandinavian element in the vocabulary mostly have the vowel long, the pronunciation being (lāi·t'l) or the like; this seems to point to influence from the ON. *lítell*.]

A. *adj.* The opposite of *great* or *much*. Compar. LESS, LESSER; superl. LEAST.

These forms, however, are not quite coextensive in application with the positive, so that in certain uses the adj. has no recognized mode of comparison. The difficulty is commonly evaded by resort to a synonym (as *smaller, smallest*); some writers have ventured to employ the unrecognized forms *littler, littlest*, which are otherwise confined to dialect or imitations of childish or illiterate speech.

I. Opposed to *great*. Often synonymous with *small*.

Its customary antithetic association (in mod. Eng.) is with *great* or *big*, not with *large*; on the other hand, *small* is the customary antithesis of *great* or *large*, but not of *big*. One difference between the two synonyms is that *little* is capable of emotional implications, which *small* is not.

1. Of material objects, portions of space, etc.: Small in size, not large or big. Of persons: Short in stature.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gram.* i. (Z.) 2 Ic Ælfric wolde þas lytlan boc awendan to engliscum ȝereorde of ðam stæfcræfte. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 2517 Of þe lutle banes, þe floweð ut wið þe eoile, floweð oðer eoile ut. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 407/162 He may here in þe grounde ane luttle worm i-seo. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 14939 A littel hill Man calles mont oliuete. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 373 He schewede to hym a lytulle rownd dyche. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* I. xvi, The xj kynges ..withdrewe hem to a lytil woode and so ouer a lytyl ryuer. **1567** *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 178 War..I ane cat and sho ane lyttill mous. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 1 By my troth Nerrissa, my little body is wearie of this great world. *a* **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 4 Even in the very little Insects, there appears the excellent work of the Divine Wisdom. **1735** BOLINGBROKE *Study Hist.* (1777) 335 There is a prejudice in China in favour of little feet. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiii, You may bring him to the little back-gate. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxi, She was called tall and gawky by some..of her own sex, who prefer littler women.

b. Used to designate animal and vegetable species or varieties which are distinguished by their smallness from others belonging to the same genus or bearing the same name.

c **1450** *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 227 Þe lytel daysye. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 133 Moustayle or litle stone crop. **1776–96** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 327 Little Mouse-tail. **1831** A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* I. 110 The little owl is seven inches and a half long. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 295 Little Bulbous Rush. **1876** SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xii. (ed. 4) 247 The Little Auk has a wonderful power of resisting the fury of the waves.

c. Used to characterize the smaller or less important of two countries or places of the same name. † *Little Britain*, Brittany. Similarly in many Eng. village names, as *Little Gidding, Little Malvern*; in river-names; and in names of streets: cf. GREAT *a.* 6 e. Also in names of constellations, as *the Little Bear*: cf. GREAT *a.* 6 d.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv. 259 Descendynge toward the litille Armenye. *c* **1450** *King Ponthus & Fair Sidone* xxvi. *heading* (1897) 93 How Ponthus retorned to Litle Bretayn. *c* **1530** [see BRITAIN 2]. **1640** YORKE *Union Hon.* 73 Philebert de Chandew, a Baron in his own countrey of little Brittaine in France. **1677** F. SANDFORD *Genealog. Hist. Kings Eng.* 62 Conan of Little Britain.

d. With superl. meaning, in *little finger, toe.*

a **1000** *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 179 Þæt hire [*sc.* of the soul] þy læsse on ðæm lytlan ne bið anum fingre þe hire on eallum bið þæm lichoman. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 309/329 Ȝif he ne may with is luytel finguer ane man to sunne teche. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxix. (1495) 140 The fyfthe fyngre is the lytyll fyngre and highte Auricularis. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 36 Ech poynt schal be from oþir bi þe brede of a litil fyngir. **14..** *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 679/10 *Hic articulus*, a lytyle too. **1535** COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xii. 10 My litle fynger shall be thicker then my fathers loynes. **1563–83** FOXE *A. & M.* II. 804/1 Openly pronouncing that Luther had more learning in his litle finger, then all yᵉ doctours in England in their whole bodies. **1643** I. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xv. 61 His fore-finger..and little finger were..burnt. **1726** MONRO *Anat. Bones* (1741) 305 *Os metatarsi* of the little Toe is the shortest. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxviii, He used the little finger..of his right hand as a tobacco-stopper. **1872** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 152 The fifth [finger is] the 'little digit'.

e. Often emphasized by being coupled with some other adj. implying smallness. † Also reduplicated *little little*.

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 507 Scho had layd in his lape a litill tyne egg. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 189 When he..sawe there a litle litle herthe, & in the same a litle preatie small fyer, he saied [etc.]. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 153 And my large Kingdome, for a little Graue, A little little Graue, an obscure Graue. **1597** — *2 Hen. IV*, v. i. 29 Any pretty little tine Kickshawes. **1598** — *Merry W.* I. iv. 22 He hath but a little wee-face.

2. Used *spec.* of young children or animals. *Little one* (often pl.): child, offspring, young one.

c **893** K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. xvii. § 1 His ȝingran dohtor.. seo wæs lytel cild. *c* **1200** ORMIN 3217 Þiss lif to ledenn he bigann Whann he wass ȝet full litell. *Ibid.* 8053 Whil þatt I wass litell child Icc held o childess þæwess. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 73 Thy litel children hanging by the hals For thy Iason, that was in loue so fals. *c* **1420** *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxvii, He toke vppe the ladi, and the litulle knaue. **1468** J. PASTON, jun. in *P. Lett.* II. 314 And, modyr, I beseche yow that ye wolbe good mastras to my lytyll man, and to se that he go to scole. **1526** TINDALE *Matt.* xviii. 6 Whosoever offende one of these lytell wons, which beleve in me. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 47 Nan Page (my daughter) and my little sonne. **1611** COTGR., *Petit*,..the little one, or young one, of a beast. **1641** MARMION *Antiquary* I. i, Well said, little-one, I think thou art wiser than both of them. **1779** T. TWINING in *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 71 My sister and her little fellow-traveller. **1819** SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iii. 103 My wife! my little ones! Destitute, helpless. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 172 Through life he continues to regard the little Bentincks with paternal kindness. **1894** H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 377 Among the Carnivora the mothers have frequently to hide their little ones in case the father eats them. **1898** FLO. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 19 The little boy's small back.

¶ **b.** *Little language*: Swift's name for the infantine dialect which he used in conversation and correspondence with 'Stella'. (Often quoted in references to Swift's life.)

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 May (1901) 209 Do you know that every syllable I write I hold my lips just for all the world as if I were talking in our own little language to MD?

3. Used to convey an implication of endearment or depreciation, or of tender feeling on the part of the speaker. Also coupled with an epithet expressing such feelings, e. g. *pretty, sweet little.*

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 154 The wois that Ouid in Ibin Into his pretty lytill buik did wryte. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 204 And when she weepes, weepe euerie little flower. **1596** — *Merch. V.* v. i. 21 In such a night Did pretty Iessica (like a little shrow) Slander her Loue. **1597** — *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 225, I prethee Iack be quiet, the Rascall is gone: ah, you whorson little valiant Villaine, you. **1694** WOOD *Life* 23 June, I returned from London in the company of a little poore thing, Sir Lacy Osbaldeston. **1819** SHELLEY *Cyclops* 246 My dear sweet master, My darling little Cyclops. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 154 A rosebud set with little wilful thorns. **1849** DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxvi, She had the most delightful little voice, the gayest little laugh, the pleasantest and most fascinating little ways, that ever led a lost youth into hopeless slavery. **1883** R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. viii. 23 Sweet was her carriage, sweet the little folds Of her fair dress close drawn with meekest care. *Mod.* Bless your little heart!

4. Of collective unities: Having few members, inhabitants, etc.; small in number.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xii. 32 Ne ondræd þu þe la lytle heord. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 1 A litel toun Which þat ycleped is Bobbe up and down. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1845 A lytell vyllage called Exmynge. **1565** STAPLETON tr. *Bæda's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 152 A litle parte of these reliques were at that time in this monasterie. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 13 Our Court shall be a little Achademe. **1591** — *1 Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 46 A little Heard of Englands timorous Deere. **1611** BIBLE *Exod.* xii. 4 If the houshold be too little [COVERDALE few] for the lambe. **1696** *View Crt. St. Germain* 2 The number of the Consciencious Jacobites ..must be very little. **1754** COWPER *Ep. Rob. Lloyd* 18 A fierce banditti..Make cruel inroads in my brain, And daily threaten to drive thence My little garrison of sense. **1820** KEATS *Ode on Grecian Urn* iv, What little town by river or sea shore..Is emptied of this folk, this pious morn? **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 In the realm of mere letters, Voltaire is one of the little band of great monarchs. **1879** WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 157 In a little class of instances (eight) the root has a preposition prefixed.

5. Of immaterial things, considered in respect of their quantity, length in series, etc.

c **1275** *Passion Our Lord* 1 in *O. E. Misc.* 37 Iherep nv one lutele tale þat ich eu wille telle. *c* **1330** *Spec. Gy Warw.* 166 He..halt þerof ful litel prys. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xviii, The knyghte..put..a lytel dele of water in his mouthe. **1555** BRADFORTH in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 127 Thoughe yt be never so daungerous to me to sett this lyttell treatys abroad. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 54 Ile speake in a monstrous little voyce. **1599** — *Much Ado* v. i. 162, I said thou hadst a fine wit: true saies she, a fine little one. **1598** T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* 14 The Printer when I askt a little summe, Huckt with me for my booke. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. ᴘ 66 He was no longer at a loss for his little pocket expenses. **1843** DICKENS *Christmas Carol* iii. 99 Tiny Tim..had a plaintive little voice and sang it very well indeed. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 335 Proprietors, who..derived their subsistence from little freehold estates. **1872** EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 499 The indefinite article, which is descended from the

littlest of the numerals. 1875 E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 152 A little poem, 'The Flower'.

6. Of dimension, distance, or period of time: Short. † *So little while* (advb. phr.): for so short a time.

Beowulf 2097 (Gr.) He onweȝ losade, lytle hwile lifwynna breac. c 1205 LAY. 343 Nes Brutus i þon londe bute lutel ane wile. *Ibid.* 26939 Þer heo leien stille ane lutle stunde. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 14754 (Gött.) Ȝe felle þis kirc dune to þe grund, I sal it raise in littel stound. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 28 In lytil space here, I wryt þe lyf of sanctis sere. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1283 A lytyll tyne hys ey castyng hym besyde. c 1440 *Generydes* 148 After soper, withynne a litill space She brought hym to his bedde with torche light. ? c 1540 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. II. App. lxxii. 174 They may think things pas lightly here, that are so little while liked. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* II. xii, When that she a little way had past. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 157 Our little life Is rounded with a sleepe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 320 And now in little space The Confines met of Empyrean Heav'n And of this World. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* ccxxxvi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 449 Although..the House of Commons hath both days been long and very busy, the relation falls within a litle compasse. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 475 ¶ 2 She hopes to be married in a little time. 1859 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* iii. (1899) 70 You know how little while we have to stay.

b. Qualifying a sb. denoting definite measure of duration or distance, to emphasize its brevity. † Also, in 16-17th c., used for: Bare, scarcely complete.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cvii. 128 In the mornyng they wer within two lytell leages of Auberoche. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 343 The Abbey of Mauros, which was .ix. little myle from Rosebourgh. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 147 A little Month, or ere these shooes were old. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. vii. 312 This retirement of the Duke's being but ten little Leagues from Paris. 1697 tr. *Le Comte's Mem. & Rem. China* iv. (1737) 108 It is off of Nankin thirty leagues from the sea, a little half league broad. 1794 COWPER *Moralizer corrected* 17 Distant a little mile he spied A western bank's still sunny side. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. i. 98 Your brother died Some little hours before. 1848 BROUGHAM *Of Revolutions* Wks. 1857 VIII. 332 But a little month ago, and..the Germans would have held the like language of national self-complacency. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* v. 5 We, when sets in a little hour the brief light, Sleep one infinite age, a night for ever.

7. Of qualities, emotions, conditions, actions, or occurrences: Small in extent or degree.

c 1205 LAY. 26452 For æuere heo ȝelp makieð heore monscipe is luttel. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 195 Better is a litel losse þan a longe sorwe. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 333 No man shuld liȝe a lytel lesyng to saue þe worlde. c 1440 *Boctus & Sidrak* (Laud MS. 559 lf. 3), I shall teche yoow a lytill ieste: That befelle oonys in yᵉ Este. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 704 Þat litel sinful dede. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 182 (1604 Qo.) Where loue is great, the litlest doubts are feare, Where little feares grow great, great loue growes there. c 1620 in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 3 It is a sinn, and that not a lickle one. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I. i, Upon that I proceed,..though with very little hopes to reclaim him. 1885 J. K. FOWLER in *Daily News* 14 July 2/1 Fowl-growing and egg-selling are distinctly little businesses.

† **b.** Const. *of*: Having the quality or performing the action mentioned to a slight extent only.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 195 And siþ þes foulis ben litil of prys. c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 513, I am a sede foul ..and litil of cunnynge. 1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 405/2 Thei [wines] wex all noght or litell of value. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 34 in *Babees Bk.*, Loke þou be hynde and lytulle of worde. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. xiv, It behoveth not to the yong and lytyl of age to mocke..theyr older. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 185 He lukis as he wald luffit be, thocht he be litill of valour.

c. With agent-noun or sb. indicating occupation, etc.: That is such on a small scale.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 308/1 Lytylle lyare, *mendaculus.* 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 55 A much larger capital than any little farmer can possess. 1834 YOUATT *Cattle* vi. 192 The dairyman and the little farmer clung to the old breed.

d. Now often idiomatically in somewhat playful use, indicating some feeling of amusement on the part of the speaker.

1885 ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 72 How long do you mean to carry on this little game? 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* ix, How well she managed that little business of the luncheon. *Mod.* I understand his little ways.

8. a. Of things: Not of great importance or interest; trifling, trivial.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 656 (Laud MS.) Hit is litel þeos ȝife. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Hwi wolde god swa litles þinges him forwerne. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 17 Ouer litel þing ðu ware trewe; ouer michel þing ic ðe scal setten. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3302 Leue freind..þine asking Es noght bot a litell thing. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 213 How long a time lyes in one little word. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 134 All little Ielousies which now seeme great..Would then be nothing. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 524 Every little discontent appears to him to portend a revolution. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. v, Constant attention in the littlest things.

b. Of persons: Not distinguished, inferior in rank or condition. Now *rare*.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 689 He ðe is ai in heuene mikel, wurð her man, and tus was litel. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. viii. 75 If þou coudist at all tymes abide meke & litel in þiself. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 11, I am..litil seruaunt unto the quene of the countre. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xv. 17 When thou wast litle in thine owne sight. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 69 Honour'd and esteem'd..both by Gentle and Simple, by Little and Great Folks. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 152 ¶ 5 To learn how to become little without being mean. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* I. viii. (1823) 428 There is no Tax so heavy on a little man, as an acquaintance with a great one. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* ii, There was in it..no cringing to great, and no patronising condescension to little people.

9. Paltry, mean, contemptible; little-minded.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218/2 Litille,..*declinus ad ingenium pertinet. Ibid.*, Litille,..*paulus mediocritatis est, paululus, pupus, pusulanimis.* c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1885) II. 43 One of their own members who encouraged all those little men in their wicked persecution of him. *Ibid.* II. 74 Almost all the parliament-garrisons were infested and disturbed with like factious little people. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* xiv. Notes (1697) 367 He dy'd a very little Death..being Martyr'd by the fall of a Tile from a House. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. ii. 804, I hear thee and disdain thy little Malice. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 2 [It] renders the Nose-puller odious, and makes the Person pulled by the Nose look little and contemptible. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 246 Haughtiness is always little. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xi. I. 308 The little passions which so frequently perplex a female reign. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. viii, The littlest feeling of all is a delight in contemplating the littleness of other people. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xix. 484 They do this with the little cunning of little minds.

II. Opposed to *much*.

10. Not much; only a slight amount or degree of; barely any. (Often preceded by *but*. Also in phr. *little or no* ...).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 31 He..þus cwæð la lytles ȝeleafan hwi twynedest þu? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 530 Þow may þam find with litul suink. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2125 Tristrem, for soþe to say, Y wold þe litel gode. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I. 139 To litel latyn þow lernedest, lede, in þi ȝouthe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's Prol.* 28 Ther is but litil Latin in my mawe. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. iii. 16 Holi Writt ȝeueth litil or noon liȝt therto at al. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 45 To much meat cloyes, to litle faintes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 11 Then know that I haue little wealth to loose. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 703 Strong Desires th' impatient Youth invade; By little Caution and much Love betray'd. 1821 SHELLEY in Lady Shelley *Mem.* (1859) 54 There is little probability of an injunction being granted. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam* Ess. (1872) 71 He had little money, little patronage, no military establishment. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 213 William..was able to attack the town from the point where it gained little advantage from its site.

b. Forming with its sb. a kind of privative combination, with the sense 'absence or scarcity of' (what the sb. denotes). Now *rare*.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxxviii. 40 Gemune, mære God, hwæt si min lytle sped [L. *quæ mea substantia*]. c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 905 The lytell corage, *la pusillanimité.* 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 220 They thinke my little stomacke to the warre..restraines you thus. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 535 Surena was constrain'd by his little Victuals. 1752 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 29 Our little curiosity, perhaps, cleared us of that imputation [of being spies]. 1802 WORDSW. *Sailor's Mother* 35 God help me for my little wit!

11. *A little*: a small quantity of; some, though not much. Identical in sense with *a little of* (see B. 4) from which it prob. originated by ellipsis.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 604/20 *Posse*, a lytyl hauynge, or a lytyl myght. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 16 Caste þer-to a littel Safroun & Salt. c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 134 Take harde spaynessh sepe and a litul stale ale. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 128 The iuyce of quynces with a lyttell cloues and sugre. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 166 b, Whose mother susteyned not a litle slaunder and obloquye of the common people. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 176 As a little snow, tumbled about, Anon becomes a Mountaine. 1598 BACON *Ess., Atheisme* (Arb.) 125 A little naturall philosophie..doth dispose the opinion to Atheisme. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 215 A little learning is a dang'rous thing. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 6 By a little patience, prudence, and justice, such a toleration might have been obtained. 1901 H. BLACK *Culture & Restraint* iii. 88 It takes a great deal of life to make a little art.

† **b.** *Rarely* used without *a* in this sense. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 43 A Body, yet distemper'd, Which to his former strength may be restor'd, With good aduice, and little Medicine. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 174 O do not sweare, Hold little faith, though thou hast too much feare.

† **12.** With pl. and collect. sing.: = FEW. *Obs.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2468 Þemperour..Wille huntte to morwe..Wiþ litel folk & nouȝt wiþ miche. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* V. iv. (1494) R j, Cleomenes..with lityll peple made his fone to flee. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 541 Desiring to know what accident brought him thither, especially armed, where little Armes was required. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* 28 Our late Civil warre which lasted so long in our land; yet left so little signs behind it.

III. 13. Special collocations: † **Little Easter Sunday**, ? Low Sunday. **Little Englander**, one who advocates a 'little England', that is, desires to restrict the dimensions and responsibilities of the Empire. So **Little Englandism**, the policy or views of Little Englanders. **Little fever** ? *U.S.*, typhoid (*Cent. Dict.*). **Little giant**, 'a jointed iron nozzle used in hydraulic mining' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*); cf. GIANT *sb.* 4. **Little habit** = *lesser habit* (s. v. HABIT *sb.* 2 b). **Little hours**, the 'hours' of prime, terce, sext, and none (= F. *les petites heures*). **Little house**, a privy (now *dial.*). † **Little Jack**, an irreverent name for the little box (sometimes in the form of a human figure) in which the reserved sacrament was enclosed within the Easter sepulchre during part of Holy Week. † **Little king** [tr. L. *regulus*, cf. F. *roitelet*], the wren. **Little people**, fairies; cf. LITTLE MAN 4. † **Little pox**, small-pox. † **Little son** [= F. *petit-fils*], a grandson. See also *Little* BETHEL, CASSINO, CUSTOM (*sb.* 4), ENTRANCE (1 c), MASS, SEAL, SHILLING, etc.; also the main words below.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 137 b, Vpon *little Easter Sunday the Freeholders..did there assemble. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 2/2 Do not let us fall into the error so often made by *Little Englanders and suppose that [etc.]. 1899 *Times* 20 Jan. 9/2 Mr. Morley's proud pronouncement of the faith of '*Little Englandism'. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 352 In Deer Lodge County..'*little giants'..have been introduced. 1720 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* 64 It was observed that all the while it [Treaty at Utrecht] was making, Her Ministry went frequently to the *Little House. 1769 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 249, I particularly desire wherever you have preaching..that there may be a little-house. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 228 A privy is called a little house. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 46 Item a sepulker wth *litle Jack..litle Jack was broken in peces this yeare by the said churchwardens. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 35 Rebelle as a *litille kyng, obeyshaunt as a pekok. 1726-31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 27 As they confidently assert that the first inhabitants of their Island were fairies, so do they maintain that these *little people have still their residence among them. 1619 *Notes B. Jonson's Convers. w. Drummond* (Shaks. Soc. 1842) 23 Sir P. Sidneye's Mother, Leicester's sister, after she had the *litle pox, never shew herself in Court therafter bot masked. 1570 MARY Q. OF SCOTS *Let. to C'tess Lennox* 10 July in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary* (1824) 228 The transporting ȝoure *littil son and my onelie child in this country...I have born him,..and of ȝow he is descendit.

IV. 14. *Comb.* (chiefly parasynthetic), as *little-footed, -haired, -headed, -minded* (whence *little-mindedness*), *-statured*; **little-endian** *a.* and *sb.*, the designation of the orthodox party in the controversy in the state of Lilliput on the question at which end an egg should be opened (Swift *Gulliver* iv); hence used *allusively*; † **little-sight** *a.*, short-sighted; **little-thrift**, an unthrifty person.

1832 *Little-endian [see BIG *a.* B. 2]. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 11 1 A..controversy..between the Big-endians and the Little-endians of female attire. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 118 She fulmined out her scorn of laws Salique And *little-footed China. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 574/18 *Comatulus*, *lytyl heryd. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. i. 122 Two sorry *little-headed Nephews. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 25 Oct. (O. H. S.) II. 66 This is *little minded. 1813 *Examiner* 24 May 332/2 The little-minded vanity of a nation. 1824 in *Spir. Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 342 The *little-mindedness which shrinks from professional satire. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. vi. (1495) 112 An eye is *lytyll syght whiche seeth not well aferre. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3774/4 Went away from his Mother.., James Bristow, aged about 17 years, *little Statured. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iv, They cannot be such idle *little-thrifts as you make them out.

B. *absol.* and *sb.*

I. The adj. used *absol.*

1. Chiefly with *the*: Those that are little; little persons.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxiv. 6 Drihten ȝehealdeð dome þa lytlan. c 1200 ORMIN 8002 Forrþi let he cwellenn þa þe miccle & ec þe little. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6551 Þai fled a-wai, ..Littel and mikel, less and mare. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12058 Þe lordis to þo litill þe lyuys han grauntid. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xiii, The lytyle ryght ofte may lette and trouble the grete. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* xiii. 13 They came all to mete her, litle & greate. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xvi. (1708) 21 The Great and the Little have Need one of Another.

2. *The little*: that which is little; the little qualities, characters, aspects, etc.

1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 87 Comparing still The great and little of thy lot. 1806 PRISC. WAKEFIELD *Domestic Recreation* vi. 80 The invention of man has not yet contrived glasses that comprehend either the vast or the little of nature. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 5123 Little and Bad exist, are natural.

3. Not much; only a small amount or quantity: often preceded by *but*; admitting of being qualified by advs. of degree, as *very, rather*. *Little or nothing*: hardly anything. † *Little is me of*: I care little for. † *To say little*: to make no reply, to be silent. † *Within little*: within a short distance *of*. *To make* or † *let little of, set little by*, etc.: see the verbs.

c 1200 ORMIN 6480 Her iss litell oþerr nohht I þiss land off þatt sallfe. c 1205 LAY. 3465 Þe mon þe litul ah. a 1225 *Juliana* 26 Lutel is me of ower lufe. c 1275 *Moral Ode* 12 in *O. E. Misc.* 58 Al to muchel ich habbe i-spend to lutel i-leyd an horde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26997 Litel he sette be his life. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 525/51 Ȝif þou haue luytel, luitel ȝiue and do. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1459 Now haf we or litel, now pas we mesur. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. iv. 344 Thenne she smote doun her heed and sayd lytel. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 226 He dyd ete & drynke but lytell. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 67 Though ye spent but lickell. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 9 Landed for a purpose at the pyle of Fowdrey within lytle of Lancastre. *Ibid., Hen. VIII*, 139 These wordes sore astonied sir Richard Weston, but he said litle. c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* IV. v. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897), Lyttle sayd, sone amended. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* vii. 47 To whom litle is forgiuen, the same loueth litle. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. an. 13. 124 It missed little but hee had been proscribed when he was dead. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. viii. (1840) 194 (Like me) he came from little at first. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii. Ballad viii, Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long. 1794 BURNS *Song* (first line), Contented wi' little, and cantie wi' mair. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xxiv, Little he

eats and long will wake. **1862** BORROW *Wild Wales* II. xxvi. 295 He was a tall lanikin figure.., and upon the whole appeared to be good for very little. **1869** RUSKIN *Q. of Air* vii, The myth of a simple and ignorant race must necessarily mean little, because a simple and ignorant race have little to mean. **1881** *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLIX. 31 We know little or nothing about the truth.

b. Const. *of.*

Now *rare* exc. when the context does not permit the use of *little* adj., e. g. when the sb. is defined by a demonstrative adj. The use with an adj. used *absol.* (as in quots. 1824, 1833) is a Gallicism, and not in common use.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 921 That lord hath litel of discrecion, That in swich cas kan no diuision. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv. 259 In that Kyngdom of Medee there ben many grete Hilles, and litille of pleyn Erthe. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* D iij, Off spare hawkes ther is chooce and lytill of charge of thaym. **1824** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 221/1 There was little of sound and salutary which they did not derive from Democritus or from Pythagoras. **1833** MOORE *Mem.* VI. 337 [Stones like] those at Stonehenge..have but little of new or marvellous for him who has seen the rocks beyond the Atlantic. *Mod.* Of political sagacity he had very little. He showed little of the amiability which was ascribed to him.

†**c.** In the genitive depending on an indefinite pron., as *what, somewhat. Littles what,* also *what littles*: little or nothing, a trifling quantity; in first quot., trifles. *Obs.*

a **1100** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070 (Laud. MS.) Bec & mæsse hakeles & cantelcapas & reafes & swilce litles hwat. *c* **1200** ORMIN 4681 For þatt tu muȝhe winnenn her Wiþþ sinne sunnmwhatt littless. *Ibid.* 6952 Forrþi þatt teȝȝ..ȝet unnderrstodenn littlesswhatt Off all þe rihhte trowwþe. *c* **1305** *St. Edmund* 396 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 81 Hit was what lutles þat he et.

d. Qualified by a demonstrative or possessive: (The) little amount or quantity; (so) small a quantity, a (very) small amount, etc.

c **893** K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 17 Þæt lytle þæt he erede he erede mid horsan. *a* **1240** *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 265 Þis lutle ich habbe iseid of þat ich iseh in heouene. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xlii. 325 This little may suffice touching the Bezaars stone. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 71 My little fills my little-wanting minde. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* II. 1000 If all I can will serve, That little which is left so to defend. **1738** JOHNSON *London* 40 Ev'ry moment leaves my little less. **1789** BURNS *Upon seeing a wounded hare,* Go, live, poor wanderer of the wood and field, The bitter little that of life remains. **1842** TENNYSON *Dora* 50 Dora stored what little she could save. **1847** GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxix. 73 The little of his poems which remains. **1887** *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 July 13/1 Lord S. spoke of the little..done for our coast defences during the last 20 years.

II. *sb.* (With *a* or in *plural.*)

4. A small quantity, piece, portion; a small thing; a trifle.

c **1220** *Bestiary* 110 Naked falleð in ðe funt-fat, and cumeð ut al newe, buten a litel. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 347 Cristis apostlis .. were not bisie about dymes, but hielden hem paied on a litil, þat the puple ȝaf hem redily. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1449 Lo, how fortune .. of a litill hath likyng a low for to kyndull. **1614** DAY *Festivals* ix. (1615) 267 Contemne not these littles, be they in truth never so little. **1631** FOSBROKE *Solomons Charitie* (1633) 7 Many littles, given unto many,..is better then much conferred upon one. **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccccclxviii. 443 A Man may be Happy with a Little, and Miserable in Abundance. **1846** D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxiii. (1851) 236 When a man's being shaved, what a little will make him laugh. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xiv, A debt to pay off by littles.

Prov. **1622** MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 50 Many a little, makes a mickle.

b. Const. *of.* (In early use with *genitive.*)

For the restriction in mod. use see 3 b.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 336 Nim..hwerhwette niþewearde an lytel. *c* **1200** ORMIN 4086 Þeȝȝ ummbeshærenn þeȝȝreshapp .. A litell off þe fell aweȝȝ. *c* **1205** LAY. 30107 Wið an luttel ȝeren þa uade[re]s dede weoren. *c* **1450** *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 68 Do a lytul þer of in þe sore eye. **1460–70** *Bk. Quintessence* 21 Putte þerinne a litil of rubarbe or of summe oþer laxatiue. **1535** COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xiv. 29 Se how lighte myne eyes are become, because I haue taisted a litle of this hony. **1616** T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* III. (1641) 92 He drank a little of the wine. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 4 Architecture was perverted to meer house-building, where it retained not a litle of Vanbrugh. **1798** WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 418 Not a bit of a Ballad..nor a little of a Tale to enliven the evening. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xv, Let me recommend you a little of this pike! **1887** *Jrnl. Educ.* Dec. 509 The 'little of everything' theory [of education].

c. Used advb.: To a little or slight extent; in a small degree; somewhat, rather. *Not a little,* a good deal, extremely.

† *A little of the biggest* (quot. 1654): rather large.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* ii. 7 Thou hast maad him litil, a litil lesse fro aungelis. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 139 In þe ij day he openede a litil hise yȝen. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. ix. (1859) 7, I was comforted nought a litel. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XVII. xvii, Thenne was not he a lytel sory for launcelot. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VI,* 104 b, Here must I a litle digresse. **1606** G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Ivstine* G g j, Although himselfe was of smal knowledge, and a little eloquent. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* ii. 12 When his wrath is kindled but a little. **1644** VICARS *God in Mount* 147 All the enemies Horse began to shogge a little. **1654** DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* (1888) 240 The ring, too, is very well, only a little of the biggest. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 159, I was a little afraid. **1847** MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xviii, We are not a little hungry, I can tell you. **1887** *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1494 The Magazines are a little dull this month.

5. A short time or distance. Chiefly in *after a little, for a little, in a little.*

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* John xvi. 16 Nu ymbe alytel [*Hatton* an lytel] ȝe me ne ȝeseoð, & eft embe lytel ȝe me ȝeseoþ. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 266 For a little Follow, and doe me seruice. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Pet.* ii. 18 They allure .. those that were cleane [*marg.* Or, for a little, or a while] escaped from them who liue in errour. *a* **1814** *Hector* III. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 345 And death we all must in a little share. **1827** CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 293 In a little, he and Froda left the inn. **1881** W. H. MALLOCK *Rom. 19th Cent.* II. 290 Be here then and we will go for a little into the garden.

b. Used *advb.* = For or at a short time or distance.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Ȝe iherden a lutel er on þisse redunge þet ðe halie gast com ofer þa apostlas. *c* **1200** ORMIN 3467 Forr aȝȝ itt flæt upp i þe lifft Biforenn hemm a litel. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 14327 Forgeten has þou son þi lare Þat i þe said a littel are. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 8421 Lengye here at a litill, lystyn my wordes. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 101 It rynnez into þe see a lytill fra þe citee. *c* **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 800 He lukit ane lytill him fra. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 227 Let me slepe a lytell lenger. **1643** TRAPP *Comm., Gen.* xxii. 9 Mount Moriah..was a little from Salem, as mount Calvary also, was a little from Jerusalem. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1 A little onward lend thy guiding hand To these dark steps, a little further on. **1702** ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i, Yet, yet, a little and destructive Slaughter Shall rage around. **1794** COWPER *Moralizer corrected* 21 In hope to bask a little yet. **1825** WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. i. 107 The tree which thou passedst but a little ago. **1842** TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 1 Comrades, leave me here a little, while as yet 'tis early morn.

†**6.** *But a little* = 'but little' (see 3). *Obs.*

With quot. 1377 cf. 1470–85 and 1548 in 3.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 185 Sothenesse seiȝ hym wel and seide but a litel. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 87 An aunswere which pleased Ferardo but a lyttle. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 61 Thou'dst thank me but a little. **1628** T. SPENCER *Logick* 146, I haue a little to say touching this fourth seate; for, I haue done enough in the last, to satisfie this.

III. Phrases, chiefly formed with prepositions.

7. Forming expressions, chiefly with repetition of *little,* having the sense: By small degrees; a little at a time; gradually.

a. *By little and little*; also †*by little and by little,* †*by a little and* (*a*) *little.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 358 Crist wole teche his disciplis bi litil and litil alle þes. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) V. i. (1859) 68 Alwey it decrecyd by a litel and a litel. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 243 Hit sholde not be sodaynly chaungid that wyche is customnet, but slowly by lytill and by litill. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VI,* 112 b, And so by a litle and litle, the Englishmen recovered again many tounes. **1577** HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. *Hist. Eng.* 112/2 By what wyles and craft he might by little and little settle here, and obteine a kingdome in the Ile. **1611** BIBLE *Wisd.* xviii. 30. **1625** BACON *Ess., Atheism* (Arb.) 337 Custome of Profane Scoffing in Holy Matters; which doth, by little and little, deface the Reuerence of Religion. **1682** DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref. 2 Their Descendants lost by little and little the Primitive and Purer Rites. *a* **1774** GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 321 Both fleets arrived by little and little. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 105 Add, by little and little, as much pearl-ash..as it will take up. **1886** RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 24 All this we knew by little and little.

†**b.** *A little and* (*a*) *little. Obs.*

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 950, I wol a litel and litel laskit in hast. **1482** *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 23 Hys spyrite beganne a lytyll and a lytill to come ageyne. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VI,* 170 This great tumult and sodain fury, was..a litle and litle appeased and finally quenched. **1655** STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 75 The companie of faithfull began a litle and litle to encrease againe. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ix. (1840) 157 My ink .. I eked out with water a little and a little, till it was so pale. **1751** R. PALTOCK *Peter Wilkins* (1884) I. 50 Stowing them all close together to keep in the moisture, which served us to suck at for two days after, a little and a little at a time.

†**c.** *Little and little. Obs.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 302 Litel and litel þei may gete al þe rewme into here owene hondis. **1450–80** tr. *Secreta Secret.* 33 He may not leve it attones, but litille and litille. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxv. 138 And soo lytell and lytell, the dethe of Jaques Dartuell was forgoten. **1546** J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 67 Littell and littell the cat eateth the flickell. **1588** PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 294 They shoulde haue a special care vnto their healthes, in trauelling not too fast but little and little.

d. *Little by little.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218/2 Litylle be litille, *diuisim, paulatim.* **1586** D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* II. (1672) Q 2 Weak and dead for hunger, I went little by little up the street. *a* **1643** LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 16 How many things little by little may have been received under old names, which would not have been so at once under new ones. **1865** *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 643 Little by little, the face of the country began to change. **1892** WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 272 Little by little, the revelation of Christ's Nature was made through the events of His intercourse with men.

†**e.** *By* (*a*) *little. Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 171 Our affairs began by a little, and as it were by stealth, to grow unto some quiet state. **1579** E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded. § 4 Young birdes .. by little first proue theyr tender wyngs. **1647** W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 178 That melancholy waxing away by little. **1763** *Ann. Reg., Char.* etc. 106 Sift ..more of the same sand by little upon it. *a* **1814** *Love, Honor & Interest* I. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 263 Soon by little he began to droop.

†**8.** *Into* (*right*) *little*: very nearly. *Obs.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 856 (884) For which we han so sorwed he and I That in-to litel boþe it hadde vs slawe. *c* **1540** LADY BRYAN in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxi. 173 It wil be (in to right little) as great Profit to the Kings Grace this way, as the t'other way.

†**9.** *In a little*: in a few words, briefly. *Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* II. i. 11 But pray how past it? Ile tell you in a little.

10. *In little*: on a small scale; formerly esp. with reference to *Painting* = in miniature.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 90 On his visage was in little drawne What largenesse thinkes in parradise was sawne. **1602** — *Ham.* II. ii. 384 [They] giue twenty, forty, an hundred Ducates a peece, for his picture in Little. **1635** A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* 7, I shall endeavour to limme her soule in little (since in great neither my time, nor ability will let me). **1655** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 119/1 The Temple was an imitation in little of that at Ephesus. **1724** A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* Pref. 61 This autority was at first exercised in little by those, who [etc.]. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 171 Sir Kenelm Digby..compares Vandyck and Hoskins, and says the latter pleased the most, by painting in little. **1842** TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 13 A miniature of loveliness, all grace Summ'd up and closed in little. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 137 By Boulevard friendships tempted to come taste How Paris lived again in little there.

C. *adv.*

1. To only a small extent; in only a slight quantity or degree; but slightly; not much, not very.

The use of the word to qualify adjs. (= 'not very') seems to be a Latinism or Gallicism, and has never been common.

c **1000** *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii. 87 Hio me lytle læs [L. *paulominus*] laþe woldan, ðisses eorð-weȝes ende ȝeseʒfan. *c* **1200** ORMIN 3751 Þatt te birrþ..lætenn swiþe unnornelíȝ & litell off þe sellfenn. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 179 Þei loven to litil þe sheep. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 13912 He drof at hym with þe dart, derit hym but litle. *a* **1450** MYRC 21 Luytel ys worthy þy prechynge Ȝef thow be of euyle lyuynge. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xvii, Who that preyseth hym self lytyll he is ful wyse. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VII,* 17 Remembryng the olde proverbe, love me litle and love me longe. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 82 They..intermeddle little in the ordinary government of the state. **1710** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 192 ¶ 2 They liked us as little as they did one another. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, He..found that such friends as benefits had gathered round him were little estimable. **1812** SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 4 The most refined doctrines of this enlightened people were little more than a collection of vague speculations. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 161 A zeal little tempered by humanity or by common sense. **1876** GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 126 But this is little material.

b. When, contrary to the usual order, *little* is placed before the vb. which it qualifies, it becomes an emphatic negative, as in *he little knows* = 'he is very far from knowing'. This use is confined to the vbs. *know, think, care,* and synonyms of these.

c **1200** *Moral Ode* 137 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 224 Litel wot he hwat is pine. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 1834 Littel roght þam of his manance. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Edw. IV,* 227 b, They would littel thynk, that he would so untrewly handle me. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IV. 86 They little know How dearly I abide that boast so vaine. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 164 He little imagined of how much consequence it might be. **1819** SHELLEY *Cenci* V. iii, Little cares for a smile or a tear The clay-cold corpse upon the bier!

†**2.** A little time (before); for a little time. *Obs.*

c **1200** ORMIN 463 Alls I seȝȝde nu littlær. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1918 For me lauerd, Iesu Crist, mi deorewurðe leofmon, lutel ear me haueð ileaðet. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 14188 Ne was þou noght bot littel gan Almast þar wit þe iuus slan? *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. *Petrus* 549 Þe vilne. Þat lytil befor tholit he Of thame namyt of galele. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. x. 523 The Mexicaines by this meanes, remained much eased and content, but it lasted little.

3. *Comb.,* as *little able, -heard-of, -known, -loved, -travelled, -used* adjs.; little-bless *v., nonce-wd.,* = Heb. *bērēk* 'bless' euphemistically for 'curse').

1825 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers.,* etc. II. xlv. 225 May God bless you, and your *little-able but most sincere friend. **1610** BROUGHTON *Job* i. 5 It may be my children have sinned, and *little-blessed God in their hart. **1787** BENTHAM *Def. Usury* i. 3 The .. *little-heard-of offence of Maintenance. **1884** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 162 That singular and *little-known people the Mosquito Indians. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 102 Being ridde of this louing, but *little-loued company. **1889** HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 211 A *little-travelled land, this. **1900** *Everybody's Mag.* III. 585/1 They went to the *little-used front door.

†**Little,** *v. Obs.* Also 3 lutli, -i(e)n, littlin, 3–4 litelen, 4 littel, -yl, lutle, luttul, 5 lytil, -el, letil, lityll. [OE. *lýtlian,* f. *lýtel* LITTLE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make little, diminish; to reduce in size, amount, or importance. Also with *away.*

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxix. § 1 Þonne lytlað ðæt his anweald, & ecð his ermða. *c* **1200** *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 49 He litlede him seluen to-foren mannes eiȝen. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 539 Oft ich singe for heom þe more For lutli sum of heore sore. *a* **1300** *E. E. Psalter* viii. 6 Þou liteled him a litel wight Lesse fra þine aungeles bright. *a* **1325** *Prose Psalter* xvii[i]. 46 Y shal littelel [*sic*] hem as poudre. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 423 Departing litliþ strengþe. *c* **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 85 Be it put vpon a softe fyr, to þe þrydde party be lytild away. *a* **1483** *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 38 Nother Marshalls, nother usshers of hall .. owe not to little or withdrawe any hole stuffe of fleshe or fyshe. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 75 Oh pray God to little the, to pare off thy superfluities.

b. To belittle, extenuate (a sin).

a **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 61 She [Eue] wende to haue lytelyd her synne. **1611** W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 164 Paul stiles himselfe the chiefe of sinners, imputes the crucifying of Christ to the ignorance of the Iewes; so littleing a sinne more grieuous. **1627** — *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 291 Its natural to most, to litle their sins.

2. *intr.* To become little, be diminished; to dwindle, wane.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iii. 30 Hine ȝedæfnað þætte

auexe mec uutudlice þæt ic lytleȝe [*Ags. Gosp.* wanize, L. *minui*]. **a 1225** *St. Marher.* 5 Ne his makelese lufsum lec ne mei neauer littlin ne aliggen. **a 1240** *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 265 Of þulli blisse, þat hit ne me neauer mare lutlin ne wursin. **c 1325** *Old Age* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 211, I werne, I lutle, ther-for I murne. **a 1375** *Joseph Arim.* 145 His Godhede luttulde not þeiȝ he lowe lihte. **c 1491** *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 20 They lityll and deye by longe contynuaunce of ghostli siknesse.

Hence † **Li·ttling** *vbl. sb.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 102 If he conseille þe to lytelynge of þi þinges þat þou hauys in tresour.

Little-ease. Now *Hist.* or *arch.* A place in which there is little ease for him who occupies it; a narrow place of confinement; *spec.* the name of a dungeon in the Tower of London, and of an ancient place of punishment for unruly apprentices at the Guildhall, London. Also, the pillory or stocks.

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 1171 Lodge hym in Lytell Ease Fede hym with beanes and pease! **1548** ELYOT *Dict.* s.v. *Arca*, A streicte place in a prisone, called littell ease. **1550** LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1562) 115 Was he not worthy to be cast in bocardo or lytle ease? **1608** MIDDLETON *Family of Love* III. i. D i b, How dost thou brooke thy little ease, thy Trunk? [To a person who has been carried in a trunk.] **a 1623** W. PEMBLE *Wks.* (1635) 548 As a prisoner of the Jayle, or one that is in little ease. **1663** DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. ii, I sweat to think of that garret ..why 'tis a kind of little ease, to cramp thy rebellious prentices in. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 312/1 There is another like place of punishment in our House of Correction in Chester..it is called the Little Ease, a place cut into a Rock, with a Grate Door before it. **1738** *Curiosity, or Gentl. & Lady's Libr.* (1739) 54 Here ev'ry Creditor has Right to teize, And make his Home a real Little-Ease [*Note.* A Place of Punishment in Guildhall, London, for unruly 'Prentices]. **1752** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 736 A loathsome filthy hole or dungeon in the Tower, called Little Ease. **1840** H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* xiii, The walls of the cell, which was called the Little Ease, were so low, and so contrived, that the wretched inmate could neither stand, walk, sit, nor lie at full length within them. **1899** F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 10 The pantry: a sort of little-ease in a corner of the cuddy.

transf. **1638** FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* II. 58 In the Romish Purgatory all soules are in little-ease. **1681** *Whole Duty Nations* 6 To grant nothing to this consideration, is rather to crowd men into a Little-ease in Religion, than to unite them.

Little-go. [f. LITTLE *a.* + GO *sb.* Cf. GREAT-GO.]

1. A private and illegal lottery. Now *Hist.*

See also quot. 1867; but no authority for the statement has been discovered.

[? **c 1710**: cf. quot. 1867.] **1795** *Sporting Mag.* VI. 274 A private lottery, or little go, was drawing at a house in Islington. **1796** COLQUHOUN *Police Metropolis* 149 The Keepers of unlicensed Insurance Offices..have recently invented and set up private Lotteries, or Wheels, called by the nick-name of Little Go's. **1798** EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) I. 315 Unlicensed lottery-wheels are called little-goes. **1802** *Act* 42 *Geo. III*, c. 119 § 1 All such Games or Lotteries, called Little Goes, shall..be deemed..common and publick Nuisances, and against Law. **1806** *Ann. Reg.* 388 An unlawful game of chance,..formerly known by the name of the Little Go, but now distinguished, to avoid the penalty, by the name of Ivory. **1830** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 195 It is a political little-go, in which everybody knows the concern to be ruinous in the main. **1867** C. WALFORD *Insur. Guide* (ed. 2) 25 About this date [1710]..commenced a system of speculative assurances known as 'the little goes'. A number of persons combined, and each subscribed 5*s.* fortnightly, inclusive of policy stamps and entrance money, on condition of £200 being paid to his heirs and executors. In another of these schemes 5*s.* a quarter entitled the subscriber's representatives to receive £120 on his demise. **1887** PROCTOR *Chance & Luck* 133 At illegal [lottery] offices, commonly known as 'little goes', any sum, however small, could be risked.

2. *Univ. colloq.* The popular name (still current at Cambridge) for the first examination for the degree of B.A. (At Cambridge the official name is 'The Previous Examination'; at Oxford 'Responsions' is the official name of the examination formerly known popularly as 'Little-go', and now as 'Smalls'.)

1820 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. I. 32 At present the Examination [at Oxford] is divided into a Little-go and a Great-go; colloquial appellations of the facetious great children sucking at the bosom of Alma Mater. **1824** *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 461 *note*, The little-go is a new classical examination lately instituted at Cambridge. **1838** F. W. ROBERTSON *Lett.* 23 May (1882) I. 37 [dated 'Brazenose, Oxford'], I have to take..my 'little go' this term. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* iii, He's coaching me and some other men for the little go. **1860** M. BURROWS *Pass & Class* i. (1866) 11 Responsions, commonly called 'Little go' or, still more familiarly, 'Smalls'. **1876** DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 47 In my second year I had to work for a month or two to pass the Little Go, which I did easily.

attrib. **1882** L. CAMPBELL *Life Clerk Maxwell* vi. 152 Some time before the little-go examination. **1889** *Boy's Own Paper* 3 Aug. 693/3 First came the three answers given to the 'Little Go' question.

Little-good.

1. *Sc.* The devil.

1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xlix. 384 All this running here and riding there as if the littlegude was at his heels. **1822** — *Entail* II. 284 The mim maidens now-a-days hae delivered themselves up to the Little-gude in the shape and glamour o' novelles and Thomson's Seasons.

2. *dial.* The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia.* Also the sour dock, *Rumex acetosa.*

1808–80 in JAMIESON. **1831** W. PATRICK *Plants Lanark.* 210 Sun Spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia.*..Called Devil's Kirnstaff and Little-good. **1876** *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* 39 *Rumex acetosa* gets [the name of] 'little guid'.

† **Littlehead.** *Obs.* [See -HEAD.] Littleness.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* liv. [lv.] 8, I a-bade him þat sauf me made Fra littelhed of gast. **c 1440** *Jacob's Well* 106 Arwenesse, þat may be clepyd lytelhed of trust of good dede. **c 1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i. 1 The lytylhed of my persone.

† **Littlelaik.** *Obs.* [a. ON. *lítil-leik-r*: see LITTLE *a.* and -LAIK.] Littleness.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1709 As he lenes & lokis on his fourme, His litillaike [*Dublin MS.* litilayke] & his licknes he laythly dispiced. *Ibid.* 2706 How þi lawnes & þi litillaike [*Dublin MS.* lityllake] þou lickyns to my hiȝt.

Little man.

1. The little finger. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 308/310 Þe deuel..wolde fain henten heom bi þe polle with 'luttle man', is leste finguer. **c 1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 753/3 *Hic auricularis*, the lythylman. **1888** in *Sheffield Gloss.*

2. A small landowner or capitalist.

1811 in W. Marshall *Review Repts. Board Agric., East.* 88 A little man may as well have nothing allotted to him as have it so far off. **1820** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Two Races of Men*, I grudge the saving of a few idle ducats, and think I am fallen into the society of lenders, and little men. **1891** S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 29 They have a very strong objection to a 'little man' getting three acres, or less, with or without a cow.

3. a. *Sc.* (See quot. 1835.) **b.** (See quot. *c* 1880).

1835 CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1841) 153 Amongst the servants in the employment of our Scottish farmers. There is the 'muckle man' and the 'little man'. **c 1880** *Sketchy Mem. Eton* 16 (Barrère) He called the footman (or little man, as was the generic term for this class of domestic at my tutor's).

4. *pl.* Fairies, 'little folk'.

1850 ALLINGHAM *Poems* 87 Up the airy mountain Down the rushy glen, We daren't go a hunting For fear of little men.

Little master.

† **1.** An inferior master. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* iii. 25 Now we ben not vndir the litil maistir [1388 vndurmaistir, Vulg. *sub pædagogo*].

2. *pl.* A group of German engravers of the sixteenth century, followers of Dürer, so called from the smallness of their prints. [G. *die kleinen meister*, *die Kleinmeister*; F. *les petits maîtres*.]

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 440/1. **1879** W. B. SCOTT *Little Masters* iii. 16 Dürer, the reputed teacher of the Little Masters.

3. (See quots.)

1870 L. BRENTANO *Introd. to Toulmin Smith's Eng. Gilds* 178 In this [viz. the hat-] trade prevailed, early in the eighteenth century, the system of carrying on industry by means of sub-contractors (*alias* sweaters), who were called Little Masters. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Little master*, a manufacturer in a small way of business, who works as a journeyman.

† **Li·ttlemeal,** *adv. Obs.* In 4 -mele, -melome. [f. LITTLE *sb.* + -MEAL.] Little by little.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxiii. 14 Y shal folwe litil mele the steppis of hym. — *Deut.* vii. 22 He shal waste thes naciouns in thi siȝt, litilmele [1388 litil and litil] and bi partees. — *Judg.* xx. 33 The busshementis..litil melome hem seluen bigunnen to opne.

Littleness (li·t'lnės). [OE. *lýtelnes*: see LITTLE *a.* and -NESS.] The attribute of being little.

1. Smallness of quantity, amount, bulk, stature, degree, or extent.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 228 Sume syndon *quantitatis*, ða ȝetacniað mycelnysse oððe lytelnesse [*v.r.* lutelnesse]. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxvi. (1495) 460 Affocius is a lytyll fysshe and for lytylnes it not may be tak with hoke. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 b, His vylenes, lytelnes, or other deformite of nature. ? **a 1550** in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 317 For littilnes scho was forlorne, Siche ane kemp to beir. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 86 Those of unusuall littlenesse are made ladies dwarfs. **1655** — *Hist. Camb.* 83 Lowness of endowment, and littlenesse of Receit, is all [that] can be cavilled at in this foundation. **a 1667** COWLEY *Greatness* in *Verses & Ess.* (1674) 121, I confess, I love Littleness almost in all things, A little convenient Estate, a little chearful House, a little Company, and a very little Feast. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii, Observing the littleness of the houses, the trees, the cattle, and the people, I began to think myself in Lilliput. **1828** CHALMERS in Watson *Life A. Thomson* (1882) 81, I thought not of the littleness of time, I recklessly thought not of the greatness of eternity. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 902/1 A marvellous littleness of hand and foot.

2. Want of greatness, grandeur, or importance; insignificance, triviality, meanness, pettiness; smallness of mind.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* liv. 9 [lv. 8], I abood hym, that made me saaf fro the litilnesse [Vulg. *pusillanimitate*], ether drede of spirit. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 219/1 A Litilnes, *declinitas ingenij est, modicitas, paruitas, paucitas.* **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. i. 84 Knowynge the lytylnesse & fray[l]te of humayne nature. **1694** SOUTH *Serm.* II. Ep. Ded., If the supposed Littleness of these matters should be a sufficient Reason for the laying them aside. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 197 ¶ 4 There is a Sort of Littleness in the Minds of Men of wrong Sense. **1779** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 20 Oct., Mrs. Thrale..is so enraged with him for his littleness of soul in this respect. **1822** HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. iii. (1869) 78 Littleness is their element, and they give a character of meanness to whatever they touch. **1871** L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* xi. (1894) 262 The mountains..speak to man of his littleness and his ephemeral existence. **1896** W. WARD *Talks with Tennyson* in *New Rev.* July 81 Contemptuousness..was, he said, a sure sign of intellectual littleness.

b. An instance of this; a mean, petty quality or action.

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 110 Neither are our minds troubled with those Limitations and Littlenesses which we meet with in our preception of other things. **a 1797** H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. xi. 292 One of those vainglorious littlenesses which too often entered into his composition. **1832** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 38 Pitiful Littlenesses as we are. **1859** TENNYSON *Idylls* Ded. 25 Wearing the white flower of a blameless life, Before a thousand peering littlenesses. **1865** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 66 The greatness of their general character overshadowed their littlenesses.

† **Little-what.** *Obs.* [f. LITTLE + WHAT. Cf. *littles what* s.v. LITTLE B. 3 c.] A small portion or quantity (*of*); somewhat. Also *A little what* (advb.): in some degree, somewhat.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 62 So þat ech on myȝte take a litil what of breed. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 99 Twenty ȝere and a litelwhat more. *Ibid.* V. 191 And so he reste a litel what sittynge [L. *modicum sedendo*]. **1398** — *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (Tollem. MS.), A litill what swete in sauoure [L. *in sapore parum dulce*]. **a 1400–50** *Alexander* 4392 Of þi lare a litill-quat likis me to write.

† **Little world.** *Obs.* A literal rendering of MICROCOSM.

c 1200 ORMIN 17597 Mycrocossmos, þatt nemnedd iss Affterr Ennglisshe spæche þe little werelld. **1450–80** tr. *Secreta Secret.* 35 The philesofre callith man the litille world. **1603** H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 124 If the bodie be not set on worke, the minde goeth astray, whereby this litle world is soone ouerthrowne. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* III. i. 10 (Qo. 1608). **1614** SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 28 The Little-World, wherein the Great is shown. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cclix, The Little World thus Circumscribes a Nation.

Little-worth, *a.* (*sb.*) Now *arch.* and *Sc.* Of little worth; *esp. Sc.* = of worthless character.

c 1200 ORMIN 16518 All swa summ itt wass litell wurrþ Till þeȝȝre sawle nede. **c 1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 236 Right so as contricion auailleth noght with-outen sad purpos of shrifte..right so litel worth is shrifte or satisfaccion without contricion. **1565** JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 41 M. Harding saith, all this that I haue heere alleged..is Little-worth stuffe. **1611** BIBLE *Prov.* x. 20 The heart of the wicked is little worth. **1733** E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 189 Lax little-worth young men. **1785** BOSWELL *Tour Hebrides* 75 He had once come to a stranger who sent for him; and he found him 'a little-worth person!' **1825–80** JAMIESON s.v., He's a littleworth body. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxv. 30, I..Whose life, whose thoughts were little worth.

b. *sb.* A 'little-worth' person.

1825–80 JAMIESON, *Little worth.* This term is used substantively in Dumfr[ies]; as, He's a littleworth.

Li·ttling. *dial.* [OE. *lýtling*: see LITTLE *a.* and -ING [3].] A little child or young animal.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 14 Leteþ þa lytlingan cuman to me. **c 1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 25 Þu þe be-hyddyst þas þing fram wisum and gleawum, and onwruge þa lytlingum. **1721** BAILEY, *Litteling*, a little one. **1852** ALEX. ROBB *Poems & S.* 187 Twa or three Curs o' littlins baulin'. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Littling*, the smallest pup, &c., of a litter. **1889** BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 104 But never no sign o' a murdered litlin'.

Littlish (li·tliʃ), *a. dial.* Also **littleish.** [f. LITTLE *a.* + -ISH.] Rather little.

1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* III. vi, This littlish blade's broke. **c 1865** — in *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. (1883) 1/2 Their [*sc.* servants'] standard measures too are of a private kind; a good lump, a handful, a tea-cup, a littleish basin [etc.].

Litton, obs. form of LITTEN *sb.*, churchyard.

Littor, Littorage, obs. ff. LITTER, LITHARGE.

Littoral (li·tŏrăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **litorall, litteral,** 7–9 **litoral.** [ad. L. *littorālis*, better *lītorālis*, f. *lītor-*, *lītus* (often written *littus*) shore. Cf. F. *littoral*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the shore; existing, taking place upon, or adjacent to the shore.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1657** W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 125 The litteral parts when they are just against the rising Sun are sooner inlightned. **1803** *Edin. Rev.* I. 378 The British forces would only attack by sea, or by a littoral warfare. **1833** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 346 The littoral Cordillera of Brazil. **1853** PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* v. 151 The beneficial action of the sea air is apparent on our littoral climate. **1869** RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 320 The littoral extent of Italy is, in proportion to its area, very considerable. **1875** *Wonders Phys. World* II. ii. 223 The ice of littoral glaciers exhibits a green colour. **1895** HOFFMAN *Begin. Writing* 44 The Innuit of littoral Alaska.

b. *Zool.*, *Geol.*, etc.: Growing, living, or deposited on the 'littoral zone' (see quot. 1876).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Fishes..are either pelagious, living in the main sea,..or litorall, living neer the shore. **1731** BAILEY vol. II, *Litoral shells.* **1776** DA COSTA *Conchology* 66 Some [Shell-fish] are even littoral, or inhabit the shores. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 151 There were then also littoral formations in progress, such as are indicated by the English *Crag.* **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiii. (1879) 285 The islands were here..composed of a stratified, soft, littoral deposit. **1866** TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 82 *Limax gagates* is a littoral animal. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* iii. 76 The Littoral [zone] lies between high and low water mark. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419/1 *Litoral, Littoral*, Belonging to or growing on the seashore or rivershore.

B. *sb.* A littoral district; the region lying along the shore. [After It. *littorale*, F. *littoral*.]

[**1815** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XII. 287 By the cession to Geneva of part of the *littorale* of the lake by the King of Sardinia.] **1828** [J. R. BEST] *Italy* 54 He has obtained a littoral, or sea-coast, stretching along the whole of his continental territory. **1859** W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* II. 193 The towns along the Mediterranean littoral. **1868** E. P. WRIGHT *Ocean World* iv. 79 The sand of the littoral of all existing seas is so full of these minute but elegant shells. **1883**

O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* Pref. 7 The Russian settlements on the Eastern Caspian littoral. **1894** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 162 The portion of the Caribbean littoral commonly known as the Mosquito Coast.

Littour, early form of LICTOR; obs. f. LITTER *sb.*

Littress (li·très). (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Littress,* a smooth kind of cartridge-paper, used in the manufacture of cards.

Littuit, variant of LITUIT *Obs.*

Lituanian, obs. form of LITHUANIAN.

Lituate (li·tiŭ,eᵗt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *litu-us* clarion + -ATE² 2.] Forked with the points turned a little outwards.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* **1889** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Litu·iform, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *litu-us* clarion + -(I)FORM.] Shaped like a clarion.

1840 in SMART; and hence in mod. Dicts.

†**Lituit.** *Her. Obs.* Also 7 littuit, lytuite. [variant of LETTICE.] (See quots.)

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 75 b, The second [fur] is called Argent, and is vsed for a doubling, and taken for the Littuit's skin. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. iii. 9 The skinne or furre of a litle beast called a Lytuite, so named (as I conceiue) [of] Lithuania. **1731** in BAILEY vol. II.

Lituite (li·tiu,əit). *Geol.* [ad. mod.L. *Lituites,* f. *lituus*: see LITUUS; so called from its shape.] A fossil cephalopod shell of the genus *Lituites.*

1828–32 in WEBSTER. **1837** BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* I. 365 *Lituite.* Together with the Orthoceratite,..there occurs a cognate genus of chambered shells, called Lituites. **1859** in PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms.*

Lituolite (li·tiu,ŏləit). *Geol.* [f. mod.L. *Lituol-a,* dim. of L. *lituus* (see LITUUS: the name refers to the shape of the shell) + -ITE.] A microscopic fossil foraminifer of the genus *Lituola.*

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.* etc., *Lituolite,* a fossil lituola. **1859** in PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms.*

‖**Litura** (litiū·rā). *Ent.* [L.] (See quot. Hence **Li·turate** *a. Ent.* and *Bot.* (see quots.).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 285 *Litura,* an indeterminate spot growing paler at one end, as if daubed or blotted. *Ibid., Liturate,* a surface painted with one or more such spots [Lituræ]. **1866** *Treas. Bot., Liturate,* when spots are formed by the abrasion of the surface.

†**Liturate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *litūrāt-,* ppl. stem of *litūrāre,* f. *litūra* an erasure, f. *lit-,* ppl. stem of *linĕre* to blot out.] *trans.* To blot out, erase. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Liturge (litə̆ɹdʒ). *rare*⁻¹. In 8 liturg. [ad. L. *līturg-us,* Gr. λειτουργ-ός (see LITURGY).] A priest or minister; = LITURGIST 3.

1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 478 In these three ways, the Christian Officers are Priests, or Liturgs to very excellent Purposes, far above the Legal ones. [In some recent Dicts.]

Liturge, obs. form of LITHARGE.

Liturgic (litə̆·ɹdʒik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *līturgic-us,* a. Gr. λειτουργικ-ός, f. λειτουργ-ός: see LITURGY.] **A.** *adj.* = LITURGICAL.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Liturgick,* pertaining to such a Liturgy; ministerial. *a* **1763** BYROM *Expost. with Sectarist* II Misc. Poems 1773 II. 280 At all liturgic Pray'r and Praise it storms, As Man's Inventions. **1781** WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. xxvii. 166 The *Te Deum, Benedictus,* ..and the rest of the liturgic hymns. **1880** T. C. MURRAY *Orig. & Growth Ps.* ix. 282 We saw that it [Ps. cviii] was a purely liturgic cento.

b. *Gr. Antiq.* (Cf. LITURGY 3.)

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxi. (1862) V. 318 The Athenians abridged the costly splendour of their choric and liturgic ceremonies at home.

B. *sb. pl.* †**1.** ? Liturgical books. *Obs.*

a **1677** BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 81 The like may be said for Saint James, if he (as the Roman church doth in its Liturgicks suppose) were an Apostle.

2. a. The study of liturgies, their form, origin, etc. **b.** That part of pastoral theology which deals with the conduct of public worship.

1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Liturgics,* the doctrine or theory of liturgies. **1860** WORCESTER (citing *Eclectic Rev.*). **1882** W. BLAIKIE *Ministry of Word* 296 Ample treatises on Homiletics, Liturgics, etc. **1882–3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2127 His principal writings relate to liturgics.

Liturgical (litə̆·ɹdʒikăl), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to or connected with public worship; having to do with liturgies or forms of public worship, or *spec.* with the Liturgy or Eucharistic service. Also, pertaining to liturgics.

Liturgical colours: the colours used in ecclesiastical vestments, hangings for the altar, etc., varying according to the season, festival, or kind of service. *Liturgical day*: a day on which mass was celebrated.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 202 The time is taken up with a tedious number of Liturgicall tautologies, and impertinencies. **1704** NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* ix. (1739) 581 There being no less than five liturgical Words in that Text. **1849** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. ii. 106 The greatest Liturgical scholars are divided on the meaning of this ordinance. *Ibid.* 172 The Anglo-Saxons got all their liturgical books from Rome. **1861** PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 135 A liturgical service like that of the missal. **1875** *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 133. 54 The impressive pomp of liturgical ceremonial. **1894** O. J. REICHEL in *Trans. Exeter Diocesan Archit. Soc.* I. 30 That Pope writing to Decentius informs him that on ordinary liturgical days the presbyters consecrated with their bishop.

Hence **Litu·rgically** *adv.*, from a liturgical point of view; in a liturgy, in liturgical worship.

1864 GOULBURN *Communion Office* I. 77 Liturgically considered the Decalogue is to be regarded as a lesson from the Law. **1899** T. K. CHEYNE *Chr. Use Psalms* i. 18 The Psalms are all used liturgically.

Liturgician (litəɹdʒi·ʃăn). [f. LITURGIC: see -ICIAN.] One skilled in liturgics.

1889 CHR. WORDSWORTH in *Guardian* 13 Nov. 1767/1 Henry Bradshaw (who had naturally yet more of the liturgician's spirit).

Liturgiological (litə̆ɹdʒiŏlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. LITURGIOLOGY + -IC + -AL.] Pertaining to or connected with liturgiology.

1887 *Athenæum* 16 July 80/1 What is to be thought of the liturgiological attainments of a writer who cites as an authority 'the Catholic Prayer Book'? **1894** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 3/3 The book, 'The Hours of the Virgin Mary', was published by the society for its liturgiological interest.

Liturgiologist (litə̆ɹdʒiǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. next + -IST.] One who is skilled in liturgiology.

1866 *Ch. Times* 27 Jan. 30/3 Ninety-nine out of a hundred liturgiologists,..would have..replaced the old Roman names so unnecessarily laid aside. **1882** T. F. SIMMONS *Alms & Oblations* 18 By the offering of the oblations and prayers, *sub uno,* as liturgiologists express it.

Liturgiology (litə̆ɹdʒiǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. LITURGY + -OLOGY.] The science which treats of liturgies.

1863 NEALE (*title*) Essays on Liturgiology. **1866** *Ch. Times* 27 Jan. 30/1 Liturgiology is passing out of the stage of private investigation and theory into a salient feature in the daily work of the clergy. **1889** *Q. Rev.* Jan. 188 The Science of Comparative Liturgiology.

Liturgist (li·təɹdʒist). [f. LITURGY + -IST. Cf. F. *liturgiste* (1752, Dict. de Trévoux).]

1. One who uses or advocates the use of a liturgy.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 344 Manuals, and Handmaids of Devotion, the lip-work of every Prelatical Liturgist, clapt together, and quilted out of Scripture phrases. **16..** *Harl. MS.* 6612, lf. 2 The Catholick Lyturgist to his rightly religious frend. **1812** *Religionism* 54 Keep your distance, caitiff wretches, do, Vile liturgists!

2. A student of or authority on liturgies; a compiler of a liturgy or liturgies.

1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1664) 218 It comes down to us from ancient times, as appears by S. Hieromes Lectionarius..and other old Liturgists and Expositors. **1712** SIR G. WHELER *Liturgy after the Anc.* 202 (MS.) Our Apostolic and Primitive Liturgists. **1849** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 450 Dionigi, the liturgist. **1894** *Tablet* 24 Mar. 443 In..the works of mediaeval liturgists..Holy Week is called *Hebdomada Authentica.*

3. One who celebrates divine worship; a minister.

1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doct. Incarnation* xii. (1852) 327 The Minister ought not to be considered as merely a preacher, but also as a real Liturgist, i. e. as the organ through which the devotion of the congregation is conveyed. **1890** in *Century Dict.*

Hence **Liturgi·stical** *a.*, of or pertaining to a liturgist.

1889 CHR. WORDSWORTH in *Guardian* 13 Nov. 1767/1 A Bishop..has an inherent liturgistical character by our ancient custom.

Liturgize (li·tə̆ɹdʒeiz), *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. LITURGY + -IZE.] *intr.* To perform a liturgical act.

1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 245 They, who bring these oblations in remembrance of the Lord, approach not to the dogmas of the Jews: but, liturgising spiritually, they shall be called the sons of wisdom.

Liturgy (li·tə̆ɹdʒi). Also 6–7 leitourgie, leiturgie, -y, liturgie. [ad. med.L. *līturgia,* a. Gr. λειτουργία public service, service of the gods, public worship, f. λειτουργός (also ληιτ-, Hesych.) public servant, minister, f. *λεῖτο-ς (believed to be a var. of *λήιτος, public, recorded in the subst. uses λήιτον public hall, λήιτη, λῄτη priestess; app. a derivative of λεώς, λαός people) + -εργος that works. Cf. F. *liturgie* (16th c.).]

1. The service of the Holy Eucharist: properly applied to the rite of the Eastern Church. In liturgics, used *spec.* (with qualification) of the different types of Eucharistic service.

1560 BECON *Catech.* v. Wks. 1564 I. 462 b, In the Liturgie of the Ethiopes we reade thus. So sone as the Gospel is ended, the Deacon sayth [etc.]. **1564** HARDING *Answ. to Jewel's Challenge* 105 Basile in his liturgie, that is to saye, seruice of his Masse, sayeth thus in a prayer. **1565** JEWEL *Repl. Harding* 10 St. James Liturgie hath a special prayer for them that liue in Monasteries. **1635** PAGITT *Christianogr.* 73 They use the Liturgie of Saint Chrysostome. **1843** PUSEY *Serm. Holy Euch.* 25 The Liturgies join together, manifoldly, remission of sins and life eternal, as the two great fruits of the Sacrament. **1890** *Ch. Q. Rev.* Jan. 288 The revision of the Scottish 'Liturgy' or Communion Office.

2. A form of public worship, esp. in the Christian Church; a collection of formularies for the conduct of Divine service. †Also, public worship conducted in accordance with a prescribed form.

c **1593** *Exam. H. Barowe,* etc. B j b, Wither he thinketh that any Leitourgies, or prescript formes of prayer, may be imposed vpon the church. **1594** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xi. § 9 The Church in her liturgies hath intermingled with readings out of the New Testament lessons taken out of the Law and the Prophets. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 20 Four main branches of divinity; faith, manners, liturgy, and government. **1640** BP. HALL *Humb. Remonstr.* 9 The prime subjects of their quarrell, and contradiction, Leitourgie and Episcopacy. **1657–61** HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* II. Pref. 47 The Smectymnian..rather chose to fell down Liturgie it self as having no authority from the Word of God. **1704** SWIFT *Mech. Operation Spirit* Misc. (1711) 290 Their Discretion in limiting their Devotions and their Deities to their several Districts, nor ever suffering the Liturgy of the white God to cross or interfere with that of the black. **1854** EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 214 The psalms and liturgies of churches, are..of this slow growth. **1885** A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* II. iv. 73 Organs and liturgies have found a home in the land and church of Knox.

fig. **1630** B. JONSON *New Inn* III. ii, The Liturgie of Loue, *Ouid de arte amandi.* **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 54 Charming, and Conjuring (the Leiturgy of Witches). **1784** COWPER *Task* VI. 679 For Garrick was a worshipper himself; He drew the liturgy, and framed the rites And solemn ceremonial of the day.

b. Chiefly with *the*: The Book of Common Prayer.

1629 PRYNNE *Ch. Eng.* 128 That worthy Arch-Bishop Cranmer caused our Leiturgy to be translated into Latine. *c* **1646** MILTON *Sonnet, On new forcers of Conscience,* Because you have thrown of your Prelate Lord, And with stiff Vowes renounc'd his Liturgie. **1688** PENTON *Guardian's Instruct.* (1897) 35 The simple, full and significant style of the Liturgy. **1704** NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) Prelim. Instruction 2, K. Charles 2. issued out a Commission for the reviewing of the Liturgy. **1828** MACAULAY *Hallam* Ess. (1887) 64 To this circumstance she [the Church of England] owes..her noble and pathetic liturgy. **1843** BORROW *Bible in Spain* (ed. 2) III. xii. 222 It was Sunday..and I happened to be reading the Liturgy.

3. *Gr. Antiq.* At Athens, a public office or duty which the richer citizens discharged at their own expense.

1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 461 The State received the aid of..what were termed liturgies from individuals. **1847** GROTE *Greece* II. xi. III. 159 The Liturgies of the State, as they were called, unpaid functions such as the trierarchy, choregy, gymnasiarchy, which entailed expence and trouble upon the holder of them. **1880** *Sat. Rev.* 25 Dec. 790 It was a species of liturgy—a voluntary contribution to a great public object.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 25 The principall scope of those Liturgie-founders was to prevent either the malice or the weaknesse of the Ministers. **1711** *Country-Man's Lett. to Curat* 48 Make him a Church of England or Liturgie-Man, the best way you ever can. **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Aug. 10/1 The liturgy-melodies..can now again be given in their original purity.

Hence †**Liturgy** *v. rare*⁻¹, *trans.*, to conduct by means of the Liturgy.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III 10 All the Presbyterians ..unanimously agree to go to the Church-Service, to be Liturgy'd into Wedlock and into the Grave.

‖**Lituus** (li·tiu,ŏs). [L.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* **a.** The crooked staff borne by an augur; an augural wand. **b.** A curved trumpet, a clarion.

[**1579–80** NORTH *Plutarch, Camillus* (1595) 159 They..did finde..Romulus augures crooked staffe.. This staffe is crooked at one of the ends, and..they call it *Lituus.*] **1611** *Coryat's Crudities, Panegyr. Verses* l 1 b, (*Note*) The Augures lituus or bended staffe. **1776** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 518 A double *Lituus.* The lituus was a crooked military instrument, in the form of the augural staff, whence it had its name. It was a species of Clarion, or octave Trumpet. **1801** A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. I. ii. 234 The lituus of the Roman augurs became the crosier, or bishop's staff. **1851** D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. iii. 368 A lituus or musical wind-instrument found in 1768.

2. *Math.* (See quot. 1839.)

[*a* **1716** R. COTES *Harmonia Mensurarum* (1722) 85 Hujus generis alteram hic adjungam Spiralem, quam Litui Figuram appello propter formæ similitudinem.] **1758** LYONS *Fluxions* iv. § 119 If *BF* is inversely as the square of *ST,* the curve is called by Mr. Cotes the *Lituus.* **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 58 *Lituus,* a name given to a spiral thus described:—Let a variable circular sector always have its centre at one fixed point, and one of its terminal radii in a given direction. Let the area of the sector always remain the same; then the extremity of the other terminal radius describes the lituus. The polar equation of this spiral is $r^2\theta = a$.

3. *Zool.* A genus of cephalopods, now called *Spirula*; a shell of the genus.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The lituus is always a conic shell, running in a strait line from the mouth, through a great part of the length, and from the end of this strait part to the extremity, twisting into the shape of a cornu ammonis. *Ibid., Lituites,* a name given to the stones formed in the lituus-shell.

Liue, Liuf, Liun(e, obs. ff. LIEU, LIFE, LION.

Livable: see LIVEABLE.

Livanomancy, erron. var. LIBANOMANCY.

Livar, obs. form of LIVER *sb.*²

Live (ləiv), *a.* [An attributive use of *live* in *on live,* ALIVE. Cf. *lives* in LIFE *sb.* 15.]

1. That is in the possession or enjoyment of life; living, as opposed to 'dead'. *Live hair, feathers*: hair or feathers pulled from a living animal.

1542 UDALL *Apophth. Erasm.* 256 b, A liue doggue, a cocke, an adder and an ape. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Par. Erasm., Mark* 19 b, A liue carkas liuyng only to his payne & torment. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 172 The iuyce of it on sleeping eye-lids laid, Will make or man or woman madly dote Vpon the next liue creature that it sees. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxiv. § 5. 155 It seemed..not against reason to repute them by a courteous construction of law, as liuemen. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 215 Hairs..pulled off from a live Hare. **1681** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1656/4 One who pretends to buy Live Hair to make Periwigs. **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cclxxxvi. 250, I had rather be a Live-Begger then a Dead Countess. **1839–41** S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Yr.* II. iv. 99 The only live things visible. **1848** KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. i. 126 Shall two hundredweight of hypocrisy bow down to his four-inch wooden saint, and the same weight of honesty not worship his four-foot live one? **1856** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 288, I brought two live

plants in flower pots. **1864** BROWNING *J. Lee's Wife* VIII. ii, 'Tis a clay cast..From Hand live once, dead long ago. **1875** MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iv. 107 It [i.e. the land] has 'live chattels and dead chattels'. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 686 The importation of live cattle from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease exists, has been prohibited.

† **b.** *absol. Obs.*

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 125 b, A comfort for the liue, and token of their good heart. **1577** FULKE *Two Treat. agst. Papists* II. 456 One sacrifice for the liue and the deade. **1608** WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 486 Both the liue and dead should be equally diuided. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* xi. 279 This Gentleman .. that can put the Dead and the Live together in Dialogue.

c. Somewhat frequent in jocular use, esp. in 'a real live —' (*slang* occas. of inanimate things).

1887 *Fun* 26 Oct. XLVI. 175/1 A real live glass milk-jug ..given to every lady that buys one pound of our two shilling Bohea. **1890** W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 53 Rosemary had taken a great deal of trouble to catch 'a real live' philosopher.

d. *A live certainty*: app. a nonce-phrase, substituted for *a dead certainty* (see DEAD *a.* 18).

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. xlii. 374 Then Mrs. Mackenzie would probably be with them to a live certainty.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* in various applications.

a. Of impersonal agencies, conditions, etc.: Full of life or active power; stirring or swarming with living beings; indicating the presence of life; busy, active. (Cf. ALIVE 5, 6.)

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. II. xxiv, Flush light she sendeth forth, and live Idees. **1853** M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* ii, All the live murmur of a summer's day. **1858** KINGSLEY *Parable from Liebig* viii. (1878) 251 The world is too live yet for thee. **1878** DOWDEN *Stud. Lit., Geo. Eliot* ii. 296 Style .. so live with breeding imagery.

b. (Chiefly *U.S.*). Of persons: Full of energy and alertness; 'wide-awake', up-to-date. Of questions, subjects of consideration: Of present interest and importance; not obsolete or exhausted.

1877 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* 147, I shall only get live people to write for me. **1877** TALMAGE 50 *Serm.* 26 In all the world of literature there is no such live book as the Bible. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. cviii. 565 An enterprising man..created a new type of 'live' newspaper. **1900** *Speaker* 8 Sept. 618/1 The strenuous effort of the Republicans to resurrect the money question and make it a live issue is becoming ludicrous.

3. Of combustibles: Flaming, glowing.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* vi. 6 Then flew one of the Seraphims vnto mee, hauing a liue-cole in his hand. *a* **1626** W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 288 Where is any liue sparke or seede of Grace? **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 34 The scorpion, when hemmed in with live coals .. stings himself in the head. **1840–2** GEO. ELIOT in *Academy* 20 Jan. (1894) 56/3 Philanthropy, kindled by the live coal of gratitude and devotion to the Author of all things. **1865** SWINBURNE *Dolores* 245 When thy gardens were lit with live torches. **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 103 Under the spits live embers place.

transf. and *fig.* **1658–9** *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 278 We come to set up votes that are live quarrels, like York and Lancaster. **1728–46** THOMSON *Spring* 964 Now from the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom Shoots less and less the live carnation round. **1873** T. W. HIGGINSON *Oldport Days* 199 There is to-day such a live sparkle on the water, such a luminous freshness on the grass. **1902** *Blackw. Mag.* May 646/1 'Dead' and 'live' were terms used in speaking of dull opal that could be made to flash as if alive by the application of water.

4. Containing unexpended energy. Of a shell, a match, etc.: Unkindled, unexploded. Of a rail, wire, etc.: Charged with electricity. Of a cartridge: Containing a bullet, opposed to *blank*.

1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 440 A quantity of six-inch live shells fired. **1833** ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) XI. lxxvii. § 6. 506 Live shells were placed along the top of the rampart. **1890** *Daily News* 4 Jan. 6/6 Touching a live electric wire somewhere in the city. **1894** *Times* 29 May 6/6, I have repeatedly found matches about the ground. .. They were 'live' matches. **1897** *Daily News* 10 Mar. 7/4 The accused said, 'You are a —— fine pal to give me a live cartridge'. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 2/1 The rails are said to be 'live' when charged with the electric current. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 856 A person for example may be seriously injured .. through an iron tool in his hand by which accidental contact is made with live metal.

5. a. Of a mineral, a rock: Native, unwrought; = L. *vivus*. **b.** Of air: In its native state, pure.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 22 Live brimstone, boiled to the thicknesse of Honey. **1778** PENNANT *Tour in Wales* II. 307 A well cut in the live rock. **1855** BROWNING *Old Pictures in Flor.* ii, Through the live translucent bath of air. **1855** TENNYSON *Maud* I. xiii. 11 His essences turn'd the live air sick. **1875** BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 1526 The live rock latent under wave and foam.

6. Said of parts of machines or apparatus which either themselves move or impart motion to others. (Cf. DEAD *a.* 23.)

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 325 The dead pulley is fixed to the axis and turns with it, and the other, which slips round it, is called the live pulley. *c* **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 There is a live sheave for the working top pendant, and a dumb one for the hawser. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Live-axle*, one communicating power; in contradistinction to a dead or blind axle. *Ibid.*, *Live-head*, the head-stock of a lathe, which contains the live-spindle. **1878** LOCKYER *Stargazing* 308 Three conical rollers carried by a loose or 'live' ring. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 53 The metal rollers are each made to revolve round their own pins, which are secured to a plate, called the live ring. **1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Live Ring*, a circular gang of wheels, as used in the turn-tables of draw-bridges, and in those for locomotives. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 156 [A] Live Spindle .. [is] a rotating spindle; applied generally to the rotating mandrel of a lathe.

7. Of or pertaining to a living being. † *Live voice*: the voice of a living man. (Cf. *vivâ voce.*) *Live weight*: the weight of an animal while living.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. 367 For the begetting of true and liuely faith, we suppose the liue voice of an ordinary Ministery as the Organe, whereby [etc.]. **1649** J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 32 Ineffectuall .. if not quickned with some live-voyce and knowing assistance. **1872** BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xv. 261 The live weight of the male would be about five hundred pounds. **1898** *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* 286 The live-weights of the individual sheep were ascertained three times during the experiment.

8. In various collocations and combinations: †**live anatomy**, vivisection (see ANATOMY 1 b); **live-asunder** ? *nonce-wd.*, (torn) apart while living (as a limb from the body); **live-birth**, the fact of a child's being born alive; **live-born** *a.*, born alive; **live-broken** *a.*, broken alive; **live-cannibalism**, the practice of eating the flesh of human victims still living; **live-gang** *U. S.* (see quot.); † **live-goods**, ? = LIVE-STOCK; **live-hole** *Brickmaking* (see quot.); †**live-like** *a.*, resembling a living person; **live matter** (see quot.); † **live-personal** *a.*, made by the person himself; † **live-shape**, living form; **live-steam** (see quot.); **live-thorn** *a.*, constructed of living thorn (cf. *quickthorn* QUICK D); **live-vat** (see quot.); †**live-wight**, a living thing; **live-work** (see quot.). Also LIVE-BAIT, LIVE-OAK, LIVE-STOCK.

a **1834** COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 248 He has by guilt torn himself *live-asunder from nature, and is, therefore, himself in a preter-natural state. **1889** *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Live-birth*, The aerated condition of the lungs is no proof of *live-birth in the legal sense. **1797** MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* II. iii. 41 The self same house .. where they had nine children *live born and christened. **1824** CAMPBELL *Theodoric* Wks. (1837) 55 A wretch *live-broken on misfortune's wheel. **1804** *Ann. Rev.* II. 199/1 After these atrocities it would seem trifling to speak .. of the *live-cannibalism of Tongataboo. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Live-gang*, a gang-saw mill, so arranged as to cut through and through the logs without previous slabbing. **1626** JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xiii. § 1 To exercise the like rage upon his person or *live-goods, which did the wrong, could be no satisfaction either to the law, or party wronged. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* V. 408/2 Clamp-bricks are burned in the following manner:—The flues or *live holes—are carried up two courses high through the clamp. **1614** JACKSON *Creed* III. xii. § 3 Hauing now met them as *liue-like as they themselues were. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Live-matter* (*Printing*), type in page or column ready for printing. **1614** JACKSON *Creed* III. xvii. § 6 Moses' *live-personal proposal. **1851–61** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 193 Some of the most experienced '*live salesmen' and 'dead salesmen'. **1626** JACKSON *Creed* VIII. x. § 1 The lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, tooke their distinct specificall being, or *live-shape, from the first sinne. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Live-steam*, 1. Steam from the boiler at its full pressure; in contradistinction to dead-steam. 2. Steam from the boiler; in contradistinction to exhaust-steam. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct. 3/2 The heat is supplied by the waste steam, supplemented if necessary by live steam. **1893** *Daily News* 29 June 5/2 Enclosed with a strong *live-thorn palisade impenetrable to arrows. **1852** MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 163 The fresh, or *live vat, is that which has not yet been worked. **1657** W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 148 All which he possesses, seems to be no lesse common to all learned men, then the Air and Water are to all *Live-wights. **1668** CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xx. 51 Those Live-wights which have no Lungs, have no bladder. **1855** *Cornwall* 148 We might distinguish these two kinds of work as dead and *live work—the dead being that which proceeds in the dead rock, and the live that which is concerned in extracting and pulverizing the ores.

b. In the names of various contrivances for holding living objects or for examining them microscopically, as *live-box*, *-car*, *-trap*, *-well*.

1862 GOSSE in *Pop. Sci. Rev.* I. 41 *note*, Specimens hatched in the same live-box, in the same water, from the same brood, and on the same day. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Live-trap*, a device for imprisoning living microscopic objects. It consists of three parallel glass slips; the middle one has a circular perforation forming the cell, while the other ones constitute the sides. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 199 Live-car, full size, for keeping fish alive. **1893** *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Live-well*, a well in a fishing-boat for keeping fish alive.

Live (liv), *v.*[1] *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **lived** (livd). Forms: *Inf.* α. 1 **libban**, 2–4 **li-**, **lybben**, 3 *Orm.* **libbenn**. β. 1 **lifian**, **lifiȝean**, **lyfan**, **-ian**, **leofian**, **-iȝean**, *Northumb.* **lifiȝa**, 2–4 **lifen**, **livien**, 3 *Orm.* **lifenn**, 2–4, 6 **liven**; 3 **leofen**, **leofven**, (**lioven**, **luvien**), 4–5 **lif(f(e**, (4 **lijf**, **lyfve**, **luf(e)**, 4–6 **lyve(n**, **lyvie**, **-yn**, *Sc.* **leif(f(e**, **leyff**, **lyf(f(e**, 5 **lyf(e**, (4–5 **liwe**, **-i**, **-y**, **lywe**); 2, 4–5 **lef(en**, 4–5 **leven**, **-yn**, (4 **levin**, **loven**), 5 **lewyn**, 5–6 **leve**, 6–7 *Sc.* **leaf**, **leiv(e**, 4– **live**. *Pa. t.* 1 **lifode**, **-ade**, **lifde**, 2–5 **livede**, 4– **lived**. *Pa. pple.* 1 **ȝelifd**, 3–4 **y-lyved**, **i-lyved**, (6 **liven**, **lyven**), 3– **lived**. [A Common Teutonic weak vb.: OE. *libban* (WS.), *lifian*, *lifȝan* (Anglian and in poetical texts), pa. t. *lifode*, *lifde*, corresp. to OFris. *libba*, *liva*, *leva*, OS. *libbian*, pa. t. pl. *libdun* (Du. *leven*), OHG. *lebên* (MHG., mod.G. *leben*) to live, ON. *lifa* to live, remain (Sw. *lefva* to live, *qvar-lefva* to remain, Da. *leve* to live), Goth. *liban*, pa. t. *libaida* to live:—OTeut. stem **libǣ-*, f. root **lĭb-* (: *laib-*) to remain, continue, whence LIFE *sb.*, q.v. for cognate words.]

1. *intr.* To be alive; to have life (see LIFE 1 b) either as an animal or as a plant; to be capable of vital functions. † *To live and look* (see LOOK *v.*).

In this sense the simple present is now *arch.* or *rhetorical*; the compound present *is living* is the usual form.

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* cxiii. 18 We ða ðe lifȝað we bledsiað dryhten. **971** *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Se lichoma buton mete & drence leofian ne mæȝ. *a* **1000** *O. E. Chron.* an. 901 (Parker MS.) He wolde oðer oððe þær libban oððe þær licȝan. *c* **1175** *Pater Noster* in *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Ure gultes lauerd bon us forȝeuen al swa we doþ alle men þet liuen. *c* **1205** LAY. 4668 Ich sugge þe to soðe þat ȝet leoueð þi broðer. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 2262 Tu schalt libben, & beon leof & wurð me. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 17408 Þe lauerd liues yee did on rode. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 17 Þat to þe kyng Egbriht alle were þei gyuen For þer heritage þer to die or lyuen. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 9 Þerfore may na beste ne fewle liffe þare. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 95 And, certys, for to lyf or dy I shall not fayll. **15..** *Interl. 4 Elem.* 452, I am for you so necessary Ye can not lyue without me. **1529** RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 33 He was crownyd lyuing hys fader by pope Johnn. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 51 Now this second Plant liued in the first, ere it liued in itselfe, and al liuing wights do liue, moue, and feele .. afore they come forth. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xlv. 3 And Ioseph said .. Doeth my father yet liue? **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 309 Plants are said by some kind of analogie to live..yet they cannot be said properly to live... Brutes are said properly to live, because they have a true self-motion. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 198 Those parts may be said to live no longer when the circulation ceases. **1821** SHELLEY *Adonais* xli, He lives, he wakes—'tis Death is dead, not he. **1838** LYTTON *Leila* I. ii, Yonder stream is of an element in which man cannot live nor breathe. **1862** J. F. STEPHEN *Def. R. Williams* 296 A more eminent or more excellent man hardly ever lived.

b. *fig.* of things: To exist, be found. *poet.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 79 We are on the earth Where nothing liues but crosses, care and greefe. **1599** — *Much Ado* III. i. 110 No glory liues behinde the backe of such. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcv[i]. 11 There lives more faith in honest doubt, Believe me, than in half the creeds. **1871** R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxxvi. 4 In all that bodily largeness, Lives not a grain of salt, breathes not a charm anywhere.

2. To supply oneself with food; to feed, subsist. Const. † *by*, † *of*, *on*, *upon*, † *with*, rarely † *in* (either the actual food or the means of providing it). *To live on a person*: to burden him with one's maintenance.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Godes is þæt yrfe þe we biȝ leofiaþ. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 62 Eft ȝenim swines scearn þæs þe on dun lande and wyrtum libbe. *c* **1200** ORMIN 7775 Cullfre ne lifeþþ nohht bi flessh. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 573 Foueles waren ðer-inne cumen .. And mete quorbi ðei miȝten liuen. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 11109 Ion liued wit rotes and wit gress, Wit honi o þe wildernes. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 242 Many .. þat wolen make hem self gentel men and han litel or nouȝt to lyue on. **1382** — *Matt.* iv. 4 A man lyueth not in breed aloon. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 217 Tresour to lyue by to here lyues ende. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* lxxxix. 411 (Add. MS.) She..leuyd..many yeres with rotes and grasse, and such Frute as she myght gete. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* IX. 288 Leiff on your awin. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccvii. 244 They coude fynde nothynge to lyue by in the playne countrey. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 92 b, To whom the kyng assigned an honest pencion to live on. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 42 [They] are to be compelled to worke, and not to liue vpon other mens labours. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 147 The Agriophagi .. liue most of panthers and lions flesh. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 294 They that served at the Altar lived on what was offered. **1670** EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 20 A person, at all thoughtfull of himself and conscience, had much better chuse to live with nothing but beans and pease-pottage. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 2 Irus .. spent some Time after with Rakes who had lived upon him. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 35 For Asthma .. live a fortnight on boiled Carrots. **1802** PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xvi. 5 Wks. 1830 IV. 194 The spider lives upon flies. **1852** R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* iii. 9 He then lived on his 'means' for a while. **1889** JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* ii. 84 Sometimes they were .. living upon their friends.

b. *fig.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Þa gastlican lare .. þe ure saul biȝ leofaþ. *c* **1375** *Cursor M.* 15614 (Fairf.), I warne ȝou to..liue a-pon his lare. **1754** SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 246 They .. agreed .. to live on Letters, till the painful age should be lapsed which held them apart. **1844** A. B. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 49 To live untill this tender heart On which it lives is dead.

3. To procure oneself the means of subsistence. Const. *by*, † *of*, *on* or *upon*, † *with*. Also, *to live from* HAND TO MOUTH. *To live by one's wits*: see WIT.

c **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. iv. (Schipper) 371 [Hi] be heora aȝenum handȝewinne lifiȝeaþ. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 964 Þe scottes sede þat þet lond noȝt inou be To hom bothe to libbe by as hii miȝte ise. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 272 A feloun was sauid þat hadde lyued al his lyf with lesinges & þeftis. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 311 He made his douȝtres use hem to wolle craft .. þey schulde ȝif hem nedede lyve by þe craft. *c* **1440** *Jacob's Well* 160 Comoun womman, þat leuyth by here body. *c* **1450** *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 210 Item, þe galle of euery fowl, þat lyueþ by raueyne doþ þe same. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* iii, [He] lyued by the laboure of his handes pourely. **1530** PALSGR. 612/2 Thou lyvest of nothyng but of pollyng. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 174 b, Men .. had lived by the kynges wages, more then a few yeres. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. iii. 1291 A dunce I see is a neighbourlike brute beast, a man may liue by him. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xix. 178 They

lived of fishing at sea, and of seeds. **1628** EARLE *Microcosm., Surgeon* (Arb.) 62 His gaines are very ill got, for he liues by the hurts of the Common-wealth. **1675** BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 295 God left man .. to live .. by his own industry. **1713** STEELE *Englishm.* No. 24. 161 A whimsical Fellow .. liv'd upon setting Stones in Wrist-Buttons. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 428 Every one.. must live by his trade. **1865** KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prel., Why should he reverence Nature? Let him use her and live by her. **1887** JESSOPP *Arcady* i. 11 Those luxuries which the big man consumes .. the small man lives by.

b. Proverb. *Live and let live.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 229 According to the Dutch Prouerbe .. *Leuen ende laeten leuen*, To liue and to let others liue. **1687** R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 43 And what's the Whole Bus'ness at last; but Live, and let Live. **1885** W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 136 Two or three people are of no use, and are kept-on on the live-and-let-live principle.

4. To pass life in a specified fashion, indicated by an adv. or advb. phrase (occas. an adj. or compl. sb.) having reference

a. to the manner of regulation of conduct, esp. in a moral aspect.

c **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xxvii. (Schipper) 61 Hu hie mid heora ȝeferum drohtian & lifiȝean [*MS. B.* lifian] scylan? *c* **1200** ORMIN 372 And ȝuw maȝȝ ben þiss ilke word God lare hu ȝuw birrþ libbenn. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4025 Hit is ney vif ȝer þat we abbeþ yliued in such vice. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 581 Þaȝ þou a sotte lyuie, .. by-þenk þe symtyme. **1340–70** *Alex. & Dind.* 288 Leden clanliche our lif & libben as simple. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiv. (*Lucas*) 32 How þai liffyt her but blame. **1426** AUDELAY *Poems* 2 He that levys here ryȝtwysly. **1472** *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 24 Thomas Dransfeld..now liffez as a vacabond. **1538** STARKEY *England* I. i. 9 Wych tyme he lyuyd more vertusely. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. II* 39 Ilk ane of them sall leaue leallie and trewlie in their office. **1657–83** EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 174 They live like goats, and die like asses. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 63 Living on this wise, we..shall pass our days in good hope.

b. to personal conditions, e. g. degree of happiness, comfort, splendour, repute, or the contrary. † *To live away*: to lead a life of extravagance. *To live in clover* (see CLOVER 3). *To live fast* (see FAST *adv.* 7).

Beowulf (Z.) 99 Swa ða driht-guman dreamum lifdon eadiȝlice. *c* **1200** ORMIN 5207 Þær he shollde libbenn Wiþþ resste and ro. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 535 (MS. *a*) Þer abbeþ kinges & mani oþere ofte ilyued in ioie. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 11132 To speke of nedes of þair huse Als dos þe men þat liues in spus. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1588 Þus þei left in likyng a god while after. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 228 He levys at ess that frely levys! *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*St. Andrew*) 944 To luf in contemplacione. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 9760 And fele..fre kynges frusshet to dethe, þat might haue leuyt as lordes in þere lond yet. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xii, Better worthe is to lyue in pouerte surely then to lyue rychely beyng euer in daunger. *a* **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 364 To suffer everie man to leaf at libertie of conscience. **1611** BIBLE *Acts* xxvi. 5 After the most straitest sect of our religion, I liued a Pharisee. **1643** TRAPP *Comm., Gen.* xxi. 15 Who erst lived at the full in his fathers house. **1703** COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 181 He that would have his health hold out must not live too fast. **1719** J. T. PHILLIPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 316 The Inhabitants live very easie and happily in all these Four Provinces. **1767** H. KELLY *Babler* No. III. II. 218 Possessed of such a handsome sum, I considered it as nothing more than a proper compliment to my wife, to live away for some time, and therefore set up a smart post-chaise. **1807** E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* II. 80 He set up for an esquire himself, lived away at a most extravagant rate, and neglected his business. **1810** S. GREEN *Reformist* I. 34 Old Mr. Ellingford, though he lived close, known to be immensely rich. **1836** W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. iii. 79 My parents are as poor as rats .. and consequently we live in quite a small way. **1859** G. MEREDITH *Juggling Jerry* x, I ..have lived no gipsy. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 4 They lived very much to themselves, and scarcely interfered with the dominant party.

c. to the rule or guiding principle, or to the object and purpose of one's life.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 We ealne þysne ȝear lifdon mid ures lichoman willan. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 75 Lusteð writen lare and luuieð þrefter. *a* **1240** *Ureisun* in *Lamb. Hom.* 189 þi deaþ ..do me liuien to þe. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 16424 We [*MS.* He] haf vr lagh,..þat we liue wit al in land. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 281 Socrates seide þat meny men wil leve forto ete and drynke. **1533** GAU *Richt Vay* 20 Ane man lwffis notht god ower al thyng..na liffis notht efter his halie wil. **1562** WINJET *Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 23 Giue euerie man mycht leue according to his vocation. **1622** MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 126 Euery man liue for himselfe. **1656** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 167/1 Maligned by those who lived after Tyrannical institutions. *a* **1716** BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 3 Rules..such as all that call themselves Christ's Disciples are oblig'd to observe and live by. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* i. 5 It is not easy to understand that sane men could ever..live by such a set of doctrines. **1858–65** — *Fredk. Gt.* II. i. (1872) IV. 24 They saw no society; lived wholly to their work.

d. *To live well*: (*a*) to have abundance, to feed luxuriously; (*b*) to be in comfortable circumstances; (*c*) to live a virtuous life.

For *well to live* = 'well to do', prosperous, see WELL *adv.*

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 5393 Þus was þe kowherd out of kare kindeli holpen,..wel to liuen for euer. **1530** PALSGR. 612/2, I shal lyue well ynoughe without you. **1620** SHELTON *Quix.* III. xx. 141 He preaches well that lives well, quoth Sancho, and I know no other Preaching. **1796** PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 64 If you would live well for a week, kill a hog; if you would live well for a month, marry; if you would live well all your life, turn priest. **1807–26** S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 68 Carbuncles seem .. most common in persons who have lived well.

e. *To live in* (or *within*) *oneself*: to rely upon oneself for occupation and diversion, opposed to living 'in society'.

a **1674** CLARENDON *Tracts* 293 They live to and within themselves. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 125 Living much within himself..his chief amusement was his collection. **1872** J. L. SANFORD *Eng. Kings, Chas. I*, 333 His mind had been prepared for the application of these lessons by that early necessity of living very much in himself.

f. With *up*. † (*a*) *To live up*: *fig.* to live on a high level; to take a high intellectual or moral position. (*b*) *To live up to*: to act in full accordance with (principles, rules, etc.). Also, to push expenditure to the full limits of (one's fortune).

1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* 209 Those who followed Reason's dictates right, Lived up, and lifted high their natural light. **1694** ATTERBURY *Serm. & Disc.* (1726) I. 72 The Rule is strict indeed; but .. there are Great Helps .. enabling us to live up to it. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 125 ¶ 1 All those who do not live up to the Principles of Reason and Virtue. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 163 ¶ 4, I am one of your Disciples, and endeavour to live up to your Rules. **1832** J. S. KNOWLES *Hunchback* I. i. 9 Your fortune .. is ample; And doubtless you live up to't. **1837** G. E. CORRIE 17 Sept. in *Mem.* iv. (1890) 90, I had an interesting conversation with the Squire on the duty of living up to one's convictions.

5. quasi-*trans.* with cognate *obj.* = 4.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 476/16 Se cyning Eglippus leofode his lif on eawfæstre drohtnunge. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal .. for godes eie libban his lif rihtliche. *a* **1300–1400** *Cursor M.* 10175 (Gött.) Sua haly lijf þai liued euer. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 686 Þou hast y-lyued þy lif to longe to do me such a spyte. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 171 How prestis schulde lyue [*printed* lyene] a pore lif. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 40 What lyfe he lyffyd þe treuth ys tald. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 b, They that lyueth the holy lyfe of religyon. **1567** *Gud. & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 72 We suld..Leif in the wauld a lyfe perfyte. **1594** MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iv. iii. E 3, This is no life for men at armes to liue. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* 35 To live the life of the spirit. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 530 ¶ 4 It shall be my business hereafter to live the life of an honest man. **1853** M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xvii, And each half lives a hundred different lives. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 Montaigne,—content to live his life, leaving many questions open. **1895** ZANGWILL *Master* I. vii. 74 The panorama seemed more varied than when he was living the scenes in all their daily detail of dull routine.

b. *transf.* in *Hunting*. To keep up (the pace). Also *absol.* in phr. *to live with hounds.*

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 681 We whip and spur, but cannot live the pace. **1898** *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Nov. 6/1 The check .. was most welcome to the contingent who still lived with hounds.

6. quasi-*trans.* *To live down*: † **a.** To defeat by superiority of life (*nonce-use*). **b.** To put down, silence, wear out (prejudice, slander, etc.); to cause (some discreditable incident) to be forgotten by a blameless course of life. **c.** To lose hold of, forget (a fancy) as life goes on.

a **1731** ATTERBURY (J.), A late prelate, of a remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have lived down the pope, and the whole consistory. **1842** MEALL in *Noncons.* II. 1 It has lived down prejudice. **1884** RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* xxix, It is very probable that your cousin will live down his fancy. **1893** GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 158 How long do you think it will take in New York society for a girl with sixty thousand dollars a year to live anything down?

7. *trans.* To express in one's life; to carry out in one's life the principles of.

1542 BECON *Potation for Lent* I. vj b, Not only loue but also lyue ye Gospel. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 81 Our Minister lives Sermons. **1650** TRAPP *Comm. Lev.* xix. 37 Words not so much to bee read as lived. **1671** FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* ix. 26 He preached the Doctrine, and Lived the Application. *a* **1708** BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 147 Hereby you may be sure to live heaven upon earth in time. *a* **1770** JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 3 To say who is the Lord..is to deny God..and live a lie. **1874** BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 70 To live poetry, indeed, is always better than to write it.

8. *intr.* In an emphatic sense: To have life that is worthy of the name; to enjoy or use one's life abundantly.

1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* H iv b, They trewly liue, that liue in scorne of spight. *a* **1628** PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 194 One man may live more in a day than another in twenty. **1673** SHADWELL *Epsom Wells* II. i. 19, I have vow'd to spend all my life in London. .. People do really live no where else. **1726–31** TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. XVII. 129 Well might I breathe but never think I lived. **1759** JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix, While you are making the choice of life, you forget to live. **1827** KEBLE *Chr. Y.* Ascension Day x, Our wasted frames feel the true sun, and live. **1851** THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. (1858) 268 He was living up to the last days of his life. **1889** 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 317 Jack Dawson .. didn't care about anything but horses and dogs, and lived every day of his life.

9. To continue in life; to be alive for a longer or shorter period; to have one's life prolonged. Also in phrases *to live to* (be or do so and so); *Long live* (formerly simply *live*) *the king!*

831 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 445 Gib eadwald leng lifiȝe ðonne cyneðryð, ȝeselle [etc.]. **1154** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) ȝif he leng moste liuen. *a* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 225 He lefede nigon hundred ȝiere and xxx^ti. *c* **1205** LAY. 252 Ah lut ȝer he leouede. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7823 He .. bihet, ȝif he moste libbe, þat he nolde misdo nammore. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 2082 Noe..Liued fourti ȝere after þe flod. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 16, I schal leue hem lyflode..As longe as I liue. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 94 If þei ben not curid, þei lyuen þe lengere tyme. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* 259 (Douce MS.) Þou shal leve but a stert. *c* **1450** *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 138 Whether he shal lyuen or dye of þe seeknesse. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 130 b, Criyng: sainct Denise, live kyng Charles. **1586** in Hearne *R. Glouc.* (1724) 675/2, I am so unhappy to haue lyuen to see this unhappy daye. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 114 Hath Cassius liu'd To be but Mirth and Laughter to his Brutus? **1615** W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 7 Not suffring a Tree to liue the tenth part of his age. **1653** WALTON *Angler* 153 Harme him [a frog] as little as you may possibly, that he may live the longer. **1699** R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 210 If I live to come back again. **1718** PRIOR *Solomon* Pref., And in this kind Mr. Philips, had he lived, would have excelled. **1743** BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 34 If he lives, I will carry him a Prisoner to the Commodore. **1776** *Trial of Nundocomar* 32/2, I should not have supposed he could live many hours. **1782** COWPER *Gilpin* 253 Now let us sing, Long live the king! And Gilpin, long live he! **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 270 To the use of A. for 99 years, if he should so long live. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiv, Live and learn Mr. Bevan! **1893** *Academy* 13 May 412/1 Lord Carnarvon did not live to put the final touches to his translation.

fig. **1813** R. THORNTON 16 June in Hansard *Parl. Debates* XXVI. 685 A great statesman..had once exclaimed, 'Perish commerce—live the constitution!'

b. with † *forth*, *on*, † *over*.

c **1200** ORMIN 17213 Acc ȝiff þatt he þatt fulllitnedd iss Her lifeþþ forþ onn erþe. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 141 Alfridus forsoþe after his blyndynge sent unto Hely lifled over but fewe dayes. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 13105 Made was this mariage þo mighty betwene,..And [they] lyuet furth in Lykyng a long tyme after. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 155 Shall I liue on, to see this Bastard kneele, And call me Father? **1866** M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* iii, While the tree lived, he in these fields lived on. **1896** M. FIELD *Attila* I. 20, I would rather drop down dead Than live on like my cousin.

c. said of the Deity and of spirits.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 131 þuh Godes fultum, þe lyfað & rixað a butan ende. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 And alle men shullen cume to libben echeliche. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1771 Þer as me liueðaa in blisse buten euch bale. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 77, I wold wot what it may the avayle To forsakyn the goddys wych leuyn ay. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. vii. 345 The Indians of Peru beleeved commonly that the Soules lived after this life.

d. To escape spiritual death.

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Magdalene*) 15 Þe ded of synful I ma wil lot þat he leife his syn & lif. **1435** MISYN *Fire of Love* II. xi. (1896) 99 LETH..to lufe þi maker, if þou desyre to lyfe qwhen þou hens passys. **1508** FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* li. Wks. (1876) 103, I wyll not the deth of a synner, but that he be tourned from his wycked lyfe and leue. **1611** BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxiii. 11.

e. *fig.* (*poet.* and *rhetorical*). Of things: To survive, continue in operation.

1768 GRAY *Elegy* 92 E'en in our Ashes live their wonted Fires. **1863** WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 38 Nothing lives but perfect Love. **1895** MERRIMAN *Sowers* i, What little daylight there was lived on the western horizon. **1896** *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 547/2 Blunders of this sort live long.

f. quasi-*trans.* *To live out*: to complete a term of life); also to survive the end of a period of time). Also *dial.* to survive (a person): see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lv. 23 The bloudthurstie and disceatfull shal not lyue out half their daies. **1899** GUY BOOTHBY *Dr. Nikola's Experim.* ii. 55 He was as certain as any one possibly could be that the chap could not live out the week. *Mod.* I never thought he would live out the night. (Recent Dicts. give 'to live out a war, a term of office, a century').

10. Chiefly of a vessel: To escape destruction; to remain afloat. Also quasi-*trans.* of persons. *To live out* (a storm): to escape destruction by.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 14, I saw your brother..binde himselfe..To a strong Maste, that liu'd vpon the sea. **1615** A. STAFFORD *Heav. Dogge* To Rdr. 17 There are Coltes who will venture to row in waters wherein (to use the seafaring phrase) they cannot liue. **1671** NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 190 It was impossible for the Boat to live any longer in that Sea. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xvi. (1840) 289 The savages in the boat never could live out the storm. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 142 Carrying out the King's Mooring Barges so far to sea, where they could not live but in fine weather. **1838** COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 145 A ferocious hurricane..so that nothing could 'live' afloat. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 15, I have seen a boat live in as bad a night as this.

11. To continue in the memory of men; to be permanently commemorated; to escape obliteration or oblivion.

c **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXIX. xi, From out the booke [let the wicked] be crossed, Where the good men live engrossed. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 45 Mens euill manners, liue in Brasse, their Vertues We write in Water. **1638** F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 56 Let .. the temples be graced with such sights; worke them out in ivorie; let them live in colours. **1688** PRIOR *To Countess Exeter* 13 Eliza's glory lives in Spenser's song. **1718** — *Solomon* III. 264 A fancied kind of being to retrieve, And in a book, or from a building live. *a* **1748** WATTS (J.), That which strikes the eye Lives long upon the mind. **1800–24** CAMPBELL *Hallowed Ground* vi, To live in hearts we leave behind, Is not to die. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 131 One noble passage still lives, and is repeated by thousands who know not whence it comes. *a* **1873** MACREADY *Remin.* (1875) I. 94 Cooke's representation of the part..lived in my memory in all its sturdy vigour. **1883** R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. viii. 21 So would he..give me those kind looks which live in me.

12. To make one's abode; to dwell, reside. Also, to cohabit. Also with † *forth*. Of shop-assistants: *to live in*: to reside in the establishment; opposed to *to live out*. *To live out* (U.S. colloq.): to be in domestic service.

c 1205 LAY. 6235 We wulleð..þe leofuen wið a to ure liue. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 518 Ðis fis wuneð wið ðe se grund, and liueð ðer eure heil and sund. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 438 For-þi lyue we forth with lither men. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. i. (1554) 178 Decius..liued in deserte ferre out in wildernes. *c* 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 249 That haiit lywith in Lowthe many longe days. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 30 Welcum, therfor, abufe all livand leyd, Withe us to liue, and to maik recidence. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 266 He is not where he liues, but wher he loues. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 72 Here liued I, but now liue here no more. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 2 It was their office to teach the people, and therefore it was necessary they should live among them. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xiv. 283 The righteous is more excellent than his neighbour, though he live next dore to a graceless nobleman. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 4 The Coffee-house is the Place of Rendezvous to all that live near it. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 391/1 Bluster..has liv'd in the Country ever since. 1815 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 49 The family, with whom she lived servant. 1855 MRS. TERHUNE *Hidden Path* vii. 63 She has never lived out before. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 80 Melesias and I live together, and our two sons live with us. 1891 *Daily News* 14 July 7/3 It was admitted that they lived together. 1895 *Law Times* C. 133/2 The deceased lived in a cottage near the up side of the railway line. 1896 C. BOOTH *Life & Labour Lond.* VII. 217 The majority of grocers' assistants still live in. *Ibid.* 218 Men..who live out not unfrequently help themselves to food.

fig. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 50 Lord lifes in my hert. 1857 PUSEY *Real Presence* i. (1869) 4 The Fathers, among whom, for these last twenty years, I have lived, as in my home.

b. *To live in* (a room, etc.): to occupy, inhabit; to treat as one's ordinary abode. In quots. in *indirect passive*.

1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* I. 3 The veranda was more lived in than the sitting-room. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 407 The drawing-room looked more lived-in than ever.

13. *Comb.* In names of plants: Live (for) ever, (*a*) = LIVE-LONG 1 and 2; (*b*) Everlasting Flower, *Helichrysum*. Live in idleness (= *love-in-idleness*), a name for the Heartsease or Pansy.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxcv. 517 It..may be kept..by the space of a whole yeere..wherefore our English women haue called it Liue long, or Liue for euer. *Ibid.* II. ccxcix. 705 Called..in English..Pansies, Liue in Idlenes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hearts-ease*, ..an Herb called..Live in Idleness,..or Pansies. 1715 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 355 Round Saddle-leaved Cape Live-ever. *Elichrysum Capense.* 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Live-ever, *Sedum.* 1763 J. WHEELER *Bot. & Gardener's Dict.*, Liveever, *Crassula.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Livelong or Live-for-ever, *Sedum Telephium.* 1884 BURROUGHS *Fresh Fields* viii. (1895) 171, I did not catch a glimpse of..elecampane, live-for-ever, bladder campion, and others, of which I see acres at home.

† **Live,** *v.*² *Obs. rare.* [f. *live*, LIFE *sb.* Cf. LIVEN *v.*] *trans.* To give life to; to quicken, vivify.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxviii. 73 This soule sensitif whiche euery beest beryth in his blood lyueth or quycketh the body to which he is conioyned.

Live, variant of LEVE *v.*² *Obs.*

Liveable, livable (li·văb'l), *a.* [f. LIVE *v.* + -ABLE.]

†1. Likely to live. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1611 in COTGRAVE s.v. *Viable.*

†2. Conducive to (comfortable) living. *Obs.*

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Feb., They are counted very rich people, worth at least 10 or 12,000*l.*, and their country house all the yeare long, and all things liveable.

3. Of a house, a room, or locality: That may be lived in; suitable for living in.

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* xxv, There will be work for five summers at least before the place is liveable. 1827 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* August, He [Scott] used to say that he did not know a more 'liveable' country [than the vale of Tweed]. 1830 CAMPBELL in *Lady Morgan's Mem.* (1862) II. 310 You will find me in a far more liveable part of London than I lived in before. 1849 LD. CARLISLE *Jrnl.* 12 Feb. in Trevelyan *Life Macaulay* (1889) 479 His rooms at the top of the Albany are very liveable. 1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mountains* 202 [South Park] looked to me quite lowland and livable. 1895 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 195/3 If men had learnt the art of living in Africa, that continent would prove quite as 'livable' as Brazil.

4. Of life: That can be lived; bearable, supportable.

1841 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. App. C. 436 But not the strongest Tory or Conservative values our Church or Law more than I do, or would find life less liveable without them. 1865 WHEWELL in *Life* 541, I cannot yet see how life is livable. 1896 *Nation* (N. Y.) LXII. 28/3 Who has for three years found life quite livable.

5. Of persons (also *liveable with*): That may be lived with; companionable, sociable.

1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 305 Many men and women are of irreproachable character in all the great essentials, yet are not liveable people. 1888 *Athenæum* 21 Apr. 501/3 Few will leave so pleasant an impression [as Matthew Arnold], few will seem so livable-with as he. 1896 E. F. BENSON *Babe B. A.* 7 They were both..very live-able-with.

Hence **Li·veableness,** quality of being 'liveable' (in quot. 1895, capability of living, 'viability').

1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 305 Everybody who has ever been a member of a household or a family, must have a ready conception of the quality—liveableness. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 103 If the poet is to be of any help, he must testify to the liveableness of life. 1895 *Athenæum* 27 July 129/1 The articles..are very fair of their kind. But they have absolutely no independent liveableness.

Li·ve-bait. [f. LIVE *a.* + BAIT *sb.*] A living worm, small fish, etc. used as a bait in angling.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 513 Your Liuebaits are wormes of all kinds. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 361 Folding live-bait kettle.

Hence **Li·ve-baiting,** fishing with live bait.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* (1880) 132 Live baiting is the next method for discussion.

Liveblood: see LIFE-BLOOD 3.

Lived (laivd), *a.* [f. LIFE *sb.* + -ED ².] Possessed of or endowed with a certain kind or length of life. Also LONG-LIVED, SHORT-LIVED *adjs.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 13 If you pearce his hart, you can doo him little harme, for he is liude like a Cat. 1825 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 743 Nature is a wary wily long-breathed old witch, tough-lived as a turtle.

Lived (livd), *ppl. a.* [f. LIVE *v.* + -ED ¹.] **a.** That has been lived or passed through. **b.** That is expressed in one's life.

1879 TODHUNTER *Alcestis* 3 Cheapen not the worth of our lived lives. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Education* I. 77 The world demands a lived gospel as well as a preached gospel.

Live-day long (Burns): see LIVELONG 1 b.

Livefull, -les, obs. ff. LIFEFUL, LIFELESS.

Live-honey: see LIFE-HONEY.

Livelich, obs. form of LIVELY.

† **Li·velihead.** *Obs.* [f. LIVELY + -HEAD.]

1. Liveliness; vivacity.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 308/2 Levelyheede, or qwyknesse [*MS. K.* liyflines], *vivacitas.* 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. I. ii, The stronger hope, the stronger fear is fed; One mother both and the like livelyhed. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 20 With lusty livelyhed he talks.

b. Living form or original. Also, condition of being alive; life.

c 1542 SURREY *Death Sir T. Wyatt* 2 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 28 Dyuers thy death doe diuersely bemone: Some, that in presence of thy liuelyhed Lurked. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 3 What mote ye weene, if the trew lively-head Of that most glorious visage he did vew! 1596 *Ibid.* VI. vii. 20 But, when he nigh approcht, he mote aread Plaine signes in him of life and livelihead.

2. In senses of LIVELIHOOD ¹: Means of living; also, inheritance.

1471-6 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 27 She hath no other mean to help herself with, unto that a determination be had betwixt T— I —& her, of the livelyhed that standeth in travers betwixt them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 2 Full little weenest thou what sorrowes are Left thee for porcion of thy livelyhed.

Livelihood¹ (lai·vlihud). Forms: *α.* 1 líflád, 2-5 lif-, 3 6 lyf-, 4 liif-, lyff-, lyif-, 4-6 lyfe-, lyve-, 4-7 live-; 2-4 -lad, 3 7 -lode, 4 -ladd, -laid(e, -late, -led(e, 4-6 -lode, -lood, 4-7 -lod, -loode, 5 -lothe, *Sc.* -lat, 5-7 -load, 6 -lodde, *Sc.* -lait, -lett. *β.* 5 livelhood, -hud, liffleod, 6 lyveliod, livelihod, livelehood, lyvelyhoode, 7 liveliehood, 6- livelihood. [OE. *líflád*, f. *líf* life + *lád* course, way, also subsistence (see LOAD, LODE). Cf. the corresponding OHG. *lìbleita* provisions, subsistence, f. *lìb* life + *leita* conduct. In the 16th c. the spelling was gradually assimilated (see forms) to that of LIVELIHOOD ², -HEAD.]

†1. Course of life, lifetime; kind or manner of life; conduct. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Benedictine Rule* i. (Schröer-Wülker) 9/20 Þæt feorðe muneca cyn is, þe is Widscriþul ʒenæmned, þa ealle heora lifiade [*L. tota vita sua*] ʒeond missenlice þeoda farað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 Hwet is þet he mei mare spenen of his aȝen feire forbisne of his aȝene liflade. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Þurh englene liflade & heuenlich þat leades þah ha licomliche wunie up on eorðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1506, I find na term of his [caymes] liuelaid. *a* 1300 *Ibid.* 2009 Ʌ neu liuelade con þai bigin. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xii. 217 For gouernaunce and reule of her lijflode. *a* 1470 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 374 Directe his levelode profitably. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 344 How is this contrarye to ye auncient custome..of the Elders, If ministers..marry wives for the necessary comfort of theyr livelyhood?

2. Means of living, maintenance, sustenance; esp. in *to earn, gain, get, make, seek a livelihood.*

a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 37 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 In þe vale of eboir his liuelod he [Adam] most swink sore. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1962 Ete..Na o fouxul þat refes his liuelade. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 133 Þat þe lude myȝt haf leue liflode to cach. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 212 We..withdrawes lyuelade fra tham that nede haues. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 169 And Ilke day thigyt his lyf-led At þame þat passage-by þare mad. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 331 Lanfrank..was a man þat kouþe doo no grete werkes to gete his liflode þerwiþ. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 342 Poul..wrouȝte with hise hondis forto haue his lijflode. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 376 My lyflat is bot honest chewysance. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 40/2 Noe began to labouer for his lyfelode with his sones. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1104 Then must it be the Priests wages, which at that time had no other livelode. 1611 BIBLE *Pref. to Rdr.* ¶ 1 Those noursing fathers and mothers..that withdraw from them who hang vpon their breasts..liuelyhood and support fit for their estates. 1660 WOOD *Life* Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 360 To gaine a bare livelihood. 1680 AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 401 What he did for his delight and recreation only when a boy, proved to be his livelihood when a man. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 117 A hazardous Trade to which they have bound themselves to get a Livelyhood. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 297 To..restrain our own Subjects from..seeking their Livelihoods. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 4 They made a livelihood or trade of it. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 60 Fishermen who gain their livelihood on its waters. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 118 Let each man practise one art which is to be his livelihood. 1882 JEAN L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* vii. 87 When Dr. Candlish left the Establishment he did so without any prospect of a livelihood.

†b. Corporeal sustenance, food, victuals. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19835 Quils þai dight him his liuelade, In orisun he lai and bade. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 280 Wyld hony wes his lyflede, & a thinge callit locusta. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* ii. 28 Lyuelodis bi prijs sel to vs, that we eeten. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 21 Crist..wold not curse hem þat denoied to Him harborow & lifelod. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 122/2 Oaks, Elms, Ashes, Walnuts, Chesnuts, and such Trees, wrong them [Fruit Trees]..of their Livelyhood.

†c. In immaterial sense or *fig.* *Obs.*

1616 HIERON *Wks.* II. 38 Faith is (as it were) the liuelyhood of a Christian: it is the stocke whereon hee liues. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Answ. to Objections* Wks. (1711) 214 We will allow no livelyhood to tender consciences. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 118 His livelihood was upon things that were Spiritual [*marg. note*, Little-Faith could not live upon Esaus Pottage].

†3. Income, revenue, stipend; *pl.* emoluments.

1422 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 51, I bequeth to two prestes,..resonable lyuelode. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 424/2 Some withoute any liflode or guerdon. 1439 W. BYNGHAM *Petit. to Hen. VI* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. Introd. 56 For all liberall sciences used in your seid universitees certein lyflode is ordeyned and endued. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 308/2 Lyflode, or warysone,..*donativum.* *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 131 How necessarie it is that he [the King] haue grete livelod aboff the same charges. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 29 The seid Marie preest to haue the seyd iijs. iiijd. to avmentacion of his liflode. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 32 Rewarded in lifelode of londes and tenementis yoven in the counte of Mayne. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 270 The Yerely Stint of the Lyuelod belonging to London Brydge. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 15 Any spirituall persone..hauyng any dignitee, benefyce, promocion, or other spirituall lyuelode, within the prouince of Yorke. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 199 The Cardinall..gave Elizabeth Beauchampe thre C. markes of Livelod. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1052, I..exhorte you to beare your partes of your liuelode & salarie towerd the paiment of this summe graunted. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 297 There was payed vnto the Sanctuary for them λυτρον, which went to the maintenance of the Priests amongst their other liuelyhoods and Reuenues.

†4. Property yielding an income, landed or inherited property; an estate, inheritance, patrimony. Also, *man of* (*great, small*) *livelihood.* *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 80 Yf the Chyuetayne were taken of the same countre where that he is enheryted and hath his lyuelode. 1438 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 111 Item all myn owne lyuelode to remeyne to my next heires. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 5013 He was no man of grete lifelode. ? 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 254 What tyme that I rode oute aboute my litil livelod. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. iii, Syre Ector..had grete lyuelode aboute london. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* iv, [None ought to hunt and hawk] withoute he be moche ryche and man of lyuelode. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 285 Some lorde is of blode royall & of small lyuelode. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 94 b, To byld abbays, to endote them with lyvelode, to be prayd fore for ever. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xv. (1874) 38 Thei can not be content with the suffycyent lyuelodes that their fathers left them. 1570 *Queen's Councell's Let.* 7 Feb. (in *N. & Q.* 1 Aug. 1857), Such speciall men of lyveliod and worshipp of the said Countie as have interest herein. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 15 To this liuelode that from his mother came, Conquests he winned. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 411 Being entred once vpon those grounds as his owne liuelode and possession. 1627 SIR R. COTTON in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 469 For the Land-forces, if it were for an Offensive War, the men of less livelihood were the best spared.

5. *Comb.*: †livelod-man, man of property.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 72 This lyflat man hyr gat in mariage. *c* 1500 *Melusine* VI. 31, I shal make the for to be ..the grettest and best lyuelod man [F. *terrien*] of them all. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* VII. 869 The lyflait men [*c* 1470 the blessit men], that was off Scotland borne, Fwnde at his faith Wallace gert thaim be sworn.

† **Li·velihood** ². *Obs.* [f. LIVELY *a.* + -HOOD.] = LIVELINESS in various senses.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 106 How much his [Love's] assaultes can debilitate the livelihoode of the bodies and spirites of men. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 29 The fairness of the wall, the staitlynes of the pictures and the lyvelyhoode of the paynting. 1594 J. KING *Funeral Serm.* in *Jonas* (1618) 673 His spirit departeth; not only his strength, his health, his agility, his liuelihood; but his breath. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 58 The tirrany of her sorrowes takes all liuelihood from her cheeke. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 638 The red [wines] which are not yet come to their liuelyhood and maturitie. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 13 They are actions operatiue, full of liuihhood and efficacy. 1640 C. HARVEY *Synagogue* (1647) 37 Thy Circumcision writ thy death in blood, Baptisme in water seales my livelyhood. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 93 In the Law-maker and the Law-dispenser, doing their duties, consists the life and livelihood of any State. 1641 *Relat. Answ. Earl Strafford* 3 The Lieutenant..spake..with such a measure of Eloquence and Lively-hood, that his very Enemies were affected with it. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 32 The first judged of the Livleyhood and duration..of the City.

Live-like: see LIFE-LIKE and LIVE *a.* 8.

Livelily (lai·vlili), *adv.* [f. LIVELY *a.* + -LY ².] In a lively manner (see the senses of LIVELY *a.*). Briskly, vigorously; keenly; vividly, impressively.

1558 KNOX *Baptism* Sel. Writ. (1845) 253 The promises of Salvation in Christ Jesus are not in the papistical baptism livelily and truly explained to the people. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 57 Pictures made in wax most livelyly

of the Infanta. **1646** H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 59 Let them walke livelily and cheerefully. **1697** tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 28 Least he should..appear livelily touch't with the Reproach she made him. **1709** S. SEWALL *Diary* 13 July (1879) II. 258, I found the Deal-Box of Wafers all afire, burning livelily. **1751** ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* III. 132 Those distractions, which her letters to him had so livelily represented. **1825** LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Superann. Man*, Livelily expressing the hollowness of a day's pleasuring. *a* **1834** COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 116 Truths, which it seems almost impossible that any mind should so distinctly, so livelily, and so voluntarily, have presented to itself. **1845** E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* I. 12 [They] bound over the depths of ocean as livelily as if they were all tritons and sea-nymphs. **1865** *Athenæum* No. 1944. 132/1 A fourth, who is livelily talking.

Liveliness (lai·vlinés). [f. LIVELY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being lively (see the senses of LIVELY *a.*); †vitality (*obs.*), activity, vigour, animation, vivacity, vividness.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (1495) 63 The sygte hath the name of vivacitas, that is lyflyness. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 308/2 Levelyheede, or qwyknesse (*MS. K.* liyflines), *vivacitas.* **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 130 Ouer muche aboundance of water..extynguyssheth the lyuelynesse & the naturall power of the grayne and sede. **1584** COGAN *Haven Health* ccxiii. (1636) 224 The Emperour [asked] by what meanes he..reteined still the vigour or livelinesse of body and minde. **1630** PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 82 In present readinesse and liuelinesse of wit he excelled all the men in Europe. **1658** CAPEL *Rem.* To Rdr. § 3 The livelinesse of his prayers. **1684** *Contempl. State Man* II. viii. (1699) 212 The Imagination..encreasing the pains of the Senses, by the liveliness of its Apprehension. **1708** C. MATHER in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1879) XXXIII. 186 He continued unto the Ninety Fourth year of his Age, an unusual Instance of Liveliness. **1713** STEELE *Guardian* No. 10 ¶ 2 Any..part of her head-dress, which by its darkness or liveliness might too much allay or brighten her complexion. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Florist*, It will be the best way to put 'em all together into Earth, this will preserve their Livelyness. **1736** BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 12 When the briskness and liveliness of malt liquors in the cask fails..let them be drawn off and bottled up. **1831** *Society* I. 254 Probably we are indebted to the liveliness of his imagination for the whole cream of the story. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 457 The perspicuity and liveliness of his [Sherlock's] style have been praised by Prior and Addison. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 12 There is little of the liveliness of a game in their mode of treating the subject. **1885** DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Exam.* 2 Mar. 5/1 If she [Russia] wishes to exhibit any liveliness it must be at a safe distance from their frontiers.

Livelong, live-long (li·vlǫŋ), *sb.* Also 6–7 **lib-, lyblong.** [f. LIVE *v.* + LONG *adv.*] Used as the name of certain plants. Cf. *live-for-ever* (LIVE *v.*[1] 13) and LIFE-EVERLASTING.

1. *Sedum Telephium*, ORPINE.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxi. 43 Like the roote of Orpyn or Lyblong. **1579** LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 455 Orpin or Liuelong, hath the nature and vertue of Houseleek. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxxxviii. 417 In English Orpyne; also Liblong, or Liuelong. **1640** PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 726 In English Orpine, and of some Livelong, because a branch of the greene leaves hung up in any place will keepe the verdure a long time. **1760** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Live-long. *Sedum.* **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 325.

†**2.** American Cudweed, *Antennaria margaritacea.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxcv. 517 Wherefore our English women haue called it [*Gnaphalium*] Liuelong, or Liue for euer, which name doth aptly answer his effects. **1656** PARKINSON *Parad.* 375 The Live-long was brought out of the West-Indies, and groweth plentifully in our Gardens.

Livelong (li·vlǫŋ), *a. poet.* and *rhetorical.* Forms: 5 **lefe, leve longe,** 6 **leeue long,** 6–**livelong,** 8–9 *Sc.* **lee-lang.** [Originally two words = LIEF *a.* and LONG *a.*; cf. the corresponding use in G. *die liebe lange nacht* (lit. 'the dear long night'): see Grimm s. v. *Lieb.* In the latter part of the 16th c. the word was apprehended as if f. LIVE *v.* + LONG *a.*, and altered in form in accordance with this view.]

1. An emotional intensive of *long*, used of periods of time. Chiefly in *the livelong day, night.*

c **1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 832 Thus thai hurteled to-gedere Alle the lefe longe daye. *c* **1450** LONELICH *Grail* xxxix. 319 Al that leve longe Nyht Into the Se he loked forth Ryht. *c* **1575** LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 61 Thus haue I told ye most of my trade, al the leeue long daye. **1597** BP. HALL *Sat.* III. vii. 65 He touch't no meat of all this liue-long day. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. v. 1462 Where dreary owles do shrike the liue-long night. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 263 For though it seems so little a time..it hath been a whole live-long night. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 ¶ 2 Here I sit moping all the live-long Night. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 9 ¶ 4 Vacant of thought..I indulge the live-long day. **1786** BURNS *Twa Dogs* 295 Or lee-lang nights, wi crabbit leuks, Pore owre the devil's pictur'd beuks. **1787** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, This was the last day of freedom for the whole livelong summer. **1806** J. GRAHAME *Birds Scot.* 77 The live long summer day She at the house end sits. **1829** HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* I. 25 He watched there the lee-lang night. **1847** EMERSON *Poems, Good-bye* Wks. (Bohn) I. 416 Where arches green, the live-long day, Echo the blackbird's roundelay. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 35 It ill becomes a chief To sleep the livelong night.

¶ **b.** Used by Burns in transposed form.

179. BURNS *Mother's Lament*, So I, for my lost darling's sake, Lament the live-day long.

2. *nonce-use.* That lives long or endures; lasting.

1630 MILTON *On Shakespeare* 8 Thou in our wonder and astonishment Hast built thy self a live-long monument.

¶ **3.** Taken as = LIFELONG. (Prob. meant to be pronounced lə·iv-.)

1882 FREEMAN *Reign Will. Rufus* II. vii. 453 He lived..to meet with a heavy doom, live-long bonds,..at the hands of his offended cousin and sovereign.

Lively (lai·vli), *a.* Forms: 1 **líflic,** 3 **livelich,** 4 **life-, liif-, livelich(e, -lyche,** 4–6 **lif(e-, lyf(e)ly,** (6 **lyvelycke**), 6 **live-, lyvelie, -lye.** 4– **lively.** *Comb.* 5 **liveloker.** [OE. *líflic*, f. *líf* life + *-líc* -LY[1] = OHG. *líblîch*, ON. *lífligr.*]

†**1.** Possessed of life; living, animate; = ALIVE 1, LIVE *a.* 1, LIVING. *Obs.*

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 358 He .. wæs .. his Fæder líflic onsiegednys on lambes wísan ȝeoffrod. **1430-40** LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) 124 Death assaileth euery liuely thing. **1521** FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 338 Thou arte christ the sone of the lyuely god. **1534** MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1334/2 Many lyuelye members in the vnitye of Christes mysticall bodye. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 14 The Lodestone..draweth Iron to it... The common people therefore..haue iudged..y' Iron liuely. **1582** BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 14 It hath pleased thee to humble thy selfe..in making thy selfe a liuelie man. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 105 Now I behold thy liuely body so? **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 4 All liuely creatures else [*sc.* other than man] take care onely for their food. *a* **1628** SIR J. BEAUMONT *Bosworth F.* 106 The holy King then offered to his View A lively Tree, on which three Branches grew. **1628** T. SPENCER *Logick* 207 He hath a bodie made lively by his soule. **1638** A. READ *Chirurg.* xxi. 155 The colour of a lively bone is of a whitish colour, mingled with a lively ruddiness. *fig.* **1547** *Homilies* I. *Faith* II. (1859) 39 There bee two kinds of faith; a dead and unfruitfull fayth; and a fayth lively.

†**b.** In various transferred applications of L. *vivus*: = LIVE *a.* 3, 5, LIVING. *Obs.*

a **1000** *Ags. Hymnarium* (Surtees) 92 Wyll líflic. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 200 Ic com se líflica hlaf, þe of heofenum astah. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 232, I am y' lyuely breed that descended from heuen. **1548** UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 36 To thurst for that lively water. **1581** PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 16 b, And as a dead coale, layed to a liuelie, kindleth. **1607** NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 85 And these springs I like well. For a house without liuely water is maymed. **1609** W. BIDDULPH in *Lavender's Diary* (1842) 30 His house..being hewed out of the liuely rocke. *c* **1610** *Women Saints* 80 Where she was killed there sprong a lyuelie fountayne. **1632** MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* II. i. D 2 See, the young sonne interd a liuely graue.

†**c.** Of or pertaining to a living person. Of instruction, etc.: Delivered or imparted *vivâ voce.* (Cf. LIVE *a.* 7, LIVING.) *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 13 They do beleue that it is as verily come from heauen as if they heard the liuely voice of God to speak therein. **1570** DEE *Math. Pref.* 5 They which are not liable to atteine to this without lively teaching. **1582** BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 13 The liuelie voice of God, rebukinglie tooke me vp. **1611** BIBLE *Acts* vii. 38 This [*sc.* Moses] is he .. who receiued the liuely oracles [λόγια ζῶντα], to giue vnto vs. **1709** MANDEVILLE *Syst. Math., Arith.* 10 The Solution..is learnt much easier by lively instruction, than by deaf and dumb Letters.

†**2.** Of or pertaining to life; necessary to life, vital. *Obs.*

In this sense the spelling *lifely, lyfely* persisted longer than in the others, owing to association with the sb.

a **1000** *Ags. Hymnarium* (Surtees) 80 Líflicum mid þinum ..blode [L. *vivido tuo sanguine*]. *c* **1000** *Basil's Hexameron* xi. (1849) 18 God..ableow on his ansyne líflíene blæd. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 484 Gyf he líflis, he ma spek, and ga, and opir lifly taknis ma. **1382** WYCLIF *Wisd.* xv. 11 That bleȝ in to hym a lifli spirit. **1387-8** T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. (Skeat) I. 121 Utterly these thinges be no dremes ne iapes, to throwe to hogges, it is lyfelych meate for children of trouth. *a* **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3252 For verray cold, His lyfly myght he loren hadde at moost. **1528** PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* (1535) 36 a, Ye lifely spirites that procede from the brayne to the other membres. **1530** RASTELL *Ek. Purgat.* II. ii, The soule is no nother thynge but a lyfely power. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 755 With a .. maladie .. so grievously taken, that his lively spirites began to faile. *c* **1570** GRINDAL *Dial.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) II. 1390 So violently to tread downe the liuely worde of God.

3. Of an image, picture, etc.: Life-like, animated, vivid. (In later use associated with 4 c.)

c **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 2845 So liiliche weren þai alle Ymages semed it nouȝt, To abide. **1568** SKINNER tr. *Montanus' Inquisition* 3 b, But they draw his counterfaite as liuely as may be. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 22 Full lively is the semblaunt, though the substance dead. **1604** DEKKER *Kings' Entert.* Wks. 1873 I. 292 The countenaunces of the Marchants being so lively that bargaines seeme to come from their lippes. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 41 The liuely Statues and stately Monuments in Westminster Abbey. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 72 All the Candles were instantly put out, to yield a livelier Image of the occasion. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 416 ¶ 5 A Description often gives us more lively Ideas than the Sight of Things themselves. **1755** (*title*) The Expedition of Major General Braddock to Virginia...Being Extracts of Letters..Together With many little Incidents, giving A lively Idea of the Nature of the Country. **1762-71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 42 The person of Richard II. is still preserved in the most lively manner, in two different pictures. **1817** J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 163 The most lively pictures have been given of the hasty flights, the crowded roads [etc.]. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 384 Under the reign of Elizabeth, William Harrison gave a lively description of the plenty and comfort of the great hostelries.

4. Full of life.

a. Of persons (occas. of animals), their faculties and actions: Vigorous, energetic, active, brisk.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 6 Sum is ȝung & liuelich, & is neode þe bettere warde. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xii. (1495) 118 Mannes eeres meue leest..but to here they ben moost able and lyuely. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 237 Tho men whych kepyth reysonabill diette..bene more hole of body,..more lyueloker [etc.]. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, Let vs syng..with a quycke spiryt, open mouth, and lyuely voyce. **1611** BIBLE *Exod.* i. 19 The Hebrew women..are liuely, and are deliuered ere the midwiues come in vnto them. *c* **1665** MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 31 A truer or more lively valour there never was in any man. *a* **1761** LAW *Comf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 17 A man..of lively parts and much candour. **1780** COWPER *Let.* 18 Mar., Wks. (1876) 42 Men of lively imaginations are not often remarkable for solidity of judgment. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 833 The strong attack subdued his lively powers. **1850** SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* v. (1859) 71 The mate, if lively, is soon aloft. **1883** GILMOUR *Mongols* xxxii. 368 Goods are transported on carts drawn by lively horses. **1893** *Law Times* XCV. 268/2 A lively discussion is expected.

b. Of feelings, impressions, sensations, memory: Vivid, intense, strong.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Pet.* i. 3 Blessed be God..which..hath begotten vs agayne vnto a lyuely hope by the resurreccion of Iesus Christ. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 4 b, That in the same cytie, the memory of kyng Richard his mortall enemy was yet recent and lyvely. **1592** SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 498 But now I dy'de, and death was liuely ioy. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* II. ii. 131 If we..pray that we may have lively relish and appetite to the mysteries, it may be well in time. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. ix. 297 However lively the father's affliction might be. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. Wks. 1813 V. 331 The remembrance of their ancient rivalship and hostilities was still lively. **1788** V. KNOX *Winter Even.* III. vii. ii. 11 They are guided too implicitly by their lively sensations. **1816** T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* xi, In the habit of..anticipating with the most lively satisfaction. **1821** CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* i. 55 Those impressions are the most lively which are conveyed to the mind in the shortest space of time. **1823** F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 17 The state of the weather excited the liveliest hopes of success. **1859** MILL *Liberty* ii. 33 The clearer perception and livelier impression of truth. **1865** M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. 44 An intimate and lively consciousness of the truth of what one is saying. **1873** HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VII. vii. (1875) 261 Taking a lively interest in the small events around them. **1876** GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* iv. 101 A source of the liveliest fear. **1895** ZANGWILL *Master* II. viii. 220 'My dear young ——', she began, in accents of lively affection.

c. Of evidence, illustrations, expressions: Vivid or forcible in effect, convincing, striking, telling.

1604 E. G[RIMSTON] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. v. 243 They shew the Indians their blind errors, by lively and plaine reasons. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 49 He could not give a more lively and demonstrable evidence. **1657** R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 53 A hint of this, I will give you in a lively example. **1713** STEELE *Englishman* No. 41. 265 Example is the liveliest Way of Instruction. **1870** HOWSON *Metaph. St. Paul* iii. 149 A more copious and lively instance of the same kind of illustration. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 114 A term becomes..too directly significant, and we have to devise a new one, less lively.

d. Of physical processes: Active, vigorous, brisk. Of liquor: Brisk, sparkling; opposed to *flat.* Of air: Fresh, invigorating.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. House-w.* 123 It [beer] may bee drunke at a fortnight's age and will last as long and liuely. **1742** *Lond. & Country Brewer* I. (ed. 4) 66 Its heavy Parts will..keep it mellow and lively to the last. **1844** KINGLAKE *Eöthen* xvii. (1878) 217 The air..is much cooler and more lively. **1854** RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 320 Producing a greater amount of heat and a more lively combustion. **1896** A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* lxii, Oh many a peer of England brews Livelier liquor than the Muse.

e. Of a landscape, etc.: Full of bright and interesting objects. Of a narrative, etc.: Full of action and incident.

1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Life* (1721) I. 68 The liveliest Episode in the whole Æneis. **1756** BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. v Which he has represented in the colours of..bold and lively poetry. **1839** J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 385 To see..the trees bourgeoning in our lively woods. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xx, It was the liveliest room in the building. **1851** CARLYLE *Sterling* II. vii. (1872) 147 The view from the top is..remarkably lively and satisfactory. **1883** GILMOUR *Mongols* xxiv. 295 A valley lively with flocks, herds, tents [etc.]. **1887** I. R. *Lady's Ranch Life in Montana* 84 I've been having a pretty lively week of it.

f. In humorously euphemistic use.

1772 FOOTE *Nabob* I. Wks. 1799 II. 290 My Lady's temper's apt to be lively now and then. **1883** *Manch. Guard.* 15 Oct. 5/2 The police had a lively time of it in bundling out the peace-breakers. **1891** *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 2/2 Altogether things are getting lively. **1892** *Law Times* XCII. 197/2 The Press is making things lively for Her Majesty's judges.

†**g.** *humorously.* Of cheese: Teeming with life.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 194 Liuely cheese is lusty cheare.

5. Of colour, light, etc.: Vivid, brilliant, fresh.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.), I sawh..a womman..with a lyfly coloure. **1552** ELYOT *Dict.* s.v. *Color, Floridi colores*, liuely colours. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1589 Her liuelie colour kil'd with deadlie cares. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xv. 251 These oisters within are of the colour of heaven, very lively. **1658** ROW-

LAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1013 The green Scarabee..is of a lively emerald colour. **1711** POPE *Temp. Fame* 252 Bright azure rays from lively sapphyrs stream. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Elegies* vii. 19 And livelier far than Tyrian seem'd his vest, That with the glowing purple ting'd the ground. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xiv, And islands that, empurpled bright, Floated amid the livelier light. **1819** G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Comp.* 344 Griseus, lively light gray. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 136 The turf is of livelier hue than elsewhere. **1870** ROCK *Text. Fabr.* I. 1 In gold and lively colours.

6. Gay, sprightly, vivacious.

1580 CHURCHYARD (*title*) A light Bondell of liuly discourses called Churchyardes Charge. **1741** MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 488 A manner so lively and entertaining. **1756** J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. ii. 22 Voltaire, in the first volume of his entertaining and lively Essay on General History. **1778** MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxxi. 191 Never did I see him more lively or more agreeable. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 127 He had compared, in a lively epigram, the opposite characters of two Prætorian præfects of Italy. **1790** COWPER *Let.* 7 July *Wks.* (1876) 334 The French .. like all lively folks are extreme in every thing. **1798** FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 31 Sterne even condescended to adopt some of those lively extravagancies. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* 131 But your manner is livelier and younger. **1868** MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xvi. 124 He was lively in conversation. **1885** *Pall Mall Budget* 19 June 31/1 His account of the *America* is lively reading and will appear very seasonably.

7. *Naut.* Of a vessel: Capable of rising lightly to the sea.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 498 We found our Vessel lively enough with that small sail which was then aboard. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 170 To render them very floaty and lively in a rough hollow sea. **1897** *Daily News* 11 Dec. 8/3 In the sense, therefore, that she rides the waves instead of labouring through them, the Cambria might be described as a lively ship.

8. quasi-*sb. colloq.*

1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 171 'Time from me, my livelies!' cried Mole.

9. *Comb.*, as *lively-foliaged*, *-looking* adjs.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. ix. (Rtldg.) 3 He drew from his pocket a phial full of a lively-looking red liquor. **1836** MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 362 Lively-foliaged poplars generally shadowed their extremities.

Lively (ləi·vli, *adv.* Now *rare.* Forms: 1 liflice, 4 lyfly, 4 6 lifly, (5 liyfly, lyfely), 5–6 lyvely, (5 lievlie, lyvele), 6 livelie, 8 *Sc.* lyflie, 6- lively. [OE. *liflice*, f. *lif* LIFE + *-lice* -LY [2].]

†**1.** (OE. only.) So as to impart life.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 244 He ȝenam ða hlaf and hine liflice ȝehalȝode.

†**2.** As a living person or thing. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xviii. (1495) 44 Though an angel take a body for euery nedefull doyng he may take it Not lyfly, neyther gyuyth thereto lyfe. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 38 A dainty flowre..Which in that cloth was wrought, as if it lively grew.

3. With animation, actively, briskly, nimbly, vigorously.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 2997 There light þai full lyfely, lept into bote. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 355 He lept vp on foote as lifly as he hadde noon harme ne dissese. ? *a* **1500** *Mankind* (Brandl) 41/73 Leppe a-bout lyuely, þou art a wyght man. **1553** BRENDE *Q. Curtius* R viij, Beinge .LXX. yeares of age, [he] executed the office of a capitaine as lively as though he had bene younge in yeares. **1613** HAYWARD *Norm. Kings, Will. I*, 9 The Normans did liuely charge vpon them in head. **1643** CROMWELL *Let.* 6 Aug. in A. Kingston *East Angl. & Civ. War* (1897) 121 You must act lively; do it without distraction. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* 4 If you divide the Bee..you shall..see the heart beat most lively. **1699** SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 276/2 It will..make the Medicine work more lively and briskly. **1883** G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 402/2 We found that it was going on a little livelier than ever.

†**b.** Feelingly; (touched) to the quick. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 79/1 The examples.. ought to make vs feele it liuely, and to the quicke. **1625** *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 197 Making him .. liuely to lament his owne filthinesse and abomination. **1651** tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 33 Don Louis..was so lively touched with compassion..that [etc.]. **1653** *Nissena* 86 She was so lively imprest with what she had heard. *a* **1758** RAMSAY *Some of the Contents* vii, How lyflie he and amorous Stuart sing!

†**c.** Promptly; at once; = BELIVELY. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 372 [He] led hom furthe lyuely into a large halle. *Ibid.* 4355 And so the ledis of the lond lyuely hym cald. *Ibid.* 5447 Out of Lyce come lyuele þe lege kyng Glaucon.

4. In a life-like manner; vividly, 'to the life'. Very frequent in the 17th century. ? *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 1229 Wel koude he peynten lifly that it wroghte. **1559** BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vii. 18 Who so redith the third chapter of the second epistle of St. Paul to Tymothie, may see them there lively described. **1598** F. MERES *Palladis Tamia* 287 Apelles painted a Mare and Dogge so liuelie, that Horses and Dogges passing by woulde neigh and barke at them. **1604** DEKKER *Kings' Entert.* Wks. 1873 I. 293 In a large Table ..is their fishing and shipping lively and sweetely set downe. **1615** T. ADAMS *Spiritual Navig.* 6 This glasse lively represents to us ourselves and our Saviour. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 14 The funeralls of Misenus, most liuely thus expressed. **1659** EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 143 A sheete of paper, on which was very liuely painted ye thing in miniature. **1682** H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 30 Meeting with nothing..that lively resembles these things in our former state. **1687** BURNET *Trav.* i. (1750) 39 The Image also seemed to shed tears; and a Painter had drawn those on her Face so lively, that the People were deceived by it. **1726** *Life of Penn* in *Wks.* I. 28 What Game such Persons play at, may be lively read in the attempts of Dionysius, &c. **1775** SHAW PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lxx. (1783) III. 22 He [Draper] painted himself..much livelier .. than it was in the power of any other person to depict him.

†**b.** Clearly, plainly. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 17 And liuely to know the ungodly maligners. **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 171 She seemed..most liuely to beholde..with hir eie. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 144 The wisedome of a prince is not livelier discerned, then [etc.]. **1625** GILL *Sacr. Philos.* I. 107 The shape of a man cannot bee more lively seene in a looking glasse, than [etc.]. **1634** CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 14 The Pope's pontifical, wherein he showeth himself to be Antichrist most lively. **1673** PENN *The Chr. a Quaker* v. 533 It had been utterly impossible for divers weighty Things..to have been known, and said so lively, had they not been seen by the Light.

†**5.** Of a vessel: (Floating) in a lively manner. (Cf. LIVELY *a.* 7.) *Obs.*

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 171 Remarkably full in their bows; which..enabled them to float much more lively upon the surface.

6. *Comb.*, as *lively-expressed*; *lively-daring*, *-shining*, *-skipping*, *-speaking*, *-thriving* adjs.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxii. 962 The *liuely daring French. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 2 Gods will, first of all vttered in a *liuely expressed voice by the mouth of Christ. **1727–46** THOMSON *Summer* 918 The *lively-shining leopard, speckled o'er With many a spot. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 123 The *liuelie skipping Brane along with Gwethrick goes. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 112 Giving as ready obedience..as they can to any *lively speaking prince of the world. **1618** W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 32 You shall haue for one *liuely thriuing tree, foure .. euill thriuing, rotten and dying trees.

Liven (ləi·v'n), *v. colloq.* [f. LIFE + -EN [5]. Cf. ENLIVEN.] **a.** *trans.* To put life into; to brighten, cheer. Also with *up*. **b.** *intr.* To grow lively, to brighten; in quot. with *up*.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 8/1 Matters will liven up a bit during the day. **1897** J. H. CRAWFORD *Wild Flowers Scot.* Introd. 13 A few typical forms in a natural setting, livened by some incident .. in which I shared.

Hence **Li·vener**, something that enlivens; *spec.* a drink of beer or spirits; a 'pick-me-up'.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 13/2, I think he would want a livener before the time had expired. **1895** *Daily News* 4 Jan. 3/7 He could not get out of bed unless he had two or three 'liveners'.

Liven, variant of LEVE *v.*[2] *Obs.*

†**Livenath.** *Obs.* Also 3 liveneð, -oðe, 4 lyfnoð. [a. ON. *lifnað-r* (only in the sense 'conduct of life') f. root of LIVE *v.*[1]] Food, means of living.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Gif us ure liveneð. *c* **1220** *Bestiary* 275 De mire muneð us mete to tilen, Long liueneðe. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 29 Lutel þarf þe carien þin anes liueneð. **1340** *Ayenb.* 138 He..ham poruayþ..have lyfnoþ zuetliche and mid guod savour.

Liveness (ləi·vnès). [f. LIVE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being 'live'.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Mar. 357/2 The 'liveness' of the New Scholarship.

Livening (ləi·v'niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LIVEN *v.* + -ING [2].] **a.** That enlivens or cheers; cheering. **b.** That grows lively or bright.

1705 ELSTOB in Hearne *Collect.* 30 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 107 Help'd by ye livening Virtue of ye Sun. **1866** BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* i. (1873) 2 The blackcocks lift their necks in the livening heather.

Live-oak (ləi·v,ōu·k). [LIVE *a.*] An American evergreen tree (*Quercus virens*) growing in the southern Atlantic States. The name is applied to some other species in the Pacific States.

The second quotation probably refers to the Ilex.

1610 *True Declar. Col. Virginia* (1844) 22 Ashe, Sarsafrase, liue Oake, greene all the yeare, Cedar and Firre. **1671** tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 43 Mountains, whose tops in crossing we found also covered..with live-Oaks, (which are green all the year,) and wild Pines. **1770** COOK *Jrnl.* 6 May (Wharton 1893) 248 The wood of this is hard and Ponderous, and something of the Nature of America [*sic*] live Oak. **1841** CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxvi. 32 The ever-green live oak and lofty magnolia dress the forest in a perpetual mantle of green. **1862** S. L. J. *Life in South* (1863) II. xvi. 306 Valuable timber, such as live oak. **1883** STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiv, I crawled under cover of the nearest live-oak.

attrib. **1792** *Descr. Kentucky* 51 The American live-oak and cedar ships cost from 33 to 35 dollars [a ton]. **1863** T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* (1870) 40 The great live-oak branches, and their trailing moss.

Liver (li·vəi), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 lifer, 3–4 livre, 3–5 livere, lyvre, 4 lyvour, 4–5 lyvere, 4–6 lyver, 5 levir, -yr, lyffere, lyvir, -yr, lywer, 5–6 lever, 6 *Sc.* liffyr, luffer, 7 livour, 1, 4– liver. [OE. *lifer* fem. = MDu. *lever*, *lēvere* (Du. *lever*), OHG. *libara*, *lebara*, *lebera*, *lepera* (MHG. *leber*, *lebere*, G. *leber*), ON. *lifr* (Sw. *lefver*, Da. *lever*) :—OTeut. **librâ*, ? cogn. w. Armenian *leard*.

Some scholars regard the Teut. word as cogn. w. the Aryan *'yēqṛt* (Skr. *yakṛt*, Gr. ἧπαρ, L. *jecur*), the root being supposed to be **liq-* (: **lyēq-*); but the supposition involves serious difficulties.]

1. A large glandular organ in vertebrate animals, serving chiefly to secrete bile and to purify the venous blood. Also in generalized sense, the flesh of a liver or livers, *e.g.* used as food.

In the warm-blooded animals the liver is usually of a dark reddish-brown colour. In man it is situated below the diaphragm, and is divided by fissures into five lobes.

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 [7] And se Uultor sceolde forlætan þæt he ne slat þa lifre Tyties [*MSS.* Sticces, Ticties] Sæs cyninges. *a* **900** *Kentish Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 61 33 *Iecor eius*, his lifere. *c* **1205** LAY. 6499 Þat deor..for-bat him þa breste ban and þa senuwen þat þa lihte and þa liuere feollen on eorðen. *c* **1290** *S. E. Leg.* I. 320/738 In þe Neþemeste bolle þat þe liuere deoth of springue, Þare comez o-manere soule. **13..** *K. Alis.* 2156 Alisaundre hutte him, certe, Thorugh livre, and longe, and heorte. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 131 Have I nat of a capon but the livere. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 27 Þilke chylum spredeþ þorwe al þe lyffere by mene of veynes Capillares. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Take lyver of porke and kerve hit smalle. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* iii. 399 Me thynk my hert ryfis both levyr and long, To se sich stryfis wedmen emong. **1530** LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1124 ȝe thre my trypes sall haue, for ȝour trauell, With luffer and lowng. **1598** *Epulario* H iv b, To make a Tart of the liuer of fishes. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 19 They are polluted offrings, more abhorr'd Then spotted Liuers in the sacrifice. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VI. 346 Spirits that live throughout Vital in every part, not as frail man In Entrailes, Heart or Head, Liver or Reines. **1717** PRIOR *Alma* I. 440 The liver .. parts and strains the vital juices. **1771** GOLDSM. *Haunch Venison* 81 A fry'd liver and bacon. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* X. 1 Abscess of the Liver. **1818** BYRON *Beppo* xcii, I never Saw a man grown so yellow! How's your liver? **1872** HUXLEY *Physiol.* v. 117 The liver is the largest glandular organ in the body, ordinarily weighing about 50, or 60 ounces.

b. Applied to analogous glandular organs or tissues in invertebrates.

1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 588 The liver is proportionally of very large size in the Mollusca we are now describing. **1861** J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 106 Within the roof of the latter [polypite] .. is lodged a peculiar brownish mass, the so-called liver.

c. Palmistry. *Line of the liver*: the line which stretches from the wrist (near the 'line of life') to the base of the little finger.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* xv. 50 Of the Line of the Liver, or the Hepatique. *Ibid.*, When this line of the Liver is winding up and down, and waving, it signifies Theft, evill Conscience.

2. *fig.* and *allusive.* **a.** Formerly often mentioned *fig.* with allusion to its importance as a vital organ of the body (coupled with *brain* and *heart*); also with allusion to the ancient notion that it was the seat of love and of violent passion generally. (Now only *arch.*) **b.** A *white liver* is spoken of as characterizing a coward; cf. *white-livered.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 100 The livere makth him forto love. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 47 To quench the coale which in his liuer glowes. **1596** — *Merch. V.* III. ii. 86 How manie cowards..Who inward searcht, haue lyuers white as milke. **1599** — *Much Ado* IV. i. 233. **1601** — *Twel. N.* I. i. 37. **1602** *Narcissus* (1893) 703 That greives my liver most. **1606** *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 24 Because I am all liver, and turn'd lover. *Ibid.* II. i. 37 Their livers were too hot,..and for temper sake they must needs have a cooling carde plaid upon them. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 15 To you (the Liuer, Heart, and Braine of Britaine) By whom (I grant) she liues. **1612** CHAPMAN *Widow's Tears* v. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 66 It will be such a cooler To my Venerean Gentleman's hot liuer. **1623** WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* II. iii. E 2 b, By him I'll send A Letter, that shall make her brothers Galls Ore-flowe their Liuours. **1651** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xvi. (1739) 84 The Mint is the very Liver of the Nation, and was wont to be the chief Care of the Parliament. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 404 When Love's unerring Dart Transfixt his Liver, and inflam'd his Heart. *a* **1859** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. (1861) V. 304 [an. 1701] In every market place .. papers about the brazen forehead .. and the white liver of Jack Howe, the French King's buffoon, flew about. **1897** MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 734 He was a great hunter, and his liver grew hot in him for the bush.

†**c.** Disposition, temperament, 'kidney'. *rare.*

1800 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* (1801) IV. 182 John Bull will solemnly and dully sit down to his pipe and bowl with a fellow of the same serious liver.

3. A diseased or disordered condition of the liver; liver-complaint. Also, with qualification specifying the disease, as *bronze*, *cirrhotic*, *hobnailed liver.*

1805 J. LEYDEN in *Scott's Prose Wks.* IV. *Biographies* II. (1870) 179, I had a most terrible attack of the liver. **1826** JEKYLL *Corr. to. Lady Stanley* (1894) 165 Lord Wycombe was dying of liver and dropsy. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 60/2 The 'fatty liver' is a frequent attendant on pulmonary phthisis. **1871** SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Physic* (ed. 5) II. 670 What used to be called the 'nutmeggy' liver, is simply the result of congestion of its blood-vessels. **1884** A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* iii. 148 He suffered from ague for the first time since boyhood, and later came liver. **1898** P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 390 Dyspeptic troubles..usually attributed to 'liver'.

4. In old chemical terminology applied (tr. L. *hepar*) to certain liver-coloured substances, e.g. metallic sulphides, and compounds of a metal or of sulphur with an 'alkali'.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* I. (1699) 436/1 *Hepar Sulphuris*, Liver of Sulphur. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Liver of Antimony* (among Chymists), Antimony open'd by Salt-peter and Fire, so as to make it half Glas, and give it a Liver-colour. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 104/2 Liver of Arsenic, is a combination of white arsenic with liquid fixed vegetable alkali, or by the humid way. **1799** W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 283 Liver-of-sulphate springs; i.e. springs which are impregnated with sulphurate. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 174 You fuse together equal parts of sulphur and alkali, .. and the result will be a solid mass of a reddish brown colour, .. which has a considerable resemblance to the liver of certain animals. It is for this reason that sulphurets have been called Livers. **1876** *Daily Tel.*

27 July 3/5 (E. D. D.) Do you ever use black antimony, or liver of antimony, with any of the horses?

5. *Agric.* 'Livery' soil.

1803 WOOD *Annals Agric.* XXXIX. 79 Upon these strong soils, the point..most necessary to attend to is that of avoiding all spring ploughing, which loses a friable surface, and turns up liver.

6. as *adj.* Liver-coloured.

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xi. 203 That peculiar brown which is called 'liver' by bird-fanciers. **1892** *Daily News* 31 May 6/1 General D.'s familiar browns [horses] and the chestnuts, liver and pale.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *liver abscess, ache, attack, cell, chill, colour, disease, disorder, distome, function, ill, oil, pudding, pus, trouble*; *liver-coloured, -helping, hued, rotten* adjs.; **liver-brown** *a.*, of the brown colour of the liver, dark brownish red; **liver-complaining** *a.*, ? complaining of liver disease; **liver-complaint**, disease of the liver; **liver-faced** *a.*, 'mean and cowardly' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **liver-fluke**, a trematoid worm (*Distoma hepaticum*) infesting the liver; **†liver-grown** *a.*, suffering from enlargement of the liver; also, adherent as an enlarged liver (in quot. *fig.*); **liver-hearted** *a.*, cowardly; hence *liver-heartedness*; **†liver-lap**, a lobe of the liver; **†liver-lask** (see quot.); **liver-leaf** *U. S.*, = LIVERWORT 2; **liver-line**, 'line of the liver' (1 c); **liver-opal**, an obsolete synonym of mexilite (Chester *Names Min.* 1896); **liver-ore**, an early name for hepatic cinnabar (*ibid.*); **liver-pad**, a pad or plaster to be applied about the region of the liver; **†liver-padding**, ? = *liver-pad*; **liver-pill**, a pill intended to cure disease of the liver; **liver-pyrites**, hepatic pyrites (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **liver-rot**, disease of the liver caused by the liver-fluke; **†liver-sea**, an imaginary sea in which the water is 'livered' or thick, so as to impede navigation (cf. G. *lebermeer*); **liver-shark**, the basking shark, *Cetorhinus maximus* (Webster 1890); **†liver-shot, -sick** *adjs.*, diseased in the liver; **liver-spots**, 'a popular name for *Chloasma*, or macular pigmentation of the skin; because it was supposed to depend on some disorder of the liver' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **liver-starch** = GLYCOGEN (*ibid.*); **liver-stone** = HEPATITE; **liver-sugar**, the sugar derived from glycogen (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **†liver-vein**, the basilic vein; also *allusively*, 'the style and manner of men in love' (Schmidt); **liver-weed**, *Hepatica triloba* (Syd. Soc. Lex.); cf. *liver-leaf*; **liver-wing**, the right wing of a fowl, etc. which, when dressed for cooking, has the liver tucked under it; hence *jocularly*, the right arm.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 363, I have many times seen amœbic *liver abscess cases recover completely. *Ibid.* ii. 64 The pain in the loins and the *liver-ache continue. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 900 There had been undoubted dyspepsia or a '*liver attack' before the onset of the symptoms. **1794** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 30 **Liver brown*—greyish brown. **1849** D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 107 When protosulphide is fused with rather more than its weight of sulphur a liver brown mass is obtained. **1873** T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 273 Atrophy of the *liver-cells. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 46 The vague condition called '*liver-chill' is regarded by some authors as a form of active congestion of the liver. **1686** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2114/4 A..Spaniel Bitch,..mark'd all over her body .. with specks of 'liver-colour. *a* **1738** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 232 A Piece of Iron-Ore, of a dark Liver Colour. **1663** BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 166 A clotted and almost *liver-coloured masse. **1810** *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 261 His .. liver-coloured dog Don. **1787** *Generous Attachment* II. 145 A love writing, love sick, *liver complaining girl. **1809** J. CURRY (*title*) Examination of the prejudices against mercury in *liver complaints. **1867** J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iii. 563 The excitation of the *liver disease in sheep. **1900** J. HUTCHINSON *Arch. Surg.* XI. No. 41. 2 Foremost amongst the most definite indications of *liver disorder we have the yellow condition of the skin known as Jaundice. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1026 By comparing the figures of these *liver distomes. **179.** NEMNICH *Polyglotten-Lex.*, **Liverfluke.* Fasciola hepatica. **1836–9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 121/1 The liver-fluke is extremely rare. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 51 Various general symptoms referable .. to disturbances of gastro-intestinal and *liver functions. **1645** MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 159 Unlesse it be the lowest lees of a canonicall infection *liver-grown to their sides. **1658** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 344, I suffered him to be opened, when they found that he was what is vulgarly called liver-grown. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 321 She was only liver-grown and would in a few months be as small in the waist as ever. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xiii. 1 He complayneth not of the miserie of a fewe dayes, as the tender and *liver-harted sort [L. *pusillanimes*] are wont to doe. **1897** BLACKMORE *Dariel* liii. 468 If thou art too liver-hearted to avenge thy father's wrongs. **1897** O. SCHREINER *Trooper P. Halket* i. 79 'It's not *liver-heartedness', said Peter. **1611** COTGR., *Hepatique*,..*Liuer-helping; comforting a whole, or curing a diseased, liuer. **1678** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1327/4 White body, with some *liver-hued spots. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 139 Sum langis for the *liffyr ill to lik of ane quart. *a* **1000** *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 238/30 *Fibra, i. uena, iecoris intestina*, *liferlæppa. **1596** FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 25 Her.. turtle-doves, .. Whose liver-laps do swell with full-vain'd loves. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 582 The Liver laps of a Wolf. **1597** A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/1 The waterye Bloodye flixe is called *Fluxus Hepaticus*, the *Liver laske. **1851** S. JUDD *Margaret* II. i. (1871) 162 *Liver-leaves with cups full of snow-capped threads. **1653** R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 102 The *Liver line at a distance, and not touching the Vital line. **1875** H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 407 When a mineral acid .. is added to cod-liver oil, the well-known biliary play of colors occurs;..it shows that it is a *liver oil. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 201 The miners find sometimes a matter in the mines they call *liver-ore. **1889** *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 72 Used as a *liver pad. **14..** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 580/16 *Epaticum*, a *lyverpaddyng. **1889** J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 2, I had just been reading a patent *liver-pill circular. **1887** *Boston Jrnl.* (Mass.) 31 Dec. 2/4 A *liver-pudding completed this typical Georgia repast. **1898** P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 361 The naked-eye appearance of *liver-pus. **1837** YOUATT *Sheep* xi. 452 The river overflows..The foundation may be laid for foot-rot..but the *liver-rot is out of the question. **1820** COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 707 What avails it..to a man in the last stage of ulcerated lungs, that his neighbour is *liver-rotten as well as consumptive? *a* **1600** MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlix. 11 The perillous gredy gulfe of Perse, And *levir sees that syndry shippis devoirs. **1618** LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 7 She [a hawk] is seldome..subiect to be *liuer shot. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lviii. 520 The rootes ..are good for such as be *liver sicke. **1597** BP. HALL *Sat.* II. vii. 45 Demon my friend once liuer-sicke of loue. **1883** G. HARLEY *Treat. Dis. Liver* XXV. 1061 Among a few practitioners of the old school one hears a good deal about the diagnostic value of what are called *liver-spots. **1794** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 143 'Liverstone. **1861** *Nevo Syd. Soc. Yr.-bk. for* 1860, 88 That *liver sugar is .. identical with the sugar of the grape. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 430 Signs of liver-trouble precede .. the intestinal disorder. **1528** PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* (1535) 105 In Aprile and May, the *lyuer veyne must be lette bloudde. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 74 This is the liuer veine, which makes flesh a deity. **1660** CULPEPPER *Two Treat.* (1672) 10 At what time Bleeding is good..In Summer, open still the Liver-vein. *a* **1845** HOOD *United Fam.* xviii, We all prefer the *liver-wing. **1855** BROWNING *De Gustibus* ii, The king Was shot at, touched in the liver-wing. **1861** DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xix, Mr. Pumblechook helped me to the liver wing.

Liver (lĭ·vəɹ), *sb.*[2] Forms: see LIVE *v.* [f. LIVE *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who lives or is alive; a living creature. Now *rare*. Also, an inhabitant, dweller (chiefly *U.S.*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 132 Lyueres to-forn vs. **1382** WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 1 The edder was feller than ony lifers of the erthe. **1382** — *Isa.* XXXVIII. 11, I shal not see the Lord God in the loud of lyueres. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 8 A liuar in þis world. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ff iij b, She that ouercometh all lyuers, shall be vanquished of the alonely by death. **1592** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xliii. (1612) 206 When as the wandring Scots and Picthts King Marius had subdude, He gave the Liuers dwellings. **1599** GREENE *Alphonsus* Wks. (Rtldg.) 234 Thou king of heaven, which..Dost see the secret of each livers heart. **1677** CARY *Chronol.* II. ii. III. xiv. 252 They must instantly have been Detected by the present Livers that were upon the Place. **1718** PRIOR *Power* 47 Try if life be worth the liver's care. **1747** in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 87 One, John Powle, a Liver on Sasquehanna River. **1817** KEATS *'I stood tip'oe'* 117 Dear delight Of this fair world and all its gentle livers. *a* **1845** HOOD *Stanzas to T. Woodgate* i, Tom; - are you still within this land Of livers? **1863** D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor., My Farm of Edgewood* 289 There is no liver in the country so practical.

b. Qualified by adjs. having advb. force: One who lives (in a specified way, for a long time, etc.).

c **1375** *XI Pains of Hell* 64 in *O. E. Misc.* 212 Cursid leuers with here cumpers. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 926 So vertuous a lyuere .. Ne saugh I neuere as she. **1433** *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 447/1 Untrewe lyvers, and poeple withoute conscience. **1476** *Paston Lett.* III. 166 The lenger lyver of yow bothe. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 6 The damned ghosts doen often creep Backe to the world, bad livers to torment. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 429 The Turke, and the Irish-man, are the least industrious, and most sluggish liuers vnder the Sunne. *a* **1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 63 As I have placed him last, so was he the last liver of all the Servants of her favour. **1712** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 28 Apr., The Queen is well, but I fear will be no long liver. **1767** T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. i. 18 A grave man and a good liver. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 197 Though a loose liver among his guests, the governor was a strict disciplinarian among his men. **1896** A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* l, The country for easy livers, The quietest under the sun.

c. [Cf. LIVING *vbl. sb.*] *Good liver*: (*a*) one given to good living; (*b*) *dial.* a well-to-do person.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 68 b, The haruest dinners are held by euery wealthy man, or as wee terme it, euery good liuer betweene Michaelmas and Candlemas. **1883** *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 459 Or it is a group of good-livers round the table of a private house.

2. One who lives a life of pleasure. (Cf. F. *viveur.*)

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 133 The sixth earl, .. having been a 'liver', had run himself aground by his enormous outlay on this Italian structure.

3. *dial.* The 'quick' of the finger-nail. Also *Comb.* **liver-sick**, an agnail. (See E. D. D.)

Liver (lə·ĭvəɹ), *sb.*[3] Also 7 leaver, 7–9 lever. [A back-formation from the name *Liverpool.*] A name arbitrarily given to the bird figured in the arms of the city of Liverpool.

It was intended for the eagle of St. John the Evangelist, the patron saint of the corporation, but owing to the unskilful delineation there have been many guesses as to the identity of the bird represented. In some ornithological books the name is given to the Glossy Ibis.

1668 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 269 The Armes of this towne viz[t] the Leaver. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xii. 266/2 He beareth Azure, the Head of a Lever couped proper: of some termed a Shovellers head: this fowl is..in Low Dutch Lepler, or Lepelaer, or Lefler; from the Germane termed Lofler, which we more finely pronounce Lever: Yet Mr. Ray in the translation of the Ornithology terms this Bird, a Spoon Bill. **1873** PICTON *Memor. L'pool* I. 18 Mr. Gough Nichols has .. shown .. that the so-called liver or cormorant was intended to represent the symbolic eagle of St. John the Evangelist.

†Liver, *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 lyvir, 6 lyver. [Aphetic f. DELIVER *a.*]

1. Delivered (*of* a child); = DELIVER *a.* 3. *rare.*

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 3746 And be scho lyuir of a lasse scho lengis in oure burȝe.

2. Free from restraint in motion; active, nimble; = DELIVER *a.* 2.

1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Lyver quyke, *deliure.* **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 51 Lycht lyuer men to cirkill thame about. *c* **1650** *R. Hood, Beggar & 3 Squires* 46 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 17 Those that saw Robin Hood run, said he was a liver old man. **1664** *Flodden F.* v. 50 With lusty Lads liver and light. **1686** G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 39 Again speaks out a Lyver lad A trusty Trojan.

Liver (lĭ·vəɹ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Partly a. F. *livre-r* (11th c. in Littré):—L. *liberā-re* to LIBERATE; and partly aphetic f. DELIVER *v.*] = DELIVER *v.*[1] in various senses.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 15879 (Cott.) þe fals felun Iudas..liuerd his maister vp. *Ibid.* 20391, I liuerd me of mi sarmon. *a* **1300–1400** *Ibid.* 14418 (Gott.) God..liurd þaim of mekil wa. **13..** *S. Gregory* (Vernon MS.) 72 Liuere me, lord, out of þis pyne. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 3152 [þai] egirly cries On Alexander eftir help & he ham all liuers [*Dubl.* delyuerys]. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 265, I am leuerd a lap is lyke to no lede. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 33 Yf he haue doon soo I shall neuer leuer hym the value of a peny. *c* **1500** *Melusine* xxxvi. 275 That they be prest redy to lyuere you batayll. **1596** SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 623/2 The which woord [livery]..is derived of livering or delivering foorth theyr nightlye foode. *c* **1626** BP. MOUNTAGU in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I. 99 Hath Dr. Wrende livered my letter and effected it? **1672** *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1814) VIII. 61/1 If any of that victuall shall happin to be livered within their bounds. **1701** in J. Bulloch *Pynours* (1887) 74 If any goods shall be livered at the shoar below the Estler work. *a* **1765** *Northumberland betrayd by Douglas* ix. in Child *Ballads* III. 412/1 For all the gold that's in Loug Leuen, William wold not liuor mee. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Liver*, to deliver. 'Is the ship livvered,' unloaded. **1883** *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss., Liver*, to deliver; so *posit* for deposit. **1887** J. BULLOCH *Pynours* 41 Their industrious wives..were loading or livering some vessel in the 'herborie'.

Liver, obs. form of LIVERY, LIVRE.

†Liverage [1]. *Obs.* [a. OF. *livrage* tax (1395 in Godef.), f. *livrer* LIVER *v.*] (Sense uncertain.)

1544 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 120 Whils thre score poundes be paid that I am owen for liverage.

†Liverage [2]. *Obs.* In 6 liv(e)reage. [? f. LIVER *sb.*[2] (sense 3) + -AGE.] An angail.

1598 FLORIO, *Pipitula*, the skinne growing at the fingers ends about the nayle, called of some the wortwales, or liuereages. *Ibid.*, *Redunia*, a fellon or sore that breedeth betweene the naile and the flesh. Some .. call the same wortwales, or liureages.

Liverance (lĭ·vərăns). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Partly a. OF. *livrance* delivery, sort of homage, f. *livrer* to DELIVER; partly aphetic f. DELIVERANCE.] **a.** Delivery, distribution, LIVERY. **b.** Deliverance, liberation, release.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 5045 þai..be stiward fand At a garner soiurnand, þar he liuerance [*Fairf.* deliueraunce, *Trin.* lyuerey] made of corn. *a* **1375** *Joseph Arim.* 163 þow schalt haue liueraunce of In and al þat þe neodes. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 4299 If y may lyue til moneday non, lyuerance wil y make. **1384** *Charter Lond.* in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 17 That no man take hostel within ye wallis of London..by strengthe nor by lyueraunce of the Marchal. **1433** *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 473/2 A speciall warrant of discharge .. for the lyverance ayeen of hir saide londes. **1488** in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 233, I haue sett ye said Richard to the lyueraunce. **1553** BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 239 All those yt their liueraunce purchase against the right of holy Churche. **1737** BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 35, I accepted of him at the Price of Seventeen Guineas;..but before I took Liverance of him (as it is called) I had him run along a little in his Halter. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Liverance*, liberation, departure. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss., Liverance* delivery.

Liveray, livere, obs. forms of LIVERY.

Livered (lĭ·vəɹd), *a.* Also 3 lyured, 4 liuerd, lyuered, 6 leueryd. [f. LIVER *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].]

†1. Coagulated, clotted. *Livered sea* = *liver sea* (LIVER *sb.*[1] 7); in quot. applied to the Red Sea.

c **1275** *XI Pains of Hell* 47 in *O. E. Misc.* 148 Snov and is and lyured blod. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 925 Vor þo þe folc of israhel moyses wiþ him nom & ladde hom out of egipt in to þe liuerede [*v.r.* reed(e, rede] se. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6506 Vr godd..þis ilk es he þat brogh(t) vs thoru þe liuerd se [*Trin.* þe rede see]. **13..** *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 645/236 þer was no thyng bot lyuered blode. **14..** *Siege Jerusalem* (E. E. T. S.) 2/29 þe lyppe lyþ on a lumpe lyuered on þe cheke.

2. Of bread: Heavy. Now *dial.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 317/1 Bakers Terms .. *Livered*, tough Bread. **1847** HALLIWELL, *Livered*, heavy, or underbaked. *South.*

3. With prefixed adj.: Having a liver of a certain kind. (See also *lily-, pigeon-, white-livered.*)

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* III. ii, What a greene sicknesse-liuer'd Boy is this!

†Liverer. *Obs.* Also 4 livrere, 6 *Sc.* liverair. [? a. OF. *livreure* delivery, deliverance, f. *livre-r* LIVER *v.*] = LIVERY *sb.* in various senses.

c **1330** *Amis. & Amil.* 1640 He..feched her livrere eueriday,

To her liues fode. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* Pref. cviij, Their perfit appointment of sure armour,.. & their sumptuous sutes of liuerers beside. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 148 There is diuerse princis that gyffis.. leuerairis, armis ande heretage to them that hes committit vailzeant actis in the veyris. *c* 1650 *Merline* 306 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 432 That they wold wend to Vortiger & aske him meede & liverr [*read* liverer].

Liveried (livərid). [f. LIVERY *sb.* + -ED [2].] Dressed in, furnished with, or wearing a livery.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 455 A thousand liveried Angels lacky her. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 7 He had 116 servants in liveries, every one liveried in green satin doublets. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* i. 155 Our Youth, all livery'd o'er with foreign Gold, Before her dance: behind her crawl the Old. 1798 WORDSW. *Simon Lee* 28 Old Simon to the world is left In liveried poverty. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. v. 126 A fashionable chaise and four, postilions handsomely liveried. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. App. 327 Aristocratic girls..who grace a ball-room, or loll in a liveried carriage. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x, A liveried footman opened the door.

fig. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Descript. Spring* 24 in *Reliq.* (1651) 524 All look't gay, all full of Chear, To welcome the New-liveri'd yeare. 1750 C. SMART in *Student* I. 225 The livery'd clouds shall on thee wait.

† **Livering.** *Obs.* [f. LIVER *sb.*[1] + *-ing*, ? after *pudding*.] A pudding made of liver and rolled up in the form of a sausage.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 217 Oure mete now begyns;.. Two blodyngis, I trow, a leueryng betwene. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 49 a/1 *Tomaculum, ex iecore porcino cibus fit, vt supra*, a lyueryng. 1591 A. W. *Bk. Cookrye* 12 b, To make Liuerings of a Swine. 1611 COTGR., *Friandeaux*: Short .. daintie puddings..rolled vp into the forme of Liuerings. 1624 CHAPMAN *Homer's Batrachom.* 58 Lyurings (white-skind as Ladies). 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 159 The Darbyshire huswife..when she makes whitings and blackings, and liverings and hackings. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxvii. (1737) 122 Chitterlings, Links,..Liverings.

† **Livering,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. LIVER *v.* + -ING [1].] Delivering, delivery; provision of entertainment.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7171 Ther was fair hostell, and lyvereyng.

Liverish (livəriʃ), *a.* [f. LIVER *sb.*[1] + -ISH.]

1. Resembling liver; of the consistency of liver.

1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* p. xli, The Blood..continues bad, that is, sizy, liverish.

2. *colloq.* Having the symptoms attributed to disordered liver.

1896 *Advt.* in *Daily News* 9 July 9/1 When you begin to feel 'liverish'. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 Apr. 3/6 Mr. Alfred Bishop was welcome as the hearty Earl, who is inclined to be testy when 'liverish'.

† **Liverison.** *Obs.* In 2 liureisun, 4 liversoon, liuerisoun, 5 lyveresone. [a. OF. *liv(e)reison*, mod.F. *livraison*:—L. *liberātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lībĕrāre* to deliver, LIBERATE (cf. LIVER *v.*).] Delivery, deliverance, LIVERY.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 In þe deie of liureisun hwense god .. wule windwin þet er wes iborschen. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1011 In a castel heo was y-set, And was deliverid liversoon. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 197 Isaac þe Emperour takes his liuerisoun. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 309/1 Lyveresone, *corrodium*.

Liverless (livərlès), *a.* [f. LIVER *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] That has no liver; deprived of the liver; also *fig.* of one whose liver does not perform its functions.

1598 I. M. *Seruingmans Comfort* (1868) 164 My poore maisterlesse, and Lyueryless, nay Lyuerlesse and Hartlesse brother in Christ. 1864 C. CLARKE *Box for Season* I. 107 Liverless bachelors, all cayenne pepper, turtle, and Peruvian cyanokaita. 1886 'HUGH CONWAY' *Living or Dead* II. xiv, Such a peppery diet would make me as liverless and heartless as [etc.]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 37 A healthy frog received 0·016 milligramme [of strychnine] subcutaneously without any ill effect; while a smaller dose (0·012) killed the liverless one with violent convulsions.

Liverpudlian (livəɪpʌ·dliən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Liverpool* (with jocular substitution of *puddle* for *pool*) + -IAN.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to Liverpool. **b.** *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Liverpool.

1833 *New Sporting Mag.* V. 40 As Mr. Canning said to the Liverpudlians. 1849 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 139, I like the Manchester people .. better than the Liverpuddlians. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 1/1 The division..is a fairly typical section of the Liverpudlian electorate.

Liverwort (livəɪwʊ̄ɹt). [tr. med.L. HEPATICA (applied to plants having liver-shaped parts or used in diseases of the liver). Cf. G. *leberkraut*, Du. *leverkruid*.] A name of various plants.

1. The lichen-like plant *Marchantia polymorpha*; = HEPATICA 2. Sometimes called Stone Liverwort.

a 1100 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIV. 326 Wiþ liferadle. Nim liferwyrt & bere hi man onder cneowe. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 19 *Epatica*, liverwort. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 57 Epatica .. crescit in saxis..et uidetur quasi frustula membrane inherentia .. anglice, a liureuurt. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 9 b, Thynges good for the Lyver: Lyverworte. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Lyverwort, *Lichen*. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 36 Liuerwurt sodden in wine is good for the diseases of the liuer and longes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxx. 411 Stone Liuerwort spreadeth it selfe abroade vpon the ground, hauing wrinckled, or crimpled leaues layde one vpon another as the scales of fishe. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 130 Liver-wort grows near Springs, Wells, and Watry Places, very low, almost like a Moss. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 74 Springs, glossy with liverwort and feathery with fern. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 308 The little group of Hepaticae or Liverworts which is intermediate between Lichens and Mosses. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 185 The two flat sides of the gemmæ of this liverwort are identical.

2. *Anemone* (*Hepatica*) *triloba*; = HEPATICA 1. Formerly called Noble Liverwort, Three-leaf Liverwort. (The name in U.S. is *liver-leaf*.)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xl. 59 [It] maye be called in English Hepatica, Noble Agrimonie, or Three leafe Lyuerwurte. *Ibid.*, The Hepatica or Noble Lyverwurte is a souveraigne medicine against the heate..of the Lyver. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* xxix. 226 In English you may call them either Hepatica, after the Latine name, as most doe, or Noble Liuerwort. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 101 *Herba Trinitatis*..obtaineth that name onely from the figure of its leaves, and is one kinde of liverworte or Hepatica.

† **3.** Agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxix. 57 In Latine *Eupatorium*,.. in base Almaigne Agrimonie, and of some Leuercruyt, that is to say, Liuerwurte. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* 9 Agrimony, ..called also Liuer-wort because it is good for the liuer.

4. With qualification: **Ground Liverwort**, *Peltidea canina*; **Marsh Liverwort**, the genus *Riccia*; **Water Liverwort**, Water Crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis*; **White Liverwort**, Parnassus Grass, *Parnassia palustris*; **Wood Liverwort**, the lichen *Sticta pulmonacea*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxciv. 692 Parnassus Grasse or white Liuerwoort. *Ibid.* III. clviii. 1375 *Hepatica terrestris*, Ground Liuerwort. *Ibid.* clix. 1377 Lungwoort, or woode Liuerwoort. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 296 *Lichen cinereus terrestris*,..Ash coloured Ground Liverwort. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Liver-wort, Marsh, *Riccia*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 858/1 *Peltidea*, a genus of lichens the species of which are vulgarly confounded with *Marchantia* under the name of liverwort. The herbalists, however, distinguish them as Ground Liverwort.

Livery (livəri), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3 liverei, 4 liveri, 4–5 levere, livere(e, *Sc.* lufre, 4–6 lyvere, -er(e)y, li-, lyveray, 4–7 livre, levery, li-, lyverie, -ye, (5 levore, *Sc.* liffray, luveray, lyvera, lewray), 5–6 leveray, liverey, -erie, (6 li-, lyveraie, -aye, livorie, *Sc.* leifray, lufray(e, 7 livrie, livory, *Sc.* lewerie), 5– livery. *β.* (?) 6 lyver, 7 liver. [a. AF. *liveré* (1292 in Britton), F. *livrée* (1351 in Du Cange s. v. *Liberare*), fem. pa. pple. of *livrer* LIVER *v.*: see -Y. Cf. It. *livrea*, Sp. *librea* (both from Fr.); med.L. had *liberata*.]

1. a. The dispensing of food, provisions, or clothing (cf. 2) to retainers or servants; hence *gen.*, provision, allowance. **b.** The food or provisions so dispensed; an allowance or ration of food served out. Now *Hist.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2122 Þe thrid part .. al on þis side þe greckes see, was Iaphet giuen til his liuere. *Ibid.* 19220 Wit þam i mai ha mete and drinc, Mi liuere haf wit-vten suinc. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 146 To London forto com, whan parlement suld be,..and tak per his liuere. 13.. *Test. Christi* 376 (MS. Harl. 2382) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIX. 431 A cote-armur..the which y toke of thy liuere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 233 Tharfor he maid of vyne lufre [*MS. E.* levere, *ed.* 1616 lewerie] Till ilk man. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452/1 That thei .. gyf no Liverees of Sygnes, no make no Retenue of men. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 2 Moche now me meruelleth .. Of 3oure large leuerey to leodis aboute. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 133 Syr Stewyn Serope .. Hauynge the gouernaunce of Irlande, many extorcionys did, Lyuerez takynge. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 371 in *Babees Bk.*, Lyueray he hase of mete and drynke, And settis with hym who so hym thynke. *Ibid.* 839 Of candel liueray squiyers schalle haue. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in S. Pegge *Cur. Misc.* (1782) 79 Taking every of them, for his livery at night, half a chet loaf, one quart of wine, one gallon of ale; and for winter livery, from All-Hallowtide till Easter, one percher wax, one candle wax [etc.]. *c* 1492 *Gest R. Hode* clxi. in Child *Ballads* III. 64/1 There he made large lyueray, Bothe of ale and of wyne. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 409 3e ar far large of Leueray. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 623/2 In great howses, the liverye is sayd to be served up for all night, that is theyr nyghtes allowaunce for drinke. 1639 DAVENPORT *New Trick to Cheat Devil* I, [Stage-direction. *Ent. with Wine*, Chan.] *Chan.* I have brought your Liivery. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 47 They serve God for a livery, for loaves, and not for love. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. x. 140 To whom [the Lord Great Chamberlain] belongs Livery and Lodging in the Kings Court. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 81 The butler..dispensed the stores to the cook, and gave out the rations or liveries of meat, wine, and beer. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 531.

fig. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* IV. i, Great (faire one) grace my hopes with any instance Of Liuery, from the allowance of your fauour, This little sparke. [mod. ed. *Attempts to take a ring from her finger.*] 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 47, I found upon a naturall inclination, and inbred loyalty unto vertue, that I could serve her without a livery.

c. Allowance of provender for horses. *At livery*: (of a horse) kept for the owner, and fed and groomed at a fixed charge. Now *rare* or *obs.* exc. in LIVERY-STABLE.

Coynye and livery: see COYNYE.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1003 A thousaund hors and thre..Vlke nyȝt tok lyvere Off cowrne and off hay. 1481–4 *Paston Lett.* III. 280, I had my horsse with hym at lyvery. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 623/2 What Liveryе is, we by common use in England knowe well enough, namelye, that it is allowaunce of horse-meate. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 559 Champions and wrestlers, whose allowance was much like to the liurie giuen to laboring horses. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Keeper* 49 A keeper of horses at livery. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 70 Twelve guineys a year .. which King Cha. the 2[d] allowed him for a nagg's livery. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Livery of Hay and Oats*, the giving out a certain Quantity for feeding Horses, &c. 1731 BAILEY vol. II. s.v., To stand at Livery is to be kept at livery stables. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xix, There was a necessity..for arresting the horse, and placing him in Baillie Trumbull's stable, therein to remain at livery, at the rate of twelve shillings (Scotch) per diem.

fig. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D ij b, They finde all themselues good meales, and stand at liuerie as it were, at other mens tables. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. i, To keepe you sixe at Liuery, and still munching. 1611 B. JONSON *Introd. Verses* to Coryat *Crudities*, And here he disdain'd not, in a forraine land, To lie at Livory, while the Horses did stand. 1618 FLETCHER *Chances* III. i, Best hang a signpost up to tell the Signiors Here ye may have lewdnesse at Liverie. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 157 In whose [Venus'] temple at Corinth two hundred maids daily stood at livery.

† **d.** Stipendiary allowance (for a fellow of a college or the like). *Obs.*

1587 R. HOVENDEN in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 211 We willinglie and thanckfullie acknowledge great benefitt by the statute mentioned...But such benefitte as commethe to each on for his liverye risheth cheflie by fynes and woodsales; which liveryes .. are in reazon somewhat increased but not dobbled. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Livree*, *La Livrée des Chanoines*, their liuerie, or corrodie; their stipend, exhibition, daily allowance in victuals or money.

2. A suit of clothes, formerly sometimes a badge or cognizance (e.g. a collar or hood), bestowed by a person upon his retainers or servants and serving as a token by which they may be recognized; in wider sense, a distinctive badge or suit worn by a servant or official, a member of a company, etc.; † formerly, the uniform of a soldier or sailor. In generalized use, the distinctive uniform style of dress worn by a person's servants, etc. (now only men-servants). *In livery*: wearing a particular livery. *Out of livery*: (of a servant) not dressed in livery; wearing plain clothes. † In early use also, a set of distinctive badges or suits; in first quot. = garments, clothes.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1107 And alle in sute her liurez wasse. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 36 Thre hundreth and sexte had he Of squyeris, cled in his liveryе. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 363 An haberdasshere and a Carpenter, A Webbe, a Dyere, and a Tapycer, And they were clothed in o lyueree Of a solempne and a greet fraternitee. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 21 Ye bretheren and sisteren of yis gilde .. shul han a lyueree of hodes in suyte. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 79 That no manere meyntenour shulde merkis bere, Ne haue lordis leuere þe lawe to apeire. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xv. 51 (Add. MS.), xl[b] knyghtes of oone leveraye. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 41 Bothe my colers of silvir, the kyng's lyfre. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 14 He .. wered ane estryche feder, Prynce Edwardes lyvery. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 124 A gowne and a hoode of the liveree of the Garter for the Duke de Ferrare. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 14 Every baron gaf hys lyverey that they shold be knowen eche fro other. 1522 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 13 The kinge and he ridinge both together in one liverey. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 173 b, The erle perceiving by the livery of the souldiors, that he was circumvented. ?*a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 319 3e noble merchandis.. Address 3ow furth..In lusty grene lufraye. *a* 1592 GREENE *Geo. a Greene* (1599) F 1 b, Two liueries will I giue thee euerie yeere, And fortie crownes shall be thy fee. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 58 Liveries, tokens, and other badges of factious dependance. 1631 HEYWOOD *Lond. Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 273 All this goodly band .. in their City Liveries. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1616 Immediately Was Samson as a public servant brought, In thir state Livery clad. 1684 in *Scott. Antiq.* XV. 18 Skulking and vagrant persons who have hitherto imitated the livery of the king's sojors. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* III. i. 23 What sort of Livery has the Footman? 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4710/4 Deserted.., John Stephens, a Serjeant,..having his Serjeant's Livery on. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* III. 113 Disguised in the livery of a trooper. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* I. i, A Servant out of livery leaped from the box. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. ii. 28 Hunting the country in the livery of the Salisbury Hunt. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 610 The king out of compliment wore the livery of the duke of Lancaster. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 862/2 Servants in claret and yellow livery noiselessly served wine.

β. 1512 HEN. VIII *To Earl Shrewsbury* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XIII. 338 Badges, Tokens or Lyvers to Were. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. i. 303 To wear the liver of an enemy to one's King.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

?*c* 1325 *Earth* ix. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 151 Whan erþ makiþ his liuerei he grauiþ vs in grene. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiii, When that Flora .. Hath euery playne, medowe, hil and vale .. clad in lyuery newe. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxxii. 180 That Rollo shuld..take vpon hym the lyuerey of Cristes baptym. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* IV. (1859) 495 Love and charity, which is the only livery of a Christian man. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 113 The childing Autumne, angry Winter change Their wonted Liueries. 1611 COTGR., *Liripipionné*,..faithfull to the pot, and therefore bearing the red-faced liuerie therof. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 192 White (the livery of innocence). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 599 Now..Twilight gray Had in her sober Livery all things clad. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 665 A Snake..has cast his Slough aside, And in his Summer Liv'ry rouls along. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* V. 96 Trees receive annually their peculiar liveries, and bear their proper fruits. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 1 Wks. 1871 III. 258 Clothing themselves in the livery of other men's opinions. 1797–1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 112 The females may be seen in the livery either complete or partial, of the past Season. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. i, Sorrow's livery dims the air. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 311 The rustic garb, which was the livery of his servitude.

3. *collect. sing.* **a.** Retainers or servants in livery. † Also *occas.* a liveried servant. ? *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiii. 104 In these ryall festes the kyng yeueth his leuery ful ryche and ryal robes.

a **1577** Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 106 First of retainers, that no man should have aboue a number in his Liuery or retinue. **1628** Shirley *Witty Fair One* I. ii. (1633), Her Father..rides..With halfe a douzen wholesome Liueries, To whom he gives Christian wages. *Ibid.* II. ii, My lodging is next to her chambers, it is a confidence in my Master to let his Liuery lye so neere her. **1714** Steele *Lover* 11 Mar. (1723) 38 Seeing a Place in the second Row of the Queen's Box kept by Mrs. Lucy's Livery, I placed my self in the Pit directly over against her Footman. **1766** Chesterf. *Let. to C'tess Suffolk* Nov. (1892) III. 1349 If she is a Mrs. with a surname, she is above the livery, and belongs to the upper servants. **1791–1823** D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 450/2 As cross-humoured as the livery of this day, in their notices of what we now gently call our 'supplies'.

† **b.** Used for: Following, faction. (Cf. F. *livrée* in the sense of 'party'.) *Under* (a person's) *livery*: in dependence on him. *Obs.*

c **1477** Caxton *Jason* 116 b, As to the regarde of Hercules, Theseus [etc.].. they faylled not to be of the lyuereye of Iason. *a* **1548** Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 12 To compasse that the duchy of Bryteyne should breuely come vndre their liure and subjeccion. **1613** Milles tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 722/2 All the other Christians, as Maronites ..and others of that Liverie, never used it [circumcision].

c. = *livery company* (see 10 b) or the liverymen of a company. Also, *To take up one's livery* (? orig. in sense 2): to become a liveryman of one of the City companies.

c **1521** *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII, Receyved of Brether admittid & taken into the lyuerey this yere. **1529** in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 252 A Remedye agaynst theym that wyll not be of the lyuerey, nor bere offyce. **1624** Massinger *Renegado* III. ii, I should... nere be pittied By the liueries of those companies. **1637** *Decree Star Chamb.* in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 17 Euery Master-printer that is of the Liuery of his Company. **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., The Livery or Livery-men of a Company or Corporation, such Members as are advanc'd to a Degree above the Yeomanry, and have a Right to wear a Livery-gown upon solemn Occasions. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 119/1 (London) Certain senior members of the livery, who form what is commonly called 'The Court of Assistants'. *Ibid.*, In more modern times..it has frequently been made imperative upon many freemen of the City to take up their livery in one of the Companies. **1854** Thackeray *Newcomes* v, We belong to the same Livery in the City.

† **d.** *slang.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1680 Betterton *Revenge* I. 8 'Tis..out of fashion now to call things by their right names. Is a Citizen a Cuckold? no, he's one of the Liverie.

† **4.** The lodging provided or appointed for a person. Also, the quarters of a portion of an army. *Obs.*

? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 241 The soueraingne..Assingnyde to the senatour certaygne lordes, To lede to his leuere. *Ibid.* 3078 In iche leuere on lowde the kynge did crye. **1525** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clx. [clvi.] 440 The duke of Berrey was come to Auygnon and was lodged in the popes palais, but he came to Vyle neufe to the kynge, and laye in the lyuere [*footn.* hotel; Fr. *en sa livree*] of arras, called Amontays, in the way to Mountpellyer.

5. *Law.* **a.** The legal delivery of property into a person's possession; phr. *to have, give, take livery. To sue* (also *sue for, sue out*) *one's livery*: to institute a suit as heir to obtain possession of lands which are in the hands of the court of wards. (Also *fig.*) **b.** The writ by which possession of property is obtained from the court of wards.

1430–31 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 372/2 Noght havyng liveree of the saide Wolles. **1460** *Ibid.* V. 388/1 The Sollicitours for the Quene.. causid the seid John and Isabell to sue a speciall Livere of the seid Londes and Tenementes. **1465** *Paston Lett.* II. 192 He desyryd me to mak hym levery of the seyd bests so taken. **1531** *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. vii. 13 b, By way of surrendre .. a freholde may passe without lyuerey. **1593** Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 129, I am denyde to sue my Liuerie here, And yet my Letters Patents giue me leaue. **1603** Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 155 The Courte of Wardes and liveries, doeth allso call all Wardes in Wales to sue forth their lyveries there. **1622** Bacon *Hen. VII*, 210 The Kings Wards after they had accomplished their full Age, could not bee suffered to haue Liuerie of their Lands, without paying excessiue Fines. **1635** Quarles *Embl.* v. ix. (1718) 281 What mean these liv'ries and possession keys? **1649** Milton *Eikon.* xi. Wks. 1851 III. 426 It concern'd them first to sue out their Livery from the unjust wardship of his encroaching Prerogative. **1656** Blount *Glossogr., Livery* .. 3. It is the Writ which lies for the heir to obtain the possession or seizin of his lands at the Kings hands. **1660** *Act 12 Chas. II*, c. 24 § 1 It is hereby Enacted That the Court of Wardes and Liveries and all Wardships Liveries Primer-Seizins and Ouster-le-mains .. be taken away and discharged. **1707** Chamberlayne *State Gt. Brit.* II. vi. 98 He [the king's eldest son] may that Day sue for the Livery of the said Dukedom [of Cornwall] and ought of Right to obtain the same. **1765** *Act 5 Geo. III*, c. 17 § 1 Tythes or other incorporeal hereditaments only, which lie in grant and not in livery. **1818** Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 318 Sir J. Palmer thought, that in a deed to pass an inheritance, where there was a common in gross, the word *grant* was absolutely necessary; for it could not pass by the livery. **1827** Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 384 The recusants were allowed to sue for livery of their estates in the court of wards. **1875** Poste *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 173 In English law conveyance by livery was an older title than conveyance by deed.

c. *Livery of seisin* (freq. erron. *livery and seisin*; AF. *livery de seisin*): the delivery of property into the corporal possession of a person; in the case of a house, by giving him the ring, latch, or key of the door; in the case of land, by delivering him a twig, a piece of turf, or the like.

Virtually abolished by 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 106 § 2, which provides that after 1 Oct. 1845 'all corporeal Tenements and Hereditaments shall as regards the Conveyance of the immediate Freehold thereof, be deemed to lie in Grant as well as in Livery'.

c **1475** *Partenay* 560 After sette day of lyuerey and season, That men deliuer you possession. **1574** tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 13 a, In a leas for terme of yeares by deede or without deede, it nedeth no lyvery of seisin to be made to the lessee. **1596** Spenser *F. Q.* VI. iv. 37 She gladly did of that same babe accept As of her owne by liuerey and seisin. **1608** Dod & Cleaver *Expos. Prov.* xi–xii. 189 How large demeanes may a man be estated in by taking a turfe in way of liuery and seison? **1652** Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 297, 22nd [Jan.] was perfected the sealing, livery and seisin of my purchase of Sayes Court. **1741** T. Robinson *Gavelkind* II. iii. 195 The Livery of Seisin must be *propriâ manu* of the Infant. **1818** Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 57 Livery of seisin is exactly similar to the investiture of the feudal law; it was adopted here .. that the proprietor of each piece of land should be publicly known. **1876** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 24 He who could neither show his writ, nor bring evidence, of personal livery of seisin, was held to have no lawful claim to the lands which he held.

transf. and *fig.* **1628** Jackson *Creed* IX. iv. § 5 Abraham in that sacred banquet which the King of Salem exhibited to him did (as we say) take levery de seisin of the promised land. **1651** Biggs *New Disp.* ¶ 180 The Feaver, who hath now taken livery and seisen. **1659** Hammond *On Ps.* cx. 7. 566 To take livery and seizin of an hostile Countrey.

† **6.** *gen.* The action of handing over or conveying into a person's hands; delivery (of goods, money, etc., of a writ). *Obs.*

c **1400** *Beryn* 1896 The marchandise within Is nat in my charge; ye know as wele as I To make therof no lyuery. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxv. 65 What are ȝe þat makis here maistrie, To loose þes bestis with-oute leverie? **1442** *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 64/2 At the tyme of the sale, and tofore the lyvere of hem from the seid Staple. **1444** *Ibid.* 125/2 Upon the levere of him so arrested. **1464** *Ibid.* 560/2 After the lyvere of the said Writte. **1465** *Paston Lett.* II. 192 He desyred me to mak hym levery of the seyd bests so taken. **1579–80** North *Plutarch, Camillus* (1595) 150 He sent an Herauld before to Rome, to demand liuerie of the man that had offended him, that he might punish him accordingly. **1745** *Observ. conc. Navy* 14 Had they arrived in the Ship at her Port of Livery.

† **b.** Delivery or dealing (of blows). *Obs.*

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1233 þanne lente he swiche leuere to ledes þat he ofrauȝt, þat [etc.]. *Ibid.* 3822 William .. leide on swiche liuere .. þat [etc.]. **13..** *Coer de L.* 4029 Swilke levery he hem delte, Al that he hytte anon they swelte. **1399** Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 330 They .. lente hem leuere of her large lattis. *c* **1400** *Laud Troy Bk.* 7613 Ector deled about lyueray To alle that euere come In his way.

† **7.** A due or tribute. Cf. med.L. *livrea* (Du Cange). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1577 Harrison *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 58 S. Davids hath Penbroke and Caermardine shires, whose liuerie or first fruits to the see of Rome was one thousand and five hundred ducats at the hardest.

8. A particular sort of wool (see quot. 1837).

1837 Youatt *Sheep* iii. 67 The livery—principally the skirtings and edgings, and the short coarse or breech wool, that which comes from the breech of the animal. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 551/1 The [wool] sorter has to make his selection in relation to the fineness, the softness, the strength, the colour, the cleanness, and the weight of the wool; and in reference to these qualities he separates the wool into many parcels, which receive the names of—'prime', 'choice', .. 'fine abb', 'coarse abb', 'livery', &c. **1875** in Knight *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Wool-sorting*.

9. *U.S.* = Livery-stable. (*Cent. Dict.*)

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attrib. passing into adj., in various senses: (*a*) † given as or constituting a livery; intended for servants' use (*obs.*), as *livery arrows, bedstead, bow, feather-bed, meal, towel*; (*b*) pertaining to, forming part of, or used as a livery, as *livery beard, button, cloak* (in quot. *fig.*), *cloth, coat, collar, colour, gown, hat, lace, plush, red, suit*; (*c*) kept at livery or for hire, as *livery horse, nag*; transf. *livery friend, mistress, punk*; (*d*) wearing a livery, as *livery attendant*.

1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 330 *Lyverey arrowes, xvc shef. **1599** Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded., His patient *liuery attendant. **1641** Brome *Joviall Crew* IV. i. Wks. 1873 III. 417 All the Servants wear *Livery-Beards. **1610** *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *The Washingtons* App. p. iv, The Butler's Chamber. Impr. a *leverye bedstead, with a tester of buckram. **1566** *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 10 § 3 Bowes .. of the course sorte, called *Livery Bowes. **1590** Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 19 b, All Liueray or warre Bowes. **1848** Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxxiv, A *livery-button maker. **1599** Marston *Sco. Villanie* 167 Sirra, *liuorie cloake, you lazie slipper slave. **1791** Learmont *Poems* 179 Ye gie them wage, board, *livery-claith. **1842** Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 151, I have sold a large quantity of livery cloths for the use of London. **1551** T. Wilson *Logike* 45 b, A *liverie coate garded with velvet. **1575–85** Abp. Sandys *Serm.* v. 83 Loue is the Liuerie-coate of Christ. **1820** Scott *Abbot* vi, Showing you it was your Lady's livery-coat which I spared, and not your flesh and blood, Master Roland. **1473** in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 68 A *leueray colare of the Kingis. **1621** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 167 Two of the ordinarie *lyverie fetherbedes. *a* **1637** B. Jonson *Disc.* (1641) 105 They have *Livery-friends, friends of the dish, and of the Spit. **1463** *Paston Lett.* II. 120, I have but on gowne at Framyngham and an other here, and that is my *levere gowne. **1606** *Progr. Jas. I* (1828) II. 67 The Companies of London, in their lyverie-gownes and hoodes. **1778** *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Hartford*, The chief bailiff was then allowed by the king 20*s*. a year for his livery-gown. **1890** *Army & Navy Stores Catal.* Mar. 1173 *Livery Hat. **1865** Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 301 Putting Mr. C. to the cost of a *livery-horse. **1701** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3716/4 Some new Cloth and *Livery-Lace. **1799** J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 341 The practise of giving them six and a half bolls of meal .. is daily becoming more general. These farmers, who keep any married servants, have them all on this establishment of *livery meal. **1623** Massinger *Dk. Milan* IV. ii, He that at euerie stage keeps *liuerie Mistresses. **1784** Cowper *Tiroc.* 901 Wouldst thou with a Gothic hand Pull down the schools .. Or throw them up to *liv'ry-nags and grooms? **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1055 *Livery plushes, of various qualities. **1624** Massinger *Renegado* III. ii, His ships, his goods, his *liuery-puncks, confiscate. **1708** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4447/4 Their *Livery Red, lin'd and fac'd with Yellow. **1705** *Ibid.* No. 4162/4 Two *Livery-Suits, of a deep blue. **1888** Wardrop *Poems & Sk.* 232 John, that livery suit and hat, please. **1582** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 46, vij long table towells, and iiij *liveraye towells.

b. Special comb.: **livery company**, one of the London City companies which had formerly a distinctive costume used for special occasions; † **livery cupboard**, a cupboard in which 'liveries' of food were served out; in later times, app. an ornamental buffet or sideboard; **livery fine**, the payment due from those who become liverymen of a London company; **livery-fish** *Anglo-Irish*, the striped wrasse, *Labrus mixtus*; **livery list**, the list of the liverymen of a company; **livery office** (see quot.); † **livery pot**, a pot in which 'liveries' of wine were served out; **livery servant**, (*a*) a servant who wears livery; (*b*) = *livery-fish*; † **livery table**, a table on which 'liveries' or rations were put; hence, a side table; **livery tavern**, an inn at which horses may be kept at livery. Also Livery-man, Livery stable.

1766 Entick *London* IV. 73 This is also a *livery company. **1871** W. H. Ainsworth *Tower Hill* I. ix, The barges of the twelve livery companies. **1571** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 157 A carpet for the *lyvery cubberd. **1632** J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 154 The livery cupboards of gold inlaid with rich pretious stones. **1737** tr. *Le Comte's Mem. & Rem. China* vi. 172 A livery cupboard borne by the officers of the palace. **1821** Scott *Kenilw.* xxxii, The livery cupboards were loaded with plate of the richest description. **1837** *2nd Rep. Munic. Corp. Comm., Lond. Companies* 13 Prior to the 11th December 1826, the *Livery fine was 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* **1880–4** F. Day *Brit. Fishes* I. 253 Cook wrasse, blue-striped wrasse... Livery-servant and *livery-fish in the north of Ireland. **1861** *Evening Star* 4 Oct., The proceedings in the City Registration Court during the revision of the *Livery lists. **1848** Wharton *Law Lex.*, **Livery-office*, an office appointed for the delivery of lands. **1575** Laneham *Let.* (1871) 8 A pair [*sic*] of great whyte syluer *lyuery Pots for wyne. **1656** Finett *For. Ambass.* 133 An old guilt Livery Pot that had lost its fellow. **1702** *Order in Council* 2 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3791/4 That .. all Persons .. do .. cloath their *Livery Servants with Black Cloth. **1822** Hazlitt *Table-t.* II. ii. 24 They will go in the character of livery-servants to stand behind the chairs of the great. **1601** Holland *Pliny* II. 297 To remoue the cupbourd of plate, & *liuery table [L. *mensam vel repositorium*], whiles one of the guests is a drinking. **1650** Fuller *Pisgah* v. xviii. 173, I conceive therefore the other nine [Tables of Shew Bread], onely as side-cupboards, or Livery tables ministeriall to that principall one. **1787** M. Cutler in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 252 My companion conducted me to..a *livery tavern.

Hence † **Liveryless** *a.* **1598** [see Liverless].

Livery (li·vəri), *a.* [f. Liver *sb.*1 + -y.]

1. Of the consistency or colour of liver; *dial.* (of soil) heavy, tenacious.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 28 Mar. 1775 The surface is .. remarkably fine for such a livery, leathery, water-shaken Ley. **1857** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVIII. I. 101 [Potatoes] not heavy, livery balls, .. but light and flowery. **1877** *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Clay or warp land is said to turn up livery when, on ploughing the soil, it is found to be sad and heavy, without tendency to crumble into mould.

2. *colloq.* = Liverish 2.

† **Li·very,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Livery *sb.*] *trans.* To array in a livery: in quot. *fig.*

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 105 His rudenesse so with his authoriz'd youth Did liuery falsenesse in a pride of truth. **1611** Florio, *Liureáre*, to liuery, to giue or put into liueries.

Li·very-man, li·veryman.

1. A liveried retainer or servant. ? *Obs.*

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2877/1 After them Sir William's own Livery-men, to the number of 12, all with their Hats off. **1711** Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 310 Some inferiour officer or livery-man of the train. **1821** Scott *Kenilw.* vii, Officers of the Earl's household, liverymen, and retainers, went and came.

b. (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1743 Zollman in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 458 Those [Caterpillars] to which Gardeners have given the Name of Livery-men, by reason of the Distribution of their Colours.

2. A freeman of the City of London who is entitled to wear the 'livery' of the company to which he belongs, and to exercise other privileges.

1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 21 In the Case of my Lord Mayors imposing a Sheriff upon the City, without the concurrence of the Livery-men. *c* **1710** C. Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 241 All freemen or Liverymen of this city hath a Right to Choose their sherriffs. **1773** *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 149 The lord mayor, at the request of a numerous body of liverymen, having summoned a common-hall. **1861** *Evening Star* 4 Oct., He is a Liveryman—and a member of one of the twelve great companies. **1875** Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 416 The franchise was formally transferred to the liverymen of the companies.

3. A keeper of or attendant at a livery-stable.

1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* (1851) 103 Come off, clumsy!

you can't manage that 'ere fine animal', cried the livery man. 1853 G. J. Cayley *Las Alforjas* I. 135 We had a slight altercation with the livery-man, .. who wished to charge us for more days than our ponies had been in pupilage.

Livery-stable. A stable where horses are kept at livery, or are let out (with or without carriages) for hire. (Also *livery and bait stable.*)

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4182/4 Left at a Livery Stable .., a Chesnut Mare. 1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 95 Houses, in which women are hir'd as publickly as horses at a livery stable. 1839 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 114 A fly .. furnished us from a livery-stable. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* v, The livery-stable was hard by.

Comb. 1736 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1859) IV. 527 Alexander Thorp, livery stable keeper, and Isaac Cusno, saddler. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, A livery stable-yard in Duke Street. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* II. lii. 95, I should be so much obliged if I might be allowed to pay the livery-stable keeper's bill.

Lives, Livesman: see Life *sb.* 15, 15 b, 18.

Live stock, li·ve-stock.

1. Domestic animals generally; animals of any kind kept or dealt in for use or profit.

1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, Nothing but live stock —and that's only a few pointers and ponies. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 420 The number of its live-stock is more than treble. 1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III. 264 Trying the great market of Covent-garden for the sale of his live-stock. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxix. 105 Our live stock, consisting of four bullocks, a dozen sheep, a dozen or more pigs. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. v. (1876) 159 Farmers may also now insure their live-stock.

transf. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* II. i, You talked of independence and a fortune, but not a word of a wife. *Sir A.*.., Odds life, sir! if you have the estate, you must take it with the live stock on it, as it stands. 1894 W. Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 305 Our suffering the human live-stock of the country to live such a wretched scanty existence as they do.

attrib. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 7 The Council have .. agreed to the Live-Stock Prize-Sheet. 1894 *Daily News* 4 July 5/7 The live-stock trade.

2. Body vermin. *dial.* and *slang.*

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Live stock*, lice, or fleas.

Livetenant, obs. form of Lieutenant.

Live-tide: see Life 17.

Live time, obs. form of Lifetime.

Livi, obs. form of Lifey.

Livid (li·vid), *a.* [ad. F. *livide* or L. *lĭvĭdus*, f. *lĭvēre* to be livid.] Of a bluish leaden colour; discoloured as by a bruise; black and blue.

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 9 There followed no Carbuncle, no purple or liuide Spots. 1663 Cowley *Christ's Passion*, Verses & Ess. (1669) 2 Dost thou not see the livid traces Of the sharp scourges rude embraces? 1703 Pope *Thebais* I. 83 Thou, sable Styx! whose livid streams are roll'd Thro' dreary coasts. 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) II. 252 With wan care Sunk are those eyes, and livid with despair. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 143 A voice from the livid lips of the Prophet articulated these words. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* v, The light glared on the livid face of the corpse. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 345 A livid suffusion like that of erysipelas slightly elevated. 1816 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 197 In 1607 it [the Comet] was dark and livid. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 311 Silvery Gull or Herring-Gull of Latham. Mantle bluish-cinereous; legs livid. 1864 Browning *Jas. Lee's Wife* VI. v, Her lean fingers shut Close, close, their sharp and livid nails Indent the clammy palm. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 220 *Hieracium Lawsoni*..styles livid. 1882 Ouida *Maremma* I. 179 Over the water there hung..a livid fog of heat.

Comb. 1860 J. R. Edkins *Chinese Scenes & People* (1863) 132 A long-faced livid-looking individual..rose.

b. Prefixed, as a qualification, to other adjectives or substantives of colour. (Usually hyphened with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

In botanical use the form *livido-* (see *-o suffix*) has been employed in compound designations of colour: so *livido-castaneous*, *-fuscous*, *-virescent*, etc. (W. A. Leighton *Lichen-flora*, 1871.)

1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* v. xxvi, His trembling lips are livid blue. 1827-35 Willis *Leper* 53 White scales, Circled with livid purple, cover'd him. 1859 Semple *Diphtheria* 8 The edges of this foul ulcer are swollen, and of a livid-red colour. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. x, His colour has turned to a livid white. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 218 Disc livid-glaucous.

Hence **Li·vidly** *adv.*, in a livid manner, with a livid tinge.

1819 Wiffen *Aonian Hours* (1820) 58 Tinging the bough till lividly it grew All ashes. 1898 J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 339 He looked lividly pale, but by no means absolutely blanched.

Lividity (livi·dĭti). [ad. F. *lividité* or late L. *lĭvĭdĭtās*, f. *lĭvĭdus*, Livid.] The quality or condition of being livid; a pale-bluish discoloration.

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 65 This Waun Colour called Lividitie, In Envious Men useth much to be. 1611 Cotgr., *Lividité*, liuiditie, lewnesse [etc.]. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* (1735) 207 The Signs of a Tendency to such a State, are Darkness or Lividity of the Countenance [etc.]. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 189 There was no lividity of lips or cheeks. 1885 Miss Braddon *Wyllard's Weird* II. 58 A shade more livid than the normal lividity of the complexion. 1900 J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* V. 207 The lividity of the hands..was never attended by algidity.

Li·vidness. [f. Livid + -ness.] = prec.

1656 Prynne *Demurrer to Jews' Remitter* 26 He is whipped even unto bloud and lividnesse. 1698 Musgrave in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 179 The remarkable Lividness of their Faces. 1762-65 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* III. 53 He .. caught the roundness of his flesh, but with a disagreeable lividness. 1798 Wilson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 354 This occasional lividness would happen to a child in that state. [In mod. Dicts.]

Livido-: see Livid *a.* b.

†**Li·vidous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *lĭvĭd-us* Livid + -ous.] Livid.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 3 b/1 The Membrana is blacke, leadish-colourede, and lividouse.

Livier (lə·iviəɹ). *local.* [? f. *live(s)*, pl. of Life + -ier.] One who holds a tenement on a lease for a life or lives.

1883 T. Hardy in *Longm. Mag.* July 269 Many of these families had been life-holders...The 'liviers' (as these half-independent villagers used to be called). 1891 — *Tess* (1900) 127/2 'Liviers' were disapproved of in villages almost as much as little freeholders.

Living (li·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Live *v.*^{1} + -ing ^{1}.]

1. The action of the vb. Live in various senses; the fact of being alive; the fact of dwelling in a specified place; † the faculty or function of life; course of life; † continuance in life.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxii. 4 Þy mercy is better vp lybbeinges. *c* 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* (1866) 25 For wysely and discretely thei departed hir levynge in two. — *Pr. Consc.* 4130 Ful synful sal be his bygynnyng, And wonderful sal be his lyvyng. And his endying sal be sodayn. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 152 Sume of lyfinge mad na forse. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxix. 363 (Add. MS.) [For] the fyrste woman he gafe to the soule weyng [? *read* beyng] and leuyng with trees; for the second he gafe felyng with bestes [etc.]. *c* 1520 Gresham in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 236 God .. send your Grace goode helthe and long leyffven. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 127 This long living is the true cause of their propagation. 1631 Jordan *Nat. Bathes* ii. (1669) 14 There is no living for any creature, where there is no water. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. v. (1840) 96 There would be no living for me in a cave. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. vii. (Rtldg.) 27 He was ..so jealous, that there was no living for vexation at his unfounded surmises. 1861 Flo. Nightingale *Nursing* 20 As if living in the country would save them from attending to any of the laws of health. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/4 This [campaigning] is 'living', anyhow, in a sense in which garrison life is not.

†**b.** Duration of life; lifetime. *Obs.*

[1340 *Ayenb.* 73 Voryet þi body ones a day guo in-to helle ine þine libbinde þet þou ne guo ine þine steruinge.] *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 188 Sheo ne graunted him in hir lyvynge No grace. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* liii. 263, I schal preyen be my levynge [F. *en mon vivant*], that I .. In that same Abbeye I-beryed to be. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1076 Than war I woundir vnwis, To purchese proffit for pris, Quhare schame ay euer lyis, All my leuing. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 488 That neuer, dais of your leuing, .. Ye shall not enquere of me the saturday. 1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 238 She .. did thence remoue, To spend her liuing in eternall loue.

c. The action of passing or conducting one's life in a particular manner, whether with reference to moral considerations or to food and physical conditions; † manner of life. † Also, a particular (monastic) rule of life.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 205 He þat right ordir of ly fyng wil luke Suld bygyn þus. *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 28943 (Cott. Galba) Þam þat has bene haueand, hend, of lifing clene. *a* 1450 Myre 22 For luytel ys worthy þy prechynge, ȝef thow be of euyle lyuynge. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3690 Demys sow na better in ȝour doyng þan othir of þe same leuyng. 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 Priests..openly reported of incontinent living in their Bodies. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 2474 He forsoke this worlde and chaunged his lyuynge. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 53 Dissolute lyuynge, licentious talke, and such other vicious behauours. 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 15 We .. haue almost minde at no time to repent and amend our liuings. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. 63 Whereas all those in Egypt, though painfull in their livings, were healthfull in their lives. 1689 W. Sherlock *Death* iii. § 4 (1731) 114 There is a Living a-pace, as some call it; not to lengthen, but to shorten Life. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 78 Our Living now is very hard. 1802 Wordsw. '*O Friend! I know not*', Plain living and high thinking are no more. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. i. § 36 (1875) 129 Under Socrates .. Philosophy became little else than the doctrine of right living. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* ii. 23 There are huge improvements to be made .. in the first requisites for decorous and beautiful living.

d. *Living-in, -out*: the practice of residing in or out of an employer's premises. Also *attrib.*, *living-in* or *-out system.*

1896 C. Booth *Life & Labour Lond.* VII. 505 Index, 'Living-in' system. 1899 *Daily News* 22 June 9/5 The iniquities of the living-in system. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 15 May 2/7 Living out .. would take a great deal of responsibility from the shoulders of employers.

2. The action, process, or method of gaining one's livelihood.

1538 Starkey *England* II. i. 152 To .. fynd to them some honest lyvyngs. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 55 ¶ 1 Most of the Trades, Professions, and Ways of Living among mankind. 1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 286 That occasional entire dependence upon personal resources which has been roughly translated as 'living by his wits'. 1901 H. Black *Culture & Restraint* ii. 35 Men are so concerned about living that they lose sight of life.

3. The means of living; livelihood, maintenance, support; † also, an income, an endowment. Now chiefly in *to earn, get, make a living.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 976 (Kölbing) A cabel..Forto drawen vp al þing, þat nede was to her libbeing. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 122 Þat matydiane worthit ga to gat lyfing to þame twa. 1450 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* V. 425 *note*, We have..gevin till oure loved Patrik Lyndesay five markes .. till his living yerly. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 897 Rycht wichtly wan his lewyng in to wer. 1496 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 Woollen Cloth .. by making whereof .. the poor People have most universally their Living. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 250 Gawine Dounbar .. biggit ane brig ouir Dee, .. and foundit ane yeirly leving, to sustene the same. 1550 Crowley *Last Trumpet* 493 If thou have any lyveyng So that thou nede not to laboure; Se thou apply the to learnynge. 1611 Bible *Mark* xii. 44 She .. did cast in all that she had, euen all her liuing. 1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* III. lxxxii. (1660) 134 Instead of giving Encrease to her revenues, make a living Upon her ruins. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6306/3 Sometimes plays on the Violin for a living. 1764 Burn *Poor Laws* 150 No person will have need to beg or steal; because he may gain his living better by working. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* iii. (1861) 52 Society is barbarous, until every industrious man can get his living without dishonest customs. 1868 Helps *Realmah* xvii. (1876) 472 He cannot make a living out of it, if [etc.]. 1883 Sir J. Bacon in *Law Times Rep.* 1 Mar. (1884) 9/2 The son..earns his living as a licensed victualler.

b. † Also in narrower sense: Food; *pl.* Victuals (*obs.*).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (*Blasius*) 39 Quhare vthyre lyfynge had he nocht bot as þe foulis til hym brocht. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xlv. 620 A brid that browhte me my lyveng. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccii. [cxcviii.] 623 The see was closed fro them on all partes, wherby their lyuenges [F. *viures*] and marchaundises myght nat entre into their countreys. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 516 There is scarse any food whereof they do not eat, as also no place wherein they pick not out some living. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 20 Our living consists very mainly of wild ducks.

†**4.** Property in general, esp. landed estate; *pl.* estates, possessions. Phr. *man of living.* *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2280, I haue lost my living A hundreth pound it was worth wele. 1465 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* VII. 321 *note*, Cuthbert Colevile .. has left his leving and gudis in the said realme. 1566 Ascham *Let. to Leicester* 14 Apr., My lease..the whole and only liveing that I have to leave to my wife and children. 1580 Hay *Demandes* in *Cath. Tractates* (1901) 61 Except onlie the pattimonie and leaving of the kirk. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* I. vi. (1588) 34 That none be now placed in the Commission, whose Leuings be not answerable to the same proportion. 1588 A. Marten *Exhort. Faithf. Subjects* D 2 There be many more great houses alredy, then there be men of liuing able to vphold. 1597 Bacon *Coulers Gd. & Evill* Ess. (Arb.) 144 Men whose liuing lieth together in one Shire. 1603 Owen *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 21 Maintaineinge himselfe upon his owne lyveinges verye noblye. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* II. xi. (1810) 351 Hee presented unto him all the men of living and quality in the Province. *c* 1672 *Roxb. Ballads* (1886) VI. 261 My Lands and Livings are but small, For to maintain my Love withal. 1716 B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 101 Not far from Penobscot, where the main body of our Enemies living was. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. xxi, Thy kinsman's lands and livings fair.

†**b.** A holding (of land), a tenement. *Obs.*

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 28, I would not haue them [parkes] to be made of poore mens liuings. 1605-47 Habington *Surv. Worcestersh.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* I. 139 Thys lord .. did fyrst sell to many of the Tenants heere the inheritance of theyre lyvinges. 1617 *N. Riding Rec.* II. 159 J. D. presented for refusing to pay his sessment ..of that living on which he now dwelleth. 1819 Scott *Noble Moringer* iv, There's many a valiant gentleman of me holds living fair.

5. *Eccl.* A benefice. More fully *ecclesiastical, spiritual living.*

1426 Audelay *Poems* 40 A mon to have iiij. benefyse, anoder no lyvyng, This is not Godys wyl. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 138 What reason is it that one man should haue ij mens livinges and ij mens charge? 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 3/2 For the holding and reteining of all other spiritual livings whatsoever. 1577 Harrison *England* II. v. (1877) I. 110 When a man is to be preferred to an ecclesiastical living. 1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 28 They have two or three Livings apiece. 1680 Countess Manchester in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 217 He haveing a great many very good liveings in his gift. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.*, 1 *Pet.* v. 3 To take a living only to get a living, is an horrid impiety. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* x. (1739) 602 Any Person presented to any..Living Ecclesiastical. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xxvii, My father..was possessed of a small living in the Church. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* xvi. (1813) 69 The late Mr. Darcy bequeathed me the next presentation of the best living in his gift. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 532 At the time of the Restoration .. he had held a living in Kent. 1884 J. Bright in *Times* 5 Aug. 10/4 The 500 peers are possessors of not less .. than 4000 livings of the Church of England.

†**6.** A term in the game of Maw. *Obs.*

c 1570 *Groome-porters lawes at Mawe* in *Coll. Black-Let. Ball. & Broadsides* (1867) 124 If you turne vp the ace of hartes, and thereby make either partie aboue xxvj, the contrary part must haue liuings; but if the contrary parte bee xxv, by meanes whereof liuings sets them out, then is he who turned vp the ace of hartes to make for the set.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive, as (sense 1 with reference to dwelling) *living-house, -place, -room, -wagon.* **b.** objective, as (sense 3) *living*†*-giver*, †*-griper*; (sense 5) *living-broker*; *living-seeking* adj.; † **living-days,** days of life; **living-wage,** a wage on which it is possible for a worker to live; similarly *living price.*

1765 J. Clubbe *Misc. Tracts* (1770) II. 44 Now is it not justly to [be] apprehended, that a certain order of men .. may come over hither, and commence *living-brokers? *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* v. 237 Oure *leuynge dayes ..arn at an ende. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 22 Whose goodly name .. Was called Carmentis in her living dayes. 1614 R. Tailor *Hog hath lost Pearl* III. E 2, Is thy *liuing-giuer within, sir? *Ser.* You meane my master, sir? 1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* ii. 51 A Gentleman perhaps may chaunce to meete His *Liuing-griper face to face in streete. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 624

There are near to the *living-house large, well-built houses with the proper machinery for drying the cocoa. **1889** JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iii. 124 The cloister was really the *living-place of the monks. **1892** *Nation* (N.Y.) 3 Mar. 168/2 Mr. C. would be glad to be enabled to do, at a *living price, a series of prints. **1825** *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 9 No *living-room should depend for its ventilation on such of its windows as may communicate with a green-house. **1884** *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Mar. 209/2 From all the living-rooms glimpses were obtainable of soft green hills and white cottages. **1898** *Daily News* 31 May 6/6 The Premier had much dislike for *living-seeking parsons. **1893** *Ch. Times* 6 Oct. 995/2 As firm .. as are the miners in standing out for what they call a '*living' wage. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 10/1 Sir Andrew Clarke .. used for the first time the phrase 'the living wage' .. in 1892. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 329 He termed it, as all showmen do—the *living wagon.

Hence **Li·vingless** *a.*, without a living.

1878 L. WINGFIELD *Lady Grizel* I. viii. 136 They were enjoined to roam .. with a livingless parson as a mentor.

Living (li·viŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LIVE *v.* + -ING ².]

1. *Predicatively*, or *attrib.* following the sb.: Alive, or when alive. † Also in the absolute construction, *living* —, = 'in the lifetime of —'.

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* liv. [lv.] 16 Astiȝen hie in helle lifȝende. *c* **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. viii. (Schipper) 29 Constantius .. be Diocletiane lyfȝendum Gallia rice .. heold. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 4847 Elleuen breþer es we liuand. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 547 The wiffis had him till his cuntre, Quhar wes na man leiffand bot he. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xx. 459 Ye shall se me well certan, and lyfand shall I be. **1535** COVERDALE *2 Esdras* xii. 33 He shal sett them lyuynge before the iudgment. **1572** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxviii. 60 Thou hes left leifand bot few in that land. *a* **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 267 Living his mother Alexandra, he had been with the High Priesthood nine yeares. **1771** *Junius Lett.* xlix. 254 As long as there is one man living who thinks you worthy of his confidence. **1827** JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 357 Where a testator .. gives to his four children then living. **1830** R. B. PEAKE *Crt. & City* I. ii, You are the only man living that can serve my brother!

2. *attrib.* That lives or has life.

a. said of the Deity (after Biblical use).

c **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxviii. (Schipper) 523 Ealle .. hine þurh þone lifigendan Dryhten halsedon. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* xli. 2 My soule is a thurste for God, yee euen for the lyuynge God. **1567** *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 231 The Leuing Lord bring thame to this gude end! **1732** BERKELEY *Serm. to S. P. G.* Wks. III. 240 The church of the living God. **1852** DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* liv, By the living Lord it flashed upon me .. that she had done it.

b. of human beings, animals, and plants, or their parts. In mod. use sometimes used for 'now (or at the time spoken of) existing or living', 'contemporary'.

† *Living stock* = LIVE STOCK. *Living skeleton*: an individual with an extremely emaciated frame.

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1529 Þæt ne mei hit .. strengðe .. of na liuiende mon leowsin. *a* **1240** *Urcisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Ne non liuiinde þing woc þer nis ne ȝeomer. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 1689 Þou sal tak tuin Of ilk liuand best. **1340–70** *Alisaunder* 790 A libbing lud lay in hur armes. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 64 Libbinde Laborers þat libben bi heore hondes. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 577 Þar wes na liffand man þat mycht se hym for þat mekil lycht. *c* **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 59 Oþer many euelys comyn, þurgh whilk many leuand creatures ar perschyd. **1501** DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 112 Saw neuer man so faynt a leuand wicht. **1559** W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 43 Th' Earth .. is called .. the norishe of lyving creatures, .. the sepulchre of the dead. **1567** *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 116 All leuing man in to this warld sa round Sall loue thy name. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* vi. 19. **1690** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 37 Destroying the living stock. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 41 The supposed likeness which is observed between the decay of vegetables and of living creatures. **1791** BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 115 That he preferred a dead carcase to his living children. **1825** *Ann. Reg.* (1826) LXVII. 239*/1 The name of the Living Skeleton is C. A. Seurat. **1841–71** R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 733 The Crocodile .. likewise kills living prey. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. II. 457 He was generally esteemed the greatest living master of the art of war. **1859** RUSKIN *Two Paths* ii. (1891) 82 He went to Rome and ordered various works of living artists. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 197 After this we encountered no living thing. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* I The living succulent parts of plants. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 81 A fresh supply of air is constantly required by a living animal.

c. absol. *The living*: those who are alive. *The land of the living*: see Ps. xxvii. 13, lii. 5; Isaiah xxxviii. 11, liii. 8.

c **825** *Vesp. Hymns* iii. 3 Ic ne ȝesio dryhten god in eorðan lifȝendra. *a* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 223 Hi is aelra libbinde moder. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 699 For non lyuyande to þe Iustyfyet. *c* **1470** *Golagros & Gaw.* 954 Lord .. thow life lent to levand in leid. **1535** COVERDALE *Eccl.* vi. 8 What helpeth it the poore, that he knoweth to walke before the lyuynge? **1611** BIBLE *Ruth* ii. 20 He .. hath not left off his kindnesse to the liuing and to the dead. **1672** PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) Ded., Your Generosity .. takes all occasions of exerting it self towards the Living. **1778** MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxxvii. 242 I'm glad to see you still in the land of the living. **1793** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 185 The true way to mourn the dead, is to take care of the living who belong to them. **1859** TENNYSON *Elaine* 1359 If one may judge the living by the dead.

d. *transf.* (*a*) In various phrases of biblical origin. Of water: Constantly flowing; also, refreshing. (*b*) Of coals: Burning, flaming. Cf. LIVE *a.* 3. (*c*) Of rock, stone: Native; in its native condition and site, as part of the earth's crust. Cf. LIVELY 1 b.

1388 WYCLIF *John* vi. 51 Yam lyuynge breed, that cam doun fro heuene. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 29 The Welle of Gardyns and the Dyche of lyvynge Waters. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* lxxxvii. L j b, [He] made .. to .. come out of the stone lyuyng and swete water. **1567** *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 16 Christis blude .. is ane leuand well Celestiall. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 78 In a spacious cave of living stone. *Ibid.* VIII. 547 And living Embers on the Hearth they spred. **1726** LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 64/1 A high bold shore of living craggy Rock. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 59 What remains On living Coals they broil. **1821** JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Wallace* xxxviii, His soldiers firm as living rock. **1837** YOUATT *Sheep* xi. 452 He got another pond of living water, and sustained in that season no loss to his flock. **1843** LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* II. I. xiv. 45 The fish ponds .. were fed by a living stream. **1893** BUDGE *Mummy* 14 The Sphinx is hewn out of the living rock.

e. Of a language: Still in vernacular use. (Cf. *dead language* s.v. LANGUAGE 1.)

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ii. 45 The Hebrew ceasing to be a Living Language. **1749** *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 12 Not only in English but French, and .. every living Language in Europe. **1807** CRABBE *Library* 66 Here all the living languages abound. **1845** [see LANGUAGE 1].

f. *fig.* in various uses. *Living pledge* (see quot. 1767). *Living death*: a state of misery not deserving the name of life.

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* i. 3 The fadir of oure Lord Ihesu Crist .. bigat vs aȝen in to lyuynge [1382 quik] hope by the aȝen risyng of Ihesu Crist. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlvi. 261 So Constantines glorious life drew to an end, though his liuing-glory shall be endlesse. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 100 To live a life half-dead, a living death, and buried. **1738** WESLEY *Psalms* LI. xx, Their every Thought, and Word, and Deed, That from a living Faith proceed. **1750** GRAY *Elegy* 48 Or wak'd to Extacy the living Lyre. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 157 *Vivum vadium*, or living pledge, is when a man borrows a sum (suppose 200*l.*) of another; and grants him an estate, as, of 20*l.* per annum, to hold till the rents and profits shall repay the sum so borrowed. **1853** KINGSLEY *Hypatia* i. 5 Each man had .. living trust in the continual care of Almighty God. **1863** O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. Life* iii. (1891) 78 It is the living question of the hour, and not the dead story of the past, which forces itself into all minds. **1869** SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* (1870) 77 Not that there is anything in a living Christianity incompatible with liberty. **1871** FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 65 The idea .. was created solely by the living fact.

3. Of or pertaining to a living person or what is living. † *Living fence*: a fence formed of living wood, esp. hawthorn. *Within living memory*: in the recollection of persons still alive. *Living force* = VIS VIVA.

1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* iii. 6 Death having overcome that Envy which dog's living Virtue to the Grave. **1686** PLOT *Staffordsh.* 357 For a living-fence, I met with none so .. serviceal as those, made by the planching of Quicksets. **1836** J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. xxiii. 351 It is as if a living hand were to touch cold iron. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 438 There had within living memory been no equally serious encounter between the English and French. **1864** *Lond. Rev.* 27 Aug. 247/2 Psychonomy .. illustrated by tracings from living hands. **1876** TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* (1885) 360 That which is denoted by the term Living Force, though it has absolutely no right to be called force, is something as real as matter itself. **1877** W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 341 The newly-invented study of living history is the chief joy of so many of our lives. **1888** BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. v. 1 No ecclesiastic within living memory .. has enjoyed a larger share of personal celebrity.

4. With prefixed adv.: That passes life in a specified manner.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 33 Vnkunnynge & euyl leuynge prelatis. **1901** *Daily Chron.* 19 Oct. 3/1 Richardson .. was .. a good and virtuous-living man.

5. = LIVELY *a.* in senses 4, 5, and 6. *Living gale* Naut. (see quot. 1883).

a **1718** PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 231 During her Illness she uttered many Living and Weighty Expressions. **1816** BYRON *Dream* ii, A most living landscape. **1844** STANLEY *Arnold* I. ii. 46 The sight of the city and of the neighbourhood, to which he devoted himself .. gave him a living interest in Rome. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 370 Bold, and rich, and living architecture. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 47 The portrait of William is drawn .. in living colours, by the Chronicler. **1883** CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*, *Living gale*, a tremendous gale. **1888** BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. Pref. 9 Faithfully to commit to paper a living image of the man.

Livingly (li·viŋli), *adv.* [f. LIVING *ppl. a.* + -LY ².] In a living manner; as if living; vitally; livelily, vividly.

a **1470** in *Hist. Collect. Cit. Lond.* (Camd.) 137 We .. shalle ordayne for hyr governaunce of the persone of oure sayde fadyr, sykerly, lyvyngly, and honestely, aftyr the askynge of hys ryalle astate and dygnyte, by [etc.]. **1577** KNEWSTUB *Confut.* (1579) 40 b, His children, heauenly, spirituall and liuingly minded. **1638** MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 157 You have most livingly described the peeces in Orestes Temple. **1661** G. RUST *Origen* 79 That vital temper the Soul requires in the body she will livingly joyn with. **1680** G. KEITH *Rector corrected* i. 9 That word which doth .. quicken our Souls unto God, and livingly doth refresh and comfort us. **1769** WOOLMAN *Jrnl.* x. (1840) 141 The doctrine of Christ, 'Take no thought for the morrow', arose livingly before me. **1826** *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 488 The life, yet breathing and livingly remembered, of men. **1835** LYTTON *Rienzi* VI. ii, A fountain still played sparkling and livingly. **1850** MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) I. 122 It was absolutely necessary that he [Socrates] should be brought livingly before us. **1881** W. R. NICOLL *Incarnate Saviour* 24 This is not the mere history of the past: it touches us livingly.

Livingness (li·viŋnės). [f. LIVING *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The quality, condition, or fact of being alive or living; vigour, vivacity, vividness.

1688 SANDILANDS *Salut. Endeared Love* 29 Which indisposeth both Body and Mind to serve the Lord even in that livingness and freshness which he requires. **1831** LYTTON *Godolphin* 51 The attitude was even awful in the livingness of its command. **1851** BRIMLEY *Ess.* 113 There has arisen in our country .. a sense of the livingness and value of our history. **1871** F. J. A. HORT *Hulsean Lect.* 195 Early sense of life .. branches off into self-regarding passions, but thereby loses its own livingness. **1884** MRS. OLIPHANT *Open Door* 43 Signs of the livingness of nature.

Livingstonite (li·viŋstŏnəit). *Geol.* [named by M. Barcena, 1874, in honour of Dr. David *Livingstone*: see -ITE.] Sulphantimonide of mercury.

1874 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* VIII. 145 Livingstonite much resembles, in color and aspect, stibnite. **1892** DANA *Min.* 110 An ill-defined alterative product of livingstonite.

† **Li·vish,** *a. Obs.* Also 3–4 lifissh, 6 lyvish, -yshe. [f. LIFE *sb.* + -ISH.] = LIVING *ppl. a.*, in various senses.

c **1200** ORMIN 5140 Þatt tu Ne do nan ifell dede Forr lufe off nan lifisshe mann. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* III. 93 Air. Of whos kinde his aspirementz Takth every lifissh creature. *c* **1530** tr. *Erasmus' Serm. Child Jesus* (1901) 4 Christ, from whose body flodes of lyuyshe water do renne. *Ibid.* 39 To be a lyuyshe member of the most holy body, the church. **1542** BECON *News out of Heaven* Prol. A iij b, Yf there were true & liuish fayth, than [etc.]. — *Pathw. Prayer* xxxvi. O vij b, Euerye houre oughte we to offer a lyuish prayer vnto God.

Hence **Li·vishly** *adv.*

1530 PALSGR. 839 Lyvysshely, *au vif.* *a* **1560** BECON *Chr. Knt.* Pref., Wks. II. 145 b, These vertues .. do liuishly shine in your Lordships daylye behauiour.

Livish, obs. variant of LOVAGE.

Livor (ləi·vǫɹ). [a. L. *līvor* in both senses.]

1. *Path.* 'The mark of a blow; lividness, lead-colour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also, the discoloration of skin in a corpse; *pl.* the parts of skin discoloured.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Livor*, a black and blew mark in a body, coming of a stroke or blow; also blackness of the eyes coming of humors. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 672 The erysipelatous livor .. gained ground. **1873** SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 33 It is the fashion .. to praise .. even the strange livors of corruption. **1885** SIR R. CHRISTISON *Life* I. *Autobiog.* xiv. 307 Natural cadaveric livor is confined to so thin a layer of tissue that [etc.].

† **2.** Ill-will, malignity, spite. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 74 With unappeaseable wrath and blood-desiring livor, he pressed and trod to pieces the incest marriage causer. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. viii, Out of this roote of envy, spring those ferall branches of faction, hatred, livor, emulation. **1675** BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. I. 127 But what a plague livor and faction is [to] the Church and the owners souls, let but these ugly words of his be witness.

Livorie, -y, obs. forms of LIVERY *sb.*

‖ **Livraison** (livrezoṅ). [F.:—L. *līberātion-em*, n. of action f. *līberāre* to deliver (see LIBERATE *v.*).] A part, number, or fascicule (of a work published by instalments).

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 197 The *livraison* which I hope shortly to lay before the publick. **1824** *Advt.* in Cowper *Priv. Corr.* II. (at end) Napoleon's Memoirs. .. The first three Livraisons, each in two Parts... Editions in French and English. **1882** WALT WHITMAN *Spec. Days* 7 *note*, These soil'd and creas'd livraisons, each composed of a sheet or two of paper.

‖ **Livre** (lìvr). Also 7–8 liver. [F.:—L. *lībra* the Roman pound.] An old French money of account, divided into 20 sols (or sous), and approximately equivalent to the present franc.

Besides this livre, called *livre tournois*, there was also at one time a *livre parisis* = 1¼ *livres tournois*.

1553 J. LOCKE in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. 102 Euery Sechino is of venetian money eight liuers and two soldes. **1604** E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 168 A barrell of .. Beere was worth twenty foure Liures which is eleuen Germaine Dollers. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 250 The Liver is Nine pence, the Sol an halfe penny. *Ibid.* 286 That thou maiest be paide all thy money in the exchange coyne, which is this brasse peece called the Liuer. **1679** G. R. tr. *Boaystuau's Theatre World* 195 Eighteen Livers tornoys. **1702** W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xxix. 110 This Amounts every Year to Four Piasters, which make about Ten French Livers. **1746** *Acc. French Settlem. N. Amer.* 13 A Captain here has one hundred and twenty livres a month. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 259/2 They had the conscience to charge an English sea officer .. 300 livres (12 guineas and a half) for eight days lodging. **1886** *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 549/1 Her son, the Duke of Richmond, had left France, and had thereby forfeited the pension of 20,000 livres allowed him.

Livre, obs. form of LIVER, LIVERY *sb.*

Livreage, variant of LIVERAGE ² *Obs.*

‖ **Livret** (livrę). Also 5 lyveret. [F. dim. of *livre* book.] A small book.

c **1450** LONELICH *Grail* xvi. 539 Thanne fonde he there A lytel lyveret Wher-Inne that these names weren set. *Ibid.* xxxix. 267 Al this was wreten In thike lyveret. **1794** *Sporting Mag.* IV. 44 Each ponte is furnished with a livret or book, containing a suit of thirteen cards.

Livrie, obs. form of LIVERY.

† **Lix.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *lixa.*] A (Roman) camp follower.

1679 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) II. x. 262 Moderating all that under agents and lixes are doing. *Ibid.* xi. 263 Consider by whom he was put to suffer .. by judges higher and lower, and by lixes, by Jews and Romans.

Lixam, obs. dial. f. LIKESOME, pleasant.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 69 To be of a Cheerful, and Lixam Countenance.

† **Lixive.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *lixive* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *lixivium* LIXIVIUM.] = LIXIVIUM.

1606 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* III. i, Then can I .. vse strange speach Of .. Eclegmats, Embrochs, Lixiues, Cataplasmes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Walnut Tree*, A Dye is also made of this Lixive to colour Wool, Wood, and Hair. 1802 SAMPSON *Surv. Londonderry* 112 To two ounces of the water, were added ten drops of lixive, or lye of tartar.

Lixivia: see LIXIVIUM.

Lixivial (liksi·viăl), *a.* (and *sb.*). Now *rare.* [f. L. *lixīvi-um* lye + -AL. Cf. F. *lixiviel.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to lixivium or lye; obtained by lixiviation. † Hence formerly used for: Alkaline; sometimes in narrower sense as the distinctive epithet of potash.

1650 CHARLETON *Van Helmont's Ternary of Paradoxes* Proleg. D, A Lixivial Tincture, or Alchabal. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 139 Pot-herbs .. for the most part have a lixiviall volatile salt. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 414 All kinds of Alcaly's whether lixivial or alcalisate, fixt or volatile. 1676 HODGSON *ibid.* XI. 765 The Lixivial salt I used, was only Potashes dissolved in Spring-water. 1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 26 Of the tast of the Mineral Water, as Acid, Ferruginous, Vitriolate, Lixivial, Sulphureous, &c. 1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 13 The swelling..was discussed by a lixivial Fomentation. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* i. (1735) 14 The common Symptoms of the Excretion of the Bile being vitiated, are..a lixivial Urine [etc.]. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. xviii. 171 This Distemper..requires lixivial Washes. 1797 BECKFORD *Pop. Tales Germans* I. 163 Its neighbour [*sc.* stream] at Carlsbad..announces its entrance into the world by hot lixivial fumes. 1800 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 343 Carbonated soda..gives the lixivial taste.

† **B.** *sb.* A lixivium, an alkali. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 129 An Ulcer is an effect of an acid, not of a lixivial. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 199 A Medicine..put into a very strong Lixivial.

† **Lixi·vian,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *lixīvi-um* LIXIVIUM + -AN.] = LIXIVIAL *a.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Corn setting Engine*, Pigions dung or any other saline or lixivian substance.

† **Lixi·viate,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **lixiviat,** *erron.* **lixivate.** [f. LIXIVI-UM + -ATE[2].]

A. *adj.* Obtained by lixiviation; of or pertaining to a lixivium or to lixivial salts; alkaline.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 318 Their [*sc.* Salts] Lixiviate Acrimony is somewhat hostile. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. App. 381 Those that .. prescribe the lixiviat salts of plants. 1680 — *Produc. Chem. Princ.* I. 32 Egyptian Niter being acknowledged to be a Native Salt .. is yet of a lixiviate nature. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 301 The Salt..will..have lost all its lixivate Taste. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) III. xxviii. § 11 A Lixiviate Salt will mix with Oil, and turn it into Soap. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II; and in mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* A lixivium, alkali.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 41 The water turned..of..a brisk green colour, the Index of a lixiviate. 1824-8 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 59 He..washed them in a lixiviate.

Lixiviate (liksi·vie[1]t), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of mod.L. *lixīviāre*, f. *lixīvium* LIXIVIUM. Cf. F. *lixivier.*]

1. *trans.* To impregnate with lixivium or lye.

1646-1794 [see LIXIVIATED *ppl. a.*]. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 112 Having been thus lixiviated they [*sc.* linens] are to be returned to the mill. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. II. i. 153 He directs us to lixiviate the dressed hemp in a solution of soda.

2. To subject to lixiviation.

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 140 This coal when burnt falls into ashes, which being lixiviated with water, give a fixed alkali. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 248 In order to obtain the nitre, the earth is collected and lixiviated. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiv. 608 Collect some charcoal ashes from the crucible furnace and lixiviate them. 1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* II. 279 The great ocean lixiviates our earth. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 134 By lixiviating the saline soil over a filter of wood-ashes.

fig. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Lord* Wks. V. 60 Churches, play-houses, coffee-houses, all alike are destined to be..well-sifted, and lixiviated, to crystallize into true, democratick, explosive, insurrectionary nitre.

Hence **Lixi·viated** *ppl. a.*, **Lixi·viating** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iii. 110 The salt and lixiviated serosity with some portion of choler. 1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 391 The lixiviated carbonaceous matter being mixed with 300 grains of red oxyd of lead. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 329 The lixiviated *gahrôste* mixed with from ¼ to ½ of the lixiviated *dünnsteinrost.* 1881 *Brit. Trade Jrnl.* XIX. 335 It is conveyed from the furnaces..to the laxiviating-pans [*sic*]..where it is crushed.

Lixiviation (liksivie[1]·ʃən). [ad. mod.L. **lixīviātiōn-em*, agent-n. f. *lixīviāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *lixiviation.*] The action or process of separating a soluble substance from one that is insoluble by the percolation of water, as salts from wood ashes.

1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 145 The Salt extracted from Barilla by lixiviation. 1805 *Useful Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 860/1 A solution which may be procured by the lixiviation of ashes. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iv. (1814) 163 The water of lixiviation..will be found to contain the saline and soluble animal or vegetable matters if any exist in the soil. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. ii. 34 A good deal of salt is made by lixiviation of the soil. 1881 J. DAVIS *Rise & Fall Confed. Govt.* I. 478 The niter was obtained from lixiviation of nitrous earth.

Lixivious (liksi·viəs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *lixivi-um* lye + -OUS.] = LIXIVIAL *a.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 31 The salt and lixivious liquor of the body. 1686 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Course Chym.* Introd. (ed. 3) 5 The Salt of Plants drawn after this manner, is called Lixivious Salt. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* I. xxiv. (1760) 99 Impregnated with a lixivious Taste from the alcaline Salts used in Rectification. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 537 Those united Contraries (commixing oily with lixivious particles) compose together a new soluble, and saponaceous body. 1800 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 227 [Seltzer water] has a gently saline and decidedly alkaline taste. If it be exposed to the air .. it intirely loses its pungency, and the alkaline or lixivious flavour becomes proportionably stronger.

‖ **Lixivium** (liksi·viăm). Pl. **lixivia** (*rare*). [L. *lixīvium* neut. of *lixīvius* (also *lixīvus*) adj., made into lye, f. *lix* ashes, lye. L. had also the fem. *lixīvia*, whence F. *lessive.*] Water impregnated with alkaline salts extracted by lixiviation from wood ashes; lye. Also, a solution obtained from other substances by lixiviation.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 304 *Aqua vitæ* is also precious in all Lixiviums against Gangrens. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 80 His device was, out of the ashes of a Nettle, to draw a weak Lixivium. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* iv. (1735) 95 The Urine is a Lixivium of the Salts that are in a Human Body. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 319 Wash it very well with a lixivium of quick lime. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 469 The application of a lixivium of soap and water proved successful. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 242 The cloths..after being treated with alkaline lixivia.. were exposed..to dew and air. 1885 WATT *Leather Manuf.* xi. 135 A lixivium composed of the dung of pigeons and fowls in water. 1894 SMILES *J. Wedgwood* xviii. 233 Painted colours effected by Prussian lixivium.

¶ Used for: LAVA. In quot. *fig.*

1814 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 383 The whole of Europe is a smothered volcano. If the channels of wisdom, justice, and liberality had been opened, the boiling lixivium would have flowed safely away.

† **Lixivye.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. LIXIVIUM] = prec.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 41 b/2 We may also make goode Lixivye only of Oacken sashes. 1599 — *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 7/1 Make this subsequente Lixivye, or lye: Take Zeduaria,..bayberryes,..grosselye beaten, seeth or boyle it together with a quarte of wyne.

Lixt(e, obs. 2nd sing. ind. pres. of LIE *v.*[2]

Liyhe, -er, -inge, obs. ff. LIE, LIAR, LYING.

Liynglye, obs. form of LYINGLY.

Liza (lə·izăˈ). *U. S.* [a. Sp. *liza* (applied to various species of mullet): see Valenciennes *Hist. Nat. Poiss.* (1836) XI. 36, 61-2.] An American species of mullet; according to U.S. Dicts. *Mugil curema*, a different species from *Mugil liza* Val.

Lizard (li·zărd). Forms: 4-5 **lesard**(e, **lisard,** 4 **liserd, lusarde,** 5 **lesere, lizart,** 6 **lisarde, lessert, lucert, lycert, -sert, lyzard, -erd, lezard,** *Sc.* **lyssard,** 7 **lyser, lezard, lisart, lyzard, lizzard,** 6- **lizard.** [a. OF. *lesard* masc., *lesarde* fem. mod.F. *lézard, lézarde*) (= Pr. *lazert, lauzert*, Sp., Pg. *lagarto*, It. *lacerta, lucerta*), repr. L. *lacertus* masc., *lacerta* fem., lizard; the ending in OF. would normally have been *-ert, -erte*, but was assimilated to the suffix *-ard.*]

1. A name popularly applied to reptiles of the genus *Lacerta*, and to other reptiles resembling these in shape and general appearance, having an elongated body, a long tail, four legs, and a scaly or granulated hide. Ordinarily, the name relates to the small animals of the genus *Lacerta* and other genera of the order *Lacertilia*; by extension, animals like the crocodile, the agama, the iguana, or the great fossil saurians, are often spoken of as lizards. In scientific books, the name is commonly used as coextensive with that of the order *Lacertilia*, which includes many animals which, as lacking either limbs or scales, or both, would not be popularly regarded as 'lizards'.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 335 Thus ylyke a lusarde with a lady visage, Theuelich þow [*sc.* Satan] me robbedest. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 30 A lacert, that is a serpent that is clepid a liserd. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3573 Bestis..As lebards, lesards, & lenxis, lions & tigris. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1056 A floor .. So maad that lisardis may not ascende. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 298/1 Lesarde wy[r]m, *lacertus.* *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) viii. 28 Men ete not..Of bestes venemous:—Serpentes, lizarts, scorpions. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xxv, The feild was odious Quhair dragouns, lessertis, askis, edders swatterit. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 244 You shall give your hawke two inches of a Lucert's tayle newly cut off. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 220 The thirde kinde of Orchios, called in Latine *Hirci testiculus*...Upon the..stemme groweth a greate many of small floures..much like to a Lezarde. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 325 Their softest Touch, as smart as Lyzards stings. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 450 As starry Lezards in the Summer time Upon the wals of broken houses clime. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 17 Adders Forke, and Blindewormes Sting, Lizards legge, and Howlets wing. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xi. 30 These also shalbe vncleane vnto you,..the Cameleon, and the Lyzard. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 45 Mans flesh, which the great Lisarts, or Caimains eat very well. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. i. 18 Of lizards it hath been observed .. that their tails being struck off will grow again. 1728 RAMSAY *Twa Lizards* 14 In Nilus giant Lizards sport, Ca'd Crocodiles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 119 The scales of the lizard seem stuck upon the body even closer than those of fishes. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxvii, Through the grass The quick-eyed lizard rustles. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 313 Lizards, the green lightenings of the wall. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 602 He watch'd .. So still, the golden lizard on him paused.

b. applied, with qualifying word, to many species of the genus *Lacerta* (see quots.).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. viii. 160/1 This is generally called by the name of a Green Lizard, but in the Summer time they are paler. 1693 RAY *Syn. Meth. Anim. Quadr.* 264 *Lacertus viridis*, the green Lizard. 1751 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 248 Lacertus minor, cinereus maculatus, *Asiaticus.* The small spotted grey Lizard. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 16 The Brown Lizard. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. v, And his awaken'd ear Heard the grey Lizard's chirp. 1838 T. BELL *Brit. Reptiles* 17 Sand Lizard. *Lacerta agilis.* Linn. *Ibid.* 32 Viviparous Lizard. Nimble Lizard. Common Lizard. *Zootoca vivipara.* 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 274 The other species of Lacerta, which may be seen frequently on the Continent of Europe, are the Green (*Lacerta viridis*) and the Ocellate (*L. ocellata*) Lizards, and the lively little Wall Lizard (*L. muralis*). 1896 *Roy. Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) V. 159 The pearly lizard (*Lacerta ocellata*) of Southern Europe, may be taken as our first example of the typical genus *Lacerta.* *Ibid.* 161 The .. sand-, or hedge-lizard (*L. agilis*).

c. applied, with qualifying word, to other genera of *Lacertilia* and *Batrachia.* **Anguine lizard,** *Chamæsaura anguina.* **Croaking lizard** (see quot.). **Flying lizard,** *Draco volans*; **Water lizard,** (*a*) a tailed batrachian, newt; (*b*) a varanian, monitor. Also FENCE, FRILL or FRILLED, GROUND, LACE, LION, SAIL *lizard.*

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 457/1 The Monodactyle or *Anguine lizard. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 408 In the island of Jamaica, the *croaking-lizard, *Thecadactylus lævis*, is a most abundant..animal. 1693 RAY *Syn. Meth. Anim. Quadr.* 275 *Lacerta volans Indica*, the *Flying Indian Lizard. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 165 The whole race of dragons is dwindled down to the Flying Lizard. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. viii. 160/1 The Neute, Asker, or *Water Lizard are one and the same Creature. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 277 The largest known Lizards belong to the family of Water Lizards, Monitoridæ, or Platynota.

† **2.** *Lazy lizard*: a term of reproach applied to a slothful person. *Obs.*

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* (1876) 128 And there this lazie lizard soundly sleeped. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Posie* I. ix. 30 The sluggard, the lazie Lizzard, and the luskish Lubby?

3. A figure of a lizard; esp. in *Heraldry.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. viii. 160/1 He beareth Argent, a Lizard, Vert, countergoing, a Newte or Asker, proper. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 340 The Ironmongers Crest: Two Lizards erect, combattant, proper, chained and collared or.

¶ **b.** ? Confused with LUCERN.

1780 EDMONDSON *Her.* II. Gloss., *Lizard*, or *Lezard*, a beast somewhat like a mountain or wild-cat, with a short tail, and long dark-brown hair, spotted. .. It is the crest and dexter supporter to the arms of the Skinners' Company of London.

4. A fancy variety of the canary. In full *lizard canary.*

1865 *Derby Mercury* 25 Jan., The gold and silver spangled lizards were very superior. 1876 R. L. WALLACE *Canary Bk.* xiv. 164 The Lizard. .. Lizard canaries are more frequently tampered with than any other variety by unprincipled exhibitors.

5. *Naut.* A piece of rope having a thimble or block spliced into one or both ends.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 169 *Lizard*, an iron thimble spliced into the main-bowlines, and pointed over to hook a tackle to. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 19 At the quarters, quarter strops and lizzard. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 44 The other end is secured with a lizard to the opposite quarter. *Ibid.* 137 The lizard is sometimes only a pendant.

6. A crotch of timber or a forked limb, used as a sled to support a stone being hauled off a field; a stone-boat (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

¶ **7.** = LACERT[2]. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 24 Sinews, muscles, lizards, tendones, gristles, bones.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lizard-kind, shape, tribe*; *lizard-like*, adj.; **lizard-bird, dragon,** animals half lizard and half bird or dragon; **lizard canary** (see 4); † **lizard fish,** (*a*) the horse-mackerel or scad; (*b*) a fish of the genus *Synodus*; **lizard-green,** a colour resembling that of the green lizard; also as *adj.*; **lizard orchis,** the plant *Orchis hircina* (see quot. 1578 in 1); **lizard-seeker,** one of the West Indian genus *Saurothera* of ground-cuckoos, so called because the birds live much on lizards (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855); **lizard-skin** *a.*, made of the skin of a lizard; **lizard wine** (see quot.).

1862 G. WILSON *Relig. Chem.* 39 The heroes of the geological bas-reliefs are ichthyosauris..*lizard-birds, gigantic crocodiles [etc.]. 1883 R. JEFFERIES *Story Heart* ii. (1891) 19 The *lizard-dragon wallowing in sea foam. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Lacertus* .. the *lizard fish, .. a fish of the cuculus kind, much resembling the common mackerel .. and more usually called *trachurus.* 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* III.) 279 *Synodus.* Lizard-fishes. *Ibid.* 280 *S. fœtens* .. Sand Pike; Lizard-fish. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6/5 A graduated panel of white cloth braided in *lizard-green. 1899 *Ibid.* 28 Jan. 6/4 Lizard-green satin. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. vi. 157 The modern salamander is an animal of the *lizard kind. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xlviii. 343 His most *lizard-like expression. 179. NEMNICH *Polyglotten-Lex.*, **Lizard orchis.* Orchis coriophora. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 89/1 That curious and nearly extinct native, the Lizard Orchis. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Iguana*, It is an amphibious animal, of the *lizard shape. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. iii. 156 He pulled out a *lizard-skin case. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. vi. 158 This animal .. differs from the rest of the *lizard tribe. 1894 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 5/4 A curious article of export from Pakhoi (China) is dried lizards..They are used for making a medicine called '*lizard wine'.

b. with **lizard's**, in the names of plants, as **lizard's herb, tail, tongue** (see quots.).

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lizard's herb, *Goniophlebium trilobium.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., *'Lizard's tail,* the English name of a genus of plants, described by Linnæus under that of *Saururus.* 1866 *Treas. Bot., Saururus,* .. It has.. small white flowers, nearly sessile in a slender naked terminal spike, from which the plant has derived the popular name of Lizard's-tail. *Ibid.*, *Lizard's tongue, *Sauroglossum.*

Lizardly (li·zǝ̆ɹdli), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. LIZARD + -LY¹.] Resembling a lizard.

1883 G. M. FENN *Sweet Mace* I. xi. 205 That long, lanky, lizardly fellow, Abel Churr.

Lizard-stone. (See quot. 1858.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Lizardstone,* a kind of stone. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lizard-stone,* a name for the serpentine marble stone obtained in Cornwall, in the vicinity of the Lizard Point.

† **Lizary.** *Obs.* = ALIZARI.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. III. ii. 154 When we wish to obtain a fine bright colour we mix several kinds of lizary together.

Lizier(e, variant of LISIÈRE.

Lizor, liz(z)ure, Sc. or dial. ff. LEASOW.

-ll (l; after a consonant ˈl), contraction of WILL, after pronouns ending in a vowel, as *I'll, he'll, you'll, who'll*; sometimes, more colloquially, after other words as in *that'll do, John'll go.* Formerly written also 'le, as in *Ile* or *I'le, youle.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 19 Ile trust unto my wit. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 185 Youle be made bring deformed forth. *Ibid.* iv. 8 Ile weare this. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* I. 15 I'll take a turn before Dinner. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 12 Divide the given Equation by *y*, and you'll have [etc.]. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Sept. 3 There'll be no more rest for China. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana of Crossways* I. viii. 176 The mare'll do it well,.. She has had her feed.

LL. Contraction for L. *legum* of laws, in degrees, as LL.B. = *Legum baccalaureus,* Bachelor of Laws, LL.D. = *Legum doctor,* Doctor of Laws. † Also for 'Lords' (see L III).

Llama (lā·mă, Sp. lya·ma). Also 7–9 **lama,** 8 **glama.** [a. Sp. *llama,* quoted as a Peruvian name of the animal in 1535 (Oviedo *Hist. Peru* ed. 1851 I. 418); in Dom. de S. Thomas *Lexicon de la Lengua del Perú* (1560) it is given (along with *paco, guanaco,* and *vicuña*) as a rendering of *oveja* (sheep).] A South American ruminant quadruped, *Auchenia llama,* closely allied to the camel, but smaller, humpless, and woolly-haired; used as a beast of burden in the Andes.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 735 An Indian boy driuing 8. Llamas or sheepe of Peru which are as big as asses. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xli. 319 There is nothing at Peru of greater riches and profit than the cattell of the country, which our men call Indian sheep, and the Indians in their generall language call them Lama. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 574 The glama .. is an extremely singular animal. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 413 The lama, which may be considered the camel of the new world. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1852) 166 The guanaco or wild Llama, is the characteristic quadruped of the plains of Patagonia. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 110 The llama that will carry a load if you caress him, will refuse food and die if he is scourged.

b. The wool of the llama or a material made from this.

1882 *World* 21 June 18/1 A pink llama was made with a wide flounce of coarse white lace coming from under the scarf. 1887 TUER & FAGAN *First Year Silken Reign* iv. 69 Her [the Lady Mayoress's] petticoat was of llama and gold.

c. *attrib.* as *llama-cloth, -driver, -stuff, -wool.*

1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* II. xvi, The lama-driver on Peruvia's peak. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1055 Embroidered Llama stuff. *Ibid.* 1083 Llama wool shawls. 1871 W. H. G. KINGSTON *On Banks of Amazon* (1876) 109 The coca-bag .. was made of llama cloth, dyed red and blue.

‖ **Llano** (lā·no, Sp. lya·no). [Sp. :—L. *plānum* PLAIN, PLANE.] A level treeless plain or steppe in the northern parts of South America.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 873 Peru is divided into three parts, which they call Llanos, Sierras, and Andes. .. The Llanos or Plaines on the Sea-coast have ten leagues in bredth. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 176 The Llanos of the Orinoco, huge intertropical steppes. 1885 B. HARTE *Maruja* ii, Ten leagues of the llano land.

Lliana, erron. form of LIANA.

1863 R. F. BURTON *Abeokuta* I. 24.

Lo (lōᵘ), *int. arch.* Forms: 1 lá, 2–4 la, 3–4 lou, low, 4 lowe, 4–6 loo, 6 loa, 6–7 loe, 3– lo. Also 3–4 (as if imperative pl.) **los.** See also LEW *int.* [The evidence of rimes in ME. poetry shows that the spelling *lo* or *loo* represents two distinct words. (1) ME. *lǭ* :—OE. *lá,* an exclamation indicating surprise, grief, or joy, and also used (like O!) with vocatives. (2) ME. *lo* with close *ō*, prob. a shortened form of *lōke* (OE. *lóca*), imperative of LOOK *v.*; cf. ME. and mod. dial. *ta* for *take, ma* for *make,* also the mod. dial. *loo' thee* = 'look you'. The *los* of the Cursor M., used in addressing a multitude, seems to be imper. pl. The peculiar early ME. forms *lou, low(e* may stand for *lo we* = 'look we'. The present pronunciation (lōᵘ) would normally represent OE. *lá,* but it may be a mere interpretation of the spelling, as the mod. *lo* corresponds functionally to the second of the two words, which should normally have become *loo (lū) in mod. Eng.]

† **a.** In early use, an interjection of vague meaning, corresponding approximately to the modern O! or Oh! (*obs.*). **b.** Used to direct attention to the presence or approach of something, or to what is about to be said; = Look! See! Behold!

Beowulf 1700 Þæt la mæȝ secgan, se þe soð and riht fremeð on folce. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 7 He cwæð to him; La næddrena cyn [etc.]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Lahwet scal þis beon? *Ibid.*, La hu ne beað þa þet here specað galileisce? *c* 1200 ORMIN 17964 Þiss blisse iss min la fuliwiss. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2454 Low, þe ȝete of eche lif abit te al iopenet! *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16411 And sua it es, I a god it wijt. *Ibid.* 16367 Pilat said, 'los, her yur king!' *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 77 Lo, þe loomb of God: lo him þat takiþ awey the synnes of þis world. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 4 Loo, here þe lettere .. in latyn and in ebrew. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 399 Lo, maister, slike a myschefe! *c* 1425 *Crafte of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 11 Þou schalle do way þe hier figure & write þere a cifer, as lo an Ensampull. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 77 Open: lo, here the duke. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccliii. (1482) 325 Lo what a mariage was this as to the comparison of that other. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 574/1 When they suffer wrong, they cannot forgeue loe, and when men take away their goodes they be angry, so they be lo. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 53 For lymmer lawdis and litle lassis lo [*rimes* scho, þᵉrto, do] Will argun bayᵗ wᵗ bischop, preist, and freir. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 42 His dearest loue the faire Fidessa loe Is there possessed of the traytour vile. 1611 BIBLE *Haggai* i. 9 Ye looked for much, and loe it came to litle. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 167 Loe here wee haue expresse mention of seuerall sorts of worlds. 1735 BERKELEY *Free-think. in Math.* § 34 Lo! This is what you call 'so great, so unaccountable'. 1758 C. WESLEY *Hymn,* Lo! He comes with clouds descending. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 177 The prince drew near; where lo! an altar stood. 1859 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* vii. (1899) 71 The Bird of Time has but a little way To fly—and Lo! the Bird is on the Wing.

† **Lo.,** obs. abbreviation of LORD.

1610 *True Declar. Virginia* (1844) 13 That noble Gouernour, the Lo. Laware.

Lo, obs. form of LOW *sb.* and *a.*

‖ **Loa** (lōᵘ·ă). [A Congo word, used in Fr. by Guyot 1805.] The larva of the nematode worm *Filaria oculi,* infesting the human eye in tropical countries. Also *attrib.*

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Loa-worm.* 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxiii. 518 The man remembered that when a lad, he had a loa in his eye. *Ibid.* 519 The blood of another patient, known to be the subject of loa infection.

Loac, variant of LAKE *sb.*¹ *Obs.*

Loach (lōᵘtʃ). Forms: 5 looche, 5–7 loch, 5–9 **loche,** 6– **loach.** [a. F. *loche* (13th c.), loach, also *dial.* slug; cf. mod. Norman *loque* loach, slug (Moisy). Sp. *loja* is from Fr.]

1. A small European fish, *Cobitis* (*Nemachilus*) *barbatula* (*-us*), inhabiting small clear streams and highly prized for food; also, any fish of the family *Cobitidæ.* **Spinous Loach,** *Cobitis tænia.*

1357 [see 4]. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 585/18 *Fundulus,* a looche. 14.. *Nom.* ibid. 705/1 *Hec alosa,* a loch. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 54 And smalle fysshe thou take .. sperlynges and menwus withal And loches. 1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 17 § 4 Places where Smeltes, Loches, Mynneis .. hathe been used to bee taken. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 108 Thair wes nowdir lad nor loun Mycht eit ane baikin loche Ffor fowness. 1651–7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 31 Bait your hooks with millers thumbes, loaches. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 161 Carps and Loches are observed to breed several months in one year. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xviii, The loach in its general aspect has a pellucid appearance. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* xiii. 6 Where in the shallow stream the loaches play. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 33 That ugly little fish the loche. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* vii. (ed. 12) 38 A jar of pickled loaches. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 118 The Coachman, sluggish as a bearded loach.

2. Applied to fishes of other genera.

a. The burbot or eel-pout. (In recent U. S. Dicts.) **b.** *Sea-loach,* the whistle-fish.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ichthyogr.* (1686) 121 *Mustela vulgaris,* .. A Sea Loche *Cestriæ.* Whistle-fish *in Cornubia.* So 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 164.

† **3.** *fig.* A simpleton. *Obs.*

1605 *Tryall Chev.* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 303 The Loach gets me into a Sutlers bath and there sits me drinking for Joanes best cap. *c* 1620 *Peele's Jests* 17 This Loach spares not for any expence.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1357 *Act* 31 *Edw. III, Stat.* iii. c. 2 Le pesson de Doggerefissh & lochefissh. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1596) 43 Some do take a loch fish quick, and put it down the beasts throat. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xv. (ed. 12) 90 Was not I a lout gone by, only fit for loach-sticking? 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 254 Loach Traps, .. Loach Hook and Rod.

Loach: see LOHOCH.

Load (lōᵘd), *sb.* Forms: 1 lád, 3–6 lode, 5 lod, 5–6 lood(e, 6–7 loade, 6– **load.** *β. north.* and *Sc.* 4–9 lade, 5–9 **laid,** (5 layde). [OE. *lád* fem., way, course, journey, conveyance, corresp. to OHG. *leitâ* course, leading, procession (MHG., mod.G. *leite*), ON. *leið* way, course :—OTeut. **laidā* (whence **laidjan* to LEAD), related to **līþan* to go (OE. *līðan,* ON. *líða*). The development of meaning has been influenced by the association of the sb. with LADE *v.*; in extreme northern dialects this word is not distinguishable from LADE *sb.*¹ The words *load* and LODE are etymologically identical; the present article includes only those senses in which the mod. spelling is *load,* and obs. senses akin to these.]

† **1.** Carriage. Also, an act of loading. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Laws Northumbr. Priests* c. 55 in Schmid *Gesetze* 368 Sunnandæges cypinge we forbeodað .. and ælc weorc, and ælce lade, ægðer ȝe on wæne ȝe on horse ȝe on byrdene. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2703 Wanne þe barouns it i-knewe what þay in lode hadde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 310/2 Loode, or caryage, *vectura.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Bk. Husb.* § 25 The more hey maye be loded at a lode, and the faster it wyll lye.

2. That which is laid upon a person, beast, or vehicle to be carried; a burden. Also, the amount which usually is or can be carried; e.g. *cart-load, horse-load, wagon-load.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Ȝif a miracle nere .. heo hefde iturpled mid him, boðe hors & lode, adun into helle grunde. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 187/80 He let nime platus of Ire .. wel neiȝ ane cartes lode. *a* 1300 [see CART-LOAD]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 467 Thai kest thair ladis doun in hy. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 642 My laid war I laith to lois. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 206 *A layde,* a burdyn. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 125 Sundrie cariers baith of hors and laides. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI,* v. ii. 64 Æneas bare a liuing loade; Nothing so heauy as these woes of mine. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 113 By strapping the load round the shoulders of the person, who is to bear it. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i. Where some halt to rest from heavy loads. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 99 In January, 1881, 11 carloads from the mine yielded $190.

b. The specific quantity of a substance which it is customary to load at one time; hence, taken as a unit of measure or weight for certain substances.

The equivalence of a load varies considerably according to the locality and to the substance. As a measure, a load of wheat is usually 40 bushels, of lime 64 (in some districts 32) bushels, of timber 50 cubic feet, of hay 36 trusses (= 18 cwt.), of bulrushes 63 bundles, of meal 2 bolls (Sc.). A load of lead ore (in the Peak, Derbyshire) = 9 dishes (see DISH *sb.* 6 c).

1384–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 390 In iij ladys calcis empt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2060 Of stree first ther was leyd ful many a lode. 1409 *Durham Acc. Roll* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XIV. 529, xii lodas continentes ccᵐxl petras ferri. 1458 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 220, xl. lod de Baseford ston. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 230 A loode of lyme from Havant. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxliii. 532 Mo then .x. lode of thornes were caryed out to brenne the noble lady. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 501 A lode [of coals] that of late yeres for a royal was solde. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) I. 344 Ane laid of quheit, ane laid of beir, ane laid of aitts. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 50 The Load of Lead is 175 ll. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* I. iii. (1734) 37 Nine of those Dishes they [*sc.* Derbyshire lead-miners] call Load of Ore. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* M j b, Three Loads five Dishes will be full enough to make up one Ton Weight. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 105 Hay, the Load of 36 Trusses, each Truss 56 lbs. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 194 This rick contains .. what they call in Hampshire ten loads of wheat, that is to say, fifty quarters, or four hundred bushels. 1887 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. 255 The load .. at Appleby .. is [c 1700] for peas, rye and wheat 4 bushels, of [*sic*] barley and bigg 5 bushels. 1887 *Cunningham's Diary* (Scot. Hist. Soc.) Introd. 18 Though no longer carried on horseback, a load of meal still means two bolls. 1898 *Daily News* 16 June 7/2 Wheat futures are usually dealt with in 'loads'. A load is a thousand quarters.

3. A material object or a force, which acts or is conceived as a weight, clog, or the like.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI,* I. ii. 2 Why droopes my Lord like over-ripen'd Corn, Hanging the head at Ceres plenteous load? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 972 Farr heavier load thy self expect to feel From my prevailing arme. *Ibid.* v. 59 O fair Plant .. with fruit surcharg'd, Deigns none to ease thy load and taste thy sweet? 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 273 The great River of the Amazons .. runs up to the Equator with a vast load of Waters. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 260 Bleeding .. lessens the additional Quantity of Blood, and removes its Load. 1832–52 I. MURRAY in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. 43 The hazle bushes bend nae mair Beneath the lades that crushed them sair. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 361 If we eat more than the system requires, the bowels become .. weakened by their load. 1852 *Beck's Florist* Dec. 273 The luxuriance and profusion, I may say the loads of bloom.

b. The charge of a fire-arm.

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xii. 108 What quantity of Powder will be a sufficient Load for such a Piece. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 141 A gun with but one barrel .. will, by a single operation on the trigger, discharge six or eight loads in succession. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Load,* the charge of a gun.

c. *Electr.* The resistance to a dynamo or motor of the machinery which it drives, apart from its own friction.

1895 THOMPSON & THOMAS *Electr. Tab. & Mem.* 57 If the dynamo is run at constant speed, the motor also will run of itself at nearly constant speed, whatever its load. *Ibid.* 82 Lifting Power of Magnets.—The rule is:—Load = $a \times$ the square of the cube root of the magnet's own weight. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 2/1 Giving a day-load for traction and power and a night-load for light.

d. *Building.* The pressure caused by gravity upon a structure or any part of it.

1871 R. S. BALL *Exper. Mech.* xi. 172 A structure has to support both its own weight and also any load that may be placed upon it. Thus a railway bridge must at all times sustain what is called a permanent load, and frequently, of course, the weight of one or more trains. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 49 The columns .. are .. proportioned in thickness to their load, irrespective of their height.

6. *Phys.* The amount of resistance to be overcome by the contraction of a muscle.

1894 STARLING *Elem. Hum. Physiol.* 94.

4. *fig.* A burden (of affliction, sin, responsibility, etc.); something which weighs down, oppresses, or impedes.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 157 Sharpe Buckingham vnburthens with his tongue, The enuious Load that lyes vpon his heart. 1599 — *Much Ado* v. i. 28 Those that wring vnder the load of sorrow. *c* 1646 MILTON *Sonnet on Mrs. C. Thomson*, Meekly thou didst resign this earthy load Of Death, call'd Life. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 265 Our life's a load. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* Introd., When I consider..of how tedious, and often unintelligible, a load of description it [*sc.* drawing] would rid them. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 374 And all that freedom's highest aims can reach, Is but to lay proportion'd loads on each. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xii. 206 From some people..a favour..is a load. 1791 BURNS *Lament Earl Glencairn* v, I bear alane my lade o' care. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 175 So did they give the heir the privilege of laying the load upon the personal estate. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xiv. 141 With this thought, a load was lifted from the old man's heart. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 400 His spirit..sank down under the load of public abhorrence.

5. a. As much as one can 'carry' of drink; (one's) fill; phr. †*to have* (or *have taken*), *to get one's load, to have a load.* Now only *dial.* and *U.S. slang.* †b. *To give* (a person) *his load*: to beat soundly.

1598 LODGE & GREENE *Looking Glass Lond.* H 2 b, Ply it till euery man hath tane his load. 1678 RAY *Prov.* 87 Proverbiall Periphrases of one drunk. .. He has a jagg or load. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life Æsop* (1708) 16 The Cups went round, and Xanthus by this Time had taken his Load, who was mightily given to talk in his Drink. *Ibid.* clvii. 173 There are Those that can never Sleep without their Load. 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 188 Give him his load so as he shan't b' able to find the way home. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 369 Then we drank,..The General leapt about..a little while; but having his Load soon went to sleep. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., He went home late with a load on. 1902 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., *To get one's load*, to be drunk.

c. *Mech.* (See quots.)

1855 OGILVIE, Suppl. s.v., In mech. an engine or other prime mover is said to be loaded when it is working to its full power, and the quantity of work it is then doing is called its load. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Load*, the amount of work done by an engine worked up to its capacity. Not to be confounded with *duty*.

6. *Loads* (†*a load*): a great quantity or number, 'lots', 'heaps'. *colloq.*

With the earlier quots. cf. CART-LOAD b.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 22 Loades a grauell i' th' backe, Lethargies, cold Palsies, and the like. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 205 There is a loade of newes. 1852 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 183 Sunday.—Loads of talk with Emerson all morning. 1860 EDKINS *Chinese Scenes* (1863) 73, I was very much pleased to get all the home letters on Monday last—This mail I had loads.

†7. Phrases. a. *To lay on load*: to deal heavy blows (occas. *to lay load about* or *about one*); *fig.* to speak with emphasis or exaggeration; to emphasize (the fact) *that*..; to exaggerate, 'lay it on thick'; also, to be extravagant in expenditure. Also, *to lay on load of reproaches.* b. *To lay load on* or *upon*: to belabour with blows; also *fig.* to blame, reproach. c. *To lay* (or *cast*) *the load*: to throw the blame. d. *To lay on by load*: to heap or pile on. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1537 *Thersites* (Roxb. Club) 51, I wyll..laye on a lode with this lustye clubbe. 1579 CHURCHYARD *Gen. Rehearsal Wars* K j b, He strake diuers of the Almaines.. and laiyng loade about hym, he made such waie that the gate was free. 1580 FULKE *Dang. Rock* 169 He layeth on lode, that Luther and Caluines authoritie is not like to Christes. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. vi. (1589) 19 The Danter then of Trespassers..laies lustie lode about. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Cæsar* xxviii, They fell from wordes to sharpe, and layde on loade amayne. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* To Rdr., Wks. (Grosart) I. 163 Who being both but newelie come to their Fathers lands and goods,..lay on such loade, and spend al their leudnes so fast. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ix. 22 So dreadfull strokes each did at other drive, And laid on load with all their might and powre. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. iv. (1622) 37 They should..lay on thicke load; and strike at their faces with their swords. 1611 COTGR., *Exaggerer*, to exaggerate, aggravate, lay on load. 1613 DAY *Festivals* viii. (1615) 234 They lay on load of bitter Reproaches against it. *a* 1620 J. DYKE *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 211 Satan will be busie to lay on loade, and to affright a man with Hell and damnation. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* VII. 57 They raile and scoff when er'e he comes abroad, And of his lewd behaviour laies on Load. 1677 MIEGE *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v., They laid much load upon that expression, *ils exaggererent beaucoup cette expression.* 1832 SIR S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* 22 Leap out, my masters; leap out and lay on load.

b. [*c* 1435: see LADE *sb.*[1]] *c* 1550 WEVER *Lusty Juventus* D ij, Lay lode on the flesshe, what so euer befal You haue strength Inough to do it with all. *c* 1560 INGELEND *Disobed. Child* (? 1570) F j, [Stage direction] Here the wyfe must laye on lode vppon her Husbande. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron. Eng.* (1807) I. 466 They laid load vpon the Romans with their arrowes and darts. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. v, The vast thumps of massie hammers noise, That on the groning steel laid on such lode. 1679 DRYDEN *Œdipus* I. i. Dram. Wks. 1725 IV. 378 Lay load upon the Court; gull 'em with Freedom. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 429 The Dutch began to lay Load upon their Allies, for their Backwardness. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 1097 Mnestheus lays hard load upon his Helm.

c. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 251 The load of that marriage was cast on Lord Clarendon. *Ibid.* (1734) II. 565 It was moved to lay the Load of that Matter on him.

d. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) 64 He makth you beleue, by lies laide on by lode.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *load goods*, *-hauling*, *wagon*; *load-carrying* adj.; **load displacement, draught,** the displacement or draught of a vessel when laden; **load factor,** the ratio of the average to the maximum amount of work, power, etc., of consumption to production, etc.; †**load-horse,** a pack-horse; **load-line** = LOAD-WATER-LINE; † **load-man,** a man who bears or has charge of a load; † **load-mark-line** = *load-line*; **load-penny** *Hist.*, a market due anciently levied on loads; †**load-pin,** a bar inserted into the side of a wagon, to increase its capacity; **load-rail, -tree,** a broad rail fixed across the middle of a certain kind of corn or hay cart. Also LOAD-SADDLE, -WATER.

1611 COTGR. (1632) *Sommier*..any toyling, and *load carrying, drudge, or groome. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 1/3 The fire-resisting material and the load-carrying material. 1884 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/7 The Rodney..has a *load-displacement of 9,740 tons. 1898 *Ibid.* 12 Apr. 6/6 Her displacement at *load draught will be 15,000 tons. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 916 The *load factor of the heart, the ratio between its average and its maximum work, is ample. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Feb. 4/1 The 'load factor', the proportion between the hours of daily consumption and the productive power. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/7 When he left the camp of the Rear Guard he told them that they must not lose their *load goods. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 16 Jan. 3/2 *Load-hauling and gradient-climbing. 1568 *Loode horse [see LOADER[1] 1]. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 254 Of *Load or Pack Horses. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 727 A compulsory *load-line for merchant-vessels. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 8/1 The operation of the load-line tables, which was so dear to the late Mr. Plimsoll. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 7/8 Light loadline bill. This bill..provided for the marking of a second load-line..to indicate the minimum depth to which a vessel might be immersed in water when she was in ballast. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 466 The 'layd-men that persauit weill, Thai kest thair ladis doun in hy. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11 Lode men, and bere brewers. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 91 The Line a. d. is termed the deep *Load-mark Line. 1883 GREEN *Conq. Eng.* ix. 440 The gift of its [*sc.* Worcester's] market-dues, wain-shilling and *load-penny, was the costliest among the many boons which Æthelred and Æthelflæd showered on Bishop Werfrith. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 137 They..putte the shelvinges, and *loade-pinnes, and pike-stowers, of everie waine into her body. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* (ed. 2) II. 357 The *load-rail, 9 inches broad, is convenient to sit upon in driving, and to stand upon when forking the sheaves in unloading. *Ibid.*, The *load-tree or rail. 1659 HOOLE tr. *Comenius' Orbis Sensualium* (1672) 173 A Wagon, which is either a Timber-Wagon or a *Load-Wagon.

Load (lōud), *v.* Forms: 5-6 **lode,** 6 **loade,** 6- **load.** *Pa. pple.* (6 **lode,** 7 **load**), 7- **loaded.** *strong.* 6-7 **loden,** 6-8, 9 *dial.* **loaden.** [f. LOAD *sb.* The strong pa. pple. *loaden* was formed on the analogy of LADEN.]

1. *trans.* To put a load on or in; to furnish with a burden, cargo, or lading; to charge *with* a load. Freq. in pa. pple. *Loaded* (†*loaden*) *with* = laden with, having a load of. *Loaded down*: weighed down with a load.

1503 S. HAWES *Example of Virtue* i. 19 A shyp..with moche spyces ryght well lode. 1530 PALSGR. 613/1, I lode a carte..This horse is not halfe loden. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 43, I haue ben streaking me (like a lubber) when the sunne did shine, and now I striue al in vaine to loade the cart when it raineth. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* VII. 398 Sundrie boates and lighters loaden with prouisions. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* (1676) 808 Deploring his condition that his horse being loaden could not run fast. 1775 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 1 Jan. I. 339 A large Dutch ship..loaden with tea. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 57 The water-carrier loaded down with the weight of his earthen-vessels. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* ii. 15 The men were loading another cart. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 154 Trams, weighing when loaded 25 to 32 cwt. each.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*). Of a vehicle: To fill with passengers.

1832 *Examiner* 346/2 Last week the coach travelled nearly empty..[Now] the coach loads better than ever. 1893 *Times* 4 May 12/2 This coach always loads well.

2. To place on or in a vehicle as a load for transport; to put on board as cargo; †to carry (hay, etc.). In quot. 1495 *transf.* †Also with *in, out.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxix. 790 Castors..laye one of them vpryght on the grounde..and layeth and lodyth the styckes and wode bytwene his legges and thies and draweth him home to their dennes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Bk. Husb.* § 22 He maye well lode oute his dounge before none, and lode heye or corne at after none. 1613 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 184 Ev'ie freeman may loade and carry goods from the waterside. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 415 The Dutch Ships which are to have Passports to load in France Wines, Brandy, and other Goods. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 89 We..fetched our luggage, and loaded it..into the canoes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Untry'd Earth*, Dung..is accordingly loaded in at a great Expence, more particularly in making an Asparagus-Bed. 1743 T. JONES in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 402 The whole Army should..have their baggage loaded.. in a readiness to march by break of day. 1900 F. T. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* ii. 32 We were to load mahogany for home.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To take in one's load or cargo. Also with *up.*

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5836/4 Who has now a Ship loading thereof at St. Katherine's Dock. 1822 J. FOWLER *Jrnl.* (1898) 98, I then Con Cluded to load up and move on the Road Which We did and on loading up the Horses We find seven Hors loads of meet. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* xvi. 368 The 'Macedonian' sailed for Manilla..leaving the 'Suppy' to load with the coal purchased at Formosa.

3. To add or affix a weight to, to add to the weight of (something); to be a weight or burden upon; to bear down or oppress *with* a material weight; to weight, *spec.* to weight with lead (see LOADED *ppl. a.*); to increase the resistance in the working of (a machine) by the addition of a weight. *Loaded with* = supporting the weight of. † *To load with earth*: to bury.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xlviii. 205 [The stalkes] being loden [with] litle flowers from the middle even up to the very top. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bloody Bro.* v. ii. (1639) I b, When thou hast loaden me with earth for ever. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 58 So their trees were more plentifully loaden with fruits. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiv. 188 Some rich man of mean worth loaden under a tombe big enough for a Prince to bear. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 147 A circling row Of goodliest Trees loaden with fairest Fruit. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* x. 608 The Phrygian Troops escap'd the Greeks in vain, They, and their mix'd Allies, now load the Plain. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 15 ¶ 1 The coach was drawn by six milk-white horses, and loaden behind with the same number of powdered footmen. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 548 The ponderous hammer loads his better hand. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 313 We were neither disordered nor even loaded by this repletion. 1793 BEDDOES *Lett. Darwin* 52, I eat one-third or one-fourth more than before without feeling my stomach loaded. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. x. 79 A bat loaded with lead. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 79 A machine may be so loaded as just to be in equilibrio with its work. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 67 The fresh snow which loaded the mountain. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 304 Many a feast high-pil'd did load each table about them. 1892 STARLING *Elem. Human Physiol.* 84 The shortening is not very powerful, and can be prevented by loading the muscle moderately.

b. To adulterate by adding something to increase the weight of the article; to make (light or thin wine) appear full-bodied by adulteration.

1860-1 [see LOADED *ppl. a.* 2]. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* June 120/1 If the paper is to be 'loaded', that is, adulterated with clay or cheap fibres.

4. To supply in excess or overwhelming abundance *with.* Chiefly in pa. pple. *Loaded* (†*loaden*) *with*: charged, fraught, or heavily laden with; having an abundance of.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 7/1 The Danes, being loden with riches and spoiles..departed to their ships. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxviii. 19 Blessed be the Lord, who daily loadeth vs with benefits. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 263 A Rich Noble-Man, notoriously loaden with Crimes. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 69 ¶ 1 If a Man be loaded with Riches and Honours. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 71 The air..may be loaded with a greater quantity of interspersed vapours. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 22 Aug., The shops [are] loaded with merchandise. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) I. 288 When they have slept in the same bed with one loaded with it [i.e. small-pox]. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 212 He returned to Moorshedabad, loaded with disease. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv, Old Torquil..loaded him with praises and with blessings. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 93 The air of London is so loaded with carbon. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. vii. 138 He would have loaded her with gifts, had she been willing to accept them.

5. To put the charge into (a firearm); also *absol.* *To be loaded*: (of a body of men) to have their arms charged.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 To loade a peece. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* v. Wks. 1720 IV. 105 [She snaps a pistol at Belfond] *Belfond.* Thank you, Madam; are you not a Devil? 'twas loaden. 1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 271 The same principle of reserving the fire with the front line, till the rear support is loaded. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 262 Several pieces of heavy ordnance, loaden with grape-shot. 1841 THACKERAY *Drum* II. xlv, They load and fire. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1146 At one operation, these caps are loaded with fulminating-powder. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 145 How many barrels are loaded?

6. *fig.* To weigh down, burden, oppress (*with* something immaterial); to clog, encumber.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 232 b, He sholde..fixe them in his hert, lodyng & chargynge his memory with them. 1599 *1st Pt. Ret. fr. Parnassus* I. i. 360 And if I live, I'le make a poesie Shall loade thy future's yeares with infamie. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 39 Neither are we loden with those declensions, flexions, and variations, which are incident to many other tongues. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Superstition* (Arb.) 347 Ouer-great Reuerence of Traditions, which cannot but load the Church. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 5 Load with the filth of dallying Lust and Sin. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 418 And sturdiest Oaks Bow'd thir Stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts. 1777 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 272, I have been now for near ten weeks..constantly loaded with a cold. 1865 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 4 Lest so stern a solitude should load And break thy being. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* viii. 257 The frivolous vanities with which Confirmation was loaded, led him to speak in a disparaging tone of it.

absol. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 9 A frowne lodeth, and a smile lightneth; to frowne therefore kindly, is a barre to Iellocy: but loading crabbedly, men vndoe themselues speedily.

b. To overwhelm *with* abuse, reproaches, etc. †Also, to throw blame upon; to charge *with* something opprobrious.

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 296/2 A few silly men,

loaden with the vilest reproaches that the wit of man could invent. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxv. (1708) 31 To be Loaden at every turn with Blows and Reproaches. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* XI. 335 These are the Crimes, with which they load the Name Of Turnus. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 583 They Load his Doctrine with Imposture and Blasphemy. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 272 Every thing was acceptable there, that loaded that Treaty, and these Lords. *Ibid.* 564 The Design was now formed, to load the late Administration all that was possible. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i, While the Dutchman.. loaded me with all the curses and injurious terms his language could afford. 1901 D. SMITH in *Expositor* Oct. 282 An angry brother once loaded him with abuse.

7. To heap or pile *on. rare.*

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* IX. viii, Lord, .. Ponder the paines which on me loaden be. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1243 E're long thou shalt lament These braveries in Irons loaden on thee. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iii, The more he sees I can do, the more he loads on.

b. *Painting.* To lay (colour) on thickly in opaque masses.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 228 In the foreground..the 'impasto' should be bold; but in the more brilliant lights, it can scarcely be 'loaded' too much. 18.. *Art Jrnl.* N. S. XI. 10 (Cent.) Masses of white enamel are loaded upon the surface, with a view to further treatment.

8. *intr.* **a.** To collect into a load or heap. **b.** To become loaded or clogged.

1806–7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 139 The objection to so much concavity or flatness in the fore part of the breast, .. is the loose earth of the furrow loading there. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Oysters are apt to load with sand.

9. a. *refl.* and *intr.* (*Stock-exchange.*) To buy heavily of stock. **b.** *pass. To be loaded up*: to have large quantities of a thing in hand as security.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 5/2 One of those cornering cliques which are the curse of legitimate trade across the Atlantic appears to have loaded heavily on the chance of an outbreak. 1893 *Times* 15 Aug. 7/4 No banking system could stand being loaded up with rye year after year.

10. *Life-insurance.* To increase (a premium) by adding a charge (called the 'loading') as a provision against contingencies or for other reasons; to charge (a particular life) with a 'loaded' premium. (Cf. LOADING *vbl. sb.* 3.)

1867 C. WALFORD *Insur. Guide* (ed. 2) 260 Table shewing the process of 'loading' rates of premiums: also affording a comparison between the English and Carlisle Rates loaded, and the Northampton *net* Rates. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 615 If the body-weight bear an undue proportion to the weight of the individual, such cases are either 'loaded' or declined as second or third class lives.

Load, obs. form of LODE, LODH.

† **Loadage.** *Obs.* [f. LOAD *v.* + -AGE.] A toll or due for loading. 1661 [see ANCHORAGE[1] 5].

Loaded (lōu·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. LOAD *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Charged, burdened, laden, etc. (see the verb).

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxv. 375 When 'tis ripe .. it downward turns its loaded head. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserv'd* I. 10 If thou art alter'd, where shall I have harbour? Where ease my loaded Heart? 1693 G. STEPNY in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 195 To turn a Mill, or drag a Loaded Life Beneath two Panniers. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 218 As now in louder Peals the loaded Winds Bring on the gath'ring Storm. 1766 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1804) V. 262 Many loaded guns went off while the houses were burning. 1785 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 25 Aug., Whenever we are quite alone, she now unburthens her loaded heart. 1821 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 325 He who sets a loaded gun means it should go off if it is touched. 1830 *Examiner* 107/1 A loaded cart. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 107 The loaded apple trees in the orchard.

b. Weighted, esp. with lead, as a *loaded stick, whip. Loaded dice*: dice in which lead is inserted in order to make them fall with a particular face upwards.

1771 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 7 June, With his loaded whip, [he] struck Nancy A—— on the temple. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 302 He says but little, and that little said Owes all its weight, like loaded dice, to lead. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 27 The surface should be well worked with loaded harrows. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* III The water still driven by the plunger .. goes on to the loaded valve. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Loaded Cushion,* a lady's table pincushion for fastening work to, and which is loaded with lead. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Christ & Krishna* xv. 86 One is flogged to death with loaded whips.

¶ **c.** Charged with magnetism, magnetized. [After LOADSTONE.]

1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 225 Great Kings to Wars are pointed forth, Like loaded Needles to the North.

2. In technical use. Of wine: Adulterated so as to appear full-bodied. Of the tongue: Thickly furred. Of the liver: Charged with excess of bile. Of the urine: Surcharged with salts, etc. Of a muscle: Subjected to a 'load' (see LOAD *sb.* 3 e).

1860–1 THACKERAY *Lovel* iii. 193 Loaded claret, and sweet port. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 12 Tongue is now somewhat loaded in a morning. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 17 The stimulation of the intestinal glands .. relieves the 'loaded' liver. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxi. 339 Furred tongue, scanty, high-coloured, loaded urine. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 925 A loaded does more work than an unloaded muscle.

3. *U.S. slang.* Drunk.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1892 *Voice* (N.Y.) 28 July, A Democrat who stood on the sidewalk made this uncharitable exclamation as S. stepped into a carriage: 'He's loaded'. 1897 in BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang.*

† **Loa·den,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [Strong pa. pple. of LOAD *v.*]

1. = HEAVY-LADEN 2. Also *absol.*

1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 82 Come vnto me all ye that laboure and are loden (meaninge with sinne). 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 427 This we preach unto you, that until you be wearied and loaden, you will not cast your burden on Jesus. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. III. i. 386 Large Creatures; who .. go led and loaden thro those dry and barren Places!

2. Loaded, charged, weighted, laden.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* v. xviii. 634 You must haue speciall regard to sowe them [Beanes] all about the fifteenth daie after the change of the moone, bicause that in so doing, they will bee the better loaden. 1619 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *False One* IV. iii, Pitty me, Pitty a loaden man. 1639 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) I. 266 A loaden horse carrying a sack of corne. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 105 The Seas.. Shove the loaden Vessels into Port. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 274 The loaden shelves afford us full repast. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 289 Certain peasants who attended a loaden cart. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* I. 213 Those majestic and deeply-loaden clouds.

Loaden (lōu·d'n), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 loden. [f. LOAD *sb.* + -EN[5].] *trans.* = LOAD *v.*, in various senses. Hence **Loa·dened** *ppl. a.*

1568 Q. ELIZ. *Let. to Mary Q. Scots* 21 Dec. in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary* (1824) App. 55 We did not thynk .. to have seen or heard such matters of so great apparence & moment to charge & loden yow. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theory* (1629) 167 That they straiten not our Thoughts, ere they loaden our Backes. 1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* I. 213 Our loadned trees Beare equall Burthens. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 96 A loadned and ballasted ship. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 52 (*Letter*) He had loaden'd himself in going up stairs with a thousand compliments to Madame. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 278 With ripe fruit the loaden'd bough Bends to the swaird. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Loadened*, loaded. 'I wen't hev loaden'd guns browt into th' hoose'. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., I was told to loaden up with flax. 1889 MABEL PEACOCK *Lincs. Tales* 127 When he's tekken his jackit off to help to loäden a cart.

Loader[1] (lōu·dəɹ). Also 5–6 loder, 6 looder. [f. LOAD *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. a. One who loads (in various senses); a carrier (*obs.* or *dial.*); a man who stands on the top of a wagon, a haystack, etc., and arranges the hay or corn which is forked up.

1476 *Paston Lett.* III. 153 It come home the same daye that I come owte, browght by Herry Berker, loder. 1568 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 325 Nether any looder, carye or recarye wth their loode horse or horses..any maner of corne. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1060/2 So were his loders more readie to aggrauate his burthen, than willing to ease him. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* xliv. (1635) 103 [To] punish the offences of .. Badgers Loaders Pouliters or other ministers for the King's Majestie. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 35 The one of the men is a loader, the other a forker, and the woman to rake after the waine. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornw.* (1662) I. 204 The French-man did it out of covetousness, that so two loaders might bring double grists to his Mill. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 217 It is good husbandry to have two pitchers to one loader in the field. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 58 According to Springer, the company consists of choppers, swampers,—who make roads,—barker and loader, teamster, and cook. 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 28 Jan., There are also 'loaders', who assist the teamsters in placing the logs on their sleds. 1880 BOTTRELL *Trad. Cornw.* Ser. III. 158 The 'loader' (miller's boy) having brought the grist to a farmhouse.

b. An attendant whose business it is to load guns for a man who is shooting game.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 2 A quick man, with a good loader at his back, will not unfrequently get at least three barrels into a rise of birds. 1895 G. W. SMALLEY *Stud. Men* 198 The killing was done not to his own gun, but to his own three guns, as he had two loaders.

c. (*a*) A loading-machine. (*b*) See quot. 1872–6.

1872–6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Loader*, an instrument used with S. B. siege howitzers to steady the shell in the passage down the bore. The fixed iron band which crosses the hollow hemisphere of the loader has a hole in it which embraces the fuze, and which on reaching the bottom of the bore can be easily disengaged. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Loader*, a machine attached to a wagon, as a *hay-loader* or *stone-loader*. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.

† **2.** App. a dicing term; a doublet. (In quots. *fig.*) *Obs.*

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* VI. Argt. (1697) 114 Lust is the main Body of the Tree. .. Every Vice is a Loader; but that's a Ten. 1694 — *Love Triumphant* IV. i, You will find but one bastard charged upon you: you see I was not for laying loaders.

3. A gun which is loaded in a particular way, always with qualification, e.g. BREECH-LOADER, MUZZLE-LOADER, *single-loader*.

1858 [see BREECH-LOADER]. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 31 When it is required to be used as a single-loader, and a full magazine held in reserve for a greater emergency.

† **Loa·der**[2]. *Obs.* [f. LOAD *sb.* + ER[1].] = *Load-horse.*

1600 N. BRETON *Pasquil's Passion* ix. (Grosart) 26/1 The Sacke, That laide awry may breake the Loaders backe.

Loading (lōu·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOAD *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb LOAD; the placing of a load or cargo in a vehicle, vessel, etc. † *Bill of loading* = bill of lading (see BILL *sb.*[3] 10).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 22 In lodynge of hey or corne, the cattel is alwaye eatynge or beytynge. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* viii. (1633) 102 The Irish impositions of Coyne, Livery, Cartings, carriages, loadings, .. and such like. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 25 With your Commission, Cocket, or bills of loading. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 17 Perrin must take them, and sign Bills of Loading for good well-conditioned Goods. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 545 The want of a pier .. prevents them from loading or unloading except at low water. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 961 The 'loading' indeed, if not excessive, stimulates the organ to stronger contraction.

b. *Arch.* The placing of a 'load'.

1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 80 The further Loading of the settled Pier would be dangerous. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 48 In the bridge, without any loading, each large pontoon is immersed to the depth of about 9½ inches.

c. *Painting.* (See LOAD *v.* 7 b.)

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 228 This loading of thick masses of colour upon the picture. 1882 HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* 230 Loading is the use of opaque colour in heavy masses which actually protrude from the canvas and themselves catch the light as the mountains do on the moon.

d. The use of weights or of some added material for the purpose of falsification or adulteration. *concr.* The material used for this purpose.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 4/2 Loading is slipping about an ounce weight of lead down the ears of the horse..No matter how vicious the beast may be it becomes dazed and stupid when the load plugs its ears. 1889 *Ibid.* 16 Nov. 6/3 Into lobsters and crabs which have become by reason of age of lighter weight are introduced portions of fresh haddock or roker... This is technically called 'loading'. 1890 WATT *Paper-making* 114 The very finest qualities of paper are usually made without the addition of any *loading*, as it is called.

e. *Conjuring.* (See quot.)

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 345/2 For the purpose of what is called 'loading', i.e. bringing a rabbit or other article into a hat, etc.

2. The putting of the charge in a firearm.

1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 58 To make a Pistol discharge a dozen times with one loading. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 375 The whole crew..were..quick in loading, all of them good marksmen. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 66 The loading was effected almost as easily and rapidly as in a smooth-bore.

3. *Life-insurance.* (See quot. 1881.)

1867 C. WALFORD *Insur. Guide* (ed. 2) 258 Some loading to the pure premiums may be considered as absolutely necessary. *Ibid.* 329 There will still remain .. a considerable surplus, after paying all proper expenses, out of the loading of the premiums. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 173/1 With the introduction..of mortality tables which approached more closely the death-rates among assured lives, there revived the practice of making an addition to the pure premiums, in order to provide for expenses, for fluctuations in the death-rate, and for other contingencies. This addition is called the 'loading' or 'margin'. .. The terms 'loading' and 'margin' have come to bear a somewhat extended meaning. They are now used to designate the difference between the premiums payable by the assured and the net premiums deduced from any table that may be employed for the time. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 477 The calculated premium is slightly in excess of the true net premium, and the 'loading' in contingent cases is usually heavy.

4. *concr.* **a.** That with which something is loaded; a load, lading, cargo. Now somewhat *rare.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 620 A Frenshman .. leynge a carter, whiche dayly vsed to entre this towne with vytay'll & other lodynge of his carte. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. i. 85 Goe thou thy wayes, discharge thy Ship, And bid my Factor bring his loading in. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. ii. 363 Look on the tragic loading of this bed. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3917/4 The Loading of the Dorothy .. will be exposed to publick Sale. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* i. (1840) 11 The ship, having taken in her loading, set sail for Portugal. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* XVII. (1748) III. 258 The plumb unhandled lost its bloom, the weak stems let fall their loading yet unripe. 1755 *Man* No. 13. 5 In failure of better loading, my wife and my chum might have the first ride in it [*viz.* a cart]. 1804 in Lewis & Clarke *Trav.* (1893) I. 45 No damage was done to the boats or the loading. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 656, 21 waggons of five cwt. each, which, with their loading of coals, amounted to 43 tons eight cwt. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 245 He had, as early as such loading could be procured, ordered from town great stores of fruit-trees and plants.

b. *pl.* in *Mining.* (See quots.)

1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 96 Blocks, which are mounted upon piers or 'loadings' of masonry. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal-mining Gloss.*, *Loadings*, pillars of masonry carrying a drum or pulley.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Pertaining to the loading of goods, cargo, etc., as *loading-berth, -book, -pick*; pertaining to or used in the loading of firearms, as *loading-bar, -chamber, -funnel, -hammer, -machine, -plug, -tongs, -tray*; **loading-rod**, a ramrod; **loading-turn** (see quot. 1858).

1881 WILHELM *Milit. Dict.*, **Loading-bar*, a bar used to carry shot. It is passed through the ring of the shell-hooks; also called *carrying-bar*. 1900 F. W. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* iii. 53 We had reached our *loading berth. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 407 J. Mann, Cart-follower, kept the *Loading-book. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Loading-chamber*, the paterero, or inserting piece in breech-loading. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Loading-funnel*, one for charging mortars with loose powder. **Loading-hammer*, one for loading rifles. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Derbysh. Terms), **Loading pick*, a pick made purposely to cleave or rive up coals and prepare them for laying on the corves. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 164, I appeared among them with my *loading-rod. 1881 WILHELM *Milit. Dict.*, **Loading-tongs*, a pair of tongs used with siege howitzers to set the shell home. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Loading Turn*, the successive rotation for ships to approach the quays, to take in cargo. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.*

20 Apr. 5/3 Many of the collieries have little or nothing to sell for some weeks ahead, while loading turns as a rule are practically full to the end of the month.

Loading (lōu·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOAD *v.* + -ING².] **1.** That loads.

1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Loading-up Men*, men at the docks who stop the bales from the cranes and pile them up on the trucks.

† **2.** *fig.* Burdening, oppressive, aggravating. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Goodness* (Arb.) 205 Such Men, in other mens Calamities, are, as it were, in season, and are euer on the loading Part. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 2 The paine that doth seaze thereon [the brain], is farre duller, and more loading. 1642 S. ASHE *Best Refuge* 29 Our Patentees, ..may justly be cast under this loading aggravation.

3. That is loaded in a specified way: in comb. with prefixed word, as BREECH-LOADING.

a 1858 [see BREECH-LOADING]. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 318/1 The relative effects of breech-loading and muzzle-loading rifle fire. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 15 Apr. 3/1 Daylight-loading cameras.

Loadless (lōu·dlĕs), *a.* [f. LOAD *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no load.

1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. lxix. 297 It will be simply to me only occasion for the loadless traveller's song.

Loadsaddle. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also (*north.*) 4 lad-, 5 layd-, 5– lade-, laid-. [f. LOAD *sb.* (or perh. LADE *sb.*¹) + SADDLE *sb.*] A pack-saddle.

1397–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 136 In ij ladsadell' et uno panel empt. ixs. iiij*d*. 1418*–19 *Ibid.* 615 In cartesadiltrees et ladesadiltrees empt. ijs. viij*d*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 206/1 A layd sadylle, *gestatorium, gestarium.* 1563 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees 1853) 169 A lade sadle, ij girths, a halter, and a wanton bodome, xx⁴. *a* 1568 *Wowing Jok & Jynny* 52 in *Bannatyne Poems* (1878) 38/, I haif .. Ane auld pannell of ane laid sadill. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Ladesaddle*, a saddle for a horse carrying a load or burthen on its back. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Load-saddle*, a wooden pack-saddle.

† **Loa·dsome,** *a. Obs.* or *arch. rare.* [f. LOAD *sb.* + -SOME.] Burdensome.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 2 That therby the reading .. may be more conspicuous ..which otherwise would be loadsom, and tedious. 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* 36 The weakest wit & youngest yeeres..is euer forced to bear the lodesom burden of loue. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 139 It has all the charms of idlesse, without the weary, loadsome, and loathsome self-reproachingness of idleness.

Loadstar: see LODESTAR.

Loadstone, lodestone lōu·dstoun). Also 6 (?) **lodysshestone.** [f. *load*, LODE + STONE *sb.* Literally 'way-stone', from the use of the magnet in guiding mariners. Cf. LODESTAR.]

1. Magnetic oxide of iron; also, a piece of this used as a magnet.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 One kepte y⁵ compas and watched y⁵ our glasse, Some y⁵ lodysshestone dyd seke. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* 38 b, Like as the lodestone draweth vnto it yron, so [etc.]. 1579 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 156 One rynge of gold havinge in it a stone called a lode stone. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. (1643) 291 The Loadstone, is coloured like iron, but blewer, and tending to a skie colour. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Pope* 10 Oct. I. 129 A small piece of loadstone that held up an anchor of steel too heavy for me to lift. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 292 The smallest loadstones have generally a greater attractive power, in proportion to their size, than larger ones. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 304 A loadstone sometimes was set instead of a jewel, indicative of love's attractions. 1891 *Nature* 3 Sept., The property of the magnet or 'loadstone' to point to the north first became known in the eleventh century.

2. *fig.* Something which attracts.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 102 Such things which are occasions and loade stones to draw people to wickednesse. *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* Wks. (Rtldg.) 246 To have his absence whom he doth account To be the loadstone of his life! 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Bk. Martyrs* Wks. III. 141/1 She was at home, abroad, in euery part, Loadstar and Loadstone to each eye and heart. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 47/1 Load-star of love, and load-stone of all hearts. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxvii. (1791) II. 172, I find you .. the general loadstone of attention. 1857 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* III. v. § 3. 164 His human sympathy and human sorrow were to be the lodestone of all hearts. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* lx. (1879) 735 Jerusalem was now the loadstone that had drawn the whole Jewish world around it.

† **Loa·dum.** *Obs.* Also **lodam(e, loadam, loadem, load him.** [Florio (1598 and 1611) identifies the game with one called in It. *carica l'asino* (load the ass), which suggests *load 'em* as the etymological spelling; but the reason for the name is not clear.] A game of cards; in one form, called *losing loadum*, the loser won the game.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 67 At primero, at trump..and at lodam. 1599 *Hist. of Pope Joan* A j b, In which the gamesters like loadam playe and bring them forth last that are of most price. 1601 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. 14 You that have beene deepe students at post and paire, saint and Loadam. 1611 COTGR., *Coquimbert qui gaigne pert.* A game at cards, like our loosing Lodam. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 111 Which must needs be hindred by their practise, which with Rings and Jewels play at such loosing Loadem with their Lips. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 232 After the nature of Load-him, a game at cards where he that wins loseth. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* I. xi, To converse with Scandal, is to play at Losing Loadum; you must lose a good Name to him, before you can win it for yourself. 1755 *Poor Robin, an Almanac* Dec., At loadum, cribbidge, and all fours.

Load-water-line. *Naut.* The line of floatation of a ship when she has her full cargo on board. (Called also † *load-water-mark*, *load-line*, and *Plimsoll's mark.*) Hence **load-water-draught, -length, -section** (see quots.).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) D 1 a, The line which determines her depth under the water is usually termed the load-water-line. *Ibid.* D j b, The load-water-mark. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 570 Admitting that she is now sunk three or four feet below her proper loadwater-line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Load water-section*, a horizontal section at the load water-line in the shipbuilder's draught. 1887 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 5/1 The Thistle has a load-water length of 86ft. 4in. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Load-water*, pertaining to a loaded vessel; as, load-water draft. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 336/1 By halving the sum of load-water-line length and the square root of the sail-area.

Loaf (lōuf), *sb.*¹ Pl. **loaves** (lōuvz). Forms: *sing.* 1 **hlāf**, 3–4 **laf**, 3–5 **lof**, 4–5 **loof**, (4 **lhoue**), 5 **layf**, *Sc.* **lafe**, **loofe**, **looff**, 5–6 **lofe**, **loffe**, 6–7 **loafe**, 8 *Sc.* **leaf**, 7– **loaf**; *pl.* 1 **hlāfas**, 3 *Orm.* **lafess**, 3–4, 6 *Sc.* **laves**, 4 **lafes**, **lavis**, **-ys**, *Sc.* **lafis**, **lawis**, 3–7 **loves**, 4–5 **lofes**, **looves**, 4 **lofis**, **lovis**, **loovys**, 5 **loofes**, **looffis**, **lovys**, *Sc.* **laffis**, 7 **loafs**, **loafes**, 6– **loaves.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *hlāf* masc. = OHG. and MHG. *leip*, inflected *leib-*, bread, loaf (mod.G. *laib*, also written *leib*, loaf), ON. *hleif-r* loaf (Da., MSw. *lev*), Goth. *hlaif-s* bread (whence *ga-hlaiba* messmate, comrade, = OHG. *gileipo*, which seems to have suggested the equivalent late L. *compānio* COMPANION):—OTeut. **hlaiво-z*.

Whether the sense of 'bread' or that of 'loaf' is the earlier is uncertain, as the ulterior etymology is obscure. For many doubtful conjectures see Uhlenbeck *Gotische Etymologie* s.v. *hlaifs*. Some have suggested connexion with OE. *hlīfian* to rise high, tower, the reference being supposed to be to the 'rising' of leavened bread. Outside Teut. the following synonymous words are certainly in some way connected (most probably adopted from Teut.): OSl. хлѣбъ (Russian хлѣбъ), Lith. *klėpas*, Lettish *klaips*, Finnish *leipä*, Esthonian *leip*. It has been supposed by some that the initial element in G. *lebkuchen*, *lebzelter*, gingerbread, is an ablaut-variant of this word.]

1. Bread. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 11 Hlaf userne ofer wistlic sel us todæȝ. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 322 And eton hiȝ þeorfne hlaf mid grenum lactucam. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He hi afedde feortiȝ wintre mid hefenlice hlafe. 1821 *Hunter's MS.* in *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., People say 'some loaf', as well as 'some bread'.

fig. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 48 Ic am hlaf lifes.

2. A portion of bread baked in one mass; one of the portions, of uniform size and shape, into which a batch of bread is divided. Also with qualifying word, as *barley*, *bran*, *cottage*, *household*, *tin*, *tinned loaf*, for which see the first element. *Brown loaf*, a loaf of BROWN BREAD. *White loaf*, a loaf made of wheaten flour only.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 17 Nabbas we her buta fif hlafum & tuoeȝ fisces. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11788 Þurrh þatt te laþe gast himm badd Off staness makenn lafess. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 227/283 Ane wel faire ȝwite lof. 1340 *Ayenb.* 82 Þe wyfman grat myd childe þet more hi uynt smak in ane zoure epple þanne ine ane huetene lhoue. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 69 How many hynen in my fadirs hous ben ful of loves, and Y perishe here for hungre. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 150 A loof oþer half a loof oþer a lompe of chese. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 64 (Ps. cxxxii. 15) His poore y schal fylle wiþ lofes. *c* 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 lf. 6 b, Take a lofe of white brede & stepp hit with the brothe. 1485 in *Descr. Cal. Anc. Deeds* I. (1890) 358 And iiij loves of the secunde brede wekely, every love weyng too pondes. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 13 b, The best bread is that, that is of a daie old and the loves or manchedes, maie neither be great nor little. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* iv. 42 Bread of the first fruits, twentie loaues of barley. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady-Errant* v. i. Plays (1651) 66 Just as so much Quicksilver Is put into hot loves, to make 'em dance As long as th' heat continues. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. vi. 33 It was the custom to make one great loaf. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxviii, Bread was the scarcest article at the banquet, but the Glover and his patron Niel were served with two small loaves. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 243 Kneading the flour, making noble puddings and loaves.

fig. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* xxiii. 1 A loafe of the same leaven, was that resolute Rufus.

Proverbial. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 30 For better is halfe a lofe than no bread. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 87 Easie it is Of a cut loafe to steale a shiue we know. 1687 *Good Advice* 43 And then she will think that half a Loaf had been better then no Bread. 1758 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 13 June (1892) III. 1227 The lady has wanted a man so long, that she now compounds for half a one. Half a loaf—. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v., To be *in bad loaf*, to be in a disagreeable situation, in trouble.

b. † *Assize loaf*, a loaf of the weight fixed by the assize of bread (31 Geo. II. c. 29). † *Church loaf* = HOLY LOAF. † *Prized loaf*, a loaf of the price fixed by the assize of bread. † *St. Stephen's loaf*, a stone. Also HOLY LOAF.

1499 *Churchw. Acc. Croscombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 24 Paid W. Toyt for tyndyng of the lyght and the church loffe. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. ix, He took up one of St. Stephens's Loaves, alias a Stone, and was going to hit him with it. 1762 *Act* 3 *Geo. III*, c. 11 No Assize Loaves of the Price of three Pence, and prized Loaves called Half Quartern Loaves,..shall..in any Place be made for Sale [etc.].

c. *Loaves and fishes* (fig. phr., after John vi. 26): pecuniary advantages as a motive for religious profession (or, *occas.*, for display of public spirit); the emoluments of ecclesiastical office.

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 954 If it were not for the loaves and fishes, the traine of Christ would bee lesse. 1799 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 300 Their seducers have wished war .. for the loaves and fishes which arise out of war expenses. 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* xiv, 'The loaves and fishes', once so high, Are gone. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. x, Any clergyman .. whose loaves and fishes are scanty.

d. *Oyster, mushroom loaf*: The crust of a loaf or roll of bread filled with a stuffing of oysters or mushrooms.

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 99 To make Oyster-Loaves. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 287 To make Mushroom Loaves. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. iv, A dish of oyster loaves.

3. A moulded conical mass of sugar; a sugar-loaf. (Cf. LOAF-SUGAR.)

1363–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 566 In ix lb. Sucr. de Sipr. empt. in uno laf apud Ebor. 1373–4 *Ibid.* 578 In ij lafes de Sugour ponder. xxiij lib. quarteron empt...xlvijs. iiij*d*. 1440–41 *Ibid.* 78 Item j layf de suggir, iiijs. vj*d*. 1556 W. TOWERSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 98 The isle of Tenerif, otherwise called the Pike, because it is a very high Island with a pike vpon the toppe like a loafe of Sugar. 1654 EVELYN *Diary* 27 June, Here [at Bristol] I first saw the manner of refining suggar and casting it into loaves. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* Pref. 9 Refined loaves.

† **4.** A mass or lump (of anything). *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Phigethlo*, a little swelling hard and red,.. our chirurgions do call it a little loafe or manchet. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xii. 244 They put all the mettall into a cloth, which they straine out,.. and the rest remaines as a loafe of silver. 1611 COTGR., *Pain de moustarde*, a loafe, or ball, of drie, or dried mustard. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* 504/2 The Cakes [*sc.* of corrosive sublimate]..they call Loaves.

5. A 'head' (of a cabbage).

[1585: implied in LOAFED.] 1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 113 All the plants from the English seed produced solid loaves by the 24th of June. 1829 — *Eng. Gard.* § 129 When it [the cabbage] makes its loaf in the summer, you cut the loaf off...In a month after cutting the head, the stump should be taken up.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loaf basket*; objective, as *loaf-giver*; similative, as *loaf-shaped* adj.; † **loaf-cabbage**, a cabbage with a 'loaf' or head.

1891 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 3/7 The bread boy bears the *loaf basket. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gardiner* III. xxiii. 131 That which .. comes in just as *loaf cabbages decay. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* 19 Some have lost their Lives by Toads, being accidentally boil'd in the folds of a Loaf-Cabbage. 1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* ix, A moral song.. in which a charitable *loafgiver is represented. 1890 H. LATHAM *Pastor Pastorum* v. 129 Our Lord was hungry, and *loaf-shaped stones were lying all about Him.

Loaf (lōuf), *sb.*² *slang.* ? *U.S.* [f. LOAF *v.*²] The action of loafing.

1855 WHITMAN *Leaves of Grass* (1884) 39 The farmer stops by the bars as he walks on a First-day loafe and looks at the oats and rye. 1886 *American* XII. 76 A resolution I have made to enjoy a solid old-fashioned loaf this summer. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 374/2 The holiday camp, in which a restful loaf is the principal object. 1900 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 3/1 In those days a Sandhurst instructorship was .. looked upon as a 'comfortable loaf'.

b. *Comb.*: **loaf-day**, a day when no regular work is done. [But cf. Sw. *lofdag*, Du. *verlofdag* leave-day, holiday.]

1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 217/2 On 'loaf-days' the hands occupy themselves with making the neat cans which it is their..business to fill.

Loaf (lōuf), *v.*¹ [f. LOAF *sb.*¹ (sense 5).] *intr.* To form a loaf or 'head'. Hence **Loa·fing** (in 9 *loaving*), *vbl. sb.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 552 The white cabbage cole..closeth or lofeth in June, July, and August. 1817–8 COBBETT *Year's Resid. Amer.* (1822) 67 The cabbages..were..earlier in loaving, than any of the rest of the plot.

Loaf (lōuf), *v.*² Also **loafe.** [Of obscure origin. Lowell's conjecture (adopted in recent Dicts.) that the vb. is ad. Ger. dial. *lofen* = *laufen* to run, is without foundation; the Ger. vb. has not the alleged sense 'to saunter up and down'. G. *landläufer* (= LANDLOUPER) has a sense not very remote from that of *loafer*, but connexion is not very probable.]

intr. To spend time idly. Also quasi-*trans.* To idle *away* (time).

1838 J. C. NEAL *Charcoal Sk.* III. ii. 34 One night, Mr. Dabbs came home from his 'loafing' place—for he 'loafs' of an evening like the generality of people—that being the most popular and the cheapest amusement extant. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvi, Major Pawkins rather 'loafed' his time away, than otherwise. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xii, Men talked, and loafed, and read, and smoked. 1855 WHITMAN *Leaves of Grass* (1884) 29, I loafe and invite my soul, I lean and loafe at my ease. 1857 C. KEENE *Let.* in G. S. Layard *Life* iii. (1892) 62 My friend .. fished, and I loafed about sketching. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., [At Niagara] You may lounge, you may loafe, you may saunter, you may moon, .. but you .. cannot study. 1885 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 39 He allowed me to waste those two precious years in loafing about at home.

Loaf-bread. Now *dial.* Bread made in the form of loaves; ordinary baker's bread as distinguished from cakes or wafers.

1559 FECKNAM in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. ix. 25 The communyon riceyved..in lofe bread, without any reverence. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 980/2 Then cake bread and loafe bread are all one with you. 1564 J. RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 162 b, The Sacrament was ministred .. some tyme in loeuebread, some tyme in wafers. 1832 W. JAMESON in *Mem. & Lett.* (1845) 93 Bakers don't care for loaf-bread, nor ministers for Sermons. 1899 M. RUSSELL *Irish Farmer's Sunday Morning* in *Idyls of Kildowen* 14 Before the sire

the loaf-bread, too, is laid. *Note.* As contra-distinguished from griddle-bread.

Loaf-eater. *Antiq.* [A literal rendering of OE. *hláf-æta.* Cf. BEEF-EATER.] One who 'eats the bread' of a master; a household servant.

[*a* 1000 *Laws of Ethelbert* c. 25 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 8 Gif man ceorles hlaf-ætan ofslæhð.] 1844 *Camp of Refuge* I. 54 Frithric .. had maintained one score and ten loaf-eaters or serving men in his glorious abbey. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 101 A mere ceorl has had..a soke..over his house and over his loaf-eaters.

Loafed, loaved (lōʊft, lōʊvd), *a.* [f. LOAF *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Having a 'loaf' or 'head' (see LOAF *sb.*[1] 5).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 552 In the steede of the thicke cabbaged or lofed leaves, it [cauliflower] putteth foorth many small white stemmes. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 128 *Lactuca sessilis*, .. loafed or headed lettice. 1817–8 COBBETT *Year's Resid. Amer.* (1822) 19 We have fine loaved lettuces. 1825 — *Rural Rides* 26 All [farm animals] like these loaved cabbages.

Loafer (lōʊ·fər). [? f. LOAF *v.*[2] + -ER[1]; but the sb. may be the source of the vb. by back-formation.] One who spends his time in idleness.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* vii. 17 The men appeared to be the laziest people upon the face of the earth; and indeed.. there are no people to whom the newly invented Yankee word of 'loafer' is more applicable than to the Spanish Americans. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 130/2 When we stop to change, some two or three half-drunken loafers will come loitering out with their hands in their pockets. 1852 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 46 Even insects in my path are not loafers, but have their special errands. 1873 LELAND *Eng. Gipsies & their Lang.* vi. 89 When the term first began to be popular in 1834 or 1835, I can distinctly remember that it meant to *pilfer.* Such, at least, is my earliest recollection, and of hearing school boys ask one another in jest, of their acquisitions or gifts, 'Where did you loaf that from?' A petty pilferer was a loafer, but in a very short time all of the tribe of loungers in the sun, and the disreputable pickers up of unconsidered trifles,..were called loafers. 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Life of Pusey* I. ii, Older boys knew that he was no loafer: and when he felt unwell he could always get off 'fagging cricket'.

attrib. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lvii. 397 Among the 'loafer' class. 1896 J. DAVIDSON *Fleet Street Eclog.* Ser. II. 81, I see the loafer-burnished wall.

Hence many nonce-wds., as **Loa·ferdom,** the state of being a loafer; **Loa·feress,** a female loafer; **Loa·fering,** the practice or 'occupation' of a loafer; in quot. *attrib.*; **Loa·ferish** *a.,* somewhat of a loafer; pertaining to or characteristic of a loafer; **Loa·ferism, Loa·fery,** the practice of loafing; **Loa·fership,** the state of being a loafer.

1842 B. M. NORMAN *Yucatan* iv. (1843) 88 The Casa-real ..was the loafering-place of the Indians. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* IV. 76/1 Encouraging 'loafery' by the instances we are going to adduce of Idleness and Scampishness succeeding where Philosophy has failed. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xix, A scene composed of the four pleasant ruffians in the loaferish postures which they have learned as *facchini* waiting for jobs. 1885 *Advance* (Chicago) 16 July 458 Loafers and loaferesses. 1889 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) Dec. 362 Loaferism and blackguardism. 1889 *Field* 28 Sept. 448/1 The dangers which 'loafership' entails upon the future of any juvenile. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 262/2 A mere loaferish breach of the peace. 1894 *Forum* (U. S.) May 276 The steps from enforced idleness down into loaferdom..and crime are short and near together.

Loafing (lōʊ·fiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOAF *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. LOAF. Also *attrib.*

1838 [see LOAF *v.*]. 1846 *Simmond's Colonial Mag.* Sept. IX. 41 Practices of this kind come properly under the head of 'loafing' (living idly on other people), as defined in the American vocabulary. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xli, Shoeblacks are compelled to a great deal of unavoidable 'loafing'. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct., There is .. a public news-room, and a public loafing-hall. 1883 A. M. GOW *Primer of Politeness* 214 The trouble began with loafing; loafing led to blackguarding.

Loafing (lōʊ·fiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOAF *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That loafs.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ii, A half-gipsey, poaching, loafing fellow. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiv. 222 Loafing vagabonds, who would pick your pocket.

Hence **Loa·fingly** *adv.*, in a loafing manner.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 42. 367 The shop, about which I had all this time been loafingly prowling.

Loaflet (lōʊ·flĭlĕt). *nonce-wd.* [f. LOAF *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A small loaf.

1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. xv. 228 Crisp home-made loaflets.

Loafs, obs. pl. of LOAF.

Loaf-sugar. Sugar refined and moulded into a loaf or conical mass.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 473 And medel therwith two pounde of lofe sugre. 1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav. India* II. 131 Loaf-Sugar is also made at Amadabat, where they are perfectly skill'd in refining it. 1732 FIELDING *Mock Doctor* ix. Wks. 1882 IX. 267 These look exactly like lumps of loaf-sugar. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 356/2 In a purer state..the cane-sugar is called 'loaf' or 'lump-sugar'.

Loam (lōʊm), *sb.* Forms: 1 lám, (laam), 3–4 lam, 3–5, 6 9 *Sc.* lame, 5 8 lome, (4 in comb. lom-), 6–8 loame, 6–7 *Sc.* and *north.* leame, 7 leem, 8–9 loom, (9 laem), 6– loam. [OE. *lám* neut. = MDu., Du. *leem,* MLG. *lêm,* whence mod.G. *lehm* masc.; with different declension the word is found as OHG. *leimo* masc. (MHG. *leime,* mod. HG. dial. *leimen*); the OTeut. forms **laimo-,* **laimon-* are from the root **lai-* (: **lĭ-*) to be sticky, occurring also in LAIR *sb.*[2]; for cognates in other ablaut-grades see LIME *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** Clay, clayey earth, mud; *occas.* 'earth' or 'clay' as the material of the human body. *Obs.*

c 725 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 6/38 *Argella,* laam. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 7 God ȝesceop eornostlice man of þære eorðan lame. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 And god þa ȝeworhte ænne man of lame. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 991 Ȝe! ne makede he mon of lam to his ilicnesse? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11985 And o lame o þaa lakes selue Wit handes made he sparus tuelue. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Bartholomaeus*) 135 Adame, þat wrocht wes of vmwemmyt lame. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* I. i. 179 The purest treasure mortall times afford Is spotlesse reputation: that away, Men are but gilded loame, or painted clay. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1376 The name [Argiletus] it taketh of a kind of clay or lome, where of there is plentie in that place. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XIII. xxiv. (1620) 467 This man therefore being framed of dust or lome [L. *de terræ pulvere sive limo*] (for lome is moystned dust). *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 289 My Fathers House is Earth where I must lye: A House of Clay best fits a Guest of Lome. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* IX. iii. 257 Some [*sc.* depraved appetites] desire Clay, Coals, Earth, Loam, Chalk and the like.

fig. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 72 See to the Politicke Is not Hee partly Sicke? Are his Designes vnmixt with Drosse and Loame? *a* 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 192 Thou art become Slave to the spawn of mud and lome.

b. Used loosely for: Earth, ground, soil. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 193 þar sal ȝe find..O lazar ded laid vnder lam. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxix. 5 *Maria.* In lame is it loken all my light, For-thy on grounde on-glad I goo. 1616 *Barbour's Bruce* XIX. 256 (ed. Hart) That time Edward of Carnauerane The King, was dead, and laide in Lame [*MSS.* stane]. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 160, I'll see the corpse, ere he's laid in the loam. 1871 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs of Italy* (1878) 12 These skies are Rome! The very loam Lifts up and speaks in Roman pride.

2. Clay moistened with water so as to form a paste capable of being moulded into any shape; *spec.* a composition of moistened clay and sand with an admixture of horse-dung, chopped straw, or the like, used in making bricks and casting-moulds, plastering walls, grafting, etc.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 127 Payed..for borde naill and lome for cering and amending of his chambre flore. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 50/2 In nowyse gyue nomore chaf to the peple forto make lome and claye. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 234 The claie wherewith our houses are impanelled, is either white, red, or blue,..the second is called lome. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 30 Ye may giue him lome of a wall mixt with vrine. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. i. 233. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 427 You may take off the Barke of any Bough, and couer the bare Place with Loame well tempered with Horse-dung, binding it fast downe. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 11 Make a Loam of three parts Clay and one part Horse-dung. 1684 *Ibid.* 57 By covering Steel [in annealing] with a course Powder of Cow-Horns, .. and so inclosing it in a Loam. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 86/2 Lome, a kind of Clay to put about Grafts, made of Clay and Horse-dung. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph.* IV. i. 65 The Lodging Rooms are furnisht with Loam. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 116 Their buildings are of timber of Loame and Lathes. 1759 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 208 A cake of plaisterers stiff loam, or such as the brewers use to stop their beer barrels. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 80 The loom during the winter should be kept steeped, and made into bricks in the spring. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 518–19 [*Founding.*] Over the brick dome a pasty layer of loam is applied..; this surface is then coated with a much smoother loam. 1883 T. D. WEST *Amer. Foundry Pract.* (ed. 2) 184 In some places a natural loam can be obtained—but this is rare; most shops have to make their loam of different proportions of sharp and loam sands.

Proverb. phr. 1586 HOOKER *Serm.* ii. § 19 Wks. (1888) III. 504 But we wash a wall of loam; we labour in vain.

3. A soil of great fertility composed chiefly of clay and sand with an admixture of decomposed vegetable matter.

It is called *clay loam* or *sandy loam* according as the clay or sand preponderates.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, *May* (1706) 57 A natural Earth, with an Eye of Loam in it (such as is proper for most Flowers). 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower,* Where the Ground is too stiff, and that you desire a natural Mixture to bring it to the State of Loam, you must add to it a sufficient Quantity of dry or Sea Sand. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 458 Loam, it is probable, is not an original soil, but the earth of rotten vegetables. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 119 The soil is an exceeding light sandy loam. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 16 The soil..consisting of clay and sand, and in some places of a loam. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 268 Cliffs, composed .. of alternating strata of blue clay, gravel, loam, and fine sand. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 376 The loam discolours the water during a storm for several yards out to sea. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* II. xii. 228 The fruity district of deep loam.

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Made of or consisting of loam.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 108 In Fyndoure.. wes found ane anciant sepulture, in quhilk were ii lame piggis, craftely maid. 1563 DAVIDSON *Confut. Kennedy* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 214 The leame pote that contenis the medicine. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 2 *Cælo tegitur qui non habet urnam*...And heauens will cover when leame tombes cannot do'ide. 1623 GOAD *Dolef. Euen-Song* 13 They with their Kniues opened the Loame-wall next vnto them. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) 66 Are we not Gods leem vessels? 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 260 He dreamed that he was a lame pig. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. vi. § 31 To cut their passage out of a lome wall into the next chamber. 1663 *Inv. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture,* A lame pot for watering chamberes. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3953/1 A Manufacture of Lame, Purslaine and Earthen Ware. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v. *Ashet,* Ashets seem to have been the first things of lame ware. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 140 Our loam-heap should be free from all vermin.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, *spec.* in *Founding, Brick-making* and *Bricklaying,* as *loam brick, cake, casting, lute, mould, work*; *loam-beater, -board, -hook, -mill, -moulder, -moulding*; **loam-salts,** ? land composed of loam impregnated with salt.

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.,* **Loam Board,* a board having an edge cut to the outline of the sectional shape of the work which it is intended to strike up. 1881 C. WYLIE *Iron Founding* 15 Dried loam off castings .. is only used for making *loam bricks for cores. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Loam-cake.* 1881 C. WYLIE *Iron Founding* 49 *Loam castings, as a rule, do not contract so much as sand castings. 1700 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Bricklayers-Wks.* 14 A *Loame-hook, Beater, Shovel, Pick-Ax, Basket and Hod, which commonly belong to Bricklaiers Labourers, and may be called the Labourers Tools. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1057 It [*sc.* a stoneware pipe] is .. secured at the joints with *loam-lute. *Ibid.* 518 The mould is formed of a pasty mixture of clay, water, sand, and cow's hair.. kneaded together in what is called the *loam mill. *Ibid.* *Loam moulds. 1881 C. WYLIE *Iron Founding* 98 No doubt Hiram, in Solomon's time, was a thorough *loam-moulder. *Ibid.*, *Loam moulding stands distinctly apart from either green-sand or dry-sand moulding. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 100 A piece of silty *loam-salts, near Fossdyke. 18.. *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s. v., Early *loam work (*sc.* in building] is often stamped in patterns. 1881 C. WYLIE *Iron Founding* 50 In large loam castings this occurs to a greater extent than in small or light loam work.

Loam (lōʊm), *v.* [f. LOAM *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cover or plaster with loam. ? *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* III. xviii. 460 After..loming the ioints and seames very well with gum and wax mixt together. 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* 25 With the ashes of bones tempered with oile, Camels haire, and a clay they have; they lome them so well, that no weather will pierce them. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xi. 157 They diligently lome or daub up the pots with clay, or lute. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 264 Girders which lye in the Walls, must be Loamed all over, to preserve them from the corroding of the Morter.

2. To dress with loam.

? 1842 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 12 They are grown in the deep sands which have been loamed.

Loamed (lōʊmd), *a. rare.* [f. LOAM *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.] **a.** Stopped with 'loam' or earth. **b.** In *deep-loamed,* having a great depth of loam.

1819 KEATS *Isabella* XXXV, The forest tomb Had..taken the soft lute From his forlorn voice, and past his loamed ears Had made a miry channel for his tears. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 347 A deep-loamed field.

Loamless (lōʊ·mlĕs), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. LOAM *sb.* + -LESS.] Without loam; unmixed with loam.

1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 183 Even in that thin, and loamless brook The mountain-trout..all nimbly glancing I spied.

† **Loa·m-pit.** *Obs.* In 1 lámpytt, 4 lompet, 6 lome-pitt. A clay pit.

990 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 252/24 Swa andlang mearce on ða lampyttas. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM iv. 134 Þe crokkere myȝte segge: Þou proud erþe of lompet, Ine felþe þou schelt lygge. 1596 7 S. FINCHE in *Ducarel's Hist. Croydon* App. (1783) 157 The lome-pitts beyond Dubbers-hill.

Loamy (lōʊ·mi), *a.* [f. LOAM *sb.* + -Y[1].]

†**1.** Formed of earth (see LOAM *sb.* 1). *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 Alle þeo þat leauen luue of lami mon; for to beon his leofmon.

2. Of or pertaining to loam; consisting of, or resembling, loam.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 24 With this Rabbinicall rubbish..haue you laboured a lomie and sandie building. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 495 He [Agricola] ascribeth to the beech-martin, a loamie or red throat. [A mistranslation of *quod guttur eius lutei sit coloris,* G. Agricola *De Re Metall.* (1561) 490.] 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 465 Mellow Earth is the best .. Especially if it be not Loamy and Binding. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* vii. (1840) 118 We found the earth..of a yellowish loamy colour. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 437 The farmer's hedge Plash'd neatly, and secured with driven stakes Deep in the loamy bank. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xx. 432 Its dark loamy aspect renders it readily separable from the 'subsoil' of sand.

† **b.** Built with loam or plaster. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1658 HEWYT *Last Serm.* 195 The Peasant that from his loamy cottage is carried prisoner to a stately Castle .. changes his golden liberty for iron shackles.

Hence **Loa·mily** *adv.*, (*nonce-wd.*) in the manner of loamy soil, **Loa·miness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Loaminess,* fulness of Loam, or loamy Nature. 1841 J. GREY in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. II. 171 The greater friability and loaminess of the soil. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* vii, The bank is steep..overhanging loamily.

Loan (lōʊn), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–4 lan(e, 5–6 *Sc.* lane, layne, 3–8 lone, (4 lon, 5 lonne, 7 loyane), 4–6 loon(e, (5 lowne, 6 londe), 6–7 loane, 6- loan. [a. ON. *lán* neut. (Da. *laan,* Sw. *lån*) = OF. *lén* fem., MDu. *lêne* (Du. *leen*), OHG. *lêhan* (MHG. *lêhen,* mod.G. *lehn*) neut.:—OTeut. **laihwniz-, -oz-,* neut.:—OAryan **loiqnes-, -os-* (Skr. *rēknas* inheritance, wealth), f. root **loiq-* (: *leiq-* : *lĭq-*) represented in Gr. λείπειν to leave, Goth. *leihwan,* OHG. *lîhan* (mod.G. *leihen*), OE. *lêon* to lend.

The OE. *lén* did not survive into ME., being superseded by the Scandinavian form; but its derivative vb. *lénan* is the source of LEND *v.*[2]]

†1. A gift or grant from a superior. *Obs.*

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 257 Wiit..þonkeð god ȝeorne..of se riche lane [*MS. T.* leane]..þat he haueð ileanet him. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 186 in *O. E. Misc.* 114 Ayhte nys non ildre istreon; ac hit is godes lone. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10179 In thrin his godes did he dele þat godd had lent him of his lane. 13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 1530 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LIII. 419 Þus all þa saintes þanked him ryght þat slyke lane wald þam len. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 640 Vr lord lene vs þat lon. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 153 God be thanked of his loone. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1916 The lady..Dwellyd as nonne..Loveing god of hys loone. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xix. 271 Thou leyne vs lyffyng on thi lone. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XII. (*Wolf & Lamb*) xix, Lordis that hes land be goddis lane [*rimes* tane, gane].

2. A thing lent; something the use of which is allowed for a time, on the understanding that it shall be returned or an equivalent given; *esp.* a sum of money lent on these conditions, and usually at interest. Phr. † *to loan*: as a loan.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14036 Tua men .. asked him penis to lan. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nycholas*) 810 þe Iow .. gert cal hyme in Iugment, to prowe his lane þat he lent. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxii. 25 If thou ȝyuest money to loone to my pore puple. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. iii. 16 ȝeve ȝe loone, hoping no thing ther of [*Luke* vi. 35]. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 387 Euery man that payeth to such a yefte or lone aboue specificied. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 226 He the whiche receyueth that londe of money. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 17 Our saluior sais in the vi chaiptur of S. Luc. len ȝour layne traistand no thing thairfor. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* ii. 20 The Lord giue thee seed of this woman, for the loane which is lent to the Lord. 1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* II Their Money being Loans of Paper Credit called Bills, from their Government to private Persons upon Land Security. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 409 Dhar ceded to the British government .. as security for a pecuniary loan, the province of Bajrsia for five years. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. (1876) 37 Indian railways have been constructed by loans subscribed almost entirely in England.

b. *fig.* Said, in recent use, of something (as a word, a custom) 'borrowed' or adopted by one people from another.

1891 T. K. CHEYNE *Psalter* viii. 405 To regard the conceptions of Isa. lxv. 17, and still more, of Isa. lxvi. 15 as mere loans from Mazdeism is uncritical. 1892 E. P. BARROW *Regni Evangelium* iv. 78 Inward graces and outward opportunities are loans which may be enlarged by use and must be accounted for.

3. The action of lending; an instance of this; also in phr. † *at*, † *by*, † *in*, *on* or *upon loan*; and † *to put to loan*, in quot. *fig.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 244/136 'Leneth me', he sede, 'Ane hondret quarters of þat corn..þis schipmen seiden ne dore we make no lone'. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 295 No wight in al this world wiste of this loone. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* v. 194 Lumbardes of lukes þat lyuen by lone as Iewes. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 245/2 Ther shal be severally leveide and had by wey of lonne and preste to hym. 1463 *Maun. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 220 Item, delyveryd to the sayd Straton, by lone, xij*d*. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 496 Any bargeyn or lowne of money by way of vsury. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 244 Money..prested out in lone. 1646 *Massach. Col. Rec.* 4 Nov. (1853) II. 164 The Corte .. formerly granted Maior Nehemia Bourne the loane of sixe great guns. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 319, I am promis'd the loan of it [a book]. 1721 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1859) IV. 297 To permit and suffer the said Richard Ward to have and take upon loan as much of said bills .. as by them shall be thought needful. 1729 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 553 The vote of the House..for re-emitting some bills at loan. 1753 WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* (1754) 6 The Waters were quite impassable, without swimming our Horses; which obliged us to get the Loan of a Canoe. 1813 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 36, I am much obliged to you..for the loan of this precious collection of memorials. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 972 If the loan is not upon the vessel, but upon the goods and merchandize. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 605 He incessantly pressed for a 'brave sum of money' on loan. 1858 W. H. SUMNER in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XII. 226, I obtained the loan of that Order Book. 1900 MRS. CARUS-WILSON *Irene Petrie* Pref. 12, I am indebted ..to many friends for loan of letters, etc.

transf. and *fig.* (*rare*). 1538 ELYOT *Dict.* Addit., *Animam debet*..he hath not his lyfe but in lone. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* v. xlix. 118 The blow was put to loane. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 297 She gratified Clive by a momentary loan of two knuckly old fingers.

† b. *occas.* The action of hiring or letting.

1601 *Exp. Judges riding West. & Oxford Circuit* 49 in *Camden Misc.* (1858) IV, It. the loane of vessells vs. iiij*d*. 1790 *Weston Rec.* (Massach.) 5 Apr. (1893) 414 The proceeds of the Sale or Loan of the Same [pews] to Discharge the Debts of the Town.

4. *National finance.* a. A contribution of money, formerly often a forced one, from private individuals or public bodies, towards the expenses of the state, the amount of which is acknowledged by the government as a debt; sometimes, the sum of money so contributed.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 8/2 Ye gret loones and presttes, ye which yei have afore this tyme made unto our said Soverain Lord. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 8 At the tyme of the same lone or taking of the seid money. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 § 1 Euery high collectour of any .xv. subsidie or other taxe or lone. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 102 b, At the last loane some lent the fifth part. 1603 *North's Plutarch, Seneca* (1612) 1217 He..ransacked all Italie with impositions and excessiue lones. 1626 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 126 The money which the aldermen gave the king, they neither presented in the name of a loan nor of their own proper gift. 1772 *Junius' Lett.* lxviii. 347 Several persons..refused to contribute to a loan exacted by Charles the First. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* vi. 82 Loans of almost every kind, and under every species of pretence had been raised upon the suffering nation. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 143 They..obstinately refused to grant a loan which they were called upon to advance, and which was to be repaid out of the proceeds of the tax for the Turkish war. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 162 Since Juarez triumphed, there have been no forced loans, no exactions.

b. An arrangement or contract by which a government receives upon its own credit advances of money on specified conditions, esp. the payment of a stipulated interest.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 324 The frequent opportunities of conferring particular obligations, by preference in loans [etc.]. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 109 It had been thought necessary to offer..ten per cent. per annum, on a loan. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 429 To reduce the charge on account of the loan to 3 or 3½ per cent. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June, The Company has contracted loans to the extent of 16,000,000*l.*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *loan-account*, *-act*, *-chest*, *-fund*, *-shop*; b. objective, as *loan-contractor*, *-jobber*, *-jobbing*; † **loan-bank**, an establishment from which poor people could borrow money at a low rate; † **loan-bill** = *exchequer-bill*; **loan-collection**, a collection of works of art, curiosities, or the like, lent by their owners for exhibition; **loan-god**, a god borrowed from another religion; **loan-holder**, one who holds debentures or other acknowledgements of a loan; a mortgagee; † **loan-house** = LOAN-OFFICE 1; **loan-monger**, a contemptuous name for a loan-contractor; so *loan-mongering* vbl. sb., *loan-mongery*; **loan-myth**, a myth borrowed from a foreign mythology; **loan-note**, an acknowledgement of indebtedness signed by an officer of a borrowing society on its behalf; † **loan-recusant**, one who refused to contribute to a loan; **loan-society**, an association of persons who pay a periodical subscription in order to form a fund from which loans may be made to members or others; **loan-word** [= G. *lehnwort*], a word adopted or borrowed from another language. Also LOAN-MONEY, LOAN-OFFICE.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Aug. 6/3 The customer..is informed that a *loan-account..has been opened in his name. 1743 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1871) V. 668 The *Loan Act for emitting £25,000 which his Majesty has condescended to approve. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 11 If publick *loan-banks, lombards, or banks of credit..were erected. 1746 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1876) IX. 250 A certificate .. for letting out the loan bank made by this Colony. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 63 Loan banks lent money. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6078/2 The Exchequer Bills, called *Loan Bills. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 473 There were special *loan-chests, the borrower deposited some object of value as a pledge in the chest out of which his loan had been taken. 1895 H. F. BROWN *Biog. J. A. Symonds* I. 100 Symonds saw the first *loan collection of old masters [at Manchester]. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 390/1 The vitals are eaten out of Old England by subsidies, *loan-contractors, and Jew-jobbers. 1835 *Act* 5 & 6 *Will. IV*, c. 23 § 1 Certain Institutions for establishing *Loan funds have been .. established .. for the Benefit..of the Labouring Classes. 1893 DK. ARGYLL *Unseen Foundat. Society* xvi. 521 A loan-fund had been opened. 1901 A. LANG *Magic & Relig.* ii. 15 The Theory of *Loan-Gods; or borrowed Religion. 1823 BYRON *To Bowring* 10 Oct. in MOORE *Lett. & Jrnls. Byron* (1830) II. 693 It will be requisite for the *loan-holders to set apart..50,000*l.* sterling for that purpose. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/1 The shareholders and loanholders would have confidence. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 79 Their Lumbards, or *Loanehouses, are principally for the benefit of the poore. 1797 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1802) I. 84 *Loan-jobbers and Contractors are quarrelling who shall rob us. 1822 in COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 144 Loan-jobbers, stock-jobbers, Jews. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* i. (1887) 15 A junior partner in the eminent *loan-jobbing firm of Catchflat and Company. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. iv, He..turned up his nose at the Walpolian *loanmongers. 1898 *Spectator* 8 Jan. 39 The plunder of conquered States for the benefit of the victor through the agency of the loan-monger. 1826 in COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 259 Till excises and *loanmongering began, these vermin [the Quakers] were never heard of in England. 1822 *Examiner* 419/2 This must be the case .. even if *loan-mongery goes on. 1887 LANG *Myth, Ritual, & Relig.* I. 322 Many Greek myths are '*loan-myths'. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 564 The *loan-notes of the Cherry Tree Building Society. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 75 The *Loan-Recusants appeared the only men in the peoples affections. 1849 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. I. 5 The Lombard merchants..were the first to open *loan-shops in England. 1835 *Act* 5 & 6 *Will. IV*, c. 23 An Act for the Establishment of *Loan Societies in England and Wales. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* v. 171 *Loan-words are common to all dialects. 1900 MARGOLIOUTH in *Expositor* Apr. 248 Isaiah's oracles were full of Aramaic loan-words.

Loan (lōun), *sb.*[2] Now only *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 4, 8–9 lone. [See LANE *sb.*]

1. A lane, a by-road.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 192 Lyȝere..Lurkede þorw lones [*B.*, *C.* lanes]. *Ibid.* v. 162 Clarisse of Cokkes lone [*B.*, *C.* lane]. 1785 FORBES *Poems Buchan dial.* 33 Why fear'd he to gang up the lone, and trembled at their swords? 1809 T. DONALDSON *Poems* 94 An' down the loan he took his flight. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Lone*, *loan*, a lane, a narrow passage. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 36 Maybes he's comin' up the loan this verra meenit.

2. An open uncultivated piece of ground near a farmhouse or village, on which the cows are milked.

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xix, Milk het frae the loan. 1721 — *Richy & Sandy* 72 Nuckle kye stand rowting in the loans. 1881 W. T. ROSS *Poems* 208 From the woods and loans An answering storm was hurled.

† **Loan,** *sb.*[3] *Sc. Obs.* [? a. Gael. *lòn.*] Provisions. Also *attrib.*, **loan-money**, **loan-silver**, board wages.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 289 That thay sould be in reddynes agane the xxj day of Julij instant with fourtie dayes lone. 1639 MRQ. HUNTLEY in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 145 That all his Majesteis leges .. be in reddiness prepairit with all diligens to repair whair and when he think fitting, vpone 48 houris aduertesement, with 15 dayis lone. *a* 1670 SPALDING *ibid.* 316 Ilk heretour to furnesh his prest man with 40 dayis loan. *Ibid.* II. 320 Ilk souldiour to haue sex schillinges ilk day, during the space of 40 dayes, of loan siluer..Togidder also with thair hyre or levie or loan money. *a* 1836 W. ROBERTSON in W. Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 606 Aft there's ease in dolefu' croon, Tho' little loan lie in the wallet.

Loan (lōun), *v.* Now chiefly *U. S.* Forms: (? 3–4 lane(n), 6 loane, 6, 8 lone, 6– loan. [f. LOAN *sb.*[1]

The earliest quots. are doubtful, as they may belong to LEND *v.*[2] (*a* miswritten for *æ*); if correct, they indicate an early adoption of ON. *lána* of equivalent etymology.]

trans. To grant the loan of; to lend. Also with *out.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 77 Gif ðu him lanst ani þing of ðinen. *c* 1205 LAY. 3680 Ich þe wulle lanen of mine leode-folc fif hundred schipes. *Ibid.* 6247 Ic eow wulle lanen [etc.]. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 § 1 Lonyng or leying out the same for gaines in purchasing landes. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 203 In yeares of dearth and Scarcity, [he] loaned to many of them ..wheat and other corne out of his grayneries. 1644 J. LANGLEY *Mournf. Note of Dove* 20 By way of location, or loaning them out. 1729 B. FESSENDEN in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1859) XIII. 32 Gershom Tobey loans Oxen. 1740 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1874) VIII. 320 The remainder of the said thirty thousand pounds .. shall be loaned out to particular persons. 1785 *Weston Rec.* (Massach.) 19 Sept. (1893) 370 Said sum being Loned to the Treasurer by the Direction of the Town. 1803 FESSENDEN *Terrible Tractorat.* I. (ed. 2) 3 They will not loan me, gratis, Their jingling sing-song apparatus. 1834 CALHOUN *Wks.* II. 328 The power to withdraw the money from the deposit, and loan it to favorite State banks. 1847 BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 541 We once loaned a Protestant lady a pamphlet by an eminent Catholic divine. 1880 BONAMY PRICE in *Fraser's Mag.* May 674 He receives a deposit from one man; he loans it out in part..to another. 1896 NEWNHAM-DAVIS *Three Men*, etc. 172 The stalls..are barrack chairs loaned for the occasion.

absol. or *intr.* *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxvi[i]. 27 The ryȝtful ys merciful..and laneþ [*MS. Dubl.* leneþ]. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 262 The limit..within which the executive officers..may loan to a director.

Loan, obs. form of LONE *a.*

Loanable (lōunăb'l), *a.* [f. LOAN *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be loaned or lent, esp. of capital, etc.: Available for use in loans.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xxiii. § 4 (1876) 390 It is therefore so much subtracted from the amount of what may be correctly called loanable capital. 1885 *Manch. Guard.* 20 July 5/5 The accumulation of loanable gold in the banks ..is a proof that gold has not risen in value.

Loaned (lōund), *ppl. a.* [f. LOAN *v.* + -ED[1].] That has been lent; that has been issued as a loan.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* 106 b, Who so..do thinke meete that loned mony be remitted to the debters. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiv. (1612) 309 She, the Pawne accepted, did her loned Ring forgoe. 1740 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1874) VIII. 357 Three thousand pounds of loaned bills were drawn in for interest for the year 1740. 1749 *Ibid.* (1876) IX. 455 Mortgages given for the security and payment of the last loaned moneys. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* LV. 498 An unwarrantably loaned umbrella.

Loanee (lōunī'). [f. LOAN *v.* + -EE.] One to whom a loan has been granted; a borrower.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 157 Having the honour of being the Adam of South American loanees. 1853 WHEWELL tr. *Grotius* II. 65 A loanee is bound to make good the thing lent if it be destroyed.

Loaner (lōu·nəɹ). [f. LOAN *v.* + -ER[1].] One who loans or lends; one who grants a loan.

1884 *Home Mission.* Nov. 285 They loan through agents, and..these agents do not protect the interest of the loaner. 1898 *19th Cent.* Sept. 364 Mr. Joseph Jefferson, who is the loaner of this collection.

† **Loange.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 loenge. [a. OF. *loenge* F. *louange*), f. *loer* (*louer*) to praise.] Commendation, praise.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 223 Al the poeple of his nobleie Loange unto his name seie. *c* 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 14 To the loenge of perdurable gloire. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 25 He was chosen emperour of Rome wyth grete loange. 1490 — *Eneydos* xvi. 64 Doo bi suche manere of wyse, that the loeuynge [*sic*] be vnto the attrybuted.

Loaning (lōu·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOAN *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. LOAN; lending.

1740 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1874) VIII. 360 The committee for the loaning the said bills are to take notice hereof. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 6/2 The President proceeds to condemn the loaning of public funds to banks without interest. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 261 The excessive loaning of a bank's funds to its officers and directors.

Loaning (lōu·niŋ), *sb. Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 4–5 lon(n)yng(e, 6–7 loning, 8 lownin, 7– loaning. [f. LOAN *sb.*[2] + -ING[1].]

1. = LOAN *sb.*[2] 1. † *Free loaning*: a right of way.

1324 *MS. Charter* (*penes* W. Greenwell of Durham), Le Lonnynge quod ducit usque Charlawe. 1370 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 60 Injunctum est omnibus tenenti-

bus quod faciant les lonyngs. **1475** *Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) I. 175 Accepand a fre lonyng throw the sayde auche to Glentras as efferis to the town to haf of law. **1502** *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 356 Brakan more lonyng. **1597** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 341 To the loning that lyethe betwex Lumley parke paile and Lamb felds. **1610** *N. Riding Rec.* I. 199 For not repayring the loning betwene Earbie and West Ronckton. **1832** *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV*, c. 65 § 5 Any distance to be measured along any street, lane, or loaning. **1862** M'Cosh *Supernatural* I. v. 92 We steal away thro' some green loaning. **1893** Crockett *Stickit Minister* 114 Leaning on the gate at the head of the loaning.

2. = Loan *sb.*[2] 2.

c **1750** Miss Elliot *Song, The Flowers of the Forest* i, But now they are moaning on ilka green loaning. **1824** Scott *Redgauntlet* let. ii, See not a Dulcinea in every slipshod girl, who drives..out the village cows to the loaning. **1882** J. Walker *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 38 Crummies rootin up the loanin' Wi weel-filled baggies.

3. *attrib.*, as *loaning-end*; loaning-dike, a wall dividing the arable land from the pasture.

1383 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 177 De ten. villæ quia noluerunt facere le lonyngdiks juxta Bishoplaw. **1596** *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (1890) 160/2, 6 rudas terrarum .. inter .. lie Ovir Frankland ex australi, lie loning-dyke ex occidentali. **1895** Crockett *Men of Moss Hags* xxxv. 256 Every day the old man passed this loaning-end.

Loa·n-mo:ney.

† **1.** Money payable as a contribution to a government loan. *Obs.*

1523 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 221 The ij[d] of the Li of lone money shalbe payed with a good will and with thanke. *c* **1645** Howell *Lett.* (1892) I. 249 There is much murmuring about the restraint of those that would not conform to Loan Moneys. **1659** in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 431 Sir P. H. refusing to part with Loan-money, was called before the Lords of the Council. *a* **1715** Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 381 Sir Harbottle's father .. lay long in prison, because he would not pay the loan-money.

2. Money advanced as a loan.

1727 T. Amory 24 May in W. B. Weeden *Econ. & Soc. Hist. New Eng.* (1890) II. 480 We shall soon see if the Loan Money will be continued. The Lower House is for it. **1764** *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1861) VI. 393 As fast as gold and silver shall be paid into the said office, for the aforesaid loan money. **1895** *Daily News* 3 May 9/4 A decline in the rate for loan money from 4 to 3½.

Loa·n-o:ffice.

1. An office for lending money to private borrowers.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5859/9 Subscriptions for erecting .. Loan-Offices, Publick Treasuries, &c. pretending to assist the Poor. **1732** *New Jersey Archives* (1894) XI. 304 Purchasing New-Jersey Currency and keeping it up till they could make an Advantage of it by imposing upon the Poor, who were in necessity of it to pay into the Loan-Office. **1897** *Daily News* 8 May 4/7 Indictments charging against four prisoners loan-office and turf frauds.

2. An office for receiving subscriptions to a government loan.

1777 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 45 The design of loan-offices was to prevent the farther depreciation of the bills by avoiding farther emissions. **1779** Franklin *Wks.* (1888) VI. 428 The interest .. is payable only at the loan office in America from whence the bills issued. **1865** H. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 55 Congress.. erected a Loan Office in each of the United States.

attrib. **1781** Franklin *Wks.* (1888) VII. 178 Accepted a number of loan-office bills this day.

So **Loa·n-o:fficer** (*U.S.*), an official charged with the duty of receiving subscriptions to a government loan.

1737 *Col. Laws N. York* (1895) II. 1040 An Act to facilitate and Explain the duty of the Loan officers in this Colony. **1790** J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 571 The loan officers or collectors, or some other known character, will have this additional duty annexed to him.

Loansom, obs. form of Lonesome.

Loap(e, obs. form of Lope *v.*

Loar(e, obs. form of Lore.

Loasaceous (lōuăsē^i·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Loasaceæ*: see next and -aceous.] Of or pertaining to the N.O. *Loasaceæ* or *Loaseæ*.

1856 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*; and in some recent Dicts.

Loasad (lōu·ăsæd). [f. mod.L. *Loasa* (prob. of S. American origin) + -ad.] A plant of the order *Loaseæ* or *Loasaceæ* (native to tropical America), of which *Loasa* is the typical genus.

1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 744 The resemblance between Loasads and Cucurbits.

† **Loath**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **láð**, (**laað**), 2–4 **lath(e**, 4–6 **loth(e**, 4, 6 *Sc.* and *north.* **laith**, 6–**loath(e**. [OE. *láð*, orig. neut. of *láð* Loath *a.* In sense 2 from the vb. Loathe. (Cf. Leth.)]

1. Something hateful or harmful; evil, harm, injury; an annoyance, a trouble.

c **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. vi. (Schipper) 576 Eala; hwæt þu me mycel yfel and lað dest mid þinre ærninge. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 74 Ðonne bið þæs innoðes sar settende & liðizende, þæt hit sona næniz lað ne bið. *c* **1205** Lay. 16073 Nu þu inost þat lað on-fon. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 76 Wo so dede hem wrong or lath, .. He dede hem sone to hauen ricth. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 308 Þat na man did hyme lath. *a* **1400** *Sir Perc.* 1935 To do that lady no lothe That pendid to velany. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 9 Harmes shall ye hent And lothes you to lap.

2. Dislike, hatred, ill-will; in later use, in physical sense, disgust, loathing. Also *to have in loath.*

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Men schedden hate teres for laþe of þe worlde. *c* **1200** Ormin 11887 To shildenn þe wiþþ all hiss laþ. *a* **1240** *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 255 Ich mei ..warnin ow of his lað. *a* **1330** *Otuel* 603 Eyther forȝaf oþer his loþ. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 458 Be now lathe or lette, ryghte as þe thynkes. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* st. 818 Ever bytwyne hem was hate & loth. **1508** Dunbar *Poems* vi. 28 Det michi modo ad potandum And I forgif him laith et wraith. **1589** R. Bruce *Serm.* (1843) 129 We are come to such a loath, disdain and off casting of this heavenlie food. **1607** Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 301 If your Horse..grow to a loath of his meat. **1614** Markham *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 141 They are by experience found to breede loathe in the Birds. **1669** Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 84 What then hath cast us behind them? not our want of wits, but loathe of pains. **1728** P. Walker *Life Peden* (1827) 113 O Scotland, many long and great shall thy Judgments be of all kinds..for Loth and Contempt of the Gospel.

Loath, loth (lōuþ), *a.* Forms: α. 1 **láð**, (**laad**, **laath**, **láth**), 2–3 **lað**, (3 **læð**). β. *Sc.* and *north.* 4–6 **lath(e**, 4–8 **laithe**, **layth(e**, 6–9 **leath**, 4–9 **laith**. γ. 3–5 **leith**, 5–6 **leyth**. δ. 2–4 **loþ**, (2 **lod**), (3 **leoð**, **lodt**, **lothȝ**), 4–6 **lothe**, 4 **lot**), 4–5 **looth(e**, (7 **loathe**, **lought**), 4– **loth**, 6– **loath**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *láð* = OFris. *led* (for **lêth*), OS. *lêð* (Du. *leed*), OHG. *leid* (MHG. *leit*, *leid-*; mod.G, as sb., *leid* sorrow, pain; cf. *leider* unfortunately, which is properly the comparative of the adj.), ON. *leið-r* (Sw., Da. *led*):—OTeut. **laiþo-*, adopted in Rom. as F. *laid*, It. *laido* ugly.

The ulterior etymology is obscure. Apparently cognate are OHG. *lêwes* alas, and possibly OE. *lá* Lo.]

† **1.** Hostile, angry, spiteful. *rare* in ME. *Obs.*

Beowulf (Z.) 1506 Þæt heo þone fyrd-hom ðurh-fon ne mihte ..laþan fingrum. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3811 He lengit not long in his lothe hate.

† **2.** Repulsive, unpleasant, hateful, loathsome.

Beowulf (Z.) 134 Wæs þæt ȝe-win to strang lað ond longsum. *a* **700** *Epinal Gloss.* 514 *Ingratus*, lath. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 71 And kep us from his waning þat laþe gast þet laðe þing. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 283 Þer is þe loþe sathanas. *c* **1220** *Bestiary* 458 Seftes sop ure seppande .. leiðe and lodlike. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 36 And niðful neddre, loð an liðer, sal gliden on hise brest neðer. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 7809 To dreri ded þat he be don, Laþer ded þan [*printed* þat] ani in lijf. *c* **1300** *Harrow. Hell* 154 Bring ous of this lothe hous. *a* **1340** Hampole *Psalter* xv. 6 Þof þai seme laith & outkastynge. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 771 A fowle padow..þat wes laythe to se. **1426** Audelay *Poems* 31 Thenk on the leyth lazar was borne into Abragus barme. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* x. 63 He was foule and layth to syght. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* II. ii. 128 But mair abaid, As was devisit, the laith worde furth braid. **1583** Babington *Commandm.* viii. (1590) 381 Wee should not take any sure comfort til we haue..altered quite so loath a life. **1592** Wyrley *Armorie* 155 Relaxment from loth prison strong.

† **b.** Const. *dat.* or *to*, esp. in *him* (etc.) *loath is*, *were*, etc. *to* (do so and so); also with clause as subject. *Obs.*

c **893** K. Ælfred *Oros.* IV. x. § 7 Swa lað wæs Pena folc Scipian..ðæt [etc.]. **11..** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1048 Laud MS.) Him wæs lað to amyrrene his aȝenne folgað. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 31 He his unseli ȝif him is lað to donne þis. *c* **1205** Lay. 4000 Þe quike hire wes swa swiðe leoð þat [etc.]. *Ibid.* 7321 Þes tiðende him wes læð. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 200 Þisse unðeauwe..is þauh of alle on lodest [*printed* onloðest] God. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1216 Hir was ysmacles anger loð. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 119/154 Lothȝ vs were any-þing to don. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 1102 To blam þe broiþer was þam laith. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1255 Him loþ þouȝt no lenger to striue. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Manciple's T.* 41 For hym were looth byiaped for to be. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* 432 To losse swylke a lordschipe me thynke it fulle laythe. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1484 Here seruice to him was nat lothe. **1470–85** Malory *Arthur* I. xxii, That is me loth said the knyght, but sythen I muste nedes I wille dresse me therto. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 489 Bot laith me war, but other offence or cryme, Ane bruitell body suld intertrike my ryme.

† **3.** Ugly; esp. in phrase *for fairer, for loather*, in the marriage service. *Obs.*

c **1400** Maundev. (Roxb.) xvii. 77 Þe wymmen er riȝt layth and ill araid. **1403** *York Manual* (Surtees) p. xvi, I take the, N., to my wedded wyfe .. to hold and to haue .. for fayrer, for layther. **1484** in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 162 *note*, For farer for lather.

Proverb. **1546** J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 49 The lothe stake standeth longe.

4. Averse, disinclined, reluctant, unwilling. Const. (†*for*) *to* with *inf.*, also *for* (a person) *to* (do something), also with sentence as object; occas. with *of*, *to*, *unto*, followed by a sb.

c **1374** Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. iv. 27 (Camb. MS.) She lyueth loþ of this lyf. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 3 Loathe to offende I purpose [etc.]. *a* **1400** *Cursor M.* 27788 (Cott. Galba) Slewth..it makes a man lath for to lere. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxiv. 70 She fond the so dulle and soo lothe to hir wordes. *c* **1440** *Bone Flor.* 1126 The pope was not lothe To assoyle hym of hys othe. *c* **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 702 He was..laith for to stynt. **1523** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxciii. 229 The whiche the erle of saynt Powle was lothe vnto. **1535** Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 575 Full laith he wes .. To put his honour in dame Fortonis handis. *a* **1548** Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 93 The duke of Gloucester..beganne to waxe lothe of his supposed wife. **1598** Deloney *Jacke Newb.* vii. 86 The lother to speake, for that hee could speake but bad English. **1599** Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 600 The residue shewed themselues unwilling and loath to depart. **1611** Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* (1632) 1023 What king hath be lother to punysh his subjects. *a* **1657** Sir W. Mure *Sonnet* iii. 12 (S. T. S.) I. 49 No greif at all ..Sall mack me ewer loath of my estait. **1662** J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 22 His relations being lought to part with the estate they had got by his supposed death. **1667** Pepys *Diary* 7 Feb., I .. would be loth he should not do well. **1713** Berkeley *Hylas & Phil.* ii. Wks. 1871 I. 314 You are loath to part with your old prejudice. **1722** Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. III. 169 She found him moderate, and loth to send her to prison. **1724** Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 114, I am laith that she shou'd tyne. **1811** W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 5 The Calvinists..are seen to be.. loth to military service. **1844** Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* ix. § 1 (1862) 113 Would be loath to risk a shilling of it. **1861** Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* 62 Lammeter isn't likely to be loth for his daughter to marry into my family. **1890** Sir A. Kekewich in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 764/1 One is loth to believe the similarity is innocent and unintentional.

b. without construction; sometimes quasi-*adv.* Phr. *Nothing loath*: not at all unwilling.

c **1475** *Lerne or be Lewde* 11 in *Babees Bk.*, To Lothe, ne to Lovyng, ne to Lyberalle of goode. **1608** G. Wilkins *Pericles* vi. (1857) 42 To take a loth and sorrowfull departure of her. **1667** Milton *P. L.* IX. 1039 Her hand he seis'd, and to a shadie bank..He led her nothing loath. **1702** Rowe *Tamerl.* I. i. 406 As Wretches..Part with their Lives, unwilling, loth and fearful. **1813** Scott *Rokeby* v. i, Thus aged men full loth and slow The vanities of life forego. **1836** J. H. Newman in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 123 See in king's courts loth Jeremiah plead! **1852** Thackeray *Esmond* I. xi, The children were nothing loth, for the house was splendid, and the welcome kind enough. **1873** Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 227 Give me permission to cry 'Out of bed, You loth rheumatic sluggard!'

† **c.** Displeased. *Obs. rare.*

a **1250** *Prov. Ælfred* 363 in *O. E. Misc.* 124 Þurh lesinge mon is loþ. **1670** Dryden *Conq. Granada* I. i. (1725) 38 You are loth, That, like a perjur'd Prince, you broke your Oath.

5. Used antithetically to *lief*, in senses 2 and 4. See Lief *a.* 3, and quots. there given.

† **6.** quasi-*adv.* Reluctantly, slowly. *Obs.*

a **1340** Hampole *Psalter* lxxvi[i]. 1 Þe laghere is oure voice and þe lathere ere we herd. *c* **1374** Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1185 (1234) Of þing ful ofte loth bygonne Cometh ende good.

Loath to depart. Orig. the tune of a song (prob. containing those words) expressive of regret for departure; *transf.* any tune played as a farewell.

1584 Greene *Arbasto* Wks. (Grosart) III. 211 With that she cast on me such a louing looke, as she seemed to play loth to depart. **1609** *Ravenscroft's Deuteromelia* in Chappell *Pop. Mus. Old Time* I. 173 Sing with thy mouth, sing with thy heart, Like faithful friends, sing *Loath to depart.* **1657** S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 80 Yet againe returning to the Hive, with delightful melody singing a loath to depart, [they] invite all their Sisters to hasten apace, and wait upon their Queen now on her coronation day. **1855–7** Chappell *Pop. Mus. Old. Time* II. 708 It [*sc.* 'The Girl I left behind me'] has also been played for at least seventy years, as a *Loth-to-depart*, when a man-of-war weighs anchor, and when a regiment quits the town in which it has been quartered. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Loath to depart*, probably the first line of some favourite song; formerly the air was sounded in men-of-war, when going foreign, for the women and children to quit the ship.

Loathe (lōuð), *v.* Forms: α. 1 **láðian**, 2–3 **laðen**, **lathen**, 3 **laðien**, 4–6 *Sc.* and *north.* **lath(e**, 5 **laith(e**. β. 3–4 **loðien**, 3–5 **loþe(n**, 3–7 **lothe**, (5 **lothee**), 6–7 **loth**, 5–6 **loothe**, 6–8 **loath**, 6– **loathe**. [OE. *láðian* = OS. *lêthon*, ON. *leiða*:—OTeut. type **laiþôjan*, f. **laiþo-* Loath *a.* (OE. had *lǽðan* to hate, cause to shun, revile = OHG. *leidan*:—OTeut. type **laiþjan*, f. **laiþo-*.]

† **1.** *intr.* To be hateful, displeasing, or offensive. Const. *dat.* or *to*. *Obs.*

c **893** K. Ælfred *Oros.* III. xi. § 5 Þa Cassander þæt ȝeascade þæt hio ðæm folce laðade, þa ȝegaderade he fird. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Þe oferlifa on hete and on wete makað þene mon un-halne, and his saule gode laðeð. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 9 Þat te schal laði þi lif. **1297** R. Glouc. (Rolls) 750 Þo þis kyng leir eldore was, he bigan to loþe, Vor he so longe liuede, is leue doȝtren boþe. **1390** Gower *Conf.* III. 217 The barli cake is Gedeon, Which..Schal come and sette such ascry..That it schal to us alle lothe. **1393** Langl. *P. Pl.* C. I. 173 Þat ous loþeth þe lyf er he lete ows passe. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 12122 For hit [deth] laithit hir les þen on lyue be. *a* **1547** Surrey *Æneid* IV. 24 If geniall brands and bed me lothed not. **1573** Sir C. Hatton *Let. to Q. Eliz.* (Pearson's 81st Catal., 1900, p. 36), So great Discorde in the sweetness of your most rare & excellent Musike as would lothe you. *a* **1597** Peele *David & Bethsabe* (1599) E iv b, Let not the voice of Ithay loth thine eares.

† **b.** *impers.*; also quasi-*impers.* with subj. *inf.* simply or with *it*. (*It*) *loathes me* (*of*) = I am disgusted (with). *Obs.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 324 Smit hine so luðerliche þet him loðie to snecchen eft to þe. **1303** R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 686 To þenke on hem, forsoþe me loþys. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* III. ix. (Caxton 1483) 56 Now mowe this folke swolewe ynowe of the fyre of helle and lycken till them lothe. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* 85 Thus is þe day come to nyȝt þat me loþith of my lyuynge. **1530** Palsgr. 614/2, I lothe his villanye, or it lotheth me of his villanye. **1581** J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 131 b, It would have loathed me to have rehearsed the same in this place. **1596** Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 95 It lotheth mee to make mention of this cruelty.

† **2.** To be or become disgusted, to feel disgust. Const. *at*, *for*, *of*, *with* (something). *Obs.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 8123 If men laith with þi lyf, lyffyng in erthe. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 136 Al the roialme thanne rumourt and lothit for that rousty Synne. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7718 Of hir life she gan to loothe. *a* **1600** Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xiii. 4 My maistres hes a man of me, That lothis of euery thing bot love. **1609** Bible (Douay) *Num.* xxi. 6 Our soule now lotheth at this most light meate.

† **3.** *trans.* To excite loathing or disgust in (a person, etc.). Const. *of*. Also, to render (a person) loath or reluctant *to* (do something) or averse *from* (something). *Obs.*

1568 ABP. PARKER *Pref. to Bishops' Bible* "1 To lothe christen men from reading, by their court slaunderous reproches of the scriptures. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 101 Such matters..as will lothe any honest man or good woman to come neare such playes. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* D ij, Medlers..if you deale much with them, they wil extremely irck, and loath you. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 75 Such a filthie state, as might lothe the stomacke of the beholder. 1645 BRINSLEY *Church-Remedie* 34 As if one should endeavour to loath a sick man of his potion, before it come at him. 1661 H. D. *Disc. Liturgies* 6 They are..good for nothing but to loath pious souls.

4. To feel aversion or dislike for; to be reluctant or unwilling *to* (do something). Now only with stronger sense: To have an intense aversion for; to regard with utter abhorrence and disgust.

The stronger sense in mod. use may be partly due to association with the idea of nauseation often implied in the specific use 4 b.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 128 Wel late he latheð uuel werc, þe ne mei hit don ne mare. 1300 *Poem 7 deadly Sins* in Brampton *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 62 Good werk he lothith to bigynne. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 142 Alle ladies me loþen þat louen eny worschep. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5115 Forþi like it to 3our lordschip & lathis noȝt my sawis. *c* 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 246 Thes Lollardes that lothen ymages most. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 328 Than I him lichtlyit as a lowne, et lathit his maneris. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 114 All though it be that thynge that yᵘ lothest moost. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1629) 259, I should loath the keeping of my bloud with the losse of my faith. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 158 The Swarms..loath their empty Hives, and idly stray. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 416 In my soul I loath All affectation. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iii. 35 Mother, I loathe him. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iii. 148 Whose malignant cruelty made him loathed by his contemporaries. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxi. 73 To dictate their terms to statesmen who loathe the necessity of submission.

absol. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 104 To breathe and loathe, to live and sigh. 1884 BROWNING *Family* 72 Man who..craves and deprecates, and loves and loathes.

b. To feel an aversion or disgust for (food, etc.).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5610 If in syknesse that he falle, And lothe mete & drink withalle. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 109 Ile force him feede on life Till he shall loath it. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxvii. 7 The full soule loatheth an honie combe. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) III. Serm. xxxvii. 411 A stomach, surcharg'd with foul, or poisonous matter, which it loaths. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 182 He sees ..No costly lord the sumptuous banquet deal, To make him lothe his vegetable meal. 1866 J. THOMSON *Philosophy* IV. v, Your stomach soon must loathe all drink and meat.

Loathed (lōu·ðd), *ppl. a.* [f. LOATHE *v.* + -ED 1.] That is an object of loathing or disgust; utterly disliked, abhorred, detested.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 542 His compaignye is vnto folkis lothid. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 70 The grieslie Tode-stoole..And loathed [1611 loathing] Paddocks lording on the same. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1633) 305 But her waiting Jaylors with cruell pitie brought loathed life unto her. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 572 Earth the loathed stage Whereon we act this fained personage. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 178 Frogs, Lice, and Flies, must all his Palace fill With loath'd intrusion. 1742 COLLINS *Ode on Poet. Charac.* 13 It left unbless'd her loath'd, dishonour'd side. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. xiii, Her beauty will I mock with loathèd lust.

Hence **Loa·thedness.**

a 1859 L. HUNT *Shewe Faire Seeming* xxvii, What first was Love, was now called Loathednesse.

Loather (lōu·ðəɪ). [f. LOATHE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who loathes or feels disgust at (anything).

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* D ij, Louers of playes, and loathers of good preaching. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. iii. (1848) 306 The mutinous Loathers of Manna, and lusters after flesh, had their wish severely granted. 1885 TENNYSON *Freedom* viii, Thou loather of the lawless crown As of the lawless crowd.

Loathful (lōu·ðful), *a.* Also 6 lothefull, 5–6 lothful(l, 8–9 *Sc.* laithfu'. [f. LOATH *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. That is an object of loathing or disgust; hateful, loathsome. Now *rare.*

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 75, I lothfolest that levyth. 1481 EARL WORCESTER *Tulle of Old Age* (Caxton) f 3 b, I demaunde you Scipion and Lelius if the olde age of such as delited them in the labourage of londes semyth unto you to be wretched or lothfull. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 280 Whosoeuer prepareth himself to praye, let hym be lothful to himself in his owne euils. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 735 And lothefull idlenes he doth detest. 1892 *Times* 10 Nov. 3/5 Europeans whose presence is so loathful to every right-thinking Mussulman.

2. Reluctant, retiring, bashful. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. xxv. (1634) 485 So that yet we bee not lothfull or wearie of long tarrying. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1314 Which when he did with lothfull eyes beholde. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* 69 But blate and laithfu', scarce can weel behave. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 12 A landward lad is aye laithfu'.

Hence **Loa·thfully** *adv.*, in a loathful manner, with reluctance. **Loa·thfulness,** the quality or condition of being loathful; reluctance.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xii. 32 Proteus ..reading it with inward loathfulnesse, Was grieved to restore the pledge he did possesse. 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 57 There was nothing for it but to loathfully walk away.

† **Loa·thiness.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. LOATHY *a.* + -NESS.] Disinclination; reluctance.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xix. 114 Redinessis into synne and lothinessis into good.

Loathing (lōu·ðiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOATHE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LOATHE; intense dislike, abhorrence; strong distaste (for food).

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 33 What es þis desire? Now, sothely, na thyng bot a lathynge of all þis werldis blysse. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. i, But he askyth a lothynge of synne. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) I iv, Lothing cometh of muche corrupte meate or sum grosse and sharp humor. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 15 To weane the curious from loathing of them for their euery-where-plainenesse. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* 75 Medlers helpe the loathing of the stomack, being taken in the instant thereof. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 270 Which..hymn..though it should be said night and day yet could it never breed a loathing. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 ¶ 10 Objects ..who would now move Horror and Loathing. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 31 It..does often occasion Loathings and Gripes. 1792 *Burns' Prose Wks.* 93 *note*, Burns marked his loathing of remuneration by the use of even a stronger term than this. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxxiii, Your brother's widow and her orphan shun you with disgust and loathing. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 48 It is this loathing at tyranny.. which makes it impossible that tyranny should ever finally succeed. 1901 *19th Cent.* Aug. 214 Hunters will tell you of the absolute loathing generated for venison when [etc.].

† **b.** Comb.: **loathing-stock,** an object of loathing. *Obs.*

1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 35 Hee hath..with Beere made thy body a carkase fit for the Biere, a laughing and lothing-stocke..to men and Angels.

Loathing (lōu·ðiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOATHE *v.* + -ING 2.] That loathes, in senses of the vb.

† **1.** That causes loathing or disgust; disgusting.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 102 Laithly and lowsy, als lathand as ane leik. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* 52 Goose-egges are loathing; yeelding an euill taste and sauour. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 418 You deliver them [Daughters] up, and force them into loathing Embraces.

2. That feels disgust or is disgusted.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CVII. vi, Their lothing soule doth foode refraine. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets Drie Dinner* P 3 b, Clowding the loathing ayr with foggie fume Of Dock-Tabacco. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 46, I looked upon the aims of others with a scornful and loathing eye.

Hence **Loa·thingly** *adv.*, in a loathing manner, as one who feels a loathing or disgust.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. xcv. 380 Yea, let them listen, lothingly, what Iesuites propound Gainst Kings and States. 1824 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 112, I was loathingly in expectation of brencheese. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 378 Again I recoiled—wrathfully, loathingly.

† **Loa·thless,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *láðléas*, f. *láð* harm, LOATH *sb.* + *-léas* -LESS.] Harmless, innocent.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 419/2 *Inmunes*, laþlease. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Loðles is þe man þe ne doð ne ne quað ne þencð no þing þat he [etc.]. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 45 Godes licome þat he nom of þat laðlese meiden.

Hence † **Loa·thlessness,** innocence.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Deflen Ðe bireueden him alle his riche weden þat waren..undeðlicnesse and loðlesnesse.

Loathliness (lōu·ðlinés). [f. LOATHLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being loathly; hatefulness, hideousness, loathsomeness. Now *rare.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 371 b/2, I shal cutte of my nose so that euery man shal hate me for my lothelynes. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxv, The deformitie and lothelynes of vice. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxx. 482, I will none of your sacrifices..al such things are but smoke and louthlynes in my sight. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractar. Secess.* 245 Popery..through the loathliness of its own corruptions [etc.].

Loathly (lōu·ðli), *a.* Forms: 1 láðlic, 2–3 loðlic, 3 lad-, lað-, loð(e)liche, 3–4 lod(e)lich e, -like, -lych, loþely ch, 4 lat-, laþ-, loþli, loth e, -, loþliche, 4–6 lod(e)ly, loth e lie, -ly, (5 lathely, loodly, looþeli, lotly), 5–6 layth(e)-liche, -ly, 6 *Sc.* lathly, laitlie, -ye, 6- loathly. *compar.* 3 laðluker, *superl.* 3 lað-, lodlukest, 4 lodlakest. See also LAIDLY. [OE. *láðlic* (= OFris. *lédlik*, OS. *lédlik*, OHG. *leidlih*, MHG. *leidelich*, *leitlich*, ON. *leiðilig-r*), f. *láð* LOATH *a.* + *-lic* -LY 1.]

Hateful, disgusting, loathsome, repulsive, hideous, horrible. Rare in 17th and 18th cents.; revived in the 19th c. as a literary word.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xiv. (Schipper) 260 Mon laþlice deaþe þone cyning acewalde. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Awende..to loðlice deoflen. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 279 Þer ligget laðliche fend in stronge raketeie. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Ower greste, & ower lodlukeste sunnen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3030 So woren he lodelike on to sen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20420 Lokes..þat naman of all our fer bi-fore hir mak latli chere. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 584/383 That forehed is lodly That is calouh and bare. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 244 Thou art so loothly, and so oold also. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 265 Ypocrisie..is ylikned in latyn to a lothliche dounghep. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xiii. (1859) 10 He hath..wesshen in the lothely lake of cursyd luxury. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxvii. K vj, My clothyng semeth to yow lothly. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. xx, 3one Catiue..A laithlie ryme dispitefull and subtelle Compylet hes. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 313 If..ye shall happen to espie any persone infected with any lothelie grief or disease. 1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 335 Clerks they to loathly idlenes entice. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 21 Discord shall bestrew The vnion of your bed, with weedes so loathly That you shall hate it both. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. 543 In chamber brooding like a loathly toad. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 309 And hide reluctant Truth in Error's loathly veil. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* cviii. 1 Loathly Cominius. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. vi, A knight was sent forth to kill a dragon or a loathly worm. 1896 BARRIE *Marg. Ogilvy* vi. (1897) 115 She sighs at sight of her son, dipping and tearing, and chewing the loathly pen.

† **b.** *absol.* or quasi-*sb.* A monster. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 934 He laid on þat loodly, lettyd he noght, With dynttes full dregh, till he to dethe paste.

Loathly (lōu·ðli), *adv.* Forms: see LOATH *a.* and -LY 2. [OE. *láðlice*, f. *láð* LOATH *a.* + *-lice* -LY 2.]

† **1.** In a manner to cause loathing; foully, hideously, dreadfully, shockingly. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxvi. 83 (Sedgefield) 196 þa ðe leon wæron on gunnon laðlice yrrenga ryn. *c* 1205 LAY. 7935 Laðliche [*c* 1275 loþliche] heo feohten. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 Ich am lodliche i-hurt ine licame and ine soule. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7358 þe find..laithli sal his licam dight. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1136 He..lodliche was bi-lad al for vre sake. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 139 Of ilk airt of the Eist sa laithly it laid. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 A cytyzen of parys..lothely sweryng had blasphemyed Jhesu cryste. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* V. xxxii, With dust and blood his locks were loathly dight.

† **b.** With abhorrence or detestation. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1090 Alle þat longed to luþer ful lodly he hated. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 31 Seeing how lothly opposite I stood To his vnnaturall purpose.

2. Reluctantly, unwillingly. Now *rare.*

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* H vij b, In punishyng you, he did it lothely. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xciii. 14 Lothlie he losed his arms, and leete him go. 1624 *Trag. Nero* IV. vi. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 78 Thou loathly this imprisoning flesh putst on. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 11, I know how lothly men are induced to suspect themselves to be in an error. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* II. v, For Roderick told of many a hidden thing Such as are lothly utter'd to the air. 1845 T. W. COIT *Puritanism* 408 Mr. Knowles loathly admits, that [etc.]. 1880 MRS. C. READE *Brown Hand & White* III. iv. 102 The child goes, but loathly, and crying that she will come to see them very soon.

Hence † **Loa·thlihead** *rare*−1, loathsomeness.

1340 *Ayenb.* 203 þet is apert tokne þet .. þe lodlichede byeþ ine þi herte.

† **Loa·thly,** *v. Obs.* In 3 loðlichen, 6 *Sc.* laithly. [f. LOATHLY *a.*] **a.** *trans.* To make loathly or repulsive; to disfigure. **b.** To look upon as loathly; to loathe.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256 Vor a lute clut mei lodlichen swuðe a muchel ihol peche. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 381, I him forleit as a lad, and lathlyit him mekle.

Loathness (lōu·þnés), *a.* [f. LOATH *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being loath.

† **1.** In various senses of LOATH *a.*: Harmfulness, enmity; unpleasantness. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He wes dreihninde on þissere worlde .. mid nane laðnesse and mid sibsumnesse. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 310 He..haueð..loðnesse of ham alle, as Ieremie witneð: *Omnes amici ejus spreverunt eam.* *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2949 It ledis vnto laithnes and vnlefe werkes. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 1229/1 You tel me the lothnes of the losse, and the comfort of the keeping.

2. Reluctance; disinclination. Const. *to* with *inf.*; rarely *of* with *gerund.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26589 And tell þi sins ilkan bi nam, for lathnes leue þou noght, ne scam. *c* 1528 HEN. VIII in Fiddes *Wolsey* (1726) II. 140 The other shall declare and shew the loathnes that is in him .. to be displeased. 1529 SIR T. MORE *Suppl. Souls* II. Wks. 316/2 Diuers doctours allege diuers causes of his heauines and lothnes at yᵗ time to depart & die. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 130 The faire soule her selfe Waigh'd betweene loathnesse and obedience. 1616 HAYWARD *Sanct. Troub. Soul* I. i. (1620) 16 How doth my resolution sticke betweene loathnesse and necessitie? 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 545 A loathnes of running to close without clearnes. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 547 The negligence or lothness of the Bishop, to prosecute them.

Loathsome (lōu·ðsŏm), *a.* Forms: 4 loþsom, 4–5 loothsom, 4, 6–7 *Sc.* and *north.* laithsum, -some, 5 lathesum, loth(e)sum, 6–9 loth(e)-som(e, 7–8 loathsom, 6- loathsome. [f. LOATH *sb.* + -SOME; = OHG. *leidsam.*]

1. Exciting disgust or loathing. (Now always with emotional implication.) **a.** In physical sense: Exciting nausea; offensive to the senses; noisome, sickening.

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 23229 (Gött.) Fell dragons and tadis bath .. ful laithsum [*Cott.* wlatsum] on to here and se ..þar sal be. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. xvi. (1495) 121 Yf the teeth were bare they were loathsom and nat fayr. *c* 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 172 Man is but lothesum eorthe and claye. 1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV. (1577) S viij, Unwittinglye otherwhile eate some lothesome and abhorring meate. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 72 A most instant Tetter bak'd about, Most Lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust, All my smooth Body. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 480 Thou must not..Lie in this miserable loathsom plight Neglected. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 2nd let. after p. 145 A Gouty scrofulous Substance, very loathsom to look upon. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 383 The stench of the hold [was] loathsome beyond all conception. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxvii. 42 She died shortly of a loathsome disease. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 432 A loathsome volatile salt, extracted from human skulls, was forced into his mouth.

Comb. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 671 Covered from head to foot with loathsome-smelling scabs.

b. In a moral sense: Hateful, distasteful, odious, repulsive, shocking.

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxiii, Wyth thy pryde thou defowlest all thy good dedes and makyth hem loothsom in the syghte of thy lorde. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 218 How lusting luſe, that laithsum sin, The oppin eyis of sum do blind. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 112 If Lawe seeme loathsome unto thee, searche the secrets of Physicke. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* ¶ 84, I was more loathsome in my own Eyes than was a Toad. 1748 HUME *Ess. Mor. & Polit.* xix. 208 The Mind, unexercis'd, finds every Delight insipid and loathsome. 1872 HOLLAND

Marb. Proph. 93 Death can but loose a loathsome bond. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 259 He was free from the errors which make some of Rousseau's confessions loathsome.

†2. Affected with loathing or disgust; disgusted. Const *of*. *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* III. xv. [ix.] (1877) II. 61 We, as lothsome of this abundance, or not liking of the plentie. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. xxiv. 34 a, Thou mayest refresh thy loathsome and weeried minde.

Loathsomely (lōu·ðsŭmli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a loathsome manner.

1. In a manner to excite loathing; disgustingly, foully, repulsively, shockingly.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 15825 (Trin.) Þei..lugged him loþsumly ouer hilles dale & slowȝe. 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 48 No dead carrion so loathsomely stincketh in the nose of any earthly man, as [etc.]. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 209 Those that are..lothsomely apparelled, may knock long before they enter. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 371 Alexander..rotted lothsomely. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. 174 Favourites must be now observ'd, little Engines of Power attended on, and loathsomly caress'd. 1868 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* vi. (1891) 35 Our English masks are only stupidly and loathsomely ugly.

†2. With reluctance or hesitation, reluctantly.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 106 Nothing ought to be lothesomly receiued, which [etc.].

Loathsomeness (lōu·ðsŭmnés). [f. LOATHSOME + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being loathsome, whether in a physical or moral sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1641 Al lathsumnes o wikkudhede has filed þe werld on lenth and brede. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cii. 2 Delite of syn be noght in thi sight: bot lathsumnes of syn. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* Wks. (Dyce) II. 72 Euer to remayne..In lousy lothsumnesse. 1654 T. HALL (*title*) The Loathsomnesse of Long Haire. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 373 To observe the sudden change of vain beauty into loathsomeness. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* xvi. 135 The..utter loathsomeness of those crimes. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 800 If there is beauty, it is mated with hideousness and loathsomeness.

b. quasi-*concr.* Something loathsome, a loathsome object.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Peter* 7 Those sacrifices of Moses are now all ready growen in to a lothesomenes. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 312 For auoiding of putrefaction, or some other lothsomnesse. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xiii. (1674) 16 Those enormous and hatefull loathsomnesses, which do so much nauseate good mens eyes. 1867 BUSHNELL in *Hours at Home* Nov. 6 The very thing now wanted..is a good supply of disfigurements,..loathsomenesses, objects of aversion and disgust.

†2. A feeling of loathing, disgust, or repugnance; aversion, dislike, reluctance; nausea. *Obs.*

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. ii. in *Anglia* VIII. 154/28 She receyued no worldes ioye..but forsoke hem wiþ a loþsumnes of herte. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 28 b, Southistel ..causeth fastidiousnes or lothsomnesse of the stomake. 1556 CECIL in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) VII. 450 The loathsomeness of the Queen's Majesty to consent thereto. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 190 Neyther that they runne away from them, or fordo them selues for impatientnes and lothsomenes of that estate [slavery]. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 132 The sweet Oranges..cause lothsomnesse in the stomack. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 108 Loathsomenesse to drinke after others. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* II. 103 We must now, unwillingly, and with a degree of loathsomeness, proceed to give some few examples of it. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 104 No sentiment can be excited except of hatred and disgust, which approaches to loathsomeness.

Loathy (lōu·ði), *a. arch.* Also 5–6 lothy. [f. LOATH *sb.* + -Y.] = LOATHSOME.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 16 Neuer man sawe fowller ne lothyer beest. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 29 Wks. (Dyce) I. 117 Your wynde schakyn shankkes, your longe lothy legges. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. (1617) 170 Things which seem most filthy and lothy. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* IV. 23 Docks, quitchgrass, loathy mallows no man plants. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xx. (1881) II. 127 The loathy floor of liquid mud lay bare beneath the mangrove forest.

Loave, obs. f. LAVE *sb.*[1] and *a.*; var. LOVE *v.*[2] *Obs.*

Loaved, Loaving: see LOAFED, LOAFING *vbl. sb.*[1]

Loaver, variant of LOWER, hire.

†**Lob**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [OE. *lobbe* wk. fem.; cf. *loppe*, LOP *sb.*] A spider.

c 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* lxxxix. 10 (Bosw.) Ure gær swa swa lobbe [Vulg. *sicut aranea*] oððe rynge beoþ asmeade. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxviii. 15 Þou madest his soule to stumblen as a lob [Vulg. *sicut araneam*]. *Ibid.* lxxxix. 10 Our yeres shal þenchen as þe lob.

Lob (lǫb), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 lobbe, 9 lobb. [Perh. onomatopœic in origin. Several Teut. words of similar sound express the general notion of something heavy, clumsy, or loosely pendent: cf. e.g. EFris. *lob(be* hanging lump of flesh, MLG. and early mod.Du. *lobbe, lubbe* (mod.Du. *lob, lubbe*) hanging lip, also ruffle, hanging sleeve, Da. *lobbes* clown, bumpkin, Norw. *lubb, lubba* short stout person.]

†1. The pollack. *Obs.* (Cf. LOB-KEELING.)

1357 *Act* 31 *Edw. III*, Stat. 3 c. 2 Les trois sortz de lob, lyng, & cod. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Lobbe* is a great kind of north sea fish. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 161.

2. A country bumpkin; a clown, lout. Now *dial.*

1533 *Image Ypocr.* 1645 To prove oure prelates goddes And lay men very lobbes. *Ibid.* 2275 Frier bib, ffrier bob, ffrier lib, ffrier lob. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 65 The rude lobbes of the countrey, whiche be to symple to payntе a lye. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 16 Farewell thou Lob of spirits, Ile be gon. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* D iij, The sight of a flat-cap was dreadfull to a Lob. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XVII. ix. 91 One that, under the shew of wisedome and learning, was a very lob and foole. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 456 William Greyncob an Hind... This Lob too was made principal Prolocutor. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xlvii, The Country Lob trudg'd home very much concern'd. 1854 W. GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* 13 We sometimes hear a heavy clumsy man called 'a great lob of a felley'.

3. Something pendulous, e. g. the wattles of a fowl, hanging blossoms or ornaments, etc. *rare.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 245/2 The Cock of the Mountain..hath..about the cheeks two red fleshy lobs or gills. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* (1877) 3 Immense steel spurs, inlaid with silver filigree, and furnished with 'lobs' attached to them.

4. A lump, a large piece; a nugget (of gold); a 'lump' (of money). Chiefly *dial.*

1825–80 JAMIESON, *Lub*, a thing heavy and unwieldy. *Dumfr.* 1843 W. CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasantry* I. 8 Any how we'll gain a lob by it, I'm thinking. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lob*..(2) A very large lump. *Linc.* 1863 *Once a week* III. 535 (Farmer) He must have a regular lob of gold stowed away somewhere. 1884 ROGERS *New Rush* I. 5 Imagine future 'lobs' of which they share.

5. *Brewing.* A thick mixture (see quot.).

For the sense cf. LOBLOLLY, LOBSCOUSE.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 103 When the wort is discharged into the gyle-tun, it must receive its dose of yeast, which has been previously mixed with a quantity of wort, and left in a warm place till it has begun to ferment. This mixture, called *lobb*, is then to be put into the tun, and stirred well through the mass.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lob-like* adj. and adv.; †**lob-coat** = LOBCOCK; **lob grass** dial., *Bromus mollis*; **lob-tailing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (see quots.).

1604 *Wit of a Woman* (Comedy) G 3 b, My bush and my pot, cares not a groate, for such a *lob-coate, farewell. 1756 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 72 The grass which country-people call the hooded-grass, or *lob-grass, is apparently of but little value. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1 *Abraham* 589 He yawns; and leaning-on His (*Lob-like) elbow hears This Message don. 1611 COTGR., *Enlourdi*, growne dull, sotish, lumpish, heauie-headed, lob-like. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Lob-tailing*, the act of the sperm whale in violently beating the water with its tail. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Idylls Sea* xii. 75 It sounded..as if an extra large whale were 'lob-tailing'—i. e. poised in the water head downwards, and striking deliberate blows upon its surface with his mighty flukes.

7. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Rustic; clownish, loutish; clumsy. Also *appos.* as quasi-proper name.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 387, I wes laith to be loppin with sic a lob avoir. 1593 'P. FOULFACE' *Bacchus Bountie* A 4, The Beziladistes, those deuout doctors of Lob libers canne. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 82 It is a world of sport to heare how some such clouting beetles rowle in their loblogicke. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Kn. Burning Pestle* III. iv, There's a pretty tale of a Witch,..that had a Giant to her sonne, that was cal'd Lob-lie-by-the-fire. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxv. 116 Grouthead gnat-snappers, lob-dotterels, gaping changelings [etc.]. 1873 MRS. J. H. EWING *Lob Lie-by-the-Fire* Introd. 3 Lob Lie-by-the-fire—the Lubber-fiend, as Milton calls him—is a rough kind of Brownie or House Elf. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. Prelude 4 They lump along like the old lob-legs of Dobbin the horse.

Lob (lǫb), *sb.*[3] *Mining.* Also lobb. *pl.* Steps in a mine. Also applied to an irregular vein of ore resembling a flight of steps.

1681 HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner* (E. D. S.), *Lobs*, steps that ascend or descend within the mines, as stairs up to and down from a chamber. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* M j b, When we drive Dipping downwards, we go by Stairs or Lobbs so as the diping requires. 1769 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 99/1 The descent is about 160 yards, through different lodgments, by ladders, lobs, and cross-pieces of timber let into the rock. 1851 TAPPING *Manlove's Lead Mines* Gloss. 28 Also when the ore in a vein does not go down perpendicularly, but only a few yards at once, then level for a yard or two, and then sets down again, such veins are called *lobbs*.

Lob (lǫb), *sb.*[4] *Thieves' slang.* Also lobb. A box; a till.

1718 C. HIGGIN *True Discov.* 15 (Farmer) A wedge lobb, alias gold or silver snuff-box. 1753 *Discov. John Poulter* (ed. 2) 39 A Lobb full of Glibbs, a Box full of Ribbons. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lob*, a till or money-drawer. 1868 *Temple Bar* XXIV. 537 'Lob' means the till.

b. *Comb.*: **lob-crawler**, a till-thief; **lob-crawling, -sneaking**, robbing tills.

1887 J. W. HORSLEY *Jottings from Jail* 25 Poor old Jim, the *lob crawler, fell from Racker and got pinched. 1894 A. MORRISON *Tales Mean Streets* 259 Scuddy made a comfortable living in the several branches of *lob-crawling and peter claiming. 1868 *Temple Bar* XXIV. 537 Stealing the till and opening the safe is what we call '*lob-sneaking' and 'Peter-screwing'.

Lob (lǫb), *sb.*[5] *Games.* [f. LOB *v.*]

1. *Cricket.* A slow underhand ball.

1875 *Times* 29 June 12/1 At 67 Mr. Greenfield tried three overs of lobs. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 20 May, Humphreys tried his lobs once more, and got rid of Garrett almost directly. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 250 An article on bowling would not be complete without some reference to slow underhand, or, to use the familiar word, 'lobs'.

attrib. 1883 *Standard* 3 Aug. 6/5 Preston made a very poor show..against the lob bowling of Mr. Walker. 1888 STEEL & LYTTELTON *Cricket* (Badm. Libr.) 160 Every batsman..knows the danger of playing wildly at under-hand 'lobs'...Occasional mistakes are made, no doubt, when an unexpected lob bowler appears.

2. *Lawn-tennis.* (See quot.) Also *attrib*, in *lob-volley*.

1890 HEATHCOTE *Tennis* (Badm. Libr.) 238 When a lob is about to drop near the base-line it is now generally returned either by the 'lob-volley'.., which is a defensive stroke, or the player runs back and returns it again with a lob. *Ibid.* 242 The 'lob' is a ball tossed high in the air, and, if possible, over the opponent's head... As a 'toss' it was known and tolerated long before it was condemned as a 'lob'. *Ibid.* 245 The service, the stroke off the ground, the volley, the half-volley, and the lob.

Lob (lǫb), *v.* Inflected lobbed (lǫbd), lobbing. [f. LOB *sb.*[2]]

†1. *intr.* To behave like a 'lob' or lout. *Obs.*

1596 J. SMYTH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 92 There is no man that doth well knowe mee, that will beeleeve that I would (if I had not been distempered by surfett and drinke ryde lobbinge and dawinge to rayle at your Lordship.

2. *trans.* To cause or allow to hang heavily; to droop. ? *Obs.* exc. *slang.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. ii. 57 Their poore Iades Lob downe their heads, dropping the hides and hips. 1821 EGAN *Real Life in Lond.* I. 187 The dancing party..were lobbing their lollys [= heads] on..the table.

3. *intr.* To move heavily or clumsily; to walk *along* with a slow lumbering movement. Of a cabman: To 'crawl' or 'prowl' in search of a fare.

1819 PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* 21 (E. D. D.) So off I lobb'd. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 81 Keeping a sharp look-out for any night cabman who may be 'lobbing', as the phrase is, off his stand. 1847 HALLIWELL s.v., *To lob along*, to walk loungingly. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 363 The lion..may next be seen lobbing up some open grassy ascent. [1865: see LOBBING *vbl. sb.*] 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* 86 The enemy's shells came lobbing into it [the trench]. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 744/1 Our ponies..lobbing and lurching through the heavy sand.

4. *trans.* To throw heavily or clumsily; to toss or bowl with a slow movement. In *Lawn-tennis*, to strike (a ball) well into the air so as to fall at the back of the opponent's court; also *absol.*

1847 HALLIWELL, *Lob.* (1 To throw gently. *Sussex*...(7) To cast or throw. *Durham.* 1880 MAITLAND in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 313/2 Suppose..that shell are being lobbed from behind a parapet at high angles into a work. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 70 Sandbags..which are pulled down one by one, and..lobbed over the others by hand. 1889 W. M. BROWNLEE *Lawn-Tennis* 141 If you can lob at a good pace just over his head, you may beat him altogether, and score. *Ibid.* 142 Sweet..lobbed to him six balls in succession. 1891 R. KIPLING *Life's Handicap* 87 Martini-Henri carbines that would lob a bullet into an enemy's camp at one thousand yards.

5. *Brewing.* To add 'lob' (see LOB *sb.*[2] 5) to (wort).

1838 [see LOBBING *vbl. sb.*].

6. *Metallurgy.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lobbing* (*Metallurgy*), breaking blocks of ore into pieces with the hammer, for assortment as to quality with such ores as copper, and for more effectual treatment in the preparatory roasting or calcining processes.

Hence **Lobbed** *ppl. a.*

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 July 4/1 [Champion Lawn Tennis] A lobbed return with a twist.

Lobar (lōu·bär). *a.* [ad. mod.L. *lobāris*, f. L. *lobus* LOBE: see -AR [1].] Pertaining to a lobe.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 287 This form of pneumonia almost invariably affects an extensive portion of the lung, hence the term 'lobar' which is applied to it. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lobar arteries*, the arteries which are distributed to the lobes of the brain. *Lobar fissures*, the sulci between the cerebral and cerebellar lobes.

Lobate (lōu·bei̯t), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *lobātus*, f. L. *lobus* LOBE: see -ATE [2].] Having or characterized by lobes, lobed.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 178 *Lobate, lobed*; when they are divided to the Middle into Parts that stand wide from each other, and have their Margins convex. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. (1794) 290 The leaves..so deeply serrate as to be almost lobate. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 23 The lobate Oyster, or Gryphus. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 14 Thallus..crustaceous, granulose or lobate. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 140 Sweet Mignonette. An herbaceous (garden) annual, with alternate entire or lobate exstipulate leaves. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 323 Fins not lobate. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 132/1 The oral and aboral pole, or the oral only, bear lobate appendages. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* II. 195 In the lobate foot, a paddle results not from connecting webs, but from a series of lobes or flaps along the sides of the individual toes.

Hence **Lo·bately** *adv.*, so as to form lobes.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 616 Substipitate, lobately divided.

Lobated (lōu·bei̯tèd), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. as LOBATE + -ED [1].] = LOBATE.

1703 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1425 The twigs and footstalks are Thorny, the Leaves single, sometimes lobated. 1775 JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* Gloss. 186 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* (1874) p. xxiv, Toes three or four, more or less connected by a membrane at the base, sometimes lobated.

Lobation (loubēi̯·ʃən). [f. LOBATE: see -ATION.] The formation of lobes; the condition of being lobate.

1840 BLYTH, etc. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 246 The Phalaropes which it [*sc.* the Lobefoot] resembles in the lobation of its toes. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 647 The lobations of an oak-leaf. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. iv. 98

Lobation or segmentation. 1889 *Nature* 3 Oct. 558 Suggestions are made upon the subject of progressive lobation [in ice-formations]. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* II. 190 This lobation of the hallux is seen .. in all truly lobe-footed birds.

Lobato- (lōubē·to), taken as comb. form of LOBATE in the sense 'lobate and ..', as *lobato-digitate, -foliaceous, -ramose*, etc.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 618 Branches much compressed, very broad, .. *lobato-digitate. *Ibid.* 647 Flabellate and *lobato-foliaceous. *Ibid.* 496 Branchlets angular, irregular, *lobato-ramulose. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 21 Lobato-divided or subradiate. *Ibid.* 26 Lobato-partite at the apex. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lobato-sinuate*, applied to a lobate leaf which has curved sinuations between the lobes.

Lobb : see LOB. **Lobber**, obs. f. LUBBER.

† **Lobbet.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? For *lobet, f. LOBE + -ET.] A lobe (of the liver).

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 216 The heart of a Pigeon sits in the four Lobbets of the hollow of his Liver.

Lobbing (lǫ·biŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOB *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. LOB, in various senses.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 160 Samuel Long is a slow bowler, George Simmons a fast one, and the change from Long's lobbing to Simmons's fast balls posed them completely. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1019 The distillers make the specific gravity of their wort as high as from 1·084 to 1·110 .. by lobbing, that is, by preparing a strong infusion of the flour of malt, or of barley, and malt, and hot water, and adding this almost saturated solution to the wort, till it has acquired the requisite strength. 1851 PYCROFT *Cricket Field* IX. 179 The old-fashioned under-hand lobbing. 1865 *Irish Times* 18 Sept., A number of car drivers were prosecuted for 'lobbing'. 1875 [see LOB *v.* 6]. 1889 W. M. BROWNLEE *Lawn-Tennis* 140 Lobbing has caused more fits of temper than any stroke in the game. *Ibid.*, I had omitted to give him full credit for his lobbing powers.

Lo·bbing, *ppl. a.* [f. LOB *v.* + -ING [2].] That lobs (in various senses).

1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* I. ii. 26 The gaunt wolf, whom thou hast before now forced to drop his long lobbing pace, and put his best foot foremost. 1851 PYCROFT *Cricket Field* xi. 223 A lobbing bowler. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. xvii. 268 Some wounds from lobbing round-shot. 1891 R. WEIR *Riding* (Badm. Libr.) iv. 105 There are .. plenty of horses that from bad riding get into a loose lobbing canter behind the hand.

† **Lo·bbish,** *a. Obs.* [f. LOB *sb.*[2] + -ISH.] Characteristic of a 'lob' or rustic; clownish.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 10 That loute of lobbishe kinde. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Flac*, .. a great lobbish knaue. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1622) 450 Their lobbish guard (who all night had kept themselues awake, with prating how valiant deeds they had done when they ran away).

Lobby (lǫ·bi), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *lobium* or *lobia*: see LODGE *sb.*

From quot. 1553 it would appear that the word came into Eng. as a monastic term; hence there is no improbability in supposing the med.L. word to be the immediate source.]

† **1.** ? A covered walk, cloister (in a monastery).

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 53 Our Recluses neuer come out of their lobbeis, sincke or swimme the people.

2. A passage or corridor connected with one or more apartments in a building, or attached to a large hall, theatre, or the like; often used as a waiting-place or ante-room.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 61 How in our voyding Lobby hast thou stood, And duly wayted for my comming forth? 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 161 Sometimes He walkes foure houres together, heere in the Lobby. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. lxiii. 147 Thus in the Lobby as they freely were Charg'd on the suddaine by this armed trayne. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 80 All those which were his Fellowes but of late, .. Follow his strides, his Lobbies fill with tendance. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. v, Doe you obserue this gallerie? or rather lobby, indeed? 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i. Wks. 1883 IV. 303, I have such a *tendre* for the court, that I love it even from the drawing-room to the lobby. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 79/2 All .. shou'd be so joined together by the Roof and by Lobbies, that the Servants .. may not be called as it were out of another House. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxviii. 45, I went into the lobby leading to the great hall, and dropt into the first chair. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. v, Fretting and freezing in the outer lobbies and at the street doors of the theatre. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 148/1 The box lobby of a theatre. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 29 A jolly ghost, that shook The curtains, whined in lobbies, tapt at doors. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lvi, Passing through a small lobby, they came to another open door. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 18 Christabel ran down to the lobby that opened into the stable yard.

b. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Lobby*, in a ship, is a small apartment adjoining the fore part of the bread room, and appropriated to the use of the surgeon. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 *Lobby.* A name sometimes given to an apartment close or next before the great cabin bulk-head.

c. *Agric.* A small enclosure for cattle adjoining the farm-yard.

1777 MARSHALL *Min. Agric.* II. Digest 21 *note, Farmery.* The Slip or Lobby is entered from the Common. 1819 in REES *Cycl.* s.v.

d. A watchman's 'box' in a factory.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 19 June 10/3 [A witness, watchman at Messrs. Doulton's, said:] He then sat in his 'lobby', seventy yards from the gate, till four.

3. *spec.* In the House of Commons, and other houses of legislature, a large entrance-hall or apartment open to the public, and chiefly serving for interviews between members and persons not belonging to the House; also (more fully *division lobby*), one of the two corridors to which members retire to vote when the House divides.

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 1 The outward Room of the Commons House, called the Lobby, .. where the Cryer of the Chancery first made Proclamation in the King's name. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 40 Refusing to let some Members passe out of the House, or come forth into the Lobby. 1648 NEDHAM *Mercurius Pragmat.* No. 39. 20 Dec., Col. Pride .. caused them [Members] to retreat into the Lobby, where they use to drink Ale and Tobacco. 1695 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Sp. Ho. Peers* 18 Apr. *Wks.* 1723 II. 123, I think the first time I propos'd it was here in the bishops lobby. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 196/1 While I waited in the lobby during the debate. 1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 207 Colonel Allen went into the lobby, and began to write a memorial to the Legislature of New Hampshire. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 171 The mysteries of the Lobby are only for the initiated. Three quarters of an hour after the division was called, the result was known to the exoteric world. 1865 BRIGHT *Sp. Canada* 23 Mar., If the hon. member divides, I shall go into the same lobby with him. 1887 *Spectator* 6 Aug. 1046/1 Considerations which chiefly determine the lobby into which Members of Parliament go.

b. *collect.* Those who frequent the lobbies of the House or who vote in a particular lobby; *U. S.* the persons who frequent the lobby of the house of legislature for the purpose of influencing its members in their official action; the body of lobbyists.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Lobby*, the persons who frequent the lobby of a house of legislature. 1884 *Century Mag.* Mar. 655/1 The lobby and corruption are legitimate subjects for satire. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. i. App. 555 'The Lobby' is the name given in America to persons, not being members of a legislature, who undertake to influence its members, and thereby to secure the passing of bills. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Mar. 2/3 The friends of the eight hours movement have great reason to be satisfied not only with the number but the quality of their lobby.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lobby correspondent, door, fire, -lounger, -lounging, room, stove, -table, -wicket*; **lobby-member**, a lobbyist.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 8/2 When Mr. L. was *lobby correspondent he was invariably entrusted with the publication of any items of information which Mr. Chamberlain wished to be made known. 1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 151/2 The *lobby door of the King's bench prison. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* III. 73 Chatting in high glee with one of the Cyprian corps before the *lobby fire. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 145 The fashionable accoutrements of a *Lobby-Lounger. 1807 tr. *Goede's Trav.* II. 205 Lobby-loungers [at a theatre] make their appearance at 8, 9, and even 10 o'clock. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 1/2 *Lobby-lounging is substituted for fighting in the House. 1848 CRAIG, *Lobby Member.* 1860 WORCESTER (citing GREELEY), *Lobby-member*, one who frequents the lobbies of a house of legislation in order to influence the action of the members. 1650 W. SAUNDERSON *Aul. Coquin.* 10 [He] put the King in a *Lobby Room, next the Chamber. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 76 Every manse should be kept dry and warm by the help of a *lobby stove. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 190 She clanked it on the *lobby-table. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 314 Her sister Picotee, who came in at the north door, closed the *lobby-wicket softly, and went lightly forward to the choir.

Lobby (lǫ·bi), *v. U.S.* [f. LOBBY *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To influence (members of a house of legislature) in the exercise of their legislative functions by frequenting the lobby. Also, to procure the passing of (a measure) *through* Congress by means of such influence. (Used *occas.* in reference to the House of Commons.)

1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* 28 A disappointed place-hunter, who had been lobbying the Houses of Legislature in vain for the whole session. 1862 J. SPENCE *Amer.* 37 How is it to be expected that a needy and ambitious lawyer .. having nothing but his three or four dollars a day .. shall not be open to the influences of those who lobby him? 1864 SALA *Daily Tel.* 29 Sept., The American Emigration Company was cleverly lobbied through Congress. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 619 *To lobby through*, is to get a bill adopted by such influence. 1887 GOLDW. SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* July 11 The people, at all events, cannot be lobbied, wheedled, or bull-dozed. 1894 *Yorksh. Post* 4 Apr. 5 To send delegates to London .. to 'lobby' members for their respective constituencies with a view of obtaining the largest possible majority.

2. *intr.* To frequent the lobby of a legislative assembly for the purpose of influencing members' votes; to solicit the votes of members.

1855 in OGILVIE Suppl. *a* 1859 *N. Y. Tribune* (Bartlett), There is a quarrel in Philadelphia about Mr. W—'s appointments. Some of the Loco-focos have come out to lobby against him. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* III. 32 You were biased by the semi-loyal men who were lobbying for slavery. 1879 CATH. & C. TAIT *Mem.* 570 Bishop Williams of Connecticut, whose handsome figure may be seen at most times in the smoking-room, either lobbying or telling good stories. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxxv. 619 Manufacturers who have had to lobby in connection with the tariff. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 2/1 The large majority against this Westminster Bill was in part a protest against the way in which its promoters had lobbied in its interests.

fig. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 98 In the Greek epic, the gods are partisans, .. they lobby and log-roll for their candidates.

Hence **Lo·bbying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1855 in OGILVIE Suppl. (s.v. *Lobby* v.) 1862 *Times* 6 Jan., 'Lobbying' as it is termed, is a well known institution at Washington. 1864 *Reader* No. 88. 297/1 *Lobbying*—this is, .. buying votes with money in the lobbies of the Hall of Congress. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 237/1 They will not knowingly choose the agents of the 'lobbying' Rings. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. I. App. 556 What is known as lobbying by no means implies in all cases the use of money to affect legislation.

Lobbyer (lǫ·biəɹ). *U. S.* [f. LOBBY + -ER [1].] = LOBBYIST.

1862 J. SPENCE *Amer.* 76 The whole legislation was bribed .. even the lobbyers .. were admitted to a share of the spoil. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 237/1 There are lobbyers among us, too, but they refrain from putting temptation into that crude form.

Lobbyist (lǫ·biˌist). Chiefly *U. S.* [f. LOBBY + -IST.] One who frequents the lobbies of the House of Representatives in order to influence members in the exercise of their legislative functions. Also *occas.*, a journalist or other person who frequents the lobby of the House of Commons.

1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 96 A Representative listening to a lobbyist. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xiv. 213 The arrangements of the committee system have produced and sustain the class of professional 'lobbyists', .. who make it their business to 'see' members. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 383/2 The excited lobbyists who prattled last Saturday and Monday about a threatened defeat of Ministers.

So **Lo·bbyism,** the system of lobbying.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 3/2 American manners, American lobbyism, and American corruption.

Lobcock (lǫ·bkǫk). Now *dial.* [f. LOB *sb.*[1] + COCK.] A country bumpkin; a clown, lout, boor; a heavy dull creature; a blundering fool.

a 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 44 Ye are .. Such a lilbur..e, such a hoball, such a lobcocke. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 76 Seneca and Lucan were lobcockes to choose that death. 1611 COTGR., *Richereau*, a wealthie chuffe, rich lobcocke, well-lined boore. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xix. (1737) 83 We are a silly sort of Grout-headed Lobcocks. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lobcock*, a heavy, dull Fellow. 1710–11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 135 Again at the lobby, like a lobcock, of the house of commons, about your Irish yarn. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 171 Ev'ry Lobcock hath his Wench. 1875 *Lancash. Gloss.*, *Lobcock*, a great, idle, young person. 1895 *E. Anglia Gloss.*, *Lobcock, Lubbock*, a lout, a lubber.

attrib. and *appos.* 1577 BRETON *Wks. Young Wit* (L.), I now must leave you all, alas, And live with some old lobcock ass! 1577–82 — *Flourish Fancie* (Grosart) 15/2 The lobcoke Lust. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* (1623) C, Your lubberly legges would not carry your lobcocke body.

Hence † **Lobcocked** *a.*, loutish, boorish.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* (1623) G, Such a great, long, large, lobcokt, loseld Lurden.

Lobe (lōub). Also 6 **lobbe.** [ad. late L. *lobus*, a. Gr. λοβός lobe of the ear, of the liver, capsule or pod of leguminous plants:—pre-Hellenic **logw-* cogn. with **legw-* in L. *legūmen* pod, *legula* lobe of the ear. Cf. F. *lobe* (16th c.).]

1. A roundish projecting part, usually one of two or more similar portions into which an object is divided by a fissure. **a.** One of the divisions of the liver or lungs formed by the fissures.

[1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* B iv/1 The longues hath .v. lobos or feders.] 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H j b, Demaunde, Howe many lobbes hath the lunges? Answere .. v. Thre in the ryght party and two in the lefte. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 75 These eminences are neither to be called Lobes, Fibres, nor wynges. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ii. 108 The lobes and severall parcells of the liver. 1667 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 549 The left Lobe of the Lungs almost quite wasted. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xi. (ed. 2) 202 The heart lies on the left side; a lobe of the lungs on the right. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 320 The liver was found of large size, and its left lobe reached over the stomach into the left hypochondrium. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 397 In snakes one lobe of the lungs is rudimentary.

b. The lower soft pendulous part of the external ear.

1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722) 124/1 The external [ear] is .. divided into two Parts, of which the upper is called *Pinna*, or the Wing, the lower *Fibra*, or Lobe. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 393 An incision was begun over the condyloid process, opposite the lobe of the ear. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ix, Pursued and brought back by the hair of his head, or the lobe of his ear. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xli. (1889) 370 Her ear .. was of a very pretty shape, with a soft unpierced lobe.

c. *Bot.* † (*a*) A pod, capsule, or fruit-case. *Obs.* (*b*) A rounded projection or division of a leaf (sometimes, of other organs) of a plant.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. (1682) 3 Some very few Seeds are divided, not into two Lobes, but into more. 1681 — *Museum* II. v. 211 Of Berrys, Cones, Lobes, and some other Parts of Trees. *Ibid.* 212 A Long Flat Lobe. .. Its whole Cavity is filled up with one single Fruit. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (1733) s.v., A Pea or Bean being committed to the Ground, is first found to cleave into two Parts, which are, as it were, two Leaves or Lobes of the Placenta. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. viii. (1765) 90 Such as have the Lobes of the Corollæ bent obliquely to the Right. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 522 Then rise the tender germs, upstarting quick And spreading wide their spongy lobes. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 26 c, Leaves divided palmately into many narrow lobes. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 570 Corolla monopetalous, and bearing .. as many stamens as it has lobes. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xiii. 292 The immersion of a leaf in pure water sometimes caused the lobes to close. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. iv. 98 Lobe is the common name of one of the parts of a simple blade, especially when there is only one order of incision.

d. One of the divisions of the brain. Also, in the cerebellum, a group of folia marked off by unusually deep fissures.

1672 Wiseman *Wounds* I. 134 A maid servant was shot into the right side of the Sinciput..she lived as long, viz. until the Lobe of the Brain was wrought out or corrupted. **1719** Quincy *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722) s.v., Bidloo uses the diminutive *Lobellus*, for [*sic*] little Lobe, for the four Processes of the Brain. **1831** R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 411 The middle lobes of the brain, separated from the posterior by a groove directed obliquely backwards. **1849** Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 461 Of the four lobes of the brain, the fourth only is found to actuate the electric current; it is hence called the electric lobe. **1851** Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 558 That the Lobes of the Cerebellum are the parts specially concerned in the regulation of the muscular movements. **1872** Huxley *Physiol.* viii. 196 The olfactory lobes which..form ..a part of the brain.

e. *Zool.* A rounded projection or part of an organ.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 357 *Lobi* (the Lobes), the parts of the Maxilla above the Palpus. **1828** Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 352 The Galley Wasp..Two little lobes before the tympanum. **1843** Yarrell *Brit. Birds* III. 42 The vignette represents the structure of the foot..one lobe on each side each of the phalanges. **1846** Patterson *Zool.* 34 The lobes of the mouth become more or less distended. **1849** Murchison *Siluria* xiii. 342 The upper lobe of the tail. **1893** Newton *Dict. Birds* 382 Their [*sc.* grebes'] feet ..have the tarsi flattened and elongated toes furnished with broad lobes of skin.

f. The larger or most important and projecting part of a cam-wheel.

1855 Ogilvie Suppl. s.v., The lobe of a cam-wheel is the portion of curve between two minor distances from the centre of rotation, and including a major distance between them. If the wheel has *n* lobes, then $2\pi/n$ is the lobe-angle and there are *n* lobes in a revolution.

g. *Geol.* A great marginal projection from the body of a continental ice sheet.

1889 *Nature* 3 Oct. 558 The moraines can be traced around continuously from one lobe to another.

h. *gen.*

1877 J. Wells *Bible Echoes* iv. 47 You have often seen little lobes of gum on the bark of such trees as the fir-tree.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lobe-like* adj.; **lobe-angle** *Mech.* (see quot. 1855 in 1 f); **lobe-berry**, the seaside grape, *Coccoloba uvifera*, of the West Indies (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **lobe-foot**, a lobe-footed bird; **lobe-footed** *a.*, having lobate feet, as some birds; † **lobe-leaf**, a foliole of a compound leaf; **lobe-plate** (see quot.).

1833 P. J. Selby *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* II. 166 In the Orkneys..the Red *Lobefoot is a common species. **1835** Jenyns *Man. Brit. Vertebr. Anim.* 214 *Lobipes hyperboreus* Steph. (Red Lobefoot). **1890** Coues *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* II. 190 In all truly *lobe-footed birds, as coots, ..grebes, ..and phalaropes. **1758** Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* L. 446 Because they have an equal number of pinnæ, or *lobe-leaves, on the whole leaf of each tree. **1849–52** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1224/2 *Lobe-like expansions. **1875** Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Lobe-plate*, a strong piece of cast-iron laid upon the keelson, etc., to support the parts of a marine steam-engine.

Lobed (lōubd), *a.* [f. Lobe + -ed [2].] Having a lobe or lobes; lobated. Chiefly *Nat. Hist.*

In *Bot.* applied to a leaf in which the division extends not more than half-way from the margin to the centre and the segments or the sinuses are rounded.

1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 77 Stigma two-lobed. **1796** Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 781 Leaves... The largest lobes lobed or divided half way down to the mid-rib. **1828** Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 450 Proteus... Body very minute,..diversely lobed instantaneously. **1830** Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 134 Leaves..deeply lobed. **1843** Yarrell *Brit. Birds* III. 44 The dilated and lobed membranes of the toes. **1849** Murchison *Siluria* x. 218 This fossil..is globular, lobed, branched. **1880** Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. v. 245 The calyx or corolla..is said to be..lobed, a general term for any considerable separation beyond toothing. **1893** W. H. Hudson *Patagonia* 138 The wings beating rapidly, the long legs and lobed feet sprawling behind. *Comb.* **1832** *Planting* 116 (L. U. K.) The lobed-leaved, or post oak.

Lobelacrin (lōubīlæ·krin). *Chem.* [f. Lobelia + L. *ācri-*, *ācer* sharp + -in.] An acrid principle found in the leaves of *Lobelia inflata*.

1874 Flückiger & Hanbury *Pharmacographia* 358 This substance which we may term Lobelacrin, is decomposed if merely boiled with water; by the influence of alkalis or acids it is resolved into sugar and Lobelic Acid. **1887** T. L. Brunton *Text-bk. Pharmacol.* 960.

Lobeless (lōu·blės), *a.* [f. Lobe + -less.] Without lobes.

1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 16 Aug., The straight, coarse black hair,..lobeless ears, and slightly protruding lips, are all extremely Oriental.

Lobelet (lōu·blėt). *rare.* [f. Lobe + -let.] A small lobe, a lobule.

1850 Ogilvie, *Lobelets*, in *bot.* small lobes. **1880** Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. iv. 98 Ultimate portions or small lobes may be called Lobules or Lobelets.

Lobelia (lobī·liă). [mod.L., f. name of Matthias de *Lobel* (1538–1616), botanist and physician to James I: see -ia.] A genus of herbaceous (rarely shrubby) plants, typical of the N.O. *Lobeliaceæ*, of which many species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers, which are chiefly blue, scarlet, or purple; they are widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions and characterized by a deeply-cleft corolla without a spur; a plant of this genus, or its flower.

1739 P. Miller *Gardeners Dict.* II. s.v., *Lobelia frutescens* ..Shrubby Lobelia, with a purslane Leaf. **1855** Haliburton *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. 114 He foamed at the mouth like a hoss that has eat lobelia in his hay. **1874** C. Geikie *Life in Woods* xiv. 223 The scarlet lobelia.

b. In the Pharmacopœia, the herb *L. inflata*.

1858 Copland *Dict. Pract. Med.* III. I. 404 In doses exceeding fifteen or twenty grains, the Lobelia causes speedy and severe vomiting. **1868** *Daily News* 30 July, He had poisoned a dog with lobelia, and it died 48 hours after. **1875** H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 525 Lobelia is used only when the inflammatory action is complicated with [etc.].

Lobeliaceous (lobīliēi·ʃəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Lobeliace-æ* (f. Lobelia) + -ous: see -aceous.] Belonging to the N.O. *Lobeliaceæ*.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 187 He is also, perhaps, right in considering Jasione more properly a Campanulaceous than a Lobeliaceous plant. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 77/1 Isotoma, a lobeliaceous genus.

Lobeliad (lobī·liæd). *Bot.* [f. Lobelia + -ad.] Lindley's name for: A plant of the N.O. *Lobeliaceæ*.

1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* (1862) 106.

Lobelic (lobī·lik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. Lobel-ia + -ic.] *Lobelic acid*: an acid existing in *Lobelia inflata*.

1840 Pereira *Elem. Mat. Med.* II. 947. **1874** [see Lobelacrin]. **1887** T. L. Brunton *Text-bk. Pharmacol.* 960.

Lobeline (lōu·bīlin). *Chem.* Also **lobeli(i)n** and (mod.L.) **lobelina.** [f. Lobel-ia + -ine [5].] An oily alkaloid with a pungent tobacco-like taste obtained from *Lobelia inflata* (Indian tobacco).

1844 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* III. 128 Analysis of Lobelia inflata. By Reinsch...Analysis gave following results:- Water [etc.]..Peculiar substance (Lobeliin). **1850** W. Bastwick in *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* X. 270 *Lobelina.* **1852** Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc. Suppl., *Lobeline.* **1856** Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Lobelina*, ..lobelin. **1875** H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 355 *Lobelina.* **1887** T. L. Brunton *Text-bk. Pharmacol.* (ed. 3) 317 Lobeline.

Lo·bellated, *a.* *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. mod.L. **lobellus*, dim. of *lobus* Lobe + -ate [2] + -ed.] Lobulated.

1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 395 Oval leaves, either entire, or lobellated.

Lobel's catchfly. [From the name *Lobel*: see Lobelia.] The plant *Silene Armeria*.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* Aug., Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting..Lobells Catch-fly [etc.]. **1741** [see Catchfly]. **1845** Lindley *Sch. Bot.* (1862) 42.

Lober, obs. form of Lubber.

† **Lo·bfish.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **lubfysh.** [f. Lob *sb.*[2]] A kind of stockfish.

[**1421** in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1882) III. 312/1 Lob fish.] **1538** Fitzherb. *Just. Peas* 156 Fyshers that actually labour to take Lyng, Haberdine, Lobfyshe. **1545** *Rates Custom ho.* c vj, Stokfyshe called lubfysh. **1660** *Act 12 Chas. II*, c. 4 *Sched. Rates Inwards*, Stockfish *vol.* Cropling..Lubfish.

Lobie, obs. form of Looby.

† **Lo·bilin.** *Obs.* [? quasi-proper name, f. Lob *sb.*[2], after *Colin*; cf. *Lubin*.] A rustic, boor.

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 98 Rest you merrie, O ye Colin clowtes: Clap your hands, O ye Lobilins.

Lobing (lōu·biŋ), *vbl. sb.* *Bot.* [f. Lobe + -ing [1].] Formation of lobes; lobation.

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 8 *Ranunculus hirsutus*... Leaves variable in lobing. **1872** Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. iv. 38 The carpels so completely consolidated as to leave no trace of lobing.

Lobing (lōu·biŋ), *ppl. a.* *Bot.* [f. Lobe + -ing [2].] Forming lobes.

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 169 *Heracleum sphondylium*.. segments..lobing and toothing.

Lobiole (lōu·bioul). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *lobiolus* (irreg. after *petiolus* Petiole), dim. f. *lobus* Lobe.] One of the small lobes into which the thallus of some lichens is divided (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1856 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Lobiped (lōu·biped), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* Also **-pede.** [ad. mod.L. *lobiped-*, *-pēs*, f. *lobus* Lobe + *pēs* foot.]

A. *adj.* Lobe-footed, as certain birds; having lobate feet.

1856 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Lobipes*,..lobipede.

B. A lobe-footed bird; a lobe-foot.

1882 in Ogilvie.

Lob-keeling. ? *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. Lob *sb.*[2] + Keeling *sb.*[1]] The coalfish.

c **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 136 Riht als sturioun etes merling, And lobbekeling etes sperling. **1880–4** F. Day *Brit. Fishes* I. 295 *Gadus virens*.. Coal-fish..lob, lob-keeling [etc.].

Loblolly (lǫ·blǫli). Now *dial.* Also 7 **lap-**, 8–9 **lop-**. [perh. onomatopœic: cf. the dialectal *lob* 'to bubble while in process of boiling, said esp. of porridge', also 'to eat or drink up noisily' (E. D. D.), *lolly* (obs. Devon), 'broth, soup, or other food boiled in a pot' (*ibid.*).]

1. Thick gruel or spoon-meat, freq. referred to as a rustic or nautical dish or simple medicinal remedy; burgoo. † Hence, a ship-doctor's medicines.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xxxv. § 2. 242 The lowe countreymen..vse it for their meate called Wermose, and with vs Loblollie. **1620** Markham *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 132 It makes an excellent grewell, or lob-lolly which is very soueraigne at Sea. **1621** Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 326 There is a difference (he grumbles) between Laplolly and Phesants. **1657** R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 31 This we call Lob-lollie. But the Negroes, when they come to be fed with this,..cry out, O! O! no more Lob-lol. **1694** Motteux *Rabelais* I. iv. 13 What a filthy deal of Lob-lolly was here, to swell and wamble in her Guts. **1746** *Exmoor Scold.* 189 (E. D. S.) And nif et be Loblolly, tha wut slop et oll up. **1750** [see Burgoo]. **1786** [see *loblolly man* in 4].

2. A bumpkin, rustic, boor.

1604 Breton *Grimello's Fort.* (Grosart) 9/2 This Lob lollie, with slauering lips, would be making loue. **1675** Cotton *Scoffer Scoft* 86 He Lies gaping like a great Loblolly. **1694** Motteux *Rabelais* iv. xxi, That jolt-headed Loblolly of a Carter. **1894** R. Leighton *Wreck Golden Fleece* 91 Blêst if you aren't worth a dozen o' these Low'stoff loplollies.

3. ? Short for *loblolly bay*.

1849 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 355 The forest trees in..the south [of Alabama are] pine, cypress, and loblolly.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loblolly feast*, *-making*, *-pot*; **loblolly bay**, an ornamental tree, *Gordonia Lasianthus*, of the southern United States; **loblolly boy**, an attendant who assists a ship's surgeon and his mates in their duties; also *dial.* an errand-boy, man of all work; † **loblolly doctor**, a sailor's name for a ship's doctor; † **loblolly lamb** = sense 2; **loblolly man** *Naut.*, a surgeon's mate; **loblolly pine**, the tree *Pinus Tæda*, growing in swamps in the southern United States; **loblolly sweetwood**, a West Indian name for *Sciadophyllum Jacquinii* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **loblolly tree** = *loblolly wood*; **loblolly whitewood**, *Nectandra sanguinea*; **loblolly wood**, *Cupania glabra*; also *Pisonia cordata* (*Treas. Bot.*).

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 306 Bay, *Loblolly, *Gordonia.* *Ibid.* 317 Loblolly Bay, *Hypericum.* **1770** Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 519 That elegant evergreen-tree, called in South Carolina and the Floridas, the Loblolly-bay, or *Alcea Floridana.* **1748** Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xxvii. (1804) 178 Among the sailors I was known as the *Loblolly Boy. **1836** E. Howard *R. Reefer* lvi, The loblolly boy, that is, the young man who had charge of the laboratory where all the medicines were kept. **1875** *Fam. Herald* 23 Oct. 415/2 He began life as a 'loblolly boy' on board a barge. **1899** F. T. Bullen *Log Sea-waif* 273 They were just loblolly boys, at every one's beck and call. **1710** C. Shadwell *Fair Quaker Deal* I. 15 [Sailor speaks] Our Rogue of a *Loblolly Doctor, being not satisfied with his two Pences, must have a Note for ten Months' Pay for every Cure. **1645** R. Beake *Lett. fr. Sommer Isl.* in *Prynne's Discov. Prodig. Blazing Stars* App. 3 A certaine Feast, held every week at severall houses, which Feast they called a *loblolly Feast. **1600** *Hosp. Incur. Fooles* A iij b, Those notted, grosse, and *loblolly-lams. **1706** [E. Ward] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 64 The Mystery of *Loblolly-making. **1786** Mrs. Piozzi *Anecd. Johnson* 285 He [Dr. Johnson] asked an officer what some place was called, and received for answer, that it was where the *loplolly man kept his loplolly. **1760** *Acts Gen. Ass. Georgia* (1881) 219 Squared Timber that shall be made of swamp or *loblolly pine. **1637** T. Morton *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 342 [He] called to his wife to set on the *loblolly pot. **1806** *Naval Mag.* XV. 241 We found several..girls stewing venison..in a loblolly-pot. **1750** G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 143 The *Loblolly tree. This is a middle-sized tree. **1756** P. Browne *Jamaica* 214 *Loblolly whitewood, or White Sweetwood. *Ibid.* 178 *Loblolly-wood. This shrubby tree ..rises generally to the height of 12 or 14 feet.

‖ **Lobo** (lōu·bo). [Sp.:—L. *lupus* wolf.] A large grey wolf of the south-western United States, *Canis lupus occidentalis*.

[**1839** Col. Hamilton Smith *Dogs* (Naturalist's Libr.) I. 152 The Spanish wolves congregated formerly in the passes of the Pyrenees in large troops, and even now the lobo will accompany strings of mules as soon as it becomes dusky.] **1859** Baird *Mammals N. Amer.* II. 14 *Canis occidentalis*, var. *Mexicanus*, Lobo Wolf. (In recent U.S. Dicts.)

† **Lo·boite.** *Min.* *Obs.* [Named by J. J. Berzelius in 1815, after *Lobo* da Silveira, who first described it: see -ite.] Vesuvianite.

1816 W. Phillips *Introd. Min.* (1823) 34 Berzelius mentions a 'Magnesian Idocrase' from Gokum and Frugerd, under the name of Loboïte. **1837** Dana *Min.* 350 Idocrase..Loboit, Frugardit, Idokras, of the Germans.

‖ **Lobola** (lōu·bǒlă). [? Kaffir.] The South African native custom of marriage by purchase.

1897 *Daily News* 17 July 5/6 Mr. Rhodes..pointed out that the old system of lobola was equivalent to the custom of marriage settlement in vogue with the whites. **1901** *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 302 The custom of lobola—i.e. the marriage gift of cattle to the bride's father—stands in the way of many Kafir marriages.

Lobose (lou·bōus), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *lobōsus*, f. *lobus* Lobe.] Having many or large lobes; *spec.* pertaining to the *Lobosa*, an order of *Rhizopoda* so characterized.

1885 Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 842/2 A certain small number of independent lobose Gymnomyxa.

Lobous (lōu·bəs), *a.* [f. Lobe + -ous.] Having (many or large) lobes.

a **1722** Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 190 Blossoms, arising from joints with lobous leaves.

Lobscouse (lǫ·bskaus). *Naut.* and *dial.* Also 8–9 **lobscourse**, 9 **lobskous**, **-scouce**, **lap's course.** [Of obscure origin: cf. Loblolly. (Scouse is now used in the same sense.)] A sailor's dish consisting of meat stewed with vegetables and ship's biscuit, or the like.

1706 [E. Ward] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 83 He has sent the Fellow..to the Devil, that first invented Lobscouse. **1751** Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ix. 76 A mess of that savoury composition known by the name of lob's course. **1823** J. F. Cooper *Pioneers* v. (1869) 22/1 He acquired the art of making lobskous. **1835** Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xi, Prepares to revel upon Lobscouse. **1867** Smyth

Sailor's Word-bk., Lap's Course, one of the oldest and most savoury of the regular forecastle dishes. **1894** F. F. MOORE *Journalist's Note Bk.* 146 Something like a glorified Irish stew, or perhaps what yachtsmen call 'lobscouce'.

Hence **Lobscouser** (lɒ'bskuusəɹ), a sailor, tar.

1888 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 18 Plain ginger-haired British lobscousers.

Lobsided, variant of LOPSIDED.

Lob's pound. Now *dial.* Also (? *erron.*) 7 **Cobs pound**, 8 **Hob's pound.** [See LOB *sb.*[2] 2.] Prison; jail; the lock-up. Also *fig.*, an entanglement, difficulty.

1597 E. S. *Discov. Knights of Post* B, Knightes of the Poste, Lords of lobs pound, and heires apparant to the pillory. **1612** *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 64 There is the Woodcocke fall'n into the gin, And in Lobs-pound intangled by a wile. **1639** J. CLARKE *Paroemiologia* 188 Hee's in Cobs pound. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 910 Crowdero, whom in Irons bound, Thou basely threw'st into Lob's pound Where still he lies. **1667** G. DIGBY *Elvira* II. 23 He hath us faith Fast in Lobb's Pound. **1694** ECHARD *Plautus* 8 If Mr Constable and his Watch shou'd pick m'up and in wi' me to Lobs-Pound? **1796** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* IV. iii, What! are you all in Hob's pound? **1829** BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* Wks. 1843 V. 494 From the sheriff the information would, in course, pass on to the defendant, when the time came for his finding himself in Lob's pound. **1895** *E. Anglia Gloss., Lobspound*, to be in any difficulty or perplexed state.

Lobster[1] (lɒ'bstəɹ). Forms: 1 **lop(p)estre, lopystre**, 4 **lopister**, 4–7 **lopster**, 5 **loppestere, lopstere**, 5–7 **lobstar**, 6 *Sc.* **lapstar**, 6–7 **lopstar**, 4– **lobster**. [OE. *lopustre, lopystre, loppestre*, corruptly ad. L. *locusta* LOCUST. The L. word orig. denotes a lobster or some similar crustacean, the application to the locust being suggested by the resemblance in shape. In late L. the original sense survived alongside the other: cf. F. *langouste*, OCornish *legast* lobster.

The ending *-stre* of the OE. word is due to assimilation to OE. fem. agent-nouns (see -STER): cf. OE. *myltestre* from L. *meretrix*. The cause of the substitution of *p* for the L. *c* is obscure.]

1. A large marine stalk-eyed ten-footed long-tailed crustacean of the genus *Homarus*, much used for food; it is greenish or bluish black when raw, and of a brilliant red when boiled; the first pair of feet are very large and form the characteristic 'claws'.

a **1000** ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 94/14 Crabban mus-lan pinewinclan...and lopystran and fela swylces. *a* **1100** *Voc.* ibid. 319/20 *Polipus*, loppestre. **1311–12** *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 9 In sperling', crenis, lopisters, et pisc. aquedulcis. **1314–15** *Ibid.* 10 In burbot, sprot et lopsters. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxxviii. (1495) 909 The vertue of gendringe of egges is .. in crabbes and lobsters. *c* **1450** *Two Cookery-bks.* 114 Nym ye perch other ye loppestere or drie haddok. *c* **1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 764/31 *Hic polupus*, a lobstar. *c* **1560** A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 33 Lapstaris, lempettis, mussillis in schellis. **1599** MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 181 A Crabs bak'd guts, a Lobsters butterd thigh. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xv. 142 Lobsters will swim swiftly backward. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* 338/1 A Crefish..a Species of the Lobster, but of a lesser size. **1720** GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 17 On unadulterate wine we here regale, And strip the lobster of his scarlet mail. **1794** C. PIGOT *Female Jockey Club* 139 She faints at the approach of a mouse; if surprised by the sight of a black lobster, she screams unmercifully. **1875** F. W. PAVY *Food* (ed. 2) 174 The flesh of the lobster is mainly found in the tail and claws.

b. Applied with qualification to other crustaceans resembling the above. **Norway lobster**, *Nephrops norvegicus*. **Spiny** or **thorny lobster**, *Palinurus vulgaris* = CRAYFISH 3 b. Some crayfishes are called *fresh-water lobsters*.

1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 1610/1 The strigosus, or plated lobster, with a pyramidal spiny snout. **1795** tr. *Thunberg's Trav.* I. 240 The Cape lobster (*Cancer arctos*)..has no large claws, and is craggy all over, and covered with erect prickles. **1819** G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 92 *Palinurus vulgaris* .. is sometimes denominated Spiny-lobster, or sea Cray-fish. **1865** GOSSE *Land & Sea* 81 The sea cray-fish, or thorny lobster. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 104 A peculiar pale-blue Lobster from Norway.

c. The flesh of the animal, as food.

1789 CULLEN *Mat. Med.* I. 393, I have known .. persons who could not take even a very small quantity of lobster or crab without being affected soon after with a violent colic.

¶ **d.** The construction of jointed plate-armour is often described by comparison to a lobster's tail. Cf. *lobster-tail, -tailed* (in 5 below).

1786 GROSE *Anc. Armour* 22 Gauntlets .. were .. oftener of small plates of iron rivetted together, in imitation of the lobster's tail, so as to yield to every motion of the hand. *Ibid.* 23 Cuissarts or thigh pieces... They were made flexible at the knees by joints like those in the tail of a lobster.

† **2.** An opprobrious name (? for a red-faced man).

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt Master Constable* D 2 b, Let him goe..an old combe-peckt rascall..hang him, lobster. **1605** *Tryall Chev.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 289 What a dictionary of proper names hath the Rogue got together! .. He pearce you for this, you Lobster. *Ibid.* 290 Leere not, Lobster, lest I thump that russeting face of yours with my sword hilt. **1609** B. JONSON *Epicœne* v. iii. Wks. (1616) 593 You whorson Lobster.

3. A contemptuous name for: A British soldier. The name was originally applied to a regiment of Roundhead cuirassiers from their wearing complete suits of armour (cf. 1 d above). In later times it has been referred to the characteristic red coat. Also *boiled lobster. Raw* (or *unboiled*) *lobster*: a policeman; so called in contradistinction to 'boiled lobster', on account of his blue uniform.

c **1643** *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 68 When as 'tis but a lobster, whom (men say) Turn him but o're and o're he'll turn to you. **1644–7** CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 5 Translate but the Scene to Roundway-downe: There Hasleriggs Lobsters were turned into Crabs, and crawl'd backwards. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 104 [June 1643] Sir William Waller having received from London a fresh regiment of five hundred horse, under the command of sir Arthur Haslerigge, which were so prodigiously armed that they were called by the other side the regiment of lobsters, because of their bright iron shells with which they were covered, being perfect curasseers. **1660** in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) V. 73 Redcoats, lobsters, corporals, troopers, or dragoons. **1687** T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 73 The women ..exclaim against lobsters and tatterdemallions, and desire 'em to prove 'twas ever known .. that a red-coat died for religion. **1776** S. HAWS in *Milit. Jrnls.* (1855) 89 The Lobsters [*i.e.* British troops] came out almost to copple hill and took 3 cows. **1803** *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 29 He had gained over the lobster, as he called the serjeant. **1829** BUCKSTONE *Billy Taylor* I. iii, I..am no more a dull drab-coated watchman...*Mary*... Thou unboiled lobster, hence! **1830** *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 9 Nov. 191/2 'No Peel—down with the raw lobsters!' **1878** BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* XXXIX. (1887) 284 Jack the Sailor, Joe the Marine, and the Boiled Lobster. **1896** W. W. JACOBS *Many Cargoes* 214 She's married a lobster...He's a sergeant in the line.

attrib. or *appos.* **1758** L. LYON in *Milit. Jrnls.* (1855) 40 This afternoon their was a Lobster Corperel married to a Road Island whore. **1779** J. CARPENTER in *Proc. Vermont Hist. Soc.* (1872) p. viii, 7 Prisoners broke Prison from the grand Lobster guard at Fortin.

b. slang phr. *To boil one's lobster*: see quot.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., To boil one's lobster, for a churchman to become a soldier, lobsters which are of a bluish black, being made red by boiling.

4. Short for *lobster-caterpillar, -moth.*

1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 216 The Lobster (*Stauropus Fagi*). *Ibid.* 217 This singular caterpillar, which is known to collectors as 'The Lobster', feeds on oak and birch.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lobster-catch, -catching, -fishery, -fishing, -hatchery, -man, -red* adj., *-salad, -sauce, -shell, -shop, -supper, -woman*; **lobster-boat**, a boat used in lobster-fishing, fitted with a well in which to keep the lobsters alive; **lobster-box** *slang*, (*a*) a transport ship; (*b*) barracks (*Slang Dict.* 1865); **lobster-car** *U.S.*, 'a box or frame in which lobsters are kept alive under water awaiting sale or transport' (*Cent. Dict.*); **lobster caterpillar**, the larva of the lobster-moth; **lobster-clad** *a.*, clad in jointed armour suggesting a lobster's shell; **lobster-claw**, (*a*) 'a screw jack used in setting rigging' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.); (*b*) *pl.* a common marine alga, *Polysiphonia elongata*, so called because it bears tufts of filaments resembling a lobster's claws (*Cent. Dict.*); **lobster-coated** *a.*, red-coated; **lobster-crab**, a crustacean of the family *Porcellanidæ*; a porcelain-crab; **lobster-crawl**, 'a fishing ground for lobsters' (*Cent. Dict.*); **lobster-creel**, = *lobster-pot*; **lobster-flower**, the Barbadoes flower-fence, *Poinciana pulcherrima* (*Treas. Bot.* Suppl. 1874); **lobster-joint**, a joint in an instrument resembling a joint in a lobster's claws; **lobster-louse**, a parasite of the lobster, *Nicothoe astaci*; **lobster-moth**, the bombycid moth *Stauropus fagi*; **lobster-night** *nonce-wd.*, ? a night celebrated by a lobster supper; **lobster-pot**, a basket or similar structure serving as a trap to catch lobsters; **lobster-smack** *jocular*, a military transport; **lobster-tail**, a piece of armour jointed after the manner of a lobster's tail (cf. 1 d); also *attrib.*: **lobster-tailed** *a.*, wearing 'lobster-tail' or jointed armour; **lobster-trap** = *lobster-pot.*

1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 8, I am told .. that when men of war meet a *lobster-boat, a jocular threat is used, That, if the master do not sell them good lobsters, they will salute him. **1833** M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ii. (1842) 64 We landed in the *lobster-box, as Jack loves to designate a transport. **1887** G. B. GOODE, etc. *Fisheries U. S.* V. II. 674 Entirely submerged *lobster-cars are used in Norway. **1901** *Q. Rev.* July 48 If the difficulties in reference to the treaties were confined to the *lobster-catch. **1881** *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 215/1 For *lobster-catching .. two kinds of nets .. are occasionally used. **1859** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xciii. 73 The ancient *lobster-clad knights. ? **1794** BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Riddel* Wks. (Globe) 539 Those *lobster-coated puppies. **1854** A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 290 *Lobster-crabs (*Porcellanidæ*). **1853** READE *Clr. Johnstone* 320 The periodical laying down, on rocky shoals, and taking up again, of *lobster-creels. **1865** BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* 391 In France the *lobster-fishery is to some extent 'regulated'. *Ibid.* 385 *Lobster-fishing. **1884** *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 53 Two methods of lobster fishing are in vogue. **1889** *Nature* 21 Mar. 499 A complete *lobster-hatchery could be established..on the West coast. **1880** M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 511 The introduction of the inner tube [into the trachea] without employing *lobster-joints. **1863** WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 640 The *Lobster-louse is sometimes found in considerable numbers, fixed to the gills of the lobster. **1881** *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 210/2 The typical *lobsterman lives at the bottom of a charming and remote cove. **1819** G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 247 *Lobster moth. **1863** WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 535 The Lobster-moth derives its name from the grotesque exterior of the caterpillar. **1715** POPE *Farew. to London* Wks. (Globe 1895) 479 Luxurious *lobster-nights farewell, For sober studious days! **1764** *Ann. Reg.* 92 Tangled in the lines of some *lobster pots. **1862** ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxii. (ed. 2) 508 The number of lobsters taken weekly from the various lobster-pots round the coast of Guernsey is estimated to average 4,000. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 167 The little *lobster-red fury of a stove. **1819** BYRON *Juan* I. CXXXV, I'm fond of..A *lobster salad. **1837** THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vi, We had champagne and lobster-salad. **1822** *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 161 Turbot..which ruddy *lobster-sauce accompanies. **1848** DICKENS *Dombey* vi, *Lobster shells. **1823** *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 508 An occasional crash of oyster-shells cast .. from some *lobster-shop. **1829** MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* v, I steered for 'the *lobster-smack'. **1869** C. C. BLACK tr. *Demmin's Weapons War* (1877) 219 The long '*lobster-tails' which replaced the waist-piece and the tassets. **1880** M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 512 The angular and descending portions of the inner tube of the..canula..have to be made with joints on the lobster-tail principle. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* v, Oliver on horseback, .. charging with his *lobster-tailed squadron. **1889** DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 376 Old as I am .. I am fit to exchange broadsides with any lobster-tailed piccaroon. **1865** BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* 385 The *lobster-traps and crab-cages, which are not unlike overgrown rat-traps. **1898** G. PARKER *Battle of Strong* v. 33 A *lobster-woman..put on her sabots.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Lo'bsterdom**, the 'realm' of lobsters; **Lo'bsterling**, a young lobster.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 146 He had live barnacles on his claws, which is a great mark of distinction in lobsterdom. **1901** *Spectator* 27 July 119/2 Sunlight .. brings swarms of lobsterlings to the top of the jars in which they are hatched.

Lobster[2] (lɒ'bstəɹ). *East Anglian.* Also 6 **lopster, lobstart**, 6, 9 **lopstart**. **lobstert** (*E. D. D.*). [f. LOB *sb.*[2] + *stert*, START, tail. Cf. *clubstart*, CLUBSTER.] A stoat.

? **1490** *Paston Lett.* III. 365 Wesellis, lobsters, polkattys. **1552** HULOET, Lopster vermyn. **1577** HARRISON *Descr. Engl.* III. xiii. in *Holinshed*, Haryers, whose game is the Foxe, .. Lobstart [1586 lopstart], Wesell, Conye, &c. **1787** MARSHALL *Norf.* (1795) II. 383. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* **1864** C. ELTON *Norway* IX. 124 Even now it is said that farmers in England complain of the 'lobsters' sucking the eggs and killing the chickens.

Lobster[3] (lɒ'bstəɹ). [Jocular formation on LOB *v.* + -STER.] One who bowls 'lobs' at cricket.

1889 *Daily Chron.* 8 June 5/4 It is welcome to note the success with the ball of..Winter, the lobster. **1890** E. LYTTELTON *Cricket* 36 The gentle and sensitive 'lobster'.

Lobstering (lɒ'bstəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOBSTER[1] + -ING[1].] Catching lobsters.

1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 211/1 [The lobsterman] is a fisherman in other branches and a farmer as well, for lobstering need not take the whole of any one's time.

† **Lobsterize**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. LOBSTER[1] + -IZE.] *intr.* To move backwards, as a lobster is supposed to do. (Cf. *to crawfish.*)

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captaines* 621 Thou makest Rivers the most deafly-deep To lobstarize (back to their source to creep).

Lobular (lɒ'biŭlăɹ), *a. Phys.*, etc. [f. LOBULE + -AR.] Pertaining to or having the form of a lobule or lobules. Of pneumonia: Affecting the lobules of the lungs.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 389 The substance of the lungs is lobular. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xl. 116 A lobular substance consisting of granules filling the whole cavity of the body. **1834** J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 199 Central peripneumonies, and those denominated lobular. **1845** BUDD *Dis. Liver* 55 Lobular pneumonia. **1889** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lobular fissures*, the sulci between the several cerebral and cerebellar lobules. **1892** WOODHEAD *Pract. Pathol.* (ed. 3) 372 Lobular pneumonia.

Hence **Lo'bularly** *adv.*

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 386 The left lung was .. condensed with..lobularly disposed lesions throughout.

Lobulate (lɒ'biŭlĕt), *a.* [f. LOBULE + -ATE[2].] Having or consisting of lobules or small lobes.

1862 in COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms* 52. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 172 Ivy..Albumen lobulate.

Lobulated (lɒ'biŭlĕitèd), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -ED[1].] = prec.

1783 W. KER in *Med. Commun.* I. 130 The..kidney..had a lobulated form. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 79 Lobulated masses of adipose tissue.

Lobulation (lɒbiŭlĕ'ʃən). [f. LOBULATE: see -ATION.] The formation of lobules or small lobes; a lobulated condition.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 611 There is no lobulation of the organ.

Lobulato-, taken as comb. form of LOBULATE in the sense 'lobulate and . . '.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 701 Coralla..lobulato-glomerate. **1871** W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 225 Thalline margin lobulato-crenate.

Lobule (lɒ'biŭl). Chiefly *Anat.* [ad. mod.L. LOBULUS.] A small lobe.

1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 14 The lobules of which the Lungs are composed. **1720** HALE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 5 Every Duct is made of lesser Ducts united, which rise from the Lobules .. which constitute each distinct Lobe. **1800** *Med. Jrnl.* III. 139 Its last adhesion, was to the helix of the left ear, just above the lobule. **1866** HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 157 The nose nearly straight and ending in a rounded lobule. **1872** — *Physiol.* v. 119 The smallest obvious subdivisions of the liver substance .. which are termed the lobules. **1880** [see LOBELET].

Lobulization (lɒbiŭlăizĕ'ʃən). [f. LOBULE + -IZATION.] 'The passage of a tissue from a uniform to a lobular condition' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Lobulose (lɒ'biŭlōus), *a.* [f. LOBULE + -OSE.] Having many lobules.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 618 Stout lobes which are much and crowdedly lobulose.

Lobulous (lǫ·biŭləs), *a.* [f. LOBULE + -OUS.] 'Possessing lobules, or prominences resembling lobules' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

‖ **Lobulus** (lǫ·biŭlŏs). Pl. lobuli (lǫ·biŭləi). [mod.L., dim. of *lobus* LOBE.] A small lobe, lobule.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Nat. Aliments* (1735) 28 A great number of those Air-Bladders form what we call Lobuli, which hang upon the Bronchia, like Bunches of Grapes upon a stalk. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xl. 117 The result of the approximation of polygonous lobuli. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 461 The lower dependent and fleshy portion of the pinna is the lobulus.

Lob-worm (lǫ·b,wɔ̄ɹm). [f. LOB *sb.*[2]] **a.** A large earthworm used for bait by anglers. **b.** The LUG-WORM (*Arenicola marina*).

a. 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 7, I baited my hook with two Lob-worms. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 94 For the Trout the Dew-worm (which some also call the Lob-worm) and the Brandling are the chief. 1718 G. JACOB *Compl. Sportsman* 119 The Lob or Garden-Worm well scoured is the only Bait. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 31 The large roach will..take the tail of a lob-worm very ravenously.

b. 1854 *Eng. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* I. 295 *Arenicola piscatorum*, the Lob or Lug-Worm. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) II. 71/1 All round the British and many other coasts the lob-worm (*Arenicola marina*) is used for bait.

Loby, obs. form of LOOBY.

Loc, variant of LAKE *sb.*[1] *Obs.* (offering, gift).

Loc, obs. form of LOCK *sb.*, LOHOCH.

Locable (lōᵘ·kăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *locāre* to place: see -BLE.] Of persons: That can be placed (in a situation or office). As *sb.*, one who is fit to be so placed; hence *attrib.*, as *locable list.*

a 1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Introd. View* (1830) 5 Persons locable in the several situations, say in one word, *locables.* 1816–30 *Ibid.*, *Extract Const. Code* 27 Applicants..demanding admission into the locable list, and to that end presenting themselves for examination.

‖ **Local** (lokal), *sb.*[1] Commonly in erroneous (fem.) form **locale** (lokā·l). [Fr.; absol. use of *local* adj.: see next.] A place or locality; esp. a place considered with reference to some particular event or circumstances connected with it; a quarter in which certain things are done, or which is chosen for particular operations.

1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide* (1781) 7 The Mareschal [de Puysegur] says, he saw a battle lost, because an Aid-de-camp had, upon a false representation of the local made to the General, been sent to him who commanded the right wing, to order him to change his ground. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 189 Unless they attend..to the nature of the soil of the local where those accidents happened, their reports will generally meet with little credit. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* xi, O, the propriety of the *locale* is easily vindicated. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Old Woman in Grey*, But no matter—lay the *locale* where you may. *c* 1844 SYD. SMITH in *Mem.* (1855) II. 539, I hear that Lord Carlisle is wheeled down to the gallery...I know all the *locale* so well that I see him in his transit. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* xi. 381 Feeling that their little thatched cottage would, some day or other, be ranked among the celebrities of English *locales.*

Local (lōᵘ·kăl), *a.* and *sb.*[2] Also 5–6 **localle**, 5–7 **locall**, 6 **locale**. [a. F. *local* (= Sp., Pg. *local*, It. *locale*), ad. L. *locāl-is*, f. *loc-us* place.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to or concerned with 'place' or position in space. Now chiefly in *local situation.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 1 And also in recountyng of hye hystoryes the comune vnderstondyng is better content to the ymag[i]nacion local than to symple auctoryte to which it is submysed. *Ibid.* Envoy 250 The ymagynacion locall. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xvii. (1634) 675 *marg.*, A local presence of the body of Christ. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. i. 17 (1st Qo. Fisher 1600) G 3 The Poets penne turnes them to shapes, And giues to ayery nothing, a locall habitation, And a name. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 335 As to a local descent into the infernal parts they all agree. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 46 Some of these Powers have borrowed their Denominations from Local Extension. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xix. 231 The Cartesians.. maintain..that spirits have no extension, nor local presence. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 341 The local situation of the lands devised. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 109 This change of local situation was at once a change of moral condition.

†**b.** Having the attribute of 'place' or spatial position. *Obs.*

1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1548) 55 Yᵉ Lord, whiche to shewe his humanite to be locall (that is to saye: contained in one place onely) dyd saye vnto his disciples. I ascende vnto my father. *Ibid.* 55 b, Howe dyd he ascende in to heauen, but because he is locall and a very man. 1565 JEWEL *Replie Harding's Answ.* VI. 348 His [Harding's] answeare is, that Christes bodie is Local onely in one place. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 734 Angels peraduenture at this daie are more aptly saide to bee locall or in place not circumscriptiuely, but definitiuely. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1651) 246 [They] will have Hell a materiall and locall fire in the center of the earth. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I. 564 A higher flight the venturous goddess tries, Leaving material worlds, and local skies. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Birthday Song* 272 That sound divine the truth has spoke all, And pawn'd his word, Hell is not local.

†**c.** *Local motion*, movement from place to place, motion of translation, locomotion. *Obs.*

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* I. viii. 10 The elementes are .. moueable by locall motion. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxiii. 208 Zoophytes..that is such creatures as though they goe not from place to place, and so cause a locall motion of their whole substance, yet in their partes, they haue a distinct and articulate motion. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 831 It is certain, that cogitation, (phancy, intellection, and volition) are no local motions. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 34 Plants have no local or progressive Motion.

d. *Grammar.* Relating to place or situation.

1842 JELF *Greek Gram.* II. 230 [*heading*] Local Dative. 1845 *Ibid.* I. 296 [Adverbs] are divided into *a.* Local,.. *b.* Temporal, .. *c.* Modal [etc.]. *Ibid.* 298 The Local adverbs in -ει, as..ἐκεῖ. 1889 E. A. SONNENSCHEIN *Lat. Gram.* § 348 Local Clauses. (Clauses of Place.)

e. Psychol. *Local sign* (after G. *localzeichen*): that element in a sensation which is the basis of our instinctive judgement as to its locality.

1874 SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 70. 1884 BOSANQUET tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 490.

2. Belonging to a particular place on the earth's surface; pertaining to or existing in a particular region or district.

Local time: the time of day or night reckoned from the instant of transit of the mean sun over the local meridian.

?14.. in *Myrr. our Ladye* p. xxi, Priuileges ordynary iniunccions localle statutes laudable custons decrees & al other ordynaunces. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* i. init., If in Prose and Religion it were as iustifiable, as in Poetry and Fiction, to inuoke a Locall power .. I would therin ioyne with the Author. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 112 That College had the Bishop of Winchester for their Visitor Local. 1740 PITT *Æneid* VIII. 461 The Swains the Local Majesty rever'd. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxix. 125, I have no local attachments; it is indifferent to me, whether a man was rocked in his cradle on this side or that side of the Tweed. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iii. 139 Two observatories..provided with accurate means of determining their respective local times. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 612 *note*, Oldmixon, who was a boy at Bridgewater when the battle was fought,..was so much under the influence of local passions that his local information was useless to him. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1870) 31 The name Γραῖα ..is only a local name of a settlement of..Boeotians. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 313 Mr. Yeo, the local lawyer.

b. With restrictive force: Limited or peculiar to a particular place or places.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 170 Those ceremonies that are not locall, I willingly omit. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 119 Truth is not local, God alike pervades And fills the world of traffic and the shades. 1811 *Henry & Isabella* I. 3 Her ideas were as local as Andrew's; and they neither of them seemed likely to disturb the brain of the other. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 5 The importance of the struggle would have been more local and temporary. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 189 That letter (of the moral law) read in our own casual and local interpretation.

c. Belonging to a town or some comparatively small district, as distinct from the state or country as a whole. *Local government*, the administration of the affairs of a town (or other limited area) by its inhabitants, as distinguished from such administration by the state at large.

Local board: in England and Wales *spec.* (see quots. 1863 and 1901). *Local Government Board*: a department of State established in 1871, to act as the central authority for Local Government in England and Wales.

1688 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 439 The law that doth confirm or locall lawes. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* V. i. (1869) II. 402 The local or provincial expenses of which the benefit is local or provincial..ought to be no burden upon the general revenue of the Society. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 191 He the said Warren Hastings hath left the said troops, by his new treaty, without any local controul. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 128 Such is the national importance which a merely local privilege may sometimes bestow. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 279 The local government was involved in a discussion with the Supreme Court at the Presidency. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 116/2 Among the duties classed as local, or performed by local functionaries, there are many which might with equal propriety be termed national. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ix. 732–3 In the places and districts in which the [Local Government] Act is adopted, it is carried into execution by local Boards .. The local Boards have extensive powers of undertaking and regulating the drainage and cleansing of towns, the suppression of nuisances, and similar matters of police. 1880 E. ROBERTSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 21 Local government repeats on a small scale the features of the supreme government, but its business is chiefly judicial and administrative. 1901 FAIRLIE *Munic. Administr.* 69 An important change .. was made by the Local Government Act of 1894 .. The urban local boards are called Urban District Councils, and the term of office of the councillors is fixed at three years.

d. In various specific collocations. *Local examination*, the name given to certain examinations of boys and girls, held in a number of different places under the direction of a central board at one of the Universities. *Local preacher* (among the Methodists), a layman who is authorized to preach in the district in which he resides, as distinguished from the ordained itinerant ministers. *Local rank* (see quot. 1876). *Local veto*: the prohibition of the sale of liquors in a district, under the system of *local option* (see e); hence the nonce-wds. *local-vetoist*, *-vetoism.*

1772 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 476 A Justice levied a fine on a Local Preacher, on pretence of the Conventicle Act. 1858 *Exam. Students Not Members Univ. Camb.* 15 Notice for Local Examinations. 1861 *4th Ann. Rep. Delegacy (Local Exam.)* 1 The Oxford Local Examinations for the year 1861 commenced on Tuesday, May 28. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 327 *Local rank*, the rank given to an officer in her Majesty's service serving in a foreign land with other troops, whereby he is placed in his proper position, as regards equality of rank, with those officers whose first commissions are of the same date, but who have been more fortunate in promotion. 1885 *Min. Wesleyan Confer.* 369 Our supply of Ministers is drawn from our Local-preachers. 1894 SIR W. LAWSON in *Westm. Rev.* 27 Sept. 4/3 What would happen if they, the Local Vetoists, got their bill? 1900 A. J. BALFOUR in *Daily News* 29 May 2/5 Perhaps the hon. baronet would reverse his opinion about the infallibility of democracies, or even of local vetoism.

e. Local option. The right granted by the legislature of a country or state to the inhabitants of each particular district to decide whether the trade in liquor shall be prohibited within the district. Hence occas. by extension, the principle of allowing localities to decide for themselves whether they will accept or reject certain regulations. Hence **Local optionism**, the principle of local option; **Local optionist**, an advocate of local option.

1878 SAMUELSON *Hist. Drink* 218 *note*, The tendency of legislation seems to be towards 'local option' or 'permissive prohibition'. 1880 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 2/4 The Home Rulers, the Teetotallers, the Local Optionists. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 688/2 Those celebrated 'local option laws' which are in force in some of the United States. *Ibid.* 689 1 Such laws are in force in Massachusetts, New Jersey (which had the Chatham Local Option Law of 1871), New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Vermont. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 174 Measures like that for granting Local Option, as it is called, for doing away the addiction of our lower class to their porter and their gin. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 6/3 The reluctance of the Welsh and Midland miners to admit the principle of local option.

3. *Law.* (In renderings of the AF. phrases *chose local*, *trespas local.*)

1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* 180 b, Pur ceo que le chose est local, & annex al franketeñ. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s.v. *Chose*, Chose locall is such a thing as is annexed to a place. For example: a mill is chose locall. [With reference to Kitchin.] 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 419 An Action of Trespass for Battery, is transitory and not local, and therefore the place need not be..set down in the Declaration. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Trespass*, *Trespass local* is that which is so annexed to the place certain, that if the defendant join issue upon a place, and traverse the place mentioned in the declaration, and aver it; it is enough to defeat the action.

4. Pertaining to a particular place in a system, series, etc., or to a particular portion of an object.

a. Pertaining to, or affecting, a particular part or organ of the body. Chiefly *Med.*, of diseases, ailments, etc., and hence of remedies which are applied to such ailments.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* R ij b, The fyrste shal be of the locall remedyes of hote apostemes. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 25 b 2 The doctours make no mention of locale medicines in these diseases. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 244 Tell me you Heauens, in which part of his body Shall I destroy him? Whether there, or there, or there, That I may giue the locall wound a name. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 387 Dream not of thir fight, As of a Duel, or the local wounds Of head or heel. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Local Medicaments*, those Remedies that are apply'd outwardly to a particular Place, or Part; as Plaisters, Salves, Ointments, etc. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 145, I employed only local means for their cure. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 179 The Local or Topical treatment of inflammation. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 49/1 The symptoms may be considered as local and general, the *local* being, principally, pain, tenderness, and tumefaction; the *general*, fever [etc.]. 1874 SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 56 The exquisite delicacy of local sensibility, especially that of the retina. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 11 A local inflammation or hæmorrhage.

b. *Electricity* and *Magnetism.* *Local action*, action between different parts of a plate in an electric battery as distinguished from the general action of the battery. *Local attraction* (see quot. 1867). *Local battery*, *local circuit* (see quot. 1868). *Local current*, a current set up by local action; also, a current in a local circuit.

1841 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 5) 297 In the common battery..much local action takes place upon the zinc plates without contributing to the circulating forces. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Local attraction*, the effect of the iron in a ship on her compasses; it varies with the position of a compass in a ship, also with that of a ship on the earth's surface, and with the direction of the ship's head. 1868 CULLEY *Handbk. Telegr.* (ed. 3) 169 *Local circuit*, one which includes only the apparatus in the office, and is closed by a relay. ..*Local* [*battery*], the battery of a local circuit. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 101 We then work by local currents. *Ibid.*, A local battery. *Ibid.* 102 In flowing through R′ it..completes the local circuit by which the local current flows from L′ B′ through M′.

c. Arith. *Local value*: that value (of a numeral figure) that depends on its place or serial position.

1853 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (1857) 2 All numbers have a simple or intrinsic value, and also a local value.

d. Photogr. *Local reduction* (see quot.).

1892 BOTHAMLEY *Ilford Man. Photogr.* viii. 68 Local reduction (*i.e.* reduction of parts of the image) can be effected by..applying a very weak solution of the ferricyanide.

e. Local colour: (*a*) *Painting.* The colour which is natural to each object or part of a picture independently of the general colour-scheme or the distribution of light and shade. (Now usu. *collect. sing.*: formerly the pl. was used.) (*b*) Hence, in works of art or literature: The representation in

vivid detail of the characteristic features of a particular period or country (e.g. manners, dress, scenery, etc.), in order to produce an impression of actuality.

1721 BAILEY, *Local Colours*, in painting, are such as are natural and proper for each particular Object in a Picture. 1782 J. T. DILLON tr. *Mengs' Sk. Art Paint.* 76 The local tints of the flesh, in every part are admirably diversified. *Ibid.* 80 If Titian was happy in his tints, and the local colour of his objects, Correggio .. exceeded him in [etc.]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 599/2 The happy dispositions of colours both proper and local. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* i. 15 The objects were all drawn..with a pen and ..then thinly washed over with indications of their local colours. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 8 The local colour, which is the self colour of an object, and what we mean when we talk of a 'red coat' or a 'green field'. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 666/2 There are [in *Doris*] some capital pictures of the times of landlord shooting .. without anything Irish in character, or dialogue, or local colour.

5. Pertaining to places (in the geographical sense) or to an individual place as such.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Surnames* (1614) 112 The most surnames in number, the most ancient, and of best account, haue bene local, deduced from places in Normandie and the coyntries confining. 1857 R. MORRIS (*title*) The Etymology of Local Names. *Mod.* One of the most trustworthy of local etymologists.

6. *Math.* Pertaining to a locus. *Local problem*, a problem in which the object is to determine a geometrical locus.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Local Problem.* *a* 1865 SIR W. R. HAMILTON *Elem. Quatern.* (1899) I. 39 The degree of the function *f*, or of the local equation, marks (as before) the order of the curve [etc.].

B. *sb.* (absol. use of the adj.)

1. A person who is attached by his occupation, function, etc. to some particular place or district; an inhabitant of a particular locality. Chiefly *pl.*

1835 HOOD *Poetry, Prose, & Worse* xxxv, How sweet to be drawn for the locals By songs setting valour a-gog. 1891 'H. HALIBURTON' *Ochil Idylls* 148 Gang freely, fishers, by their banks, Baith foreign loons an' locals. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 1/3 He has been what is known in the legal world as a 'local'—that is, he has confined his practice to courts of Lancashire, and has not taken up a professional abode in London. 1901 H. G. HUTCHINSON in *Longm. Mag.* July 236 We go to some 'rough' as the locals call it—ground of long grass..giving fine protection for partridges.

b. *esp.* A local preacher (see A. 2 d).

1824 CARR *Craven Dial.* Gloss. 90 *Local*, a local preacher amongst the Methodists. 1889 T. E. BROWN *Manx Witch*, etc. 121 He cudn go on by the hour Like these Locals.

2. Something local.

a. An item of local interest in a newspaper; *collect.*, local news, matter of local interest.

a 1869 W. CARLETON *Farm Ballads, Editor's Guest* 36 So long as the paper was crowded with 'locals' containing their names. 1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* (1900) 17/1 There's a column of local coming in, and a concert in the People's Hall.

b. A postage-stamp current only in a certain district. **c.** *U. S.* Postal matter bearing an address locally used but not known generally.

1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Feb. Suppl. 3/1 The apparently interminable Russian locals. 1873 *Ibid.* Jan. Suppl. 4 Russian and Egyptian Locals. 1882 *U. S. Offic. Postal Guide* 681 Locals and nixes. Matter addressed to places which are not post offices is unmailable.

d. *Telegraphy.* A local battery or circuit (see A. 4 b). 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

e. A local train; a train which serves the stations of a particular district. (In recent Dicts.)

1902 *Strand Mag.* Jan. 74/2 He boarded the local in the morning.

f. A local examination (see A. 2 d).

1893 *Athenæum* 4 Feb. 157/3 This [book] is intended mainly for students preparing for..the University Locals.

Local (lōu·kăl), *v. Scots Law.* [f. LOCAL *a.*] *trans.* 'To apportion an increase of salary to a minister among different landholders' (Jam.); to lay the charge of such stipend *on* or *upon* a landholder or his land.

1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 34/1 To locall sufficient stipendis. 1695 J. SAGE *Fund. Charter* Wks. (1844) I. 248 The Earl of Morton .. had flattered the Church out of their possession of the thirds of the benefices, .. promising instead thereof localled stipends upon the ministers. *a* 1768 [see LOCALITY 5 b]. 1808 *Act* 48 *Geo. III*, c. 138 § 14 The Right of any Heritor to surrender his valued Teind in place of subjecting his Lands, to the Amount of the Stipend localled upon them, shall not be taken away. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xix, A clause, which had occurred in a process for localling his last augmentation of stipend. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* § 1162 (ed. 6) 496 The localling or apportioning of the burden on the unexhausted teind is under the jurisdiction of the Court of Session as Commissioners of Teinds. 1877 in *Cases Crt. Session* 4th Ser. IV. 1127 The proceedings shewed that at this time there was sufficient free teind without localling on heritors who had heritable rights. *Ibid.*, The lands were localled on for stipend in an interim locality in 1853. 1880 *Law Rep., App. Cases* V. 249 A scheme of locality was prepared, D lodged objections to the scheme in so far as it localled minister's stipend on eighty-one acres of his land.

Locale, erroneous form of LOCAL *sb.*[1]

Localism (lōu·kăliz'm). [f. LOCAL *a.* + -ISM.]

1. Attachment to a locality, esp. to the place in which one lives; limitation of ideas, sympathies, and interests growing out of such attachment; disposition to favour what is local. Also (with *pl.*), an instance of this state of mind.

1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxvii. (1872) 160, I have never seen the spirit of localism which is so prevalent throughout Spain more strong than at Saint James. *a* 1852 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) II. 526, I am one of those who believe that our government is not to be destroyed by localisms, North or South. 1877 S. BOWLES in Merriam *Life* (1885) II. 428 Congress is simply an aggregate seething and struggling of a great number of localisms—rarely or never losing themselves in the stream of national or patriotic feeling. 1883 *Spectator* 30 June 828 Agriculture is more weighted by what we may call the localism of labour than by any other single cause.

2. Something characteristic of a particular locality; a localizing feature; a local idiom, custom, or the like.

1823 E. MOOR (*title*) Suffolk Words and Phrases, or an attempt to collect the Lingual Localisms of that County. 1839 C. CLARK (*title*) John Noakes and Mary Styles...A Poem, exhibiting some of the most striking lingual localisms peculiar to Essex. 1850 FREEMAN in *Ecclesiologist* X. 284 Architectural localisms, as illustrated by the churches of Northamptonshire and Leicestershire. 1858 *Almæ Matres* 38 All talk scandal, gossip, localisms. 1897 *Saga-Bk. Viking Club* Jan. 306 Brushing away many of the most interesting localisms in thought and language.

Localist (lōu·kălist). [f. LOCAL *a.* + -IST.] One who inclines to treat or regard things as local, to subject them to local conditions, etc.; a student of what is local; one who assigns a local origin to (diseases).

1683 O. U. *Parish Churches no Conventicles* 16 The Legislators had more regard to the Duty, than to the Place of it, and had more respect to the Discretion of the Priest, than this Localist hath; he labouring more for the Circumstance of Place, to gratify his own Humour, then the Intention of the Thing to edify the Congregation. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 163 In our opinion, both essentialists and localists have taken a much too limited view of the etiology of fever. 1860 BERKELEY *Brit. Fungol.* 55 Where species are very difficult to distinguish, it is in general because forms are separated which are too closely allied, an evil which is familiar enough to every practical botanist, though apt to be overlooked or completely ignored by the inexperienced or mere localists. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 542 The 'Localists' attributed the epidemics to local conditions, atmospheric changes, uncleanliness, and so forth.

Localistic (lōukălistik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of a theory: Attributing a local nature or origin.

1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 336 The localistic theory of cholera. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 881 Until now he has defended the 'localistic' view [of the origin of cholera poison] against those of Koch and the contagionists. 1899 E. P. MORRIS in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* XX. 323 As long as the conflict between localistic and grammatical theories of the cases is undecided.

Locality (lokæ·lĭti). [a. F. *localité*, ad. late L. *locālitātem*, f. *locālis* LOCAL.]

1. The fact or quality of having a place, that is, of having position in space.

1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* vii. § 3. 69 It destroyes the truth of Christs humane bodie, in that it ascribes quantitie to it, without extension, without localitie. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Locality*, the being of a thing in a place. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogmatizing* xi. 100 That the Soul and Angels..they have nothing to do with grosser locality, is generally opinion'd. 1772-82 MASON *Eng. Gard.* i. 181 Come then, thou sister Muse, from whom the mind Wins for her airy visions colour, form, And fix'd locality; sweet Painting, come. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 34 The locality of Hell, and the existence of an Evil Spirit, are annihilated. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* VI. xiii. (1872) II. 174 Imagine a solitary point A, in space which has no assignable bounds; and suppose it possible for that point to be known by a being having no locality.

2. The fact of being local, in the sense of belonging to a particular spot. Also *pl.* local characteristics, feelings, or prejudices. *Obs.*

1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 33 And now I talk of coaches, I have never set my foot in ours, since you left London: I begin to think that this is carrying the idea of locality too far, and will therefore order it to set me down at the play-house, this evening. 1791 BURKE *Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. 1802 IV. 14 These factions..weakened and distracted the locality of patriotism. 1802 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 246 The vast variety of humors, prepossessions and localities which, in the much diversified composition of these States, militate against the weight and authority of the General Government.

3. *pl.* The features or surroundings of a particular place. [So Fr. *localité*, 'particularité du circonstance locale' (Littré).]

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, Owing to the height to which he was raised, and the depth of the vaulted archway, his eye could but indistinctly reach the opposite and external portal. It is necessary to notice these localities. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 61 After nightfall we walked over to Sallenches. The localities about the bridge reminded me of Milltown in the County of Dublin.

4. a. The situation or position of an object; the place in which it is, or is to be found; *esp.* geographical place or situation, e.g. of a plant or mineral.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* II. Index, Lignite, localities of. *Ibid.* Lituite, locality and character of. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 202 A blind man..feeling all around him with his cane, so as to find out his locality. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 53 The anatomist can tell you that the localities of these powers are different. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xiv. 303 He insists upon the power of the glaciers to mould themselves to their localities. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 249 The reports that the police were sending down constantly, of his supposed locality and outrages.

b. A place or district, of undefined extent, considered as the site occupied by certain persons or things, or as the scene of certain activities.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 321 Pallas mentions that, in the same locality, opposite old Temruk, a submarine eruption took place in 1799. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xv. 291 The deliverer is to be sought in the locality nearest to the chief scene of the invasion. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 185 The tremendous rainfall of the Khasi Hills, amounting in some localities..to 559 inches of annual rainfall.

5. *Sc.* †**a.** An assessment, tax, or levy, esp. one for the support of soldiers or other war-expenses. *Obs.*

1640 in *Minute Bk. War Comm. Kirkcudbright* (1855) 157 Desyering the said Committie to allot and allocate to thame ..ane competent localitie, furthe of the redrest of thair said husbands' rentes, goodes and geir, for aliment of thame and thair said childrene. 1659 in *Clarke Papers* (1901) IV. 161 We are in greate want of monies, to carry on our Locality, for coales and candle, all the six Companies beinge draune into the Cittadell. 1679 in McDowell *Hist. Dumfries* xxxvii. (1873) 426 Ane months locality for sixty horse. 1686 *Corshill Baron-Court Book* in *Ayr & Wigton Arch. Coll.* (1884) IV. 172 James Bichet..persued Robert Lachlane and Johne Wyllie..for the 2 pairte pryce of ane seck,..lost by them in takeing localitie to sojouris with corne. 1687 *Cameronian Soc. Let. to Friends* in Shield *Faithf. Contendings* (1780) 301 Paying any of their wicked impositions, as Militia-money, Cess, Locality, or Fines.

Comb. 1685 J. RENWICK *Serm.* (1776) 151 Then shall cess payers and locality-payers be paid home.

b. 'The apportioning of an increase of the parochial stipend on the landholders, according to certain rules' (Jam.); the stipend as apportioned. Also short for *decree of locality*.

1664 in Morison *Decis. Crt. Session* (1806) XXXIII. 11789 There being but a decreet of modification, and no locality, the Earl alleged locality should be first made. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Instit.* II. x. § 47 (1773) 359 Where a determinate quantity of stipend .. is modified to a minister out of the tithes of the parish..the decree is called *of modification*: but where that quantum is also localled or proportioned among the different landholders liable in the stipend, it is styled a decree *of modification and locality*. 1870 in *Cases Crt. Session* 3rd Ser. IX. 59 This was a process of augmentation, modification, and locality of the stipend of the parish of Cameron. In the locality..one of the heritors .. objected to the interim scheme of locality prepared by the common agent, on the ground that [etc.]. 1883 RITCHIE *St. Baldred* 23 (E. D. D.) The Old Localitie, payable to the minister of Tyninghame, by way of minute.

c. (See quots.)

1807-8 R. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* (1815) s.v., The term *locality* is also applied to such lands as a widow has secured to her by her contract in liferent. These are said to be her *locality lands*. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* § 1947 (ed. 6) 831 In the stipulations of a marriage contract these points are important—1. A provision by jointure, locality, etc., if accepted, discharges the claim of terce...Locality is an appropriation of certain lands to the wife in liferent; her security depending on the completion of her right by infeftment duly recorded.

6. *Law.* Limitation to a county, district, or place.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. 384 The locality of trial required by the common law seems a consequence of the antient locality of jurisdiction. All over the world, actions transitory follow the person of the defendant, territorial suits must be discussed in the territorial tribunal.

7. *Phrenol.* The faculty of recognizing and remembering places.

1815 SPURZHEIM *Physiognom. Syst.* (ed. 2) 364, xxiv. Organ of locality. *Ibid.* 368 This faculty measures distance, and gives notions of perspective: it makes the traveller, geographer and landscape-painter; it recollects localities and judges of symmetry. Hence it seems to me that it is the faculty of locality in general. 1875 E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 187 To use the lingo of the phrenologists, his locality is better than his individuality.

8. *Psychol.* in phr. *sense of locality* (see quots.).

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 480/2 These investigations show not only that the skin is sensitive, but that one is able with great precision to distinguish the part touched. This latter power is usually called the *sense of locality*. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Locality, sense of*, the faculty of distinguishing the part of a sensory surface to which a stimulus is applied.

Localizable (lōukălə·zăb'l), *a.* [f. LOCALIZE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be localized.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psych.* VII. xvii. (1872) II. 467 Such components of consciousness..being unlocalizable in space, and being but indefinitely localizable in time. 1865 F. H. LAING in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. I. 106 It is the same localisable faculty that is supposed in the idea of the name s being 'called upon' one, as a pledge of God's favour. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* vi. 78 The feelings classed as emotions, which are not localizable in the bodily framework.

Localization (lōukăləizē'·şən). [f. LOCALIZE *v.* + -ATION.]

1. The action of making local, fixing in a certain place, or attaching to a certain locality; the fact of being localized. Also, an instance of such action or condition.

1853 SIR E. S. CREASY *Eng. Constit.* (1858) 371 The contrast as to the centralization or localization of administrative power, which exists between England and other civilized countries. 1872 CARDWELL in Hansard *Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CCIX. 895 With us, therefore, localization means identification with a locality for the purposes of recruiting, of training, of connecting Regulars with auxiliaries [etc.]. 1885 *Law Times* 14 Feb. 276/1 Nothing tends more strongly than localisation to confirm the despotic instincts in a judge.

b. *Phys.* The process of fixing, or fact of being fixed, in some particular part or organ of the body.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* v. vi. (1870) I. 573 Localization of function is the law of all organization whatever. **1861** T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 214 The inflammation may be stated to be the effect of the localization in the peritoneum of the influence of a specific morbid poison. **1878** FOSTER *Physiol.* III. vi. § 3. 500 Hence it became very common to deny the existence of any localization of functions in the convolutions of the hemisphere.

2. Assignment (in thought or statement) to a particular place or locality. Also, the ascertaining or determination of the locality of an object.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 494 This curious though very natural localization of history. **1832** *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 405 To Bala Lake..there is a legend attached, which might be imagined to be a localization of the Deluge. **1857** *Zoologist* XV. 5479 The determination of the seat of these functions, or in other words their localization, has been attempted in every way. **1881** W. H. PREECE in *Nature* No. 620. 465 In order to apply this apparatus to the localisation of a bullet in a wound. **1882** GROSART *Spenser's Wks.* III. p. ciii, The..fact..disproves this attempted localisation of her in the 'Vale of Evesham'. **1884** BOSANQUET tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* § 275. 481 The psychological genesis of our ideas of space and the localisation of the impressions of sense. **1886** J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 52/1 What has been..called the 'localization and projection' of sensations. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 139 The localisation of the physical signs, and the differences in the mechanical effects produced, will probably make this fact clear.

Localize (lōu·kălәiz), *v.* [f. LOCAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make local in character; to invest or imbue with the characteristics of a particular place or locality.

1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* 123 May it not be fairly inferred that their [*sc.* the nobility's] local situation swallowed up the man, and produced a character similar to that of women, who are localized, if I may be allowed the word, by the rank they are placed in, by courtesy? *a* **1796** BURNS *Remarks Sc. Songs* Wks. 1834 VIII. 18 Songs are always less or more localised (if I may be allowed the verb) by some of the modifications of time and place.

2. To fix or plant in a particular place or district, or in a particular part or point of any whole or system. Usually with limitative force: To restrict or confine *to* a particular place or area; to make local in range or currency.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 162 Their privileged banks [etc.]..which unnaturally localize and accumulate wealth, that was intended by nature for equal diffusion among the skilful and industrious. *a* **1835** J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs & Illustr. Attrib. God* (1837) III. xlii. 91 To localize peculiar foods to peculiar climates. **1839** *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 54 There, on that spot, stands the fatal axe of the revolutionary tribunal, naturalised everywhere, localised everywhere. **1859** G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (ed. 3) 96 Though we are in the habit of speaking of it [*sc.* the sense of touch] as localised in the fingers. **1866** GROVE *Contrib. Sci.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* 201 The power of localising, if the term be permitted, heat which would otherwise be dissipated. **1888** *Daily News* 25 July 5/1 Contributors may subscribe either to the general fund, or, if they prefer it, to the local institute. .. It would be a matter for general regret if any very large proportion of the contributors localised their money.

b. To identify with a particular locality or localities; to attach to particular districts.

1870 *Daily Tel.* 24 Nov., The advocates for 'localising' the Army give us advice of the most valuable kind. **1872** CARDWELL in Hansard *Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CCIX. 895 The principles on which we propose to localize the Army.

c. To concentrate (attention) *upon* a particular spot.

1820 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCII. 62 Localizing attention on the meritorious parts. **1861** WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 493 Thus we may will that a spot in the skin shall itch, and it will itch, if we can only localize our attention upon the point sufficiently.

3. To attribute (in thought or statement) to a particular place or locality; to find or invent a locality for, ascertain or determine the locality of. Occas. const. *to*.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 254 The mere vanity of local appropriation, similar to that by which they severally localized the history of the deluge and the appulse of the Ark. **1833** WORDSW. *Fancy & Tradition*, Thus everywhere to truth Tradition clings, Or Fancy localizes Powers we love. *a* **1849** H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 270 *note*, The Romans appropriated and localised every tale and tradition. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 12 (1864) 97 Part of the agreeable feeling in the exercise of the muscular organs..can be localised, or referred to the muscles actually engaged. **1868** BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 4 Descartes localized mind in the pineal gland. **1875** H. JAMES *R. Hudson* vii. 232 It seemed to him that he had seen her before, but he was unable to localize her face. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 182 At first it was a somewhat difficult matter to discover the exact place of the fault, or, as it is termed, to 'localise' it. **1879** *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 664 He was again attacked by intense headache, which could not be localised to any particular part of the head.

Hence **Lo·calizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 397 The localizing humour of their religion. **1841** I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* (1842) II. vii. 841 In every system of polytheistic worship there has been a localizing of divinities. **1870** RUSKIN *Lect. Art* ii. (1875) 57 Speaking exclusively of this localising influence as it affects our own faith. **1898** P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 354 Pain on firm pressure with the finger tips in an intercostal space .. is a common and valuable localising sign [of liver abscess]. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 762 Any such localising symptoms as have been described.

Localized (lōu·kălәizd), *ppl. a.* [f. LOCALIZE *v.* + -ED [1].] In senses of the verb: e.g. made local, invested with local characteristics; fixed in, attached or restricted to, a certain locality.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 26 The history of the Argo must have been well known to that southern nation, anterior to its localized adoption by the Greeks. *a* **1849** H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 330 A strongly localised religion. **1860** G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 136 The oak..has vanished altogether,..and I could never hear of or see any in the bogs, so that I expect that even in the old times they were strictly localized. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 83 A very sudden and localised outbreak of either typhoid fever or cholera. **1880** *19th Cent.* No. 38. 708 That each native regiment should be composed of men of some distinct nationality, religion, or race, with a localised depôt.

b. Fixed in a particular part (of a system or the like); gathered or concentrated into one point or part; *spec.* in *Path.*, occurring in, or restricted to, some particular part or parts of the body.

1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* II. ii. 117 All matter is only localised and partial force. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* I. vii. (1876) 237 To produce the spark the heat must be intensely localised. **1880** MAC CORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 18 A localised abscess formed near the drainage tube. **1885** WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 251 If we had an electric field with given localised charges. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 859 Such localised pain soon becomes merged in the diffuse pain due to pressure on the cord as a whole. *Ibid.* VIII. 15 This form of valgus .. is curable by localised faradisation of the muscle.

Locally (lōu·kăli), *adv.* In 5 localliche. [f. LOCAL *a.* + -LY [2].] In a local manner.

1. In respect to place, or position in space.

c **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxxvi. (1869) 49 Now lady, ..quod he, vnderstonde ye that localliche, virtualliche, or oother wise? **1551** CRANMER *Answ. to Gardiner* III. 85 The body of Christ was & is all one to ye fathers & to vs, but corporally & locally he was not yet born vnto them. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. viii, By this faculty therefore we locally move the body. **1659** PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 383 By which that body .. became substantially present in heaven, and no longer locally present in earth. **1746-7** *Act 20 Geo. II*, c. 43 § 15 The shire [or shires respectively] within which such lands do locally lie. **1796** BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 104 That they look upon us, though locally their countrymen, in reality as enemies. **1857** PUSEY *Real Presence* iii. (1869) 327 To Moses God appeared locally in the flame of fire in a bush. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 122 These establishments are not subordinate to the University, within which they are locally situated.

†**2.** In regard to a particular 'place' or topic; in particular circumstances. *Obs.*

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 47. 269 A man may Locally and properly depart from the Accidents of a subject, and not from the subject it selfe.

†**3.** (Named) after a particular place. *Obs.*

c **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 223 (1810) 233 Soldon had.. lords locally named. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 375 He was the last clergyman I find ..who locally was surnamed.

4. In regard to a particular (geographical) place, or the situation of a particular object; in some particular place, in certain districts; in the particular place or district (specified or alluded to).

1860 J. F. THRUPP *Study & Use Psalms* II. 66 Those Jewish opponents of Christianity, still, perhaps, locally, if not generally, formidable. **1862** ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 233 The spiny lobster, locally called crayfish. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* I. i. 7 A further division of the functions of government .. distributes the offices of government locally under the heads of domestic, colonial, and international government. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 30 Dec. 5/5 Vigorous efforts are being made locally to cope with the distress.

5. In respect to some particular part or parts (e.g. of the body).

1800 JENNER in *Med. Jrnl.* III. 295 Dr. Jenner's assertion, that a person may be 'repeatedly affected, both locally and generally, with the Cow-pox'. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 860 Locally a menthol spray may be used.

Lo·calness. *rare*$^{-0}$. [-NESS.] The quality of being local.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Locality, Localness*, the being of a thing in a place.

‖ **Locanda** (lǫka·nda). [It., ad. med.L. *camera, domus*) *locanda*, (room, house) to be let. (*Est locanda* is still used in Rome for 'To Let'.)] A lodging-house or inn.

1838 J. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece* etc. (1839) 11/1 When we found ourselves in a neat little locanda. **1844** *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 263, I was carried to a Locanda in Leghorn.

Locate (lōu·kēⁱt, lǫkēⁱ·t), *v.* [f. L. *locāt-*, ppl. stem of *locāre* to place, let for hire, f. *loc-us* place.]

1. *trans.* To appoint the place or situation of (the lands referred to in a grant); to fix the site of (a building, etc.). Chiefly *U.S.*

1765 C. COLDEN in *C. Papers* (1878) II. 10 Your Lordships Commands to give my assistance in locating their Lands on any part between New York and Albany. **1773** WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 375, I have also taken the liberty of writing to the Governor of West Florida expressing my hopes of obtaining this land (and more) in case you should think proper to locate it in that government. **1780** *Virginia Stat.* X. 317 Be it enacted..That the ground to be appropriated to the purpose of building thereon a capitol .. shall be located on Shockoe hill.

2. To survey and define the limits of (a tract of land); to lay out (a road); to mark the position or boundaries of, to enter on or take possession of (a land-claim, a gold-mine, etc.). *U. S.*

1739 *Hist. Pelham* (Mass.) (1898) 26 Voted..the Making a Road..and John Gray and James Allexander are appointed a Comittee To see ye same located in the most Suitable place for Publick Advantage. **1754** H. SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) I. 58 The method..of Locating Land Warrants by selecting the most rich and fertil Spots. **1780** *Virginia Stat.* X. 317 An act for locating the publick squares, to enlarge the town of Richmond. *a* **1817** T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) I. 192 Such, as attended, drew for their lots; and located them at their pleasure. **1857** THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 303 If you want an exact recipe for making such a road,..send a family of musquash through to locate it. **1877** RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 332 The Golden Queen Mine was located in the latter part of September, 1873. **1885** F. B. VAN VORST *Without a Compass* 10 He .. located a valuable claim near the Pyramid Mountains.

3. To fix or establish in a place; to settle; *pass.* to be settled, stationed, or situated. Chiefly *U.S.*

1807 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* II. 186 This was amongst the motives that led me to locate myself at Tunbridge Wells, &c. **1813** in J. Maclean *Hist. Coll. N. Jersey* (1877) II. 153 The Assembly passed an act locating the Theological Seminary permanently at Princeton. **1819** FRANCES WRIGHT *Views* (1821) 176 The Dutch and the German [emigrants] invariably thrive the best, locate themselves, as the phrase is here, with wonderful sagacity. **1823** *Stat. Massach.* 10 Feb., Said insurance company shall be located and kept in the town of Salem. **1833** H. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iii. 25 To work in the silver mine by the mouth of which they were located. **1836** MARRYAT *Japhet* I. xi. 133 When the gathering dispersed we packed up and located ourselves about two miles from the common. **1840** W. L. GARRISON in *Life* II. 386, I shall do what I can to locate him [N. P. Rogers] in New York. **1841** MARRYAT *Poacher* xlv, As soon as Mary was located, she wrote a letter. **1844** DICKENS *Pictures fr. Italy* (1846) 38 Albaro, the suburb of Genoa where I am now, as my American friends would say, 'located'. **1853** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* Ser. II. (1873) 216 They suffered themselves to be diffused and widely located through the great empire of the Caliphs. **1856** G. DAVIS *Hist. Sk. Stockbridge & Southbr.* 173 The stocks, which were a terror to evil doers, were located in the rear of the church. **1896** *Century Mag.* Dec. 170 He said he would locate his headquarters near those of Meade.

b. *U.S.* In the Methodist Episcopal Church: To appoint (a minister) to a fixed pastoral charge, as distinguished from the position of a 'circuit-rider'.

a **1814** T. COKE in Southey *Wesley* (1820) II. 464 It is most lamentable to see so many of our able married preachers . . become located merely for the want of support for their families. **1838** HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. II. ii, I never heerd you preach so well, says one, since you was located heer. **1894** H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 46 He had asked the presiding elder to locate him as a married man for the next year since he was about to marry.

c. To place in an office or position. *rare.*

[**1769**: see LOCATED *ppl.a.*] *a* **1816** BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Introd. View* (1830) 5 His wish will be, to see located, in each situation, the individual in whose instance the maximum of appropriate aptitude has place. **1828** 9 *Ibid., On Militia* (1830) 5 Persons holding command in this body—to whom does it belong to locate them? To the monarch...To whom to dislocate them, and that at pleasure? To the same.

d. *pass.* Of a quality, faculty, etc.: To 'reside', have its 'seat'.

1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* iv. 57 Even the tenth part of those homely virtues..are matters of plebeian admiration in the persons of royalty; and every tangible point in every such virtue so located, becomes [etc.]. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 32 Placing the hand on the stomach, in accordance with the natural and wide-spread theory that desire and passion are located there.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* To establish oneself in a place; to settle.

This is the earliest recorded use, unless, as is not unlikely, the first quot. is *absol.* from sense 2.

1652 *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* V. 35 Divers Indians ..have..suffered us to locate upon their land. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xviii, Beneath whatever roof they locate, they disturb the peace of mind and happiness of some confiding female. **1858** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. I. 62 Scarcely any have more than two bedrooms, in which the whole family have to locate. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 236/2, I .. shall be the guest of Molly Porter, .. while I'm locating. **1887** *Ibid.* Feb. 458 Their wanderings become more and more restricted, and they locate on the north or northwest faces of the highest mountains.

5. To allocate, allot, apportion.

1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 13 Remuneration thus located is a premium on inaptitude. **1828** *Edin. Rev.* XLVII. 88 The banks of these rivers are fast filling with settlements,—those of the Hunter..being, we understand, entirely located.

6. To refer or assign (in thought or statement) to a particular place; to state the locality of.

1807 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* 476 Under this roof the biographer of Johnson..passed many jovial joyous hours; here he has located some of the liveliest scenes .. in his entertaining anecdotes of .. Samuel Johnson. **1842** J. H. NEWMAN tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist., Ess. Miracles* p. cxxix, As if inspired Scripture itself were so precise in dating, locating, and naming the sacred persons and sacred things which it introduces. **1852** — *Scope Univ. Educ.* 153 That large Philosophy which embraces and locates truth of every kind. **1856** THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 72, I locate there at once all that is simple and admirable in human life. **1865** MOZLEY *Mirac.* vii. 157 These extraordinary actions of omnipotence are conveniently located in the past.

7. To discover the exact place or locality of (a person or thing).

1882 B. HARTE *Flip* i, He contented himself..with endeavouring to locate that particular part .. from which the voices seemed to rise. **1896** H. S. MERRIMAN in *Cornh. Mag.* July 55 'We had a fire in the hold, and the skipper he would go down alone to locate it'. **1898** *Daily News*

2 Sept. 5/2 The gunboats yesterday made a river reconnaissance and located the enemy's position at Kerreri.

¶ **8.** *Civil Law.* Used to render L. *locāre* in the sense: To let out, hire out. *rare.*

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 50 A thing that has been lent or located to..the deceased. *Ibid.* III. § 145 When a thing is located in perpetuity, as happens in the case of lands belonging to a municipality granted by it in lease.

† **Locate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* In 7 **locat.** [ad. L. *locāt-us*, pa. pple. of *locāre* to LOCATE.] Let or hired out, leased.

1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit.* I. xv. § 5 (1693) 130 The Conductors Obligation is to pay the Hire, and after the end of Location, to restore the thing locat.

Located (lokē¹·tėd), *ppl. a.* [f. LOCATE *v.* + -ED [1].] In senses of the verb; † in first quot. = put in its place (the opposite of *dislocated*).

1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. vi. 44 Your compound Fracture .. will be the more difficult to reduce, because of the new Located Joint. 1764 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1887) III. 330 A claim that the proprietaries's best and most valuable located uncultivated lands should be taxed no higher than the worst and least valuable of those belonging to the inhabitants. 1769 *Pol. Reg.* IV. 140 Governmental, ..200 noble; 300 senatorial; 25,000 located; 40,000 coated, red and blue. 1799 J. SMITH *Acc. Remark. Occurr.* (1870) 121, I took a journey westward, in order to survey some located land I had on or near the Youhogany. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. i. (1849) 84 Babelmandel,—a newly located town. 1833 C. STURT *South Australia* II. ii. 23 We were now far beyond the acknowledged limits of the located parts of the colony. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 42 The village where he was soon to begin his first year's pastorate as a 'located' preacher.

Locatee (lǫkātī·). *rare.* [f. LOCATE *v.* + -EE.] One who is located.

1816-30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 46 An appropriate instrument of location, signed by Locator and Locatee.

Locating (lokē¹·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOCATE *v.* + -ING [2].] That locates.

1816-30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 55 The locating functionaries will .. remain in possession of a power of choice, altogether arbitrary. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 350 When limited it [*i. e.* local œdema] is a useful locating symptom.

Location (lokē¹·ʃən). Now chiefly *U.S.* [ad. L. *locātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *locāre* to LOCATE.]

1. *Civil* and *Sc. Law.* The action of letting for hire (correlative with CONDUCTION): see quot. *a* 1768. *Contract of location*: a contract by which the use of a chattel is agreed to be given for hire, or by which a person agrees to give his services on the same condition.

1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 29 If the partie commaunded haue anything for his paine, it is not then properly commaundement, but Location and Conduction. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 86 Location (setting for hyre and profite) ..Location and conduction of kirk-lands. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 6. 40 In buying, selling, borrowing, lending, location, and conduction, and other acts whatsoever belonging to Contracters. 1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit.* I. xv. § 1 (1693) 129 Location and Conduction is a Contract, whereby Hire is given for the Fruits, Use, or Work of Persons or Things. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Instit.* III. iii. § 14 (1773) 450 Location is that contract, in which a hire is agreed upon, for the use of any moveable subject, or for the work or service of persons. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. iv. 136 Part of the great subject, location, or letting and taking to hire. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 60 If we have neither taken the thing from our creditor in location, nor on our own request obtained possession of it from him. *Ibid.* III. § 14 [see CONDUCTION 7].

2. The action of placing; the fact or condition of being placed; settlement in a place.

1623 COCKERAM, *Location*, a placing. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants, Disc. Mixture* iii. (1682) 226 As Mixture is varied with respect to the Bodies Mixed; so likewise in respect of the Mixture it self, which I call the Location of Principles, or the Modes of their Conjunction. 1799 J. WINTHROP in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1873) XXVII. 354 The location of the camps and the idea of an harbor are mine. 1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* I. 166 For opening new settlements for the location of additional free settlers. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. x. 404 The Castilian officers, to whom the location of the camp had been intrusted. 1891 *Month* LXXIII. 433 The location and translocation of spirits. 1901 *Scotsman* 13 Mar. 9/6 A possible location of batches of 1000 Boers at Dehra.

b. Appointment to official positions. *rare.*

a 1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Introd. View* (1830) 7 Remuneration to the intended functionaries .. for the time and labour requisite to be expended on their part; before location, in qualifying themselves for rendering their several official services; after location, in the actual rendering of those same services. 1816 *Ibid., Extr. Const. Code* 18 System of official location, or, for shortness, the location system.

3. The fact or condition of occupying a particular place; local position, situation. Also, position in a series or succession.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/1 When the recurved muscles revert to there accustomede locationes. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. vii. (1611) 29 The middle Points are those that haue their location in or neere to the Center of the escocheon. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 1 The head is more tormented with paine then any other part of the body; which is partly caused by the location of the head. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 17 Our Reasons for the location and order of each part and terme. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants, Disc. Mixture* iii. (1682) 226 Both the Conjugation, Proportion, and Location of Letters is varied in every Word. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 283 East-Hartford resembles East-Windsor in location, soil, agriculture. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* 173 Definite location in space is necessary for an intelligence having varied experience of a world of objects in space. 1883 P. SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* II. XII. lxxxiii. 709 He knows the location of the praetorium.

4. The marking out or surveying of a tract of land (*esp.* of a 'claim') or a settlement; the laying out of a road or the like. *U.S.*

1718 *New Jersey Archives* (1882) IV. 379 Lands .. laid out on Passaiak by name, and Scituate on ye same Passaiak by an actual Survey or location. 1770 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1889 II. 275 Sandy Creek (one of the places allotted for the location of our grant). 1785 T. PICKERING in *R. King's Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 72 To explore the country and make locations. 1795 SULLIVAN *Hist. Maine* 159 There was no regularity in the locations of the lands. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Location*, the act of fixing the boundaries of a mining claim, according to law.

5. *concr.* (*U.S.*) A tract of land marked out or surveyed; *spec.* a mining 'claim'. Also, in the South African colonies, the quarters set apart for natives.

1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 14 In the map.. those parts are more full and correct, excepting the lines of towns and locations. 1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 14 A few families settled .. on locations from and under the Province of Massachusetts. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. 173 Above Conway is Bartlett, the last town on the east side of the mountains, the lands above being at present only called locations. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 48 They tell a story of a gang of experienced woodmen sent to a location on this stream, who were thus lost in the wilderness of lakes. 1878 AYLWARD *Transvaal* ii. (1881) 20 They [i.e. the natives] are allowed as much land as they want for their locations. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 321 The Grand Dipper is a promising location in the same locality with the Bunker Hill. 1894 M. O'RELL *J. Bull & Co.* 283 A kraal, called a location, where the Kaffirs employed in the town as porters, etc., live in huts.

b. In Australia, a farm or station.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 141 Importation succeeding importation until the distance of the locations required a fresh central farm to be instituted. 1863 M. LEMON *Wait for End* xiii. (1866) 162 She was continually the companion of her father in his rides about the location. 1865 F. H. NIXON *Peter Perfume* 101 This 'location' of Deniliquin is the best place for spreeing I've ever been in.

attrib. 1846 J. L. STOKES *Discov. Austral.* II. vii. 246 A piece of land is obtained by a person who merely performs the location duties, and does nothing to his estate.

6. Place of settlement or residence. Chiefly *U. S.*

1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 57 My theory or system to move the location of the first inhabitants of the earth. 1827 *Examiner* 261/2 [He] changes his character, costume, and location (as the Yankees say). 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 138 These were students of Schenectady College: would I like to see it? a beautiful location, not half a mile off. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* (1877) 218 They visited Windsor. Mr. Beck said that if he had such a location he should always live there. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 221 A..first-class, fattening, plains-country cattle station..having been his ideal location.

Locative (lǫ·kătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. **locātīv-us*, f. *locāt-*, *locāre* to LOCATE: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to location.

1. *Gram.* The name of the particular case-form which denotes 'place where'; e.g. L. *domī* = at home. Also, pertaining to this case.

1841 H. H. WILSON *Skr. Gram.* 33 The termination of the locative case. 1862 T. CLARK *Compar. Gram.* 114 This view of the Locative origin of the Latin Genitive in the second declension. 1894 W. M. LINDSAY *Lat. Lang.* ix. § 5 Locative Adverb-forms. *Ibid.*, The adverbial Locative cases of Nouns in common use, *hūmī, dŏmī, militiæ*, &c.

2. Pertaining to appointment to offices.

1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 53 Of the locative function, the mode of exercise is as follows.

3. Serving to locate or fix the position of something.

1817 CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL in H. Wheaton *Rep.* II. 211 Entries made in a wilderness would most generally refer to some prominent and notorious object which might direct the attention to the neighbourhood in which the land was placed; and then to some particular object which should exactly describe it. The first of these has been denominated the general or descriptive call, and the last the particular or locative call, of the entry. *Ibid.*, If, after having reached the neighbourhood, the locative object cannot be found within the limits of the descriptive call, the entry is equally defective.

B. *sb. Gram.* The locative case.

1804 W. CAREY *Skr. Gram.* II. i. 35 There are seven Cases, viz. the Nominative, Accusative, Instrumental, Dative, Ablative, Possessive, and Locative. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* vi. (1861) 206 There was originally in all the Aryan languages a case expressive of locality, which grammarians call the locative. 1867 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* IV. iv. 214 The ordinary sign of the locative (which in Sanscrit and Zend is -i) was in the old Persian -ya or -iya. 1888 KING & COOKSON *Sounds & Inflex. Grk. & Lat.* xii. 341 The adverbs in -*ē* were originally locatives.

Locator (lokē¹·tǫɹ). Also 7 **-our.** [a. L. *locātor*, agent-n. f. *locāre* to LOCATE.]

1. One who lets for hire; esp. in *Civil* and *Sc. Law.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 55 Some buy kie and let them forth to farm, reserving the Calf to themselves; and if by the negligence of the Cowherd, the Cow cast the Calf, the hirer is bound to answer the value, but if it miscarry without his negligence, then is the loss equall to the Locatour or Farmer. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 87 The people was Lord thereof and Letter or Locator. 1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit.* I. xv. § 6 (1693) 130 The Obligation on the part of the Locator, is to deliver the thing locat, and to conti[n]ue it during the time of the Location. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* § 133 (ed. 6) 60 The Locator or Letter of the subject or of the labour. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 423 The locator supplies a service for which the conductor pays the price.

2. *U.S.* One who 'locates' (see LOCATE *v.* 2); one who takes up a grant of land, opens a mine, etc.

1817 CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL in H. Wheaton *Rep.* II. 211 A subsequent locator .. must look for the beginning called for in this entry twelve miles below the mouth of Licking. 1882 B. HARTE *Gentl. La Porte*, As one of the original locators of the Eagle Mine he enjoyed a certain income. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 585 Here no locator encroached upon his neighbor's claim. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 220 The place for the locator's name at the end of the first copy.

3. One who places persons in office. *rare.*

1816-30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 34 Of this scrutiny, as of the other, the result will lie in the view of each locator.

Loce, obs. f. or var. LOOSE, LOSE.

Locellate (lǫse·lėt), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *locellāt-us*, f. L. LOCELLUS.] Divided into *locelli*.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419/1.

‖ **Locellus** (lǫse·lǫs). *Bot.* [L., dim. of *locus* place.] A secondary cell (see quots.).

1862 in M. C. COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Locelli, Loculi*, the peridia of certain fungals. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419/1 *Locellus*, a secondary cell, as where a proper cell (*loculus*) of an anther or an ovary is divided by a partition into two cavities.

Loch [1] (lǫχ). *Sc.* Forms: 4-6 **locht, louch,** (6 **louche**), 6- **loch.** [Gael. (and Irish) *loch*. Cf. the Anglo-Irish LOUGH. The word was adopted in ONorthumbrian as *luh*.] A lake; applied also to an arm of the sea, *esp.* when narrow or partially landlocked.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 430 In A nycht and In A day, Cummyn owt our the louch ar thai. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (*Blasius*) 309 Þe tyrand þane gert bynd hym fast & in a depe locht hyme cast. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Honour* III. vi, Bot suddanelie thay fell on sleuthfull sleip, Followand plesance drownit in this loch of cair. *a* 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvi. 84 Quhen that þe Quene wes in the Louche Inclusit. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 40 Amang the Lochis or bosumis of the Sey. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Crimes Pecuniall* 146 Na greene lint, suld be laid in lochs, or running burnes. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) II. 102 Winding hollows between the feet of the mountains whereinto the sea flows .. these the natives call lochs. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 13 Sept. an. 1773, Kingsburg conducted us in his boat across one of the lochs, as they call them, or arms of the sea. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 22 Extensive arms of the sea which bear the name of lochs. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Forerunners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 447 On eastern hills I see their smokes, Mixed with mist by distant lochs. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* May 90 You may have heard friendly owls hooting to each other across a loch.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loch-fishing, -foot, -side, -trout*; **loch-leech** *local Sc.*, a leech; **loch-maw,** a species of mew (Jam.); **loch-reed** (see quot.).

1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 165, I do not care much for *loch-fishing myself. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xlvi. 328 The lads..now lay quiet enough down in the copse-wood at the *loch-foot. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 43 In this Case Blood is to be taken at the Arm, or with *Loch-Leeches. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Calendar* I. 182 The gowk kens what the tittling wants, although it is not aye crying *Give, give*, like the horse loch-leech. 1673 WEDDERBURN *Vocab.* 16 (Jam.) *Larus*, a *loch-maw. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* II. 1131 *Arundo phragmites*. The *Loch-Reed. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 109 Ane narow place, Betuix a *louchside and a brae. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 46 Vpon the loch-syd of the Ness..is situat a verie..ancient hous. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 224 The household at the farm by the lochsides. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 21 The grey *loch-trout plays in the depths of the little inland seas.

Loch [2]. *Mining.* ? *Obs.* (See quots.)

1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 288 These open caverns are frequently met with in hard mineral veins, and they are generally called by miners lochs, or loch-holes. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* Gloss., *Loch*, a cavity in a vein, a vugh. Derbyshire term.

Loch, variant of LOHOCH.

Lochaber (lǫχā·bəɹ). Also 7 **Loquhabor, Lochwaber.** [The name of a district of Inverness-shire.] *attrib.* in *Lochaber-axe* (Antiq.): 'a sort of halbert of a large size, having a strong hook behind for laying hold of the object assaulted' (Jam.). Also in *Lochaber-trump* Sc., a Jew's-harp (E. D. D.).

1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Penniless Pilgr.* E 4 b, Harquebusses, Muskets, Durks and Loquhabor Axes. 1643 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1819) VI. 43/2 That they be furnisched with halbert, lochwaber axes, or Jedburgh staffes and swordis. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. xxxviii, Claymore and broad-sword and Lochaber-axe. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvi, Two wild Highlanders..one of whom had upon his shoulders a hatchet at the end of a pole, called a Lochaber-axe. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 179 Lochaber-axes of the city guard.

Lochage (lǫ·kėdʒ). *Gr. Antiq.* Also in quasi-Latin form ‖ **lochagus** (lǫkē¹·gǫs). [ad. Gr. λοχᾱγός (λοχηγός), f. λόχος LOCHUS + ἀγ-, ἡγ-, ἄγ-ειν to lead.] The commander of a lochus.

1808 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* III. 149 Xenophon .. called together the lochages of the troops which had served under Proxenus. 1832 Lochagus [see LOCHUS]. 1849 GROTE *Greece* V. II. xlii. 254 Amompharetus the lochage. 1850 *Ibid.* VII. II. lvi. 112 Each lochagus had the power of dividing his lochus into more or fewer enomoties as he chose.

Lochan (lɒ'χăn). *Sc.* [Gael. *lochan*, dim. of *loch*.] A small loch or lake.

1789 D. Davidson *Seasons* 36 The rumour spreading round the lochan, The cause could not be told for laughin. 1811 Mrs. Anne Grant *Superstit. Highlanders* I. 266 In the depth of the valley, there is a lochan (the diminutive of loch) of superlative beauty. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1857) 205 A little irregular lochan, fringed round with flags and rushes. 1865 J. Brown *Enterkin* 31 Still there sleep unnumber'd lochans Craig-begirt 'mid deserts dumb.

Loche, variant of Loach.

‖ **Lochia** (lɒ'kiă). *pl. Path.* Also anglicized **7 lochies, 8 loches.** [mod.L., ad. Gr. λόχια, neut. pl. of λόχιος adj., pertaining to childbirth, f. λόχος a lying in. Cf. F. *lochies*.] The discharge from the uterus and vagina which follows childbirth.

1685 Cooke *Marrow Chirurg., Physic* III. xiv. (ed. 4) 605, If the Lochies flow duly, commit it to Nature. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Lochia*. 1722 Quincy *Lex. Phys.-Med.*, *Lochia*, Loches. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 352 The evacuation we call *lochia*. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 537 A suppression of the *lochia*, or usual discharges after delivery. 1857 Bullock *Caseaux' Midwif.* 497 These purulent lochia.

Hence **Lo'chial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the lochia.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lochia*, The lochial flux. *Ibid.*, Lochial fevers. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 11 She attributed her complaints to the profuseness of the lochial discharge. 1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 382 In eighteen cases the lochial secretion was examined from day to day. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 7 Jan., Mem. 12/2 Between the birth of the two [boys] there was no lochial discharge.

Lochtris, obs. pl. form of Lachter.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. 219 þe lochtris of hare.

‖ **Lochus** (lɒ'kŏs). *Gr. Antiq.* Pl. **lochi** (lɒ'kəi). [mod.L., ad. Gr. λόχος.] A division of the army, in Sparta and some other Greek states.

1832 Arnold *Thucyd.* v. lxviii. II. 339 The lochus then consisted ordinarily of 100 men, under the command of the lochagus... On extraordinary occasions .. the strength of the lochus was doubled .. while the number of the lochi themselves was not increased. 1849 W. Smith *Gk. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 2) 483/2 The lochus here is a body of 512 men, and is commanded by a polemarch.

Lochy (lɒ'χi), *a. rare.* [f. Loch *sb.*[1] + -y.] Full of lochs.

1828 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 302 As woody, as lochy, and as rivery a parish, as ever laughed to scorn Colonel Mudge. 1899 J. Lumsden *Edin. Poems & Songs* 6 Duddingston's lone, lochy dell.

† **Lo'citate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *locitāt-*, ppl. stem of *locitāre*, freq. of *locāre* to let or hire out.] *trans.* To set or let out to hire (Cockeram 1623).

Lock (lɒk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 loc, locc, 3-7 locke, 4-5 loke, 4-6 lokk(e, 5, 7 lok, look(e, (8-9 *dial.* in sense 2 luck, *Sc.* loake), 5-lock. [OE. *loc* masc. = OS.? *loc* (MS. *loci*, glossing *cesariem*; MDu. *locke*, Du. *lok* fem.), OHG. *loc* masc., pl. *locke*, mod.G. *locke* fem.), ON. *lokk-r* masc. (Sw. *lock*, Da. *lok*):—OTeut. **lokko-z*, **lukko-z*:—pre-Teut. **lugno-s*. Cognate words in Teut. are ON. *lykkja* loop, bend (Norw. *lykke*, Da. *løkke*), mod.Icel. (*h*)*lykkur* a bend.

The pre-Teut. root **lŭg-* (: *leug-* : *loug-*) prob. meant 'to bend' (cf. Gr. λύγος withy, whence λυγοῦν, λυγίζειν to bend; also Lith. *palugnas* compliant); it is formally coincident, or perh. really identical, with the root of Lock *sb.*[2], Louk *v.*]

1. One of the portions into which a head of hair, a beard, etc., naturally divides itself; a tress. In *pl.* often = the hair of the head collectively. † *Fickle under her lock*: ? having guile in her head.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 28 *Antiæ*, loccas. *c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xviii. 138 Eft hie ne sceoldon hiera loccas lætan weaxan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 243 Ne an loc of eowrum heafde forwyrð. *c* 1205 Lay. 18449 [Heo] sluʒen ʒeond þan feldes falewe lockes. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 330/237 His lockes weren ful hore. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2207 But sche was fikel, vnder hir lok, And hadde a parti of Eue smok. *c* 1374 Chaucer *To Scriv.* 3 Vnder þy long lokkes þowe most haue þe scalle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 459 His lookes full louely lemond as gold. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 254 And þenne she lepte to hym & kawʒte hym by þe lokke. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 257 Those blessed lockes of heare..whiche in lyfe moost semely did become that gracyous heed. 1612 Capt. Smith *Map Virginia* 37 The lockes of haire with their skinnes be hanged on a line vnto two trees. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 361 With these .. the Spirits Elect Bind thir resplendent locks. 1712 Pope (*title*) The Rape of the Lock. 1740 Lady Pomfret *Lett.* (1805) II. 81 They wear .. their heads dressed in locks with jewels. 1794 Burns *Song*, Lassie wi' the lint-white locks. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iii. (1847) 30 The hair of his head hanging down in long locks covered his back and shoulders. 1859 W. Collins *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 26 She sometimes begged for a lock of his hair.

† **b.** A lovelock; also, a tress of artificial hair.

1600 *Jacke Drums Entert.* (*Pasq. & Kath.*) I. (1601) B 4 b, And when his period comes not roundly off, [he] takes tole of the tenth haire of his Bourbon locke. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. ii. 1209 He whose thin sire dwells in a smokye roufe, Must take Tobacco and must weare a locke. 1603 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 232 [Apprentices shall not] weare their haire longe nor locks at their ears like ruffians. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 29 Oct., My wife (who is mighty fine and with a new fair pair of locks). 1676 Shadwell *Virtuoso* III. Wks. 1720 I. 368, I have .. all manner of Tires for the head, Locks, Tours, Frouzes, and so forth. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 389/1 Women usually wear such Borders [of Hair], which they call Curls or Locks when they hang over their ears.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (esp. of the foliage of trees).

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 56 b, Penroyall .. It hath lockes verie like Isope. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 125 The faded lockes fall from the loftie oke. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 1066 While the Winds Blow moist and keen, shattering the graceful locks Of those fair spreading Trees. 1819 Shelley *Ode to West Wind* ii. 9 The locks of the approaching storm. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bound* Poems I. 188 Let the locks of the lightning Flash coiling me round! 1851 C. L. Smith tr. *Tasso* III. lxxvi, The grand oaks Which had a thousand times their locks renewed.

2. Of wool, cotton, etc.: A tuft or flock; a loose fragment, a shred, esp. one 'twisted on the finger of a spinner at the distaff' (Halliwell).

In *pl.* used by wool-dealers for: The lowest class of remnants after the removal of the fleece, consisting of the shortest wool, coming from the legs and belly of the sheep.

c 1300 *Battle Abbey Custumals* (Camden) 56 Et habere lockes de ventre ovium. 1425 in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 251 De lana fracta, videlicet lokys, collecta in tonsura ovium. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 503/2 By puttyng in Flecez, lokkes of Wolle, and peces of moche worse Wolle. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 Preamb., Great quantitie of Wolls .. hath ben sorted .. and thereof is made moche Lokkys and Refuse. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 146 At the leaste waye, she may haue the lockes of the shepe, eyther to make clothes or blankettes. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 477 What a noyse is here, and not so much as a locke of wolle. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 156 Money .. yearly made by sale of locks, belts, and tags of Sheep. *a* 1656 Br. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 81 A lock of wooll falls without noise. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 476 Their Distaffs full With carded Locks of blue Milesian Wooll. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 229 ¶ 3 He goes into the next Pool with a little Lock of Wool in his Mouth. 1801 Bloomfield *Rural T.* (1802) 3 She..laid aside her Lucks and Twitches. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* i. 25 The clotted locks of cotton .. are caught by the various iron pins, and torn open fibre by fibre. *Ibid.* iii. 97 The locks of wool are dissected, and the fibres loosened one from another. 1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 444 He took a lock of cotton two inches long. 1851 S. Judd *Margaret* I. ii. (1871) 6 There is a bunch of lucks down cellar. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 243/1 The loose fragments of wool .. are made up into bales by themselves under the name of 'locks'.

attrib. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xvii. 365 Inferior wool, known in the accounts as broken, refuse, or lock wool. 1899 *Daily News* 23 May 10/3 Fur machinists for lock linings wanted.

3. A quantity, usually a small one, of any article, esp. of hay or straw; a handful, armful, a bundle. Now *dial.* Also in Sc. legal phrase *lock and gowpen*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 311/1 Lok of hey, or oþer lyke, *vola*. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1879/2 His lying was upon the cold ground, hauing not one lock of straw, nor cloth to couer him. 1575 Gascoigne *Posies, Flowers* 38 Fewe men wyll lend a locke of heye, but for to gaine a loade. 1629 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *N. Brit. Advertiser* Oct. 1894 [He] fearing your evill, went to the barne and geve yow anc look corne. *a* 1635 Corbet *Poems* (1807) 95 So good clothes ne're lay in stable Upon a lock of hay. 1661 D. North in R. North *Lives* (1826) II. 308 Good grass which the adjacent inhabitants in summer cut down and make into locks. 1673 A. Walker *Lex. Lachrymans* 8 A lock or strik of Flax. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 131 ¶ 9, I suppose this Letter will find thee picking of Daisies, or smelling to a Lock of Hay. 1804 R. Anderson *Cumberld. Ball.* 80 Monie went there [Burgh Races] a lock money to bet. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xiii. *note*, The expression lock for a small quantity .. is still preserved..in a legal description as 'the lock and gowpen' or small quantity and handful. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 454/2 Spreading a good lock of tar round the bottom of the bush. 1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* I. 47 Gleaning, if so were that a lock of wheat might still be gathered from these neglected ears. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* xxi. (1844) 142 It isn't a lock of bacon or a bag of meal he cares for. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agri. Soc.* VIII. ii. 283 Children following the waggons to pick the locks of clover left by the pitchers. 1874 T. Hardy *Madding Crowd* iii, I'll curl up to sleep in a lock of straw.

Lock (lɒk), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1-4 loc, 4-6 lok, loke, 4-5 lokk(e, 4-7 locke, 3- lock. [OE. *loc* neut. corresponds to OFris. *lok* lock, OS. *lok* hole, OHG. *loh* (MHG., mod.G. *loch*) hole, ON. *lok* lid, also end, conclusion (Sw. *lock*, Da. *laag* lid):—OTeut. **lokoⁿ*, **lukoⁿ*, f. **luk-*, wk.-grade of the root **lŭk-* (: *leuk-* : *louk-*) to close, enclose (see Louk *v.*). OE. had also from the same root *loca* wk. masc. (cf. ON. *loka* wk. fem., lock or latch, MDu. *lōke* enclosure): see Loke.

The great diversity of meanings in the Teut. words seems to indicate two or more independent but formally identical substantival formations from the root.]

I. A contrivance for fastening.

1. An appliance for fastening a door, lid, etc., consisting of a bolt (or system of bolts) with mechanism by which it can be propelled and withdrawn by means of a key or similar instrument. (In OE. app. used with wider meaning, applied, e.g. to a bar, bolt, latch, or the like.)

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. i. (Schipper) 9 Mid þam æðelestum ceastrum..ða þe wæron mid..ʒeatum and þam trumestum locum ʒetimbrade. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 57? Godes engel undyde ða locu ðæs cwearternes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 þet is þet loc þeðe deofel ne con unlucan. *a* 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 17357 (Gött.) þai .. vndid þair lock all wid þe kay. *c* 1315 Shoreham I. 2146 Seynt Iohan..seʒ a bok was fast ischet Wyþ strong[e] lokes seuene. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 266 Ich..pryuyliche hus pors shok, vnpiked hus lokes. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1098 Necessarie vnto him is it Barres and lokkes stronge for to haue. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lv. 13 Thai brak vp durris, and raeff vp lockis. 1536 *Reg. Riches* in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 195 Gemmels and locks of silver, containing the Coronation of our Lady. 1562 *Child Marriages* 131 To pull out the nayles of the hindges, and open hit [a chest] on the other side, contrary to the locke. 1611 Bible *Song Sol.* v. 5 My hands dropped with myrrhe..vpon the handles of the locke. *a* 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Noble Gent.* v. i, A strange locke that opens with Amen. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1797) 311 See under how many locks and doors these metals are secured. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 263 Early fame of Wolverhampton locks. 1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 94 The Electric lock has been designed to lock and unlock sidings at a distance from the signal box.

transf. and *fig.* 1340 *Ayenb.* 255 Do to þine mouþe a dore and a loc. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. ii. 198 And þat is þe lok of loue þat vn-loseþ grace. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 132 The locke of good aduysement shall be set on our lyppes. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* III. iv, Obedience to your strict command Was the first lock. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. vi, I kept a lock upon my lips.

¶ App. explained to mean: A wicket or hatch (or perh. a leaf of a door or casement). Cf. Louk *sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 311/1 Loke, sperynge of a dore or wyndow, *valva*. [See Way's note s.v.]

b. Phrases. *Lock and key* (rarely † *key and lock*) occurs freq. as a phraseological combination in the literal sense or as a typical expression for appliances for fastening or securing; rarely *attrib.* *Under lock and key*, formerly also † *under* (*a*) *lock* (cf. Key *sb.* 1 b): securely locked up; also *fig.* So *under lock and seal*, † *under lock and hasp*, etc.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1557 He hire bi-lukþ myd keye and loke. *a* 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 14711 (Gött.) Ioseph .. ʒe lokid vnder lock and sele. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xx. 89 þare es na thing vnder lokk, and als riche es a man as anoþer. 1413 Hoccleve *Min. Poems* (1892) 48 He, of thy soules helthe, is lok and keye. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 373 Kepenge hit with grete diligence vnder a locke. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) i. 389 God, that art both lok and keye of all goodnesse. 1522 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 116 A rownde tabyll of waynskott wⁱ lok and key. *c* 1570 *Marr. Wit & Sci.* II. i. B ij, Althinges must be kept vnder locke and haspe. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* IV. xxxi. 154 With great care [they] kept their wyves so closely under lock and key. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 105 The foremost [room] whereof was assured with a good lock and key. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 62 Under lock and key, in the .. store room. 1899 Mary Cholmondeley *Red Pottage* 224 She has a lock-and-key face.

c. *Locks-and-keys* (*dial.*): see quots.

1837 J. F. Palmer *Devon. Gloss.*, *Locks-and-keys*, the seed-pods of the ash and sycamore. 1847 Halliwell. *Locks-and-keys.* Ash-keys. *West.*

2. 'A cotter or key; as the one which fastens the cap-square over the trunnion of a mounted cannon; a forelock' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

† **3.** A hobble or shackle on a horse's (or other animal's) foot to prevent it from straying. Also Horse-lock. *Obs.*

[1486 etc.: see Horse-lock.] 1528 Lyndesay *Dreme* 594 Quho wyll go sers amang sic heirdis scheip, May, habyll, fynd mony pure scabbit crok, And goyng wyll at large, withouttin lok. 1539 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for a lock for the mare. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. lxxxiv. 364 If a horse be galled in the pastorne, on the heele, or vpon the cronet, either with shackell or locke. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3065/4 Stolen or Stray'd .., a Roan.. Gelding, .. with a Lock on his Foot.

transf. 1589 Hakluyt *Voy.* 151 Till at the last, God sent him [John Fox] fauour in the sight of the keeper of the prison, so that he had leaue to goe in and out .. wearing a locke about his legge.

4. A contrivance to keep a wheel from revolving, or from turning to right or left. (Cf. *lock-chain.*)

1884 J. G. Bourke *Snake-Dance Moquis* i 8 There was no brake, no lock, no shoe to the wheels. 1898 *Cycling* 37 Steering Locks are valuable..for preventing the machine from moving when resting against a wall.

5. In fire-arms, the piece of mechanism by means of which the charge is exploded. (See also Fire-lock, Flint-lock, Matchlock.) Phr. *lock, stock, and barrel* = the entirety of anything.

[Appears first in the comb. Firelock. Prob. the name is due to some resemblance of the mechanism of the original wheel firelock to that of a lock (sense 1). Cf. G. *schloss*, used both for the 'lock' of a door and the 'lock' of a gun.]

1547, etc. [see Firelock 1]. 1681 Grew *Museum* 366 Under the Breech of the Barrel is one Box for the Powder. A little before the Lock, another for the Bullets; Behind the Cock, a Charger, which carries the Powder to the further end of the Lock. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6390/2 They broke some of the Locks of their Pieces. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 90 The priming was laid in the hollow at the side of the lock. 1839 Marryat *Phant. Ship* iv, I'll put a new flint in my lock. 1891 R. Kipling *Light that failed* v, The whole thing, lock, stock, and barrel, isn't worth one big yellow sea-poppy.

6. Short for Row-lock.

1850 Scoresby *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* xii. (1859) 178, I had placed my left hand and weight against the oar. Instantly laying hold of his own in like manner, his first effort broke it short at the lock.

II. A barrier, an enclosure. [Cf. OE. *gáta loc* pen for goats.]

† **7.** A barrier on a river, constructed so as to be opened or closed at pleasure. (See quots. 1758, 1793.) *Obs.*

? *c* 1300 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 475 Il sont desturbeez par Gortz, par Lokes, & par Molins. 1472-5 *Ibid.* VI. 159/1 Milles, Mille dammes, Mille pooles, Lokkes, .. and dyvers other ympedymentes. 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 1 Weares ..gores gootes fludgates lockes. 1576 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 387 A lock called Rewley lock is to be repayred. 1613-16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. ii. Wks. 1772 I. 47 Let no man dare To spoile thy fish, make locke or ware. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 233 Provided the fall of water be not great, a Lock will suffice, which is made up only of

bars of wood called Rimers, set perpendicularly to the bottom of the passage. 1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 158 The Use of Locks was happily invented, which are a Kind of wooden Machines, placed quite a-cross the River, and so contrived, as totally to obstruct the Current of the Stream, and dam up the Water.

† 8. The passage or waterway between the piers of a bridge. *Obs.*

1545 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 177 A certen lokk..called Ruly myddell lokk shall be stopped upp. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2062/4 Vessels..too large to pass through any other Lock of the said Bridge. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4121/4 The Lock belonging to London-Bridge, commonly called the Draw-Bridge-Lock, will be barricaded up. 1813 T. FAULKNER *Fulham* 6 The largest opening for the passage of vessels is in the middle,..and is called Walpole's Lock.

9. On a canal or river: A portion of the channel shut off above and below by folding gates provided with sluices to let the water out or in, and thus raise or lower boats from one water level to another.

1577 W. VALLANS *Tale two Swannes* in *Leland's Itin.* (1759) V. p. xiii, This locke containes two double doores of wood, Within the same a Cesterne all of Plancke, Which only fills when boates come there to passe. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 154 Building two great Stone Locks or Sluces to let down and bring up the Ships. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 511 O be content, where heav'n can give no more! More, like a flash of water from a lock, Quickens our spirit's movement for an hour. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 34 Except the falls, which the states are now making navigable by locks. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 94 The whole number of locks, including a guard lock, is seven. 1831 LARDNER *Hydrost.* iv. 67 The surface of the water in the lock is thus slowly elevated raising the vessel with it. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xiii, Where is the girl, who by the boatman's door, Above the locks .. Unmoor'd our skiff?

b. The quantity of water which fills a lock.

1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. River Witham* 7 The Trade on the Navigation..will take two Locks of water.

† c. A 'lift' on a railway, for raising and lowering vehicles from one level to another. *Obs.*

a 1824 DICKSON in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI. 115 The plans for the locks may be divided into two, one for water, condensed air or steam; one for animal power, wind [etc.]. 1825 NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 659 Where locks or lifts occur [on a railway], the stationary steam-engine should drag up the vehicle .. not simply from the one level to the other, but to a platform some feet above the higher level.

d. Short for *lock-keeper*.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. viii, 'I am the Lock', said the man. 'The Lock?' 'I am the Deputy Lock on job, and this is the Lock-house.'

10. *Engineering.* An ante-chamber giving access to a chamber in which work is carried on in compressed air. More fully *air-lock*.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 43 *Air-lock. Ibid.* 421 s.v. *Caisson.* 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Oct. 3/1 Entrance is obtained by means of a couple of 'locks', tubular chambers about 6ft. in diameter. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 41 Perhaps the most frequent exciting cause [of caisson disease] is too rapid a reduction of the pressure in 'locking out', that is, in passing from the caisson to the open air through the lock or ante-chamber.

III. Senses derived from LOCK *v.*[1]

11. A locking together, interlocking; †an unintelligible or ambiguous discourse (*obs.*); an assemblage of objects jammed together, now esp. a crowd of carriages in the streets, a 'block', 'jam'.

1550 GARDINER in FOXE *A. & M.* (1563) 759/1 The worst man of all is that will make him self a locke of wordes and speach, which is knowen not to be my faction, .. and how can that be a doubtfull speach in him that professeth to agree with the kinges lawes,..which I did expresly. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 265 Sergesthus, eager with his Beak, to press Betwixt the Rival Galley and the Rock, Shuts up th' unwieldy Centaur in the Lock. 1834 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* I. 594, I have seen all Albemarle Street closed by a 'lock' of carriages. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 231 Stopped on the road from Epsom in a lock of carriages. 1857 *Abridg. Specif. Patents Sewing*, etc. 17 The stitch produced is termed the 'chain stitch', the two threads having a double lock with each other.

† 12. A grapple, grip, or trick in wrestling (cf. quot. 1899); hence *fig.* (*a*) a stratagem, trick, dodge; (*b*) a difficulty, dilemma, chiefly in phr. (*to be, have, put*) *at, on,* or *upon a* (*the*) *lock. Obs.* (Cf. DEADLOCK.)

1608 DEKKER *and Pt. Honest Whore* (1630) G 3 b, He and foure of his men drew vpon me, sir..I made no more adoe, but fell to my old locke, and so thrashed my blue Coates, [etc.]. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 129 *note*, Both closelie graplinge with a mutual locke. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 7 They must be also practiz'd in all the locks and gripes of wrastling. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 321 If the devil catches us at this lock, he will throw us flat. 1650 CROMWELL in Carlyle *Lett. & Sp.* (1871) III. 40 Being indeed upon this lock, hoping that the disease of your army would render their work more easy. 1651 — *Let.* 26 July, The Enemy is at his old lock. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 41 At that lock they often were, and some good Planters too, that far'd very hard. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* IV. iv, Why look you, Colonel, he's at's old Lock, he's at's May-bees again. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 159 This, beside all the lock and advantage that I have the Nonconformists upon since the late times. *Ibid.* 216 Now the Author having got them at this lock cries Victory. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* (1711) 225 He was now upon the same lock with Balbinus. 1723 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 39 My inclination is .. that you keep the books to yourself rather than put the Colonel upon the lock. 1744 P. WHITEHEAD *Gymnasiad* iii. 42 *note*, The youthful hero, being on the lock, must again inevitably have come to the ground. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 256 A few heavy tumbles were given without a trip or a lock. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss., Lock*, a term in wrestling, used when the left (right) leg is passed between the opponent's legs, and then twisted round his right (left) leg by a motion which is first backward, then outward, and finally forward.

b. *slang.* (See quots.)

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, s. v., *He stood a queer Lock*; i. e. He stood an indifferent Chance. 1735 in DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.* *c* 1780 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 116 What lock do you cut now? [explained to mean 'by what way do you get your livelihood now?' *Ibid.* 137]. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v.

13. (*To walk*) *lock and lock* = arm in arm.

1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xxiii, She don't wait any more for him to walk lock and lock with her.

14. The occupation of locking (prison-cells). *On the lock*: engaged in locking up.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. xix, Will you go and see if Bob is on the lock?

15. The swerving (to right or left) of the wheels of the fore-carriage of a vehicle from the line of direction of the hind-wheels. (Cf. LOCK *v.*[1] 3.)

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 366 New application .. to a caravan, or waggon,..to allow a higher fore wheel, and give a greater amount of lock. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

16. *Plastering.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lock* (Plastering), the projection of the plaster or cement behind the lath, which keeps it from falling or scaling off.

17. *Thieves' slang.* (App. short for *lock-all-fast*: see first quot.) A receiver of stolen goods; also, a house where stolen goods are received.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lock all fast*, one that Buys and Conceals Stolen Goods. *The Lock*, the Magazine or Warehouse whither the Thieves carry Stolen Goods. 1718 HIGGIN *True Discov.* 16 (Farmer) That woman they spoke to as they passed by is a Lock, alias Receiver and Buyer of stolen goods. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. ii, Betty hath brought more goods into our Lock to-year than any five of the Gang. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 365/1 We lament that this ancient palace of the Kings of France should become a Lock, (which..means a repository for stolen goods).

IV. 18. (More fully *Lock-hospital.*) A hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases. (Now usually with capital L.)

The 'Lock lazar-house' in Southwark, which is mentioned as having received a bequest in 1452, was afterwards employed as a hospital for venereal diseases, and its name came to be used as a general designation for institutions of that kind. The origin of the name is uncertain; it has been conjectured that the 'Lock lazar-house' was so called as being specially isolated or quarantined.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, The Lock*, .. an Hospital for Pockey Folks in Kent-street. 1720 BECKET in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 60 The Lock beyond St. Georges Church, and that at Kingsland, are at this time applyed to no other use than for the entertainment and Cure of such as have the Venereal Malady. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 157/1 To erect an hospital, lock, or infirmary, by the voluntary subscription of his friends. 1755 FLEMING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 263 *note*, Mr. John Clark, now surgeon to the Lock-Hospital, near Hyde-Park Corner. 1766 ENTICK *Lond.* IV. 444 There is a lock hospital for venereal complaints. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 501 Certified Lock Hospitals are provided for her treatment.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

19. a. simple attributive, as (sense 1) *lock-bolt, -staple*; (sense 5) *lock-action, -cover, -lanyard, -plate, -side, -stop, -string*; (sense 9) *lock-bank, -duty, -gate, -hatch, -house, -man, -side.* b. signifying 'provided with a lock or locks', as (sense 1) †*lock-chest*, † *-cock*, (U.S.), †*-house*; (sense 9) *lock-weir.*

1898 R. KIPLING in *Morn. Post* 7 Nov. 5/1 A Maxim [gun] making sure of its *lock-action. 1773 *Ann. Reg.* 66 Upwards of 600..workmen were entertained upon the *lock-banks with an ox roasted whole. 1552 *Inventories* (Surtees) II, ij *lok-chestes. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 112 Beer .. which stood in a corner of his front parlour, with a *lock-cock to it. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 103 Unstrap the Carbine; take off the *lock-cover. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. (1869) II. 308 The toll or *lock-duty upon a canal. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 233 *Lock-gates put down between every two of them. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 338 The most effectual..method of providing lock-gates. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 70. 2/1 Whether tame Rabbits may not be as Good .. as the Wild .. provided they are kept in a *Lock-house, having the advantage of [etc.]. 1865 [see 9 d]. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Lanyard*, A *lock-lanyard is the cord fastened to the lock of a gun by which the gun is fired. 1887 *Times* 14 Oct. 3/4 Robinson, *lockman at the South West India Docks. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 11 On the stock is a ..*lock plate. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 71. 500 The stock is divided into the .. *lock-side [etc.]. 1897 *Daily News* 30 July 5/2 At Molesey only a limited number of people are admitted to the lock-side. 1898 *Athenæum* 7 May 594/3 The place where the *lock-staple had once been fitted. 1883 LD. SALTOUN *Scraps* I. 280 The rifle was loaded and capped, but secured by the *lock-stops. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 758, I .. ran out the gun, and, taking deliberate aim, pulled the *lockstring. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* iv. 67 Mud, filth, gas-dregs, *lock-weirs.. have ruined the fishery.

c. objective, as (sense 1) *lock-filer, -maker, -picker*; *lock-making*; (sense 9) *lock-keeper, -owner, -shutter, -tender.*

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 213 They have..obtained a much better price than any other *lock-filers out of London. 1794 RENNIE *Rep. Thames Navig.* 53 Examination..of the *Lock-keeper's books. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii. (1889) 12 The lock-keeper again came to the rescue with his boat-hook. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 111/2 It is still possible for a mechanic of equal skill with the *lock-maker to open it without the key. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 16 The lock-makers of England. 1787 BRAMAH *Locks* 6 The art of *Lock-making. 1882 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 68 Am I doing nothing but make-believe, something like Louis XVI's lock-making? 1731 in *Extracts from Navig. Rolls* 23 Unless Notice hath been ..given to the said *Lock-owners. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* (1901) 151 Thieves, cheats and *lockpickers. 1751 in *Extracts from Navig. Rolls* 13 To the *Lock-shutter 6d. 1788 *Act* 28 *Geo. III*, c. 51 § 18 Bargemen, Watermen, Lock-Shutters. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* I. 37 Gardens occupied by *lock-tenders .. were exempt.

20. Special comb. (in some cases perhaps combinations with the vb. stem): **lock-band, -bay** (see quots.); **lock-chain,** a chain employed to lock the wheels of a vehicle; **lock-chamber,** the space enclosed between the side-walls and gates of a lock; **lock-hole,** †(*a*) a keyhole; (*b*) 'the recess in a musket-stock to receive the lock' (Knight); **lock-net** (see quot.); **lock-nut,** a nut screwed down upon another to prevent its breaking loose, a check-nut; **lock-paddle** (see quot.); **lock-pen** = *lock-chamber*; **lock-piece,** (*a*) 'in guns of the old construction, a lug cast just alongside of the vent for the attachment of the lock' (Knight); (*b* (see quot. 1860); † **lock-pit,** ? = sense 9; **lock-pool,** ? = LASHER 4 b; **lock-pulley,** two pulleys formed to rotate separately, or together, at will (Knight); **lock-rail** (see quot. 1842); **lock-saw,** a long tapering saw, used to cut the seat for a lock in a door; **lock-seat,** the excavation on a river or canal intended to contain a lock; † **lock-shoe, -sill** (see quots.); **lock-spring,** the spring by means of which the case of a watch is opened or closed; **lock-step** *Mil.* (see quot.) hence *lock-step* adv. and vb.; **lock-stitch,** a sewing-machine stitch, in which two threads are locked firmly together; also *attrib.*; **lock-timber** *Mining* (see quot.); **lock-tool** = *lock-cramp*; **lock-work,** (*a*) the manufacture or construction of locks (senses 1 and 9); (*b*) the parts of a lock; (*c*) a series of locks (sense 9); (*d*) *pl.* a factory for the manufacture of locks (sense 1); (*e*) *pl.* operations in progress for the construction of locks (sense 9).

?c 1582 DIGGES in *Archæologia* (1794) XI. 233 The hewinge of the stone ashlar, and Endstons, with artyficiall bevelinge, and *lockbands, one within another, will amounte..for the rodde 16s. 6d. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lock-bands*, binding stones in masonry. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lock-bay*, the pond or space of water between the gates of a canal-lock. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* iii. 93 If there are no *lock-chains upon wagons, the front and rear wheels on the same side may be tied together with ropes so as to lock them very firmly. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 375 *Lock chamber. 1592 GREENE *Philom.* E 4 b, The Earle..peeping in at the *locke hole, saw them two standing..hand in hand. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 87 Within the *Lock-hole of the most patent Door of his Dwelling-house. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 7 The mistic tribes of night's unnerving breeze, That through a lock-hole even creep with ease. 1863 BUCKLAND *Curios. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. (ed. 4) 251 The '*lock nets'..are simply a large form of the round nets used to catch freshwater crayfish. *a* 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.* etc. (1865) 79 Leakage around the pipe [is] prevented by two *locknuts. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Drawing* 20 In practice, the thin nut, called the lock-nut, is often placed on the outside. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, *Lock Paddles*, the small sluices used in filling and emptying locks. 1891 A. J. FOSTER *Onse* 170 Most of the *lock-pens will only hold two lighters at a time. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), *Lock piece*, a piece of timber used in supporting the workings. 1802 *Hull Dock Act* 1503 With a *lockpit or entrance into the same from the said river Humber. 1772 *Extracts from Navig. Rolls* Remarks p. ix, A strong Breast-work of Piles on the upper Side of the *Lock-pool. 1881 TAUNT *Thames Map* p. xv/1 Caution should always be used when in a weir or lock-pool. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 589 On the *lock-rail the lock is either mortised in, or screwed on. 1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* 568 The next are called the lock or middle rails in doors. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 365/1 A *Lock Saw.. to make Key holes in Doors. 1794 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 1 Mr. Weston's opinion, respecting the *lock-seats at the Great Falls of that river. 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* (1786) I. 124 In order that the wheel that is to be locked may not be worn, .. a kind of sledge carriage, hollowed out on the inside, and called a *lock-shoe is fitted to it. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, *Lock-sills*, the angular pieces of timber at the bottom of the lock against which the gates shut. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 47 The *lock spring fits in a groove formed in the band of the case. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Lock-step*, this step consists in the heel of one man being brought nearly in contact with the joint of the great toe of another. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 55 The men who are now practising the lock-step in front of the window of Louis XVIII. 1828 *Examiner* 630/1 A Sailor toe-and-heels it, and lock-steps and straddles. 1866 THOREAU *Yankee in Canada* ii. 25, I observed one older man .. marching lock-step with the rest. 1869 J. WEBSTER in *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 326/3, I do not say one word against *lock-stitch machines. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Lock-timber*, an old plan of putting in stull-pieces in Cornwall and Devon. The pieces were called lock-pieces. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 376 So curious are they in *Lockwork (indeed beyond all preference). 1794 W. COMBE *Boydell's Thames* I. 47 A successive apparatus of lock-work, to remedy the various levels of the country. 1857-8 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* (1858) XVII. 389 The construction of the gates was entirely independent of the lock-work. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan. 2/3 The bright steel and very elaborate lock-work was perfect. 1899 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/7 The new lock and safe works recently erected .. by Messrs. *Chubb and Sons. 1901 *19th Cent.* Oct. 550 One finds here .. bridge works, lock-works.

Lock (lɒk), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **locked** (lɒkt). Forms: 4–6 **lok(e**, 4–5 **lokke**, 5 **lokkyn**, 4–6 **locke**, 5– **lock**. [f. LOCK *sb.*[2]; cf. ON. *loka*, similarly f. *loka* sb., lock, latch; also ON. *lykja* (Sw. *lycka*, Da. *lukke*.)

The older vb. with this meaning was LOUK, OE. *lūcan*; after the 14th c. this survived mainly in the pa. pple. *loken*, which was probably looked upon as belonging to *lock* vb.]

1. *trans.* To fasten (a door, gate, box, drawer, etc.) with a lock and key; occas. with † *to*, *up*. Hence (chiefly with *up*), to secure (a chamber, building, enclosure) by locking the doors.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17347 þai .. did to sper þe dors fast, Locked bath wit-vte and in. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 781 þe lowis .. In til a cawe me closit faste, lokit, & celyt at þe laste. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 311/2 Lokkyn or schette wythe a lokke. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXII. 215 The gates of the castel ben lokked with the lokkes that dame Isabel sent hidder. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* iii. 23 Ehud .. put to ye dore after him, and lockte it. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 73 Were not my doores lockt vp, and I shut out? 1600 in A. Bisset *Ess. Hist. Truth* v. 218 Maister Alexander locked to the study door behind him. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xiii. 62 When going to sleep, he locks his dores. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 66 The Hour drawing near, they lock'd up the Doors of the House. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. CXXXVII, Juan .. liking not the inside, lock'd the out. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 250 The reformers locked up the church and departed with the keys. 1900 MACKENZIE *Guide Inverness* 43 The Greyfriars Churchyard is kept locked.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 83 b, Yf the gate of ye mouth be not shutte with the dore of scylence, & locked with the key of discrecyon. 1713 GAY *Fan* III. 54 Death blasts his bloom, and locks his frozen eyes. 1859 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* vi. (1899) 71 And David's Lips are lock'd. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Sorrowful Music* 37 This weight of grief Locks my lips. 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 61 His lips were loose not locked.

Proverb. 1855 BOHN *Handbk. Proverbs* 445 Lock the stable-door before the steed is stolen. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Sept. 3/1 This is done probably on the principle of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

b. absol. *To lock up*: to lock up the house, lock the doors.

1901 A. HOPE *Tristram of Blent* XXVI. 356 'Is her ladyship still out, ma'am?' he [the butler] asked... 'I was going to lock up'... 'Oh, go to bed', she cried.. 'We'll lock up...'.

c. *intr.* Of a door: To be locked; to admit of being locked.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 23 Doubly disparted, it did locke and close, That when it locked, none might thorough pas. *Mod.* The door will not lock.

2. *trans.* To shut up or confine with a lock; to put under lock and key. Const. *in*, *into*, *within*. Also with advs. *in*, *up*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17661 In a hus we lokked þe. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3936 The kyng .. bad him loke in prisoun. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 317, I trowe, thou woldest loke me in thy chiste. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 775 'To the chawmer, quhar he was vpon chance, Speid fast', he said, 'Wallace is lokit in'. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 221 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 292 Lok vp all in to 3one almery. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. ii. 54 The lovers of fair Danaë, When she was lock'd up in a brazen tower, Desir'd her more. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 42 Away then, I am lockt in one of them, If you doe loue me, you will finde me out. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 17 Some dayes before he had begunne to locke himselfe in his chamber. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. I. 144 We locked his friend into a closet. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 13 Your wine lock'd up, If then plain bread and milk will do the feat, The pleasure lies in you, and not the meat. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Butler* 33 Always lock up a Cat in a Closet where you keep your China Plates, for fear the Mice may steal in and break them. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxi, The little cell in which he was locked up for the night. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/2 The defendant .. had given distinct orders to Nunney never to lock anyone up.

3. *transf.* **a.** To enclose, hem in, surround. Chiefly with *in*.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XXVI. 265 Alle faste y lokked and enclosed with highe Mountaynes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5495 He lockis in ane ser limy with a laith mey[n]he. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxii, The great winding of the River..locks in the Water that it cannot make that haste down to the Sea that it would. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 199 Lodged in a dovetail recess, wherein it was locked fast on three sides. 1833 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* 249 A still salt pool, lock'd in with bars of sand. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* 19 July an. 1821, He and..his companion, found themselves locked in the crowd, somewhere near Whitehall. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* VI. i, So completely is the land locked with hills. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* XXIII. (1872) 201 The vessel was locked in ice.

b. To keep securely or render inaccessible, as if in a locked receptacle. Chiefly with *up*.

1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 27 Worthy to be lokit in the memorie of thaim quha [etc.]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 194 The seed of plants lockt up and capsulated in their husks. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 92 Keepe your secrets fast lock't up. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded. 2 A Jewel..lockt up in a Language unknown to the greatest part of that Nation. 1666 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1857) II. 159 In the hardest winters when the Massachusetts and others..are fast locked up with strong doores of ice. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1765) 40 Prudent men lock up their motives. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 May, As censorious a country lady as ever locked up all her ideas in a country town. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 101 The seaports in Holland and Germany are every winter locked up with ice. 1807–8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 163/2 The very same wind .. locks you up in the British Channel. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. viii. 376 Their [*sc.* Arabians'] literature .. locked up in a character..so difficult of access to European scholars. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 26 (1864) 507 Sir Humphrey Davy suggested that metallic substances were locked up in soda, potash, and lime. 1859 GULLICK & TIMES *Paint* 222 Some colours..are perfectly permanent when 'locked up' (to use the painter's phrase) in oil. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 157 Their secrets remain for ever locked up.

c. Comm. and Finance. *To lock up*: To invest (capital) *in* something that is not easily convertible into money.

1692 LOCKE *Consid. Lower. Interest* 113 If one Third of the Money imploy'd in Trade were locked up, .. must not the Land-holders receive ⅓ less for their Goods. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iv. 73 The money he had locked up in land would never be productive while he remained its owner. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. v. § 9 (1876) 52 To set free a capital which would be otherwise locked up in a form useless for the support of labour. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xi. (1876) 149 A banker cannot afford..to have his capital locked up in long advances.

d. Of sleep, stupefying agencies, enchantment: To hold fast, overpower completely. Also with *up*.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 77 Me, lock'd in sleep, my faithless crew bereft Of all the blessings of your god-like gift! 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) V. 238 He endeavoured to awaken her from the heavy shock which seemed to have locked up her senses. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XVI. 119 Went to bed, where I lay fast locked in sleep for eight hours. 1873 W. BRUER *Serm. & Commun. Addr.* 160 His mind may be locked up in insensibility. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 834 That border-world Of dozing ere the sense is fully locked. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Nov. XXVI, 'Art thou the woman of the earth', she said, 'That hast in sorceries mine Eros lockt?'

4. To shut off with or as with a lock *from* (a person); to preclude or prevent *from* (something) by or as by locking. Also with *up*.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 80 When Marcus Brutus growes so Covetous, To locke such Rascall Counters from his Friends. 1611 – *Cymb.* IV. iv. 2 To locke it [sc. life] From Action and Adventure. 1613 MIDDLETON *Tri. Truth* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 243 He locks his ear from those sweet charms. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2378/4 Lost .., a brown bay Filly, .. being locked from taking Horse. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. v, Do you lock your self up from me, to make my search more Curious? 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 19 Is there, who, lock'd from ink and paper, scrawls With desp'rate charcoal round his darken'd walls? 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 285 Angels cannot guess The period; from created beings lock'd In darkness. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* vi, Large tracts of country are locked up from commerce.

5. Lock out. a. To turn (a person) out, and lock the door against him. † Also, *to lock forth*. **b.** To prevent the entrance of (persons) by locking the door; hence, (of an employer) to refuse employment to (a body of operatives) as a means of coercion. (Cf. LOCK-OUT *sb.*)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 18 For locking me out of my doores by day. *Ibid.* IV. iv. 98 Say wherefore didst thou locke me forth to day? 1592 – *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 115 Shuts vp his windows, lockes faire day-light out. 1842 F. E. PAGET *Milford Malv.* 53 When I was being locked out of yonder church. 1861 DUTTON COOK *T. Foster's D.* I. I am locked out. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ix. (1876) 89 Large funds are subscribed, out of which labourers on strike or locked-out are supported.

6. To fasten, make or set fast, fix; *techn.* to fasten or engage (one part of a machine) *to* another; also in *passive*, (of a joint) to be rendered rigid. *To lock up a form* (Printing): to fix the types or pages in a metal frame so as to prepare them for press, etc.

1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 106, I saw the great chair which locketh fast any man that sitteth down in it. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Contents, The world no heap, but a set of Bodies lockt fast together. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* viii, The Office of these Quoyns are to Lock up the Form, viz. to wedge it up .. close together. 1816 *Mechanic* I. 370 This scape-wheel is locked on its extreme point, and unlocks in an easy manner. *Ibid.* 411 The wheels are locked, without spring-work, perfectly safe from getting out of order. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xiv. 495 It is the business of the person who locks-up the form, to ascertain whether all the pages are of an equal length. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 38 A locking clutch is fitted upon the spindle between these two wheels, and can..be made to lock either one of the wheels to the spindle, at the same time that it leaves the other disengaged. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 80 His teeth were locked together. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 142 Every attempt at movement..locking the limb in a tetanoid spasm.

b. To put a lock on the foot of (a horse); to fasten (a wheel) so as to keep it from turning. Cf. LOCK *sb.*[2] 3, 4.

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3011/4 An Iron grey Colt..Lockt on the further Foot before. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 19 The descent so steep as to require the wheel of the chaise to be locked. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake-Dance Moquis* I. 8 The driver got out, locked the wheels, and walked.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* Of mechanism, a joint (*e.g.* the knee-joint): To become fixed or set fast. † Of an animal's flanks: To draw together, shrink.

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 124 The dog ..not being able to take any nourishment, his flanks do lock up. 1869 W. BLADES *Bks. in Chains* (1892) 219 Our artist.. has put quoins at the head and foot too, making the pages lock up all round the chase—truly a mechanical puzzle. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 5/2 The accident was due to the rudder locking. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr. 879 When he attempted to bend the knee it locked.

7. To fix or join firmly by interlacing or fitting of parts into each other. Also with *together*, *up*.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 228 And when from thence he struggles to be gone, She locks her lillie fingers one in one. 1598 – *Merry W.* V. v. 81 Pray you, lock hand in hand. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ii. Not as a man repentant, but half mad He sits and sullenly locks up his arms. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xi. 1840 187 The Portuguese .. ran their bowsprit into the fore part of our main shrouds,. and so we lay locked after that manner. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 512 In his deep fleece my grasping hands I lock. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 159 The Columns were incorporated with, and lock'd into each other. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1461 It was required, that..we should. have our hands locked together. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 288 Merlin lock'd his hand in hers. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lock*, to entangle the lower yards when tacking. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* III. 233 Granton .. locked his right leg round Bland's leg in an attempt to throw him.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To interlock, intertwine.

1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 791 The Heads of the Branches of the Rivers interfere and lock one within another. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 94 The stones are ..made to lock into one another with grooves and projections. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 227 Until..you observe the North and Inner South Heads locking.

c. *Fencing.* † *a* – ENGAGE *v.* 17 (*obs.*), (see quot. 1782).

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 46 Teaching the people howe to warde, and how to locke, howe to thrust, and how to strike. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* H 2 b, When he should haue lockt with both his hilts He in a brauery florisht ouer his head. 1782 REES *Chambers' Cycl.*, To *Lock*, in Fencing, is to seize your adversary's sword-arm, by turning your left arm round it, after closing your parade, shell to shell, in order to disarm him. (So in mod. Dicts.)

d. *To lock horns*: (of cattle) to entangle the horns mutually in fighting. Hence *fig.* U.S., to engage in combat *with* (some one).

1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 942 Then shall the heifer and her mate lock horns. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. LXX. 562 *note*, The Boss of Tammany, with whom Mr. Cleveland had at an earlier period in his career 'locked horns'. 1901 *U. S. Corresp.* in *Academy* 25 Mar. 246/2 We should hardly feel warranted in locking horns with Tammany Hall.

e. To embrace closely; also, to grapple in combat. Now only *passive*. *lit.* and *fig.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* V. ii. 83 Shee..locks her in embracing, as if shee would pin her to her heart. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 15 The Devill thought to have lockt Job upon that hip. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXXII, Catharine..was locked in the arms of Louise. 1854 M. ARNOLD *Switzerland, Faraway.* 11 Lock'd in each other's arms we stood. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 252 Before the two armies became locked in the deadly combat now to be related. 1893 TEMPLE *Social Eng.* Introd. 25 The birth and early years of the nineteenth century found our country still locked in the death-grapple with Napoleon.

8. *Mil.* (See quot. 1802.) *absol.* and *passive*.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *To Lock up*, to take the closest possible order in line or in file. The expression is derived from the lock-step. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 264 He is to take care that..the rear ranks..are well locked up. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 56 He will see that the rear rank locks well up. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 11 In loading what precautions are necessary? To lock close up with the front rank to prevent accident.

9. *Printing.* See quot.

1820 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. Biographies II. (1870) 325 A leaf in the former [*sc.* a copy of Caxton's Book of Troy] was what is technically called locked. [*Footnote*] Such is the phrase when, by an error at press, the reverse has been printed on the side of the leaf which should have presented the obverse, so that page 32 precedes 31.

10. *intr.* Of a vehicle: To admit of the fore-wheels' passing askew under the body of the carriage. Said also of the wheel. (Cf. LOCK *sb.*[2] 15.)

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 328 To Lock, is a term used by Drivers in moving the fore wheels of a Waggon to and fro. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To lock*, among Drivers, to move the wheels of a Waggon to and fro. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 33 A very useful improvement .. is that of leaving the space sufficiently deep in the bed of the waggon for the fore wheels to lock round in the shortest curve. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 260 When locking, the carriage draws the lever *b* from its recess. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 148 The road is narrow, and the coach will not lock. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 174 The front wheel..has to lock or turn under the arch.

11. *Engineering* and *Navigation.* **a.** *intr.* To provide locks for the passage of vessels. **b.** Of a canal: To pass by a lock *into*. Also of the vessel: To pass *down*, *in*, or *out* through a lock. Of persons: To pass *out* through an air-lock. **c.** *trans.* To pass (a vessel) *down*, *in*, *out* or *through* by means of a lock. **d.** *intr.* To take a boat into a lock. **e.** *trans.* To furnish (a canal) with locks; to shut *off* (a portion of a river) by means of a lock.

a. 1769 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 245 This Council will .lock down to the sea shore there at their own expence.

b. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Add. 168 The canal locks into the river at Beeston Meadow. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 121 They will have to lock in and out again. 1857–8 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* XVII. 397 Two long levels of a canal locking from one into the other. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 364/2 There was less trouble in locking down at the various levels. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 41 Too rapid a reduction of the pressure in 'locking out', that is in passing from the caisson through the lock or ante-chamber in which the pressure should be gradually reduced.

c. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 121 The small vessels ..would have to be locked in and out. 1857–8 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* XVII. 397 An up train [of boats], which had

been locked through from the lower level. 1876 STEVENSON in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 788/1 Vessels are locked down from the sea into the [North Holland] canal.

d. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 18 Care must be taken in locking with a barge, to keep astern of her.

e. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 2/1 The portion of the river thus diverted would then be locked off.

† **Lock,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. Du. *lokken* = G. *locken.*] *trans.* To allure, entice. Also *absol.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 110, I am no byrde to be locked ne take by chaf. 1562 TURNER *Baths* Pref., Flockinge byrdes..ceas not locking and calling, if they heare any of their kindes. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xv, 'Tis just like that old Lucy, to lock a poor maid into shame.

Lockable (lǫ'kăb'l). [f. LOCK *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That can be locked.

1893 *Field* 4 Mar. 335/1 Lockable hatches. 1898 *Century Mag.* Jan. 375/1 Some clever Japanese artisans then made the paper-walls .. eye-proof, and the openings cunningly lockable.

Lockage (lǫ'kĕdʒ). [f. LOCK *sb.* and *v.* + -AGE.]

† **1.** The means of locking or fitting pieces of timber) together. *Obs.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 272 Whose Lockages [*sc.* of the roof of the Sheldonian Theatre] being so quite different from any before mentioned.

2. (See LOCK *sb.*[2] 9, 9 c.)

a. The amount of rise or fall effected by a lock or series of locks.

1770 J. BRINDLEY *Surv. Thames* 2 The Length will be about a Mile, and the Fall or Lockage ten Feet. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Addenda 5 The total lockage is five hundred and forty-four feet, viz. four hundred and ninety-six feet fall, and forty-eight feet rise. 1829 J. MACAULEY *Hist. New York* I. 184 The ascending and descending lockage is about one thousand and thirty-two feet. 1879 *Daily News* 28 Aug. 3/2 From Chicago to Montreal.. there are .. 56 locks, and a total lockage of 564 feet.

b. Toll paid for going through a lock or locks.

1771 *Act* 11 *Geo. III*, c. 45 § 9 Which price or lockage shall be..painted..on Boards, on the said Locks. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xv. 483 The price of lockage is not to exceed 4[d] per ton per lock. 1819 *Stat. Massach.* 19 June, Toll or lockage at the lock or locks. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 424 The expense of lockage, transhipment, &c.

c. The construction and working of locks; also, the aggregate of locks constructed.

1809 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 403/1 Nearly 200 feet of lockage. 1824 R. STEVENSON in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI. 133 The great desideratum in the Railway-system, must doubtless lie in a convenient mode of lockage, for raising the waggons from one level to another. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 459 To convert the..river by lockage into a channel capable of receiving..vessels. 1839 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* LXIII. 426 This line was..impeded..by an enormous quantity of lockage. 1853–4 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* (1854) XIII. 218 It was the same thing hydrostatically, .. whether the lockage was up or down, or indeed, whether there was any vessel at all in the lock. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. iv. 452 Brindley's plan was..to cut the level as flat as possible, in order to avoid lockage. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 4/5 The .. drainage area of the coal-bearing rocks along the route of the proposed Canal would give a sufficient amount of water for lockage.

d. *attrib.*, as *lockage-system*, *-water.*

1816 *Mechanic* I. 319 (*title*) Method of saving lockage water, in Canals, Docks, and Navigation. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 147 Powerful steam-engines were also erected to pump back the lockage water into the canal above. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Aug. 750 The lockage system of the Welland [canal] is out of date.

Lo·ckchester. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **lokecheste.** [perh. f. LOCK *v.*[1] + CHEST + -ER [1], in allusion to the creature's habit of rolling itself up tightly.] A woodlouse.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 310/2 *Locchester*, wyrm. *a* 1485 *Ibid.* 316 2 (MS. S.) *Lukchester*, worm. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 597/8 *Multipes*, a lokecheste, or a shrympe. 1847–78 HALLIWELL s.v. *Lockchest*, A gardener [in Oxfordshire] used to call the wood-louse *lockchester.*

† **Lockdor.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. LOCK *v.*[1] + DOOR *sb.* or perh. DOR *sb.*[1]] = prec.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 311 2 Lokdore, wyrme, .. *multipes.*

Locke, obs. form of LUCK.

Locked (lǫkt), *a.*[1] [f. LOCK *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].] Having locks or tresses. (Cf. the parasynthetic derivatives *golden-locked*, *long-locked.*)

1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 98 The maid, for a guest so sunnily lock'd deep sighing.

Locked (lǫkt), *a.*[2] [f. LOCK *sb.*[2] + -ED [2].]

1. Furnished with a (pad)lock.

1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 13 His locked, letter'd, braw brass collar.

2. Of a canal: Provided with locks.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 8/2 A 'locked' ship canal for large ocean steamers between Runcorn and Manchester.

Locked (lǫkt), *ppl. a.* [f. LOCK *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] In senses of the vb.: Closed with a lock and key, closely fastened or entwined, etc. Also *fig.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 234 A loklate [*v. r.* lokkit] bar, was drawyn ourthourth the dur. 1580 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 125 For taking awaye of ane lokit dur, wt key of ane stabill. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. i, Your garbe .. must be .. Very reseru'd and lock't. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 39 Iniurie of chance .. forcibly preuents Our lockt embrasures. 1857 *Abridg. Specif. Patents Sewing*, etc. (1871) 96 A locked tambour stitch having a running thread passed through the loops. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. v. 63 By the same agent we tear asunder the locked atoms of a chemical compound. 1883 ANNIE THOMAS *Mod. Housewife* 134, I..left it in a locked drawer in my wardrobe. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. iii. 72 Then the locked mountains either hand that stood Met knee to knee. 1895 R. KIPLING in *Pall Mall G.* 30 July 2/3 A locked and swaying mob that moved from right to left and from left to right along the bank. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 2/3 Years of locked and agonised joints. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr. 878 Limited movement in knee which becomes locked if moved much.

b. With *up.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 446 Shee much amaz'd breakes ope her lockt vp eyes. 1676 MACE *Musick's Monument* title-p., All Its Occult Lock'd-up Secrets Plainly laid Open. 1721 RAMSAY *Morning Interview* 8 He starts with lock'd-up eyes. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. i, A locked-up iron room with three locks. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 6/3 Locked-up securities left on the hands of the bank.

c. Locked jaw: (*a*) a jaw set fast by spasmodic contraction of the muscles; (*b*) = LOCK-JAW, and occas. = JAW-FALL 2.

(*a*) 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 86, I was soon convinced she had that terrible symptom, a locked jaw. 1802 JANE WEST *Infidel Father* III. 4 A private ball has been known to save half a county from such an immoderate fit of yawning, that people grew apprehensive of locked jaws. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 269 In some, a locked-jaw takes place about the seventh day from the operation.

(*b*) 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 331 A convulsive contraction called the locked-jaw came on. 1788 [see JAW-FALL 2]. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. of Childr.* (ed. 4) I. 19 *note*, The formidable disease so fatal to new-born children in the West-Indies, called the locked-jaw, or jaw-fallen. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 363/2 Locked-Jaw is not an infrequent disease among sheep. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1873) I. i. 5 So that no man shall henceforth contemplate them .. without danger of locked-jaw.

Locker (lǫ'kəɹ), *sb.*[1] Also 5 6 **loker(e, -yr.** [f. LOCK *sb.*[2] or *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

I. One who locks.

1. An officer at the Custom House, in charge of a locked-up warehouse, acting under the warehouse-keeper.

1735 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II iii. 200 (List of Excise Officers), Six Lockers at the Tea Warehouses, each 30*l.* per Ann. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* 1821 361 The Locker in attendance at the Warehouse receives notice of the Merchant's intention to ship the Goods. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1887 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 6/7 Robert Lecky, the prisoner's father, ..had been a locker in the service of the Customs.

2. *slang.* (See quot.)

1718 C. HIGGIN *True Discov.* (Farmer), I am a locker, I leave goods at a house and borrow money on them, pretending that they are made in London.

3. With advs.

1751 *Hist. Acc.* 66 *note*, Had it fell into the Hands of one of the Park-Lockers-up. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Oct. 4/1 Young men may remain out until twelve on leaving their names with the locker-up. 1894 *Athenæum* 30 June 831/2 In several pitched battles between the two parties the lockers-out were successful.

II. A means of locking.

4. *techn.* Something that locks or closes; † ? a stopper, a stop to a bell.

1417 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 13 That the water be ledde downe .be a pype of lede closed wyth a loker. 1545 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 21 Item, for settynge up of a loker to drawe the corde before the crucifixe. 1569 *Ibid.* 139 Item, a locker and a handell ffor the second bell..iiij*d.* 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 211 Bobbins, pushers, lockers, point-bars. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining* 159 *Locker*, a short iron or wooden bar for scotching tram wheels on inclined roads.

† **b.** = LOCKET 2. *Obs.*

1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4 Sched., Lockers or Chapes for Daggers.

III. A locked or enclosed receptacle.

5. A box or chest with a lock; also, a small cupboard, e.g. one attached to a bench, or placed under a window-seat.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 311 2 Lokere, *cistella.* 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 31 They..trussyd the body in a loker of tre. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 19 The bulle and the busshoppees seelys..be set in a loker of burde for brekyng of the seelys. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ii, Some small Lockers to put in some Bottles of such Liquor as he thought fit to drink. 1754 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. Dewes* 296, I have ordered lockers to your windows. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 509 The specimens thus pasted, are conveniently kept in lockers. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 237 Some benches have a locker, or cavity. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Woodworking Factories* 112 The planers, lathes, and drills have their lockers. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 316 Iliana's trousseau was stored away in the stout old heavy lockers.

b. *Naut.* A chest or compartment for containing clothes, stores, ammunition, etc. Often with word prefixed to indicate its use, as *chain-*, *shot-locker.* *Boatswain's locker*: 'a chest in small craft wherein material for working upon rigging is kept' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). (*Not*) *a shot in the locker*, used *fig.* for: (no) money in one's pocket, (not) a chance left. *Laid in the lockers* fig., dead. For *Davy Jones's locker* see DAVY JONES.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* II A Hamacke, the lockers, the round-house [etc.]. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 356/2 The Gunner is..to have his Shot in a Locker near every Piece. 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* s.v., Any little boxes, or as it were, Cubbords which are made by the Ships-sides to put in shot by the Peeces, ..are (by a common name) called Lockers. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 41 Heaving the rest into David Jones's Locker. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 188 Coiling the line in the front locker. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxiii, Brown's dead—shot—laid in the lockers, man. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* vii, In front of the bed-places were two lockers, to sit down upon. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii. 4 He .. has charge of the boatswain's locker. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvi, As long as there's a shot in the locker, she shall want for nothing. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 151 They made a sudden dash over the lockers and across our faces for the cabin door. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* xi, He had another shot left in his locker, which he now fired.

6. A compartment in a pigeon-house, a pigeon-hole. † Applied also to the cell of bees.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 146 These doues they keepe in certaine cages or lockers on the tops of their houses. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 649 The Lockers or holes of the up-grown Bees, are somewhat too large. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 91 Pigeons flye home to their own lockers. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xiv. § 154 In a dove [pigeon-] hovse..to each pare of tame ones is appointed out a locker. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Locker*, a Pigeon Hole. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 451 A Gentleman .. who kept tame pigeons..discerned something white at the Lockers. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 130 Which makes it advisable never to have their [Pigeon's] lockers fixed to a dwelling house. 1859 BRENT *Pigeon Bk.* 86 Pigeon-houses, or lockers, on a more limited scale, are of various forms.

b. *Eccl.* A cupboard, recess, or niche in a wall usually near an altar, fitted with a door and lock, for the reservation of the Sacrament, the keeping of sacred vessels, etc.

1527 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 117 The Egiptiens tuk out of Thomas Watsouns houss tua siluer spounis, liand in the locker of ane schryne. 1552 in *Inv. Ch. Goods Yorksh.*, etc. (Surtees) II. 65 Item, one loker for the sacriment. 1593 *Anc. Rites Durham* (Surtees) 2 The severall lockers or ambers for the safe keepinge of the vestments and ornaments belonginge to everye Altar.

IV. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 4) *locker-bar*, *-plate*; (sense 5) *locker-hole*, *-key*, *-nipper*, *-room*, *-seat.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 733 In the year 1824, Mr. Morley added another plate to each of the *locker-bars. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 112 The common runt..kept..generally in *locker-holes in inn yards. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 379/1 Here are my *locker keys; you'll find everything open. 1802 J. ANFREY in *Naval Chron.* VII. 48 The yeoman of the *locker-nipper. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 732 Two other long flat bars below, called the *locker plates. 1895–6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 252 The *locker room for young men is fitted with ninety-six lockers. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 21 The *locker-seat stretches across the forward end of the laboratory.

† **Lo·cker,** *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* [? f. LOCK *sb.*[1] + -ER [3].] *intr.* To curl. Only in ppl. adjs. † **lo·ckered** (*lockard*, *lokerit*, *lokkerit*) curled, and † **lo·ckering** (*lokerand*) curling. Also † **Lo·cker** *sb.* in *pl.* = curled locks. † **Lo·cker** *a.*, curled.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 779 Alle with lutterde legges, lokerde unfaire. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* vii. (*Lion & Mouse*) Prol. v, With lokker hair, quhilk ouer his schulderis lay. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xii. 63 A felloun bustuus and gret lyoun skyn, Terrible and rouch, wyth taty lokyrand haris. *Ibid.* xiv. 8 His helm..Wyth cristis thre, lik till ane lokerit mane. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 127 Hevinly lylleis, with lokerand toppis quhyte. *Ibid.* XII. i. 16 For ire [the lyoun] the lokkerris of his nek vpcastis. 1687 H. MORE *Contn. Remark. Stor.* (1689) 428 The Daughters lockard hair.

Locker, variant of LOCKYER *Obs.*

Lockeram, variant of LOCKRAM.

Locker-gowlan, -on: see LUCKEN-GOLLAND.

Locket (lǫ'kĕt). Forms: 4 **lokat,** 5 **loket,** 6 **lockett, -itt,** *Sc.* **lokart,** 6– **locket.** [ad. OF. *locquet*, *loquet*, *luquet* (mod.F. *loquet* latch: see LUCKET), dim. of *loc* latch, lock (recorded chiefly as AF.), of Teut. origin, cognate with LOCK *sb.*[2]]

† **1.** One of the iron cross-bars of a window. *Obs.*

1354 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 92 In mercede fabri facientis pragges et lokats de ferro suo proprio pro fenestris figendis. 1541 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scotl.* (1862) III. 163 And to put in ilk lycht of the wyndois grete lokartis of irne for binding of glas thareto. 1598 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886 II. 252 In euery light one vpright barr and fiue Crosse barrs or locketts.

attrib. 1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III 101 Et in C loketnayles 3*d.* *Ibid.* 102 Et in lxx loketnayles, 2*d.*

2. One of the metal plates or bands on a scabbard.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 7 No person .. shall bring .. into this Realme .. Hiltes, Pommeles, Lockettes, Chapes, Dagger Blades [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Locket*, ..that part of a Sword-scabbard, where the Hook is fastened. 1879 *Unif. Reg.* in *Navy List* (1882) July 487/2 *Scabbard.*—The top and middle lockets to be four and three inches and a half long respectively.

† **3.** A fastening or socket; *Naut.* (see quot. *a* 1642). *Obs.*

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 346/1 Lockets are the Holes the Pintle of the Murderers goes into. 1664 BUTLER *Hudibras* II. i. 808 That other Virtuous School of Lashing; Where Knights are kept in narrow lists, With wooden Lockets 'bout their wrists.

† **4.** A group of small jewels set in a pattern. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 12 Like a Locket of Diamonds, or a Sett of round Crystal Beads. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxviii. (1697) 541 Twelve Ouches, in which every single Stone was set, as we see it now, in our present Lockets. 1704 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3984/4 Lost, ..a Gold Case of a Watch, set on the outside with nine Lockets, and little Diamonds between. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Locket*, a Set of Diamonds, or other Jewels.

5. † **a.** 'A small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament' (J.). *Obs.* Hence the now current sense **b.** A small case of gold or silver, containing a miniature portrait, a

lock of hair, etc., and worn (usually, suspended from the neck) as an ornament.

For a passage *c* 1320 often quoted as an example of this sense, see LOKET.

a. **1727** BAILEY vol. II, *Locket*, a little Lock of a Gold Chain. **1765** *Ann. Reg.* 152 The [nabob's] turban .. has a top .. most ingeniously contrived with lockets and springs to take in or let out.

b. **1679** [see HAIR *sb.* 10]. **1720** GAY *Poems* II. 399 Some by a snip of woven hair In posied lockets bribe the fair. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxviii, It contained a little gold locket: in which were two locks of hair. **1862** *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XXXIII. 45 Locket, fine brilliant centre and drop, pierced open setting.

Hence **Lo·cketed** *ppl. a.* **a.** Ornamented with a locket. **b.** Set in a locket.

1871 G. A. SALA in *Belgravia* XIV. 430 Somebody .. was highly curled, oiled, ringed, chained, pinned, and locketed. **1901** *Academy* 10 Aug. 110/1 His [Geo. IV's] request to be buried in his night-shirt, beneath which was a locketed portrait of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

Lockfast (lǫ·kfɑst), *a.* [Two formations: (1) f. LOCK *sb.*^{2} + FAST *a.*; (2) f. LOCK *v.*^{1} + FAST *adv.*]

1. Chiefly *Sc.* Fastened or secured by a lock.

1453 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* V. 556, xxxiiij grotis of xij*d.* grotis and j*d.* in a lokfast box. **1554** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 281 The saidis baillies suld tak and apprehend the said John Chalmer, and put him in custodie in stark lokfast hows. **1752** J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 137 That ye make steiked and lockfast Gates and Doors open and patent. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* xxiv, Having no sure lockfast place of my own. **1888** ANNIE S. SWAN *Doris Cheyne* xv. 232 It was not lockfast, of course, but I had no right with what it contained. **1890** *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 882/1 The cemetery was lock-fast now.

fig. **1838** *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 440 Psychology will be .. lightened of a useless and unmarketable cargo which has kept her lockfast for many generations.

b. quasi-*sb.* A receptacle that is locked fast.

1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 341 A third party entered the house, .. broke open several lockfasts, and stole the whole of the plate.

2. *Mech.* Adapted for locking something fast; fast-locking.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 198 The two motions, the sliding and the drop-down, are combined in the Dougall lock-fast breech-action. **1890** *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 327 So long as there is ample bearing surface and a good lock fast attachment.

Lockful (lǫ·kful). [f. LOCK *sb.*^{2} + -FUL.] As much as will fill a lock.

1811 *Two Rep. Thames Navig.* 25 The Canals, some of which have no water, pay heavily for every lockfull forced up by steam-engines. **1837** *Civil Eng. & Archit. Jrnl.* I. 44/2 Making 6740 cubic feet or 46,243½ gallons of water to each lockful.

Lockian (lǫ·kiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Locke*, the English philosopher (1632–1704) + -IAN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Locke or his followers.

1858 W. R. PIRIE *Inq. Hum. Mind* II. ii. 80 The most eminent of the professed Lockian School. **1877** E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xiii. 511 Kant was the founder of a new philosophy, which was fatal to the Leibnitzian, as well as to the Lockian, Individualism.

B. *sb.* = LOCKIST. In recent Dicts.

Hence **Lo·ckianism**, the philosophical doctrines of Locke or his followers.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* July 201 It is here that Berkeley passes from Lockianism to Platonism. **1886** SETH in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 383/1 The principles of Lockianism.

Locking (lǫ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{1} [f. LOCK *v.*^{1} + -ING^1.]

1. The action of LOCK *v.*^{1} in various senses *lit.* and *fig.*; an instance of this.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 41 There is No danger in what shew of death it makes, More then the locking vp the Spirits a time. **1776** G. TEMPLE *Building in Water* 145 The locking of Headers and Stretchers together. **1835–6** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 160/2 There was probably a locking of the bones with each other. **1842** SYD. SMITH *Let. Locking in on Railw.* Wks. 1859 II. 322/1 We have arranged our plan upon the locking-in system. **1860** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 53 All the hateful preparatory lockings up and packings well over. **1882** *Times* 22 Feb., Such a gigantic 'locking-up' of produce as that. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 144 In this form of the lever escapement the pallets have not less than 10° of motion. Of this amount 2° are used for locking, and the remainder for impulse. The amount of locking is to some extent dependent on the size of the escapement. .. The lighter the locking the better. **1892** ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 134 The outside locking could not have been effected if it [the key] had been in the lock.

2. *concr.* A contrivance for locking: † **a.** a lock (*obs.*); **b.** the piece of machinery in a watch, serving to lock the escapement.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 457 Close vp sayd he, this window .. with lyme and stone, stop the holes of the doore with double Matts, hanging another locking to it. **1816** *Mechanic* I. 411 The locking may be compared to a light balance turning on fine pivots, without a pendulum-spring. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 410 Patent 'diamond escapement' as intended for the use of marine chronometers... The locking is intended to be jewelled.

3. a. With *down*. The action of providing locks for lowering a vessel on a canal. **b.** The action of lowering or raising a vessel by the use of a lock or locks: also with *down, up*.

1776 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 246 Concerning the locking down and making a bridge .. for the canal. **1795** J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 361 The use, or locking down, is thus managed. *Ibid.* 362 For ascending, or locking up, the boat being in the lock, the lower gates are shut. **1840** *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 122 They must enter by locking.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly *Mech.*, denoting appliances serving to lock or engage one portion of a machine with another, as *locking-bolt, -box, -brace, -clutch, -pole*; **locking-bar, -frame** (see quots.); **locking-pallet, -piece**, a tooth of the detent, which engages successively the teeth of the escape-wheel; **locking-plate**, (*a*) = *count-wheel* (see COUNT *sb.*^{1} 9); (*b*) in a lock; (*c*) a plate on a vehicle to take the wear of the fore-wheel when the vehicle is turning short; a rub-plate (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); (*d*) a nut-lock (*ibid.* Suppl. 1884); **locking-spring** (see quot. 1884); **locking-stone**, the 'jewel' of an escapement; **locking-wheel** = *locking-plate* (*a* and *c*).

1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 75 The '*Locking Bar' .. is chiefly applied to siding points to prevent their being moved while a train is passing over them. **1881** GREENER *Gun* 206 In the snap principle, the *locking-bolt is forced into the bites or grips by a spring upon the gun being closed. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 38 The *locking-box [in a mill governor]. **1868** *Rep. Munitions War* 284 The hammer in its fall will force the *locking-brace to enter its proper position. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 38 A *locking clutch is fitted upon the spindle between these two wheels. **1889** G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 71 The '*locking-frame' consists of a row of levers by means of which the signalman actuates every pair of points and every signal under his control. **1816** *Mechanic* I. 373 A semi-cylindrical pin called the *locking-pallet. *Ibid.* 194 This *locking-piece, or locking-pallet. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 242/2 In the real lock it [the bolt] would be called the *locking-plate. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 156 The locking plate, the earliest arrangement of striking work, is shown in the engraving of 'De Vick's clock'. **1793** *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 293 A cart .. with a *locking-pole fixed to the wheel. **1881** *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 49 Bayonet Making: .. *Locking Ring Maker. **1678** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1296/4 The *locking Spring being lost from the Watch. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 156 [The] Locking Spring .. [is] the spring of a watch case that keeps the cover closed against the force of the fly springs. *Ibid.* 59 See that the face of the *locking stone is angled so as to give perceptible draw. **1704** HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Count-Wheel* ... It is by some called the *Locking Wheel, because it hath .. Notches in it .. in order to make the Clock strike 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. **1835** *Partington's Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* I. 283 A circular horizontal locking-wheel, formed of iron, is attached to the front part of the carriage.

Locking (lǫ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{2} *Hat Manuf.* [? f. LOCK *sb.*^{1} + -ING^1.] (See quot.)

1900 *Ann. Rep. Insp. Factories for* 1898 II. 167 Locking. .. This is the last stage before the fur passes to the felt hat manufacturer—the trays of shaven fur .. are taken to women who remove the outer edges, leaving only the fur of the back which they compact by pressing it in the hand and place it in a bag.

Lockist (lǫ·kist). [See LOCKIAN and -IST. Cf. F. *lockiste*.] A follower of Locke, one of his school.

1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 20 Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 134 Dr. Wynne is a great Lockist. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xiv. 239 'Tis quite certain that the dull men will be Lockists.

Lo·ck-jaw. [An alteration of the older *locked jaw*: see LOCKED *ppl. a.*] Popular name for trismus, or tonic spasm of the muscles of mastication, causing the jaws to remain rigidly closed; a variety of tetanus. 'Also extended so as to mean *Tetanus*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 316 One girl .. died of lock jaw. **1866** A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 841 The jaws are firmly shut by the rigid contraction of the muscles, and hence the affection is known as lock-jaw. **1874** CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 74 (1879) 78 Tetanus (commonly known as 'lock-jaw').

Hence **Lo·ck-jawed** *ppl. a.*, having the jaws fixed; *fig.* unable to speak.

1801 J. BROWN in *Naval Chron.* VII. 153 We were lock-jaw'd. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI. v. ⁋ 7 On this theme you may expatiate till the populace become lock-jawed with astonishment. **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 210, I burst out into such a torrent of indignant eloquence that the Slaves and Tyrants were all tongue-tied and lock-jawed before me.

Lockless (lǫ·klės), *a.* [f. LOCK *sb.*^{2} + -LESS.] Having no lock (in various senses of LOCK *sb.*^{2}).

1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 99 In a lockles cheast, no man will shake his bag. **1746–74** D. GRAHAM *Metr. Hist. Rebell.* i. Wks. 1883 I. 87 With lockless guns and rusty swords. **1821** BYRON *Juan* III. lxxi, One large gold bracelet clasp'd each lovely arm, Lockless. **1884** HAMERTON *Hum. Interc.* xxiv, Thrust into a lockless drawer.

Lockman (lǫ·kmæ̆n). *Sc.* and *Isle of Man.* Forms: 5–6 **lokman**, 6 **loikman**, 7 **lockmane**, 7– **lockman**. [? f. LOCK *sb.*^{2} + MAN *sb.* (cf. ON. *lokusveinn* janitor); if so, the original sense would be 'turnkey, jailor'.] † **a.** In Scotland: A public executioner, hangman (*obs.*). **b.** In the Isle of Man: The coroner's summoner.

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1342 The lokmen than thai bur Wallace but baid On till a place, his martyrdom to tak. **1508** DUNBAR *Flyting* 174 Ay loungand, lyk ane loikman on ane ledder. *a* **1600** MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 17 Quhy hes thou me alone in langour left? Delyvring me vnto this lokman Love. **1616** *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Misc. Maitl. Club* II. 191 To be tane be the lockmane to the place of executioun. **1656** J. CHALONER *Descr. Isle of Man* in D. King *Vale-Royall* IV. 26 Either of the said Officers may give their Token for Execution to the Coroner or Lockman [*side note*, Lockman is an under-Sheriffe]. **1735** DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Lockman*, the Name of an Officer in the Isle of Man, that executes the Orders of the Governor, which at London is called a Sheriff. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, I wadna think of asking the lockman's place ower his head. **1863** KEBLE *Life Bp. Wilson* xix. 642 A lockman (or coroner's summoner) is presented for summoning a jury and witnesses to meet on a Sunday. **1884** C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scotl.* II. x. 54 Every burgh lockman had his free house.

Hence **Lo·ckmanship**, the office or duties of a 'lockman'.

1500 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *101 Gift to Adam Barde, Lockmanne, for his Service of Lokmanschip.

Locko-man: see LOCOMAN.

Lo·ck-out. *Pl.* **lock-outs** (*erron.* **locks-out**). [f. vbl. phr. *lock out*: see LOCK *v.* 5.] An act of 'locking out' a body of workers; *i.e.* a refusal on the part of an employer, or a number of employers acting in concert, to furnish work to their operatives until certain conditions have been assented to by the latter collectively.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 57. 161 Lock-outs competing against operatives' intimidation. **1863** W. G. BLAIKIE *Better Days for Working People* iv. (1864) 91 Strikes on the one side have their counterpart in locks-out on the other.

Lockram^1 (lǫ·krăm). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 **lokerham**, 6 **locram, lo(c)queram, lockerom, locorum, lokeram**, 6–7 **locrum, lockrome**, 7 **lokram**, 7–9 **lock a rum**, 6–9 **lockeram**, 6– **lockram.** [ad. F. *locrenan*, from *Locronan* (lit. 'cell of St. Ronan'), the name of a village in Brittany, where the fabric was formerly made. For the form cf. BUCKRAM.]

1. A linen fabric of various qualities for wearing apparel and household use. Also, an article made of lockram; in *pl.*, pieces of lockram.

1483–4 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 35 Pro vna vlna de lokerham ad emendand. diuersas albas, vj*d.* **1520** SIR R. ELYOT *Will* in *T. Elyot's Gov.* 1883, I. App. A. 313 Lynnen cloth of canvas and lokeram for shetes and smockes and shirtes. **1552** in *Surrey Church Goods* (1869) 16 One old surplice of loqueram. *a* **1592** GREENE *Jas. IV*, IV. iii, Let the linings be of tenpenny lockram. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 224 The Kitchin Malkin pinnes Her richest Lockram 'bout her reechie necke. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 42 Spread it thin upon new Lockram or Leather somewhat bigger than the grief. **1666** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 38/1 Two Barks of this Town laden with Lockerams from Jersey and Guernsey. **1692** *Ibid.* No. 2810/4 A considerable quantity of Locrums and Dowlas. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 245 The sisters wear Lockram, and buy it of him. **1820** SCOTT *Abbot* ii, Why should I bend to her? is it because her kirtle is of silk, and mine of blue lockeram?

2. *attrib.*

1554 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 147 To Mother Huntman a new rayle and a lockerom kercher. **1616** R. C. *Times' Whistle* II. 755 His lockram bande sewde to his hempen shirt. **1632** BROME *North. Lasse* IV. iii. Wks. 1873 III. 74 Let all the good you intended me, be a lockram Coife, a blew Gown, a Wheel, and a clean Whip. **1640** GLAPTHORNE *Wit in a Constable* IV. Wks. 1874 I. 217 Thou thoughtst, because I did weare Lokram shirts Ide no wit. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 129 A lockram shift.

b. Lockram jaws, jaws covered with flesh as thin as lockram. Hence **Lockram-jawed** *a.*

1682 *New News fr. Bedlam* 36 Their Lockram Jaws well rent and tear. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lockram-jaw'd*, Thin, Lean, Sharp-visag'd. **1706** E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. VI. 7 After he'd made a little Pause, Again he stretch'd his Lockram Jaws. **1735** DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Lockram-jaw'd*, a Person of a long, lean, meagre Visage or Countenance.

Lockram^2 (lǫ·krăm). *dial.* and *U.S.* Also **lockum, lockrum.** [? Figurative use of prec.; cf. *bombast, fustian*.

(But cf. *logaram* dial., in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* treated as a corruption of *logarithm*).]

A pack of gibberish. Also quasi-*adj.*

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 157 What has all this long, lockum story to do with your trade? **1837** HALIBURTON *Clockm.*, *Slick's Let.* 8 As for that long lochrum about Mr. Everett, .. there aint a word of truth in it. **1855** — *Nature & Hum. Nat.* I. 14 In Congress no man can speak or read an oration more than an hour long; but he can send the whole lockrum, includin' what he didn't say, to the papers. **1854** in MISS BAKER *Northants Gloss.*

Lockron, corrupt form of LUCKEN-GOWAN.

Locksman (lǫ·ksmæ̆n). [f. *lock's*, gen. of LOCK *sb.*^{2} + MAN *sb.*]

† **1.** *Sc.* A turnkey, jailor; also = LOCKMAN a.

17.. in Fountainhall *Decis.* (1759) I. 169 (Jam.) The Provosts and Baillies of Edinburgh .. do judge Alexander Cockburn their Hangman or Locksman within three suns—for [etc.]. **1820** SCOTT *Abbot* xxiii, To play the Locksman here in Lochleven, with no gayer amusement, than that of turning the key on two or three helpless women?

2. = *lock-keeper* (see LOCK *sb.*^{2}).

1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 66 Thomas Scroggs, a locksman on the Paddington canal. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 19 Sept. 8/4 The locksmen of the Rideau Canal have a busy time opening and shutting the 47 huge gates.

Locksmith (lǫ·ksmiþ). [f. LOCK *sb.*^{2} + SMITH.] An artificer whose occupation is to make or mend locks.

1226 in J. T. Gilbert *Hist. & Munic. Rec. Irel.* (Rolls) 87 Ricardus le lokismith de Tickehille. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 311/2 Loksmythe, *serefaber*. **1501** *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1900) II. 112 The lok smyth of Edinburgh. **1627** S. S. in Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* a iij b, He's neither Lock-Smith, Gold-Smith, nor Black-Smith. **1707** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4347/4 Thomas Temple the Younger, late of North-Walsham .., Lock Smith. **1872** YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 179 In the cathedrals of the period the locksmith's work was especially elaborate and ingenious.

Hence **Lo·cksmithery,** the locksmith's art.

1804-6 Syd. Smith *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 261 Some mysteries of locksmithery.

Lo·ckspit. [f. Lock *sb.*[2] or *v.*[1] + Spit a turf.] (See quots.) Hence **Lo·ckspit** *v. trans.*, to mark out (ground) by a 'lockspit'; **Lo·ckspitting** *vbl. sb.*

1649-50 Ogilby tr. *Virgil* v. (1654) 319 *marg.*, Sets out the Circuit with a Plough, which we call Lock-spitting. 1704 Harris *Lex. Techn., Lock-spit*, a Term in Fortification, signifying the small Cut or Trench made with a Spade, to mark out the first Lines of any Work that is to be made. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Lockspit*, among miners, is the small cut or trench made with a spade of about a foot wide, to mark out the first lines of a work. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Lockspit*, a breadth of earth taken from the bottom of a drain of the same width as an ordinary draining tool. *Ibid.* s.v., I lockspitted her oot fra one end to t'uther.

†**Lo·ckster.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? f. Lock *sb.*[1] + -ster.] ? A woman who picks yarn.

1590 *Proclam.* in Noake *Worcestersh. Relics* (1877) 61 The knitters of hose..divers of them are common locksters and resetters of yarne.

Lo·ck-up, *sb.* *a.*). [f. Lock *v.*[1] + Up *adv.*]

1. The action of locking up, in various senses.

a. The action of locking up a school, etc. for the night; also, the time at which this is done.

1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Mar. 148 During the long winter's evenings, after Lock-up. 1890 M. Williams *Leaves Life* I. 16 One of the amusements of the Lower boys was, after 'lock up', to be perpetually ringing old Plumptree's bell and running away.

b. The action of 'locking up' capital, or investing it so that it cannot be quickly realized; an instance of this. Also, an amount so 'locked up'.

1866 Crump *Banking* xi. 246 The banker continues to throw good money after bad, the termination of which..is an indefinite lock-up. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Mar., This means a 'lock-up' of nine millions sterling. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 6/3 To distinguish between bills and mortgages – between liquid assets and lock-ups. 1900 *Ibid.* 30 May 9/3 Those who buy such shares as a 'lock-up' may possibly be able to sell them at much higher prices.

2. (Short for *lock-up house* or *room*: see 4.) An apartment or building that can be locked up.

a. *gen.*

1890 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/4 No. 126 was what builders call the 'lock up'. Tools, screws, door handles, etc., were stored in the middle room on the first floor, the door of which was kept locked.

b. A house or room for the detention (usually temporary) of offenders.

1859 Jephson *Brittany* ix. 141 Lodge me in the lock-up for the night. 1865 J. Cameron *Malayan India* 267 In ten days..600 prisoners were accumulated in the lock-ups of the central police station. 1891 Barrie *Little Minister* 65 Gavin was with the families whose breadwinners were now in the lock-up.

3. An official who locks up a building for the night.

1893 H. le Caron 25 *Yrs. in the Secret Service* (ed. 15) 165 Breslin, who was chief hospital warden, and Byrne, who was night-watchman and 'lock-up'.

4. *attrib.* passing into adj., with the sense 'capable of being locked up'; as *lock-up coach-house, line* (of business), *place, room, shed*; **lock-up house,** a house of detention, *spec.* (see quot. 1785); **lock-up shop,** a detached apartment used as a shop and locked up at night.

1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxv, Choice stabling, and a lock-up coach-house. 1767 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 162 The office keeper..found it to be a 'lock-up house for recruits. 1772 *Ibid.* *72 The detestable practices carried on by kidnappers..in what are called lock-up houses. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue, Lock up house*, a spunging house..also houses kept by agents or crimps, who inlist or rather trepan men to serve the East India, or African Company as soldiers. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 332 *note*, Coleman-street..had in it..a Magistrate..and a lock-up house. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1876) 246 He was in hiding, or worse than in hiding, in the lock-up house. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, There is not a man..could be of sae muckle use..in the..*lock-up line of business. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* vi. i. 15 He..opened all his *lock up places. 1823 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1825) I. 171 The Magistrate..was surprised to see such a figure brought out from amongst the filthy wretches..of the *lock-up room. 1880 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 4/1 Dry and clean separate lock-up rooms. 1812 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 54 They are under a *lock-up shed. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 3/5 The building is a *lock-up shop which was closed at about 6.30 last evening.

Locky (lɒ·ki), *a.* Also 7 **lockie.** [f. Lock *sb.*[1] + -y.] Of, or pertaining to locks (of hair); having locks in abundance.

1611 Cotgr., *Houpelu*, lockie, tassellie, tufted. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* iii. 19 Less in curls than masses of locky richness.

†**Lo·ckyer, lo·cker.** *Obs.* In 4-5 **lokyer(e,** 5 **lokere,** 6 **locker, lockier.** [f. Lock *sb.*[2] + *-yer*, -ier, -er[1].] A locksmith.

1356 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 282 Henry Clement, lokyer. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xvii. (1869) 144 This hand is..a fals lokyere, and a fals moneyere and a fals tellere of pens. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 301 The same day, my Lord rekened with his lokyer..and he shall have for his wages xl.s. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 908 The smythe or locker *le marechall ou serrurier*. 1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 245 How may I make report of the euils that Vera the Lockier hath committed in Valiodolid.

Loco[1] (lōu·ko). *U.S.* [A use of Sp. *loco* insane, mad.] One of several leguminous plants (chiefly species of *Astragalus*) found in the western and south-western U. S., which, when eaten by cattle, produce *loco-disease*. More fully *loco-plant, loco-weed*.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 503/1 The loco, or rattle-weed, met with also in California, drives them [horses] raving crazy. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 297 A weed called 'loco' has of late years largely increased in some of the cattle-ranges of Texas and the Indian territory. 1889 *Science* XIII. 176/1 A curious affection which exists among horses in north-western Texas, known as 'grass-staggers', which is caused by eating the 'loco-weed', which gives rise to the saying that the horses are locoed.

b. = *loco-disease* (*Cent. Dict.*).

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loco-eater, -intoxication*; **loco-disease,** a disease in horses, affecting the brain, caused by eating loco-weed.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 5/1 A healthy horse refuses loco; but if he once by accident acquires the taste, it grows upon him..and at last he dies of loco-intoxication. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 297 The animal has become a confirmed 'loco-eater'. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Loco-disease*.

Loco[2]. Short for Loco-foco 2.

1841 H. Clay *Let.* 4 July in *Private Corr.* (1855) 454 The Locos are..opposed to the scheme. 1847 Emily Dickinson *Lett.* (1894) I. 67 To say nothing of its falling into the merciless hands of a loco!

Loco[3]. Short for Locomotive *sb.* Also *attrib.*

1898 R. Kipling *Days Work* 215 An eight wheeled 'American' loco. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 2 Sept. 9/6 Vertical and loco-type boilers.

†**Lococession.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *locō*, abl. of *locus* place + *cēssiōn-em*, n. of action from *cēdĕre* to yield.] 'A giving place' (1656 Blount *Glossogr.* citing Dr. Charleton).

Lo·co-descri·ptive, *a.* [f. *loco-* (in Locomotion) erroneously taken as a combining form of L. *locus* place.] Descriptive of local scenery, etc.

1815 Wordsw. *Poems* Pref., The Epitaph, the Inscription, the Sonnet, and all loco-descriptive poetry, belong to this class [the Idyllium]. 1833 J. M. (*title*) The Invitation; a Locodescriptive Epistle, containing Sketches of Scenery in Wilts and Dorset. 1841 Disraeli *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 219 These are loco-descriptive poems. Such were Denham's 'Cooper's Hill', and its numerous..imitations.

Locoed (lōu·koud), *ppl. a.* *U.S.* [f. Loco[1] + -ed.] Affected with or poisoned with loco; also *transf.* of a person (see quot. 1892).

1886 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 298 About two hundred and fifty 'locoed' horses, which had been driven in the fall from the region where 'loco' flourished. .. In addition to being badly locoed and half-starved, the majority suffered from Spanish itch. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 816/2 In localities where loco is found, .. if people are deficient in intellect, or odd and eccentric, they are designated 'locoed'.

Loco-foco (lōu·ko,fōu·ko). *U.S.* [An invented word; it is not known what suggested the formation.

It has been conjectured that *loco* was taken from *locomotive*, wrongly imagined to mean 'self-moving'; *foco* may be a jingling alteration of It. *fuoco* or Sp. *fuego* fire (the inventor would hardly think of L. *focus* hearth, which is the source of the mod. Rom. words for 'fire').]

†**1.** 'A self-igniting cigar or match' (Bartlett). More fully *loco-foco cigar, match*. *Obs.*

1839 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* XXIV. 116 We were offered lately in the streets of Pittsburgh a kind of loco-foco matches which were new to us. .. They ignite by friction, and burn as if containing phosphorus. 1852 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. (ed. 2) s.v., Lucifers (which in America are termed loco-focos). 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s.v., In 1834 John Marck opened a store in Park Row, New York, and drew public attention to two novelties. One was champagne wine drawn like soda water from a 'fountain'; the other was a self-lighting cigar, with a match composition on the end. These he called 'Loco-foco cigars'. 1883 A. Gilman *Amer. People* xxi. 437 When the candles had been blown out..they were lighted with matches then [1835] called 'locofocos'.

2. *U.S. Polit. Hist.* Used *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* as the designation of the 'Equal Rights' or Radical section of the Democratic party (for the origin of the name see quot. 1842). Hence *absol.* a member of this party.

The name was given in 1835; the section originally so named soon became extinct, but the name long continued to be applied by opponents to the Democrats generally.

1837 P. Hone *Diary* 6 Sept. The President's message..is locofoco to the very core. 1838 H. Clay *Let.* 28 Aug. in *Private Corr.* (1855) 428 The Locofocos have carried that [election] in Missouri. 1838 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 120 Those loco foco luminaries who of late have been urging strong and sweeping measures. 1842 J. D. Hammond *Polit. Hist. N. Y.* II. 491-2 A very tumultuous and confused scene ensued, during which the gas-lights .. were extinguished. The Equal Rights party .. had provided themselves with *loco-foco* matches and candles, and the room was re-lighted. Immediately after this outbreak at Tammany Hall, the Courier and Enquirer, a whig, and the Times, a democratic .. newspaper, dubbed the anti-monopolists with the name of the Loco-Foco Party, a sort of nick-name which the whigs have since given to the whole democratic party. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xvi, Here's full particulars of the patriotic loco-foco movement yesterday, in which the Whigs was so chawed up. 1850 Hawthorne *Scarlet L.* Introd. (1883) 23 But .. you would inquire in vain for the Locofoco Surveyor. 1896 Howells *Impressions & Exp.* 1 The Whig newspaper which my father edited to the confusion of the Locofocos.

Hence **Lo·cofo·coism,** the principles of the Locofoco party.

1837 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* 27 Aug. (1883) 95 The most arrant democracy and locofocoism that I ever happened to hear. 1863 S. L. J. *Life in the South* I. i. 5 'Platforms', 'constitutions', 'compromises', 'locofocoisms',..and 'democrats', were given up in despair.

†**Lo·coman.** *Negro-English. Obs.* Also **locko-.** [Perh. f. some African word, possibly Aku *ológu* sorcerer (J. Platt, jun.) + Man *sb.*] (See quots.)

1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xxvi. 262 Their Locomen, or pretended prophets, find their interest in encouraging this superstition by selling them obias or amulets. *Ibid.* xxix. 359 A locko-man, or sorcerer.

Locomobile (lō·kŏmōu·bil), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *locō*, abl. of *locus* place + *mōbilis* Mobile. Cf. F. *locomobile*.] **a.** *adj.* 'Having the power to change place, partially or entirely' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889); **b.** *sb.* 'A locomobile vehicle' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902). So **Locomobi·lity** [cf. F. *locomobilité*], 'the faculty of being locomobile' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Locomote (lōu·kŏmōut), *v.* [Back-formation from Locomotion.] *intr.* To move about from place to place.

(Originally *slang*; subsequently adopted or re-invented in biological use.)

1846 *Quarter Race Kentucky* 83 He throws the galls in, and a bed too in the hay, if you git too hot to locomote. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* Sept. 83 [Snail-leeches] locomote by attaching one extremity of the body to the ground .. and by drawing the other extremity up to that point. 1887 *Hardwicke's Sci.-Gossip* XXIII. 269/1 They are able to locomote very swiftly by the aid of their fins, tails and feet.

Locomotility (lōu·kŏmōuti·liti). *rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *locomotilité*, f. L. *locō* (see Locomotive) + F. *motilité* power of movement.] The faculty or power of locomotion.

1857 *Dunglison's Med. Lex.* s.v. *Locomotion*, The faculty [of locomotion] is sometimes called Locomotivity, and Locomotility.

Locomotion (lōukŏmōu·ʃən). [f. L. *locō* (see Locomotive) + *motiōn-em* Motion. Cf. F. *locomotion*, Sp. *locomocion*, It. *locomozione*.]

1. The action or power of moving from one place to another; progressive motion of an animal.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 104 All progression or animall locomotion being (as Aristotle teacheth) performed *tractu & pulsu*. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 39 The Animal Spirits are the Soul's immediate instrument in all Loco-motion. 1704 *New Pract. Piety* 38 He has fix'd the Laws of Loco-motion in Corporeal Substances. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 134 This personal liberty consists in the power of loco-motion, of changing situation, or removing one's person to whatsoever place one's own inclination may direct; without imprisonment or restraint, unless by due course of law. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 395 But what is to be understood by coming to the Father? Not a locomotion surely; for .. God is omnipresent. 1817 J. Evans *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 451 The Oyster. was once thought to have no power of loco-motion, but it is now ascertained, that it can move from place to place. 1856 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 46 One office of the cerebellum is to combine the action of the voluntary muscles for the purpose of locomotion. 1872 Huxley *Physiol.* vii. 157 Movement..of the body as a whole..is termed locomotion. 1881 Burdon-Sanderson in *Nature* No. 619. 44 Those [*sc.* organs] of locomotion are no doubt more complicated than those of respiration or circulation.

2. Movement from place to place, esp. by artificial means; travel; also, the means of travelling.

1788 R. Graves *Recoll. Shenstone* 96 An excursion to London, upon the footing that loco-motion then was..was a matter of some importance. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIII. 77 Taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion. 1835 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 31, I have no taste whatever for locomotion, by earth, air, or sea. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 370 Every improvement of the means of locomotion benefits mankind morally and intellectually. 1852 H. Rogers *Ess.* I. vii. 335 He spent his days in a far greater variety of scenes than usually vary the lot of a philosopher, and indulged prodigiously in locomotion. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* ix. 131 Locomotion having so greatly increased and improved, the dwelling-place has become .. of less importance. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 194 The inequality of the ground in our country is more adapted to locomotion on foot.

3. Progressive movement of an inanimate body.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1234 A new system of locomotion for railways. 1854 Tomlinson tr. *Arago's Astron.* 107 We have now to inquire whether the annual revolution of the sun is real, or whether this too is not an appearance caused by the earth's locomotion.

Locomotive (lōukŏmōu·tiv), *a.* and *sb.* [as if ad. mod.L. *locomotīvus*, f. L. *locō*, abl. of *locus* place + *motīvus* Motive *a.* Cf. F. *locomotif*.

Suggested by the scholastic phrase *in loco movēri* (= *moveri localiter*) to move 'locally' or by change of position in space; cf. Aristotle's ἡ κατὰ τόπον κίνησις.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to locomotion or movement from one place to another. *Locomotive faculty* (cf. F. *faculté locomotive*), the faculty or power of movement from place to place by an act of the will; so also *locomotive power*.

1612 W. Sclater *Chr. Strength* 12 Some kind of command over the locomotiue facultie. 1627 S. Ward *Happiness of Practice* 27 Like dying men, and sicke of Apoplexies and speech: but no faculty Loco-motiue, no power to stirre hand or foote. 1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* (1658) 1105 The will can hinder seeing, not immediately, but by the loco-motive power; by closing the eyes. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vii. 196 Complaints of

gravity in animated and living bodies, where the nerves subside, and the faculty locomotive seems abolished. **1649** BULWER *Pathomyot.* I. vi. 35 To which the command of Reason and the will doe concurre with the locomotive power. **1666** HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 38 The manner whereby the faculty of the brain effects a locomotive action in any muscul. **1717** PRIOR *Alma* I. 287 If in the night too oft he [*sc.* a child] kicks, Or shows his loco-motive tricks. **1759** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. ii, The Homunculus is .. endow'd with the same locomotive powers and faculties with us. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. iii. 62 As if the passive page of a book..instantly assumed at once loco-motive power. **1823** BENTHAM *Not Paul* 197 Except this exercise of the loco-motive faculty, nothing is there to distinguish him from the common stock of still-life. *a* **1862** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 438 The locomotive .. functions are more active in persons of a sanguine temperament.

b. *jocular.* Of or pertaining to travel, or movement from one locality or country to another.

1771 GRAY in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 120, I rejoice you have met with Froissart: he is the Herodotus of a barbarous age:..his locomotive disposition, .. his religious credulity, were much like those of the old Grecian. **1786** *Observer* No. 85 III. 236 The locomotive mania of an Englishman circulates his person, and of course his cash, into every quarter of the kingdom. **1806–7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. Concl., Considering them [stage coaches] as the very climax and pinnacle of locomotive griefs. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii, We conjecture that he has known sickness; and, in spite of his locomotive habits, perhaps sickness of the chronic sort. **1850** J. STRUTHERS *My Own Life* iv. Poet. Wks. I. p. xlvii, The young man .. laid aside his locomotive dreaming, and became not only reconciled but wedded to the locality. **1874** HELPS *Soc. Press.* x. (1875) 143 In these locomotive days one is too apt to forget one's neighbours.

c. Of or pertaining to vehicular locomotion. *Locomotive power*: power applied for transport purposes, as opposed to stationary power.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 671 Engines which have a locomotive principle [*sc.* as opposed to stationary engines]. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 219 Steam-engine .. adapted for stationary, locomotive, or marine purposes.

2. Having the power of locomotion. **a.** Of an animal: That moves from place to place by its own powers of locomotion.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 49 They could not live and grow without food, they were not locomotive, and therefore could not go forth of their cells for it. **1709** T. ROBINSON *Ess. Nat. Hist. Westmld. & Cumbld.* 33 These shell Fish which were not Loco-motive were left behind. **1794** COWPER *Needless Alarm* 64 The mind He scans of every locomotive kind; Birds of all feather, beasts of every name. **1816** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 56 A caterpillar then may be regarded as a locomotive egg. **1851–6** WOODWARD *Mollusca* 248 The locomotive bivalves have generally the strongest hinges. **1879** G. ALLEN *Colour Sense* iii. 23 The young barnacles and balani are active, locomotive animals.

b. *jocular.* Of a person: That is constantly travelling from place to place.

1732 J. WHALEY *Trav. of a Shilling* 66 Poems 186 Or when my dwelling I wou'd change .. My loco-motive Face was seen At Hampstead, or at Turnham-Green. **1810** SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 3 Oct. (1894) I. vi. 193 You being the more locomotive persons will I trust take another peep of Scotland. **1827** *Sporting Mag.* XX. 262, I have not been much loco-motive of late. **1842** DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 128/2 He had all his life been restless and locomotive, with an irresistible desire for change. **1878** C. MACGREGOR in *Monthly Packet* 19 Hadrian..was one of the most locomotive Emperors that Rome ever had. **1896** FARMER *Slang*, *Locomotive tailor*, a tramping workman.

c. Of things; *esp.* of a vehicle or piece of machinery which moves in any direction by its own mechanism.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 670 Mr. Gordon has..taken out a patent for a locomotive carriage with the engine on springs. **1827** D. MCNICOLL *Wks.* (1837) 185 This new locomotive world [*sc.* a sailing-vessel]..moves onward through the ocean. **1835** E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* viii, Behold me..confined in a locomotive prison [*sc.* an ordinary carriage]. **1842** *Penny Cycl.* XXII 485 Such locomotive machines, impel ed by steam power, as have been contrived for use upon common roads. **1846** GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 76 You put not a locomotive train in motion at once; if attempted, you break and fracture the whole carriages. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 366 Patent dibble, with locomotive machine attached. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 283 She looked like a locomotive mass of verdure and flowers. **1860** *All Year Round* No. 65. 352 The locomotive post-offices, with their great nets—as if they had been dragging the country for bodies.

d. spec. *Locomotive engine*, †*locomotive steam engine*: an engine constructed for movement from place to place by its own power (as opposed to 'stationary' engine), usually by the generation of steam; *esp.* a steam engine adapted to draw a train of carriages along a railway; a railway-engine. Now generally shortened to *locomotive* (see B. 1).

1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 50 The proprietors had provided a powerful locomotive steam engine, for the purpose of drawing .. coal-waggons. **1815** *Specif. of De Baader's Patent* No. 3959. 7 Those complicated unwieldy and dangerous machines called locomotive engines or steam horses. **1823** *Private Act* (Stockton & Darlington) 4 *Geo. IV*, c. xxxiii. § 8 [To] make and erect such and so many loco-motive or moveable Engines as the said Company .. shall from Time to Time think proper .. for the Conveyance of Passengers. **1854** RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. p. x, Locomotive and marine engines. **1861** *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 70 § 13 Nothing in this Act contained shall authorize any Person to use upon a Highway a Locomotive Engine which shall..cause a..Nuisance.

3. Having the power to produce locomotion; adapted for or used in locomotion.

1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 207 [It] gives off minute twigs to the locomotive suckers placed on each side of its course. **1851–6** WOODWARD *Mollusca* 204 A cavity formed by the union of the locomotive organs.

B. *sb.*

1. = *Locomotive engine* (see A. 2 d).

1829 J. WALKER *Rep.* (7 Mar.) *to Directors L'pool & Manch. Railw. Co.* (1831) 18 The quantity of work which the locomotives are capable of performing. **1831** BOOTH *L'pool & Manch. Railw.* (ed. 2) 70 All established methods .. horses, locomotives, and fixed engines. **1837** LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 258 While steamboats and locomotives traverse field and flood with the speed of light. **1849** B. BARTON *Select.* etc. p. xxviii, A variety of noises, not unlike a locomotive at first starting. **1861** *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 70 § 8 Every Locomotive propelled by Steam or any other than Animal Power to be used on any Turnpike Road or Public Highway. **1886** *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 244/2 The two types of engines are known respectively as 'inside cylinder locomotives' and 'outside cylinder locomotives'.

b. *slang. pl.* The legs.

1841 *Laird of Logan* 24 The disher of dainties took to her locomotives—the infuriated man with the fork at her heels. **1843** W. T. MONCRIEFF *Scamps of Lond.* i. 1 (Farmer), I will stop my locomotives directly. So now you may set your's agoing as soon as you like. **1870** *Sheffield Times* Mar. (ibid.), Having regained his freedom he again made good use of his locomotives.

2. An animal having powers of locomotion.

1872 DANA *Corals* i. 25 It is not a solitary case; for there are many others of Actiniæ attaching themselves to locomotives—to the claws or backs of crabs [etc.].

3. Applied to an inferior kind of needle.

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 95 There are a kind called 'locomotives', on which no maker will place his mark.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *locomotive driver, engineer* also (*U.S.* = -driver), *-runner* (*U.S.* = -driver); **locomotive car** *U.S.*, a locomotive and a car combined in one vehicle; a dummy engine (Webster 1864–97).

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 613 *Locomotive-driver. **1889** G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* p. v, I must not omit to acknowledge my obligations to the Chief *Locomotive Engineer. **1890** M. N. FORNEY in *Railw. Amer.* 134 Locomotive engineers and firemen. *Ibid.* 137 Locomotive runners and firemen.

Locomotively (lōukŏmōu·tivli), *adv.* [f. LOCOMOTIVE + -LY[2].] With regard to locomotion.

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xiv, He always slouched, locomotively, with his eyes on the ground. **1882** SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1883) I. iv. 63 A New York hack coupé is superior structurally, decoratively, and locomotively to one of our four-wheelers.

Locomotiveness (lōukŏmōu·tivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being locomotive; power of or fondness for locomotion.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 335 The Minuet .. is .. the aristocracy of locomotiveness. **1829** *Examiner* 595/1 We reduced her organ of locomotiveness. **1833** *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 308 He has the organ of locomotiveness largely developed.

Locomotivity (lōukŏmoti·vĭti). *rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *locomotivité*, f. *locomotif*, *-ive*: see LOCOMOTIVE.] Power of locomotion; ability to move from place to place.

1792 BRYANT *Authent. Script.* 4 The most superb edifice that ever was conceived or constructed, would not equal the smallest insect, blest with sight, feeling, and locomotivity. **1857** [see LOCOMOBILITY]. **1888** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Locomotor (lōukŏmōu·tər), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *loco* (see LOCOMOTIVE) + *mōtor*, agent-n. f. *movēre* to move: see MOTOR. Cf. F. *locomoteur*, whence the adjective use B. is adopted.]

A. *sb.* One who or something which has locomotive power.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Dist. Corresp.*, They [kangaroos] would show as fair a pair of hind-shifters as the expertest loco-motor in the colony. **1869** *Daily News* 2 June, There are several improved specimens of the new locomotor on view. **1883** B. W. RICHARDSON in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 594 [*Cycling*] Everyone his own locomotor against time. **18..** *Elect. Rev.* XXIV. 270 (Cent.) Electric locomotors.

B. *adj.* (Chiefly *Phys.*) Of, pertaining to, or concerned with locomotion. *Locomotor ataxy*: see ATAXY 2.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 48 Soleshaped locomotor disc known as the 'foot'. **1877** MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 351 To explore our spinal cords and to observe the locomotor system of Medusæ. **1880** BASTIAN *Brain* 70 Animals.. devoid of .. locomotor appendages. **1881** *Nature* XXIII. 280 The peculiar metamorphosis enables the larva to remain ..adapted to a locomotor life.

Locomotory (lōukŏmōu·təri), *a.* [f. L. *locō* (see LOCOMOTIVE) + *mōtōrius* having the function of movement: see MOTORY.] Pertaining to or having the power of locomotion.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 701/2 Whatever the form of the locomotory organ .. it is always organized in the same manner. **1892** R. L. STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 292 To what passes with the anchored vermin [*sc.* plants], we have little clue...But of the locomotory, to which we ourselves belong, we can tell more.

†**Loco-move**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. MOVE *v.*, after LOCOMOTION.] = LOCOMOTE *v.*

1793 T. TWINING *Let.* 16 July in *Country Clergyman 18th Cent.* (1882) 156 It is high time you should know something about us and our locomotions. To-morrow morning.. we begin to loco-move towards Bitteswell.

Locomuta·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. *loco-* (after LOCOMOTION) + MUTATION.] Change of place.

1886 LOWELL *Progr. World* in *Latest Lit. Ess.* (1891) 184 The tendency of population towards great cities; no new thing, but intensified as never before by increased and increasing ease of locomutation.

Loco-re·stive, *a. nonce-wd.* [Humorous imitation of LOCOMOTIVE, *rest* being substituted for *mōt-*.] Inclined to rest in one place.

1796 LAMB *Corr.* Wks. 1868 I. 10 Your loco-restive and all your idle propensities, of course, have given way to the duties of providing for a family.

Locorum, variant of LOCKRAM[1] *Obs.*

Locqueram, Locram, vars. LOCKRAM[1] *Obs.*

Locrian (lōu·kriăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Locri-s* + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Locri, a people of Greece, or to their country Locris. *Locrian mode*: an occasional appellation of one (not identified with certainty) of the 'modes' of ancient Greek music; in the Middle Ages applied arbitrarily to the 11th ecclesiastical mode. **b.** *sb.* One of the Locri; an inhabitant of Locris.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 35 Aiax the lesse, Oileus Sonne, the Locrians led to warre. **1715** POPE *Iliad* II. 630 Fierce Ajax led the Locrian Squadrons on. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Locrian*, in antient music, the seventh species of the diapason. **1835** THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 99 The Locrians claimed a higher antiquity than any other branch of the Greek nation. **1836** J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 174 In the fact recorded of the Locrian legislator we find [etc.]. **1880** ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 158/1 Locrian Mode.

So †**Locre·nsian** [f. L. *Locrensis*].

1547 BECON *Agst. Adultery* iii, *Homilies* I. xi. 185, 190 Among the Locrensians the adulterers had both their eyes thrust out.

Loculament (lǫ·kiŭlămĕnt). [ad. L. *loculā-ment-um*, f. *loculus* dim. of *locus* a place.] A little cell; *spec.* in *Bot.*, one of the cells or compartments of a capsule or pericarp; a loculus.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Loculament*, a place of boords made with holes for Pigeons or Conies; a Coffin for a Book; also the several places wherein the seeds lye, as in Poppy heads. *Dr. Charleton*]. **1707** SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 12 A small pea .. made up of three loculaments or cells. **1760** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xi. (1765) 13 The cells, or hollow compartments of the capsule in which the seeds are lodged, *Loculaments*. **1796** DE SERRA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 498 A membranaceous loculament, containing the pollen. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 1. 269 The loculaments, loculi, or cells of the pericarp.

Hence **Loculamentose** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889), **Loculamentous** *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856), full of loculaments or little cells.

Locular (lǫ·kiŭlăr), *a. Phys.* and *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *loculār-is*, f. LOCULUS.] Having loculi.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 121/1 The locular aspect of their divided surfaces.

b. with defining prefix, as *bi-*, *tri-*, *unilocular*, etc.

[**1783, 1836** see BILOCULAR.] **1871** W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 17 Septate and murali-locular. *Ibid.* 21 Irregularly muriformi-locular. *Ibid.* 230 Spores fuscous, .. 4-locular. **1871** W. L. LINDSAY in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XI. 30 The sporidia of the Biatora are..sometimes 2-locular, though also simple.

Loculate (lǫ·kiŭlět), *a.* [ad. L. *loculat-us*, f. *loculus*: see LOCULUS and -ATE.] = LOCULAR.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* **1889** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Loculated (lǫ·kiŭlĕted), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Divided into loculi; celled.

1801 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 82 The loculated cæcum. **1859** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 298/1 The infundibula of Rossignol.. are loculated with the ultimate cells. **1880** BASTIAN *Brain* iv. 81 The body of the Pearly Nautilus, contained within the last chamber of its coiled and loculated shell, is [etc.]. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 894 The perityphlitic abscess is..deeply loculated.

Loculation (lǫkiŭlē^i·ʃən). [f. L. *loculātus*: see -ATION.] The state or condition of being loculated; development or production of loculi.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Locule (lǫ·kiul). [a. F. *locule*, ad. L. *loculus*, dim. of *locus*.] = LOCULUS. **1888** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Loculicidal (lǫkiŭlisəi·dal), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *locul-us*, dim. of *locus* place + *cīd-*, *cædĕre* to cut + -AL.] Of a carpel, etc.: That dehisces through the back or dorsal suture of the loculus.

1819 LINDLEY *Richards' Observ. Fruits & Seeds* 85 *Loculicidal*; when dehiscence takes place by the middle of the cells. **1830** — *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 33 Dehiscence either loculicidal or septicidal. *Ibid.* 134 Capsule .. with 3 loculicidal valves. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* (1884) 75 Loculicidal crustaceous or coriaceous carpels.

Hence **Loculici·dally** *adv.*

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 175 Caps. separable into 3 pieces, sometimes dehiscing loculicidally. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 46 Polygala. .. Capsule compressed, loculicidally splitting along the edges. *Ibid.* (1884) 413 Berry indehiscent or loculicidally 4-5-valved.

Loculose (lǫ·kiŭlōus), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *loculōs-us*, f. *loculus*: see -OSE.] Full of loculi or cells; divided into cells by internal partitions.

1855 in HYDE CLARKE. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, *Loculose*, divided by internal partitions into cells, as the pith of the walnut-tree. Never applied to fruits. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419/1.

Loculous (lǫ·kiŭləs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *loculōsus*: see prec. and -OUS.] = LOCULOSE.

1840 in SMART. **1900** in JACKSON *Bot. Terms.*

‖ **Loculus** (lǫ·kiŭlǝs). Pl. **loculi** (lǫ·kiŭlǝi). [L. *loculus*, dim. of *locus*.]

1. A small chamber or cell in an ancient tomb for the reception of a body or an urn.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. vi. (1872) I. 87 St. Elizabeth's loculus was put into its shrine here. **1883** *Fortn. Rev.* July 137 Another spacious cave..containing chambers and a number of loculi for corpses.

2. *Zool.*, *Anat.*, and *Bot.* One of a number of small cavities or cells separated from one another by septa.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 176 The number of septa in process of formation is often less than the number of loculi. **1872** NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 90 The space below the calice is broken up into a number of vertical compartments or loculi. **1873** T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 182 A simple cyst consists of a single loculus. A compound or multilocular cyst is one consisting of numerous loculi. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419/1 *Loculus*, the cell or cavity in an ovary or an anther. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 894 This disposition [in perityphlitic abscesses] to the formation of loculi or pockets.

Lo·cum. *colloq.* Short for LOCUM TENENS.

1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 8/8 Acting..as 'locum' in Darlington place Church, Ayr (during the severe illness of the minister).

Locum-tenency (lōu·kǒmˌtī·nĕnsi). Also -tenancy. [f. next: see -CY. Cf. med.L. *locumtenentia*.] The position of being a *locum tenens*.

1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 343 It is not very probable that St. John..would have employed the ..word *Antichristus*, in the sense of Locum-Tenency or Usurpation of the character of Christ. **1881** *Church Bells* 19 Feb. 193 *Advt.* Curacy, or Locum Tenency, wanted by a priest. **1893** G. TRAVERS *Mona Maclean* I. 268 To look out for a practice, or a locum-tenency. **1896** *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5/2 [He] will take the locum-tenency of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, for at least a year.

‖ **Locum tenens** (lōu·kǒm tī·nenz). [med.L., = 'one who holds the place (of another)', a LIEUTENANT: L. *locum*, accus. of *locus* place; *tenens*, pr. pple. of *tenēre* to hold.] One who holds office temporarily in place of the person to whom the office belongs, or who undertakes another's professional duties during his absence; a deputy, substitute.

In Great Britain now chiefly applied to the deputy of a medical man or of a clergyman.

[**1463** *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 499/1, & dicti Locumtenentis mandato, declarabat, qualiter idem Locumtenens..Parliamentum voluit prorogare.] **1641** 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* v. (1653) 22 Leaving Titus as his *Locum tenens*. **1683** in Strype *Stowe's Surv. Lond.* (1720) II. v. xviii. 391/2 The Lord Maiors *Locumtenens*. **1755** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 410 They ordered him to appoint a *locum tenens* and upon his declining to do so, they required..the three eldest aldermen, one after another, to assume the post. **1764** FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 187 D'ye mean.. Master Jeremy's deputy?..Ay, ay, his *locum tenens*. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* III. ii, The old driveller will be my *locum tenens*, till years and renown enable me to become his successor. **1883** S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 326 He not being on the spot, a locum tenens became a necessity.

transf. **1832** G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 461 A house wherein Petrarch was born, or perhaps its *locum-tenens*.

attrib. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 7/1 Dr. S., the *locum tenens* body physician of his Imperial and Royal Highness. **1889** *Ibid.* 13 Nov. 3/1 Young medical men..who are taking locum tenens work.

† **Locumtenent, -tenant.** *Sc. Obs.* [ad. late L. *locum tenent-em*: see prec.] = LIEUTENANT.

1492 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 421 My lord Huntlie, locumtenant. **1544** *Ibid.* 193 For furnesing of ane thowsand horse to remain with the locumtenant on the bordouris, for resisting of our auld ennimeis of Ingland. *Ibid.* 194 And als thair was presentit in iugment twa writingis of the Erle of Huntlie, locumtenent generale of the north of Scotland.

Hence † **Locumtenentry** (Sc. *-tenendry*) = LIEUTENANTRY.

1544 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 194 Within the boundis of his locumtenendry.

Locupletative (lǫkiuplī·tătiv), *a.* [f. L. *locuplētāre* to enrich, f. *locuplēs*: see next and -ATIVE.] Tending to enrich.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1812) V. 702 The distinctions of which testimony is susceptible..if servitive, exculpative, exonerative, or locupletative.

Locuplete (lǫ·kiŭplīt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *locuplēt-em*, *locuplēs* richly stored.] Well-stored, rich. Hence **Lo·cupletely** *adv. rare*[−1].

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 21 The Digests of our English discoueries cited vp in the precedence and be documentized most locupleatly. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Locuplete*, rich, wealthy, well-stored. **1864** HALDEMAN *Tours Chess Knight* Bibliogr. 3 Books..in the locuplete chess library of Professor George Allen.

‖ **Locus** (lōu·kǒs), *sb.*[1] Pl. **loci** (lōu·sai). [L. = place.]

1. Place in which something is situated, locality.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* II. 118 Yet Space is not actually to be divided; or one part of it separated from another. Since it is the universal Locus of, and penetrates all Bodies. **1874** RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 516 These certificates were..entirely inadequate to determine the locus of the claims without parol testimony. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxix, We all of us carry on our thinking in some habitual *locus* where there is a presence of other souls. **1889** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Locus*, the whole space in or on which a thing is situated; a place. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 395 It is even uncertain how far the writing-centre has a locus apart from the region in which impressions..are registered. **1901** *Dundee Advertiser* 10 Jan. 4 In Dundee the fish trade is divided against itself on a miserable question of the locus of its market.

2. A subject, head, topic. [So in the Latin rhetorical writers, after Gr. τόπος.]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. **1894** BRUCE *St. Paul's Concept. Chr.* vii. 155 This manner of handling the locus of justification is very open to criticism.

3. *Math.* The curve or other figure constituted by all the points which satisfy a particular equation of relation between coordinates, or generated by a point, line, or surface moving in accordance with any mathematically defined conditions.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A *locus* is a line, any point of which may equally solve an indeterminate problem. *Ibid.*, All *loci* of the second degree are conic sections. **1758** LYONS *Fluxions* iv. § 99 The locus of a simple equation is always a right line. **1848** SALMON *Conic Sect.* ii. § 15 A single equation between the coordinates denotes a geometrical locus. **1879** CLIFFORD *Seeing & Thinking* iv. (1880) 141 When a point moves along a line, that line is the locus of the successive positions of the moving point. **1881** *Nature* XXV. 131 The locus of the centre of this extraordinary barometric depression. **1885** LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 119 If two (non-concentric) pencils lying in the same plane are projective with one another (but not in perspective), the locus of the points of intersection of pairs of corresponding rays is a conic passing through the centres of the two pencils.

4. In Latin phrases: **locus classicus**, a standard passage (esp. one in an ancient author) which is viewed as the principal authority on a subject; **locus communis**, a COMMONPLACE; **locus in quo**, lit. 'the place in which' (something takes place), the locality of an event, etc.; in *Law*, used to designate the land on which trespass has been committed; **locus pœnitentiæ** (after Heb. xii. 17), a place of repentance; in *Law*, an opportunity allowed by law to a person to recede from some engagement, so long as some particular step has not been taken; **locus standi**, lit. 'place of standing'; recognized position; in *Law*, a right to appear in court. Also *genius loci* (see GENIUS 7).

1864 H. HAYMAN *Ex. Gk. & Lat. Verse* Introd. p. xxii, If a special subject has a **locus classicus*, as chariot racing ..in the *Electra* of Sophocles. **1883** *Sat. Rev.* 7 Apr. 446 1 The inclusion of honourable traffic..[was] grounded upon an utter misconception of the three *loci classici* in the Mosaic law. **1885** *Law Times* LXXIX. 328/1 His action was successful, and the report of it is now a *locus classicus* in the law of life insurance. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiv, Hauyng almoste all the places wherof they shal fetche their raisons, called of Oratours **loci communes*, which I omitte to name. **1717** SALKELD *King's Bench Rep.* I 94 The Plaintiff demurred, because here are two Places alledged and the Avowant has only answered to the **locus in quo*, &c. which is but one of the two Places. **1842** DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 248 Is there anything else which I ought to look at of yours on the same subject? if so, will you oblige me with a reference to the *locus in quo*. **1892** ATKINS *Kelt or Gael* i. 10 [They] suggest that the Aryan was a native of some cold part of Western Europe —Southern Scandinavia seems the latest favourite *locus in quo*. *a* **1768** ERSKINE *Instit.* III. ii. (1773) 427 The right competent to a party to resile from a bargain concerning land, before he has bound himself by writing is called in our law **locus pœnitentiæ*. **1789** *Term Rep.* III. 149 An auction is not unaptly called *locus pœnitentiæ*. **1855** *Newsp. Reader's Pocket Comp.* I. 68 'The doors of the institution are open to a limited number of adult male criminals, as a *locus poenitentiae*': that is to say, as a place for repentance and reformation. **1885** SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 489, I see no *locus pœnitentiæ* given to him after he has once made his election. **1835** J. W. CROKER *Ess. Fr. Rev.* vi. (1857) 342 By this daring step Robespierre acquired a kind of **locus standi*. **1886** *Law Times* LXXXII. 94/2 An expectant occupier has a *locus standi* to apply for the renewal of a public-house licence.

Locus (lōu·kǒs), *sb.*[2] *slang.* Also **locust.** [As the earliest use is West Indian, the source may be Sp. *loco* lunatic (pl. *locos*): cf. LOCO[1].] Something stupefying. Also *attrib.* in **locus-ale**, an intoxicating drink made of the scum of the sugar cane.

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 146 The first of which [*viz.* scum of sugar-cane] that ariseth is little worth; but afterwards, what is scumm'd off, they make a very good drink of, called Locus-Ale, much used by the Servants in Jamaica. **1851-61** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 387 Some of the convicts would have given me some lush with a locust in it (laudanum hocussing).

Locus (lōu·kǒs), *v. slang.* [f. LOCUS *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To stupefy with drink. *To locus away*: to get away under the influence of drink. Cf. HOCUS *v.*

1831 *Examiner* 764/2 May threw a glass of the gin into Bishop's tea, when the latter said, 'are you going to locus or Burke me?' Mr. Horner explained that 'locus' was a cant word to describe the act of putting a man in a state of stupidity. [The report of the same case in *John Bull* 5 Dec. 386/3 has: 'Are you going to hocus (or burk) me'.] **1868** *Temple Bar* XXIV. 539 'Locusing' is putting a chap to sleep with chloroform and 'bellowsing' is putting his light out. **1898** J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 30 I've been shanghaied an' locussed away to sea, an' I wants to git back home again.

Locust (lōu·kǒst), *sb.* Also (in sense 5) 7– **locus.** [a. OF. *locuste* or L. *locusta*: see LOBSTER[1]. The early ME. *languste* is a. OF. *langouste* (semi-popular ad. *locusta*, through *logoste*, *longoste*).]

1. An orthopterous saltatorial insect of the family *Acridiidæ* (characterized by short horns), esp. *Œdipoda migratoria* (or *Pachytylus migratorius*), the Migratory Locust, well known for its ravages in Asia and Africa, where, migrating in countless numbers, it frequently eats up the vegetation of whole districts. Locusts are in many countries used for food.

In the Hebrew Bible there are nine different names for the insect or for particular species or varieties; in the Eng. Bible they are rendered sometimes 'locust', sometimes 'beetle', 'grasshopper', 'caterpillar', 'palmerworm', etc. The precise application of the several names is unknown. *Bald locust*: in Lev. xi. 22 used to render the Heb. סָלְעָם *solʿām*, because the Talmud states that this word meant a locust with a smooth head.

[*c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Wilde hunie and languste his mete.] *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6041 Þan sent drightin a litel beist, O toth es noght vnfelunest, Locust it hatt. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 51 Locustis ere bestis þat fleghis & etis kornes. **1382** WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxvii[i]. 46 He ȝaf to rust the frutis of hem; and ther trauailis to a locust [COVERDALE the greshopper, **1611** the locust]. **1526** TINDALE *Matt.* iii. 4 Hys meate was locustes and wylde hony. **1611** BIBLE *Lev.* xi. 22 Euen these of them ye may eate: the Locust, after his kinde, and the Bald-locust after his kinde. **1638** WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 184 Those great Multitudes of Locusts wherewith divers Countries have bin Destroyed. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XII. 185. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 238 Thick as the locust on the land of Nile. **1802** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 166 The migratory locust. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1873) 327 Locusts are sometimes blown to great distances from the land. **1880** DISRAELI *Endym.* I. xxxi. 288 The white ant can destroy fleets and cities, and the locusts erase a province.

2. Applied to insects of other families. **a.** An orthopterous saltatorial insect of the genus *Locusta* (family *Locustidæ*). **b.** A homopterous insect of the genus *Cicada* (family *Cicadidæ*); e.g. the seventeen-year locust, *C. septendecim*. **c.** *north.* and *midl. dial.* The cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*.

1623 COCKERAM, *Locusts*, grashoppers. **1710** A. PHILIPS *Pastorals* vi. 29 When Locusts in the Fearny Bushes cry. **1846** J. L. STOKES *Discov. Australia* I. ix. 285 The trees swarmed with large locusts (the cicada), quite deafening us with their shrill buzzing noise. **1854** WHITTIER *Burns* vii, I hear..The locust in the haying. **1860** G. BENNETT *Gatherings of a Naturalist* xii. 270 Those noisy insects, the *Tettigoniæ* or Treehoppers, the Locusts of the colonists, are very numerous in New South Wales. **1862** JOBSON *Australia* iv. 104 We heard everywhere on the gum-trees the cricket-like insects—usually called locusts by the colonists—hissing their reed-like monotonous noise. **1899** *Daily News* 26 July 8/2 The Cicadas, of which the 17-year Locust is one, are among the noisiest of insects.

3. *fig.* (from 1). A person of devouring or destructive propensities.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1560) 5 b, Theyr Byshoppes, Priestes, and Monkes, with other disguised Locustes of the same generation. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1323/2 Certeine locusts of the popes seminaries..arriuing in England, and dispersing themselues into such places [etc.]. **1681** DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* III. 33 You promis'd to..bring your Regiment of Red Locusts upon me for Free-quarter. **1785** BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot* Wks. IV. 285 All the territorial revenues have..been covered by those locusts, the English soucars. **1826** COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 258 Those locusts called middle-men..who live..out of the labour of the producer and the consumer. **1840** ALISON *Europe* (1849–50) VIII. l. § 8. 127 An army of locusts in the form of ..customhouse-officers..and other functionaries fell upon all the countries occupied by the French troops.

4. a. The fruit of the carob tree; a locust-bean. **b.** A cassia-pod, the fruit of *Cassia fistula*.

[The Gr. name ἀκρίς, properly denoting the insect, is applied in the Levant to the carob-pod, from some resemblance in form; and from very early times it has been believed by many that the 'locusts' eaten by John the Baptist were these pods. The application to the cassia-pod is due to confusion with the carob-pod.]

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 121 Their fields, in which grow variety of excellent fruites; as..Dates, Almonds, Cassia fistula,..Locust, (flat, and of the forme of a cycle) [etc.]. **1718** QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 181 Cassia, or Locust. This is a kind of Pod or Cane, which grows upon a large Tree in some parts of Brazil. **1775** *Ann. Reg.* 92 Some have called the fruit [of the algarroba tree] locusts, and supposed it was the Baptist's food in the wilderness.

5. = LOCUST-TREE (in its various senses).

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1552 The second is called Locus by our Nation resident in Virginia. **1657** R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 74 The Locust is a tree, not unfitly to be resembled to a Tuscan Pillar. *Ibid.*, Another Locust there is, which they call the bastard Locust. **1676** T. GLOVER *Acc. Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 628 There is likewise black Walnut,..Gum-tree, Locust. **1764** GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. 34 Let thy biting ax..the tough locust fell. **1775** W. EMERSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Oct. 740/1 Large parks of well-regulated locusts. **1822** J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 229 The black locust is strong, heavy, not much subject to warping. **1858** HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1272/1 There are, at least, three popular varieties of the common locust..1. Red Locust..2. Green, or Yellow Locust..3. White Locust. **1869** *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* 201 Honey locust (*Gleditschia triacanthos*).

b. *U.S.* = *locust-club* (see 6).

1882 MCCABE *New York* xxiii. 383 'Give them the locusts, men', came in sharp ringing tones from the Captain.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *locust-army*, *-flesh*, *horde*, *host*, *legion*, *swarm*; (senses 4, 5) *locust fruit*, *timber*, *treenail*; *locust-fashion*, *-like* advs.; **locust-bean**, the fruit of the carob tree; **locust-beetle** = *locust-borer*; **locust-berry**, the fruit of the West Indian locust, *Byrsonima* (*Mal-*

pighia) *coriacea*; also, the tree itself; **locust-bird**, (*a*) a name given in S. Africa to *Creatophora carunculata*; also to *Ciconia alba* (Great Locust-bird) and *Glareola nordmanni* (Little Locust-bird); (*b*) the rose-coloured starling, *Pastor roseus*; all these birds devour locusts; **locust-borer**, a longicorn beetle, *Cyllene robiniæ*, whose larva destroys the locust-tree; **locust club**, a club made of the wood of the locust-tree, used by U.S. police; **locust-eater**, a bird of the genus *Gryllivora*; **locust-eating** *a.*, rendering mod.L. *gryllivorus*; **locust flower**, the flower of *Robinia Pseudacacia*; **locust-lobster**, a crustacean of the family *Scyllaridæ*; **locust post**, a post made of the wood of the locust-tree (*Robinia*); **locust shrimp**, the squilla or mantis-shrimp.

1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1057 Fetid fields With *locust-armies putrifying heap'd. **1847** R. W. CHURCH *Let.* 14 Feb. in *Life & Lett.* (1897) 82 The trees are very few [round Valetta]—scattered, black, shrubby carobas (or *locust-bean) are the most numerous. **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 215 It seems to have a near resemblance to the *Locust-berry tree. **1776** A. RUSSELL *Aleppo* 7) The locust-bird.. is about the size and shape of a starling and seems of that species... The plumage on the body is of a flesh-colour; the head, neck, wings, and tail, are black. **1867** LAYARD *Birds S. Africa* 291 *Glareola Nordmanni*,.. Small Locust-bird of Colonists. *Ibid.* 314 *Ciconia Alba*, .. The White Stork, Gould .. Great Locust-Bird of Colonists. **1874** FROUDE *S. Afric. Notes* 13–19 Dec., An army of locust-birds. **1884** H. B. TRISTRAM *Fauna & Flora Palestine* 73 The Rose-coloured Pastor is well known to the natives as the Locust Bird, from its habit of preying on that pest, whose flights it generally follows. **1887** *Sat. Rev.* 9 Apr. 529 Rioters .. brained by the *locust clubs of the New York police. **1837** SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 66 The resemblance between *Petroica bicolor* and the genuine *locust-eaters (*Gryllivora*) is .. remarkably strong. **1802** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 156 The *locust-eating thrush. To this new species..Mr. Barrow has affixed the specific name of *Gryllivorus*. **1816** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvi. (1818) II. 9 The locust-eating Thrush. **1890** 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 106/2 That no hated aliens .. should be suffered to .. spread themselves *locust-fashion over their beloved shallow ground. **1855** BROWNING *Saul* ix, The *locust-flesh steeped in the pitcher. **1899** E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives, Lake Scenes* 96 Pink-lipp'd *locust flowers, Hanging in thousands. **1703** DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 70 Ingwa's are a Fruit like the *Locust Fruit, 4 Inches long, and one broad. **1890** 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 257 The *locust hordes of travelling sheep. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xv, With treble vengeance will his hot shafts urge Gaul's *locust host. **1884** J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xviii. 334 The allied troops, in *locust legions, were pouring into Leipsic. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lv. (1612) 243 Hir Guizards .. into Scotland *Locusts-like in her pretext did swarme. **1855** *Cornwall* 25 Locust-like, they had devoured the edibles, and left us remains which were neither tender nor tempting. **1778** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 1610/1 The locusta, or *locust-lobster. **1854** A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 291 Locust-Lobsters (*Scyllaridæ*). **1747** *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1860) V. 200 From a point where a *locust post was erected, [we] ran a line three miles north-east. **1870–80** NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (ed. 6) 306 The *Locust Shrimp (*Squilla mantis*). **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V. 171 Who send their *locust swarms O'er ravaged realms. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiv. 321 A locust-swarm of foragers. **1858** HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1271/2 The strength of *locust timber, as compared with other woods. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 987/1 Considerable quantities of these '*locust treenails' are exported to this and other European countries.

Lo·cust, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LOCUST *sb.*] *intr.* To swarm and devour as locusts do.

1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. i, This Philip and the black-faced swarms of Spain,..Come locusting upon us, eat us up.

Locust, variant of LOCUS *sb.*[2]

‖ **Locusta** (lǫkɒ·stă). [L.; see LOCUST *sb.*]

† **1.** A locust. *Obs.*

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 281 Wyld hony wes his lyflede, & a thinge callit locusta. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 5 Sum men seien þat locusta is a litil beest good to ete. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxv. (1495) 429 Locusta hathe that name for he hath longe legges as the shafte of a spere.

2. *Bot.* The spikelet of grasses. See also quot. 1727–41.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Locustæ*, is used by botanists for the tender extremities of the branches of trees; such as, it is supposed, John the Baptist fed on in the wilderness... Some also used *locustæ* for the beards, and pendulous seeds, of oats, and of the *gramina paniculata*; to which the name is given on account of their figure, which something resembles that of a locust. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 292 Flowers [of the Grass tribe] in little spikes called locustæ. **1861** BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 192 The partial inflorescence of a Grass, which is termed a *locusta* or *spikelet*.

Locustarian (lǭkɒstē·riăn). [f. mod.L. *Locustari-æ*, f. LOCUSTA: see -AN.] An insect of the group *Locustariæ* (in Latreille's classification) of green grasshoppers, katydids, etc.

In some mod. Dicts.

Locu·stian, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. LOCUST *sb.* + -IAN.] Pertaining to locusts.

a **1721** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 270 Thus at his Tail he has a Scorpion's Sting, Deadly, like that of the Locustian King.

Locu·stical, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. LOCUST *sb.* + -IC + -AL.] Pertaining to locusts and their habits.

a **1763** BYROM *Ep. to J. Bl—k—n, Esq.* 54 Tho', all to a Man, Translators adopt the locustical Plan.

Locustid (lǫkɒ·stid). *Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *Locustid-æ*, f. LOCUSTA: see -ID.] An insect of the family *Locustidæ*.

1893 in Funk's *Stand. Dict.* **1899** L. N. BADENOCH *True Tales Insects* 143 The Locustids appear to show no preference for the globular galls.

Lo·cust-tree. Also 7–8 **locus tree.** [In sense 1 clearly f. LOCUST *sb.* In the other applications the identity of the word is somewhat doubtful, but the New World trees so called may possibly have received their name from the resemblance of their fruit either to the carob-pod (LOCUST *sb.* 4) or the insect itself.]

1. The CAROB-tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*.

1623 JOBSON *Golden Trade* 132 They haue likewise great store of Locust trees, which growing in clusters of long cods together in the beginning of May, growes to his ripenes, which the people will feede vpon. **1775** *Ann. Reg.* II. 92 A tree growing in Spain called..carrobe or locust-tree.. the fruit exactly resembles kidney-beans.

2. A well-known North American tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia*, having thorny branches and dense clusters of white heavily-scented flowers; = ACACIA[1] 2. It is used extensively for ornament and as a timber-tree, the wood being very hard and durable.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1550 *Arbor siliquosa Virginensis spinosa, Locus nostratibus dicta.* The Virginian Locus tree. **1676** S. SEWALL *Diary* 28 Sept. (1878) I. 22 Brought my Brother John going so far as the little Locust tree. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 80/1 The [leaves of the] Locus tree, are oval leaves set on the stalk by short footstalks. **1775** A. BURNABY *Trav.* 69 The pseudo-acacia, or locust-tree. **1822** W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1849) 189 The house stood .. in the centre of a large field, with an avenue of old locust trees leading up to it. **1892** STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 8 Locust-trees .. gave it a foreign grace and interest.

3. The COURBARIL of Guiana and the West Indies. Also, the West Indian *Byrsonima cinerea* and *B. coriacea* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1629 *Plantation St. Christopher* in *J. Smith's Works* (Arb.) 905 Sugar Canes .. also Masticke, and Locus Trees. **1693** S. DALE *Pharmacolog.* 1 561 *Gummi Animi* .. *Locus vulgo.* The Locust-Tree. *In Nova Hispania & Brasilia oritur.* **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 221 The Locus Tree. It is a spreading shady tree, and found in many parts of Liguanea. **1796** STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxiii. 165 We saw some very fine locust-trees, being eighty or a hundred feet high, and prodigiously thick. .. The timber is of a beautiful cinnamon-colour, .. its seeds, like beans, .. enclosed in a broad light brown pod. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 542 This resin [animé] is obtained from the *hymenæa courbaril*, or locust tree. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 165 The Locust-tree (*Hymenæa*) of tropical South America, affording a very tough and close-grained wood.

4. *New Zealand.* = KOWHAI.

1872 A. DOMETT *Ranolf* VI. ii. 111 Feathery locust-trees o'erarched a little plot. **1898** MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, *Kowhai*. Maori name given to (1) Locust-tree, Yellow Kowhai *Sophora tetraptera*.

5. **African Locust-tree**, *Parkia africana* (*Treas. Bot.* Suppl. 1874). **Bastard Locust-tree** of the West Indies, *Clethra tinifolia*. **Honey Locust-tree**, a North American ornamental tree, *Gleditschia triacanthos*. **Swamp** or **Water Locust-tree**, *G. monosperma* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 86 Bastard Locust-tree. The berries are ripe in August. **1760** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Locust-tree, Honey, *Gleditsia*.

Locution (lokiū·ʃən). Also 6–7 **loquution.** [ad. L. *locūtiōn-em* (*loquī-*), n. of action f. *loquī* to speak. Cf. F. *locution* (14–15th c.).]

† **1.** The act of speaking, utterance. *Obs.*

c **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 563 Of the hartes habundans the tunge makyth locucion. *c* **1500** *Melusine* 20, I wil not make grett locucion or talking. **1597** A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23/1 A whole lippe is necessarye to the loquution and speeche. **1647** TRAPP *Comm. Acts* xviii. 24 An eloquent man. .. It imports, 1 skill in the words..; 2 good locution. **1666** J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 140 Dentition and Locution are for the most part Contemporaries. **1767** LEWIS *Statius' Thebaid* XII. 1180 Should gentle Phœbus fortify my Lungs, And give Locution from a hundred Tongues.

2. Speech as the expression of thought; discourse; also, style of discourse, expression. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 98 b, Let no man call hym selfe a diuyne: that knoweth nat the figuris of construction and locucion: and specially allygoris [etc.]. *a* **1547** BALE *Image both Ch.* XV. (1550) i j, Under the shadowe of fygurate locution. **1603** H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 116 To carrie the minde into sinfull thoughts, with vncleane locution, and vnchaste behauiour. **1606** MARSTON *Sophonisba* I. ii, I hate these figures in locution, These about phrases forc'd by ceremonie. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parergon* 347 A Libel may be obscure in point of Diction or Locution. **1846** GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. II. 196 The vein of Homeric feeling and the general style of locution .. would be maintained. **1851** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 49 Their modes of speech accustomed every ear to their locution. **1852** FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* (1866) I. Lett. to De Quincey 483 In barbarous locution, 'the knowable alone is the ignorable'.

3. A form of expression or phraseology; a phrase, expression.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 77 That somme men seyde Paradise to atteyn to the cercle of the moone, Alexander seythe that not to be trawthe, but after a locucion iperbolicalle. **1547** HOOPER *Answ. Bp. Winchester* D i b, Here ys a uery plain trope and figuratiue loquucion. **1555** BRADFORD in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) II. 1616/2 Which is an hyperbolicall loquution. **1650** CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 133, I abhorre metaphoricall locutions in serious and abstruse subjects. **1654** JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 140 If Testament in one place be taken for the instrument of his Testament, it is a tropical loquution. **1816** BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 146 Analysis and synthesis .. are locutions which are but too frequently to be found employed. **1824** LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Johnson & Tooke* Wks. 1853 I. 196/1, I cannot but think that so irregular a locution was at first occasioned by abbreviation in manuscripts. **1847** GROTE *Greece* II. ix. III. 33 It was essential to the security of the despot that .. he should strike off the overtopping ears of corn in the field (to use the Greek locution). **1860** *Illustr. Lond. News* 14 July 35/3 A permanent Philological Board to watch over the introduction of new words and locutions. **1879** HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* xxvii. 319 The vigorous and imaginative locutions of the Pike language.

Locutor (lokiū·tǫı). *rare*$^{-1}$. [a. L. *locūtor*, f. *loquī* to speak.] A speaker.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 174 As though the whisper were of such commercial moment that the locutor feared its instantaneous transport to the ears of Rothschild.

Hence **Locu·torship**, the office of spokesman.

a **1861** MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) II. xlii. 14, I will not say that there is not some overdaring in relation to divine things, the locutorship of the Holy Ghost being among them.

Locutory (lǫ·kiŭtori). *sb.* [ad. med.L. *locūtōri-um*, neut. of **locūtōri-us*, f. *locūtor*: see prec. and -ORY.] An apartment in a monastery set apart for conversation, a parlour; *occas.* a grille at which the inmates of a monastery may speak with those outside (cf. med.L. *locutoria fenestra*).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 242 b/1 He brou3t hym in to the parloure or locutorye. **1534** MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1170/1 So came she to the grate that they cal I trowe the locutorye. **1669** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. iii. 21, I was once with him in a Locutory. **1772** NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 557 note, Parlatories, or Parlours, or Locutories. **1825** SCOTT *Betrothed* xix, She left the betrothed parties in the locutory or parlour. **1841** GRESLEY *For. Arden* 60 While Latimer waited in the locutory, the compline-service, or second vespers, were prolonged beyond the usual time. **1856** R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. VI. iv. 178 Several monks in the locutory.

Also in L. form ‖ **Locutorium** (lǫkiŭtōᵊ·riŏm).

1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 75 The times for conversation were, after dinner, in the Locutorium, or conversation room. **1864** SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Poems* 427 The locutorium's prattle Again the convent hears. **1883** *Q. Rev.* Oct. 420 She locked up the locutoria, the parlours where visitors were received.

Lo·cutory, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. **locūtōri-us* (see LOCUTORY *sb.*).] Pertaining to speech.

1828 *Harrovian* 45 Two worthies, whose locutory energies were considerably enhanced by a sapient shaking of the head.

Lodam(e, variant of LOADUM *Obs.*

Lodanum, obs. form of LAUDANUM.

† **Lo·dder**, *a. Obs.* [Connected with OE. *lodd-ere* beggar, poor wretch. Cf. OHG. *lotar* adj., vain, idle (MHG. *lotar* adj., loose, unsteady, *loter*, *lotter* sb., mountebank, rogue, mod.G. dial. *lotter*, loose, exhausted; also in mod.G. *lotterbube* blackguard, and in other compounds: see Grimm). The OTeut. stem **lod-* is related by ablaut to **leuþ-* in LITHER *a.*] Wretched.

a **1400** *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 624/441 But a Barn be twy3es born, Whon domus-day schal blowen his bemus, He may elles liggen loddere for-lorn.

Hence † **Lo·dderly** *adv.*, wretchedly, basely.

c **1425** *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 22 To helpe thys heyth man that .. þrogh hys owne men lodderly was of lond y-dryue.

† **Loddy**, obs. slang abbreviation of LAUDANUM.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 7 There are hairdressers and laundresses in London, who cannot begin their work without twopennyworth of what they call Loddy.

Lode (lōud). Forms: 1 **lád**, (**laad**), 3 **lad**, 3–4 (9 *dial.*) **lade**, 4 **lod**, 6 **loode**, 6–9 **load**, 7 **loade**, 9 *dial.* **looad**, 4– **lode**. [OE. *lád* fem.: see LOAD *sb.*, of which *lode* is merely a graphic variant, now appropriated to certain special senses. (The obs. senses are placed under the one or the other word according to their affinity with surviving senses.)]

1. † Way, journey, course (*obs.*); *dial.* a road.

Beowulf 1987 (Gr.) Hu lomp eow on lade leofa Biowulf? *a* **1000** *Andreas* 423 (Gr.) Mycel is nu 3ena lad ofer lagustream. *c* **1200** ORMIN 3455 Þatt ille an shollde þrinne lac Habbenn wiþþ him o lade. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 419 He toke his lod vnli3t, His penis wiþ him he bare. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 156 For be monnes lode neuer so luþer, þe lyf is ay swete. **1886** *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Looad*, a lane; in Mobberley applied to the roads leading to the various moss rooms on Lindow Common.

2. A watercourse; an aqueduct, channel; an open drain in fenny districts. Now *local*.

[**789** *Grant* in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* (1885) I. 358 Mariscem .. quam circumfluit Iae3nlaad.] **1572** J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 10 b, Such evill ayre as issueth foorth of Lodes, Synckes, Sewers, and draynes. **1574** BP. COX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 17 Our fennes, loodes, dykes, and banckes, being .. so sore decayed. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 491 The whole region .. is overflowed by the spreading waters of the rivers .. having not loades and sewers large enough to voide away. **1839** STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 376 There was formerly a small lode or gut, called Volfdyke, by which boats and small craft could sail out of the Trent. **1859** KINGSLEY *Plays & Purit.* Misc. II. 139 Down that long dark lode .. he .. skated home. **1865** — *Herew.* xxi.

A man cutting sedges in a punt in the lode alongside. **1893** *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Lade, lode*, an aqueduct or channel which carries the water to a mill. **1894** *Athenæum* 5 May 587/1 A view of a fen lode or land drain in rainy weather.

†**3.** Leading, guidance. *Obs.*

*c*1200 Ormin 2140 Forr þatt he [*sc.* þe steoresmann] wile follȝhenn aȝȝ þat illke steorrness lade. *Ibid.* 6389 He .. Forrleoseþþ sawless soþe lihht, Þatt iss Goddspelless lade. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 8441 Quen he cuth þe lagh o landes lade.

b. *dial.* The turn to act as pilot.

1855 *Correspondent*, When a signal is made for a pilot, at Aldeburgh, the Pilots on shore draw lots, and he, who gets the lot, or as they call it the Lode, goes off to the vessel.

4. A loadstone. Also *fig.* an object of attraction.

It is uncertain whether quot. *c*1530 belongs to this sense; cf. 3.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 211 So they that are abrode fast about may range, Rowing on the see, my selfe their lode and gyde. *c*1530 *Hyckescorner* (ed. Manly) 84 (*Perseveraunce*), I am never varyable, but doth contynue, Still goynge upwarde the ladder of grace, And lode in me planted is so true, And fro the poore man I wyll never tourne my face. **1589** Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 51 Arcadies Apollo, whose brightnesse draws euerie eye to turne as the Helitropion doth after her load. **1603** Drayton *Odes* vii. 34 As with the Loade The Steele we touch.

5. *Mining.* A vein of metal ore.

Champion lode, the most productive lode in a district.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 8 They haue now two kinds of Tynne workes, Stream and Load. *Ibid.* 10 b, When they light vpon a smal veine, or chance to leese the Load which they wrought, .. they begin at another place neere-hand, and so drawe by gesse to the main Load againe. **1728** Nicholls in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 402 When the Substances forming these Loads are reducible to Metal, the Loads are by the Miners said to be alive; otherwise they are term'd dead Loads. **1813** Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 64 In the parish of Bridestow a lode of copper has lately been discovered within six or seven fathoms of the surface. **1845** *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 151 Zinc lying in two large and two smaller lodes and veins. **1866** Thornbury *Greatheart* III. 7 The lode is a champion lode, and must run for miles, so the men tell me. **1872** Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 93 The aggregate yield of the mines on the Comstock lode. **1881** — *Mining Gloss.* s.v., In general miner's usage, a *lode*, *vein*, or *ledge* is a tabular deposit of valuable mineral between definite boundaries. **1883** Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* 60 The lode comes to an end, and the miners move elsewhere.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lode-claim*, *formation*, *-location*, *-mining*, *-ore*; **lode-plot** (see quot.); †**lode-ship**, ? a pilot ship; **lode-stovvan, lode-works** (see quots.); †**lodewort**, a name for Water Crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis*, so called from its growing in watercourses.

1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 365 Brown's Gulch .. contains the following *lode-claims, all claimed as silver-lodes. **1895** *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 4/2 No. 1 Shaft .. is sunk to the depth of 24 ft. on *lode formation 2 ft. 6 in. wide. **1877** Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 328 Several lodes had in the mean time been found, or at least *load-locations [*sic*] made. **1874** *Ibid.* 363 Concerning the *lode-mining interest of the county there is but little to report. **1778** *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Burslem*, Its potters use almost all the *load-ore that is dug at Lawton. **1778** Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 324 **Lode-plot*, a Lode that underlies very fast or horizontal, and may be rather called a Flat Lode. **1357** *Act 31 Edw. III*, Stat. 3. c. 2 En cas que .. pesson plus grant [que] Lob soit trove en chief appelle *Lodship [*translation* has Lodeship]. **1860** *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), **Lode stovvan*, a drang driven towards rising ground on the indications of a lode in marshy ground. **1586** Camden *Britannia* (1600) 148 Horum autem stannariorum, siue metallicorum operum duo sunt genera. Alterum *Lode-works, alterum Streame-works vocant. **1602** Carew *Cornwall* 8 b, To find the Loadworkes, their first labour is also imployed in seeking this Shoad, which either lieth open on the grasse, or but shallowly couered. **1727** Bailey vol. II, *Lode works* [in the Stannaries or Tin Mines in Cornwall], Works performed in the high Grounds, by sinking deep Wells call'd Shafts. **1597** Gerarde *Herbal* App., *Lodewort is water Crowfoote.

†**Lode-male.** *Obs.* In 4 loode-. [f. Lode (sense 1) + Male *sb.*] A travelling-trunk.

13.. *Coer de Lion* 3651 Geve hym .. Loode males .. Ful off ryche precioуse stones.

†**Lodeman.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **lādmann**, 5 **lodman, ladman.** [OE. *lādmann*, f. *lād* Lode + *mann* Man *sb.* Cf. Lodesman.] In OE., a leader, guide; in later use only *spec.* a pilot.

*c*1000 Ælfric *Num.* x. 31 Þu canst weȝas ȝeond þæt westen; ac beo ure ladmann. *c*1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* (MS. Camb. Gg. 4. 27) 1485 *Hypsip.*, If they were brokyn or ought wo begon Or haddyn nede of lodman [*MS. Arch. Seld.* ladman] or vitayle. *a*1500 *Piers of Fullham* 260 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 11 The lode man a bove that schuld sownd yerne Lakyth brayn, and also the lanterne ys owt. **1536** tr. *Laws of Oleron* in *Black Bk. Admiralty* (Rolls) I. 129 If a ship is lost by default of the lodeman, the maryners may .. bring the lodeman to the windlass or any other place, and cut off his head.

Lodemanage (lōu·dmænėdʒ). [a. AF. *lodmanage* (also *lamanage*), f. OE. *lādmann*: see prec. and -age.] Pilotage. *Court of lodemanage*: a court which sat at Dover for the appointment of the pilots of the Cinque Ports.

*c*1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 403 His herberwe and his moone, his lodemenage. **1412-20** Lydg. *Chron. Troy* i. iii, Maryners that ..expert be of their lodmanage. **1485** *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 24 Paid .. John Henry lodesman for lodemanage of the same Ship..x*s*. *a*1500 *Piers of Fullham* 308 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 13 Ȝef that he to long abyde To cast an anker at his tide, And faileth of his lodemonage. **1531** *Charter-party* in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) 37 All stowage lowaige wyndage pety lodmanage and averages acustomyd shalbe taken. **1616** Bullokar, *Lodemanage*, skill of nauigation. **1716** *Act 3 Geo. I*, c. 13 § 1 A very useful .. Society or Fellowship, of Pilots of the Trinity-House of Dover [etc.], who have always had the sole Piloting and Load-manage of all Ships and Vessels from the said Places up the Rivers of Thames and Medway.. Every Person must appear at a Court of Loadmanage, and be publickly examined .. touching his Skill and Abilities in Pilotage, before he is to be admitted a Member of the said Society. **1755** Magens *Insurances* I. 72 To the petty, or accustomary Average .. belong Lodemanage, Towage and Pilotage. **1873** J. Lewes *1871 Census* 25 There was in former times a Court called the Court of Lodemanage, which seems to have been a branch of the Admiralty jurisdiction.

b. (See quot. 1607.)

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 2 A pece of Flemmysh monney called an Englishe for lodemanage. **1607** Cowell *Interpr.*, *Lodemanage* is the hire of a Pilot for conducting of a ship from one place to another.

†**Lo·der.** *Obs.* [f. Lode + -er [1].]

1. A leader: in quot. attrib. *loder-man.*

*c*1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3723 An loder-man we wilen us sen, And wenden in-to egipte agen. *Ibid.* 4110.

2. The loadstone.

*c*1400 *Beryn* 1569 The loder wherby these shipmen her cours toke echon.

†**Lo·desman.** *Obs.* Also 3-6 **lodes-**, (4 **lodez-, loodis-**), 5-6 **lodis-, lodys-**, (5 **ladis-, lods-**, 6 **lodse-, loades-**), 6-8 **loads-.** [Altered form of Lodeman, on the analogy of genitival compounds, as *doomsman*.]

1. A leader, guide.

*c*1275 Lay. 6245 And solleþ habbe lodes-men [*c*1205 lædes-men] forþ ȝou to lede. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxxvii. (1495) 836 Tame swyne knowe theyr owne howses and home and lerne to come therto wythout guide and lodesman. *a*1400-50 *Alexander* 4967 Þe lede at was þar ladisman. **1482** *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 106 Y folowyde euermore my duke and lodisman sent Nicholas. **1528** Roy *Rede Me* (Arb.) 72 Ruffian wretches and rascall Lodesmen of all knavisshnes. *c*1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1846) I. 69 The legion whereof Manlius Valens was lodesmann. **1578** *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 543 Be thou .. our loadsman, guide, and captain. **1580** Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Une Guide qui meine autruy*, a leader, a guide, a loadesman. **1594** Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 21 To walke ordinatly with God and to make him his lodes man and chief guyde.

b. *spec. Mil.*

1581 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* i. 46 The Sergeant..putteth them in araie that euerie man follow his lodsman, keeping his ranke fellowes iustlie on both sides. **1583** Golding *Calvin on Deut.* cxcix. 1241 Hee prouided them first of yᵉ principall point, which was, yᵗ they might haue a good loadesman.

2. A pilot; a steersman.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 179 A lodes-mon lyȝtly lep vnder hachches. *c*1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* (Fairf.) 1488 *Hypsip.*, If they were broken or woo begoon Or hade nede of lodesmen [*v.rr.* lodman, ladman] or vitayle. *c*1400 *Beryn* 1601 Sir lodisman, Stere onys into the Costis, as wel as evir thowe can. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* iii. vi. 224 He .. gaif ws then Gentill horsis, pilottis, and lodismen. **1530** Palsgr. 240/2 Lodesman of a shippe, *pilotte*. *a*1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 22 b, The Englishe capitaines perceivyng that the haven was daungerous to entre without an expert lodesman. *a*1571 Jewel *Serm., Luke* x. 23-4 (1611) 247 What, I pray you, betides vnto a Ship so tossed in the sea if there be no Lodes-man to steere it? **1735** Dyche & Pardon *Dict.*, *Loadsman*, a Guide or Pilot.

fig. **1579** Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 61/1 If we be benighted, in deede we are glad to haue the Moone shine, or the Starres to be our Lodesmen. **1581** Studley *Medea* in tr. *Seneca* 136 b, Hesperus, the loadesman of the night.

†**Lodes-mate.** *Obs.* [f. Lode + Mate *sb.*, after *lodesman*.] ? A travelling companion.

1575 Gascoigne *Glasse Govt.* v. iii. Poems 1870 II. 77 He is their lodes mate & companion in all places.

Lodestar, loadstar (lōu·dstāɹ). Also 4-6 **lood(e-**, 5-6 **lod-**, 6 **loade-**, (**lodes-**); see Star *sb.* β. *north.* and *Sc.* 5-6 **lade-**, 6 **leid-, laidsterne, laydsterre.** [f. *load*, Lode + Star *sb.* Cf. ON. *leiðarstjarna*.]

1. A star that shows the way; *esp.* the pole star.

*c*1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1201 Calistopee .. Was turned from a womman to a Bere And after was she maad the loode sterre. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 199 Þe sterre þat ladde þe Grees whan þey seilled þider [*sc.* to Hesperia] and was her loode sterre, Hespera, þat is Venus. **1393** Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 95 Wederwise sheepmen now .. Han no by-leyue to þe lyft ne to þe lood-sterre. ? *a*1400 *Morte Arth.* 751 Schipe-mene .. Lukkes to þe lade-sterne whene þe lyghte faillez. *c*1400 Maundev. (1839) xvii. 180 The Sterre of the See, that is unmevable and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the Lode Sterre. *c*1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/1 Yat sowth layd sterre sawe we fourth with. *a*1529 Skelton *Col. Cloute* 1260 Tyll the cost be clere And the lode starre appere. **1535** Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 16 Tha had fund rycht far Furth in the north, law vnder the laid star Ane plesand yle. *a*1571 Jewel *On 2 Thess.* (1611) 150 The Master of the ship seemeth to be idle .. Hee .. looketh vpon the load star, and in appearance doth nothing. **1594** Blundevil *Exerc.* iii. i. xx. (1636) 321 The Load starre, or North starre. **1616** Bullokar, *Lodestar*, a Starre that guideth one. **1691** Ray *Creation* i. (1692) 183 The Load-stone and the Load-star depend both upon this [*viz.* the steadiness of the earth's axis].

2. *fig.* A 'guiding star'; that on which one's attention or hopes are fixed.

This sense appears to have been revived at the beginning of the 19th c. after a lapse of some 150 years.

*c*1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1392 Biseche I yow myn hertes lady fre. That herevpon ye wolden wryte me, For loue of god my righte lode sterre. **1430-40** Lydg. *Bochas* i. iii. (1494) b ij, To the hauyn of lyf she was the lode sterre. **1500-20** Dunbar *Poems* xxxvii. 10 O hye trivmphing peradiss of joy, Lodsteir and lamp of eivry lustines. **1509** Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xviii. (Percy Soc.) 83 The bright lodes sterre Of my true herte. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* Prol. 8 Lanterne, leid sterne, mirrour, and a *per se*. **1577-87** Holinshed *Chron.* (1807-8) III. 134 A paterne in princehood, a lode-starre in honour, and mirrour of magnificence. **1590** Shaks. *Mids. N.* i. i. 183 Your eyes are loadstarres. **1641** Milton *Reform.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 21 Since hee must needs bee the Load-starre of Reformation. **1813** Scott *Trierm.* Introd. v, The load-star of each heart and eye, My fair one leads the glittering ball. **1818** Shelley *Rev. Islam* ii. xxi, An orphan with my parents lived, whose eyes Were loadstars of delight, which drew me home When I might wander forth. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 274 The feather in the hat of Lewis was the loadstar of victory. **1861** M. Arnold *Pop. Educ. France* p. xxiii, The French Revolution became an historic epoch for the world, and France the lode-star of Continental democracy. **1871** Rossetti *Poems, Jenny* 18 Whose person or whose purse may be The lodestar of your rêverie.

Lodestone: see Loadstone.

Lodge (lɒdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 **loge, logge**, (4 **loghe, loȝe**, *Sc.* **lug**), 4-6 *Sc.* **luge**, (5 **loigge, looge**, 6 **loige**, *Sc.* **ludge**), 7-8 **lodg**, 5- **lodge.** *Pl.* 4 **logis**, *Sc.* **luggis**, 4-5 **loges, logges**, 5 **logez, loggen, loigges, loogez**, 6 **luges, -is.** (See also Logis.) [ME. *loge, logge*, a. OF. *loge, loige* arbour, summerhouse, hut (F. *loge* hut, cottage, box at a theatre, etc.) = Pr. *lotja*, Pg. *loja*, It. *loggia* (dial. *lobia*):—med.L. *laubia, lobia* (recorded in the sense 'covered walk, cloister': hence Lobby), a. OHG. **laubja*, later *louppea, lauba*, sheltered or shady place, booth, hut (glossing *umbraculum, tempes, magalia, mappalia, proscenium, propola*; MHG. *loube, loube* porch, balcony, hall; mod.G. *laube* arbour, summerhouse).

The derivation of the Ger. word from OTeut. **laubom* Leaf is disputed by some scholars, on the ground that the sense 'arbour' is a mod. development from compounds like *sommerlaube, gartenlaube*. But the Latin-OHG. glosses, and the early examples of *loge* in OF., seem to show clearly that the sense 'shelter of foliage', though not evidenced in MHG., is the primary one. Cf. Levesel.]

1. A small house or dwelling, *esp.* a temporary one; a hut or booth; a tent, arbour, or the like. Now *dial.* in specific applications.

1290 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 29/1 Logges in quibus piscatores possent hospitari. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 6192 Son be a mikel wodside þai made þair loges [*Gött.* logis, *Trin.* logges] for to bide. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 3622 Beues and Terri doun liȝte And wiþ here swerdes a logge piȝte. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* xix. 392 Tentis and luggis als thair-by Thai gert mak. *c*1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 33 Wel sikerer was his crowyng in his logge, Than is a clokke or an abbey Orlogge. *c*1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2037 A loge of bowes sone he made. *c*1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxvii. 125 Þe comouns .. er all hird men and lyez þeroute in logez [F. *gissent en tentis*]. *c*1450 *Merlin* 387 A grete flame of fire..ran ouer the loigges of hem in the hoste. **1523** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xviii. 21 They cut downe bowes of trees to theyr swerdis to tye withall their horses, and to make them selfe lodges. **1575-6** *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 278 In the plage tyme .. when sick folkes had lodges maid upon the more. **1611** Bible *Isa.* i. 8 The daughter of Zion is left as a cottage in a vineyard, as a lodge in a garden of cucumbers. **1667** Milton *P. L.* v. 377 So to the Silvan Lodge They came. **1748** H. Ellis *Hudson's Bay* 177 His People..had they been furnished with large Beaver Coats, and had built Lodges in the Woods [etc.]. **1784** Cowper *Task* i. 227, I call'd the low-roof'd lodge the Peasant's Nest. **1810** Scott *Lady of L.* i. xxvi, Here..Some chief had framed a rustic bower. It was a lodge of ample size. **1860** Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xi, Bricklayers often tramp, in twos and threes, lying by night at their 'lodges' which are scattered all over the country.

†**b.** A place of confinement; a cell, prison.

*c*1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 307/279 Ore louerd after is deþe In harde logge him brouȝte And teide þane schrewe faste Inovȝ. *c*1450 *Cov. Myst.* ii. (Shaks. Soc.) 29 In helle logge thou xalt be lokyn. **1526** Skelton *Magnyf.* 2362 Had ye not the soner ben my refuge, Of dampnacyon I had ben drawen in the luge. **1526** Tindale *Acts* xii. 7 A light shyned in the lodge. **1676** D'Urfey *Mad. Fickle* v. ii. (1677) 59 How now! What's here one going to fire the house? Away, away with him to the Lodge. **1704** Swift *Tale Tub, Battle Bks.* 236 Books of Controversy, being of all others, haunted by the most disorderly Spirits, have always been confined in a separate Lodge from the rest.

c. A shed or out-house. *dial.*

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Logium*, (in old Records) a Hovel, or Out-house, still call'd a Lodge in Kent. **1887** *Kentish Dial.*, *Lodge*, an outbuilding, a shed, with an implied notion that it is more or less of a temporary character. **1888** Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* 127 The lookers-on saw that the stable and the cart lodge were doomed. **1892** R. Stead *Bygone Kent* 201 'Lodge' means a wood or toolshed. **1901** *Daily Chron.* 20 Dec. 5/1 The Member for Carnarvon in the clothes of the average constable would be, as they say in Kent, like 'a tom-tit in a wagon-lodge'.

2. A house in a forest or other wild place, serving as a temporary abode in the hunting season; now used of the solitary houses built, e.g. in the Highlands of Scotland, for the accommodation of sportsmen during the shooting season.

1465 in *Paston Lett.* III. 437 The pullyng downe of the logge of Heylesdon. **1470-85** Malory *Arthur* vii. xix. 242 There by was a grete lodge and there he alyghte to slepe. **1495** *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 9 Keper of the Parke and of the Manoir or Loge there. *c*1500 *Paston Lett.* III. 340 Writyn at the lodge in Lavenham the last day of Juylle. *a*1586 Sidney *Arcadia* i. (1590) 12 He..retired himselfe, his wife, and children, into a certaine forrest..where in he hath builded two fine lodges. **1598** Shaks. *Merry W.* i. i.

115 Knight, you haue beaten my men, kill'd my deere, and broke open my Lodge. *Fal.* But not kiss'd your Keepers daughter? **1599** — *Much Ado* II. i. 222, I found him heere as melancholy as a Lodge in a Warren. **1760–72** H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 36 If you will give yourself the trouble to inquire out my little lodge on the hill. **1900** *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 591 The tedium of endless rain and impenetrable darkness in a Highland lodge.

3. A house or cottage, occupied by a caretaker, keeper, gardener, etc., and placed at the entrance of a park or at some place in the grounds belonging to a mansion; the room, 'box', or the like occupied by the porter of a college, a factory, etc.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlii. 76 Strangenes, quhar that he did ly, Wes brint in to the porter luge. **1504** *Nottingham Rec.* III. 323 For reparacion of þe logge on þe est syde [of a bridge]. **1540** *Coucher bk. of Selby* II. 356 Unam domum sive le lodge erga portas ejusdem grangiæ. *c* **1630** Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 293 (1810) 301 They had a..park, the very lodge whereof hath afforded dwelling to men of good worth. **1744** Ozell tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 211 Having the Lodge of the Bridge of St. Vincent at their Back. **1798** Charlotte Smith *Yng. Philos.* IV. 133 A lodge, where lived the widow of a huntsman,..gave entrance to this forest-like domain. **1827** *Oxford Guide* 27 Magdalene College, The Porter's Lodge is on the first right-hand corner of the entrance Court. **1840** Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxix, As they happened to be near the Old Bailey, and Mr. Dennis knew there were turnkeys in the lodge with whom he could pass the night. **1842** Tennyson *Audley Court* 16 We .. cross'd the garden to the gardener's lodge. **1865** Trollope *Belton Est.* xxvi. 319 She passed through the lodges of the park entrance. **1867** [see 8].

4. *gen.* A lodging, abode, esp. a temporary lodging-place, a place of sojourn; † formerly often *transf.* a place to accommodate or hold something.

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxv. 129 To saue þis noble ludge [the Castle of Edinburgh]. **1575** Gascoigne *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* (1821) 37 Nor could I see that any spark of lust A loitering lodge within her breast could find. *c* **1590** Greene *Fr. Bacon* viii. (1630) D 3 b, If Phœbus..Come courting from the beauty of his lodge. **1594** — *Selimus* F 3 b, Witnesse these handlesse armes, Witnesse these emptie lodges of mine eyes. **1602** Marston *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 44 The soule itselfe gallops along with them, As chiefetaine of th's winged troope of thought, Whilst the dull lodge of spirit standeth waste. **1618** Brathwait *Good Wife*, etc. E 7 b, Two empty Lodges has he in his Head, Which had two Lights, but now his Eies be gone. **1719** Watts *Hymns* I. xliii, Earth is our lodge, and heaven our home. **1782** Cowper *A Fable* 25 [He] long had marked her [a raven's] airy lodge. **1867** F. W. H. Myers *St. Paul* (1898) 23 This my poor lodge, my transitory dwelling.

† **5.** Phr. *To take one's lodge*: to take up one's abode. (Cf. Lodging *vbl. sb.* 2.) *Obs.*

c **1475** *Partenay* 5168 Hermites Robes full faste lete doo make, In Arrygon toke hys logge and repair.

6. The workshop in which a body of 'freemasons' worked (see Freemason 1). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1371 in Britton *Hist. Metrop. York* (1819) 80 Itte es ordayned..yat all ye Masonnes..sall..be ilk a day..atte yaire werk in ye loge yat es ordayned to ye masonnes at wyrke inwith ye close .. als arly als yai may see skilfully by day lyghte for till wyrke. *c* **1430** *Freemasonry* 280 The prevetyse of the chamber telle he no mon, Ny yn the logge whatsever they donn. *Ibid.* 133. **1483** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 39 It was appoyntit .. betuix the masownys of the luge. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 223/2 A Luge for masons, *lapidicina, lapicidium*. **1483–4** *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 415 Cum portacione eorundem [mason's tools] ad le Luge. **1870** Brentano *Hist. Gilds* IV. in *Eng. Gilds* (E. E. T. S.) p. cxliv, The 'lodge' itself of the architect was very similar to our factories; it consisted of one or more workshops in which the workmen worked together.

7. Among Freemasons and some other societies: The place of meeting for members of a branch; hence, the members composing a branch; also, a meeting of a 'lodge' of freemasons, etc. *Grand lodge*, the principal or governing body of the freemasons (and of some other societies), presided over by the grand-master. For *Orange lodge* see Orange[2].

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 316 Into which Society when any are admitted, they call a meeting (or Lodge as they term it in some places) which must consist at lest of 5 or 6 of the Ancients of the Order. **1733** Bramston *Man of Taste* 196 Next Lodge I'll be Free-Mason. **1742** in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 525 They..are to guard the Lodge, with a drawn Sword. **1753** *Scots Mag.* Sept. 427/1 A body of gentlemen masons belonging to foreign lodges. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 625/1 It was this year [1720] agreed, that, for the future, the new grand-master shall be named and proposed to the grand lodge some time before the feast. **1813** *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 93 Provisions were made for establishing district lodges [of Orangemen]: and .. the masters of all regimental lodges were to make half-yearly returns..to the secretary of the grand lodge; and in these military lodges .. officers and privates were to meet on terms of equality. **1845** D. Jerrold *Caudle Lect.* viii. (1846) 26, I suppose you'll be going to what you call your Lodge every night, now? **1866** Lowell *Seward-Johnson Reaction* Pr. Wks. 1898 V. 318 Now joining a Know-Nothing 'lodge', now hanging on the outskirts of a Fenian 'circle'. **1900** MacKenzie *Guide to Inverness* 46 The head-quarters of a lodge of Good Templars.

8. At Cambridge University, the residence of the head of a college.

1769 Gray in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 87 That Trinity Hall Lodge would be vacant..to receive Mrs. Nicholls and you. **1830** Bp. Monk *Life Bentley* 115 The dean..allowed the £170 to remain in Bentley's hands .. to be expended in purchasing furniture for the master's lodge. **1867** *Contemp. Rev.* IV. 529 The name 'Lodgings', as applied to the Master's House, is peculiar to Oxford. At Cambridge the word is 'The Lodge', or the Master's Lodge. At Oxford 'The Lodge' is simply the Porter's Lodge.

9. The den or lair of an animal; ? now only of a beaver or an otter.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 6 Whilest that the Dragon is from home, these men bestrew his Lodge with certaine Graine. *Ibid.* 71 b, The Ant is called in Latine *Formica, quasi micas ferens*, carying her meale by crummes into hir Lodge. **1611** Cotgr., *Reposée*,..the lodge of a Stag, &c. **1744** A. Dobbs *Hudson's Bay* 40 He has seen fifteen [Beaver] of that Colour out of one Lodge or Pond. **1756** Amory *Buncle* (1825) I. 30 Before the beasts were roused from their lodges, or the birds had soared upwards. **1855** Longf. *Hiaw.* Introd. 26 In the lodges of the beaver. **1897** *Encycl. Sport* I. 583/2 *Holt*, the lair of the otter. .. Other names for holt are Couch, Hover, Kennel, and Lodge.

10. The tent of a North American Indian; a wigwam or tepee. Also, the number of Indians accommodated in one tent as a unit of enumeration, reckoned at from four to six.

1805 Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 14 Having shot at some pidgeons, the report was heard at the Sioux lodges. **1807** P. Gass *Jrnl.* 45 Their lodges are about eighty in number, and contain about ten persons each. **1836** W. Irving *Astoria* II. 204 They came to two lodges of Shoshonies. **1839** Marryat *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 183 Wandering among the Indian Lodges (wigwams is a term not used now-a-days), I heard a sort of flute. **1855** Longf. *Hiaw.* xvi. 12 By the shining Big-Sea-Water Stood the lodge of Pau-Puk-Keewis. **1859** Marcy *Prairie Trav.* v. 141 The usual tenement of the prairie tribes..is the Comanche lodge, which is made of eight straight peeled poles about twenty feet long, covered with hides or cloth. **1892** W. Pike *North. Canada* 24 Four deerskin lodges made our encampment.

† **11.** A collection of objects 'lodged' or situated close to each other. *Obs. rare.*

1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 229 The Maldives, a famous lodge of islands.

12. Rendering Romanic etymological equivalents.

† **a.** = Loggia. *Obs.*

1613 39 I. Jones in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 42 This Cornice is ⅛ part from the Lodge to the top of it. **1813** *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIII. 226/1 Royal Military Hospital, Chelsea...Dwarf walls, having cornices, in succession, containing small door-ways. Two lodges, right and left, carry on the line, containing four compartments..each...Grounds to the dwarf-walls and lodges, brick; dressings, stone.

b. = Loge[2] 2. *rare.*

1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 320 A Round of large Covered Lodges, in which a great number of people were contained;..the Roofs of these Lodges were under the great Windows .. in the fourth Story of the Coliseum. **1868** Browning *Ring & Bk.* v. 897 Where the theatre lent its lodge .. Pompilia needs must find herself Launching her looks forth.

c. [? Pg. *loja.*] A storage room for wine.

1880 Vizetelly *Facts abt. Port*, etc. 120 We..pass through the sample and tasting rooms into the lodges. *Ibid.* 130 The Villa Nova wine-lodges. **1895** *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 1/3 We have thousands of pipes of wine at Oporto, and the lodges cover acres of ground.

13. *Mining.* **a.** 'A subterraneous reservoir for the drainage of the mine, made at the pit bottom, in the interior of the workings, or at different levels in the shaft' (Gresley *Coal-mining Gloss.* 1883).

b. A room or flat adjoining the shaft, for discharging ore, etc.

1881 in Raymond *Mining Gloss.*

14. A reservoir of water for mill purposes. *local.*

1853 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 171/1 [In the neighbourhood of Bury, Lancashire] two reservoirs .. in the village of Elton, forming a 'lodge,'..for the accumulation from three narrow streams rising at Cockey Moor. **1891** *Oldham Microsc. Soc. Jrnl.* May 101 Bad smells arise from our lodges.

15. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lodge-door*, *-keeper*, *-man*, *-room*; **lodge-book**, a book recording the doings of a masonic lodge; **lodge-gate**, the gate of a park or the like at which there is a lodge; **lodge-pole**, a pole used to support a North American Indian tent.

1738 J. Anderson (*title*) The New Book of the Constitutions of the..Free and Accepted Masons, containing their History, .. collected .. by Order of the Grand Lodge from their old Records .. and Lodge-Books. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 784 As Loot in a *loge dor lened hym alone. **1542** *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 12 For a new key to the loige dore. **1854** Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xv, The lodge-door was like a common garden-door. **1838** Dickens *O. Twist* lii, At the *lodge gate. **1899** R. Kipling *Stalky* i. 15 They could enter by the Lodge-gates on the upper road. **1854** Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xv, The *lodge-keeper admitted them into a great oblong yard, on one side of which were offices for the transaction of business. **1892** *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6/4 Often in my capacity as *lodge-man have I seen a poor woman breathlessly running in order to be in the mill before 'lock-out'. **1855** Longf. *Hiaw.* ii. 171 At night Kabibonokka.. Shook the *lodge-poles in his fury. **1865** Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 37 The dogs were trained to drag the lodge-poles on the march. **1856** Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 421 From our *lodge-room to the forward timbers every thing is clear already. **1864** A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 163 The lodge-room was in Croft Street.

Lodge (lǫdʒ), *v.* Forms: 3–5 logge(n, 5 lodgyn, loyge, loigge, 5–6 *Sc.* luge, 5–7 loge, 6–7 *Sc.* louge, ludge, 7 lodg, 5– lodge. [ad. OF. *logier* (mod.F. *loger*), f. *loge*: see Lodge *sb.*]

I. *trans.*

† **1.** To place in tents or other temporary shelter; to encamp, station (an army). Often *refl.* to pitch one's tent, to encamp, take up a position; also in *passive*, to be encamped or stationed. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 264 *Metati sumus castra juxta lapidem adjutorii* .. we beoð ilogged her bi þe, þet ert ston of help. *Ibid.*, Ismeles folc com & loggede him bi þe stone of help. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 182 Comen ere þe Inglis with pauilloun & tent, & loged þam right wele ouer alle þer þam þink. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 10745 Pavilions and pure tenttes [þai] pightyn aboute, And þere logget hom to lenge, while hom lefe thoght. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 1952 A Messangere..him tellis, þat Alexander was at hand & had his ost loygid A-pon þe streme of Struma. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 277 Ther-of herde Gawein..that the saisnes were thus logged a-boute Bredigan. **1523** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxciv. 231 The watchmen of saynt Quintyne..knewe that their ennemyes were natte farre lodged thense. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 271 At night they returned and sayde, howe that the Englishmen were lodged in the fieldes. **1598** Greneway *Tacitus, Ann.* xii. vii. (1622) 163 [Claudius] wrot vnto P. Attilius Histrus..to lodge a Legion, and all the aid he could leuy in the prouince, on the banke of Danubium.

† **b.** To shelter with foliage. *Obs. rare.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1140 Lurke vnder leuys logget with vines. *Ibid.* 1167 Lurkyt vnder lefe-sals loget with vines.

2. To provide with sleeping quarters or temporary habitation; to receive into one's house for the night; † to entertain, show hospitality to (guests). Also, in wider sense (cf. 7 b), to provide with a habitation; to place as a resident *in* a building; also in *passive*, to be (well or ill) accommodated with regard to dwelling.

13.. *Coer de L.* 6371 They are loggyd in this toun, I wyll goo, and aspye ther roun. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 624 A place quhare þat a monk lugyt wes. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 171 They ne founde as muche as o cotage, In which they bothe myghte logged bee. *a* **1420** Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4229 The fader logged hem..In a chambre next to his joynyng. **1453** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 211 [They came] to Bedlum..Where poorly loggyd they fond the kyng of pees. **1526** Tindale *Matt.* xxv. 35, I was herbroulesse and ye lodged me. **1535** Coverdale *Heb.* xiii. 2 Be not forgetfull to lodge straungers. **1591** Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 35, I nightly lodge her in an vpper Towre, The key whereof, my selfe haue euer kept. **1596** Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotland* I. 103 With glade wil and frilie thay vse to luge kin, freind and acquaintance, ȝe and strangers that turnes in to thame. **1622** Bacon *Hen. VII*, 118 When hee was come to the Court of France, the King..stiled him by the name of the Duke of Yorke; lodged him, and accommodated him, in great State. **1714** Swift *Imit. Hor. Sat.* II. vi. 3 I've often wish'd that I had...A handsome House to lodge a Friend, A River at my garden's end. **1764** Burn *Poor Laws* 233 It is a kind of insult upon poverty, to go about to lodge poor people in a superb edifice. **1766** Smollett *Trav.* I. viii. 139, I .. pay at the rate of two-and-thirty livres a day, for which I am very badly lodged, and but very indifferently entertained. **1840** Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxi, This young lady was lodged for nothing. **1841** Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* I. iii, You lodge your horses more magnificently than yourself. **1845** McCulloch *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 105 The latter are probably better fed, and they certainly are better clothed and better lodged than at any former period.

transf. *c* **1325** *Song, Know Thyself* 82 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 132 Preye we to god vr soules enspire Or we bene logged in eorþe lowe. *c* **1645** Harington *Surv. Worcs.* in *Worcs. Hist. Soc. Proc.* I. 95 Sir Humfrey Stafford..maryed Elianor ..lodged with him in thys sepulchre.

b. *refl.* To establish oneself, take up one's quarters. † In early use, = sense 7.

c **1375** Barbour *Bruce* II. 304 In the woud thaim logyt thai; The thrid part went to the forray. *c* **1400** Maundev. (1839) xviii. 193 There ben also in that Contree a kynde of Snayles, that ben so grete, that many persones may loggen hem in here Schelles. *c* **1489** Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* v. 132 Reynawde sayd to his folke, 'go we lodge vs'. *a* **1533** Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxi. 246, I came & lodged me in the abbey. **1632** J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 168 They lodged themselves in Terranova as well as they could. **1711** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4899/2 The Enemy quitted the Bastion.., where our Men..lodg'd themselves, without any Opposition.

† **c.** *fig.* To harbour, entertain (feelings, thoughts). *Obs.*

1583 Babington *Commandm.* vi. (1637) 52 That say Racha, or thou foole to their brethren, that is, that..shew their hearts..to lodge an unlawfull affection towards them. **1593** Shaks. *Rich. III*, II. i. 65 If euer any grudge were lodg'd betweene vs. **1623** Penkethman *Handf. Hon.* IV. § 43 Lodge not suspect, lest thou still wretched be. *a* **1708** Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 20 Dost thou not often lodge vain thoughts?

d. Of a chamber, house, etc.: To serve as a lodging or habitation for. Often *transf.* and *fig.* of things: To contain, be the receptacle of; in *passive*, to be contained *in* something.

c **1449** Pecock *Repr.* v. vii. 521 Whi..ben so manye ostries clepid innes for to logge gistis, thouȝ in fewer of hem alle gestis myȝten be loggid? **1592** Davies *Immort. Soul* xxii. iii, The Brain doth lodge the Pow'rs of Sense. **1593** Shaks. *Lucr.* 1530 Saying, some shape in Sinons was abusd; So faire a forme lodg'd not a mind so ill. *a* **1626** Bacon *New Atl.* (1900) 6 And the other 15 Chambers were to lodge us two and two together. **1715** Cheyne *Philos. Princ. Nat. Relig.* II. 63 The Memory [can] lodge a greater store of Images, than all the Senses can present at one time. **1729** Woodward *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. I. 182 Mundick Grains.. shot into several Figures; lodg'd part of them in a blueish grey, and part in a brown Stone. **1747** Berkeley *Tar-water in Plague* Wks. 1871 III. 485 The fine oil, in which the vegetable salts are lodged. **1795** Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 353 As tenons of any kind, in an apparatus continually to be exposed to the open air, will bring on a premature decay, by lodging wet. **1826** Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies* ix, Perhaps the mind of man is not capacious enough..to lodge two puns at a time. **1830** Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 266 The conformation of the skull, and that of the vertebral canal depend greatly upon that of the nervous centre which they lodge. **1835** S. Smith *Philos. Health* I. v. 216 The size of the spinal canal, accurately adapted to

that of the spinal cord, which it lodges and protects. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxvii. 4 Once, when his home, time was, lodged him, a master in years.

e. To receive into, or keep as an inmate of, one's house for payment; to have as a lodger.

1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* i. 3 Come along with me, Sir, you shall be very welcome. I commonly lodge all Gentlemen that come to this Place. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Vanderput & S.* vi. 90 A peasant who had undertaken to lodge the workmen. 1884 N. Hall in *Chr. Commw.* 6 Nov. 43/4 Lincoln, in early life, was so poor that he asked a shoemaker to lodge him.

† f. ? To lay to rest (*fig.*). *Obs. rare.*

a 1658 Cleveland *May Day* ix, Then crown the Bowl, let every Conduit run Canary, till we lodge the reeling Sun.

3. To place, deposit.

a. To put and cause to remain in a specified place of custody or security.

1666 Pepys *Diary* 9 Aug., Money, to enable me to pay Sir G. Carteret's 3000*l.*, which he hath lodged in my hands. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. x. § 7 (1825) 88 In this..viewing again the ideas that are lodged in the memory, the mind is oftentimes more than barely passive. 1710-11 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 25 Mar., I wish..Mrs. Brent could contrive to put up my books in boxes, and lodge them in some safe place. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* v. vi. (1714) 309 How could we plant the curious and great Variety of Bones..necessary ..to the Support, and every Motion of the Body? where could we lodge all the Arteries and Veins to convey Nourishment? 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. 212 Their orders were..to lodge count L. in..a state prison. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 459 A reward of Six Dollars will be given for apprehending and lodging him in the Cage. 1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 52 His object was to lodge supplies of goods..at various trading depots. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 623 Soon after Monmouth had been lodged in the Tower, he was informed that [etc.]. 1866 Crump *Banking* ix. 177 The issue of receipts by the goldsmiths for money lodged in their hands. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 70 A new standard and four authorized copies were made and lodged at the office of the Exchequer. 1882 Pebody *Eng. Journalism* xx. 149 Messrs. Stevenson and Salt are my bankers. Lodge £15,000 there to my credit, and within a week you shall have a daily evening paper.

† b. 'To place in the memory' (J.). *Obs.*

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 37 Which cunning the King would not vnderstand, though he lodged it, and noted it in some particulars, as his manner was.

c. To deposit in court or with some appointed officer a formal statement of (an information, complaint, objection, etc.). Hence, in popular language, to bring forward, allege (an objection, etc.).

1708 Ld. Sunderland in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* ser. II. IV. 250 Several merchants on the other side have lodged a Petition against him. 1754-62 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lvii. 354 The impeachment which the king had lodged against him. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1822) I. xv. 122 A magistrate, with whom informations had been lodged. 1885 Cave in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 627/2 The objection which has been lodged against this appeal is necessarily fatal. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. xxxvi. 20 An American may.. never be reminded of the Federal Government except when he..lodges a complaint against the Post-Office. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 106/2 Persons who have any interest in land which is sought to be registered can lodge a caution with the registering officer.

d. To vest, cause to 'reside', or represent as residing, *in* a specified person or thing; to place (power, etc.) *with* or *in the hands of* a person.

1670 Walton *Life of Hooker* 40 Acts of Parliament, intending the better preservation of the church-lands, by recalling a power which was vested in others to sell or lease them, by lodging and trusting the future care and protection of them only in the crown. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iii. 142 The Heathen Authors allow not above 1400 years at most for the continuance of the Assyrian Monarchy, and lodge the Original of it in Belus. 1712 Berkeley *Pass. Obed.* § 3 Wks. 1871 III. 108 Neither shall I consider where or in what persons the supreme or legislative power is lodged in this or that government. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 364 So he lodged it [*viz.* a dispute] now where he wished it might be, in a point of prerogative. 1752 Young *Brothers* iv. i. Wks. 1757 II. 260 When all our hopes are lodg'd in such expedients, 'Tis as if poison were our only food. 1752 Hume *Ess.* v. *Indep. Parl.* (1768) 31 The power of the Crown is always lodged in a single person. 1804 Wellesley in Owen *Desp.* 277 The Peishwa's power was lodged by another train of events in the hands of Scindiah 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* III. vi. i. 52 The powers which were lodged with the Board of Control..were lodged without danger. 1818 Cruise *Digest* VI. 381 And they could not take in that manner but by lodging an estate tail in George Grew. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, II. v. (1857) 251 Philip, on leaving the country, lodged the administration nominally in three councils. 1868 E. Arber *Introd. to Selden's Table-T.* 11 Selden lodges the Civil Power of England in the King and the Parliament. 1869 Haddan *Apost. Succ.* iii. (1879) 62 There can be no ministry save where the Apostles have lodged the power of appointing one. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. lii. 314 The powers thus taken away from the common council, are ordinarily lodged with boards made up of the higher city officials.

e. To get (a thing) into the intended place; *esp.* to succeed in causing (a weapon, a blow) to fall and take effect where it is aimed.

1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Escusson, Enter en escusson*, to lodge that bud in the bark of a tree by an incision..of the forme of a T. 1680 Otway *Orphan* I. i. (1691) 3 When on the brink the foaming Boar I met, And in his side thought to have lodg'd my spear. 1713 Addison *Cato* II. iii, O could my dying hand but lodge a sword in Cæsar's bosom. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. for Scandal* v. ii, Sir Peter is dangerously wounded..By a bullet lodged in the thorax. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* xii. 50, I was shot at in cold blood, by an officer ..who lodged a ball in my right shoulder.

f. *Mil.* (*a*) † To point, level (cannon). (*b*) To place (the colours) in position. (*c*) *To lodge arms* (see quot. 1867).

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 Keepe your loufe and loge your ordnance againe. 1783 *Encycl. Brit.* 8968/1 Signals by the Drum. *Two long rolls*, To bring or lodge the colours. 1802 C. James *Milit. Dict.*, *To lodge arms.* 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 452 *Lodge arms*, the word of command to an armed party preparatory to their breaking off.

g. To throw (something) so that it 'lodges' or is caught in its fall (cf. sense 8); to cause to 'lodge' or be intercepted; (of a current, etc.) to deposit in passing.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xii. 45 Let me lodge Licas on the hornes o' th' Moone. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 41 The Stones near the Shore lay so great and thick, that they were the occasion of lodging the Sands by them. 1808 Pike *Sources of Mississ.* (1810) III. 221 This crate or butment was filled with stone, in which the river had lodged sand, clay, &c. until it had become of a tolerable firm consistency. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* i. (1880) 21 He wore a close jerkin, a skull-cap lodged carelessly over his left ear, as if it had fallen there by chance.

† h. To set or fasten in a socket or the like. *Obs.*

1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. iii. 38 A Groove twelve Inches deep, in which the Extremities of the Axle are lodged. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 341 The heel of the yard is always lodged in one of the sockets. 1776 G. Semple *Building in water* 134 Let a Coffer..be made..and lodged upon any hard level Ground. 1792 Falconer *Shipwr.* I. (ed. 8) 793 They lodge the bars, and wheel the engine round. 1825 E. Hewlett *Cottage Comf.* v. 38 A scraper at each door might be furnished at no expense, and very little trouble; a bit of iron hoop lodged into two strong sticks.

4. To discover the 'lodge' of (a buck).

1576 Turberv. *Venerie* 239 We herbor and unherbor a Harte, we lodge and rowse a Bucke. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* II. 155, I would not walk thus with a purpose to lie all night in the wood, if it were not to lodge him Deer which to morrow he means to hunt. 1713 Addison *Cato* iv. ii, The deer is lodg'd. I've track'd her to her covert. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 292 Nor is there required that Skill in lodging a Buck, as there is in harbouring a Stag. 1823 Scott *Peveril* vii, I thought of going to lodge a buck in the park, judging a bit of venison might be wanted.

† b. *transf.* ? To track (a fugitive) to his refuge.

a 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Bonduca* iv. i, Are those come in yet that pursu'd bold Caratach? Not yet, Sir, for I think they mean to lodge him; take him I know they dare not.

5. To throw down on the ground, lay flat. Now only of rain or wind: To beat down crops. (Cf. *ledge*, Lay *v.*[1] I c.)

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 162 Wee'le make foule Weather with despised Teares: Our sighes, and they, shall lodge the Summer Corne. 1605 — *Mach.* iv. i. 55. 1621 Sandys *Ovid's Met.* I. (1626) 7 The Corne is lodg'd, the Husband-men despaire. 1653 Milton *Ps.* vii. 18 Let th' enemy..tread My life down to the earth and roul In the dust my glory dead, In the dust and there out spread Lodge it with dishonour foul. 1760 Brown *Compl. Farmer* II. 72 If rye or wheat be lodged, cut it though it be not thorough ripe. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. 10 Land may be made too rich for flax, which will undoubtedly lodge it, that is, occasion its prematurely lying flat to the ground. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 207 Hedge-row trees..are a great nuisance, blighting the hedges, lodging the crops..and harbouring the plundering ring-dove. 1897 *Evesham Jrnl.* 24 July (E. D. D.), Winter oats lodged by the little rain.

II. *intr.*

† 6. To encamp. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 4098 With his ost he after ferd, And there he [Alisaunder] loggith anon, Ther Darie hadde beon erst apon. *c* 1440 Lonelich *Grail* xliv. 418 Whanne the kyng was Comen to-fore þat Castel, he gan to loggen bothe faire & wel. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 281 They concluded that on the morne theire oost shuld lodge a leghe nygh to the Sarasyns. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1251 With his armie ..encamped in the self same place where the Turks armie had but the yere before lodged.

7. To remain or dwell temporarily in a place; *esp.* to pass the night, sleep. Now *rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B 807 Þay wolde lenge þe long nazt & logge þer-oute. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 118 Pare þer þai schall luge ilk a nyght, þai schall fynd before þam redily purnayd all maner of thinges. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 287 In Dunfermlyn thai lugyt all that nycht. ?*c* 1475 *Squyr lowe Degre* 180 Yf ye may no harbroughe se, Than must ye lodge under a tre. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxviii. 235 They lodged in the strete next to the palays in a good hostrye. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 228 For at the gates entered but a few that were apoynted, the remnant lodged in the feldes. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 80 Did he so often lodge in open field, In Winters cold, and Summers parching Heate, To conquer France. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 124 That nycht he ludget with ane Thomas Leslie, quha maid him a saft bed, with fair couerings dekit with al decore. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 53 b, The poore souldiours, who being wounded, must lodge on the earth. 1611 Bible *Job* xxiv. 7 They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they haue no couering in the cold. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* ii. § 6. 139 Here thou art but a stranger travelling to thy Countrey..; it is therefore a huge folly to be much afflicted because thou hast a lesse convenient Inne to lodge in by the way. 1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* II. (1677) 339 The extreme coldness of the Country..is so fierce that generally they lodg between two Feather-beds. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 790 Ithuriel and Zephon..Search through this Garden,.. But chiefly where those two fair Creatures Lodge, Now laid perhaps asleep secure of harme. 1669 Pepys *Diary* 19 Feb., After seeing the girls, who lodged in our bed, with their maid Martha,..I to the office. 1724 R. Wodrow *Life of Jas. Wodrow* (1828) 68 He was several times forced to lodge in the open fields in the night time. 1778 Mad. D'Arblay *Evelina* (1791) II. 246 The Captain will lodge at the Wells. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. xlvi. 734 He lodged in the cottage of a peasant. 1888 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 5/3 One boy of fifteen, for example, was sent to this dismal sojourn for the offence of 'lodging in the open air'...'Lodging', we assume, means sleeping. 1900 A. Lang in *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 901/2 Darnley was to lodge at Craigmillar.

b. In a wider sense: To have one's abode; to dwell, reside. In later use chiefly *transf.* and *fig.* of a thing = to have its seat, 'reside', be placed. Now *rare.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 7 Was neuer wiht as I wente that me wisse couthe Wher this ladde loggede lasse ne more. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1631 Priam by purpos a pales gert make,..Louely and large to logge in hym seluyn. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 21 He and his successours to logge there. 1567 J. Maplet *Gr. Forest* 27 b, The bark which is the defence (and as I mought so say) their house to lodge in. 1598 Yong *Diana* 302 But he, that in high and loftie houses lodgeth (though the thunderclap smite him not) may be killed or wounded with the stones, timber, or some other thing that may fall from thence. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 108 O, you departed soules, That lodge in coffin'd trunkes. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. v. 87 Leaue her to heauen, And to those Thornes that in her bosome lodge, To pricke and sting her. *Ibid.* v. i. 252 She should in ground vnsanctified haue lodg'd, Till the last Trumpet. 1634 Milton *Comus* 246 Sure something holy lodges in that brest. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 31 The Right of chusing the Sheriffs of London, does by Charter,..lodg not in the Lord Mayor alone, but in him, the Court of Aldermen, and the Commons of London. *a* 1792 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 5 The heart that lodges in that miser's breast. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 19 (1864) 286 A strong sensibility..lodges in the lachrymal organ.

c. *spec.* To reside as an inmate in another person's house, paying a sum of money periodically in return for the accommodation afforded; to be a lodger, to live in lodgings.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XIII. v. (*heading in Contents*), The Adventure which happened to Mr. Jones at his Lodgings, with some Account of a young Gentleman who lodged there. 1858 Lytton *What will he do* I. i, She and her grandfather lodge with me.

8. To be arrested or intercepted in fall or progress; to 'stick' in a position.

1611 Cotgr., *Encrouer*, to lodge, as a cudgell in a tree; to hang on, or ledge in. 1647 Cowley *Mistress*, '*Resolved to be Beloved*' II. iv, But if it ought that's soft and yielding hit; It lodges there, and stays in it. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 531 Worms may be caught by either head or tail;..Plunged in the stream, they lodge upon the mud. 1796 J. Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 480 In a freshet the flood wood frequently lodges, and in a few minutes the water rises to full banks. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 374 An opening ..which is nearly round or square, because if it were narrow the stuff might lodge. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* III. xii. 125, I..who might have been shot through the lungs, only the ball lodged in the shoulder. 1885 Grant *Pers. Mem.* I. xx. 279 A musket ball entered the room, struck the head of the sofa, passed through it and lodged in the foot.

9. *Hunting.* Of a buck: *intr.* To betake himself to his 'lodge' or lair. Also quasi-*passive*, to be in his 'lodge'.

c 1470 in *Hors, Shepe, & G.* etc. (Roxb.) 31 A bucke is logged. *c* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij b, A Bucke lodgith. 1615 [see Harbour *v.* 2 c]. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* I. i. 17 A hart was said to be harbored, a buck lodged [etc.]. 1888 P. Lindley in *Times* 16 Oct. 10/5 The hound worked on leash from the spot where the deer had lodged.

10. Of corn: = *to be lodged* (see 5).

1630 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. xxxvii. (1670) 509 As corn lodgeth by too great abundance and boughs overcharged with fruit break asunder. 1731 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xiii. (1733) 151 One Argument, that it lodges for want of Nourishment is, that a rich Acre has maintain'd a Crop of Five Quarters standing. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. iv. (1762) 9 It grew so rank that it lodged, and yielded but little grain. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 247/1 The growth had been so heavy that..it had 'lodged', or fallen.

Lodgeable (lɒ'dʒăb'l), *a.* Also 7 **lodgable.** [f. Lodge *v.* + -able.]

1. That may be lodged in; suitable for lodging or dwelling in.

1598 Florio, *Habitabile*,..inhabitable, that may be dwelt in, lodgeable. *c* 1630 Donne *Serm.* xxvi. 264 The Kings presence makes a Village the Court; but he that hath service to do at Court, would be glad to finde it in a lodgeable and convenient place. 1656 Finett *For. Ambass.* 164 The Ambassador's house was appointed, but not yet..Lodgable. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* Oct. v, The house is old-fashioned..but lodgeable and commodious. 1794 *Stat. Acc. Scot.* XII. 22 The manse is a large lodgeable house. *a* 1850 Jeffrey (Ogilvie), The lodgeable area of the earth.

2. That may be or can be lodged.

1897 Webster s.v., So many persons are not lodgeable in this village.

Lodged (lɒdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. Lodge *v.* + -ed.] In senses of the vb.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 60 So can I giue no reason .. More than a lodg'd hate, and a certaine loathing I beare Antonio. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 120 Take a live hare, and..hide it in the earth,..Your hound,..at length coming neer the lodged hare,..mendeth his pace. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, clxviii, When the lodg'd Deere they Hunt. 1731 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xiii. (1733) 154 Lodg'd Ears are always lighter than those of the same Bigness which stand. 1802 A. Ellicott *Jrnl.* (1803) 16 My boat struck the root of a lodged tree in the river. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. 287 The lodged oats and barley lay rotting on the ground.

b. *Her.* Of a buck, hart, etc.: Represented as lying on the ground.

1580 *Visit Cheshire* (Harl. Soc. 1882) 86 Downes of Downes and Taxhall. Arms.—Sable, a buck lodged Argent. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xix. 296 Each shield rests upon a white hart lodged. 1868 Cussans *Her.* (1882) 91.

Lodgement, lodgment (lǫ·dʒmĕnt). Also logiament, 8 logement. [a. F. *logement* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *loge-r* to LODGE: see -MENT. Evelyn's form *logiament* seems to be quasi-It.; but cf. *parliament*.]

1. A place or building in which persons or things are lodged, located, or deposited; a place of shelter or protection; in early use *Mil.*, quarters for soldiers. ? Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 9 The souldier giuen to this vice .. doth disturbe all townes .. and all lodgements. **1641** EVELYN *Diary* (1879) I. 32 It is a matchless piece of modern fortification, accom'odated with logiaments for the souldiers and magazines. **1696** C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 334 This, and not Prisons, had been the proper Lodgement for Fox and Muggleton. **1713** DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xiv. (1714) 251 Such Balls, Cases, and other commodious Repositories as are an admirable Lodgment to the Eggs and Young. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 18 Within the space were rear'd Twelve ample cells, the lodgment of his herd. **1760** STYLES in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 844 Separate lodgements, each of which contains a single bee. **1764** in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 263 Design for a lodgement of fire engines. **1818** *Art Preserv. Feet* 108 The leather [of a boot] itself will form a lodgement for the corn.

b. A lodging-place; a lodging-house; lodgings. Now *rare*.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 2 Certain publick Lodgments founded in Charity for the use of Travellers. **1847** THACKERAY *Let.* (1887) 8 Come..and stop with me until you have found other lodgment. **1850** MAXWELL *Let.* in *Life* vi. (1882) 148 Getting room for my father (as the Bull was full) in a lodgement. **1865** BRIGHT *Sp., Reform* 18 Jan., Personages who have their lodgment higher up Whitehall. **1867** INGELOW *Dreams that came true* xxiv, Her scanty earnings, and her lodgment cold.

c. *Gunnery.* 'The hollow or cavity in the under part of the bore, where the shot rests when rammed home' (1872–6 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.*).

2. *Mil.* A temporary defensive work made on a captured portion of the enemy's fortifications to make good the position of the assailants and protect them from attack.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1187/2 We began to work for the raising a Battery, and the making a Lodgment to secure it. **1708** *Ibid.* No. 4470/3 A new Communication was made on the Grand Lodgment between the two Counterguards. **1884** *Mil. Engineering* I. II. 108 It is usually advisable to make a lodgment as quickly as possible, and for this purpose to bring up the working party rapidly.

3. The action of lodging; the fact of being lodged.

a. The action of establishing oneself or making good a position on an enemy's ground, or obtaining a foothold; hence, a stable position gained, a foothold. Chiefly in phr. *to make* or *find a lodgement*.

1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 229 They were gone to Vigo, .. if they found it practicable, to make a lodgment there. **1777** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. V. 116 Cortes durst not .. attempt to make a lodgment in a city. **1853** SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 209 The troops made good their landing, attacked the enemy, and established a lodgment. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 62 My friend, who had found a lodgment upon the edge of a rock. **1897** GEN. H. PORTER in *Century Mag.* Jan. 353 Many of our men succeeded in getting over the earthworks, but could not secure a lodgment which could be held.

transf. and *fig.* **1757** BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 410 But then the minister must have taken it up as a great plan of national policy, and paid with his person in every lodgment of his approach. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 348, I was not perfectly sure that I had effected a lodgment in the young lady's heart. **1868** MILMAN *St. Paul's* iv. 78 Wycliffe had made a dangerous lodgment in the City of London. **1884** L. J. JENNINGS in *Croker P.* I. viii. 222 An intention which seems .. never to have held more than a temporary lodgment in his mind.

b. The action of placing in position, or of providing with a receptacle.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VII. ii. (1714) 355 The Structure and Lodgment of the Lungs. **1875** SIR WM. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 827/2 The lower end of the bone..is marked posteriorly by grooves for the lodgment of tendons passing to the back of the hand.

c. The action of depositing (a sum of money, securities, etc.); *concr.* a deposit of money. Now only *legal*.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 121 He .. has entered all his lodgments in feigned names. **1825** HOR. SMITH *Gaieties & Grav.* II. 243 The lodgments made by the players. **1884** *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 243 A decree for ..lodgment in Court of a sum then in the District Registry. **1886** *Law Times* LXXXI. 59/2 S. had gained no priority over T. by S.'s prior lodgment of the stop-order.

d. The 'lodging' of a thing or the accumulation of matter intercepted in fall or transit; *concr.* a mass of matter so lodged.

1739 S. SHARP *Surg.* (J.), An oppressed diaphragm from a mere lodgment of extravasated matter. **1767** GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 98 The lodgment of blood or other fluid may easily affect the brain by compression. **1823** BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 123 Wherever there was a ledge, or shelf or basin, however minute, .. there these materials have found a lodgement. **1862** BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. IX. iv. 633 The plains on both sides are covered at this season by heavy lodgments of water. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 21 Some [rain] finding lodgment in little hollows of the rock.

e. ? A body of persons established in a place.

1830 EVERETT *Orat.* (1850) I. 218 There is a great lodgment of civilized men on this continent.

4. Accommodation in a lodging-place; provision of lodgings; lodging. *rare*.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 65 The French spend less in hospitality, more in lodgement than the English. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 18 The miserable lodgement and miserable fare of a provincial inn. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* II. vii. 80 'For the board and the lodgment, good', said Riccabocca. **1858** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. IV. ix. 477 Retinue sufficient find nooks for lodgment in the poor old Schloss.

Lodger (lǫ·dʒəɹ). Also 4 loger, logger, 6 loghger, *Sc.* lugear. [f. LODGE *v.* + -ER[1].]

† **1. a.** A dweller in a tent (cf. LODGE *v.* 7). *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 1517 Iobal .. Was first loger, and fee delt wit [*Genesis* iv. 20].

b. One who sojourns in a place, an occupant, inhabitant; also, one who sleeps or passes the night in a place. Now only *arch.*

1511 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 394 No aliannt nor strangers shalbe loghgers ne in town nor land. **1832** SIR S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* 70 O lodger in the sea-king's halls. **1834** SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. v. i. 190 Tatterdemalions, lodgers in the hedge.

transf. **1676** WISEMAN *Surg.* VI. ii. 412 By this you..quit the Part of its troublesome Lodger [*viz.* a bullet]. **1737** POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 223 Look in that breast, most dirty D——! be fair, Say, can you find out one such lodger there? **1891** S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 147 In properly cultivated land a grub is a very rare lodger.

c. One who resides as an inmate in another person's house, paying a certain sum periodically for the accommodation.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 5 We were lodgers, at the Pegasos. **1599** — *Hen. V*, II. i. 33 Base Tyke, cal'st thou mee Hoste, now by this hand I sweare I scorne the terme: nor shall my Nel keep Lodgers. **1680** BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* ix. 18 In London, Lodgers may change frequently. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 101 ⁋ 7 He lived as a Lodger at the House of a Widow-Woman. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 16 ⁋ 3 He dismissed the lodgers from the first floor. **1844** LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Constit.* vi. 85 All lodgers and boarders, all who have no house of their own.

† **2.** One who lodges a person; a host. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 13) Mony of thir presoneris ..gaif thankis to thair lugearis for the benevolence schewin to thame during the time of thair captivite. **1632** SHERWOOD, A lodger, *hoste, qui loge, ou herberge*. **1665** BRATHWAIT *Comm. Two Tales* 8 A Lodger or Tabler of Scholars and other Artists.

3. A thing that lodges or becomes fixed in a place.

1868 *Rep. Munit. War* 17 The number of missiles discharged by these seventy-six effective rounds would be 1216 of which .. 443 [were] lodgers. **1880** DUNBAR *Pract. Papermaker* 24 This prevents 'lodgers', or pieces of rag not reduced to half-stuff, hanging about, which, if allowed to escape, would cause knots and grey specks in the paper.

4. *attrib.*: **lodger-franchise**, a right to vote conferred by statute in 1867 upon persons in boroughs occupying lodgings of an annual rental value of at least £10; in 1884 it was extended to counties.

1867 *Times* 20 Mar. 9/4 The total omission of the Lodger Franchise from the present multifarious and omnivorous measure. **1884** *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 3 § 2 A uniform household franchise and a uniform lodger franchise..shall be established in all counties and boroughs.

Lodges, variant of LOGIS.

Lodging (lǫ·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see LODGE *v.*: also 4 lugyne, 6 loggyne, *Sc.* ludgene, lugin(g, lugeing; *pl.* 5 loggeyns, 6 *Sc.* luggenis. [f. LODGE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb LODGE (in various senses).

1525 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 110 The auld statut maid for the ressayt and luging of strangaris. **1576** TURBERV. *Venerie* 141 There is not so muche skill to be used in lodgyng of a Bucke as in harboring of a harte. **1652** HEYLIN *Cosmogr., Scot.* 297 The custom of the Indians in giving to the Bramines the first nights lodging with their Brides. **1726** LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 95 b, Houses .. for the lodging of men, animals, or tools of agriculture. **1731** TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xiii. (1733) 150 One Cause is the lodging or falling of Corn. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 30 June 5/3 That the straw is short .. is a great safeguard against 'lodging' in the event of heavy rainstorms.

† **2.** Dwelling, abode. Phr. *To make, take (up) one's lodging*: to take up one's (temporary) abode.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 6212 Þis folk .. innermar þe [*Gött.* þair] loging made. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XII. 44 His loggyng is with Lyf that lord is of erthe. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*St. Andreas*) 56 Þe house .. quhar þai twa þare lugyne in þe towne can ma. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* III. 62 Thei take logginge in the toun After the disposicion Wher as him thoghte best to duelle. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 44 Go to a gode town and take thy logginge. **1535** COVERDALE *Song Sol.* vii. 11 Let vs go forth in to the felde, and take oure lodginge in the vyllages. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 126 When he [*sc.* the Ganges] is once come into the flat plaines and euen country .. he taketh vp his lodging in a certain lake. **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* x. 29 They haue taken vp their lodging at Geba.

3. Accommodation for rest at night or for residence; now only, accommodation in hired rooms or in a lodging-house (often in phr. *board and lodging*).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 465 To 3iffe loggenge [L. *hospitium*] and other refreschenge to theyme. **1454** in *Paston Lett.* I. 265 The Duke of Somersetes herbergeour hath taken up all the loggyng that may be goten nere the Toure. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* (1901) 190 He was ressauit in lugeing with Attius Tulius. **1535** COVERDALE *John* i. 38 Rabbi Where art thou at lodginge? **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 811. **1611** BIBLE *Judg.* xix. 15 There was no man that tooke them into his house to lodging. **1668** DAVENANT *Rivals* v. 48 My lodging it is on the Cold ground. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. I. xi. 172 After food, clothing and lodging are the two great wants of mankind. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 327 An ample return for his food, his lodging, and his stipend. **1859** TENNYSON *Elaine* 171 An old, dumb, myriad-wrinkled man, Who let him into lodging.

† **b.** Dwelling accommodation, house-room.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 49 One may make more or less Lodging than I have here drawn, according as ..the master shall require.

† **c.** Material to lie or sleep on. *Obs.*

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* XVII. (1697) 402 Chaff-Beds, with Ticks of Canvas, and Quilts made of Wooll or Flocks to lay on them; which..is the most easie and pleasant Lodging that can be invented. **1691** RAY *Creation* II. (1722) 371 Their Feathers serve to stuff our Beds and Pillows, yielding us soft and warm Lodging.

4. *concr.* A place or building in which a person lodges or resides; a dwelling-place, abode; † a bedroom (*obs.*); † military quarters, encampment (*obs.*). (In the sense of 'temporary lodging-place', 'hired rooms', commonly superseded by the pl. *lodgings*: see 5 b.)

(*Castle*) *of lodgings*: (one) used as a residence.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 807 Þay lest of lotez logging any lysoun to fynde. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 1 The King is went till his luging. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 306; Þanne þay gunne to pryke vaste toward hure logynge. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 43 He come in to oure loigginge in Northumberlonde while we satte at oure mete. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* xi. 31 He was serchyd for in his logynge. **1538** LELAND *Itin.* (1745) I. 84 Raby is the largest Castel of Logginges in al the North Cuntery. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 23 They that went before inquyred after ynnes and lodgynges as though they woulde repose them selfes there all nighte. **1583** *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 657 The menstrallis and the bairdis..About his ludgene loudlie played. **1588** DR. A. PERNE *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 28 The Colledge Librairie..to be newe builded at the east end of the Masters Lodginge longewayes towardes the Streate. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. i. 49 Burne sweet Wood to make the Lodging sweete. **1604** DRAYTON *Owle* 1105 And on each small Branch of this large-limb'd Oke, Their pretty Lodgings carelessly they tooke. **1618** BEAUM. & FL. *Loyal Subj.* II. v, The rest [of the rooms] above are lodgings all. **1637** J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) (*title*) The Carriers Cosmographie: or A Briefe Relation, of The Innes, Ordinaries, Hosteries, and other lodgings in or neere London. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 ⁋ 1 He lives in a Lodging of Ten Shillings a Week. **1798** *Monthly Mag.* VI. 436 'A lodging all within itself, with divers easements, to set', is the common stile of a bill for letting a house in Edinburgh. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. xxi, In silvan lodging close bestow'd, He placed the page. **1823** GALT *Gilhaize* I. iii. 30 Going straight up the walk to the door of a lodging, to the which this was the parterre and garden. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 479 Hacket ..had already secured every inn and lodging. **1883** R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. i. 63 His eye fell fiercely on me, when my way I found into his lodging.

transf. & *fig.* *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 Our degenerate soules made worse by theyr clayey lodgings. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 179 Not to behold This shamefull lodging [*sc.* the stocks]. **1645** WALLER *A la Malade* 25 The breaches made In that faire Lodging [the body] still more clear Make the bright Guest your Soule appear. **1646** JENKYN *Remora* 10 Without it [Religion], Kingdoms are but..lurking places for theeves, not lodgings for the pure God. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. (1736) 31 Christians .. acknowledged their Bodies to be the Lodging of Christ. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 64 Plaister thou their chinky Hives with Clay, And leafy Branches o'er their Lodgings lay.

† **b.** The portion of space assigned to one man in a camp. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 155 Vnto euery man at Armes we will allow 8 lodgings; and vnto euery roome or lodging we will give 50 superficiall foote of ground.

† **c.** A ward in a hospital; a cell in a prison.

1612 *New Life Virginia* (1897) 9 An hospital with fourscore lodgings, and beds already sent to furnish them. **1679–88** *Secr. Serv. Moneys Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camd. Soc.) 133 For strengthening divers of the prison lodgings with iron bars, bolts, and locks.

† **d.** A square on a chess-board, as being the 'place' of a particular piece. *Obs.*

1562 ROWBOTHAM *Playe Cheastes* E iv b, Thou shalte cause thy knight to retyre to the lodging of thy Quene.

† **e.** *Hunting.* The lair of a buck, stag, etc. *Obs.*

a **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 39 b, The stagge thought it better to trust to the nimblenes of his feete, then to the slender fortification of his lodging. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvi. (1611) 147 They doe readilie discover..the Tracks, Fourmes, and lodgings of beasts of chase.

5. Specialized uses of the *plural*.

† **a.** Military quarters. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 69 The duc made redy the ordenaunce wyth shot of grete gounys amongys the rebells and shot of arowes myghtelye, that they kept her loggeyns. **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 28 For his other lodgynges he had great and goodly tentes of blewe. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 8 The first inventer of the Portative tents or lodgings. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. 463 [They] fell vpon him, with hope to take him vnprepared, whilest he was making his lodgings. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 839 Lodgings were made for the Souldiers under Ground in the Form of Trenches. **1677** HUBBARD *Narrative* 55 Very cold Lodgings, hard Marches, Scarcity of Provision.

b. A room or rooms hired for accommodation and residence in the house of another (in mod. usage, not in an inn or hotel).

1640 D'EWES in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 165, I have promised to take lodgings close by him in the Coven Garden. **1712–14** POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 118 Sooner shall grass in Hyde-park Circus grow, And wits take lodgings in the sound of Bow. **1751** EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 21 He used to lye at night in houses where he found written over

the door Lodgings for a penny. **1787** CHARLOTTE SMITH *Romance Real Life* I. 220 She discharged her lodgings.. and went to another part of Paris. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxvii. (1863) 585 The house may be yours: but the lodgings are mine and you will have the goodness to leave them. **1861** MRS. J. H. RIDDELL *City & Suburb* II. vi. 107 Life in lodgings, at the best of times, is not a peculiarly exhilarating state of existence.

c. An official residence. Now the name given to the houses of the heads of certain Oxford colleges. (Cf. quot. 1588 in 4, and LODGE *sb.* 8.) Also *Judges' lodgings*: the house which (in some assize towns) is occupied by the judges during the assizes.

1661 WOOD *Life* 3 May, They all went to the warden's lodgings, and gave him possession. **1826** *Act 7 Geo. IV*, c. 63 § 1 Provisions..for providing Lodgings for the Accommodation of His Majesty's Judges of Assize. **1827** *Oxford Guide* 38 Queen's College...Over the west cloister are two stories, containing..the Provost's Lodgings [etc.]. **1895** *Strand Mag.* Mar. 320 The judge's lodgings are usually a fine old house set apart for the purpose.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lodging-hunting*, *-lease*, *-letter*, *-place*, *-seeker*; **lodging-car** *U. S.*, 'a car fitted with bunks for hands at work on a railway line' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Suppl.*); † **lodging-chamber** = LODGING-ROOM b; † **lodging-fellow**, one who shares the same lodgings with another; **lodging-money**, an allowance made by government to all officers and soldiers for whom there is not sufficient accommodation in barracks (1872-6 Voyle *Milit. Dict.*). Also LODGING-HOUSE, -ROOM.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) I. 220 The hall, chapell, and great number of *lodging chambers are remarkable. **1687** DR. SMITH in *Magd. Coll.* (O. H. S.) 162 Lodging-chambers. *a* **1490** BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 374 Sir Phelip Braunche [etc.] ..apud le sege de Roun; fuerunt le *logeyng felowys. **1879** 'EDNA LYALL' *Won by Waiting* ix, It was certainly *lodging hunting under difficulties. **1802-12** BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 483 For each distinct species of contract let a distinct species of paper be provided,..as for instance..*lodging-lease paper. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 366 A *lodging-letter..will..drive keen bargains for plates, dishes, or wash-hand basins and jugs. **1802** C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Lodging money*. **14..** *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 116 Whyll thei slepped at her *loggyng place Ther com an angell apperyng with grette lyght. **1611** BIBLE *Josh.* iv. 3 In the lodging place where you shall lodge this night. **1878** J. BUTLER *40 years in N. Z.* 7 In a small rush church we met with a lodging-place. **1885** R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 99 A large number of *lodging-seekers.

Lodging (lǫ·dʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LODGE *v.* + -ING[2].] That 'lodges' or rests upon something; said *Naut.* of a horizontal in contradistinction to a 'hanging' or vertical knee.

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* P vij b, Full oft vpon thine armes my lodging necke I lay. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v. *Knee*, Knees are either said to be lodging or hanging. *Ibid.* s.v. *Decks*, The horizontal or lodging knees, which fasten the beams to the sides. **1874** THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 40 Lodging knees have not been fitted of late years to H. M. ships.

Lo·dging-house. A house, other than an inn or hotel, in which lodgings are let.

1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* I. viii. 139, I was directed to a lodging house at Lyons, which being full they shewed us to a tavern. **1814** BISSET *Guide to Leamington* 23 Every house in Leamington (the Author's and two others excepted) are appropriated as Lodging or Boarding Houses. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, One street of gloomy lodging-houses. **1891** C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 94 Elise, old, worn, haggard, and dying in a common lodging-house close by.

attrib. *c* **1815** JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) I. xi. 300 Captain Harville did his best to supply the deficiencies of lodging-house furniture. **1848** DICKENS *Dombey* vi. Lodging-house keepers were favourable in like manner.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xcviii. (1900) 534 It seems all the drains and sewers of the place run into that same salt basin ..on which account the town is a famous lodging-house of the plague. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 206 Temporary settlers and mercantile agents..to whom Italy was a lodging-house rather than a home.

Lo·dging-room. † **a.** *nonce-use.* Space in which to dwell. **b.** A sleeping apartment, bedroom. (Now *local.*)

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlvii. 4. 183 If after the bringing of the Ark into the Temple, there had appered none other hygher truth: it had bin but as a chyldish toy to lodge vp god in that narrow lodging roome [L. *in angusto illo domicilio Deum locari*]. **1615** *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 302 One Chambr or lodginge Roome. **1694** DRYDEN *Love Triumph.* IV. i. 65 The Lodging Rooms are furnisht with Loam: and bare Mattresses are the Beds. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 257 She..bade her speak to the innkeeper to show her to her lodging-room. **1800** DOR. WORDSW. *Let.* 10 Sept. in Lee *Life* (1886) 66 We have one lodging-room, with two single beds. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 438 Mezzanines..are exceedingly convenient for servants, lodging-rooms, powdering-rooms, wardrobes &c.

attrib. **1885** *Sheffield Telegr.* 20 June, Lodging-room furniture.—Mahogany Dressing Table [etc.].

Lodgis, -ys(e, variants of LOGIS.

‖ **Lodh** (lōd). Also 8 **load.** [Hindi *lodh.*] The bark of the East Indian shrub, *Symplocos racemosa*, used in dyeing. Also *lodh-bark*.

1781 KERR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 381 To make the silk hold the colour, they boil a handful of the bark called Load in water. **1848** in CRAIG.

Lodicle (lǫ·dik'l). [ad. L. *lōdīcul-a* LODICULE.] = LODICULE. In some mod. Dicts.

Lodicule (lǫ·dikiūl). *Bot.* [ad. L. *lōdīcul-a*, dim. of *lōdix* coverlet.] The hypogynous scale of a grass (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1864 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. v. 53 Note also [in Wheat] 2 very minute scales, called lodicules, representing a perianth, inserted under the ovary. **1900** L. H. BAILEY *Bot.* 146.

Lodlike, -ly, obs. forms of LOATHLY.

Lodomy, obs. form of LAUDANUM.

Lodsterne, obs. form of LOADSTAR.

Loe, obs. form of LO, LOW.

Lœllingite: see LÖLLINGITE.

Lœmography, Lœmology: see LOIM-.

Loenge, variant of LOANGE *Obs.*

Loeri, Loes, var. ff. LORY, LOSE *sb.*, praise.

Loess (lōu·es, Ger. lös). *Geol.* Also **löss**, *erron.* **loëss.** [a. Ger. dial. *lösz.*] A deposit of fine yellowish-grey loam found in the valley of the Rhine and of other large rivers.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 151 There is a remarkable alluvium filled with land-shells of recent species..which we may refer to the newer Pliocene era. This deposit is provincially termed 'Loess'. **1873** J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xxxii. 453 Underneath the vast deposits of löss belonging to the last cold period. **1879** LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 141 The antiquities..are usually found in beds of gravel and loam, or, as it is technically called, 'loëss'.

attrib. **1882** R. K. DOUGLAS *China* vi. 135 The huge tract of loess country in northern China.

Lœwigite, Lœwite: see LÖWIGITE, LÖWEITE.

† **Lof.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **lof, loob,** 2-4 **lof,** 3 *Orm.* **loff,** 3-5 **lofe,** 4-5 **loue,** 5 **loff,** 6 *Sc.* **loif.** [OE. *lof* masc. = OFris., OS. *lof* neut. (Du. *lof*), OHG. *lob* neut., masc. (MHG. *lop*, inflected *lob-*; mod.G. *lob* neut.), ON. *lof* neut. (Sw. *lof*, Da. *lov*):—OTeut. type **lobo-*, f. the root **lob-*, *lub-*: see LOVE *sb.*]

1. Praise.

Beowulf 1536 Swa sceal man don, þonne he æt guðe ʒegan þenceð longsumne lof. *c* **725** *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) 122 *Ymnus*, loob. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Drihten þu dest þe lof of mile drinkende childre muðe. *c* **1200** ORMIN 3379 Si Drihhtin upp inn heoffness aннd Wurrþminnt & loff & wulldерr. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. *Joh. Baptista* 1 In lofe of patriarkes al, and of þame þat we prophetis cal. **1456** SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 2 Till him be gevin honoure lof and glore. *c* **1560** A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxix. 18 Thair hairtis ar sett wt sittelness, For loif and not for lufe. *a* **1568** *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Club) 223 Leill loif, and lawte lyis behind.

2. Price, value.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þe sullere lat sumdel of his lofe..þe beggere ecneð his bode [etc.]. *c* **1205** LAY. 18190 Þer to he læide muchel lof.

3. *Comb.*: **lof-ʒeorn** *a.*, desirous of praise; **lof-like** *a.*, worthy of praise.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Þe seofeðe sunne is iceweðen *Iactancia* þet is idelʒelp on englisc þenne mon bið lof-ʒeorn. *a* **1300** *E. E. Psalter* xcv[i] 4 For mikel Laverd, swith loof-like to se; Aghfulle over alle goddes es he.

Lof(e, obs. or var. ff. LOAF, LOVE, LUFF.

Loff(e, obs. f. LAUGH, LOAF, LOVE, LUFF.

Lofsom, -sum, obs. ff. LOVESOME.

† **Lo·f-song.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1 **lofsang,** 2 **lofsonge,** 3 *Orm.* **loffsang,** 1-4 **lof-song.** *β.* 3 **loft-song(e,** 4 **loft-sang.** [f. LOF + SONG.] A song of praise, a hymn. Hence † **Lofsonger,** a psalmist.

c **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xii. (Schipper) 1288 Fram þære tide þæs uhtlican lofsonges. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 99 We wurðiað þes halʒen gastes to-cume mid loftsonge seofen daʒes. *Ibid.* 153 Þe lof-songere [*c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* loft-songere] seið *Per mille meandros agitat quieta corda.* *c* **1200** ORMIN 18024 And þurrh Judea tacnedd iss Loffsang Drihhtin to wurrþenn. *a* **1240** *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 261 A gleadunge wið-ute met murie loft song ant lihtschipe. *c* **1320** *Cast. Love* 29 Vche mon ouʒte wt al his mihte, Lof-song syngen to God ʒerne.

Loft (lǫft), *sb.* Also 2-7 **lofte,** 5-6 **looft,** *Sc.* **loyft,** 6 **loaft, loffte,** 7 **laught.** [Late OE. *loft*, a. ON. *loft* neut., air, sky, upper room (in Icel. written *lopt*; Sw., Da. *loft* upper room, garret), cognate with OE. *lyft* masc., neut., fem.: see LIFT *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** Air, sky, upper region. *Obs.*

a **1000** *Hexameron of St. Basil* (Norman 1849) 10 Heo ne lið on nanum ðinge ac on lofte heo stynt. *a* **1175** *Cotton Hom.* 217 Heo is..loftes leom and all hiscefte ʒimston. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 222 He makeð þe fisses in þe sa, þe fueles on þe lofte. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* 35/55 Huy comen fleo oppe in þe loft ouer þe apostle seint Ieme. *c* **1330** *King of Tars* 686 Let seche bi lofte and bi grounde, Yif eny Cristene prisoun mighte be founde. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 88 He is a-counted to þe gospel on grounde and on lofte [1377 aloft]. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3719 Two iuste goddis, Lyuond in the lofte with lordships in heuyn. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 41 And ever-drizling raine upon the loft.

† **2.** Phrases. *Obs.*

a. *On, upon (the) loft*: (*a*) = ALOFT in various senses; (*b*) in a high voice, loudly.

a **1100** *O. E. Homilies* (Napier) in *Mod. Lang. Notes* (1889) May 278/2 Þæt stænene cweartern stod eall on lofte fram þære eorðan. *a* **1300** *K. Horn* 974 Reynild, mi doʒter, Þat sitteþ on be lofte. *c* **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 652 And it, that wondir lawch wer ere, Mon lowp on loft in the contrere. *c* **1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 3250 Therfore thoue shalt be honged on lofte. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* 619 Þene his lemmane one loft skrilles and skrikes. *c* **1450** *Two Cookery Bks.* 78 Couche hem. in a faire chargeour, and ley the partrich on loft. *c* **1470** *Golagros & Gaw.* 875 Than said he loud vpone loft [etc.]. **1508** DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 147 Than all thai leuch apon loft, with laitis full mery. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 194 On ane litter, that buir him hie on loft. *a* **1584** MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 362, I luikit vp on loft.

b. *By loft*: in height.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 45 And ʒit maken it..Bothe as longe and as large bi loft [1393 aloft] & by grounde.

c. *Of loft*: from above. Also used for ALOFT.

c **1375** *Cursor M.* 22143 (Fairf.) Thoner of loft falle sal he gere & trees þrali blomis bere. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 791* Ledes hym [the horse] forth of þat loge and þen of-lofte lepys.

d. *Over loft* = ALOFT.

c **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 6 Midde of the brigge ther was a toure over loft.

3. An upper chamber, an attic; an apartment or chamber in general; *spec.* (see quot. 1593).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 12277-79 In a loft was in þe tun, A child þar kest a-noiþer don, Vte of the loft vnto þe grund. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1096 Ʒe schal lenge in your lofte, & lyʒe in your ese. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2706 *Hypermnestra*, And at the wyndow lep he fro the lofte. **1489** *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 119 For the mendin of the Thesauraris houss dure and the loyft that byrnt. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 77 Whan thou were in the highe lofte of thy grete towres thou sawe the see alle troubled. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 159 While they were there..sodeynly the loystes of the loft fayled, and the people fell downe. **1593** *Anc. Rites Durham* (Surtees ed. 2) 86 The mounckes dyd all dyne together at one table, in a place called yͤ lofte, wch was in yͤ west end of yͤ fratree aboue yͤ seller. **1611** BIBLE *1 Kings* xvii. 19 He..caried him vp into a loft, where he abode, and laide him vpon his owne bed. **1756** WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 II. 364, I preached at five in a large loft. **1874** C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* ii. 33 One end of my sister's loft was packed..with part of it [furniture].

b. The apartment over a stable, usually appropriated to hay and straw. (Cf. HAY-LOFT.)

1530 PALSGR. 240/2 Lofte for haye or corne, *garnier*. **1607** NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v. 238 Some kind of lofts or hay tallets, as they call them in the west. **1629** *S'hertogenbosh* 41 There was slain a Burger..as he was a measuring the Priests Corne in the Laught. **1741** in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey*, etc. xiv. (1876) 137 *note*, [He] carried off the whole slates, lofts, jests and timber thereof. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* v, A wooden bed, placed in a loft half-full of hay.

c. A pigeon-house. Hence, a flock (of pigeons).

1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 3 Let your Loft be large enough to contain the Number of Pigeons you intend to keep. **1876** FULTON *Bk. Pigeons* 53 We cannot advise any one to breed more than twelve pairs of Carriers in any one loft, however large. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 8/2 A loft of the best Yorkshire racing pigeons was established at Durban some time ago.

4. A gallery in a church or public room. (Cf. *organ-loft*, *rood-loft*.)

1504 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1900) II. 429 The loftis in the chapel of Strivelin. **1562** TURNER *Baths* 2 a, Certayn loftes shoulde be bylded ryght over som parte of the fyrst or principall bath. **1573** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 92 Ʒe Lords also, that dois frequent The loft in Sanct Geills Kirk. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* 15 Nov., I also to the ball, and with much ado got up to the loft, where with much trouble I could see very well. **1712-30** G. GUTHRIE *Memor.* (1900) 71 They provided a good large house..and plenished it very well with Pulpit, lofts and Pews. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xv. (1885) 132 The two schools had their pews in the loft on each side of the organ. **1893** SIR A. GORDON *Earl Aberdeen* 191 The minister..turned to the loft in which 'my Lord' was seated.

5. A floor or story in a house. *Obs.* exc. *U.S.* 'one of the upper floors of a warehouse' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xx. 9 A certayne yonge man named Eutichos..fell doune from the thyrde lofte and was taken vp deed. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot* (1821) II. 476 Ane woman, havand commiseratioun on this Duk, leit meill fall doun throw the loftis of the toure, be quhilkis his life was certane dayis savit. **1600** HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 439 The houses are very great, and the least of them with one lofte aboue head, and some of two and of three loftes. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies, Buckinghamsh.* I. 135 Our Roger..finished the ground-room and second loft.

† **b.** The deck or half-deck of a ship. *Obs.*

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* IX. 120 Go wndyr loft. *Ibid.* 143 Wallace..On the our loft kest him quhar he stud.

† **c.** The ceiling or flooring of a room. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. vi. 27 All sodainely the bed, where she should lie, By a false trap was let adowne to fall Into a lower roome, and by and by The loft was raysd againe, that no man could it spie. **1603** OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 78 This perswadeth me to be one of the causes whie in ould buildinges are found so manye vawtes and soe few loftes, for that in these watrye walles the beames in shorte tyme doe rott & soe the loftes decaye.

† **6.** A layer, stage, stratum. Also *transf.* of the lateral branches of trees at varying heights. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *1 Esdras* vi. 25 With a lofte of tymbre of the same countre, yee with a new loft. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 81 b, The Elephant espying him sitting on the loft of a tree, runneth [etc.]. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 536 Let them climb vp higher to the vpper boughs, leauing alwaies vpon euery loft or scaffold..one branch of the old hard wood, and another young imp or twig. **1673** MILTON *Vacat. Exerc.* 42 And hills of Snow and lofts of piled Thunder. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 162 We often times see Clouds as in several Stories, Lofts or Scenes, one over another.

7. *Golf.* **a.** Slope (in the head of the club) backwards from the vertical. **b.** The action of 'lofting'; also, a lofting hit or stroke.

1887 SIR W. G. SIMPSON *Golf* 159 A much lofted iron is very difficult to use...A medium amount of loft is best. **1890** HUTCHINSON *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 200 For short approaches, there are weighty authorities who assert that the distances are most easily controlled by loft and spin.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 3) *loft-floor*, *-room*, *-window*: **loft-dried** *adj.*

1888 Cross & Bevan *Paper-making* 145 They are then sized, if required, by dipping them into a solution of gelatine: again slightly pressed, and hung up on lines or poles to dry. Such paper is called *loft-dried. 1419 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 147 In grundwallyng et emend. unius *loftflore et alios defectus. 1852 Dickens *Bleak H.* xxxi, A bed in the wholesome *loft-room by the stable. *a* 1600 in *Evergreen* (1761) I. 191 The Ladys lukit frae their *loft Windows, God bring our Men weil back again.

† **Loft,** *a. Obs. rare.* [app. deduced from Aloft, as Live *a.* from *alive.*] Raised aloft, elated, elevated.

The first quot. may belong to Lofty *a.*, of which it would then be the earliest example.

14.. Audelay *Poems* (MS. Douce 302) lf. 29/2 Semele to se, o bold corage, Louele & lofte of his lenage. 1542 Surrey *Death Sir T. Wyatt* 27 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 29 In neyther fortune loft, nor yet represt. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 235 Absence my frende workes wonders oft. Now bringes full low that lay full loft.

Comb. 1590 R. W. 3 *Lds. & Ladies Lond.* G 2 b, Downe with your point, no loft borne Lances here By any stranger be he foe or friend.

Loft (lɒft), *v.* [f. Loft *sb.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To insert a layer of planks in (a building) so as to separate the lofts or stories; to ceil or floor. Also, to furnish with a loft or upper story. *Obs.*

1563 *Stanford Chwardens' Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 169/1 For Loftyng the Toure & laying the plankes beneyth. 1598 Stow *Surv.* xxx. (1603) 277 It is now lofted through, and made a store house for clothes. *a* 1615 *Briene Cron. Erlis Ross* (1850) 20 He caused to joist and loft the chamber. 1634-5 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 43 The largest .. coy-house I have seen, lofted overhead to lay corn. 1646 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 337 That they [houses] be lofted with sawne boardes and made with convenient partitions.

transf. 1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Eagle & Body* (1609) B ij b, See how many Eagles haue lofted their Ayries..with the gobbets and morsels pluckt and carried from those Bodies.

† **2.** To store (goods or produce) in a loft. *Obs.*

1518 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 326 No freman..shall house, loft, nor seller ony straunge marchant goods. 1785 Washington *Notes* Writings 1891 XII. 229 The remainder of the Crop which was measured and lofted must be accted. for by the Overseer.

3. *Golf.* To hit (a ball) into the air or strike it so as to lift it over an obstacle. Also, to hit the ball over (an obstacle).

1857 H. B. Farnie *Golfer's Manual* in *Golfiana Misc.* (1887) 173 The player should practise lofting his ball directly into the hole. 1881 Forgan *Golfer's Handbk.* 30 You may boldly take your Light Iron and try to 'loft' your ball over the other, and so drop or roll into the hole. 1887 Sir W. G. Simpson *Golf* 138 If there is a high face to loft. *Ibid.* 151 If taken..too clean, it [the lofted iron] will skim it a hundred yards with the force that would have lofted it fifty.

absol. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 697 You may loft in the sand and be little the worse. 1890 Hutchinson *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 243 He takes the light iron into his hand .. to loft over..that sluggish little burn.

4. To keep (pigeons) in a 'loft' or flock.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 5/1 They [pigeons] could be 'lofted' in Whitehall or in Pall-mall.

Hence **Lo·fter** *Golf*, a lofting-iron.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 3/1 A ridge of snow .. necessitated in many cases the use of a 'lofter' instead of the regulation 'putter'.

Lofted (lɒftĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Loft *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Of a house: † **a.** Ceiled or floored (*obs.*). **b.** (*Sc.* and *north. dial.*) Having one or more stories above the ground floor.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xi. 96 That na Scottis man suld duel in ane house that vas loftit, bot rather in ane litil cot house. 1639 *Declaration* in *Athenæum* 19 July (1890) 99/2 The dwelling howse of her brother..was all well lofted and boarded over wth oken boards. *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xxii. 205 If any one has a Room above, it is by way of Eminence called a lofted House. 1814 Scott *Waav.* xix, A lofted house, that is a building of two stories. *c* 1856 *Denham Tracts* (1892) I. 343 The house being what in those districts [Northumberland] is termed lofted.

2. *Golf.* **a.** Of a cleek or club: Made with a 'loft' (see Loft *sb.* 7 a). **b.** Of a stroke: That 'lofts' the ball.

1887 Sir W. G. Simpson *Golf* 158 Certainly a more lofted cleek might be used. *Ibid.* 159 If a half-topped shot travels further than a lofted one over ordinary turf, the club has too much pitch. 1890 Hutchinson *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 122 Using..an exceptionally lofted club to obtain the same result. *Ibid.* 200 The lofted approach is not a fancy shot.

Loftily (lɒftili), *adv.* [f. Lofty *a.* + -ly 2.] In a lofty way or manner (see the adj.).

1548 Elyot *Dict.*, *Elate*, proudely, loftyly. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 1 Or who shall lend me wings, with which from ground My lowly verse may loftily arise, And lift it selfe vnto the highest skies? 1596 Bp. W. Barlow *Three Serm.* ii. 89 And yet they bear themselues so loftily, as if they could liue without gods blessing and help. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 82 To ride your horse.. amongst short gorsse or whinnes is exceeding good,..to make a horse trot loftilie and cleanly. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees Soc.) 4 A tuppe, if hee bee kept loftily and in lust, is sayd to be sufficient for fortie or fiftie ewes. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* Wks. (1848) p. xxi, A Strain worthy of the same pen, that so loftily describes the Destruction of Troy. 1744 Ozell tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 65 The Emperor .. carried it .. loftily on account of his late Victory. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 74/1 Ely cathedral ..stands loftily grave and majestic. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* II. iv. 74 We came upon him riding loftily.

Loftiness (lɒftinĕs). [f. Lofty *a.* + -ness.] The attribute of being lofty, in senses of the adj.

1548 Elyot *Dict.*, *Elatio*, loftynesse, hautenesse. 1560 Bible (*Genev.*) *Isa.* ii. 17 The loftines of men shalbe abased. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 198 Gallop the straite ring about with a little more firme loftinesse. 1610 Barrough *Meth. Physick* IV. ii. (1639) 219 Their face is red, and there is a loftinesse of the pulses. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 91 His speech, In loftiness of sound, was rich. *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1686) III. xxii. 248 He [Solomon] did himself compose above a thousand songs; whereof one yet extant declareth the loftiness of his fancy. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 218 The loftiness of these buildings.. was the cause of frequent and fatal accidents. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *On Some Old Actors*, Bensley..threw over the part an air of Spanish loftiness. *a* 1840 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* Ser. III. (1873) 194 Martin gained more by loftiness than others by servility. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 5/5 A..chamber..160 feet long..and of a corresponding loftiness. 1885 Sir W. M. Conway in *Mag. Art* Sept. 463/1 Men..of dignity of thought and loftiness of feeling.

b. Used as a mock title of dignity.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 21 Were he so vnlearned, as your Loftines makes him.

Lofting (lɒftiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Loft *sb.* or *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. *concr.* A roofing, ceiling, or flooring. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* and in *Mining.*

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 388 Quhen ony preis of horsmen come aboue the said fowseis the lofting suld brek. 1603 Owen *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 76 Tymber to serve for loftinges and roffes. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 66 That the sklat roofe of the hows and batlement thairof be taken downe with the lofting thairof. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 35 *Lofting*, wood..placed upon the top of the ordinary balks or crowntrees used in timbering through a fallen place, for the purpose of keeping up the loose stones.

2. *Golf.* The action of the vb. Loft sense 3).

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 8/2 Golfers who can skate should be proficient at bandy, in which lofting is a most desirable accomplishment.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **lofting-iron,** a golf-club used to loft a ball.

1887 Sir W. G. Simpson *Golf* 22 Lofting irons are more light-headed. 1892 *Century Mag.* Aug. 606 The approach should always be a lofting-stroke.

Loftless (lɒftlĕs), *a.* [f. Loft *sb.* + -less.] That has no loft or upper story.

1891 Atkinson *Moorland Par.* (1892) 22 These two one-roomed loftless dens.

† **Lo·ftly,** *adv. Obs. rare*−1. [f. Loft *a.* + -ly 2.] = Loftily *adv.*

1598 Sidney *Astrophel & Stella* Song VI. v, Musicke more loftly [1591 lustie] swels In speeches nobly placed.

Lofty (lɒfti), *a.* [f. Loft *sb.* (in *on loft*, *aloft*) + -y 1.

The word occurs first in figurative applications, and even when literal has always had an emotional or rhetorical character.]

1. Extending to a great height in the air; of imposing altitude, towering.

Said of mountains, trees, buildings, rooms; not of persons, though *lofty stature* is a common phrase.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ix. 13 Forwearied with my sportes, I did alight From loftie steed. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1167 The Barke pild from the loftie pine, His leaues will wither, and his sap decay. 1611 Bible *Isa.* lvii. 7 Vpon a loftie and high mountaine hast thou set thy bed. 1646 Crashaw *Assumpt. Our Lady* 31 Each loftyest tree Bowes low'st his leauy top, to look for thee. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 508 The baptistery..is a large and lofty octangular structure. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 146 The plains are extensive; and the mountains remarkably lofty. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* II. 268 Antenor's valiant son Of loftiest stature. 1823 Rutter *Fonthill* 19 The loftiest apartment which domestic architecture can present, probably, in the world! 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. 21 The lofty and precipitous rock .. on which stood the citadel of Corinth. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 6 Fading away into the loftier Highland Mountains.

† **b.** *Lofty tricks*: acrobatic feats, tumbling. *Obs.*

[1567 Turbery. *Ovid's Epist.* P iiij b, Then did my wanton tricks and lofty mounting, more..delight thy minde.] 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xxv. 162 B. Jonson *Masque of Augurs.*

c. Of flight: Soaring to a great height. Of the brow: Imposingly high.

1738 Wesley *Psalms* cxlvii. ii, Ye Birds of lofty Wing, On high his Praises bear. 1798 Landor *Gebir* II. 154 The kingly brow, arched lofty for command.

2. In figurative and immaterial applications. **a.** Haughty, overweening, proud. † Const. *of.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.*, *Mary Magd.* 944 Whan I loke on þis lady, I am lofty as the lyon. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) R j a, Bearing themselues lofty of their beautye and worthynesse. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxxxi, A lofty hart, a lifted eye Lord thou dost know I never bare. 1611 Bible *Isa.* ii. 12 The day of the Lord of hostes shall bee vpon euery one that is proud and loftie. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 516 Cow'ring and Quaking at a Conq'ror's Sword, But Lofty to a Lawful Prince Restor'd. 1712-3 Pope *Guardian* No. 4 P 2 A lofty gentleman, whose air and gait discovered when he had published a new book. 1787 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 21 Aug., He appeared very lofty, and highly affronted. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 601 Several particulars are worked in with a lofty contempt for chronology. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* viii. 123 Inclined to treat everybody..with a sort of lofty good humour.

absol. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 28 Sum tymes the prowde and loftie do walke there to be sene in there heyght and braverie. 1611 Bible *Isa.* v. 15 The eyes of the loftie shall be humbled.

b. Exalted in dignity, rank, character, or quality. Of expectations, aims, desires: Directed to high objects.

[14..: see Loft *a.*] 1548 Elyot *Dict.*, *Excelsus*, hyghe or great, lofty, haute, noble. 1586 Day *Eng. Secretary* (1625) 129 Their estate (being peraduenture loftie, and of power to command or sway ouer vs) will not admit by writting to intermeddle with their actions [etc.]. 1611 Bible *Isa.* lvii. 15 Thus saith the High and loftie One that inhabiteth eternitie. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xii. I. 246 These lofty expectations were, however, soon disappointed. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 501 The courage of the survivor was sustained by an enthusiasm as lofty as any that is recorded in martyrology. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. xi. 646 How can they, constantly occupied with their lofty pursuits have leisure for such inferior matters? 1874 Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 257 The moral teaching of Euripides, of Socrates, and of the more lofty Sophists, was making sure and silent progress. 1877 E R. Conder *Bas. Faith* v. 203 It is man's nobility, not his defect, that the most lofty and commanding part of him is his moral nature. 1878 E. Jenkins *Haverholme* 61 Heir to one of the loftiest of the English peerages.

c. Of compositions or utterances (hence occas. of writers or speakers): Elevated in style or sentiment; sublime, grandiose.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Effero*, *Elatis verbis intensa oratio*, a lofty and highe stile. 1577 J. Knewstub *Confutation* (1579) ** 5 b, They set forth their trifling and halfepeny doctrines with loftie and high phrases of speech. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.*, *Verses to Ld. Buckhurst*, In loftie numbers and heroicke stile. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 194 They may proceed .. from the lowest kind of verse in the Eclogues, to something a loftier in the Georgics. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 11 He knew Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme. 1640 Wilkins *New Planet* (1707) I. 148 His Book [Job] is more especially remarkable for lofty Expressions. 1692 Atterb. *On Ps. L* 14, Serm. 1726 I. 32 Therefore is the hymn it self so lofty and moving. 1704 Pope *Windsor For.* 280 The shades where..lofty Denham sung. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 88 About which [astronomy] I am willing to speak in your lofty strain.

d. Of majestic sound.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 98 Sound all the lofty Instruments of Warre. 1814 Wordsw. *White Doe Ryl.* I. 38 With one consent the people rejoice Filling the church with a lofty voice.

† **3.** Of the wind, the sea: = High 10. *Obs.*

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 236 It is very hard to find it when the wind is lofty. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 146 Such a lofty and dangerous Sea as I have seldom seen.

4. *dial.* 'Massive, superior' *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, referring to Sleigh, *Derbysh. Gloss.* 1865). † Of sheep: Stout, in good condition.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees Soc.) 2 Yett is it a custome with many..to clowte their shearinges to hinder them from tuppinge, that by this meanes they may make them more lofty sheepe. 1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 324 Lofty Tin, in contradistinction to Floran Tin, for Lofty Tin is richer, massive, and rougher.

5. *Comb.* **a.** In syntactical combs. with pres. pples., as *lofty-looking*, *-sounding*; **b.** in parasynthetic derivatives, as *lofty-headed*, *-humoured*, *-lineaged*, *-minded*, *-necked*, *-paced*, *-peaked*, *-plumed*, *-roofed*, *-windowed*. Also † **lofty-like** *adv.*, as if placed on high.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 290 That with their *loftie-headed tops reach to the cloudy skie. 1611 Cotgr., *Madamoiselle de cinquante pour cent*...may be applyed to the *loftie-humored wife of an extorting Vsurer. 1604 S. Grahame *Pass. Spark* E 4, Man climbes aboue the course of such conceate, That *loftie like, they loath to look below. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* Wks. 1896 I. 655/1 Both .. *lofty-lineaged, each of us Born of the best. 1755 Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) I. 283 His great Creator .. beholds with equal favour the creeping ant, and *lofty-looking Briton. 1611 Cotgr., *Orgueilleux*, .. hautie, *loftie-minded. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* I. 93 *note*, That lofty-minded man. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 125 The Colt, that for a Stallion is design'd .. *loftyneck'd, Sharp headed, Barrel belly'd, broadly back'd. 1796 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) 210 He does not possess opulence of imaginative *lofty-paced harmony. 1844 J. Tomlin *Mission. Jrnls.* 272 A *lofty-peaked mountain. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 25 Now the time is come, That France must vale her *lofty-plumed Crest. 1848 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph. Clouds* I. iv, *Lofty-roofed fanes, and marble-built portals. 1777 Potter *Æschylus, Prometheus chain'd* 23 Woes like these Are earnings of the *lofty-sounding tongue. 1777 T. Warton *Poems* 63 Along the *lofty-window'd hall The storied tapestry was hung.

† **Lof-word.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 luffe-, luve-, 4-5 love-word. [f. Lof + Word. The forms show a confusion with Love *sb.*1] Praise.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2545 Mikel it was þat luffeword þan þat abram gat o mani man. *Ibid.* 10614 Sua wex hir loueword and hir fame. *Ibid.* 28383, I..to gleumen cald and to ioglere, In tent þai suld me luueworde bere.

Log (lɒg), *sb.*1 Forms: 4-6 logge, 7-8 logg, 6- log. [Late ME. *logge*; of obscure origin; cf. the nearly synonymous Clog *sb.*, which appears about the same time.

Not from ON. *lág* felled tree (f. O'Teut. **lăg-*, ablaut-variant of **leg-* Lie *v.*1), which could only have given *low in mod. Eng. The conjecture that the word is an adoption from a later stage of Scandinavian (mod. Norw. *laag*, Sw. dial. *låga*), due to the Norwegian timber-trade, is not without plausibility, but is open to strong objection on phonological grounds. It is most likely that *clog* and *logge* arose as attempts to express the notion of something massive by a word of appropriate sound. Cf. Du. *log* clumsy, heavy, dull; see also Lug *sb.* and *v.* In sense 5 the word has passed from Eng. into many other langs.: F. *loch*, Ger., Da. *log*, Sw. *logg*.]

I. *gen.*

1. A bulky mass of wood; now usually an unhewn portion of a felled tree, or a length cut off for use as firewood. *In the log*: in an unhewn condition.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xlv. 630 Þe frute þereof falleþ..but he be..itrailled wᵗ logges [L. *lignis*] & ya des as it were a vine. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb. Club) 355 My Lord paied..[for] iij. lodes of belet, and iij. lodes of logges..xviij. s. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xlvi. 139 The hardy knyghtes casted vpon theym grete logges wyth sharpe yron atte the ende. 1525 *Churchw. Acc. Heybridge, Essex* (Nichols 1797) 173 Paide to Adrewe of Braxted, for a logge 2d. 1540–54 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 44 If one of his hate, Byfore the logge or stone wold ley, His purpose shall cumme all to late. 1545 *Rates Custom-ho.* b, Dogion logges the hundreth peces vis. viiid. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 23 b, I was somtime a figtree log, a block that serued for nought. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* II. ii. (1881) 38 Wo't say I lye? thou hadst as good eat a load of logs. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 17, I would the lightning had Burnt vp those Logs that you are enioynd to pile. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* VIII. *Meleager* 253 There lay a Log unlighted on the Hearth. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* i. 27, 250 of the Timber Ships are laden with Logs. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cvii. Bring in great logs and let them lie, To make a solid core of heat. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 106 The largest pine belonging to his firm ..was worth ninety dollars in the log. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 53/2 The smouldering ends of logs..gave forth a tingling smoke which filled the hovel.

b. *fig.* and in similative phrases. Said, e.g., of a vessel floating helplessly (cf. mod.G. *log sein* to float helplessly), of an inert or helpless person. † *A log in one's way*: a stumbling-block, obstacle. *To have a log to roll*: see LOG-ROLLING.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Annibal* (1595) 1148 Annibal.. knew that this great ouerthrow..would also be a great logge in his way. *c* 1600 *Timon* II. ii. (Shaks. Soc.) 7 Thou logg, thou stock, thou Arcadian beast. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. v. Wks. 1856 I. 87 The saplesse log, that prest my loe With an unpleasing waight. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 213 In this conflict, having lost all her mastes, and being no other then a logge in the sea. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xv, The flapping sail haul'd down to halt for logs like these! 1865 *Daily Tel.* 13 Nov. 5/1 The *New York Daily News* may have its log to roll and its axe to grind as well as other folks. 1886 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* II. vii. 59, I must have slept like a log. 1898 *Daily News* 19 May 7/2 Mr. Gladstone..pathetically remarked that he was now like a log. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* June 134 [He] struck Bill who fell like a log on the dusty road.

c. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (S. Staffordsh. Terms), *Log*, or *Baby*, a balance weight, placed near the end of the pit-rope, to prevent its running back over the pulley. 1881 R. RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

†**d.** See quot. (perh. confused with LUG.) *Obs.*

1669 J. WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 *Log*, a term used in some places for a cleft of Wood, and in some places for a long piece or Pole, by some for a small Wand or Switch.

†**e.** *Phr. To hang upon the log*: ?to be slow in finding sale. *Obs.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 106 Something sure is in it, that Impostors finde such quick return for their ware, while Truth hangs upon the log.

†**f.** In Old St. Paul's, a block or bench on which serving-men sat. *Obs.*

1609 DEKKER *Gul's Hornb.* iv. 18. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* III. iii. 31.

2. A heavy piece of wood, fastened to a man's or beast's leg, to impede his movements. † Also *fig.*

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* B, Her Maiestie layeth such a huge vpon their consciences, as they ought not beare. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 423 Wedlock, with wife and children clogs, The single life, lust's heavier logs. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 193 They [insane negroes] were kept in out-houses, chained to logs. 1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxviii, Here I am tied like a log to you. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 324 W. L...was brought up before the same court with his chains and log at his heels.

b. A military punishment now abolished. (See quots.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1830 in *Rep. Commiss. Milit. Punishments* (1836) 312 The log..is a punishment..which cannot be sanctioned and is henceforth strictly forbidden. 1846 H. MARSHALL *Milit. Misc.* 205 The Log.—This punishment consisted of a log, or a large round shot, or shell, which was connected to a delinquent's leg by means of a chain; and he was obliged to drag or carry this about with him.

3. *King Log*: the log which Jupiter in the fable made king over the frogs; often used as the type of inertness on the part of rulers, as contrasted with the excess of activity typified by 'King Stork'.

1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 114 Go, sir! manage him, whilst I handle Log, the second King of frogs, that follows him. 1761 J. WESLEY *Jrnl.* 18 Jan., The custom began in the reign of king Log. 1766 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 11 July, I have always owned a great regard for King Log. 1901 M. J. F. MCCARTHY *Five Y. Irel.* xxiii. 320 They prefer King Log to King Stork.

4. *pl. Australian slang.* A gaol or lock-up. (Formerly built of logs. Cf. *log-house*.)

[1802 G. BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* 184 The governor resolved on building a large log prison both at Sydney and Paramatta.] 1888 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxv. (1889) 193 Let's put him in the logs. 1890 — *Miner's Right* xxx. 273 No bail allowed either, or of course you needn't have been ten minutes in the logs.

II. *Naut.* and derived senses.

5. An apparatus for ascertaining the rate of a ship's motion, consisting of a thin quadrant of wood, loaded so as to float upright in the water, and fastened to a line wound on a reel. Hence in phrases *to heave, throw the log, to sail* or *calculate one's way by the log*. Said also of other appliances having the same object.

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xiv. (1577) 42 b, They hale in the logge or piece of wood again, and looke how many fadome the shippe hath gone in that time. 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* s.v. *Logg-line*, One stands by with a Minut-glasse, while another out of the gallery lets fall the logg. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. ii. 146 We throw the Log every two Hours. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 28 Being about 50 Leagues off the Lizard..we began to sail by the Log. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 305 Heave the Logg from the Poop. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) A a 4, It is usual to heave the log once every hour in ships of war. 1805 SIR E. BERRY in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. 118 *note*, During the chace we ran per log seventy miles. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1834) I. xii. 156 It's now within five minutes of two bells, so we'll heave the log and mark the board. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 178 Calculating their way by the log. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 54 Patent Log, for measuring speed at sea; used in H. M. Navy.

6. Short for LOG-BOOK. A journal into which the contents of the log-board or log-slate are daily transcribed, together with any other circumstance deserving notice.

1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 79 Then down he goes his daily Log to write. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whaleman's Adv.* vi. (1859) 86 To fix the localities of whales' resorts by the comparison of the logs of a vast number of whalers. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* IV. xviii, The captain sat down to his log, and here is the beginning of the entry. *transf.* 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* (1876) II. 176 Had the writers lived, they might have worked up their unfinished logs into interesting and instructive matter.

b. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Log* (Steam-engine), a tabulated summary of the performance of the engines and boilers, and of the consumption of coals, tallow, oil, and other engineers' stores on board a steam-vessel.

c. = LOG-BOOK 3. 1882 in CASSELL.

7. *Tailoring.* [*transf.* from 6.] A document fixing the time to be credited to journeymen (who are paid nominally by the hour) for making each description of garment; the scale of computation embodied in this document.

1861 *Tailor's Labour Agency Retrosp.* 13 What is technically called a 'log' is agreed upon, that is a certain number of hours for every description of garment, and the wages fixed at so much per hour. 1868 *10th Rep. Trades Union Comm.* 27 We [operative tailors] wanted a uniform time-log. The masters prepared a time-log, and said to us, 'Here is the log, you must accept it as it is'.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

8. a. simple attributive, as (sense 1) *log-end, -fire, -mark*; (with the sense 'made of or constructed with logs') *log-booth, -bridge, -chamber, -fence, -guard, -hut, -road, -shanty, -tent, -trap, -way*; (for use in dealing with logs') *log-boom* (BOOM *sb.*² 4), *-car, -chain, -railway, -sled, -sleigh, -stamp*; (sense 7) *log-prices, -shop*.

1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 6 Apr., An addition to the wharf and a *log boom are being made. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 371 Two rows of weatherbeaten *log-booths. 1664 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1899) I. 310 Foure acres of low lands Northwestrly from the *logg bridge as it is called. 1881 *Chicago Times* 11 June, The track upon which runs the *log-car. 1703 *Providence Rec.* (1894) VI. 224, 1 *Logg chaine. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life* (1888) I. 401 We were turned into a hot, *log chamber, full of people. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch. Eng.* I. xiv. 122 The most heavy *log-end of Christs Crosse is laid upon many of them. 1836 J. ABBOT *Way to Do Good* i. 24 They were stepping over a low place in the *log fence. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* I Praise the good *log-fire! Winter howls without. 1808 ASHE *Travels* I. 302 The town..has in its centre, the remains of an old *Log Guard. 1797 J. A. GRAHAM *Pres. State Vermont* 101 As in a former Letter I mentioned the *Log Hut, I will here..give a short account of its construction. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* vi. 61 Log-huts, with the walls built American fashion of horizontal tree trunks. 1859 *Michigan Rep.* VI. 270 The Mill Company had given a list of *log-marks under section eight of the act. 1888 *Lancet* 26 May 1049/1 Tailors.. obtaining '*log' prices—that is, the highest rate of wages. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 125 A truck drawn by an ox and a horse over a rude *log-railway through the woods. 1819 F. WRIGHT *Views* (1821) 234 A *log road, or causeway, as it is denominated, is very grievous to the limbs. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 3. 25 He made his way at last to a group of *log-shanties in the midst of untilled solitudes. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 382 There are quite a number of Jewish coat makers working for 'private' or '*log' shops. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 2 Feb. 89 He has constructed a road of ice..on which the *log-sleds slip along readily. 1893 *Scribn. Mag.* June 706/2 The *log-sleighs have ten, twelve, and even fourteen-foot bunks, or cross beams, on which the load rests. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 5 Jan., Wyburn's improved *log stamp is convenient for marking logs with the exact number of feet. 1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 154 Some of the People were employed in cutting Fire-Wood, others in building *Log-Tents. 1784 J. BELKNAP *Tour White Mts.* (1876) 13 We saw the..*log-traps, which the hunters set for sables. 1779 in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 562 To maintain said mills by repairing the present buildings..and also the *log way and necessary mill houses.

b. objective, as (sense 1) *log-carrying, -driving, -hauling*; *log-cutter, -maker*; (sense 6) *log-reading*. **c.** instrumental, as *log-lighted*. **d.** similative, as *log-like* adj., *log-wise* adv.

1898 *Daily News* 16 June 5/2 It is strange to hear that the aged poor are still at oakum-picking or *log-carrying. 1893 *Scribn. Mag.* June 710/2 At night he must get from the *log-cutters their count for the day. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 19 Dec., The dam will be used for flowage and *log-driving purposes. 1893 *Scribn. Mag.* June 706/2 There is great strife between the teamsters in making *log-hauling records. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Gray-haired Dec.* iii, The *log-lighted hall. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. v. Wks. 1856 I. 86 A chaine that's fixt Onely to postes, and senselesse *log-like dolts. 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 7 Jan. 28 Next come the '*log-makers', working in gangs of three or four, each with its 'chief'. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 476/1 The modern navigator has buried the best part of his astronomy under a heap of dead reckonings and *log-readings. 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 37 So *logwise..Was he pushed, a very log.

9. Special combs.: **log-beam** (see quot.); **log-board**, a hinged pair of boards on which the particulars of a ship's log are noted for transcription into the log-book; **log-butter**, 'a drag-saw for butting, i.e. cutting off square the ends of logs' (Knight); **log-buttings**, the ends thus cut off; **log-cabin**, a small house built of rough logs; also *attrib.* (*U.S.*) in *log-cabin quilt* (cf. *log-house quilting* below); **log-camp** = *logging-camp* (see LOGGING *vbl. sb.*); **log-canoe**, one hollowed out of a single tree; **log-chip** = *log-ship*; **log-cock**, 'one of the many local names in North America of *Picus pileatus* (Woodpecker)' (Newton); **log-crop**, the quantity of logs hewn in one season; **log-fish** a fish of the U.S. coast, *Lirus perciformis*; **log-frame**, 'a name for a saw-mill' (Knight); **log-glass** (see quot. 1858); **log-head** = BLOCKHEAD 2; †**log-headed** *a.*, having a head like a log; **log-house**, a house built of logs; in early use (*U.S.*) applied to a prison; also *attrib.* in *log-house quilting* (see quot); **log-juice** *slang* [cf. LOGWOOD 2, *note*], cheap port wine; **log-knot**, a knot made in a log-line to indicate a specified length; **log-line**, a line of 100 fathoms or more to which the log is attached: also the sort of line used for this purpose; **log-man**, †(*a*) one employed to carry logs; (*b*) one employed in cutting and carrying logs to a mill (*local U.S.*); **log-perch**, a freshwater fish, *Percina caprodes*, of N. America; **log-pocket**, a basin or pool in which logs collect; **log-reel** (see quot.); **log-runner**, an Australian bird of the genus *Orthonyx* (Morris); **log-running**, the operation of setting logs afloat down the side-streams, or conveying logs to the saw-mill; **log-ship**, also *log-chip* (see quot.); **log-slate**, a double slate used instead of the *log-board*; **log-work**, (*a*) the arrangement of logs in the walls of a house or other building; (*b*) the keeping of the log or log-book (sense 6).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Log-Beam*, the traveling frame in which a log lies and travels in a saw-mill. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. ii. 146 Next we will work the Courses of the *Log-board. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1834) I. xii. 156 O'Brien reported the rate of sailing to the master, marked it down on the log-board, and then returned. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Log-board*. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., A machine that would utilize..*Log Buttings. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 427 The husband will fell timber, run up a *log cabin, and receive ready money from the steam-boats, which burn the wood. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 30/1 Reluctantly she slipped her book under the *log-cabin quilt, and said 'Come in'. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 180 My companion inclined to go to the *log-camp on the carry. 1788 R. PUTNAM in *M. Cutler's Life* (1888) I. 379 Our whole fleet consisted of..three *log canoes of different sizes. 1841 G. POWERS *Hist. Sk. Coos* 130 He took a log-canoe, and ascended the river to the place where Orford bridge now is. 1846 *Log-chip [see *log-ship*]. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 53. 333 The *Log-cock (*Hylatomus Pileatus*). 1884 J. BURROUGHS in *Century Mag.* Dec. 222/2 The log-cock, or pileated woodpecker..I have never heard drum. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 7 May, The delivery of the *log crop of Michigan. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Useful Aquatic Anim.* I. 334 The Black Rudder-fish—*Lirus perciformis*. This fish is also called by the fishermen '*Log-fish' and 'Barrel-fish.' *a* 1814 *Sailor's Ret.* in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 319 As sure as a can of grog, or allowance, is only left but the time of a *log-glass, so sartain [*sic*] is to be purloin'd. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Log-glass*, a half-minute sandglass used on board ship for timing the speed of sailing, by the quantity of line run out in a given time. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 100 Not being born purely a *Loghead (*Dummkopf*), thou hadst no other outlook. 1571 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* E iv, The *log-headed knaue. 1669 *Maryland Archives* (1884) II. 224 That there be a *Logg house Prison Twenty ffoot Square Built..in the Baltemore County. 1680 *N. Carolina Col. Rec.* (1886) I. 300 Ye Deponent saw ye sd Mr. Miller enclosed in a Logghouse about 10 or 11 foot square purposely built for him. 1741 TAILFER, etc. *Narr. Georgia* (1835) 24 He threatned every Person..who.. claim'd their just Rights and Privileges with the Stocks, Whipping-Post, and Logg-House. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 46 The log-house and shanty..[have] been supplanted by pretty frame-houses. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk.* 379 This..pattern in Patchwork is one that in Canada is known as Loghouse Quilting. It is..made of several coloured ribbons..arranged so as to give the appearance of different kinds of wood formed into a succession of squares. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* II. iii, Mr. B. and party are discovered drinking *log-juice, and smoking cabbage-leaves. 1860 in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 114 *Log

knots in these..ropes will teach the men the..length. 1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* 147 Observing the way with the *logge line. 1644 Manwayring *Sea-mans Dict.*, *A Logg-line.* Some call this a Minut-line. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 94 The holes, for marling the clues of sails .. have grommets of log-line. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Log-line.* 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. i. 67 For your sake Am I this patient *Logge man. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., The lumber business is carried on..by the logmen. 1882 Jordan & Gilbert *Fishes N. Amer.* (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* III.) 499 *Percina*, Log Perches. *Ibid.*, *P. caprodes*..Log Perch; Rock-fish; Hog-molly; Hog-fish. 1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 17 Nov., A dam has been built across the river, forming a *log pocket. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Log-reel*, the reel on which the log-line of a ship is wound. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 6 Apr., The Green Bay *Advocate* of March 28 says that *log-running is commencing all around. 1877 *Michigan Rep.* XXXVI. 168 It appears that the scale of the manufactured lumber exceeded the *log-scale. 1841 Dana *Seaman's Man.* 114 *Log*, a line with a piece of board called the log-ship, attached to it. 1846 Young *Naut. Dict.* s.v. *Log-line*, A piece of board called the Log-ship or Log-chip. c 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 43 The 'log-ship', is a flat piece of wood in the form of a quadrant, having a sufficient quantity of lead inserted in the circular edge to keep it steady and perpendicular in the water. 1841 Dana *Seaman's Man.* 153 It is the custom for each officer at the end of his watch to enter upon the *log-slate..the courses, distances, wind and weather during his watch, and anything of note that may have occurred. Once in twenty-four hours the mate copies from this slate into the log-book. 1721 J. Baxter in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1867) XXI. 57 All Hands went briskly to work, to finish ye *log-work in ye Lower Block-house. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 3 Tedious accounts of their log-work, how many leagues they sailed every day; where they had the winds [etc.]. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 111 The chimney is.. commonly of lath or split sticks, laid up like log-work and plastered with mud.

‖ **Log** (lǫg, lōug), *sb.*2 Also 6 logg. [Heb. לֹג *lōg.*] A Hebrew measure for liquids; the twelfth part of a hin; = about three quarters of a pint.

1530 Tindale *Lev.* xiv. 24 And let the preast take .. the logge [Vulg. *sextarium*, *Wycl.* sextarie; 1611 log] of oyle. 1755 in Johnson; and in mod. Dicts.

Log (lǫg), *v.*1 [f. Log *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* † **a.** To bring (a tree) to the condition of a log; to deprive of branches (*obs.*). **b.** To cut (timber) into logs.

1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. II. 80 A Tree..so thick that after it is log'd it remains still too great a Burthen for one Man. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 101 After the trees have been chopped, cut into lengths, drawn together, or logged, as we call it. 1848 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 26 Only a little spruce and hemlock beside had been logged here.

absol. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* III. ii. (1849) 87 The settlers .. were busy logging and burning. 1848 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 97 We turned our backs on Chesuncook, which McCauslin had formerly logged on. 1878 *Michigan Rep.* XXXVII. 408 He was logging on the..Manistee River.

2. To lay *out* (a road) with a layer of logs.

1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 706/1 Road-makers log out the road to its proper width.

3. † **a.** *trans.* Of water: To lie in (a ship) so as to reduce it to the condition of a log; in quot. *absol.*

1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. lxxxvi. 10 Several feet of under-water logging in her hold.

b. *intr.* To lie like a log.

a 1813 A. Wilson *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 269 By slow degrees the sinking breezes die, And on the smooth still flood we logging lie. 1864 [see Logging *ppl. a.*1].

† **4.** *Mil.* To inflict on (a soldier) the punishment of the log (see Log *sb.*1 2 b). *Obs.*

1816 C. James *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v., *To Log*..is a punishment which is inflicted in some dragoon or hussar regiments for indisciplined and disorderly conduct.

5. *Naut.* To enter (esp. the distance run by a ship) in a log or log-book; hence *gen.*, to record. Also with *down*, *up*.

1823 J. F. Cooper *Pioneers* xxxiv. (1869) 149/2 I've logged many a hard thing against your name. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 94 He has just logged down, in a plain manner, what he noticed on the road. 1880 N. H. Bishop *4 Months Sneak-Box* 106, I..went into camp behind an island, logging with pleasure my day's run at sixty-seven miles. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 8 The weather was logged at midnight, 'Light, clear, passing showers'.

absol. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 376, I have got on very slowly since logging up last.

b. Of a vessel: To traverse (a certain distance) by log-measurements.

1883 E. F. Knight *Cruise Falcon* (1887) 32 This day we logged 160 miles. 1892 *Daily Tel.* 29 Dec. 5/1 In one day she hardly logged as much as a hundred knotts.

c. To enter the name of (a man as an offender) in a log-book, with a penalty attached. Hence, to fine.

1889 *Times* 10 Sept. 10/5 The understanding .. was that the penalties for logging should not be enforced. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 2/1 Taken before the captain on the bridge and 'logged' to the extent of from five to twenty shillings. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Logging offences*, the entering .. in the 'official log' of British vessels of offences committed by members of the crew. 1899 F. T. Bullen *Log Sea-waif* 280 I'll log ye to-morrow.

† **6.** *intr.* ? To be 'like a log'; be sluggish. *Obs.*

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 133 Which kinde of Phrase, your old women in Spaine vse to their children, when they goe sneakingly and fearfully about any businesse. *Anda, anda, que parece que vas a hurtar*; Get thee gone, get thee gone, thou goest logging and dreamingly about it, as if thou wentest a filching.

7. Austral. Mining. *To log up*: To make a log support for the windlass.

1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* v. 54 We..had logged up and made a start with another shaft.

Log (lǫg), *v.*2 *dial.* [? Onomatopœic. Cf. *rog*, Rock *v.*] *trans.* To rock, move to and fro. **b.** *intr.* To oscillate.

1808 Polwhele *Cornish-Eng. Voc.* 45 *note*, This enormous mass, from its peculiarity of position, may be easily *logged* to and fro. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Log*, to oscillate.

Log, dial. form of Lug (worm).

Log, short for Logarithm.

Logan berry (lōu·găn be·ri). [Named after Judge *Logan*, U.S.A., by whom it was first grown.] A fruit obtained by a cross between the raspberry and blackberry.

1900 *Speaker* 6 Oct. 11/1 Mr. Forrester..showed me some very fine hybrids, called Logan berries, between the raspberry and the blackberry. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Mar. 3/3 The blackberry, the loganberry, the wineberry, and allied fruits.

Loganite (lōu·gănəit). *Min.* [Named by T. S. Hunt, 1851, in honour of Sir W. *Logan.*] An altered hornblende, near penninite in composition.

1865 Carpenter in *Intell. Observ.* No. 40. 286 *Loganite* (dark-green silicate of magnesia).

Logan-stone (lǫ·gănstōun). Also **loggan-stone, logan.** [f. *logan* = Logging *ppl. a.*2 + Stone.] A rocking-stone.

1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Cornwall* 4 This stone .. was a Logan or Rocking-stone. 1808 Polwhele *Cornish-Eng. Voc.* 45 *Logan*, shaking. A logan stone, a rocking moving stone. [1824: see Logging *ppl.a.*2] 1826 Carrington *Dartmoor* 66 Near the edge Of the loud brawling stream a Logan stands Haply self-poised. 1831 Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 79 Like the Logan stones, which the finger of a child may move. 1859 H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* xxxiv. (1900) 181/2 Strong as your famous lieutenant who capsized the logan stone. 1881 J. Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* I. xv, The big loggan-stone that had stood in front..was upset, and fallen into the gulley. [1881: see Logging *ppl.a.*]

Logaœdic (lǫgăˌī·dik), *a.* [ad. late L. *logaœdicus*, ad. Gr. λογαοιδικ-ός, f. λόγ-ος speech, prose + ἀοιδή song (as standing between the rhythm of prose and of poetry).] Epithet of various metres in which dactyls are combined with trochees. Also quasi-*sb.*, a logaœdic verse.

1844 Major *Guide Gr. Trag.* (ed. 2) 159 The *Glyconeus*, which has a logaœdic order. 1855 Linwood *Greek Tragic Metres* 79 Anapæstic Logaœdics are identical in their rhythm with.. Logaœdic Dactyls. 1879 J. W. White tr. *Schmidt's Rhythmic & Metric* § 21. 65 Chorees and logaoedics can be extended to Series of six measures. 1883 Jebb *Œdipus Tyran.* Introd. 72 The essential difference between choreic and logaoedic rhythm is that of ictus.

† **Lo·garism.** *Obs.* [Corruption of Logarithm, after sbs. in -ism.] = Logarithm (in the earlier quots. used blunderingly).

1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) Ep. Ded., If any one be minded to learn the .. art of Brachygraphie, Stenographie, Logarisme or any Art whatsoever. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV*, xix, Diuision (whose Arethmeticke Makes but a Logarisme to perplex The world). 1684 Cocker in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1985/4 His Artificial Arithmetick, shewing the Genesis and Fabrick of Logarisms.

Logarithm (lǫ·găriþ'm). *Math.* Also 7 *erron.* logorythm. [ad. mod.L. *logarithm us* (Napier, 1614), f. Gr. λόγ-ος word, proportion, ratio + ἀριθμός number.

Napier does not explain his view of the literal meaning of *logarithmus*. It is commonly taken to mean 'ratio-number', and as thus interpreted it is not inappropriate, though its fitness is not obvious without explanation. Perhaps, however, Napier may have used λόγος merely in the sense of 'reckoning', 'calculation' (cf. Logistic).]

One of a particular class of arithmetical functions, invented by John Napier of Merchiston (died 1617), and tabulated for use as a means of abridging calculation. The essential property of a system of logarithms is that the sum of the logarithms of any two or more numbers is the logarithm of their product. Hence the use of a table of logarithms enables a computer to substitute addition and subtraction for the more laborious operations of multiplication and division, and likewise multiplication and division for involution and evolution.

The word is now understood to refer only to systems in which the logarithm of any number a^x is x, a being a constant which is called the *base* of the system. The logarithms (of sines) tabulated by Napier himself were not logarithms in this restricted sense, but were functions of what are now called the *Napierian* (also *Neperian*), *hyperbolic*, or *natural logarithms*, the base of which, denoted by the symbol ϵ or e, is 2·71828+. This system is still in use for analytical investigations, but for common purposes the system used is that invented by Napier's friend Henry Briggs (died 1630), the base of which is 10; the *Briggsian* or *Briggian* logarithms are also known as *common* or *decimal logarithms*. For *binary*, *Gaussian logarithm*, see the adjs. *Logistic logarithms* (see quot. 1795); also called *proportional logarithms*.

In mathematical notation 'the logarithm of' is expressed by the abbreviation 'log.' prefixed to numeral figures or algebraical symbols. When necessary, the base of the system is indicated by adding an inferior figure; thus '$\log_{10} a$' means 'the logarithm of a to the base 10'.

[1614 Napier (*title*) Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis descriptio...] 1615–16 H. Briggs in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 36 Napper, Lord of Markinston, hath set my Head and Hands a Work, with his new and admirable Logarithms. 1616 E. Wright tr. *Napier's Logarithmus* Ded., This new course of Logarithmes doth cleane take away all the difficultye that heretofore hath beene in mathematicall calculations. 1631 H. Briggs *Logarithm. Arithm.* i. 1 The Logar. of 1 is 0. *Ibid.* 2 The Log. of proper fractions is Defective. 1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* I. i, Sir Interest.. will tell you instantly, by Logorythmes, The utmost profit of a stock imployed. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 173 Mr. Halley..has..drawn a very curious Method for Constructing Logarithms. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Logarithms*, *Logistic Logarithms*, are certain Logarithms of sexagesimal numbers or fractions, useful in astronomical calculations. 1827 Scott *Napoleon* VI. 80 Bonaparte said that his favourite work was a book of logarithms. c 1865 in *Circ. Sci.* I. 519/1 This advantage, which the base 10 has over any other, was first seen and applied by Briggs..; the logarithms are, therefore, sometimes called the 'Briggian Logarithms'.

Logarithmal (lǫgări·þmăl), *a. rare.* [f. Logarithm + -al.] = Logarithmic.

1630 R. Delamain *Grammalogia* To Rdr., To shadow out to the more learned the quintessence of this Logarythmall projection in Circles. 1849 Frerse *Comm. Class-bk.* 90 By logarithmal numbers.

† **Logari·thmancy.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. Logarithm + -mancy.] See quot.)

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* xix. 165 Logarithmancy, [or divining] by Logarithmes.

† **Logarithme·tic,** *a. Obs. rare*−0. = next.

1721 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash.

Logarithmetical (lǫgăriþme·tikăl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. Logarithm, on the analogy of Arithmetical.] = Logarithmic.

1621 W. Jamieson (*title*) Account of John Neper's Logarithmetical Trigonometriae (in *2nd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 201). 1685 J. Hawkins *Cocker's Decimal Arith.* II. i. 205 Logarithmetical Arithmetick is an Artificial use of numbers, invented for ease in Calculation. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 191 Logarithmetical or Proportional Scales. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 416 Ye who learn logarithmetical rules at Cambridge.

Hence **Logarithme·tically** *adv.*

1775 in Ash. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 144 The sliding rule is..graduated logarithmetically.

Logarithmic (lǫgări·þmik), *a.* (and *sb.*) *Math.* [f. Logarithm + -ic. Cf. F. *logarithmique.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to logarithms. Also in *logarithmic sine*, *tangent*, *secant*, etc., used (somewhat incorrectly) to denote the logarithm of the function named; opposed to *natural.*

Logarithmic curve (or *line*), a curve having its ordinates in geometrical progression and its abscissas in arithmetical progression, so that the abscissas are the logarithms of the corresponding ordinates. *Logarithmic ellipse*, *hyperbola* (see quots. 1851). *Logarithmic spiral*, a spiral which intersects all its radiants at the same angle.

1698 Keill *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 243 The Applicate of the Logarithmick curve DEF. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 261 The Curve describ'd by their Intersection is called the Logarithmic Line. .. A Point from the Extremity thereof, moving towards the Centre with a Velocity decreasing in a Geometric Progression, will generate a Curve called the Logarithmic Spiral. 1752 Robertson in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 100 Now subtract the logarithmic versed sines of such degrees..as are intended to be put on the scale, from the logarithm versed sine of 180°. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 423/2 Constructing logarithmic tables to facilitate their [*sc.* astronomers] calculations. 1851 J. Booth *Elliptic Integrals* Pref., I have named them [two curves] the spherical parabola, and the logarithmic ellipse... The latter [may be traced] on a paraboloid of revolution. *Ibid.* 159 If a right cylinder, standing on a plane hyperbola as a base, be substituted for the elliptic cylinder, the curve of intersection with the paraboloid may be named the logarithmic hyperbola. 1878 Clifford *Elem. Dynamic* I. 78 A point is said to have logarithmic motion on a straight line when the distance from a fixed point on the line is equally multiplied in equal times. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* II. 347 Another point which moves with uniform angular velocity in a logarithmic spiral.

b. Pertaining to the logarithmic curve.

1875 R. F. Martin tr. *Havrez' Winding Mach.* 17 A round steel rope of logarithmic form .. would weigh only 1594 kilogs.

B. *sb.* = *Logarithmic curve* or *line.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Let AVD be a logarithmic, and its ordinates AB, VC, DQ. 1797 Brougham in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 396 The common logarithmic has its subtangent constant.

Logarithmical (lǫgări·þmikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = Logarithmic. *Logarithmical scales* (see quot. 1727–41).

1631 H. Briggs (*title*) Logarithmicall Arithmetike. 1665 6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 215 The Logarithmical Tangent-line. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Proportional scales*, called also *logarithmical scales*, are the artificial numbers or logarithms, placed on lines, for the ease and advantage of multiplying, dividing, &c. by means of compasses, or of sliding-rules. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 145 That line..which is now commonly known by the name of the logarithmical curve. 1799 Young in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 150 The inner circle L is divided into 30103 parts, corresponding with the logarithmical parts of an octave. 1812–16 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 47 Formulas .. more convenient for logarithmical calculation. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. III. viii. § 8. 7 Thus reducing the error, which, strictly speaking, must always exist from the principle of logarithmical construction, to an almost infinitesimal fraction.

Hence **Logari·thmically** *adv.*, by the use of logarithms; in logarithmic proportions.

1760 Pemberton in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 923 The present methods of computing logarithmically an angle from the three sides of a spherical triangle given. 1828 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 328 Expressing this equation logarithmically. 1875 Jevons *Money* xxiv. 332 The ratios in which

their gold pieces have changed would be calculated logarithmically.

† **Logarithmotechny.** *Obs. rare*⁻°. [ad. mod.L. *logarithmotechnia* (N. Mercator, 1668), f. *logarithm-us* LOGARITHM + Gr. τέχνη art.] The art of calculating or making logarithms.

1724 in BAILEY; 1775 in ASH; and in some mod. Dicts.

Lo'g-book.

1. *Naut.* A book in which the particulars of a ship's voyage (including her rate of progress as indicated by the log) are entered daily from the log-board. Hence *transf.* and *fig.*, a journal of travel.

a 1679 SIR J. MOORE *Syst. Math.* (1681) I. 271 A Book called a Traverse Book or Log Book. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Log-book*, at sea, a book ruled and columned like the log-board. 1779 BOSWELL *Let. to Johnson* 7 Nov., My Chester journal.. is truly a log-book of felicity. 1821 BYRON *Diary* Wks. (1846) 677/1 This additional page of life's log-book. 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 146 The mate's log-book was upon the table.

2. *Tailoring.* = LOG *sb.* 7.

1869 SENIOR tr. *Comte de Paris' Trades' Unions* 169 It was agreed that thenceforth payment should be by piecework, according to a tariff called the log-book.

3. A kind of journal of proceedings which the master of a public elementary school is required to keep.

1872 in Rice-Wiggin & Graves *Elem. Sch. Manager* (1879) 220 Occasional deviations from the table .. should be noted by the teacher in the log-book. 1882 *Education Code* 4 The log-book .. must be kept by the principal teacher, who is required to enter in it from time to time such events as the introduction of new books [etc.].

† **Loge** [1]. *Obs. Cant.* [? Short for HOROLOGE.] A watch.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Loge*, a Watch. I suppose from the French *Horloge*. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v., He filed a cloy of a loge, ..he picked a pocket of a watch.

‖ **Loge** [2] (lōʒ). [Fr.: see LODGE *sb.*]

1. A booth, stall.

1749 CHESTERF. *Let.* 25 Apr., Misc. Wks. 1777 II. 357 The several *loges* are to be shops for toys, *limonades*, *glaces*, and other *rafraichissemens*.

2. A 'box' in a theatre or opera-house.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* I. 198 *The Rose* He told me, it was some poor Abbe in one of the upper loges. 1818 C. CLAIRMONT in Dowden *Life Shelley* (1887) II. 192, I could not even perceive the faces of those who sat in the loge next to ours. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxix, George was out of the box in a moment, and he was even going to pay his respects to Rebecca in her *loge*. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 50, I did the grand tier deliberately, going from *loge* to *loge*.

-loger (lōdʒəɪ), the ending of a few words which are virtually adaptations of actual or assumable Gr. words in -λόγος (L. *-logus*: see -LOGUE, -LOGY. The oldest of these is *astrologer* (14th c.); it is uncertain whether this was f. L. *astrolog-us* + -ER [1] (in which case it is an unusually early example of a type of derivation afterwards common), or whether it was f. *astrology* + -ER [1] (cf. the similar formation of *astronomyer*, *astronomer*). On the analogy of this word, *-loger* was applied in a few instances to form personal designations correlative with words in *-logy*, *-logic al*, as in *chronologer*, † *geologer*, *philologer* (obsolescent), † *theologer*, *horologer* is of different formation). The suffix is no longer a living formative, being superseded by -LOGIST.

† **Loges.** *Obs. Cant.* (See quot.)

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* E 2 b, *A Feager of Loges*, one that beggeth with counterfeit writings. *Ibid.* E 3 *Loges*, a passe or warrant.

Loggage, obs. form of LUGGAGE.

Lo'ggat, lo'gget. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6–7, 9 **logget**, (7 **logat, locket**), 8–9 **loggat**. [app. some kind of derivative of LOG *sb.*[1]]

1. An old game (see quot. 1773); also the missile used in the game. (See LOGGERHEAD 5.)

[1541: Implied in LOGGATING.] 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. ii. (1588) 353 Bowles, Closh, Coites, Loggets or other unlawfull Games. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 100 Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at Loggets with 'em? mine ake to thinke on't. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 315, 200 crownes? I had lost as much at loggets. 1705 T. BROWN *To J. Haines* in *Coll. Poems* 119 What though they ne'er broke Jest, or Pate at Lockets, They've Sence enough, for all that, in their Pockets. 1773 STEEVENS in *Shaks. Wks.* X. 315 This is a game played in several parts of England even at this time. A stake is fixed into the ground; those who play, throw loggats at it, and he that is nearest the stake, wins: I have seen it played in different counties at their sheep-shearing feasts. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Apr. 401/1 Let us take the case of a fine old English gentleman in a country house on a wet day in the middle of the sixteenth century. After he had..played at bowls or loggats till his arms ached, how was he to pass the time till supper?

2. A pole, heavy stake.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXX. x. 746 The enemies from out of the Carthaginian ships, began to cast out certaine loggets [orig. *asseres*] with yron hookes at the end (which the souldiors use to call Harpagones) for to take hold upon the Roman ships. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. II. ix. 79 Beating of fruit downe with long poales, loggets, or such like. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* IV. vi, Now are they tossing of his legs and arms, Like loggets at a pear-tree.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loggat-ground*; *loggat-playing* adj.

1793 BLOUNT in *Reed's Shaks.* XV. 305 *note*, A loggat-ground, like a skittle-ground, is strewed with ashes, but is more extensive. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shakes.* iii. None of your logget playing, tavern-jesting, come-kiss-me-Moll lovers.

† **Lo'gating.** *Obs.* In 6 **logating**. [f. prec. + -ING [1].] Playing at the game of 'loggats'.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 1 Sondrie newe and crafty Games and Playes, as logatinge in the Feildes, slydethrifte otherwise called shovegrote.

Logged (lɒgd), *ppl. a.* [f. LOG *v.* + -ED [1].] a. Reduced to the condition of a log; *lit.* and *fig.* rendered incapable of action or movement. Of water: Stagnant. Of a vessel: Water-logged. b. Of land: Cleared by hewing the timber into logs.

c 1820 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1891) XLV. 273 With deliberate aim, I kill one [Indian] and leave the other logg'd. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 265/2 Should she happen to get logged, there would be perhaps a difficulty in bringing her to the proper steer again. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lxiii, We should find employment .. in other countries, even if the States were logged. 1889 *19th Cent.* Oct. 702 Dippers [birds] will not long stay where the water is slow or logged. 1901 *Scotsman* 29 Oct. 9/2 The assumption that the logged .. areas contained the same average quantity of timber per acre as the forests still standing.

Logger (lɒ'gəɪ), *sb.*[1] *N. Amer.* [f. LOG *v.* + -ER [1].] One who fells timber or cuts it into logs; a lumberman.

1734 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 840 Many Towns raising a generall Contribution among the Logers for him. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. i. 7 It will not be long before an accursed band of choppers and loggers will be following. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 114 Life among the loggers..seems the very ideal of healthy independence. 1900 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Ser. VI III. 681/2 One hundred and fifty-four thousand feet of timber, which an average gang of loggers would cut down in about eight days.

Logger (lɒ'gəɪ), *sb.*[2] *dial.* [app. a word invented as expressing by its sound the notion of something heavy and clumsy. Cf. LOG *sb.*[1] Although of late appearance in quots. it is prob. the source of LOGGERHEAD, LOGGERY.] a. A heavy block of wood fastened to the leg of a horse to prevent it straying (1777 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). b. Lumps of dirt on a ploughboy's feet (*Wiltsh. Gloss.* 1893). c. 'Meat which is sinewy, skinny, lumpy, "chunky", or not worth cooking' (*Warwicksh. Gloss.* 1896).

Logger (lɒ'gəɪ), *sb.*[3] In 5 **logour**, 9 **logger**. [? f. LOGGER *v.*] In *pl.* 'Stockings without feet, tied up with garters and hanging down over the ankles' (Jam.).

1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 149 Item, for vii elne of quhyte to he logouris to the King, the tyme his leg wes sayre .. xxviijs.

Lo'gger, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? Back-formation from LOGGERHEAD.] Thick, heavy, stupid.

1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 9 My head too heavy was, and logger, Ever to make a Pettifogger. 1781 J. RIPLEY *Orig. Lett.* xix. 100, I would have seized you by both ears .. and given your logger head forty-five severe knocks against the pavement. 1812 P. FORBES *Poems* 73 (E. D. D.) Wow, man, ye'r like Davy Spence Wi' logger head. *Ibid.* 86 They sigh, an' shake their logger head, An' cry all's over!

Logger (lɒ'gəɪ), *v. Sc.* and *dial.* Also *Sc.* **loggar**. [? An imitative formation; cf. LOG *v.* and -ER 5.] *intr.* a. 'To hang loosely and largely' (Jam.). b. 'To walk with a lax gait or in a loose-jointed, swaying fashion' (*Northumbld. Gloss.* 1893). c. To shake as a wheel which has been loosened (Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*). Hence † **Lo'ggerand** *ppl. a.*, ? straddling.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XIII. (*Frog & Mouse*) vii, Hir loggerand leggis and her harsky hyde.

Loggerhead (lɒ'gəɪhed). Also 8 (sense 3) **-heat**. [f. LOGGER *sb.*[2] + HEAD.]

1. A thick-headed or stupid person; a block-head.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 204 Ah you whoreson loggerhead, you were borne to doe me shame. 1595 *Eng. Tripe-ruse* (1881) 168 That shee should sweare .. that she would neuer marrie with the Grocer he was such a logger-head. 1611 COTGR., *Teste de boeuf*, a ioulthead, .. logerhead; one whose wit is as little as his head is great. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 107 A pitifull, sneaking, whining Puritan, related to y° Loggerhead at Lambeth. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Fathers* v. iv, It is almost a pity to hinder these two loggerheads from falling foul of one another. 1790 MALONE *Shaks. Wks., Twel. N.* II. iii. 17 *note*, *The picture of we three.* I believe Shakspeare had in his thoughts a common sign, in which two wooden heads are exhibited, with this inscription under it: '*We three* loggerheads be'. The spectator or reader is supposed to make the third. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 25 While loggerheads, most dignified, Are soon to wealth and rank allied. 1892 *West Cumbld. Times* Christm. No. 4/1 (Cumbld. Gloss. 1899) Keep off them rods yeh gert loggerheads.

b. A local coin or token (see quot. 1799).

1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 222 The dollars which now circulate through that part of the country [Wales] go by the name of Loggerheads. 1799 J. CONDER *Provincial Coins* 205 [Coins issued within the last 20 years] Loggerheads (*White Metal*). O[bverse]. A Cart under a Gallows, and three Men hanging, 'The End of three Loggerheads'.

2. A head out of proportion to the body; a large or 'thick' head. Chiefly *fig.*; also in phr. *to join, lay loggerheads together.* (See also LOGGER *a.*)

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 52 His body is so fallen away and leane, That scarce it can his logger-head sustaine. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* I. i, Now, could I break my own logger-head. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 15 These two often join Logger-heads together, and broach more pernicious Contrivances. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. iv. 15 Let us retire, and lay our two loggerheads together. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xiii, I have been following you in fear of finding your idle loggerhead knocked against one rock or other.

3. An iron instrument with a long handle and a ball or bulb at the end used, when heated in the fire, for melting pitch and for heating liquids.

1687 in STRYPE *Stow's Surv. Lond.* (1720) II. v. xviii. 288/2 Not to suffer Pitch, Tar, Rozin, &c. to be heated on board by Fire, Loggerhead Shot, or any other thing. 1732 *Act* 5 *Geo. II*, c. 20 § 4 If any Master .. shall .. cause or permit to be heated or melted by Fire, Logger Heat, Shot .. any Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Grease [etc.]. 1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 158/2 We put hot logger heads in buckets of tar and pitch. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Logger-head*, an iron for heating tar. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* v, Three or four loggerheads (long irons clubbed at the end) were always lying in the fire in the cold season, waiting to be plunged into sputtering and foaming mugs of flip. 1900 ALICE M. EARLE *Stage Coach & Tavern Days* v. 108 Into this mixture [flip] was thrust and stirred a red-hot loggerhead, made of iron and shaped like a poker.

4. 'An upright rounded piece of wood, near the stern of a whale-boat, for catching a turn of the line to' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Also *transf.*

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 30 The saddles .. have large pommels or loggerheads in front, round which the 'lasso' is coiled when not in use. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* ix. (1859) 116 It passes..around a post called the loggerhead, firmly secured to the frame of the boat. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 39, I looked for the rushing of the line round the loggerhead (a stout wooden post built into the boat aft).

b. (See quot.)

1836 HEBERT *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* II. 702 The beam or loggerhead, for the purpose of transmitting the motion of the piston to the pumps in the mine.

5. ? = LOGGAT.

1871 G. R. CUTTING *Student Life Amherst Coll.* 112 The game of 'loggerheads' has become obsolete, in this part of the country...A 'loggerhead' was a spherical mass of wood, with a long handle, and the game consisted of an attempt to hurl this towards a fixed stake, in such a manner as to leave it as near as possible.

6. As the popular name of various heavy-headed animals. a. (Also *loggerhead turtle*, † *tortoise.*) A species of turtle, *Thalassochelys caretta.*

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 4 The Loggerhead Turtle. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 103 There are 4 sorts of sea turtle...The Loggerhead is so call'd, because it hath a great head. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 30 On the 24th we caught a large loggerhead tortoise. *a* 1845 HOOD *Turtles* vii, Poor loggerheads from far Ascension ferried! 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Feb. 227/1 A rarer kind [of tortoise-shell] is derived from the loggerhead turtle, a native of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. 1895 *Royal Nat. Hist.* V. 83 The third, and probably the largest species of turtle, is the loggerhead (*Thalassochelys caretta*), easily recognised by its enormous head. *Ibid.* 84 The Mexican loggerhead (*T. kempi*), from the Gulf of Mexico, differs in [etc].

b. applied to (*a*) two species of tyrant-bird inhabiting Jamaica, *Pitangus caudifasciatus* and *Myiarchus validus* or *crinitus*; (*b*) a N. American shrike, *Lanius ludovicianus* or *carolinensis*; (*c*) a large duck of the Falkland Islands, *Tachyeres* or *Micropterus cinereus*, the Race-horse or Steamer-duck.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 128 In the Island of Barbadoes, and the adjacent Islands, are certain birds bigger than Sparrows, with a very great head, called by the English Logerheads and Counsellors. 1713 RAY *Syn. Avium* 185 *Sitta seu Picus cinereus major, capite nigro.* A Loggerhead. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 300 [*Sitta, seu picus* Ray] They..let Men come so near them that they knock them down with Sticks, whence they have the Name of Loggerheads. 1775 CLAYTON *Falkland Islands* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 104 Here is a species of ducks, called the loggerhead, from its large head. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* II. 86 *Lanius carolinensis*, Wilson. *Lanius ludovicianus*, Linnæus. Loggerhead Shrike. *Ibid.* 87 It is generally known by the name of the loggerhead.

c. *dial.* applied to various fishes, as the bullhead; also to the tadpole. (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 102 There are three or four species of the common loggerhead, or sculpa fish, common on the English coasts. 1880–4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 179 *Leuciscus cephalus.* .. Large-headed dace; loggerhead.

d. *dial.* applied to various large moths.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Loggerhead*, the large tiger moth. *North.* 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss.* 1894 *Hetton-le-Hole Gloss., Loggerhead*, a clouded butterfly. Large moths are also sometimes called 'loggerheads'. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss., Logger-heed*, any kind of moth. The Ghost Moth.

7. *dial.* A plant of the genus *Centaurea.*

1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 25 The crop consists almost entirely of the common field scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*), logger-heads (*Centaurea nigra*) [etc.]. 1866 COCKAYNE *Leechdoms* III. 315 *Saxon Names Plants, Bolwes*, logger-heads, *centaurea nigra.* .. Loggerheads is a name I have often heard in Oxfordshire.

8. *pl.* in various phrases. † *To fall, get, go to loggerheads*: to come to blows. *To be at loggerheads*: to be contending about differences of opinion; also, rarely, *to come to loggerheads.*

[The use is of obscure origin; perh. the instrument described in 3, or something similar, may have been used as a weapon.]

1680 KIRKMAN *Eng. Rogue* IV. i. 6 They frequently quarrell'd about their Sicilian wenches, and indeed .. they seem .. to be worth the going to Logger-heads for. 1681 *Trial of S. Colledge* 49 So we went to loggerheads together, I think that was the word, or Fisty-cuffs. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 66 The others .. went to loggerheads with Sancho, whom they soon overthrew. 1806 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 63 In order to destroy one member of the administration, the whole were to be set to loggerheads. 1831 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 25 Jan., I hear from London that our successors are at loggerheads. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* I. xxiv. 347 The Lord Chancellor..and the Bishop came to loggerheads in the House of Lords.

9. *attrib.* or *adj.* = LOGGER-HEADED.

1684 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 301 For sayeing col. Sidney's jury were a loggerhead jury.

10. *Comb.*: **loggerhead sponge**, a West Indian sponge of inferior quality; 'probably named from Loggerhead Key' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

Logger-headed (lǫ·gəɹhedėd), *a.* Also 8 **lugger-headed.** [f. LOGGERHEAD (or parasynthetically f. LOGGER *sb.*²) + -ED².]

1. Thick-headed, stupid.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 128 You logger-headed and vnpollisht groomes. 1643 J. WHITE *1st Cent. Scandal. Priests* 44 A company of logger headed fellowes. 1667 COTTON *Scarron.* IV. 107 Like a Logger-headed Lubber. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 73 You logger-headed fellow.

2. Of animals: Having a large head. *Logger-headed duck* = LOGGER-HEAD 6 b (*c*).

1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 62 Oh! it is a great loggerheaded Chub! 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1852) 200 In these [Falkland] Islands a great loggerheaded duck or goose (*Anas brachyptera*) .. is very abundant. 1861 *Zoologist* XIX. 7603 The loggerheaded duck, whose wings .. are used as propelling fins in the water.

transf. 1728 VANBR. & CIBBER *Prov. Husb.* II. i, A great Lugger-headed Cart, with Wheels as thick as a brick Wall.

† Loggership. *nonce-wd.* [f. LOGGER *sb.*¹ + -SHIP.] Used as a derisive title for a sluggard.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* II. xx. (1865) 107 They [the Indian wives] must dresse it and .. see it eaten over their shoulders; and their loggerships [*sc.* the husbands] having filled their paunches, their sweete lullabies scramble for their scrappes.

† Lo·ggery, *a. Obs.* [? LOGGER *sb.*² + -Y¹.] Of rank growth. (Cf. LOGGY *a.*)

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 52 But 20 or 22 stookes of large or loggery haver will bee a sufficient loade. *Ibid.* 54 When barley is loggery and full of greenes.

Logget: see LOGGAT.

Loggeyn(g, obs. form of LODGING *vbl. sb.*

Loggia (lǫ·dʒiă; It. lǭ·dʒa). Pl. **loggias,** It. **loggie.** Also 8 *erron.* **log(g)io.** [a. It. *loggia*: see LODGE *sb.*] A gallery or arcade having one or more of its sides open to the air.

1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 119 Temples and Loggio's, built in many delightful Recesses. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1774) II. 459 A logio laying the house open to the north, contrived in Italy for gathering cool air. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 250 This mansion was .. much improved by Sir Francis Bacon, who added Italian porticos, and loggias. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 116 Carved into as many grotesque wreaths of foliage as we admire in the loggie of Raphael. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 329/2 A small loggia, formed by three open arches resting upon coupled columns. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xix. § xvi, In Italy the staircase is often in the open air, surrounding the interior court of the house, and giving access to its various galleries or loggias. 1883 — *Art of Eng.* v. 164, I have lived in marble palaces and under frescoed loggie.

Loggin (lǫ·gin). *dial.* A bundle (of straw).

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. xxx. 140 A good thresher can make up his loggins of two sheaves with sufficient neatness to please the nicest keeper of racers in the north. 1855 J. C. MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 724/2 Loggin (Yorks.), a bundle of straw about 14 lbs. 1857 C. B. ROBINSON *Gloss. to Best's Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 181 They set up a loggin on end.

Logging (lǫ·giŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOG *v.*¹ + -ING¹.]

1. The action of felling timber or hewing it into logs. Also *concr.* A quantity of timber felled.

1706 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1869) III. 337 Those whose livelihood chiefly consists in Logging and working in the woods. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xvii. (1869) 74/1 His piles, or to use the language of the country, his logging. 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., It has been a hard winter for logging. 1895 CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* 400 During his student days he combined the theory of theology with the practice of 'logging'.

2. (See quot., and cf. *log-rolling* 2.)

1817 JEFFERSON *Let.* 16 June in *Writ.* (1830) IV. 307 The barter of votes .. which with us is called 'logging', the term of the farmers for their exchanges of aid in rolling together the logs of their newly cleared grounds.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *logging-camp, -path, -road, -shirt, -sled*; **logging-bee** *U. S.* (cf. BEE¹ 4).

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 192 We called a *logging-bee; we had a number of settlers attend .. to assist us. 1880 N. H. BISHOP 4 *Months in Sneak-Box* 248 Following along its bank for a mile, we arrived at the *logging-camp of Mr. Childeers. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 291 We .. were soon confused by numerous *logging-paths. 1839 C. T. JACKSON *3rd Rep. Geol. Maine* 41 We .. walked along a *logging road in the forest beside the stream. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 112 Robin down the logging-road whistles 'Come to me'. 1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 30 A coarse garment of hempen cloth, called a *logging shirt. 1741 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1872) VI. 349 Sent our Baggage on *loging sleds to Rochester from Cochecho.

Logging (lǫ·giŋ), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. LOG *v.*¹ + -ING².] That logs or lies like a log.

1864 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 6 The logging crocodiles' Outrageous bulk.

Logging (lǫ·giŋ), *ppl. a.*² See also LOGAN-STONE. [f. LOG *v.*² + -ING².] That rocks. Only in *logging-rock, logging-stone.*

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 148 The rude and primitive symbol of the logging rock. 1824 HITCHINS & DREW *Cornwall* I. iv. § 4. 148 In the parish of Sithney .. stood a celebrated logging stone. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 803 Logging-stones whose ponderous bulk sways at the touch of a woman's hand.

Logging(e, obs. form of LODGING *vbl. sb.*

† Lo·ggish, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LOG *sb.*¹ + -ISH.] Heavy, sluggish.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 2 To raise and elevate muddy and loggish spirits from the dunghill.

Loggy (lǫ·gi), *a.* [f. LOG *sb.* + -Y.]

† 1. Of a crop: Of strong growth, rank. (Cf. LOGGERY *a.*) *Obs.*

1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* xvi. 141 A man may well mowe of good and deepe loggy medow, or of rough vneuen medow euery day one aker. 1635 — *Eng. Husbandman* II. II. vii. 73 The Medow or Hay which comes thereof, is so ranke, loggy, and fulsome in taste, that [etc.].

2. Heavy; sluggish in movement. (Cf. LOGY *a.*)

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 142 1 They were beat .. by their slow, loggy stroke.

Loggyne, -yng, obs. forms of LODGING *vbl. sb.*

† Logh. *Obs.* Forms: 1 lóh, 4 looȝ, loȝ. [OE. *lóh*, **lóg*, ? = OFris. *lôch* place, OHG. *luog*, den, cave.] Place, stead.

11.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 779 (MS. F) Her Æðelbyrht arb' forðferde & Eanbald was gehalgud an his loh. *Ibid.* an. 0.1 On his loh. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM v. 200 And ȝet ne were hyt noȝt y-noȝ One to agredy hyre looȝ And heȝ ine heuene blysse. *Ibid.* VII. 436 Nou schal man be in hare loȝ, And habbe ioye and blysse y-noȝ.

Logh(e, loȝe, obs. var. LOUGH, LOW.

Logh(e, loȝe, obs. pa. t. of LAUGH *v.*

Loȝen, obs. pa. pple. of LIE *v.*²

Logia: plural of LOGION.

-logian, an ending occurring first in *theologian* (a. OF. *theologien*, f. *theologie*: see -AN, -IAN), and hence adopted in a few mod. words to form substantival personal designations correlative with the names of sciences in -LOGY. The words so formed (e.g. *geologian, philologian*) are now obs. or rare, being superseded by formations in -LOGIST.

Logic (lǫ·dʒik), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **logik,** 4–6 **logyk(e,** 4–7 **logike, logique,** 6 **logycke,** 6–7 **logicke,** 7–8 **logick,** 6– **logic.** [a. F. *logique* (13th c.), ad. med.L. *logica*, ad. Gr. λογική (first found in Cicero; ellipt. for ἡ λογικὴ τέχνη, rendered in med.L. by *ars logica*), fem. of λογικός (whence L. *logicus*) pertaining to reasoning, f. λόγος word, oration, reasoning, reason, etc.: see LOGOS. The word is current in all the mod. Rom. and Teut. langs.: Sp. *lógica*, Pg., It., Du. *logica*, Sw. *logika*, Ger., Da. *logik*.

Cicero uses also *logica* neut. pl. = Gr. τὰ λογικά 'logics' (see 1 b below).]

1. The branch of philosophy that treats of the forms of thinking in general, and more especially of inference and of scientific method. (Prof. J. Cook Wilson.)

The proper scope of this department of study has been and is much controverted, and books on 'logic' differ widely in the range of subjects which they include. The definition formerly most commonly accepted is 'the art of reasoning'; for various modern definitions see the later quots. At all times the vulgar notion of 'logic' has been largely that it is a system of rules for convincing or confounding an opponent by argument.

In the Middle Ages logic (or DIALECTIC, q.v.) was one of the three sciences composing the 'trivium', the former of the two divisions of the seven 'liberal arts'.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 127 Lo, logyk I lered hire and al þe lawe after. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 286 A Clerk ther was of Oxenford also, That unto logik hadde longe ygo. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 251 Permenides satte ten ȝere on a roche, and byþouȝt hym of þe art of logik. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 366 Sche made him such a Silogime, That he foryat al his logique. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. viii. 34 The seconde science is logyke...This science proueth the pro and the contra. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* A 1 b, Logike is an arte to reason probablie. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 49 b, Law, Logique, and the Swizers, may be hir'd to fight for any body. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xviii. § 5 (1891) 179 Logic differeth from rhetoric .. in this, that logic handleth reason exact and in truth, and rhetoric handleth it as it is planted in popular opinions and manners. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 12 Galen brings too much Logick into his Treatise of Pulses, and mentions the Predicaments [etc.]. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. (1869) II. 354 Logic, or the science of the general principles of good and bad reasoning. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* i. (1866) I. 4 Logic is the Science of the Laws of Thought as Thought. 1843 MILL *Logic* Introd. (1846) 9 Logic is not the science of Belief, but the science of Proof, or Evidence. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* i. 1 Logic may be most briefly defined as the Science of Reasoning.

b. *pl.* in the same sense. (Cf. *ethics*, etc.) Not now in general use.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. vii. 120, I remember, that I heard in the logicks, of *pars essentialis* or *Physica*. 1651 W. JANE Εικων Ακλαστος 247 The Libellers Logickes serves him to as litle purpose, as his historie. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Theory Earth* (1734) 89 The Theorist in this part has endeavoured to give us a proof of his great skill in Logicks. 1862 *Dublin Univ. Cal.* 48 The following books have been appointed for the Examination for Logical and Ethical Moderatorships:—Logics. All the Logics of the Undergraduate Course.

¶ **c.** Used by translators and expounders of Hegel for: The fundamental science of thought and its categories (including metaphysics or ontology).

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 99/2 Hegel divides philosophy into three parts:—1. Logic, or the science of the idea in and by itself. 1854 A. TULK tr. *Chalybäus' Specul. Philos.* 313 Philosophy..has three cardinal divisions,– the Logic, which with Hegel, as is readily seen, implies also Metaphysics; the Philosophy of Nature; and Philosophy of Mind. 1874 W. WALLACE *Logic of Hegel* i. § 9 Speculative Logic contains all previous Logic and Metaphysics. 1890 W. S. HOUGH tr. *Erdmann's Hist. Phil.* II. 686 The fundamental science, which Hegel calls Logic, but remarks at the same time that it may equally well be called Metaphysics or Ontology.

2. A system or a particular exposition of logic; a treatise on logic. Also, the science or art of reasoning as applied to some particular department of knowledge or investigation.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 267 To lowe lybbyng men þe larke is resembled; Arestotle þe grete clerke suche tales he telleth; Thus he lykneth in his logyk þe leste foule oute. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 125 b, They which write for the most part, do nothing but .. heape one on another Grammars, Rhetoricks, Logicks, Institutions [etc.]. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xi. 296 If Mr. B. had studied his new Logic more and his Phalaris less; he had made better work in the way of Reasoning. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Introd., Wks. I. 96 The logick of taste, if I may be allowed the expression. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 165 The arbitrary laws of our present logics. 1838 — *Logic* App. (1866) II. 244 The Italian and Latin Logics of Genovesi are worthy of your attention. 1880 W. WALLACE in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 619/2 The logic of Hegel is the only rival to the logic of Aristotle...His logic is an enumeration of the forms or categories by which our experience exists. 1882 R. ADAMSON *ibid.* XIV. 782/1 The metaphysical logic of Hegel, the empirical logic of Mill, the formal logic of Kant. 1884 *Mind* Jan. 123 In that speculative domain [Germany], Logics swarm as bees in spring-time.

3. Logical argumentation; a mode of argumentation viewed as good or bad according to its conformity or want of conformity to logical principles. *To chop logic*: see CHOP *v.*² 8. Also, logical pertinence or propriety.

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* Pref. 7 Malice marres logike and charitie both. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 15 This was the Logick of the Jews, when they accused our Saviour unto Pilate. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 150 But when they .. instead of giving were required to pay, and by a logic that left no man any thing which he might call his own. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 71, [I] A statesman's logick unconvinced can hear. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 541/1 You will be astonished at the logick which could draw such an inference from that address. 1830 MACAULAY *Rob. Montgomery* Ess. (1887) 140 We should be sorry to stake our faith in a higher Power on Mr. Robert Montgomery's logic. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. v, Driven alike by its Logic, and its Unlogic. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 4 *Gab.* Depart *Luc.* And where's the logic of 'depart'? 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 33 As. Sir William Hamilton argues with overpowering learning and logic. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 4/7 England, as Mr. Disraeli once said, is not governed by logic.

b. *transf.* A means of convincing or proving.

1682 G. TOPHAM *Rome's Tradit.* Ep. Ded., Bonner's Logick, Fire and Faggot. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 239 ¶ 8 A certain Grand Monarch..writ upon his Great Guns—*Ratio ultima Regum*, The Logick of Kings. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 180 On setting to Lancaster cleanly hit Ford down; when it was loudly vociferated 'What do you think of that for logic'? 1859 E. FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* xliii. (1899) 83 The Grape that can with Logic absolute The Two-and-Seventy jarring Sects confute. 1869 J. EADIE *Comm. Gal.* 133 The logic of their facts was irresistible. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct., The 'logic of events' may prove too strong for them, and what reason could not effect necessity may enforce. 1901 *Scotsman* 14 Mar. 7/5 Their territory ..was annexed to the British domain in consequence of the terrible logic of war.

4. *attrib.* = of or pertaining to logic.

In some of the earlier quots. possibly a real adj. (like L. *logicus*, F. *logique*) = LOGICAL 1.

1581 J. HAMILTON *Catholik & Facile Traictise* 19 Zung men neu cum out of the grammer or logic scholes. 1608 T. MORTON *Preamble Encounter* 107, I haue now my Mitigator vpon a Logicke racke. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. ii. § 6 Most of them vsually penned in a base and barbarous Logicke phrase. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 36 This distinction, is received in all the Logick schooles. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. vii. (1636) 79 Endeavoring to enthrall us with sophisticall arguments and Logick quirks. 1652 COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* (1653) A iij b, They would not endure to stand in a Logick forme. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 8 Sin is not a mere nothing, but has some kind of logic positivitie or notional entitie. 1724 R. WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 18, I had a copy of Logick and Ethick Dictates in my father's hand among his school books. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 865 Wouldst thou on metaphysic pinions soar? Or wound thy patience amid logic thorns? 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. v. 223 Questions insoluble, or hitherto unsolved; deeper than any of our Logic-plummets hitherto will sound. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 243 He'll keep clear of my cast, my logic-throw.

5. *Comb.*: **† logic-fisted** *a.*, having the hand clenched, like Logic in personification (see Cic. *Orat.* xxxii. 113; Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xviii. § 5).

1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 80 One, with an open-handed freedome, spends all he lays his fingers on; another with a Logick-fisted gripingness, catches at, and grasps all he can come within the reach of.

† **Lo·gic,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. (But see LOGIC *sb.* 4.) [ad. L. *logicus* (or F. *logique*), a. Gr. λογικός: see LOGIC *sb.*] = LOGICAL *a.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 121/24 Logicke, *logicus.*

-logic (lɒ·dʒik), **-logical** (lɒ·dʒikăl), endings originally occurring in adaptations (through F. and L.) of Gr. adjs. in -λογικός, derived from adjs. and sbs. in -λογος, -λογον, which have derivative nouns of quality or function in -λογία, represented in Eng. by -LOGY. As the meaning of an adj. in *-logic(al)* may with substantial correctness be rendered by 'pertaining to —logy', such adjs. are commonly apprehended as derivatives of the related sbs. (as if f. *—logy* + -IC). In general, the existence of a sb. in *-logy* now implies the potential existence of a correlative adj. in *-logical* (the exceptions being confined to a few of the older words, such as *apology*, which have corresponding adjs. of different formation). For the difference in meaning between adjs. in *-logic* and the (now much more frequent) adjs. in *-logical*, see -ICAL, and cf. the note under GEOLOGIC 1.

Logical (lɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. LOGIC *sb.* and L. *logic-us* LOGIC *a.* + -AL. Cf. med.L. *logicālis* and obs. F. (16th c.) *logical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to logic; also, of the nature of formal argument.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxv. 9 The curious probatioun logicall. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., Since first I began to be a medler with these Logical meditations. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 But they are put off by the Names of Vertues, and Natures, and Actions, and Passions, and such other Logicall Words. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 39 A Sermon, in which there would be Ethicall Truth as well as Logicall. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 212, I beg'd..that we might keep close to the strictest Logicall Disputing. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 13 Galen then blam'd the School of Moses and Christ for want of Logical Demonstrations in their Discourses of Laws. 1844 WHATELY *Logic* III. Introd. (ed. 8) 156 Many Logical writers..have undertaken to give rules 'for attaining clear ideas'. 1851–5 G. BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 38 Our common speech, abounding in logical generalizations and names of classes.

2. That is in accordance with the principles of logic; conformable to the laws of correct reasoning.

1689 PRIOR *1st Ep. Fleetwood Shephard* 39 Then he, by sequence logical, Writes best, who never thinks at all. 1814 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* II. i. § 1. 47 A process of logical reasoning has been often likened to a chain supporting a weight. 1845 COLERIDGE *Method* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 42 These cannot be introduced into a scientific treatise without destroying the symmetry of its parts by a suspension of the logical order. 1900 R. J. DRUMMOND *Relat. Apostol. Teach.* i. 25 He wants a logical explanation of the Christian faith.

3. That follows as a reasonable inference or natural consequence; that is in accordance with the 'logic' of events, of human character, etc.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 11 Having the sovereignty to dispose of, it seemed logical that the Estates might keep it, if so inclined. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 3 In France accordingly feudal government runs its logical career. 1883 tr. *Stepniak's Undergr. Russia* 121 It may be called the sign of a lofty mind to which heroism is natural and logical.

4. Of persons: Capable of reasoning correctly.

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Nov., I find he is a very logical man and a good speaker. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 ¶ 3 Nor is it sufficient, that a Man who sets up for a Judge in Criticism, should have perused the Authors above mentioned, unless he has also a clear and Logical Head. 1805 J. LEYDEN in *Scott's Prose Wks.* IV. Biographies II. (1870) 179 You logical lads of Europe will be very little disposed to admit the legitimacy of the conclusion.

Comb. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 290 The strong and logical-minded Manning.

5. [*nonce-uses*, after Gr. λογικός.] Characterized by reason; rational, reasonable.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. iii. (1821) p. xxiii, We may.. be too apt to rest in a mere 'logical life', an expression of Simplicius, without any true participation of the divine life. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 466 The logical worship is rendered reasonable service in Rom. xii. 1.

† **6.** *sb. pl.* The subjects which are studied in a course of instruction in logic. *Little* or *small logicals*: certain minor questions of the science of logic, which formed the subject of the *Parva Logicalia*, a collection of treatises by Petrus Hispanus and others. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 185 Those rules of restrycytyons, amplyfycatyons, and supposytyons very wittelye inuented in the small Logycalles, whyche heare oure chyldren in euerye place do learne. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 22 b, Other intollerable, and vaine wordes which are writen in the little Logicals. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 10 John Colet .. after he had spent seven years in Logicals and Philosophicals, was licensed to proceed in Arts. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 328 He was educated in Grammaticals in Wikeham-School..in Logicals and Philosophicals in New College Oxon.

Logicalist (lɒ·dʒikălist). *Metaph. rare.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who regards the categories of logic as ontologically valid.

1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* i. 210 That which the logicalist begins with, that which constitutes what I have called the *thinghood* of things, is with the phenomenalist unnoticed or treated as a delusion.

Logicality (lɒdʒikæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being logical.

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1853) 152 A fanatical logicality of mind. 1863 *Reader* 18 July 63/3 Induction, certainty, logicality,..these are some of the things which mark a science. 1873 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 12/1 A disputative logicality inherent in the mental constitution of the people.

Lo·gicalize, *v. rare*—¹. [f. LOGICAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make logical. Hence **Logicaliza·tion.**

a 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 494 The thought is logicalized by the effort at expression. *Ibid.*, The mere act of inditing tends..to the logicalization of thought.

Logically (lɒ·dʒikăli), *adv.* [f. LOGICAL *a.* + -LY².] In a logical manner; according to the principles of logic or the laws of sound reasoning.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* i. xli. 143 Vpon which consideration *Ramus* most prudently, and truly logically iudgeth the nature of the argument. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 134 It is most logically and truly concluded. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 109 From hence I logically gather, The woman cannot live with either. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* III. § 9 (ed. 2) 163 His argument, Logically developed, will stand thus. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1869) 255 As one of his parishioners very logically remarked.

Logicalness (lɒ·dʒikălnĕs). [-NESS.] The quality of being logical.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II; and in recent Dicts.

† **Lo·gicaster.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. type **logicaster*, f. *logicus*: see LOGIC and -ASTER.] A petty logician.

1683 O. U. *Par. Ch. no Conventicles* 7 This Logicaster will be baffled.

Logician (lŏdʒi·shăn). Forms: 4 **logissian**, 4–6 **logicien**, 5 **-icion**, **-ycien**, 6 **-ecien**, **-yssion**, 6–7 **-itian**, 6– **logician.** [a. F. *logicien* (13th c.), f. *logique* LOGIC: see -ICIAN.]

1. A writer on logic; a student of logic.

1382 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep.* 66, I holde my pees of gramariens and retorikis, filoferis, geometrers, logissians [1388 logiciens]. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 219 Thei be logiciones giffenge reason of either thynge as Plato was and his folowers. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 100 Gramariens, logyciens, maysters of lawe. 1530 PALSGR. 50 If they be suche as the logiciens call abstractes. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 18 Logicians make three necessary parts or terms in every proposition. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 78 Contradictory, as the logicians speak, to virtue. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* I. § 1 (ed. 2) 22 The logician's object being not to lay down principles by which one may reason, but by which all must reason. 1876 JEVONS *Logic Prim.* 7 All people are logicians in some manner or degree.

2. One skilled in reasoning.

1592 GREENE *Disput.* 15 Thou art no Logitian, thou canst not reason for thy selfe. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 72 Then wee had not .. a subtill Scotus to play the Logician.

† **Logi·cianer.** *Obs.* Also **logicioner**, **-itioner**, *Sc.* **logicinar.** [f. prec. + -ER¹. (For the form cf. *practitioner.*)] = LOGICIAN. Also, one who is studying logic.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* M iv, Thear is no good logicioner, but woold think [etc.]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 183 The sophist logicinaris per chance may argou, that tua contrareis can nocht be baytht false. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 43 b, Chose then now whether you wil be accompted a lyar or a simple logicioner. 1569 CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* i. 65 When I was a Logitioner in Oxford. 1584 *Copie of a Letter* 77 He hath store .. of manie fine wittes and good Logitioners at his commandment.

Logicize (lɒ·dʒisəiz), *v. rare.* [f. LOGIC or L. *logic-us* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To use logical argument, employ logic.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 525 *Soc.* Hast thou, tell me, the spirit of Logic within ye? *Strep.* I can't logicize—no—but I'll pilfer with any. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. (1858) 348 Intellect is not speaking and logicising: it is seeing and ascertaining. 1844 H. P. TAPPAN *Elem. Logic* Pref. 5 Reason..is the faculty which reasons or logicizes.

2. *trans.* To turn into logic. *nonce-use.*

1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secret of Hegel* I. 200 Take Hegel's widest..division of Logic, Nature, Spirit: the last subsumes the second under the first; Spirit logicises Nature.

Lo·gico-, taken as comb. form of LOGIC, LOGICAL, in the sense 'logical and . . .'.

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 383 Bishops, liturgies [etc.],..were,..with celestial patents, wrapped up in the womb of this or that text of Scripture to be exforcipated by the logico-obstetric skill of High Church doctors.

Logie[1] (lō·gi). *Sc.* [Of unknown origin.] The open space before a kiln fire; = KILLOGIE.

a 1779 D. GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 215 The kill-ribs brake, and down he goes with a vengeance into the logie. *a* 1806 *Yetts of Gowrie* xi. in Child *Ballads* IV. 175/2 He's sleeping in yon logie. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Logie*, a fire in a snug place; a snug place for a fire. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 143 Mak a kiln o't and creep in at the logie. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 234 Dirt-choked its loggie Nae longer reeks.

Logie[2] (lōu·gi). *Theatr.* [Said to be named from David *Logie*, the inventor (Barrère & Leland).] An ornament made of zinc, intended to give the effect of jewellery.

1860 *Cornh. Mag.* II. 239 *note*, Bits of looking glass, not convex, but cut in facets inwards, like the theatrical ornament cast in zinc, and called a 'logie'. 1883 SALA *Living Lond.* 483 The plastering of girdles with zinc 'logies'.

Loging, obs. form of LODGING *vbl. sb.*

Logio, erron. form of LOGGIA.

‖ **Logion** (lɒ·giɒn). Pl. **logia** (lɒ·giă). [Gr. λόγιον oracle, f. λόγ-ος word.] A traditional maxim of a religious teacher or sage. Chiefly used with reference to the sayings of Jesus contained in the collections supposed by some to have been among the sources of our present Gospels, or to sayings attributed to Jesus but not recorded in the Gospels.

[1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 62 Marke what we finde in their sayings gathered by men of olde time, which are commonly called Logia, that is to say, Oracles.] 1875 M. ARNOLD *God & the Bible* vi. 321 The *logion*..is given by two out of the three Synoptics. *Ibid.*, The *logia* of the Fourth Gospel. 1879 E. A. ABBOTT in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 815/2 It may imply that he [Papias], as others had done, wrote an interpretation of the 'Logia', accompanied by comments and by supplementary traditions. 1887 H. R. HAWEIS *Light of Ages* i. i. 43 Its [Buddhism's] sacred books consisting of the words of Buddha and his exploits, the Logia and the Acta. 1889 A. B. BRUCE *Kingd. God* x. 235 The authenticity of this logion has been called in question.

† **Logis.** *Obs.* (Frequent in Caxton.) In 5 **lo(d)gys(e**, **logise**, **lodgis**, **-es**, **lodygys.** [a. OF. *logis*, *-eis*, f. *loge-r* to LODGE.] A lodging-place; lodgings; a tent, encampment; lair (of an animal).

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 37 b, Hering in euery logise where they descended tidinges of him. 1481 — *Godfrey* II How the turkes of Anthyoche sprang out, and assaylled the lodgyses of our peple. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* v. ix, Nyghe to the lodgys of the lyon. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xv. 362 Goo seke hym in his lodges. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 291 Of them were slayn XL. M & more and dured the batayll vnto euen tyme, that they withdrew them eyther other part to theire lodgyses.

† **Logism.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. λογισμ-ός calculation, reasoning, f. λογίζ-εσθαι to count, reckon, conclude by reasoning, f. λόγ-ος: see LOGOS.] Reasoning.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Logism*, the due and judicious understanding of a thing, formerly considered and esteemed of, according to reason. *Cot[grave]*. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule xiv. § 5 Tell me not of your logisms and syllogisms; I rely upon Scripture alone. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 19 Reasoning, or Logisme (from whence is a Syllogisme) is an act whereby [etc.].

† **Logist.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *logist-a* or Gr. λογιστ-ής, f. λογίζ-εσθαι (see prec.).] **a.** An expert reckoner or accountant. **b.** *Gr. Hist.* One of a board of Athenian officials (see quot. 1656).

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 5 The common Logist, Reckenmaster, or Arithmeticien, in hys using of Numbers. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Logist*, he that causeth presidents or notable sayings to be registred, a caster of accounts. The Logists among the Athenians..were ten men..to whom all such as had ended their Office of Magistracy .. were to render an account of all such occasions as they had then administration of. 1680 J. AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 472 Sr Jonas More was with him [W. Oughtred, mathematician] a good while, and learnt; he was but an ordinary logist before. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Logist*, one expert in Computation, or that understands Accompts.

-logist, an ending resulting from the addition of -IST to sbs. in -LOGY, forming sbs. with the general sense 'one who is versed in —logy'. It is now the only living formative with this function, the older equivalents *-loger*, *-logian*, *-logue* occurring only in very few words (most of which are obsolescent). The formation is mainly English, though a few examples, as *étymologiste*, *chronologiste*, have existed in Fr. from the 16th or 17th c., and others, as *zoologiste*, appear first in the 19th c.

Logistic (lŏdʒi·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *logisticus* (whence F. *logistique*), ad. Gr. λογιστικός, f. λογίζεσθαι to reckon, reason, f. λόγος reckoning, account, reason: see LOGIC, LOGOS.]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** ? Pertaining to reasoning; logical. *Obs.*

1628 JACKSON *Creed* ix. vii. § 6 Even the wisest .. writers oft-times swallow such fallacies in historical narrations .. as would be rejected .. were they exhibited to them in the simplicity of language or logistic form. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 5 Men that are borne deafe and dumbe; who can argue..rhetorically by signes, and with a kinde of mute and logistique eloquence overcome their amaz'd opponents.

2. Pertaining to reckoning or calculation.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Logist*, one skill'd in the Logistick Science, i.e. the Art of Reckoning, or casting Account. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. 115 The Algebraic Mark, which denotes the Root of a negative Square, hath its Use in Logistic Operations.

3. *Math.* **a.** In *logistic curve, line, spiral* = logarithmic. Also = pertaining to a logarithmic curve, e.g. *logistic semi-ordinate.* **b.** *Logistic logarithms*: logarithms of sexagesimal numbers or fractions used in astronomical calculations. **c.** *Logistic numbers* (see quot. 1882).

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Logistic*, or *Logarithmic line*, a curve so called, from its properties and uses, in constructing and explaining the nature of logarithms. *Ibid.*, There may be infinite logistic spirals. *Ibid.* s. v. *Quadrature*, The space intercepted between the two logistic semiordinates. 1785 HUTTON (*title*) Mathematical Tables; Containing the Common, Hyperbolic, and Logistic Logarithms. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* xii. 226/1 (U. K. S.) The proportional, or, as they are sometimes called, logistic logarithms. 1882 J. W. L. GLAISHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 777/1 *Logistic numbers* is the old name for what would now be called ratios or fractions.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** A calculator. *Obs.*

1633 W. ROBINSON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 15 A more exact way .. could not possibly be taken than by angles taken with a very large quadrant, and so good an artist and logistic as Snellius was.

2. *Math.* A logistic curve.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The logistic will never concur with the axis, except at an infinite distance. *Ibid.*, Quadrature of the Logistic. 1773 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 245 The subtangent of the atmospherical logistic, is the length of a column of such a fluid as I have supposed.

3. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*). **a.** The art of arithmetical calculation; the elementary processes of calculation, as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. **b.** Logistical or sexagesimal arithmetic.

a. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Logistick*, the Art of counting or reckoning, the practice of Arithmetick, or that part thereof which contains Addition, Substraction, Multiplication and Division. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Logisticks*, the same as Logistical Arithmetick; but some apply the Term to signify the first general Rules in Algebra. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. 5 *Paricarmdshtaca*, eight operations, or modes of process: logistics or algorism. 1884 J. GOW *Hist. Gk. Math.* iii. 65 [Plato] is on many occasions careful to distinguish the vulgar *logistic* from the philosophical *arithmetic*.

b. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 81 Logistics, or Logistical Arithmetic, a name sometimes employed for the arithmetic of sexagesimal fractions, used in astronomical computations.

Logi·stical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. med.L. *logisticus* (see LOGISTIC *a.*) + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to or based upon reasoning or disputation. (Cf. LOGISTIC 1.)

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 3 The Logisticall motions that appear in the Hands of Disputants. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 214 That Logistical or rational facultie of the soul. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 13 A question that depended upon no abstruse or logistical reasoning.

2. Pertaining to calculation. = LOGISTIC 2.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. xxxiv. 349 Ye may vse the logistical secret of approching nere to the precise verytye. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* x. (1707) 272 The Sacred Story.. does so exactly agree with the Conversions of Heaven, and Logistical Astronomy.

3. *Math.* = LOGISTIC 3.

1653 SHAKERLEY (*title*) Tabulæ Britannicæ: The British Tables: Wherein is contained Logistical Arithmetick, the Doctrine of the Sphere, Astronomicall Chronologie [etc.]. *Ibid.* 1 Chap. 1. Of Logisticall Multiplication and Division. *Ibid.* 2 A new Table of Logistical Logarithmes. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Logistical Arithmetick*, was formerly the Arithmetick of Sexagesimal Fractions... It is now taken by some for the expeditious Arithmetick of Logarithms, by which all the Trouble of Multiplication and Division is sav'd. 1709–29 MANDEY *Syst. Math.*, *Arith.* 74 Astronomical [Arithmetic], which sometimes also is called Logistical. *Ibid.* 78 Of Logistical Addition [i. e. addition of degrees, minutes, seconds, etc.; of years, days, hours, etc.]. 1777 SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 586 *note*, This table bears some analogy to the tables of logistical logarithms.

Logistics, *sb. pl.*[1]: see LOGISTIC B. 3.

Logistics (lŏdʒi·stiks), *sb. pl.*[2] [ad. F. *logistique*, f. *loge-r* to quarter, LODGE, or *logis* LOGIS: see -ISTIC.] (See quot. 1898.)

1879 R. TAYLOR *Destruct. & Reconstr.* v. 47, I have written of him [Johnston] as a master of logistics. 1890 *Century Mag.* Feb. 570/2 The marches of Sherman disturbed all previous axioms of logistics. 1898 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 341 Strategy is the art of handling troops in the theatre of war; tactics that of handling them on the field of battle... The French have a third process, which they call logistics, the art of moving and quartering troops, i. e., quartermaster-general's work. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 3/1 To the small commandos, say of from 50 to 300 men, 'hanging about' is the beginning and end of logistics.

Logitioner, variant of LOGICIANER.

Logocracy (lǫgǫ·krăsi). [f. Gr. λόγο-ς word + -CRACY.] A community or system of government in which words are the ruling powers.

1804–6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 104 Instruments which overturn the horrible tyranny of adjectives and substantives, and free the mind from the chains of that logocracy in which it is so frequently enslaved. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 108 Their government is a pure unadulterated logocracy, or government of words.

Logocyclic (lǫgosi·klik), *a.* and *sb.* *Math.* [f. Gr. λόγο-ς ratio + κυκλ-ος circle + -IC.] **a.** *adj.* Only in *logocyclic curve*, a crunodal circular cubic, whose equation is $(x^2+y^2)(2a-x) = a^2x$. **b.** *sb.* A logocyclic curve.

1858 J. BOOTH in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IX. 257 A new curve, which I have called the *Logocyclic Curve*, from the similarity of many of its properties to those of the circle, and from its use in representing numbers and their logarithms. *Ibid.* 261 The entire length of the logocyclic is equal to [etc.].

‖ **Logodæ·dalus.** *Obs.* Pl. -i. Also in anglicized form **logodædale.** [mod.L., a. Gr. λογοδαίδαλος, f. λόγο-ς + δαίδαλος cunning.] One who is cunning in words.

1611 ? B. JONSON in *Coryat's Crudities* Charac. Authour, He is a great and bold Carpenter of Words or (to express him in one like his owne) a Logodædale. 1650 TRAPP *Comm., Song Sol.* iv. 3 (1660) III. 353 Those Logodædali, learned Asses, that prophanely disdain at the stately plainness of Gods blessed Book. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* etc. 121 Least whilest I thus discourse of the Accomplishments of our Artists.. I my self be found Logodædalus.

So † **Logodæ·dalist.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Logodædalist*, an Inventer or Forger of new Words, and strange Terms. 1806 J. LESLIE *Dict. Synon. Words* s.v. *Words*, Inventor of words, logodædalist.

Logodædaly (lǫgodī·dăli). *rare.* [ad. late L. *logodædalia*, a. Gr. λογοδαιδαλία, f. λογοδαίδαλος (see prec.).] Cunning in words; skill in adorning a speech; 'verbal legerdemain'.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Logodædaly*, a goodly shew and flourish of Words, without much matter. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* xliii. (1836) 114 For one instance of mere Logomachy I could bring ten instances of Logodædaly, or verbal Legerdemain.

† **Logodiarrhe.** Also 8, 9 in Diets. **logodiarrhœa.** [f. Gr. λόγο-ς word + διάρροια diarrhœa. Cf. F. *logodiarrhée.*] A flux or flow of words.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* Pref. ¶¶¶ 4 b, A rambling logodiarrhe without wit or reason. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Logodiarrhoea.* [1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Logodiarrhœa.* So 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*]

Logofascinated, *ppl. a.* *nonce-wd.* [hybrid f. Gr. λόγο-ς word.] Fascinated by words.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 231 The logofascinated spirits of the..hearers..were so on a sudden seazed upon.

Logogram (lǫ·gŏgræm). [f. Gr. λόγο-ς word + -GRAM.

In sense 1 substituted (owing to association with *anagram*, *lipogram*, etc.) for *logograph*, which in this sense is itself a mistake for *Logogriph.*]

1. = LOGOGRIPH.

1820 HEBER *Let.* 1 Apr. in *Life* (1830) II. 19 If you are not much in the habit of composing logograms, you can hardly conceive how many words a single well-chosen noun may be coaxed into. For instance, how many are there in steam-boat? 1862 H. B. WHEATLEY (*title*) Of Anagrams, ..Lipograms, Chronograms, Logograms, Palindromes.

2. A sign or character representing a word; in *Phonography*, a word-letter; a single stroke which, for brevity's sake, represents a word.

1840 I. PITMAN *Man. Phonography* § 159 (1845) 46 The hooked *vr* is used as a logogram for *very.* 1870 — *Phonet. Man.* 126 The following ingenious exercise is composed entirely of Logograms.

Hence **Logogramma·tic** *a.*, pertaining to logograms (sense 1).

1820 HEBER *Let.* 1 Apr. in *Life* (1830) II. 19 The whimsical contrast which this logogrammatic Berserksgangr presented to the parallel exploit of Coleridge, who wrote his Kubla-Khan under the effects of opium.

Logograph (lǫ·gŏgraf). [f. as prec. + -GRAPH. Cf. Gr. λογογράφος (see next).]

¶ **1.** Used erroneously for LOGOGRIPH.

Some mod. edd. of Jonson *Underwoods* lxi. have *logographes* where the original ed. has *logogriphes.*

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 468 The Masquerade; or, a Collection of New Epigrams, Logographs [etc.].

2. *Phonography.* A character or combination of characters representing a word; = LOGOGRAM 2.

1888 I. PITMAN *Man. Phonography* § 190. 68.

3. = LOGOTYPE.

1872 W. SKEEN *Early Typography* 426 It is an existing book, nearly two hundred years old, one half of which is printed with movable wooden letters, logographs, and words.

4. = LOGOGRAPHER 2. *rare* (in quot. *transf.*).

1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* III. xviii. (ed. 2) 417 The philosophy..or mythology of the Welsh bards and logographs.

5. An instrument for giving a graphic representation of speech-sounds.

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 295 For recording vocal impulses one of the most sensitive instruments is the logograph, invented by W. H. Barlow, F.R.S.

Hence **Lo·gograph** *v. trans.*, to print with logotypes.

1843 *Biographical Dict.* II. II. 576 A second edition appeared in 1764 and a third in 1797–9 (which being logographed, or printed with a separately cast type for every word, was reissued in 1801).

Logographer (lǫgǫ·grăfəɹ). [f. late L. *logograph-us* accountant (a. Gr. λογογράφ-ος prose-writer, speech-writer, f. λόγο-ς word, speech, account + -γράφος -writer) + -ER[1]: see -GRAPHER.]

† **1.** A lawyer's clerk; an accountant. *Obs.*—0

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Logographers*, Lawyers Clerks, they that write Pleas and Causes in the Law or Books of Accompt. 1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Logographer*, an Accomptant or Writer of Books of Accompts.

2. *Gr. Antiq.* A writer of traditional history in prose.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. iv. I. 117 The adventures which the ancient poets, epic, lyric, and tragic, and the logographers after them, connect with the name of the Argeian Iô. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* viii. (1870) 265 Pherecydes, an Athenian logographer of the fifth century before Christ. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 42 After the manner of the early logographers, turning the Iliad into prose. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 634/1 Hellanicus, the most important of the Greek logographers.

3. *Gr. Antiq.* A professional speech-writer.

1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxvii. XI. 380 Before he [Demosthenes] acquired reputation as a public adviser, he was already known as a logographer, or composer of discourses to be delivered either by speakers in the public assembly or by litigants in the Dikastery. 1881 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 531 The plain man, intending to go to law, addressed himself to a professional speech-writer, or 'logographer'.

4. One who practises or is skilled in logography.

1860 in WORCESTER citing Smyth.

Logographic (lǫgræ·fik), *a.* [f. LOGOGRAPHY + -IC. Cf. Gr. λογογραφικός.]

1. Pertaining to logography (see LOGOGRAPHY 1).

1784 *Lond. Chron.* No. 4287, Logographic Office, Black Friars, April 15. By His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent for printing by words intire instead of single Letters. 1785 (*title*) Miscellanies in Prose and Verse intended as a Specimen of the Types, at the Logographic Printing Office. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xiii. 94 John Walter..set all the printers in London by the ears with his whim about logographic printing.

2. Consisting of characters or signs, each of which singly represents a complete word.

1801 J. HAGER *Babylon. Inscript.* 53 Goguet makes no distinction between hieroglyphic, and, as I call them, monogrammatic or logographic characters. 1828 DU PONCEAU *Chinese Syst. Writing* (1838) 110, I would not call the Chinese characters a syllabic, but a logographic system of writing.

So **Logogra·phical** *a.* 1828–32 in WEBSTER.

Logographically (lǫgogræ·fikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a logographic manner.

1783 H. JOHNSON (*title*) An Introduction to Logography ...Printed logographically and sold by J. Walter. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Crit. Rev.* III. 506 The want of variety in their rhymed letter-press is so obvious that it may be thought they might print all their poetry logographically, with stereotype hemistichs. 1828 DU PONCEAU *Chinese Syst. Writing* 114 It cannot be written with the Chinese character logographically.

Logography (lǫgǫ·grăfi). [ad. Gr. λογογραφία, f. λόγο-ς speech + -γραφία writing. Cf. F. *logographie.*]

1. (See quot. 1783.)

1783 H. JOHNSON (*title*) An Introduction to Logography: or, the art of arranging and composing for printing with words intire, their radices and terminations, instead of single letters. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 198, I then wrote a treatise on the beauties of Liliputian ortho and logography. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 16/1 Logography.. is merely a modification of block-printing. 1887 FOX BOURNE *Eng. Newspapers* I. 255 A new [*c* 1783] printing process known as logography.

2. A method of long-hand reporting, in which several reporters were employed, each taking down a few words in succession.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Logography*, a system of taking down the words of an orator without having recourse to short-hand, which was put in practice during the French revolution.

Logogriph (lǫ·gŏgrif). Forms: 6–9 **logogryphe, 7–9 -iphe, 9 -iff, 7– logogriph.** [ad. F. *logogriphe*, f. Gr. λόγο-ς word + γρῖφος fishing-basket, riddle.] A kind of enigma, in which a certain word, and other words that can be formed out of all or any of its letters, are to be guessed from synonyms of them introduced into a set of verses. Occasionally used for: Any anagram or puzzle involving anagrams.

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 33 Worse than the Logogryphes of later times, Or Hundreth Riddles shak't to sleeue-lesse rimes. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods*, *Execr. upon Vulcan* 34 (1640) Bil., Had I..weav'd fifty tomes Of Logogriphes, or curious Palindromes. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Lady Hervey* 21 Nov. *Lett.* (1857) IV. 439 All I can send your ladyship is a very pretty logogriphe, made by.. Madame du Deffand. 1770 FOX in J. H. Jesse *G. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) II. 398, I gained great credit there by guessing a logogryphe. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 417 A logogriph.. describes not a word only, but all the included words, which any portion of its letters can spell. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 808 A sort of logogriff not worthy of solution. 1867–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. vii. 136 The original discovery was announced to Kepler in the following logogriph. 1884 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nts.* VII. 210 *note*, The clue to this logogriph lies in the numerical value of the letters forming the key-word.

Hence **Logogri·phic** *a.*, of or pertaining to logogriphs, of the nature of a logogriph.

1814 *Q. Rev.* X. 464 By dropping *r* [from Borlase], and changing *ase* into *us*, we have the ingenious logogriphic title of Sir Bolus.

Logolatry (lǫgǫ·lătri). [f. Gr. λόγο-ς word + -LATRY.] 'Worship' of words; unreasonable regard for words or for verbal truth.

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 305 [Neo-Platonism is] but one fanciful process of hypostasizing logical conceptions and generic terms. In Proclus it is Logolatry run mad. 1846 E. MIALL in *Nonconf.* VI. 45 Many good people are exceedingly prone to logolatry. They get hold of a good word, representing a thing good in itself, and then conclude that every object to which that word may be applied, is a good thing. 1890 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Mar. 145/1 An almost morbid tendency to literal truthfulness, or, as the writer calls it, 'logolatry'.

Logology (lǫgǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. λόγο-ς (see LOGOS) + -λογία discourse: see -LOGY.]

1. The doctrine of the LOGOS. (Only as the title of two books in the 18th c.)

1726 J. JEFFERY (*title*) Logology, on John i. 1.

2. The science of words. *rare.*

1820 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. I. 208 Perhaps the following little attempt at Philology (Logology?) may not be deemed an inadmissible trifle. 1878 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIII. 139 One of our most esteemed modern authorities in 'logology'.

Logomach (lǫ·gŏmæk). [ad. Gr. λογομάχ-ος adj., f. λόγος word (see LOGOS) + μαχ-, μάχεσθαι to fight.] One who fights about words.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 483 The great logomach of Hippo.

Logomachical (lǫgomæ·kikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC + -AL.] Disposed to logomachy.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 405 Mr. Galt .. is familiar with those.. variations from the general standard which occur among his..logomachical countrymen.

Logomachist (lǫgǫ·măkist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One addicted to logomachy; one who disputes about verbal subtleties.

1825 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 272 If I met with a disputatious word-catcher or logomachist. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 11 May 3/1 One feels inclined .. to ask like some old logomachist what he exactly means by 'is'.

Logomachize (lɒ̆gɒ·măkəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To indulge in logomachy. Hence **Logo·machizing** *ppl. a.*

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 592 The..incomprehensible cackle of logomachising ganders.

Logomachy (lɒ̆gɒ·măki). Forms: 6–7 **logomachie**, 7– **logomachy**; also 7–8 in Latin form **logomachia**. *Pl.* **-ies**; also 8 **-ys**. [ad. Gr. λογομαχία, f. λόγο-ς word + -μαχία fighting.]

1. Contention about words; an instance of this.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 169 Of so high a science they have made a certaine Logomachie. 1675 T. TULLY *Let. Baxter* 16 Which you seem to place amongst your Logomachies, or Logicall notions. 1711 tr. *Werenfels* (*title*) A Discourse of Logomachys, or Controversies about Words. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Arianism* 25 The Sophistry call'd Logomochia [*sic*], or punning with and upon Words. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. II. 122 This quarrel tending to vain logomachies .. ended in confusion. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xv. § 1 (1876) 341 The reproach of logomachy which is brought .. against the speculations of political economists. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* Pref. p. xi, The barren logomachies of Plato's *Theætetus* are relieved by half a dozen immortal pages. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 289 It shows how much of mere logomachy there is in these disputes.

2. ? *U. S.* 'A game of cards each containing one letter with which words are formed' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Logomacice.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [as if ad. Gr. *λογομαχική (*sc.* τέχνη), fem. of *λογομαχικός of or pertaining to logomachy, f. λογομάχος LOGOMACH.] (See quot.)

1646 SALTMARSH *Some Drops* III. *Smoke in Temple* 56 You criticise on words;..I wonder you .. have leisure for that, this is logomacice, or word-fighting.

‖ **Logomania** (lɒgomē·niă). [mod.L., f. Gr. λόγο-ς + μανία madness.] A form of insanity in which there is a great loquacity (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Logoma·niac. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. λόγο-ς word + MANIAC.] One who is insanely interested in words.

1870 H. GREEN *Shaks. & Emblem Writers* 103 We have outgrown the customs of those logo-maniacs, or word-worshippers, whom old Ralph Cudworth..seems to have had in view.

Logometer[1] (lɒ̆gɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. λόγο-ς (in the sense of ratio) + -METER.] **a.** (See quot.)

1842 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 248 It is of course the *à priori* introduction of what answers to the logarithm of a number, which I call the logometer of a line given in magnitude and direction. *Ibid.*, By A^B is meant the line whose logometer is $B \times$ logom. A.

b. Applied to Wollaston's 'logometric scale' for chemical equivalents.

1855 in OGILVIE, Suppl. 1860 in WORCESTER (citing *Gentl. Mag.*).

Logometer[2] (lɒ̆gɒ·mĭtəɹ). [A hybrid word f. LOG *sb.*[1] + -(O)METER.] A patent log for ships. In recent Dicts.

Logometric (lɒgome·trik), *a.* [f. Gr. λόγο-ς ratio + μέτρ-ον measure + -IC.] Indicating ratios by measurement. Used by Wollaston to designate his 'scale' for the graphic representation of chemical equivalents. Hence **Logome·trical** *a.* (in the same sense), **Logome·trically** *adv.*

1813 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* CIV. 15 Those who are acquainted .. with the use of logarithms as measures of ratios..will not need to be told that all the divisions are logometric. *Ibid.* 17 In the engraved scale of equivalents, the ratios of these numbers are represented by logometric intervals at which they are placed. *Ibid.*, The slider..is logometrically divided. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xvii. 555 The scale is the logometric line of numbers. 1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Logometrical.*

‖ **Logoneurosis** (lɒgoniū·rōu·sis). [f. Gr. λόγο-ς word + NEUROSIS.] A nervous disorder causing defective memory of words.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 613 The two ideas of logoneurosis and lalopathy consequently do not cover each other.

Logonomy (lɒ̆gɒ·nŏmi). *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. after ASTRONOMY.] The science of language.

1803 J. STEWART (*title*) *Opus maximum*: Logonomy; or, the science of language.

Logopa·ndocie. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. λόγο-ς word + πανδοκεία the trade of an innkeeper.] Readiness to admit words of all kinds.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 198 The systeme of a language, which, by reason of its logopandocie, may deservedly be intituled The Universal Tongue.

Logopathy (lɒ̆gɒ·păθi). *Path.* [f. Gr. λόγο-ς word + -PATHY.] A morbid affection of the speech (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 613 But as soon as the formation of thoughts is disturbed it becomes a question of dyslogia and logopathy.

‖ **Logos** (lɒ·gɒs). *Theol.* and *Philos.* [Gr. λόγος word, speech, discourse, reason, f. λογ-, ablaut-variant of λεγ- in λέγ-ειν to say.] A term used by Greek (esp. Hellenistic and Neo-Platonist) philosophers in certain metaphysical and theological applications developed from one or both of its ordinary senses 'reason' and 'word'; also adopted in three passages of the Johannine writings of the N.T. (where the English versions render it by 'Word') as a designation of Jesus Christ; hence employed by Christian theologians, esp. those who were versed in Greek philosophy, as a title of the Second Person of the Trinity. By mod. writers the Gr. word is used untranslated in historical expositions of ancient philosophical speculation, and in discussions of the doctrine of the Trinity in its philosophical aspects.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 52 We cal him Logos, which some translate word or Speech, and othersom Reason. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. xxiv. 79 That inward awfull Majestie Hight Logos, whom they term great sonne of God. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 243 Origen..thence draws an Argument for the Eternity of the Logos or Word. 1831–3 E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* xvii. (1845) 375 Plato never imagined this Logos or Mind to be a person in the sense in which Christians believe the Son of God to be a person. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 158 If Christ be that Logos or Word that was in the beginning. 1882 S. D. F. SALMOND in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 803/2 Heraclitus holds that nothing material can be thought of without this Logos, but he does not conceive the Logos itself to be immaterial. *Ibid.* 804/1 The Logos of the Stoics is a reason in the world gifted with intelligence, and analogous to the reason in man. *Ibid.*, His [Philo's] Logos is the representative of the world to God as well as of God to the world.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* I. ii. 150 Man..shall..under the conduct of the Logos-Redeemer, reascend to his source. 1865 tr. *Strauss's New Life Jesus* I. I. vi. 30 They are mere explanations of the Logos-theory. 1874 *Supernatural Relig.* II. III. i. 340 The dogmatic system of the Logos Gospel did not admit of more than mere reference to it. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* II. lxxii. 555 This extension of the Logos revelation explains the high estimate which some of the Greek fathers..put upon the Hellenic..philosophy.

Hence **Logos-ship,** the dignity and office of the Logos.

1895 *Expositor* Sept. 163 The logos-ship was attributed to Jesus.

Logothete (lɒ·gɒθēt). *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *logotheta*, ad. Gr. λογοθέτης, primarily 'one who audits accounts' (L. & Sc.), f. λόγο-ς account + θε-, stem of τιθέναι to set + agent-suffix -της.] The designation of various functionaries under the Byzantine emperors; applied esp. (also in the Norman kingdom of Sicily) to a high official corresponding to the 'chancellor' of Western kingdoms.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 164/35 *Logotheta*, ȝemotman.] 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* liii. (1869 III. 286 Which the great logothete or chancellor of the empire was directed to prepare. 1862 KINGTON *Fredk. II*, II. xviii. 446 Logothete of Sicily, and Protonotary. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* viii. 217 He can talk Latin, and perhaps Greek, as well as one of those accursed man-eating Grendels, a Roman lawyer, or a logothete from Ravenna.

Logotype (lɒ·gŏtəip). *Printing.* [f. Gr. λόγο-ς word + TYPE.] A type containing a word, or two or more letters, cast in one piece.

a 1816 EARL STANHOPE in Hansard *Typographia* (1825) 477, I have deemed it advisable to contrive a new pair of composing cases..introducing a new set of double letters [these were *on, of, to, re, an, th, in, se*; they were not printed as ligatures], which I denominate logotypes; and rejecting altogether the double letters ff, fi, fl, ffi, ffl, ft, ct, formerly occupying room in the cases, but used so seldom that [etc.]. 1880 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 41/2 The use of logotypes does rather enhance than lower the cost of printing. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Jan. 3/2 Are the Corean letters or logotypes as numerous as the Chinese?

b. *Comb.*

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. vi. 107 The logotype system was once attempted at the Times office, but soon abandoned. 1896 H. HART in *Collect.* Ser. III. (O. H. S.) 407 The *Times* newspaper was started in order to..show that logotype-printing was the only proper way to print!

Hence **Lo·gotypy** = LOGOGRAPHY I.

1824 WATTS *Bibliotheca, Index Subjects, Logography*, or *Logotypy*, the art of uniting several characters into a single type.

Lo·g-roll, *v.* [Back-formation from LOG-ROLLING.] **a.** *trans.* To procure the passing of (a bill) by log-rolling. **b.** To approach (a politician) with the view of getting his political co-operation. **c.** *intr.* To engage in log-rolling.

1835 D. CROCKETT *Tour* 120 My people don't like me to log-roll in their business, and vote away pre-emption rights to fellows in other states, that never kindle a fire on their lands. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 279 The method of 'log-rolling' bills through the legislature. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr., The leading politicians who .. log-roll the railway bills. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 98 In the Greek epic, the gods..lobby and log-roll for their candidates. 1879 *Times* 19 June, To log-roll with everybody who was willing to work with him. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. II. li. 286 Sometimes by express, more often by a tacit understanding, local bills are 'log-rolled' through the houses. 1896 DU MAURIER *Martian* (1898) 391 They did not log-roll Barty, whom they considered coarse and vulgar.

Lo·g-ro·ller. [f. LOG *sb.*[1] + ROLLER.]

1. One who engages in political or literary 'log-rolling'.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 4 Aug., A professional politician ..lobbyer and log-roller generally. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 120/1 Mr. Lang..shows what log-rollers were Hayward and Thackeray. 1900 *Author* 1 Jan. 183 In these columns notes on books are given from reviews which carry weight, and are not, so far as can be learned, logrollers.

2. *U.S.* 'A device in a saw-mill to convey logs from the log-deck or the log-way skids to the head-block' (Knight).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., Fig. 1629 Emery's Log Roller.

3. One who practises the aquatic sport of 'log-rolling'.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 5/1 Canoes, shells, dug-outs, water-cycles, logs and log-rollers, and water-walkers, were present too in large numbers...At the start one of the log-rollers managed to drop off his log.

Lo·g-ro·lling. [f. LOG *sb.*[1] + ROLLING *vbl. sb.*]

1. *U.S.* The action of rolling logs to any required spot; a meeting for co-operation in doing this.

1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 19 Occasionally there was a small opening on the bank, made for the purpose of log-rolling. 1859 MISS CARY *Country Life* i. (1876) 7 It was less welcome than as if it had had brought a log-rolling. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 283/1 The great festivals of Western life are camp-meetings, barbecues, and log-rollings.

b. The action of propelling over the water a log on which one is seated.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 5/1 For the special benefit of the distinguished spectators..an elaborate display of log-rolling was given.

2. *U.S. slang.* Combination for mutual assistance in political or other action.

Suggested by the proverbial phrase 'You roll my log and I'll roll yours'.

1823 *Niles' Weekly Reg.* 7 June 210/1 That sort of 'management', now rather more fashionable, and known by the dignified appellation of 'log-rolling'—that is, a buying and selling of votes. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn.) I. 169 Our log-rolling, our stumps and their politics ..are yet unsung. 1879 *Times* 19 June, The bribe was political preferment, or 'log-rolling'—that is, help in passing other Bills. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. I. xv. 213 Corruption..appears chiefly in the milder form of reciprocal jobbing or (as it is called) 'log-rolling'.

b. Mutual puffing in literary publications.

[1845 in *Longm. Mag.* (1900) Feb. 375 Somewhere in this book of Letters occurs, about 1845, the phrase 'literary log-rolling', the earliest instance which one has met.] 1888 J. PAYN in *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Jan. 2 To have an eye to its [the book's] merits rather than to its defects, is obviously log-rolling. 18.. *American* XVII. 350 (Cent.) If by log-rolling is meant that reviewers praise people in hopes of being praised in turn, then the taunt is empty.

-logue (lɒg), the form assumed by the Gr. -λογος, -λογον in adapted words (most of them through Fr.), as *analogue, catalogue, dialogue.* The words with this ending which are designations of persons (in most instances repr. actual or assumed Gr. compounds of -λόγος 'speaker, discourser', and related to parallel formations in *-logy*) are now little used, derivatives in *-loger, -logist*, or *-logian* being commonly preferred. Examples are *Assyriologue*, † *astrologue, ideologue, philologue, Sinologue*, † *theologue.*

Logwood (lɒ·gwud). [f. LOG *sb.*[1] + WOOD.]

† **1.** Logs stored for fuel. *Obs.*

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Dec., It seemed to be only of logwood that hath kept the fire all this while in it.

2. The heartwood of an American tree (*Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*) used in dyeing; so called from being imported in the form of logs.

It is used to some extent in medicine as an astringent. The alleged use of logwood in colouring spurious or adulterated port wine was at one time a frequent subject of jocular allusion.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 9 § 1 There hathe byn brought. from beyonde the Seas .. Stuffe called Logwood alias Blockewood. 1597–1602 *W. Riding Sessions Rolls* in *Yorksh. Arch. & Topogr. Assoc.* (Record Ser.) III. 174 In dying wooll & Wollen clothe Logwoodd alias Blockwood. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 25 The rasping of brasil and logwood for the dyers is very hard labour. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3893/3 The same day arrived here the *Essex* of Boston from Campeachy, laden with Logwood. 1880 H. VIZETELLY *Facts about Port*, etc. 142 It has been often asserted that logwood is used to impart colouring matter to Port wine; and the authors of a bulky Treatise upon Wine..endorsed this preposterous assertion with their authority. 1892 WALSH *Tea* 145 A decoction..from catechu or logwood being next added to impart a tea-like color to the liquor.

b. The tree that yields this wood.

1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Colmenero's Treat. Chocolate* 15 Three Cods of the Logwood or Campeche tree. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 221 Logwood. This shrub was first introduced to Jamaica from the main. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. (1794) 267 Amongst the plants with regular or equal polypetalous corollas, you will find Logwood, &c. 1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 66 The fragrance..of the delicious Logwood..composed an atmosphere.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1752 J. MACSPARRAN *Amer. Dissected* (1753) 3 A fine promising new Settlement upon the Spanish Main, mostly inhabited by the Logwood Cutters. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 22 Strong tea, either with or without a few logwood scrapings. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 165 By our side is a stack of dingy logwood red. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 9/5 A logwood ship that was about to sail for England.

Logy (lōu·gi), *a. U.S.* [Of uncertain origin: cf. Du. *log* heavy, dull.] Dull and heavy in motion or thought.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Americanisms, Logy*, heavy, slow, stupid. .. He's a logy man, i. e. a slow-moving, heavy man. 'He is a logy preacher', i. e. dull. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 452/2 Outside ballast .. made boats logy. 1887 *Detroit Free Press* 21 May 2/3 He [Barnum] is heavier, and a trifle logy. 1890 in Leffingwell *Upland Shooting* 459 They [greyhounds] became 'logy' and out of heart.

b. Used as *sb.*: A heavy fish.

1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 61 'He's a logy. Give him room accordin' to his strength', cried Dan. 'I'll

help ye. 'No, you won't', Harvey snapped, as he hung on to the line. 'It's my first fish'.

-logy (lŏdʒi), earlier written *-logie*, an ending occurring originally in words adapted from Gr. words in -λογία (the earliest examples, e.g. *theology*, having come through F. *-logie*, med.L. *-logia*). These Gr. words for the most part are parasynthetic derivatives; in some instances the terminal element is λόγος word, discourse (e.g. in τετραλογία tetralogy, τριλογία trilogy); more commonly it is the root λογ- (ablaut-variant of λεγ-, λέγειν to speak: cf. LOGOS). In the latter case, the sbs. in -λογία usually denote the character, action, or department of knowledge proper to the person who is described by an adj. or sb. in -λόγος, meaning either '(one) who speaks (in a certain way)', or '(one) who treats of (a certain subject)'. Hence the derivatives in -λογία are of two classes, (1) those which have the sense of 'saying or speaking', examples of which are the words anglicized as *battology*, *brachylogy*, *cacology*, *dittology*, *eulogy*, *palillogy*, *tautology*; and (2) names of sciences or departments of study. As the words of the last-mentioned class have always a sb. for their first element, and o is the combining vowel of all declensions of Gr. sbs., the ending of these compounds is in actual use always -ολογία, becoming -OLOGY in Eng. The names of sciences with this ending are very numerous: some represent words already formed in Gr., as *theology*, *astrology*; many represent formations which might legitimately have existed in Gr., as *geology*, *zoology*, *psychology*; others are of hybrid composition, as *sociology*, *terminology*, *insectology*. The modern formations in *-logy* follow the analogy of Gr. formations in having *o* as the combining vowel; exceptions are *petralogy* (an incorrect form which some writers prefer to *petrology* because it shows the derivation from πέτρα rock, not from πέτρος stone) and *mineralogy* (F. *minéralogie*) which may be viewed as a contraction for **mineralology*. The suffix *-ology* is freely used in the formation of humorous nonce-wds., some of which are illustrated below. All the modern formations in *-logy* may be said to imply correlative formations in -LOGICAL and -LOGIST; in the case of some of the older words, the related personal designation ends in -LOGER or -LOGIAN. (Cf. -LOGUE.) Hence **Logy** *nonce-wd.* = OLOGY.

1820 W. BUCKLAND in Mrs. Gordon *Life* (1894) 40 Having allowed myself time to attend to nothing there but my undergroundology. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 36 Hats were of scientific importance in his estimation, he had originated a system of hatology. 1853 (*title*) Chapology, or Hints about Hats. 1856 J. YOUNG *Demonol.* IV. iii. 372 The many Logies and Isms that have lately come into vogue. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 49/1 What are called advanced ideas are really in great part but..a more accurate expression, by words in *logy* and *ism*, of sensations which men and women have vaguely grasped for centuries.

Logyng, Logyng(g)e, obs. ff. LODGING *vbl. sb.*

Logyt, obs. pa. t. of LODGE *v.*

Lohoch (lōu·hǫk). *Med.* Forms: α. 6 loc, 6–8 loche, 6–9 loch. β. 6 lochoch, 6–8 lohoc, 7 lehoch, lohoche, 7–9 lohock, 6–9 looch, lohoch. [a. med.L. *lohoc*, *looch*, a. Arab. لعوق *laʿūq*, f. لعق *laʿiqa* to lick.] A linctus.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) D j b, Take mornynge and euening, a spounefull of the syrupe of iuiubes..in maner of a loc. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxxiv. § 2. 47 They are good in a loche or licking medicine for shortnes of breath. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 76 This seed is passing good for lohoches or electuaries to be made thereof. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxxiii. 139 The Juyce of Liquorice dissolved in Rose Water, with some Gum, Tragacanth, is a fine Lohoch..for hoarsenesse. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Sore Throat* 99, I made the Patient take..some white Lohoc. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1795) II. 222 Numerous forms of electuaries, lohochs, and linctuses. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 266 Dose, from gutt.xx. to gutt.xxx. a day in a looch or any mucilaginous menstruum. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Looch*, a linctus, or opaque oily emulsion, which may be used as a demulcent, or as an excipient for the suspension of powders.

Loif, Sc. variant of LOF *Obs.*, praise.

Loig(g)e, obs. form of LODGE *sb.* and *v.*

Loig(g)inge, -ynge, obs. ff. LODGING *vbl. sb.*

Loigne, var. LOIN and LOYNE. *Obs.*

Loik, Loikman, obs. Sc. ff. LUKE *a.*, LOCKMAN.

Loimic (loi·mik), *a.* [ad. Gr. λοιμικός, f. λοιμός plague.] Pertaining to the plague or to contagious disorders.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*; hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Loimo·grapher.** *Obs. rare*−°. [f. Gr. λοιμός plague + -GRAPHER.] 'One who writes about or describes pestilences'. 1727 BAILEY vol. II.

Loimography (loimǫ·grăfi). [ad. mod.L. *loimographia* (R. Lyonnet, 1639), f. as prec. + -GRAPHY. The normal form would be **lœmo-*, which is given as an alternative in some Dicts.] The descriptive science treating of pestilential diseases.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1864 in J. THOMAS *Med. Dict.*

Loimology (loimǫ·lŏdʒi). *rare*−°. In Dicts. also **lœmology.** [ad. mod. L. *loimologia* (N. Hodges, 1672), f. as prec. + -LOGY.] The study of, or a treatise on, the plague or pestilential diseases.

1848 in CRAIG. 1864 in J. THOMAS *Med. Dict.*

Loimous (loi·məs), *a.* [f. Gr. λοιμ-ός plague + -OUS.] Having or full of the plague (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

Loin (loin), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 loyne, 6–7 loine, 6–8 loyn, (5 lony, 6 loigne, 9 *dial.* line), 7– loin. See also LUNYIE. [ad. OF. *loigne*, *logne*, dialectal variant of *longe* (mod.F. *longe* loin of veal) = Sp. *lonja* piece of ham:—med.L. **lumbea*, fem. of **lumbeus* adj., belonging to the loin, f. L. *lumbus* loin:—WAryan **londhwo-*: see LEND *sb.*1]

1. a. In the living body. Chiefly *pl.* The part or parts of a human being or quadruped, situated on both sides of the vertebral column, between the false ribs and the hip-bone.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xliii. (1495) 160 The place called the loynes is in the sydes of the joyntes of the rydge. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F iij b, The loynes are musculous flesshes lyeng in the sydes of the spondyles of the backe. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1552) 15 b, From the ryght syde..descendeth a braunche..downe towardes the right loynes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 290 An high paire of silke netherstocks that couered all his buttockes and loignes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 9 Horses are tide by the heads,..Monkies, by th' loynes, and Men by th' legs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 282 The middle pair Girt like a Starrie Zone his waste, and round Skirted his loines and thighes with downie Gold. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* xiv. (1734) 269 Nothing will contribute more to strengthen a Horses Shoulders or Loyns. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 45 But restless was the chair: the back erect Distressed the weary loins, that felt no ease. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 525 A sense of heat, weight, and dull pain in the loins. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 135 Good hand-rubbing..should be used..about the loins.

b. In an animal used for food; chiefly, the joint of meat which includes the vertebræ of the loins.

c 1302 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 191 We shule flo the Conyng, ant make roste is loyne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312/2 Loyne of flesche (*S.* lony), *lumbus*, *clumbus*. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 232 Alle a hare bot the lonys. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iij b, Then the loynes of the hare loke ye not forgete. 1555 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 3 Item, a loyne of vele, ..xvj[d]. 1598 *Epulario* B j, The Loine [of a Bucke] may be rosted, and the legs baked. 1680 EARL DORSET *On C'tess Dorchester* 12 So have I seen in Larder dark Of Veal a lucid Loin, .. At once both stink and shine. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 Apr., I dined..at home on a loin of mutton and half a pint of wine. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 30 Loyn, of Veal. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. p. xxi, The Brighton butchers sold..loins of mutton at 6*d.* per lb. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 101 The cookery..would suit you:—constant loins of roast mutton.

2. Chiefly *Biblical* and *poet.* This part of the body, regarded a. as the part of the body that should be covered by clothing and about which the clothes are bound; so, *to gird* (*up*) *the loins* (lit. and fig.), to prepare for strenuous exertion.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* iii. 4 This Jhon had his garment off camels heer and a gerdell off a skynne aboute his loynes. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxxi. 17 She gyrdeth hir loynes with strength. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iii. 10 My face Ile grime with filth, Blanket my loines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1096 Some Tree whose broad smooth Leaves together sowd, And girded on our loyns, may cover round Those middle parts. 1742 COLLINS *Ode Poet. Charac.* 21 To gird their blest prophetick loins. 1753 SMART *Hilliad* I. 27 Her loins with patch-work cincture were begirt. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 17 It was necessary, therefore, to gird up our loins and walk. 1855 BROWNING *Statue & Bust*, The unlit lamp and the ungirt loin. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* V. 280 And round about her loins Wound a fair golden girdle. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Fam.* II. v, He was standing like the impersonation of masculine punctuality with loins girded.

b. as the seat of physical strength and of generative power. † Hence occas. used as an equivalent for 'sire', 'offspring', 'descendants'. Also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* XXXV. 11 Kynges shall come out of thy loynes. 1577–87 HOOKER *Chron. Irel.* 134/1 in *Holinshed*, John earle of Bath, whose ancestors were descended from out of the loines of kings. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 137 This shame deriues it selfe from vnknowne loines. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xl. 16 Loe now, his strength is in his loynes. — *Isa.* xlv. 1, I will loose the loines of kings. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* IV. 1541 Impious villaine! to defame the fruit Of thine owne loynes. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theory* (1629) Ep. Ded., And when it shall descend to your Loynes; may you be inuested with the Crowne, which..fadeth not. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 27 By intermarriage with the Lady Iane Grey, .. to bring it [the crown] about into his [Northumberland's] loynes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 352 A multitude, like which the populous North Pour'd never from her frozen loyns. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 459 What boots it, that from Phœbus Loins I spring. 1786 A. GIB *Sacr. Contempl.* II. III. ii. 120 All his natural posterity, as being all in his loins. 1790 COWPER *Receipt Mother's Pict.* 109 My boast is not, that I deduce my birth From loins enthroned, and rulers of the earth. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. I. 255 About a dizzen and a half—the legitimate produce o' the Eerish couple's ain fruitfu lines. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* V. 495, I thought, can this be he From Gama's dwarfish loins? 1880 L. MORRIS *Ode of Life* 43 The Future lies within thy loins, and all the Days to be To thee Time giveth to beget.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loin-ache*, *-guard*; **loin-cloth,** a cloth worn round the loins.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1075 This 'loin ache is apt to reappear. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 324 The remainder of the dress is a *loin-cloth of white domestics or of indigo dyed cotton. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 5/5 In cold or rainy weather the cab-horses have waterproof loin-cloths. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 180/1 Brayette and *loin-guard to protect the abdomen.

† **Loin,** *v.*1 *Obs. rare*−1. *trans.* The technical term for 'to carve' (a sole).

c 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij b, A Sole loyned. A Gurnarde chyned. A Tenche sawced.

† **Loin,** *v.*2 *Obs. rare*−1. [aphetic f. ALOYN.] *trans.* To keep apart.

14.. *Siege Jerus.* 63/1088 Doun þei daschen þe dores: dei scholde þe berde, þat mete yn þis meschef hadde from men loyned.

Loin, obs. form of LINE *v.*1 and *v.*3

1587 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* III. vii. (1878) II. 49 The Indians, who tie their sault bitches often in woods, that they might be loined by tigers. 1679 WOOD *Life* 3 May (O. H. S.) II. 449 Dr. Michael Roberts..died with a girdle loyned with broad gold about him (10*d.* they say).

Loined (loind), *ppl. a.* [f. LOIN *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having loins (of a specified kind).

1865 *Daily Tel.* 4 Mar., Headed like a snake, loined like a weasel, and breasted like a swan. 1871 *Daily News* 27 Nov., She is slack loined and light in the hindquarters. 1898 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* xv. 161 Clumsy brutes..loose loined and shaggy fetlocked.

Loiolite, obs. form of LOYOLITE, a jesuit.

Loir (loiəɹ). [a. F. *loir*:—pop. L. **glīrem*, for *glīrem*, *glīs*.] The Fat Dormouse (*Myoxus glis*).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 76 The greater dormouse, which Mr. Buffon calls the Loir. 1801 HELL. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. xxi. 314, I call them rats, from their almost perfect resemblance to that animal..but their real name is the Loir. 1884 *Evang. Mag.* Mar. 117 The Loir, or fat dormouse of France. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 116 The two large European species, the Loir (*Myoxus glis*) and the Lerot (*Eliomys nitela*).

Lois s, obs. form of LOOSE, LOSE, LOSS.

Loisible: see LISIBLE.

Loit, dial. form of LITE, little.

Loiter (loitəɹ, *sb. rare*−1. [f. LOITER *v.*] The action of loitering; an instance of this.

1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* I. 314 Picotee..moved on in a manner intended to efface the lover's loiter of the preceding moments from her own consciousness.

Loiter (loitəɹ), *v.* Forms: 4 (? loltre or loitre), lotere, 5 loytron, 6 loyeter, loytre, lowtre, lewtre, leut e re, 6–8 loyter, 6– loiter. [a. MDu. *loteren* to wag about, like a loose tooth, Du. *lauteren* to shake, totter, *Naut.* of a sail) to 'shiver'; also, to dawdle, loiter over one's work; cf. WFlem. *lutteren*, EFris. *löteren*, of similar meaning. For the development of sense cf. the fig. uses of *loose*, *unsteady*. The sense which the word has in Eng. has not been found in Du. earlier than the 16th c., but may be much older in slang use; the word was prob. introduced into England by foreign 'loiterers' or vagrants. The same root is found in MDu. *lutsen* to wag about.

The diphthong in the first syll. is a substitution for the unfamiliar vowel of the Du. word, which was prob. *ō* (as in mod. pronunciation) or nearly so.

In the first quot. below, the form *loltrande* may be genuine; if so it represents a distinct word, f. the root of LOLL *v.*]

1. *intr.* In early use: To idle, waste one's time in idleness. Now only with more specific meaning: To linger indolently on the way when sent on an errand or when making a journey; to linger idly about a place; to waste time when engaged in some particular task, to dawdle.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 458 Þenne was þe gome so glad of his gay logge, Lys loltrande [*Morris conjectures* loitrande] þer-inne, lokande to toune. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 311/1 Loytron, or byn ydyl, *ocior*. 1482 *Trevisa's Higden* (Caxton) II. v. 77 He slough caym that loyterd [*Trevisa*: loted] amonge the busshes. 1530 PALSGR. 613/1 He loytreth aboute lyke a maysterlesse hounde. *Ibid.* 613/2 And you sende hym, he wyll sure loyter somewhere by the waye. *c* 1540 *Hye way to Spyttel Ho.* 143 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 29 Lowtryng, and wandryng fro place to place. 1553 *Primer* in *Liturgies, etc. Edw. VI* (Parker Soc.) 472 Laboured nothing at all, but went abroad loitering idly. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 198 Sir John, you loyter heere too long. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 277 Some of them do nought but loyter all the week long. 1660 WOOD *Life* Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 359 People might loyter about the streets in sermon time. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 745 A Javelin threw, Which flutt'ring seemed to loiter as it flew. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 85 Nobody may loyter about in order to attempt it without instant suspicion. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 28 ¶ 4 That I loiter in the shop with my needle-work in my hand. 1814 SCOTT *Waav.* XXXIX, Officers ..loitered in the hall, as if waiting for orders. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 181, I linger by my shingly bars; I loiter round my cresses. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 8 These weak old men who loitered about. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 3/2 Cabmen have had to pay..fines..for 'loitering and obstructing' the roads...To loiter, in cabman's English, means to ply for hire.

b. To travel or proceed indolently and with frequent pauses. With advs. or adverbial phrases.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 228 Prose swell'd to verse, Verse loitring into prose. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 1 We have lingered and loitered..from port to port. 1827–35 WILLIS

Florence Gray 32, I loiter'd up the valley to a small and humbler ruin. 1890 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxxviii, With weary steps I loiter on. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 445 From the 13th of July to the 13th of August we loitered along. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* iv. 51 He loitered thoughtfully along the uneven highway. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 115 The Avon loiters past the churchyard.

2. *trans.* †**a.** To neglect (one's work). *Obs.* **b.** To allow (time, etc.) to pass idly; to waste carelessly or upon trifles. *Obs.* exc. with *away*; occas. with †*out*. †**c.** To postpone getting or giving (something). *Obs.*

c 1540 *Hye Way to Spyttel Ho.* 871 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 62 But lye in bed,..Lewtryng theyr worke tyll it pas noone. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol. ¶ ij, Be nõt of the nombre of those men, whiche .. loyter the tyme .. and do no good at all. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 547 When thou art determined what knowledg thou wilt most apply, then let it not be loytered, but seke to get it spedily. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxv. 111 To loyter well deserued gifts is not to giue but sell. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. i. (1691) 12 Not loyter out my life at home. 1689 SHERLOCK *Death* iii. § 7 (1731) 210 These Men have loitered away the Day. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 173 It would have been extreme imprudence .. to have loitered away so much time. *Mod.* We loitered away the rest of the day.

3. *Comb.*: †**loiter-sack**, a lazy, lumpish fellow.

1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* II. ii, If the loiter-sacke bee gone springing into a taverne, I'le fetch him reeling out.

Loiter, obs. form of LIGHTER *sb.*[1]

Loiterer (loi·tərər). Forms: 6 **leuterar, leutterer, loitreer, loyterour, -(er)rar,** 6–7 **loyterar, -er,** 8– **loiterer.** [a. Du. *leuterer*: see LOITER *v.* and -ER [1].] One who loiters (see senses of the vb.); † a vagabond, 'sturdy beggar'.

1530 PALSGR. 240/2 Loyterar, *trvandeur.* 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 1 The same Justices shall cawse such Slave, or loyterer to bee marked on the forhed. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 22 These lousey leuterars. *Ibid.* 27 An ydell leuterar. *Ibid.* 87 Lasy lewd Leutterers. 1588 in *Norfolk Antiq. Misc.* (1883) II. 329 Paid to Burwell and his loyterrers for vj dayes' woorke, vs. viijd. 1612 S. RID *Art Juggling* B 1 b, Many of our English Loyterers ioined with them, and in time learned their craft and cosening. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 84 David Macmollan, loyterar, being convenit for saying, that [etc.]. 1684 G. S. *Anglorum Spec.* 196 Th. Tusser was a Speculative Husbandman, but a Practical Loyterer in Agriculture. 1723 SWIFT *Country Life* 33 The loiterers quake, no corner hides them. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 14 ¶ 9 The loiterer.. makes appointments which he never keeps. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxi, Come, loiterer, come! 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* ii. 14 There are still a few loiterers on the pavement. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxxix, Spring will not wait the loiterer's time Who keeps so long away.

Loitering (loi·tərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. LOITER in its various senses. † In early use, vagrancy, vagabondage.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 188 Þer was lau3whing and lotering and 'let go þe cuppe'. 1530 PALSGR. 240/2 Loyteryng, *trvandise.* *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K vij, A man giuen to exercises is vertuouse, and one giuen to leutrynges is a vicioune person. 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin's Comm. Acts* xxiii. 13 When God calleth vs expresly, our loitring is without excuse. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxv. (1627) 270 And to see that there be no intermission, or loytering in any fourme, if the master be away. *a* 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. (1726) I. 854 Nor is he a good Servant .. that connives at other's Loyterings. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* i. 7 Should I .. in the course of my loiterings..see..anything curious. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiii. (1857) 212 Opportunities ..which loiterings by the .. road-sides present. 1889 BROWNING *Imperante Augusto* 162 No loitering, or be sure you taste the lash.

† **b.** *attrib.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xi. Wks. 1851 III. 312 Were it not better to take it away soone after, as we do loitering books .. from children. 1644 — *Areop.* (Arb.) 64 The helps of Breviaries, synopses, and other loitering gear.

Loitering (loi·tərin), *ppl. a.* [f. LOITER *v.* + -ING [2].] That loiters or idles; in early use, that leads a vagabond life.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) L iv b, These lewtryng theues, whyche wyl not labour by daie. 1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1584) F ij b, I haue bene ..a loytering labourer in the Lords vineyarde. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 210 A company of loitring companions. 1671 CLARENDON *Dialogues* Tracts (1727) 346 There is no temper so much to be despised as a loitering lazy nature. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 491 ¶ 1 After an Hour spent in this loitering way of Reading. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 832 Herds Of fluttering, loitering, cringing..vagrants. 1791–2 WORDSW. *Descr. Sk.* 89 The loitering traveller hence, at evening, sees From rock-hewn steps the sail between the trees. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Musketaquid*, Loiter willing by yon loitering stream. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 110 No loitering step was permitted by the overseers.

Hence **Loi·teringly** *adv.*, in a loitering manner; in early use, † like a vagabond. **Loi·teringness,** the quality of being inclined to loiter.

1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 1 The said parsone so living Idelye and loyteringlie. *a* 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 136 Not looking that loyteringly it should be atchieved. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 43 He..strolled loiteringly on. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* vii. 135 Like a first violet of spring, Trembling downwards loiteringly. 1868 J. H. STIRLING in *N. Brit. Rev.* XLIX. 364 That inertia, that lingeringness and loiteringness, that are not unfrequent in Browning.

† **Loi·terous,** *a. Obs.* In 6 **loytrous.** [f. LOITER *v.* + -OUS.] Inclined to loiter; sluggish.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. vi. D vj b, I noynte with supple oyle My loytrous limmes.

Lok, obs. form of LOCK; var. LAKE *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 445 (Ritson) In Englond he arerede a lok Of uche hous that come smok, To Rome yef a peny, y wys, That Petres peny cleped ys.

Lokart, -at, obs. forms of LOCKET.

Lokdore, variant of LOCKDOR *Obs.*

Loke (lōuk). *dial.* Also **loak.** [repr. OE. *loca* enclosed place, also lock, f. root of LOUK *v.* to shut, lock.] A lane, a short, narrow, blind lane, a 'cul-de-sac'; a grass road; a private lane or road.

1787 MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 *Gloss.*, *Loke*, a close narrow lane (common). *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Loke*, a short narrow turn-again lane. 1860 GILLETT *Sng. Sol. in Norf. Dial.* iii. 2 In the lokes and causeys I'll seek him as my soul du love. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* I. 162 *Loak* means lane. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 5 We were playing down the loke, and we fell out.

attrib. 1888 *N. & Q.* Ser. VII. VI. 191/2 My house is bounded by a lokeway leading from —— to ——.

Loke, variant of LAKE *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

Loke, obs. form of LOCK, LOOK *sb.* and *v.*

Lokecheste, variant of LOCKCHESTER.

† **Lo·ken,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [repr. OE. *lǽcnian*: see LECHNE *v.*] *trans.* To heal.

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. viii. in *Anglia* VIII. 140/24 Wib woundes of Criste her woundes were lokned. *Ibid.* II. v. *ibid.* 166/2 þe inwarde esines softenyd oute warde sorowe, & sumtyme lokkenyd and eecyd þe burden of sieknesse. *Ibid.* viii. *ibid.* 175/10 In þis hir woo was lokkenyd & hir spirite strengbed.

† **Lo·ken,** *ppl. a. Obs.* See also LUCKEN. [str. pa. pple. of LOUK *v.*[1]] Locked, closed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23462 Wel þan al sal þou sei, wit loken als wit open hei. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 One maner of linsede, called loken sede, wyll not open by the son.

Loker(e, obs. form of LOCKER, LOCKYER.

Loker(h)am, variant of LOCKRAM *Obs.*

† **Lokes.** *Obs. rare.* [prob. a use of the pl. of LOCK *sb.*[2], a transl. of OF. *closes Pentecoste*, med.L. *clausum Pentecostes*, lit. 'the close of Pentecost'.

For examples of the OFr. and med.L. terms see J. M. Manly in *Harvard Studies Philol. & Lit.* I. (1892) 88 ff. The main difficulty is that these terms appear, whenever their sense can be determined, to mean the octave of Pentecost, or Trinity Sunday. Prof. Manly, however, points out that there is evidence that 'Pentecost' was sometimes used for the season beginning at Easter and *closed* by Whitsunday, so that the transference of the name 'close of Pentecost' from Trinity Sunday to Whitsunday, though lacking direct evidence, is not improbable. The use may have been merely local English; the *Ayenbite* and Shoreham both belong to Kent.]

Whitsunday. Also **Lok-Sounday.**

c 1315 SHOREHAM (E. E. T. S.) v. 289 Al here [*sc.* the Virgin's] ioyen a lok-sounday. 1340 *Ayenbite* 213 At lokes [Fr. *a Penthecouste*]. *Ibid.* 143, 263.

† **Loke·t.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Of obscure origin.

If the sense be 'lappet', the word might be a dim. of F. *loque* rag, though this has not been found earlier than the 15th c. (Cotgr. 1611 has *loquette*). A dim. of LOCK *sb.*[1] would yield an admissible sense, but a hybrid formation of this kind would be unusual at so early a period. It is not easy to see how the word can be identified with LOCKET.]

?Some part of a head-dress, ?a lappet; or ?a lovelock, curl.

c 1320 *Song in Harl. MS.* 2253 fo. 61 b (*Pol. Songs* Camd. 1839) 3ef þer lyþ a loket by er ouþer e3e þat mot wiþ worse be wet for lac [*MS.* lat] of oþer le3e.

Loket, obs. form of LOCKET.

Loking, -yng(e, obs. forms of LOOKING.

Lokk(e, Lokked, Lokkyn, obs. inf. and pa. pple. of LOCK *v.*[1]

Lokman, Lokyer e, obs. ff. LOCKMAN, LOCKYER.

Lokyn, Lokyr, obs. forms of LOOK, LOCKER.

Lolar, variant of LOLLER [1] *Obs.*, Lollard.

Lolard(e, lolart, obs. forms of LOLLARD.

‖ **Loligo** (lɔ·ləigō). Also 7 **lolligo.** [a. L. *loligo.*] A genus of cephalopods; an individual of this genus, a squid. ¶ In the first quot. used *fig.* and app. by mistake for *torpedo.*

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES 96 *Serm.*, *Of Holy Ghost* xv. (1629) 763 St. Paul calls them the Lolligoe's of the Land. His word is καταναρκεῖν; the six daies and the seventh, to them both alike. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* v. 69 The cuttle-fish and *Loligo.* [1706 PHILLIPS, *Loligo* (Lat.), the Calimary Fish, whose Bloud is like Ink, as well as that of the Cuttle-fish.] 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 540/1 In *Loligo* the coats of the corresponding veins .. present .. a spongy thickening. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 467 The loligo .. laid hold of the pebbles, apparently to render its abduction as difficult as possible.

[**Lolion:** see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Loll (lɔl), *sb.* [f. LOLL *v.*[1]]

1. The action or posture of lolling. † Also *at loll, upon the* (*high*) *loll.*

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) I. 21 Who is that graceful Person that appears upon the high Loll in his Chariot and six Horses? *Ibid.* 152 See that beautiful Gentleman at Loll in the next Chariot. 1709 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 71 ¶ 7 In reading Prayers, he has such a careless Loll, that People are justly offended at his irreverent Posture. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lxvii. (1783) II. 256 He was, in short, all laugh, loll, and liberty. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* v. 530 The old abundant city-fare was best,.. down to the loll itself O' the pot-house settle,—better such a bench Than [etc.].

2. One who lolls; an idle person. Also, a thing that lolls, e.g. a tongue.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 84 Then a tayle lyke a dolphin is added Iumbled vp of sauadge fel woulfs, with grislye lol hanging. 1600 BRETON *Pasquil's Mad-cappe* 26 Then let a knaue be knowne to be a knaue, .. A Lobbe a Lowte, a heavy Loll a Logge. *a* 1807 J. SKINNER *Poet. Pieces* (1809) 48 A mischievous pair O' mawten'd lolls.

3. A pet, a spoilt child. *dial.*

1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* I. Pref. p. xvii, The..Unmannerliness of this Mam's Loll. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Loll*, mother's loll, a favourite child, the mother's darling. 1847–78 in HALLIWELL (*Oxon.*).

Loll (lɔl), *v.*[1] Also 4–6 **lolle,** 4, 6, 8 **lull(e.** [App. due to a sense of the expressiveness of the sound (with the repeated *l*) suggestive of rocking or swinging; cf. LULL *v.* and MDu. *lollen* to sleep, early mod.Du. *lollebanck* (Kilian) couch, sofa; also mod.Du. dial. *lollen* to warm oneself with a pot of charcoal placed under one's seat. With sense 3 cf. LILL *v.*]

1. *intr.* To hang down loosely; to droop, dangle. Also with *down.* ? *Obs.* or *arch.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 110 Lyk a leþerne pors lullede [1393 lollid] his chekes. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 224 His chin wiþ a chol lollede As greet as a gos eye. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xiv. 374 Robyn rode without stiropis, eke thanne his legge lollid. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 339 Sometymes a hawke hathe a strype on his wing .. so as .. it hangeth alwayes downe and lolleth. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xii. 465 When it rayneth muche, it maketh the leaues to loll and hang downewarde. 1845 H. B. HIRST *Poems* 75 The lady is pale—Pale as the lily that lolls on the gale. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iv, A great white feather lolling down till it touched his left shoulder.

† **b.** To swing, hang, be suspended. *Obs.*

?*c* 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 243 The game is not to lolle so hie Ther fete failen fondement.

¶ **c.** Alleged by Langland to have formerly meant: To halt, be lame. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 215 Now kyndeliche, by crist beþ suche callyd 'lolleres', As by englisch of oure eldres of olde menne techynge. He þat lolleþ is lame oþer his leg oute of ioynte, Oþer meymed in som membre, for to meschief hit souneþ. And ryght so sothlyche suche manere eremytes Lollen a3en þe byleyue and lawe of holy churche.

† **2.** *trans.* To let droop or dangle. Also *to loll up*: to hang.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 614/75 Mi loue i-lolled vp in þe eyr, Wiþ cradel bond I gan him bynde. Cros! he stikeþ nou on þi steir, Naked a-3eyn þe wylde wynde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 191 A meri verset, þat has take fro tybourne twenti stronge þeues; þere lewed theues ben lolled vp. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 360 Of the Hawke that holdeth not hir wings up so well as she should do, but lolleth them. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 29 This made the Gallants loll their ears and laugh at one an other.

3. To thrust out (the tongue) in a pendulous manner. Also with *out.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 8 The Enemy full-hearted, Lolling the Tongue with slaught'ring. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 741 Fierce Tigers couch'd around, and loll'd their fawning Tongues. — *Æneid* VIII. 843 The foster Dam loll'd out her fawning Tongue. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. x, Then Nic. lolled out his tongue. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 40 Every Fool has a natural hereditary .. Right to loll out his Tongue at his Brother. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. i, The idle apprentices .. lolled out their tongues at him as he passed. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanovitch* 132 How he lolls out the length of his tongue.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* Of the tongue: To protrude. Usually with *out.*

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. ii, His head was hanging down, His dry tongue lolling low. *a* 1845 HOOD *Captain's Cow* x, The Parching seamen stood about, Each with his tongue a-lolling out, And panting like a dog. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* June 133 His tongue lolled out in the heat like a dog's.

4. *intr.* (The chief current sense.) To lean idly; to recline or rest in a relaxed attitude, supporting oneself against something. Also with *about, back, out.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 269 Or ligge þus euere Lollynge in my lappe. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 28 A sheepeheard and a dogge lolling vnder a bush. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 72 He is not lulling on a lewd Loue-Bed. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 30 This pope Gregory .. is reported to have lulled night and day..in the armes and embracings of Matilda the countesse. 1650 SIR A. WELDON *Court & Char. Jas. I* 103 The King hung about his neck, slabboring his cheeks. .. For God's sake, tel me, said the King .. Then lolled about his neck. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 5 June, And, among the rest, Duncomb, lolling, with his heels upon another chair. 1674 DRYDEN *Epil. New Ho.* 9 Who lolling on our foremost benches sit. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii, He sat lolling back in a great elbow-chair. 1749 LD. CHESTERF. *Lett.* CXV. (1892) I. 265, I never saw the worst bred man living guilty of lolling, .. in company that he respected. 1778 W. MARSHALL *Minutes Agric.* 18 July 1774 He has good hands, but a bad head—a crazy couch, dangerous to lull upon. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. iv, Lolling against the wainscoat and gaping. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 246 The complaint first shows itself by .. an unwonted desire to lounge and loll about. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vii. 76 A knot of smokers.. stood or lolled about the door of the Spread-Eagle. 1861 THACKERAY *Round. Papers*, *On a Chalk-mark* 115 Little boys should not loll on chairs. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. xii. 257 The Master of the house lolled, half-dressed, in an armchair by the hearth.

b. *trans.* To allow to rest idly. *rare.* Also, to pass *away* (time) in lolling about.

1696 R. COKE *Detection Crt. & State Eng.* (1719) I. 87 The King had a loathsome Way of lolling his Arms about his Favourites Necks, and kissing them. 1709 PRIOR *When Cat is Away* 54 Whilst Fubb till ten, on silken bed, Securely

lolls his drowsy head. **1784** *Unfortunate Sensibility* II. 104, I take good care that none [*sc.* no hour] shall be luxuriously lolled away in indolence. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 286 Gigantic sunflowers lolled their broad jolly faces over the fences.

c. quasi-*trans.* or *refl.*; also, *to loll it.*

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 374 Others..loll it away to the opera..in magnificent equipages. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 77, I..loll'd me 'gainst a propping tree.

†**5.** *intr.* To saunter, go lazily. *Obs. rare.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, ccxliv, Hee breakes the Portall, wth vnsteddie feet, And Lolls to his owne Lamplight in coole Seas. **1678** OTWAY *Friendship in F.* III. 32 My revenge shall be to love you still; gloat on and loll after you where ere I see you.

†**6.** *Comb.*: **loll-ears**, drooping pendulous ears; **loll-eared** *a.*, having drooping ears.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 109 Unlesse some Phebus have clouted upon this Mydas head .. the eares of some lolleared Asse. *Ibid.* 125 b, Skill to discerne a Lyon by his pawes, or rather an Asse by his lolle-eares. **1585** HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 453 *Flaccus*, that hath hanging eares: loll eared: flap eared.

Hence **Lolled** (*out*) *ppl. a.*, said of the tongue.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 132 With his lolled tongue he faintly licks his prey. **1715** tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. I. i. 5 The Slanderer is represented by the Picture of a Purple with its lolled-out Tongue. **1902** *Academy* 3 May 455/2 Irreverence that expressed itself in loud laughter and a lolled-out tongue.

†**Loll**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [back-formation from LOLLARD.] **a.** *trans.* To call (a person) Lollard. **b.** *intr.* To act or speak as a Lollard. **c.** *trans.* To mumble (a phrase); to sing in a low tone.

c **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 532 Whou sone þis sori men [seweden] his soule, And oueral lollede him wiþ heretykes werkes! **14..** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 245 And pardé lolle thei never so longe, Yut wol lawe make hem lowte. **1655** J. COTGRAVE *Wits Interpr.* (1662) 288 The Sun-shine of the word, this he extoll'd; The Sun-shine of the word, stil this he lold.

Loll, var. LULL *v. Obs.*, to pull by the ears.

Lollar, variant of LOLLER[1] *Obs.*

Lollard (lǫ·lǎɹd). Now *Hist.* Forms: 5-6 **lollarde**, 5 **loularde**, 5-6 **lolarde**, 6 **lolart**, **lollerd**, **lollord**, 7 **lolard**. See also LOLLER[1] (which occurs somewhat earlier). [a. MDu. *lollaerd*, lit. '**mumbler, mutterer**', f. *lollen* to mutter, mumble (for the suffix see -ARD).

The name was orig. applied *c* 1300 to the members of a branch of the Cellite or Alexian fraternity (also called *lollebroeders*), who devoted themselves especially to the care of the sick and the providing of funeral rites for the poor. In the course of the 14th c. it was often used of other semi-monastic orders, and sometimes, by opponents, of the Franciscans. Usually it was taken to connote great pretensions to piety and humility, combined with views more or less heretical. Hence early mod.G. *lollhart*, chiefly applied to the Beghards.]

1. A name of contempt given in the 14th c. to certain heretics, who were either followers of Wyclif or held opinions similar to his.

1390 [implied in LOLLARDY]. **1415** LD. SCROPE in 43 *Rep. Deputy Kpr. Rec.* 591 Yif he drue to Loulardis that wolde subuert this londe & the chirge. *c* **1440** CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 327 Thow þei 3ow calle lollard, whych or elue, Beth not dysmayd. **1460** — *Chron.* (1858) 277 In that same tyme the Lolardis set up schamful conclusiones. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 74 They which to such witches will assent Are heretikes, lolardes, and false of their beleue. **1529** MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 211/1 Not such men as we now speke of, lollardes & heretikes. **1571** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 43 Sa, lolarts, 3o^r hypocrisy þat sa fane 3e wald hyde, 3e se, wy^t tyme, in spyte of 3ow dois peice and peice owt slyde. **1597-8** BP. HALL *Sat.* II. i. 17 Then manie a Lollerd would in forfaitment Beare paper-fagots. **1625** in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 67 Sir Edward Coke refused to take the sheriff's oath, because of the clause against Lollards. **1853** MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 144 They [Anabaptists] are said to have existed in England since the early times of the Lollards. **1876** A. LAING *Lindores Abbey*, etc. xii. 105 The opinions of the Lollards continued to spread.

attrib. and *appositive.* **1842** TODD (*title*) An Apology for Lollard Doctrines, attributed to Wicliffe. **1897** *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LI. 494/1 Jack Sharp, lollard rebel, was a weaver of Abingdon. **1901** T. G. LAW *Scots N. Test.* Introd. 13 Very little is known of the Lollard movement in Scotland.

¶**2.** [Associated with LOLL *v.*] Used for: One who lolls; an idler. *Obs. rare.*

1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* I. 239 He was found choak't with meat in's mouth, Fared Lollards in each country so, I wote well how the world would go. **1659** MILTON *Hirelings* 84 A pulpited divine..a lollard indeed over his elbow-cushion.

Hence **Lolla·rdian** *a.* [-IAN], of or pertaining to the Lollards. **Lo·llardist** [-IST], one who holds the opinions of the Lollards; in quot. *attrib.* **Lo·llardize** *v.* [-IZE], *intr.* to follow the practices of the Lollards. **Lo·llardizing** *ppl. a.*

1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian* 5 A lurching, lean-lipped, lollardizing loon, .. No doubt hath played the spy on us and blabbed. **1882** LINDSAY in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 811/1 Lord Montacute..and several others had chaplains who were Lollardist preachers. **1887** H. R. HAWEIS *Light of Ages* I. 42 Everything Albigensian, or Lollardian or Lutheran was ultimately cast out of the Roman Catholic Church.

Lollardism (lǫ·lǎɹdiz'm). [f. LOLLARD + -ISM.] The tenets and practice of the Lollards.

1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 364 The teachers of Lollardism had awakened by their intemperance the zeal of the bishops. **1862** R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 32 Lollardism was checked..but it did not die. **1882-3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 502 [Lord Cobham's] bold stand on behalf of Lollardism led to persecution.

Lollardry (lǫ·lǎɹdri). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5 **lolla(r)drie**, 6 **lollerdry**. [f. LOLLARD + -RY.] *sing. collect.* and *pl.* The tenets of the Lollards.

1414 *Act 2 Hen. V*, stat. I. c. 7 Heresiez & errours appellez vulgairement Lollardrie. *c* **1425** *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 49 Copyed has this Sauter ben of yuel men of lollardry. **1479** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 417, To put awey.. all maner heresies and errours, clepid openly lolladries. *a* **1508** KENNEDY in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Club) 144 The schip of faith .. Dryvis in the see of Lollerdry that blawis. **1651** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xvii. (1739) 94 The former opinions, then known only by the general names of Heresy, are now baptized by the new name of Lollardry. **1884** J. L. WILSON *Wycliffe* viii. 112 John of Gaunt, Lord Latimer, and the Lady Alice Perrers were all tinged with Lollardry.

Lollardy (lǫ·lǎɹdi), *sb.* Also 4 **lollardie**, 4-5 **lollerdy**, 5 **lollardi**, 6 **lollardye**. [f. LOLLARD + -Y.] = prec.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 15 This newe Secte of Lollardie. **1401** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 41 Now is oure bileve laft and Lollardi growith. **1496** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 72, I was..in Englond born, & for certeyn poyntes of lollerdy I [ne] my3t abide þer. **1554-5** *Act 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary*, c. 6 The suppression of Heresie and Lollardye. **1732** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 50 They repealed..two of the Statutes against Lollardies. **1868** MILMAN *St. Paul's* 88 Accused, as a relapsed heretic, of Lollardy. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 471 The reputed Lollardy at court.

Lo·llardy, *a.* [f. LOLLARD + -Y[1].] Characteristic of the Lollards.

a **1529** SKELTON *Replyc.* 204 To resorte agayne To places where ye haue preched And your lollardy lernyng teched. **1888** STEVENSON *Black Arrow* I; 'John Amend-All!' A right Lollardy word.

†**Lo·ller**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 **loller**, 5 **lollere**, **louller**, 5-6 **lollar**, 6 **lolar**, **loular**, **lowler**. [Var. of LOLLARD, with substitution of suffix -ER[1] for *-ard*.] = LOLLARD.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Shipm. Prol.* 11, I smelle a lollere in the wynde quod he. *Ibid.* 15 This lollere heere wol prechen vs somwhat. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 2 Cloþed as a lollere. ..Among lollares of london and lewede heremytes. **1426** AUDELAY *Poems* 37 And sayn hit is a lollere. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 213, I was youre chefe tollare,..Now am I master lollar. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 600 Henry the .V. ..Cheryysshed the churche, to Lollers gaue a fall. *c* **1515** *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11 With lollers, lordaynes, and fagot berers. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 12 Thys yere the lorde Cobhame made a rysynge with many lollars and heryttykes. **1623** COCKERAM, *Lollar*, a breaker of fasting-daies.

Loller[2] (lǫ·lǝɹ). [f. LOLL *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who lolls.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 91 Thee muffe maffe loller [*sc.* the Cyclops]. **1804** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Griselda* xi, Griselda..one of the fashionable lollers by profession, established herself upon a couch. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 18 A loller on alehouse benches.

Lollerd, lollerdry, lollerdy, obs. ff. LOLLARD, LOLLARDRY, LOLLARDY.

†**Lo·llery.** *Obs.* Also 7 **lollary**. [f. LOLLER[1] + -Y.] = LOLLARDRY.

1547 BALE *Latter Exam. A. Askew* Pref. 4 These poore sowles..were put to deathe..for heresye & lollerye. **1620** J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 44 All manner of heresies and errors, commonly called Lollaries.

Lo:llifica·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. LOLL *v.*[1] + -(I)FICATION.] Lolling, lounging.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 363 A well-cushioned divan had been prepared for his lollification.

Lolling (lǫ·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. LOLL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of LOLL *v.*[1] **a.** Resting at one's ease, lounging. **b.** Thrusting *out* (the tongue).

a **1550** *Image Ipocr.* IV. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 446 With bowsinge and bollinge, With lillinge and lollinge. **1699** E. WARD *Lond. Spy* VII. (1702) 3 His Graceful Lolling in his Chariot. **1770** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 222 What if you gave up a few minutes of your lolling. **1872** DARWIN *Emotions* xi. 261 How it is that lolling out the tongue universally serves as a sign of contempt and hatred.

attrib. **1853** *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 114 Two huge pews for the notabilities, and within these lolling-boxes are the fire-places which warm the church.

†**Lo·lling**, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. LOLL *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] The action of LOLL *v.*[2], acting or preaching as a Lollard.

c **1418** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 247 Under colour of suiche lollynge, To shape sodeyn surreccioun Agaynst oure liege lord kynge.

Lolling (lǫ·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOLL *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That lolls; reclining lazily; dangling, drooping. Of the tongue: Protruding and hanging down.

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* P v b, Marke out of order howe my lolling tresses flee. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 263 He would sooner espye him to be an Asse by his lollyng eares, then a Lyon by his pawes. **1587** TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* etc. 190 None in all the land, long lolling lockes do weare. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* VIII. 399 The triple Porter of the Stygian Seat, With lolling Tongue, lay fawning at thy Feet. **1711** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* VI. iv. (1737) III. 371 One Hand .. serving only to support, with much ado, the lolling lazy Body. **1742** POPE *Dunc.* IV. 337 A lazy, lolling sort..Of ever-listless Loit'rers. **1825** L. HUNT *Redi's Bacchus in Tuscany* 611 And now, Silenus, lend thy lolling ears. **1849** KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 243 The silent hounds lying about.., their lolling tongues showing like bright crimson sparkles. **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Island* ix, Shut bells, that, dull with rapture, sink, And lolling buds, half shy.

b. *Her.* Of a hawk: With wings hanging down.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xi. 230/2 When Hawks feed they do generally hang down their Wings, which the Master of such kinds of Birds of Prey term (Lolling), therefore some from thence have blazoned this an Eagle lolling and feeding on his Prey: but that is needless, seeing they feed in this posture. **1894** PARKER *Gloss. Her.*, *Lolling*, a name rarely used for *Preying*.

Löllingite (lö·liŋǝit). *Min.* [Named by Haidinger, 1845, f. name of *Lölling*, Hüttingberg, Carinthia, its locality.] Arsenide of iron, found in brilliant crystals.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 453 Lölingite. **1892** DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 97 Löllingite occurs with siderite.

†**Lolling-lobby.** *Obs.* [? For **loll-in-lobby*; but cf. LOOBY and *lobber* = LUBBER.] ? A derisive term for a monk.

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 321 A rabblement of wicked and abhominable lolling-lobbies [orig. *cafards*].

Lollingly (lǫ·liŋli), *adv.* [f. LOLLING *ppl. a.* + -LY[2].] In a lolling manner.

1832 *Examiner* 516/2 Making their profession a vehicle for themselves to lollingly ride upon. **1857** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ii. 128 Her tongue protrudes, and hangs lollingly from her mouth. **1865** *Athenæum* No. 1943. 83/2 To write books lollingly (if we may be allowed the expression).

Lollipop (lǫ·lipǫp), *sb. colloq.* Also **lollypop.** [Of obscure formation: cf. *lolly* (north. dial.) the tongue.] **a.** *dial.* The name of a particular kind of sweetmeat, consisting chiefly of sugar or treacle, that dissolves easily in the mouth. **b.** *pl.* (formerly also *collect. sing.*) Sweetmeats in general.

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Lollipops*, sweet lozenges purchased by children. **1812** H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Tale Drury Lane*, And buy crisp parliament with lollypops. **1835** MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* i, That in the petticoat age we may fearlessly indulge in lollipop. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. ix, The irreclaimable and hopeless votary of lollypop. **1860** *All Year Round* No. 46. 459 Bright glass-cases such as country dealers keep lollypops in. **1884** SALA *Journ. due South* I. xv. (1887) 205 The consumption of lollipops [was] phenomenal.

b. *fig.* 'Luscious' literary composition.

a **1849** [see c]. **1856** T. CHOLMONDELEY *Let.* in *Atlantic Monthly* (1893) LXXII. 750/2 There is no poetry, and very little or no literature. We are drenched with mawkish lollipops, and clothed in tawdry rags.

c. *attrib.*

1834 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 13 Lollipop stalls. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiii, Marching with great dignity towards the stall of a neighbouring lollipop-woman. *a* **1849** H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* II. 32 His [Dryden's] lolly-pop adulteration of King Lear.

Hence **Lo·llipop** *v. trans.*, to treat to lollipops.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 337 Mere children in matters of taste, fit only to be lollypopped by his 'lady'.

Lollop (lǫ·lǝp), *sb. colloq.* [f. next.] The action or an act of 'lolloping'.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xviii. (1836) 292 Demolishing .. thousands of sandflies at every lollop. **1881** BLACKMORE *Christowell* ii, The jump of the horse gave..a lollop to the near wheel.

Lollop (lǫ·lǝp), *v. colloq.* [Onomatopœic extension of LOLL *v.*[1] Sense 2 seems to have been evolved from a sense of the phonetic expressiveness of the word.]

1. *intr.* To lounge or sprawl; to go with a lounging gait.

1745 SIR C. H. WILLIAMS *Place Book for Year*, Next in lollop'd Sandwich with negligent grace. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxiv. (1804) 224 You are allowed, on pretence of sickness, to lollop at your ease. **1782** MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. iv, Keeping the fire from everybody!..he lollops so, that one's quite starved. **1796** GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3) *Lollop*, to lean with one's elbows on a table. **1825** NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 314 Poor Walter felt a serious disposition to lollop and sprawl about. **1872** MISS BRADDON *To Bitter End* I. xvi. 269 Anything's better for her than lolloping over a book.

2. To bob up and down; to proceed by clumsy bounds.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 29 Its head lolloping over the end of the cart. **1878** LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* i. 3 For four long hours, therefore, we lolloped about in the trough of a heavy sea, the sails flapping as the vessel rolled. **1880** BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* II. xii. 217 Short, uncomfortable, clumsy waves were lolloping under the steep grey cliffs. **1887** GUILLEMARD *Cruise 'Marchesa'* (1889) 129 A young blue hare..lolloped up..to have its ears scratched.

Hence **Lo·lloping** *ppl. a.*

1745 *Fem. Spectator* II. 233 Many Women..when they become so [*sc.* wives], continue the same loitering, lolloping, idle Creatures they were before. **1840** MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xxviii, With a sort of lolloping affectation that was intended to indicate great intimacy. **1887** SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* i. 9 They [*sc.* 14-syllable verses] had an almost irresistible tendency to degenerate into a kind of lolloping amble.

Lollopy (lǫ·lǝpi), *a. rare.* [f. LOLLOP *v.* + -Y.] Disposed to, or characterized by, 'lolloping'.

1857 OLMSTED *Journ. Texas* 151 A free-and-easy, loloppy sort of life generally, seemed to have been adopted.

Lollord, obs. form of LOLLARD.

Loll-shraub (lǫl₁ʃrǭb). Also **-shrob.** ['Englishman's Hindustani *lāl-shrāb* red wine' (Yule).] 'The universal name for claret in India' (Yule).

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* II. 45 Will master drink loll shraub, or beer? **1834** CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* viii. 106 The sturdy Mussulman made no scruple of taking his bottle of loll shrob.

Lolly (lǫ·li). *dial.* and *Austral.* [short for LOLLIPOP.] A sweetmeat. Also *attrib.*

1862 *Illustr. Melbourne Post* 36 July, The gorgeous decorations at the lolly stall. 1871 SIMPSON *Recitat.* 24 Lollies that the children like. 1882 A. J. BOYD *Old Colonials* 165 Cakes and lollies.

Lollypop, variant of LOLLIPOP.

† **Lolpoop.** *Obs. rare.* [f. LOLL *v.*[1] Cf. *liripoop* under LIRIPIPE 3.] A lazy, idle drone. Hence **Lolpoop** *v. intr.*, to idle, lounge.

1661 A. WOOD *Life* 3 May (O. H. S.) I. 394 They knew him to have been the very lol-poop of the University. *a* 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1722 *Ilias Burlesqu'd* (N.), And now to view the loggerhead, Cudgell'd and lolpooping in bed. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Loll-poop*, a sluggish sedentary lounger. Literally one who is sluggish in the stern.

Loltre, *Obs.*: see LOITER *v.*

Lom, obs. form of LAMB.

1506 *Inv.* in *Paston Lett.* III. 409 A gown furret with blake lom.

‖ **Loma** (lōu·mă). *Ornith.* Pl. **lomata** (lōu·mătă). [mod.L. (Illiger), a. late Gr. λῶμα hem, fringe.] A lobe or fringe bordering the toe of a bird.

1874 in BAIRD etc. *N. Amer. Birds* III. 547 *Gloss.*

Lomastome (lōu·măstoum), *a.* and *sb.* *Conch.* [a. F. *lomastome* (Férussac), f. LOMA + Gr. στόμα mouth.] **a.** *adj.* The distinctive epithet of those groups of *Helicidæ* which have the peristome reflected. **b.** *sb.* A member of any of these groups.

In recent Dicts.

Lomatine (lōu·mătin), *a.* *Ornith.* [f. Gr. λωματ-, LOMA + -INE[1].] Having a loma, lobe, or fringe, as the toes of some birds.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, s.v. *Lomatinus.*

Lomb, obs. form of LAMB, LOOM.

Lombard (lǫ·mbăɹd, lɒ·mbăɹd), *sb.*[1] and *a.* Forms: 4–6 **lumbarde,** 5 **lumbert,** 6 **lombarde, -berde, lumbart, -bertte,** 7 **lombart,** 8 **lombar,** 6– **lombard.** [a. F. *lombard* (whence MLG. *lombard*, MDu. *lombaert*, mod.Du. *lombard*), ad. It. *lombardo* (med.L. *lombardus*), contracted repr. late L. *Langobardus, Longobardus*, Teut.**Laŋgobarðo-z*, *-barðon-* (OE. pl. *Langbeardas, -beardan*, ON. pl. *Langbarðar*); a compound of **laŋgo-* LONG *a.* with the proper name of the people, which appears in L. form as *Bardi*; in OE. poetry they are called *Heaðobeardan* (f. *heaðo* war).

The sense 'banker, money-lender, pawnbroker' was common in OFr., whence it passed to MLG. and MDu. The sense 'bank, pawnbroker's shop' was prob. developed in MLG. and MDu., and seems to have been adopted thence into Eng.; in this sense a fem. *lombaerde* occurs in MDu. beside the masc. *lombaert* (Du. *lombard, lommerd*). A special development of meaning belongs to the variant LUMBER *sb.*]

A. *sb.*

1. a. *Hist.* A person belonging to the Germanic people (L. *Langobardi*: see above) who conquered Italy in the 6th century, and from whom Lombardy received its name. **b.** A native of Lombardy.

1480 *Egerton MS.* 1765 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 71 No man..shall supporte nether mayntene no Lumbarde, brytton, ne Spaynnarde. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 37 Hongyd..for kyllynge of two Lumberttes in a bote on the Temse. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 30/30 A Lumbarde, *longobardus.* 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* II. v. (1622) 146 The King..reenforcing his army with the aide of the Lombards, ..molested and annoyed the Cherusci. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 79 Although he be a good Lumbard—which is as much as to say, an enemy to hypocrisy. 1695 DRYDEN *Dufresnoy's Art Painting* 94 Excepting only Titian, who, of all the Lombards has preserv'd the greatest purity in his works. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* (1797) I. i. 74 Thither the Lombards brought the productions of India. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 66 Alboin, king of the Lombards .. subdued Italy without resistance. 1902 *Speaker* 10 May 167/2 A colony of Lombards should be induced to settle on the soil.

† **2.** A native of Lombardy engaged as a banker, money-changer, or pawnbroker; hence applied *gen.* to a person carrying on any of these businesses.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 242, I lerned amonge Lumbardes and Iewes a lessoun, To wey pens with a peys. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipm. T.* 367 This Marchant..Creaunced hath.. To certeyn lumbardes..The somme of gold. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. v. 194 Lumbardes of Lukes that lyuen by lone as Iewes. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 362 He was a gret goldit man,..I leit him be my lumbart. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. ii. (Arb.) 34 If he haue not one Lumbardes touche, my lucke is bad. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 44 They are fallen to the Lombard, left at the Brokers. 1687 BURNET *Trav.* ii. (1750) 96 They told me .. that all Europe over a Lombard and a Banker signified the same thing. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 57 ¶ 2, I am an honester Man than Will. Coppersmith, for all his great Credit among the Lombards.

† **3.** The shop or place of business of a 'Lombard'; a bank, money-changer's or money-lender's office; a pawnshop, a *mont de piété.* See also the later form LUMBER. *Obs.*

1609 MARKHAM *Famous Whore* (1868) 23 No sooner got I coine..But to the bancke or lumbard straight it went. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 44 It hath bin many a Gallants good fortune to haue a braue Sute of Clothes on his back on the morning, yet it hath bin his bad fortune to haue them in the Lumbard before night. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 79 Their Lumbards or Loane-houses are principally for the benefit of the poore, where Brokers are not suffered to take fifty, or one hundred in the hundred. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Lombar* or *Lombard*, a Bank or Place where Money is let out upon Usury and Pawns. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 169 The said fathers of the poor may have power to erect petty banks and lumbards for the benefit of the poor. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 508 Her ukase concerning the imperial lombard of the year 1786. [1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 19 Lombards was a name given formerly in the Netherlands, France and England, to loan banks or lending houses.]

† **4.** *Cookery.* [*ellipt.*: see B. 2.] Some kind of dish or culinary preparation. *Obs.*

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 130 The Hoga's, and Olies, and Lumbards of these times.

B. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the Lombards or to Lombardy; Lombardic.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 16 He fled and come in France, With littill of Lumbard leid. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks.1851 IV. 181 (*Deut.* xxiv. 1, 2) These ages wherein Canons, and Scotisms, and Lumbard Laws..almost obliterated the lively Sculpture of ancient reason. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Oct. (1679) 26 Pears..Lombart-pear, Russet-pear [etc.]. 1741 HUME *Ess.* xv. *Of Liberty* 178 The Lombard School [of painting] was famous as well as the Roman. 1833 SIR S. R. GLYNNE *Notes Ch. Lanc.* (Chetham Soc.) 3 An inscription in Lombard letter. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 779/1 The *Feudorum Consuetudines*,—a Lombard compilation of feudal law, formed about the middle of the 12th century. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. i. 8 The marts of England were frequented by Lombard adventurers. 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 338/3 The Lombard Plum..holds about the same position among other varieties that the Baldwin does among Apples. 1901 *Speaker* 16 Mar. 658/1 To him the law of Justinian was 'Lombard law'.

† **2.** *Cookery.* In certain AF. names of dishes as *leche lumbard* (see LEACH *sb.*[1] 2); *frutour lumbard* [*frutour* = FRITTER]; *rys lumbard* [F. *ris* sweetbread]. Also in **lombard pie** (see LUMBER-PIE).

?*c* 1390 [see LEACH *sb.*[1] 2]. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 35 Leche lumbarde. 1452 *Reliq. Ant.* I. 88 Frutour lumbert.. Lesshe lumbert. 1466–7 *Durh. Acct. Rolls* (Surtees) 91 Et in 2 lib. dell powderlomberd empt. de eodem, 3*s.* 3*d.* 14.. *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 438 Rys Lumbarde.—Leche Lumbarde.

† **3.** *Lombard fever*: = FEVER-LURDEN. *Obs.* [Cf. dial. *lomber*, to idle.]

1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 75 Sick o'th' Lombard feaver, or of the idles.

Hence † **Lombardee·r,** 'an usurer or broaker' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656); **Lombarde·sque** *a.*, resembling the Lombard school of painters; **Lomba·rdian** *a.* = LOMBARDIC *a.*; † **Lo·mbardinian** *a.*, characteristic of a 'Lombard' or usurer; † **Lombardish** *a.*, Lombardic; **Lo·mbardism,** a Lombardic idiom; **Lomba·rdo-,** taken as a comb. form (after It. *Lombardo-Veneto*) with the sense 'Lombardic combined with . .'.

c 1489 CAXTON *Fayte of A.* IV. viii. 249 Another scripture that men calle the lombardishe lawe. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 36 [The Jesuits] commit extortion, symony, and all Lombardinian kind of deuises to make gain of. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* vi. 24 By their profession they are for the most part Broakers, and Lombardeers. 1819 W. S. ROSE *Lett.* I. 232 We shall observe him [Ariosto] grafting on it a thousand Latinisms and Lombardisms not yet naturalized. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. viii. § 7. 423 The rude Lombardisms of the Lower Po gave way to the racy idiom of Florence. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 104/2 The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom is in a thriving and progressive condition. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 81. 11/2 The Lombardian despots. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 44 A style somewhat analogous to the Lombardo-Rhenish. 1894 GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med.*, *Pellagra, Ergotism, Lombardian Leprosy*, an endemic .. skin-disease .. due to chronic poisoning with diseased..maize. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Mar. 4/2 Sodoma remained to the end a Lombardesque artist.

Lombard (lǫ·mbăɹd), *sb.*[2] *Hist.* [ad. obs. Sp. *lombarda.*

The word has been supposed to be a misprint for *bombarda* BOMBARD. Cf. however the very common late Gr. λουμπάρδα, λουμπάρτα, app. synonymous with βουμβάρδα, μπουμπάρδα bombard.]

A military engine used in Spain in the 16th c.

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ii. 136 A wooden fortress..was constructed by the assailants, and planted with lombards and other pieces of artillery then in use [Prescott refers to Zurita *Anales* IV. 113/1 (1610), who has: Començo se a combatir la ciudad con diuersos trabucos y lombardas]. 1849 W. IRVING *Columbus* III. 55 He..proceeded .. to finish his fortress, which was defended by lombards. 1858 W. MORRIS *Sir P. Harpdon's End* Poems 101 Amid the crash of falling walls, And roar of lombards.

Lombardic (lǫmbā·ɹdik), *a.* [ad. med.L. *lombardicus*, f. *Lombardus* LOMBARD *sb.*[1]: see -IC.]

Pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards. Applied *spec.* to the style of architecture which prevailed in northern Italy from the 7th to the 13th century; to a type of handwriting common in Italian MSS. during the same period; and to the school of painters, represented esp. by Leonardo da Vinci, Mantegna, and Luini, which flourished at Milan and other Lombard cities during the 15th and 16th centuries.

1697 H. WANLEY in Aubrey *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) I. 85 As to the Lombardic Character, we have not a book that I know of written in it, I mean agreeable to the specimens of it in *Mabillon de re Diplomatica.* 1784 ASTLE *Orig. Writing* v. 93 Specimen of Lombardic writing. *Ibid.*, Written in Lombardic Uncials. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 479 His [St. Anthony of Padua's] church, which has six cupolas, is an admirable specimen of Lombardic architecture. 1859 J. BOOKER *Hist. Anc. Chapel Birch* (Chetham Soc.) 208 Legend in Lombardic capitals. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vii. § clxxvii. 180 Correggio, uniting the sensual element of the Greek schools with their gloom, and their light with their beauty, and all these with the Lombardic colour, became .. the captain of the painter's art as such. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 76 The Lombardic Romanesque. 1901 *Athenæum* 27 July 131/3 The .. paten .. in addition to the leopard's head crowned, bears a Lombardic S and a broad arrow.

b. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*) Lombardic writing.

1893 E. M. THOMPSON *Gr. & Lat. Palæography* xvi. 221 The peculiar appearance which has gained for it the name of *broken* Lombardic.

Lo·mbard-street. Also 7 **Lumber-, Lumbard-.** The name of a street in London, so called because originally occupied by Lombard bankers, and still containing many of the principal London banks. Hence used *transf.* or *fig.* for: The 'money market'; the body of financiers.

Paris has a *Rue des Lombards*, the name of which had the same origin.

1598 STOW *Surv.* (1603) 202, Then haue ye Lombardstreete, so called of the Longobards and other Marchants, strangers of diuerse nations, assembling there twise euery day. 1645 *Ord. Lords & Com.*, *Presb. Govt.*, *Elect. Elders* 4 Alhallowes Lumberstreet. 1647 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1885) XXXIX. 179 Mr Dixon Mcht in Lumber Street. 1721 RAMSAY *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 190 Trade then shall flourish, and ilk art A lively vigour shall impart To credit languishing and famisht, And Lombard-street shall be replenisht. 1763 A. MURPHY *Citizen* II. i. (1815), There we go scrambling together—reach Epsom in an hour and forty-three minutes, all Lombard-street to an egg-shell, we do. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib* (ed. 3) 38 All Lombard-street to nine-pence on it. *Note*, More usually 'Lombard-street to a China orange'. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* IV. iii, 'It is Lombard Street to a China orange', quoth Uncle Jack. 'Are the odds in favour of fame against failure so great?'..answered my father. 1902 *Speaker* 26 June 369/2 Much of the floating credit of Lombard Street is based..on loans against securities.

Lombardy poplar: see POPLAR.

Lomber, obs. form of LUMBER.

† **Lome,** *adv. Obs.* Also 4 *comparative* **lomer, lommere.** [aphetic form of OE. *gelóme* Y-LOME.] Frequently; phr. *oft and lome.*

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 11 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 220 Alto lome ich habbe igult a werke and a worde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 237 For lomer [C. xxiii. 238 lommere] he lyeth þat lyflode mote begge, Þan he þat laboureth for lyflode & leneth it beggeres. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1671 For many a tyme and offt, (I can nat sey how lome) He hath been in yeur marchis. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3887 Bot þey preyȝede so ofte & so lome, þat [etc.]. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1892 There was contek ofte and lome Bytwen Pule and the cité of Rome. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 119 So As ye may hire sondry tymes lome.

Lome, obs. form of LAMB, LAME, LOAM, LOOM.

Loment (lōu·ment). [ad. L. *lōment-um* bean-meal (orig. a 'wash' or cosmetic made of bean-meal), f. *lō-*, *lavāre* to wash.]

† **1.** Bean-meal. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 366 The wynys browne eschaungeth into white, Yf that me putte in hit lomente of bene.

2. *Bot.* = LOMENTUM.

1814–30 *Edinb. Encycl.* IV. 45/1 *Loment* (*lomentum*), an elongated pericarp, which never bursts. It is divided into small cells, each of which contains a seed attached to the under suture. 1826–34 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (ed. 3) I. 163 The loment .. is a kind of pod .. of which we have an instance in the mimosas and the cassia fistula. 1836 in LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* Gloss.

Lomentaceous (loumentēi·ʃəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *lōmentāce-us*, f. *lōmentum*: see prec. and -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or resembling a lomentum; characterized by lomenta; belonging to the N. O. *Lomentaceæ*, a former sub-order of *Cruciferæ.*

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 88 Lomentaceous genera, such as Ornithopus. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 138 The siliqua of Radish,—an indehiscent and jointed lomentaceous siliqua.

‖ **Lomentum** (lome·ntŏm). Pl. **lomenta.** *Bot.* [L.; see LOMENT.] A legume which is contracted in the spaces between the seeds, breaking up when mature into one-seeded joints.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 253/2. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 230, 236. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* Gloss. p. xvi. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 305.

Lomere, obs. form of LUMBER *v.*[1]

‖ **Lomi-lomi** (lōu·mi,lōu·mi). [Hawaiian *lomi-lomi*, reduplication of *lomi* to rub with the hand.] The shampooing practised among the Hawaiians.

1882 HOWELLS in *Longm. Mag.* I. 51 This slippered and rhythmic pace was like a sort of Hawaiian *lomi-lomi* to our toughened sensibilities; it tickled, it lulled us.

Lomme, obs. form of LAME.

Lomonite *Min.*: see LAUMONTITE.

Lomp(e, obs. form of LAMP, LUMP.

Lo·mper, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [Cf. LAMPER *v.*; also *lomber* dial., to idle, and LUMBER *v.*] *intr.* ? To idle. Hence **Lo·mpering** *vbl. sb.*, ? idleness.

The passage of Shoreham is very obscure; the text may perhaps be seriously corrupt.

c 1315 SHOREHAM iii. 277 Her hys for-bode glotenye, ..For hyt noryssеþ lecherye, .. And þaȝ þer be alone lompryngе

In lecheryes rote, All hyt destrueþ charyte. **1847** HALLIWELL, *Lomper*, (1) To idle. (2) To walk heavily.

Lompet, Lompish, obs. ff. LOAM-PIT, LUMPISH.

Lon, Lonch, obs. forms of LOAN, LAUNCH.

1449 *Paston Lett.* I. 85 They lonchyd a bote.

Lonche, obs. form of LUNCH.

Lonchidite (lǫ·ŋkidəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *lonchidit*, f. Gr. λογχίδιον, dim. of λόγχη spear-head (in reference to the shape of the crystals): see -ITE.] A variety of marcasite containing arsenic.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

Lond(e, obs. f. LAND; var. LAUND *Obs.*

† **Londenoys.** *Obs. rare.* [a. AF. **Londenois*, f. *London*.] A Londoner.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. viii. (Skeat) 103 Howe should then the name of a singuler londenoys passe the glorious name of London?

Londinensian (lǫndine·nsiăn), *a.* [f. L. type *Londinensis*, f. *Londin-ium* London: see -IAN.] Pertaining to or characteristic of London.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. i. 13 He thinks them human in their bulk; they are Londinensian.

Londisse, variant of LANDISH *Obs.*

London (lʊ·ndən), the name of the capital of England, used *attrib.* in various special collocations: † **London black,** † **London blue,** names for some particular colours of cloth; † **London bushel,** perhaps the same as the Winchester bushel (according to Fitzherbert it was smaller than that used in the north); † **London button**(s, the foxglove; **London clay,** an important geological formation, belonging to the lower division of the Eocene tertiary, in the south-east of England and esp. at and near London; **London ivy,** a fanciful name for (*a*) the smoke of London, which 'clings' to buildings and blackens them, (*b*) a thick London fog; **London lady,** a kind of potato; † **London measure,** a former practice of London drapers of allowing something above the standard yard in their measurements; **London particular** *colloq.*, a London fog; **London paste,** a caustic composed of equal parts of quicklime and caustic soda mixed with alcohol (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889); **London purple,** a by-product in the manufacture of aniline dyes, consisting mainly of calcium arsenite, used as an insecticide; † **London red,** name for a particular colour of cloth; **London rocket,** the plant *Sisymbrium Irio*, which (according to Ray) sprang up abundantly on the ruins of the great fire of 1666; † **London russet,** † **London scarlet,** names for particular colours of cloth; **London smoke,** a fancy name for a dull shade of grey; **London sugar,** a variety of pear; † **London tuft,** Sweet William = LONDON PRIDE (a).

c **1530** *So well ys me be-gone* in *Laneham's Let.* Pref. (1871) 130 His hoysse of *london black. **1625** MASSINGER *New Way* IV. i, One part skarlet, And the other *London-blew. *c* **1450** *Bk. Curtasye* 626 in *Babees Bk.*, Of a *lunden buschelle he shalle bake xx louys. **1523** [see BUSHEL *sb.*[1] 1]. **1552** ELYOT *Dict.*, *Baccharis apud Ruellium*, is supposed to be the flower called *London button. **1611** COTGR., *Gantelée*, the hearbe called Fox-gloues .. and London buttons. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 152 From the *London clay we have procured three or four hundred species of testacea. **1852** DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* x, Smoke, which is the *London ivy, had so wreathed itself round Peffer's name,.. that the affectionate parasite quite overpowered the parent-tree. **1889** *Sporting Life* 4 Jan. (Farmer), A very severe cold caught by nine hours' contact with London ivy. **1780** A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* (1892) I. 306 Of other sorts of potatoes, he finds the *London lady and the apple to be the best sorts. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 25 Whatever Christianity or Civility will allow, I can afford with *London measure. *a* **1652** BROME *Covent Gard.* Prol., 'Tis not in Book, as Cloth; we never say Make London-measure, when we buy a play. **1852** DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* iii, 'This is a *London particular'. I had never heard of such a thing. 'A fog, miss', said the young gentleman. **1889** *Science* 24 May 394/2 The supply of powder can be regulated to such a nicety, that Mr. Leggett claims he can make half a pound of *London purple cover an acre. **1894** *Times* 16 Aug. 6/2 Paris green or London purple. **1566** A. EDWARDS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) I. 357 Your *London reds are not to be sent hither. **1837** MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 269 S[*isymbrium*] *Irio*, *London Rocket. **1566** A. EDWARDS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) I. 358, I wore a garment of *London russet, being much esteemed. **1501** *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1900) II. 30, v quarteris *London scarlat to lyne the samyn [doublat]. **1883** *Daily News* 16 Oct. 3/1 Blue black, dark grey, and the new '*London smoke' are chosen. **1884** HOGG *Fruit Man.* (ed. 5) 605 **London Sugar*,.. A small, very early pear; ripe in the end of July and beginning of August. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxiv. 480 Sweete Williams, Tolmeiners, and *London Tuftes. **1629** PARKINSON *Parad. in Sole* (1656) 320 We do ..call the.. narrower leafed kindes, Sweet Johns, and all the rest Sweet Williams; yet in some places they call the broader leafed kindes that are not spotted.. London tufts.

Londoner (lʊ·ndənəɹ). [see -ER [1].]

1. A native (or inhabitant) of London. (Now chiefly with some reference to the real or supposed characteristics of London people.)

c **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1025 Hym þat hath byn meyre & a loudynere. **1518** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 18 As your grace dyuysid for Londonars. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 154 The Duke .. did of me demand What was the speech among the Londoners, Concerning the French Iourney. **1632** SHERWOOD (*title-p.*), Dictionaire, Anglois et François.. by Robert Sherwood Londoner. **1777** SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* IV. i, These Londoners have got a gibberish with 'em would confound a gipsy. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 321 Towards London and Londoners he felt an aversion which more than once produced important political effects. **1884** *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 226 The thorough-bred Londoner is seldom a perfect workman.

† **2.** A ship belonging to London. *Obs.*

1764 *Ann. Reg.* 92 Returned from the whale fishery .. ten Londoners with seven fish.

Londonese (lʊndənī·z), *a.* and *sb.* [f. LONDON + -ESE.] **a.** *adj.* Said derisively of dialect, peculiarities of speech, etc.: Peculiar to or characteristic of London; cockney. **b.** *sb.* The 'Londonese' dialect. In some recent Dicts.

Londonesque (lʊndəne·sk), *a. rare.* [-ESQUE.] Having the characteristics proper to London.

1862 MAYHEW *Crim. Prisons Lond.* 54 Is there any other sight in the Metropolis .. so thoroughly Londonesque as this? **1875** *New Q. Rev.* July 477 Within this circumference .. the ideas .. of the inhabitants are purely Londonesque.

Londo·nian. *rare.* [-IAN.] A Londoner.

1824 L. M. HAWKINS *Mem.* II. 41 Certainly this .. would have occurred to none but a thorough-paced Londonian.

Londonism (lʊ·ndəniz'm). [-ISM.] London habits, manners, or peculiarities of speech; a word, idiom, or pronunciation belonging to the London dialect.

1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 52 The humble and accepted dialect of London, the Londonisms as I may call them. **1857** *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXI. 310 Then entire Londonism (which is not Cockneyism).

Londonize (lʊ·ndənəiz), *v.* [-IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make like London or its inhabitants.

1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* x. 17.1 I. 1, Her chief object.. tion was to our dress, for we have had no time to Londonize ourselves. **1806** JEFFREY *Let.* in Cockburn *Life* II. lii, You try to persuade yourself that you are Londonised. **1893** J. E. RITCHIE *East Anglia* 75 The new town has spread to Kirkley, has Londonized even quiet Pakefield.

2. *intr.* To visit or frequent London. *nonce-use.*

1827 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 75 (To Bernard Barton), Do you never Londonise again? .. Do your Drummonds allow no holidays?

Hence **Lo·ndonized** *ppl. a.*; **Londoniza·tion,** the action or process of Londonizing.

1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* II. v, In our remoter roads and less Londonised districts. **1888** BLACKIE *Sp.* in *Scot. Leader* 19 Sept. 5 He did not believe in centralisation, or the Londonisation of Scotland. **1891** G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* III. xiii. 266 Enjoying the Londonized odour of the cab.

Londono·logist. One learned in the history and topography of London.

1864 I. TAYLOR *Words & Places* 281 *note*, The whole tribe of modern Londonologists have followed Stow in [etc.].

Lo·ndon pride. Also 7 London's Pride, Pride of London. **a.** The Sweet William, *Dianthus barbatus*, or a variety of it. Now *dial.* **b.** *Lychnis Chalcedonica.* Now *dial.* **c.** *Saxifraga umbrosa.*

a. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad. in Sole* (1656) 319 Speckled Sweet Williams, or London pride. **1671** SKINNER *Etymol.* II, Londons-Pride, or London-Tufts, *Armeria Prolifera, sic dicta, quia flores propter pulchritudinem Londini valde expetuntur.* **1672** W. HUGHES *Flower Garden* 43 Sweet Williams and London-pride Flower at the same time, and are ordered as Sweet Iohns are. **1683** SUTHERLAND *Hortus Med. Edinburg.* 71 *Caryophyllus barbatus*,.. Sweet Williams, or Pride of London of several colours.

b. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 64/1 The Pride of London is .. of some called the Flower of Constantinople. **1886** BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-names* App. (Chedworth, Glouc.).

c. 1697 MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 510 *Cotyledon, sive Sedum serratum Latifolium Montanum guttato flore* ..vulgarly call'd by the Gardners London Pride: I suppose because of its pretty elegant Flower. **1726** THRELKELD *Synops. Stirpium Hibern.* App. 2. **1785** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. (1794) 270 Another species was formerly much shown out at windows and balconies in smoky towns, and hence, with its being really beautiful had the names of London Pride and None-so-pretty. **1882** *Garden* 11 Feb. 92/2 The London Pride remains fresh and bright all through the winter.

‖ **Londra, luntra.** *Obs.* [Romaic λόντρα, It. *londra* 'fregata grande' (Somavera), *lontro* 'a canoa or Indian boate' (Florio). Found as med.L. *londra* A.D. 1011.] ? = FELUCCA.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1024/1 We gave chace to a Londra, otherwise a great Sitea. **1700** RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 363 Whilst an Attempt should be made to burn their Galleots, Brigantines and Londra's. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Luntra*, see *Felucca*.

† **Lone,** *sb. Obs.*[—1] [?a. ON. *laun* (see LAIN *v.*).] Concealment; = LAIN *sb.*[1]

a **1450** *Le Morte Arth.* 1124 The kyng than tolde wythout lone to alle hys barons.. how [etc.].

Lone (lōᵘn), *a.* Also 7–8 loan; *Sc.* 4– lane, 6– lain, (9 *north. dial.* leane, lene). [Aphetic f. ALONE. Cf. *a lone* written for *al one* in the MSS. of R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2517.]

1. Of persons, their condition, situation, etc.: Having no fellows or companions; without company; solitary. Chiefly *poet.* and *rhetorical.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 20, I .. laye longe in a lone dreme. **1530** PALSGR. 317/2 Lone onely, *seul.* **1616** BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Lone*,.. single or solitarie. **1622** MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 337, I was not a lone man in this my afflictions, but had many fellowes that suffered the like torment. **1740** SHENSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 335 When I have on those pathless wilds appear'd And the lone wand'rer with my presence cheer'd. **1747** SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. iv. (1777) 34 With not one friend his sorrows to divide, And chear his lone distress? **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 51 As some lone miser, visiting his store. **1814** *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 261, I found myself a lone man, much at a loss. **1837** DISRAELI *Venetia* I. vii. 33 She felt for this lone child. **1863** WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 109 Dim in lowlands far Lone marsh-birds winged their misty flight. **1882** OUIDA *Maremma* I. 248 We trusted an old lone creature. **1901** *Blackw. Mag.* June 785/2 Two lone Englishmen in the same house, not on speaking terms.

b. *To play, hold a lone hand*: in Quadrille and Euchre, to play against all the other players, or against the opposite side without help from one's own. Hence *lone hand, lone player* are used = a person playing such a game.

1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* I. 217 Sir Simon .. was remarkably partial to holding a lone-hand [at quadrille]. **1830** R. HARDIE *Hoyle made Familiar* 37 [Quadrille.] When playing against a lone hand, never lead a king, unless you have the queen. **1886** *Euchre: how to play it* 41 Suppose a player, being four, and his adversaries nothing, plays a lone hand and makes his five tricks. *Ibid.* 108 *Lone Hand*, a hand so strong in trumps alone, or in trumps, guarded by high cards of a lay suit, that it will probably win five tricks if its holder plays alone. *Lone player*, the one playing without his partner.

fig. c **1890** A. MURDOCH *Yoshiwara Episode*, etc. 81, I wasn't playing a lone hand in that game, and so I just allowed I wouldn't marry that girl just then. **1901** *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 863, I am going to play a lone-hand, and intend being my own Commandant and Veldt Cornet and everything else.

c. Having a feeling of loneliness; lonesome.

a **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 84 When the lone heart, in that long strife, Shall cling unconsciously to life. *Ibid.* 382 And there my fond mother Sits pensive and lone. **1845** HOOD *Last Man* xxxiv, I never felt so lone. **1858** LYTTON *What will He do?* I. xii, I'd rather stay with you, Grandy, you'll be so lone.

2. Unmarried; single or widowed. Now only of women, with mock-pathetic reference to sense 1.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xviii. 1–8, I am a poore wedowe and alone woman destitute of friendes. **1588** M. KYFFIN *Terence, Andria* II. iii. E ij b, This Glycerie is a lone woman. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 35 A 100 Marke is a long one, for a poore lone woman to beare. **1611** W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 128 That is but necessarie for a master of a familie, that is superfluous for a lone man. **1642** *Title Collect. Records* (T.), Queen Elizabeth being a lone woman, and having few friends, refusing to marry. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lone-woman*, a woman unmarried or without a male protector. **1847** HALLIWELL s.v., *Lone-man*, a man living unmarried by himself. **1859** HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. i. 55 Men highly-placed little know .. what a trouble it is for lone women [to estimate their incomes].

3. Standing apart from others of its kind; isolated. Formerly *esp.* in phr. *lone house* (sometimes hyphened).

1667 WOOD *Life* 1 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 143 This Cooper's hill is a lone-house. **1717** POPE *Let. to Misses Blount* 13 Sept., No Lone-house in Wales, with a Mountain and Rookery, is more contemplative than this Court. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 180 In a single, or, as we call it, a lone house. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. iii. (1869) I. 18 In the lone cottages of the Highlands. **1813** *Sketches Charac.* (ed. 2) I. 138 'Twas a lone house, in a garden, with walls round it. **1819** *Sporting Mag.* IV. 274 A little lone public-house, about a mile from our village. **1850** SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* viii. (1859) 112 Dragging the lone boat quite out of sight from the mast head. **1853** M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* vi, At some lone ale-house in the Berkshire moors.

4. *poet.* Of places: Lonely; unfrequented, uninhabited.

1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 154 Oh had I rather unadmir'd remain'd In some lone isle, or distant Northern land. **1717** — *Eloisa* 141 In these lone walls .. Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray. **1795** BURNS *Song*, '*Their groves o' sweet myrtles*', Far dearer to me yon lone glen o' green breckan. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. i, In lone Glenartney's hazel shade. **1864** BROWNING *Dis Aliter Visum* vii, We stepped O'er the lone stone fence.

† **5.** Only, sole. *Obs.*

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. ii. 613 Ile make it my lone request, that he wold be good to a scholler.

6. *predicatively* and quasi-*adv.*

† **a.** = ALONE; by myself, itself (etc.). *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage*, *Descr. India* (1864) 156 Floris enterd lone as it were for businesse. *c* **1817** HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 29 She carefully avoided meeting him lone, though often and earnestly urged to it.

b. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* with possessive pronoun prefixed, as *my lane* = by myself. (Cf. ALONE 3.)

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurentius*) 521 Þe crystine .. Lowand god of al his lane. *a* **1584** MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 678 How Hope and Curage tuik the man And led him all thair lanis. *a* **1600** — *Misc. Poems* iii. 33 And ladds vploips to lordships all thair lains. **1631** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xiv. (1862) I. 67 He had many against Him and compeared His lone in the fields against them all. **1725** RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii, When Bessy Freetock's chuffy-cheeked wean .. cou'dna stand its lane. **1788** BURNS *Let. to J. Tennant* 21 My shins, my lane, I there sit roastin'. **1894** CROCKETT *Raiders* 134 Can ye no let an auld man dee his lane?

7. *Comb.* (adverbial and parasynthetic).

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 215 Those loud-tongued adulators, the mob, overpowered the lone-whispered denunciations of conscience. **1887** G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 141 Lycophron, this breathless, this lone-laid. **1896** *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 4/3 A man who could trust himself lone-handed in mid-ocean in such a craft.

Lone, obs. form of LOAN *sb.* and *v.*

† **Lo·nedom.** *nonce-wd.* [f. LONE *a.* + -DOM.] Solitariness.

1612 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* iv. 9 Alone] The Hebr. phrase is, in lonedome, or in solitarines.

† **Lo·neful,** *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also *Sc.* **lanefu'.** [f. LONE *a.* + -FUL.] Lonely, forlorn.

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* v. i. 153 b, That solytary and lonefull lyffe, which he [Aedilwalde] passed in Farne island. 1844 THOM *Rhymes* 42 The lanefu' lawyer held his breath An' word micht utter nane.

Lonelihood (lōu·nlihud). *poet.* [f. LONELY + -HOOD.] Loneliness.

1830 SCOTT *Doom Devorgoil* I. i, That fell Chief .. roams through his empty halls, And mourns their wasteness and their lonelihood. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* iii. (1848) 19 Yon..star .. Making itself a lonelihood of light. 1849 A. J. SYMINGTON *Harebell Chimes* 179 The myriad stars But make us feel our lonelihood the more.

Lonelily (lōu·nlili), *adv.* [f. LONELY + -LY 2.] In a lonely fashion.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 117 We lived well, but lonelily. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Iseult,* The weird chipping of the woodpecker Rang lonelily and sharp.

Loneliness (lōu·nlinés). [f. LONELY + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being lonely.

1. Want of society or company; the condition of being alone or solitary; solitariness, loneness.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 49 b, That huge and sportfull assemblie grewe to him a tedious lonelinesse, esteeming no body founde, since Daiphantus was lost. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach. (Gen.* ii. 18), It is not good for man to be alone. .. Loneliness is the first thing which God's eye nam'd not good. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* I. viii, That man of loneliness and mystery. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* i. 2 The eccentric habits which belong to a state of loneliness. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 368 The loneliness of her [Elizabeth's] position only reflected the loneliness of her nature.

2. Uninhabited or unfrequented condition or character (of a place); desolateness.

1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 8 The deep silence added to the gloomy aspect, and both heightened by the loneliness of the place, greatly increased the solemnity of the scene. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 11 The loneliness of the place was very impressive. 1900 J. WATSON in *Expositor* Sept. 181 The unrelieved loneliness of mid-ocean.

b. A lonely spot. *nonce-use.*

1819 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 1029 In the bowers of mossy lonelinesses.

3. The feeling of being alone; the sense of solitude; dejection arising from want of companionship or society.

1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* VII. 403 He grew up From year to year in loneliness of soul. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xxv. 1 His loneliness on the death of Sarah may have prompted him to seek a companion of his old age. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xxx. 581 My own secret aches and lonelinesses.

† **Lo·neling.** *Obs.* [f. LONE *a.* + -LING.] A single child (opposed to a twin).

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxiii. 43, I think it best that the old womans childe do sucke longer than the yong and lustie Nurce, .. the twinne longer than the loneling.

Lonely (lōu·nli), *a.* [f. LONE *a.* + -LY 1.]

1. Of persons, etc., their actions, condition, etc.: Having no companionship or society; unaccompanied, solitary, lone.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. i. 30, I go alone Like to a lonely Dragon, that his Fenne Makes fear'd, and talk'd of more then seene. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 200 To give due light To the misled and lonely Travailer. 1667 — *P. L.* XI. 290 Thy going is not lonely, with thee goes Thy Husband. 1708 ROWE *Roy. Convert* III. i. 27 When, fairest Princess, you avoid our Court And lonely thus from the full Pomp retire. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 73 By Night and lonely Contemplation led. 1816 C. WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* 18 As we hollow'd his narrow bed And smoothed down his lonely pillow. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 176 Jacob, as he wandered on his lonely exile from Beersheba to Bethel. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 1 We were three quiet, lonely old men. 1901 *Spectator* 23 Feb. 270/2 The lonely seer has his place in the vast and complex order of things, whether as philosopher or saint.

2. *poet.* Of things: Isolated, standing apart; = LONE 3.

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 86 Or let my Lamp at Midnight hour, Be seen in som high lonely Towr. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 3 Deep in a Cell her Cottage lonely stood. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxv, By a lone wall a lonelier column rears A gray and grief-worn aspect of old days. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xx, That lonely tree against the western sky.

3. Of localities: Unfrequented by men; desolate.

1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativity* 181 The lonely mountains o're, And the resounding shore, A voice of weeping heard. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. vii, Being arrived in this lonely place, where it was very improbable he should meet with any interruption. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VII. xix, This soul hath been Alone on a wide wide sea: So lonely 'twas, that God himself Scarce seemed there to be. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 554 An isle .. the loneliest in a lonely sea. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 231 A lonely spot by the river Charenton.

4. Dejected because of want of company or society; sad at the thought that one is alone; having a feeling of solitariness.

1811 BYRON '*One Struggle More*' iii, Though pleasure fires the maddening soul, The heart—the heart is lonely still! 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Look at the Clock!,* Mr. Pryce, Mrs. Winifred Pryce being dead, Felt lonely and moped. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* vi. (1873) 51, I wandered .. among the forms and tables and laughing groups without a companion, yet not feeling lonely. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 179 'No doubt they are dead', she thought, and felt the sadder and the lonelier for the thought.

b. *poet.* Imparting a feeling of loneliness; dreary.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* ix. 98 A heap of crumbling ruins stood, and threw Year after year their stones upon the field, Wakening a lonely echo. 1863 WOOLNER *My beautiful Lady* 22 A lonely wind sighed up the pines.

†**5.** (? *adv.*) ? Alone, without counting anything else. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1664 in Dircks *Mrq. Worc.* xviii. (1865) 329 And above 40 others [horses] lonely worth £50 a horse.

6. *Comb.*

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vi. 227 He was so lonely-hearted, he thought that rough kissing was better than none. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 64 Sarikei, a lonely-looking place.

Hence **Lo·nelyish** *a.*, somewhat lonely.

1900 PINERO *Gay Lord Quex* II. 75 Grotto? dark I suppose, and lonelyish?

Loneness (lōu·nines). Now *rare* or *dial.* Also 7 **loness, loanness** (e, 9 *Sc.* **laneness.** [f. LONE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being lone; solitariness; loneliness; lonesomeness.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Desacompañamiento,* lonenesse. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. lxxi, Shee feares the fatall daunger of the place, Her loneness, and the powre of Maiestie. 1609 W. SCLATER *Threef. Preservat.* (1610) Ep. Ded., Singular I am sure I am not, Sith neyther I affect lonenesse [etc.]. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv, Yet there's in loannesse somewhat may delight. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ii. (1852) 14 That soothing fret which makes the young untried .. In dreams and loneness cry. 1844 W. HOLMES in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 127 The laneness is gane.

Lonesome (lōu·nsŏm), *a.* Also 7 **loansome,** 8–9 *Sc.* **lanesome.** [f. LONE *a.* + -SOME.]

1. Of persons, their condition, feelings, etc.: Solitary, lonely. In later use, chiefly in emotional sense: Having a feeling of solitude or loneliness; feeling lonely or forlorn.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. lxxvi, Where he with him the loansome night did passe. 1700 BLACKMORE *Paraphr. Isa.* xiv. 257 The lonesome Bittern shall possess This fenny seat. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 348 Again his Harp the lonesome Poet strung. 1767–95 MACNEIL *Will & Jean* VI, Light the lanesome hours gae round. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxii, You must keep up your spirits, mother, and not be lonesome because I'm not at home. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* iv. (ed. 4) 71 The boy began to feel very weary and lonesome.

2. Of localities, etc.: Solitary, unfrequented, desolate. In later use, chiefly with emotional sense: Causing feelings of loneliness, making one feel forlorn.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. *Præexistency of Soul* xlix, [They] dance .. Around an huge black Goat, in loansome wood. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. viii. 97 Neither shall we content our selves in lonesome tunes, and private soliloquies, to whisper out the Divine praises. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 495 If a man walk into loansome Fields amongst the Beasts. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* II. i, An unfrequented Vale, .. within whose lonesome Shade, Ravens and Birds ill omen'd, only dwell. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. 37 Like one that on a lonesome road Doth walk in fear and dread. 1799 WORDSW. *Infl. Nat. Objects* 18 In November days When vapours rolling down the valleys made A lonely scene more lonesome. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xiii. (1879) 186 In her lonesome cottage. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 60/2 This is the lonesomest place on earth.

Hence **Lo·nesomely** *adv.*, **Lo·nesomeness.**

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VI. i. (1852) 345 His lonesomeness was now become as much as any hermit could have wished for. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 275 Honest old Saunders, .. wonders mightily at my lordship, for passing my time so lonesomely, as he phrases it. 1822 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LIV. 310 A shy lonesomeness of disposition. 1857 *Tait's Mag.* XXIV. 41 The gas lamps .. gleam lonesomely. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 268 We would watch the lonesomeness of the river.

Long (lǫŋ), *a.*[1] Forms: 1 **lang,** 4–5, *Sc.* 5–9 **lang,** (4 *Sc.* **launge**), 3 **longue,** 3–7 **longe,** (6 **lounge**), 1, 3– **long.** See also LENGER, LENGEST. [Com. Teut.: OE. *lang, lǫng* = OFris., OS. *lang, long* (MDu., MLG., Du., LG. *lang*), OHG. *lang* (MHG. *lanc, lang-*, mod.G. *lang*), ON. *lang-r* (Da. *lang,* Sw. *lång*), Goth. *lagg-s*:—OTeut. **laŋgo-*:—pre-Teut. **loŋgho-* (= L. *longus,* Gaulish *longo-* in proper names, ? OIrish *long-* in combination).

This is regarded by some scholars as an alteration of **dlongho-* (in OPers. *dranga*), cogn. w. **dlgho-*, **dlegho-* in OSl. *dlŭgŭ* (Russian долго-, долгій), Gr. δολιχός, OPers. *darga-*, Zend. *darĕγa*, Skr. *dīrghá*; to the same root app. belong Gr. ἐν-δελεχής perpetual, Goth. *tulgus* firm, persistent, OS. *tulgo* very; some also connect L. *indulgēre* to indulge (? orig. to be long-suffering towards).]

A. *adj.*

I. With reference to spatial measurement.

1. Great in measurement from end to end. Said of a line, of distance, a journey; also, of a portion of space or a material object with reference to its greatest dimension. Opposed to *short.*

Formerly often in phr. † *long and large* (see LARGE *a.* 4 b), which is sometimes applied *transf.* to immaterial things.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 13 He sæde þeah þæt land sie swiþe lang norþ þonan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 Foure þinges þe man find ilome on 3erde þat he be riht and smal and long and smeþe. *c* 1205 LAY. 30096 Heo breken scaftes longe. Mid longe sweorden heo smitten. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8481 A gyn, þat me sowe clupeþ hii made .. boþe wid and long. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8079 Lang [*Trin.* longe] and side þair brues wern. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 577 Ac that ympe that so sprong, Hit was sschort and nothing long. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. Prol.* 11 Ther is a long and large difference Bitwix Grisildis grete pacience And of my wyf the passing cruelnee. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv. 259 The Kyngdom of Mede .. is fulle long: but it is not full large. *Ibid.* xxvi. 269 [The Griffoun] hathe his Talouns so longe and so large and grete .. as though [etc.]. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 787 Mak .. A lang sper of a betill for a berne bald. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E ij, A long gowne, two kyrtells & two cottes hardyes. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 148 Thair is bot lyse, and lang nailis 3ow amang. 1530 PALSGR. 240/2 Longegonne, *flexste.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 31 b *note,* Midas, the Poetes faine to have longe eares. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 207 In this play they did fight one with another at the long Spear, the long Sword. 1592 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 76 In armour, jack, steil bonat, spair, halbert, or lang gun. *a* 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-Deceiving* (ed. 8) 27 To weare long haire is commonly a badge of a royster, or ruffian. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 55 (1713) II. 93 A white Staff .. would much better please the scribbling Clown; and we'll help him to a long long one. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. i. 5, I have not been able yet to laugh him out of his long bib and beads. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 263/1 The Gorgon will be fitted with sixteen 32-pounders (long-guns). 1893 G. E. MATHESON *About Holland* 37 The long low line of the Dutch coast. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 665 Many cases .. yield to the long splint. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 350 These famous galleys were long low rowing boats of the ancient pattern.

b. With reference to vertical measurement: Tall. Sometimes prefixed as an epithet to proper names, e.g. *Long Meg, Tom, Will.* Now *rare* exc. in jocular use.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. xvi. (Schipper) 179 Cwæþ þæt he wære se mon lang on bodize. *a* 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 273 (Gr.) Ða 3yt on orde stod Eadweard se langa. *c* 1205 LAY. 6366 Cniht he wes swiðe strong .. muchel and long. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8526 þikke mon he was inou bote he was no3t wel long. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 52 Grete lobres and longe þat loþ weore to swynke. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xv. 148, I haue lyued in londe .. my name is longe wille. ? 14.. *John de Reeve* 254–5 in Furnivall *Percy folio* (1868) II. 568 What long fellow is yonder, quoth hee, that is soe long of lim and lyre? *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 86 The treen thereon light, fertil, faire, and longe. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. ii. (1544) 4 b, This Nembroth [Nimrod] waxe mighty, large and long. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xv. 676 Tamarisk is a little tree or plant as long as a man. 1588 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 54 Bought of lounge Tome the 23 of aprill [etc.]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* ii. 21 A great and huge people, and of long stature. 1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 39 Pride of sap makes proud, long & streight growth. 1795 BURNS *Song,* '*Their groves o' sweet myrtles*', Wi' the burn stealing under the lang yellow broom. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXXV, Lang John Mucklewrath the smith. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxvii. 47 Sir, 'twas a long lean suitor.

c. *Long arm, hand*: used *transf.* and *fig.* with reference to extent of reach. Also, † *to make a long arm*: to reach out to a great distance. *A long face* (see FACE *sb.* 6 b) *colloq.*: an expression of countenance indicating sadness or exaggerated solemnity. *A long head*: a head of more than ordinary length from back to front; *fig.* capacity for calculation and forethought. (Cf. LONG-HEAD, LONG-HEADED.) *To make a long neck*: to stretch out the neck. *To make a long nose* (slang): to put the thumb to the nose, as a gesture of mockery. *A long tongue*: *fig.* loquacity.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 177 Thenne he .. bare his hede vp, and made a long necke. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* 4 *Longae regum manus.* Kynges haue longe handes. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 42 Ouer that arme of the sea could be made a long arme. 1621 FLETCHER *Wildgoose Chase* v. iv, What ye have seen, be secret in; .. No more of your long tongue. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxiii. (1674) 24 Potent men, who have long hands, and short consciences .. would [etc.]. 1786 BURNS *Ded. to G. Hamilton* 62 Learn three-mile pray'rs, and half-mile graces, Wi' weel-spread looves, an' lang, wry faces. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IX. viii. ¶ 2 He had a long head, as well as a fanciful brain. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* i. 8 You will see long faces enough when these taxes come to be paid. 1868 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 263 Prawle made a 'long nose' in the direction of Goree Piazzas. 1879 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXV. 548 You can put on a very long face and try to scold people into religion. 1889 J. S. WINTER *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 134 He has always had luck, and he has a long head too. 1899 *Daily News* 15 May 3/5 The long arm of coincidence.

d. Qualifying a sb. denoting a measure of length, to indicate an extent greater than that expressed by the sb. (Cf. 10)

1619 in Ferguson & Nanson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 278 [Buying] harden cloath in the merkett with a longe yeard and selling the same againe with a short yeard. *c* 1646 *True Relation,* etc. in Glover *Hist. Derby* (1829) I. App. 63 His Major .. was forced to retreate in the night to Derby, being vi. long miles. 1697 ROKEBY *Diary* 57 Att Poulston Bridge (a long mile from Launceston) we entr into Cornwall. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 7 We think na on the lang Scots miles .. That lie between us and our hame. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* (1843) II. xi. 245, I discovered that we were still two long leagues distant from Corcuvion.

e. Of action, vision, etc.: Extending to a great distance. (Cf. *long sight,* 18.) *At long weapons*: (fighting) at long range. Similarly, *at long bowls* (or *balls*): said of ships cannonading one another at a distance. Also *long train* = *long distance train.*

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xiv. 163 Man hath not so long a sight, .. to transporte his eyes .. in so short a time. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 384 But mighty Jove cuts short, with just disdain, The long, long views of poor, designing man! 1723 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 16 This would be .. liker honest men, than to keep us at long weapons, and fighting in the dark. 1840 SAUNDERS *Rep. Sel. Comm. Railways* Quest. 361 Places on the line where short and long trains are running together.

f. *Long dung*: manure containing long straw undecayed; so *long litter* (see LITTER *sb.* 3 b, c). *Long forage*: straw and green fodder, as distinguished from hay, oats, etc.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Nov. (1699) 130 The Leaves fallen in the Woods, may supply for Long-dung, laid about Artichocks and other things. 1775 W. MARSHALL *Minutes Agric.* 15 Feb. (1778), It forwards the digestion of stubble, offal straw, or long dung very much. 1797 J. JAY in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 60 Long dung is better than rotten dung, in the furrows, for potatoes. 1812 WELLINGTON *Let. to Earl Liverpool* 11 Feb. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VIII. 602 To secure a supply of long forage for the Cavalry. 1830 *Cumb. Farm. Rep.* 58 in *Husbandry* (L. U. K.) III, Long dung, that is to say, dung not fermented, may be applied to potatoes without any impropriety.

g. *A long beer, drink* (colloq.): *lit.* of liquor in a long glass; hence, a large measure of liquor.

1859 TROLLOPE *W. Indies* iii. (1860) 48 A long drink is taken from a tumbler, a short one from a wine-glass. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 61 He stepped into a bar and called for a long beer.

2. Having (more or less, or a specified) extension from end to end: often with adv. or advb. phrase expressing the amount of length. *It's as long as it is broad*: see BROAD *a.* 13. † *Through long and broad* —: through the length and breadth of.

c900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. iii. (Schipper) 15 Þæt ealond on Wiht..is þrittiȝes mila lang east & west. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1667, I sal þe tel how lang, how brade .. it sal be made. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 Þe table..was a fote and a halfe lang. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 66 Unto the crose of breid and lenth, To gar his lymmis langar wax. a1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 233 b, No longer quantitie, then that a man myght easely put thorough his arme. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 131 A cloake as long as thine will serue the turne. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 4 The lenth .. seuin hundir thousand pace lang, or thair about. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. IV. iii. 195 That .. each person .. possessing (through long and broad Germany) .. 500 gold Guldens, should [etc.]. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 77 Four Inches broad, and seven Foot long. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 395/2 The size for makeing of Brick are 10 Inches long, 5 broad, and 3 thick. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 293 The aqueduct of the cochlea is a small canal, about a quarter of an inch long. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 505 A mark 30 feet long by 20. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ii. 240 The waves which produce red [light] are longer than those which produce yellow.

¶ **b.** With mixed construction: see OF 39 b.

1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* ii. 20 Shal the women then eate their owne frute, euen children of a spanne longe?

† **c.** Extending *to. Obs.*

c1610 *Women Saints* 148 There appeared before her a verie cleare white garment long to her foote, which she taking putt on her naked bodie.

3. With reference to shape: Having the length much greater than the breadth; elongated.

1551, etc. [see *long square* in 17]. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 261 Proportion .. Long (*Longa*) Disproportionably long throughout. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1175 Printed long shawls. *Ibid.* 1245 French long and square cashmeres.

4. Of liquors: Ropy. ? *Obs.* [So G. *lang.*]

a1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 91 There let it [the wort] stand till it begin to blink and grow long like thin Syrup. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 43 If Wine at any time grow long or lowring. *Ibid.* 65 Sack that is lumpish or long. [1859: cf. *long sugar* in 18 below.]

II. With reference to serial extent or duration.

5. Of a series, enumeration or succession, a speech, a sentence, a word, a literary work, etc.: Having a great extent from beginning to end. *Long bill*: one containing a great number of items; hence, one in which the charges are excessive. *Long hour*: one indicated by a great number of strokes. † *Long words*: long discourse.

c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xx. 47 Þa forswelȝað wydywyna hus hiwȝende lang ȝebed. a1300 *Cursor M.* 791 Quat bot es lang mi tale to draw. c1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* v. 16/2 Dame what shall avaylle thenne Longe wordes? c1500 *Melusine* 22 What shuld auayll yf herof I shuld make a longe tale? 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin's Acts* xiii. 42 The Jewes who made boast of their long stock and race. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 305 And Grandsires Grandsons the long List contains. 1712 P. STANHOPE in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) I. 2 You do not know what you ask when you would have me write long letters. 1827 H. HEUGH *Jrnl.* in *Life* x. (1852) 203 Before the long hour of midnight all was hush. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lx, He ain't like old Veal, who is always bragging and using such long words, don't you know? 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. vii. 106 That night the monks of Peterborough prayed in the minster till the long hours passed into the short. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* (1884) 157 We had to wait a long time for a poor dinner, and pay a long bill for it when it came.

b. *colloq.* Of numbers, and of things numerically estimated: Large. Chiefly in *long family, odds, price*. Also in Card games, *long suit* (see quot. 1876); *long trump* (see quot. 1746).

1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 68 Long Trump, Means the having one or more Trumps in your Hand when all the rest are out. *Ibid.* 29 The long Trump being forced out of his Hand. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 22 The admirers of youth .. added to the chance of long-odds proved eager takers. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* I. v. 140 The natives are very partial to this breed, and give long prices for them. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 720/1 Cylinder machines are only suitable for long impressions. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* II. x. 177 He was a prudent, discreet man, with a long family, averse to professional hostilities. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss. 12 *Long suit*, one of which you hold originally more than three cards. The term is, therefore, indicative of strength in numbers. 1892 J. PAYN *Mod. Whittington* I. 177 He thinks I may pull off the long odds.

6. Of a period of time, of a process, state, or action, viewed as extending over a period of time: Having a great extent in duration. *Long account*: see ACCOUNT *sb.* 8 b.

c900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. ix. (Schipper) 231 He .. wæs mid langre adle laman leȝeres swiðe ȝehefiȝad. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6779 (Kolbing) In þis sorweful time & lange. c1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 744 To sen..þe longe lyff, þat is so god. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 195 For better is a litel losse þan a longe sorwe. c1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 828 Thay maid ane lang battail, Ane hour of the day. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxv. 21 Than in frustrar is [all] ȝour lang leirning. 1530 PALSGR. 612/2 To lyve in langour is no lyfe, but a longe dyeng. a1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 229 Thus laie the englishmen in the feldes when the cold nightes began to waxe long. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 348 To blesse you with the long possession of your kingdome. 1619 R. WALLER in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. II. 228, I feare lest he be no longe lyffes man. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 535 Enjoy, till I return, Short pleasures, for long woes are to succeed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 711 His long Toils were forfeit for a Look. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Bishop*, It is a long time that bishops have been distinguished from mere priests or presbyters. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 132 To help me thro' this long disease, my Life. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 45 ¶ 2 The general lampooner of mankind may find long exercise for his zeal. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 331 There was a long and earnest contention between them. 1809 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* (1826) 217 Let us make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiii, The thought, that I have sent this man to a long account, unhouseled and unshrived. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc. 52 Her brief noon of glory, and her long twilight of decrepitude and decay.

b. *Long of life*: = 'of long life'. Now *rare*.

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 156 Gif mann bið akenned on anre nihte ealdne monan, se bið lang lifes. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 97 They [children] shall be of good nature and complexion, and not long of life. 1812 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 29 May in *Diary* (1846) VI. 349 Literature, as well as astronomy, is long of life. 1821 BYRON *Foscari* IV. i. 61 Discarded princes Are seldom long of life.

¶ **c.** For the use = 'occupying a long time,' 'delaying long,' see LONG *adv.* 2.

7. *Long time, while*, etc. are often used advb. (now, exc. *poet.*, always preceded by *a*) with the sense 'during a long time' = LONG *adv.* 1. (*Longtime, longwhile* have *occas.* been written without division.) *This long time* or *while*: for a long time down to the present.

c900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xxv. (Schipper) 54 Þæt we forlætan þa wisan þe we langre tide .. heoldon. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 437 He heold on to herien his heaðene maumez .. long time of þe dei. c1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 62 Þe world þurw his foule gile Haþ me lad to longe while. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (*Agnes*) 368 A prest .. paulyne .. had bene chaste langtyme. c1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1417 Syth they so long tyme haue made me so madde. c1470 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 68 They .. held ane lang quhile disputatioun. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxxix. 146 We .. haue ben a longe espace wyth hym. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 759 They..thinke that he long time in king Edwardes life forethought to be king. 1557 GRIMALD in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 101 For if, long time, one put this yron in vre. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I. xxxvi. 157 Certain Magicians, whom I have long time known. 1694 L. ECHARD *Plautus's Comedies* 196, I knew th' owner o' that portmantle this long time. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Convers.* i. 7 How has your Lordship done this long time? a1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 456 Dream and waking life .. blended Longtime in the cavern of my soul. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. viii. 22 So that long time he fed upon false joy.

b. Similarly with preceding prep., † *by, for*, † *in, of*. (*arch.* or *dial.*) (Now always with *a*.)

1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 Many wronges .. ydo to hem by longe tyme here before passed. c1400 [see OF *prep.* 53]. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 17 The Kyng, heryng of long tyme no..stirryng of the traitours, .. demyd that thay had all begone. a1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 80 It is commonly sayd, that..in long tyme al thinges continue not in one estate. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Theseus* (1595) 19 Those who had hated him of a long time, had..a disdain & contempt to fear him any more. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 285 He had not sene him wait of long time. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 386 This Capellianus and Gordian had not beene friends of a long time. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V. v. 34, I have not been at church of a long time. 1833 [see OF *prep.* 53]. *Mod.* I have not seen him for a long while.

8. Having (more or less, or a specified) extension serially or temporally. (See also LENGER, LENGEST.)

a1300 *Cursor M.* 2173 Thare his sun lived langar lijf. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (*Jacobus*) 344 Þai þe croice before þam set, and he bristit but langar lat. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 314, I hafe na langare tyme mo tales to telle. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. i. 61 A play there is, my Lord, some ten words long. 1710 W. BISHOP in *Ballard MSS.* XXXI. 57 He read a speech an Hour & half long. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 498 ¶ 2 Of how long standing this honour has been, I know not. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. iv, I will take such measures for silencing you as you shall remember the longest day you have to live. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* iii, The lesson must be longer than usual to day. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. § 18 (1879) 100 The longest time an eclipse of the sun can be total at any place is seven minutes. 1886 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 164 The two longest of the dramatic poems.. bear upon them..the sign of heroic meditation.

† **b.** *All, the long day, night*, etc. = 'all the day, etc. long' (see LONG *adv.* 6). Cf. LIVELONG *a.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10491 Þe king..hangede men gultles vor wraþþe al longe day. c1375 *Cursor M.* 12624 (Fairf.) Þi fader & I as many way soȝt þe a-boute þis lange day. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 50 Walking in the mede .. The longe day, thus walking in the grene. 1540–54 CROKE 13 *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 13 To trap me, yf they coulde, They studied wiles all the longe daye. 1559 W. CUNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 36 All sterres with in this circle included, do nether rise, nor yet set, but turne round about the pole, all the longe nyght.

¶ **c.** With mixed construction: see OF 39 b.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 24 b, And hold you content, this Summer an vnder-meale of an afternoone long doth not amisse to exercise the eies withall. 1592 LYLY *Midas* III. iii, Let me heare anie woman tell a tale of x lines long without it tend to loue. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. v, A lecture of two hours long.

9. With implication of excessive duration: Continuing too long; lengthy, prolix, tedious; †also in phr. *It*, etc. *were* (*too*) *long to*, etc. Hence occas. of a speaker or writer.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Oðre godere werke þe nu were long eou to telle. a1300–40 *Cursor M.* 050 (Gött.) In till þe wreched world to gang, Þar þu sal thinck þi lijf ful lang. c1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 54 All thar names to nevyn. It war prolixt and lang, and lenthing of space. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xl. 5 This lang Lentern makis me lene. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 71 It war lang to discerne The godly giftis that this our Sone did lerne. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 279 What should I be long in this? a1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 17 b, But I am euer too long vppon him, when hee crosseth the waie of my speache. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxix. 315 It were long to report the . pleasant sportes they make. 1621 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 277 Though he were somewhat long in the explanation of these particulars, yet he had great attention. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. iv. 13 He ..thought it long till hee was in the Citie, that he might be conducted to his Lady. 1661 FELTHAM *Lusoria* xli. in *Resolves* (1709) 604 A sheet of Bacon's catch'd at more, we know, Than all sad Fox, long Holinshead or Stow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 256, I cou'd be long in Precepts. 1704 POPE *Disc. Past. Poetry* Wks. (Globe) 11 He is apt to be too long in his descriptions. 1875 M. ARNOLD *Isa.* xl–lxvi. 31, I have been too long; but the present attempt is new, and needed explanation. 1876 TREVELYAN *Life Macaulay* I. vi. 421 He beguiled the long long languid leisure of the Calcutta afternoon.

b. Chiefly *Sc. To think long*: to grow weary or impatient. Const. *for, to* (do something); also, *till* (something happens).

[c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Gief þe licame leð euel loð is heo þe sowle and hire þuncheð lang þat he on him bi-leueð.] c1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1275 To folow him thai twa thocht neuyr lang. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 27 Sche .. thoght ryght lang To se the aillous beside, in till an euill hour. c1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 445, I shal think tyll that season be come as long or longer than ye shal do. 1586 EARL LEICESTER in *L. Corr.* (Camden) 362, I feare it be thought longe till some well-instructed come here. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 41 Haue I thought long to see this mornings face, And doth it giue me such a sight as this? 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 192 Al in Scotland thocht lang for the Gouernour. 1599 GREENE *Alphonsus* IV. Wks. (Rtldg.) 240/1 And thinking long till that we be in fight. 1628 EARL MANCHESTER in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 267 The Lady mother thinks long to see them settled at their own house. a1758 RAMSAY *Lp Hamilton* ii, When kedgy carles think nae lang, When stoups and trunchers gingle. 1788 CLARA REEVE *Exiles* I. 195 We think long till we see you.

10. Qualifying a sb. denoting a period of time, a number, or quantity, to indicate an extent greater than that expressed by the sb.; also, in subjective sense, to indicate that the time is felt by the speaker to be excessive or unusual in duration. (Cf. 1 d.) *Long years*: used *rhetorically* for 'many years'. *At (the) long last*: see LAST *a.* 10 b. *Long dozen, hundred, ton*: see the sbs.

1592 STOW *Ann.* (an. 1563) 1111 Continuing in fight aboue a long hower. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng-z.* I. i. Wks. 1883 V. 207 And two long hours in close debate were spent. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 839/2 'Tis a long year since I saw you here. 1801 SCOTT *Frederick & Alice*, Seven long days, and seven long nights, Wild he wander'd. 1808 BYRON *When we two parted*, If I should meet thee After long years, How should I greet thee? 1824 — *Juan* XVI. lxxxi, And rise at nine in lieu of long eleven. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 175 For long years I had ceased writing in my note-books. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. xiv. 46 Lips travelled over cheek and mouth by turn For a long hour.

b. Of the pulse: Making long beats, slow.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 929 In strict stenosis .. we ordinarily have a long slow pulse.

11. That has continued or will continue in action, operation, or obligation for a long period. Frequently applied to feelings, dispositions, etc., e.g. enmity, friendship; hence also, to persons in whom these are exhibited. *Long memory*: one that retains the recollection of events for a long period.

c1220 *Bestiary* 275 Ðe mire muneð vs mete to tilen, Long liuenoðe, ðis little wile ðe we on ðis werld wunen. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xv. 15 Receaue not my cause in thy longe

wrath. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 31 Havyng also approved experience that the Duke of Burgoine wolde kepe no longer promise then he him selfe listed. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 269 Their long and great enemy, Philip King of Macedonia. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 351 A long farewell to all my Greatnesse. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 97 Juices of Stock-gilly-flowers, ..applyed to the Wrests, .. have cured long Agues. 1679 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) III. 10 This most..pious Lady, my long acquaintance. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 102 Those Woods, that Holy Grove, my long delight. 1704 MARLBOROUGH *Lett. & Disp.* (1845) I. 238 It has been a long practice to send letters, under his covers, from unknown hands. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 380 He was a long, and very kind patron to me. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. viii, I had a long lease of the Black Bull in Fetter-Lane. 1733 BUDGELL *Bee* I. 37 Mr. John Mills, my long Acquaintance, living now in Drury-Lane. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix, Long customs are not easily broken. 1819 *Metropolis* (ed. 2) II. 228 The ridicule such conduct brought upon him among the thinking part of his long acquaintance. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 2 If her kiss Had left a longer weight upon my lips. 18.. LADY DUFFERIN *Lament Irish Emigrant* 49, I'm biddin' you a long farewell, My Mary. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiii. 314 The Celtic race has a long memory. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Oriel Coll.* I. 13 His recollections..contained some novelties, not to say surprises, to his longest friends.

b. (*colloq.* or *proverbial.*) *A long word*: one that indicates a long time.

1861 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 685 Ye're the biggest blag-guard my eyes have seen since I've been in London, and that's saying a long word. 1883 *Standard* 28 July 5/1 'Never' is a long word.

¶ c. ? Used for: Long-suffering. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 320/1 He was a merueilous Rethour by eloquence, a susteynour and a berar up of the chirch by doctryne, shorte to hymself by humylyte and longe to other by charyte.

12. Of a point of time: Distant, remote. Now only in *long date*, and in the legal phrase *a long day*.

1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 509/1 Yai byen notable substance of gode to apprest, and to long dayes. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. iv. 18 Bifore that eny positijf lawe of God .. was 3ouen to the Iewis fro the long time of Adamys coming out of Paradijs into the tyme .. of Abraham. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 425 Thar lordschipe of sa lang dait. 1596 SPENSER *Prothalamion* 144 Here fits not well Olde woes, but ioyes, to tell Against the bridale daye, which is not long. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 261 That its deriud from Βαρύς, I must take long day to beleeu. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. iii, You must give me longer day. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 92 Is his Punishment deferr'd to a long Hereafter? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 126 A long day, I doubt, will not be permitted me. 1776 *Let.* in *Gentl. Mag.* (1792) 14/1 He has paid me with a bond..due in October 1777, which is a long date. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 333 To obtain on the new loans a much longer day for the reimbursement of the principal. 1846 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 4/6 Bills on Amsterdam at long, or 3 months' date, found no takers.

b. Of bills, promissory notes, etc.: Of long date, having a long time to run.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 87 Rates given for long paper, as compared with those for bills on demand.

13. a. *Phonetics* and *Prosody*. Applied to a vowel (in mod. use also to a consonant) when its utterance has the greater of the two measures of duration that are recognized in the ordinary classification of speech-sounds. Also, in *Prosody*, of a syllable: Belonging to that one of the two classes which is supposed to be distinguished from the other by occupying a longer time in utterance. (Opposed to *short*.) *Long mark*: the mark (–) placed over a vowel letter to indicate long quantity.

In Greek and Latin metre, a syllable is reckoned long (1) when it contains a long vowel or a diphthong, and (2) when its vowel is followed by more than one consonant (to the latter rule there are certain exceptions). A short syllable is conventionally supposed to occupy one time-unit (*mora*) in utterance, and a long syllable two. The distinction between the two classes of syllables, with criteria nearly identical with those of Gr. and Latin, is recognized in the prosody of many other peoples; in Skr. the equivalents of 'long' and 'short' are used of vowels only, syllables being classed as 'heavy' and 'light'.

Various inaccurate uses of the terms *long* and *short* were formerly almost universal in Eng., and are still common. (1) The vowel of a 'long' syllable, if 'naturally' short, was said to be 'long by position'. (2) By a confusion between the principles of quantitative and those of accentual verse, the stressed syllables, on the periodical recurrence of which the rhythm of English verse depends, were said to be 'long', and the unstressed syllables 'short'. (3) In ordinary language 'the long *a, e, i, o*, or *u*' denotes that sound of the letter which is used as its alphabetical name, while 'the short *a, e, i, o*, or *u*' denotes the sound which the letter most commonly has in a stressed short syllable (in the notation used in this Dictionary, respectively æ, e, i, ɒ, ʊ).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iv. (Z.) 37 On langne *o* ȝeendiað grecisce naman feminini generis. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* ii. 184, I took none hede noper of short ne long. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 21 A vowell shalbe..longe or short in his pronounciation. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Eug. Verse* (Arb.) 33 The graue accent .. maketh that sillable long wherevpon it is placed. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* (Arb.) 11 Thee first of *briefly* wyth vs must bee long. *Ibid.* 12 Although yt [*sc.* the conjunction *and*] bee long by position. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 55, I haue markit the lang fute with this mark,–. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xi. 364 Suppose a long Vowel to be divided into two parts; as Bo-ote. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxiii. 535 In the Greek language every syllable was short or long. 1869 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. 13 The use .. of the long mark (¯) for the lengthening of vowels generally short.

b. *Mus.* Of a note: Occupying a more than average time, or a specified time, in being sounded. (Cf. 6 and 8.)

1818 T. BUSBY *Grammar Mus.* 69 If a Minim is only half as long as a Semibreve, and a Crotchet but half the length of a Minim, a Crotchet is only one quarter as long as a Semibreve.

14. *Comm.* Said of the market (esp. in the cotton trade) when consumers have provided against an anticipated scarcity by large contracts in advance. See quot. 1859. Phrase, *to go* (*heavily*) *long*.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Long and short.* Broker's terms. 'Long' means when a man has bought stock on time, which he can call for at any day he chooses. He is also said to be 'long' when he holds a good deal. *Mod. Newspaper.* The spinners had gone heavily long, and consequently did not need to buy except in very small quantities. It was found that selling was impossible except at constantly declining prices; that the market was heavily long; and that there was no short interest of any moment.

III. In Combination.

15. In concord with sbs., forming combinations used attributively or quasi-adj., as *long-berry, -day, -distance, -focus, -gown, -journey, -pod, -quantity, -range, -sentence, -span.*

1886 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 2/5 Coffee.—140 packages Mocha, 'longberry, 100*s.* 1891 *Ibid.* 10 Feb. 2/8 [Wheats] To-day 39*s.* 6*d.* was required for longberry. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *'Long-day men.* 1887 SHEARMAN *Athletics* (Badm. Libr.) 101 In training for *long-distance races, in which category we should place those at a mile and upwards, [etc.]. *Ibid.* 103 The long-distance runner is rarely over middle height. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 327 Another use of *long focus lenses is the taking of street groups from a distance. 1677 SEDLEY *Antony & Cl.* IV. i, Dull *long-gown statesmen. 1880 SIR E. REED *Japan* II. 310 *Long-journey travellers. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 80 One of the Portsmouth, or other long-journey, trains. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 89 *Long-pod [Bean]—The most abundant bearer. 1872 *Young Gentleman's Mag.* 651/2 A *long-quantity monosyllable is introduced. 1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Frnls.* (1897) 329 An American here shouts with a *long-range voice. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 291 Into these wars long-range infantry fire seldom entered. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxiii, We were '*long sentence men'. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 41 Every *long-span bridge in the world.

16. Parasynthetic derivatives in -ED[2], unlimited in number, as *long-armed, -backed, -bearded*, etc.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 206 The Gibbon, so called by Buffon, or the *Long Armed Ape. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* xii. (1902) 87/1 A lank long-armed man. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Eschine, Longue eschine*, .. *long-backt, or ill shaped, loobie. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 32 A long back'd horse, who throws his saddle well forward. 1837 LANDOR *Pentameron, 5th Day's Interview* Wks. 1853 II. 348/1 Sitting bolt-upright in that long-backed arm-chair. 1778 DA COSTA *Brit. Conch.* 133 *Long-beaked Whelkes. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 165 Those that were long haired or *long bearded. 1679 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* II. 18 Long-bearded Comets. *c* 1806 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life* xxi. (1847) 356 The schoolmaster .. was generally a long-bearded, dry old man. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3 Verie well armed with some kind of head-peece, a collar, a deformed high and *long bellied breast. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 212 Dirty, dark, *long-berried wheat, 1*d.* per pound. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III. 60 The *long-billed curlew; .. the bill is eight inches long. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3163/4 W. L. .. low of stature, somewhat *long Bodied, and very short Legg'd. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 299 [During a flood in a through-town river] a long-bodied cart drifted towards him. 1646–8 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 213 My *long-brail'd Pineons, (clumsye and vnapt) I cannot Spread. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 388 The *long-celled initial strands of the vascular bundles. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1454 Ev'ry link Of that *long-chain'd succession is so frail. 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 5 *Cancer.* Crab. ..*Cassivelaunus.* *Long-clawed. 1812 SHELLEY in Lady Shelley *Mem.* (1859) 44, I am one of those formidable and long-clawed animals called a man. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 352 The washed wool of all the *Longcoated sheep, is sold from 14*d.* to 15*d.* per pound. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 123 Hordes of long-coated peasants gathered round Kilcolman. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cxvii, After which come large and *long-crested, black-shining seed. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* cclviii, Let my unsounded self, supposed a fool, Now set thy *long-experienced wit to school. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* X. *Cinyras & Myrrha* 192 My long-experienc'd Age shall be your Guide. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Cariluengo*, *long faced. 1883 W. HASLAM *Yet Not I* 222 He was looking well and happy, not at all long-faced and lanky. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on their Foreheads* I. 14 How is it.. that the Scotch have got a greater amount of *long-facedness than the people of the east coast of England. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1272/4 He is..purblind, between *long and round favoured. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* iv, The pen where the fat, *long-fleeced ram was confined. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 184 Order. *Hydrocharideæ*..(*Long-flowered Anacharis). 1552 HULOET, *Longe foted, *compernis.* 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 186 The long footed are fraudulent and short footed sudden. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. 60 A very *long-fronted, very regular, very ugly brick house. 1621 WITHER *Motto* A 8 b, I haue no neede of these *long-gowned warriors. 1552 HULOET, *Longe heared, *acrocomus.* 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 150 A military council was assembled of the long-haired chiefs of the Gothic nation. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 92 The..long-haired children of the north. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 37 Remove the oxide with a *long-handled iron spoon. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 70 Simond could reach this snow with his long-handled axe. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2292/4 A Roan Gelding..*long heel'd before. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 236 Since he [negro] has many other [attributes], such as being long-heeled, &c. 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 3 *Cancer.* Crab. ..*Longicornis.* Longhorned. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 165 The Dishly breed of long-horned cattle. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, **Long Jointed* [spoken of a Horse], is one whose Pastern is slender and pliant. *c* 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moone* 199 *Long leau'd willow on whose bending spray, The pide kings-fisher .. sat. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 95 Long-leaved Sallow. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii, One of those *long limbed .. people, to whom it is difficult to assign any precise age. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 381 They were called Nazarites, as who should saie, *long locked or shagge haired people. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxxvii. 17 Peerless paragon of the tribe long-lock'd. 1877 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 359 These unreasonable Irish still remember it all, so *long-memoried they are! 1681 GREW *Musæum* 125 The *long-mouth'd Wilk, *Murex Labris parallelis.* 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2036/8 A light dapple Gray Gelding, .. *long pasternd, .. and a little Mare-fac'd. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2361/4 A strawberry Mare, with a shorn Mane, ..*long quarter'd, and six years old. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius Sat.* (1697) 414 He who in his Line, can chine the *long-ribb'd Appennine. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* viii. *motto*, The long-ribb'd aisles are burst and shrunk. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvii. 44 That *long-ridg'd Rocke, her fathers high renowne. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1805/4 Long Visaged, and a long ridged Nose. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 XI. 65 Women and the clergy are upon the same footing. The *long-robed gentry are exempted from the laws of honour. 1894 SAFER *Persian Pict.* 158 The streets thronged with long-robed men and shrouded women. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 117 And *long-roof'd abbey in the dell. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 280 Plain *long-shafted Crosses without any figure. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 320 Marke what *long-shanked legs aboue ordinary she [Nature] hath giuen vnto them [gnats]. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 653/1 The *long-shaped dorsal vessel or heart gives off arteries to both sides. 1898 H. S. MERRIMAN *Roden's Corner* xvii. 176 A long-shaped lantern. 1902 *Speaker* 25 Jan. 480/1 The Iberian was a short, dark, *long-skulled man. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Mangado*, *long sleeved. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Obsequies* 105 Wks. (1687) 218 Teazers of Doctrines, which in long sleev'd Prose Run down a Sermon all upon the Nose. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 378 The beautiful weevils or *long-snouted beetles. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. (1794) 417 You may call it *long spurred, or Sweet Orchis. 1882 *Garden* 13 May 323/3 [The] Long-spurred Violet. 1791 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Remonstrance* Wks. 1812 II. 455 Night's *long-staff'd Guardian to him steals. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 203 Barren spike sometimes 1; fertile *long-stalked. 1855 W. S. DALIAS *Syst. Nat. Hist., Zool.* I. 314 The Long-stalked Crab (*Podophthalmus*). 1772 JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 6 *Long or short stapled isinglass. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) I. 571 The long-stapled cotton. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxx, He strolled on beneath the *long-stemmed trees. 1898 R. KIPLING in *Morn. Post* 9 Nov. 5/2 The *long-stocked port-anchor. 1863 DARWIN in *Reader* 14 Feb., *Long-styled plants. 1636 C. BUTLER *Princ. Mus.* I. iii. § 3. 53 A *long-timed Note. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 313 The unseemly luxury of *long-toed shoes. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 73 He is lean and *long-visaged. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* 2 Jan. (1880) II. 109 Long-visaged prophets. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 715 The *long-winged hawkes do properly belong vnto the lure. 1894 LE CONTE in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 752 In long-winged birds..the ability to rise quickly..is sacrificed. 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 184 *Long-wooled sheep. 1824 J. SYMMONS tr. *Æschylus' Agam.* 105 In woe deals the craft of the *long-worded lays.

17. Combinations with participles in which *long* is used as a complement, as *long-docked, -extended, -grown, -projected, -protended, -spun, -thrown; long-combing, -descending, -growing, -hanging, -streaming, -succeeding.*

1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 171 The native sheep of the Cotswold Hills .. produce coarse *long-combing wool. 1693 J. DRYDEN in *D.'s Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 356 A *long-descending Healthful Progeny. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. iii, Long-descending robes of embroidered purple. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2379/4 Lost .. , a ..Coach Gelding,.. with a *long dock'd Tail. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 30 The pillars *long extended rows. 1890 W. A WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 41 A faint rumble .. at *longer-growing intervals. 1757 DYER *Fleece* II. 446 'Tis the comber's lock, The soft, the snow-white, and the *long-grown flake. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 25/1 The foresayed *longe hanginge pallate. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 251 With *long-projected Beams the Seas are bright. 1718 *Ibid.* XVI. 981 Euphorbus .. Swift withdrew the *long-protended Wood. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 21 Which before time has run his *long-spun Race. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxii. 668 Long-spun allegories, distant allusions, and forced conceits. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 38 He is blest wi' lang-spun tacks o' health and life. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 352 The panting Chace .. Leaves a *long-streaming Trail behind. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 306 The *long-succeeding Numbers who can name? 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xx, Over the open, 'tis a race with the *long-thrown shadows.

18. Special combinations and collocations: **long annuities**, a class of British Government annuities which expired in 1860; **long-axed** *a.*, having a long axis; **† long-bones**, a nickname for a long-legged person; **long-bowls**, (*a*) the game of ninepins; (*b*) 'a game much used in Angus, in which heavy leaden bullets are thrown from the hand' (Jam.); hence *long-bowling*; **† long-box**, the box formerly used by hawkers of books; **long-bullets** = *long-bowls* (*b*); **long-butt** *Billiards*, a cue specially adapted to reach a ball lying beyond the range of the half-butt; **long card**, (*a*) (see quot. 1862); (*b*) a card of unusual length, used in conjuring tricks; **long clay** *colloq.* = CHURCHWARDEN 3; **long-clothes**, the garments of a baby in arms; **long-coach** (see quot. 1807); **† long-cork** *slang*, claret, so called from the length of the corks used; **long-crop**, herbage long enough to give an animal a good bite; **† long-cutler**, ? a maker of long knives;

long-dated *a.*, † (*a*) that has existed from a remote date; (*b*) extending to a distant date in the future; chiefly of an acceptance, falling due at a distant date; **long division** (see DIVISION 5 a); **long-drop,** a form of gallows in which a trap-door is withdrawn from under the feet of the person to be executed; **long Eliza,** a 'blue and white' Chinese vase, ornamented with tall female figures; **long-ells,** a kind of coarse woollen; †**long fifteens** *slang*, ? some class of lawyers; **long finger,** the middle finger; also *pl.* the three middle fingers; **long firm** (see FIRM *sb.* 2 d); **long-fly** *Baseball* (see quot.); **long-fours,** long candles, four of which went to the pound; † **Long Friday** = GOOD FRIDAY; † **long-gig,** a sort of top; **long grain** = GRAIN *sb.* 15; **long-harness** *Weaving* (see quot.); **long-home** (see HOME *sb.*[1] 4); **long-house,** † (*a*) a privy (*obs.*); (*b*) a house of unusual length, *spec.* the communal dwelling of the Iroquois and other American Indians; **long-jawed** *a.* (see quot.); **long jump** (see JUMP *sb.*[1] 1 b; esp. as one of the 'events' of an athletic contest); hence *long-jumper*, *long-jumping*; **long-leave, -legger** (see quots.); **long-lick** *U.S. slang*, molasses (cf. *long-sugar*); †**long-little,** something very short or small; **long-lugged** *a. Sc.*, having long ears; *fig.* eager to listen to secrets or scandal; **long-lunged** *a.* = LONG-WINDED 2; † **long-man,** the middle finger; **long measure,** (*a*) lineal measure, the measure of length; (*b*) a table of lineal measures; (*c*) = next; **long metre,** a hymn-stanza of four lines, each containing eight syllables; †**long-minded** *a.*, patient; †**long-mood** *a.*, of patient mind, long-suffering; **long-nebbed** *a. Sc.*, (*a*) *lit.* long-nosed; (of a stick) long-pointed; (*b*) *fig.* curious, prying; also, making a show of learning, pedantic; **long-netting,** the process of catching fish with a long net; **long-nines,** a kind of long clay tobacco-pipe; **long oyster,** the sea crayfish (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **Long Parliament,** the Parliament which sat from Nov. 1640 to March 1653, was restored for a short time in 1659, and finally dissolved in 1660; † also, the second Parliament of Charles II (1661–1678); **long-pig,** a transl. of a cannibal's name for human flesh; also *attrib.*; **long plane** (see quot. 1842); **long prayer,** in Congregational worship, the chief prayer, offered after the Scripture lessons and before the sermon; **long-primer** *Printing* (see PRIMER); **long-room,** an assembly room in a private house or public building; *spec.* in the Custom House at London, the large hall in which custom-house and other dues are paid; **long-rope,** a skipping game, in which a rope of considerable length is turned by two of the players, one at each end, while the others spring over it as it nears the ground; **long sea,** short for *long sea passage*; also *attrib.*; **long service,** (*a*) *Naut.* (see quot.); (*b*) *Mil.*, 'the maximum period a recruit can enlist for in any branch of the service, viz. for 12 years' (Voyle); also *attrib.*; **long-shaded, -shadowed** *adjs.*, casting a long shade or shadow, a rendering of Gr. δολιχόσκιος; **long ship** *Hist.*, a ship of considerable length, built to accommodate a large number of rowers; a ship of war, a galley; = L. *navis longa*; **long-short,** (*a*) *U. S.*, 'a gown somewhat shorter than a petticoat, worn by women when doing household work' (Bartlett); (*b*) a trochaic verse (*nonceuse*); **long-shot,** (*a*) a shot fired at a distance; (*b*) a distant range; also *attrib.*; **long sight,** capacity for seeing distant objects; also, the defect of sight by which only distant objects are seen distinctly; **long-sixes,** long candles, six of which went to the pound (cf. *long-fours*); **long-sleever** *Austral. slang*, a tall glass; **long-slide** *Steam-engine* (see quot.); **long-splintery** *a.*, consisting of long splinters; † **long square** *Geom.*, an oblong rectangle; also *attrib.*; † **long-staff,** a long cudgel, ? = QUARTER-STAFF; also *attrib.*; **long-staple** *a.* (see quot.); **long stitch** (see quot.); **long-stone,** a menhir; **long-stroke,** (*a*) *Naut.* (see quot. 1867); (*b*) a stroke of a piston or pump rod, which is longer than the average; also *attrib.*; **long sugar** *U.S.*, molasses; **long-sweetening** *U.S.*, (*a*) molasses; (*b*) (see quot.); **long sword** (see SWORD); **long-tackle** *Naut.* (see quot.); also *attrib.* in *long-tackle-block*; †**long-tennis,** some form of tennis (cf. F. *longue paume*, tennis played in an open court); **long-threads,** warp; **long-timbers** (see quot.); **long-time** *a.*, that has been such for a long time; **long-togs** *Naut.*, landsmen's clothes (Smyth); **Long Vacation,** summer vacation at the Law-courts and Universities, so called in distinction from the Christmas and Easter vacations; also *attrib.*; **long voyage** (see quot.); **long-wall** *Coal-mining*, used *attrib.* (rarely *advb.*), to imply a particular method of extracting coal (see quot. 1851); †**long-warped** *a.*, oblong (cf. OE. *langwyrpe* in *Techmer's Zeitschr.* II. 119; **long way** = *long-wall*; **long whist** (see WHIST *sb.*); †**long-willed** *a.*, long suffering; **long-wool,** (*a*) long-stapled wool, suitable for combing or carding; (*b*) a long-woolled sheep; also *attrib.*; **long writ** = *prerogative writ* (see PREROGATIVE).

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 57 'Long annuities 16½ means, that an annuity of 100*l.* from the present time to the year 1860, will cost..16½ years' purchase; at which time they will expire. This stock was originally for 99 years. **1888** BUXTON *Finance & Politics* I. 189 *note*, The 'Long Annuities' dated from 1780. Their actual amount in 1860 was £1,200,000. **1896** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 33 The deep orbit and the *long-axed eyeball going naturally with the long head. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 190 Ye *langbaynnes, loselles, for-sake 3e þat word! **1497** *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 332 Item, the samyn nycht, in Sanctandrois, to the King to play at the *lang bowis xviij.s. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 201 'Long-bowling..was performed in a narrow enclosure,..and at the further end was placed a square frame with nine small pins upon it: at these pins the players bowled in succession. **1876** *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 180/1 After the suppression of alleys 'Long bowling', or 'Dutch rubbers' was practised for a short time. *a* **1643** CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. v. (1651) 52, I shall live to see thee Stand in a Play-house doore with thy *long box, Thy half-crown Library, and cry small Books. **1728** SWIFT *Past. Dialogue* 33 When you saw Tady at *long-bullets play. **1792** S. BURWOOD *Life P. Skelton* (1816) 282 He challenged any of them to play long-bullets with him...The little fellow..took the bullet, and threw it about twice as far as Skelton. **1873** BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 27 The 'long-butt is used in the same way when the ball cannot be reached with the half-butt. **1862** 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1870) 29 'Long cards are cards of a suit remaining in one hand after the remainder of the suit is played. **1872** *Young Gentleman's Mag.* 698 2 Packs with a long card can be obtained at many of the conjuring depôts. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxi, He is churchwarden at home, and can't smoke anything but a *long clay. **1862** SALA *Accepted Addr.* 85 It was settled almost before he was out of *long-clothes, that he was to be a carpenter. **1779** G. KEATE *Sketches fr. Nat.* (1780) I. 26 The Margate *Long-Coach was drawn up in the yard, and the passengers already seated in it. **1807** GOEDE *Stranger Eng.* III. 59 Stage-coaches..others in form of a cylinder, are called long-coaches. **1829** MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xiv, The young officer might like a drop o' *long cork; bring us .. one o' they claret bottles. **1878** J. INGLIS *Sport & W.* xi. 121 They generally betake themselves then to some patch of grass or *long-crop outside the jungle. **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5881/5 George Cottrell,..*Long cuttler. **1678** NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 213 He must be the more unwilling to break off a *long-dated Innocence, for the unsatisfying pleasure of a moment. **1866** CRUMP *Banking* vii. 153 Long-dated bills will sometimes command a higher price than shorter dates. **1883** *Manch. Exam.* 12 Dec. 5/1 The work-people no doubt act from a long-dated regard for their own interests. **1827** HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 43 Divide by the whole divisor at once, after the manner of *Long division. **1833** M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi. (1859) 244 The lumbering flap of the *long drop was heard. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec. 6/1 *Long Elizas (the trade name for certain blue and white vases ornamented with figures of tall, thin China-women) is a name derived undoubtedly from the German or Dutch. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxiv. 292 From Holland they reckon one bale of maghoot, one of shalloons, and one of *long ells, to ten bales of begrest. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 555/2 Druggets and long-ells..are made in Devon and Cornwall. **1611** L. BARRY *Ram Alley* II. i. C 4, Why so, these are tricks of the *long fifteenes, To giue counsell, and to take fees on both sides. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 309/336 He pult forth is felawe, þe '*longue finger', þat sit him next. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* B v b, Betwene the longe fyngre and the leche fyngre. **1848** RIMBAULT *Pianoforte* 45 Every change is made by passing the thumb under the long fingers, or the long fingers over the thumb. **1891** N. CRANE *Baseball* 81 **Long fly*, a fly ball which is batted to the out-field. **1832** *Boston*, etc. *Herald* 18 Sept. 1/4 Making long-sixes burn as brightly as *long-fours. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* John xviii. 1 *marg.*, Ðes passio ge-byreð on *langa frigadæȝ. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Crepe to cruche on lange fridai. **1636** DAVENANT *Wits* IV. ii. Dram. Wks. 1872 II. 199 When I was young, I was arrested for a stale commodity Of nut-crackers, *long-gigs, and casting-tops. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 471 The longitudinal course of the single elements..appearing in the direction of the '*long grain' of the wood and bast. **1782** *Encycl. Brit.* 6711/2 The *long-harness [of a ribbon-loom] are the front-reeds, by which the figure is raised. **1622** MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 355 To make wads and wisps for those that go to the *Long-house (you know what I meane). **1646** SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 4 He set up a long house, made of smoothed wattles. **1774** D. JONES *Jrnl.* 2 *Visits to Indians* (1865) 76 They proceed to bind them [captives] naked to the post in the long house. **1826** J. F. COOPER *Last of Mohicans* Pref. (1850), Where the 'long house', or Great Council Fire, of the nation was universally admitted to be established. **1894** FISKE *Hist. U. S.* I. 5 Ground-plan of Iroquois Long-house. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Long-jawed*, the state of rope when its strands are straightened by being much strained and untwisted, and from its pliability will coil both ways. **1882** BESANT *Revolt of Man* vi. 160 It is better to advance the knowledge of the world one inch than to win the *long-jump with two-and-twenty feet. **1887** SHEARMAN *Athletics* (Badm. Libr.) 149 The *long-jumper, like the sprinter, may be a man of almost any size or weight. **1882** *Society* 7 Oct. 23/1 As a man he has done extraordinary work at *long-jumping, sprinting, and hurdle-racing. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Long leave*, permission to visit friends at a distance. *Ibid.*, **Long leggers*, lean schooners, longer than ordinary proportion to breadth, swift. **1898** F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* (1900) i. 6 A pot of something sweetened with '*longlick' (molasses) made an apology for a meal. **1653** FISHER *Baby Baptism* 7 There was but a very *long-little, in comparison of what else might have been delivered. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv, While that *lang-lugged limmer o' a lass is gaun flisking in and out o' the room. **1901** N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 355/1 It's a gossiping community this, long-lugged and scandal-loving. **1659** HOWELL *Lex., Prov.* Ded. to Philologers, A significant..Proverb..works upon the Intellectuals..more then a..*long-lungd Sermon. **1815** BYRON *To Moore* 12 June, The villain is a..long-lunged orator. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 308/313 '*Longueman' hatte þe midleste for he lenguest is. *a* **1475** *Pict. Voc.* in WR.-Wülcker 753/1 *Hic medius*, the longman. **1709** J. WARD *Eng. Math. Guide* I. iii. (1734) 33 The least Part of a *Long Measure was at First a Barly Corn. **1801** W. DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 131 Hectomètre ..in the long measure of the new republican division, is equal to one hundred metres. **1718** *Long metre [see COMMON *a.* 19 b]. **1618** S. WARD *Jethro's Justice* (1627) 2 [A judge] must be..*long-minded, to endure the..homelinesse of common people in giving evidence. *a* **1300** *E. E. Psalter* cii. 8 Laverd..milde-herted and *lang-mode. **1720** RAMSAY *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 32 Impos'd on by *lang-nebbit juglers Stock-jobbers, brokers [etc.]. **1823** HOGG *Skeph. Cal.* (1829) I. 20 A large lang nibbit staff. **1881** L. B. WALFORD *Pick Netherly* in *Gd. Words* 332 2 What wi' her lang-nebbit English words I kenna gif my head or my heels is boon-most. **1893** J. WATSON *Conf. Poacher* 96 In '*long-netting' the net is dragged by a man on each side, a third wading after to lift it over the stakes. **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 40 They were garnered by stable-boys smoking *long-nines. **1659** *England's Conf.* 8 Their old hackney drudges of the *Long Parliament. **1678** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* 9 Nov. (1857) I. 3 Though this parliament [*sc.* that then in session] was called the long parliament, yet [etc.]. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. v. 293 The long parliament, in the year 1641, had established, in its most essential parts, our existing constitution. **1852** MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 181 No more '*long-pig' for him [the Maori]! **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 3/1 As a matter of fact, 'long-pig' orgies are not common. **1679** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 169 *Long-Plain*, The same that Joyners call a Joynter. **1842** GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* § 2102 The long plane is..used when a piece of stuff is to be tried up very straight. It is longer and broader than the trying plane. **1897** *Times* 22 Apr. 12/3 The '*long prayer'..has been not only shortened but improved in quality. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 19 He led me into the *long-room at the custom-house. **1759** *Compl. Lett.-writer* (ed. 6) 228, I hear perpetually of Miss Evelyn's praises at the long-room. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.*, *To Miss Willis* 6 Apr., There is a long-room for breakfasting and dancing. **1819** *Gentl. Mag.* 529 His regularity..extended from the Treasury to the Long-room. **1891** F. W. NEWMAN *Cardl. Newman* 2 Our boys, in large bands, enjoyed *Long Rope. **1680** J. AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 439 He was drowned goeing to Plymouth by *long sea. **1731** *Gentl. Mag.* I. 353 The Projector has already made one Trip to try Experiments, and was in his passage to London by Long-Sea to make a further Proof. **1861** CANNING in Hare *Two Noble Lives* (1893) III. 148 In a few weeks we shall be beginning to pack off our long-sea goods. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Long-service*, a cable properly served to prevent chafing under particular use. **1874** *Punch* 4 June 3/1 Lord Strathnairn charged the late Secretary for War with bad faith, in not enlisting men for short and long service together. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 3/2 Had the old long-service system continued in force. **1675** HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 237 Next the dogs he went, And in his hand shook a *longshaded spear. **1848** BUCKLEY *Iliad* 123 Brandishing his *long-shadowed spear. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 96 The which [Saxons] came in three *long Shippes or Hulkes. **1799** *Naval Chron.* II. 182 Built after the model of long Ships, or Men of War. **1886** CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* I. 268 A large vessel shot out from behind the point. It was a long-ship of twenty benches. **1851** S. JUDD *Margaret* I. iii. 11 Her dress was a blue-striped linen short-gown wrapper, or *long-short, a coarse yellow petticoat, and checked apron. *a* **1881** O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. Life* ix, The first two in iambics, or short-longs, the last in trochaics or long-shorts. **1791** *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 185/1 What our sea men call a *long shot fire is the most destructive of any to the rigging of ships. **1814** SCOTT *Let. to Southey* 17 June, I should be tempted to take a long shot at him [Buonaparte] in his retreat to Elba. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856 362, I ventured the ice, crawled on my belly, and reached long-shot distance. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Long-shot*, a distant range. It is also used to express a long way; a far-fetched explanation; something incredible. **1873** *Young Gentl. Mag.* July 490 This did not, however, suit her long-shot tactics. **1844** HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, **Long sight*, ..the *dysopia proximorum* of Cullen. **1898** WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* (1900) 109/2 His companions had the usual long-sight of agriculturists. **1802** *Sporting Mag.* XX. 15 Some have gone so far as to illuminate our discussions with tens instead of *long-sixes. **1864** TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 283 Peasants who had never tasted anything daintier than a rushlight now had their fill of long sixes. **1888** *Cassell's Picturesque Austral.* III. 83 Their drivers had completed their regulation half-score '*long sleevers' of 'she-oak'. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Long-slide*, a slide-valve of such length as to govern the ports at both ends of the cylinder, and having a hollow back, which forms an eduction passage. **1796** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 291 Grey ore of Manganese. Fragments somewhat *long splintery. **1551** RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. lxxvi, If you make a *long square of the whole line A.C, and of that parte of it that lyeth betwene the circumference and the point,..that longe square shall be equall to the full square of the touche line A.B. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 60 A Loadstone of a Parallelogram or long square figure. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 18/2 Take two pieces of pasteboard..through which you must cut long squares, **1596** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 82 No *Long-staffe sixpenny strikers. *a* **1661** HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 184 If thou dost carry but a little plate By night, the sword and long-staff thou fear'st straight. **1890** *Century Dict.*, **Long-staple*, having a long fiber: a commercial term applied to cotton of a superior grade, also called *sea-island* cotton. **1882** CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk.* 187 (Embroidery),

*Long stitch, also known as Point Passé, Passé, and Au Passé. It is a name given to Satin Stitch when worked across the material without any padding. **1899** BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West* I. x. 171 The menhirs, locally termed *longstones, or langstones. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Long-stroke*, the order to a boat's crew to stretch out and hang on her. **1884** *Imp. & Mach. Rev.* 1 Dec. 6715/2 The long-stroke by which this pump is distinguished averages about one-third more. **1838** *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 394/2 The short stroke engines are propelling the boats, both sea and river class, faster than the long stroke ones. **1859** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, **Long sugar*, molasses, so called formerly in North Carolina from the ropiness of it. *Ibid.*, **Long sweetening*, molasses, so called formerly in New England. **1883** *Encycl. Amer.* I. 199/2 In the far West, as Down East, sugar bears the name of long and short sweetening, according as it is the product of the cane .. or of the maple tree. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 156 **Long-tackle-block.* **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Long-tackles*, those overhauled down for hoisting up topsails to be bent. Long-tackle blocks have two sheaves of different sizes placed one above the other, as in fiddle-blocks. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii, They played at the ball, the *long-tennis [F. *à la paume*], and at the Piletrigone. **1844** G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i. 36 Some [yarn] is employed as warp or *long threads for coarse goods. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 **Long timbers*, those timbers afore and abaft the floors which form the floor and second futtocks in one. **1584** COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 171 Fish of *long time salting .. is unwholsome. **1877** A. M. SULLIVAN *New Ireld.* xv. 177 A long-time colleague and friend. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 5/3 A long-time deacon of the Tabernacle and personal friend of the late Charles Spurgeon. **1840** R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 96 His '*long togs', the half-pay, his beaver hat, white linen shirts, and everything else. **1693** DRYDEN *Juvenal* VI. 100 When now the *long vacation's come The noisy hall and theatres grown dumb. **1825** THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) 85 A most delightful fortnight which I spent last long vacation at Cambridge. **1848** CLOUGH (*title*) The Bothie of Toper-na-Fuosich, a long-vacation pastoral. **1900** G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impress.* 216 Such informal arrangements suffice to create a 'Long Vacation Term'. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Long voyage*, one in which the Atlantic Ocean is crossed. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 978 The fourth system of working coal, is called the long way, the *long wall, and the Shropshire method. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 149 The method of working coal, adopted in the Yorkshire mines generally, is that known as the long wall, .. distinguished from the Newcastle, or pillar-and-stall method, by extracting at once all available coal. **1902** *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 50/1, I worked the coal 'long-wall'. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 111 Þis is þe foorme of an heed weel propossiound, .. þat he be *longe warpid, hauynge tofore & bihynde eminence. **1839** *Long way [see *long wall*]. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cii. 8 Mercyful lord: *langwillid [L. *longanimis*] & mykil merciful. **1694** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. vi. (1737) 21 They are *long-Wool Sheep. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 388 Wool Manufacture. This well-known staple is..divided into two distinct classes, long wool, or worsted spinning; and short wool, or the spinning of woollen yarn. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 103 Long-wool yarns are numbered on the same principle. *Ibid.* 125 Long wool, called also combing wool, differs as materially in a manufacturing point of view from short or clothing wool, as flax does from cotton. *Ibid.* 130 Long wool, called also carding wool, requires length and soundness of staple. **1886** C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 57 Practically the two long-wools are equal in weight as shearlings. **1642** C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 18 *marg.*, The *long Writ called the Prerogative Writ, out of the Treasurers Remembrancers Office, under the Teste of the chiefe Baron.

b. In names of animals, etc., as **long-bill**, a bird with a long bill, *e.g.* a snipe; **long clam**, (*a*) *Mya arenaria* (see CLAM *sb.*[2] 1 d); (*b*) the razor-clam, *Ensis americana*; **long cripple** *dial.*, a slow-worm; also, a lizard; **long dog** *dial.*, a greyhound; **long-ear, long ears**, an ass; also *fig.* of a human being; **long fin** *Austral.*, a name for the fishes *Caprodon schlegelii* and *Anthias longimanus*, Günth. (Morris); **†long-fish**, ? a fish of the eel kind (cf. G. *langfisch*); **long-horn**, (*a*) one of a breed of long-horned cattle; (*b*) the long-eared owl, *Otus vulgaris*; **long lugs** *Sc.* = *long ears*; **long-nose**, a name for the GAR-FISH; **long spur**, a bird of the genus *Calcarius* (or *Centrophanes*); **long-wing**, a name for the swift; **†long-worm**, ? an adder or viper.

1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Oct. 14/1 One thousand one hundred and fifty sounds a satisfactory bag of the '*long-bills'. **1884** GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Useful Aquatic Anim.* I. 707 The 'Soft Clam', '*Long Clam', or 'Nanninose' (*Mya arenaria*). **1887** — *Fisheries U.S.* II. 614 Under the name of 'long clam', 'knife-handle', and 'razor-clam', they are occasionally seen in New York market. **1758** W. BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 284 We have a kind of viper which we call the *Long-cripple: It is the slow-worm or deaf-adder of authors. **1864** *E. Cornw. Gloss.* in *Jrnl. R. Inst. Cornw.* Mar. I. 17 *Long-cripple*, a lizard: in some parts applied to the snake. **1896** BARING-GOULD *Idylls* 223 He rins away from me .. jist for all the world as if I were a long-cripple. **1847** HALLIWELL, **Long dog*, a greyhound. **1891** T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 44/1 William turned, clinked off like a long-dog, and jumped safe over hedge. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 150 The beast..would sell for no more at a fair than his brother *Long-ear. **1845** BROWNING *Lett.* (1899) I. 16 This long-ears had to be 'dear-Sir'd and obedient-servanted'. **1882** J. E. TENISON-WOODS *Fish N. S. Wales* 33 (Morris) The *long-fin, *Anthias longimanus*, Günth. .. may be known by .. the great length of the pectoral fins. **1598** FLORIO, *Licostomo*, a kind of *longfish. **1834** YOUATT *Cattle* 188 The *long horns seem to have first appeared in Craven. **1856** YARRELL *Brit. Birds* I. 131 *Otus vulgaris*, the Long-horn. **1879** JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 130 The cows in the field used to be longhorns, much more hardy. *a* **1748** RAMSAY *Condemned Ass* 64 Sae poor *lang lugs man pay the kane for a'. **1836** YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 391 The Garfish. .. *Long-Nose. **1848** C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 175 A long eel-shaped fish, the gur-fish, or long-nose. **1831** A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 121 *Emberiza Lapponica* Wilson..Lapland *Longspur. **1893** COUES in *Lewis & Clark's Expd.* I. 349 *note*, The black-breasted lark-bunting or longspur, *Centrophanes* (*Rhynchophanes*) *maccownii*. **1894** R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 77 The Long-spurs, of which the Lapland Bunting is the type, are three in number. **1854** MARY HOWITT *Pictor. Cal. Seasons* 390 About the 12th of August the largest of the swallow tribe, the swift or *long-wing, disappears. **1648** GAGE *West Ind.* xii. 51 Moules, Rats, *Long-wormes.

c. In the names of plants or vegetable products, as **†long-bean** = KIDNEY-BEAN; **†long ear**, a name for a kind of barley; **long-flax** (see quot.); **long-leek**, the ordinary leek (*Allium porrum*); **long-moss** = LONG-BEARD 3; **long-pod**, a variety of broad bean which produces a very long pod; **long purples**, a local name for *Orchis mascula*, *Lythrum Salicaria*, and other plants.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 11 Faciolia, called in.. English kidney-beane, or *long-beane. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 *Long-eare hath a flatte eare, halfe an inche brode, and foure inches and more of length. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Long-flax*, flax to be spun its natural length without cutting. **1867** J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 357 The young flower-stalk of the *long-leek (*Allium porrum*). **1808** T. ASHE *Trav. Amer.* I. 126 *Long Moss, *Tillandsia Usneoides*. **1833** *Penny Cycl.* I. 249/2 The long-moss region commences below 33° lat. The moss hangs in festoons from the trees. **1821** W. COBBETT *Amer. Gardening* § 196 The best..is..the Windsor-Bean. The *Long-Pod is the next best. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 170 There with fantasticke Garlands did she come, Of Crow-flowers, Nettles, Daysies, and *long Purples. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 90 Gay long purple, with its tufty spike. *Ibid.* II. 210 (Gloss.), Long purples, purple loose-strife. **1830** TENNYSON *Dirge* v, Round thee blow..long purples of the dale.

d. *Cricket*: **†long ball**, a ball hit to a distance; **long field (off, on)**, the position of a fieldsman who stands at a distance behind the bowler, either to his left or right; also, one who fields in that position; **long-hop**, a ball bowled or thrown so that it makes a long flight after pitching; **long off, on**, short for *long field off, on*; **long-stop**, a fieldsman who stands behind the wicket-keeper to stop the balls that pass him; hence *long-stop* vb., to field as long-stop, whence *long-stopping* vbl. sb. Also *long leg, long slip* (see the sbs.).

1744 J. LOVE *Cricket* (1770) III. 3 Some [fieldsmen], at a Distance, for the *Long Ball wait. **1843** *Long field [see *long on* below]. **1862** *Lond. Soc.* II. 115/2 Carpenter might have made more drives to the long field. **1850** 'BAT' *Cricketer's Man.* 43 **Long Field Off.*—This situation demands a person who can throw well. *Long Field On* is of a character with the 'off'. **1880** *Times* 28 Sept. 11/5 Mr. Moule, long-field-off. **1837** *New Sporting Mag.* XI. 198 The lengths necessary to be pitched at that slow pace will be as good as *long hops. **1867** *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 432 The ball should come skimming in with a long hop to the top of the bails. **1864** *Ibid.* 476 A drive to *long-off. **1901** I. MACLAREN *Yng. Barbarians* xv. 295 A miraculous catch which he made at long-off. **1843** 'A WYKHAMIST' *Pract. Hints on Cricket* Frontisp., The '*long on', or long field to the on-side, is for the most part done away with. **1797** COLMAN *Heir at Law* II. ii, I'll make you my *long-stop at cricket. **1884** *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 103 Reliable long-stop and very smart in the long-field. **1860** *Bailey's Mag.* I. 34 'Lords', where, in days of yore..Beagley *long stopped. *Ibid.* 303 The *long stopping of Diver. **1871** G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* vi, We played at catch with the Dutch cheese, and afterwards bowled it for long-stopping.

B. Quasi-*sb.* and *sb.*

I. The neuter adj. used *absol.*

1. In various phrases with preps.

†a. *At long*: = 'at length'; (*a*) after a long time, in the end; (*b*) in an extended manner, in many words, fully.

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 3498 Bot lat vs leue him at longe & lende to oure hames. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 579/2, I shall purpose to treate of thys matter more at long. **1565** T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 139 b, It were .. superfluous at longe to discusse.

b. *Before long*: before a long time has elapsed, soon. So *ere long*, ERELONG.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 69 Perhaps we may meet ere long. **1813** SOUTHEY *Nelson* II. 196 Let us hope that these islands may, ere long, be made free and independent. **1871** TROLLOPE *Ralph the Heir* xlii. 426 'Bye, bye', said Neefit, 'I'll be here again before long'. **1872** SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 28 The terror and ignorance which ere long were to impel them to the conception and perpetration of even greater crimes. **1892** *Bookman* Oct. 28/2 We expect from him before long a better novel than he has yet given us.

c. *By long and by last* (? dial.): in the end.

1900 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 103 By long and by last we came to Veermut bridge.

d. *For long*: **†** (*a*) long ago (*obs.*); (*b*) throughout a long period (occas. *for long and long, for long together*); also *predicatively*, destined or likely to continue long.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 4507 For lang was said, and yeit sua bes, 'Hert sun for-gettes þat ne ei seis'. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 56 For long we have sought the furious bore, and now we have found him. **1729** B. LYNDE *Diary* 29 Dec. (1880) 35 Expecting the governor would adjourn for long the Gen'l Court. **1803** MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 171 'Well, Lord, it mayn't be for long', replied Dolly. **1839** *Spirit Metrop. Consrv. Press* (1840) II. 535 No man ..kept himself for long and long, at a fearful..speed, as did Lord Brougham. **1856** F. E. PAGET *Owlet of Owlst.* 148 Her back aches .. frightfully if she sits up for long together. **1874** LD. HOUGHTON in T. W. Reid *Life* (1891) II. 300 Ripon's conversion is one of the oddest news I have heard for long. **1895** MRS. H. WARD *Bessie Costrell* 121 The children..had been restless for long.

†e. *Of long*: since a remote period; for a long time past. (Cf. OF 53.) *Obs.*

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 24 b, The Castle of Antwerpe..had of long been a denne of murderers. **1591** SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1325 The Lion..gan him avize..what had of long Become of him. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 1 The Turks haue of long most inhabited the lesser Asia. **1615** W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 39 Suckers of long doe not beare. **1625** BACON *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 453 Penall Lawes, if they haue beene Sleepers of long.

†f. *On long*: in length. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 21664 O four corner þe arche was made, Als has þe cros on lang and brade.

†g. *Unbe long*: after a long interval. *Obs.*

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 2 (Sedgefield) 125 Ða andswarode he ymbe long and cwæð. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 518 Þes sondesmon, umbe long, .. com, & brohte wið him fifti scolmeistres.

†h. *With the longest*: for a very long time.

1636 tr. *Florus's Hist.* IV. ii. 273 When that part of his forces which was left behind..stayed with the longest [L. *moram faceret*] at Brundisium.

i. *At (the) longest*: on the longest estimate.

1857 PUSEY *Lenten Serm.* xii. (1883) 235 Short, at the longest, were the life of man.

2. Without prep.: Much time. Now chiefly in *to take long*. **†** *This long* (used *advb.*): for this long time (*obs.*). *That long* (colloq.): that length of time.

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* I. 262 Du sone, this lang quhar has thow beyne? **1565** T. STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 31 Forsakyng that auncient religion whiche this longe both I and my people haue obserued. **1635** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 102 Otherwise he had never.. this long have deferr'd its discovery. **1898** *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 67 It will take at least ten times that long to get a train ready for a return trip. **1901** A. HOPE *Tristram of Blent* xxv. 336 He had been wondering how long they would take to think of the lady who now held the title and estates. *Mod.* Don't take very long about it. I do not think it will take long to finish the work.

b. as the predicate of an impersonal clause, (*a*) *it is* (*was, will be*, etc.) *long before, since, to* (something); *it will be long first*; *ere it be long*. **†** Also *long to* (used absol.) = 'long first'. **†** Also ellipt., *though long first*.

?c **1000** in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 434 Næs lang to þy þæt his broþor þyses lænan lifes timan geendode. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) i. 4 It es lang sen it fell oute of þe hand. **1485** CAXTON *Paris & V.* 39 It shal not be longe to but that ye shal be hyely maryed. **1540–1** ELYOT *Image Gov.* 7 There shall be or it bee longe, a more ample remembraunce. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 174 Leste the olde enemye of mankynde, would styre up warre .. or ever it were longe. *c* **1592** MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* xx. 13 And tell him, ere it be long, I'll visit him. **1606** ROLLOCK 1 *Thess.* iii. 34 Byde a little while, it is not long to. **1616** T. MATHEWS *Let.* in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 36 God now at last, though long first, sending so good opportunity. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 223 As it was long before he could be perswaded to take a Prebend of Lincolne. **1670** LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22, I hope now it will not be long before I see you at Exton. **1740** tr. *De Monhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) I. 47 It will not be long first. **1824** MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxvi, She'll bring him round to her way of thinking before it's long.

3. *The long and the short of* (*it*, etc.), less frequently *the short and the long*: the sum total, substance, upshot. Also, *to make short of long*: to make a long story short.

c **1500** *Merch. & Child* in Hazlitt *Early Pop. Poetry* I. 135 Thys ys the schorte and longe. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 137 There's the short and the long. **1620** SHELTON *Quix.* II. xxxix. 254 The short and the long was this. **1642** J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 245 Whereof riseth such a necessity of beleeving..that Christ maketh this the short and long of all. **1690** W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 412 This is the long and the short of it. **1713** ADDISON *Guardian* No. 108 ¶ 8 This is, sir, the long and the short of the matter. **1770** FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 80 And that, Mr. John, is the long and the short on't. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxv, The short and the long of it is, that [etc.]. **1883** R. W. DIXON *Mano* IV. vii. 160 There, to make short of long, was he way-laid By many knights at once. **1898** BESANT *Orange Girl* I. ix, The long and the short of it..is that you must pay me this money.

II. As *sb.* (with *a* and *plural*).

4. *Mus.* A long note; *spec.* in the early notation, a note equivalent to two or to three breves, according to the rhythm employed; also, the character by which it was denoted. **†** *Long and short* (see quot. 1597).

c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xii. 414, It was a mery song; I dar say that he broght foure & twenty to a long. **1590** COKAINE *Treat. Hunting* Div b, Where the Foxe is earthed, blowe for the Terriers after this manner: One long and two short. **1594** BARNFIELD *Sheph. Cont.* iii, My Prick-Song's alwayes full of Largues and Longs. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 78 Long and short is when we make two notes tied togither, and then another of the same kinde alone. *a* **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 1 (1622) 334 The Art of Musicke mixeth contrary sounds in her Songes: as Sharps, with flats; and briefes, with Longs. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. vii. 24 The Large contains eight Semibreves, the Long four. **1706** A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* xi. 227 When Musick was first invented, there were but Two Notes, viz. a Long, and a

Breve. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. iii. 184 The first consists of a succession of Longs and Breves. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings w. Cert. People* Wks. 1896 II. 730/1 Larges and Longs and Breves displacing quite Crotchet-and-quaver pertness. 1891 W. POLE *Philos. Mus.* 162 The breve being intended to be held about half the time of the long.

attrib. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Character*, Long Rest. 1886 W. S. ROCKSTRO *Hist. Mus.* iii. 35 Perfect Long Rest. Imperfect Long Rest.

5. *Prosody.* A long syllable. *Longs and shorts*: quantitative (esp. Latin or Greek) verses or versification. Hence (*nonce-use*) **long-and-short** *v.*, to make Greek or Latin verses.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 42 This poeticall schoolemayster corrector of breves and longes, caused Collyngborne to be abbreviate shorter by the hed. 1811 BYRON *Hints from Hor.* 514 Whom public schools compel To 'long and short' before they're taught to spell. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iv. (1872) 29 Classicality,..greatly distinguishable from.. death in longs and shorts. 1871 M. ARNOLD *Friendship's Garland* vi. 51, 'I have seen some longs and shorts of Hittall's', said I, 'about the Calydonian Boar, which were not bad'. 1872 *Young Gentleman's Mag.* 23/1 As two shorts are supposed to equal one long, you may .. put a dactyl for a spondee.

6. Building. *Longs and shorts*: long and short blocks placed alternately in a vertical line; the style of masonry characterized by this arrangement. Also *attrib.*, as in *long-and-short work, masonry.*

1845 PETRIE *Round Towers Irel.* II. iii. 188 Long and short. ..This masonry consists of alternate long and short blocks of ashlar, or hewn stone, bonding into the wall. 1863 G. G. SCOTT *Westm. Abbey* (ed. 2) II A small loop window..with long-and-short work in the jambs. 1884 EARLE *Ags. Lit.* 54 Of Saxon construction a chief peculiarity is that which is called 'longs and shorts'. It occurs in coins of towers, in panelling work, and sometimes in door jambs.

7. = *Long Vacation* (A. 18).

1885 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 149, I began the Long in the belief that I was going in for my degree in November. 1888 *Echoes Oxford Mag.* (1890) III If you dare to come up in the Long. 1891 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 2/3 [Oxford] had not yet awakened from the lethargy of the 'Long'.

8. *pl.* = *long-clothes.*

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 63 A baby in longs.

9. *pl.* Long whist. (See WHIST *sb.*) *rare.*

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 29 Shilling points at longs..were the fashion. 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 162.

10. *Comm.* One who has purchased in expectation of future demand.

1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., Under negotiations by the 'longs'..the market [i.e. for pork] fell back 5c. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 2/5 Wheat..fell off owing to longs unloading. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 5/1 'Longs' circulating sensational accounts of damage done to the spring wheat crop.

Long (lɒŋ), *a.*[2] Also 3-5, *north. dial.* 8-9 **lang**, 4-5 **lange**, 5-6 **longe**. [Aphetic f. ME. *ilong*, OE. *gelang* ALONG *a.*[1]] Phr. *Long of* († *long on*): attributable to, owing to, on account of, because of, 'along of'. Now *arch.* and *dial.*

c 1200 ORMIN 13377 All Crisstene follkess hald Iss lang o Cristess hellpe. *c* 1275 LAY. 15886 Sai waren [= whereon] hit his lang þat þe wal falleþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6030 Al þis wrak on me es lang [*Fairf.* lange, *Trin.* longe]. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 750 Here 3e muwen se þe wrong And knowe, wher-on hit is long [*v. r.* alange]. *c* 1350 *St. Mary Magd.* 464 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 86 All my los es lang on þe. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4606 Slik lust is lang on þe leuir & likand spices. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 50 Neuer we shall faylle you but if it be longe of you. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 535 Whether it were of the Englysshmen longe or of the Portyngaleys, moche harme was done to the Spaynyardys. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *John* 44 All is long of the darkenes of the hate of his brother, that hath so blynded his eyes. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 33 Who is it long of, can you tell? 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 51, I wot not what it is long of, but I haue no stomack. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. (Arb.) 3 Its all long on you, I could not get my part a night or two before. 1651 BAXTER *Saints' Rest* I. v. § 2. 61 That the very Damned live, is to be ascribed to him; That they live in misery, is long of themselves. 1705 J. BLAIR in Perry *Hist. Coll. Am. Col. Ch.* I. 148, I do again assure you it shall not be long of me if our differences be long lived. 1749 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* 24 Nov. (1892) I. 377, I have told the French Minister, *as how, that if* that affair be not soon concluded, your Lordship would think it *all long of him.* 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* III. i. 113 That all these Have fallen out profitless, 'tis long of you.

Long (lɒŋ), *adv.* Compared **longer** (lɒ·ŋgəɹ), **longest** (lɒ·ŋgɛst). Forms: 1 **lange, longe**, 2 **lange**, *Orm.* **lannge**, 3-5, *Sc.* 6-9 **lang**, 3-5 **longe**, 5- **long**. See also LENG, LENGER, LENGEST. [OE. *lange, lǫnge*, = OFris. *lang'e, long(e*, OS. *lango* (Du. *lang*), OHG. *lango* (MHG., mod.G. *lange*) :— OTeut. **langô*, f. **lango-* LONG *a.*]

1. For on during a long time.

†*Long a day* (Spenser): for a long time. [Prob. for *long of the day*; cf. 'long time of þe dei,' quot. *a* 1225 in A. 7. Possibly the rare phrase *long the day* may have had this origin; but see 6 below.]

Beowulf (Z.) 2344 þeah ðe hord-welan heolde lange. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* (Sedgefield) xxxv. § 7 Ða he ða longe and longe hearpode, ða cleopode se hellwara cyning. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 3et ic mei longe libben. *c* 1200 ORMIN 219 Forrwhi þe preost swa lannge wass þatt da33 att Godess allterr. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 466 He nis nother 3ep ne wis, That longe abid war him nod nis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 169 Iesus quen he lang had fast Was fondid wit þe wik gast. 1340 *Ayenb.* 205 A roted eppel amang þe holen, makeþ rotie þe yzounde, yef he is longe þer amange. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 þai wald þat it schuld hafe lang lasted. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 § 4 Laborers .. longe sitting at ther brekfast at ther dyner and nonemete. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 192 b, This matter..hangyng long in consultacion. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdyas* Pref. 9 Tyrannes raygne not long. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 9 Most vertuous virgin..That..hast wandered through the world now long a day. 1596 *Ibid.* VI. iii. 4 Is this the timely joy, which I expected long. *c* 1605 *Acc. Bk. W. Way* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 178, 1469. K. henry 6 proclamed kinge, but continued not longe. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 372 If they could spare members, they must attend long. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 501 They long suspend the Fortune of the Field. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect Plenty* vii, Lang have they ply'd that trade. 1766 GOLDSM. *Hermit* viii, Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 322 We have long been expecting a packet. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 115 The principle, which had long been generally admitted in the Greek republics, that [etc.]. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. i. 1 Gerbert's disciple once, but long a monk Of Sant Evreult. 1895 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Aug. 215 Many of his criticisms of modern scientific philosophy are precisely those which I have long urged.

b. In the comparative and superlative, or preceded by advs. of comparison (*as, how, so, thus, too*, etc.), the adv. indicates amount of relative duration. (Cf. LONG *a.* 8.) *So* (or *as*) *long as*: often nearly equivalent to 'provided that', 'if only'.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxv. (Schippel) 406 Ic .. þe .. ætywde .. hu lange þu on hreowe awunian sceole. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 169 Swa lange swa ge ðis dydon ðara anum ðe on me gelyfdon. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1816 To longe we habbeð idriuen ure dusischipes. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 63 Ay þe langare he sat sa, þe mare grew his sorow & va. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 37 If þat a wounde haþ be to longe in þe eir open..þanne [etc.]. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 424/1 Whiles and as longe as hit is or shall be soo. *c* 1500 *Melusine* lv. 331 So long rode geffray that he came to the Castel. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 775 The Cardinall perceyved that the Queene waxed ever the longer the farther of. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xix. 13 How lang sall I this lyfe inleid. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ballt.* (S.T.S.) 27 Als lang as I leue on this eird. 1568 THYNNE *Disc. Marriage* Cviij b, I have alreadie troubled them to long. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 28 The guilt, which if he liued had thus long, His life for dew reuenge should deare abye. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. lxv. 304 A liquour .. which kept them from rotting, and made them last the longer. 1642 J. SMITH *Sarah & Hagar* 1949 171 Absalon..kept his wrath so long; until it burst out into blood. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 68 So long as there are devils in hell. 1715 ATTERBURY *On Matt.* xxvii. 25 in *Serm.* (1734) I. 127 Thus long have they [Jews] been no Nation. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 20 The world .. always will be the same, as long as men are men. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 29/2 How long did you live with Sielabut at Delhi? 1825 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) 85 To cling to your profession as long as you can. 1834 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 391 God has mercifully supported me thus long. 1846 BROWNING *Lost Mistress* v, I will hold your hand but as long as all may, Or so very little longer. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ix. 730 One-third who have been longest in office retire annually. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 394 She stood so long that she forgot to weep. 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* Pref., Is there any great harm in that, so long as you get plenty of amusement?

c. colloq. *So long*: good-bye, 'au revoir'. [Cf. G. *so lange.*]

1865 F. H. NIXON *P. Perfume* 8 Will wish you 'ta ta' —gentle reader—'So long!' *a* 1868 W. WHITMAN *Poems* 398, I whisper So long! And take the young woman's hand ..for the last time. 1889 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 22 June 397 'When shall we see you again? Not for another six months I s'pose. So long'. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 199 'So long then; wish you luck'.

d. *I, you*, etc. *may* (do something) *long enough*: a colloquial phrase expressing hopelessness of result. Now usually followed by *before* conj.

1530 PALSGR. 616/2, I may do a thing longe ynough, which sayeng we use whan we signyfye our labour to be in vayne. ..Thou maye krye longe ynough: *tu as beau braire.* 1871 BROWNING *Hervé Riel* xi, Search the heroes flung pell-mell On the Louvre, face and flank; You shall look long enough ere you come to Hervé Riel.

2. The suppression of the qualified adj., adv., or phrase, in expressions like *to be long about one's work*, causes the adv. *long* to assume the character of a quasi-adjectival predicate = 'occupying a long time', 'delaying long'. Const. *in*, † *of*, † *a* (with gerund; the prep. is now often omitted *colloq.*), also followed by conj. *ere, or, before.*

The originally advb. character of the word in this use is shown by the form *longe* (riming with *fonge*) in the first example, and by the analogy of the similar use of the advb. phrase in *to be a long time.* Cf. however F. *être long à.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 145/1368 Sumdel þe pope was anuyd þat he hadde i-beo so longe. 1479 *Paston Lett.* III. 258 Let myn oncle..kepe the patent .. tyll he have hys mone, and that shall not be longe to. 1530 TINDALE *Num.* xiv. 18 The Lorde is longe yer he be angrye, and full of mercy. 1539 *Cranmer's Bible* Matt. xxiv. 48 My lord will be long a commyng. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 268 Whiche thyng forasmuch as it was veray slacke and longe in dooyng ..he assaied to passe ouer the sea of Adria. 1560 J. DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 86 b, Went to mete..the Emperour, but they were longe or they myght be suffered to come to his speche. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* VI. 31 That the Empire which was so long a getting .. might not come to wracke. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 8 Ile not be long before I call vpon thee. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowes Teares* I. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 19 Goe, Ile not be long. 1637 EARL MONM. tr. *Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 294 The witchcraft of Rhetorique being ended, which is not long a doing. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 545, I advise to be long a chusing a kind of life. 1780 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1902) 26 It is from Glasgow, whence I am still longer before I believe. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* IV. 242 You shall .. remain .. till I have discovered the whole of your vile plot, which will not be long first. 1799 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 257 The real author cannot be long of being déterré. 1803 *Lorimar* II. 57 The wound was long before it was healed. *a* 1814 *Last Act* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 381 Is not our old gentleman rather beyond his time? in truth, I think him long. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* ix, They were not long of discovering the *tête-du-pont.* 1880 FROUDE *Bunyan* 53 His remarkable ability was not long in showing itself. 1894 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. II. 740 The opportunity was not long in coming.

b. *Not to be long for this world*: to have only a short time to live.

1822 BYRON *Let. to J. Murray* 23 Sept., If it is, I cannot be long for this world.

3. With an agent-noun, as *long-liver.* Also *longer, longest liver*, in legal use for 'the survivor, the last survivor'.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 271/2 The longest liver of them. 1522 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 237 The sayd Elizabethe nowe hys wyffe yf she be longer lyuer. 1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Longe taryer. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 241 Why am I longer liver? 1662 BP. HOPKINS *Funeral Serm.* (1685) 13 The longest liver hath no more but that he is longer a dying than others. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug., He is strong-built,..I dare say he will be a very long liver. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 311 For and during the term of their natural lives, and the life of the longer liver of them. 1869 HUGHES *Alfred Gt.* iv. 53 The longest liver .. should take land and treasure. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* (1882) 94 The qualities which make him likely to be a long-liver.

4. Followed by *after, before*, † *eft, ere*, † *or*, or *since* (advs., conjs., or preps.): At, from, or to a point of time far distant from the time indicated.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5259 Sun i wend, lang siþengan, þat wild beistes had þe slain. *Ibid.* 15918 Him .. i sagh lang an wit him in rute. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. iii. 598 Scotland was dyssawarra left And wast nere lyand lang thare eft. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1145 þare he lies with his ledis lang or he foundes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. iii, Alle the estates were longe or day in the chirche for to praye. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 759 One Mistlebrooke long before morning came in great haste. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. vii. 5 The kyng sawe his suster, whom he had not sene long before. *c* 1530 TINDALE *Prol. to Jonah* (1551), Wycleffe preached repentaunce vnto our fathers not longe sence. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 26 b, And so not longe after they burned Luthers workes. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 1711) 25 The long-since dead from bursted graves arise. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 1 It there were persons existent in the World long before Adam was. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 9 Wanting the basis of reason, the whole fabric has long since fallen to the ground. 1816 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 331 They ought, long ere this, to have been prevented. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 28 A prison .. the ruins of which long after remained on the left bank of the Seine. 1861 *Ibid.* 47 Protestant and peaceful times, long after London had ceased to fear a foreign foe. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxx, He and I were born the same year, but he cut his teeth long before me. 1889 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 209 Such is life—as Mrs. Harris long since observed. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 167/2 You are hemmed in on every side by the long-since past.

5. The comparative is used (chiefly with qualifying adv., as *any, no, much, a little*, etc.) in the sense: After the point of time indicated by the context (= L. *amplius*, F. *plus* with negative, G. *mehr*). *No longer*: not now as formerly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1300 To liue moght he na langar drei. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xi, Vp I rase, no langer wald I lye. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 157, I can no longer hold me patient. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 7 There should a time come when the Ceremoniall Law should oblige no longer. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, Happiness I fear is no longer reserved for me here. 1802 *Hatred* I. 126, I could no longer dissemble with myself. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. xix. 190 There was no longer any room for doubt.

6. Subjoined to expressions designating a period of time, with the sense: Throughout the length of (the period specified). [Cf. G. *sein leben lang.*] † Also rarely *poet.* in reversed order, as *long the day* (cf. *long a day* under 1).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 264/122 Heore 3at was swiþe faste i-mad: þoru3 al þe 3ere longue. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* IV. xi. Wks. (1573) 332 There were martyrs that suffered martyrdome for the name of Christ all the yeare long. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 169 He traveyled all night long to Winchester warde. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXI. v, Thy gratious glory Was my ditty long the day. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 32 The Sunne that measures heaven all day long. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 478 Without any change or alteration all the Sabbath long. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* xxiii. 10 Carnall men .. live all their lives-long in Dalilah's lap. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 154 All Lent long .. the very faithful themselves were cast upon their knees. 1720 T. GORDON *Humourist* I. 158 In Scotland..a Man must be all Sunday long tied either to the Kirk or his Chamber. 1825 THIRLWALL *Crit. Ess.* 36 Accustomed to pass their nights the whole summer long in the open air. 1849 HELPS *Friends in C.* II. iv. 92 You are out all day long with the sheep. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 1064 While..the lesson long, No learner ever dared to cross his legs. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 245 He was to continue working all his life long at that and at no other.

† **7.** At or to a great or a specified distance in space; far. *Obs. rare.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2485 So longe he hauen ðeðen numen To flum iurdon ðat he ben cumen. 13.. in *Minor P. Vern. MS.* 502 Two wyues sat 3onder, langare. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 155 Thei smyten .. so vigorously that oon myght here the crassinge

of speres half a myle longe. 1523 BERNERS tr. *Froissart* I. ix. 7 She .. rode to warde Heynaulte, and so long she rode that she came to Cambresys. 1532 in More *Confut. Barnes* VIII, *M.'s Wks.* (1557) 782/2 The church through oute all the worlde scattered farre and long. 1542 *Lam. & Piteous Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) IV. 535 His gallyes..were harboured fyue legges longe frome the sayde towne of Argiere. 1586 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* II. (1672) R viij, All the way long did I nothing but think upon my good Gypseys.

† **8.** With a long step. *Obs.*

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4116/4 Paces and gallops well, trots a little long.

9. *Comb.* When qualifying a ppl. adj. used attrib., the word, like most other advs., is commonly hyphened, forming innumerable quasi-compounds: as *long-accustomed*, *-borne*, *-expected*, etc. Also LONG-CONTINUED, LONG-LASTING, LONG-LIVING.

a. With the sense 'for a long time'.

1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* To Rdr. (1593) ¶ 2 b, After *long accustomate doing of vertuous deeds. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 64 The abject and compliant state of *long-accustom'd slaves. 1789 COWPER *Annus Mirab.* 47 Our Queen's *long-agitated breast. *c* 1620 S. A. GORGES *To the King* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1847) 315 Yet in my *long-borne zeale Time's chaunge Can make no chaunge appeare. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* (1818) I. 194 The sudden resurrection of a *long-buried aristocracy. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* v. ii. (1876) 381 That resurrection which now awaited the long-buried truths of the Gospel. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 400 The *long-contended prize. 1868 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Philipp.* (1873) 199 The *long-delayed judgment of God. 1570 J. PHILLIP *Frendly Larum* in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 526 And eke enioy, as wee doo wish, Our *long-desired masse. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 534 To thee, the long-desired, I come. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xxxiv. (1541) 52 These exercises,..may put out of the body, all *long duryng sicknesses. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 307 As motion and long during action tyres The sinnowy vigour of the trauailer. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* Q ij, And all my wit is me bereft by *long enduring smart. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxiii. 251 The long-enduring watcher. 1640 WALLER *Sp. Ho. Com.* 22 Apr., Wks. (1729) 406 A *long-establish'd government. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 124 A long-established and very eminent lawyer of Boston. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXII. 929 Their *long expected hopes were vtterly forlorne. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 302 They..balked their Roman conquerors of their long-expected revenge. ? 1605 DRAYTON *Eclogue* I. xii, And that all-searching and impartiall Fate Shall take account of *long-forgotten dust. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 191 Tears repeat their long-forgotten course. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1816 Now he..armed his *long-hid wits advisedly. 1843 BROWNING *Return Druses* I. 229 Tell them the *long-kept secret. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 27 Ah my *long-lacked lord, Where have ye bene thus long out of my sight? 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 483 He, the *long-longed for, the chosen of God. 1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* D iij, *Long lookt for comes at last. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, Exulting in the long-looked-for event. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 83 To Chiron Phœnix owed his *long-lost Sight. 1887 BESANT *The World went*, etc. xi. 87 The safe return of the long-lost sailor. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 156 The images of his *long-parted friends. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. x. 481 During His *long-past sojourn upon earth. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 388 The solid, permanent, *long-possessed property of the country. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 9 Hermione..Was sent to crown the *long-protracted joy. 1715 — *Iliad* II. 185 With *long-resounding Cries they urge the Train To fit the Ships, and launch into the Main. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* v, The groans of the mountains, and the long-resounding shores. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xvi. § 134 (1875) 373 Its *long-settled political organization. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 9 With *long-shut eyes I shun the irksome light. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* 299 [He] triumphantly entered that *long-shut-up paradise. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ix. 319 Ere the Iberian Powers had toucht the *long-sought Bay. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 74 My long-lost, my long-sought brother! 1643 MILTON *Divorce* To Parl., To be acquitted from the *long-suffer'd ungodly attribute of patronizing Adultery. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.*, *Homeri Ulysses* (1640) 93 Vlysses, in Homer, is made a *long thinking man, before hee speaks. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 59 We Must bide the stroke of that *long-threatened wound. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 149 *Long-toiled mariners, whom storms have at length compelled to seek a final port. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 21 That *long-wandring Greeke, That for his love refused deitye. 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 293 The dry Embraces of *long-wedded Love. 1570 J. PHILLIP *Frendly Larum* in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 533 And keepe the cruell papists still From their *longe-wished day. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks (1711) 6 That day, long-wished day. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 107 We at last discovered the long-wished for Island. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 38 The *long-withheld sympathy is given at last.

b. With the sense 'to or at a great distance'; in a few nonce-words, chiefly *poet.* as *long-destroying*, *-travelled*, *wandered*, *-withdrawing*.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 326 Our long-reaching Ordonance. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 2 The palm her love with long-stretch'd arms embraces. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 313 Who shall..bring back Through the worlds wilderness long wanderd man Safe to eternal Paradise of rest. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 31 (1713) I. 200 A sad Experiment I have made Of the long-reaching Arm of Kings. 1715 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 265 They shake the brands, and threat With long-destroying flames the hostile fleet. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 67 O'er your hills and long-withdrawing vales, Let Autumn spread his treasures. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 23 He is a..widely and long travelled man.

Long (lǫŋ), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 langian, 3–4 longen, 3–6 longe, *north.* lang, (3 longy, 3, 6 longue, 4 loungy, 5 lung, longyn), 3– long. [OE. *langian* = OS. *langôn* impers. = sense 5 below (MDu. *langen* to be or seem long; to 'think long', desire; to extend, hold out, offer, Du. *langen* to offer, present), OHG. *langên* impers. = sense 5 (MHG., G. *langen* to reach, extend, suffice), ON. *langa* impers. and pers. to desire, long:—OTeut. **laŋgôjan*, **laŋgæ̂jan* f. **laŋgo-* LONG *a.*[1]]

†**1.** **1.** *intr.* To grow longer; to lengthen. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 250 Þonne se dæʒ langað þonne gæð seo sunne norðweard. 13.. *K. Alis.* 139 Averil is meory, and longith the day. *c* 1325 *Song on Passion* 2 in *O. E. Misc.* 197 Somer is comen..þis day biginniz to longe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 245 The dayes longyth fro equinoccium forth, and the nyghtes shortith.

†**2.** *trans.* To lengthen, prolong. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* viii. 12 Be ther not good to the vnpitouse, ne be ther aferr longid the daʒes of hym. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 202 Prayer longyth a mannys lyue. ? *a* 1500 *Roberd of Cysille* 32 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 271 Hys dwellynge thoʒt he there to longe.

†**3.** *To long away* [used to tr. L. *ēlongāre*]. **a.** *trans.* To put far away. **b.** *intr.* To depart. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxxvii. 19 Thou longedest awei [Vulg. *elongasti*] fro me frend and neʒhebore. — *Ecclus.* xxxv. 22 The Lord shal not longen awey [Vulg. *elongabit*].

4. *trans.* To cause to pass over a certain distance (see quots.). *dial.*

1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 71 *Long it hither*: Reach it hither. Suffolk. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Long*, to forward to a distance, from one hand to another, in succession.

II. †**5.** *impers.* with accus. *Me longs* (*longeth*): I have a yearning desire; I long. Const. *after*, or *to* with sb. or inf. *Obs.* (Cf. *to think long*, LONG *a.* 9 b.)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. xi. § 1 Þæt us nu æfter swelcum longian mæʒe swelce þa wæron. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 149 Him wile sone longe þar after. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 199/14 Hire longuede with hire broþer to speke. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20141 Hir langed sare hir sun cum to. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxix. 9 Vs langis eftire a thynge of þe warld. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 38 Me longed aftir nouelrie.

6. To have a yearning desire; to wish earnestly. Const. *for* (†*after*, occas. †*at*, †*to*), or *to* with inf. (The only current sense.) †Also, to be restless or impatient *till* (something is attained).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10548 (Cott.) Þan sal þou find þin husband þar, þat þou has langed after sare. *c* 1386–90 CHAUCER *Prol.* 12 Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 352 Rycht sar he langyt the toune of Ayr to se. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xix. 72 For therat I lang moche. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIX. (Percy Soc.) 138 You knowe well that some women do long After nyce thynges, be it ryght or wrong. 1530 PALSGR. 614/1, I longe, as a woman with chylde longeth, or lusteth for a thynge that she wolde eate or drinke of. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 177, I langt in Luiffis bow to shute. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. i. 82 Come, leade the way, I long till I am there. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxix. 40, I haue longed after thy precepts. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 480 He longed for day, and it being come, .. hee quietly left his Lodging. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 593 All other Beasts that saw, with like desire Longing and envying stood. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* ii. 129 But what if any of the Ladies should long? Well, here take it, and the D—l do you good with it. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Nov., Though she gave me a thousand small distresses, I longed to kiss her for every one of them. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. ii. 51 As the cold grave that longeth for its coffin. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* I. 197 He longed to ask his mother the meaning of that stone. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxviii. 338 This man longed for her,—desired to call her his own. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* viii. (1885) 239 Believers in all ages have longed for external support to their faith.

†**7.** Const. an adv. or advb. phr. with a verb of motion implied: To long to go. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Him wile sone longe þiderward. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1915 Mi longeð heonneward. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3649 Þo þe king hurde þis, him longede þuder sore. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2914 So longid this lady with lust to the temple. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 27 The man had an high harte and sore longed upwarde, not risyng yet so fast as he had hoped.

†**8.** To grow weary. *Sc. Obs.*

1606 ROLLOCK 1 *Thess.* xxiii. 293 Let vs not wearie in doing good, and he addes to the promise, we shall reape the frute of our good deeds in our owne tyme, if we long not, but goe forward ay to the end.

Long (lǫŋ), *v.*[2] *arch.* Also 3 *north.* lang. [f. *lang*, *long* (not recorded in OE.), aphetic f. OE. *gelang* at hand, dependent on, ALONG *a.*[1] (= OHG. *gilang*, *kalang* akin). The simple vb. is now superseded in general use by the compound BELONG *v.*]

1. *intr.* To be appropriate *to* († occas. *for*); to pertain *to* († rarely with simple dative); to refer or relate to; to belong, as a member of a family or the like, a native, adherent, or dependent; to be a part, appendage, or dependency. Now only *poet.* as a rare archaism (written *'long* as if short for *belong*).

? *a* 1200 *Charter Edw. Conf.* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* (1846) IV. 215 Alle ða land ðe longen into ðare halaʒen stowe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2808 Has þou her..ani man. to þe langand, or hei or lau. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 82 Unto þe Marche gan long an erle, Wolnot he hight. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 23 His astrelabie longinge for his Art. — *Sqr.'s T.* 8 Hym lakked noght that longeth to a kyng. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 73 God to wham it longeth alone to haue mercy. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 19 Withe observaunces longyng for a kyng. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 277 A swyneherde longynge to the kynge. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. x. 258 It is a thinge wherof the knowledge longeth unto him. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 407 For neuer I likit a leid that langit till his blude. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. Wks. (1876) 82 Yf the thynge asked of almyghty god be longynge and not contrary to the soules helth. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 70 Their.. fraunchises longyng or dewe to them in all maner of places. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 6 With such austeritie as longeth to a father. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. xxi. 194 But hereto longeth a tale. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 3 (1873) 124 Such mechanique as longeth to the production of the natures afore rehearsed. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xlvii, But that full grasp of vast Eternitie 'Longs not to beings simply vegetive. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. iii. 383 West-gate where Shuppim and Hosah were Porters. To them also longed the gate Shallecheth. 1868–70 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 240 He will give thee everything That 'longs unto the daughter of a King.

†**b.** To concern (a person); hence, to be fitting, befit, beseem. *Obs.*

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1222 She durste never seyn ne do But that thing that hir longed to. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 146 Hit longis to knyghtis to deffende hom. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 237 In towne, as it longes, þe osul twytereþ mery songes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 140 (Add. MS.) Alle Ioye and gladnesse, as longeth to a maiden for to have. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 5 That, þat longith not to be knowe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 64 It longeth not to clerkes to intermele of them. 1564 tr. *P. Martyr's Comm. Judges* 211 b, That longeth to reason to seeke and search out.

†**2.** (Const. *to*, *unto*.) To be the property or rightful possession of; = BELONG *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 11 Þe catel longynge to þe companye. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4818 The maners that to the bischop langed. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 140 All the londe that longeth to the crowne. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 63 Any hous or edefice or place of ground longyng to any of the saied citezens. *a* 1552 LELAND *Collect.* I. 235 Fulco had robbid Ruyton a castle longging to Straunge. 1608 DAY *Law-Trickes* v. (1881) 79 Unto what great Prince, Christian or Pagan, longs this mansion?

Long, obs. form of LUNG; aphetic f. ALONG.

-long (lǫŋ), †**-longs** *suffix*, forming advs. The earliest instance is *endlong*, from ON. *endlang-r* adj., 'extending from end to end', 'the whole length of'. The word is properly a compound of LONG *a.*; but in Eng. it was principally used as adv., and developed the sense 'end-wise', 'end foremost', so that it became parallel in meaning to words like *sideling*, *headling*, *backling*. The ending *-long* thus came to be regarded as a variant of -LING *suffix*[2]. Hence, on the one hand, the occasional 14th c. form *endelyng* for *endlong*, and, on the other hand, the substitution of *headlong(s*, *sidelong(s*, *flatlong(s* for the earlier *headling(s*, *sideling(s*, *flatling(s*.

‖ **Longa** (lǫ·ŋgă). *Mus.* Also 7 longo. [It., a. med.L. *longa* (sc. *nota*), fem. of *longus* long.] = LONG *sb.* 4.

c 1648–50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* (1818) 181 What though brieves too be made longo's? 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1893 SHEDLOCK tr. *Riemann's Dict. Mus.*, *Longa* (▭), the second longest note of mensurable music = ½ or ⅓ *Maxima*.

Longable, obs. form of LAND-GAVEL.

1407 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 329 The Kings chief rent called *Longable*.

Longabo, longacion: see LONGANON.

† **Long-acre.** *Obs.* Apparently a usual proper name for a long narrow field containing an acre. (Now preserved as the name of a well-known London street.) In quots. *allusive* = one's estate or patrimony.

1607 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch the Old One* I. i, But where's Long-acre? in my vncle's conscience, which is 3 yeares voyage about. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ix, In a word, Sir, I have consumed all, played away long-acre. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. i. B 3 b, It will run like Quicksilver over all their Husbands Demains: and in very short time make a quick dispatch of all his Long acre.

Long-acu·minate, *a. Bot.* [f. L. *long-us* long + ACUMINATE.] Having a long tapering point.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 336 *Salix fragilis*; leaves lanceolate long-acuminate.

Longæval, etc., var. or obs. ff. LONGEVAL, etc.

Long-ago. Attrib. use of the advb. phrase *long ago* (see AGO): That has long gone by; that belongs to the distant past. Also quasi-*sb.* and *sb.*, the distant past or its events; rarely in *pl.*

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* CXXXI. (1882) 116/2 My long, long-ago theory of volition as a mode of double-touch. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* I. *Castl. Vautsberg*, The shapes of joy and woe, The airy crowds of long-ago. 1861 A. A. PROCTER *Leg. & Lyr.* 205, I have buried grief and sorrow In the depths of Long-ago. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* ix. (1875) 56 Desultory thoughts .. with 'long-agoes'. 1889 *Chicago Advance* 24 Jan., A book, the long-ago gift of his dead mother. 1896 HARE *Story of my Life* I. Pref. 6 Time is always apt to paint the long-ago in fresh colours. 1896 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 338 In spite of his wide severance from the ways of that long-ago time. 1900 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 77 The long-ago silk gown of a long-ago lady.

Longan (lǫ·ŋgăn). Also 8 lungung, 9 lungan, lung-yen. [Chinese *lung-yen*, lit. 'dragon's eye', f. *lung* dragon + *yen* eye.] The fruit of an evergreen tree, *Nephelium Longanum*, cultivated in China and the East Indies; also, the tree itself.

1732 S. BARON *Descript. Tonqueen* in *Churchill's Voy.* III. 4 The fruit called Jean or Lungung (that is, Dragon's eggs [*sic*]) by the Chinese. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 383 Thus the Longan, the Litchi, and the Rambutan, fruits among the more delicious of the Indian archipelago, are the

produce of different species of Nephelium. **1869** I. BURNS *Life W. C. Burns* xix. (1870) 502 No house could be had for divine service, and they had to gather under the shade of a magnificent lung-yen tree. **1874** S. W. WILLIAMS *Dict. Chinese* 567 *Lung-yen*, the longan fruit (*Nephelium Longan*).

Longanimity (lɒŋgăni·miti). Now *rare*; formerly common in religious use. Also 5 **-yte**, 6–7 **-itie, -ye.** [ad. late L. *longanimitāt-em* (occurring, e.g., in Vulg. 2 Pet. iii. 15), f. *longanimus* (see next), after Gr. *μακροθυμία*. Cf. F. *longanimité*.] Long-suffering; forbearance or patience (e. g. under provocation). (See also quot. 1656.)

c **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiii. 14 Thou shalt ouercome hem [temptacions] better litel & litel by pacience & longanimyte. **1552** LATIMER *Serm. Lincoln.* viii. 131 Hys longanimity and long tarying for our amendment. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Serm. Pride* Wks. 1888 III. 614 In Isaac such simplicity, such longanimity in Jacob. **1652** HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 198 The staidnesse, longanimity and constancy of the Spaniard. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., In Divinity it is thus defined; Longanimity is an untired confidence of mind in expecting the good things of the life to come. **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 1 The Longanimity of God would no longer endure such vivacious abominations. **1724** WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 14 Constancy is a Word too weak to express so extraordinary a Behaviour, 'twas Patience, 'twas Longanimity. **1813** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patronage* (1832) III. xxxviii. 71 The same penetration, the same longanimity, which enabled him to govern the affairs of a great nation, gave him a foresight for his own happiness. **1868** E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xi. 217 In true generosity of soul, he [Essex] was as little a match for Ralegh as in longanimity. **1890** *Spectator* 11 Jan., His longanimity under the foolishness of the young woman is really marvellous.

¶ *erron.* Length (of time); also, prolixity.

1607 [see LONGINQUITY 2, quot. 1658]. **1854** LOWELL *Cambridge 30 Yrs. Ago* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 83 He is expected to ask a blessing and return thanks at the dinner, a function which he performs with centenarian longanimity, as if he reckoned the ordinary life of man to be fivescore years. **1861** — *Biglow P.* Ser. II. i. Poet. Wks. 1890 II. 216 A catalogue, emulous in longanimity of Homer's list of ships.

Longanimous (lɒŋgæ·niməs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *longanim-us* (f. *long-us* LONG + *animus* mind, after Gr. *μακρόθυμος*) + -OUS.] Long-suffering; enduring, patient.

1620 C. RAWLINSON *Confess. St. Augustine* 45 Thou seest these thinges, O Lord, and thou holdest thy peace, being longanimous, and full of mercy, and truth. **1849** LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. Introd., Poet. Wks. 1890 II. 35 The present Yankee, full of shifts .. longanimous, good at patching.

† **Lo·nganon.** *Med. Obs.* Also 5 **langaon**, 6 **longanum**, 6–7 **longaon**, 8 **longano**, n, **longabo**; also 6 *corruptly* **longacion, -ation.** [Late L. *longano(n, -gabo, -gavo, -gao.*] The rectum.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 168 And aftir þis gutt [colon] comeþ langaon, & is þe eende of alle. **1547** BOORDE *Brev. Health* xxv, The longation which is the ars gut. *Ibid.* ccclxiv, They [the wormes] be in a gutte named the longacion. **1548** VICARY *Anat.* viii. 66 The syxte and last is called Rectum or Longaon. **1597** A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 b/2 The gutte Ileon .. and the Longanum. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 343 Those creatures .. whose meat passes immediatly .. into the straight gut Longaon, or the Tiwill. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Longano, Longanon*, or *Longabo*, the Straight Gut, in the Fundament. [In BAILEY, MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*]

Longart, variant of LONQUHARD *Sc. Obs.*

† **Longa·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. **longātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *longāre* to prolong, f. *longus* LONG *a.*]

1. Lengthening, elongation.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 38/1 Strippe vp the skinne and the muscles, as well for the longation of the skinne, as lengtheninge of the Vaynes and Arteryes.

2. The longer process for transmuting metals.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. v. (1886) 301 In this art [Alcumystrie] there are two waies, the one called longation, the other curtation. **1606** N. BRETON *Sir P. Sydney's Ourania* K 2 b, With great expence and longation, Must come this metals alteration. **1671** H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 259 Longation, and .. Curtation.

Longation, corrupt form of LONGANON.

† **Longayne.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *longayne, longaigne*, latrina, filthy place.] A filthy place.

1340 *Ayenb.* 212 Me ssel bidde ine oneste stedes naȝt ine longaynes ase doþ þe ypocrites. [An odd misapprehension of the point of Matt. vi. 5.]

Lo·ng-beard.

1. A man with a long beard.

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 128 Loud must have been the sound of the tymbals to overpower the blubbering of the Emir and his longbeards.

¶ **b.** A pseudo-etymol. rendering of LOMBARD.

1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 3 Famous incursions of the Longbeards. **1889** [see LONGOBARDIAN].

2. An epiphytic plant, *Tillandsia usneoides*, found in the forests of the southern United States: also called *long-moss, Spanish moss.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Long-beard*, a name for a kind of moss or epiphyte brought down the Mississippi. **1866** in *Treas. Bot.*

3. A bellarmine.

1878 JEWITT *Ceramic Art Gt. Brit.* I. 92 The Bellarmine, or Grey Beard, or Long Beard, as it was commonly called.

Lo·ng-boat. The largest boat belonging to a sailing vessel.

c **1515** *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 Some ye longe bote dyde launce. **1578** in G. T. Clarke *Cartæ Glamorgan* (1890) II. 348 And that the .. Greene Dragon sent certaine in her longe boate and prayed the said Rich. to come abourde her who so did in the said longe boate. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. i. 63 Conuey him hence, and on our long boats side, Strike off his head. **1626** CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Eng. Seamen* 3 The Boteswaine .. his Mate [is to haue] the command of the long boate, for the setting forth of Anchors. **1694** tr. *Milton's Lett. State* Wks. 1851 VIII. 410 Our Longboats sent to take in fresh Water, were assail'd in the Port. **1702** *Eng. Theophrast.* 130 When they find themselves sinking they save themselves in the long-boat. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) F 4, The largest boat that usually accompanies a ship is the long-boat, .. which is generally furnished with a mast and sails. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* lix, The vessel is going to pieces, and it is full time for all who can, to get into the long-boat and leave her. **1840** R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 33 All hands are sent ashore with an officer in the long-boat. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Long Boat*, is carvel-built, full, flat, and high.

Long-bow (lɒŋbōʊ). [See BOW *sb.*[1] 4.]

1. The name given to the bow drawn by hand and discharging a long feathered arrow (and so distinguished from CROSS-BOW), the national arm of England from the 14th c. till the introduction of firearms. † *occas.* A soldier armed with a long-bow.

1500 *Robin Hood* (Ritson) II. xx. 75 With a long bow they shot a fat doe. *c* **1511** *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 34/2, xv. M. longe bowes and .xl. M. othere men. **1530** PALSGR. 240/2 Long bowe, *arc.* **1590** SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Conc. Weapons* 38 The excellencie of our Long-bowes and Archers. **1598** HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 63 They .. must .. discharge at the enemie with long bowes and cross-bowes. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* II. 16 The long Bow (the ancient glory of our English service). **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. i. 46 The long-bow, so called, to distinguish it from the arbalist, or cross-bow. **1820** SCOTT *Abbot* iv, Shooting with hand-gun, cross-bow, or long-bow. **1868** MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xxxix. 334 The fatal power of the English long-bow was .. well known to the Scots.

2. Phr. *To draw* or *pull the* (or *a*) *long-bow*, occas. *to draw with the long-bow*: to make exaggerated statements (*colloq.*).

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (ed. 3) 8 There came to us several Tradesmen; the first of them a Poor Rogue that made profession of drawing the long Bow. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. vi. P 4 My grandfather set me the example of drawing the long bow. **1823** BYRON *Juan* VIII. CXXXVIII, I have drawn much less with a long bow Than my forerunners. **1824** *Ibid.* XVI. i, At speaking truth perhaps they are less clever, But draw the long bow better now than ever. **1860** THACKERAY *Lovel* ii, I dare say I drew a number of long bows about her. **1888** INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 97 Critics, who have twitted me with 'drawing the long bow'.

3. *attrib.*: † **long-bow man** (see sense 2).

1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 89 A Lier .. He's a long-bow-man. **1694** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. XXX. 153 Tho' 'twere Elian that Long-Bow-man that told you so, never believe him.

Long-breathed (-brebɒ·). *a.* [See BREATHED II.] Long of breath. *lit.* and *fig.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 132 His knightes were leane, pale, and long brethed, so that they might endure to fight long. *a* **1628** F. GREVIL *Sidney* iv. (1652) 49 To negotiate with that long-breathed Nation [the Germans] proves commonly a work in steel, where many stroaks hardly leave any print. **1694** F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xiii. 433 Whole armies of words, and legions of long-breath'd petitions. **1816, 1884** [see BREATHED *ppl. a.* 6]. **1878** O. W. HOLMES *Motley* i. 8 The long-breathed tenacity of purpose, which in after years gave effect to his brilliant mental endowments.

Long cloth, lo·ng-cloth. A kind of cotton cloth or calico manufactured in long pieces; *esp.* cloth of this kind made in India.

1545 *Rates Custom-ho.* d iij, One long cloth makyth one shorte cloth and .xii. yardes. **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 57 An allowance or abatement for Draped, Dressed, Rowed, and Sheared Clothes, which is fiue ff in a Long-cloth, and foure ff in a Broad-cloth. **1670** *Let.* 9 Nov. in *Notes & Extr. Govt. Rec. Fort St. George* No. I. (1871) 2 We have continued to supply you with the great stock .. in reguard ye Dutch do so fully fall in with the Calicoe trade that they had the last year 50,000 pieces of Long-cloth. **1696** J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 26. **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5815/3 A Parcel of long Cloaths white. **1721** C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 313 The Long-Cloths exported in that Year make 10,000 of the Pieces. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1195 Samples of thick calicoes (called long cloths and Wigans) woven by hand. **1864** J. S. BUCKLE *Manuf. Compend.* p. ix, 39 inches wide Long Cloth, 36 yards long. **1882** FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 46 Long cloths from Dizzak are much prized. **1898** *Globe* 28 Oct. 1/5 Long-cloth! What you make nightgowns of!

Long coat, lo·ng-coat. **a.** A coat reaching to the ancles; also in *pl.* (= *long-clothes*) the garments of a baby in arms. Also *attrib.* **b.** One who wears a long coat.

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* II. i. (Shaks. Soc.) 18 Yet he doth but as many of his brother knights do, keep an ordinary table for him and his long coat follower. That long coat makes the master a little king. **1614** R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost his Pearl* III. E 2 He laugh shalt see enough, and thou shalt weepe Softly, good long coate, softly. **1614** B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. i, And where hee spi'd a Parrat, or a Monkey, there hee was pitch'd, with all the little-long-coats about him male and female. **1625** — *Staple of News* III. i, A Cabal .. set out by Archie, Or some such head, of whose long coat they haue heard, And, being black, desire it. **1667** EVELYN *Diary* 29 Jan., Not as yet 13 years old. He was newly out of long coates. **1840** THACKERAY *Catherine* vii, Master Thomas Billings .. was in his long-coats fearfully passionate.

Long-conti·nued, *a.* [LONG *adv.*] Continued or that has continued for a long period or space.

1478 *Will R. Verney* in *Verney Papers* (1853) 28, I biqueth to Alice Wetherhede, my long-continued seruaunt, xls. **1570** T. NORTON *Nowels Catech.* (1853) 131 Long-continued age in such a miserable and wicked life. **1596** DRAYTON *Leg. Robt., Norm.* CXXII, But now to end this long-continued Strife. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* VII. 127 Day following day, a long-continued feast. *Ibid.* XIII. 233 Long-continu'd ways and winding floods. **1876** BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 667 Worn out by .. long-continued pain.

Longdebefe, -bieffe, var. LANGUE DE BŒUF.

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 51/2 Bowes, Arrowes and Longdebieffes.

Long-drawn, *a.*

1. Prolonged to a great or inordinate length. Also *long-drawn-out.*

[**1632** MILTON *L'Allegro* 140 In notes, with many a winding bout Of lincked sweetnes long drawn out.] **1646** CRASHAW *Delights Muses* (1652) 88 Now negligently rash He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn dash Blends all together. **1770** GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 317 While the proud their long-drawn pomps display. **1832** TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iv. 28 A longdrawn carol, mournful, holy. **1842** MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 138 Long-drawn schemes of action. **1851** H. MELVILLE *Whale* x. 54 A long-drawn, gurgling whistle. **1883** STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiv, Far away out in the marsh there arose one horrid, long-drawn scream. **1891** T. R. LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* III. viii. 331 The long-drawn-out romances which had been the favorites of the generations preceding his own [*sc.* Fielding's]. **1897** SIR E. WOOD *Achievem. Cavalry* ii. 20 The long-drawn-out battle [Marengo], which lasted over fourteen hours.

2. Having great longitudinal extension. Chiefly *poet.*

1750 GRAY *Elegy* 39 The long-drawn Isle and fretted Vault. **1804** J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 69 The long-drawn aisles, At every close, the lingering strain prolong. **1851** MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* II. 290 The long-drawn street. **1871** R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 333 Trail ye a long-drawn thread and run with destiny, spindles. **1888** INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 222 A Long-drawn, thin echelon.

Longe, obs. form of LONG, LUNG.

Longe, obs. f. LUNGE *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]; var. LUNGE *sb.*[2], *v.*[2]

Long-eared, *a.*

1. Having long ears; used *spec.* in the names of some animals.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Orejudo*, long eared. **1646** G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 60 With long-eard Caps, and Bells to make a noise. **1752** J. HILL *Hist Animals* 582 The long-eared, Syrian Goat. **1807** HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 176 The stomach of the long-eared bat. **1831** A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* I. 104 The long-eared owl is fourteen inches and a half long. **187.** *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 76 The Long-eared Fox (*Megalotis*).

2. In allusion to the ass's ears: Asinine.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 340 They are counted long eared which delight in them. **1789** WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Paint.* iii, And like some long-ear'd creatures, bray 'what art?' **1850** CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 12 You are fallen in an evil, heavy-laden, long-eared age. **1901** *Scotsman* 3 Oct. 4/2 The feeling of weariness with the war .. is getting the better of the long-eared multitude.

Longebeff, obs. var. LANGUE DE BŒUF.

c **1430** *Two Cookery-bks.* 5.

Longed (lɒŋd), *ppl. a.* [f. LONG *v.* + -ED[1].] Earnestly desired. Now always *longed-for*; formerly also (*poet.*) without the adv., as if from a transitive use of the vb.

1526 TINDALE *Phil.* iv. i, Brethren dearly beloved and longed for. *a* **1592** H. SMITH 6 *Serm.* 10/2 C 7 b, May not the fastned Ship in a strange Land desire to bee loosed, to hasten to his longed for Port at home? **1595** SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 8 Fresh expectation troubled not the Land With any long'd for change, or better State. **1601** BRETON *Longing Blessed Heart* (Grosart) 10/2 She went all weeping .. And would not cease vntill her loue might haue Her longed fruite. **1721** RAMSAY *Content* 206 Our long'd-for bliss. *c* **1800** H. K. WHITE *Poems* (1830) 134, I .. will smile With joy that I have got my long'd release. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. li. 19 The longed-for mother. **1898** W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Tenebr.* 120 She sees the longed-for strand.

† **Longee.** *Obs.* = LUNGE *sb.*[1]

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 159 After Longees Of humble, and submissive Congees. *a* **1680** — *Rem.* (1759) II. 92 When he accosts a Lady, he stamps with his Foot, like a French Fencer, and makes a Longee at her.

Longee, obs. form of LUNGI *Anglo-Indian.*

Longen, obs. pl. form of LUNG.

Longer (lɒ·ŋəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. LONG *v.* + -ER[1].] One who longs.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 1896) 78 Meditacion of þe longar to his lufe & forsakynge of felyschip. **1622** T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 10 Surely he is a longer, that is never satisfied.

Longer (lɒ·ŋgəɹ), *sb.*[2] *Naut.* [? a.F. *longueur* length.] **a.** A row of casks stored next to the keelson. Also *pl.* **b.** 'The fore and aft space allotted to a hammock' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1730 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the Lyell* 12 June, Yesterday .. sent the Long Boat for Water, and stowed a Longer of emty Butts. **1841** DANA *Seaman's Man.* Gloss., *Longers*, the longest casks, stowed next the keelson.

† **Lo·nger,** *v. Obs. intr.* to linger.

1576–87 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* vii. 97 My absence is the cause of care, Thou doest accuse thy friend Of longring.

Longesought, var. LUNGSOUGHT. *Obs.*

Longethebeve, var. LANGUE DE BŒUF *Obs.*

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 295/1 Bows, Arrows, Speares, and Longethebeves.

Longeval, longæval (lɒndʒī·văl), *a.* [f. L. *longæv-us* LONGEVOUS + -AL.] Long-lived, long-lasting.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48 b/1 A longevalle or longe-continuinge Dysenterye. **1597** M. BOWMAN *ibid.* Ded. ij, The omnipotent and Longevalle Emperioure of the Caelestialle influences. *c* **1714** ARBUTHNOT & POPE *Mem. Mart. Scriblerus, Ess. Orig. Sci.* P.'s Prose Wks. **1741** II. 246 What prodigies may we not conceive of those primitive Longæval and Antediluvian man-tigers, who first taught sciences to the world? **1856** GRINDON *Life* viii. (1875) 97

Did man's daily bread grow on longæval trees, like acorns. 1871 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. Oxford* 249 Bones..quietly reposing in their 'longæval' graves.

† **Longe·ve, longæve,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *longævus* LONGEVOUS.] = prec.

1673-4 GREW *Veget. Trunks* iii. § 15 According as the Tree is less or more Longæve. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 345 Demons having Bodies as well as men, (though of a different kind from them and much more longeve).

Longevity (lɒndʒe·vĭti). Also 7 **-ævitie, -evitie,** 7-8 **-ævity,** 8 **-ivity.** [ad. L. *longævitātem*, f. *longæv-us* LONGEVOUS. Cf. F. *longévité*.] Long life; long duration of existence.

1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Dogge* 105 He beleeued the longeuity of the soule, and not the eternity. 1621 S. WARD *Life Faith* xiii. 109 The longæuity of those that liued before the Floud. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Serm.* iii. 90 He hath not extended the period of our Lives to the Longævity of the Antediluvians. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 ¶ 1 Animals generally exceed each other in longevity, in proportion to the time between their conception and their birth. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 43 The town is..remarkable for the health and longævity of its inhabitants. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) I. 40 The longevity of fish is far superior to that of other creatures. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 180 Is it a sign of longevity when a man looks much younger than he is? 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. vii. (1875) 41 Young men are careless of longevity.

Longevous, -ævous (lɒndʒī·vəs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *longæv-us*, f. *long-us* LONG *a.* + *æv-um* age.] Long-lived; living or having lived to a great age.

1680 AUBREY *Let.* in *Lives* (1813) II. 198, I come of a longævous race. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 1 The .. Element of Water .. so shut up the first Windows of Time, leaving no Histories of those longevous generations. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 138 The longævous Elephant. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* IV. viii. 263 Cedar wood .. is longevous, and an Evergreen. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 391 The longevous antediluvian. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* IV. 432 Eli and Catherine lived to a great age. .. Giles also was longævous. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 198 He begins to feel dignified and longævous like a tree.

Longewoo, var. LUNG-WOE *Obs.*

Lo·ngful, *a.*[1] *dial.* [f. LONG *a.* + -FUL.] Long.

1798 J. JEFFERSON *Let. to Rev. J. Boucher* 19 Mar. (MS.), A longful time, is a curious kind of Hampshire Paragoge—for a long time. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Longful,* very long; full long. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* IV. 179 Bless you, they left this a longful while ago.

Lo·ngful, *a.*[2] *dial.* [f. LONG *v.* + FUL.] Longing (See Eng. Dial. Dict.)

Longfully (lɒ·ŋfŭli), *adv. rare.* [f. LONGFUL *a.*[2] + -LY [2].] With longing looks, longingly.

1849 MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 231 The idle garçons lean upon the marble-topped tables .. looking longfully at the passers-by. 1862 MAYHEW *Dogs* 107 They will eat greedily what they do not want if the cat looks longfully at that .. which no coaxing could induce them to swallow.

Lo·ng-hand, lo·nghand. Handwriting of the ordinary character (in which words are written in full), as distinguished from shorthand.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Nov., So as I can read it [a shorthand memorandum] to-morrow to Sir W. Coventry, and then come home, and Hewer read it to me while I take it in long-hand. 1712 F. I. *Shorthand* 25 Even in Long-Hand oftentimes equivocal abbreviations are often written. 1864 *Social Sci. Rev.* 224 Many years must necessarily elapse before phonography will entirely supersede the longhand now in use. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Dec. 20/3 Did you take notes in longhand of the speeches?

attrib. 1884 *Law Times* 24 May 55/2 There are obvious reasons why a longhand note cannot always be relied upon to contain every material point in the evidence. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 7/1 Sir Isaac Pitman's efforts in the cause of the reform of longhand spelling.

Longhe, obs. f. LUNG; var. LUNYIE (loin). *Obs.*

Long-head. [f. LONG *a.*]

† 1. *nonce-use.* One who wears his hair long; opposed to ROUNDHEAD. *Obs.*

1642 (*title*) Description of Round-Heads and Long Heads.

2. One who has a skull of more than average length; in mod. scientific language *spec.* one the breadth of whose head is less than four-fifths of its length; a dolichocephalic person.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 2 There were found many Macrocephali among them, that is, such Long-heads as no other Nation had the like. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 282 Hippocrates tells us that among our Ancestors the Scythians there was a Nation, called Longheads. 1890 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Nov. 757 The tall blond long-heads practically disappear. 1900 *Daily News* 31 July 6/5 The wanderings of the long heads over the Western hemisphere are traced by their monuments.

Long-headed, *a.*

1. Having a long head: **a.** of persons, dolichocephalic; **b.** of things.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* ii. 24, I experimented on both the oval and long-headed glands. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 11/2 The men, who are wont to claim superior business cunning, are literally more long-headed ('dolichocephalic'). 1890 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Nov. 757 People who are as regularly broad-headed as the Swedes and Germans are long-headed. 1900 *Daily News* 31 July 6/5 The long-headed Neolithic man.

2. Of great discernment or foresight; discerning, shrewd, far-seeing.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Long-headed,* wise, of great reach and foresight. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 52 ¶ 3 Being a long-headed Gentlewoman, I am apt to imagine she has some further Design than you have yet penetrated. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* x. 49 The heads of colleges, d'ye see, being, most of them, long-headed men, argue logically upon this point. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Long-headed,* cunning, subtle, wise, artful. 1815 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1876) IV. 301 Madame .. was a woman that the Scotch would call long-headed. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxvi, Men of the world, long-headed customers, knowing dogs. 1864 LOWELL *McClellan or Lincoln?* Pr. Wks. (1890) V. 173 Mr. Lincoln is a long-headed and long-purposed man.

Hence **Longhea·dedness.**

1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* I. xi. 188 The practical long-headedness, the ready adaptation of shrewd wit to immediate circumstance. 1866 LOWELL *Swinburne's Trag.* Pr. Wks. (1890) II. 128 Ulysses was the type of long-headedness. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man in Brit.* ix. 324 The Iberic element in the population of Spain has mainly contributed to the long-headedness of the modern Spaniard.

Longi, obs. form of LUNGI.

Longi- (lɒ·ndʒi), comb. form of L. *longus* LONG, in many scientific terms: **Longicau·dal, -cau·date** *adjs.* [L. *cauda* tail], long-tailed (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). **Longicauline** (-kō·ləin) *a.* [Gr. καυλός stem], long-stemmed (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). **Longicollous** (-kɒ·ləs) *a.* [L. *collum* neck], *Bot.* 'applied to mosses that have urns in the form of a very elongated pear'; *Ent.* 'having the neck or the corselet long' (*ibid.*). **Lo·ngicone** *a. Conch.* [CONE], having a long cone, said of certain cephalopods; also as *sb.* **Longilabrous** (-lē·brəs) *a.* [LABRUM], having a long labrum, as some *Hemiptera* (Mayne). † **Longila·teral** *a.* [LATERAL], long-sided; of the form of a long parallelogram. **Longili·ngual** *a. Zool.* [LINGUAL], having a long tongue (*Cent. Dict.*). **Longipalp** (lɒ·ndʒipælp) *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [PALP], *sb.* one of the *Longipalpi*, a group of beetles having long maxillary feelers (Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1842); *adj.* pertaining to the *Longipalpi* (Cassell 1884). So **Longipa·lpate, -pa·lpous** *adjs.*, having long palps (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Longipedate** (lɒngi·pĭdĕt), **Longipede** (-pīd) *adjs.* [L. *pēs, pedis* foot], long-footed (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Longipennate** (-pe·nĕt) *a. Ornith.* [PENNATE] = next (Ogilvie, *Suppl.* 1855). **Longipennine** (-pe·nin) *a. Ornith.* [mod.L. *Longipennes*; L. *penna* wing], long-winged; pertaining to the *Longipennes* or long-winged natatorial birds (*Cent. Dict.*). **Longiroster** (-rɒ·stəɪ) *Ornith.* [mod.L. *Longirostres*; L. *rostrum* beak], one of the *Longirostres*, a family of wading birds distinguished by the length and tenuity of the bill (Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1842). **Longiro·stral** *a.* [see prec.], pertaining to or resembling the *Longirostres*; also **Longiro·strate** *a.*, in same sense (Mayne). **Longisect** (lɒ·ndʒisekt) *v.* [L. *sect-, secāre* to cut], to bisect lengthwise and horizontally (*Cent. Dict.*). **Longise·ction** [SECTION], longitudinal division of the body in a plane parallel with the axis and at right angles to the meson (*ibid.*). **Longita·rsal** *a.* [TARSAL], having a long tarsus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1884 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXII. 275 Kionoceras, nobis, includes the *longicones in which the longitudinal ridges are more prominent than the transverse striae or ridges. *Ibid.* 276 All those longicone species. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* i. 37 The decussis is made within a *longilateral square, with opposite angles. *Ibid.* ii. 44 Nineveh .. was of a longilateral figure. 1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., **Longirostral.* 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* II. 149 The longirostral [type], .. best exhibited in the great snipe family.

Longicorn (lɒ·ndʒikōɹn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *longicornis*, f. L. *long-us* LONG *a.* + *cornū* horn.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to the *Longicornes* or *Longicornia*, a group of coleopterous beetles having very long filiform antennæ. **b.** *sb.* A beetle of this group.

1848 CRAIG, *Longicornes, Longecorns.* 1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Longicorn*, pertaining to the longicornes. 1856 BATES in *Zoologist* XV. 5659 You take a dozen Longicorns one day, and they are sure to be of eight or ten distinct species. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 675 We now come to the Longicorn Beetles. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 370/2 The common Longicorn Pine borer (*Monohammus confusor*). 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 585 There were quantities of large longicorn beetles about during the night.

Longie (lɒ·ŋi). *Sc.* Also **lungie, lungy.** [ad. Norw. dial. *lomgivie*, f. *lom* LOOM *sb.*[2]] The guillemot, *Lomvia troile.*

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 545. 1809 EDMONSTON *Zetland* II. 276 Longie, .. Guillemot, Foolish Guillemot, Sea Hen. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii, Mony a .. lungie's nest hae I harried up amang thae very black rocks.

Longiloquence (lɒndʒi·lŏkwĕns). *rare.* [f. L. *long-us* LONG *a.* + *loquentia* speaking.] Speaking at great length.

1836 COCKBURN *Jrnl.* I. 114 The quantity they have to get through..makes longiloquence impossible. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May 730 Longiloquence, if we may coin a new word for a very familiar thing, is neither their forte nor their foible. 18.. F. HALL (cited in Webster, 1897), American longiloquence in oratory.

Longimanous (lɒndʒi·mănəs), *a.* [f. late L. *longiman-us* (f. *long-us* LONG *a.* + *manus* hand) + -OUS.] Long-handed; *Zool.* applied to certain apes. † *fig.* Far-reaching. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xix. 384 The villany of this Christian exceeded the persecution of Heathens, whose malice was never so Longimanous as to reach the soul of their enemies. 1650 CHARLETON *Van Helmont's Tern. Paradoxes* Prol. D j b, Whether the Sanative Faculty of Vitriol, may not be conceded so longimanous and extensive, as to produce the same effect, at distance. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Longimetry (lɒndʒi·mĭtri). ? *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. **longimetria*, f. *longus* LONG *a.* + Gr. -μετρία measurement, -METRY. Cf. F. *longimétrie.*] The art or process of measuring distances.

1674 in *Phil. Trans.* IX. 85 In *Longimetry*, the Art of Levelling, the Measuring of Hights or Distances unapproachable. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. 350 Our two Eyes are like two different Stations in Longimetry by the assistance of which, the distance between two Objects is measured. 1727 J. DOUGLAS (*title*) The Art of Planometry, Longemetry, and Altemetry, brought to Perfection by the Instrument called the Infallible.

Hence **Longime·tric** *a.*, pertaining to longimetry. In recent Dicts.

Longing (lɒ·ŋiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Also 3-6 *north.* **langing.** [OE. *langung*, f. *langian* LONG *v.*[1]]

1. The action of LONG *v.*[1]; yearning desire; an instance of this. Const. *for, after,* † *to,* † *of*; also with *inf.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 131 Ne mæg þæt na beon þæt þa bearn þe unbliþran ne syn, & langunga nabban æfter þæm freondum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 27 Þe godfrihte..habbeð longinge to heuene. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 190 Oðer one deies longunge, oðer a sicnesse of ane stunde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 309 Youre oghne liege men..That live in longinge and desir Til ye be come ayein to Tyr. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9154 A fell arow..of loue..Made hym langwys in Loue & Longynges grete. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 119, I haue grete langyng to approche nygh the paynemys. 1598 BACON *Relig. Medit.* Ess. (Arb.) 113 As if they were euer children and beginners, they are still in longing for things to come. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 284 Giue me my Robe, put on my Crowne, I haue Immortall longings in me. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxix. 20 My soule breaketh for the longing: that it hath vnto thy iudgements at all times. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 511 Fierce desire, .. Still unfulfill'd with pain of longing pines. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* v. i, Whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire, This longing after immortality? 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 378 Our native country, for which many of us by this time began to have great longings. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 160 Sometimes..when a guide was in front of me, I have felt an extreme longing to have a second one behind me. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 22 The return was still looked for with longing. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 436 They will have a fierce secret longing after gold and silver.

2. *spec.* in *Path.* The fanciful cravings incident to women during pregnancy. Chiefly *pl.*

1552 ELYOT *Dict., Citta*, is also the affection of longing in women with childe. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 157 The longings and imaginations of women with childe. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 237, I haue a womans longing, An appetite that I am sicke withall. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) II. 227 There is certainly nothing that we know of in a fright or longing that can produce such a change in organized matter. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 7 He had..a pregnant wife, to satisfy whose longings, and to prevent any deformity of the child, he had ventured to trespass by shooting a hare.

b. *attrib.*: **longing mark,** a birth-mark, nævus (popularly supposed to be the impressed image of some object 'longed for' by the mother).

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxviii. 335 The longing markes which are often times seene in children, and do remaine with them all their life.

† **Lo·nging,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. LONG *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] *pl.* Belongings; appurtenances.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. iii. 15 And so forth of manie purtenauncis and longingis to matrimonye. *a* 1470 GREGORY in *Hist. Collect. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 196 They dyspoyled the placys and longgynges of many dyvers lordys. [But possibly this should read *louggynges* = lodgings.]

Lo·nging, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. LONG *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That longs; characterized by yearning desire.

1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess. Richmond* Wks. (1876) 303 A grete comforte then it is vnto the soule that hath so longynge desyre vnto the body to here that the body shal ryse agayne. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 219 Gif ..we..leif this art of langing lust. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cvii. 9. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 743 That Fruit, which with desire,.. Sollicited her longing eye. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. (1721) 425 Of Love defrauded in their longing Hour. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 88 Nor cast one longing ling'ring Look behind! 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 87 Wolsey had longing visions of the great work that might be effected if he could become pope. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 55 He felt a longing desire to see them.

Hence **Lo·ngingness.**

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* III. vi. lxxi, And now his Eyes even ake with longingness.

† **Lo·nging,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. LONG *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] Belonging.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 462 So is vcha krysten sawle, A longande lym to þe mayster of myste.

Longingly (lɒ·ŋiŋli), *adv.* [f. LONGING *ppl. a.* + -LY [2].] In a longing manner; with yearning desire.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. 103. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 374 The most zealous among them [Our Doctors] longingly expect a more quiet season. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 5 To his first byass, longingly he leans. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* (1862) III. 247 No wonder that in the midst of these troubles he should longingly speak of returning to his native land. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 51/1 She whispered longingly, 'If I had only had your first love!' 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 4/7 Mexican parties who look longingly upon the surplus of the American treasury.

† **Longinque,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *longinqu-us* long, distant, f. *longus* LONG *a.*] Distant.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. I. viii. § 3. 132 Of the antiquitie of Longinque Nauigation.

Longinquity (lɒndʒi·ŋkwĭti). Now *rare*. [ad. L. *longinquitās*, f. *longinquus* (see prec.).]

1. Long distance; remoteness.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. Ep. 4 The longinquite of his martial voyaige. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. xii. 411 There may shine a Tartarian sunne in Cathay, when as a darke night in this longinquitie of distance hideth him from our eyes. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warres* 343 Many famous Miracles have been done by them, as is believed with great facility from confident Asseverations; for that the Longinquity of places excludes further Tryals. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Cast.* ii. 34, I think the proximity of wine a matter of much more importance than the longinquity of water.

2. Remoteness, long continuance (of time). Also, (? *erron.*) prolixity (of discourse).

1623 COCKERAM, *Longinquitie*, distance of time. 1658 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 556 The bones of the head—some of which are so affected by longinquity [ed. 1607 longanimity] of time that [etc.]. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. ii. 30 Thucydides. could know nothing..of things before the Peloponnesian war, by reason of the Longinquitie of Time. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* Prel., Inordinate unvaried length, sheer longinquity.

† **Longi·nquous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *longinqu-us* (see LONGINQUE) + -OUS.] Long.

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 32 By .. every ordinate longinquous propulsion or pulsation of the blood.

Longipalp, -pennate *a.*, etc.: see LONGI-.

Longis, variant of LUNGIS *Obs.*

Longish (lɒ·ŋiʃ), *a.* [f. LONG *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat long (in various senses).

1611 COTGR., *Longuet*, longish, or somewhat long. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* I. iii. (1640) 36, E.. where it endeth a former Syllabe, it soundeth longish, but flat: as in *dérive prépare, résolve.* 1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 348 Such as have a longish Seed swelling out in the middle. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXV, A tall signor, with a longish face. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 30 Aug. 199/1, I'll lay longish odds I know Squire Cowcumber's way. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* XXXIV, They'd had a longish day and a fast ride.

Comb. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2666/4 A black brown Mare, ..round and longish Bodied. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4526/4 She is of a middle Stature, somewhat thin and longish-Favour'd. ?1855 CHR. ROSSETTI in *Ruskin, Rossetti*, etc. (1899) 49 Three white longish-haired dogs.

Longitude (lɒ·ndʒitiūd). Also 7-tud. [ad. L. *longitūdo*, f. *longus* LONG *a.* Cf. F. *longitude*.]

1. Length, longitudinal extent; *occas.* an instance of this; a length; a long figure. † Also, tallness, height. Now chiefly *jocular*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. XXIV. (1495) 335 Orion ..his lengthe and longitude stretchyth nyghe to the brede and latitude of thre synges. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 431 And of the claue Is best an handful greet in crassitude And cubital let make her longitude. *c* 1470 *MS. Lambeth No.* 306 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 200 The longitude of men folowyng. Moyses xiij. fote and viij ynches and half [etc.]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[ii]. (Arb.) 114 A bastard or imperfect rounde declining toward a longitude. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 64 Thy Giants longitude shall shorter shrink. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 161 The forehead..its ..Longitude is from one temple to the other. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 23 A Superficies is a Longitude, having only Latitude. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 11 Mine [sc. a shadow] spindling into longitude immense. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XVIII, A petticoat, of scanty longitude. 1824 — *St. Ronan's* XVII, The direct longitude of their promenade never exceeded a hundred yards. 1824 *Examiner* 555/2 A longitude of beard that would honour a pubescent Jew. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* iii. 23 One may walk long through the longitude and rectitude of many of her streets. 1869 ROGERS *Pref. Adam Smith's W. Nat.* I. 11 The wisdom of government is to limit that border land to the narrowest possible longitude.

2. Length (in immaterial senses, *esp.* of time); long continuance. Now *rare*.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 499 The curing of a Horse waxing hot with weariness and longitude of the way. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* Pref. Magn. 5 These men have found insteed of the longitude of places, a longitude of unprofitable labors. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1661) 15 The longitude, or continuance of the joy. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 437 Of longitude or brevity of a disease. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 226 According to quantity of matter and longitude of distance. 1902 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IX. 198/2 The life of the artist is all too brief for the exacting longitude of art.

3. *Geog.* † **a.** The extent lengthwise (i. e. from east to west) of the habitable world as known to the ancients (*obs.*). **b.** Distance east or west on the earth's surface, measured by the angle which the meridian of a particular place makes with some standard meridian, as (in England) that of Greenwich. It is reckoned to 180° east or west, and is expressed either in degrees, minutes, and seconds, or in time (15° being equivalent to 1 hour). Abbreviated *long.* † **c.** *occas.* = Difference of longitude (between two places). † **d.** In the 18th c. sometimes confusedly used for: The method of ascertaining longitude at sea. *Obs.*

For the origin of the term see LATITUDE 4. *Circle of longitude*: see CIRCLE *sb.* 2.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 39 The arch of the equinoxial, that is conteyned or bounded by twixe the 2 meridians, is cleped the longitude of the toun. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 45 The longitude of the erthe habitable from the este to the weste .. hath viij^the tymes v. tymes a clxx^ti myles and viij^the. 1527 R. THORNE *His Booke* in *Hakluyt* (1589) 253 The longitude..is counted from West to East. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (1895) p. xcix (Giles to Busleyde), I will be hable .. to instructe you .. in the longitude or true meridian of the ylande. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1880) 284 The longitude between place and place, is the portion of the Equator, which is contained betweene the Meridians of the same places. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. xi. (1635) 235 Places inioying the same Longitude are not alwayes equally distant from the first Meridian. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 428 ¶ 1 The late noble Inventor of the Longitude. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1755 (1847) 90/1 Mr. Williams..had made many ingenious advances towards a discovery of the longitude. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 61 The hour, as reckoned under any two meridians, is different, and the difference is proportional to the difference of longitude. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xiii 350 The determination of the longitude at sea by observing the distance of the moon from the stars. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II. 197 About the middle of the seventy-sixth degree of east longitude. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xix. (ed. 2) 329 All lines of longitude form circles which have the earth's centre as their centre.

fig. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XVI. 143 As if determined fully to ascertain her longitude and position, before she committed herself.

4. *Astron.* The distance in degrees reckoned eastward on the ecliptic from the vernal equinoctial point to a circle at right angles to the ecliptic through the heavenly body (or the point on the celestial sphere) whose longitude is required. (See also GEOCENTRIC, HELIOCENTRIC, HELIOGRAPHIC.) † Also *occas.* in the etymologically prior sense: The length or total extent of the ecliptic or of the sun's annual course.

The use of *latitude* (see LATITUDE 5) to denote distance from the ecliptic determined the astronomical application of the corresponding term *longitude*.

Circle of longitude: see CIRCLE *sb.* 2.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 40 Knowe by thyn almenak the degree of the ecliptik of any signe in which that the planete is rekned for to be, and that is cleped the degree of his longitude. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 176 So doo they call the motion of them [the Planetes] in Longitude, theyr distaunce by theyr naturall course from the beginninge of Aries. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* Introd. (1638) 435 The Ecliptique line containeth 360 degrees, which is the Longitude of Heaven, and the first degree of the Longitude of any Starre beginneth at the first point of Aries. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 373 The glorious Lamp, ..Regent of Day,..jocond to run His Longitude through Heav'ns high rode. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 350 Before the sun His annual longitude of heav'n shall run. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* (1849) 11 The mean or circular motion of a body estimated from the vernal equinox, is its mean longitude; and its elliptical, or true motion, reckoned from that point, is its true longitude. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 270 Geocentric or common celestial longitude.

5. *Comb.*, as *longitude-table*; † **longitude hunter,** one bent on inventing a method for ascertaining the longitude; **longitude star** (see quot.); **longitude watch,** a chronometer for use in ascertaining the longitude.

1738 WEDDELL *Voy. up Thames* 64 At College they had been pestered with so many crack-brain'd *Longitude-Hunters. 1842 G. W. FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Longitude Stars*, a term frequently used to denote those fixed stars which have been selected for the purpose of finding the longitude by lunar observations. The chief of these are as follows:—Aldebaran, Pollux, Regulus, Spica Virginis, Antares, Formanault, and the largest star in Aquila. 1790 MARGETTS (*title*) *Longitude Tables. 1763 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 100 The trial of Mr. Harrison's *longitude watch.

Longitudinal (lɒndʒitiū·dinăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *longitūdin-, longitūdo* LONGITUDE + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to length as a dimension; (extent) in length.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 275 Our antient historians inform us, that a new standard of longitudinal measure was ascertained by king Henry the first. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 270 The real depth, or longitudinal extent of the mine. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* II. I. i. 223 To express a limited portion of longitudinal extension in general. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 182 The number of longitudinal inches of the foot measure.

2. Extending or proceeding in the direction of the length of a body; running lengthwise.

Longitudinal elevation: one showing the side of a structure, as distinguished from an end view; a side elevation.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. (ed. 2) 134 These Vesiculæ are distended, and their Longitudinal Diameters ..straitned, and so the length of the whole Muscle shortned. *Ibid.* 518 The oblique Fibres which make but few turns serve to propagate gently the included Fluid, the Longitudinal ones to move the Vessel. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 3 The great longitudinal vallies of the Alps. 1807 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (ed. 7) 394 A longitudinal section was made with a saw completely through its substance. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 564 If two pieces of timber are connected, so that the joint runs parallel with the fibres of both, it is called a longitudinal joint. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. XXVIII. 529 By longitudinal valleys is meant those which range parallel to the ridges or general strike of the mountains. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 7 Several of the species are beautifully coloured with longitudinal stripes. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 88 The glacier.. is in a state of longitudinal strain. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 81, I have selected..the longitudinal elevation and the longitudinal and transverse sections..for their intrinsic merit.

b. *Anat.* and *Zool.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Longitudinal Suture* (in *Anat.*), the cross Seam of the Scull, that goes from one Side to the other. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 298. 1840 W. J. E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 361 The longitudinal fissure is the space separating the two hemispheres. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 3 The head of the sturgeon is defended by a case of superficial bony plates, and the body by five longitudinal rows of similar plates. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* iii. 142 The two depressions for the lateral sinuses, sweeping inwards towards the middle line of the roof of the skull, to form the longitudinal sinus. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 1 The longitudinal fissure in which is lodged the longitudinal sinus.

c. *Bot.*

Longitudinal system, 'an old term for fibro-vascular system' (Jackson *Bot. Terms* 1900).

1787 *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 76 Petals four, egg'd, sessile, with a longitudinal pit at the base. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 565 The beginning of the formation of lenticels takes place .. before longitudinal extension is complete. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Longitudinal system.*

d. *Acoustics.* Of vibrations: Produced in the direction of the length of the vibrating body; also (see quot. 1869).

1867 TYNDALL *Sound* V. 159 The sounds produced by the longitudinal vibrations of a string are, as a general rule, much more acute than those produced by its transverse vibrations. 1869 — in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 239 In the case of sound, the vibrations of the air-particles are executed in the direction in which the sound travels. They are therefore called longitudinal vibrations. 1879 W. H. STONE *Sound* 13 Longitudinal Vibrations. Every string which vibrates transversely between two points must also vibrate longitudinally.

3. Pertaining to longitude; measured from east to west.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 360 Its longitudinal dispersion is thus quite restricted, contrary to the rule among our birds of this..continent.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** *Anat.* A name for two muscles of the epigastrium. *Obs.* 1541 [see LATITUDINAL *sb.*].

2. *Ship-building.* In iron and steel ships, a plate parallel or nearly so to the vertical keel.

1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* I. 10 To preserve the continuity of their longitudinals. 1883 NARES *Constr. Iron-clad* 5 *Longitudinals* are plates of iron, which run fore and aft between the frames, to strengthen the ship lengthways. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* 673 The stiffening angles for longitudinals.

3. A railway sleeper lying parallel with the rail (Webster 1864).

Longitudinally (lɒndʒitiū·dinăli), *adv.* [f. prec. -LY [2].] In a longitudinal direction; in the direction of the length of an object; lengthways.

1724 in BAILEY. 1779 MRS. BOSCAWEN in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* Ser. II. II. 48 The seeds are .. somewhat flat, and situated longitudinally. 1787 *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 4 Style slit longitudinally. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* XVII. (1849) 154 The air also vibrates longitudinally. 1868 *Rep. to Gov. U. S. Munitions War App* 234 The locking device combined with a longitudinally moving breech-block. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 15 The longitudinally-fissured .. pancreas. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* VI. 303 A broad band of latitude, extending longitudinally from the Pyrenees to the east Coast of China. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 540 His body..was slit all over longitudinally with long cuts on the face, head, legs, and arms.

Longitudinarian (lɒndʒitiūdinē·rian), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. L. *longitūdin-* (see LONGITUDE) + *-arian* as in *latitudinarian*.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to longitude.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 186 What was the centre of London for any purpose whatever—latitudinarian or longitudinarian—literary, social, or mercantile?

† **B.** *sb.* A student of longitude. *Obs.*

1754 *Stow's Surv. Lond.* I. I. XXIV. 178/2 Aristotelians, Cartesians, Adepts, Astrologers and common Longitudinarians.

Longitu·dinated, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *longitūdin-* (see LONGITUDE) + -ATE [2] -ED.] Placed longitudinally.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. iii. 71 Their [sc. Gazelles'] horns are .. annulated or ringed round, at the same time, that there are longitudinated depressions running from the bottom to the point.

† **Longiturnity.** *Obs.*[−?] [ad. late L. *longiturnitās*, f. *longiturn-us*, f. *longus* LONG.] Long duration or continuance.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Longiturnity*, continuance of Space.

† **Lo·ngity.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *longitās*, f. *longus* LONG.] Length.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 12 [House-spiders' eyes] in some were four..and in some eight, according to the proportion of their bulk, and longity of their legs.

Longivity, obs. form of LONGEVITY.

† **Longlasting,** *sb. Obs.* [f. LONG *adv.* + LASTING *vbl. sb.*] The fact of lasting a long time.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 67 Pis sentence, þat all delitable þinges of þys world .. ben alle for longlastynge of durabilyte.

Long-lasting, *a.* [See LONG *adv.* 9.] That lasts a long time.

1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Longe lastyng, *perdurable.* 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXX. (1617) 483 That when he had giuen his life in sacrifice for sin, he might see a longlasting seede. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 282 Gather not long-lasting Fruit till after Michaelmas. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 217 When their sorrows are long-lasting and deep. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 182 Long-lasting storms of frost and snow.

Hence **Long-lastingness.** *rare*[−1].

1598 FLORIO, *Longinquita*,..length of time, long lastingnes.

Lo·ng-leg.

†**1.** = Buprestis 1. *Obs.*—°

1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 76 *Buprestis*,..a venemous flie like a beetle, and hurtfull to cattell: a longe legge: a wag-leg. **1611** Cotgr. s.v. *Bupreste*. **1783** Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s.v. *Beetle*.

2. Long-legs. a. The stilt; the 'long-legged plover'.

1713 Ray *Syn. Avium* 190 *Himantopus Plinii* Aldrov... Long-legs. **1802** G. Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 496 Black-winged Stilt, *Himantopus melanopterus*.. Longlegs, Longshanks.

b. = Daddy-long-legs.

1806 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VI. II. 374 This [*Tipula*] is popularly known by the title of Long-Legs.

Longleg (*Cricket*): see Leg *sb.* 6 c.

Long-legged, *a.* Having long legs: used *spec.* in the names of some animals.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 21 Hence you long-leg'd Spinners, hence. **1592** Chettle *Kinde-harts Dr.* (1841) 18 Is it not absurde to see a long legd lubber pinned in a chayre [etc.]? **1676** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1079/4 They are shaped like a Moscovy Mallard, but larger and longer legg'd. **1717** Berkeley *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 30 May in Fraser *Life* (1871) 555 All the spiders except the long-legged ones bite. **1828** Scott *F. M. Perth* xix, What could have brought down the lang-legged loons to do their bloody wark within burgh? **1831** A. Wilson & Bonaparte *Amer. Ornith.* III. 75 *Recurvirostra himantopus*.. Long-legged plover. **1848** Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 292 The Phalangia,..or long-legged spiders. **1875** W. S. Hayward *Love agst. World* 14 A long-legged puppy.

b. *Naut.* Of a ship: Drawing a great deal of water.

1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 83 Those ships being, to make use of a nautical phrase, too long legged for the eastern yard. **1867** in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Long-line.

1. A deep-sea fishing-line.

1876 *Rep. Crab & Lobster Fisheries Scot.* App. I. 15 Every third hook on the long lines is baited with crabs. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 176 Long Lines, Hand Lines, ..Deep Sea Lines. **1883** G. B. Goode *Fish. Industry U. S. A.* 13 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The much more general use of the trawl-line or long-line.

2. *attrib.* **a.** Written or printed with long lines. **b.** Furnished with or using long-lines (sense 1).

1755 *Advt.* in *Whole Duty Man*, A Long-line Octavo Common-Prayer. **1849** Ticknor *Sp. Lit.* III. 16 The old long-line stanza. **1877** Holdsworth *Sea Fisheries* 70 Dog-fish are the great enemies of the long-line fishermen. **1894** *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 3/1 Scotch long-line boats were lent early this year to the Donegal fishermen, who were encouraged to fish further out.

Hence **Long-lining,** fishing with long-lines.

1877 Holdsworth *Sea Fisheries* 71 Long-lining from Grimsby is worked by means of large smacks. **1885** *St. James's Gaz.* 28 Feb. 4/2 Three fishermen have been drowned at Scarborough while long-lining.

Long-lived (-ləivd), *a.* Also 7 **-lift.** [f. Long *a.* + *live*, Life *sb.* + -ed². Often pronounced lǫ·ŋlivd, as if etymologically parallel to *smooth-spoken*, etc.] Having a long life or existence; living or lasting a long time; longeval.

a **1420** Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 570 Fader and moder honoure, That thow maist be longe lyved. *c* **1425** *Cursor M.* 1268 (Trin.) Longe lyued am I in elde. **1553** Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* Arb.) 22 They are long lyued and lyue euen vntyl an hundreth yeares of age. **1607** Walkington *Opt. Glasse* 41 Little eyes denotate a large cheverill conscience ..spacious breasted, long-lift. **1609** Bible (Douay) *Exod.* xx. 12 Honour thy father and thy mother, that thou mayest be long-lived upon the earth. **1633** Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 176 Seldom is excellencie in any kinde long lived. **1653** Walton *Angler* vii. 142 Bacon observes the Pike to be the longest lived of any fresh water fish. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 171 The Sea.. produces Animals ..more sound, and longer-liv'd, than any of the other Elements. **1774** Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 230 The lion .. is a very long-lived animal. **1883** Jefferies *Story Heart* i. (1891) 13 The long-lived summer days dried and warmed the turf in the meadows. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 374 Chronic uncured melancholics .. are often long-lived.

Hence **Longli·vedness,** longevity.

1872 *Echo* 27 Sept., The long-livedness of the Mastai family. **1882** R. Adamson in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 789/2 If .. there can be discovered a reciprocating relation between the want of gall in animals and longlivedness.

Long-living, *a.* [See Long *adv.* 9.] That lives for a long time.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* ix. 15 The longe lyuende and the worshepefull. *c* **1500** in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 94 The langest leving men. **1677** Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 157 The admired Wisdome of the long-living Fathers of the elder world. *a* **1680** Butler *Rem.* (1759) X. 8 Another..That..in the Register of Fame Had enter'd his long-living Name. **1899** *Daily News* 24 May, Her Majesty comes..of a long-living stock.

Longly (lǫ·ŋli), *adv.* Also 5 **langly,** 6–7 **longely.** [f. Long *a.* + -ly ².]

†**1.** For a long while. = Long *adv.* 1. *Obs.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3188 Þe mast veniel syns sal þar bryn langly, Als wodde brinnes, þat es sadde and hevy. *a* **1400** *Ipomedon* (ed. Kölbing) 327/8 And whan they departed, eithre loked on othre so longly, that they left not, whilles oon might see that othre. **14**.. *Life Alexander* MS. Linc. A. i. 17 lf. 1 (Halliw.) He knelid doune on his kneesse, and biheld Alexander in the vesage langly. **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. vii. 415 A man may desyre for to lyue longely for too amende his lyfe. **1506** *Kalender of Sheph.* F vij b, Father & mother thou shalt honour, end shalt lyue longely. **1581** Dee *Diary* (Camden) 11 Somewhat like the shrich of an owle but more longly drawn. **1596** Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 170 Master, you look'd so longly on the maide, Perhaps you mark'd not what's the pith of all. **1605** Sir E. Watson in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 238, I pray you.. deliver it to .. the Earl of Exceter with speed, for he longely looketh for it.

2. At considerable length: said of speech or writing. Now *Sc.*

c **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 222 To say longly or schorte, alle armes bare. **1553** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. 140 Lyk as the said artikill mair langlie proportis. **1850** Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 121 Don't mind length, at least only write longly about yourself.

3. To a considerable length (in space). *rare.*

1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 54 The bottom of the Sea, hath the Sand *Quellem* longly and largely laying open. **1871** Cooke *Handbk. Brit. Fungi* II. 761 Asci clavate, obtuse, longly pedicellate.

Lo·ng-neck.

†**1.** An earthenware retort or still with a long neck. *Obs.*

1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* cxii. 183 Take good Copperas ..beat it to powder, put it in long necks, lute fast, and draw it with judgement. **1684** Boyle *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* v. 90. **1734** P. Shaw *Chem. Lect.* (1755) 432 This Matter may now be put into a well coated Long-Neck, and worked with care in a Reverberatory Furnace. **1763** W. Lewis *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 13 Distillation in coated glass retorts, earthen retorts, or longnecks.

2. A local name for birds having a long neck, e.g. the bittern, the heron, the pin-tailed duck.

1864 Atkinson *Prov. Names Birds*, *Long-neck*,..Common Bittern. *Botarus stellaris*. **1882** *Field Naturalist* 44 Locally, the heron is called 'crane' or 'long-neck'. **1890** *Century Dict.* (citing G. Trumbull 1888), *Longneck*, the pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*.

Long-necked, *a.* Having a long neck (in various senses): used *spec.* in the names of some animals.

c **1605** Drayton *Man in Moone* 203 The long neck'd Heron there waching by the brim. **1689** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2422/4 A slender Horse, 5 years old, .. long neck'd, thick jaw'd. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 337 A long-neck'd Vial, like a Matrass. **1835** Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 27 The thing goes off with small damage to even a long-necked purse. **1854** A. Adams, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 69 Long-necked Tortoises (*Chelydidæ*. **1890** *Daily News* 27 Sept. 2/1 The long-necked will rejoice to learn that collars are higher than ever. **1894** *Cosmopolitan* XVI. 344 Gracefully long-necked plesiosauri.

Longness (lǫ·ŋnės). Now *rare.* [OE. *langnys*, f. *lang* Long *a.* + *-nys* -ness.] Length (in various senses); long continuance; †protractedness, delay.

c **1000** Ælfric *Hom.* II. 408 Bradnyss, langnyss, heahnyss and deopnyss. **1340** *Ayenb.* 105 Þet uerste word ous ssewe þe langnesse of his eurebleuinge. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. XXI. (1495) 781 The Camelion is a beest lyke to the Cocadryll and is dyuers oonly in crokydnesse of the backe and in longnesse of the tayll. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C vij b, And it be dyuidid after the longnes or after the brodenes. **1579** Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 250 The affaires betweene Cæsar and the French King proceeded with so great a longnesse. **1587** Golding *De Mornay* Pref. 9, I shall sometimes be long, and peradventure tedious to the Reader, .. But .. in this longnesse of mine, I straine my nature to apply myselfe to all men. **1616** Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 475 The longnesse of time will become tedious. **1668** Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* III. viii. 148 It is shineing, indifferently hard, round behind, with some longness. **1684** H. More *Answer* 254 The longness of the time. **1841** Latham *Eng. Lang.* vi. 128 The Longness or Shortness of a Vowel or Syllable is said to be its Quantity. **1890** *Temple Bar* July 431 She had a curious, opium like perception of time's longness.

Long-nosed, *a.* Having a long nose: used *spec.* in the names of some animals.

1552 Huloet, Longe nosed, *acronasus*. **1591** Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Narigudo*, long nosed, *Nasutus*. **1680** Wood *Life* 14 June, The servitor is tall, long-nosed, flowing hair and slow speech. **1712** Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. vi, A little long-nosed thin man. **1802** Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 508 The Long-nosed Tapir. **187**. *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 88 The Long-nosed Monkey. **1897** *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 327/1 Copious draughts of saki, which steamed in a long-nosed pot overlaid with dragons.

Longobard (lǫ·ŋgǒbaɹd), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *Longobard-i* (see Lombard).] = Lombard.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* II. x. (1622) 48 The Semnones and the Longobards tooke part. **1644** Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 155 The barbarous Goths and Longobards. **1707** Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* III. iii. 274 The Laws of the Longobards. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 147 Luitprandus.. the most illustrious of the Longobard kings. **1902** *Union Mag.* May 214/2 There is no single trace of the real Gothic or Longobard style.

So **Longoba·rdian** *sb.*, Lombard; **Longoba·rdic** *a.*, Lombardic.

1846 Grote *Greece* II. I. xx. 113 *note*, The Longobardic law is the most copious of all the barbaric codes in its provisions respecting marriage. **1877** W. Jones *Finger-ring* 85 A large gold thumb-ring .. on which is engraved the letter E of Longobardic form. **1889** R. R. Anderson tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 67 From that day the Vinnillians were called Longobardians—that is to say long-beards.

Long robe. [Cf. F. '*gens de robbe longue*, Lawyers, Clerkes, Professors of Artes, &c.' (Cotgr.).] Put symbolically for: The legal profession; esp. in *gentlemen*, *men*, *members of the long robe* = lawyers, barristers. Also *occas.* The priesthood or ministry. (Cf. Gown *sb.* 4 b.)

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 231 The first man of the long robe that deuised parks as well for these bores, as for other deere and sauage beasts, was Fulvius Lippinus. **1642** G. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 292 The Houses..have likewise appointed a Committee of the long robe to declare how the King ought..by the law to pass those Ordinances. **1680** *Honest Cavalier* 6, I believe there never was more worthy and Loyal Men under the Long Robe, than there is in this Age. **1712** Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. xii, They were the aversion of the Gentlemen of the Long Robe, and at perpetual war with all the country attorneys. **1762** Foote *Orators* I. Wks. 1799 I. 200 The two orders of the long robe next demand our attention. **1812** *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 42 A source of much profit to the gentlemen of the long robe. **1875** *Punch* 25 Dec. 266/2 The long-lived gentlemen of the surplice and the long robe.

†**b. Long-robe-man,** a lawyer, barrister. *Obs.*

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. xv. 251 He..entertaines a Justice of grave carriage,..Perswading the Long-robe-men, and his daughter. **1659** *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 434 All the eminent long-robe-men, except Turner and Terrill, were absent, in respect of the change of the Chair.

Long run, lo·ng-run. (Also *Sc.* **lang run, langrin.**) Phr. *in the long run*, in earliest use †*at* (*the*) *long run*, occas. †*on*, †*upon the long run*: in the end; when things have run their full course; as the ultimate outcome of a series of vicissitudes. (Cf. F. *à la longue*.) In the Sc. examples: At last, at the end.

1627 J. Carter *Plain Expos.* 117 (F. Hall) At the long run. **1656** Cromwell *Speech* 17 Sept., They [the discontented] must end at the interest of the Cavalier at the long run. **1669** R. Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 459 At long run he will make his fortune. **1681** T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 1 (1713) I. 4 There is neither Honour nor Estate to be got by Rebellion at the long run. **1722** Ramsay *Three Bonnets* III. 31 At langrun Bawsy raik'd his een. **1768** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* I. II. xxviii. 205 Prudence and steddiness will always succeed in the long run better than folly and inconsiderateness. **1771** Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 18 July i, Humphry is certainly the north star to which the needle of her affection would have pointed at the long run. **1804** Mar. Edgeworth *Contrast* ix, At the long run, these fellows never thrive. **1806** *Jamieson's Pop. Ball.* I. 295 At langrin, wi' waxin and fleechin',..She knit up her thrum to his wab. *a* **1814** *Manœuvring* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 89 That is but a bad way on the long run. **1818** Colebrooke *Import Colon. Corn* 101 Upon the long run, a mean value is received for the average of crops. **1824** Bentham *Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 426 To labour at the long-run under an imputation that is not just. **1842** Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 156 Compromises never are found to answer, I think, in the long run. **1853** 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* I. vii, He'll find it all right in the long-run. **1898** L. Stephen *Stud. Biogr.* I. v. 178 To speak freely and openly is no doubt the best rule in the long-run.

So † **Long-running,** in the same use.

1528 Roy *Rede Me* (Arb.) 48 Their interrupcion Shall tourne to their destruccion At longe runnynge fynally. **1661** Baxter *Mor. Prognost.* I. xcv. 25 As knowing, that at long-running, its only Truth that will stand upper-most. **1670** — *Cure Ch. Div.* 150 At the long running, the wound will be found to be increased, and the cure the harder because of the delay.

Longs, *adv.* and *prep.* Now *Sc.* or *dial.* Also 5 **longes,** 6 *Sc.* **langis, -ous,** 9 *Sc.* **langs.** [f. Long + adverbial *s*. Cf. MHG. *langes* some time before; Du. *langs* prep., along.]

† **A.** *adv.* Long (ago). *Obs.*

c **1450** Lonelich *Grail* lii. 748, I Entrede Into ȝowre Castel Not longes Agon.

B. *prep.* Along, alongside.

[*c* **1275** Lay. 19677 In langes [*c* 1205 on longen] þane strete.] **1513** Douglas *Æneis* III. iv. 134 And, langis the channel,.. The Actiane gemmis and sportis did assay. *Ibid.* VII. xii. 100 Thai that duellis langis the chyll river Of Anyene. **1535** *Aberdeen Reg.* XV. 639 (Jam.) Als gud hagyng throucht the cloiss & langous the hous syd. **18**.. D. Nicolson *MS. Coll. Caithness Words* (E. D. D.), *Langs*, along.

Longsaddle, -settle, vars. Langsettle *dial.*

Longsaugh, variant of Lungsought.

Longshanks (lǫ·ŋʃæŋks). [See Shank *sb.*]

1. A nickname given to Edward I of England on account of his long legs.

[**13**.. P. de Langtoft *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 264 Lewelin..& David son frere, unt perdu manantie, Cil od le lunge jambes de tut est seisie. ? **1306** *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 223 Whil him lasteth the lyf with the longe shonkes. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 4 Kynge Edward the furst, that was callyd kinge Edward with the longshanckes.] **1590** Marlowe *Edw. II*, III. ii. 12 Great Edward Longshanks' issue. **1596** Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 342 Edward King of Ingland frome his lang leggis callid Lang-schankis. **1603** Drayton *Barons' Wars* II. xxx. 34 Great Lancaster.. Canst thou thy oath to Longshancks thus forget? *a* **1661** Fuller *Worthies*, *Westminster* (1811) II. 104 He was surnamed Longshanks, his step being another man's stride.

2. A stilt or long-legged plover.

1817 T. Forster *Observ. Nat. Hist. Swallow* 86 *Charadrius himantopus*, Longleggedplover, Longshanks, or Longlegs. **1831** A. Wilson & Bonaparte *Amer. Ornith.* III. 77 The name by which this bird is known on the sea-coast is the stilt or tilt, or long-shanks.

Lo·ng-shore, *attrib. phr.* (*sb.*) [Aphetic f. Alongshore.]

1. Existing on or frequenting the shore; found or employed along the shore.

Often contemptuous as applied to men.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 432 *note*, The functions of a Long-shore lawyer. **1837** *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 72 St. Thomé is not thought healthy the whole year through, because the 'long-shore winds'..are more felt. **1837** Marryat *Dog-fiend* xiv, Sort of half-bred, long-shore chap. **1855** Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* i. (1881) I. 11 Your rascally longshore vermin, who get five pounds out of this captain, and ten out of that, and let him sail without them after all. **1888** *Argosy* Apr. 277 Within easy reach of the coast, where the 'long shore' herrings abound.

2. *sb.* A longshoreman. *rare.*

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. 82 Out of the way you loafing long-shores!

Lo·ngshoreman. [f. prec. + MAN *sb.*] One who frequents, or is employed along, the shore; e.g. a man engaged in loading and unloading cargoes, or in fishing for oysters, etc. along the shore.

18.. MRS. H. E. SPOFFORD *Pilot's Wife*, He would sooner turn longshoreman and sweep a crossing. **1883** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 20 Jan. 33/2 His [the old-fashioned sailor's] oaths were appalling to 'long-shore men. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xc. 234 The longshore men,..an important element in this great port, and a dangerous element wherever one finds them.

† **Long-side,** *a. Obs.* [For earlier *long and side*; cf. SIDE *a.*] Of garments: Long and sweeping.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. i, Thast beene so us'd to wide long side things, that..I shall have the waste of my Dublet lie upon my buttocks. *a* **1653** GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* vii. (1655) 150 Runners..use to gird up their long-side garments.

† **Long-sided,** *a. Obs.* Having long sides.

14.. *Ragman Roll* 72 in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* (1864) 72 And at revell for to se yow hoppe, Ys joy y-now so ye your lyggus streyne; Ye lade longe sydyde as a loppe. **1664** BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 45 There is a tall long-sided Dame (But wondrous light) ycleped Fame.

Long-sighted, *a.*

1. Having 'long sight' (see LONG *a.* 18); capable of distinguishing objects clearly at a distance but not close at hand; hypermetropic.

c **1790** IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 208 The short-sighted..can distinguish much smaller objects than long-sighted people. **1829** *Nat. Philos., Optics* xvii. 46 (U. K. S.) When the eye loses the power of accommodating itself to near objects, the person is said to be longsighted. **1833** N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 228 After middle age, most persons become more or less long-sighted. **1869** H. USSHER in *Eng. Mech.* 10 Dec. 295/2 He is long-sighted looking forward and short-sighted looking upward.

2. *fig.* Able to see far ahead; having great foresight; far-seeing.

1791 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1896) 341 *note*, The judicious lines in which Pope answers the objection of his long-sighted friend. **1855** GROTE *Greece* II. xcv. XII. 443 Throughout the whole career of Demosthenes..we trace the same combination of earnest patriotism with wise and long-sighted policy. **1901** *Speaker* 3 Nov. 204/2 Such a city would have been distinguished for long-sighted prudence.

Hence **Longsi·ghtedness.**

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 295 Long-sightedness may be acquired: for..those that are habituated to look at remote objects, are generally long-sighted. **1832** *Nat. Philos., Acc. Newt. Opt.* i. 3 (U. K. S.) He showed that those defects which are called long-sightedness, and short-sightedness, proceeded from too small or too great a refracting power in the eye. **1864** PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vii. 423 To discern their [events] purport and tendencies from the first, is the province of human long-sightedness.

Longsome (lǫ·ŋsəm), *a.* Now chiefly *dial.* and *arch.* Forms: 1 longsum, 1–4, 6 *Sc.* langsum, (2 lonsum, 6 *Sc.* layngsum, 7 longsom), 6– longsome, *Sc.* langsome. [OE. *langsum*, f. *lang* LONG *a.* + *-sum* -SOME. Cf. OS. *langsam* (Du. *langzaam*), OHG., MHG. *lancsam* (G. *langsam*).] Long, lengthy; long-lasting; *esp.* tediously long; † tardy, dilatory, slow.

Beowulf (Gr.) 134 Wæs þæt ȝewin to strang, lað and longsum. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 210 Þonne seo unȝefelde aheardung þære lifre to langsum wyrð. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Þa dusian him sculen efre adredan elles ne bið his tixlunge ne fest ne lonsum. *c* **1300** *Cursor M.* 28471, I haue halden quen i was sett langsum setes at my mete. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1237 It ware langsum for to say the wondir þat god in þe way wrocht. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 133 Quhat is, bot turment, all his langsum fair, Begun with feir, and endit in dispair? **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 3 With soir travell than baith with barne and wyfe, Richt mony da leidand ane langsum lyfe. **1563** WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 60 We ar offendit be his layngsum delay. **1575** GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew Posies* 99 A Lampe..With oyle and weecke to last the longsome night. **1599** JAS. I *Βασιλ. Δωρον* (1603) 118 Take no longsome workes in hande, for distracting you from your calling. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 401 To demonstrate this in particulars, were a long-some task. **1661–2** MARVELL *Corr.* xxxiv. Wks. 1872–5 II. 78 You may perhaps think us longsome in giuing you an account of your businesse. *c* **1704** PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 371 We tread with weary steps the longsome plain. **1728** RAMSAY *Lure* 55 She is not langsome In taking captives. **1842** MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Visit Italy* I. i. 4 The longsome interval between leaving Paris and arriving at Lyons. **1859** HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. ii. 27 Men contrive to make their pleasures as dull, longsome, and laborious as any part of their daily task-work. **1861** W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 135 Many a cheek has been paled..by longsome hours of over-work. **1893** STEVENSON *Catriona* 87 The way there was a little longsome.

Longsomely (lǫ·ŋsəmli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2]. OE. *langsumlice* (Sweet).] † For long; † tardily; lengthily and tediously.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law of Arms* (S. T. S.) 301 That thai may nocht endure the weris langsumly. *c* **1610** SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 155 As he was making his preparations too longsomly and slowly in Dundie. **1834** *Q. Rev.* L. 527 [They] expatiate so 'longsomely' on corn, currency, or corporations, that [etc.].

Lo·ngsomeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Tedious lengthiness; † tardiness (*Sc.*).

a **1000** *Ags. Ps.* xx. 4 (Spelman) Langsumnysse daga. **1597** JAS. I *Dæmonol.* 18 Considering the long-somenesse of the labour [etc.]. **1601** J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 57 Such was the longsomenes of Returne, and the badness of the time at that instant. **1687** in Shields *Faithf. Contend.* (1780) 289 We..must intreat your favour..for our longsomeness in sending. **1834** *Q. Rev.* L. 527 The first..of these objections is the length of the Sunday morning service—the 'longsomeness', as Archdeacon Berens terms it. **1887** *Sat. Rev.* 1 Jan. 19 A pretty scene, but superfluous, and producing no other effect than that of longsomeness.

Longsought, variant of LUNGSOUGHT.

† **Longst,** *prep. Obs.* Also 6 longest, *Sc.* langest. [Aphetic f. ALONGST.] Along.

a **1578** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 165 They sould..gang langest the coast to Sanctandrois and syne to Couper. **1585** BURROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Leycester Corr.* (Camden) 464 With these 4 vessells my lord and the rest passed from Flushinge..longest by 2 fly-boates of warr,..into Midlebroughe havon. **1591** GREENE *Farew. to Folly* (1617) D 3 b, Her shape was passing tall, Diana-like, when longst the Lawnes she goes. **1591** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 16 But 'longst the shore with sails of Faith must coast. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 22 When Venus, longst that plain, This Parian Adon saw.

Long standing.

1. Continuance for a long time in a settled and recognized position, rank, etc. Chiefly in phr. *of long standing.*

1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xxix. (1631) 36 Their discent ..from families of long standings. **1678** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. C.P.S.) 83 This Fair therefore is an Ancient thing, of long standing. **1713** *Guardian* (1756) I. xxix. 124 Mothers of long standing, undesigning maids, and contented widows. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I. ii. 24 A favorite of longer standing was in everybody's thoughts for at least three weeks. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxiv, Thomas is a friend of mine, of rather long-standing. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 353 Between him and the licensers there was a feud of long standing.

2. *attrib.* or *compound adj.*

1871 JAMES *Duty & Doctrine* 20 The afflictions of many upright, deserving, poor, long-standing curates. **1878** BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxxxii, La Rogue..Had a long standing little debt to pay. **1888** BURGON *Twelve Gd. Men* II. xi. 30 He determined to carry into effect a long-standing wish to have a parish 'Mission'. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 655 It [i. e. splenic enlargement] is greatest in long-standing cases. **1900** *Longman's Mag.* Dec. 117 They had a long-standing account to settle with these bush heathen.

Longstwayes, -wise: see LONGWAYS, -WISE.

Long sufferance. *arch.* = next.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 109 Longanimitie, yt is longe suffraunce. **1526** TINDALE *Rom.* ii. 4 Despisest thou the riches off his..longe sufferance [1611 long suffering]? **1548–9** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commination*, Obstinate synners..which despised the goodnesse, pacience, & long sufferaunce of god [so in **1552–1662**]. **1621** AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat., Gen.* vi. 3 Thus long-sufferance of God the Apostle mentioneth in 1 Pet. 3. 19. 20. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* III. 198 This my long sufferance and my day of grace. *c* **1776** WASHINGTON in Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* (1876) VI. lvii. 496 The long-sufferance of the army is almost exhausted. **1813** SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. xxiv, Long-sufferance is one path to heaven. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Arden* 467 Trying his truth and his long-sufferance.

Long-suffering, *sb.* Patient endurance of provocation or trial; longanimity.

1526 TINDALE *Gal.* v. 22 The frute off the sprete is, love, ioye, peace, longe sufferynge [so Coverdale; Luther has *langmüthigkeit*]. ? **1529** — *Prol. to Exod.* (1884) 162 Marke the longesoferinge and softe pacience of Moses. **1597** J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 39 Cease thy admirations on Gods longe suffrings and providens, neyther mervell..why God delayeth his help. **1611** BIBLE *Rom.* ii. 4. *a* **1729** J. ROGERS 19 *Serm.* (1735) 351 His Forbearance and Long suffering will not endure for ever. **1854** J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. viii. 134 Napoleon, who was by no means distinguished for meekness and long-suffering. **1860** TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* xxx. 339 Long-suffering, or slowness to anger.

Long-suffering, *a.* Bearing provocation or trial with patience.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxxiv. 6 Lorde Lorde, God, mercifull and gracious, and longe sufferinge. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Pet.* iii. 9 The Lorde..is long-suffring to vs-ward. **1687** DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 276 And grant ungrateful friends a lengthened space To implore the remnants of long-suffering grace. **1837** W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 269 They showed themselves..as brave and skilful in war as they had been mild and long-suffering in peace. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 374 God can be long-suffering, because He can, whenever He sees good, punish. **1900** *Speaker* 8 Sept. 615/1 Henry the Sixth's longsuffering Queen rested here awhile.

Hence **Longsu·fferingly** *adv.*

1891 L. KEITH *Lost Illusion* I. iii. 54 Priscilla bore..long-sufferingly with this mild pursuit.

Long sword. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* A sword with a long cutting blade. Often *fig.* or *allusive.* Also transl. of the cognomen (AF. *Longespei*) of William, son of Henry II and Fair Rosamond.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 129 Shall I..tell thee, where thy slashing Long-sword commeth short? **1599** MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, Here's long-sword, your last weapon. **1607** MIDDLETON *Phœnix* F 1 b, A Writ of Delay, Long-sword. Scandala Magnatum, Backe-sword. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XVIII. 170 With Long-sword the braue sonne of beautious Rosamond. *a* **1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* V. i, Provide pen and inke to take their Confessions, and my long sword, I cannot tell what danger wee may meete with.

Lo·ng-tail.

1. A long-tailed animal, formerly a dog or horse with the tail uncut. *Cut and long-tail*: see CUT *ppl. a.* 9; fig. in the sense 'riff-raff' (cf. quot. *a* 1700 here and BOB-TAIL).

1575–1699 [see CUT *ppl. a.* 9]. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i. 1509 He hath bestowed an ounce of Tobacco vpon vs, and as long as it lasts, come cut and long-taile, weele spend it as liberally for his sake. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Riff-raff*,..Tagrag and Long-tail. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 17 Oct. 5/1 Ten brace more or less of 'longtails' [= pheasants]. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 4/2 The farmer wants to sell his horse as a 'long-tail', and the military authorities would prefer not to receive it till it is five or six.

b. A long-tailed duck.

1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 189 *Heralda*, or the long-tails.

2. A nickname for: † **a.** A native of Kent. *Obs.* In allusion to the jocular imputation that the people of Kent had tails (cf. quot. *a* 1661); the French made the same accusation against Englishmen generally.

[**1617** MORYSON *Itin.* III. 53 The Kentish men of old were sayd to have tayles, because trafficking in the Low-Countries, they never paid full..but still left some part unpaid.] **1628** *Robin Goodfellow, his mad Prankes* (Percy Soc.) 4 They ever after were called Kentish Long-tayles. *Ibid.* 5 Truly, sir, sayd my hoastesse, I thinke we are called Long-tayles, by reason our tales are long, that we use to passe the time withall, and make our selves merry. **1656** SIR J. MENNIS & J. SMITH *Musarum Deliciæ* 7 Which still stands as a Monument, Call'd Long-taile, from the Man of Kent. **1659** HOWELL *Lex. Eng. Prov.* 21 Essex Calfs, Kentish Long-tails, Yorkshire Tikes. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies, Kent* 1811) I. 486 '*Kentish Long-Tailes*'...It happened in an English Village where Saint Austin was preaching, that the Pagans therein did beat and abuse both him and his associates, opprobriously tying Fish-tails to their back sides; in revenge whereof an impudent Author relateth.. how such Appendants grew to the hind parts of all that Generation. **1701** T. BROWN *Advice* in *Coll. Poems* 34 We, the Long Heads of Gotham, To the Long-Tails of Kent, by these Presents send Greeting.

b. A Chinaman.

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

3. *Tobacco-manuf.*

1839 'JOSEPH FUME' *Paper on Tobacco* 11, The manufacturers tried them with a sample of returns under the name of long-tails.

4. *attrib.* = next.

1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 327 Longtail Tit (*Parus Caudatus*). **1855** OGILVIE, Suppl., *Long-tail*, a. Having the tail uncut, as a dog.

Long-tailed, *a.*

1. Having a long tail.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 17 Ane lang taild beist and grit with all. **1567** *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 202 Thair lang taillit gowne. **1718** PRIOR *Solomon* I. 175 The crested snake, and long-tailed crocodile. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* v, The striped waistcoat, long-tailed coat, and low top-boots. **1896** *Peterson Mag.* Jan. 62/1, I shall have it printed in the old-fashioned way, long-tailed s and all. **1897** MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 198 Long-tailed Adooma canoes.

b. *spec.* in names of animals.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Animals* 544 The Long-tailed Felis, with pencilled ears. **1766** PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) II. 517 Long tailed Duck. **1774** G. WHITE *Selborne* xli. 106 The delicate long-tailed titmouse. **1831** A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III. 233 *Anas glacialis*..Long-tailed duck. **1868** WOOD *Homes without H.* xiii. 2.. Long-tailed Humming Bird *Trochilus polytmus*). **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 1/3 Another beautiful butterfly—the long-tailed blue.

2. Of words: Having a long termination. † Also applied to a long-winded speech. *jocular.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 16 Thir lang tailit vordis, *con-turbabuntur,..innumerabilibus.* *a* **1670** SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Spalding Club 1851) II. 262 It is said this long taillit supplicatioun wes weill hard of by the bretheren of the general assembly. **1767** A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 87 Hard long-tailed words drawn from the Greek and Latin languages. **1817** J. H. FRERE *K. Arthur* I. vi, With long-tailed words in *osity* and *ation*. **1854** MRS. M. HOLMES *Tempest & Sunshine* 20 She was so heartily tired of its long tailed verbs. **1902** *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 6/3 Would not the combination Demont-Breton-Worms-Baretta be a little long-tailed, say, for a visiting card?

Long Tom.

1. A name for a gun of large size and long range.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Long Tom*, or *Long Tom Turks*, pieces of lengthy ordnance for chasers, &c. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 5/1 One of the white twins, familiarly known as 'Long Toms', from the *Camperdown* barbette. **1900** *Daily News* 7 Mar. 2/6 Four 'Long Toms', or Canet guns of the type known as the '155 long'.

2. A kind of gold-washing cradle.

1855 F. MARRYAT *Mtns. & Molehills* xiv. 26. They [miners] return to their camps and long toms [*foot-n.* gold washers]. **1874** RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 18. **1890** *Golden South* 166 The real 'Long Tom' or cradle was a narrow trough filled with earth, into which water flowed; the cradle was rocked, and the gold washed from the earth fell into a tin dish.

3. *dial.* A name for certain animals (see quots.).

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Long Tom*, the long-tailed titmouse, *Parvus caudatus*. **1883** E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 29 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) There are three or four species of *Belone* on our coast, all known under the name of 'Long Toms' by the fishermen.

Lo·ng-tongue. A person or thing with a 'long tongue'.

1. a. A small bird of the Cape of Good Hope. ? *Obs.* **b.** *dial.* The wryneck.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 155 There is a little bird at the Cape for which I know no other name than what the Cape Europeans give it, which is Long Tongue. **1772–84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) III. 937 The long-tongue is about the size of a bull-finch, and his tongue is not only very long, but said to be as hard as iron. **1837** MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 100 The Wryneck. Emmet-hunter. Long-tongue. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 592/2 The Wryneck is the..Long-Tongue..of the modern British.

2. A chatterer, blab.

1847 in HALLIWELL. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Long-tongue*, (1) a tale-bearer.

Long-tongued, *a.* Having a 'long tongue'; having much to say; chattering, babbling.

1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) III. vi. 84 A daughter eke he hath ...As vnhappie a longtounged girle as can be. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 102 Why how now long-tongu'd Warwick, dare you speak? 1602 *How Choose Good Wife* G 3, She blusht & said that long tongu'd men would tell. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 56 Lang tongu'd wives gae lang wi' bairn. 1818 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, The foul fa' ye..for a lang-tongued wife. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xii, You didn't ought to give heed to a long-tongued fellow like Jebb, a man that must be talking.

Longue, obs. form of LUNG.

‖ **Longueur** (lɔ̃ŋgœr). [Fr. = length.] A lengthy or tedious passage of writing.

1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xcvii, I know that what our neighbours call 'longueurs', (We've not so good a word, but have the thing,)..Form not the true temptation which allures The reader. 1887 DOWDEN *Life Shelley* I. v. 183 Admirable moralists, no doubt, were Fenelon and Marmontel, but there are longueurs in their writings.

Longueville (lɔ̃ŋgvĭl). Also **Longevil.** [Prob. from the surname *Longueville*; for its existence in Scotland cf. Henry's *Wallace* x. 789.] The name of a kind of pear.

1683 J. REID *Scots Gardener* (1756) 101 No Pear holds well on it [the quince], that I have tried, excepting the Red Pear, Achan, and Longevil. 1817 P. NEILL *Horticulture* in *Edin. Encycl.* (1830) XI. 211/2 The Longueville is very generally spread over the northern part of Britain, where aged trees of it exist in the neighbourhood of ancient monasteries.

Long-waisted, *a.*

1. Having a long waist, as a person, a ship, etc.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 183 Slender, long-wasted, and not corpulent. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. ii, It makes me show long-waisted, and, I think, slender. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2965/4 A young Bay Mare,..long wasted and weak Pasturn. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. 214 Her long-waisted pigeon-breasted gown. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 589 The thorax appears to be unduly long and narrow, and the patients describe themselves as 'long-waisted'.

† **2.** *fig.* Easy; loose. *Obs.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 24, I shall..borrow a little of their [women's] loose tongue Liberty, and mispend a word or two upon their long-wasted, but short-skirted patience. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Lenten Litany* I. iv, From a Parliament long-wasted Conscience, *Libera nos*, &c. — *Square Cap* iv, Next comes the Puritan in a Wrought-Cap, With a long-wasted Conscience towards a Sister.

† **Longway.** *Obs. rare.* [f. LONG *a.* + WAY.] A long road or causeway.

1627 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 29: They took the English at an advantage, when they were engaged in a narrow longway, going towards the bridge of the Isle de l'Oye.

Longways (lɔ̃ŋwēĭz), *adv.* Also 7 **longstwayes.** [f. LONG *a.* + WAY *sb.* with adverbial *s.*] In the direction of the length of a thing; longwise, lengthways; longitudinally.

1588 A. PERNE *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 28 The Colledge Librairie..to be newe builded at the east end of the Masters Lodginge longeways towardes the Streate. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xli. (1631) 181 Man..his definition must be a creature with two legs made long-wayes. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 91 Give fire to the spaven both longst-wayes and cresse-wayes. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. 197 He Folds a sheet of the Paper he is to Work long-ways, and broad-ways. 1705 A. VAN LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1844 The Bark of the said Wood can't be stripp'd off longways. 1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* II. 399 Uneven bearing of the sole both longways and broadways. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. liii. (1862) IV. 486 A channel through it long-ways from end to end. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 8/3 To have alternately to hold the book up longways and sideways.

† **b.** quasi-*prep.* *Obs.*

1656 FINETT *For. Embass.* 11 Another Table placed longwayes the chamber.

Long-winded, *a.*

1. Capable of continuing in action for a long time without being out of breath; long-breathed.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 181 One poore peny-worth of Sugar-candie to make thee long-winded. 1608 DAY *Humour out of breath* IV. G. *Pa.* Are you in breath my Lord? *Hort.* As a bruers horse, and as long-winded. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 300 A cold, long-winded native of the deep. 1758 *Mickmakis & Maricheets* 37 Men that pretend to foretel futurity .. by frightful and long-winded howlings. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xii, I am younger and longer-winded than you. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 57 This hard work will always be done by..men of endurance,—deep-chested, long-winded, tough.

fig. 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 322 That every one might make preparation for a war which..would be more long-winded than the former.

b. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Long-winded Whistlers*, chase-guns.

2. Of persons: Given to lengthy speaking or writing; characterized by tedious lengthiness in speech, or dilatoriness in action. Of their speech, etc.: Tediously long; of a tedious or wearisome length.

1589 *Hay any Work* 48 Thou are longer winded then Deane Iohn is. 1652 COTTERELL tr. *Cassandra* III. (1676) 41 Such a long-winded Discourse. 1696 PRIOR *Secretary* 8 For her, neither visits, nor parties at tea, Nor the long-winded cant of a dull refugee. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canl. Crew*, *Long-winded Pay-master*, one that very slowly..Paies. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* iv. 22 The French Tradesmen are incapable of entering upon such long-winded Methods to favour their Commerce. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 230 A long-winded and multifarious dissimulation. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 171, I am no great friend, in general, of long-winded performances. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 589 The long-winded old salts who come here to report their wrecks. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 106/2 Complicated provisions to suit the varying tastes of different owners..make conveyancing often seem long-winded.

Hence **Longwi'ndedly** *adv.*, **Longwi'ndedness.**

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ii, [They] make known, not without longwindedness, the determinations of the royal breast. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 213, I may speak long-windedly and even inconsiderately as regards my young readers. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* vii. (1875) 82, I hate long-windedness as much as you do ..; but I cannot call good similes and metaphors padding. 1885 *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 766/1 The longwindedness of narrative and dialogue only increases the insipidity of the whole.

Longwise (lɔ̃ŋwəiz), *adv.* (*a.*) Also 6–7 **longst wise.** [f. LONG *a.* + -WISE.] Lengthwise, longitudinally, longways.

1544 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* C ij, Dunbar, a toun stonding longwise vpon ye seasyde. 1580 BLUNDEVILLE *Curing Horses Dis.* 54 Laurentius Russius would haue the splent to be cured by fiering it longst wise & ouerthwart. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 67 That kernel..as our Hazle-nuts in England, will part in the middle long-wise. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 86 Upon which..are laid other beams longwise. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxii, Standing it [a letter] long-wise and broad-wise on his table. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* I. xvi, Too much of him longwise, too little of him broadwise, and too many sharp angles of him anglewise.

† **b.** Used as *adj.*: Oblong. *Obs. rare.*

1600 HOLLAND tr. *Marlianus' Topogr. Rome* 1348 The Viminall hill...The forme thereof is longwise [L. *oblongam*].

Longwort: see LUNGWORT.

‖ **Lonicera** (lōnĭsĕrä). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. name of Adam *Lonicer* (1528–86), a German botanist.] A genus of caprifoliaceous plants consisting of the honeysuckles; a plant of this genus.

1863 *Life in South* II. 329 The..scarlet lonicera, with vines and other climbers, reached the tops of the tallest trees. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 170/3 The two early flowering Loniceras..are just now in perfection. 1882 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 434 A wide spreading Lonicera helped to cover the walls.

Loning, obs. form of LOANING *sb.*

† **Lo'nish,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. LONE *a.* + -ISH.] Lonely.

1653 WOOD *Life* Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 181 After he had spent the summer at Cassington in a lonish and retir'd condition, he return'd to Oxon.

† **Lonquhard.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 **longart,** 7 **lonckart.** [app. a. Gael. *longphort.*] A temporary cottage or hut; a 'shieling'. ?*Sc.* or *dial.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 269 Ore he ȝed his longart to. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pennyles Pilgr.* F, There were small cottages built on purpose to lodge in, which they call Lonquhards. 1632 in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* I. (1874) 533/2 [Vassals] sall caus big and put up our lonckartis for the hunting. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1769 (1790) 125 They lived in temporary cottages called Lonquhards.

Lont, rare obs. form of LAND *sb.*

† **Lontaigne,** *a.* *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *lointaine*, fem. of *lointain*:—pop.L. **longitānum*, f. *longe* far off, f. *long-us* LONG *a.*] Distant.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4187 A man weendinge in til a Regionne lontaigne.

Lonys, obs. pl. of LOIN.

Loo (lū), *sb.*[1] Also 6, 8 **lu,** 8 **liew, lue.** [abbreviated f. LANTERLOO.]

1. A round card-game played by a varying number of players. The cards in three-card loo have the same value as in whist; in five-card loo the Jack of Clubs ('Pam') is the highest card. A player who fails to take a trick or breaks any of the laws of the game is 'looed', i. e. required to pay a certain sum, or 'loo', to the pool. *Limited, unlimited loo*: see quots. 1830, 1883. **b.** The fact of being looed. **c.** The sum deposited in the pool by a player who is looed.

1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* Epil., They..May kiss the Cards at Picquet, Hombre,—Lu, And so he thought to kiss the Lady too. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) xx. Lanterloo 102 If three, four, five or six play, they may lay out the threes, fours, fives, sixes and sevens to the intent they may not be quickly loo'd; but if they would have the loos come fast about then play with the whole pack. *Ibid.* 104 If any be loo'd he must lay down so much for his loo as his five Cards amount to. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 5. 2/2 A. gives B. 3*s.* 6*d.* to Play for him at Liew...B. had lost all but 5*d.* and there was a Liew down of 2*s.* 6*d.* 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 62 Ev'n mighty Pam, that Kings and Queens o'erthrew And mow'd down armies in the fights of Lu. 1731 SWIFT *To Dr. Helsham* 16 Yet, ladies are seldom at ombre or lue sick. 1777 COLMAN *Epil. Sch. Scand.* in *Prose on Sev. Occas.* (1787) III. 215 And as Backgammon mortify my soul That pants for Lu, or flutters at a Vole. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1885) I. viii. 30 On entering the drawing room, she found the party at loo. 1823 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 89 In the evening my aunt and I generally played at five-card loo with him. 1830 R. HARDIE *Hoyle made familiar* 70 At Limited Loo those who play and do not get a trick pay into the pool only the price of the deal, while at Unlimited Loo they pay the whole amount that happens to be in the pool at the time. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Ld. Thoulouse* xii, I should like to see you Try to *sauter le coup* With this chap at short whist, or unlimited loo. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 2 They..played billiards until the gates closed, and then were ready for..unlimited loo..in their own rooms. 1883 H. JONES in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 1/1 If there is a loo in the last deal of a round, the game continues till there is a hand without a loo. *Ibid.* 1/2 At *unlimited loo* each player looed has to put in the amount there was in the pool. But it is generally agreed to *limit* the loo, so that it shall not exceed a certain fixed sum. Thus, at eighteen-penny loo, the loo is generally limited to half a guinea. 1885 FARJEON *Sacred Nugget* xv, The game being loo, six shillings 'tit-up', limited to two guineas. *Ibid.*, 'Let it be club law'... So club law it was, and the loos became more frequent.

2. A party playing at loo.

1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 7 Jan., There were two tables at loo, two at whist, and a quadrille. I was commanded to the duke's loo. *Mod.* (*Ireland*) Are you coming to my loo?

† **3.** Party, set. Phr. *For the good of the loo*: 'for the benefit of the company or community' (GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* 1785). *Obs.*

1764 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Hertford* 27 May, Lady Falkener's daughter is to be married to..Mr. Crewe, a Maccarone and of our loo. 1774 *Association Delegates Colonies* 12 They shall be..sold Auction-wise, for the Good of the Loo.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loo club*; **loo-table,** a table for playing loo upon; now the trade designation of a particular form of round table, originally devised for this purpose.

1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) II. 130 Dinner was no sooner over, than the loo-table was introduced into the drawing-room. 1830 R. HARDIE *Hoyle made familiar* 72 The following [laws] are those observed at the Loo Clubs. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* I. vi. 46 A round loo-table.

† **Loo,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [F. *loup*: see LOUP.] A velvet mask partly covering the face, worn by females in the 17th century to protect the complexion. Chiefly *attrib.* in *loo mask.*

1690 EVELYN *Ladies Dressing-R.* 10 Loo Masks, and whole, as wind does blow, And Miss abroad's dispos'd to go. — *Fops Dict.* 18 *Loo Mask*, an half Mask. 1839 W. H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* I. ii, Blueskin..turning..beheld a young female, whose features were partially concealed by a loo, or half mask, standing beside him.

Loo (lū), *v.*[1] [f. Loo *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To subject to a forfeit at loo (see Loo *sb.*[1] 1).* *To loo the board* (see quot. 1883).

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) xx. 102 If you play and are loo'd (that is, win never a trick). *Ibid.* 103 He who hath five Cards of a suit in his hand loos all the Gamesters then playing,..and sweeps the board. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *To a Friend*, I'll play the cards come next my fingers—Fortune cou'd never let Ned loo her, When she had left it wholly to her. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 304 The whole sum which happens to be down at the time when he is looed. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. 240 General Mainwaring had been looed in miss four times running. 1883 H. JONES in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 1/2 A flush..*loos the board*, i.e., the holder receives the amount of a loo from every one, and the hand is not played. 1885 FARJEON *Sacred Nugget* xv, [He] suggested that 'black Jack should loo the board'..so black Jack looed the board, and the loos became more frequent still. *Ibid.* xvi, It was proposed that the stakes should be raised to five guineas unlimited...Each player put in five guineas, making a total of twenty-five guineas, which sum represented the amount a player would be looed for. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *First Person Singular* xviii. 134 To hold King, Knave, nine, and get looed on it.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (See quots.) Now *dial.*

1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* I. i. 10 For let me tell ye, Madam, Scandal is the very Pam in Conversation, and you shou'd always lead it about for the good of the Board; spare no body, every one's pleas'd to see their Neighbour Loo'd. *a* 1845 HOOD *Storm at Hastings* v, No living luck could loo him! Sir Stamford would have lost his Raffles to him! 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Looed*, defeated. A term borrowed from the game called *loo*. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Looed*, thwarted, 'check-mated'. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., When a cutler agrees to make a number of knives for a fixed sum and has not finished them when pay-time comes he is said to be *looed*.

† **Loo,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [aphet. f. HALLOO *v.* Cf. LOO *int.*] *trans.* To incite by shouting 'halloo'; to urge *on* by shouts; = HALLOO *v.* 1 b. Const. *at*, *upon*, or inf.

1666–7 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* ii. 15 And therefore next uncouple either Hound, And loo them at two Hares ere one be found. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 40 (1713) II. 8 The Rabble 'lood to worry it (*sc.* the Government) as tyrannical and unjust. 1682 SHADWELL *Medal of John Bayes* Ep. A ij, Young fellows, (who clap him on the back,..and loo him on upon the Whiggs, as they call 'em). 1689 *State Eur.* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 195 England and Holland are desperately bruised through mutual buffetings, to which France cunningly looed them on. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 9 Ben was pitch'd upon..to hollow the Hounds together, to looe them full cry at Monarchy.

Loo (lū), *int.* Also written **'loo**; in 7 **lo, lowe.** [abbreviated f. HALLOO.] A cry to incite a dog to the chase; = HALLOO. Also *loo in!* Also quasi-*sb.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 79 Alow: alow, loo, loo. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. vii. 10 Now bull, now dogge, lowe, Paris, lowe. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 4 (1713) I. 19 Ho loo Bob! Loo Crop, Loo, Loo, Loo, Smug! *Ibid.* No. 39 I. 255 'Loo my Dog Tutty..speak to 'em Tutty. 1718 EP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 266 Presently a Hare did rise very near before him, at the Sight whereof he cried Loo, Loo, Loo; but the Dogs would not run. 1810 J. WOOD *Let.* 27 May in *Life of S. Butler* (1896) I. 61 The youths are brought up with a rooted objection to St. John's, and, like bull-dogs of true breed, are always ready to fall upon us at

the loo of their seniors. 1830 R. Egerton-Warburton *Hunt. Songs* i. i. (1884) 1 His cheer by the echo repeated, 'Loo in! little dearies! 'loo in! 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* I. ix, A perfect pack in full cry, with a human chorus of 'Hoo rat! Too loo! loo dog!' 1881 Jefferies *Wood Magic* I. i. 19 Bevis .. called 'Loo! Loo!' urging the dog on.

Loo, var. Lew, and Loor *dial.*; Sc. form of Love.

Loob (lūb). *Tin-mining.*

1. (See quot.)

1674 Ray *Collect. Words, Prepar. Tin* 121 The dross and earth..is carried all along the trough to a pit or vessel, into which the trough delivers it, called a loob.

2. *pl.* (See quots.)

1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 324 *Loobs*, tin slime or sludge of the after leavings, or leavings slime. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall terms), *Loobs*, slime containing ore.

Loobel, variant of Lowbell *Obs.*

†**Loo·bily**, *a. Obs.* [f. Looby + -ly [1].] Looby-like; awkward, clumsy, lubberly.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* vi. v. *False Miracles* § 12 There was in Wales a great and Loobily Image, called Darvell Gatherne. 1756 Toldervy *Hist. 2 Orphans* III. 148 Talked politicks with the landlord, and disputed about religion with three loobily farmers. 1777 H. Carey *Honest Yorkshirem.* 13 It's enough to put any young lady in the pouts, to .. force her to marry a great loobily Yorkshire tike.

†**Loo·bish**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7 **loubish.** [?f. Looby + -ish.] = prec.

1648 Hexham *Dutch Dict.*, *Onbelompen*, Clownish [*sic*], or Loubish.

Looby (lū·bi). Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: 4–6 **loby, -ie,** 6 **loubie, lowbie, -ye,** 7 **lubby, loubee,** 7– **looby.** [Cf. Lob *sb.*, Lubber, and the Teut. cognates mentioned under those words.] A lazy hulking fellow; a lout; an awkward, stupid, clownish person.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 55 Grete lobyes and longe that loth were to swynke. 1529 S. Fish *Supplic. Beggars* (E. E. T. S.) 14 Set these sturdy lobies a brode in the world ..to get theire liuing with their laboure. *a* 1550 *Image Ipocr.* iv. 129 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 440 With priors of like place .. Great lobyes and lompes. 1577–87 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* 17/2 in *Holinshed*, Sir, you take me verie short, as long and as verie a lowbie as you imagine to make me. 1629 Symmer *Spir. Posie* I. ix. 30 What is the state then of the sluggard, the lazie Lizzard, and the luskish Lubby? 1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 41 (1713) I. 15 This is but like a great Looby at School, who [etc.]. 1696 Phillips s.v. *Lob*, A great heavy sluggish Fellow is called a *Lob*, *Loubee* [1706 *Looby*], or *Lob-cock*. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. Pref. A iv, Homer Achilles makes a great strong Looby. 1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 24. 158 [These] are all convincing Arguments to a Country Looby. 1783 Johnson in *Boswell* 20 Apr., A savage, when he is hungry, will not carry about with him a looby of nine years old, who cannot help himself. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 159 A good-for-nought looby, he nettled me sore. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 207, I went once and stayed a week at Lady Jenny Spinner's to gain her looby of a son and his eighty thousand a-year. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* xxii. 11 No ditcher e'er appeared more rude, No looby coarser. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xxxv. (1873) 213 While I tell the truth about loobies, my reader's imagination need not be entirely excluded from an occupation with lords. 1886 in Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

b. *attrib.* and *appositive*, passing into *adj.* Also in comb. *looby-like.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 91 Al wee see the giaunt, with his hole flock lowbylyke hagling. 1679 Ld. Rochester *Epigr. Ld. All-Pride* in *Roxb. Ballads* (1883) IV. 567 A plowman's looby meen, face all awry. 1687 *Advise to Pestholders* ii. 1 in *Third Collect. Poems* (1689) 21/1 That Looby Duke. 1771 T. Hull *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) I. 143 A country squire, of the looby kind. 1830 J. Bee *Ess.* in *Dram. Wks. Foote* I. (Cent.), This great, big, overgrown metropolis .. like a looby son who has outgrown his stamina.

Looce, obs. form of Loose.

Looch, variant of Lohoch.

Loode, Lood(e)sterre, obs. ff. Lode, -star.

Looe, variant of Lew *a.*[1], *sb.*[2], and *v.*

Looer (lū·ər). *rare*[−1]. [f. Loo *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -er [1].] A player at loo.

1770 Foote *Lame Lover* II. 50 There is Mrs. Allspice.. has six tables every Sunday, besides looers, and braggers.

Looer, variant of Lower *sb. Obs.*; Lure *sb.*[2]

Loof (lūf). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4–5 **lofe, love, loove,** 5–6 **luif(f,** 6 **luyff, luff, loofe,** 7 **luve,** 4– **lufe,** 7– **loof.** (See also E. D. D.) [a. ON. *lófe* wk. masc. = Goth. *lōfa*; related by ablaut to OHG. *laffa* blade of an oar, OSl. (Polish, Russian) *lapa* paw, Lettish *lēpa* paw.] The palm of the hand. *To creesh one's loof*: see Creesh *v.* *Aff loof* adv. phr. = off hand.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 987 Wyth lyȝt louez vplyfte þay loued hym swyþe. 13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 349 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 274 Þene wos louynge oure lorde with loves vp haldene. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 26 Take a litill bawme and lay it on þe lufe of þi hand. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2569 (Ashm. MS.) þe licor in his awen looue [*Dublin MS.* lofe], þe lettir in þe tothire. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 462 *Noe.* I may towch with my lufe the grownd evyn here. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fables* 2072 in *Anglia* IX. 466, I sall of it mak mittenis to my lufis, Till hald my handis hait quhair euer I be. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. ii. 5 And in the holl luffis of his hand, quhair he stude, Dewly the wattir hynt he fra the flude. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 108 They be as big as a man can grype in the palm or loofe of his hande. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 203 The suddartis luiffis wes as ouirlaid wt lyme. *c* 1620 *Z.* Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 54 If in your loof yee all this silver had. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 198 We are fools to be browden and fond of a pawn in the loof of our hand. 1721 Ramsay *Lucky Spence* xii, Wi' well-creesh'd loofs I hae been canty. 1728 — *Rob. Rich. & Sandy* 62 (1877) II. 8 A canty tale he'd tell aff loof. 1792 Burns *Willie's Wife* iv, Auld baudrons by the ingle sits, An' wi' her loof her face a-washin. 1830 Galt *Laurie T.* vii. vii. (1849) 335 Though the case were as plain as my loofe. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., Give us thy lufe, not thy fist. 1896 Barrie *Sentim. Tommy* xix. 215 Using the loof of his hand as a spoon.

Hence **Loof-ful** *Sc.*, a handful.

c 1540 Lyndesay *Kittie's Conf.* 90 Curnis of meil, and luffillis of Malt. 1728 P. Walker *Life Peden* (1827) 61 Waving his Hand to the West, from whence he desired the Wind, said, Lord, give us a Loof-full of Wind.

Loof, *sb.*[2] and *v.*: see Luff *sb.* and *v.*

Loof (lūf), *sb.*[3] Also **louff, lough.** [a. Arab. *lūf* (see Loofah).] = Loofah.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 3/2 A good rough Baden-Baden towel, or the Lough used in the Turkish bath. 1870 *Treas. Bot.*, Louff. *Luffa ægyptiaca.* 1897 Webster, *Loof.*

†**Loof,** *adv. Obs.* = Aloof, at a distance.

1555–8 Phaer *Æneid* I. A j, There was a towne of auncient tyme Carthago of old it hight, Against Italia and Tybers mouthe laie loof at seas aright. *Ibid.* III. F iij, There lieth a lond far loof at seas, wher Mars is lord. 1557 8 *Ibid.* VII. U j b, Him wanding loof astray.

Loof, obs. form of Loaf *sb.*

Loofah (lū·fä). [a. Egyptian Arabic لوفة *lūfah*, a plant of this species, which collectively is called لوف *lūf*.] The fibrous substance of the pod of the plant *Luffa ægyptiaca*, used as a sponge or flesh-brush. Also *attrib.*, as *loofah-tree.*

1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 356 Loofah, Konyikon, or Native Sponge of Western Africa. 1889 C. D. Bell *Winter Nile* xxvi. 231 The loofah tree bears a long green pod. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 3/3 Rubbing myself well with a well-soaped loofah.

Looge, obs. form of Lodge *sb.*

Look (luk). *sb.* Forms: 2–6 **loke,** 3–5 **lok,** 4–8–9 *Sc.* **luke,** 6 **lowke,** 6–7 **looke,** 8–9 *Sc.* **leuk,** 5– **look.** [f. Look *v.*]

1. The action or an act of looking; a glance of the eyes; a particular direction of the eyes or countenance in order to look at something. †Also *occas.*, sight, view (quot. 1390). Phr. † *To have* (or *get*) *a look of*: to be looked at by. *To have a look at* (colloq.): to look at for the purpose of examining. † *At a look*: (*a*) at first sight; (*b*) in the twinkling of an eye.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 ȝif þe hodede..ledeð hem [women] his life eȝen for to sechen hire loke. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Martha*) 46 þe quhilk..As fyr gregois brynt at a luke. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 955 At the firste look he on hire sette. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 179 In alle mennes lok A part up in his hond he tok. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5256 Him þoȝt hire like at a loke his lady his modire. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* li, My luke vnto the hevin I threwe furthwith. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 232 Sudaynly, in the space of a luke, All was hyne went. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 108 Too meane a seruant To haue a looke of such a worthy a Mistresse. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 464 For lookes kill loue, and loue by lookes reuiueth. 1753 L. M. *Accomplished Woman* II. 125 Their every action is forced; their looks and smiles are all studied. 1798 Charlotte Smith *Yng. Philos.* III. 120 Medora watched her every look with distressing solicitude. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 346 Lovely virgins .. darting imperial looks of conquest. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. xix, One dying look he upward cast. 1885 Mabel Collins *Prettiest Woman* ii, In the meantime I shall have a look at Warsaw. 1887 R. Buchanan (*title*) a look round literature. 1895 E. Bowen Rowlands in *Law Times* XCIX. 464/2 It is at the first look hard to see why [etc.].

b. With epithet denoting the feelings expressed by the look.

It is sometimes difficult to say whether particular instances should be referred to this sense or to 2.

1535 Coverd. *Ps.* xvii[i]. 27 Thou shalt .. bringe downe the hye lokes of the proude. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 76 b, She hath alwayes a cheerefull looke towardes him. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 281 Hee casting vppon mee a sower visage, and a sterne looke. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 97 It being not likely that shee should ever get a good looke of her Father. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 111 There was not one living soul that vouchsaf'd him a kind look. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* I. i. 109 With looks averse, and Eyes that froze me. *a* 1717 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 158 True Religion does not consist .. in a singular Behaviour, in a down Look, in Sighing and Sobbing. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. xii, Roderick, with impatient look. 1833 Tennyson *Dream Fair W.* xxvi, With sick and scornful looks averse. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* IV. iii. 147 And Sir Giroie failed nought of courtesy, And gave to us good looks and welcome great.

c. *Upon the look*: engaged in looking *for.*

1819 Byron *Juan* II. clxxiv, At last her father's prows put out to sea, For certain merchantmen upon the look.

2. Appearance, aspect.

a. With reference to persons, often with mixture of sense 1: Appearance of the countenance (sometimes, of the whole person); visual or facial expression; personal aspect. † *Of a good look* = of good appearance.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1605 *Hypsip.*, And of his lok as real as a leoun. *c* 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* 1582 (Lincoln's Inn MS.), þe whyte dragoun lay him by, Steorne of lok and grysly. 1508 Dunbar *Tua mariit wemen* 267 Be of your luke like innocentis, thoght ȝe haif euill myndis. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 237 b, This palenes of visage, and dedly loke doth prognosticate ye time of my death. 1611 Bible *Ecclus.* xix. 29 A man may bee knowen by his looke. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 68 Being the first time that a joyfull looke was seene in that Court, sithence the departure of the Princesse. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 87 The Mother Cow must wear a low'ring Look. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 146, I see another Man of a very good Look come into the Circle, and no body takes the least Notice of him. 1724 Ramsay *Vision* xi, With bauld forbidding luke. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. ii. 9 Indeed, gay and lively as he is, he has not the look of an impudent man. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. ii. (Rtldg.) 228 They had all the look of a deputation from a better world. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* xxxviii. (1896) 109 Denys wore a look of humble apology. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. xxii. 190 The look of his face as he spoke was by no means pleasant.

b. *pl.* With the same meaning as sing. Sometimes = Good looks. Also phr. *to be in good looks*: to be looking well, to present a healthy appearance.

1564 Haward *Eutropius* II. 15 After they were dead keping stil theyr grim lokes. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 45 At last her eyes glaunced on the lookes of Melicertus. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* III. 959 Most of our women are extreamly proud Of their faire lookes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 371 Lean are their Looks, and shagged is their Hair. 1709 Berkeley *Th. Vision* § 9 We often see shame or fear in the looks of a man. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6283/3 Abraham Shaw, .. aged 38 Years, .. pale Looks. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxix, When I survey these emaciated looks, and hear those groans. 1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 225 They .. leeking nights, wi' crabbit leuks, Pore owre the devil's pictur'd beuks. 1798 Jane Austen *Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. ii. 11 Catherine was in very good looks. 1815 — *Emma* I. i, Everybody in their best looks. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropsh. Lad* xxiii, And few that will carry their looks or their truth to the grave.

c. Of inanimate and immaterial things: Appearance, esp. as expressive of their quality or nature.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 10 b, A certaine vaine of the earth, .. having the verie looke and face of Golde. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 411 This colourless Syrup .. gives no unpleasing colour, nor alters the look of the Medicine in the least. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 84 The beautiful Look of the forbidden Fruit. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* II. iv. 40 If you fall I shall have the worst of it, from the looks of the matter. 1782 Cowper *Convers.* 862 Though such continual zigzags in a book, Such drunken reelings, have an awkward look. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* II. xi. 269 What curious little circumstances conspired to give a look even of fabulous and novel-like interest to his adventures. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 27 Life is to wear, as at Athens, a joyous and festive look. 1877 W. H. Russell *Pr. Wales' Tour* viii. 344 There are no minarets, mosques or Hindoo temples, to detract from the European look of the place. 1882 R. Abercromby in *Nature* XXVI. 572 In common parlance, any particular 'look' of the sky is called a prognostic.

d. *To have a look of*: to resemble vaguely, to remind the spectator of the appearance of (a person or thing).

1860 Emily Eden *Semi-attached Couple* II. 62 This picture which I think has a great look of you.

3. *Comb.* With advs. forming combs. corresponding to various phrases under the vb., as *look-back, -down, -forward, -on, -up*; **look-on net**, one of the nets pulled up as a test of the condition of the others.

1597 Middleton *Wisdom of Solomon* xii. 15 Thou orderest every thing with look-on sight. 1813 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 11 Jan. 19/1 He..takes away confidence from their look-up to him. 1850 Hawthorne *Scarlet L., Custom House* (1886) 56 A dreary look-forward, this, for a man who [etc.]. 1853 Jerdan *Autobiog.* III. 7 The look-back is wearisome. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 401 The look-down on the works below..is awful. 1877 Holdsworth *Sea Fisheries* 60 [Drift-net fishing]. Whilst the nets are in the water, the warp is occasionally hauled in till the first net is reached; this is called the 'look-on' net. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* I. x. 207 Dan..asked the skipper to try the 'look-on' net.

Look (luk), *v.* Forms: 1 **lócian,** 2 **lokien,** (**locan**), (3 **lokin, loky**), 3–4 **loc, lok(en, locken,** 3–6 **loke,** (4 **loki**), 4–5 *north.* **luk,** 4–8 **luke,** (5 **lokyn**), 5–6 *Sc.* **lowke,** 5–7 **looke,** 6 *arch.* **looken,** *Sc.* **louk, leuk, luck, luik, luick, lwik,** 5– **look.** [OE. *lócian* = OS. *lôcon* (in a gloss):—OTeut. type **lôkôjan*; a form **lôgêjan*, app. of identical meaning, appears in OHG. *luogên* (MHG. *luogen*, mod.G. dial. *lugen*) to see, look, spy.

Brugmann (*Grundriss* I. 384) suggests that the type **lôkô-* may represent OTeut. **lôkkô-*:—pre-Teut. **laghnâ-* or *lōghnâ-*, from the root **lāgh-* or **lōgh-* (Teut. **lōg-*) represented by the Ger. vb.]

I. To direct one's sight.

1. *intr.* To give a certain direction to one's sight; to apply one's power of vision; to direct one's eyes upon some object or towards some portion of space. **a.** with phrase or adv. expressing the direction or the intended object of vision. (See also branches IV and V.)

The usual prep. introducing the object of vision is now *at*; the older *to look on, to look upon*, are in the literal sense either *arch.*, or include a mixture of the notion of mental watching or contemplation.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxii. 20 Efne swa sweotole swa he on ða sunnan mæȝ..on locian. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vi. 41 He on heofon locode & hi bletsode. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 47 Ac me þinceþ ðat tu lokest aweiward. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Alle hire luueden þat hire on lokeden. 1362

LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 123 'Lewede lorel!' quod he 'luite lokestou on þe Bible'. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 143 Lokynge in þe first myrour. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8658 Achilles..Woundit hym [*sc.* Ector] wickedly, as he away loked. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 39: þe childe loked here and þare. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 65 And yf they speke withe yow.. Withe stable Eye loke vpone theym Rihte. 1598 tr. *Aristotle's Pol.* 379 Wee forbid them also to looke on lewd pictures, or dishonest fables. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* iii. 4 And Peter fastening his eyes vpon him, with Iohn, said, Looke on vs. [But *looke at* (fig.) in 2 Cor. iv. 18: see 3a.] *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 3 But the Servant tooke them not, nor would scarce looke upon them. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 212 Her finnes so little that they are like the Dodoes wings, more to looke at, then for execution. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* ii. 61 The camelion may look directly forward with the right eye, and with the other at the same time, directly backwards. 1773 *Life N. Fromde* 32 Before she could well look upon me, I addressed her. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, They walked quickly, looking neither to the right nor left. 1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* 15 She could not look on the sweet heaven, Either at morn or eventide. 1842 — *Locksley Hall* 72 Such a one do I remember, whom to look at was to love. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 72 We went out to look at the firmament. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* I. 205 Every nerve and muscle in Rosamond was adjusted to the consciousness that she was being looked at. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 393 Such a look as schoolboys exchange when the master is looking another way.

¶ Phrases. (*Fair*, etc.) *to look at*, † *on*, † *upon*: with respect to appearance. *To look at him* (*me*, *it*, etc.): *colloq.* = judging from his (my, etc.) appearance. *Not to look at* († *on*, *upon*); often emphatically for 'not to touch, taste, meddle with'; so *cannot look at* (colloq.) = 'has no chance against'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23228 Fell dragons and tades bath þat ar apon to lok ful lath. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1554 Large on to loke, louely of shap. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2208 What wylte thou skelpe me? thou dare not loke on a gnat. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* v. 6 Euen thus are they (yt dwell vpon the whole earth) to loke vpon. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xii. 11, I know that thou art a faire woman to looke vpon. 1846 *Bentley's Misc.* XX. 433 No one would think me more than five or six-and-thirty, to look at me. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1515 If he rise no more, I will not look at wine until I die. 1895 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 7/1 When he [a bowler] went on for the second time the batsmen..'could not look at him'.

b. with the direction or object left indeterminate, or merely implied by the context. Sometimes said of the eye. † In early use also: To possess or receive the faculty of vision (= Gr. βλέπειν, ἀναβλέπειν). † *To live and look*: to retain one's faculties.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 173 And blinde men mid his bedum [Petrus] gehælde þæt hie locodan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Eien lokeð, and eare lusteð. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 54 in *O. E. Misc.* 39 þe blynde he makede loki. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1338 Cherubin, þat angel blyth, Bad him ga lok þe thrid syth. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 49 But 3if I may liuen and loken I schal go lerne betere. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 54 For ofte..Betre is to winke than to loke. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 468 The kingis pæʒone..couth weyll luk and wynk, with the ta E. *c* 1550 R. BIESTON *Bayte Fortune* B ij, Looke therfore ere thou leape. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 993 But if thou judge it hard and difficult, Conversing, looking, loving, to abstain From Loves due Rites. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 334 He looks, and languishes, and leaves his Rest. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 7 When we look only with one eye. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* IV. xxv. (1876) 422 The eye looks, but it is the mind that sees. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII.[2] 616/1 If he had looked he must have seen the light of the approaching train. 1901 'IAN MACLAREN' *Tug. Barbarians* vii. 141 At the most critical moment he was afraid to look.

c. To direct one's eyes in a manner indicative of a certain feeling; to cast a look of a certain significance; to present a specified expression of countenance. With *adv.* or *phrase*.

Now only with the object or direction specified as in **a**; otherwise this sense now merges in 9.

c 1205 LAY. 2266 He stod bi-foren Locrine & laðelich him lokede on. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5348 Vre louerd mid is eyen of milce on þe lokeþ þeruore. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 164 On ous he lokyde with loue. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E viij b, He euer loked on her of a wantoun and fals regard. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 9 Bot, Lord! how petewuslie I luke, Quhen all the pelfe they pairt amang thame. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 53 b, Least that it might be suspected that he was abassched for feare of his enemyes, and for that cause looked so piteously. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xl. 7 Wherefore looke ye so sadly to day? 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. i. 133 The man look'd bloodily when he spoke it. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 116, I look'd at him with joy. 1859 — *Enid* 1279 He turn'd and look'd as keenly at her As careful robins eye the delver's toil.

d. *occas.* To give a look of surprise, to stare. Now *colloq.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* v. ii, Doctor 'tis true (you looke) for all your Figures. I sent for him, indeed. *Mod.* Yes, you may look!

e. quasi-*trans.* in such phrases as *to look* (a person or thing) *in the face*: see FACE *sb.* 2 b. *To look a gift horse in the mouth*: see HORSE *sb.* 20.

The object in sentences of this kind was prob. originally in the *dative*: cf. G. *einem ins gesicht sehen.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 28 He sa mekil, sa hee and auchful vas, þat few du[r]ste luk hyme in þe face. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* IV. i, I'll never look a horse i' th' mouth that's giuen. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) VI. 330 The soldier .. converses with dangers, and looks death in the face. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 184 Many who, altho' they have pretended knowledge in Horses, have been looked in the Mouth (as we say). *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Cir.* I. 1874) 141 This lady ..Look'd thee so deep within the eyes, Love sigh'd And was awakened there. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* xiii. (1892) 194 She..looks you straight at the eyes, perfectly unabashed. 1891 *Strand Mag.* II. 539/2 An eye that looks one through and through. 1892 R. KIPLING *Ballad. East & West* 83 They have looked each other between the eyes, and there they found no fault. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xlii, With .. friendly brows and laughter He looked me in the eyes.

f. with cogn. obj.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 112 Eyes, looke your last. 1599 SHAKS. etc. *Pass. Pilgr.* 46 Such lookes as none could looke but beauties queen. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlii. 29 *And they came to Jacob*, who had looked many a long look for them, no doubt. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 726 A transport glows in all he looks and speaks. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlix, And look thy look, and go thy way. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* viii, Terence, look your last at me, For I come home no more.

g. *trans.* With complement or prep.: To bring by one's looks into a certain place or condition. Now *rare*. (Cf. *look down*, 33 c.)

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 94 Thou hast look'd thy selfe into my grace. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* III. ii, Thrust out these fiery eies, that yesterday Would haue lookde thee dead. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Glance* iii, Thou shalt look us out of pain. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph.* IV. i, While you stay,..every moment looks a part of me away. 1700 — *Secular Masque* 51 Mars has looked the sky to red. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* v, They had early learnt the lesson of looking presumption out of countenance. 1776 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 58/1 That armed force which was to have looked all America into submission. 1860 TROLLOPE *Castle Richmond* I. xii. 234, I really thought Mrs. Townsend would have looked him into the river when he came to her.

h. To express by a look or glance, or by one's countenance; to cast looks of (compassion, etc.) or looks which threaten (death, etc.). *To look daggers*: see DAGGER 3 b.

1727 THOMSON *Summer* 845 [1188] They..sigh'd, and look'd unutterable Things. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 635 With that soft eye..deign to look Compassion to the coldness of my breast. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) III. 127 The same things differently expressed, looked, and delivered, cease to be the same things. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. xv, Some women use their tongues—she *look'd* a lecture, Each eye a sermon, and her brow a homily. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vi, The old lady..looked carving-knives at the..delinquent. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravensw.* i, The Captain, looking several tremendous canings at him, walked into the back room. 1867 *Gd. Words* 335/2, I was obliged to be contented with looking my pleasure.

2. With indirect question expressed or contextually implied: To apply one's sight to ascertain (*who*, *what*, *how*, *whether*, etc.). Now only used when the question is regarded as capable of being answered at a single glance.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vi. 38 Ða cwæð he hu fela hlafa hæbbe ʒe gað & lociað.] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Heo tweien eoden..in to helle..for to lokien hu hit þer ferde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Ure drihten..beih of heuene to mannen and lokede gif here ani understoden oðer bisohten him. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2600 Ghe adde or hire dowter sent, To loken quider it sulde ben went. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 315 Brut sende vp here þre hondred men iarmed wel, to loke ʒwat lond þat were. *c* 1425 *Craftc Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 30 Multiply þat digit by anoþer diget,..and loke qwat comes þere-of. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 463 Luik quhair to licht before thou loup. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* in *Cath. Tractates* (1901) 205 Lowke quhat day of the age of the moone it is. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 19 Scarse could he once uphold his heavie hedd, To looken whether it were night or day. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 30 Nov., O, but one may look whether one goes crooked or no and so write on. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* x, I loved my trees in order to dispose, I number'd peaches, look'd how stocks arose. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* III. iii. 318 He glanced from one article to another, looking who were the University-preachers of the week, who had taken degrees [etc.]. *Mod.* I will look what time the train starts.

† **b.** Phr. *Look else*: see whether it be not so. (See ELSE 4 c.) *Obs.*

1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. i, I kicke for all that like a horse, looke else.

c. *Go look*: = 'find it out'; a contemptuous manner of refusing information. Now *dial.*

1595 LYLY *Woman in Moon* v, i. 86 (Bond), If you aske me why I sing, I say yee may go looke.

3. *fig.* **a.** 'To direct the intellectual eye' (J.); to turn or fix one's attention or regard. With advs. or phrases as in 1 a. (See also branches IV and V.) Now usually const. *at*; formerly *on* or *upon*.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 37 b, Let the kyngdome of the assiriens be your example, and if that suffise not, then loke on the Percians. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 37 b, Lokyng more narrowly upon domestical evils. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 12 Thay..luckis bakwart with the Israelitis to the potis of flesche in Egypt. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 10 He man luke lawer, and enter in the Spreit, And than he sall persaif the cause fra hand. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxi. 124 Looke me vpon the Turkes: they haue some reuerence to their religion. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iv. 37 (1604 Qo.) He that made vs with such large discourse, Looking before and after. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* iv. 18 While we looke not at the things which are seene, but at ye things which are not seene. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* II. iv, Ods so infinite Discretion durst not look upon. *a* 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), We are not only to look at the bare action, but at the reason of it. 1824 BENTHAM *Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 455 Instead of reforming others .. let him look at home. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Because ideas change, the whole mode and manner of looking at things varies with every age. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* lv, What I look at, is the sacrifice of so much portable property. 1885 F. ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 70 'That's the proper way to look at it', said he. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 30 Ch. Div. 14 The case of *Stokes* v. *Trumper* is not really in point when we come to look at it closely. 1890 MRS. H. WOOD *House of Halliwell* I. vii. 175, I marry a medical student!..I look a little higher than that. *Ibid.* III. viii. 207 Your friends will look at position as well as gentle blood.

b. To take care, make sure, see (*that* or *how* something is done; also with omission of *that*). Now *arch.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lix. 451 Lociað nu ðæt ðios eowru leaf ne weorðe oðrum monnum to biswice. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1966 Fixs and flesse, o bath i sai, Lok ai þe blod 3ee cast a wai. *a* 1300 *Ibid.* 16814-15 Pilat..bad þat þai suld loke þat he wore ded for-thy. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 38 Seynt petyr comaundiþ 3if ony speke, loke he speke as goddis wordis. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 434 Loke hit be stondynge. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xvi. 60 Loke eueryche of yow kynges lete make suche ordinaunce. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) O viij, And you (my L. Margaret) looke yee beare it well awaye. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. iii. 8 Dismisse your Attendant there: look't be done. 1621–31 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 133 The State must look their proceedings be just, and the Church must look their devotions and actions be pious. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 22 We ought to looke how wee spend our houres here. 1690 E. GEE *Jesuit's Mem.* 89 Censor to look that no man lived idly. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 477 When I call, Look ye obey the masters of the craft. 1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. I. II. 242 We must look, therefore, that we have the..wide chest, straight back, &c. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 231 Look that warily then deep-laid in steady remembrance These our words grow greenly.

c. To expect. Const. *to* with *inf.* † Formerly also with clause, usually introduced by *that*. † Also, to expect, await the time *when* something shall happen; to be curious to see *how*, *whether*, etc.; also *impers.* in *passive*.

c 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (ed. Lumby) 7 Whose life hee looked that euil dyete shoulde shorten. *Ibid.* 11 In these last wordes that euer I looke to speake with you. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* v. 4 When he loked yt it shulde bringe him grapes, it brought forth thornes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 112 Lokyng every day when his Barons and their confederates would cruelly set upon him. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXIX. viii, Some I lookt would me uphold. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 243. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xi. 156 The wind being contrary and stormy, they looked all to perish. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 271 Then it was looked how he should justifie that fact. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 10, I neuer heard she was committed to prison; yet t'is look't euery houre when she shall be deliuered. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 9 Wee..saluted him in a very lowly and submissive manner; As looking that from him, wee should receyve Sentence of Life, or Death. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 271 By whom we look to be protected. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 164 God lookes every one should be fruit-full under all his dispensations. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 141, I never look to have a mistress that I shall love half as well. 1830 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 168, I too had been looking to hear from you. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, I'm glad mas'r didn't go off this morning, as he looked to. 1893 *Field* 11 Mar. 362/3 The..labourer..looks to go to work at a fixed hour. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxvi, Two lovers looking to be wed.

† **d.** with indirect question: To consider, ascertain (*who*, *when*, *whether*, etc.); to try (*if* something can be done, etc.). Also *simply*, to consider the matter, make inquiry; *esp.* in phr. *whoso will look*, etc. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 419 The king can furth his vais ta, .. for till luk gif he Micht recouer his cuntre. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 93 He vmthocht he wald luke Gyf he in sic corne cuth set huke. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 319 But diversite is greet here and þere, whoso wole loke. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 255 That ich leode lokide what longid to his age. *c* 1400 *Laufranc's Cirurg.* 51 þou muste loke whether þat þe bodi be ful of wickide humouris, eiþer be clene. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 9 Than made he hir suster come on a saterday,..to loke yef he might gete hir in that manere. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 403 Schir, luk ʒe and se Gif that the teindis of this countrie May not do all that we have tauld. *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 50 If he looke well, this proofe serueth against him. 1692 LOCKE *3rd Let. Toleration* ix. Wks. 1727 II. 394 Whether..your pretending Gain to them, .. be a greater Mockery, you were best look.

4. Idiomatic uses of the imperative.

a. Used to bespeak attention: = 'see', 'behold', 'lo'. In mod. colloq. use often *look you* (in representations of vulgar speech written *look'ee*) = 'mind this'; also *look here*, a brusque mode of address prefacing an order, expostulation, reprimand, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXXVIII. (Z.) 231 *En* efne oððe loca nu, her hit is. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3331 Quod moyses, 'loc! her nu is bread'. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXX. 141 Here is a bag full, lokys, of pride and of lust. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Exclamatiounis 18 Lo, heir he failʒeis, se thar he leis, luik! 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Govt.* IV. i, Poems 1870 II. 59, I would be glad to talke with Maister Gnomaticus .. and looke where he commeth in haste. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* 372 *N.'s Wks.* (Grosart) VI. 22 Looke where she comes: Æneas, view her well. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 116 (1600 Qo.) Looke you how he writes. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. iii. 116 Heauy matters, heauy matters: but looke thee heere boy. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I. i. (Arb.) 33 For, look you, Sir, the grand design .. is to keep the Auditors in suspence. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 P 4 Look ye, said I, I must not rashly give my Judgment. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 206 P 2 Look'ee, Jack, I have heard thee sometimes talk like an Oracle. 1782 COWPER *Retirement* 283 Look

where he comes. *a* **1814** *Woman's Will* IV. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 111 Lookee there now! You can soon create a cause for quarrel, my Lady. **1843** LONGF. *Sp. Student* II. vi, Look, here he comes. **1861** DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* li, Now, look here, my man..I'll have no feelings here. **1865** — *Mut. Fr.* II. xiv, 'Now, lookee here, my dear,' returned old Betty,—'asking your excuse for being so familiar'. **1875** TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. i, Look you, Master Wyatt, Tear up that woman's work there.

† b. Prefixed to interrogative pronoun or adv., or relative conj., forming indefinite relatives = *whoever, whatever, however*, etc. Also, in later use, emphasizing the correspondence of relative and antecedent, as in *look as* = 'just as'. *Obs.*

The absence of examples between the 12th and the 16th c. is remarkable: the idiom was prob. preserved in some non-literary dialect.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xvi. 6 Þrea hig, loca hu þu wylle. — *Josh.* ii. 19 And loca hwa ut gange, licge he ofslagen. *a* **1123** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 (Laud MS.) Loc hweðer þæra gebroðra oðerne oferbide, wære yrfeweard ealles Englalandes. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* i. 3 His leeues shal not fall off, and loke what soeuer he doth, it shal prospere. — *Ecclus.* i. 13 The loue of God is honorable wiszdome: loke vnto whom it appeareth, they loue it. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 94 And looke what he commaunded, that was done, though some did murmure. **1597** J. T. *Serm. Paules C.* 56 But looke as thou sinnest, so shalt thou haue the wages of sinne. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. vi. § 9 He added farther, that look what duty the Roman Consuls did execute .. the like charge had the Bishop. *c* **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxvii. 13 Looke what is best, that best I wish in thee. **1611** BIBLE 1 *Macc.* iv. 54 Looke at what time, and what day the heathen had prophaned it, euen in that was it dedicated with songs, and cittherns, and harpes, and cimbals. **1615** W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 23 And looke how farre a tree spreads his boughs aboue, so far doth he put his roots vnder the earth. **1625** BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 31 And looke what the Lawes .. enioyne, that thou must doe, or be a Rebell. **1675** BROOKS *Gold. Key* 321 Look, as God cannot but be just, so he cannot but be true. *Ibid.* 301, 302.

5. Look sharp. Originally (with *sharp* as adv.) = 'to look sharply after something', 'to keep strict watch'. In later use (which is merely colloquial) the sense is commonly 'to bestir oneself briskly', 'to lose no time' (the vb. being app. taken in a sense belonging to branch III, and *sharp* regarded as a complementary adj.).

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 132 ¶ 1 The Captain .. ordered his Man to look sharp, that none but one of the Ladies should have the Place he had taken fronting the Coachbox. **1713** R. BENTLEY *Remarks Late Disc. Free-th.* II. Wks. 1838 III. 472 It is time for us then to look sharp, to observe every period. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* vi. § 1, I must, therefore, look sharp, and well consider every step I take. **1788** LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 69 At nine o'clock we began to look sharp for our house. **1803** in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VII. 128 Mr. Robson will attend to the old peers .. while Mr. Faulder will look sharp after the fortune-hunters. **1818** COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 91, I see that the Ministers are very shy of dissolving the Parliament; and they shall look sharp if they act before I am ready for them. **1834** LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II. 285/2 But let her look sharp, or spectacles may be thrust upon her nose that shall make her eyes water. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxix, Kit .. ordered .. him to bring three dozen .. oysters, and to look sharp about it! **1846–9** S. R. MAITLAND *Ess.* etc. 258 Would he not be startled if one told him that he would have to look sharp for five-and-twenty [martyrs]? **1874** *Punch* 8 Aug. 64 Glass of ale, young woman; and look sharp, please! **1890** FENN *Double Knot* I. viii. 191 You'd better look sharp,.. they're all ready and waiting.

6. Transitive uses, chiefly synonymous with various intransitive uses with prepositions.

a. To look at, behold; to view, inspect, examine. Now *dial.* † *To look babies*: to gaze at the reflection of one's face in another's eyes.

13.. *Coer de L.* 3030 Rychard bad his men seche For some wys clerk and sertayn leche, .. For to loke his wounde. **1382** WYCLIF *Num.* xxiv. 17, I shal inwardly loke hym [Vulg. *intuebor illum*] but not nyȝ. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 7525 Leches full lyuely lokid his wound. **1471** J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 7 That no body look my wryghtynges. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 113 When he a while his glasse hath loken. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 40 Than let the shepeherde turne them, and loke them on euery syde. *a* **1578** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 158 He mowit wpe to the hill heid of Tarbitt .. to awew and luik the congregatioun. **1607** BEAUM. & FL. *Woman Hater* III. i, I cannot thinke, I shall become a coxcombe, To ha' my hare curl'd, by an idle finger, .. Mine eyes lookt babies in. **1615** BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 80 Or when none that's iealous spies To looke babbies in his eyes. **1647** TRAPP *Comm. Ep. & Rev.* App. 669 Many Heathens have advised the angry man to look his face in a glasse, and to grow ashamed of his distemper. **1655** *New Haven Col. Rec.* (1858) II. 151 Robert Cranfeild .. testifyed .. that he went to looke oxen. **1721** RAMSAY *Morning Interview* 34 He frown'd, and look'd his watch. **1874** W. H. L. RANKEN *Domin. Australia* vi. 105 Plains are scoured and every piece of timber looked. **1882** J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* etc. 10 He looks his hand: behold the sooty meal The secret tells. **1897** CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xi. 115, I was engaged in 'looking the sheep'—that is, numbering them and seeing that none had strayed.

† b. To look into, examine; to consider, have regard to, regard. *Obs.*

c **1300** *Beket* 284 The King from Normandie com To Engelond to Look the stat of his Kynedom. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 205 He that right ordir of lyfyng wil luke Suld bygyn thus, als says the boke. *c* **1375** *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 271 When þou prayes, god lokes þi wille. *a* **1400** *Prymer* (1891) 45 For he lokede the mekenesse of his handmayde. **1430–40** LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xxxiii. (1558) 34 The matter who so list to loke. **1533** GAU *Richt Vay* 19 God lukis nocht the wtuert richtfulnes quilk mony keipis. *c* **1560** A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 1 Ȝe blindit luvaris, luke The rekless lyfe ȝe leid.

† c. To consult or refer to (an author, a book, or a place in it); to 'turn up'. In the imper. = VIDE. Also, to search for (a word etc.) in a book of reference. (Cf. *look up*. 45 g.) *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 9334 Þat yow tels sent Ieremi, If yee wald lok his propheci. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 250 Looketh the Bible, and ther ye may it leere. *a* **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3099 As þe boke can expresse: Who-so it lokith, fynde it shal no lesse. **1529** RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. French* (1811) 69 Therfor loke Julius Cesar his comentaryes. **1596** HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* 60 Looke it sitra there in the dictionarie. **1598** FLORIO, *Aria*, looke *Aere*. **1599** NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 58 For his ensainting, looke the Almanack in the beginning of Aprill. **1611** COTGR., *Anonexie*, Looke *Anorexie*. **1611** BIBLE 1 *Macc.* xii. 7 *marg.*, Areus: looke Ioseph. Ant. lib. 13. cap. 8. **1640** FULLER *Joseph's Coat* etc. 125 *marg.* Look Lord Bacon in his life. **1656** H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 157 Take the compass of the tree..look this compass in the Table. **1813** J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 49, I found that if I looked a word to-day, in less than a week I had to look it again.

† d. To seek, search for; = *look for* (15 b). Also, to be on the look-out for, seek or search out. *Obs.*

c **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 593 Now mot a frere .. loken hem lesynges þat likeþ þe puple. *c* **1470** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* I. (*Cock & Jasp.*) v, I had leuer ga scrapit heir with my naillis .. and luik my lytis fude. **1595** MUNDAY *John a Kent* (Shaks. Soc.) 22 Moorton shall looke him now an other bryde. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. v. 30 He hath bin all this day to looke you. **1622** MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 152 You neuer left any Crownes nor Royals with me: Goe looke your Crownes and Royals else-where. **1650** T. VAUGHAN *Anima Magica* To Rdr., He knew it was bootles to look fatal Events in the Planets. **1664** PEPYS *Diary* 3 Sept., In the morning she chid her mayds for not looking the fleas a-days. **1668** DRYDEN *All for Love* IV. i, Octavia, I was looking you, my love. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 417 Or else the poor Lass after the Wedding-Cloathes are made, must go look her an Husband. **1716** B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 162 He went with his new Souldier to look his Father. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 138 ¶ 11 At her leisure hours she looks goose eggs. **1782** MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. v, I'll go look him [a dog], however, for we went at such a rate that I never missed him. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 88 Pinders, that such chances look, Drive his rambling cows to pound.

† e. To take care of, keep, guard, watch over, preserve in safety; to observe (a day). Also *refl.* To guard oneself, beware; to abstain (*from*). Also *absol.* or *intr.*: To watch. *Obs.*

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 45 We aȝen þene sunne dei swiþeliche wel to wurþien and on alle clennesse to locan. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3193 He dede is binden & faire loken Alle ðe bones ðe he ðor t ken. *Ibid.* 3511 Loke ðe wel ðat ðu ne stele. *a* **1300** *K. Horn* 800 Rymenhild þu kep and loke. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 5257 'Godd þe loke', he said, 'sir king'. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 179 Þat othe sald he wele loke. **1340** *Ayenb.* 42 Þet hi ham loki uram þise zenne. *Ibid.* 235 Þe prestes þet lokeden chastete ine þe temple weren todeld uram þe oþren þet hi ne loren hire chastete. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 219 God looke you all thre!

† f. To provide, appoint, ordain, decree, decide. *Obs.*

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Þer fore hit wes iloked bi godes wissunge ine halie chirche þet mon scule childre fulhten. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1206 As his ahne godlec lahede hit ant lokede. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1230 Þe kyng he sende word aȝen, þat he adde is franchise In is owe court, vorto loke domes & assise. *c* **1305** *St. Kenelm* 301 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 55 Þe bischop hadde iloked þat hit scholde þider beo ibore. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 36 Þe right lawes did he loke for fals men & fikelle. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 3404 (Ashm. MS.) Syn it lokid [*Dublin MS.* lukkyd] has þe largenes of þe lord of heuen. *c* **1460** *Launfal* 783, I am a redy for to tho All that the court wyll loke.

† g. To expect, look forward to, look for. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 311 What ende at the length doe you loke of this obstinacy and vnloyaultie. *a* **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 4 We crave of all the gentill Readaris, not to look of us such ane History. *c* **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXIX. K. i, What I look't from thee .. I now enjoy. **1595** DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. viii, His fortune gives him more than he could looke. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 369 The gifts she lookes from me, are packt and lockt Vp in my heart.

II. To have an outlook, face a certain way.

7. *intr.* To have or afford a certain outlook; to face, front, or be turned *towards, into, on to*, etc.

1555 COVERDALE *Jer.* i. 13, I do se a seethinge pot, looking from out of the north hitherwarde. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1633) 304 Each of these chambers had a little window to looke into the hall. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 193 That parte of the Castel that luikis to Tued. **1611** BIBLE *Num.* xxi. 20 Pisgah, which looketh toward Ieshimon. **1668** DRYDEN *All for love* II. i, Unbar the Gate that looks to Cæsar's Camp. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* iii. § 1 A summer parlour which looks into the garden. **1866** M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* ii, The signal-elm that looks on Ilsley Downs. **1886** BEAT. M. BUTT *Lesterre Durant* I. v. 61 The windows looking north. **1893** *Strand Mag.* VI. 268/2 The dining-room looks on to the Melbury Road.

b. Of parts of the body, or the like: To face or turn (in a particular direction).

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 243 The Knee and Foot look inwards. **1692** SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 17 The points of your Fingers must not look upwards, but pointing towards your Adversary. **1776–96** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 388 Bearing the flowers underneath, the florets looking downwards. **1863** HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* i. 23 Their nostrils have a narrow partition, and look downwards.

8. To show a tendency; to tend, point (in a particular direction).

1647 *Power of Kings* iv. 84 The context looketh wholly that way. **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 188 The Argument drawn from Gods unbounded power and goodness, as looking towards the behoof of the Creature will ever fall short upon this score. **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* II. ix. (1733) 44 The Barbarity of this bloody Decree look'd several ways. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 42 Its sense seems to look that way. *c* **1800** K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 328 He thinks it looks towards epilepsy. **1869** GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* x. 93 In this direction look the words of our Lord to St. Thomas. **1881** P. GREG *Ivy* III. vi. 122 All the facts look the other way.

† b. To tend *to*, promise *to*. *Obs. rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 29 He speakes What's in his heart, and that is there which lookes With vs to breake his necke.

III. To have a certain appearance. [App. in part developed from 1 c; but cf. the similar use in passive sense of other verbs of perception, like *smell, taste, feel*.]

9. *intr.* To have the appearance of being; to seem to the sight. (This sense when used of persons often retains some mixture of the notion of 1 c.) Const. a predicative sb. or adj., or a predicative adv. (as *well, ill* = 'in good, bad health').

For the fig. phr. *to look black, blue, foolish, small*, etc., see the adjs.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 8742 Ymages .. Lokend full lyuely as any light angels. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 57 God waith gif that scho loukit sour! **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 266 Resolueth it to the grosenesse of the oyle, and maketh it to loke clere. **1658** WOOD *Life* 5 Apr., He look'd elderly and was cynical and hirsute in his behavior. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 93 All pale he lies, and looks a lovely Flow'r. **1712** HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 486 'Twould have look'd vain, and ostentatious. **1715** POPE *Iliad* III. 208 She moves a Goddess, and she looks a Queen! **1761** MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Biddulph* II. 18 He is grown fat, and looks quite robust. **1788** COWPER *Pity for poor Africans*, You speak very fine, and you look very grave. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Forester* (1806) I. 15 Henry looked in great anxiety. **1857** RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. 1, I see that some of my hearers look surprised at the expression. **1871** M. ARNOLD *Friendship's Garland* v. 56 'You made me look rather a fool, Arminius', I began. **1886** BEAT. M. BUTT *Lesterre Durant* I. xix. 304 London was certainly not looking its best. **1888** SARAH TYTLER *Blackhall Ghosts* II. xvii. 65 Kitty did not look the lady she was not. **1897** *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 274 No. 1 .. looked such a much larger house than it was .. No. 2 .. was such a much larger house than it looked.

b. with adv. of manner († or advb. phrase): To have a certain look or appearance.

This use is often indiscriminately condemned, but is justly censurable only where *look* is virtually equivalent to *seem*, so that it requires a predicative complement and not a qualification of manner. (So, e.g., in quot. 1645.) Owing, however, to the prejudice excited by the inaccurate use, *look* now rarely occurs with advs. of manner other than *well, ill, badly*. In some early instances the apparent adv. may possibly be an adj. in *-LY*[1].

a **1300** *XI Signa* 56 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 9 Hi sul. lok as bestis þat cun no witte. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 189 So hungriliche [1362 A. v. 108 hungrili] and holwe sire Heruy hym loked. **1542** BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxix. (1870) 300 For that wyll cause a man to loke agedly. **1546** J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* 50 Though your pasture looke barreinly and dull. *c* **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CV. viii, Watry Nilus lookes with bloudy face. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 32 You looke wearily. *Ibid.* IV. i. 146 You doe looke (my son) in a mou'd sort. **1611** — *Wint. T.* III. iii. 3 The skies looke grimly. **1645** T. HILL *Olive Branch* (1648) 40 This would make you look more amiably and smell more sweetly. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 413 How base a thing it is, and how unnaturally it looks, that men should value Money more than the Law of God. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 21 Points and Corners advancing .. look very ill upon the Ground. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* II. i. (1840) 7 The world looked awkwardly round me. *Ibid.* II. xv. 314 To see who looked with most guilt in their faces. **1781** COWPER *Retirement* 567 Nature indeed looks prettily in rhyme. **1802** MRS. J. WEST *Infidel Father* II. 188 Do I also look meanly in her eyes? **1826** COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 57 Fields of Swedish turnips, all looking extremely well. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 497 On the whole, however, things as yet looked not unfavourably for James. **1855** *Ibid.* xx. IV. 471 It tasked all the art of Kneller to make her look tolerably on canvass. **1891** SIR A. WILLS in *Law Times* XCI. 233/2 Things had, by that time, begun to look badly for all concerned.

c. Const. *inf.* To seem to the view. *lit.* and *fig.*

1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Sel. Wks. I. 192 It looks to me to be narrow and pedantic, to apply the ordinary ideas of criminal justice to this great public contest. **1793** W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 84 (1794) III. 345 To make a display..looks to be, with the major part, the real object which assembles them. **1890** CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. vi. 123 A little hat that looked to be made of beaver. **1893** *Graphic* 25 Mar. 298/1 The Queen looked to be in good health.

d. *To look as if* (or † *as*) ——: to have an appearance suggesting the belief that ——. Often with indefinite subject, *it looks* (or *things look*) *as if* ——.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 9 He leuket as he culd lern tham a. **1611** B. JONSON *Catiline* IV. v, Looke they, as they were built to shake the world? *a* **1700** DRYDEN *Flower & Leaf* 57, I took the way, Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay; .. And looked as lightly pressed by fairy feet. **1700** T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 91 It looks as if Physicians learnt their Gibberish for no other purpose, than to embroil what they do not understand. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (1898) 11 It looks to me as if I were in a great crisis. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* V. i. ¶ 27 Pedro was

dumb-founded, and looked as if he could not help it. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 774 This looks as if Harold were now quartered in Denmark. **1892** *St. Nicholas Mag.* XIV. 538/1 It looked as if there was going to be a free fight. **1898** FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 9 She looked as if she were thoroughly bored.

e. quasi-*trans.* To have an appearance befitting or according with (one's character, condition, assumed part, etc.). *To look one's age*: to have the appearance of being as old as one is. *To look oneself*: to appear to be in one's usual health.

1828 *Examiner* 756/1 She looked the character extremely well. **1842** L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* (1876) 373 Though people do not always seem what they are, it is seldom they do not look what they can do. **1852** DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxiv. But what's the matter, George? .. you don't look yourself. **1879** MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. xvii. 187 She looked her full forty-three years. **1883** *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/3 Miss Anderson looked the part to perfection. **1891** L. MERRICK *Violet Moses* II. xii. 134 He assuredly did not look his age.

10. Look like. a. To have the appearance of being. (See LIKE A. 1 b ¶.)

c **1440** *York Myst.* xxx. 273 He lokis like a lambe. **1581** STUDLEY *Hippolytus* 67 Lyke lusty young Perithous he looketh in the face. **1628** EARLE *Microcosm., High Spirited Man* (Arb.) 91 One that lookes like a proud man but is not. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 3 There is some thing looks very like this in the proceedings of the people of Israel against the Prophet Jeremiah. **1699** T. BAKER *Refl. Learning* 58 This Plan, as laid down by him, looks liker an Universal Art than a distinct Logic. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 50 ▪ 8 The Women look like Angels. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 606 He had a humour in his leg, which looked like the beginning of the gout. **1773** GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. (*end*), My dear 'squire, this looks like a lad of spirit. **1861** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 40 The payment in kind, and not in money, looks like a customary acknowledgement from an old established guild. **1884** W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 She .. looked like a monument planted there.

b. with gerund, vbl. sb., or *occas.* sb.: To give promise of, show a likelihood of.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 585 Thou look'st not like deceipt; do not deceiue me. **1747** *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 383 Parties may be abolish'd, but the late dissolution of the parliament don't look much like it. **1883** J. W. SHERER *At Home & in India* 158 Later on, indeed, after supper, he grew worse—looked like biting—and .. tore the bouquet in pieces. **1888** H. F. LESTER *Hartas Maturin* II. ii. 34 It looks like rain.

IV. Specialized uses with prepositions.

11. Look about —. (Cf. 25.)

a. To turn one's eyes to, or make searches in various parts of (a room, etc.); to go about observing in (a country, town, etc.).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 579 Men mycht se mony frely fute About the costis thar lukand. **1530** PALSGR. 614/1, I loke aboute the contraye, *je pourjecte le pais.* *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 28 [He] leapte out of his bed and loked about the chambre. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 255 Iago, looke with care about the Towne.

b. With pron. (used *refl.*), *to look about one*: to turn one's eyes or attention to surrounding objects; to consider, or take account of, one's position and circumstances; to be watchful or apprehensive.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 87 Sum of þam..er lukand douneward to þe erthe, and will noȝt luke aboute þam. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. v, Whanne the catte was vpon a tree he loked aboute hym and sawe how the dogges [etc.]. **1562** COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* Pref. Rdr., A man maye thinke they had good cause to startle at the matter, and somewhat to loke aboute them, leste they seemed altogether carelesse. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 141 Master, master, looke about you: Who goes there? ha. **1666–72** HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* vii. 18 If upon these Signs, you find a wasting of your flesh, then look about you. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xii, John began to think it high time to look about him. **1744** OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 104 [They] had found the Enemy upon them, before they could look about 'em. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 173 At length he returned; and, without having a single week to look about him, .. he was at once set to rule the state. **1891** *Strand Mag.* II. 482/1 He looked about him anxiously.

12. Look after —.

a. To follow with the eye; to look in the direction of (a person departing); *fig.* to think regretfully of (something past). † Also, to observe the course of (a person).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 121 þa hie þa in þone heofon locodan æfter him, & hie Drihten gesawon upastigendne. **1535** COVERDALE *Exod.* xxxiii. 8 All the people rose vp, .. and loked after Moses, tyll he was gone in to the Tabernacle. **1580** SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXVII. vii, Thou shalt see The wicked by his own pride banisht; Looke after him, he shall be vanisht. **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 219. **1858** BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* xi. (1869) 153 His soul still looking covertly after the goods she has lost.

† **b.** To search for. *Obs.*

c **1330** *Spec. Gy Warw.* 786 Tweye manere shame men fint in boke, Who-so wole þerafter loke. *a* **1425** *Cursor M.* 11086 (Trin.) Þenne loked aftir sir Zakary tables & poyntel tyte. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 77 Such that his suer treuthe is not lokid aftir neither souȝt aftir. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 55 That man of hers, Pisanio, ..I haue not seene these two dayes. Go, looke after. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 ▪ 1 He has caught me twice or thrice looking after a Bird's Nest. **1727** BOYER *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, To look after (to seek) a thing, *chercher quelque chose.*

† **c.** To anticipate with desire or fear; to look forward to. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 181 Þere þe lewed lith stille and loketh after lente. **1393** *Ibid.* C. IV. 249 Þe lest lad þat longeþ to hym..Lokeþ after lordshep oþer opere large mede. **1413** *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. XXX. 78 They were lokyng after their help til they were deceyued. **1477** *Paston Lett.* III. 194 He lokyth aftir that ye sholde come see hym. **1533** GAU *Richt Way* 37 Ve lwik efter ane blissit hop and the glorious cuming of the greit God. *a* **1555** RIDLEY *Confer. w. Latimer* (1556) E 7, Hetherunto ye se..how I haue in wordes onely made..a florishe before the fight, which I shortly loke after. **1611** BIBLE *Luke* xxi. 26.

d. To seek for, demand (qualities).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 251 The knaue .. hath all those requisites in him, that folly and greene mindes looke after. **1692** LOCKE *Educ.* § 94 Wks. 1714 III. 41 There is yet another Reason, why Politeness of Manners, and Knowledge of the World, should principally be look'd after in a Tutour. **1822** COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.*, etc. II. 98 Those marks which too frequently are overlooked, .. but which ought to be looked for and looked after, by every woman who has ever reflected on the words 'my future Husband'.

e. To busy oneself about, concern oneself with; to give consideration to, consider.

1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 17 July in *Carlyle*, O how good it is to close with Christ betimes: there is nothing else worth looking after. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 3 God himself did dispense with the strict ceremoniall precepts of the Law, where men did look after the main and substantiall parts of the worship God required from them. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. ii. 162 My Subject does not necessarily oblige me to look after this Water, or to point forth the place whereinto 'tis now retreated. **1701** W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Alex.* I. 430 He could not look after his Sons' Education. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 536 Under pretence of looking after the election, Clarendon set out for the West.

f. To attend to; to take care of; to 'see to' the safety or well-being of.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 616 Eftir the fyre he lukit fast. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 146 Saist thou so (old Iacke) ..Ile make more of thy olde body then I haue done: will they yet looke after thee? **1601** — *Twel. N.* I. v. 144 He's in the third degree of drinke: hee's drown'd: go looke after him. **1737** BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 341 The many Boys I have had to look after my Horses. **1777** SHERIDAN *Sch. for Scand.* II. i, I shall just call in to look after my own character. **1847** MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iv, You must look after the pony and the pigs. **1885** F. ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 30 The person who 'looked after him' did not sleep on the premises. **1891** *Law Times* XCI. 32/2 In theory, no doubt, the investor should look after his own interests.

g. To keep watch upon. ? *rare.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 148 Is Lechery so look'd after? **1672** C. MANNERS in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 25 Our Navy puts out again to sea..and wee shall then Loke after the Holland Indian fleete. **1821** *Examiner* 742/1 The police look after all breaches of the peace.

† **13. Look against —.** To look at (something dazzling). *Obs.*

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1597 Swuch leome & liht leitede þrinne, þæt ne mahten ha nawt lokin þer aȝeines. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 254 Shee is too bright to be look'd against.

Look at —. See senses 1 and 3.

14. Look behind —. With pron. used refl. (For literal uses see 1 a and BEHIND *prep.*) *Not or never to look behind one*: colloq., to have an uninterrupted career of advancement or prosperity.

1852 SERJ. BELLASIS in E. Bellasis *Mem.* (1893) 150 He did not look behind him, but got better and better.

Look beside —. See BESIDE *prep.* 4 a.

15. Look for —.

a. To expect, to hope for, anticipate, be on the watch for.

c **1513** Q. KATH. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 153 The Scotts being soo besy..and I lokyng for my departing every houre. **1526** TINDALE 2 *Pet.* iii. 13 Nevertheleese we loke for a neve heven and a newe erth accordynge to his promes. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 74 a, If thou be that very Messias whome we look for, tell it vs openly without all colour. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 21 Into England, where he was sooner arryved than he was looked for. **1611** BIBLE *Matt.* xi. 3 Art thou hee that should come? Or doe wee looke for another? **1684** *Contempl. State Man* I. vii. (1699) 77 Death steals..upon us, when we least look for it. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 121 We may look for the residuum..to be in general very compound. **1828** *Examiner* 403/1 We must not look for figs from brambles. **1853** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 229, I must write .. to tell them they may look for me any day. **1868** BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 161 Looking for favour, we may encounter contumely. **1887** E. F. BYRNE *Heir without Heritage* I. iii. 56, I look for you to join us.

ellipt. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 47 Informed by his espialles that the daie of battaill was nerer then he loked for. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 332 Henrie tariet langre thair than ony man luiket for.

b. To seek, to search for.

1586 WHITNEY *Choice of Emblems* To Rdr. (1866), A pearle shall not bee looked for in a poore mans purce. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 3 Which way haue you look'd for Master Caius. **1861** DASENT *Burnt Njal* I. 31 He had best look for a wife. **1871** R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 39 It..studies to find the higher unity .. by looking for a uniting power. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 52 People who sweep the house to look for a thing. **1892** *Black & White* 26 Nov. 609/2 Caroline went to look for her a few hours afterwards.

c. *Sc.* To look at, to observe.

1785 BURNS *Halloween* x, Nell's heart was dancin' at the view, She whisper'd Rob to leuk for't.

16. Look into —.

¶ **a.** After L. *respicere in* of the Vulgate: To have respect to. *Obs.*

a **1400** *Prymer* (1891) 56 (Ps. ci[i.]) He lokede in to [Vulg. *respexit in*] the preiere of meeke men.

b. To direct one's sight to the interior of. (See 1 a and INTO *prep.*) Also, to consult (a book) in a cursory manner.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxi. 21 To axe Councell at the Idols, and to loke in to the lyuer. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 336 Not only that the Scriptures are the Mount, .. but that they may not be look'd into. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ▪ 5, I so far observed his Counsel, that I looked into Shakespear. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* V. § 17 To be convinced of this truth, you need only look into Thucydides. **1832** TENNYSON *Mariana in South* 75 An image seem'd..To look into her eyes and say, [etc.]. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 99 The fisherman, looking into the lake saw in it fish of different colours. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 27 With such feelings, both parties looked into the chronicles of the middle ages. Both readily found what they sought.

c. To examine (a matter) minutely; to investigate (a question).

a **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 37 Those imperfections ..you by the daily mending of your mind haue of late bin able to looke into them, which before you could not discerne. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 245 Well, I wil looke further into 't. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. iii. 86 Let vs now looke into the temperature of Panama and all that coast. **1689** *Tryal Bps.* 126 The only thing that is to be lookt into. **1859** TENNYSON *Enid* 1771 Thither came The King's own leech to look into his hurt. **1879** HUXLEY *Hume* vi. 117 It is needful to look narrowly into the propositions here laid down. **1890** A. GISSING *Village Hampden* III. i. 15 Read your newspapers; look into the rights of things.

d. To enter (a house, etc.) for a few moments in passing. Cf. *look in* (37 b).

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 296 It is said .. that His Majesty deigned to look into the tennis court.

† **17. Look of —.** Confusedly used for *look on.*

1530 TINDALE *Deut.* vi. 4–7 *marg.*, It is heresy with vs for a laye man to loke of gods worde or to reade it. **1570** T. WILSON tr. *Demosthenes' Olynthiacs* Ep. to Sir W. Cecil, Often he woulde englyshe his matters out of the Latine or Greeke vpon the sodeyne, by looking of the booke onely. *c* **1592** MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. iv, *Curt.* And where didst meet him? *Pil.* ..Within 40 foot of the Gallowes, conning his neck-verse I take it, looking of a Fryars Execution.

18. Look on —. (See also senses 1 and 3.)

a. To pay regard to; to hold in esteem; to respect; = *look upon*, 24 a. Now *dial.*

a **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 175 [He] shewed to them his letters Patentes, but neither he nor his writyng, was once regarded or looked on. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vii. 22, I am not look'd on in the world. **1689** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 616 Father Petre is now at Rome, but is not much lookt on there. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* li, He'd be a fine husband for anybody, .. so looked-on an' so cliver as he is.

b. To regard or consider *as*; = *look upon*, 24 c.

1629 EARLE *Microcosm., Good old Man* (Arb.) 89 All men looke on him as a common father. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 9 Mercuriall books, .. which none of the wiser Heathens did ever look on as any other then Fables. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 606 So they looked on him as a dead man. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 240 It was to be looked on as an evidence, that [etc.]. **1851** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. I. 190, I should look on them as omens of bad success. **1892** *Monthly Packet* Mar. 316 Every one .. looked on victory as certain.

c. To regard with a specified feeling; = *look upon*, 24 b.

1846 KEBLE *Serm.* xiii. (1848) 325 As, in medicine, wise men look coldly on remedies which profess to be quite perfect and infallible. **1878** R. H. HUTTON *Scott* ix. 93 A publisher..looks on authors' MSS..with distrust. **1881** GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* I. iii. 40 Edwin and Morcar..looked on him with family jealousy.

19. Look over —. (See also simple senses and OVER *prep.*) **a.** To peruse or inspect cursorily; † to examine, pass in review.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. ii. 38 Euery man looke ore his part: for..our play is preferred. **1675** SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 301 Look over the whole creation, and you shall see, that [etc.]. **1684** CREECH tr. *Juvenal* xiii. 164 Look o'er the present and the former time. **1780** CHARLOTTE BURNEY in *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary* (1889) II. 288 My father and him next went to looking over the prints. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 3 When..I look over the hints and memorandums I have taken down. **1848** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 369 The plantation would be looked over every year, and the weakest trees..taken out. **1855** LD. HOUGHTON in T. W. Reid *Life* (1891) I. xi. 527 Mrs. Gaskell asked me to come and look over Miss Brontë's papers.

b. To ignore, leave out of consideration. Now only, to overlook, pardon (a fault).

1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* ▪ 50 Though I endeavoured at the first to look over the business of Faith. **1887** *Murray's Mag.* II. 425 He forgave her, and looked over her conduct. **1890** A. GISSING *Village Hampden* II. xii. 263 Let us just warn the man, and look over it this time.

c. *Sc.* To look after, take care of.

1790 BURNS *Kind Sir, I've read* 21 Royal George, the Lord leuk o'er him.

20. Look through —. (Cf. 43.)

a. To direct one's sight through (an aperture, a transparent body, or something having interstices); also *fig.* † *To look through one's fingers at*: to pretend not to see; to connive at. † *To look through a hempen window*: to be hanged.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 15 Throw pykis of the plet thorne I presandlie luiket, Gif ony persoun wald approche. **1549** LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 152 Thei loke thorow ther fyngers and wil not se it. **1580** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 289 Since your eyes are so sharpe, that you cannot onely looke through a milstone, but cleane through

the minde. 1592 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 202 He lookes Quite through the Deeds of men. 1601 — *All's Well* II. iii. 226 So my good window of Lettice fare thee well, thy casement I neede not open, for I look through thee. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 1 For revenge Henry VIII looked through his fingers at the preachers of the Reformed Religion. 1627 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Armado* Wks. (1630) I. 77/2 Making their wills at Wapping or looking thorow a hempen window at St. Thomas Waterings. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Meere Formall Man* (Arb.) 30 When you haue seene his outside, you haue lookt through him. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 ¶ 5 The World is grown too wise, and can look through these thin Devices. 1830 TENNYSON *Lilian* 10 She, looking thro' and thro' me, Thoroughly to undo me, Smiling, never speaks. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. iv. 123 Why look through The spaces that divide the warlike ranks?

† b. To be visible through. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.*, Induct. ii. 12 Such shooes as my toes look through the ouer-leather. 1602 — *Ham.* IV. vii. 152 That our drift looke through our bad performance, 'Twere better not assaid.

c. To direct one's view over the whole of; to peruse cursorily from end to end; to glance through (a book).

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1567) 16 Looke through the worlde so round .. aske what thou lykest best. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* I. i, Looke through the world, And thou shalt see a thousand faces shine More glorious, then this Idoll thou ador'st. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 32 But of this frame the bearings, and the ties,..Gradations just, has thy pervading soul Look'd thro'? 1858 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. xiv. 452, I looked through ——'s two volumes.

21. Look to —. (See also 1, 3, 6, and To *prep.*)

a. To direct a look or glance to. In early use chiefly *Sc.*, equivalent to the mod. *look at* (see 3 a).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 321 Than lukit he awfully thame to. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 356 Pane stud þe monk..to þe erde lukand. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 900 He lukit to his lykame that lemyt so licht. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 120, I dar nought luk to my luf for that lene gib. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 77 (1604 Qo.), The very place puts toyes of desperation..into euery brain That lookes so many fadoms to the sea And heares it rore beneath. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xvi. 12 He was..of a beautifull countenance, and goodly to looke to. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 123 We looked to the sky at intervals.

b. To direct one's attention to; to select for consideration. In Biblical use, *occas.* to regard with favour.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xli. 300 To hwæm locize ic buton to dæm eaðmodum? 1340 *Ayenb.* 89 Hy ssolden loki to hare zoþe uorbysne Ihesu crist. *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 28877 (Cott. Galba) Crist lukes noght to þe almus dede,..bot efter gude will of þe gifer. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confl. Satan* (1578) 5 Loke to thy former wayes what they have bene. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XVIII. vii, I walk'd his [God's] waies,..Still to his judgmentes look't. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. iii. 126 Speaking..of the qualitie of the windes, we must..looke to the coastes or partes of the world from whence they proceede. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lxvi. 2 To this man will I looke, even to him that is poore and of a contrite spirit. 1844 MILL *Ess.* 87 If we look only to the effects which are intended. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 12 Graziers look more to quality than quantity of wool. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 18/2 We incline to think that there will be an appeal, ..looking to the terms of sect. 49 of the Judicature Act.

c. To attend to, take care of; † to tend, nurse (a sick person).

a 1300 *St. Gregory* 1088 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 70 An holy man..þat dygne were þer to done [*sc.* to be made pope] and cristendome to loke to. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1659 And ȝe comforted me in prison eke, And loked to me when I was seke. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 152 b, After the death of this prelate,..the affayres in Fraunce, were neither well loked to, nor [etc.]. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 24 Ye that be prelates loke well to your office. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 412 Come go with vs, wee'l looke to that anon. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxxix. 12 Take him, and looke well to him, and doe him no harme. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.*, *Beatrice Merger*, Mother would never let me leave her, because I looked to my little brothers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 635 He ordered his own surgeon to look to the hurts of the captive. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. I. 88 The cider should be looked to every morning. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. vii, The yard gate-lock should be looked to, if you please; it don't catch.

d. In the *imperative* or in injunctive contexts: To direct one's solicitude to (something) as endangered or needing improvement.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, V. iii. 39 My Liege beware, looke to thy selfe. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. 1880 Fellow looke to your braines; you are mad. 1630 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 281 The Refuter must be sure to look to the strength of his reasons. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, 'Look to your steps', said a voice. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IV. 237 Look to thyself, priest, conqueror, or prince! 1869 T. HUGHES *Alfred Gt.* iii. 35 It behoved even the Holy Father to look to his fighting gear. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* II. v. 118 Then look to your own ways and manners, sir!

e. *To look to it*: to be careful, beware. Often with *clause*, to take care, see *that*.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 34 There is not a more fearful wild-fowl than your lion living; and we ought to look to 't. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. i. 4 Looke to it, Finde out thy brother wheresoere he is. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I. i. (Arb.) 45 *Thun.* Let the Critiques look to 't. *Light.* Let the Ladies look to 't. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 30 And they have reason to look well to it. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 26 In my time a father's word was law, And so shall it be now for me. Look to it. 1892 *Gd. Words* May 292/1 She would look to it that they had a roof over their heads.

f. To keep watch upon.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6257 Lokis well to þe listes, þat no lede passe! *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 58 b, His kepers looked more narrowly to hym then thei did before. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) II. 235 He committed him to the keeping of certeine gentlemen, which without much courtesie looked streightlie inough to him for starting awaie. 1593 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 238 That all the alhousess of the back syd of the town may be loukte tow. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 83 For two yeares hee [a prisoner] was strictly lookt too. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 209 And then desires the Keeper to take A. B. the Prisoner from the Bar, and look to him, for he stands convicted of High Treason. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 167 Constable, look to your prisoner. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 54 Sound the alarm; Look to the gates that none escape!

g. To direct one's expectations to; to rely on (a person, etc.) *for* something.

1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxxiv. 15 Blessed is the soule of him that feareth the Lord: to whom doeth he looke? 1806 WINDHAM *Speech* 22 Dec., 'Man and steel, the soldier and his sword', are the only productions of a country that can be looked to with confidence for its protection and security. 1822 *Examiner* 227/2 To them then are the holders..to look for payment? 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 226/2 The consignee is the person to whom a carrier looks for the price of the carriage of goods. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 220/2, I look to you to help us.

h. To look forward to (see 36); to expect, count upon.

1782 COWPER *Table Talk* 495 A terrible sagacity informs The poet's heart, he looks to distant storms, He hears the thunder ere the tempest lowers. 1804 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 274 The French have never ceased to look to the re-establishment of their power. 1824 *Examiner* 108/1 Baron Gifford..looks to the Seals, when Lord Eldon retires. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 51 Clerkships in the public offices is the line of employment which the body of them look to.

i. To show affinity to. *rare.*

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 514 The bear seems to look towards the sloth; and the feline race, in their whiskers and feet, look to the hares and rats.

22. Look toward(s —. (See simple senses and TOWARD, TOWARDS *prep.*)

a 1240 *Loſsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 211 Leoue louerd iesu crist loke toward me ase ich ligge lowe. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 69 Ihesu,..With thine suete eȝen loke towart me. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 516, I have fitted up some chambers there Looking towards the golden Eastern air.

b. *To look towards a person*: in vulgar speech, to drink his health (? *obs.* exc. *jocular*).

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* liii, The ladies drank to his 'ealth, and Mr. Moss, in the most polite manner 'looked towards him'. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* II. iii, The Pet..drank their healths with the prefatory remark 'I looks to-wards you gents!'

c. = *Look to*, 21 i (where see quot. 1835).

23. Look unto —. *arch.* = *Look to*, in various senses: see 21 a f.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14333 Iesus 'be loked vnto þe lift. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xii. 2 Lokynge vnto Iesus, the auctor and fynnysshar of oure fayth. 1545 RAYMOND *Byrth Mankynde* V v, In a fayre garden..if it be not regarded and loken vnto, the weedes..wyll [etc.]. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 99 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 288 The gudwyf lukit vnto the Freiris tway. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 292 For ere that unto armes I me betooke, Unto my fathers sheepe I usde to looke. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 208 Then lets make haste away, And looke vnto the maine. 1598 tr. *Aristotle's Politiques* 379 And it should especially be looked vnto children, that they neither heare nor see such things. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlv. 22 Looke vnto mee, and be ye saued. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 88 Abuses..will grow like ill weeds..unless they be looked unto and weeded out.

24. Look upon —. (See also senses 1 and 3.)

† a. To pay regard to; *esp.* to regard favourably, hold in esteem; = *look on*, 18 a. *Obs.*

c 1515 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 181 Yf yt had nott ben lokyd upon betymes, I suppose yt wold not have ben abull to have contynuyd a Monastery ffower yeres. 1533 CROMWELL *Let.* 9 July in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 397 For lacke..whereof ye haue forfaited to the kinges highnes the Somme of one thousande markes which..ye ought substauncially to loke uppon for the king is no person to be deluded..with all. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 101 God hes lukit apone ye powerte of his madine or seruand. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* vii. 6 The Lord God looketh vpon vs.

b. With *adv.* or *adj. complement*: To regard with a certain expression of countenance, or with a certain feeling; = *look on*, 18 c.

1619 MIDDLETON *Inner Temple Masque* 23 The nearest kin I have looks shy upon me. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 91 The Romane Citizens being thus surrounded with direfull mis-haps..begaune to look sowre upon Commodus. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* IV. ii, I look with sore eyes upon her good fortune, and wish it were mine own. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 ¶ 5, I look upon her with a mixture of Admiration and Pity. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) I. 273, I fancied he look'd something sweet upon me. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* XXV, Edward was..satisfied that he was not quite looked upon with indifference by Patience Heatherstone. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 56 And all men look'd upon him favourably.

c. To regard *as*, † to consider *to be* so-and-so (cf. 18 b). †Also, *to look upon it*: to be of opinion *that*.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 9 Both Pythagoras and Plato looked upon *constitutionem sylvæ* to bee *opus providentiæ*. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. Advt., A Change of Circumstances, has occasion'd the Publication of these Papers,..in such a way as will make most Readers look upon them as containing a story purely Romantick. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 237 It is lookt upon, as one of those very strange things, which if she doth, it is seldome. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 ¶ 2 This Objection was looked upon as frivolous. *Ibid.* No. 191 ¶ 7 This Morning ..I set up an Equipage which I look upon to be the gayest in the Town. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 151 The antients looked upon water as the..first principle of all created things. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 300, I now looked upon it that we might think ourselves secure. 1822 *Examiner* 203/1 You are looked upon as a kind lord.

V. With adverbs.

25. Look about. *intr.* See simple senses and ABOUT *adv.*; *fig.* to be on the watch, on the look-out. Also const. *for* († *after*): to be in search of. (Cf. *to look about one*, 11 b.)

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1087 He lokede aboute, Myd is collede snoute. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 669 The fox .. Lukit about sum hoill to se. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 347 She loked euer about as though she had be mad. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 11744 (Trin.) As þei to gider talkyng were þei loked aboute fer & nere. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 445 And whan rowlande was come out of the cave, he loked about for to know where they were. 1530 PALSGR. 613/2, I loke aboute, as one dothe that taketh the vewe of a place or contray. 1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* VII. xiii. (1893) 152 The shepheards looking about for a Cow that they had lost. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 40 The day is broke, be wary, looke about. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 410. 1611 BIBLE *Tobit* xi. 5 Now Anna sate looking about towards the way for her sonne. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. x. 395 Like the man who..looks about after the candle which he has all the while on his own head. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 155 It was time to look about. 1750 *Student* I. 323 The fidler .. soon after enter'd .. and then every man look'd about for his partner. *Mod.* The last time I saw him he was looking about for something to do.

26. Look abroad. *intr.* See simple senses and ABROAD *adv.*

c 1450 [see ABROAD *adv.* 4]. 1664 WALLER *From a Child* 4 Before our Violets dare look abroad. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 738 He looks abroad into the varied field Of nature. 1834 I. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 192 The young men do not look abroad for a wife.

† 27. Look again, againward. *intr.* To look back. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2351 Heo as me ledde hire, lokede aȝeinward, for ludinge þæt hu heorde. *c* 1320 [see AGAINWARD *adv.* 1]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 41 No man sendynge his hond to þe plowȝ and lokenge aȝen is able to þe kyngdom of god. *c* 1400 [see AGAIN *adv.* 1 a].

† 28. Look aloft. *intr.* To aspire, be ambitious. *Obs.*

1533 FRITH *Agst. Rastell* (1829) 236 If the remnants of sin fortune at any time to look aloft and begin to reign, then he sendeth some cross of adversity or sickness to help to suppress them. 1567 [see ALOFT 11]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 162 By this mariage, Egeldred began to looke a loft, and thought much of himselfe.

† 29. Look alow. *intr.* To humble oneself.

1582 BENLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 33 There is no sainct so perfect .. but looking a-lowe, shall find himselfe vnworthy, and so stop his mouth.

30. Look around. *intr.* To look in several directions; *fig.* to take a comprehensive view of things.

1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 93 He looked around, and saw a reverend Form advance towards him. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1820) I. 185 Louis looked around in search of La Motte. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 239 When the Servians now looked around, they congratulated themselves on having made a successful campaign. 1880 NEWMAN SMYTH *Old Faiths in New Light* ii. (1892) 32 We look around sceptical of our own impressions.

31. Look aside. *intr.* To turn aside one's eyes; to look obliquely.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 225 On syde scho lukit wyth ane fremyt fare. 1530 PALSGR. 613/2, I loke asyde by chaunce, or caste myn eye asyde. *Ibid.*, I loke asyde upon one by disdayne. 1855 BROWNING *Andrea del Sarto* 147 They pass and look aside.

Look askance, askew, asquint: see the advs.

32. Look back. *intr.*

a. To turn and look at something in the direction from which one is going or from which one's face is turned.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Respicio*, to loke backe, to haue regarde [etc.]. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 2 At yonder rising of the ground she turned her selfe, looking backe toward her wonted abode. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 19 Looke back, defend thee, here are Enemies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 641 They looking back, all th' Eastern side beheld Of Paradise, so late thir happie seat. 1712-14 POPE *Rape of Lock* III. 138 Thrice she look'd back, and thrice the foe drew near. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, Often they looked back to the convent, expecting to see lights issue from the avenue.

b. To direct the mind to something that is past; to think on the past. Const. *into*, *on*, *upon*, *to*.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 102 Gracious Lord..Looke back into your mightie Ancestors. 1651 BAXTER *Saints' Rest* IV. 130 Is it not a very little time when thou lookest back on it? 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 100 ¶ 1 A Man advanced in Years that thinks fit to look back upon his former Life. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 200 He would have looked back with remorse on a literary life of near thirty years. 1889 MALLOCK *Enchanted Island* 221 Experiences like these are always fresh to look back upon. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 331 One portion of my life is not pleasant to look back to.

† c. To look *to* a person *for* something. (? After L. *respicere*.) *Obs.*

1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* I. 52 The whole creation lookes backe unto him that made it for preservation in their being.

† d. *trans.* = *look back to*. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 53 See How I conuey my shame, out of thine eyes, By looking backe what I haue left behinde Stroy'd in dishonor.

e. *colloq.* in negative contexts: To show signs of retrogression or interrupted progress. (Cf. 14.)

1893 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 3/6 Since that day St. Simon has never, to use a slang phrase of the day, 'looked back.'

33. Look down.

a. *intr.* See simple senses and DOWN *adv.*

c 1200 [see 45 a]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (*Vincencius*) 326 Keparis of þe presone, þat thru smal holis lokit done. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 146 Vpon Fawdoun as he was lukand doune. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdyas* Pref. 3 Hee that sittes on hygh looked doune to the lowe dungeon of the pryson, and raised Joseph to be ruler. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 201 Looke downe you gods And on this couple drop a blessed crowne. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii, I looked down upon the servants, .. as if they had been pigmies, and I a giant. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 212 Thus is formed the promontory of Lincoln looking down upon the river to the South of it.

b. fig. *To look down on, upon*: to hold in contempt, to scorn; to consider oneself superior to.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 255 ¶ 9 A solid and substantial Greatness of Soul looks down with a generous Neglect on the Censures and Applauses of the Multitude. 1728 VENEER *Sincere Penitent* Ded., Looking down upon it with a generous contempt of all its vanities. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* ii. 85 The monks looked down upon the parsons, and stole their endowments from them. 1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 29 July 476/1 They are..looked down upon and scorned.

† c. To have a downcast or mournful look.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvi. 12 It is no glaid collatioun Quhair ane makis myrrie, ane vther lukis doun.

d. *Comm.* To tend downwards in price.

1806 *Ann. Reg.* 49 The bounties would begin soon, in the language of 'Change Alley, to 'be looking down'. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 173 Who, when the shares 'look down', try to sell.

e. *trans.* To quell or overcome by one's looks.

1840 DICKENS *Humphrey's Clock, Clock-case* 33, I never could look the boy down. 1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in Air* xxx. (1857) 285 Having no importunate witnesses present .. to look me down while I was bragging.

34. Look downward. *intr.* = *Look down*, 33.

c 1400, 1562 [see DOWNWARD A. 1 b]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 722 Look downward on that Globe whose hither side With light from hence, though but reflected, shines. 1823 *Examiner* 104/1 Consols were rather looking downward.

35. Look forth. *intr.* To look out (of a window, etc., on to something). Now *arch.* and *poet.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1982 Then lokyd I forthe as Doctryne me badde. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 308, I salbe laith to lat him le, quhill I may luke furth. 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* ii. 9 He looketh forth, .at the windowe, 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 209 Through the Firey Pillar and the Cloud God looking forth will trouble all his Host. *c* 1775 T. LINDSEY *Song*, Look forth, look forth, my fairest! Thy faithful knight is nigh. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* 80 Jealousy looks forth distressed On good that seems approaching. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. i, The warder .. from old Baliol's tower looks forth. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* xvii, The chevalier looked wistfully forth.

36. Look forward. *intr.* (See FORWARD B. 1 b.) Const. *to*, occas. *for*, † *on*.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 61 Looke forward on the iournie you shall go. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. ii. 314 Pleas'd to look forward, pleas'd to look behind. *a* 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Nourjahad* (1767 71 The loss of Mandana imbitters all my joys, and methinks I begin to look forward with disgust. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 48 They..looked forward to the speedy expulsion of the intruders. 1861 THACKERAY *Adv. Philip* xxxii, The way in which we looked forward for letters from our bride and bridegroom. 1892 *Temple Bar* Nov. 379 We were looking forward to a merry time.

37. Look in.

a. See simple senses and IN *adv.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 † 128 (Cott.) Iohne .. loked in & saȝe þe schetez, bot he dorst not gang in. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 223/2 To Luke in, *inspicere*. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 10 Me thocht Aurora.. In at the window lukit by the day. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* ii. 9 He .. loketh in at the wyndowe, & pepeth thorow the grate. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 62 Here, through this Grate.. Let vs looke in, the sight will much delight thee. 1830 TENNYSON *Mermaid* 26 That great sea-snake.. Would.. look in at the gate With his large calm eyes. 1839 LONGF. *Vill. Blacksm.* iv, And children coming home from school Look in at the open door.

b. To enter a room, etc. for the purpose of seeing something; hence, in mod. use, to make a call, to call (*upon* a person); to 'drop in' for a short stay or interview.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 257 Looke in vpon me then, and speake with me. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 167 This Cell 's my Court: .. pray you looke in. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 121 To fashionably and carelessly look in at Tattersall's. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Will 10'o'clock be too late to look in for half an hour? 1884 G. GISSING *Unclassed* III. vi. i. 136 Could you manage to look in at the office tomorrow? 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* III. xxvi. 4 I'll look in upon him after breakfast. 1892 *Temple Bar* Oct. 164 He would look in at the jeweller's at once and get her that bracelet. 1892 MRS. OLIPHANT *Marriage Elinor* II. xviii. 46 Some prodigious reception to which people 'looked in' for half an hour.

† **38. Look off.** To turn one's eyes away. *Obs.*

1710–11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 Jan., No, no, look off, don't smile at me. 1738 — *Pol. Conv.* 25 Why then, Mr. Neverout, do you see, if you don't much like it, you may look off of it. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 113 Another small head of a man looking off.

39. Look on. *intr.*

a. To direct one's looks towards an object in contemplation or observation; often, to be a mere spectator (and not a participator in the action). *To look on ahead*: to look forward into the future.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxviii. 32 Sin þine suna and þine dohtra ȝesealdæ oðrum folce, þær þu on locie [L. *videntibus oculis tuis*]. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM (E. E. T. S.) I. 1295 So schulle þe rederes now Hy rede and conne on lowke. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 303 A trety of proprietes .. that salbe gude and prouffitable for all men that on lukis. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 38 He be a Candleholder and looke on. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Bowle Alley* (Arb.) 61 He enioyes it that lookes on and bets not. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 21 Miscarrying in that Design too, he contented himself, for a while, to lye-bye and look on. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* iii. (1869) 14/1 One who looked on a-head to the wants of posterity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 63 Potters' boys are trained to the business by looking on at the wheel. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* x. 118 The world looks on and laughs.

b. colloq. *To look on* (*with*): to read from a book, etc., at the same time (with another person).

1893 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 64 They seem to have had a scarcity of music, necessitating a good deal of 'looking on'.

40. Look out.

a. *intr.* (See simple senses and OUT.) To look from within a building or the like to the outside; also, to put one's head out of an aperture, e.g. a window.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 352 That I be nyhte mai arise, At som wyndowe and loken oute. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 63 To luke out on day licht. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 91 b, A prison and a man lokyng out at a grate. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 38 [She] wente vnto her hall windowe .. and loking out therat, pointed with her fingar. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 131 Lord Timon, Timon, Looke out, and speake to Friends. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *False One* I. ii. (Song) Looke out, bright eyes, and blesse the ayre: Even in shadowes you are faire. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 13 Looking out at it [the doore] all afrighted. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. ix. 3 The sun look'd out with a smile Betwixt the cloud and the moor.

transf. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. ii. (Rtldg.) 5 They.. looked out at the corners of their eyes.

† b. To appear, show itself. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 56 Her wanton spirites looke out At euery ioynt, and motiue of her body. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 50 The businesse of this man lookes out of him. 1607 — *Timon* III. ii. 80.

c. To be on the watch or look-out; to exercise vigilance, take care. (Cf. LOOK-OUT.)

1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i, These Courtiers runne in my minde still; I must looke out. 1655 C. CHAUNCY in Quincy *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 469 That .. your petitioner .. [may not be] enforced to look out to alter his condition. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) Pref., It is high time to look out, and set upon a resolute Course of Riding. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) I. 79 Let us look out sharp where we are, this is the Place we lost her in. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Look-out*, The mate of the watch .. calls often from the quarter-deck, 'Look out afore there!' 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Miguel & his Mother* Wks. 1853 I. 560/1 Before that time I will look out sharply; and afterward you must. 1840 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diamond* vi, 'Look out', said that envious McWhirter to me. 1886 BESANT *Childr. of Gibeon* II. ix, You'd better look out. Melenda's in a rage. 1892 *Black & White* 10 Sept. 301/2 We shall lose India if we don't look out.

d. To field, 'scout' (at cricket). ? *nonce-use.*

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, Several players were stationed, to 'look out', in different parts of the field.

e. *To look out for*: to watch or search for; to be on the look-out for; to await vigilantly.

1669 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 11 Some [are] so foolish now to cry the Duchess hath done itt, to looke out for love letters. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 3 Where shall we find the Man who looks out for one who places her chief Happiness in the Practice of Virtue? 1742 BERKELEY *Let. to Gervais* 2 Feb., Wks. 1871 IV. 284, I wrote .. to Dean Browne to look out for a six-stringed bass viol of an old make and mellow tone. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxvi, Prepare then this evening to look out for work against to-morrow. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvi, Rely on my looking out for your safety. 1831 O'CONNELL *Speech Ho. Comm.* 27 June, [They] begin to look out for disturbances—or as the sailors say, to look out for squalls. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 4 June 361/2 I'll look out for something to do.

f. To have or afford an outlook (*on*, *over*, etc.).

1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 84 The great Portal of his Palace that looks out into the Royal square. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Roscoe* (1821) I. 23 The windows of the study, which looked out upon the soft scenery I have mentioned. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 6 The back court that my windows look out on. 1866 W. COLLINS *Armadale* I. 162 The bedroom looked out over the great front door. 1874 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 3 His own little cell, looking out on the olive woods.

† g. To make any brief excursion. (Cf. *look in*, 37 b.) *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Rule of Reason* (1580) 46 He looked not out of his house all that daie. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 127 The Fish is presently sent to the Market in one of their Boats, the rest looking out again for more. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 296 It was not till the 12th instant that we were able to look out to sea further than to supply the seamen on board the buss with provisions.

h. *trans.* To find by looking; to choose out by looking.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxi. 29 Thou hast loked the out vanities, & prophecied lyes. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* viii. 7 She has sent me to look thee out; prithee, come away. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. ii. 67 He looke you out a good turne, Seruilius. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 33 Let Pharaoh looke out a man discreet and wise. 1658 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) III. 141 Liberty is graunted vnto Mr. Josias Winslow,..to look out a place to suply him with twenty fiue acres of land. 1768 E. CLEAVELAND in B. P. Smith *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1878) 36 The Deputy Surveyor, .. offered his assistance to look out the township and survey it. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 133, I am tired of looking out words to express their various merits. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, You're a-staring at the pocket-handkerchiefs! eh, my dear! .. We've just looked 'em out, ready for the wash. *c* 1884 'EDNA LYALL' *We Two* xix, She went .. to the Bradshaw, and looked out the afternoon trains.

41. Look over. a. *trans.* To cast one's eyes over; to scrutinize; to examine (papers, or the like).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 11 Saynt cuthbert lyfe .. Who so lykes to luk it oure, He sall' fynde it part in foure. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Mar. (O. H. S.) I. 201 Dr. Kennett .. look'd them [MSS.] all over. 1712 *Ibid.* III. 301 Gronovius hath publish'd some extracts out of Josephus with emendations... I must look them over. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI. ii. (Rtldg.) 396 The minister .. looked me over from head to foot. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii. (1889) 14 Tom had time to look him well over, and see what sort of man had come to his rescue. 1892 *Temple Bar* Apr. 467, I have a number of papers to look over.

b. *colloq.* = *look on*, 39 b.

42. Look round. *intr.*

a. To look about in every direction.

1526 TINDALE *Mark* iii. 5 He loked rounde aboute on them angrely. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 529 Others from the dawning Hills Lookd round, and Scouts each Coast light armed scoure. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 27 Let the Muse look round From East to West, no sorrow can be found. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1820) I. 100, I looked round in search of a human dwelling. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxix, Tito looked round with inward amusement at the various crowd. 1892 *Black & White* 19 Mar. 367/2, I had now time and daylight enough to look round.

b. *fig.* To search about *for*.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 161 In great perturbation men began to look round for help.

43. Look through.

a. *trans.* To penetrate with a look or glance; to search. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 49, I sawe ane Howlat..Lukand the laike thiowe. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* III. ii. (1668) 32 Fate sees thy Life lodg'd in a brittle Glass, And looks it through, but to it cannot pass. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* I. i. 108 Who bids thee face with steady view Proud Fortune, and look shallow Greatness thro'. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* July 231 His eye glaring at a stranger with a gaze that seemed to look him through and through.

b. To examine or survey exhaustively.

1742–3 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi, Look nature through, 'tis revolution all. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 749 Look human nature through.

† c. *intr.* To become visible or obvious. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 120 Th' incessant care .. Hath wrought the Mure, that should confine it in, So thinne, that Life lookes through, and will breake out.

† **44. Look under.** *intr.* To look down. *Obs.*

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 340 Thus pondering, he looked under with his eyes.

45. Look up.

a. See simple senses and UP *adv.*; to raise the eyes, turn the face upward.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Þanne .. þo wreches .. loked up and dun and al abuten. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 187 Ne deme ðe noȝt wurdi ðat tu dure loken up to ðe heueneward. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21393 Constantin .. lok up .. He sagh þar cristis cros ful bright. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* Prol. 8 Approche neer, and looke vp murily. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xl. 12 My synnes haue taken soch holde vpon me, that I am not able to loke vp. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. ii. 55 How dares [*sic*] the plants looke vp to heauen, From whence they haue their nourishment? 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 125 The hungry Sheep look up, and are not fed. *a* 1800 COWPER *Jackdaw* 10 Look up—your brains begin to swim. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 204 And he look'd up. There stood a maiden near. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 247 She looked up from her writing.

† b. Of a plant: To show itself above the ground.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 97 If it be suffer'd to look up in a Garden, it will wind about all Herbs and Plants that have Stalks.

† c. To cheer up, take courage, be cheerful.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 113 My Soueraigne Lord, cheare vp your selfe, looke vp. 1602 — *Ham.* III. iii. 50 Then Ile looke vp, My fault is past. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. i. 215.

d. *To look up to* († occas. *at*): (*a*) to direct the look or face up towards; to raise the eyes towards, in adoration, supplication, etc.; (*b*) *fig.* to have a feeling of respect or veneration for.

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1627) 7 Let vs looke vp to God, and euery man reforme his owne wayes. 1719 *Freethinker* No. 157 ¶ 6 These Three Ladies .. look up to him, as their Patron and Defender. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 100 The rest seem to look up at you, as of an higher Order of Intelligence. 1794 C. PIGOT *Female Jockey Club* 141 Are these the patriots, to whom England was to look up for Salvation? 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. i. 210 Sweden looks up to British agriculture as the model for imitation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 447 The Whig members still looked up to him as their leader. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* i. x. 178 In Pitt England had at last found the man to whom it could look up.

e. *slang.* To improve. Chiefly *Comm.*: cf. *look down*, 33 d.

1822 *Examiner* 725/1 Foreign Securities are generally looking up. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 211 The Radicals are, to use a mercantile phrase, looking up. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. xi. 303 Trade is looking up. 1888 SARAH TYTLER *Blackhall Ghosts* III. xxix. 85, I don't believe that agriculture will look up in this country for many a day.

f. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To look*, the bearing or direction, as, *she looks up*, is approaching her course.

g. To search for (something) in a dictionary or work of reference, among papers, or the like; to consult (books) in order to gain information.

1692 WOOD *Life* 24 July, They decided to look up it [Athenae Oxon.]—to see what I said of the Presbyterians. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 458, I have only looked up the authorities nearest at hand. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* vi. 44 She had better look the definitions up at the beginning of the books of Euclid. 1890 FENN *Double Knot* I. iii. 113, I have been looking up the Glens. Not a bad family, but a younger branch.

h. To call on, go to see (a person). *colloq.*

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xlix, George will look us up.. at half-after four. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 Feb. 208/3 So do look me up .. and you will be most welcome. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXIV. 246/2 You'd better look him up at his hotel.

i. To search for.

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 329 The obligacion of the Bisshop of Norwychys oblygacion, I never sye it that I remembre; wherfor I wolde and prey my modre to loke it up. 1473 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 37, I .. praye yow to loke uppe my *Temple of Glasse*, and send it me by the berer herof. 1636 EARL MANCH. in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 276 It will be best for every one to .. look up the exemptions they have. 1669 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1856) V. 27 The Court haue ordered that .. the said Winge be required to looke vp the said Indian, and bringe him .. before some one of the majestrates. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iv. (1889) 30 He was .. a sort of boating nurse, who looked-up and trained the young oars. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* I. 278 Hearing of some rebels in the neighbourhood of Taunton, he sent a small party of Oxford's regiment to look them up.

j. To direct vigilance to.

1855 MRS. MARSH *Heiress of Haughton* II. 52 Phillips is new to his place, remember;—you must look him up, if he is careless. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* II. 235 A pretty time o' day this is to deliver the letters! .. You letter-men want looking up.

k. *To look* (a person) *up and down*: to scrutinize his appearance from head to foot.

1892 *Standard* 3 Oct. 4/7 They prefer to look his Viceroy up and down and all round before giving him a character. 1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 125/2 People looked her up and down.

† **46. Look upon.** = *Look on*, 39 a. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 27 Whiles the Foe doth .. looke vpon, as if the Tragedie were plaid in iest, by counterfetting Actors. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. vi. 10 *Aia.* He fight with him alone, stand Diomed. *Dio.* He is my prize, I will not looke vpon. *Troy.* Come both you coging Greekes, haue at you both. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 100.

47. *Comb.*: **look-like-a-goose** *sb.*, one who has a stupid look.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 300 He hath the figure of a man as Will Summer had, though he be indeed as very a Look-like-a-goose as he was.

Look, var. LOUK; obs. f. LOCK *sb.*[1]

Loo'k-down. *U.S.* [f. vbl. phr. *look down*: see LOOK *v.* 33.] A carangoid fish, the Horse-head or Moon-fish, *Selene vomer*.

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* III) 439.

Looke, obs. form of LOCK *sb.*[1]

Looked (lukt), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. LOOK *v.* + -ED [1].] In senses of the vb., with advs., as *after*, *for*, *up*.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Expectatus*, desyred, taried, & looked for. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Expectatus*, The long loked day was come. 1606 etc. [see *long-looked-for*, LONG *adv.* 9a]. 1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 369 His anxiously looked-for event. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 168 The Balai, always the best looked-after building in a village. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 2/1 He..was one of the most looked-up-to gentlemen about. 1900 *Ibid.* 10 Aug. 2/3 A welcome beggar, a looked-for guest.

† **Looked,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. LOOK *sb.* + -ED [2].] Having an aspect of a certain kind: preceded by a defining adj.; see also ILL-LOOKED, WELL-LOOKED.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iv. 11 Leane-look'd Prophets whisper fearefull change. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Aug., A strange fortune for so odd a looked mayde. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxix. (1737) 121 This Meagre-look'd Shrovetide. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 82 A great surly look'd fellow took up his Tomhog, or wooden Cutlash, to kill Mr. Church. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 267 He was as ugly a looked fellow as ever I saw.

Lookee: see LOOK *v.* 4 a.

Looker (lu·kəɹ). Also 4, 6 **loker**, 5 **locar**, 5-6 **lokar**, 6 *Sc.* **luker**, 7 **lowker**. [f. LOOK *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who looks, in senses of the vb. Const. with preps., as *at*, *on*, *to*, *upon*.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Flie* xcii. 181 You are the myrrors; that all lookers looke in. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. lxxxv. 108 b, A diligent looker to the profite of the Common wealth. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXII. v, The lookers now at me, poore wretch, be mocking. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 17 Quhilke brig haveng 8 bowis, is ane gret delectatione to the lukeris vpon it. 1671 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I. i. (Arb.) 27, I have ever observed that your grave lookers are the dullest of men. 1675 OTWAY *Alcibiades* III. i. Wks. 1728 I. 39 An anxious Looker on this Tragic Scene.

b. With advs., as *looker out*.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* vii. 12 God forsothe the loker about is. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 2 If we wil, we mai calle bischoppis, locars up on. 1767 *Pol. Reg.* I. 363 The lookers-out have not been able to prevail on any man of consequence to accept [an office]. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxiii. VIII. 140 The Peloponnesian fleet completely eluded the lookers-out of Thrasyllus.

c. Looker on, looker-on, one who looks on; a beholder, spectator, eye-witness. Often, one who merely looks on, without taking part. Cf. *onlooker*.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* 1552) 22 Tearynge asunder theyr visours..not without great laughynge of the lokers on. 1586 SPENSER *Sonn. to G. Harvey*, Sitting like a Looker-on Of this worldes Stage. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* v. iii. 84, I all this while Stand but a looker-on. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 ¶ 2 To gain the Approbation of the Lookers-on. 1800 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* 18 Apr. (1812) I. 339 Accidents to the lookers-on do sometimes happen at bull-baiting. 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairleigh* (1894) 9 Every fool knows that lookers-on see most of the game. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biog.* II. iv. 128 As an undergraduate he was a looker-on at..the Oxford Movement.

2. One who looks after or has charge of anything (e.g. † children, cattle, land, a farm, woods, etc.); a guardian, keeper, shepherd, farm-bailiff, steward. Now only *local*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 220 Þe children of riche men ssolle habbe guode lokeres and oneste. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2591 Þan mas he laddis ouire to lend & lokars of bestis. 1609 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp.*, *Canterb.*, Payd to the lowker of Moserd Wood xij*d*. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IV. 49 Where my looker and family, with two or three labourers constantly resides. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* II. 103 Old Frazer ..had..filled the office of looker at Castle Gowrand—a phrase that implicates the combined duties of steward and bailiff. 1806–7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 62 *note*, Leaving their farms to the management of bailiffs, whom they call lookers.

b. With prefixed sb.: An official inspector of (what the sb. denotes). (Cf. LEAVE-LOOKER.) *local*.

1835 *1st Rep. Munic. Corporat. Comm.* App. III. 1627 [Morpeth] There is no election of fish and flesh lookers. *Ibid.* 1600 [Lancaster] Other officers of the Corporation are, Auditors, .. Hedge-lookers. *Ibid.* 1484 [Clitheroe] Other officers are, Market Lookers, .. Lookers of Hedges and Ditches. 1899 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 3/5 T. Thornton, cloth looker, Brierclifle.

Look-in, *sb.* [f. LOOK *sb.* + IN *adv.*]

1. A hasty glance; a peep. Hence, a short visit.

1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* I. xv. 293 The Induction to the 'Mirror of Magistrates' is a look in at the infernal regions. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. iii, He has given me another look-in, to make sure of .. our stock-in-trade being correct.

2. *Sporting slang.* A chance of success.

1870 *Bell's Life* 12 Feb. (F.), Fawcett imagines he has got a look-in. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 July 3/2 For the Beaufort Stakes Mr. L. de Rothschild should have a good look in.

Looking (lu·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOOK *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. LOOK; look, gaze.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Þer seal beon .. Lokinge wiþ-uten winkinge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 Vor nableȝe nout þene nome .. of tollinde lokinges. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1048 Þurȝ woȝe & wone my lokyng ȝede. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 113 Crokidnes, or ellis lokynge asquynt of þe iȝen. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 17 The eldest suster [was] for her highe and unferme loking forsaken. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 74 The prydeful luking of my eine. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* III. i, Zoon's what a looking thou keep'st! *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) IV. 318 Anger passes, in the gospel account, for murder; and looking and lusting, for adultery. 1821 BYRON *Heav. & Earth* iii. 92 After long looking o'er the ocean wide. 1861 J. EDMOND *Childr. Ch. at Home* ix. 138 Looking is seeing with attention.

Proverb. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 154 By looking comes liking, you know the proverb.

b. With adverbs.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 86 b, Whiche for ones lokynge backwarde was turned in to a salt stone. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 361 Which evidence you owed To some slight weariness, some looking-off Or start-away. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. x. 412 A sensitive looking-out in all that happens..for tokens [etc.]. 1871 G. V. SMITH *Bible & Pop. Theol.* xxiv. 248 Any conscious looking forward by the writer to a greater and more genuine sacrifice to come.

c. With prepositions, used *absol.*, or advs. *Looking after*, *on*, *to*, *unto*, care, attention; *looking for*, expectation; *looking over*, inspection. † *To give* (*a person*) *the looking on*: to look on without interference or participation in his activity.

c 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (ed. Lumby) 33 The yonger, which besides his infancie that also nedeth good loking to, hath a while ben so sore diseased [etc.]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 11 b, Or if the Frenche kinge warre upon Charles.., shall he geve them the lokyng on? [L. *num otiosus erit spectator?*] *Ibid.* 64 b, His advise and counsell, whiche unlesse they woulde folowe, he would gyve them the lokyng on. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* x. 27 A certaine fearefull looking for of iudgement. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 21 To make the People believe..that Religion is worth the looking after. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 44 If any person visited do fortune by negligent looking unto..to come..from a place infected. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 241 That loss but made us love the more, With farther lookings on. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 328 My old horse .. wants a bit of looking after now. 1895 R. KIPLING in *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 2/1 Mowgli always attended a Looking-over.

† **2.** Supervision, care, charge, custody. *Obs.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 360 (Camb. MS.) Aylmar, þe gode kyng, Dude him on mi lokyng. 1340 *Ayenb.* 8 To ham þet habbeþ þe lokingge ous to teche. *Ibid.* 128 Þe zeneȝere is ase þe ilke þet is ine prison..and ine greate lokinge.

† **3.** Decision, judgement. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7409 Þat vpe þe popes lokinge of rome he ssolde it do. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 86 Philip..askid if þei wild stand to þer lokyng.

† **4.** Look, expression of countenance, appearance. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 108 His lokyng was als bri3t os is þe rede lempninge. 1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 31 The lokyng [Vulg. *intuitus*] therof was ferdful. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4707 Wene ye that hir louely looking Pleaseth vs any maner thing As it dooth you. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 309 Why how now hoa; awake, why are you drawn? Wherefore this ghastly looking?

5. *attrib.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 281 b, Order me a lokyng place in the play. 1552 HULOET, Lokynge place to se about, *theatrum*. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* IV. ii. Wks. 1883 IV. 94 But yet my toil May be rewarded with a looking-while. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xi, A dog would..squat upon his looking-out place.

Looking (lu·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOOK *v.* + -ING [2].]

1. That looks or gazes. *rare.* † *Looking up*: having an upward aspect or direction; sloping.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 63 The other [spade] may be Six Inches wide, whose Tree must be made more compass and looking up, by far, than your usuall Spades are. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* II. 12, I scarce can trow my looking een, Ye're grown sae braw.

2. Forming combinations. **a.** with a preceding adjective, substantive (now *rare*), or phrase. (See also GOOD-LOOKING, ILL-LOOKING.)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 240 A needy, hollow-ey'd, sharpe-looking wretch. 1756 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 25. 213 A well looking old woman..asked from the upper window, who he pleased to want? 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug., I care not what looking horse I have; I never think of his appearance. 1782 MORITZ in *Brit. Tourist* (1809) IV. 33 Paddington, a very village-looking little town, at the west end of London. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xviii. 148 A hard, stout looking man. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 249 The celebrity entered: a grave-looking elderly gentleman. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 83 Phylica ericoides..a small heath-looking shrub from the Cape. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 803/2 A book printed in a dull, muddy, everyday-looking type. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 360 Most rude, chaotic, all these Speeches are; but most earnest-looking. 1881 W. H. MALLOCK *Romance 19th C.* II. 5 He was a small dissipated-looking man.

b. with adverbs of direction: Having a certain aspect or direction.

1884 BLACK *Jud. Shakes.* xx. There was a touch of it on the westward-looking gables of one or two cottages.

Loo'king-glass. [f. LOOKING *vbl. sb.* + GLASS.]

1. A glass to look in, in order to see one's own face or figure; a mirror made of a plate of glass coated at the back with an amalgam of quicksilver; † applied *occas.* to a metal mirror (cf. GLASS *sb.*[1] 8 b).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Wherein dayly & hourly I myght loke, as in a myrour or lokyng-glass. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 261. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 857 The brasen lauer was indeed made of the womens looking glasses. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 431 ¶ 1 Seeing all her Wrinkles represented in a large Looking-glass. 1728 RAMSAY *Lass & Mirror* 3 The leal-hearted Looking-glass With truths addrest the lovely Lass. 1771 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 22 July, The sea was smooth as a looking-glass. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ii. 19 Let AB, fig. 16., be a plane mirror or looking-glass. 1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abbey* xxvi. 384 The looking glass was invariably covered up in the chamber where the dead lay.

b. *fig.* (In the 16th and 17th cents. frequently used in the titles of books.) Now *rare* (= 'mirror').

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* L iij, The parson of a kinge is a thorrou persinge an sheninge lookinge glasse, in the whiche all the subgects sees them selfs. 1575 TYMME (*title*) A Looking Glasse for the Court. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. 269 The holy Scripture, is .. a Looking glass to shew vs our spotes and blemishes. 1600 BRETON *Pasquils Madcappe* ii, Beautie is but a Babies looking glasse. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* XXXV. 18 Great men are the Looking-glasses of the Country, according to which most men dress themselves. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 5 The Eyes, the Looking-glasses of Nature. 1792 (*title*) The Looking-Glass for the Mind; or Intellectual Mirror. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 74 Each to each a looking-glass, Reflects his figure that doth pass.

2. As the name of a material: Plate glass, or glass silvered for use as a mirror.

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 97 The Tester was all fac'd with Looking-Glass. 1764 DELAVAL in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 233 Inclosed between small plates of thick looking-glass. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 178 How to Quicksilver the inside of Glass Globes, so as to make them look like Looking-glass. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *Cynic Fortune* viii, He took stock of his features in the little triangle of cracked looking-glass affixed to the wall.

3. In the plant-names **Lady's looking-glass, Venus' looking-glass** (*Campanula Speculum*): see LADY, VENUS.

4. *slang.* A chamber-pot.

1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Beggar's Bush* II. iii, Ha! A Looking-glasse! 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabee's Jrnl.* II. (1818) 59 Mid-night waking, And a looking-glasse there taking, Chamber-pot was hol'd quite thorow. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 43. 2/2 *Q.* Why is a Chamber-Pot call'd a Looking-Glass? *A.* Because many rarely see their Faces in any other.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *looking-glass calm*, *-fitter*, *-frame*, *-maker*, *-man*, *-plate*, *-tin*; *looking-glass-panelled* adj.; **looking-glass carp** (see quot.); **looking-glass tree,** *Heritiera littoralis*, the leaves of which are silvery on the under side; **looking-glass writing,** writing done backwards, so as to be legible by means of a mirror.

1840 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 194 A *looking-glass calm with bitter cold white frost. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 5/5 A '*looking-glass carp'..differs from the ordinary carp in having very few, and those very large, scales. *Mod. Advt.*, Junior *Looking-glass Fitter wanted. 1688 PARKER & STALKER *Japaning* v. 25 *Looking-glass-frames. 1611

COTGR., *Miroaillier*, a *looking-glasse maker. **1723** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6137/4 William Turing, .. Looking-glass-maker. **1682** T. FLAIMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 67 (1713) II. 164 The *Looking-glass-man you almost promised to deal withal the last time we met. **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 3/2 The cheapest bedroom furniture means a *looking-glass panelled wardrobe. **1703** T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 152 These *Looking-glass-plates are ground smooth and flat, and Polished. **1703** T. S. *Art's Improv.* I. 55 Take a Plate of Polish'd Steel, which cover with that Orange, Tawny Mineral, call'd Mine de Plomb, Ground with Linseed-Oil and *Looking-glass Tin. **1865** *Treas. Bot.*, **Looking-glass tree*, Heritiera. **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 3/1 Notes..made with the left hand in "looking-glass" writing.

Look out, look-out. *Pl.* **look-outs**, *rarely* **looks out.** [f. vbl. phr. *look out*; see LOOK *v.* 40.]

1. The action (*occas.* the faculty or the duty) of looking out. *lit.* and *fig.* Chiefly in phrases *to keep* (rarely *to take*) *a* (*good*, etc.) *look-out*; *to be, place, put on* or *upon the look out*; const. *for*, *to*, and *to* with *inf.*; orig. *Naut.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 346 We .. kept a good look-out for the rocks of Vele Rete. *c* **1760** S. NILES in 3 *Mass. Hist. Coll.* (1837) VI. 161 They were upon the constant look-out and had two forts not far distant from thence. **1766** BRICE in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 67, I wished to put other people upon the look-out. **1768** GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. Wks. (Globe) 622/2, I think if anything was to be foreseen, I have as sharp a look-out as another. **17..** WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 81 He..keeps a very good look-out to futurity. **1815** *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 4 The gamekeeper of Mr. Blundell was upon the look-out for poachers. **1849** W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* 192 At one time, in crossing a hill, Beatte .. took a look-out, like a mariner from the mast-head at sea. *c* **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 85 You are placed on the look out. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* i. 26 Anything new or peculiar ..puts us upon the lookout to detect a possible absurdity. **1875** BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iii. (ed. 2) 57 The very great majority of collisions happen through bad look-out and neglect to show lights. **1883** STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* II. x, We were running down for it with a bright look-out day and night. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 2/2 In these ships the men go from look-out to wheel, from wheel to look-out. **1894** J. KNIGHT *D. Garrick* ii. 21 He had been on the look-out for such information.

2. In various concrete applications.

a. A station or building from which a look-out can be kept. Orig. *Naut.*

1700 *S. Carolina Stat. at Large* (1837) II. 161 The Look-out formerly built on Sullivan's Island .. is by a late storm overthrown to the ground. **1766** W. STORK *Acc. E. Florida* 33 To the back part of the house is joined a tower, called in America a look-out, from which there is an extensive prospect towards the sea. **1791** BENTHAM *Panopt.* I. 145 A Look-out or Exterior Inspection-Lodge. **1855** LONGF. *Hiaw.* xix. 5 Another vulture, watching From his high aerial look-out. **1861** J. EDKINS in *Chinese Scenes and People* (1883) 271 It is now used as a site for a high look-out by the rebels. **1893** F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 244 A battery of four guns, with a telegraph station and look-out attached.

b. A person employed to keep a look-out; a watchman, scout; a party of men so employed. Also, see quot. 1889.

1699 COWLEY *Voy.* (1729) 12 We took their look-outs who told us the news. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singlet* (n xiv. (1840) 240 We..kept a look-out upon the hill. **1840** R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 35 One man on deck as a look-out. **1872** *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.*, Apr. 266/2 The 'Cambria' sailed..with looks-out at her mast-heads. **1881** *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb., Those aboard are divided into three look-outs, giving each look-out four hours on deck and eight hours below. **1889** FARMER *Americanisms, Look-out*, an attendant who, at the gaming-table, is supposed to see that matters are conducted fairly.

c. A reconnoitring boat or vessel.

1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 36 Eight Look-outs, which are also laid aside. **1841** J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 203 Ere the channel was full enough for the look-outs to intercept her.

3. A more or less distant view; a prospect.

1779 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xxiii. 184 This leads to a little tower .. The look-out charming. **1842** MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Visit Italy* II. xi. 199 A walk through the Villa Reale..seemed..to promise advantageous look-outs without end. **1883** *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 68/2 The traveller feels weary and disgusted with the ugliness of the look-out.

b. In immaterial sense: A prospect or prospective condition, an outlook.

c **1825** *Houlston Tracts* II. No. 47. 2 It was bad already with them, and a worse look out. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xix, 'He's going at the knees.' 'That's a bad look-out.' **1886** *Times* weekly ed.) 6 Aug. 1/3 The look-out for the shooting-season is satisfactory. **1889** 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxxv, It seemed a rather blue look-out.

4. †a. An object of desire (*obs.*). **b.** With possessive sb. or pron., *That is ——'s look-out*: i. e. the matter concerns only his interest, which others are not bound to consider if he neglects it.

1795 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 45 The loaves and fishes are all the look out. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxvii, If he took it into his head that I was coming here for such or such a purpose, why, that's his look-out. **1858** R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xix. 63 That however is more the Earl's look-out than ours. **1884** SIR F. NORTH in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 51 The result would be that a less price would be got, but that is the vendor's look out.

5. *attrib.*, as *look-out-boat*, *-man*, *-ship* etc.

1781 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 301 *Look-out boats have been ordered from the seaboard of the eastern shore. **1798** CAPT. MOSS in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 248 Our *look-out canoes have watched them. **1860** G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* 123 The deer .. save the hinds a great deal of *look-out duty. **1806** A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 177 The Swedish squadron had been seen by the *look-out frigates. **1835** *Court Mag.* VI. 64/1 Over these ruins towered a tall *look-out house. **1830** MARRYAT *King's Own* xxx, The *look-out men at the mastheads. **1884** *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 41 A "*look-out" place for noting the effect of the fire .. should be constructed. **1834–47** J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 272 Where to place videttes, *look-out posts, or telegraphs. **1804** CAPT. DANCE in *Naval Chron.* XII. 138, I recalled the *look-out Ships. **1872** BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xv. 264, I ordered some of my men every day to ascend this *look-out station. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 259 On .. some small eminences there are several *look-out towers. **1897** R. BADEN-POWELL in *Daily News* 23 Apr. 6/2 Up on the roof of the hall is a *look-out turret.

[Lool: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Loom (lūm), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **gelóma**, 3 **leome**, 3–7 **lome**, 5–7 **loome**, 6 *Sc.* **lwme**, (**lowme**, **lumme**, *Sc.* **lwime**), 6–7 **lomb(e**, 6, 9 *Sc.* **lume**, 9 *Sc.* **leem**, *dial.* **leumm**, 7– **loom.** [ME. *lome*, aphetic repr. OE. *gelóma* wk. masc., utensil, implement, f. *ge-* (Y- *prefix* + *lóma* as in *andlóman* (often *andluman*, *andlaman*) pl., apparatus, furniture.

The ulterior etymology is obscure: some have suggested connexion with OE. *gelóme* (= OHG. *kilōmo* often (see YLOME); on this hypothesis the primary sense would be 'things in frequent use'. The simple **lóma* is cited in some dicts. as occurring in the Leiden glosses and the Corpus Glossary; but the Latin lemmata seem to show that the entries belong to different words.]

1. An implement or tool of any kind. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c **900** tr. *Beda's Hist.* IV. xxviii. Schipper' 521 þa bead se Godes mon þæt him mon issern geloman [*ferramenta*] mid hwæte þider brohte þæt land mid to tezenne. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 124, I blesced beo þi muð..vor þu makest me leome þerof to timbren, & to echen me mine crune. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2309 He lyftes lyztly his lome, & let hit doun fayre, Wiþ þe barbe of þe bitte bi þe bare nek. *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* xii. 41 So hit wes bistad, That nomon hem ne bad, huere lomes to fonde. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 518 þai had na lomys to wil, for to make a gannand grawe. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 45 The lomes þat ich laboure with and lyflode deserue Ys pater-noster and my prymer. *a* **1400** *Sir Perc.* 2032 Fulle evylle myght any mene smale,..With siche a lome fighte. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 312/1 Loome, or instrument (*S.* loombe), *utensile.* **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. iii. 53 Enee..With lume in hand fast wirkand like the laif. **1584** HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* I. (1608) 15 The Craftsman now his lumes away hath laide. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 49 An outligger carryeth but onely one loome to the field, and that is a rake. **1819** W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 51 Your hands are toom O' chappin-stick and weirlike loom, To batter at the bawd o' Rome. **1894** LAYTO *Tam Bodkin* iv. 31 'They wad get the contents o' that lume i' their wames, though!' said Willie, pu'in' oot a muckle horse pistol.

† b. The penis. *Obs.*

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 4750 And large was his odd lome þe lenthe of a 3erde. **1508** DUNBAR *Tua marrit women* 175 His lwme is vaxit larbar. **1568** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 95.

† c. = HEIRLOOM. *Obs.*

1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 56, I wull he haue my grete maser .. for þe terme of his life, and so from heir to heyr lome. *a* **1814** *Sailors' Rel.* II. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 340 With all the appurtenances, messuages, tenements, hereditaments, looms heir, rights of court, leet, and baron .. thereto appertaining and belonging.

d. *dial.* Applied to persons, with adjs. of contemptuous meaning. (Cf. *tool.*)

a **1650** *Sir Aldingar* 47 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 168 'Goe with me', saide our comly king, 'This lazar for to see'. .. 'there is a lodly lome', says Harry King, 'for our dame Queene Elinor!' **1878** *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Leumm*, loom; a tool; a term of reproach. 'He's an ill leumm'.

2. An open vessel of any kind, as a bucket, tub, vat, etc. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

a **1300** *E. E. Psalter* xxxii. 7 Samenand als in lome watres of se. **13..** *Childh. Jesus* 659 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIV. 336 Thies clathis sente he..ffor to litte thayme.. Doo thayme in 3one lomys three. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 447 In lomys smaller hent this must, and vse hit as wyn pestilent. **1509** *Market Harboro' Rec.* (1896) 233 Item a growt lome and a lome for grenys vjd. **1577** *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 80 þe third falt breking of þair lwmes, delyng of the brewing (etc.). **1586** *MS. Inv.*, *Hatfield Woodhouse, Yorks*, It. kyts, stands, lombes, boules, dyshes, chyrne, flackets. **1630** in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 66 No Fisherman.. shall use..any Weel called a Lomb, or a Mill Pot, or any other Engine. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii. 'Ay, and there's something to pit it in', said the mendicant, eyeing the ram's horn—'that loom's an auld acquaintance o' mine'. **1858** RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (1860) 154 Having referred to the accident [of falling from his gig], Balnamoon quietly added, 'Indeed, I maun hae a lume that'll had in'.

† b. Vessel, boat. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 314 And þus of lenþe & of large þat lome [*sc.* the Ark] þou make. *Ibid.* 443.

3. A machine in which yarn or thread is woven into fabric by the crossing of threads called respectively the warp and weft. (In quots. **1535**, **1566** app. used for: The beam of a loom.)

Often with prefixed word indicating (*a*) the kind of material produced, as *†linen*, *ribbon*, *†woollen*, etc. *loom*; (*b*) the method of operation, as *hand*, *power loom*; (*c*) some particular form of construction, as *circular*, *draw loom*; (*d*) the inventor or improver, as *Jacquard loom*: for which see those words.

1404 *Nottingham Rec.* 27 Aug. II. 22 Item, j lynyn lome, et j. warpyngstok et warpyngtree, et j. wheel, appretiata ad ijs. iiijd. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 312/1 Loome of webbarys crafte (*K. P.* of webstare), *telarium.* **1444** *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 106/1 To serche all maner Worstedes, or to do serche, as well within the Lomes as oute of the Lomes. **1535** COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 7 The shaft of his speare was like a weauers lome. **1566** *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 107 Johnne Craile who haith made a weavers lomb therof. **1632** MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, His vestaments sit as if .. art had wrought 'em on the same loome as nature fram'd his Lordship. **1675** C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (1878) 120 Those weavers who had loomes without engines broke open ye houses of all those weavers who had loomes wth engines. **1717** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mr. Pope* 1 Apr., These wenches..pass the time at their looms under the shade of the trees. **1840** THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lv. 89 The looms of Ionia were kept in constant activity to supply purple robes for the Courtiers. **1843** MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rom.*, *Horatius* lxx, And the goodwife's shuttle merrily Goes flashing through the loom. **1867** SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* vi. (1880) 96 The artizans set up their looms, and began to work at the manufacture of..cloth.

fig. **1603** DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* A iv, Whatsoeuer they weaue in the motley-loome of their rustie pates. **1635–56** COWLEY *Davideis* II. 97 All like a comely Youth in Lifes' fresh Bloom; Rare Workmanship, and wrought by heav'nly Loom. **1645** Z. BOYD *Holy Songs* in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 13/1 Sorrows are as threeds a crosse; in this our earthly loome. **1761** GRAY *Fatal Sisters* ii, Glitt'ring lances are the loom, Where the dusky warp we strain, Weaving many a soldier's doom. **1787** *Minor* 54 The best wrought piece that ever issued from his intellectual loom. **1864** LONGF. *Hawthorne* 7 The great elms o'erhead Dark shadows wove on their aërial looms.

† b. *transf.* Attributed to a spider or caterpillar; *occas.* used *poet.* for the web itself. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 58 Finest silke, Fetcht from the natiue loomes of labouring wormes. **1592** NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 8 b, Spiders .. that wont to set vp their loomes in euery windowe. **1606** DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* I. (Arb.) 15 O thou that on thy pillow (lyke a Spider in his loome) weauest mischeuous nets. **1647** H. MORE *Poems* 152 Like spider in her web, so do we sit Within this spirit, and if ought do shake This subtile loom we feel as it doth hit.

4. Put for: The art, business, or process of weaving.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 236 The dressing and preparing of hemp and flax from the stalk to the loom. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 1096 Unbred to Spinning, in the Loom unskill'd. **1784** COWPER *Task* I. 416 Who .. Renounce the odours of the open field For the unscented fictions of the loom. **1829** SCOTT *Anne of G.* iii, Clothes .. of much fines cloth, the manufacture of the German loom. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 1 The intervention of merchants and dealers gives a continuous motion to the plough and the loom. **1859** TENNYSON *Enid* 693 And one among his gentlewomen Display'd a splendid silk of foreign loom.

5. The shaft, i.e. the part between the blade and the handle of an oar; also, limited to the part of the oar between the rowlock and the hands in rowing; also, loosely, the handle.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 54 Of the young Trees Privateers use to make Loom, or Handles for their Oars. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) D d iv, That part of the oar ..which is within-board, is termed the loom. **1829** MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* ii, The oar meeting no resistance, its loom or handle came back upon the bosom of .. Sally. **1857** P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 30 The oar or scull [consists] of handle, loom, shank, and blade. **1883** CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*, *Loom*, ..the part of an oar that is in a boat when the rest of it is out. **1893** F. M. CRAWFORD *Childr. King* i. 5 Out go the sweeps, ..and the men throw themselves forward over the long slender loom, as they stand.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attrib., as *loom-beam*, *-pattern*, *-post*, *-spoke*, *-treadle*, *weight*; **b.** instrumental, as *loom-made*, *-wrought* adjs.; **c.** objective, as *loom-maker*, *-worker*; **d.** locative, as *loom-bred* adj.; **e.** special comb., as **†loom-flitter**, **a weaver**; **loom-house**, **a building or factory in which weaving is carried on**; **loom-lace**, **lace made in a loom**; **loom-lord** *nonce-wd.*, **the proprietor of weaving machinery**; **loom-picture**, **a picture woven in textile fabric**; **loom-shed**, **-shop**, **-stance**, **-stead** = *loom-house*; **†loom-work**, **weaving.**

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *David* 88 His Lance a Loom-beam, or a Mast (as big) Which yet he shaketh as an Osier twig. **1812** W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. xxviii. 36 Dunfermline, too..Sends out her *loom-bred men. *a* **1653** G. DANIEL *Idyll* iv. 86 Children .. can name Oligarchy, with more Ease Then a *Loome-flitter, can Church Hierarchies. **1864** B. BRIERLEY *Layrock of Langley-side* ix. 121 We'st be as quiet as a empty *loomheawse. **1689** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2493/4 A Wastcoat lac'd with broad Silver knotted *Loom-lace. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 123 There has been a nightmare bred in England of indigestion and spleen among landlords and *loomlords. **1890** *Daily News* 13 Nov. 5/5 Finest *loom-made Spanish lace. **1851** in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119 Occupations of the People, *loom-maker. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 259 *Loom-pattern drawing. **1870** J. K. HUNTER *Life Studies* xxii. 155 He had a wee box on the tap o' his loom .., and he had a slate that hung on his 'loompost. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 351 A *loom-shed. *Ibid.* 263 The master of a *loom-shop. *c* **1817** HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 178 The destructive weaver seized a *loomspoke, and began a-beating me. **1876** S. R. WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* 6 The shop, containing generally several looms—a 'loom-stance being often sublet by the householder—was on the other [side]. **1869** I. BURNS *Life W. C. Burns* iv. (1870) 101 The weaving *loomsteads. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 145 Religion..weaving for herself new Vestures;—Teufelsdröckh himself being one of the *loom-treadles? **1881** *Archæologia* XLVI. 468 The *loom weights of chalk..were used to weigh down the warp in the process of weaving. **1598** W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 179 These clothes .. being verie costly wrought with *Loome-worke. *a* **1640** DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 68 She taught Arachne her curiouse lomeworke. **1659** TORRIANO, *Telaruólo*, a weaver or *loom-worker of any kind of cloth. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 199 Its woven waters seemed to fall, Its trees, its beasts, its *loom-wrought folk, Now seemed indeed as though they woke.

Loom (lūm), *sb.*[2] Also 7 lumb, 7–9 lumme, 9 lumme. [In Shetland repr. a. ON. *lóm-r*; in mod. literary use partly from Shetland dialect and partly a. mod. Sw. and Da. *lom*.] A name given in northern seas to species of the Guillemot and the Diver, esp. *Alca bruennichi* and *Colymbus septentrionalis* (Red-throated Diver). Cf. LOON [2].

[1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 343 It is common among the Norwegians and Islanders, who in their own Country Language call it Lumme.] 1694 NARBOROUGH, etc. *Voy.* II. 80 The Lumb..is quite black at the top, but underneath his belly even to the neck, he is snow-white. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 129 On the water, near the rocks, there were thousands of lummes and razor-bills. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1761 The greater lumme, or diver, found in the northern parts of Europe. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* iv. 51 We saw a few looms and shear-waters. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exped.* xvi. 391 One lumne. 1886 A. W. GREELY *Arctic Service* I. 49 On the face of these sea-ledges of Arveprins Island Bruennich's guillemots, or looms, gather in the breeding season..by tens of thousands.

b. The flesh of these birds as an article of food.

1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* iii. 46 We revelled in 'loom soup', 'loom pie', 'roast loom' [etc.].

Loom (lūm), *sb.*[3] [f. LOOM *v.*[2]]

1. A seaman's term for the indistinct and exaggerated appearance or outline of an object when it first comes into view, as the outline of land on the horizon, an object seen through the mist or darkness, etc.

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, We're very near the land, Captain Wilson; thick as it is, I think I can make out the loom of it. 1839 — *Phant. Ship* xii, I did not see anything but the loom of her hull. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* li, A dark line, too faint for landsmen's eyes, far ahead, which changed into a loom of land. 1881 *Times* 30 May 6/4 Suddenly the loom of a rock was seen right ahead. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 244 Looking back there was nothing but a dim loom to show where we had left the great vessel. *fig.* 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 231 No mirage of tradition to give characters and events an imaginative loom.

2. *dial.* (See quot. and cf. LOOM *v.*[2] 1.)

1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Loom*, the slow and silent motion of the water of a deep pool.

Loom (lūm), *a.* (or *sb. attrib.*) *Naut.* Also 6 lum, 7 loome, loume. [Perh. corruptly a. Da. *lugn*: see LOUN *a.*, *dial.*] Of a breeze or wind: Easy, gentle. *Obs.* exc. in **loom gale**, 'an easy gale of wind, in which a ship can carry her whole topsails atrip' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1587 J. DAVIS *Traverse Bk.* in *Hakluyt* (1810) III. 154 An island of ice was carried by the force of the current as faste as our barke could saile with lum wind, all sailes bearing. 1609 in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) IV. ix. v. 1733 By the feruent heat and loomes breezes, many of our men fell sicke of the Calenture. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 17 A spoute, a loume gaile, an eddy wind. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* x. 46 A faire Loome Gale is the best to saile in, because the Sea goeth not high, and we beare out all our sailes. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxviii. (1658) 304 We had run .. wth all the sails abroad we could make, and in a fair loom way. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. x, We .. stood for the Offing with a fair loom Gale.

Loom (lūm), *v.*[1] *rare.* [f. LOOM *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To weave (a fabric).

1548 HOOPER *Decl. Ten Command.* x. 161 He..is as long in the morning to set his berd in an order, as a godlie crawftis man would be in loming of a peace of karsey. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 145 The cloth loomed from the cotton thread of the country.

2. Weaving. *To loom the web*: to 'mount' the warp on the loom. Also *absol.*

1827 TAYLOR *Poems* 58 (E. D. D.) Thou's begun to loom thy wab, I'se thinking yer a wabster bred. 1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jrnl. Illust. Catal.* p. vii **/2 The 'lease' now being taken, and the cross bands or threads being introduced for the purpose of 'looming', or drawing in of the weaver's beam. 1883 A. BROWN *Power-Loom* (ed. 4) 86 The process of looming the web.

Hence **Loomed** *ppl. a.*, woven.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 277 He..with loom'd Wool the native Robe supplies.

Loom (lūm), *v.*[2] Also 7 lome, 7, 8 loam. [Skeat suggests that the original meaning may have been 'to come slowly (towards)', and compares EFris. *lômen*, Sw. dial. *loma* to move slowly, MHG. *luomen* to be weary, from *luomi* slack (related by ablaut to LAME *a.*). Cf. also *loomy* (Sc. and north dial.) misty, cloudy (E.D.D.).]

†**1.** Of a ship, also of the sea: To move slowly up and down. *Obs. rare.*

1605 SIR T. SMITH *Voy. Russia* C 1 b, To behold one of the 3. gallant spectacles in the world, a Ship vnder sayle, loming (as they tearme it) indeede like a Lyon pawing with his forfeet. 1667 COLEPRESSE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 481 Being in a Calm, that way which the Sea began to Loom or move, the next day the Wind was sure to blow from that point of the Compass towards which the Sea did Loom the day before. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 93 This is to him as the due ballast to the ship, which makes the vessel indeed loome somewhat deeper, but keeps it from tossing too lightly upon the uncertain waters.

2. *intr.* To appear indistinctly; to come into view in an enlarged and indefinite form. Also with *up*. Often with adj. compl., as *to loom large*.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 55 Here smokes a Castle, there a City fumes, And here a Ship upon the Ocean looms [orig. *Et là flote vne nef sur Neptune irrité*]. 1658 PHILLIPS *s. v.*, A Ship *Loomes* a great or a small sail, a term used in Navigation, and signifieth as much as a Ship seems a great or a little Ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v. *Looming*, She looms large afore the wind. *Ibid.* II, *Mirer*, to loom, or appear indistinctly. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* vi. 87 We saw the land looming. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxvi 136 A great ship loomed up out of the fog. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Inno.* (1873) 73 The hard stern outlines loom around Of hill by many a frost embrowned. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 110 Men are magnified to giants, and brigs 'loom up', as the sailors term it, into ships of the line. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 112 Still the summit loomed above us. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xiv, A mist through which Mr. Inspector loomed vague and large. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc. 53 The haze through which the sun's disc looms red and lurid.

transf. (*jocular*).

1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* v. 37 He understood it was quite a ladies' affair, and loomed in, dressed up to the nines.

b. *fig.* and of immaterial things.

1591 SYLVESTER *Ivry* 180 But, lo My Liege: O Courage! there he comes: What Ray of Honour round about him Looms? 1650 B. *Discollimitium* 6 Reasons..which low me so big in some mens eyes. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 69 Thus loom on my imagination those happier days of our city. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 7 July, Cash affairs loom well in the offing. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxiv, And is it that the haze of grief Makes former gladness loom so great? 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superstit.* 101 The facts which loom so large in the dawning light. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 26 Political difficulties..were looming at no great distance. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 42 Shrunk to atom size, That which loomed immense to fancy low before my reason lies.

c. *causative.* To make to loom or appear unnaturally large. *rare.*

1817 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 473 It possesses the quality of looming, or magnifying objects,..making the small billets of wood appear as formidable as trees.

Loom, obs. form of LAMB, LOAM.

Loomb(e, obs. form of LAMB, LOOM.

Loomer (lū·mər). [f. LOOM *v.*[1] 2 + -ER [1].] (See quot. 1892.)

1881 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/6 The Loomers..are still on strike. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Loomers*, those who take the warp as it comes from the 'taper', and prepare it for the loom.

Loomery (lū·mərī). [f. LOOM *sb.*[2] + -ERY.] The place where looms or guillemots flock together for breeding.

1859 MCCLINTOCK *Voy. Fox* 131 Our shooting parties have twice visited a loomery upon Cape Graham. 1882 L. SMITH in *Standard* 22 Aug. 2/5 At Cape Stephen there was a large loomery, and at Cape Forbes there were a few looms.

Looming (lū·miŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. LOOM *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] A coming indistinctly into view.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 53 The looming of a ship is her prospectiue, that is, as she doth shew great or little. 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantat.* (1865) 7 At the first loaming of the ship vpon the river, wee found..all the Countrey in Armes. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* (1698) II. 84 This day we saw the looming of a very high land. 1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 266 Wherever the most faint looming of the land in a very clear day can be discerned. 1807 *Europ. Mag.* LII. 441/2 [Sailor *log.*] 'Split me but I know the loaming of the land hereabouts.' 1829 *Nat. Philos. Optics* xviii. 56 (U.K.S.) The elevation of coasts, ships, and mountains above their usual level, when seen in the distant horizon, has been long known and described under the name of Looming. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 69 No evidences of refraction visible, except some slight loomings of the more distant bergs. 1861 C. J. ANDERSON *Okavango* vii. 87 A crashing and cracking..announced the approach of elephants; in a few moments afterwards the looming of a dozen huge unwieldy figures in the distance told of their arrival.

fig. *a* 1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny* VII. (1840) 50 Tremendous loomings of eternal things.

Looming (lū·miŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. LOOM *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action or process of 'mounting' the warp on the loom. In quot. *attrib.*

1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jrnl. Illust. Catal.* p. vii**/1 The warp was then taken from this [sizing-] machine to a machine for winding it on a roller-beam, after which it was taken to the looming-frame, and next to the loom.

Looming (lū·miŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOOM *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] That looms, in the senses of the vb.

1855 M. ARNOLD *New Sirens* 182 In the midst of river-meadows Where the looming deer are laid. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 217 As if divers social wants and looming penuriousness had never been within her experience. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* vi. 119 Her silvery marabouts glancing like hoar-frost in the shadows of the looming walls.

Loon [1] (lūn). Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 lowen, 5–6 loone, 6 lound, 6–9 loun(e, lown(e, 7– loon. [In 16th c. *lowen*, *lowne*, riming with *chenoun*, *downe*. Of obscure origin; the early forms do not favour the current hypothesis of connexion with early mod.Du. *loen* 'homo stupidus' (Plantijn and Kilian) which seems to be known only from dictionaries. The ON. *lúenn*, beaten, benumbed, weary, exhausted (pa. pple. of *lýja* to beat, thrash) has been suggested as a possible etymon. The order of development of the senses is somewhat uncertain.]

1. A worthless person; a rogue, scamp (esp. in *false loon, to play the loon*); a sluggard, idler.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7957 Þe clerkis þat were þare, lepir lowens [*rime* chenouns]. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Fables* 2413 in *Anglia* IX. 475 Than lichtlie in the bukket lap the loun ..The tod come hailland vp, the wolf yeid doun. 1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 485 Fra honest folk deuoide this lathly lown. 1514 BARCLAY *Eclog.* ii. (1570) B iij, That men shall call the malapart or dronke, Or an abbey lowne or limmer [*printed* limner] of a monke. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* G. viii b, Cum here loundes, cum here tykes. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 68 To loup on lassis, lait, and play the Lowne. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* I. iv. 82 For shame, subscribe, and let the lowne depart. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxiii. 36 Let not sik louns with teasings 3ou allure. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 95 He held them [breeches] all to deere, With that he cald the Tailor Lowne. 1605 — *Mach.* v. iii. 11 The diuell damne thee blacke, thou cream-fac'd Loon. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 289 Looking on with their hands folded behind their back when louns are running with the spoil of Zion on their back. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 47 The Scots say, a fausse, i.e. false Loon. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 589 But the false loon who cou'd not work his will By open force employ'd his flatt'ring skill. 1762 CHURCHILL *Prophecy Famine* Poems I. 114 When with a foreign loon she stole away. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. *Refectory*, Out upon him, the lazy loon!

appositively. 16.. in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 392 Christ's minister may not preach Christ's trueth, if a loun minister neare by him have taught lies, except the Bishop give him leave so to doe.

b. Of a woman: A strumpet, concubine.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 87 The gayest grittest loun. *c* 1600 in Gordon Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 392 Bad hir swithe [*printed* snyithe] pack hir furthe harlot lowne. 1714 RAMSAY *Elegy J. Cowper* vii, He ken'd the bawds and louns fou well. *a* 1800 in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1802) II. 68, I trow some may has plaid the lown. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, Thou art too low to be their lawful love, and too high to be their unlawful loon.

2. A man of low birth or condition; in phrase *lord and loon*. Now only *arch.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 45 Thus for ane loun than lichlyit is ane lord. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* I viii b, The Lurdein was, in a maner, all one wyth the Lorde, and the Lounde wyth the Larde. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. vi. 20 Wee should haue both Lorde and Lowne, if the peeuish baggadge would but giue way to customers. *a* 1650 *Capt. Carr* in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 81, 'I will not geve over my hous,' she saithe, 'Neither for lord nor lowne.' 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, 'Moustre' *Balloon*, The peer and the peasant, the lord and the loon.

3. A boor, lout, clown; an untaught, ill-bred person.

1619 *Bk. Demeanor* 12 in *Babees Bk.*, With manlike cheere, Not like a rustic lowne. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 133, I contrasted him with the ill-bred loons who had addressed my mother in my behalf. 1790 BURNS *Ep. R. Graham* 11 [He] Came shaking hands wi' wabster lowns. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. iii, Now get thee hence, thou grey-beard Loon. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, Go to your Provost, you lorrel loons. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 49 A titled loon of high degree.

4. A fellow, man, 'chap'.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xii, The wyves..fand lyfe in the loune. 1728 STARRAT *To Ramsay* 15 in *R.'s Poems*, And learn'd the Latin lowns sic springs to play As gars the world gang dancing to this day. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 8/3 Wherever Moray loons may gather.

5. A boy, lad, youth.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 107 For thair wes nowdir lad not loun Mycht eit ane baikin loche For fowness. 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Jan., I..went in to see Crowly who was now grown a very great loon and very tame. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 17 Sept. an. 1773, The usual figure of a Sky-boy is a lown with bare legs and feet. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 75 Urging each lown to leave his sports in fear. 1891 'H. HALIBURTON' *Ochil Idylls* 127 As when ye roamed, a hardy loon, Upon the banks o' May. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* (1894) 202 The family..consisted of three loons and a lassie.

Loon [2] (lūn). [App. an alteration of LOOM [2] q.v., perh. by assimilation to prec. sb.] A name for certain aquatic birds.

1. Any bird of the genus *Colymbus*, esp. the Great Northern Diver (*C. glacialis*), remarkable for its loud cry.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 34 The Loone is an ill shap'd thing like a Cormorant. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 12 The Loone is a Water Fowl, alike in shape to the Wobble. 1673 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 341 Greatest speckled-Diver, or Loon. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. tr. *Biberg's Econ. Nature* Misc. Tracts (1762) 90 The diver or loon..lays also two eggs. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 414 On the Thames they [the grey speckled divers] are called Sprat loons, for they attend that fish during its continuance in the river. 1831 *A. Wilson & Bonaparte's Amer. Ornith.* III. 255 *Colymbus glacialis*..Great Northern Diver, or Loon. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 187 Listening to the whistling of the solitary loon. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 75. 586 The louns hallooed and laughed at our approach. 1880 FITZGIBBON *Trip to Manitoba* ix. 101 The weird cry of the loon diving.

2. a. The Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*). **b.** The Little Grebe or Dabchick (*P. fluviatilis* or *minor*).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 339 The greater Loon or Arsfoot. *Ibid.* 340 The Didapper, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker, Loon, or Arsfoot. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 395, 398. 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 131 *P[odiceps] cristatus*,..Greater Loon. *Ibid.* 132 *P. minor*, ..Small Loon. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 4/4 Loon is a name for a small bird of the grebe tribe, and much better known as the dabchick.

3. *attrib.*, as *loon-skin*.

1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 166 Some have robes made of muskrat skins .. and I saw some of loon-skins.

Hence **Loo·ning** *nonce-wd.*, the cry of the loon.

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 307 This of the loon—I do not mean its laugh, but its looning,—is a long-drawn call, as it were, sometimes singularly human to my ear.

Loon[3] (lūn). *dial.* (*Cheshire*). Also 7 **lound, loone,** 9 (? *erron.*) **loom.** [? Corruption of *lond* LAND *sb.*] = LAND *sb.* 7.

1611 *Will* (Cheshire) in 31*st Rep. Comm. Inq. Charities* (1837) 361 Two butts of ground containing one lound. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 136/2 Butt is half the quantity of a Loon. *Ibid.* 137/1 [see LAND *sb.* 7]. 1844 PALIN in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 62 A large portion of the flat clay-land has been formed, ages ago, into butts or loons, varying in width from 15 to 50 feet. 1855 MORTON *Cyel. Agric.* II. 724/2 *Looms*, (Chesh.), are wide lands, wider than *butts*.

Loon(e, obs. form of LOAN.

† **Loo·nery.** *Obs.* In 6– **lounrie, -y,** 7 **lownry.** [f. LOON[1] + -ERY.] The disposition and habits of a loon or rascal; lechery, villany.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 100 Thow art bot Gluncoch with thy giltin hippis, That for thy lounry mony a leisch hes fyld. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 37 Euir þe mair þow wald be trowit, The les þi lounrie Is allowit. 1606 ROLLOCK *On 2 Thess.* 114 In thy lownry thou cannot haue an eye to God. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 47 Upon trial found a rogue For all his lownry was discovered.

Loong, obs. form of LUNG.

Loongee, loonghie, var. forms of LUNGI.

† **Loon-slatt,** *slang. Obs. rare*–[0]. [Perh. f. LOON[1] + SLATT (*slang*) half-crown.] A name for the Scottish merk, the value of which in the 17th c. was 13⅓*d*, the proverbial amount of the hangman's fee. (Cf. quot. 1785 s. v. HANGMAN.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Loon-slatt*, a Thirteen Pence half Penny.

Loony, luny (lū·ni), *a.* and *sb. vulgar.* Also **looney.** [Shortened form of LUNATIC + -Y.]

a. *adj.* Lunatic, crazed, daft, dazed, demented, foolish, silly. **b.** *sb.* A lunatic.

1872 B. HARTE *Heiress of Red Dog* (1879) 93 You're that looney sort of chap that lives over yonder, ain't ye? 1883 E. C. MANN *Psychol. Med.* 424 (Cent.) His fits were nocturnal, and he had frequent 'luny spells' as he called them. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 29 Mar. 6/2 An excellent system whereby one loony was brought to bear upon another. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 27 Dad sez loonies can't shake out a straight yarn. 1900 F. W. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* xiii. 253, I sh'd a ben fair loony long ago.

Loop (lūp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5–6 **loupe,** 6 **loppe,** *Sc.* **lowpe,** 7 **lope, loope,** 7– **loop.** [Of obscure etymology.

Prof. Skeat (*Concise Etym. Dict.*) suggests that the word may be a. ON. *hlǫup, hlaup* LEAP *sb.*, comparing the Sw. *lop-knut*, Da. *løb-knude, løb-løe*, running-knot. These compounds, however, seem to be merely modern Germanisms; the relevant sense of the verb, Sw. *löpa*, Da. *løbe*, being app. foreign to early Scandinavian, and due to the influence of the corresponding G. *laufen* (LG. *löpen*). Further, the mod.Sc. form of ON. *hlǫup* would be regularly *loup*, pronounced (daup), whereas the word *loop* is in Sc. pronounced (lūp); the spelling *lowpe* in G. Douglas is ambiguous, but prob. represents lūp); cf. *drowpe*=drop. The Irish and Gael. *lub*, formerly suggested by Prof. Skeat, presents at least a noteworthy resemblance of sound and meaning to the Eng. word.]

1. The doubling or return into itself of a portion of a string, cord, thong, or the like, so as to leave an aperture between the parts; the portion so doubled, commonly fastened at the ends. Often used as an ornament for dress (cf. *loop-lace*). † *Crochets and loops*: hooks and eyes. † *To prick in the loop*: to play FAST AND LOOSE: cf. *pricking in the garter* (GARTER *sb.* 7).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2806 Paris with pyne, & his pure brother,..Lauset loupis fro the le; lachyn in Ancres. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 446 in *Babees Bk.*, With crochettis and loupys sett on lyour. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. v. 66 The todir part [of a snake cut in two] lamyt, clynschis and makis hir hyde, In lowpis thrawin and lynkis of hir hyde. 1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Loupe to holde a button, *fermeau*. 1551 MATHEW *Bible, Exod.* xxvi. 4 Then shalt thou make loupes of Iacyncte coloure, alonge by the edge of ye one curtayne. 1657–8 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 332 A Crooke and Loope to put y' Sword in, *2s. 6d.* 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 49 There is a Brass Pin in the Center at C for to hang the Plummet and String, with the Lope upon. 1690 EVELYN *Ladies Dressing-R., Fops Dict.* 21 *Sultane*, a gown trimm'd with Buttons and Loops. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., Those gold loops so common on birthday coats. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 118 A woman .. in .. a cloak with loops hanging behind. 1771–2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) II. 66 This is the identical Jack, who played prick in the loop with so many Lord Lieutenants, and cheated them all. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 103 The cloak did fly .. Till, loop and button failing both, At last it flew away. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict., Loop*, is .. used to signify an ornamental part of a regimental hat. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 351 There are rows of buttons and loops down the breast of the tunic. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 73 And fixed the oars in leathern loops all orderly. 1890 JULIA P. BALLARD *Moths & Butterflies* 120 A loop-and-link as if he had begun to make a chain. 1891 W. C. SYDNEY *Eng. 18th Cent.* II. 110 So late as 1799 .. footmen wore their hair tied up behind in a thick loop called a hoop.

b. *spec.* in *Needlework* (see quots.).

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 93 To speak correctly, we believe it can be proved that we should speak of a *mesh* in netting, a *loop* in knitting. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Loop*, a term used instead of stitch in Crochet, Knitting, Netting, and Tatting. In Lace-making the word Loop is sometimes employed instead of Picot.

c. *Mining.* (See quot. 1891.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, It [the D Link] is a loop in which one man is lowered and raised in an engine-pit. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Loops*, slings attached to the end of the ropes which formerly drew the corves to the pit-mouth of a coal mine. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 May 7/1 There were about 200 men in the pit, who had to be brought out by another shaft in loops.

d. = LOOPFUL.

1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2089 Epit. Med. Lit. 8 A loop of this second dilution is placed..on each cover glass.

2. A ring or curved piece of metal, etc. employed in various ways, e.g. for the insertion of a bolt, ramrod, or rope, as a handle for lifting, etc.; *dial.* a door-hinge.

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 44 A *Loop*; An Hinge of a Door. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 131 A Cover .. with a Loop to move it easily. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Loop*, .. in a Gun, tis a small Hole in the Barrel, to fasten it to the Stock or Carriage by. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict., Loop*, in a ship-carriage, made of iron, .. through which the ropes or tackle pass, whereby the guns are moved. 1824 P. HAWKER *Instr. Yng. Sportsm.* (ed. 3) 54 Parts of a Gun. .. *Loops*, eyes to barrel which receive the bolts that fasten it into the stock. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 33 Put it [the ramrod] into the loops. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Loops of a Gun-carriage*, the iron eye-bolts to which the tackles are hooked. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Loop*, a sleeve or collar, as that upon the middle of a neck-yoke. 1878 JEWITT *Ceramic Art* I. 15 It has on its central band four projecting handles or loops, which are pierced. Nine other looped examples, from Cornwall. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 239 The ribs are then soft-soldered on, and the loop fitted in.

3. Something having the shape of a loop, e.g. a line traced on paper, a part of a written character (as the upper part of the usual script *l*, *h*, *t*), a part of the apparent path of a planet, a bend of a river.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iv. i. 388 Adverbs .. may be expressed by a Loop in the same place. 1814 SCOTT *Lines to Dk. Buccleuch* 13 Aug. in *Lockhart* xxxiii, For this mighty shoal of leviathans lay On our lee-beam a mile, in the loop of the bay. 1818 — *Rob Roy* i, I wish .. you would write a more distinct current hand ..and open the loops of your l's. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xviii. 127 Our path trended away from the river, crossing its numerous 'loops'. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. x, He set out .. described a loop, turned, and went back again. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 2 The apex often travels in a zig-zag line, or makes small subordinate loops or triangles. 1900 R. C. THOMPSON *Rep. Magicians Nineveh* II. p. lxxxix, Jupiter .. appears to have formed a 'loop' near Regulus. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 58/1 James Bay, the Southern loop of Hudson's Bay.

4. *spec.* in scientific and technical applications.

a. *Anat.* A looped vessel or fibre. *Loop of Henle*, the looped part of a uriniferous tubule.

1846 TOYNBEE in *Medico-Chirurg. Trans.* XXIX. 309 Loops, convolutions, and dilatations, freely intercommunicating, characterize the tubuli of the surface. 1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 442 Occasionally the elementary [nerve-] fibres are disposed in terminal loops or plexuses. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Human Physiol.* II. 518 The spiral tubule .. passes into the descending portion of Henle's loop.

b. *Zool.* In brachiopods, the folding of the brachial appendages.

1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 211 In *Terebratula* and *Thecidium* it [the internal skeleton] takes the form of a loop, which supports the brachial membrane, but does not strictly follow the course of the arms. 1860 REEVE *Icon. Conchol.* II. 182 In *Terebratula dilatata*, the loops are long. 1881 P. M. DUNCAN in *Academy* 19 Mar. 210 The comparative sizes are also given, and the internal skeleton or loop also.

c. *Math.* (See quot. 1877.)

1858 J. BOOTH in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IX. 261 The difference between the lengths of the loop and the infinite branch is equal to an arc of the parabola together with a right line. 1877 W. K. CLIFFORD in *Math. Papers* (1882) 243 A path going along any line from O to very near A, then round A in a very small circle, and then back to O along the same line, will be called a loop. 1891 WOLSTENHOLME *Math. Probl.* 322 Also prove that the area of the loop is . . . .

d. *Acoustics.* The portion of a vibrating string, column of air, etc. between two nodes.

1878 LD. RAYLEIGH *Theory of Sound* § 255 II. 46 Midway between each pair of consecutive nodes there is a loop, or place of no pressure variation. *Ibid.*, The loops are the places of maximum velocity, and the nodes those of maximum pressure variation. 1879 W. H. STONE *Sound* i. 9 The breaking-up of the string into a number of nodes with intervening loops or ventral segments.

e. *Railways* and *Telegraphy.* A line of rails or a telegraph wire diverging from, and afterwards returning to, the main line or circuit.

1863 CULLEY *Handbk. Telegr.* 122 Supposing the resistance of the loop to be 100 units. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 56 Sched I. Note *a* & *b*, On single lines of Railway, each connection with a portion of double line at loops, terminal stations, or junctions to be stated. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 132 For some years the Midland .. used the loop via Worcester only for the local traffic. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* v, They .. thought the train was the Southampton express, or else the Windsor loop.

f. In a 'centrifugal railway' or the like: That portion of the path which forms a circuit, along the upper portion of which the passenger travels head downwards.

1900 *Scientif. American* 22 Sept. 186/1 [The car] plunges down the incline of 75 feet, .. whirls round the loop, and reaches the station after running up a heavy grade.

5. (See quots.) [Perh. a different word.]

1674–91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 105 A *Loop*; A Rail of Pales, or Bars join'd together like a Gate, to be removed in and out at pleasure. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Loop*, the part of a pale-fence between one post and another.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loop-maker*; *loop like, -shaped* adjs; **loop-artery,** an artery that forms a loop alongside the main-duct; **loop-drag, -eye** (see quots.); **loop-knot,** †(*a*) a reef-knot (*obs.*); (*b*) a single knot tied in a doubled cord, so as to leave a loop beyond the knot (1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **loop-lace,** (*a*) a kind of ornament consisting of a series of loops; (*b*) a kind of lace consisting of patterns worked on a ground of fine net; hence **loop-laced** *a.*; **loop-line,** (*a*) see 3 c; (*b*) a fishing-line used with the loop-rod (*q. v.*) to which it is attached by a loop; **loop-rod,** a spliced fishing-rod with a strong loop of horse-hair at the top for the attachment of the line; **loop-stitch,** a kind of fancy stitch consisting of loops; **loop-test** (see quot.); **loop-tube** = *looped tube* (see LOOPED *ppl. a.*[1] 1); **loop-work,** work consisting of loops or looped stitches; also *attrib.*; **loop-worm** = LOOPER 1.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 239 The blood can enter at each end of the short *loop arteries. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Loop-drag*, an eye at the end of a rod through which tow is passed for cleaning bore-holes. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 19 Vertical bars, to which they [horizontal bands] are attached by *loop-eyes or strong screw-bolts. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Knot*, A *Loop knot* [explained as = *reef-knot*]. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV, 351/2 We took a stout rope, made a strong loop-knot in it for each person. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 52 The sleeves .. were cut from the highest to the lowest part .. and rejoind with small blacke *loope-lace. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1797/4 A new-fashion'd Campaign Coat .. gold Loop Lace down the Seams. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 7/1 Common Valenciennes and loop laces. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2686/4 One Flanders *Loop-laced Combing-cloath. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 535 A tendency to draw a *looplike rudimentary contour soon emerges. 1885 D. WEBSTER *Angler & Loop-Rod* iv. 71, I .. constantly use the spliced rod and *loop-line. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.*, *Loop-maker, *faiseur d'Agrémens*. 1885 D. WEBSTER (*title*) The Angler and the *Loop-Rod. *Ibid.*, Pref. p. viii, The art of fishing with what may be styled the loop-rod and line. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 134 We see a *loop-shaped gland. 1857 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing* etc. 19 Then carrying through the latter a loop of the first thread, so as to form a double *loop-stitch. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 619 Fig. 22 is the way open loop-stitch is worked. .. When drawn through, the needle is put in a little way beyond the loop formed. 1867 CULLEY *Handbk. Telegr.* (ed. 2) 145 A *loop-test, when two similar wires are disconnected from earth at the distant end and joined together, is free from this source of error. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 276 The advantage of the loop test consists in its being independent, within certain limits, of the resistance of the fault. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Human Physiol.* II. 518 Here it [*sc.* the narrow loop of Henle] becomes wider .. and enters a medullary ray, where it constitutes the ascending *loop-tube. 1857 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing* etc. 4 Apparatus for producing *loopwork ornaments on woven fabrics. 1888 *Art Jrnl.* 379 By leaving portions of the silk loopwork uncut a less raised pile is produced. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) III. 388 [Canker-worms] are often called..*loop worms or geometers.

Loop (lūp), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–6 **loup(e,** 5–6 **lowp(e,** 6 **loope,** 5–7 **lope,** 7– **loop.** [Prob. connected with MDu. *lûpen* (mod.Du. *luipen*), to lie in wait, watch, peer; cf. MDu. *glûpen* (mod. Du. *gluipen*) of similar meaning, mod.Du. *gluip* narrow opening, crack of a door. An Anglo-Lat. *loupis* abl. pl., app. repr. this word, is cited by Du Cange from a document of 1394.]

1. An opening in a wall, to look through, or to allow the passage of a missile; a loop-hole.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 792 Wyth mony luflych loupe, þat louked ful clene. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 288 Eche chyne stoppe, þat no light leope yn at louer ne at loupe. *a* 1470 GREGORY in *Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 213 They haddeye. loupys with schyttyng wyndowys to schute owte at. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 664 A place with a particioun atwene both prynces..made with a lowpe, that eyther myght se other. 1512 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For makyng off a loope in þe dorter at þe susters syde v*jd.* *a* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxvi. 655 The sayd wacheman came to ye wall syde, where as there was a strayte loope into Florence chaumbre. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1215/1 One of them could not so soone looke out at a loope, but three or foure were readie to salute him. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 63 A square and curious chamber, with fiue loopes to yeeld light. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI. xxxii. 201 Some at the loopes durst scant out peepe. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 5 a, *Tenellare* or *tinellare*, is to make holes or loopes in walls to shoote out against the Assailants. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. (1826) 12 Some remains of massy walls, still exhibited loops for archers. *c* 1822 BEDDOES *Pygmalion* Poems 160 A blinded loop In Pluto's madhouse' green and wormy wall. 1846 *Guide Archit. Antiq. Neighbourhood Oxford* 164 On the first floor [Northleigh Ch. tower] the windows are plain Norman loops. 1864 BROWNING *Worst of It* xii, I spy the loop whence an arrow shoots.

b. *fig.* and in figurative contexts.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 118 Closing the loops by which a general might seek to escape from the obligation of having to make the venture. 1879 T. L. CUYLER *Heart-Culture* 102 The soul becomes luminous until the interior light and glow blaze out through every loop and crevice.

†**2.** An opening in the parapet of a fortification; an embrasure. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 14 b, They of Oliferne..ran unto the bateillement and lowpes of the walles. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cccxxi. 499 At another lope of the wall on a ladder..the lorde of Sercell..fought hande to hande with his enemyes. 1544 *Late Exped. Scot.* 6 in Dalyell *Fragm. Sc. Hist.* (1798), They repulsed the Scottyshe gonners from the loupes of the same [gate]. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* Cc viii, The walle .. was very narowe in the toppe not

divided with lopes..but enclosed with one whole and continuall battilment rounde about. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 148 Some beate the lowps, some ply the walles with shot. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 381 A yew tree .. cut on the top with loop and crest, like the battlements of a Tower.

fig. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q vj b, Euery lightnes done in youth breketh down a loope of the defence of our lyfe.

3. *Comb.*, as *loop-window.*

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* C 161 A loupe windowe or casement. 1848 RICKMAN *Styles Archit.* (ed. 5) 94 Some windows of this style are long and narrow, .. Similar loop windows with square tops occur occasionally also in Norman work. 1892 A. HEALES *Archit. Ch. Denmark* 68 A small round-headed loop-window.

† **Loop,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Of obscure origin; perhaps a use of LOOP *sb.*[1] (cf. LOOP *v.*[1] 2); but cf. LOP *sb.*[1]] A wood-louse or hog-louse.

1612 *Enchir. Med.* II. 58 Your Millepedes, which I take to be loopes or Hog-lice. 1615 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Oniscus*, a lope, a worme which bendeth himselfe like to a bowe when he goeth. It is called of some *Millepeda.*

Loop (lūp), *sb.*[4] Also 5–6 loupe, 9 loup. [ad. F. *loupe*, which has all the senses. Cf. G. *luppe.*]

1. *Metallurgy.* A mass of iron in a pasty condition ready for the tilt-hammer or rolls; a bloom.

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Iron Work* 127 The sow at first they roll into the fire, and melt off a piece of about three fourths of a hundredweight which so soon as it is broken off becomes a Loop. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 163 The Metall in an hour thickens by degrees into a lump or mass, which they call a loop. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1794 H. CORT in *Repertory of Arts & Manuf.* (1795) III. 365 The method and process, invented .. by me, is to continue the loops in the same furnace,.. and to heat them to a white or welding heat. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 268 The ore .. loses its fusibility, and is collected into lumps called loops. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Loup*, the pasty mass of iron produced in a bloomary or puddling furnace.

attrib. 18.. WHITMAN *To Working Men* 6 Iron works—the loup-lump at the bottom of the melt at last.

† **2.** A precious stone of imperfect brilliancy, *esp.* a sapphire. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 160 Of the Saphire Loupe, and of many other Stones. 14.. LYDG. *Commend. Our Lady* 92–3 Semely saphyre, depe loupe, and blewe ewage, Stable as the loupe, ewage of pite. 1545 *Test. Ebor.* VI. 228 A flower of golde diverslie enamylede, with a rubie, a saphire lupe and a perle. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 130 In the uppermost Rose, was a faire Saphier loupe perced.

3. A knot or bur, often of great size, occurring on walnut, maple, oak, and some other trees.

In some mod. Dicts.

4. 'A small magnifying-glass' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Loop (lūp), *v.*[1] [f. LOOP *sb.*[1] App. of recent origin; not in Johnson or Todd. Cf. LOOPED *ppl. a.*[1], which is recorded from the 16th c.]

1. *trans.* To form into a loop or loops; also with *round.*

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 412 The other end is already looped, or as sailors would say, 'doubled in a bight'. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 342 The eyes of the needles were formed by looping the metal round at the head. 1891 *Nature* 10 Sept., The larva .. loops its body to and fro with a kind of lashing movement..in the water.

2. *intr.* To form a loop; *spec.* of certain larvæ.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 384 The roots..twist themselves among the masonry, and the huge boughs come looping through the holes. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 173 *Pedipes afra* .. loops in walking, like truncatella. 1885 *Atlantic Monthly* LVII. 595 The currant worms went looping and devouring from twig to twig. 1898 E. COUES in *J. Fowler's Jrnl.* p. xxii, Fowler .. went a roundabout way, looping far south to heads of the Whitewater and Verdigris rivers before he crossed the Neosho.

3. *trans.* To put or form loops upon; to provide (a garment) with loops.

1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 24 The broad valley..looped with glittering water. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 336/1 Snow loops every ledge and curtains every slope.

4. To encircle or enclose *in* or *with* something formed into a loop.

1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 248 Let a pencil be looped in the thread...Thus placed, let the pencil be moved in the loop of the thread. 1863–76 CURLING *Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 102 Metallic wire..sufficient..to admit of the surgeon..looping his finger with it.

5. Chiefly with *adv.* or *phrase*: To fasten (*back*, *up*) by forming into a loop, or by means of an attached loop; to join or connect by means of a loop or loops. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 199 For him was .. verse .. A ceremony that .. looped back the lingering veil Which hid the holy place. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. viii, His frock-skirts looped over his elbow. 1844 HOOD *Bridge of Sighs* 31 Loop up her tresses Escaped from the comb. 1853 *Mechanics' Mag.* LVIII. 375 Each needle carries a separate thread, which are looped into each other alternately. 1863 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 366 Their narrow..streets, shady and lofty, looped together with frequent arches from side to side. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii. 28 She had an abundance of dark hair looped up. 1880 N. SMYTH *Old Faiths* v. (1882) 208 Every thread of life is inextricably looped with a thousand other threads. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 99/1 The basal processes loop with the horizontal fibres.

† **Loop,** *v.*[2] [f. LOOP *sb.*[4]] *intr.* Of heated iron-ore: To form a loop (see LOOP *sb.*[4]).

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Iron Work* 125 Care also must be taken that it be not too much burned, for then it will loop, i.e. melt and run together in a mass.

Looped (lūpt), *ppl. a.*[1] Also 6 *Sc.* lowpit, 7 louped. [f. LOOP *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Coiled or wreathed in loops; † intertwined.

'*Looped tubes of Henle*, the narrower portion of the urinary tubule in the kidney' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iv. 9 Lo! twa greit lowpit ederis, with mony thraw, Fast throw the fluide towart the land can draw. 1850 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 83 Others [nebulæ] are in the meantime apart; but nevertheless of remarkable aspects: for instance Sir John Herschel's curious looped shape, the 30 Doradûs. 1860 REEVE *Elem. Conchol.* II. 182 A variously elaborated system of apophyses, or looped skeletons. 1877 GRAY *Anat.* (ed. 8) 704 The tubes taking the course above described form a kind of loop, and are known as the looped or recurrent tubes of Henle. 1878 [see LOOP *sb.*[1] 2].

† **2.** Having, or fastened with, a loop. Of a dart: Furnished with a thong or strap for throwing.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.*, Looped, or latched with loopes, *amentatus.* 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXXI. vii. 413 They..assailed one another on both sides with louped darts and such like casting-weapons.

3. Of lace: Wrought upon a ground of fine net (cf. *loop-lace* (b) in LOOP *sb.*[1] 6). *Looped pile* see quot. 1888). *Looped stitch, looped work* = *loop-stitch, loop-work* (see LOOP *sb.*[1] 6).

1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3356/4 Lost... two Looped Lace Pinners. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5868/9, 2 Pair of fine Mechlin looped Lace Mens Ruffles. 1740 CHESS HARTFORD *Corr.* (1805) I. 226 There are..four fine laced Brussels heads—two looped and two grounded. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 304 Circular looped fabric machine frame for the manufacture of woolen cloths and hosiery goods. 1857 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing* etc. (1871) 8 Apparatus for producing ornamental tambour or looped work on lace or other fabrics. *Ibid.* 20 The well-known chain or looped stitch. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 467/1 Looped pile is any fabric in which the woven loops remain uncut, as in Brussels and tapestry carpets, and terry velvets.

4. Held in a loop, held *up* by a loop.

1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 264 She wore the classical costume .. a looped-up tunic. 1893 *Spectator* 23 Dec. 909 2 The plough-teams, with looped-up splinter bars banging against the trace-chains. 1898 *Speaker* 8 Oct. 437 In loops at the lower end of the ropes crouched some of the crew. At each stronger puff of wind the looped sailors would push off from the boat with their toes against the gunwale.

Looped (lūpt), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. LOOP *sb.*[2] + -ED [2].] Having loop-holes.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 31 (1st Qo. 1608) How shall.. Your loopt [Fo. 1623 lop'd] and windowed raggednes defend you From seasons such as these?

Looper[1] (lū·pəɹ). [f. LOOP *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who or that which makes loops.

1. The larva of any geometrid moth.

1731 ALBIN *Birds* I. 2 A..number of green Caterpillars call'd Loopers. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 250 Caterpillars half loopers. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 345/2 The extensive family known as the Geometers or Loopers..proceed by a regular series of strides, the middle of the body forming a loop. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 132/2 The caterpillars of these [Swallow-tail] moths are called Loopers.

2. a. A contrivance for making loops, e.g. in a sewing-machine. **b.** An implement for looping strips together in making rag-carpets.

1857 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing* etc. (1871) 99 It [the diagonal needle] immediately becomes a simple looper to take the thread from the vertical needle. 1891 *19th Cent.* 941 In 1880 a machine called the 'looper' was invented. *Note.* The looper is the shuttle of a double-thread sewing-machine, which holds the under thread. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 21 Sept. 599 2 Making a chain-stitch by means of a revolving looper.

Looper[2] (lū·pəɹ). *S. African.* [a. Du. *looper*, lit. 'runner'.] *pl.* A kind of large buck-shot.

1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife* 47 Now, boy, the gun, no, not the rifle, the shot-gun loaded with loopers. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 5/2 Mr. Green was only armed with a shot gun and cartridges loaded with loopers.

Loopful (lū·pful). [f. LOOP *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] So much as is contained in a loop of (platinum) wire.

1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 857 A pure culture..was prepared and a sterilized loopful deposited. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2089/8 A loopful of this [fluid] is..mixed with ½ to 1 c. cm. of distilled water.

Loop-hole, loophole (lū·pˌhoul), *sb.*[1] [f. LOOP *sb.*[2] + HOLE *sb.*]

1. *Fortification.* A narrow vertical opening, usually widening inwards, cut in a wall or other defence, to allow of the passage of missiles.

1591 *Garrard's Art of Warre* 302 That not one of the towne do so much as appeare at their defences or loop holes. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* II. i. 1st Song, Thou that makest a heart thy Tower, And thy loop-holes, Ladies eyes. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 711 Shoot through the Loopholes, and sharp Jav'lins throw. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) III. lxviii. 716 Incessant volleys were securely discharged from the loop-holes. 1805 SOUTHEY *Ballads & Metr. T.* Poet. Wks. VI. 59 Bishop Hatto..barr'd with care All the windows, doors, and loop-holes there. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 981 Ah, the slim castle!..gone to ruin—trails Of vine through every loop-hole. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 263 *Loop-holes* are oblong holes, from 15 to 18 inches long, 6 inches wide within, and 2 or 3 without. They are cut through timber, or masonry, for the service of small arms.

† **b.** *Naut.* A port-hole. Also (see quot. 1769).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 7 They fit Loop-holes in them for the close fights. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 40 Her mast and loope-holes gracefully adorned with banners, and flags of cloth of gold. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 166 The Waves flashed into the Ship at the loop-holes at the stern. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Loop-holes*,..small apertures..in the bulk-heads and other parts of a merchant ship, through which the small arms are fired on an enemy who boards her. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

2. A similar opening to look through, or for the admission of light and air.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Miradero*, a watch tower, a loop hole. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.*, *Nero* xii, His manner was to beholde them .. through little loope-holes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1110 The Indian Herdsman..tends his pasturing Herds At Loopholes cut through thickest shade. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iv. (1840) 92 Having a fair loophole ..from a broken hole in the tree. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* I. 175 This passage..has three or four loup holes on each side, all widening gradually inwards. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 291 Loop-holes and slides at top and bottom for the admission of air. 1848 ELIZA COOK *Curls & Couplets* xvi. 16 The callow raven tumbles, From the loop-hole of his hiding. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 505 Not two dozen were capable of duty beyond watching behind loopholes.

b. *fig.* (Cowper's phrase 'loopholes of retreat' has been used by many later writers.)

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 88 'Tis pleasant through the loop-holes of retreat To peep at such a world. 1853 *Chr. Remembrancer* Jan. 59 The loop-holes through which we view the household manners of these times may be few and contracted. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xiii. (1889) 117 Dim as the loophole was, Clara fixed her mind on it till it gathered light.

c. (See quot.)

1842–59 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Loop*, A loophole is a term applied to the vertical series of doors in a warehouse, from which the goods, in craning, are delivered into the warehouse.

3. *fig.* An outlet or means of escape. Often applied to an ambiguity or omission in a statute, etc., which affords opportunity for evading its intention.

[Perh. after Du. *loopgat*, in which the first element is the stem of *loopen* to run.]

1663–4 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 143 It would be much below You and Me,..to have such loop-holes in Our souls, and to..squeeze Our selves through our own words. 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. of Guise* Dram. Wks. 1725 V. 327 Their Loop-Hole is ready, that the Cæsar here spoken of, was a private Man. *a* 1700 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1709) IV. v. 329 Some of the Doctor's Counsel has found out a Loop-hole for him in the Act. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* I. Wks. 1799 II. 253 A legal loop-hole..for a rogue now and then to creep through. 1807 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 73 What loop-hole they will find in the case, when it comes to trial, we cannot foresee. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 80 The Test Act .. left loopholes through which schismatics sometimes crept into civil employments. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 518 Even the 'confirmatio cartarum' had left some loopholes which the king was far too astute to overlook. 1888 ANNIE S. SWAN *Doris Cheyne* iv. 70 Under the guise of motherly solicitude .. she had left her without a loophole of escape.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loop-hole door, frame*; *loophole-lighted* adj.

1855 *Act* 18 & 19 *Vict.* c. 122 § 14 Loophole frames may be fixed within one inch and a half of the face of any external wall. 1866 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX. 447/2 A solidly constructed stone staircase that conducts to several dark and loophole-lighted chambers. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 7/1, I broke and cut a board from one of the loophole doors.

Loo·p-hole, *sb.*[2] *rare.* [f. LOOP *sb.*[1]] The aperture of a loop.

1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 360 A thread.. having a loop-hole at its extremity. In this loop-hole fix a pin.

Loo·p-hole, *v.* [f. LOOP-HOLE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To cut loop-holes in the walls of; to provide with loop-holes.

1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI. 504 The first [village] is loop-holed and there is an abbatis in its front. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 184 He had been advised .. to have the houses loop-holed. 1842 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* III. 43 *note*, He [Napoleon] .. lies all night in sight of the other army loop-holing its farm-houses. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) X. lxvi. § 83. 196 The houses adjoining the point expected to be breached were loopholed. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* IV. xvi, A stout log-house, .. loopholed for musketry on every side.

Hence **Loo·pholed** *ppl. a.*, **Loo·pholing** *vbl. sb.*

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 651 This uneasy loop-hol'd jail,.. Cannot but put y'on mind of wedlock. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 10 The..loopholing of such farmyards..as occupied places of tactical importance. 1885 *Gloucestersh. Chron.* 14 Feb. 2 From the loopholed walls the rifle puffs shot out continuously. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 244/1 Near the river was the village of Dubba with loopholed houses filled with armed men.

Looping (lū·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. LOOP *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of LOOP *v.*[1], in various senses.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 140 Corde and liour for liring and lowping of the same arras. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 81 Evidence of loopings..is wanting. In the cochlea of the bird, however, we have seen at one end a plexiform arrangement of nucleated fibres ending in loops. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 704 Their mode of progression is popularly and appropriately termed 'looping', and the caterpillars are called 'loopers'.

attrib. 1857 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing* etc. (1871) 27 Combining this needle with a looping apparatus.

b. *concr.* Material formed into loops; loops as a trimming.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2531/4 A Red Pye Coat with black and white Looping.

Looping (lū·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. LOOP *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The running together of ore into a mass.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1848 in CRAIG.

Looping (lū·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOOP *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That forms loops. *Looping-snail*, a snail of the genus *Truncatella.*

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 175 The end of the long muzzle is also frequently applied, as by the Looping-snails (*Truncatellæ*), and used to assist in climbing. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* i, The vale is spread with looping waters.

Looplet (lū·plĕt). [-LET.] A small loop.

1876 WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxxi. 301 A little magic looplet opens in the very hills.

Loopy (lū·pi), *a.* [f. LOOP *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Full of loops; characterized by loops.

1856 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 425 Many a hand have I seen with many characteristics of beauty in it—some loopy, some dashy. 1885 W. F. CRAFTS *Sabb. for Man* (ed. 7) 109 Such loopy laws net no one. The big fish break them and the small ones creep through. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxviii. 236 It is a loopy,..crooked stream. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June 3/2 A loopy sort of braid.

2. *Sc.* ? Crafty, deceitful.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xx, When I tauld him how this loopy lad, Alan Fairford, had served me, he said I might bring an action on the case.

Loor (lūəɪ). *dial.* Forms: *α.* 8 loore, lure, 9 loor, lore, lewer. *β.* 6 loue, 8 lough, 9 lo(o, low. [Origin and correct form uncertain.] Foot-rot.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1596) 77 The loue is a disease which breedeth in the clawes of a beast. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 296 Farmer Elford of Upcern in Dorsetshire tells me, cows will be so sore between their claws that they cannot stand,..this he and others informed me, in that country was called the loore. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lure*, a sore on the hoof of a cow, cured by cutting it crossways. West. 1799 C. COOKE in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 393 The lough, swellings of the udder, and cow-pox. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 320 Another form of this complaint [foot-rot], and known also by the names of foot-halt, lore, &c. . . generally proceeds from a strain or blow. 1848 *Ibid.* IX. II. 445 Foul in the foot, or Low. 1882 ARMATAGE *Cattle* 213 Foul in the Foot.—Paronychia Boum, Loo or Low. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Lewer*, a disease in the feet of cattle. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Loor, Loo, Lo*, a sore on a cow's hoof.

Loor, obs. Sc. f. *liefer* compar. of LIEF *a.*, dear.

1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Dau.* 39 Far loor in a rape I'd see him hinging As 'mong heretics I'd hear him singing.

Loor, obs. form of LOWER *v.*

Loord, variant of LOURD *Obs.*

Loore, obs. form of LORE, LURE.

Loorequet, variant of LORIKEET.

Loos, Loosable, obs. ff. LOSE, LOSS, LOSABLE.

Loose (lūs), *sb.* Also 6 lose, lowse, 7 lewse, 8 louse. [f. LOOSE *v.* and *a.*]

1. *Archery.* The act of discharging an arrow.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 283 b, Geue a smarte lose with thyn arowe and thy stryng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 b, In the loose of the stryng..the..arowe is caryed to the marke. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 146 An other I sawe whiche,..after the loose, lyfted vp his ryght legge. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvi. 338 The loose gaue such a twang, as might be heard a myle. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1641) 115 In throwing a Dart, or Iavelin, wee force back our armes, to make our loose the stronger. 1879 M. & W. H. THOMPSON *Archery* iii. 22 The loose being the delicate part of archery, a very small defect in the archer's gear will materially affect the smoothness of the loose.

fig. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 394 The only mark whereat foul Murther shot, Just in the loose of envious eager death, ..Escap'd the arrow aim'd at his heart. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. iii, Her braine's a quiuer of iests, and she do's dart them abroad with that sweete loose and iudiciall aime, that [etc.]. 1703 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* Explan. Pref. 4 To allow me a Loose at the Crimes of the Guilty.

† 2. The conclusion or close of a matter; upshot, issue, event. *At* (or *in*) *the* (*very*) *loose*: at the last moment. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 752 The extreme parts of time, extremelie formes All causes to the purpose of his speed: And often at the verie loose decides That, which long processe could not arbitrate. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 184 We vse to say marke the loose of a thing for marke the end of it. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxxv. 376 In the verie loose and retreat, rather than in the combat and medley, they found that many more were hurt and slain of their part. *Ibid.* xxii. ix. 437 The late battell .. was more joious and fortunat in the loose and parting, than light and easie in the conflict and fighting. 1601 — *Pliny* II. 403 A smacke it [a fountain] hath resembling the rust of yron, howbeit this tast is not perceiued but at the end and loose only. 1608 BP. HALL *Epistles* I. iii, How all godless plots, in their loose, have at once deceived, shamed, punished their author. 1612 BACON *Ess., Cunning* (Arb.) 442 You shall see them finde out pretty looses in the conclusion, but are no waies able to examine or debate matters. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 209 The unjust steward .. resolveth .. to shew his master a trick at the loose, that should make amends for all, and do his whole business.

† 3. A state or condition of looseness, laxity, or unrestraint; hence, free indulgence; unrestrained action or feeling; abandonment. Chiefly in phr. *At* (*a* or *the*) *loose*: in a state of laxity or freedom; unrestrained, unbridled, lax. *To take a loose*: to give oneself up to indulgence. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1593 'P. FOULFACE' *Bacchus Bountie* C, After these came young Cicero, who, for the large loose that he had in turning downe his liquor, was called Bicongius. *a* 1626 W. SCLATER 2 *Thess.* (1629) 86 Saint Paul stickes not to impute demencie to seduced Galathians...In his loose, imputes no lesse then .. madnesse or losse of wits vnto them. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 240 Although they act themselves at distance, and seem to be at loose; yet doe they hold a continuity with their Maker. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 43, I would have you as careful in penning the clause as may be, but not wholly to leave these things at a loose. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i, Melts in his Arms, and with a loose she loves. 1703 C. LESLIE in S. Parker *Eusebius'* 10 *Bks. Eccl. Hist.* p. xvi, From all this, that dreadful Loose has proceeded of Prophaneness,..which we now see before our Eyes. 1706 MARY ASTELL *Refl. Marriage* 13 The Man takes a loose: what shou'd hinder him? *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 75 Such looses and escapes as almost all men there [in Turkey] are more or less guilty of. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 24 In the midst of all his enjoyments, of a loose to the gratification of every sensual desire.

b. *To give a loose* (occas. *give loose*) *to*: to allow (a person) unrestrained freedom or laxity; to give full vent to (feelings, etc.); to free from restraint. *occas.* To give (a horse) the rein.

1685 DRYDEN *Horace's Ode* I. xxix. 21 Come, give thy Soul a loose, and taste the pleasures of the poor. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 8 ¶ 6 They now give a Loose to their Moan. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 327 ¶ 11 The Poets have given a loose to their Imaginations in the Description of Angels. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 84 Now give a Loose to the clean gen'rous Steed. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* IV. ix, Amelia's inclinations, when she gave a loose to them, were pretty eager for this diversion. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Sel. Wks. 1897 I. 72 They gave themselves..a full loose for all manner of dissipation. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxviii, He .. gave loose .. to agitation, which, in public, he had found himself able to suppress so successfully. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* (1879) I. 391 The little boy..gave a loose to his innocent tongue, and asked many questions. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxxviii. 195 Were I to indulge my present feelings, and give loose to that freedom of expression which [etc.].

† 4. The act of letting go or parting with something. Phrase, *a cheerful loose. Obs.*

1615 S. WARD *Coal fr. Altar* 28 Without zeale the widowes mites are no better then the rest; It is the cheerefull loose [ed. 1627 lose], that doubleth the gift. 1667 J. HOWARD *All Mistaken* III. (1672) 33 *Ping.* I must run with my Breeches in My hand, my Purse visits My Bumgut so intollerable often. *Doct.* Now Sir for a Cheerful Loose.

† 5. The action of getting free, the fact of being set free, liberation, release. *To make a loose from*: to get away from the company of. *Obs.*

1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. ii, I must make a loose from her, there's no other way. 1672 — *Marr. à la Mode* II. i, I was just making a loose from Doralice, to pay my respects to you. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 177 After his first loose from the university, where the new philosophy was then but just entering.

† 6. An impetuous course or rush. *Obs.*

1700 PRIOR *Carmen Sec.* 217 The fiery Pegasus..runs with an unbounded loose. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 150 Hah! yet he flies, nor yields To black Despair. But one Loose more, and all His Wiles are vain. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 148 It is running a Horse in Looses or in Pushes that makes the Sweat come out best.

7. *Comb.*: † loose-giving.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 52 b, Isidore saith that the best of it [myrrh] cummeth by resolution and loose-giving within it-selfe. [Isid. *Etym.* XVII. viii. 4 *Gutta ejus sponte manans pretiosior est.*]

Loose (lūs), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 3 (in definite form), 5–7 lousse, (also 8–9 *dial.*) lowse, (4 loss), 4–5 lause, loos, 4, 6 lose, 4–7 lous, 4–8 louse, 5 lawse, 5–6 lewse, loce, 6 *Sc.* lowis, lowsz, 7 lowsse, 5– loose. [ME. *lōs* (with close *ō*), in north. dial. *lous*, a. ON. *lǫus-s*, *laus-s* (Sw. *los*, Da. *løs*), = OE. *léas* LEASE *a.*, q. v. for the ulterior etymology.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Unbound, unattached.

For *to break loose, cast loose, cut loose, let loose, shake loose, turn loose*, etc., see the verbs.

a. Of living beings or their limbs: Free from bonds, fetters, or physical restraint. Now used only in implied contrast with a previous, usual, or desirable state of confinement.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13333 Quat man þat þou lesess o band, For lous [*Fairf.* lause, *Trin.* louse] he sal in heuen stand. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10581 So fast þey neuer hym bonde, þat lose a noþer tyme þey hym fonde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidas*) 976 Þe emperoure..commandit his men .. to .. bynd . ame in a place .. & lyons loss lat to þaim ga. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 218 This Millere ..boond hire hors, it sholde nat goon loos. — *Cook's Prol.* 28 For in thy shoppe is many a flye loos. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13190 He deliuert me lowse, & my lefe felow. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 17 Whether wyll ye that y geve losse vnto you [cf. Luther: *welchen soll ich euch los geben?*] barrabas or Iesus? 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 36 The gentle Lady, loose at randon lefte. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 304 You are afraid if you see the Beare loose, are you not? 1608 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 285 That na maner of swyne be hadin lows within this bruche or burrow ruidis. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, When fierce Bulls run loose upon the Place. 1794 COWPER *Faithf. Bird* 8 They sang as blithe as finches sing That flutter loose on golden wing. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 41 A fine long time he [a bandit] has been loose on these hills. 1900 *Speaker* 29 Dec. 340/2 Loose horses, blankets, bags and helmets littering the road. *Mod.* He struggled until he got one hand loose.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, e.g. of something compared to a wild animal. Also of the tongue: Not 'tied', free to speak. † *To have one's feet loose*: to be at liberty to travel (cf. *loose-footed* 10 d *fig.*).

1726 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 239 To recover this,..were my feet loose, and my health served me, I would willingly make a London journey. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 354 We sometimes think we could such speech produce Much to the purpose, if our tongues were loose. 1817 SHELLEY *To W. Shelley* i. 7 The winds are loose, we must not stay. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 115 Then swords are drawn, and murder is loose.

c. In immaterial sense: Freed from an engagement, obligation, etc.; at liberty. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*, e.g. in the sense 'free from apprenticeship, having completed a term of service' (E.D.D. s.v. *Lowse*).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 59 The seruitude of these twoo, where the one is so muche beholding and bounde to the other, that neither of them bothe would be lose though thei might. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 27 Quhen I wes lous, at libertie I lap; I leugh vhen ladyis spak to me of love. 1608 ROWLANDS *Humors Looking Gl.* 14 My friend seeing what humours haunt a wife, If he were loose would lead a single life. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Loose*, unoccupied. 'I want to see the mistress when she's loose'.

† d. With *prep.*: Free *from* or *of*; released or disengaged *from*; unattached *to. Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 106 (Camb. MS.) In so moche is the thing moore fre and laus fro destinye as it .. holdeth hym nere to thilke centre of thinges. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10996 Philmen the fre kyng, þat he in fyst hade, He lete to þe large, lause of his hondes. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 249 [He] is lousse of his promess. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 Hauyng thy herte lose from all worldly pleasure. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 179 To suppose that a Gentleman is loose from Business is a great mistake. 1695 ADDISON *Sir J. Somers* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 5 If yet your thoughts are loose from State Affairs. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 3 ¶ 1 After getting loose of the laws which confine the passions of other men. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems 1763 I. 51 Loose to Fame, the muse more simply acts. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 512 Her champions wear their hearts So loose to private duty, that [etc.]. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxvi, I wish we were loose from him [*sc.* the pirate captor].

† e. Loosely clad; ungirt; naked. *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xlix, Halflyng louse for haste. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 56 They are excedynge swyfte of foote by reason of theyr loose goinge from theyr chyldes age. 1709 PRIOR *Pallas & Venus* 3 Venus, loose in all her naked Charms.

f. Of an inanimate thing: Not fastened or attached to that to which it belongs as a part or appendage, or with which it has previously been connected; detached. Phr. *to come, get loose.*

a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. II. 39 [A fossil] found loose on the Side of a pretty high Hill near Stokesley. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 276 These bolts may be..withdrawn, either by means of a loose key or a stationary handle on the outside of the door. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiii. 233, I remember once a sledge went so far under .. that the boat floated loose. *Mod.* Some of the pages have come loose. It would be more convenient if the volume had a loose index.

g. Not joined to anything else. Of a chemical element: Free, uncombined.

1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 75 When a loose line is measured, it becomes absolutely necessary to measure some other line that will determine its position. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 178 Carbonic acid is present in the blood in two conditions; viz., loose and stable.

h. Having an end or ends hanging free. Also in fig. context. (See also LOOSE END.)

1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphthora* 102 The marriage bond has lost its power to bind, And flutters loose, the sport of every wind. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* III. 68 Like a murderer's stake, Where rags of loose flesh yet tremble on high. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 277 As to Logic, its chain of conclusions hangs loose at both ends.

i. Not bound together; not forming a bundle or package; not tied up or secured.

1488 *Inv. R. Wardrobes* (1815) 4 Fund in the maist of the said cofferis lous & put in na thing bot liand within the said coffyr[is] 570 rois nobilis. 1596 SPENSER *Prothalamion* 22 With goodly greenish locks, all loose untyde. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 29 Her haire nor loose nor ti'd in formall plat. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 159 Who compiled the Alcoran out of Mahomets loose paper. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesie* Ep. Ded., As I was lately reviewing my loose papers, amongst the rest I found this Essay. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 176 Loose fly his forelock and his ample mane. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 7 Thy loose hair in the light wind flying. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 194 This calm corpse with the loose flowers in his hand. 1850 HANNAY *Singleton Fontenoy* I. I. vi. 97 Jingling the loose cash in their pockets. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. ii, Slivers had pushed all the scrip and loose papers away.

j. In immaterial sense: Unconnected; rambling; disconnected, detached, stray, random. ? Now *rare.*

1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* Ep. Ded. A 2 b, I..am as much asham'd to put a loose indigested Play upon the Publick. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 256 These would check all our loose Wanderings. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 215 ¶ 2 These are but loose Hints of the Disturbances in humane Society, of which there is yet no Remedy. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nature* I. iv. (1874) I. 319 Were ideas entirely loose and unconnected, chance alone wou'd join them. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xvii. Wks. 1753 V. 279 Vario will spend whole mornings in running over loose and unconnected pages. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 307 He gives various loose conjectures concerning the motive to them. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 247 Some real scholarship, a good deal of loose information.

k. Free for disposal; unattached, unappropriated, unoccupied. *Obs.* exc. in some jocular expressions. † *Loose shot*: marksmen not attached to a company. *Loose card* (see quot. 1763 [1]).

1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 51, I will that the seid priste be founde the residue of the seid vij yeers w[t] my loose godes. *Ibid.* 52 My executors pesably to ocupye my loose goodes, 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Conc. Weapons* 17 Mosquettiers.. are not to be imployed as loose shot in skirmishes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 59 A File of Boyes, .. loose shot. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxi. (1810) 418 The Enemy thereupon put out some of their loose Shot from their

battle, and entertayned the fight. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. 798 Such as could render themselves agreeable to him in his loose hours. 1763 HOYLE *Whist* 82 Loose Card, Means a Card in a Hand that is of no Value, and consequently the properest to throw away. 1763 JOHNSON *Let. to G. Strahan* 16 Apr. in *Boswell*, I hope you read..at loose hours, other books. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iv. 154 In the void's loose field. 1839 I. TAYLOR *Ancient Chr.* I. iv. 465 A devout and wealthy layman resolves to spend a loose five and twenty thousand pounds on sacred architecture. 1900 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 3/3 With a handful of hastily levied farmers,..aided by the 'loose talent' of Europe.

2. Not rigidly or securely attached or fixed in place; ready to move in or come apart from the body to which it is joined or on which it rests.

For *loose in the haft, in the hilt(s, to have a screw* or *a tile loose, a loose pin, slate*, see the sbs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 228 Heo biõ ikest sone adun, ase þe leste [*MS. T.* lowse, *MS. C.* lousse] ston is from þe tures coppe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 70 þei wolen be louse in us as nailes in a tree. 1479 *Inv.* in *Paston Lett.* III. 273, j. candilst)kke with a lous sokett. 1530 PALSGR. 700/2, I shake, as a tothe in ones heed that is lose. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 58 Spangels..set on Crymosyn satten lose and not fastened. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 27 Moses ..whose eyes were never dimme, nor his Teeth loose. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, iv. i. 75 Hats, Cloakes..flew vp, and had their Faces Bin loose, this day they had beene lost. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 19 We are within shot; let all our Guns be loose. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 97 His bridge was only loose planks. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 194 Rills..chiming as they fall Upon loose pebbles. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1074 The said sheaves or pulleys are connected by a crown or centre wheel D, loose upon b, b. 1842 C. HODGE *Way of Life* III. ii. 78 Loose matter flies off from revolving bodies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xi. 292, I sent Simond to the top to remove the looser stones.

b. Of dye: Not fast, fugitive.

1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* II. 72 A 'loose' colour.. easily washed out from those parts.

†c. Of the eyes: Not fixed, roving. *Obs.*

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 7 Their loose eyes tell That in their bosoms wantonness doth dwell. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 381 Prince Edward is a very plain boy, with strange loose eyes.

d. Of a cough: Producing expectoration with little difficulty; not 'fast' or 'tight'.

1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 316/2 Tightness across the chest, which yields as the cough becomes loose.

3. Of strings, reins, the skin, etc.: Not tightly drawn or stretched; slack, relaxed. *With a loose rein* (fig.): slackly, indulgently, without rigour.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 907 His gurdelle..be it strayt or lewse. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 37 Neyther haue they theyr bellies wrimpeled or loose. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Laxus, Funes laxi,*..Cordes lewse or vnbounde. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 292 What time the labour'd Oxe In his loose traces from the furrow came. 1718 JACOB *Compl. Sportsman* 50 His [sc. a Greyhound's] Neck long,..with a loose and hanging Weasan. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Sel. Wks. 1897 I. 184 The Sultan ..governs with a loose rein, that he may govern at all. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) II. 61 Some such application as the following will soon brace the loose gums. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. iii. 17 My knife Touched the loose wrinkled throat.

b. Of clothes: Not clinging close to the figure; loosely-fitting.

1463 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 24 The saide Dauy sall cum bar fute, with his gowne louse. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, iii. iii. 4 My skinne hangs about me like an olde Ladies loose Gowne. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 147 Vejled all over in a loose mantle of fine Sendall. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. iv, Thy garments flowing loose. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1291 Rob'd in loose array, she came to bathe Her fervent limbs. 1859 W. J. HOGG *Blind Bartimeus* vi. 115 Bartimeus..'cast away his garment', his loose upper robe. 1901 *Speaker* 17 Aug. 548/1 Men in loose flannel jackets sang old songs.

fig. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. ii. 21 Now do's he feele his Title Hang loose about him, like a Giants Robe Vpon a dwarfish Theefe.

c. Of the joints: Slack, relaxed from weakness. Also, of a person's 'build': Ungainly, looking unsuited for brisk movement.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, He was a strong, loose, round-shouldered, shuffling shaggy fellow, on whom his clothes sat negligently. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 66 My eyes besides were still troubled, and my knees loose under me.

4. Not close or compact in arrangement or structure. **a.** *gen.* Used e.g. of earth or soil: Having the particles free to move among themselves. Of a fabric or tissue or its texture: Having spaces between the threads.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. metr. iv. 30 (Camb. MS.) The lavse [*ed.* 1532 lose] sandes refusen to beren the heuy wyhte. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 44 You must beware, that whyle the ground is loose and soft, you let not in the water. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 6 So shall no foot vpon the Churchyard tread, Being loose, vnfirme with digging vp of Graues. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 73 This Marle..is to be cast on baren lowse and drie land. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 34 The Ashes with Aire between, lie looser; and with Water, closer. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 40/1 A loose soft Mud. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 50 A current of blood superfluous in quantity but loose and unelaborate in crasis. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 38 It is a common custom to lay a quantity of loose earth of some kind over the yard.

b. Of array or order of men: Not dense or serried.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* II. 218 In their marches in loose troopes, they are billeted in the next houses at the countries charges. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 887 With Horse and Chariots rankt in loose array. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 374 Extend thy loose Battalions largely wide. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 193 They began to break their Order, and retir'd in a very loose Manner. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* v. Wks. 1813 II. 122 They repelled, with little danger, the loose assault of the Mexicans. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. vii, The loose array Of horsemen o'er the wide fields murdering sweep.

c. *Bot.* = LAX *a.* 3 b. Also (see quots. 1814–30 and 1839).

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 78 *Laxus*, loose, easily bent. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 290 Gills loose. 1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 63 The leaflets longer than the floret, loose, permanent. 1814–30 *Edinb. Encycl.* IV. 40/2 Leaves..Loose, (*solutum*) a cylindrical or subulate leaf, which is loosely attached to its stem. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 472 Loose (*laxus*); of a soft cellular texture, as the pith of most plants. *Ibid.* 492 Loose (*laxus*); when the parts are distant from each other, with an open light kind of arrangement; as the panicle among the other kinds of inflorescence.

d. Occurring in book-names of certain plants of a straggling habit (see quots.).

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 71 Loose Panick-grass. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 38 Loose Pendulous Sedge.

e. Of handwriting: Not compact, straggling.

1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 105 [A transcript] wch is written in a pretty large and loose Hand. 1866 SKEAT *Melusine* (E.E.T.S.) Pref. *(init.)*, It is written..in a clear but somewhat loose handwriting.

f. Applied to exercise or play in which those engaged are not close together or in which there is free movement of some kind. (See also quots. 1897 and cf. B. 2.)

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, s.v. *Loosen*, The lock step was introduced for the purpose of counteracting the mischievous effects of loose marching. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 146 The loose play, or independent practice, should first be attempted at a walk. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 253/2 *Loose croquet*, the striking of the player's ball when both are set together, without putting one's foot upon it. *Ibid.* 144/2 (Broadsword), *Loose play*, a contest in which the combatants deliver strokes and effect parries, not in any regular sequence, but as they think each may be most effective. 1899 SHERMAN in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 195 The real feature of the loose game..was the additional importance it gave to the three-quarter back.

5. Wanting in retentiveness or power of restraint.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 131 His lose tunge he mot restreigne. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 416 There are a kinde of men, So loose of Soule, that in their sleepes will mutter Their Affayres. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 127 Where you are liberall of your loues and Councels, Be sure you be not loose. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. iv. (1872) II. 283 A rash young fool; carries a loose tongue.

b. Of the bowels: Relaxed. Also said of the person.

1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 484 A rottyn crok, louse of the dok. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arishas* (1878) 56 The brats of Usurers should be alwaies siche of the loose disease, neuer able to holde anything long. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 9, I have more need to stay it's looseness, for my belly is too loose. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* xxi. (1710) 154 To keep the Body loose is very beneficial, but much Purging..is very injurious. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 202 It..gave her two loose stools. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Dis. Wom.* xiv. (1889) 95 The patient tells you that her bowels are always either very constipated or very loose—implying by looseness rather frequency of motions than thinness or liquidity of the stools.

6. Of qualities, actions, statements, ideas, etc.: Not rigid, strict, correct, or careful; marked by inaccurate or careless thought or speech; hence, inexact, indefinite, indeterminate, vague.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 41 Lay negligent and loose regard vpon him. 1622 BACON *Holy War* Misc. Wks. (1629) 114 It is but a loose Thing to speake of Possibilities, without the Particular Designes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref., The loose and negligent curiosity of those who took upon them to adorn this Booke. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 226 Prophets..at Delphi..of whose loose words a sense might be made to fit any event. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 188 ¶ 1 It is an Argument of a loose and ungoverned Mind to be affected with the promiscuous Approbation of the Generality of Mankind. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* x. 216. No attention ought ever to be given to such loose, exaggerated calculations. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 3 We have only loose tradition and reports to go by. 1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* I. iii. 173 Not merely a loose resemblance but a close analogy. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. A. 317 The loose and indefinite word *interea*, or in the meanwhile. 1895 R. L. DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 His style is..free from that loose rhetoric which is so wearisome to the reader who loves history for its own sake.

b. Of literary productions, style, etc.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 31 This kind of writing is rather a loose poetry, than a regular Prose. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, A loose Discourse, that does not hang together, *discours qui n'est pas bien lié.* 1709 FELTON *Classics* (1718) 173 That Loose and Libertine Way of Paraphrasing. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 61 Loose numbers wildly sweet. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* Introd. 6 A sentence so constructed as to be noticeably loose. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 215 Nothing can be more loose than the structure of the essays.

c. Qualifying an agent-noun.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 116 Colde, lowse, and rough writers. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. i. 3 Lady Dorset was accounted a loose speaker. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 120 No stress can be laid on the casual statement of a writer so loose and so ignorant of Greek. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 29 We are loose thinkers and loose talkers. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* May 590/2 Here too are traps for the loose rider.

†d. Of conditions, undertakings, engagements: Lacking security, unsettled. *Obs.*

1603 *Contn. Adv. Don Sebastian* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) V. 468, I hold it no policy to deliver it [a letter] her; considering it as a loose adventure, in such dangers, to trust a woman. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 80 We make loose bargains in the behalf of our Souls. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, To be in a loose (or unsettled) Condition, *n'avoir point d'Etablissement.*

e. *Cricket.* Of bowling: Wanting in accuracy of pitch. Of fielding, etc.: Careless, slack.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 306 The Joose balls we hit for fours and fives; the good ones we put away for singles. 1877 BOX *Eng. Game Cricket* 454 *Loose*, this adjective is frequently applied to batting, bowling, and fielding too. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 103 P. M. Lucas punishes loose bowling severely.

f. *colloq.* Of an appointed time: Not strictly adhered to.

1892 SIR H. MAXWELL *Meridiana* 45 Breakfast is not on the table till a loose ten.

7. Of persons, their habits, writings, etc.: Free from moral restraint; lax in principle, conduct, or speech; chiefly in narrower sense, unchaste, wanton, dissolute, immoral.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* III. (*Cock & Fox*) xx, He was sa lous, and sa lecherous. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 197 He had ane lous man with him in his companie callit Makgregour quhilk he suspectit gif ony thing war in missing it wald be found of tymes throw his handis. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 43 By being lose in my loues,..to disparage mine honour. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 776. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Amancebado*, a loose liuer. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. v i. (1662) 104 Now every old companion and every loose-fellow is putting up the finger. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Oct., I find him to be a merry fellow and pretty good natured, and sings very loose songs. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 428 The Spermatick Vessels, whence proceed wanton Desires, and loose Imaginations. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 502, I am sensible..of the scandal I have given by my loose writings. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 170 He had led a loose life. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 5 The Pagans though loose enough in other points of duty. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 378 Loose in morals, and in manners vain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 118 He was a loose and profane man. 1879 F. W. FARRAR *St Paul* (1883) 675 The leading hierarchs resembled the loosest of the Avignon cardinals.

8. Applied to a stable in which animals are kept 'loose' (sense 1 a) or without being fastened up. So also *loose box* (see BOX *sb.*[2] 12).

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 54 The reader will have noticed my frequent warm recommendations of the loose stable. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* § 1091 The stables, loose-house (stable or place for a sick horse..&c.),..to be neatly causewayed. 1839 GREENWOOD *Hints Horsem anship* (1861) 128 A horse should have a loose standing if possible; if he must be tied in a stall it should be flat. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxv, Gentlemen hunting with the..hounds will find excellent Stabling and loose boxes for horses at the 'Clavering Arms'. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. ii. 8) Loose boxes for no end of horses.

9. In certain specialized collocations: **loose fall** *Whaling* (see FALL *sb.*3); **loose fish,** (*a*) *colloq.* a person of irregular habits; †(*b*) a common prostitute; (*c*) (see quot. 1864); (*d*) *Whaling* (see quot. 1883); **†loose hand** = LOOSE END, in phr. *at the loose hand*; **loose ice** (see quot. 1835); **loose pulley,** 'a pulley running loosely on the shaft, and receiving the belt from the *fast pulley* when the shaft is to be disconnected from the motor' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); also *fast and loose pulley* (see FAST *a.* 11); **†loose work,** a kind of embroidery in which certain parts (e.g. those representing leaves of trees) are left free to move.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. vii, Girls in a servile condition of life, or those unfortunate *loose fish who are game for every sportsman. 1827 EGAN *Anecd. Turf* 72 A game known among the loose fish who frequent races..by the name of 'the thimble-rig'. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* July 84/1 That peculiar variety of Parliamentary species known as 'an outsider' or 'a loose fish,' but described by itself under the more flattering title of 'an independent member'. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang., Loose-fish*, a whaling term signifying that the whale is fair game for anybody who can catch it. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1742) 77 He was weary of being at the *loose hand as to company. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 38 At one in the afternoon, being still amongst the *loose ice. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* Explan. Terms p. xv, *Loose ice*, a number of pieces of ice near each other, but through which the ship can make way. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 382 A strap passing from a drum over a *fast and loose pulley. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories*, 62 Loose pulleys will give trouble now and then, no matter how well they are fitted. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 58 b, Velvet, covered all over with braunches of hony suckels of fyne flat gold of dammaske, of *lose worke, every lefe of the braunche moving. 1577 87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 844/2 A curious lose worke of veluet imbrodered with gold.

10. *Comb.* **a.** In concord with sbs., forming adjectival combs., as *loose-needle, loose-wrist.*

1866 *Athenæum* No. 1997. 178/3 Loose-wrist practice [in pianoforte-playing] is a most excellent thing. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Dialling*, the operation of making a survey with the dial. There are two ways of using the instrument, known as loose needle and fast needle dialling.

b. with pples., *loose* being used as a complement, as *loose-broke, -hanging, -hung, -let, -lying* adjs.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 203 His troops press forward like a *loose-broke flood. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. F 6, Her *loose-hanging gowne For her loose lying body. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* III. *Street in Strasburg*, What news do you bring with your loose-hanging rein?

1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xx. 133 The *loose-hung banners. 1872 A. de Vere *Leg. St. Patrick, St. P. & Armagh Cath.*, With tangled locks and loose-hung battle-axe Ran the wild kerne. 1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 261 Effeminate in build, loose-hung, weak of eye and foot. 1601 *Mary Magd. Lament.* VI. xxvi. (*Fuller Worthies Miscell.* II.), My *loose-let soule. 1814 Southey *Roderick* Poet. Wks. 1838 IX. 53 Soon they scoop'd Amid *loose-lying sand a hasty grave.

c. parasynthetic adjs., as *loose-barbed, -curled, -flowered, -girdled, -handed, -hipped, -jointed, -limbed, -lived, -locked, -panicled, -principled, -robed, -spiked, -wived.*

1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 742/2 Their spears with *loose-barbed points. 1882 Ouida *Maremma* I. 152 Her bronze-hued, *loose-curled head. 1837 Macgillivray *Withering's Brit. Pl.* (ed. 4) 346 *Loose-flowered Alpine Carex. 1894 Gladstone *Horace's Odes* 35 With thee, *loose-girdled Graces come. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 223 To draw the line .. between a wise generosity and a *loose-handed weakness of giving. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.* (1869) I. 64 First Jollie's wife is lame; then next, *loose-hipt, Squint-ey'd, hook-nos'd. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* iii. 28 Big-headed, *loose-jointed .. carriage-horses. 1823 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 303 The cattle appear to be all of the Sussex breed ..*loose-limbed. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 236 A long loose-limbed seaman came up from the mouth of the cave. 1641 J. Trappe *Theol. Theol.* 250 *Loose-lived ministers. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 94 *Loose-lock'd Sabines, who a battle stay'd. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 43 *Otidia laxa*, *loose-panicled Otidia. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 188 A *loose-principled and unholy being. 1777 Eliz. Ryves *Poems* 60 Where *loose-rob'd Pleasure careless roves. 1837 Macgillivray *Withering's Brit. Pl.* (ed. 4) 346 *Loose-spiked Rock Carex. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 75 It is a heart-breaking to see a handsome man *loose Wiu'd.

d. Special combs.: † **loose-bellied** *a.*, having the bowels relaxed; **loose-bodied** *a.*, (of a dress) loose-fitting; † *fig.* lewd, wanton; † **loose-breech**, a slovenly lout; † **loose-clacked** *a.*, loquacious, chattering; **loose-footed** *a.*, having a loose foot (in quot., said of a sail); † *fig.* ready on one's feet, at liberty to travel; **loose-gowned** *a.*, wearing a loosely-fitting dress; † *fig.* wanton; † **loose-hangled** *a.* [f. *hangle* Hingle], loose-jointed; † **loose-hilted** *a.*, 'loose in the hilts', incontinent, wanton; **loose-kirtle** (quasi-*arch.*), a wanton; † **loose-legged**, † **loose-tailed** *adjs.*, unchaste, incontinent; **loose-tongued** *a.*, blabbing; † **loose-waistcoateer**, ? a woman.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Aluus liquanda*, he must be made *loose bealyed. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 136 If euer I said *loose-bodied gowne, sow me in the skirts of it. 1621 B. Jonson *Gipsies Metam.* (1640) 67 Christian shall get her a loose bodide-gowne. 1625 Shirley *School of Compl.* II. i, Hee's giddy-headed, and loose-bodied. 1672 Dryden *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* Epil., And oft the lacquey, or the brawny clown, Gets what is hid in the loose-bodied gown. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii, I faith, sir *loose-breche, had ye taried, ye shold haue found your match! 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Informer* (1860) 45 His dam was .. some *loose clackt bitch or other. 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 315 Were I as *loose-footed as I have been, I could come to London to have the benefit of reading it. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 46/1 Tricing up the tack if the sail is loose-footed. *a* 1717 Parnell *Donne's 3rd Sat.* 36 Or for some idol of thy fancy draw Some *loose-gown'd dame. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Long*, *Longue es. hine* .. a tall, ill-fauoured, *loose-hangled boobie. *a* 1652 Brome *New Academy* II. i. Wks. 1873 II. 28 Your *loose-hilted Mystresses. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxx, Here's a fellow .. talks about failing, as if he were a Barbican *loose-kirtle trying to keep her apple-squire ashore! 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* II. vi. 199 Here's one must innocate some *lose-leg'd Dame. 1598 J. Dickenson *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 147 Her *loose-taild gossips which first intic't her to folly. 1689 Carlile *Fortune Hunters* IV. 43 You have fixt her in the Rank of loose-tail'd Ladies. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 25, I shall .. make bold .. to borrow a little of their *loose tongued Liberty. 1883 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/4 The Marquis thought some of his Paris Attachés had been rather too loose-tongued. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Pet. Poem* 18 So that my Doublet pin'd, makes me appear Not like a Man but a *Loose-wastcoateer.

B. quasi-*sb.* and *sb.*

1. *absol.* in phrases. a. *On the loose*: (behaving) in an unrestrained or dissolute fashion; 'on the spree'.

1849 J. Hannay *King Dobbs* v. 76 One evening, when they were at Gibraltar, on the look-out for amusement—in modern parlance, 'on the loose',—they went into a little wine-shop [etc.]. 1859 *Punch* 9 July 22/1 Our friend prone to vices you never may see, Though he goes on the Loose, or the Cut, or the Spree. 1872 *Ibid.* 20 July 23/1 Having to appear at the police court in order to give evidence for one of your fast friends who has been out upon the loose.

b. *In the loose*: not made up into or prepared in a particular form.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 8/1 Of this [collection of cigar ends] about 1½ cwt. was sold in the loose to a tobacco manufacturer at 1*s.* per lb.

2. *Rugby Football.* That part of the play in which the ball travels freely from player to player, as distinguished from the *scrimmage*.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 1/2 They carried the 'scrums', and were quicker in the 'loose'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 7/2 In the loose both packs did well, but the Oxford men were the more brilliant.

C. *adv.*

1. Loosely; with a loose hold. *To sit loose* (fig.): to be independent or indifferent; to hold loosely *to*, not to be enslaved *to*; *occas.* not to weigh heavily *upon*. † So *to hang loose* (*to*). *To hold loose*: to be indifferent.

1591 H. Smith *Pride Nabuch.* 27 How earnest hee was about his dreame and how loose he sat after in his pallace. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Epist. & Rev.* 83 The best counsell I can give you, is that you hang loose to all these outward comforts. 1680 P. Henry *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 281 Theref. get loose, my soul, from these th. & sitt loose to them. 1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 480, I found within a Fortnight after I arriv'd, that he sat very loose with the King his Master. 1706 Atterbury *Funeral Serm. Bennet* 6 To sit as loose from those Pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 2 The fashionable World is grown free and easy; our Manners sit more loose upon us. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. xiii. I. 175 A fluctuating series of governors holding loose, and not in earnest. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* No. 245. 397 To the rubrical theories he simply sat loose.

2. *To play fast and loose* († *loose or fast*): see Fast and Loose b.

a 1555 Lyndesay *Tragedy* 196 We mycht full weill haue leuit in peace and rest, Nyne or ten 3eris, and than playit lowis or fast.

3. *Comb.*, as *loose-driving, -enrobed, -fitting, -floating, -flowing, -living, -thinking, -wadded, -woven, -writ* adjs.

1729 Savage *Wanderer* I. 165 Yon limeless Sands *loose-driving with the Wind. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 41 *Loose en-roab'd With Ribonds-pendant flaring 'bout her head. 1881 H. James *Portr. Lady* xxv, Ralph had a kind of *loose-fitting urbanity that wrapped him about like an ill-made overcoat. 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 1316 In folds *loose-floating fell the fainter lawn. 1777 Potter *Æschylus, Seven agst. Thebes* 159 Their *loose-flowing hair. 1873 Longf. *Milton* 6 Its loose-flowing garments. 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* I. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 18 With easie Doctors, those *loose-liuing men. 1862 R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 108 In this *loose-thinking style. 1841 Thackeray *Men & Coats* Wks. 1900 XIII. 610 Your *loose-wadded German schlafrock..is the laziest, filthiest invention. 1627-47 Feltham *Resolves* I. ii. 4 That which puts the *loose-woven minde into a whirling tempest. 1901 Kath. Steuart *By Allan Water* x. 275 Their webs of loose-woven cloth. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 76 The *loose writ libels of this age.

Loose (lūs), *v.* Forms: 3 leowsin (? *for* lowsin), 4 lauce, laus, lowss, loyse, 4-5 (also 9 *dial.*) lause, lawse, 4-6 lous, lose, loiss, (also 7-9 *dial.*) louse, lowse, (5 losyn, louce), 5-6 louss, loss, (6 looce, looze, los, loase, lows, lowis, lewce), 6-7 leuse, 4- loose. *Pa. t.* 4 laused, etc.; also 5 laust, 6 loust, 7 loost. *Pa. pple.* 4 laused, etc.; *strong* (rare) 4 losine, 6 losen. [f. Loose *a.* Cf. Lease *v.*²]

1. *trans.* To let loose, set free; to release (a person, an animal, or their limbs) from bonds or physical restraint.

a 1225 *Juliana* 38 Ichulle þe leowsin [*Bodl. MS.* lowse] ant leauen hwen me þunched. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14356 [Lazar] in winding clath..was wonden,..'Louses him nu', he said. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7884 Deliuert were þo lordes, lawsit of prisone. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 727 Schyr, loss me off my band. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* XI. xii. 589, I requyre the lose me of my boundes. 1497 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 60 And nocht to be lousit out of the goif quhile the saide hour, for nay request. 1530 Palsgr. 615/1 Lowse this prisoner from his yrones, he muste be removed from this gaylle. 1535 Coverdale *Mark* xi. 4 They .. founde the foale tyed by y* dore .. and lowsed it. 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 4 So as they..doe presentlye loose and let goe everye Feasaunte and Partridge so taken. 1611 Bible *Isa.* li. 14 The captiue exile hasteneth that he may be loosed. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* VI. 38 Loose me, he cry'd, 'twas Impudence to find A sleeping God, 'tis Sacrilege to bind. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. ii. 94 How he [the chained Titan] shall be loosed. 1840 Browning *Sordello* II. 211 Like Perseus when he loosed his naked love. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* XX. 232 Belton had gone into the stable, and had himself loosed the animal.

b. In immaterial sense: To set free, release, emancipate; † to absolve (a person). Const. *from* († *of*).

1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 2182, I yhern..be loused away Fra þis life. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XVI. (*Magdalena*) 985 Syndry seke men gettis þare hele, & are lousit of mekil payne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13250 At the last, fro þat lady, I lausyt myselfe. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 18327 (Trin.) From deþ of helle to lousen vs. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 24 Quhil we be lowsit of this mortal body. 1559 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Occas. Prayers*, Let the pitifulnes of thy great mercy lose vs. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 149 Loosing them from al duty of allegiance to their Prince. 1611 Bible *Luke* xiii. 12 Woman, thou art loosed from thy infirmitie. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 130 It was concluded,..that he shall be lowsed fra the said sentence. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 39 They [*sc.* slaves] themselves once ferried o'er the wave That parts us, are emancipate and loosed. 1842 Tennyson *Godiva* 37 She sent a herald forth, And bad him cry,.. that she would loose The people. 1902 A. M. Fairbairn *Philos. Chr. Relig.* III. II. ii. 542 God as interpreted through Him [Christ] was loosed from the qualities that bound Him to a peculiar people.

c. *esp.* with allusion to Matt. xvi. 19, xviii. 18. Also *absol.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18189 Quat art þou þat louses þaa þat formast sin sua band in wa? 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 3852 Alle þat þou lowses in erthe right Sal be loused in heven bright. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Petrus*) 17 To bind and louss quhowm-euer þou will Plane powar is gewin þe þare-till. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) iii. 9 To wham Godd gaffe full powere for to bynd and to louse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 225 b, What so euer thou loose in erth, it shall be losen in heuen. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 199 Havyng full auctboritie to bynd and to lose, to contracte and conclude. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 192 Saif Christ onlie that deit on tre He may baith louse and bind. 1892 E. P. Barlow *Regni Evangelium* I. 57 What they have bound no other hand must loose.

d. To free (the lips, tongue, etc.) from constraint.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 49 Louse þi lippes a-twynne & let þe gost worche. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 127 My lippis Lord than louse thow sall. 1629 Sir W. Mure *True Crucifixe* 2283 Now doe the wicked louse their tongues to lyes. 1822 Shelley *Zucca* x. 8 Sounds of softest song .. Had loosed the heart of him who sat and wept. 1842 Tennyson *Vision Sin* 88 Let me screw thee up a peg: Let me loose thy tongue with wine. 1902 *Expositor* May 383 The wine loosed the tongues of the guests.

† e. To set free from disease. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. Jonson *Praises Country Life* 58 Of the herb Sorrell, that loves Meadows still, Or Mallowes loosing bodyes ill.

2. To undo, untie, unfasten (fetters, a knot); to break (a seal); † *occas.* with *up*. † *To loose down* (Sc.): to unfasten and let down. Now *dial.* or *poet.*

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 12823 (Gött.), I es noght worthi to louse [*Cott.* lese] þe thwanges of his scho. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XIX. (*Cristofore*) 510 Þai .. lousit þare beltis spedly. 1388 Wyclif *Acts* XVI. 26 Alle the doris weren openyd, and the boondis of alle weren lousid. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 788* Þus lowtes þis lede on low & lowssys hys chynez. 1530 Palsgr. 494/1 You have so confused this yerne that it can nat be losed asonder. *Ibid.* 615/2 Lowse the knotte of my garter. 1535 Coverdale *Rev.* V. 2 Who is worthy to open the boke, and to loose the seales therof? *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) IV. 42 It settis not madynis als To latt men lowis thair laice. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Somerset* xvi, When the chiefe lynke was lewced fro the chayne. 1591 Spenser *Bellay's Visions* ix, With side-long beard, and locks down hanging loast. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, The witch ..Lows'd down my breeks. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* V. 30 Wit calls the graces the chaste zone to loose. 1822 Shelley *Triumph Life* 147 They .. Throw back their heads and loose their streaming hair.

fig. 1535 Coverdale *Mark* vii. 35 His eares were opened, and the bonde of his tonge was lowsed. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xii. 71 Loused the knot of the question. *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 9 The knot [is] harder to louse, for nether syde wantes sum reason. 1713 Addison *Cato* II. i. 20 Other Prospects Have loosed those Ties and bound him fast to Cæsar. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 192 Then our bond Had best be loosed for ever.

b. To unlock or unpack (a chest, etc.); to unpack (goods). Also with *forth, out*; *occas.* absol. Chiefly *Sc.*

Phr. (Sc.) † *To loose the box*: to open one's coffers, to pay up. † *To loose one's poke, pack*: to open one's budget, to 'out with it'.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2376 He kaȝt to þe knot & þe kest lawsez. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 108 Lette vs returne agayne vnto our matter, and those thynges whyche you haue packed vp, in so shorte a roume, we wyll lowse them forthe. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 228 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, He pat him off with mowis and mockis, And had no will to louse the boxe. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* II. i, But loose your poke; be 't true or fause let's hear. 1785 Burns *Jolly Beggars* Recit. viii, The jovial thrang The poet did request, To lowse his pack, an' wale a sang. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *To Lowse out*, to untie, to unloose or unpack goods.

† c. To unjoin or unclasp (hands). *Obs.*

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Then shall they loose theyr handes. 1566 *Child-Marriages* 69 Then the[y] losid handes. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 243.

d. To detach, cast loose, let go: chiefly *Naut.* † Also with *forth*. † *To loose out* (a knife): to unsheathe it. † Also, to remove (an article of clothing) from the body.

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* iii. 5 Lowse thow thi shoyng fro thi feyt. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2806 Paris .. and his pure brother ..Lauset loupis fro the le; lachyn in Ancres [L. *solutis illaque funibus, subductis anchoris*]. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1067 The Sarazene .. lawses out a knyfe full righte. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 1160 Bownd on the trest in a creddill to sit, To lous the pyne quhen Wallace leit him witt. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. iv. 110 Do lows the rabandis, and lat doun the sail. 1530 Palsgr. 615/2 Lowse your shoe and gyve hym upon the heed withall. 1535 Coverdale *Luke* V. 5 Vpon thy worde I wil lowse forth the nett. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 324 The king .. past to his chamber and loussit his claithis and maid him to his bede. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* I. ii, I will not loose a hat To a hairs breadth, move your Bever, I'le move mine. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 Therefore up a hand and loose fore Top sail in the Top, that the Ships may see we will Sail. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Let-fall*, If the Main-Yard, or Fore-Yard be struck down, so that the Sails may be loosed before the Yard be hoised, then the Mariners do not say, Let fall the Sail, but Loose the Sail. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *To Loose*, to unfurl or cast loose any sail, in order to be set, or dried, after rainy weather. 1821 Shelley *Boat on Serchio* 88 The chain is loosed, the sails are spread. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* lxi, She loosed the boat from its moorings. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, *To loose a rope*, to cast it off, or let it go.

e. *Sc.* To detach the team from (a plough, etc.). Also *absol.*

c 1480 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 2253 in *Anglia* IX. 471 The oxin waxit mair reulie at the last, Syne efter thay lousit [etc.]. *a* 1568 *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* ii. in *Bannatyne Poems* (1873) 342 He lowsit the pluche at the landis end. *Ibid.* xiii. 345 She lowisit the plwch and syne come hame. 1791 J. Learmont *Poems* 56 Twa lads.. War gaen at pleugh their forenoon yokin: At length baith tir'd wi' heat o' noon, They loos'd an' on the lee lay down. 1893 Crockett *Stickit Minister* 117 He was oot a' nicht, an' I havna seen him since he lowsed.

† f. To carve (a pheasant). *Obs.*

c **1500** *For to serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 395 To lose or unlase a fesaunt.

†**g.** *intr.* for *refl.* To come unfastened. *Obs.*

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 84 The picture..suddenly looses from its ribband.

3. †**a.** *To loose the anchor*: to weigh anchor. Also, *to loose one's bark. Obs.*

c **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 675 Þe man went and loused þe ankir. **1555** EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 69 They lowsed theyr ankers and departed from Guadalupea. **1567** TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* Q ij b, Auale and lose thy Barcke, take seas. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 307 The frenche shipis beginis to lous thair anker, and stryk sail at Bristoo.

b. Hence *absol.* To weigh anchor. *occas.* with *up.*

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 2 We entred into a shippe of Adramicium, and lowsed from lond. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 975/1 The baron de la Gard..leused from Déepe with twelue gallies. **1594** MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. iii, To stay my Fleete from loosing forth the Bay. **1635** FOXE & JAMES *Voy. N. W.* (Hakluyt Soc.) I. 180 This noone he loost up for the shore. **1677** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1245/3 This morning the light Ships that were at Anchor in this Bay, loosed, and are sailed to the Northwards. **1690** W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 277 Our ship loosed from the harbour. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Loosing for sea*, weighing the anchor.

4. To shoot or let fly (an arrow); to let off (a gun). ? *Obs.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 Ga and louse ȝone arowes. **1473** WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 8 The Kynge.. losyde his gonnys of ordynaunce uppone them. **1530** PALSGR. 615/1, I lowse, as a gonner lowseth a pece of ordonaunce. **1582** N. LICHFIELD *Castanheda's Discov. E. Ind.* I. lvii. 120 As the Nayre loosed off his arrow. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 207 As many Arrowes loosed seuerall wayes Come to one marke. **1638** JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 324 Such archers..use..to loose their arrowes in a more comely manner. **1814** CARY *Dante, Par.* I. 122 That strong cord that never looses dart But at fair aim. **1818** SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xxvi, Like a shaft loosed by the bowman's error.

transf. **1820** SHELLEY *Vis. Sea* 4 When lightning is loosed.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To shoot, let fly. Also said of the gun.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 77 Þe childe losed and schette. **1530** PALSGR. 615/1, I thought full lytell he wolde have lowsed at me whan I sawe hym drawe his bowe. *Ibid.* 681/2 Se howe yonder gonne reculeth or ever she lowse. **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 161 Houlde and nocke trewlye, drawe and lowse equallye. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 56 b, Al the .II. C. archers shot and losed at once. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iii. 58 (*He giues them the Arrowes.*) Too it Boy, Marcus loose when I bid. **1603** B. JONSON *Sejanus* III. iii, Nor must he looke at what, or whom to strike, But loose at all. **1889** RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife* 80 Reserving their fire till the Zulus were packed like sheep in a kraal, they loosed into them with the roers. **1893** *Field* 25 Mar. 456/3, I threw up my gun mechanically, but had no intention of 'loosing' at the poor thing. **1900** *Daily News* 1 Oct. 7/3 Paget's artillerymen dashed forward, unlimbered, and loosed on the foe.

c. *trans.* (*transf.* and *fig.*) To give vent to, emit; to cause or a low to proceed from one.

1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 28 Ramowd rebald, thow fall doun att the roist, My laureat lettres at the and I lowis. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 103 Loose now and then A scattred smile, and that Ile liue vpon. **1601** — *All's Well* II. iii. 172 Both my reuenge and hate Loosing vpon thee. **1687** EVELYN *Diary* 19 Apr., His..delicateness in extending and looseing a note with incomparable softnesse. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* II. 407 And loose A flying charm of blushes o'er this cheek.

†**5.** To weaken the adhesion or attachment of; = LOOSEN *v.* 3; to make unstable or insecure in position. Also *intr.* for *pass.* Now only *arch.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 957 Þe rayn rueled doun..Gorde to gomorra þat þe grounde laused. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 253 A gret stane..That throu the gret anciente Was lowsyt, reddy for to fall. c **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* st. 1117 Þen sye he how his fedris weron lewesode ychone. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 126 With the wyndynge of the edderynges thou dost leuse thy stakes and therfore they must nedes be ..hardened agayne. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 The hole frame of the ioyntes of his body dissolued and losed. **1530** PALSGR. 615/1, I lowse a tree or herbe from the roote. *Ibid.*, Se howe the heate hath made these bordes to lowse asonder. c **1550** LLOYD *Treas. Health* (?1550) H iij, A stroke or faul, wherby the ioyntes of the backe bone ar loused. **1611** BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxii. 16 As timbers girt and bound together in a building cannot be loosed with shaking. **1864** SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1062 The firm land have they loosed and shaken.

6. To make loose or slack; to loosen, slacken, relax, make less tight; †*pass.* (of nerves) to be unstrung. † *To loose a bridle to*: to indulge. Now *arch.* exc. in colloq. phr. *To loose hold*: to let go.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 314/1 Losyn, or slakyn, *laxo, relaxo.* **1530** PALSGR. 720/2, I lowse a thynge that was to strayte tyed. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 67 The olde Rosyars must haue the Earth loosed about them in Februarie, and the dead twigges cutte of. **1581** G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) II. 117 Our lyfe is like to instruments of Musicke, which sometime wresting vp the strings, and sometime by loosing them, become more melodious. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 152 Occasione frilie to louse a brydle to al thair appetites. c **1614** SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 220 A prince imposed To let or loose their rains, as he commands. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 586 The slipp'ry God will try to loose his hold. **1737** WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* VI. viii. § 4 Their nerves were so terribly loosed..they could not flee away. **1865** LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 118/2 Sin and law loose their hold at the same time. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 822 He bid them loose grasp. **1875** W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 18 'Loose your hold of the lady's bridle', cried Walter. **1901** METHUEN *Peace or War S. Africa* vii. 158 He will know when to loose and when to tighten the rein.

†**b.** *transf.* To relax or loosen (the bowels). Also *absol. Obs.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 51 Þou maist..lose þe wombe if þat he be costif. **1528** PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* (1541) 77 The brothe of coole wortes..leuseth the bealy. *Ibid.* 87 Blacke pepper throughe the heate and drynes therof, leuseth quickely. **1533** ELYOT *Cast. Helth* II. vii. (1541) 20 b, Soure grapes are colde, and do also lowse, but they are harde of dygestyon. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 187 It is dangerous to loose the belly upon a former loosenesse. **1651** WITTIE *Primrose's Pop. Err.* I. 58 If their bellies be but abundantly loosed.

†**7.** [Cf. L. *solvere.*] To break up, dissolve, do away with. Chiefly *fig. Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1762 Þe dede..louses alle thyng And of ilk mans lif mas endyng. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 Whos chirche dissolved and lowsed þoruȝ longe rotnes he reparailde. **1435** MISYN *Fire of Love* II. ix. 91 Þat frenschyp þat is kyndely sal not be lausyd. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 It dissolueth and loseth all vowes. **1530** PALSGR. 688/1, I resolve, I lose thynges, or melte them, or parte thynges asonder, *je resolue.* **1819** SHELLEY *Cenci* I. ii. 23 By assuming vows no Pope will loose.

†**b.** *intr.* To crumble away; to dissolve, melt.

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. (*Cristine*) 234 Til þe fals ydol don can fal, & in poudre lousyt al smal. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxvii. 120 The moisture..is in thayer assembled and amassed..And the sonne causeth it to lose and to falle on therthe.

†**8.** To break (faith); to violate (a peace). *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1784 If ȝe..folden fayth to þat fre, festned so harde, Þat yow lausen ne lyst. **1456** SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 149 The man..may nocht lous his faith. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 309 By reason whereof the peace betwene them agreed might be losed or broken.

†**9.** To solve, explain. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 25 He had red her Riddle, which no wight Could ever loose but suffred deadly doole. **1660** R. COKE *Justice Vind., Arts & Sci.* 1 This doubt is afterwards loosed by Aristotle himself.

10. To redeem, release or obtain by payment; to pay for. *Sc.* Hence perh. Coverdale's use: †To buy (*obs.*).

1473 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 48 Item to Dauid Quhytehede and Thome of Stanly..for Doctor Andres dispensacione lousyt be thaim in Bruges xvj*li.* **1500** *Ibid.* (1900) II. 98 Item,..to Jacob lutar to lows his lute that lay in wed xxxijs. **1504–5** *Ibid.* (1901) III. 127 To Alexander Kers to lous the Kingis stope quhilk wes tane quhen he wes Abbot of Unreson vj*li* xiijs. iiij*d.* **1535** COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxii. 25 That I shall loose a pece of londe vnto my self. **1824** SCOTT *St. Ronan's* ii, As for the letters at the post-mistress's—they may bide in her shop-window—till Beltane, or I louse them. **1825–80** JAMIESON, To *Louse*.., to pay for; as, 'Gie me siller to louse my coals at the hill'.

†**b.** *Sc.* To free (an estate) from incumbrance.

1494 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 361/2 Or the landis war lowsit, quhilkis are now lowsit.

11. *Sc. Law.* To withdraw (an arrestment).

1522 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 100 The arrest laid one the gudes aboune writin be Patrik Leslie.. And the said Patrik offerit the said gudis, and the rest maid thar one to be loussit, incontinent thar findand souerty [etc.]. **1544** *Ibid.* I. 205 The said day, Thomas Menzeis, provest of Aberdene..hes lowsit the arrestment made vpoun ane scheip, and certane tymmer being thairin, pertening to Robert Patersoune and vtheris. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 75 b, The moueable gudes of the defender, sould be first attached, and arreisted, vntill he finde securitie be pledges, to compeir and answere to the complainer; and then the arreistment sould be lowsed. **1681** VISCT. STAIR *Instit. Law Scot.* III. i. (1693) 373 When he whose Goods or Sums are arrested, findeth Caution, and thereby louseth the Arrestment. *a* **1768** ERSKINE *Instit.* III. vi. § 12 (1773) I. 509.

12. *pass.* and *intr.* To finish working; (of a school, factory, etc.) to close, disperse, 'break up'. *dial.*

a **1813** WILSON *Maggie Weir* (E. D. D.), Ploughman chields lous'd frae their wark. **1829** HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* I. vi. 151 He wad hear it [a song] every day when the school looses. **1851** GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 35 *Loose* ('Lowse')!—Finish working! **1893** SNOWDEN *Tales Yorksh. Wolds* 110 One Sunday afternoon just as the chapel had 'loosed'.

Loose, obs. form or variant of LOSE, LOSS.

Loosed (lūst), *ppl. a.* [f. LOOSE *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXII. viii, Whose loosed bones quite out of joynt be wried. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. b, The eares are moveable..; in horses, and labouring beasts, they shew their spirits, being micant in the fearfull,..and loosed in the sick. **1887** G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 150 He rose like the loosed fountain's utmost leap.

Loose end.

1. An extremity of a string or the like left hanging loose; *fig.* of something left disconnected, undecided or unguarded. Chiefly *pl.*

1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 37 Some loose or od ende will come man. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 110 The cleargie men..are beloued generallie..except peraduenture of some hungrie wombes, that couet to plucke & snatch at the loose ends of their best commodities; with whom it is..a common guise, when a man is to be preferred to an ecclesiasticall liuing, what part thereof he will first forgo and part with to their vse. **1868** BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 6 A completed connexion between the extremities of the body and the cells of the grey matter, or else between one cell and another of the central lump; there are no loose ends. **1897** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 1 Jan. 4/5 No loose ends of controversy along these lines will be left to be taken up by the new Administration.

2. Phr. *At* (*after, on*) *a loose end*: not regularly occupied, having no settled employment; not knowing what to be at. Also (*to leave a matter*) *at a loose end*: unsettled. *colloq.*, orig. *dial.* (cf. *loose hand*, LOOSE *a.* 9).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 55 One informant told me that the bird-catchers,..when young,..were those who 'liked to be after a loose end', first catching their birds, as a sort of sporting business, and then sometimes selling them in the streets. **1856** P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 714 'He's on a loose end', without employment. **1860** GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* VI. iv. III. 54 When I've left off carrying my pack, and am at a loose end. **1864** *Fraser's Mag.* LXIX. 412/1 But to stop short of that is to leave the whole matter at a loose end. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 228 On the Saturday evening he, like Bob, was at the 'lowse end', but he had full employment. **1889** MALLOCK *In Enchanted Isl.* 262 Excepting myself he was the only stranger in Cyprus who was thus at a loose end, as it were, and not on some professional duty.

3. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1865 BOWER *Slate Quarries* 17 A 'loose end', as quarrymen call it, should always be selected for carrying on operations on the top rock. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Loose-end*, a gangway in *long-wall* working, driven so that one side is solid ground while the other opens upon old workings. **1883** GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Loose End*, the limit of a stall next to the goaf, or where the adjoining stall is in advance.

Loosely (lū·sli), *adv.* Forms: 4 loselyche, lousely, 4–5 loseliche, 5 losly, 5–6 losely, 6 lowslie, lowsel(e)y, lously, loocely, loos(e)lye, 7 loosly, 6– loosely. [f. LOOSE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a loose manner.

1. Not tightly, slackly; without tightness, closeness, rigidity, or cohesion. Also *fig.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 82 Bynde it [a ligature] losely at þe mouþ of þe wounde. *Ibid.* 140 Þe seuenþe is bounde loseliche to þe first spondile. c **1440** HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xii, The more þat this desyre is the faster is Iesu knytte to the soule: The lesse that this desyre is þe loslyer is he knytte. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 37 It is a worlde to see how lowsely they shall be sowed,..euerie stitch an inch or two from another. **1597** A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26 b/2 It fasteneth the gummes vnto the teethe, when as they hange looselye theron. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VII. 425 Part loosly wing the Region, part more wise In common, rang'd in figure wedge thir way. **1811** LATHAM *Facts conc. Diabetes* 87 Matters capable of such fermentation..have their sugar so weakly and loosely oxygenated as to be again readily evolved by the secretory action of the kidneys. **1842** BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 64 Articles of wool which were so loosely manufactured, that they could be easily converted again into wool. **1860** B. JOWETT in *Ess. & Rev.* 389 In modern times ..all languages sit loosely on thought. **1878** BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 81 Not so loosely thoughts were linked, Six weeks since.

2. Without care, strictness, or rigour; not strictly; carelessly, negligently, laxly. Said esp. of thought or its expression.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 213 For he is in þe lowest of heuene..And wel loselyche lolleth þere by þe lawe of holycherche. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 105 But Emme lousely i-kept [L. *laxius custodita*], wiþoute unto þe bisshoppis of Engelond. **1566** DRANT *Horace's Sat.* II. i. E vij b, Some thynke my satyres too to tarte to kepe no constant lawe, And some have thought it lously pende. **1638** R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 6 Though you write nothing loosly, yet you write nothing with streyning. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 106 The..revenue had been very loosely managed. **1793** BEDDOES in *Observ. Nature Demonstr. Evid.* 133, I have already loosely observed, that their system supposes [etc.]. **1824** SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 14 Nov. (1894) II. xx. 222 All men talk loosely in their ordinary conversation. **1838** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. Introd. 19 The laws were often loosely administered by incompetent judges. **1885** *Leeds Mercury* 31 Jan. 6/5 The ideas thus loosely expressed.. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 448 In this country the word 'stammering' is used loosely for all forms of speech defect.

3. Without moral strictness; immorally.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xi. 20–24 Ye be not geuen to riot and excesse so openly and loosly. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem., Wise Sp.* 188 In this age when a Bishop living loosely was charged that his conversation was not according to the Apostles lives, he [etc.]. **1699** DRYDEN in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 140 Licence which Mrs. Behn allow'd herself, of writing loosely, and giving..some scandall to the modesty of her sex. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 36 He was..a far more dangerous enemy of the Church than ..if he had..lived as loosely as Wilmot.

4. Without being confined or restrained. Now *rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 51 Her golden locks for hast were loosely shed About her eares. c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 437 Ioues wife could put on no such raines, But spake thus loosly. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 75 Or as the hairs which deck their wanton heads, Which loosely fly, and play with every winde. **1635–56** COWLEY *Davideis* III. 261 The wind admir'd, which her hair loosely bore, Why it grew stiff, and now would play no more. **1818** SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xxv, Sheathed in resplendent arms, or loosely dight To luxury. **1892** TENNYSON *Akbar's Dream*, And what are forms? Fair garments, plain or rich, and fitting close Or flying looselier.

5. With free evacuation of the bowels.

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 288 Your guilded pills..slip so smoothly doune Your Subiects throates, that all (vpon a sudden) Are loosely giuen. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 741 If the bowels are only opened once loosely he takes but one dose.

6. *Comb.* (with *ppl. adjs.*), as *loosely-adherent, -branched, -fitting, -packed, -woven* etc.

1746 J. WARTON *Ode to Fancy* 9 O Nymph, with loosely-flowing hair. **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xix. § 149 (1875) 403 Not unfrequently a piece of trap [rock] may be found reduced..to a number of loosely-adherent coats,

like those of an onion. **1887** MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 299 A loosely-branched tree. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 903 [Bacilli] occasionally in loosely packed bundles.

Loosen (lū·s'n), *v.* Forms: 4 losne, lousen, loosne, 6 loozen, 7 losen, 9 *dial.* lowsen, 4, 7– loosen. [f. LOOSE *a.* + -EN 5. ON. had *losna* intr., to become loose, from the wk. grade of the root.] To make loose or looser.

1. *trans.* To set free or release from bonds or physical restraint. *Obs.* exc. *poet.* (rare) and *dial.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxlv. 7 The Lord losneth the gyuede. *Ibid.* ci. 21 That he shulde..loosen the sones of the slayne. **1530** PALSGR. 766/2, I unbynde, I losen, *je deslie.* **1804** COWPER *Poetry* I. 88 The oussen, lousen'd frae the plough, Spread oure the grassy plain. **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 153 Lifting his hands now loosened from chains.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Now only in the phrase *to loosen* (a person's) *tongue* and in certain poetical or rhetorical uses (? after Shelley).

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 192 And therfore doth in this Law, what best agrees with his goodnes, loosning a sacred thing to peace and charity, rather then binding it to hatred and contention. *Ibid.* 222 And this their limiting that which God loosen'd and their loosning the sinnes that he limited. **1695** DRYDEN *Dufresnoy's Art Painting* 185 This is an admirable Rule; a Painter ought to have it perpetually present in his Mind and Memory... It loosens his hands, and assists his understanding. **1821** SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 81 Thou breathe into the many-folded shell, Loosening its mighty music. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlviii. 14 But [Sorrow] rather loosens from the lip Short swallow-flights of song. **1869** TROLLOPE *He knew* xliv. (1878) 246 By degrees her tongue was loosened. **1893** E. H. BARKER *Wand. S. Waters* 222 The fragrance of the valley was loosened. **1895** ZANGWILL *Master* I. x. 110 The action seemed to loosen his tongue.

2. To undo, unfasten (bonds, a knot, or the like). Now usually: To render looser or less tight, to relax, slacken.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xx. 2 Go, and loosne the sac fro thi leendis. **1611** BIBLE *Judith* ix. 2 Who loosened the girdle of a maide to defile her. **1686** tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 384 The Grooms .. walk the Horses, then they cloath them and loosen their Girts. **1806** SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 54 The manacles were loosened from my hands. **1820** KEATS *St. Agnes* xxvi, She .. Loosens her fragrant boddice. **1884** *Law Times* 3 May 1/2 A Government not accustomed to loosen their purse strings. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 258 On loosening the ligatures the rabbit often gave a sudden jump forward. **1902** A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* xv. 141 That access of panic which had loosened his joints when first he saw the low brown walls of the town.

fig. **1871** R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 367 Neptune's bonds of stone from Dardan city to loosen.

3. To weaken the adhesion or attachment of; to unfix, detach.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 643 From thir foundations loosning to and fro They pluckt the seated Hills. **1680** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 232 The manner of loosning all the other inward Spheres is as the Former. *Ibid.*, Loosen it out of the Wax. **1726** LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 72/2 The water..routs up the bottom, and..carries away every thing that it can loosen. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 326 A wall which time and weather had so loosened that it shook in every storm. **1879** N. SMYTH *Old Faiths in New Light* ii. (1882) 45 The ivy creeping up the wall of the church does not loosen its ancient stones. **1882** OUIDA *Maremma* I. 28 Loosen the image from my hat.

† **b.** *fig.* To detach in affection, make a breach between. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. i. 19 (1st Qo. 1608), I had rather loose the battaile, then that sister should loosen him and mee.

c. slang. *To loosen* (a person's) *hide*: to flog.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Apr. 9/2 He thought the only way to make them decent members of society was 'to loosen their hides'.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.* To become loose.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 46 The square on the Spindle will be apt to loosen in the square of the Wheel. **1680** *Ibid.* 178 These Puppets stand the firmer, and are less subject to loosen. *Ibid.* 231 The Cube or Dy will loosen. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. ix, They have a kind of Tree, which at Forty Years old loosens in the Root. **1899** J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* X. 157 A whitlow formed, and the nail loosened and was shed in fragments. **1901** W. M. RAMSAY in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 390 His old ideas had been slowly loosening and dissolving.

4. *trans.* To make less coherent; to separate the particles of.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 488 With Iron Teeth of Rakes .. to move The crusted Earth, and loosen it above. **1787** WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 62 Manures plowed in, loosen and divide the soil. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 329 The workman then with his spade loosens .. the texture of the..soil. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 202 He struck the snow with his baton to loosen it.

fig. *a* **1862** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 510 Society was loosened and seemed to be resolving itself into its elements.

5. a. To relax, relieve the costiveness of, cause a free evacuation of (the bowels).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 95 Esculapius .. was esteemed as a God for teaching .. to loozen the Belly. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 41 Feare looseneth the Belly. **1676** WISEMAN *Surg.* v. i. 352 Also use .. lenient Purgatives, to loosen the body. **1761** W. LEWIS *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 181 To loosen the belly; to promote perspiration, urine, and the uterine purgations. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 617 The bowels [must] be loosened with some gentle aperient.

b. To render (a cough) 'looser'.

1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 316/1 To loosen the cough.. small doses of ipecacuanha or tartarized antimony are often most effectual. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 39 To mature, that is to loosen the [bronchial] catarrh.

6. To relax in point of severity or strictness.

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 10 The restraints to population are .. loosened. **1858** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 568 Even the Inquisition was..made to loosen its hold over its victims. **1872** G. B. CHEEVER *Lect. Pilgr. Progr.* v. 152 The strictness of his imprisonment had been loosened. **1873** HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* vii. 119 Mr. Bird seemed to take a special pleasure in our society, and while loosening his claim on us as pupils, to hold us as associates and friends more closely. **1899** T. S. BALDOCK *Cromwell* 291 The men neither straggled nor loosened their discipline.

Loosened (lū·s'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. LOOSEN *v.* + -ED 1.] In senses of the vb.; slackened, relaxed; rendered loose or easily detachable; also *dial.* liberated from service.

1680 DRYDEN *Ovid's Ep.* vii. 9 While you, with loosen'd Sails, and Vows, prepare To seek a Land, that flies the Searchers Care. **1697** — *Virg. Georg.* III. 307 He scours along the Field, with loosen'd Reins. **1755** J. G. COOPER *Estimate of Life* III. 64 in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* III. 224 Despair, that hellish fiend, proceeds From loosen'd thoughts, and impious deeds. **1798** LANDOR *Gebir* II. 136 His chaplets mingled with her loosened hair. **1821** JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Lord John* xxix, But his loosen'd limbs shook fast. **1845** MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* xi. 91 Then will come the loosened soldier. **1855** BROWNING *Transcendentalism* 25 He ..turned with loosened tongue to talk with him. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 185 The loosened avalanches .. upon the mountain heads.

Loosener (lū·s'nəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who loosens or makes loose.

1843 BROWNING *Blot in 'Scutcheon* II. Wks. 1896 I. 343/1 No loosener O' the lattice. **1852** R. A. COFFIN tr. *Liguori's Glories of Mary* (1868) 87 Loosener of my bonds..listen to my prayers.

2. Something which serves to loosen anything.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 99 Immoderation is a loosener of the sinewes and a lessener of the strength. **1643** CARYL *Sacr. Covt.* 5 It is a loosner of affection. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 9 It is not good to use looseners, as Apples, Prunes .. frequently. **1784** JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 334 The most powerful looseners of the bands of private friendship. **1871** R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* ii. 13 The golden apple..Late-won loosener of the wary girdle.

Looseness (lū·snès). Forms: see LOOSE *a.* [f. LOOSE *a.* + -NESS.] The attribute of being loose.

1. Freedom from restraint, attachment, rigid connexion, tightness, or density. *lit.*, *transf.*, and *fig.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 64 þe enchesoun of cause coniunete is compoumed of þe moubis of þe veynes and arteries,..or ellis to greet febilnes or to greet losenes. **1562** TURNER *Baths* 8 b, They are good for the lousnes and to muche sofftnes of the pappes. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* xiii. 223 After that maner therefore may we wade..betweene Loocenesse and Bondage by leauing their mouings free. **1607** MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 92 Hold vp his head, so as by no meanes he may .. win it to such a loosnesse from the riders hand, that [etc.]. **1621** T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieill.* 34 Loosenesse of teeth. **1635 56** COWLEY *Davideis* III. 640 Not all that Saul could threaten or persuade, In this close Knot the smallest Looseness made. **1675** A. BROWNE *App. Art Limning* 20 The third thing Excellent in a Good Draught is Loosness, that is, that the Body be not made Stiff in any part. **1889** J. M. ROBERTSON *Christ & Krishna* xvii. 107 The looseness and flexibility of the materials of which the cumbrous mythology of the Hindu epic poems is composed.

2. Lack of strictness; laxity of principles or practice.

1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* xviii. 17 This loosenesse must bee imputed not so much to the sluggishnes of the deputie as to the hatred of the Iewish religion. *a* **1639** W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 191 They know how to tie others hard and leave themselves loose, through the loosenesse of an evill conscience. *a* **1665** J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 465 Any looseness or lightness of spirit. **1723** WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 58 The Non-subscribing principle has a natural and necessary tendency to loosenesse and the opening a door for error. **1855** *N. Y. Express* Sept. (Bartlett), The perfect looseness, with which books not on the invoice were sold [at auction]. **1878** LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 290 The greater looseness of their principles. **1891** *Daily News* 28 Oct. 2/3 It is confessed by members of the Stock Exchange that their methods of dealing sometimes encourage a certain amount of looseness.

b. Lack of exactness or accuracy.

1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 70 The looseness and inaccuracy of the export entries. **1797** GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 42 Misunderstandings..may be traced to..looseness of expression. **1849** RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* p. vij, The looseness of the drawing..may perhaps diminish their credit. **1873** M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 142 The incurable looseness with which the circumstances of what is called and thought a miracle are related. **1885** SIR A. WILLS in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 518/1 Throughout the Act there is not the smallest indication of looseness of phraseology.

3. Moral laxity; licentiousness or lewdness in conduct, speech, or thought.

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* H v b, Nature hath mingled pleasure with thinges necessarye. ..If pleasure come alone, it is lousnesse. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 25 This chastitie may be seduced in processe of tyme to loosenesse. **1599** R. CROMPTON *Mansion Magnanimity* N iv b, The said noble Earle..knowing the loosenesse of soldiers..caused the Ladies..to be safely conveyed out of the Citie. **1693–4** WOOD *Life* 3 Mar., He told him that such a College in Oxford was a debauch'd college, that they were all given to loosness. **1709** FELTON *Classics* (1718) 26 The Looseness of his Thoughts, too immodest for chaste Ears to bear. **1868** MILMAN *St. Paul's* 302 Looseness too often sinking into obscenity. **1900** W. M. SINCLAIR *Unto You Young Men* x. 187 Scenes of luxury or looseness.

4. Laxity (of the bowels), esp. as a morbid symptom; diarrhœa; † an attack of diarrhœa.

1586 T. RANDOLPH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 121 He fell into a greate losenes of his bodye. **1600** SURFLET *Country Farme* I. xv. 97 For the loosenes of the belly, some make them meate of the husks of barlie steept in wine. **1663** BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xi. 232 If rubarb be justly affirmed to be an excellent medicine in loosenesses. **1702** J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 163 The Pains grew violent, and a great Looseness succeeded. **1737** BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1749) I. 217 In Diarrhœa's or Loosenesses. **1755** *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 28 His looseness encreased to a great excess, which brought on much weakness. **1760** GRAY *Let.* Poems (1775) 283 A violent looseness carried him off. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 242 A certain looseness of the bowels ..is a common symptom of the disease [i.e. of whooping-cough]. **1898** P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xvii. 271 The preliminary looseness in such cases [of cholera] is called the 'premonitory diarrhœa'.

Loosenger, variant of LOSENGER *Obs.*

Loosening (lū·s'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of LOOSEN *v.* in various senses.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26 b/2 Without hurtinge of the gummes, and looseninge of the same. **1615** HIERON *Wks.* I. 654 Thus is death a loosening to the children of God. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 435 The Loosening of the Earth, which comforteth any Tree. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xix. 333 Ice gives evidence of a loosening of its crystalline texture. **1876** MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 35 A signal for the loosening of everyone else's tongue. **1883** R. W. DIXON *Mano* III. v. 126 Like the tightening and the loosening of a cord.

Loo·sening, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That loosens, in various senses of the vb.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 13 The strange loosening nature of a violent jarring motion. **1694** SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1699) 529/1 Laxative or Loosening Tartar. **1758** J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. Cc ij, Laxative, or Loosening Medicines. **1801** SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. xlii, Thalaba Watches her snowy fingers..Unwind the loosening chain. **1886** C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 15 They are fed upon roots ..which exert a loosening effect on the teeth.

Looser (lū·səɹ). [f. LOOSE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or something which looses.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* (1541) 82 b, Mustarde sede is a great leuser, consumer, and clenser of fleumaticke humidities. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Soltador*, a looser, an expounder of drems or ridles. **1871** R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxvii. 28 A sturdier arm, that franker quality somewhere, Looser of youth's fast-bound girdle. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 199 The sail loosers..keep fast the..booms.

Loosestrife (lū·sˌstrəif). Also 6 lose-, lous(e)strife, lostriffe. [f. LOOSE *v.* + STRIFE *sb.*; a mistransl. of late L. *lysimachia*, also *-machion*, a. Gr. λυσιμάχιον, f. the personal name Λυσίμαχος Lysimachus, an application of the adj. λυσίμαχος 'loosing' (i.e. ending) strife, f. λυσι-, combining stem of λύειν to loose + μάχη strife.

The form *λυσιμαχία (found only in Pliny's Latin transliteration) would be correct Gr. for 'the action of loosing strife'. The misinterpretation of the word is ancient; Pliny, though stating that the plant was discovered by one Lysimachus, also says that oxen that are made to eat it are rendered more willing to draw together. Ancient writers mention two kinds of *lysimachia*, the purple and the yellow, the descriptions of which agree with the two plants referred to in 1 below. Modern botanists have appropriated *Lysimachia* as a generic name to the 'yellow loosestrife'.]

1. The name for two common herbaceous plants resembling each other closely in growth (upright and tall) and habitat (margins of ditches and streams).

a. *Lysimachia vulgaris* (N.O. *Primulaceæ*), flowering in July, and bearing racemes of golden-yellow flowers; called *spec.* Golden or Yellow Loosestrife. Also a book-name for the genus.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 50 Some cal it *Lycimachiam luteam*..it may be called in englishe yealow Lousstryfe or herbe Wylowe. **1562** — *Herbal* II. 44 It may be well called after the etimologi of the worde and also of ye vertue that it hath lous strife. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* I. li. 75 The yellow Lysimachus or golden Louse stryfe. **1640** PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 543 Common yellow Loosestrife or Willow herbe. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 236 Great Yellow Loosestrife. .. Its large yellow panicle has leaves growing among the blossoms.

b. *Lythrum Salicaria* (N.O. *Lythraceæ*), blooming in summer months, with a beautiful showy spike of purplish-red flowers; called *spec.* Red, Purple, or Spiked Loosestrife. Also a book-name for the genus.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 50 *Lycimachia purpurea*..may be called in englishe red loosstryfe, or purple losestryfe. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 51 Other will haue it called Lostriffe or Herbe Willow. It beareth a red flower. **1633** JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* II. cxxix. 478 This lesser purple Loose-strife of Clusius. **1785** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xx. (1794) 278 Purple Loosestrife is a handsome plant. **1838** MARY HOWITT *Pheasant* i, The loose-strife's purple spear. **1866** M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xiii, When through the Wytham flats, Red loosestrife and blond meadow-sweet among, .. We tracked the shy Thames shore. **1889** P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 83 Their sea-boots crushed the purple loosestrife into the ground.

2. Applied (as a book-name) with qualifications to plants of other genera (see quots.).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Podded Loose-strife, *Epilobium*. *Ibid.*, Yellow Virginian Loose-strife, *Gaura*. **1787** tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 254 *Gaura*, Virginian Loosestrife. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 695/1 False Loosestrife, *Ludwigia*. Swamp-L., *Decodon*. West Indian L., *Jussiæa suffruticosa*.

Loosing (lū·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOOSE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LOOSE.

† **1.** Letting go; setting free, release. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1415 Sir T. Grey in 43 *Deputy Keeper's Rep.* 587 Ye mon shulde cum agayn on Tiseday to tel ye way of yair lawsyng. 1504 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 186 The letter that come from William Elison, the which I had mynd in for loyssing of Edmund Ward, for I have gotten him forth by the wayes of William Ellyson. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Soltura*, loosing, deliuering, *solutio*, *dimissio*.

† **2.** The making or rendering loose in a socket or the like; the untying (of a knot). *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 38 Some were also rasyd with fyry naylys vnto the bonys and to the lowsing of her ioyntys. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 249 Rather then I wil tarrie the loosing of them [*sc.* knottes], I wil cutt them in sunder. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 99 The old man's purse was made fast to his girdle, which the thief spying gave it the looseing.

3. A setting free, absolving, or discharging (from guilt, sentence, or obligation); remission of a sin or penance.

c 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (MS. T.) 345 At thair bother assent for to lyve samen Withouten ony lousyng to thair life lastes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 226 This power of bynd-yng & losynge of synne, is deriuyed from ye apostles to ye mynysters of Christes chirche. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 505 What is the remission [of sins] itself, or the loosing of that obligation? 1686 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 462 The Pardon or Remission of Sins .. consists in the loosing of sinful Men from that Obligation to eternal Punishment. 1871 Sprott *Sc. Liturgies Jas. VI* (1901) Notes 151 This has always been regarded as a notable example of binding and loosing by the minister.

† **4.** The action of weighing anchor or setting free the moorings of a ship; getting under weigh.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* II. 54 Vpon the second day after our loosing from Clissa, we arriued at Ragusa.

† **5.** The action of letting-go the drawn string of a bow. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy-bk.* 7797 [He] drow an Arwe vp to the vale; And as he was In his losyng, Diomedes .. to him rode, Ar euere arwe fro him glode. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 107 What handlyng is proper to the Instrumentes? Standynge, nockyng, drawyng, holdyng, lowsing, wherby commeth fayre shotynge. 1612 Selden in *Drayton's Poly-olb.* xvii. Notes 268 His death by an infortunate loosing at a deer out of one Walter Tirrel's hand.

6. A sum of money paid on the completion of a contract or obligation.

1889 W. Marcroft *Ups & Downs* 10 On my coming to be 21 years of age there must be a loosing paid of one guinea.

7. *Sc. Law.* A release.

1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 481/2 If ther shall fortune a resonable consideracion or consideracions to be upon the making of the said Leasses, for lossyng of the same. 1564-[65] *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 317 Providing alwayis that the lowsing of the said arreistment .. sall na wyise be hurtful. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 176 (Seots Law Phrases) A *Loosing of Arrestment*, a Writ to discharge such attachment, which issues of course on the debtor giving security for payment of the debt.

8. *Comb.*: **loosing-place** *Sc.* [cf. Lossing], a place for unloading vessels (? *obs.*); **loosing-time**, the time of release from work (*dial.*).

1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* III. 35 The bottom or tail .. of this bank .. as a loosing place, experienced mariners prefer to any other harbour in the frith. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xv, Looking at their watches .. lest they should work for their master half an instant after loosing-time.

Loo'sing, *ppl. a.* [f. Loose *v.* + -ing 2.] Relaxing; laxative.

1665 Sir J. Lauder (Fountainh.) *Jrnl.* (S. H. S.) 43 In my experience I fand it very loosing, for before I was weill accoustened wt it, if I chanced to sup any tyme any quantity of the pottage, I was sure of 2 or 3 stools afternoon wt it.

Loosing, obs. form of Lozenge.

Loosish (lū'siʃ), *a.* [f. Loose *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat loose.

1824-9 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 46 A loosish man and slippery in foul proclivities. 1853 G. J. Cayley *Las Alforjas* II. 202 Eruptive hills with loosish sandy slopes.

Loosome, Sc. form of Lovesome.

Loot (lūt), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **lute.** A name applied in the Cheshire and Staffordshire salt-works to the ladle used to remove the scum from the brine-pan.

1669 W. Jackson in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1065 This bloudy brine at the first boyling of the Pann, brings up a scumm, which they are careful to take off with a Skimmer, made with a woodden handle thrust through a long square of Wainscot-board, twice as bigg as a good square trencher: this they call a Loot. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 94. 1880 C. H. Poole *Staffordsh. Gloss.*, *Loot*, a brine ladle.

Loot (lūt), *sb.*[2] [a. Hindī *lūṭ*, according to some scholars repr. Skr. *lōtra*, *lōptra* booty, spoil, f. the root *lup* = *rup* to break; others refer it to Skr. *luṇṭ* to rob.] Goods (esp. articles of considerable value) taken from an enemy, a captured city, etc. in time of war; also, in wider sense, something taken by force or with violence; booty, plunder, spoil; now sometimes *transf.*, illicit gains, 'pillage' (e. g. by a public servant). Also, the action or process of looting.

[1788 *Indian Vocab.* (Y.), *Loot*, plunder, pillage.] 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 104 He always found the talismanic gathering-word *Loot* (plunder), a sufficient bond of union in any part of India. 1858-9 Russell *Diary India* (1860) II. xvii. 340 Why, the race [of camp followers] is suckled on loot, fed on theft, swaddled in plunder, and weaned on robbery. 1860 Hook *Lives Abps.* (1862) II. vii. 505 The horses in the archbishop's stables the murderers appropriated as their own fee,—or, as we should now say, as loot. 1876 *Blackw. Mag.* CXIX. 115/1 Public servants [in Turkey] have vied with one another in a system of universal loot.

Loot (lūt), *v.* [f. Loot *sb.*[2]] **a.** *trans.* To plunder, sack (a city, building). **b.** To carry off as loot or booty. **c.** *absol.*

a. 1845 W. H. Smith in *Colburn's United Service Mag.* II. 10 He has attacked and looted several villages under our protection. 1861 Gresley *Sophron & N.* 135 The summer palace of the Emperor .. has been .. unceremoniously looted. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* ii. 99 A gang of fellows .. seems to have looted the manors of Dunton and Mileham.

b. 1847 Ld. Malmesbury in *Mem. Ex-minister* (1884) I. 192 Went to see Marshal Soult's pictures which he looted in Spain. 1858 K. Young *Diary* (1902) App. D. 328 My Sirdar-bearer who .. looted all my traps. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xiv, A place of temporary security for the plunder 'looted' by laundresses [*sc.* of Inns of Court chambers]. 1887 *Daily News* 18 July 5/4 The dervishes are reported to be looting cattle and grain.

c. 1842 [implied in Looting *vbl. sb.*]. 1859 *Times* 30 May 10/4 He who 'loots' is almost sure to make acquaintance with the 'haslinger'. 1878 R. Tayler in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 243 The gentle 'Tigers' [soldiers] were looting right merrily, diving in and out of wagons with the activity of rabbits in a warren.

Hence Loo'ted *ppl. a.*

1897 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 7/6 All the looted cattle and women were recaptured.

Loot, var. Lote lotus, Loth; obs. Sc. f. Lout.

Loot, Sc. pa. t. of Let *v.*[1]

Lootable (lū'tăb'l), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. Loot *v.* + -able.] That may be looted or taken as loot.

1885 *Ch. Times* 30 Jan. 75/3 The amount of lootable income would be a very different matter.

Lootah: see Lota(h.

Loote, obs. form of Lot, Lota(h.

Looter (lū'tər). [f. Loot *v.* + -er 1.] One who loots.

1858-9 Russell *Diary India* (1860) II. xvii. 340 Those insatiable 'looters' men, women, and children, all are at it. 1872 *Daily News* 19 Aug., Those begging gentlemen who march at the tail of political parties like the looters behind armies.

Looth(e, looþ, obs. forms of Loath *a.*

‖ **Lootie** (lū'ti). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 **louchee,** 9 **lutee.** [Hindī *lūṭī*, f. *lūṭ* Loot *sb.*[2]] In *pl.* A term applied, in India, to a body of native irregulars whose chief object in warfare was plunder. In wider sense, a band of marauders or robbers. Also rarely in *sing.*, one of such a band or gang. Hence **Lootie-wallah** [Hindī *lūṭīwālā*: see Wallah], a member of a gang of looties.

1757 Orme *Hist. Milit. Trans.* (1778) II. vii. 129 A body of their Louchees, or plunderers, who are armed with clubs .. attacked the houses of the natives. 1782 I. Munro *Narr. Mil. Operat. Coromandel Coast* (1789) 295 Even the rascally Lootywallahs, or Misorian hussars .. now pressed upon our flanks and rear. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. 77/1 These irregulars of the enemy [in the East Indies], distinguished by the name of Looties, continued their depredations. 1800 T. T. Roberts *Indian Gloss.*, *Lootywalla*, see *Looties*. 1802 C. James *Milit. Dict.*, *Lootywallow*, Ind., a term of the same import as Looties. 1827 Scott *Surg. Dan.* xii, I will find the dagger of a Lootie which shall reach thee, wert thou sheltered under the folds of the Nawaub's garment. 1876 Grant *Hist. India* I. lv. 279/1. 1884 W. L. Whipple in *Bib. Soc. Rec.* Sept. 131 (Stanf.) A noted lutee, or rogue.

Looting (lū'tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Loot *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Loot. Also *attrib.*

1842 Ld. Ellenborough *Let.* 17 May in *Indian Administr.* (1874) 194 The plunderers are beaten whenever they are caught, but there is a good deal of burning and 'looting' as they call it. 1859 M. Thomson *Story Cawnpore* iii. 48 For downright looting commend me to the hirsute Sikh. 1862 L. Oliphant *Earl Elgin's Mission China* I. 135, I observed, in the suburb large looting parties, composed of Chinese blackguards, ransacking the houses.

† **Loove, love.** *Obs. rare.* [repr. OE. *láf*: see Lave *sb.*] Relict, widow.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 75 Henry .. 3af hym to wyf Constauns contas of Bretayne, þe loove [*v.r.* wydowe, L. *relictam*] of his sone Gaufred. *Ibid.* 173 Constans, Geffray his love [*v.r.* loove, L. *relicta*]. 1492 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstans, Canterb.* in *Kentish Gloss.* s. v. *Love*, Item payde for the buryng of Ellerygge's loue .. iiij^d. 1514 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Rec. off Pett's loove wyth owt west gaat ijd. 1557 *Will Jno Shoo*, Item I give to Counstables love xx^d to Steres love xx^d.

Loover, obs. form of Louvre.

Looves, -ys, obs. pl. of Loaf *sb.*[1]

Loovesum, obs. form of Lovesome.

Loo-warm, variant of Lew-warm.

Loowe, obs. form of Low.

Looz, variant of Lose *sb. Obs.*, praise.

† **Lop** (lɒp), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1, 5 **loppe,** 7- **lop.** [OE. *loppe* wk. fem., of obscure origin. Cf. Lob *sb.*[1]] A spider.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xvi. § 2 ȝe furþum þeos lytle loppe hine [*sc.* man] hwilum deadne ȝedeþ. c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 121/27 *Loppe*, fleonde næddre, *uel* attorcoppe. c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 3 Shapen in manere of a net or of a webbe of a loppe. *Ibid.* § 19 From this senyth .. ther come a maner krokede strikes like to the clawes of a loppe. c 1400 *Ragman Roll* 72 in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* I. 72 Ye lade longe sydyde as a loppe.

Lop (lɒp), *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* [prob. a. ON. **hloppa* wk. fem. (Sw. *loppa*, Da. *loppe*), f. root of *hlǫupa* (*hlaupa*) to Leap.] A flea.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 306 Grete loppys ouer all þis land thay fly [*sc.* the plague of 'flies']. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* D vij b, After this Boor shall come a lambe that shall haue feet of leed an hede of bras an hert of a loppe. 1597 G. Harvey *Trimming Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 43 But see, what, art thou heere? *lupus in fabula*, a lop in a chaine? 1662 *Rump Songs* I. 192 Lay-interlining Clergy, a device That's nick-name to the stuff call'd Lops and Lice. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 31 Lops and Lice, used in the South, i. e. Fleas and Lice. 1755 in Johnson. 1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Lop*, a flea. N. 1863 Robson *Bards of Tyne* 237 The sheets lily-white, though aw says it mysel'; Maw darlin', nee lops there to touch us. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Lop (lɒp), *sb.*[3] Also 5-8 **loppe,** (7 **lope**), 6-7 **lopp.** [Commonly supposed to be f. Lop *v.*[1], but more probably the source of that word. Senses 2 and 3, however, are from the vb.

The etymology is obscure. An OE. **lopp* would represent a pre-Teut. type *lupno-* 'what is stripped off', f. root **lup-* (see Leaf *sb.*); but the word does not appear before the 15th c., and is not found in other Teut. dialects. Cf. Norw. dial. *loppa* v., to pluck, snatch, *lopa*, *lopna* (of bark) to be loosened by moisture.]

1. The smaller branches and twigs of trees, such as are not measured for timber; faggot-wood, loppings. Also, a branch lopped off. Phr. *lop and top, lop and crop.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 45 And stones yf thee lacketh, this is boote: Sarment, or stre, or loppe [L. *vel quibuscunque virgultis*] in hit be graued. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 547/1 The Loppes and Cloppes of Woode, falled withynne our fryth of Leycestre. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. lv. 153 b, What thynke they if a man sell the loppes of his woode, whether any tythe ought there to be payd? 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xxxiii. (1878) 73 Let lop be shorne that hindreth corne. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 96 We take From euery tree, lop, barke, and part o' th' timber. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 265 Where any one is killed, with the fall of an Arme or Lopp of a Tree .. after warning given by the parties whose are .. lopping. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 92 A certain gentleman .. obtained a parcel of Elm-trees lops and tops. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* [506], Lops of Trees above twenty years Growth pay no Tithes. 1774 T. West *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 228 Anye kind of underwoods, tepps, loppes, croppes, or other woods. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 135, I also considered the value of the tops and lop, or trimmings of the trees. 1819 W. Faux *Mem. Days Amer.* (1823) 176 What [trees] are cut down, together with the lop, are rolled by levers into heaps and burnt. 1826 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 238 What is the price of this load of timber? .. taking in lop, top and bark .. ten pounds a load at least. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., s.v. *Lopping*, When timber trees are sold the purchaser bargains to take them either with or without the lop and crop. 1862 T. L. Peacock *Mem. Shelley* Wks. 1875 III. 448 The gardener had cut it [*sc.* a holly-tree] up into a bare pole, selling the lop for Christmas decorations. 1892 *Times* 24 Oct. 3/1 Cord wood is the smaller limbs of oak, the lop and top of the branches when the trees are felled.

fig. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 57 Ah, foolish old man! .. Now thy selfe hast lost both lopp and topp, Als my budding braunch thou wouldest cropp. *a* 1641 Bp. Montagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 94 Lop and top, hip and thigh, bough and branch, root and stemme, all and singular should be eradicated. c 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. v. xxvii, They three [*sc.* Italian, French, and Spanish] Are only lops cut from the Latian tree.

† **2.** A lopped tree or the lopped part of a tree. *Obs. rare.*

a 1640 Sir W. Jones *Rep.* (1675) 280 They must .. not cut the Loppes flat, so that the water may stand on them, and rot them. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 371. 105 Hee pruneth every year, that new branches may spring from the Lope, or pruned tree.

† **3.** The action or process of lopping a tree or its boughs. *Obs.*

1576 Turbery. *Venerie* 198 What loads of haye, what grasse for bief, what store of wood for loppe. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. i. § 2 It hath not seemed expedient to offer the edge of the axe unto all three boughs at once, but rather to .. strike at the weakest first, making show that the lop of that one shall draw the more abundance of sap to the other two.

4. *Comb.*: **lop-limbed** *a.*, having one or more limbs cut off; **lop-stick** (*Canadian*), a tree which has had its branches lopped and the name of the lopper cut in its trunk (see quot.); **lop-wood,** branches, etc. lopped from a tree.

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. xii, The *lop-limbed captain would have gone raving mad at it. 1892 W. Pike *North. Canada* 209 Often on the lonely waterways of the Northern country one sees a *lop-stick showing far ahead on the bank, and reads a name celebrated in the annals of the Hudson's Bay Company or in the history of Arctic exploration. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 75 They afford both much *Lop-wood and Fruit. 1794 T. Stone *Agric. Surv. Linc.* (1800) 115 [Trees] which will consequently produce most bark, and top or lop-wood. 1888 *Academy* 4 Feb. 71/1 The curious customs of 'lop-wood' or privileges of cutting fuel from pollards at certain seasons of the year.

† **Lop,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [Related to Lop *v.*[2], expressing the notion of something hanging loose. Cf. Lap *sb.*[1], Lob *sb.*[2]] A lobe (of the liver).

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 342 The land Frogs of Toads kind, have one lop or lappet of the Liver, which Ants will not touch.

† **Lop,** *sb.*[5] *Tanning. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; cf. Lob *sb.*[2] 5.] The infusion of bark and ooze used in tanning leather. (Cf. Lopping *vbl. sb.*[3])

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 886/2 The bark should be rounder beat, and more given to the lop, for large hides than small ones; and consequently larger leather should lie longer in the lop.

Lop (lɒp), *sb.*[6] *Naut.* [Onomatopœic (connected with Lop *v.*[3]). Cf. Lap *sb.*[2], *v.*[1]] A state of the sea in which the waves are short and lumpy.

1829 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 360 There was too much 'lop'. 1838 *Ibid.* II. 153 The wigeon..were always on a 'lop of the sea'. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 18/2 There being a 'lop' on, the boat lurched to windward. 1899 F. T. Bullen *Way Navy* 38 Quite a 'lop' of a sea gets up, but these battleships take no heed of it.

Lop (lǫp), *sb.*^{7} [Short for *lop-rabbit*: see Lop *v.*^{2}] A variety of rabbit with long drooping ears. Also with word prefixed, as *full-*, *half-*, *oar-lop* (see quot. 1868), *horn-lop*.

1868 Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 107 When one parent, or even both, are oar-laps [*sic*], that is, have their ears sticking out at right angles, or when one parent or both are half-lops, that is, have only one ear dependent, there is nearly as good a chance of the progeny having both ears full-lop, as if both parents had been thus characterized. But I am informed, if both parents have upright ears, there is hardly a chance of a full-lop. 1877 C. Rayson *Rabbits* xiii. 70 In rearing lops, little divergence need be made from the usual mode adopted. 1884 R. O. Edwards *Rabbits* vii. 54 It is very difficult to arrive at whether or not the drooping of the ears of the Lop is natural. *Ibid.* 55 Oar Lops, Half Lops, and Horn Lops, are not..to be considered anything fancy.

Lop, *sb.*^{8} = *lop-grass* (see Lop *v.*^{2} 4).

Lop (lǫp), *v.*^{1} Also 6 loppe. [prob. f. Lop *sb.*^{3}]

1. *trans.* To cut off the branches, twigs, etc.: *rarely* the top or 'head', of (a tree); to cut away the superfluous growth of, to trim.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 172 Vynes..shuld be lopped or cut about the .xx. day of march. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 132 If yᵉ haue any trees to shrede, loppe, or croppe for the fyre wode. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 75 If a Date tre be topped or lopped it will lyue no longer after. 1620 Markham *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 160 In the moneth of December..lop hedges and trees. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 210 What we by day Lop overgrown, or prune, or prop, or bind, One night or two with wanton growth derides, Tending to wilde. 1714 Scroggs *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 32 Whether any Copyholder..Hath..lopped or topped any Timber-Trees. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 25 ⁋ 4 A few strokes of an axe will lop a cedar. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 259 By lopping trees, more nourishment is supplied to the remaining parts.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; *esp.* To cut off the head or limbs of (a person). † Also with *away*, *off*.

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 696 My webb is spunne; Lachesis, loppe thy loome. 1603 Drayton *Odes* xvii. 47 When our grandsire great, Claiming the regal seat, By many a Warlike feate, Lop'd the French lillies. 1682 Otway *Venice Preserved* II. i. Wks. 1727 II. 290 Lop their Nobles To the base Roots, whence most of 'em first sprung. 1683 [see Lopping *vbl. sb.*]. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XVIII. 99 A tyrant.. Who casts thy mangled ears and nose a prey To hungry dogs, and lops the man away. 1733 *Revolution Politicks* VII. 7 He would never be at Peace till he had lopped the Queen off shorter by the Head. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* I. 251 Some,..In battle lopt away, with half their limbs, Beg bitter bread. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xxiv, A man in the malting business had tried to take up the brewer's work, and lop the King, and the Duke of York.

2. To cut off (the branches, twigs, etc.) from a tree; to shorten by cutting off the extremities. Also (now chiefly) with *away*, *off*.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 64 Superfluous branches We lop away, that bearing boughes may liue. 1611 Bible *Isa.* x. 33 The Lord of hostes shall lop the bough with terrour. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xiii. 118 He lopped off the tops as they sprang up. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 630 Branches overgrown, That..require More hands then ours to lop thir wanton growth. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 415 Their masts are made of trees,..fashioned by barking them, and lopping off their branches. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xi, As wood-knife lops the sapling spray. 1830 Cunningham *Brit. Paint.* I. 221 Lop carefully away all wild or over-flourishing branches. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* II. xxi. 281 Lopping with an axe the boughs of a wild fig-tree. 1874 C. Geikie *Life in Woods* iii. 41 We had to lop off the branches.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; *esp.* To cut off (a person's limbs or head). Also in gen. sense, to cut off, reduce by cutting. Also with advbs. as *away*, *down*, *off*.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXXVI. v, The Lord..Who loppeth princes thoughts, prunes their affection. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 143 Alarbus limbs are lopt, And intrals feede the sacrifising fire. 1591 — *1 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 15 He lop a member off, and giue it you. 1608 Heywood *Rape Lucrece* I. ii, With bright steele Lop downe these interponents, that withstand The passage to our throane. 1656 Cowley *Pref. to Wks.* (1668) B iij b, Shakspear, Fletcher, Johnson, and many others; part of whose Poems I should take the boldness to prune and lop away. 1714 J. Macky *Journ. Eng.* (1724) II. v. 77 The Keeper..not to be absent ..on Pain of 20 Shillings to be lopped off from his Salary. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XXII. 240 Thee first the sword shall slay, Then lop thy whole posterity away. 1732 — *Ess. Man* II. 49 Expunge the whole, or lop th' excrescent parts Of all our Vices have created Arts. 1775 De Lolme *Eng. Const.* I. vi. (1784) 67 In their endeavours to lop off the despotic power. 1809 Crabbe *Tales* 74 The worthy George must now a cripple be; His leg was lopp'd. 1846 Landor *Imag. Conv., Southey & Landor* Wks. 1846 II. 67, I would lop off the whole from 'Spirits of purest light' v. 661, to 831. 1864 Hawthorne *Grimshawe* xx. (1891) 265 It will not lop off any part of your visit to me.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* Also *fig.*

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iv. 17 What sterne vngentle hands Hath lopt, and hew'd, and made thy body bare Of her two branches. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 189 One plowing, another harrowing, another sowing, and lopping. 1651 [see Lop *sb.*^{1} 1] 1856 Miss Winkworth *Life Tauler* ix. (1857) 249 They leave the roots of vice and evil dispositions alive in the heart, and hew and lop at poor nature, and thereby destroy this noble vineyard.

†**4.** *trans.* 'To cut partly off and bend down; as to lop the trees or saplings of a hedge'. *Obs.* (? or some error). 1828 in Webster; and in later Dicts.

Lop (lǫp), *v.*^{2} [Perh. of onomatopœic origin; cf. Lob *v.*, which is closely akin in sense; also Lap *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To hang loosely or limply; to droop; to flop or sway limply *about*. Also *To lop out*: to protrude in an ungraceful or lop-sided manner.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxxiii. 123 Nine or ten yellow floures..hanging lopping downewardes. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 524 Three exterior walls encompass it, and an eccentric work lops out at either side. 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Madding Crowd* II. xx. 230 These [sheep] filed in about nine o'clock, their vermiculated horns lopping gracefully on each side of their cheeks. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 652 The señora tried to brace up triumphantly, but could only lop about in her saddle. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* June 17/1 His under jaw lopped, and his brow contracted. 1892 *Temple Bar* Jan. 36 Her..figure was rather disguised than set off by garments that fell lopping round her.

b. *trans.* To droop (the ears).

1828 Webster s.v., A horse lops his ears. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 556 The animals..do not lop their ears, nor droop their heads.

2. *intr.* To move in a slouching manner; to 'hang about' idly. Also *to lop about*.

1587 M. Grove *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 122 To take the vewe this boyish clowne dyd nothing aye appall,.. But loppeth to the vpper end, his cap vpon his head. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* viii, She..cried about it, she did, and lopped round, as if she'd lost every friend she had. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. x. (1883) 74 Some debauched, idle fellow who lies and lops about all day.

3. With mixture of the sense of Lope *v.*: To move with short irregular bounds.

1895 K. Grahame *Gold. Age* 102 The staidest of the rabbits was lopping demurely about the grass. 1902 Cornish *Naturalist Thames* 91 Lopping easily along, a fox crosses through the teazles.

4. *Comb.*: **lop-eaves**, eaves which hang down at the sides; **lop-grass** (also simply **lop**) *dial.*, *Bromus mollis* (cf. *lob grass*, Lob *sb.*^{2} 6); **lop-rabbit** (see Lop *sb.*^{7}). Also Lop-ear, Lop-eared.

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 491 A most picturesque old dwelling, with low *lop-eaves. *c* 1832 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 14 in *Husbandry* (L. U. K. 1840) III, All the seeds of grass, *lop-grass, and other seeds, which come up amongst the barley. 1883 in *Hampsh. Gloss.* 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Lob, or Lop Grass. *Bromus mollis*...It is sometimes called simply Lop. 1884 R. O. Edwards *Rabbits* vii. 52 The *Lop Rabbit.

Lop (lǫp), *v.*^{3} [Cf. Lop *sb.*^{6}] *intr.* Of water: To break in short lumpy waves. Cf. Lopping *ppl. a.*^{3}

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 7/2 The bow is being canvassed over to prevent, as much as possible, the water lopping in.

Lop (lǫp), *v.*^{4} *dial.* Also 6 loppe. [Cogn. w. ON. *hlaup* *hlaup*, coagulation, *hlaypa* to curdle.] *intr.* To curdle. (Cf. Lopper *v.* 1.)

1570 Levins *Manip.* 169/16 To Loppe as milk, *coagulare*. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Lop*, to curdle, applied to milk that curdles without the application of an acid.

Lope (lōᵘp), *sb.* [A dialectal var. of Loup *sb.* a. ON. *hlaup*: see Leap *sb.*^{1} Some of the uses may be from Du. *loop*, which is etymologically identical, and others are prob. from the Eng. vb.]

†**1.** = Leap *sb.*^{1} in various senses. *Obs.*

14.. *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 402/47 He ordeyned þat ech man þat prest wolde be scholde vndirfong þe ordres fro gre to gre; wit-oute lope & defaute. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3436 He at a lope was at hir, and hir kist. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* II. 223 Tyme goth fast, it is full lyght of lope. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 A Lope, *saltus*. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 51 Quhairfor, ony Lope thocht wondirful, is..commounlie called the Salmont lope. 1662 Cotgrave *Wits Interpreter* (ed. 2) 323 He makes no more to run on a rope, Then a Puritan does of a Bishop or Pope. And comes down with a vengeance at one single lope. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. viii. § 47 (1740) 618, I cannot do the Author Justice..without taking a large Lope, over the next Reign, into that which followed.

2. A long bounding stride. (Said chiefly of the gait of animals.)

1846 T. B. Thorpe *Backwoods* 13 [The mustang pony] goes rollicking ahead, with the eternal lope..a mixture of two or three gaits, as easy as the motions of a cradle. 1889 R. Kipling *Fr. Sea to Sea* (1900) I. xx. 430 The Jap soldier ..doubles with the easy lope of the 'ricksha coolie. 1894 Crockett *Lilac Sunbonnet* 310 At his usual swift wolf's lope he was out of sight..speedily.

3. *Comb.*: **lope-way** (see quots.).

1736 Pegge *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Lope-way*, a private footpath. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. 928 A lope-way in Kent is now a short or quick way or bridle-way.

Lope (lōᵘp), *v.* Also 7–8 loap(e. [A dial. var. of Loup *v.*, a. ON. *hlaupa*: see Leap *v.*]

1. *intr.* To leap, jump, spring. Also with *about*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 To Lope, *salire, saltare*. 1529 Lyndesay *Complaynt* 251 And go, all, to the hie boirdall: Thare may we lope at lybertie, Withouttin ony grauitie. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 151 Buciphal the grit horse of allexander.. syne tholit hym to lope on hym. 1581 N. Woodes *Conflict Conscience* III. iv. D iij b, In gude feth sir, this newis de gar me lope. 1623 Middleton & Rowley *Sp. Gipsy* IV. i. (1653) G, He that loapes on the Ropes, shew me such an other wench. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 62 Not by such large strides as he made in getting money, and loping into preferments. *a* 1734 — *Exam.* I. ii. § 82 (1740) 73 It is plain, his Malice lopes at a Venture. 1891 Atkinson *Last of Giantkillers* 69 The Staff itself leaping—or rather loping—about with a startling activity.

†**b.** Of the pulse: To beat, throb. *Obs. rare.* Cf. Cornwall Dial. *lopping*, throbbing with pain.

a 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. P.* xliv. 31, I quake for feir— my puncis lope—I shake betuix dispair and hope.

2. *intr.* To run, run away. Now only *slang* and *dial.* (see Eng. Dial. Dict.).

c 1572 Gascoigne *Fruites Warre* lii, Yet was he forst, alwayes from lawes to lope. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV* (1598) A iij b, This whinyard has gard many better men to lope then thou. 1632 I. L. *Womens Rights* 146 They may lope ouer ditch and dale. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Let's buy a Brush*, or *Let's Lope*, let us scour off, and make what shift we can to secure our selves from being apprehended. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Loap*, to run away; he loaped down the dancers, he ran down stairs.

3. To run with a long, bounding stride. Also with *along*, *away*. (Said chiefly of animals.)

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lope*, to take long strides; particularly with long legs. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 27 The larger wolves..lope hungrily around. 1863 H. Kingsley *A. Elliot* I. 78 He..laid his leaf-like ears back, drooped his tail,..and loped, or lurked in his Walk, which means, that he moved the two legs which were on the same side of him together. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xxiv, The hares and rabbits loped away, innumerable. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 331/1 The first fox..was seen loping over the uplands. 1893 *Spectator* 10 June 767 A regular Hindostanee carrier..will ..lope along over a hundred miles in twenty-four hours. 1897 G. Bartram *People of Clopton* viii. 233 Carter walked at a great pace, and we had to lope now and then to keep up with him. 1899 *Daily News* 6 Nov. 5/4 A Boer pony ..hardly knows how to gallop or trot, but goes loping along in a leisurely, monotonous way.

b. *causative.* To make to run with a long, bounding stride.

1885 T. Roosevelt *Hunting Trips* viii. 261 For seven or eight miles we loped our jaded horses along at a brisk pace.

Lop-ear (lǫ·p,iᵊɹ), *sb.* and *a.* [Lop *v.*^{2}]

1. *pl.* Ears that droop or hang down.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2805/4 A plain strong bay Gelding, ..a Blase in his Face, Lop-ears. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxi. 258 The faithful Bran, whose lop-ears and heavy jaws, unique in that land of prick-ears and fox-noses, formed the absorbing subject of conversation.

2. A variety of rabbit with long drooping ears: see Lop *sb.*^{7} Also *attrib.*

1877 C. Rayson *Rabbits* xiii. 67 The Lop-ear. 1884 R. O. Edwards *Rabbits* vii. 52 The Lop-ear has often been termed the Prince of all rabbits. 1901 'Ian Maclaren' *Yng. Barbarians* iv. 92 'Did ye say rabbits?' 'Lop-ears', said Nestie...'Lop-ear rabbits, and he feeds them himself.'

Lop-eared (lǫ·p,iᵊɹd), *a.* Also 7 lap-. [f. Lop *v.*^{2} + -ed^2.]

1. Of an animal: Having ears which lop or hang loosely downwards.

1687 Miege *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. *Lap*, Lap-eared, *qui a les Oreilles pendantes*. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2801/4 An Iron grey Horse, lop Ear'd. 1724 *Ibid.* No. 6294/3 Stolen, ..a..Gelding,..a little Lop-Ear'd. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* v. 55 They [pigs] are long-legged, hump-backed,..lop-eared. 1868 Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 106 English lop-eared rabbits. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* x. 250 The queer lop-eared sheep.

† ¶ **2.** [Confused with Lop *v.*^{1}] = Crop-eared 2.

1798 Charlotte Smith *Yng. Philos.* III. 26 The strait-laced lop-eared puritans of the United States.

† **Lo·peholt.** *Obs. rare.* [App. formed after Lopeskonce; the second part may be Du. *holte* hollow, hole.] A place of refuge.

1616 J. Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* iv. 424 Yet so, as theire seavn mountes bee mand all waies, to serve for lopeholtes on contrarie sayes. *Ibid.* ix. 224 Algarsif, Horbell, Leifurcke, Gnartolite, retierd eake to theire lopeholt [1630 lopesconce], fortifite.

† **Lo·peman.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Du. *loopman* (obs.), f. *loopen* to run + *man* Man *sb.*] A runner.

a 1625 Fletcher *Noble Gent.* III. iv, What a stile is this? Methinks it goes like a Duchy lope-man.

Loper (lōᵘ·pəɹ). [f. Lope *v.* + -er^1.]

† **1.** A leaper, dancer. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 A Loper, *saltator, saltatrix*.

2. *Ropemaking.* A swivel upon which yarns are hooked at one end while being twisted into cordage. [Perh. another word, a. Du. *looper* runner.]

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 55 *Loper*, used to lay lines, has two iron swivel-hooks at each end, for the line to hang on. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 485/1 [*Rope-making*] This is put on one of the hooks of a swivel called the loper.

3. *Cabinet-making.* (See quot.)

1833 Loudon *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* 302 In the second [bureau bookcase], the sloping flap falls down, and rests on two sliding pieces, technically called lopers.

† **Lo·peskonce.** *Obs.* [a. Du. *loopschans*, f. *loopen* to run + *schans* Sconce.] An intrenchment.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV. 158 Such another Lope Skonce would I haue had at Onawmanient. 1630 J. Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* 149 *note*, Algars, Orbell, Leyfurcke, Gnartolite, retierd to their lopeskonces fortifyte.

† **Lo·pe-staff.** *Obs.* Also 7 loape-. Pl. **lope-staves.** [f. Lope *v.* + Staff.] A pole used for leaping dykes, etc. in the Fens and Low Countries.

1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* I. xliii, Such as in fens and marsh-lands us'd to trade, The doubtful fords and passages to try, With stilts and lope-staves that do aptliest wade. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Bout*, *Baston a deux bouts*, a quarter-staffe; or, a Lope-staffe, wherewith Low-countrey men leape ditches. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* I. 27 Tis usuall for the Bores of Holland, some with firelocks, and some with Loapestaves, to make out parties of foot to goe a-bootehaling. 1654 E. Johnson *Wond. workg. Provid.* 20 The Ditch..was so wide, that they could not leap over with a lope-staffe.

Lopez-root (lōu·pez,rūt). [= Mod.L. *radix lopeziana*; orig. applied to the root of an East African species of the same genus, discovered by Juan *Lopez* Pinheiro (see Redi *Esper. Cose Nat.*, 1671).] The root of an East Indian plant, *Toddalia aculeata*, used as a remedy for diarrhœa.

1791 W. Lewis *Mat. Med.* (ed. 4) II. Index Eng. Names, Lopez root. 1822 Good *Study Med.* I. 237 The lopez-root (*lopezia Mexicana*) [this is a mistake] which by Gaubius was preferred to the simarouba. 1856 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Lopez*, name given to the root of an unknown tree growing, it is said, at Goa.

† **Lop-heavy,** *a. Obs.* [f. Lop *v.*[2] + Heavy *a.* Cf. *top-heavy.*] Heavy with a weight which causes lopping, hanging down, or drooping.

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* v. 29 We doe but creepe vppon the Earth, or rather be so loppeheauie [F. *si pesans*] that wee sinke still downeward. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* x. liv. (1612) 242 That Spanish-Iewish Atheist, and Lopheauie-headed Leach, .. fowle Lopas, we impeach. *a* 1652 Brome *Queene's Exch.* II. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 478 It is indeed a divelish Lopheavy Bell. I would the Churchwarden that Should have mended it..were Hang'd in's place. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 180 When they [*sc.* ears of wheat] are in shock, they spread and lay over, being lop-heavy.

Lophine (lōu·fəin, lōu·fin). *Chem.* Also -in. [F. *lophine* (Laurent 1844), of unexplained formation: see -INE.] An organic base, a derivative of aldehyde, obtained by heating amarine.

1856 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 7) 611 Amarine (Benzoline). Strongly heated in a retort it decomposes with production of ammonia,..and a new body *pyrobenzoline* or *lophine*. 1888 Morley & Muir *Watts' Dict. Chem.* I. 474/2 Lophine $C_{21}H_{18}N_2$.

Lophiodon (lōfəi·ŏdŏn). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. λόφιον, dim. of λόφος crest + ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς tooth, after *mastodon*, etc.] A genus of fossil mammals of the Eocene period, the typical genus of the *Lophiodontidæ*; a fossil mammal of this genus.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 221 Cuvier also mentions the remains of a species of lophiodon as occurring among the bones in the Upper Val d'Arno. 1836 Buckland *Geol. & Min.* I. 82 The Lophiodon is .. allied most nearly to the tapir and rhinoceros, and, in some respects, to the hippopotamus. 1864 Owen *Power of God* 50 To match the eocene lophiodon we fetch the tapir from South America.

Lophiodont (lōu·fiodŏnt), *a.* and *sb.* [See prec.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the lophiodon; belonging to the family *Lophiodontidæ*.

1864 in Webster (citing Dana). 1873 Flower in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* (1875) VII. 100 Another offset from the ancient Lophiodont stock..constitutes the family *Tapiridæ*.

B. *sb.* An animal of the family *Lophiodontidæ*.

1873 Flower in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* (1875) VII. 99 These Lophiodonts possess a dental character which distinguishes them from all other *Perissodactyles*.

Hence **Lophiodo·ntine, Lophiodo·ntoid** *adjs.*, = Lophiodont *a.* **Lophiodo·ntous** *a.*, 'having hairy or bristly teeth' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1887 E. D. Cope in *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 994 It is impossible to separate the Hyracotheriine sub-family as a family from the Lophiodontine. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Lophiodontoid.*

Lophioid (lōu·fioid), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Lophi-us* (app. f. Gr. λόφος or λοφιά mane, back-fin of fishes) + -oid.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to the family *Lophiidæ*, of which the typical genus is *Lophius*, represented by the Angler or Fishing-frog. **b.** *sb.* A lophioid fish.

1854 Owen in *Circ. Sci.* (*c* 1865) II. 56/1 Certain lophioid fishes..are enabled to hop after the..tide. 1859–62 Sir J. Richardson etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 134 The skeletons of the Lophioids are fibrous. 1883 *Rep. Copepoda coll.* 1873–6 in *Challenger Rep.* VIII. 137 The curious Lophioid genus *Ceratias*.

Lophiostomate (lōufiφ·stŏmĕt), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. Gr. λόφιο-ν crest + στόμα mouth + -ate [2].] Having a crested mouth or aperture.

1862 in Cooke *Man. Bot. Terms.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lopho- (lōu·fŏ, lofφ·), before a vowel loph-, comb. f. of Gr. λόφος crest, in many scientific words, as **Lophoce·rcal** *a.* [Gr. κέρκος tail] (see quot.). **Lophoce·rcy,** the lophocercal stage of development of the fin-system of Ichthyopsida. **Lophoderm** (lōu·fŏdəm) [Gr. δέρμα skin], a crested or spiny back. **Lophodont** (lōu·fŏdŏnt) *a.* and *sb.* [Gr. ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς tooth], (*a*) *adj.*, characterized by having transverse or longitudinal ridges on the crowns of the molar teeth; (*b*) *sb.*, an animal with this kind of dentition. ‖ **Lophopoda** (-φ·pŏdă) [Gr. ποδ-, πούς foot], *sb. pl.*, the fresh-water Polyzoa, which have a horseshoe-shaped lophophore. **Lophosteon** (-φ·stĭφn) [Gr. ὀστέον bone], the median bone, including the keel, of the sternum of a carinate bird.

1885 J. A. Ryder in *Amer. Nat.* XIX. 92 **Lophocercy.*—The second stage of development of the median fin-system of Ichthyopsida is what I have called **lophocercal*..when it consists of continuous folds .. or exceptionally of discontinuous folds..which do not include permanent rays. *Ibid.* 97 Lophocercal larva of the codfish. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 306 The thorny *lophoderme of a centronote or stickleback. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 117 His [the perch's] prickly lophoderme is indeed a formidable affair. 1887 E. D. Cope *Orig. Fittest* vii. 246 The subordinate types of *Lophodonts. *Ibid.* 247 Four types of Lophodont dentition. 1880 Pascoe *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 68 *Lophopoda. 1889 Sedgwick tr. *Claus' Zool.* II. (ed. 2) 78 The Lophopoda are mainly distinguished by the bilateral arrangement of the numerous tentacles on the two-armed lophophore. 1884 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* 143 The median ossification, which includes the keel, is the *lophosteon.

Lophobranch (lōu·fŏbræŋk), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Lophobranchii*, f. Gr. λόφο-ς crest, tuft + βράγχια gills.] = Lophobranchiate *a.* and *sb.*

1859–62 Sir J. Richardson, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 157 The Lophobranchs have an osseous internal skeleton. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Lophobranch* a. and sb.

Lophobranchian (lōufobræ·ŋkiăn), *a. Ichthyol.* [f. as prec. + -an.] = Lophobranchiate *a.*

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 392 Lophobranchian Fishes. So called because their gills are not pectinated, but disposed in tufts.

Lophobranchiate (lōufobræ·ŋkiĕt), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. as prec. + -ate.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to or having the characteristics of the order *Lophobranchii*; having the gills disposed in tufts. **b.** *sb.* A lophobranchiate fish; *pl.*, the order *Lophobranchii* (see quot. 1842).

1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* II. 228 Lophobranchiate fishes .. eminently distinguished by the gills, which..are divided into small round tufts. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Lophobranchiates*, an order of Osseous fishes, comprehending those in which the gills are in the form of small tufts, and disposed in pairs along the branchial arches; as in the pipe-fish and hippocamp. 1881 Seeley in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 12 In..the Plectognathi and Lophobranchiates, the otolites are represented by calcareous dust.

So **Lophobra·nchous** *a.*

1856 J. E. Gray *Kaup's Catal. Lophobranchiate Fish Brit. Mus.* Pref., Lophobranchous Fishes.

Lophoite (lōu·fofəit). *Min.* [Named by A. Breithaupt, 1841 (*Lophoit*), f. Gr. λόφο-ς crest, cock's-comb + -ite.] An obsolete synonym of prochlorite (A. H. Chester, 1896).

1882 Dana *Man. Min.* (ed. 4) 319.

Lophophore (lōu·fŏfōəi). [f. Gr. λόφο-ς crest + -φόρ-ος bearing. (In sense 2, ad. mod.L. *Lophophorus.*)]

1. *Zool.* In Polyzoa, the oral disc at the free end of the polypide, bearing the tentacles.

1850 Allman in *Brit. Assoc. Rept.* (1851) 307 The sort of disc or stage which surrounds the mouth and bears the tentacula. I have called *Lophophore*. 1855 *Eng. Cycl.*, *Nat. Hist.* III. 861/1. 1885 A. S. Pennington *Brit. Zoophytes* 19.

2. A bird with crested crown and brilliant plumage, belonging to the genus *Lophophorus* of the family *Phasianidæ*. [Cf. F. *lophophore.*]

1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Sept. 348 One of her dresses..made up principally of the feathers of the bright-plumaged lophophore. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 29 May 3/7 A butterfly, made of the feathers of the lophophore.

Hence **Lopho·phoral** *a.*, of or pertaining to a lophophore (sense 1).

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in other recent Dicts.

Lophyropod (lφfĭrŏpφd). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Lophyropoda* neut. pl., f. pseudo-Gr. *λόφυρος 'hairy' misreading of λόφουρος bushy-tailed) + ποδ-, πούς foot.] A crustacean of the group *Lophyropoda*.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Lophyropods*, a section of Entomostracous Crustaceans, comprehending those species with cylindrical or conical ciliated or tufted feet. 1852 Dana *Crust.* II. 1308 The Cyclops section of Lophyropods.

Loping (lōu·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 *Sc.* lopene. [-ing [1].] The action of the verb Lope.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 A Lopynge, *saltacio, saltus.* 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 It vas ane celest recreation to behald ther lycht lopene. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., He's fond of loping.

Loping (lōu·piŋ), *ppl. a.* Also **lopeing.** [f. Lope *v.* + -ing [2].] Characterized by long, bounding strides; having a gait of this kind.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4327/3 A brown bay Nag, .. of a loping Carriage. 1826 J. F. Cooper *Mohicans* (1829) I. ii. 26 Generally content to maintain a lopeing trot. 1841 — *Deerslayer* ii, A loping red-skin. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* i, A man on foot coming up behind him at a slow, steady, loping, wolf-like trot. 1883 J. Burroughs *Fresh Fields* i, A loping hare started up before me.

Lopister, obs. form of Lobster.

Loplolly, variant of Loblolly.

† **Lo·ppage.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Lop *v.*[1] + -age.] The loppings from trees; lop.

1683 Petitus *Fleta Min.* II. 14 Blink .. is also applyed to the..brouse or loppage of Trees given to Deer.

Loppard (lφ·părd). [f. Lop *v.*[1] + -ard, after *pollard.*] 'A tree with the top lopped or cut off; a pollard' (Worcester 1846, *citing* Allen).

Lopped (lφpt), *ppl. a.* [f. Lop *v.*[1] + -ed [1].] In senses of the verb. *Bot.* and *Zool.*: Truncate.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 49/27 Lopped, *tonsus.* 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. v. 454 The lofty Cedar, Royall Cymbeline, Personates thee: And thy lopt Branches point Thy two Sonnes forth. 1645 Waller *Of the Queen* 26 By cutting hope, like a lopt limbe, away. 1721 Ramsay *Marquis of Bowmont* 40 His lop'd-off locks. 1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 3 Headlet flat, with the side declining to the nectary lop'd, perforated. *Ibid.*, Seeds very numerous, oblong, lop'd. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* x. 533 So tumble his lopp'd head into the dust. 1812 Barclay, *Lopped*, in botany, appearing as if cut off with a pair of scissars; the leaves of the great bindweed are lopped at the base; the petals of the periwinkle are lopped at the end. 1847 Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. v. 234 Labial palpi filiform, or the last joint but slightly enlarged and lopped. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* II. lxxxii. 365 A hope that the lopped tree may yet become green again. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* lxxiii, She needed time to get used to her maimed consciousness, her poor lopped life. 1898 A. Balfour *To Arms* xxi. 241 He might have had the unenviable experience of a lopped-off head.

b. *Her.* (See quots.)

1828–40 Berry *Encycl. Her.* I, *Lopped*, or *Snagged*, differs from couping, which does not show the thickness, whereas, this is cut off to sight. 1884 Burke *Gen. Armory* p. xli, *Lopped*, or *snagged*, cut so as to show the thickness.

† **Loppel.** *Obs.* [Cf. Du. *luifel.*] (See quot.)

1626 A. Speed *Adam out of E.* iii. (1659) 28 He causeth to be built a little sleight shade or loppel with poles covered with straw or some sleight stuff on the top where he ties up his oxen.

Lopper (lφ·pəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. Lop *v.*[1] + -er [1].] One who lops (a tree).

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Frondator*, a brouser, a wodlopper [1545 wode lopper]. 1552 Huloet, Lopper, or shragger, *arborator, frondator.* 1572 — (ed. Higgins), Hence lopper on the hautie hill, shall sing with voyce on highe. 1613 Jackson *Creed* I. xxi. § 1 A great oak .. spoiled of boughs by the lopper's axe. 1755 in Johnson. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 505/1 Beeches unscathed by topper and lopper.

Lopper (lφ·pəɹ), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* in form **lapper.** [f. Lopper *v.*] A curdled or coagulated state or condition (of blood or milk). Also, partly-melted snow, 'slush'.

c 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* V. 345 The country became waist-deep of lapper or half-melted snow. 1880 Jamieson s.v. *Lapper*, The milk's into a lapper. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss Hags* ii, The ground about was all a-lapper with blood.

Lopper (lφ·pəɹ), *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 4, 9 **loper,** 9 **lapper.** [? f. Lopper *v.*] = Loppered.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Conc.* 450 Whar he had na other fode Bot wlatsom glet, and loper blode. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* x, Lapper-milk. 1823 Craig *Technol. Dict.*, *Lopper Milk* (Husband.), old milk turned to curds. *a* 1894 J. Shaw *Dumfr. Dial.* in Wallace *Country Schoolm.* (1894) 350 *Loper snow*, snow in a state of slush.

Lopper (lφ·pəɹ), *v.* Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 **lopir,** 5 **leper,** 9 **lapper, lopper.** [Perh. a derivative (with suffix -er [5]) of ON. *hlφup* (*hlaup*) coagulation (of milk or blood). Cf. ON. *hlφypa* trans. to curdle, Sw. *löpe*, Da. *løbe*, Norw. dial. *löper, löyper* rennet. Cf. Lop *v.* 4.]

1. *intr.* Of milk: To curdle.

a 1300 [see Loppered]. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxviii. 70 As mylk is þe kynd is fayre and clere, bot in lappynge it waxis soure. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 27 Take a drope of lawme..and putte þerto gayte mylke; and, if þe balme be gude, alsone þe mylke sall leper. 1812 Forbes *Poems* 34 (E. D. D.) A muckle plate That ha'ds our milk to lapper. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lopper*, to turn sour and coagulate by too long standing.

b. *trans.* To turn to curds; to curdle.

1882 G. Macdonald *Castle Warlock* 13 Drinkin' soor milk—enough to lapper a' i' the inside o' 'im!

2. 'To dabble, to besmear, or to cover so as to clot' (Jam.).

1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxx, Sic grewsome wishes, that men should be slaughtered like sheep—and that they may lapper their hands to the elbows in their heart's bluid.

Loppered (lφ·pəɹd), *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3 **lop(e)red,** 4 **lopird,** 5 **lopyr(r)de,** 6 **lopp(e)rit,** 6–7 **lopperd,** 7–8 **lappered,** 8 **lopered,** 9 **lapoured, lappert, loppert, lappered, loppered.** [f. Lopper *v.* + -ed [1].] Clotted, coagulated, curdled. Chiefly of milk and blood. Also *fig.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 70 Lopred als milk es hert of þa. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 Lopyrde (*A.* Lopyrryde), As mylke; *concretus.* Lopyrde mylke, *inretata.* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. ix. 64 Thir wretchit mennis flesche, that is his fude, And drinkis worsum, and thair lopperit blude. 1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 381 There remaineth lappered bloud. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 91 And there will be lapper'd milk kebbucks. 1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 243 The preparation will become what, in this country, is called lapoured. 1826 G. Beattie *John o' Arnha* 35 The..stains Of lappert blood and human brains. *c* 1856 *Denham Tracts* (1895) II. 327 When cows .. give bloody or lappered or stringy milk.

Loppestere, obs. form of Lobster.

Loppet (lφ·pĕt), *v. dial.* [Onomatopœic extension of Lop *v.*[2]] *intr.* To move or run with a heavy gait. Usually of an animal, as a hare or rabbit, *rarely* of a person. Hence **Lo·ppeting** *vbl. sb.*

1864 C. Bryant in Buckland *Log-bk.* (1875) 320 They [seals] travel by lifting themselves from the ground on their fore-legs, and hitching the body after them with kind of sideways loppeting gallop. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Loppettin'*, walking with an ungainly movement and heavy tread.

Lopping (lφ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Lop *v.*[1] + -ing [1].]

1. The action of Lop *v.*[1]

This was the cant term used by the Rye House conspirators for the killing of the King and the Duke of York: see *Tryals of Walcot, Hone, etc. for High-treason* (1683) 12.

c 1511 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 63 For ffellynge of an Elme & for the loppynge therof byfore vj*d.* 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 243 A punishment ..for the lopping, and stigmatizing of so many free borne Christians. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 543 Walcot ..liked the project of a rising, but declared he would not meddle in their lopping. 1793 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 479 No lopping-off of territory could be made without a lopping-off of citizens. 1848 Lytton *Harold* XII. i, The trees were dwarfed in height by repeated loppings.

2. (Chiefly *pl.*) Branches and shoots lopped from a tree. Also, material for lopping.

1589 J. RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.* 884 The loppings of trees, *conceædes.* **1600** SURFLET *Country Farme* I. x. 49 He shall gather vp the loppings to make fewell of. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 956 Filling them with earth and small loppings of Trees. **1766** *Museum Rusticum* 80 It is also the best kind to plant..by the sides of rills, etc. where they will produce larger lopping. **1818** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIX. 49 The loppings and leaves of the elm..dried in the sun, prove a great relief to cattle when fodder is dear.

3. *attrib.*

1659 HOWELL *Voc.* xv, A lopping hook, *vn falcinello.* **1787** *Minor* 160 The idea of foreign surgeons using their lopping knives. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lopping-shears*, a pair of heavy shears for trimming bushes, hedges, etc.

Lopping (lǫ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. LOP *v.*² + -ING¹.] Of the ears: The condition of hanging loosely.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 116 Even the elongation and lopping of the ears have influenced in a small degree the form of the whole skull. *Ibid.* 118 In breeding lop-eared rabbits the length of the ears, and their consequent lopping and lying flat on the face, are the chief points of excellence.

† **Lo·pping,** *vbl. sb.*³ *Obs. rare.* [Cf. LOP *sb.*⁵] The process of barking or tanning leather.

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 886/2 Of Lopping, or what is more properly called Tanning. This part of the operation is designed to preserve the fibres from corruption.

Lopping (lǫ·piŋ), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. LOP *v.*¹ + -ING².] That lops or cuts away.

1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. II. 112 By the lopping axe the sturdy oak Improves her shade.

Lopping (lǫ·piŋ), *ppl. a.*² [f. LOP *v.*² + -ING².]

1. Of the ears: That lop or hang down.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2099/4 A gray Horse with a large Head and lopping Ears. **1770** G. WHITE *Selborne* xxviii. 79 The ears [of the moose] were vast and lopping. **1792** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 20 (1794) I. 279 The Land of Secrets, where dwell a people with long lopping ears and little gimlet eyes. **1868** DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 119 The left zygomatic arch on the side of the lopping ear.

2. Of an angler's fly.

1885 W. H. RUSSELL in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 769/1 With limber rod and far-reaching lopping fly.

Lopping (lǫ·piŋ), *ppl. a.*³ [f. LOP *v.*³ + -ING².] Of the sea: Rising and falling in short waves.

1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1453 Lying-to in a lopping sea. **1889** W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy*, etc. (1892) 305, I rose and fell in the sulky lopping sea.

Loppy (lǫ·pi), *a.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. LOP *sb.*² + -Y.] Full of or infested with 'lops' or fleas.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 Loppy, *pulicosus.* A Loppy place, *pulicetum.* **1876** *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Lopping*, *Loppy*, infested with fleas. **1886** *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Loppy.*

Loppy (lǫ·pi), *a.*² [f. LOP *v.*² + -Y.] That hangs loosely; limp.

1855 S. BROOKS *Aspen Crt.* II. viii. 106 He would even put on the same smeared and loppy shirt-collar three mornings in succession. **1893** ELIZ. B. CUSTER *Tenting* 163 The droop of his [a dog's] head was rendered even more 'loppy' by the tongue, which dropped outside the sagging jaw.

Loppy (lǫ·pi), *a.*³ [f. LOP *v.*³ + -Y.] Of the sea: 'Lumpy', 'choppy'; cf. LOPPING *ppl. a.*³

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 3/2 The Channel was somewhat loppy, as usual. **1891** J. H. PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* IV. ix, The sea was getting 'loppy' in the crowded little harbour.

Lopscourse, obs. form of LOBSCOUSE.

1792 G. GALLOWAY *Poems* 38 Now grog and lopscourse fill'd our stamacks.

Lopseed (lǫ·psīd). [? f. LOP *v.*²] 'A North American herb, *Phryma Leptostachya*, with spikes of small purple flowers, which in fruit are bent back close against the axis' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1850 MRS. LINCOLN PHELPS *Lect. Bot.* App. 53 *Phryma*, ..lopseed. **1856** GRAY *Man. Bot. North. U. S.* ed. 2) 299.

Lop-sided, lopsided (lǫ·p,səi·dèd), *a.* Also 8-9 lapsided, 9 lobsided. [f. LOP *sb.*² or *v.*² + SIDE *sb.* + -ED².] That lops or appears to lop or lean on or towards one side; having one side lower or smaller than the other. Orig. *Naut.* (of a ship): Disproportionately heavy on one side; unevenly balanced.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 27 You will certainly have the Misfortune of a lapsided Ship. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Lap-sided*, the state of a ship, which is built in such a manner as to have one side heavier than the other. **1820** PRAED *Surly Hall* 221 He drew me once..('twas lopsided, And squinted worse than ever I did). **1842** DICKENS *Amer. Notes* viii, An odd, lopsided, one-eyed kind of wooden building. **1878** D. KEMP *Man. Yacht & Boat Sailing* 356 *Dict.*, *Lob Sided*, larger or heavier on one side than on the other. **1901** *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 198/1 The church..was..lop-sided, as one aisle.. was narrower than the other.

b. *fig.*

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* x. (1876) 118 The sooner we get the balance [of classes] equal the better; for it's rather lopsided just now no one can deny. **1868** GREEN *Lett.* II. (1901) 200 The..article..is very lop-sided and unfair. **1891** F. W. NEWMAN *Life J. H. Newman* 11 So lobsided morality, if propounded in a Mormon Bible or by a Hottentot Potentate, would be spurned as self-confuted.

Hence **Lopsi·dedly** *adv.*, **Lop-si·dedness.**

1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 76 A degree of instability or lopsidedness which should not exist. **1896** *Nat. Observer* 21 Mar. 561/1 A turban..hanging lopsidedly over one ear.

Lopstar, -er(e, obs. forms of LOBSTER.

† **Lop-web.** *Obs. rare.* [f. LOP *sb.*¹ + WEB.] A spider's web; a cobweb.

c **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 The riet of thin Astrelabie with thy zodiak, shapen in maner of a net or of a lop-webbe. *c* **1412** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2819 Riȝt as lop-webbys flyes smale & gnattes Taken, and suffre grete flyes go.

† **Lopyn.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *lop(p)in.*] A morsel or lump of food; a 'gobbet'.

c **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xl. (1869) 156 Alle goode lopyns [Fr. *loppins*] j plounge and drenche. *Ibid.* 157.

Loquacious (lǫkwēⁱ·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *loquāci-*, *loquāx* (f. *loqu-ī* to speak) + -OUS.]

1. Given to much talking; talkative.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 161 To whom sad Eve..Confessing soon, yet not before her Judge Bold or loquacious, thus abasht repli'd. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 296 ▸ 1 The chief Exercise of the Female loquacious Faculty. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 110 Loquacious insolent! she cries, forbear. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* II. 253 Thersites only of loquacious tongue Ungovern'd. **1814** D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 338 The new..philosophy insisted that men should be less loquacious, but more laborious. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 460 He was not loquacious: but, when he was forced to speak in public, his natural eloquence moved the envy of practised rhetoricians. **1901** *Longm. Mag.* June 152 Abel, in an unusually loquacious mood, repeated his question.

2. *transf.* Of birds, water, or the like: Chattering, babbling. Chiefly *poet.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 654 He fills his Maw with Fish, or with loquacious Frogs. — *Æneid* XII. 694 The black Swallow..To furnish her loquacious Nest with Food. **1708** J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 445 Blind British bards, with volant touch Traverse loquacious strings. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* v. 86 The chough, the sea-mew, the loquacious crow. **1888** BARRIE *When a Man's Single* (1900) 66/2 For a moment the water was loquacious as..punts shot past.

Hence **Loqua·ciously** *adv.*, **Loqua·ciousness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Loquaciousness*, talkativeness. **1766** FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vi. 220 She preserves the due mean between taciturnity and loquaciousness. **1807** G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. i. 18 The taciturnity of history, and the loquaciousness of archaiology. **1854** HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 83 The rooks were talking together very loquaciously.

Loquacity (lǫkwæ·siti). [ad. F. *loquacité*, ad. L. *loquācitās*, f. *loquāci-*, *loquāx* (see LOQUACIOUS).] The condition or quality of being loquacious; talkativeness. Also *pl.*, instances of this.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 60 To reproove..the loquacity of Euripides. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 184 These are they that..glut the Press with their Canting Loquacities. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 333 Alluding to the Loquacity of the Magpie. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 135 ▸ 1 A Man who is sparing of his Words, and an Enemy to Loquacity. **1869** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* III. iv. 203 When a preacher was once in the pulpit, the only limit to his loquacity was his strength.

transf. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) V. 423 A loquacity of countenance, and a significance of gesture.

Loquat (lōᵘ·kwǫt). Also lacott, loquet, loquette, loquot. [a. Chinese (Canton dial.) *luh kwat*, literally 'rush orange'.]

a. The fruit of *Eriobotrya japonica*, a native of China and Japan, introduced into southern Europe, India, and Australia. **b.** The tree itself. Also *loquat tree.*

1829 E. HOOLE *Narr. Mission S. India* ix. 75 The lacott, a Chinese fruit, not unlike a plum, was produced also in great plenty. **1833** C. STURT *South Australia* I. Introd. 58 The pear and the loquette grow side by side. **1837** J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* I. 435 A fruit-tree of Chinese origin, called loquet, has been long naturalized. **1854** STOCQUELER *Brit. India* 314 Apples, citrons, loquats. **1880** C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 341 Behind the house grew peach, apple, plum, and loquot trees.

† **Loquel.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *loquēla*, f. *loquī* to speak. Cf. OF. *loquele.*] Speech.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. 252 Where Rules to polish Loquels are prescrib'd [Fr. *où la lime est pour les locutions*].

Loquency (lōᵘ·kwĕnsi). *rare.* [ad. late L. *loquentia*, f. *loquent-* LOQUENT.] Talking, speech.

1623 COCKERAM, *Loquentie*, speaking. **1891** G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. iv. 51 [His] exuberance in loquency had been restrained by a slight oppression, known to guests.

Loquent (lōᵘ·kwĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *loquent-em*, pres pple. of *loquī* to speak.] That speaks.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 101 He would be loquent as Mithridates, that could speake 22 languages. *a* **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 1 (1622) 332 Of things loquent, and silent; of things moueable, and vnmoueable. **1654** H. L'ESTRANGE *Reign Chas. I* (1655) 135 So rare is it for a man very eloquent, not to be over loquent. **1885** G. MEREDITH *Diana of Crossways* xi. (1890) 99 Redworth would have yielded her the loquent lead.

Hence **Lo·quently** *adv.*, in point of talking.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. xii. 222 The loquently weaker of the pair.

Loqueram, variant of LOCKERAM *Obs.*

Loquet(te, loquot, variant forms of LOQUAT.

Lor', lor (lǭ). *int. vulgar.* A clipped form of LORD, used as an interjection and in certain exclamatory phrases. (Cf. LAW, LAWK(S.)

1835-6 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Characters* iv, 'Lor! how nice!' said the youngest Miss Ivins. **1865** — *Mut. Fr.* I. ix, 'Lor-a-mussy [= Lord have mercy]!' exclaimed Mrs. Boffin. **1870** MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* I. xiii. 213 Lor'! what a fuss.

Lora: see LORE *sb.*³ 2 a.

† **Lorain.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 lorein, lorom, 4-5 loreyn, lorem(e, 5 loran, loreine, lorayn(e. [a. OF. *lorain*:—late L. type **lōrānum*, f. L. *lōrum* thong. Cf. med.L. *loranum*, *lorenum* (Du Cange s.v. *loramentum*).] The straps (often spoken of as gilt, studded with metal, or jewelled) forming part of the harness or trappings of a horse.

c **1290** *Beket* 248 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 113 His loreins weren al of seluer. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 25464 Nu ask i noþer gra ne grene, Ne stede scrud, ne lorem [*Fairf.* lorom] scene. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 2462 The lawnces with loraynes, and lemande scheldes. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 793* Than strenys he hys streropes..Lad hym by þe loran. *c* **1460** *Launfal* 888 Wyth sadell and brydell of Champayne, Har lorayns lyght gonne leme.

Loral (lōᵊ·răl), *a.* (and *sb.*). *Zool.* [f. L. *lōr-um* thong or strap, LORE *sb.*³ + -AL.] Pertaining to the lore. Hence as *sb.* = *loral shield* or *plate* (see LORE *sb.*³ 2 c). Cf. LOREAL.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 134 The fore..parts and sides of the head are buff, .. there is no yellow loral stripe. **1889** SAUNDERS *Man. Brit. Birds* 92 A black loral patch descends diagonally from below the eye.

† **Lorament.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *lōrāmentum*, f. *lōrum* thong.] A thong or band of leather.

1623 in COCKERAM. **1658** in PHILLIPS.

Loran, variant of LORAIN.

Loranth (lōᵊ·rænþ). *Bot. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *Lōranthus*, name of the typical genus of the order *Loranthaceæ*; f. L. *lōr-um* strap + Gr. ἄνθος flower.] Any plant of the N.O. *Loranthaceæ* (see next).

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 789 *Loranthaceæ*—Loranths... It is customary to call the floral envelopes of the genera of Loranths by the name of sepals in Viscum.

Loranthaceous (lōᵊrænþēⁱ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Lōranthāceæ*, f. *Lōranthus*: see prec. and -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Loranthaceæ* (the mistletoe family).

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Loranthad (lōᵊræ·nþæd). *Bot. rare.* [f. *Loranth-us* (see prec.) + -AD.] = LORANTH.

1893 *Athenæum* 18 Nov. 701/1 Among the Amazonian plants found at Santa Cruz..may be mentioned..the loranthad *Oryctanthus ruficaulis.*

Lorate (lōᵊ·rēⁱt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *lōrum* strap + -ATE².] Strap-shaped.

1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 243 *Pancratium littorale*... Leaves..lorate. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419/1.

Lorayn(e, variant of LORAIN *Obs.*

Lorcha (lǭ·ɹtʃă), **lorch** (lǭɹtʃ). [a. Pg. *lorcha* (occurring in Pinto 1540: see Yule and Burnell); of uncertain origin.] A fast sailing vessel built in China with the hull after a European model, but rigged in Chinese fashion, usually carrying guns.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xv. (1663) 47 They entred our Lorch where most conveniently they could. **1857** COBDEN *Speeches* (1878) 370 A vessel called a lorcha—which is a name derived from the Portuguese settlement at Macao, and which merely means that it is built after the European model not that it is built in Europe. **1896** *Gen. Register of Shipping* 2 Sept., *Abbreviations*..*Lor.*, Lorcha.

Lorche, -er, obs. forms of LURCH, -ER.

Lorchipe, -uppe, obs. forms of LORDSHIP.

Lord (lǭɹd), *sb.* Forms: 1 **hláfweard, hláford, -erd,** (**hlábard, hláfard**), 2 **laford, -erde, hlouerd, leverd, lhoaverd, lourde, lowerd,** *Orm.* **laferrd,** 2-4 **laverd,** (3 **lavard, læverd**), 3-4 **lover(e)d, lovuerde,** (4 **lhord, lorld(e)**, 4-6 **lorde** (4 *gen. pl.* **lordene**), 4, 6-8 **lard(e,** 4- **lord.** Also *Sc.* LAIRD. In exclamations 6 **leard,** 7-8 **lawd,** 8 **laud, lurd**; also LUD. [OE. *hláford*, once *hláfweard* (Ps. civ. 17; Thorpe's 'to hálf-wearde' is a misprint: see note in Gr.-Wülck.), repr. a prehistoric form **hlaibward-*, f. **hlaib* (OE. *hláf*) bread, LOAF + **ward* (OE. *weard*) keeper (see WARD *sb.*). In its primary sense the word (which is absent from the other Teut. langs.) denotes the head of a household in his relation to the servants and dependents who 'eat his bread' (cf. OE. *hláf-æta*, lit. 'bread-eater', a servant); but it had already acquired a wider application before the literary period of OE. The development of sense has been largely influenced by the adoption of the word as the customary rendering of L. *dominus*. The late ON. *lávarðr* is adopted from ME.

With regard to the etymological sense, cf. mod.G. *brotherr*, lit. 'bread-lord', an employer of labour. In the mod. Scandinavian langs. 'meat-mother' (Sw. *matmoder*, Da. *madmoder*, Icel. *matmóðir*) is the designation applied by servants to their mistress.

For the phonology of the OE. word see Bülbring *Ae. Elementarbuch* §§ 367, 411, 562. In the 14th c. the word became monosyllabic through the dropping of the intervocalic *v* and the crasis of the vowels thus brought into contact.]

I. A master, ruler.

† **1.** A master of servants; the male head of a household. *Obs.*

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 46 Eadiȝ ðe ðeȝn ðone miððy cymes hlaferd his on-fand sua doende. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* John xv. 15 Se ðeowa nat hwæt se hlafor[d] deð. *a* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 241 Nan ne mai twan hlaforde..samod þowie. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1388 Ðis maiden wile ic..to min louerdes bofte bi-crauen. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6691 If he [his thain] liue ouer a dai or tuin, þe lauerd sal vnderli na pain. *c* **1420** *Sir Amadace* (Camden) I, He wold gif hom toe so muche, or ellus more, As any lord wold euyr or qware. *c* **1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 145 Bot thir lordis belyf [thai] the letteris has tane. **1611** BIBLE *Matt.* xxiv. 46.

2. One who has dominion over others as his subjects, or to whom service and obedience are due; a master, chief, prince, sovereign. Now only *rhetorical*. Also *lord and master*.

Beowulf (Z.) 3141 Aleȝdon ða to middes mærne þeoden.. hlaford leofne. *c* **893** K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 13 Ohthere sæde his hlaforde, Ælfrede cyninge, þæt [etc.]. *a* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 221 Forte don him [*sc.* man] understonden, þat he [*sc.* God] his hlaford was. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 275 Ðo ne miȝte he [Lucifer] non louerd ðhauen. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 607 Þis is ure eir þat shal ben louerd of denemark. *c* **1330** *Amis. & Amil.* 2030 The squier biheld the coupes tho, First his and his lordes also. **1340–70** *Alex. & Dind.* 174 A wel-langaged lud let þe king sone Aspien..ho were lord of hur land. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3405 Swiche a lorld of lederes ne liued nouȝt, þei held. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 4054 Agamynon the gret was.. Leder of þo lordis. **14..** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 629/22 *Ciliarcha*, a lord of thowsond knyȝtes. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. v. 4 Eneas, the Troiane prynce and lard. **1530** PALSGR. 680/1 It is a pytuouse case..whan subjectes rebell agaynst their naturall lorde. **1555** EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 52 Stoope Englande stoope, & learne to knowe thy lorde & master. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xx. 185 The Citie of Cusco, (the ancient Court of the Lordes of those Realmes). **1628** DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 42 Ceremonies of dutie.. they said were due to him being lord of the port. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XII. 70 Man over men He made not Lord. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xlii. 575 The common people [in Mingrelia] are in a state of servitude to their lords. **1841** JAMES *Brigand* iii, Who is lord here upon the side of the mountain but I? **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 321 A race which reverenced no lord, no king but himself.

transf. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 38 When they [wives] striue to be Lords ore their Lords. **1596** — *Merch. V.* III. ii. 169 But now I [Portia] was the Lord Of this faire mansion, master of my seruants.

b. *fig.* One who or something which has the mastery or preeminence. *Lords of* (*the*) *creation*: mankind; now jocularly, men as opposed to women.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 782 O wityng bath god and ill ȝee suld be lauerds at ȝour will. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvi. (1495) 322 The sonne is the lorde of planetes. **1508** DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 229 The Lord of Wyndis..God Eolus. **1591** SPENSER *Ruins Rome* xiv, As men in Summer fearles passe the foord Which is in Winter lord of all the plaine. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 3 My bosomes L. [*sic*] sits lightly in his throne. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ii. 119 There are some windes which blow in certaine regions, and are, as it were, Lordes thereof. **1643** [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 7 Fire is a cruell Lord. **1667** DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesie* Dram. Wks. 1725 I. 19 He is the envy of one, who is Lord in the art of quibbling. **1697** — *Virg. Georg.* III. 380 Love is Lord of all. **1744** HOBART in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) II. 207, I..thought..they [women] might attain to a sagacity equal to that of the lords of the creation. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 400 The lowest animal finds more conveniencies in the wilds of nature, than he who boasts himself their lord. **1779** JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks 1859 I. 213 Are they so far lords of right and wrong as that [etc.]. **1797** MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* II. x. 189 'Tis really a mighty silly thing for a lord of the creation.. to take up his residence in a boarding house..where there are pretty women. **1830** J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 10 The attribute of strength by which the lord of the woods is more peculiarly distinguished. **1884** BROWNING *Ferishtah, Family* 27 A leech renowned World-wide, confessed the lord of surgery.

†**c.** *vocatively.* Sometimes = mod. *Sir!*

c **1050** *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 322 Hyt ȝedafenað la wynsuma hlaford. *c* **1205** LAY. 14078 Þa queð Hengest to þan kinge, Lauerd hærcne tiðende. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 621 Lowerd, we sholen þe wel fede. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1439 Leue lord & ludes lesten to mi sawes! **15..** *Adam Bel* 467 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 158 They sayed, lord we beseche the here, That ye wyll graunt vs grace.

d. An owner, possessor, proprietor (of land, houses, etc.). Now only *poet.* or *rhetorical*. (Cf. LANDLORD.)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 601–602 Als oure lauerd has heuen in hand Sua suld man be lauerd of land. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 156 Amonges lowere lordes þi londe shal be departed. *c* **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 128 To mak me Lord of my awin. **1480** *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 316 All suche lordes as have gutters betuxte thar houses. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xxxv. (1887) 125 Like two tenantes in one house belonging to seuerall lordes. *a* **1637** B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. i, A mightie Lord of Swine! *Ibid.*, I am a Lord of other geere! **1674** RAY *Collect. Words, Making Salt* 142 Divers persons have interest in the Brine pit, so that it belongs not all to one Lord. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 189 Lord of few Acres, and those barren too. — *Æneid* XII. 535 Turnus..Wrench'd from his feeble hold the shining Sword; And plung'd it in the Bosom of its Lord.

e. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* Gloss., *Lord*, the owner of the land in which a mine is situated is called the 'lord'.

f. A 'magnate' in some particular trade. (Cf. *King*.) . Often used with some transferred notion of sense 8.

1823, etc. [see COTTON LORD]. **1841** COBDEN in Morley *Life* (1902) 28 The cotton lords are not more popular than the landlords. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Jan. 10/1 A suspicion that the 'coal-lords' are hoarding their supplies.

3. *spec.* A feudal superior; the proprietor of a fee, manor, etc. So *lord of the manor* (see MANOR). *Lord mesne, paramount* (see those words). † *Lord in gross* (see quot. 1696, and cf. GROSS B. 2 e).

Lord of Ireland (*Dominus Hiberniæ*) was part of the official designation of the Kings of England from Henry II to Henry VII.

a **1000** *O. E. Chron.* an. 924, Hine ȝeces..to hlaforde Scotta cyning. **1258** *Charter Hen. III* in Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* (1700) II. App. 25 Henry thurg Godes fultome King on Englene-loande Lhoauerd on Yrloand [etc.]. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3662 Cadour erl of cornwayle..To þe king is louerd wende. **1433** *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 447/2 Savyng allwey to the Lorde of the Fee, eschates. **1435** *Ibid.* 487 Aswell the Lordes and ye Citezeins of Citees, as the Lordes and Burgeises. **1497** *Act 12 Hen. VII*, c. 12 Preamb., The Kyng of Scottis..ought.. to..holde of you Sovereign Lorde his seid realme. **1530** PALSGR. 675/1 He was baylyffe of the towne, but the lorde hath put hym out. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* IV. (1859) 496 The Lords records..be perverted..to the disinheriting of the right owner. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 110 The antient Family of Des Ewes, Dynasts or Lords of the dition of Kessell. **1696** PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Lord in Gross*, is he who is a Lord without a Mannor, as the King in respect of his Crown. **1778** PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 324 Lord of the land or fee. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 427 The lord may seise the copyhold to his own use. **1839** KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 77 The rights of the Lord of a town extended to the levying of tolls and customs. **1901** *Speaker* 11 May 149/2 It might have weakened the feudal relation between lord and tenant.

4. A husband. Now only *poet.* and *humorous*. (Cf. LADY *sb.* 7.)

831 *Charter* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 445 Ymbe ðet lond et cert ðe hire eðelmod hire hlabard salde. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 52 Lue ..nom & et þerof & ȝef hire louerd. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8902 Damaisele..þi louerd ssal abbe an name Vor him & vor is eirs vair wiþoute blame. ?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3918 Scho [Gaynore] kayres to Karelyone, and kawghte hir a vaile,..And alle for falsede, and frawde, and fere of hir louerde! **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 131 Tell these headstrong women What dutie they doe owe their Lords and husbands. **1681** VISCOUNTESS CAMPDEN in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 50 My Lady Skidmore and her lord was at Mr. Comsbys house upon a visette. **1860–6** PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* II. II. iv, Love-mild Honoria, trebly mild With added loves of lord and child. **1861** MISS YONGE *Yng. Stepmother* xxv. 371 She was come to take leave of home, for her lord was not to be dissuaded from going to London by the evening's train.

5. [Cf. 2 b.] *Astrol.* The planet that has a dominant influence over an event, period, region, etc.

1391 [see ASCENDANT]. **1585** LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 93 When the Almuten or the Lord of the Ascendent is infortunate in his fall. **1653** R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 152 The Sun, when he is Alfridary or Lord of a Cholerick, he causeth him to be of a brown colour. **1819** WILSON *Dict. Astrol.*, *Lord*, that planet is called the lord of a sign whose house it is...The lord of a house is that planet of which the sign or domal dignity is in the cusp of such house...The lord of the geniture is that planet which has most dignities in a figure...The lord of the hour is the planet supposed to govern the planetary hour at the moment of a nativity, or at the time of asking a horary question. The lord of the year is that planet which has most dignities, or is strongest in a revolutional figure...The lord of the geniture is..supposed to rule the disposition and propensities of the native.

6. The Lord (vocatively **Lord**): God. Also (*the*) *Lord God*, and occas. *my, thy, our* (now *rarely*: see 7), *his*, etc. *Lord*. Cf. DRIGHTIN.

In the O. T. *the Lord*, a translation of the Vulgate *Dominus*, LXX. ὁ κύριος, commonly represents the ineffable name יהוה (see JEHOVAH), for which ADONAI was substituted by the Jews in reading; in a few instances *Adonai* occurs in the Hebrew text.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 562 Sy lof þam Hlaforde ðe leofað on ecnysse. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 71 Lauerd god we biddeð þus. *c* **1200** *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Dat ic am swiðe forȝelt aȝeanes mine laferde god almihtin. *c* **1200** ORMIN 113/1 Þe birrþ biforr þin Laferrd Godd Cneolenn meoclike & lutenn. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 33 To thaunen ðis werdes biginninge, ðe, leuerd god, to wurðinge. *a* **1300–1400** *Cursor M.* 6163 (Gött.) To moyses þan vr lauerd teld, Quat wise þai suld þain pask held. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 131 For to loue þi louerd leuere þen þiseluen. **1382** WYCLIF *1 Kings* xviii. 36 Lord God of Abraham, and of Ysaac, and of Yrael. *a* **1400** *Pistill of Susan* 164 Bi þe lord and þe lawe þat we onne leeue. *c* **1420** LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 2093 But the wey thedyrward to holde be we lothe, That oft sythe causeth the good Lorde to be wrothe. **1560** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 328 Be the lewing Lord, the eternal God..I do heir promise..that [etc.]. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 57 The breath of worldly men cannot depose The Deputie elected by the Lord. **1613** — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 161 The Lord increase this businesse. **1728** P. WALKER *Life Peden* (1827) 45 At Bothwel-bridge.. the Lord's People fell and fled before the Enemy. **1827** C. SIMEON in *Life* (1847) 609 This is the Lord's work, and fit for a Sabbath-day. **1897** R. KIPLING *Recessional*, Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet.

b. Phrases. (*The*) *Lord knows who, what, how*, etc.: used flippantly to express emphatically one's own ignorance of a matter. *Lord have mercy* (*on us*): (*a*) in serious use, as a prayer (it used to be chalked on the door of a plague-stricken house); (*b*) in trivial use (vulgarly *lord-a-mercy* and in other corrupt forms: cf. LAWKS), as an interjection expressing astonishment. Similarly (in trivial use only) *Lord bless me*.

†**Lord have mercy on me,** the 'iliac passion'.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 433 *Ileus*..the Illiake passion..which the homelier sort of Phisicians doe call, Lorde haue mercy vpon me. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 419 Write, *Lorde haue mercie on vs*, on those three. **1592** NASHE *Summers last Will* 1706 Wks. (Grosart) VI. 153, I am sick, I must dye: Lord haue mercy on vs! *c* **1634** R. WEST in *Randolph's Poems* (1668) B 5, The Titles of their Satyrs fright some, more Then *Lord have mercy* writ upon a door. **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxlvi. (1708) 262 'Tis not a bare *Lord have Mercy upon us*, that will help the Cart out of the Mire. **1713** SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks. 1755 III. II. 30 She was at lord knows what expence To form a nymph of wit and sense. **1722** — *Stella's Birthday* ibid. 114 It cost me lord knows how much time To shape it into sense and rhyme. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* xxx, What became of him afterwards, Lord in heaven knows. **1784** H. WALPOLE *Let.* 8 June (1858) VIII. 480 Mr. Conway wonders why I do not talk of Voltaire's 'Memoirs'. Lord bless me! I saw it two months ago. **1808** ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* V. 159 There she died. Lord-a-mercy upon those that had a hand in such a business. **1830** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 253 Meetings to be called by the Lord Lieutenant,..and the Lord knows who. **1846** MRS. GORE *Sk. Eng. Char.* (1852) 33 People comprised under the comprehensive designation of 'the Lord knows who'. **1888** J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* I. iii. 49 Lord a mercy, is that how she talks?

c. As interjection; a mere exclamation of surprise originating from the use in invocations. (Cf. LOR, LUD.)

Now only in profane or trivial use; in 14–16th c. often employed in dignified and even religious writing.

c **1384** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 358 Lord! in tyme of Jesus Crist..were men not bounden to shryve hem þus. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 298 O lord, whi is it so greet difference betwix a cirurgian & a phisician. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 161 Lorde how glad the poore people were of this Pardone. **1560–77** *Misogonus* III. iii. 69 (Brandl) O Leard, Leard, wone woude take him for a foole by his gowne and his capp. **1564–78** BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 10 Lorde God, howe are you chaunged! **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 50 O Lord I must laugh. **1632** MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, O Lard, hee has made me smell (for all the world) like [etc.]. **1687** CONGREVE *Old Bach.* II. iii, Lard, Cousin, you talk odly. **1721** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 44 (1754) 236 Lawd! lawd! Dick, what shall's say to our Kate, for leaving her at whome? **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 177 Laud, madam,..I wonder you so much disturb yourself. **1792** WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Odes to Gt. Duke* vii. Wks. 1792 III. 10 Lord! what a buying, reading, what a racket! **1837** MARRYAT *P. Keene* xxii, Lord, what a state I shall be in till I know what has taken place.

7. As a title of Jesus Christ. Commonly *Our Lord* (now often with capital O); also *the Lord*.

a **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 243 Ure laford ihesu crist þe seið *Sine me nichil potestis facere*. *c* **1200** ORMIN Ded. 186 Forr an godnesse uss hafeþþ don þe Laferrd Crist onn erþe. *c* **1200** *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Ac bidde we alle ure lauerd Crist. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 644 Lauerd, wune wið me. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 28088 To my lard ic am of-sene to crist ic haue vn-buxum bene. *a* **1300** *Crede* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 240 Ihesu Krist [h]is anelepi sone, hure laverd. *c* **1400** *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iii. 125 Þou art a soþfaste leche, lord. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* xc. 3 Oure Lorde Jhesu..Fastit him self oure exampill to be. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 113 And it happened in the night of the Assencion of our lorde, that Pothon..issued out of Champeigne. **1579** E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Gen. Argt. § 4 Our eternall redeemer the L. Christ. **1653** W. BASSE in *Walton's Angler* iii. 81 For so our Lord was pleased, when He Fishers made Fishers of men. **1823** BENTHAM *Not Paul* 26 He informs the Lord what he had heard about Paul. **1882** TENNYSON *In Mem. W. G. Ward*, How loyal in the following of thy Lord!

b. (*In*) *the year of our Lord* (†*God*), †*of our Lord's incarnation*: = ANNO DOMINI.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 89 In ye ȝere of houre louerde a Thousande yre hundred sixti and seuene. **1463** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 19 The day and the yeer of oure lord of my departyng from this wourld. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 208 b, This was in the yere of our lordes blessed incarnacion .M.CCCC.LXX. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 265 *marg.*, King Achai dies the ȝeir..of our Lourd 819. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xi. 154 In the yeere of our Lord God, one thousand five hundred seaventy nine. **1625** PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1705 In the yeare of our Lord God 1567.

c. In certain syntactical combinations: **The Lord's Prayer** [= L. *oratio Dominica*], the prayer taught by Jesus to His disciples: see Matt. vi. 9–13. **The Lord's Supper** [= L. *cena Dominica*, Gr. τὸ κυριακὸν δεῖπνον 1 Cor. xi. 24], the Holy Communion. **The Lord's table** [= Gr. τραπέζα κυρίου 1 Cor. x. 21: cf. *God's, the Lord's board* (see BOARD *sb.* 6)] = ALTAR 2 b; also the Holy Communion. Also LORD'S DAY.

1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Public Baptism*, The Crede, *the Lordes prayer, and the tenne commaundementes. **1646** J. HALL *Poems* I. 13 [She] makes one single faithing bear The Creed, Commandments and Lords-prayer. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxx. 248 She had never learned the Lord's prayer in English. **1382** WYCLIF *1 Cor.* xi. 20 Therfore ȝou comynge to gidere into oon, now it is not for to ete *the Lordis sopere. **1555** RIDLEY (*title*) A brief Declaracion Of the Lordes Supper. **1645** FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1646) 141 The Lords Supper, ordained by our Saviour to conjoyn our Affections, hath disjoyned our Judgements. **1755** CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. (ed. 17) 75 Some Time before the Lord's Supper is administred, the Congregation is to have Notice of it from the Pulpit. **1535** COVERDALE *1 Cor.* x. 21 Ye cannot be partetakers off *the lordes table, and off the table off deuyls. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* I. § 1. 22 It [the Holy Sacrament] is by the Spirit of God called..the Lord's Table. **1704** NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* II. iv. (1707) 494 Upon the Penalty of being excluded from the Lord's Table. **1852** HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 467 The Lord's Table is one of the names given to the altar in Christian churches.

II. As a designation of rank or official dignity.

In these applications it is not used vocatively, exc. in the form *my Lord* (see 15) and as a prefixed title (see 13).

8. In early use employed vaguely for any man of exalted position in a kingdom or commonwealth, and in a narrower sense applied to the feudal tenants holding directly of the king by military or other honourable service: see BARON 1. In modern use, equivalent to NOBLEMAN in its current sense: A peer (usually, a temporal peer) of the realm, or one who by courtesy (see 13) is entitled to the prefix Lord, or some higher title, as a part of his ordinary appellation.

13.. *Coer de L.* 2284 We are betrayd and y-nome! Horse and harness, lords, all and some! *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4539 To fare out as fast with his fader to speke & with lordesse [=lordes] of þat lond. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 To the moost noble and worthiest Lordes, moost ryghtful and wysest Conseille to owre lige Lorde the Kyng. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 442 Men myghten lordis knowe By there arraye, from oþir folke. 1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 266/2 If such persone bee of the estate of a Lord, as Duc, Marques, Erle, Viscount or Baron. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 26/1 It was denyed hym..by the instygacyon of a lord called Pompei. 1505 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 276 What attendance he hath abouts hym of lords and nobles of his reame. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 For ever sence the Prelates were made Loordes and nobles the ploughe standeth. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 19 Princes, and Noble Lords: What answer shall I make to this base man? 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 59 Our English name Lord, whereby we and the Scots stile all such as are of the Greater Nobilitie i. Barons, as also Bishops. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. iii, The Marquess played off the two Lords and Sir Berdmore against his former friend. 1876 BROWNING *Shop* v, He's social, takes his rest On Sundays, with a Lord for guest. 1900 *Daily Express* 21 July 5/7 The Englishman of to-day still dearly loves a lord.

b. Phrases. *To live like a lord*: to fare luxuriously. *To treat* (a person) *like a lord*: to entertain sumptuously, to treat with profound deference. *Drunk as a lord*: completely intoxicated; so † *to drink like a lord*. Similarly, *to swear like a lord*.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxvi. (1880) I. 275 For they wyll say he that sweareth depe, sweareth like a lorde. 1623 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* IV. i. (1653) F 4, Flowre bancks or Mosse be thy bourd, Water thy wine, *San.* And drinke like a Lord. 1651 EVELYN *Charact. Eng.* (1659) 48 The Gentlemen are most of them very intemperate, yet the Proverb goes, 'As drunk as a Lord'. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 6 (1713) I. 36 They were as drunk as Lords with Bottle-Air. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 560 As drunk as a Lord. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. vii. P 3 The landlord.. said,..we will treat you like a lord. 1861 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* xviii. (1869) 254 She ran screaming through the galleries, and I, as tipsy as a lord, came staggering after. 1892 SIR W. HARCOURT *Speech* 20 Apr., We had changed that now, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer lived like a lord.

† **c.** *occas.* A baron as distinguished from one of higher rank. *Obs.* (Cf. 13.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b, Farre excellyng yᵉ state of lordes, erles, dukes or kynges.

d. *Lord-in-waiting, Lord of the Bedchamber*: the designation given to noblemen holding certain offices in attendance on the person of the sovereign.

1717 H. PELHAM in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) I. 18 The King forbad the lord of the bedchamber inviting Lord Townshend..to dine with him at Newmarket. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 184 His majesty went to the house of peers, attended by..the ld of the bedchamber in waiting. 1860 W. G. CLARK in *Vac. Tour* 45 Furniture..the property, I suppose, of gold-sticks, and .. lords-in-waiting. *a* 1865 GREVILLE *Mem.* II. (1885) II. 44 She had already given orders to the Lord-in-waiting to put all the Ministers down to whist. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 37/2 There are eight lords and eight grooms, ..described as 'of the bedchamber' or 'in waiting', according as the reigning sovereign is a king or a queen.

9. pl. *The Lords*: the peers, temporal and spiritual, as constituting the higher of the two bodies composing the legislature (of England, Scotland, and Ireland, when they existed as separate kingdoms; afterwards of the kingdom of Great Britain; and now of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland). *The Lords Temporal*: the lay peers. *The Lords Spiritual*: the bishops who are peers of the realm, and (in England before the Reformation) the mitred abbots. *The Lords' Act* (see quot. 1800).

This branch of the legislature now consists of the English noblemen of baronial rank, the English bishops (with some exceptions), and elected representatives of the peers of Scotland and Ireland.

1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 204 To make requisicion .. to the Lords espirituallx and temporelx in this present Parlement assembled. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 349 The Lordes of the upper house, and the common house assembled together. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. vii. § 1 The House of Commons presented to the Lords Spirituall and Temporall a Petition. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* ccliv. Wks. 1872–5 II. 474 To desire the Lords concurrence herein. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 388 In the Lords there were but 12 to 106, and the former the most inconsiderable men in that House. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 50 The legislature of the kingdom is entrusted to three distinct powers, .. first, the king; secondly, the lords spiritual and temporal. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., State Papers* 7/1 Rules for extending to insolvent debtors the relief intended by act 32 Geo. II. commonly called 'The Lords' Act'. 1812 MOORE *Intercepted Lett.* ii. 47 Quite upturning branch and root Lords, Commons, and Burdett to boot. 1830 CROLY *Geo. IV* 218 An embassage from the lords and commons was sent with them from London. *a* 1865 GREVILLE *Mem.* II. (1885) II. 408 He got the House of Commons to sit on Saturday, .. in order to send the Bill up to the Lords on Monday. 1879 MCCARTHY *Hist. Own Times* (1887) II. 257 The Lords..suspended the sitting until eleven at night. 1884 S. DOWELL *Tax. & Taxes Eng.* II. 303 The duke of Wellington leading in the Lords. 1897 OUIDA *Massarenes* iv, Don't suppose I shall ever live to get into the Lords.

b. *House of Lords*, † *Lords' House* (see HOUSE *sb.* 4 d).

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 35 [They] may..be call'd by Writ into the Lords House of England. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 332 This case having been heard in the House of Lords, the Judges were directed to give their opinions. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 811/1 The House of Lords is in the habit of referring certain bills to the opinion of the learned judges.

† **c.** *transf.* in *Rom. Hist.* = Senators. *Obs.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 212 The Knights, and Gentlemen of Rome separated themselves from the Lords.

10. *Sc.* In various collocations (chiefly *Hist.*), as *Lords of the Articles, of the Congregation, of Daily Council, of Justiciary, of Police, of Regality, of Session* (see these sbs.).

11. Applied, with subjoined defining word or phrase, to the individual members (whether peers or not) of a Board appointed to perform the duties of some high office of state that has been put in commission, as in *Lords Commissioners* (in ordinary language simply *Lords*) *of the Admiralty, of the Treasury*; *Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal*. Also *Lords Justices* (*of Ireland*): the Commissioners to whom, in the early 18th c., the viceregal authority was entrusted. *Civil Lord*: the one civilian member (besides the First Lord) of the Board of Admiralty, the others being *Naval Lords*.

1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 54 Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 16 May, Three books I got from the Lords of the Treasury for the college. 1724 — *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 38 As if it were a dispute between William Wood on the one part, and the lords justices, privy-council, and both houses of parliament on the other. 1739 LADY MURRAY *Mem. Baillies* (1822) 24 He was made one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and soon after one of the Lords of the Treasury. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 72 He was one of the lord-justices of Ireland. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 151 The Lords Commissioners in Barnes v. Crowe appeared to have held, that [etc.]. .. Lord Commissioner Eyre stated the particular circumstances. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxix, A letter from your lordship to the First Lord —, only a few lines. 1879 MCCARTHY *Hist. Own Times* (1887) II. 409 Mr. Gathorne Hardy was made Secretary for War and Mr. Ward Hunt First Lord of the Admiralty. 1884 S. DOWELL *Tax. & Taxes Eng.* II. 116 George Grenville as a junior lord of the admiralty. 1893 MAXWELL *W. H. Smith* II. 182 He..became First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Commons. 1898 *Hazell's Ann.* 447 The Works Department of the Admiralty is presided over by officers of the Royal Engineers, its supervision resting with the civil lord.

12. Forming part of various official titles, e.g. *Lord (High) Admiral, Lord Chamberlain, Lord (High) Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, Lord High Commissioner, Lord Deputy, Lord Marshal, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Treasurer, Lord Warden*, etc., for which see the second member in each case. † **Lord (High) General**, a commander-in-chief (*obs.*). **Lord-rector**, an honorary title for the elected chief in certain Scotch Universities; hence *Lord-rectorship*. Also LORD-LIEUTENANT, LORD MAYOR.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 116 [The Colonel] ought to know how to performe the parts and office of a Lord high Generall. 1650 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* (1853) III. 207 (25 June) The lord general Fairfax. *Ibid.* 237 (7 July) The council of state ordered the narrative made by the lord general's [Cromwell's] messenger to be read in all churches. 1660 [see 15a]. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 287 The parliament having given him [Monk] a commission as lord-general of all the forces in the three kingdoms. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 249 Hence the catalogue of Lord Rectors soars far above respectability and appropriateness: it is brilliant. 1867 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Jan. 4/2 The candidates for the lord-rectorship of Aberdeen University this next year are Mr. Grote, historian, and Mr. Grant Duff.

b. In ceremonious use, prefixed to the titles of bishops, whether peers of parliament or not.

1639 (*title*) A Relation of the Conference between William Lawd .. now Lord-Arch-Bishop of Canterbury: and Mr. Fisher the Jesuite. *a* 1673 W. BLAXTON in Bp. L. Coleman *Ch. Amer.* ii. 23, I came from England because I did not like the lord-bishops, but I cannot join with you, because I would not be under the lord-brethren. 1858 *Royal Charter University Lond.* § 5 The Lord Bishop Maltby; the Lord Bishop of St. Davids.

† **c.** Formerly sometimes prefixed to a title of nobility. *Obs.*; but see 15 a (*c*).

1444 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 13 Quhat time it be plessand to the said Lord Erle [of Orkynnay].

13. As a prefixed title, forming part of a person's customary appellation. Abbreviated Ld., formerly † L. (*pl.* LL.), Lo.

The rules now accepted for its use are as follows. In other than strictly ceremonial use it may be substituted for 'Marquis', 'Earl', or 'Viscount' (whether denoting the rank of a peer, or applied 'by courtesy' to the eldest son of a peer of higher rank); the word *of*, when it occurs in the more formal designation, being dropped. Thus 'Lord Hartington', 'Lord Derby', 'Lord Manvers', 'Lord Palmerston', may be used instead of 'The Marquis of Hartington', 'The Earl of Derby', 'Earl Manvers', 'Viscount Palmerston'. A baron (whether a peer, or a peer's eldest son known by the title of his father's barony) is always called by his title of peerage (either a surname or a territorial designation) preceded by 'Lord', as 'Lord Tennyson'; if the Christian name is mentioned for distinction, it comes first, as 'Alfred, Lord Tennyson'. The territorial titles given by courtesy to judges in Scotland are treated like those of barons, as 'Lord Monboddo'. The younger sons of dukes and marquises have the courtesy title of 'Lord' followed by the Christian name and surname, as 'Lord John Russell'. These rules were, for the most part, already formulated in the 16th c., but were for a long time seldom accurately observed except by experts in heraldry.

In early use the prefixed title had most commonly the form *my Lord* (see 15) or *the Lord*. The latter survives in certain formal uses, and in the superscription of letters.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 332/2 William Bonvyle Knyght, Lord Bonevile, his servauntes and adheraunts. 15.. *Bk. of Precedence* in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 27 All marquises Eldest sonnes are named no Earles, but lord of a place or barrony. ..And all his other bretheren Lordes, with the addition of there Christened name. An Earles Eldest sonn is called a lord of a place or Baron[y], and all his other sonnes no lords. 1545 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 214 George Erle of Huntlie, Lord Gordoun and of Bangzenocht. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 294 Also on the French part the Lorde John Cleremount fought under his awne Banner. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 61–64 Valiant Lord Talbot Earle of Shrewsbury: Created .. Lord Talbot of Goodrig and Vrchinfield, Lord Strange of Blackmere, Lord Verdon of Alton [etc.]. 1593 — *Rich. II*, II. ii. 53 The L. Northumberland. 1636 TRUSSELL *Contn. Daniel's Hist. Eng.* 93 Sir Iohn Oldcastle in right of his Wife called in courtesie Lord Cobham. 1781 (*title*) The Trial of the Right Honourable George Gordon, commonly called, Lord George Gordon. *a* 1865 GREVILLE *Mem.* II. (1885) II. 171, I dined with Lord and Lady Frederick FitzClarence and Lord Westmoreland. *Ibid.* III. 458 Whether Lord Derby or Lord anybody else is in office. 1879 MCCARTHY *Hist. Own Times* (1887) II. 405 Mr. Bruce was raised to the Peerage as Lord Aberdare.

b. *The Lord Harry*: see HARRY 6.

14. Jocular uses. **a.** As a mock title of dignity given to the person appointed to preside on certain festive occasions. So *Lord of Christmas* (see CHRISTMAS 4), *Lord of Misrule* (see MISRULE), *Summer Lord*, etc. (*obs.* exc. *Hist.*), *Harvest Lord* (see HARVEST *sb.* 7).

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 73 Item the iiijᵗᵇ day of January [1551–2] the lorde of Crystmas of the kynges howse came thorrow London .. to the lorde mayer's to denner. 1571 GRINDAL *Injunc. at York* C iij, The Minister & churchwardens shall not suffer any Lordes of misrule or Sommer Lordes .. to come vnreuerently into any Church [etc.]. 1628 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 311 On Saturday last, the Templars chose one Mr. Palmes .. their lord of misrule. 1806 BLOOMFIELD *Wild Flowers* Poems (1845) 217 Many a Lord, Sam, I know that, Has begg'd as well as thee.

b. *slang.* A hunchback. (Cf. LORD-FISH.)

The origin of this use is obscure, but there is no reason for doubting the identity of the word. The *Dict. Canting Crew* has a parallel sense of *Lady*.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lord*, a very crooked, deformed..Person. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxviii, His pupil..was..on account of his hump, distinguished by the title of My Lord. 1817 NEUMAN *Eng.-Sp. Dict.* (ed. 3), Lord..8 (Joc.) *Hombre jorobado.* 1826 LAMB *Elia* II. *Pop. Fallacies*, That a deformed person is a lord. 1887 BESANT *The World went* I. iii. 86 He was, in appearance, short and bent, with rounded shoulders, and with a hump (which made the boys call him My Lord).

15. My Lord (usually pronounced milˈrd).

a. Prefixed to a name or title. (*a*) Formerly the ordinary prefix used in speaking to or of a nobleman, where we now commonly use simply 'Lord' (see 13); in early use the preposition *of* before territorial designations was commonly retained. (Now only *arch.*) (*b*) *My Lord of* (*London, Canterbury*, etc.): a respectful mode of referring to a bishop (*obs.* or *arch.*). (*c*) Prefixed to a title of rank or office; now only *vocatively*, as in *my Lord Mayor, my Lord Duke, my Lord Marquis*.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 73 Mi lorde ser Herowde! *a* 1470 GREGORY in *Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 230 The mater was put to my Lorde of London. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 321 The same day, my Lord rekened with his lokyer. 1530 PALSGR. 433/2, I am somoned by a sergent at armes to apere byfore my lorde chaunceller. 1533 T. CROMWELL *Let.* 25 July in *C.'s Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 385 My Lorde Abbot I recommende me vnto you [etc.]. *c* 1560 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 57 Than my Lord Arrane from Albany ye Duke Obtenit the gift of Murray. 1561 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 168/1 At my lorde of Sarums commandment. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 104 May a bishop be called..by the name of 'my Lord bishop, my Lords grace'. 1584 *Leycesters Commonw.* (1641) 68 By your opinion my Lord of Leycester is the most learned of all his kindred. 1613 SPELMAN *De non Temer. Eccl.* (1646) 23 My Lord Coke also in the second part of his Reports, saith, that [etc.]. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1640) I. 199 A petition to my Lords Grace of Canterbury. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Mar., My Lord General Fleetwood told my Lord that he feared the King of Sweden is dead. 1679 EVELYN *Mem.* 5 Nov., I was invited to dine at my Lord Tividale's. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 17 P 4 The Courage and Capacity of my Lord Galway. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* Pref. P 8, I apprehend, my Lord Shaftesbury's Opinion of mere Burlesque agrees with mine.

b. Used separately. (*a*) As the usual polite or respectful form of address to a nobleman under the rank of duke, and to a bishop; also (now only by persons greatly inferior in position) in speaking of them. (*b*) As the formal mode of address to a Lord Mayor, a Lord Provost, and to the Lord Advocate (Scotland). (*c*) In courts of law used in addressing a judge of the Supreme Court (or, formerly, a judge of any of the 'superior courts' now merged in this); in Scotland and Ireland in addressing a judge of any of the superior courts.

The hurried or affected pronunciation prevalent in the courts of law has often been derisively represented by the spelling *my Lud* or *m'lud* (see LUD).

1543 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 190 My lord, we recommend our hartlie and humil seruice vnto your lordschip. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 294 [*Beatrice to Don Pedro*] So I would not he should do me, my Lord. 1601

MUNDAY *Downf. Earl Huntingdon* II. ii. (1828) 34 *Robin.* What, Much and John! well met in this ill time. *Little John.* In this good time my lord. **1789** WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* 28 'Bravissimo!' my Lor', replied Squalind. **1830** N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 198, I could not help noticing the affected way in which they [H. of Lords clerks] pronounce the words *My Lord*..as if they were written *My Lud.* **1870** DICKENS *E. Drood* iv, He has been spoken to in the street as *My Lord*, under the impression that he was the Bishop. **1893** SIR A. GORDON *Earl Aberdeen* 191 The minister..turned to the loft in which 'my Lord' was seated.

c. As nonce-vb., *To 'my lord'* (a person).

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vi, Who ever saw any Lord my-lorded in tattered blanket, fastened with wooden skewer? **1868** YATES *Rock Ahead* I. viii, His tenant..would..'My lord' him until the wine had done its work.

d. pl. *My lords*: (*a*) the usual form of address to a number of noblemen or bishops, and in courts of law to two or more of the superior judges sitting together; (*b*) in the official correspondence of a department of state, used as a collective designation for the ministers composing it.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxix. 1 My Lordis of Chacker, pleis ȝow to heir My coumpt. **1555** RIDLEY in Coverd. *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 101 My Lordes, if in times past ye haue [etc.]. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 16 My Lords, We were fore-warned of your comming. **1727** POPE etc. *Art of Sinking* 122 Separate divisions for the two houses of parliament, my lords the judges, &c. **1871** *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Aug. 495 Speedily got himself into hot water with 'my lords' at Whitehall.

III. 16. *attrib.* or *appositive*, and in *Comb.*, as *lord-lover, -suitor*; *lord-hating, -loving, -ridden* adjs.; **lord-breed** *nonce-wd.*, a breed or race of lords; **lord-farmer**, one who holds an episcopal manor by a rent paid to the bishop; † **lords' room**, app. a room or compartment on the stage of a theatre, reserved for privileged spectators.

1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 385 Ablest men are continually raised to the peerage, and get crossed with the older *lord-breeds. **1718** R. FRAMPTON in T. Evans *Life* (1876) 161 The *lord farmer there had been offering a small fine to renew with the two preceding Bishops who both refused. **1777** *Town & Country Mag.* June 335 Death. John Shadwell, Esq.; lord-farmer of Horfield manor, in Somersetshire. **1828** *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 384 The *lord-hating gang to which he..appertains. **1855** TENNYSON *Maud* I. XXII. v, O young *lord-lover, what sighs are those, For one that will never be thine? **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 63 The conservative, money-loving, *lord-loving English are yet liberty-loving. **1849** R. COBDEN in Morley *Life* (1902) xviii. 68 2 A servile aristocracy-loving, *lord-ridden people. **1599** B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, Hee powres them out as familiarly, as if hee had tane Tabacco with them ouer the stage, in the Lords roome. **1609** DEKKER *Guls Horne-bk.* vi. 28 Let our Gallant..presently aduance himselfe vp to the Throne of the Stage, I meane not into the Lords roome (which is now but the Stages Suburbes). **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IV. 471 He likes to have *lord-suitors lounge.

Lord (lǭɹd), *v.* Also 3-4 laverd. [f. LORD *sb.*]

1. *intr.* **† a.** To exercise lordship, have dominion.

a **1300** *E. E. Psalter* cii[i]. 19 Laverd in heven graiþed sete his, And his rike til alle sal Laverd [Vulg. *dominabitur*] in blis. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i. 8 Metridates whiche lorded vpon xxiiij. contrees.

b. To play the lord; to behave in a lordly manner, assume airs of grandeur; to rule tyrannically, domineer. Now *rare* exc. const. *over.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 84 Þe more he..lordeth in londes þe lasse good he deleth. **1548** LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 24 For they [the Apostles] preached and lorded not. And nowe they lorde and preache not. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 70 The grieslie Tode-stoole groune there mought I se, And loathed Paddocks lording on the same. **1594** — *Amoretti* x, She lordeth in licentious blisse Of her freewill. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. vii, Her..sister..Alicia, in whose face Love proudly lorded. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. Wks. 1851 III. 124 The hatefull thirst of Lording in the Church..first bestow'd a being upon Prelaty. **1671** — *Samson* 265 They had by this..lorded over them whom now they serve. **1685** DRYDEN tr. *Lucretius* III. 242 That haughty King, who lorded ore the Main, ..Him Death, a greater Monarch, overcame. **1777** BURKE *Address King* Wks. 1842 II. 402 Much less are we desirous of lording over our brethren. **1833** CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. iii. 156 Its unhappy patient is lorded over by a power of moral evil. **1871** B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xiv. 151 Methinks, instead of in the forest lording, The noble Sir should [etc.]. **1881** BLACKMORE *Christowell* xxxi, I am not one to be lorded over by a man no better than myself.

c. So *To lord it*, chiefly with *over.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 176 They..lord it as they list. **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. viii. 44, I see them Lording it in London streets. **1638** *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 145 Lording it over the Consciences of the people. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 37 She [drunkenness] lords it over Poland, Sweden and Norway. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) V. 409 Though reason and judgment would veil to Christ, yet the man does not, because his affections lord it. **1775** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let.* Nov. in *Early Diary*, He disdains submitting to the great or Lording it over the little. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Rip Van Winkle* P 1 The Kaatskill mountains..are seen..swelling up to a noble height and lording it over the surrounding country. **1855** TYNDALL in *Lett. Educ.* 192 We lord it over Matter, and in so doing have become better acquainted with the laws of Mind. **1900** *Q. Rev.* Oct. 337 This barbarian..lorded it over many waters from the Canaries to Candia.

2. *trans.* To be or act as lord of; to control, manage, rule. *rare.*

c **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. xxii, [Their] heritage he shared to the race..of godly Israell, To lord their lands. *Ibid.* CVI. xv, [God] Left them to be..Lorded by foes. **1691** J. WILSON *Belphegor* I. ii, Simple Merit Lords few Mens Horoscope. **1807** J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 660 Austria's titled hordes, with their own gore, Fat the fair fields they lorded long before. **1818** KEATS *Endym.* II. 894 The look Of his white palace..And all the revels he had lorded there.

3. **† a.** To make (a man) a lord or master. **b.** To confer the title of lord upon; to ennoble.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 14 If þai ware noght lordid of me [Mistransl.: L. *si mei non fuerunt dominati*]. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 97 He being thus Lorded, did beleeue He was indeed the Duke. **1643** WITHER *Campo Musæ* 69 Ev'ry one of those That hath for any services, beene Lorded. **1720** *Humor. Lett. Lond. Jrnl.* (1721) 16 Thou shalt be told..Who gets an Estate in the Alley, and is afterward Knighted or Lorded. **1787** *Minor* 307 Sir Cadwallader Pleadwell..has been lately Lorded. **1889** FURNIVALL in *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 1/3 It was with no little pleasure then that I found Lord Tennyson (before he was lorded) making me known..to Mr. Robert Browning.

c. To address or speak of as 'Lord'.

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lx. (1862) I. 161 My newly printed book against Arminians was one challenge: not lording the prelates was another. **1656** S. H. *Golden Law* 92 Is not Sarah commended for obeying, and lording her husband? **1660** *Charac. Italy* 56 Before they merit the degree of Knighthood, they must be Lorded.

Lordan(e: see LURDAN.

Lord-borough. One who has quasi-manorial rights in certain English boroughs: see quot.

1751 *Eng. Gazetteer* II. s.v. *Wolverhampton*, The dean is Ld.-borough of Wolverhampton, Codsall, Hatherton and Petshall..and hath all manner of privileges bel. to the view of frank-pledge, felons goods, deodands, escheats [etc.].

Lord-dom (lǭɹdˌdəm). For forms see LORD *sb.* [OE. *hláford-dóm*, f. *hláford* LORD *sb.* + -DOM.] **† a.** The position of being lord, lordship (*obs.*). **b.** *nonce-use.* The state of things characterized by the existence of lords.

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 121 Se ðe on lareowes onlicnesse ða ðenenga ðæs ealdordomes ȝeciero to hlaforddome. *c* **1200** ORMIN 11851 Te laþe gast Azȝ eggeþþ hise þeowess..To ȝeornenn afftерr laferrddom. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 11 Is al to muchel lauerddom & meistrie þrinne þis cunde imerred tus. **1824** *New Monthly Mag.* X. 521 There is no country..in which the system of lord-dom and servility is so manifestly supported as in England.

Lorden: see LURDAN.

† **Lo·rdfast,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 -fest. [f. LORD *sb.* + FAST *a.*] Bound to a lord.

c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 20 These men that ar lord fest thay cause the ploghe tary.

Lo·rd-fish. [Cf. LORD *sb.* 14 b.] See quot.

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 165 Some years since, I obtained from a fisherman at the mouth of the Thames a fresh-caught example of a species of *morrhua*, with the middle dorsal and the first anal fins short...Among the fishermen it was by some considered to be an accidental deformity, with injury of the spine, and their name for it was Lord-fish.

Lordful (lǭɹdfŭl), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LORD *sb.* + -FUL.] Having the bearing of a lord; lordly. Hence **Lo·rdfully** *adv.*, in a lordly manner; nobly.

c **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 1178 This lordfulle child [*sc.* Jesus]. **1836** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 185 They [the Lords] have said boldly and lordfully, 'Here we stand, the offspring of the by-gone time'.

† **Lo·rdhead.** *Obs.* For forms see LORD *sb.* and -HEAD. [f. LORD *sb.* + -HEAD.] = LORDSHIP.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 190 In ðe moste and in ðe leste he forles His louerd-hed quuanne he misches. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 4837 We prai þi lauerd-hed þat þou wald vs help in nede. *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 61 Of that tour nou spek I, For laverdhed and for maistri, That Nembrot havid first of man.

† **Lo·rdify,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LORD *sb.* + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make a lord of.

1663 T. PORTER *Witty Combat* III. i, I'le lordifie thee, John ..: thou shalt no more be plain John..but my lord John.

Lording (lǭɹdiŋ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **hláfording** (Sweet), 2-3 **lover(e)ding**, 3 *Orm.* **laferrdinng**, 3-4 **laverding**, (**lhording**), 3- **lording**. [f. LORD *sb.* + -ING[3].]

1. = LORD *sb.* 2. Frequent as a form of address, rarely *sing.* = Sir!, frequent in *pl.* = Sirs! Gentlemen! Also, *my lording! Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Þe riche þe ben louerdinges struien þe wrecche men, þe ben underlinges. *c* **1200** ORMIN 918 Nu, laferrdinngess, loke we Whatt tiss maȝȝ us bitacnenn. *c* **1205** LAY. 27394 Lauerdinges, quæð Luces þa, Mahun eou beo liðe. *c* **1250** *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 27 Lordinges and leuedis þis is si glorius miracle. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 833 Neȝ ile burȝe hadde ise louereding. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 402 Of a prince proude in play Listneþ, lordings dere. **1340** *Ayenb.* 67 Þis zenne is ine uele manneres ase ine sergons aye hire lhordinges. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 445 Lordingis, quha likis for till her, The Romanys now begynnys her. **1382** WYCLIF *Deut.* x. 17 The Lord oure God he is..Lord of lordyngis. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 2573 Þe leche lokid ouire þe lynes 'my lording' he said, 'I am noȝt gilty of þis gile'. *c* **1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 628 Quhat fele armes.. Of lordingis and sere landis..The said persewant bure. **1568** T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 149 Lo Lordynges, here by take a vewe. **1591** *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 29 Lordings forbeare, for time is comming fast, That deeds may trie what words can not determine. **1599** SHAKS., etc. *Pass. Pilgr.* xv, It was a Lordings daughter, the fairest one of three. **1622** FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* v. i, If't be worth His Lordships thanks anon, when 'tis done, Lording, Ile looke for't. **1865** KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. xxi. 363 Have a care for yourselves, lordings! The Wake is loose.

2. As diminutive of LORD: A little lord, a petty lord, usually in a contemptuous sense.

c **1577** STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. *Epit. Ld. Louth* (Arb.) 150 The Lord Baron of Louth..was trayterously murthred by Mackmaughoun, an Irish Lording, about the year 1577. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 229 Such termes are vsed to be giuen..for a kind of contempt, as when we say Lording for Lord. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 62 Ile question you Of my Lords Tricks, and yours, when you were Boyes: You were pretty Lordings then? **1651** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. 59 Had future Ages pursued the flight as it was begun, these Lordings might have beaten the Air, without making any speedy way.

3. A sort of apple or pear. (Cf. LORDLING 2.)

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., Aug.* (1679) 22 Pears..Windsor.. Sugar-Pear, Lording Pear, &c. *Ibid., Sept.* 24 Apples.. Summer Pearmain, Lording-apple. **1676** WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 210 The Lording is a fair, green, and sharp apple.

Lording (lǭɹdiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LORD *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of LORD *v.* in various senses.

1549 COVERDALE. etc. *Erasm. Par. Pet.* 14 The office of a right bysshop is ferre of from lordinge. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1611) 150 When they sit, they hold their heads steady and without motion: which stately action Spencer in his Shepheard's calender calleth the lording of Frogs. [See LORD *v.* 1 b, 1579.] **1648** MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 46 The censorious and supercilious lording over conscience. **1657** W. MORICE *Coena quasi κοινή* xxi. 193 To exonerate themselves they transferre this Lording..on the Bishop's. **1864** BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 112 Possibly the fifteen days' lording it at Sluys may have broken in..on his outfit. **1890** T. HARDY in *New Rev.* Jan. 20 The present lording of nonage over maturity.

attrib. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1623) 607 As was the fashion of those Lording times. **1863** W. LANCASTER *Præterita* 54 Zeus..metes me out a little lording nook.

Lording (lǭɹdiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LORD *v.* + -ING[2].] That lords, in senses of the vb.

c **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 54 A man may..by tokenynges perseyue whether wyt or no wyt be yn a kynge lordand. *c* **1629** LAYTON *Syons Plea* (ed. 2) 6 Where the Spirit recounteth by name all the sorts of Ministery,..Eph. iv. 11 there is not one word of such a Lording Ministry. **1641** R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. vii 112 The..Cruell Tyranny of some Lording Prelates. **1880** G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 39 She tried to be revolted by his lording tone.

Lordkin (lǭɹdkin). *nonce-wd.* [f. LORD *sb.* + -KIN.] A little or young lord.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 143 Princekin or lordkin from his earliest days has nurses, dependents [etc.].

Lordless (lǭɹdlės), *a.* [OE. *hláfordléas*, f. *hláford* LORD *sb.* + *-léas* -LESS.] Without a lord; having no lord. Of a woman: Husbandless.

Beowulf (Z.) 2934 Oððæt hi oð-eodon earfoðlice in hrefnes holt hlaford-lease. *c* **1290** *Beket* 172 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 106 Ase men þat weren louerdlese—heo musten ȝwat a tide. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2987 Þou ast ymad..mony child wiþ oute fader, & mony wif louerd les. *c* **1440** CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 420 Hoo is hir lord, or whether is she lordles? **1643** T. CASE *Serm.* in Kerr *Covenants & Covenanters* (1895) 249 Your diocese [shall be] bishopless and your sees lordless. **1823** JOANNA BAILLIE *Collect. Poems* 312 An armed band From Moorham's lordless hall. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 91 The lordless man became a kind of outlaw. **1868-70** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 137 And many a lordless, troubled land Fell scarce loth to his dreaded hand.

Lordlet (lǭɹdlėt). *jocular.* [f. LORD *sb.* + -LET.] A little or young lord.

1884 *Chr. Commonw.* 13 Nov. 63/5 Suppose the private soldier had assaulted the ducal lordlet. **1901** *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 102 Why should I be filled with envy on beholding some lordlet..dash by me?

Lo·rd-lieute·nant. Pl. lords-lieutenant(s), lord-lieutenants.

1. The title of various high officials holding deputed authority from the sovereign.

† a. In Scotland. *Obs.*

1453 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 403 He wald noght find caucion and sourete that the lord Lievtenand suld haue ferme and stable quhat the said Ranald did. **1547** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 81 As salbe thocht expedient be my Lord Lieutennent.

b. In Ireland: The Viceroy.

In 1640 the earl of Strafford who had till then borne the title of 'Lord Deputy', was promoted to the higher dignity of 'Lord Lieutenant'.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 57 Some succeeding Princes.. had their..Lord Lieutenants or Deputies (as at this day they are called) of Ireland,..then whom, no Lieutenants in Christendome..comes neerer Kinglike State. **1648** *Art. Peace* in *Milton's Wks.* (1847) 257/1 To such other place as his majesty's lord lieutenant..shall appoint. **1702** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3841/3 Lawrence Earl of Rochester, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. *a* **1865** GREVILLE *Mem.* II. (1885) II. 34 No appointment is known but that of Lord de Grey as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

c. In a county: The chief executive authority and head of the magistracy, usually a peer or other large land-owner, appointed by the Sovereign by patent. Under him and of his appointing are deputy-lieutenants. He also recommends qualified persons for the office of justice of the peace.

Lord-lieutenants, when first introduced in the 16th c., were to take an active part in the defence of the realm, and down to 1871 they had extensive powers with regard to the militia, etc., which then reverted to the Crown.

1557-8 *Act* 4 & 5 *Phil. & Mary*, c. 3 § 5 The Lorde Leiutenante or the Lorde Wardeine..duryng the tyme of any his or their Commission shall and maye heare order and determine the same Offences by his or their discretyons. **1642** *Declar. Lords & Comm., For Rais. Forces* 22 Dec. 7 That the Lord Lieutenants..do..appoint one experienced Souldier in every Regiment to be an Adjutor, to be resident

in the sayd Counties to exercise the severall Companies of the sayd Regiments. **1710** CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. (ed. 23) 145 For furnishing Ammunition, and other Necessaries, the Lord Lieutenant .. may levy every Year one fourth part .of each Man's Proportion in the Tax of 70,000*l.* a Month. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XV. 216/1 From the reign of Philip and Mary the lords-lieutenants have had the charge, under the sovereign, of raising the militia in their respective counties. *a* **1865** GREVILLE *Mem.* II. (1885) III. 65 At Court yesterday to make Lord Grey Lord-Lieutenant of Northumberland.

†**2.** Applied to the second-in-command of an army, when a peer. *Obs.*

1544 *Late Exped. Scot.* 4 in Dalyell *Fragm. Sc. Hist.* (1798), Whereof my Lorde Admyral ledde the vantgarde, and Therle of Hertford, beinge Lorde Lieutenaunt, the battayll. *Ibid.* 6 The Lord Lieutenaunt sent with diligence to the vawwarde, that they shuld merche towardes the towne.

Hence **Lo·rd-lieute·nancy**, the office of a lord-lieutenant.

1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxx. 58 He had just obtained the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland for his brother. **1884** S. DOWELL *Tax. & Taxes* [illegible] II. [illegible] Carteret, turned out of the lord-lieutenancy about the same time, was now in open opposition.

Lordlike ([illegible]), *a.* and *adv.* [See -LIKE.]

A. *adj.* Resembling, befitting, or characteristic of a lord; lordly. Now *rare.*

c **1470** [illegible] **1500–20** [illegible] **1546** [illegible] **1600** [illegible] Anniball made this glorious and lordlike [illegible] **1603** [illegible] **1646** [illegible] **1839–40** [illegible]

Hence †**Lordlikeness.**

c **1470** [illegible]

†**B.** *adv.* After the fashion of a lord; domineeringly. Also, as befits a lord; sumptuously. *Obs.*

1555 [illegible] **1574** [illegible] **1599** [illegible] **1700** [illegible] **1727** [illegible]

Lordlily ([illegible]), *adv.* *rare.* [f. LORDLY *a.* + -LY [2].] In a lordly fashion.

1611 [illegible] **1891** [illegible]

Lordliness (lǭ·rdlinės). [f. LORDLY *a.* + -NESS.]

†**1.** The condition or state of a lord. *Obs.*

c **1380** [illegible] *c* **1400** [illegible] **1549** [illegible] **1577–87** [illegible] **1605** [illegible] **1641** [illegible] 77 Men would be adding to [illegible] **1669** [illegible]

2. The disposition proper to a lord; dignity, grandeur. Frequent in bad sense: Arrogance, haughtiness, imperiousness.

1549 [illegible] He must overcome more by [illegible] than by [illegible]. *a* **1585** [illegible] Pharisaicall pride and Lordlinesse in teaching. **1618** BOLTON *Florus* [illegible] The [illegible] Lordlinesse of Superbus did some good. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* [illegible] From hence it is the Grandeur and Lordlyness of the Cardinals does spring. **1723** DK. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 47 II. 405 The Arbitrary Temper and Lordliness of Calvin. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 112 See the lordliness of a high condition! **1883** J. PARKER *Tyne Chylde* 200 There are instincts of lordliness in man which are to be accounted for. **1884** CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 223 The Latin in which [the *Novum Organum*] is written .. has .. the lordliness of a great piece of philosophical legislation.

Lordling (lǭ·rdliŋ). [f. LORD *sb.* + -LING.]

1. A little or puny lord: often in contemptuous sense. Occas. = LORDING *sb.* 1.

c **1275** LAY. [illegible] Lustep louerdlinges. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* [illegible] Lordlynges, wel 3e wyte3 alle, hou [etc.]. *c* **1590** GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 85 What say you Royall Lordlings to my Lyver? **1746** SMOLLETT *Reproof* 103 While the young lordling struts in native pride. **1782** ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 47. I should sink myself to a level with the scoundrel lordling who employs you. **1820** COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.* etc. I. 123 How long will .. this hive of nations submit to the guidance of litterateurs and lordlings? **1824–9** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 222 The said conquerors .. possess the faculty of making the precious metals out of .. the skulls of young lordlings and gentlefolk. **1872** L. STEPH. *Wanstar* [illegible] *Interview bef. Student's F.* Listen, lordlings, while I tell. **1887** M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* x. (1888) [illegible] of these independent lordlings, Colin MacDonald of Keppoch.

†**2.** A kind of apple. *Obs.* (cf. LORDING *sb.* 3.)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *October*, Apples now in prime .. are the .. Costard Lordling Parsley Apples.

Lordly (lǭ·rdli), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: see LORD *sb.* and -LY. [OE. *hláfordlic*, f. LORD *sb.* + -LY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a lord or lords; consisting of lords; administered by lords. Now *rare.*

a **1000** in Napier *O. E. Glosses* (Anecd. Oxon.) 187/1 *Herilecus, id est noble*, hlafordlic. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Chirche .. is cleped on boc kiriaca .. domiuicalis, þat is on englis louerdlich hus. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 625/14 *Herilis*, lordlyche. **1530** PALSGR. 317/2 Lordlyke belongyng to a lorde. **1645** J. COTTON *Way Ch. New Eng.* 58 The Government of his [Christ's] Kingdome is not Lordly, but Stewardly and Ministeriall. **1653** J. HALL *Paradoxes* 4 Lordly or absolute Monarchy is the best and most natural Government. **1841** MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 241 Pensioning off supernumerary members of lordly houses. **1862** R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 392 The more learned of this class were ardent in their support of a lordly prelacy.

2. Of persons: Having the character, attributes, appearance, or demeanour of a lord. Of actions: Befitting a lord; honourable, noble.

?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 158 Thow arte þe lordlyeste lede þat ever I one lukyde. [illegible] þe conquerour .. Alowes hame gretly theire lordly avowes. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G vij, Some will be so lordely and valyaunt in vertues. **1829** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 124 The .. aggregate of good which arises to the lordliest part of the creation. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 263 It is truly a lordly spectacle how this great soul takes in all kinds of men and objects, a Falstaff, an Othello, .. Juliet, a Coriolanus. **1859** C. BARKER *Associat. Princ.* i. 28 Falconry and the chase afforded to the abbot .. the most lordly recreations of the times. **1886** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxvi. 3 He is more lordly than all emperors and kings condensed into one.

b. Haughty, imperious, lofty, disdainful.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* [illegible] **1530** PALSGR. [illegible] Are you waxen so lordely that you can not [illegible] your selfe? *c* **1548** HALL *Chron.* [illegible] Whome he .. had .. compelled to lordly and streite commaundemente. **1588** J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* [illegible] A minister may not be lordly over Gods people [illegible] **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* [illegible] He [illegible] lordly commaunder. **1612** [illegible] It suffereth not the Minister to be lordly in his doctrine or discipline. **1665** [illegible] The Lordly domineering of the English was not [illegible] in France. **1681** DRYDEN [illegible] And like a Lion .. He, with a lordly Rage [illegible] **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* [illegible] poor Negroes. **1849** [illegible] The Captain treated the Master with lordly contempt. **1852** MRS. [illegible] *Ragged* [illegible] **1880** L. STEPHEN *Pope* [illegible] a lordly indifference to making money by his writings.

3. Of things: Suitable for a lord; hence, grand, magnificent, noble.

1535 COVERDALE [illegible] brought forth butter in a lordly dishe. **1570** [illegible] **1604** [illegible] Under the extension of whose lordly arms [illegible] **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xiv, On this bold brow, a lordly tower. **1832** TENNYSON *Pal. Art* i, I built my soul a lordly pleasure-house. **1890** [illegible] impressive hill tribes.

4. *absol.* In early use *quasi-sb.* A lordly person.

c **1470** *Golagros & Gaw.* 1276 To that lordly on loft that lufly can lout. **1535** COVERDALE *Job* xxxiv. 19 He hath no respecte vnto the personnes of ye lordly. **1849** JAMES *Woodman* iv, No meeting of the high, the rich, and the lordly. **1849** C. BRONTË *Shirley* xvi. 244 He still advocated the [illegible], and effective.

5. *Comb.*

1860–6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* [illegible] I am so proud of Frederick. He's so high-bred and lordly like With Mrs. Vaughan!

B. *adv.* After the manner of a lord; in a lordly manner (both in good and bad sense).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 122 Lordliche for to lyuen, and likyngliche be clothed. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. cxxx. (1495) 722 By his socour .. that .. regneth all lordly and myghtely. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* 482 (Douce MS.) And at þe listes one þe lande lordely done hate. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 313/2 Lordly, *dominanter.* **1589** GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 81 To rebuke him for tyrannising so Lordlie ouer the bores. **1728** SAVAGE *Bastard* 45 Lordly neglectful of a worth unknown. **1812** CRABBE *Tales* vii. Chandos 26 'Ill' said he, 'remember right I was most lordly drunk last night'. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 270 In a land where few were poor, if none Were lordly rich. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 477 Love is his tyrant, and lives lordly in him.

Comb. **1864** DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II. 203 Who is you lordly-dressed man who is walking along the street?

Lord Mayor.

1. A title formerly limited to the mayors (see MAYOR) of London, York, and Dublin, but recently extended to the mayors of some other large towns, e.g. Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, etc.

Lord Mayor's day, see quot. 1842; *Lord Mayor's Day*, Nov. 9, the day on which the Lord Mayor goes in procession with the Aldermen and other city dignitaries to and from Westminster, where he receives from the Lord Chancellor the assent of the Crown to his election. *Lord Mayor's man*, see *Chatsman* quot. 1·l. *Lord Mayor's Show*, the procession on Lord Mayor's Day.

c **1554** HALL *Dial. Bennet's* [illegible] i. 71, Here is as wise an order towardes, as maister Harry my Lorde Mayres foole had bene of counsell therein. **1589** J. RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.* 885 The Lorde maior, or chiefe iustice, *præfectus prætorio.* **1605** MARSTON *Dutch Courtezan* III. i. D 4 b, All will scarce make me so high as one of the Gyants stilts that stalkes before my Lord Maiors pageant. **1638** BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 38 Had it not been to see my Lord Mayors shew, I had not been seene in the citie. **1678** *Will of K. Saunders* (Somerset Ho.), A Lord Mayor's spoon. **1717** PRIOR *Alma* I. 377 If you dine with my lord mayor, Roast-beef and venison is your fare. **1761** *Ann. Reg.* 235 A proverb, that the lord mayor's day is generally a bad one. **1807** SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 7 June in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 253, I .. would not have exchanged meals with the Lord Mayor of London. **1842** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Aunt Fanny*, Had the coal been a 'Lord Mayor's coal',—viz. a slate. **1859** H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxxii. (1860) 280 Burnside was in the habit of saying that he was like the Lord Mayor's fool—fond of everything that was good. *a* **1865** GREVILLE *Mem.* II. (1885) II. 51 The Queen must have known it was Lord Mayor's Day.

2. *slang.* 'A large crowbar' (Farmer).

1889 D. C. MURRAY *Danger. Catspaw* 24 There's .. the crowbar, from a Lord Mayor down to a pocket jemmy.

Hence **Lord-Mayoralty**, the position of Lord Mayor.

1882 *Society* 4 Nov. 16/1 Lord mayoralties and high shrievalties follow almost as a matter of course.

Lordolatry (lǭrdǫ·lătri). *jocular.* [f. LORD *sb.* + -(O)LATRY.] Worship of lords.

1846 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* iii. The extent and prevalence of Lordolatry in this country. **1881** R. F. BURTON in *Academy* 1 Oct. 255/3 England, with her peculiar 'lordolatry', thinks it enough to send a peer when other nations send an explorer.

‖**Lordosis** (lǭrdōu·sis). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. λόρδωσις, f. λορδός bent backward.] Anterior curvature of the spine, producing convexity in front.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Lordosis*, by some Writers, is the Term for the bending of the Back-bone forwards in Children, &c. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 249 *Lordosis*, imported procurvation of the head and shoulders or anterior crookedness. **1894** *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1030 Very extreme lordosis is present. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 175 A lordosis was very evident.

Hence **Lordotic** (-ǫ·tik), *a.* [see -OTIC], pertaining to or affected with lordosis.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lordsake, *int. Sc. colloq.* [Short for 'for the Lord's sake'.] An exclamation expressing surprise.

1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 91, 'I am going to send the young laird abroad .. to see the world';.. 'But lordsake, Laird, will no the world see him?' **1891** H. HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* 73 Lordsake, what's come owre the year?

Lords and ladies. 'A very general name for *Arum maculatum* L., given in reference to the dark and light spadices, the dark being the lords, the light the ladies' (Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Lords and Ladies, *Arum.* **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 99 Oft under trees we nestled in a ring, Culling out 'lords and ladies'. **1901** *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 533 She set boys to collect roots of lords and ladies.

Lord's day. [Properly, *The Lord's Day* = L. *dies Dominicus, -ca* (whence F. *dimanche*, Sp. *Domingo*, It. *Domenica*), Gr. ἡ κυριακὴ ἡμέρα Rev. i. 10.] A Christian appellation for Sunday.

In the 17–18th c. *Lord's day* (without the article) was somewhat widely used (not exclusively among Puritans) as an ordinary name for the day. This use seems to be partially retained by some Nonconformists (expressions like 'next Lord's day' appearing occasionally in announcements of services). Otherwise, *the Lord's day* is the only form now current, and it is commonly employed only when the intention is to refer expressly to the sacred character of the day.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Sunedei is ihaten þes lauerdes dei. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxi. (1495) 358 The fyrste day hyght the lordes day and Sonedaye. **1639** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 177 Vpon euery Lord's day, called Sunday, throughout euery yere of the said terme. **1660** PEPYS *Diary* 4 Mar., 4th Lord's day. Before I went to church I [etc.]. **1677** *Act 29 Chas. II.* c. 7 § 1 For the better observation and keeping holy the Lord's day commonly called Sunday. *c* **1710** C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 301 They come in Coaches and drive round, but it is only Lords day nights and some nights. **1759** B. FAWCETT *Pref. to Baxter's Saints' R.* (1838) 42 On Lord's days .. a person .. might overhear hundreds of families engaged in singing psalms. **1882** JEAN L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* viii. 97 Multitudes were thus induced to travel on the Lord's day.

attrib. **1901** *Whitaker's Almanack* 285 (Societies and Institutions), Lord's Day Observance Society.

Lordship (lǭ·rdʃip), *sb.* Forms: see LORD *sb.* and -SHIP. Also 4 lordchip, 5 lorchuppe.

1. The dignity and functions of a lord; dominion, rule, sovereignty; ownership *of* or dominion †*on*, *over* (something specified); rarely *pl.*

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxviii. 200 Ðonne we agyltað wið ða hlafordas, ðonne agylte we wið ðone God þe ðæt hlafordscipe gesceop. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 16 Tille Adelwolf gaf he .. Lordschip ouer alle þe londes bituex Doure & Tuede. **1388** WYCLIF *Rom.* vi. 9 Deeth schal no more haue lordschip on hym. ?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 646 Sir Mordrede .. Salle be my leuetenante, with lordchipes ynewe. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) i. 4 Þis apple betakens þe lordschepe þat he had ouer all þe werld. *c* **1425** *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 136 The kynges of England owen wel to haue the lordshyp of Irlond. **1450–1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 74 The lordeshyp of all stime may be so caste out of vs .. that [etc.]. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 53 Peter .. exhorteth them so to fede the flocke, not as vsing a Lordship ouer the Clergie. **1585** FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* xiv. 19 They challenge to themselves no Lordship, they hunt after no gaine. **1611** BIBLE *Mark* x. 42 They which are accompted to rule ouer the Gentiles, exercise Lordship ouer them. **1625** MASSINGER

New Way III. ii, Spite of his Lordship and his Collonelship, ..I will make him render..a strict accompt. **1645** MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 218 Our first parent had Lordship over Sea, and Land, and Air. **1685** BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Mark viii. 38 Will Preferment, Lordship, and Pomp, .. recompense him? **1807** WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 55 But not for lordship or for land, My Father, do I clasp your knees. **1851** DIXON *W. Penn* xxi. (1872) 184 They claimed the lordship of the soil. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* IV. i. 313 Parliament had asserted an absolute lordship over the colonies in all cases whatsoever. **1900** *Edin. Rev.* July 57 The Templars acquired lordship over not less than 9,000 manors.

¶ Used to render L. *dominatio*, as the title of an order of angels.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 342 Dominationes sind hlafordscypas ȝecwedene. *a* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 219 He ȝescop tyen engle werod..Dominationes, hlafordscipe.

† **b.** *collect.* = lords. *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 335 Þe Lordship of Laceedemonie loþed hem þan.

2. The land belonging to a lord, the territory under his jurisdiction; a domain, estate, manor, seignory.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 392 If eny siche lordeschips be.. Alienyd or take fro hem. **1399** *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452/1 Castels, Maners, Lordeshipes, and other Possessions. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 135 Who-so covetyth a roialme or a lorchuppe to Purchase. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 183 The boundes and lorshyppes of the sayd Mercyens .. were large and myghty. **1574** tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 17 b, In divers lordeshippes and mannoures there is suche custome. **1589** *Extracts Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 144 Walter, commendatour of Blantyre, lord fewar of the lordschipe and regalitie of Glasgw. **1607** NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* (1608) 211, I know a Lordship of my Landlords .. it is much pestered with Broome. *a* **1710** BP. BULL *Serm.* xviii. Wks. 1827 I. 448 A good many years ago such a lordship was in such a family. **1765** T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. iv. 103 This house was built with..four thousand acres for a manor or lordship. **1806** *Gazetteer Scotl.* ed. 2 423 That abbacy was erected into a temporal lordship in the family of Keith. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 201 The new envoy..bore a title taken from the lordship of Zulestein. **1873** DIXON *Two Queens* I. I. i. 6 Owner of one of the widest lordships in the Kingdom. **1896** T. F. TOUT *Edw. I*, iii. 51 The Christian lordships in the Levant were reduced by this time to the slenderest proportions.

† **b.** A government, province, district. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Three Kings of Cologne* 53 Þer is an oþir londe þat is clepid Galilee, þe which is a greet lordschippe. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* v. 1075 A squier than rewllyt that lordschip haill. **1535** COVERDALE *Josh.* xi. 2 The kynges that dwelt .. in the lordshippes of Dor by the see syde. **1578** T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 5 In the province of Anigua Iaqua and other lordships which were not as yet pacified.

† **3.** Lordliness, arbitrariness. *Obs.*

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 65 Without any other reason but mere lordship, the whole incorporation and I were dismissed to wait his pleasure.

† **4.** The protection given by a lord; patronage.

a **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1791 May no lordschepe, sone, þe auayle, ffor al þi long seruice & þi trauaile? **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxxv. 269 Said the kynge..ye shall haue my loue and my lordship in the vttermest wyse that may lye in my power.

5. The personality of a lord, esp. with possessive pronouns. *Your lordship(s)*: a form of address to noblemen (except archbishops and dukes), and to judges. † Formerly abbreviated *Lop.*, *Lo*p.

c **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 136 Thys worde I have sayd afore your lordeshyppes for to [etc.]. **1540** MORYSINE *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* Pref. A iv, My poore harte myghte better have served his lordeshyppe. **1550–3** *Decaye of Eng.* (1871) 8 Beseechynge your Hyghnes, .. and honourable lordshyppes. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. viii. 34 Cousin of Exeter, what thinkes your Lordship? **1613** — *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 62 Health to your Lordships. **1681** PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 98 Last Friday out goes about 20 of them to desire his Ldship to [etc.]. **1705** ADDISON *Italy* Ded., I here present your Lordship with the Remarks that I make in a Part of these my Travels. **1755** JOHNSON *Let. to Ld. Chesterfield* 7 Feb., Two papers, in which my Dictionary is recommended to the publick, were written by your Lordship. **1797** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* iii. (1826) 20 If it is Signora Rosalba whom your lordship means. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 235 We must call that case to the consideration of your Lordships from your Journals. **1858** J. B. NORTON *Topics* 160 His Lordship in Council observes that [etc.]. **1884** *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Nov. 527/3 Their Lordships then adjourned until next Monday.

b. *humorously.* (Not uncommon *colloq.* as a mock complimentary designation for ordinary persons.)

1892 LOWNDES *Camping Sketches* 43 After half an hour's walking we dropped down on his lordship [the donkey] browsing unconcernedly.

6. *Sc.* A percentage on sales of books; a royalty.

1887 DUKE OF ARGYLL in *19th Cent.* XXII. 612 The plan proposed of a fixed lordship or percentage of sales seems the only proposal which meets all the difficulties of the case. *Mod. Sc.* The publisher offered the author a lordship of 10 per cent. on the amount of sales.

7. *Comb.*: † **lordship-marcher**, ? a district under the government of a lord marcher.

1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 181 This being a Lordship marcher, hath enioyed royall liberties, since the time wherein it was first subdued. *a* **1648** LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 435 Offenders..being not able .. to .. fly from one lordship Marcher to another.

Lordship (lǭ·ɹdʃip), *v.* [f. LORDSHIP *sb.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To exercise lordship; to be a lord or ruler. Const. *of*, *to*, *up*. *Obs.*

a **1325** *Prose Psalter* ix. 27 [x. 5] Þe ryȝtful shal lord-shipen of alle hys enemys. *Ibid.* xlviii. 15 [xlix. 14] Þe riȝtful shul lord-shippe vp hem in ioie. **1382** WYCLIF *Judg.* xiv. 4 Forsothe that tyme Philistien lordshipide to Yrael. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxviii. (1869) 21 Whan he hadde seruauntes he was lord and lordshipinge [Fr. *et seigneurissant*]. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 2445 He lordshyppeth, and hath cure Of euery maner creature.

2. *trans.* To exercise lordship over; to govern.

a **1325** *Prose Psalter* lxxxviii. 10 [lxxxix. 9] Þou lordshippest þe pouste of þe seo. *Ibid.* cv. 38 [cvi. 41] Hij þat hated hem lord-shipped hem.

3. To address as 'Your lordship'.

1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) II. 80 She Lordship'd every one who did her the Honour to address themselves to her. **1880** W. J. FITZ-PATRICK *Life Dr. Doyle* I. 91 Some of the priests..lordshipped him.

Hence † **Lo·rdshipping**, the action of the vb., dominion, ownership. Also † **Lo·rdshipper**, one who exercises lordship; a ruler.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 385 Þis is þe mooste cyuylite or seculer lordeschipinge þat eny kynge or lorde haþ on his tenauntes. — *Micah* v. 2 Of thee [Bethlem] shal gon out to me, whiche is lordshiper in Yrael. — 2 *Pet.* ii. 10 Hem that walken aftir flesch, .. and despijsen lordscheping.

Lordsmear (lǭ·ɹdz,mīəɹ). *Mining.* [f. *lord's*, gen. of LORD *sb.* + MEAR.] The mear of land in mining ground belonging to the lord of the mine.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Barmaster*, [The] Barmaster .. looks after .. Lordsmears, Pringaps [etc.].

† **Lo·rdswike.** *Obs.* [OE. *hláford-swica*, f. *hláford* LORD *sb.* + *swica* deceiver.] A deceiver of his lord; a traitor.

c **1000** *Kalendar* in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 228 Ne þearf he him na ondræ̅dan helle witan buton he beo hlafordswica. *c* **1205** LAY. 22138 Swa fule biwite þet he weore lauerd swike. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6250 Alle traitours & louerd suiken god late hom so spede. **1306** *Song on Simon Fraser* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 220 For that he wes lordswyke, furst he wes todrawe Vpon a retheres hude. **1325** *Chron. Eng.* 1033 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 313 For he wes loverdsuyke, Heo ladden him to Warewyke, .. Ther his heved wes of smyte.

Lordwood (lǭ·ɹdwud). [a rendering of *Xylon Effendi*, the name current in Cyprus.] = *Liquidambar orientalis* (see LIQUIDAMBAR 2).

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Lore (lōəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1 lár, laar, 2 lar, 2–3 lare. Also *north.* and *Sc.* 4–5 lar, 5 layre, 6 layr, 4–5, 9 lare, 5– lair. See also LEAR. *β.* 4–6 loore, 5 loor, 7 loare, 3– lore. [OE. *lár* str. fem. = OS. *lêra* (MDu. *lêere*, Du. *leer*), OHG. *lêra* (MHG. *lêre*, G. *lehre*) :—OTeut. **laizâ*, f. root *lais*-: cf. LEARN *v.*]

1. The act of teaching; the condition of being taught; instruction, tuition, education. In particularized use: A piece of teaching or instruction; a lesson. Now *arch.* and *dial.* Phr. † *To set to lore*: to place under instruction, send to school. *At, to the lair* (Sc.): at or to school.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 Ne sceolan þa lareowas aȝimeleasian þa lare. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 116 Hire feder hefde iset hire earliche to lare. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 12416 Yeitt þe folk soght eft assau, To sett iesu to werld lar. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 25 Wele entendand til his lare he wes al tyme. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 392 What kyn þingis ben writun ben writun to oure lore. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 83 Oswy bytook his douȝter to þe lore of Hilda. *a* **1413** HOCCLEVE *Compl. Soule* 244 Wks. (1897) III. p. lx, Placebo mvst go before, As doth the Crosse in the litel childes lore. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xi. 181 A! lorde of lyffe, lere me my layre. *c* **1470** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* iv. (*Fox's Confess.*) v, Weill worth my father, that send me to the lair. **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 207 Who wil not for shame a short tyme suffir lore and lerne. **1526** SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1980 Take this caytyfe to thy lore. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* II. 815 She finish'd, and the suttle Fiend his lore Soon learnd. **1771** *Antiq. Sarisb.* 6 Therein you may find many an excellent Lore That unto your Wives you may teach. **1798** COLERIDGE *Nightingale* 41 We have learnt A different lore. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lare* or *Lear*, learning, instruction. **1866** NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 59 In the Cross we found our pulpit, In the Seven great Words, our lore.

2. That which is taught; (a person's) doctrine or teaching. Applied chiefly to religious doctrine, but used also with reference to moral principles (e.g. *virtue's lore*). Now *poet.* or *arch.*

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vii. 16 Min laar ne is min ah ðæs seðe sende mec. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Gif ȝe cherrat from me ower heortam and to-brecað mine lare. *c* **1275** *Moral Ode* 129 (Jesus Coll. MS.) Bilef sunne hwil þu myht, and do bi godes lore. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 527 But cristes loore, and hise Apostles twelue, He taughte, and first he folwed it hym selue. *c* **1420** LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 2074 Walke ye the way of Vertu hys loore. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Prol. A ij, They shal remembre somme good ensample or some good lore. **1551** CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 591 Directyng their wayes by Gooddis holy lore. **1567** *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 13 From unbeleue, and Lollardis lair. **1571** T. FORTESCUE *Forests* 98 He began first to honour the Christians, permitting them to live after their loore and order. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 5 So pure and innocent .. She was in life and every vertuous lore. **1622** MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. ii, So deepe a blow To the Religion here and Pagan lore As this. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* I. 483 Most men admire Vertue, who follow not her lore. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. viii, Can piety the discord heal .. Can Christian lore, can patriot zeal, Can love of blessed charity? **1838** TRENCH *Honor Neale* 39 in *Sabbation*, etc. 23 Where the pure doctrine and the lore of Christ Was truly taught.

† **b.** *pl.* Doctrines, precepts, ordinances. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 We sceolan..healdan..þa lara þara feower godspellera. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 21340 Þir four [ewangelistes] for us ai þrai to dright Þat we mai folu þair lares right. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 303 Takynge hede to spiritis of errour & to loris of fendis. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 211 We haue taken vpon vs to shewe and declare theyr lores and ordenaunces. **1580** H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 146 His lores (quoth will) are very sowre, His precepts are but colde.

† **c.** A form of doctrine, a creed, religion. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1011 Leaf þi lease wit & liht to me lare. *c* **1330** *Owayn Miles* (1837) 22 Of men and wimen that ther lay That crid allas and waileway For her wicked lore. **14..** *Sir Beues* 1187 (MS. C.), Y haue leuyd on false lore. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 170 If we should forsake this fayth, and fal vnto their lore. *c* **1550** *Exam. W. Thorpe* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) I. 533 To mayntayne theyr sect & lore agaynst the ordinaunce of holy Church.

† **d.** Rule of behaviour. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 236 Enclynande lowe in wommon lore. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 110 By my trowth than be ye changyd to a new lore. A seruand ye are and that a good.

3. Advice, counsel; instruction, command, order.

a **1300** *K. Horn* 472, I schal..do, lemman, þi lore [*v.r.* do after þi lore]. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 258 And bad al schuld be boun And to his lores liþe. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 5153 For alle yede out at oon ere That in that other she dide lere; Fully on me she lost hir lore. **14..** *Sir Beues* 1233 (MS. M.), I wyll forsake hym neuere the more For none of pure kynges lore. *c* **1530** H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 141 in *Babees Bk.*, Pare not thy nayles, fyle not the cloth; see thou obserue this lore. **1556** ABP. PARKER *Ps.* G iv, We will renounce that they pronounce, their loores as stately lordes. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1128 Understanding rul'd not, and the Will Heard not her lore.

† **4.** Used vaguely, esp. in alliterative poetry, for: Something that is spoken; information; story; language. *Obs.*

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 57 Mi lud for ani lore longeþ in þis cite ȝut. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 323 If ȝow likis of þis lare to lesten any forthire. *Ibid.* 5652 Sum in latens lare, sum langage of grece. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* st. 101, Y nyl not þerof speke now to ȝow no lore.

5. That which is learned; learning, scholarship, erudition. Now only *arch.* and *Sc.* (in the form *lair*, LEAR). Also, in recent use, applied (with a colouring derived from contexts like quot. 1766) to the body of traditional facts, anecdotes, or beliefs relating to some particular subject; chiefly with attributive sb., as *animal*, *bird*, *fairy*, *plant lore*.

In the *Gentl. Mag.* for June, 1830, p. 503, a correspondent suggested that Eng. compounds of *lore* should be substituted for the names of sciences in *-ology*: e.g. *birdlore* for ornithology, *earthlore* for geology, *starlore* for astronomy, etc. The suggestion was never adopted, though some few words out of the long list of those proposed are occasionally used, not as names of sciences, but in the sense above explained. In German, several compounds of the equivalent *lehre* are in regular use as names of sciences or departments of study: e.g. *sprachlehre* (= speech-lore) grammar. Cf. FOLKLORE.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 134 Of dumbe bestes & of dumbe fuweles leorneð wisdom & lore. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 513 Þis is al þe lare þat ich nu leorni [L. *hic est philosophia mea*]. **1350** *Will. Palerne* 2917 Þat comli quen hade a prest .. a konnyng man of lore. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xliv. (1495) 805 Elephauntes kepeth loore and dysciplyne of the sterres and in wexyng of the mone go to ryuers. *c* **1400** *Cursor M.* 29400 (Cott. Galba) A maister of lare may bete a clerk bot noght ouer sare. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* ix. 49 My counsellars so wyse of lare. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. vii. 34 [He] Had lever haue knawin the sciens and the layr, The mycht and fors of strengthy herbys fyne. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 223 Learn'd he was in Med'c'nal Lore. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 150 Unskill'd in Grecian or in Roman lore. **1766** GOLDSM. *Hermit* xiii, Skill'd in legendary lore. **1780–1808** J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* III. xxvi. (1836) 72 Nor is it only classic lair, Mere Greek and Latin, and nae mair. **1812** MOORE *Intercepted Lett.* viii. 35 Thou know'st the time, thou man of lore! It takes to chalk a ball-room floor. **1827** KEBLE *Chr. Y.*, *2nd Sund. Advent* iv. 8 For all the light of sacred lore. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. (1871) 256 Arthur was initiated into the lore of bird's eggs. **1901** *Expositor* Nov. 375 The Rabbis were the sole depositaries of sacred lore.

† **b.** A body of knowledge, a science. *Obs.*

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 438/235 Arsmetrike is alore þat of figurs al is. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* lxv. 4 Off euerie study, lair, or discipline. **1551** RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Pref., The Shippes on the sea with Saile and with Ore, were firste founde, and styll made, by Geometries lore.

6. *Comb.*: † **lore-child**, a scholar, apprentice; † **lore-father**, a master in learning; † **lore-master** = *lore-father*. Also LORESPELL.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 27237 *Lare child wit-vten buxumnes. *c* **1200** ORMIN 16625 Þatt tu .. o Godess hallfe arrt sennd *Larfaderr her to manne. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlix. 7 Apostils and haly larefadirs. **1790** GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl., *Larefather*, a schoolmaster or instructor. North. *c* **1425** *Cursor M.* 19679 (Trin.) His *lore maistir I shal be.

† **Lore,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 3 loar. [OE. *lor*, ? neut. f. **lor-*, *lur-*, wk. grade of Teut. root **leus-*: see LEESE *v.*[1] Cf. LOSS *sb.*] Loss, destruction.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 69 To hwon sceolde þeos smyrenes þus beon to lore ȝedon? *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 177 And him to pine, and loar her, God made wirme and wilde der. *c* **1330** *Spec. Gy Warw.* 187 Hij sholen haue euere among Lore of catel and seknesse. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5457 That othre were grete shame and lore, I shal tel you wel wherfore. **14..** *Stacyons of Rome* 642 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 137 The thyrde parte of alle þy lore.

Lore (lōəɹ), *sb.*[3] [ad. L. *lōrum* strap, thong; in sense 2 cf. F. *lore*.]

† **1.** A strap, thong, rein. *Obs. rare.*

[illegible]

2. *Mac. Mus.* A strap-like appendage or surface in certain animals: a. in insects a horny appendage in the mouth of certain Hymenoptera, upon which the *mandible* or chin is mounted: also in quasi-L. form **lora**. b. in birds, a space between the eye and the side of the superior mandible, sometimes naked. c. in snakes, a region between the eye and the nostril, sometimes covered by certain plates called *loreals*.

[illegible]

Lore. [illegible] of LORE [illegible].

Loreal. [illegible] *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [illegible] = LORAL.

[illegible]

Lored. [illegible] *a.* [illegible] = -ED [illegible].

[illegible]

Lorel. [illegible] *sb.* [illegible] LORAL [illegible].

A. [illegible]

[illegible]

B. *adj.* [illegible] LORAL [illegible].

[illegible]

Hence **Lorelship.** [illegible] worthlessness.

[illegible]

Loreless [illegible] *a.* [illegible] LORE *sb.* [illegible] -LESS.] Without learning or knowledge.

[illegible]

Lorelly, *adv.* *Obs.* [illegible] LOREL [illegible] -LY [illegible].] Like a [illegible].

[illegible]

Lorem, variant of LORAM [illegible].

Loven, pa. pple. of LEESE [illegible].

Lorendriver. *Obs.* [illegible] [ad. Du. *lorendrijver* smuggler.] A smuggler.

[illegible]

Lorer, obs. form of LAR [illegible].

Lorer, sining alternation of LORREL.

[illegible]

Loresman. *Obs.* [illegible] *lores*, genitive of LORE *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*] A teacher, instructor.

[illegible]

[illegible] lores horn bileneth and swyeth. [illegible] *Confess.* II. 162 The loresman of the schemmestes. [illegible] *P. Pl.* [illegible] see Lore hour pe loresmen lorues beiangen.

Lorespell. *Obs.* Forms: 1 larspell, 2 larspell, 3 larspell, 3 lorspel 1, larspell, larspiel, 4 lorespelle. [f. LORE *sb.*[1] + SPELL *sb.*] A sermon, instructive discourse.

[illegible]

Lorestinus [illegible] form of LAURESTINUS.

[illegible]

‖ **Lorette** [illegible] *sing.* [illegible] A courtesan of a class which at one time had its headquarters in the vicinity of the Church of Notre Dame de Lorette in Paris. Hence **Lorettism** [illegible] the condition of the lorettes of Paris.

[illegible]

Lorettine [illegible] [f. [illegible] name of a town in Italy + -INE.] A [illegible] of the Order of Loretto.

[illegible]

* **Lorey.** [illegible] Also lory, a. horray lorre. [illegible]

[illegible]

Loreyn. [illegible]

Lorgnette [illegible] [illegible] *a.* A [illegible] in the hand [illegible] *b.* An opera-glass.

[illegible]

Lorgnetted [illegible] with lorgnettes.

[illegible]

Lorgnon [illegible] [illegible] *a.* A single [illegible] *b.* An opera-glass.

[illegible]

Lori, variant of LORY.

Loric [illegible] [ad. L. *Loricæ* see next.] A [illegible].

[illegible]

‖ **Lorica** [illegible] [L. [illegible] *sing.*]

1. *Rom. Ant.* A cuirass or corslet of leather.

[illegible]

2. The lining or protecting lead of a vitriol [illegible] Kersey, *Lorica*, the Coving or Head of a Well, made in one of the Kilns.

3. *Med. Chem.* A kind of tube or plate with which vessels were coated before being submitted to heat.

[illegible]

4. *Zool.* The protective case or sheath of some infusorians and rotifers; also applied to the carapace of crustaceans.

[illegible]

5. *Bot.* The integument or hard external casing of vegetable seeds.

[illegible]

Loricarian [lorikē'rĭăn] *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod. L. *Loricaria* name of the typical genus + -AN.] Belonging to the *Loricariidæ*, a family of freshwater fishes of tropical America, which have the head and body armoured or loricated; *sb.* a fish of this family. Also **Loricariid** *a.* and *sb.*

In mod. Dicts.

Loricate [lorikē'tĕd] *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [ad. L. *loricatus* f. LORICA; see -ATE[2].]

A. *adj.* Covered with "armour" or adjoining plates or scales; having a lorica.

[illegible] *Loricatus*. When the disk of the disgh appears covered with a double series of unique scales like a coat of mail. [illegible] *Lect. Invertebr. Anim.* I. 31 The loricate genera are *Notopus*, *Amphipus* [etc.]. [illegible] *Lect.* II. 31 In the loricate [illegible] a neurocentral suture is permanent.

B. *sb. pl.* [sepe. mod.L. *Loricata* or *Loricata*.]

a. A small group of edentate mammals, including the pangolin and the armadillo. b. A group of reptiles comprising the alligators, crocodiles, and gavials. c. A group of infusorians protected by a test or shell.

[illegible]

Loricate [lorikē'tĕd] *v.* [f. L. *loricat-*, ppl. stem of *loricare*, f. LORICA.] *trans.* To enclose in or cover with a protective coating.

[illegible]

Loricated [lorikē'tĕd] *a.* [Formed as LORICATE *a.* + -ED[1].] Protected by a covering of plates or scales, or of other matter; armed with a lorica; *Zool.* = LORICATE *a.*

[illegible]

Lorication [lorikē'shŭn] *sb.* [f. LORICATE *v.* + -ION.] a. The action of loricating (see prec.); b. *concr.* A defensive covering or casing.

[illegible]

Loricated [illegible] *a.* [illegible] with a coat of defence.

[illegible]

Loricoid [illegible] *a.* [f. LORICA + -OID.] Pertaining to or resembling a lorica; loricated. Also applied to the fossil footprints supposed to have been made by armoured animals.

In recent Dicts.

Loricoidum, erron. form of LORICATION.

[illegible]

Lorikeet [illegible] *sb.* [illegible] **lorquet, loreqnet, lorrykeet.** [f. LORY + -KEET in PARAKEET.] A name for small brightly-coloured parrots of the Malay Archipelago, comprehending the genera *Chalcopsitta*, *Lorius*, and *Coriphilus*.

[illegible]

Lorimer, loriner [illegible] Now *Hist.* Forms: 1 [illegible], 3 loryner, lorriner, 3- loryner, 3-6 lorymar, -er, 6 loremar, lorymere lormener, 6- loremair lowrimeris, 7- lorimer. [a. OF. [illegible] *lorimier*, *lormier*, F. *lorimier*, f. *lorain* see LORAINE.] For the substitution of *m* for *n* cf. LARMER.] A maker of bits and metal mountings for horses' bridles; also, a spurrier, and generally, a maker of small iron ware and a worker in wrought-iron.

The name persists only in the title of one of the London livery companies.

[illegible]

[illegible] *Inventaire Anim.* I. 31 The loricate genera are *Notopus*, *Amphipus* [etc.]. [illegible] *Lect.* II. 31 In the loricate [illegible] a neurocentral suture is permanent.

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[illegible]

Lorication [lorikē'shŭn] *sb.* [f. LORICATE *v.* + -ION.] a. The action of loricating (see prec.); b. *concr.* A defensive covering or casing.

[illegible]

Loricoid [illegible] *a.* [f. LORICA + -OID.] Pertaining to or resembling a lorica; loricated. Also applied to the fossil footprints supposed to have been made by armoured animals.

In recent Dicts.

Lorification, erron. form of LORICATION.

[illegible]

Lorikeet [illegible] *sb.* [illegible] **lorquet, loreqnet, lorrykeet.** [f. LORY + -KEET in PARAKEET.] A name for small brightly-coloured parrots of the Malay Archipelago, comprehending the genera *Chalcopsitta*, *Lorius*, and *Coriphilus*.

[illegible]

Lorimer, loriner [illegible] Now *Hist.* Forms: 1 [illegible], 3 loryner, lorriner, 3- loryner, 3-6 lorymar, -er, 6 loremar, lorymere lormener, 6- loremair lowrimeris, 7- lorimer. [a. OF. [illegible] *lorimier*, *lormier*, F. *lorimier*, f. *lorain* see LORAINE.] For the substitution of *m* for *n* cf. LARMER.] A maker of bits and metal mountings for horses' bridles; also, a spurrier, and generally, a maker of small iron ware and a worker in wrought-iron.

The name persists only in the title of one of the London livery companies.

[illegible]

Lorin, pa. pple. of LEESE v.[1]

Loriner, variant of LORIMER.

† **Loring**, *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. LORE *sb.*[1] + -ING[1].] Teaching, instruction.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vii. 42 They.. Her wisedome did admire, and hearkned to her loring.

Loriot (lǫ·riǫt). Also 7 loriote, lariot, lorion. [a. F. *loriot* (also *lorion* Cotgr.), a corruption (due to misapprehension of the prefixed article) of OF. *oriot*, altered form of *oriole* ORIOLE.] The Golden Oriole, *Oriolus galbula*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 287 The Witwall or Lariot .. is all ouer yellow. *Ibid.* II. 628 A pale coloured bird called the Lariot. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Loriot*, a Bird called a Witwal, Woodpecker, or Greenfinch. 1676 COLES, *Lorion*, -ot, a Witwal, Yellow-peck, or Hickway. 1724 BAILEY, *Loriot*, a Bird, that being look'd upon, by one that has the Yellow Jaundice, cures the Person, and dies it self. 18.. R. H. STODDARD *Chinese Songs* Poems (1880) 231 The swallow and the loriot Are not so swift of wing.

Loripede (lǫ·ripīd). *Conch.* Also -ped. [ad. L. *lōriped-*, *lōripēs*, lit. 'strap-footed', f. *lōrum* strap + *pēs* foot.]

The L. word meant *fig.* a person of little endurance or resolve; so used (in pl. *loripedes*) by Jer. Taylor *Gold. Grove* Serm. Winter xiii. 165.

A bivalve mollusc of the group *Conchifera*, now included in the genus *Lucina*: esp. *L. lactea*.

1837 *Partington's Brit. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* III. 62 *Loripede*, a genus of molluscs. 1864 CRAIG Suppl., *Loriped*, a molluscan animal, having the foot prolonged into a kind of cylindrical cord.

Loriquet, obs. form of LORIKEET.

Loris (lōᵊ·ris). Also *erron.* lori, lory. [a. F. *loris* (Buffon); said to be a. Du. †*loeris* booby, clown.] **a.** A small nocturnal climbing quadrumanous mammal (*Loris gracilis*), a native of Ceylon; it is tailless, and remarkable for its slender form, long limbs, and large eyes. Called more fully *slender loris*. **b.** Extended to lemurs of the related genus *Nycticebus*, as *N. tardigradus*, the slow lemur or KUKANG, and *N. cinereus*, the gray loris of Siam and Cochin China.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 373 A little four-handed animal of the Island of Ceylon, which Mr. Buffon calls the *lori*. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrupeds* I. 223 Loris... Monkey with a produced dog-like visage. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 101 This Loris is about the size of a small Cat. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 477 The lory, or sloth ape, so called from the excessive slowness of its movements. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 133 The little loris, which..has acquired the name of the 'Ceylon Sloth'. 1861, 1883 [see KUKANG]. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* 692 The Gray Loris (*Nycticebus cinereus*).

Lork(e, obs. form of LURK.

Lormery (lǭ·ɹməri). *Hist.* Also 5 lormerie, 6 lormary. [a. OF. *lormerie*, f. *lormier* LORIMER.] The small ironware produced by lorimers. Also, a place where such ironwork was made or sold.

[1260 *Liber Custumarum* (Rolls) I. 78 Ces sount les purveaunces qe les forgeours de la lormerie de Londres ount purveu.] 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 231 Lormerie. 1583 *Rates Custom ho.* D ij, Lormary the c. contayning v. xx. xii.*l*. 1725 HEARNE *R. Brunne* Gloss. (1810) II. 613/2 In the Parish of North St. Michael's in Oxford .. was an Alley, or Lane, call'd The Lormery, it being the Place where such sort of Iron works were sold for all Oxford. [1899 *Cal. Let. Bk. A. Lond.* 32 The sum of £24 for saddlery and lormery.]

Lorn (lǭɹn), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of LEESE v.[1]]

†**1.** Lost, perished, ruined; doomed to destruction. *Obs.*

For early instances of predicative use, see LEESE v.[1]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22080 Al þat birth þat þar es born be wick, and fals, and felun lorn. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5 Sayntis, þat lete þer lifis be lorne for oure lordis sake. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. vi. 9 O, stanch ȝour wraith for schame, or all is lorn! 1556 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lxxxvii. Argt., Hierusalem most fortunate, To nurse both Iewe and gentile lorne. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xxiii, If thou readest, thou art lorn! Better hadst thou ne'er been born!

2. Abandoned, left alone; bereft *of*; lonely, desolate, wretched; = FORLORN 4, 5.

c 1475 *Partenay* 3885 Raymound, out fro wit for wo almoste lorn. 1563 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. lxxvii, With gastly lookes as one in maner lorne. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 62, I..am forlorne, (alas! why am I lorne?). 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 57 If any thing excuse Iehosophat or Hezechias for suffering the Idolatrous Temples .. it was because they were lorne, forlorne. 1748 COLLINS *Ode Death Thomson* viii, Lorn Stream, whose sullen tide No sedge-crown'd Sisters now attend. ?1793 COLERIDGE *Lines beautiful Spring* 18 The rustic..Whistling lorn ditties leans upon his crook. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* II. (1850) 66 That sky Hath nought beneath it half so lorn as I. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 118 Space starr'd, and lorn of light. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 363 When lorn lovers sit and droop. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 281 She might be despised by my lord's circle, and left lone and lorn.

Hence **Lo·rnness**, forlornness.

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 28 Apr. 470/2 The very lornness of his condition won for him their tender consideration.

Lorom, Lorray, var. LORAIN, LOREY *Obs.*

Lorre, variant of LAURE *Obs.*, laurel.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* iii, Vnder a lorre þey lighte.

Lorrei, Lorrell(e, vars. LAURY, LOREL *Obs.*

Lorrer, obs. form of LAUREL.

Lorry, lurry (lǫ·ri, lʊ·ri). *local.* Also 9 lorrie, lurrie, larry. [Of obscure etymology: cf. dial. *lurry* to pull, drag.]

1. A long flat wagon without sides running on four low wheels. Also, a truck or wagon used on railways or tramways.

1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 113/1 There was a luggage lorry .. between the engine and carriages for passengers. *Ibid.* 145/1 A luggage train was perceived .. with three lurries attached to it. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 256 Liverpool town float, lurrie and coal cart. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* vii, Great loaded lurries blocked up the not over-wide thoroughfares. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 255 The plates are conveyed from the furnaces to the rolls on long iron trucks or lurries. The wheels of the lurrie run in grooves. 1879 [illegible] III. [illegible] Omnibuses, carts, and lorries were struggling [illegible] the middle of the street. 1881 [illegible] time-honoured lorry, or [illegible] Liverpool. 1882 [illegible] *Lurry*, a [illegible] truck on a railway [illegible]. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. [illegible] Greater interest [illegible] seems to center in the lorry [illegible] for heavy duty.

2. *Mining.* A running bridge over a pit.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Lurry* [illegible] a running bridge over a [illegible] upon which the bowk is placed after it is brought up for emptying. *Ibid.*, *Lurry*,..a movable platform on wheels, the top of which is made on a level with the bank or surface. It is run over the mouth of a pit-shaft for a bowk to be lowered down [illegible] when reaching the pit top.

3. [illegible] as *lorryman*, -*wheel*.

1880 [illegible] lorry-wheel. 1888 [illegible] A [illegible] lorryman.

Lorry, Lorrykeet, vars. LAURY *Obs.*, LORIKEET.

Lors (lǭɹz), *int.* A vulgar corruption of LORD used as an exclamation. Cf. LAWS *int.* [illegible]

1860 [illegible] II. [illegible] 1880 [illegible]

† **Lorthew.** *Obs.* Forms: 2 larþeow, -þeaw, -þeu, -þeau, -þaw, 2-3 lareew, 3 lorðeau, -ðeu, -ðew, -þeaw. [repr. OE. [illegible] LORE *sb.*[1] + *þēow* slave, [illegible] earlier form of [illegible] LAREW.] A teacher, preceptor, instructor.

c 1160 [illegible] *c* 1175 [illegible] He [illegible] *c* 1200 [illegible] 1250 [illegible]

Lorum [illegible] *Nat. Hist.* Pl. lora [illegible] [L. *lōrum* = strap, thong.] [illegible] In mod. Dicts.

Lory [illegible] Forms: 7 lourey, 8 laurey, lowry, 8-9 loory, luri, lury, 9 loeri, lowrie, 8- lory. [a. Malay لوري *lūrī*, dial. var. of نوري *nūrī*, whence the synonym NORY. Cf. F. *lori* (Buffon).] A name applied to a number of parrot-like birds of brilliant plumage, chiefly bristle-tongued and belonging to the family *Loriinæ*, found in South-eastern Asia, the Asiatic Archipelago, and Australia. In Cape Colony and Natal applied to a touraco, *Turacus albicristatus*.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2811/4 A [illegible] Lourey, Paraquits, and several other outlandish Birds. 1704 tr. *Nieuhoff's Voy. E. Indies* in *Churchill's Voy.* II. [illegible] The Lury Bird is a Bird as big as a Parrot, but of a much finer Colour. 1731 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 13 The Laurey. 1751 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* IV. 173 The Long-tailed Scarlet Lory... It differs principally from the three last foregoing Lories, in being smaller. *Ibid.* 174 The Lory-Parakeet. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 112 From Saba and Sao are brought large red loories, also black ones. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 208/2 The most remarkable birds to be seen in Amboyna are luries. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* x. xix, 'Twas Camdeo riding on his lory, 'Twas the immortal Youth of Love. 1812 ANNE PLUMPTRE *Lichtenstein's S. Africa* I. 195 The *cuculus persa*, a beautiful bird, called by the colonists *loeri* or *luri*. 1850 CLUTTERBUCK *Port Phillip* iii. 40 The King Parrot is the most beautiful, and that called the Lowrie is, perhaps, the most docile. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xviii. [illegible] Flaming lories..fly whistling.. through the gloomy forest.

Lory, Loryel: see LORIS, LAUREL.

Lorymer, obs. form of LARMIER.

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 269 A resaunt lorymer. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Larmier*, *Lorymer*, the corona. 1877 F. G. LEE *Gloss. Liturg. Terms*, *Lorymer*... 1. The eave of a house. 2. The slanting brow or coping of a wall, serving to throw off the rain. This term is not unfrequently found in churchwardens' accounts.

Los, obs. f. LOSE, LOSS; and see LO *int.*

Losable, loseable (lū·zăb'l), *a.* Also 7 loosable. [f. LOSE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being lost.

1611 COTGR., *Perdable*, loosable; fit, or likelie, to be lost. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Auth.* in *Comm. Ep.* 683 Grace in itself is losable. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* vi. 49 There are many common gifts in man that are no more loseable then saving Grace. 1674 BOYLE *Tracts, Positive Nat. Cold* vii. 49, I heard him make inquiry,..Whether the frigorifick faculty of these Corpuscles be loosable or not? 1877 T. A. TROLLOPE *Life Pius IX*, II. III. v. 45 Those who might be supposed losable by it, are lost already.

Hence **Lo·sableness**.

1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* vi. 49, I do not think .. that the loosing of one, and not loosening, or not loosableness, of the other, will prove a specifick difference.

Losane, losang(e, obs. forms of LOZENGE.

Losanger, Losaniour, variants of LOSENGER.

† **Lo·sard.** *Obs.* = LOSEL.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1864 Have ye no doutance Of all these English cowards, For they be but losards. *Ibid.* [illegible] Now let come these French losards.

Losce, Loscion, obs. ff. LOSS, LOTION.

† **Lose**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 3-5 (9 *arch.*) los, 4 looz, 4-5 loes, loose, 4-6 loos, lose, *Sc.* loiss, 5 loce, *Sc.* loyse, 6 *Sc.* loze, loys, 5-6 loss(e, *Sc.* lois. [a. OF. *los*, *loz*, *lous*:—L. *laudes*, pl. of *laus* praise.] Praise; renown, fame. Also in neutral sense, good or bad reputation; *occas.* ill fame. *Out of lose*: to one's dispraise.

1297 R. GLOUC. [illegible] þe [illegible] *a* 1300 [illegible] 1340 [illegible] 1387-8 [illegible] 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. [illegible] A Duc.. [illegible] *c* 1400 [illegible] In that time there were [illegible] of gret Name and Los [illegible] 14.. LYDG. *Flour of Curtesye* [illegible] *c* 1440 [illegible] 1456 [illegible] He [illegible] 1460 [illegible] 1513 [illegible] 1589 [illegible] 1596 [illegible] 1825 [illegible]

Lose [illegible] [f. LOSE *v.*[1]] An [illegible]

1884 [illegible]

Lose (lūz), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 losian, 2-3 losie(n, 3-5 loyse, 3-6 losse, 4 loiss, 4-6 loss, 4-8 loose, 6 *Sc.* los, loce, loase, 7 loze, 3- lose. *Pa. t.* 1 losode, -ade, 1-3 -ede, 4 *Sc.* losit, 4-6 loste, *Sc.* lossit, -yt, 6 *Sc.* loissit, loussit, 7 loosed, losed, 3- lost. *Pa. pple.* 1 ȝe losod, -ad, 3 ilosed, -et, 3-5 ilost, 4 losed, 4-5 i-, ylost(e, 4-6 loste, *Sc.* losit, -yt, 5-6 loissit, lossit, -yt, 6 loist, loseit, 7 loissed), 3- lost. [OE. *losian* [illegible] almost exclusively [illegible] with [illegible] as [illegible] = I lost it. The transitive use, which occurs twice in ONorthumbrian and appears in general use early in 13th c., seems to have arisen partly from interchange of function between the indirect obj. and the subj. where these were not distinguishable by case-form (cf. LIKE *v.*, LOATHE *v.*), and partly from the perfect conjugated with *is* (OE. *hit is gelosod* = it is lost), which admits of being apprehended as passive. The later sense-development of the vb. has been influenced by the cognate LEESE *v.*, with which it became synonymous, and which it in the end superseded.

The regular mod. Eng. pronunciation repr. OE. *losian* would be [illegible]; the standard Eng. pronunciation (lūz) seems to be due to association with LOOSE *v.*, which in some contexts (e.g. *to loose hold*) closely approaches this vb. in meaning. Many dialects have the phonetic form normally descending from the OE. vb. The Sc. form *loss* is prob. evolved from the pa. t. and pa. pple. *lost*.]

†**1.** *intr.* To perish; also, to be lost or missing.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxi. § 2 Swa swa sceal [illegible] losian. [illegible] 897 — *Gregory's Past.* xxv. 203 Ðætte [illegible] losad. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 245 Forþan þe ic imete mi sceap þe me losede. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* [illegible] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 909 Þer lyuez lyste may neuer lose.

†**2.** *trans.* To destroy, ruin, bring to destruction or perdition; to be the ruin of. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 27 And cuom þæt flod & losade [illegible] alle. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. [illegible] Alle þe londe with þise ledez we losen at-onez. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 40 þe kyng .. sent his ostis and loste þese mansleeris. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* iii. 23 þou schalt haue als manye peynes as þou hast loste soules! 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* lxxxiv. G viij, The fyre sprang oute and loste his hand. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* II. (1744) 11 Lose hym not yet, Lorde, though he hath depely sworved. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 545 Lest heat, wet, wind, should roste, or rot, or lose it. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 205 What to our selues in passion we propose, The passion ending, doth the purpose lose. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 122 *marg.*, We ought not proudly to despise prodegies, this neglect lost Alexander.

b. To ruin in estimation. *rare.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 236 Such a tongue, That I am glad I haue not, though not to haue it, Hath lost me in your liking. 1677 SEDLEY *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. Wks. (1766) 151 'Twas I that lost you in each Roman mind. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* 44 His want of aspiration..has lost him in the opinion of many readers.

c. *pass.* To be brought to destruction, ruin, or misery; to perish; to be killed; in a spiritual sense (of the soul), to be damned. Of a ship, its crew, passengers, or cargo: To perish at sea.

[c 897: see 1.] *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxvi. 99 Ichabbe be losed mony a day. *c* 1366 Chaucer *A. B. C.* 152, I am wounded.. þat j am lost almost. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 6006 (Fairf.) Dede & loste was al þaire fe. *c* 1397 Chaucer *Lack Stedf.* 7 Al is loste for lac of stedfastnesse. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 507, I trow nocht 3eit at Wallace losyt be: Our clerkys sayis, he sall ger mony de. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xxi. 63 Yf ye speke to hym ye are lost for euer. *a* 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E vii b, To play at the tables and dice with suche as be lost and naught. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. i. 332 By this meanes God is dishonoured, and man lost in all parts by idolatry. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. i. 52 All lost, to prayers, to prayers, all lost. 1713 Addison *Cato* iv. i, 46 The Woman that Deliberates is lost. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 479 And is the soul indeed so lost! 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 437 (Scotticisms) Poor man, he was *lost* in the river; drowned. 1817 Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 921 The property insured was lost. 1861 J. A. Alexander *Gosp. Jesus Christ* xiii. 182 You are not in danger of perdition, but are lost already. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 60/2 The vessel .. sank in a short time, all hands being lost.

3. To incur the privation of (something that one possesses or has control of); to part with through negligence or misadventure; to be deprived of.

a. with obj. a material or immaterial possession, lands, goods, a right, quality, etc. † *occas.* with *away, up,* (? *U. S. rare*) *out.*

c 1205 Lay. 29159 Þus losede Bruttes al þas kine-londes. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 272 Þou losis þi dignite. 1427 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 295 The accusere shal losse his fraunches for ever. *a* 1470 Gregory in *Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 189 That same yere was the most pa[r]te of Normandy y-loste. 14.. *Childe of Bristowe* 402 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 125 Thu has played atte dice, .. and lost up, sone, that thu had. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 6 He lost away and wasted .. his londes and goodes. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* II. 66 In all, the Christians loosed but eleuen Gallies. 1779 Cowper *Yearly Distress* 55 One talks .. of pigs that he has lost By maggots at the tail. 1869 H. Bushnell *New Life* viii. 110 The child brought up a thief gets an infinite power of cunning .. and loses out just as much in the power of true perception. 1878 S. Walpole *Hist. Eng.* II. 458 Sir Joseph Yorke told him that he would lose his place if he did not keep his temper.

b. with obj. a limb, a faculty, one's life, etc.

To lose one's head: see Head *sb.* 51. *To lose heart*: to become discouraged. *To lose one's heart*: to fall in love. † *To lose one's breath*: to die. *To lose one's legs* (slang): to get drunk.

c 1205 Lay. 25918 Hire lif heo losede sone. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 586 If he has losed the lysten. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 315 Makynge a statute that whosoever toke a beste þer scholde lose oon eie. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* iv. ix. 130 Syr Arthur lost so moche blood that it was merueille he stode on his feet. 15.. in *Lett. Roy. & Illustr. Ladies* (1846) II. 4 She was like to have lost her mind. 1530 Palsgr. 429/2, I am spechelesse, as a sycke body is that hath lost the use of his speche. 1596 B. Griffin *Fidessa* vi, Oh better were I loose ten thousand breaths, Than euer liue in such vnseene disgrace. 1597 Bacon *Coulers Gd. & Evill* (Arb.) 152 As to a monoculos it is more to loose one eye, then to a man that hath two eyes. 1633 Ford *Broken H.* iii. v, 'Tis long agone since first I lost my heart. 1671 Milton *Samson* 914 Though sight be lost, Life yet hath many solaces. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 60 ¶ 4 In a little Time after he lost his Senses. 1744 Ozell tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 186 As soon as They were dead, every one lost Heart, having lost their Chief Supports. 1749 Lavington *Enthus. Methodists & Papists* II. vi. (1752) 46 A religious Nun, devoted to St. Xavier, famed for Skill in Music and a fine Voice, had her Voice lost by a Hoarsness for ten Years. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 560 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow and no Flincher under the Effects of Good Fellowship, he is said to..[have] Lost his legs. 1804 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 193 She .. rode to Southampton, where she lost some blood. 1842 Tennyson *Edw. Gray* 3 And have you lost your heart? ..And are you married yet? 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvii. 253 She acquired an influence over the mind of the destitute child that she never lost.

c. With obj. a person: To be deprived of (a relative, friend, servant, etc.) by death, by local separation, or by severance of the relationship. Also, in somewhat specific sense, of a commander, an army: To suffer loss of (men) by death, capture, wounds, etc. Of a medical man: To fail to preserve the life of (a patient).

c 1205 Lay. 5704 Heo loseden monie þusend godere monnen. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 78 We losten alle oure housbondes at that toun. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* v. 48 Why shuld I apon a day loyse both my sonnes? 1530 Palsgr. 749/2 The folysshe gyrle toke on for thought as if she had loste her father she coulde have done no more. 1722 De Foe *Moll Flanders* (1840) 117 The apprehensions of losing such a friend. 1780 *Westm. Mag.* VIII. 249 The Resolution had the good luck to come up with the Prothée ..and took her without losing a man. 1842 Browning *Waring* i. iv, How much I loved him, I find out now I've lost him. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* i. 256 When we came where lies the child We lost in other years. 1880 Wheeler *Short Hist. India* 604 The English had lost more than 2,400 officers and men. 1882 S. Wells *Ovar. & Uterine Tumours* 185 He [McDowell] lost only the last of his first five cases of ovariotomy. 1883 Howells *Woman's Reason* II. xx. 176 She had lost her father, who died very suddenly a few days after he sailed. 1895 George *Battles Eng. Hist.* 208 While Wellington lost about 1300 men, Massena lost considerably over three times that number.

d. To fail to maintain (a position, a state of mind or body), e.g. *to lose patience, one's temper, to lose caste, hold, one's balance,* etc. *To lose ground*: to fail to keep one's position; esp. *fig.* to decline in reputation, favour, health, etc.

[1436: see Ground *sb.* 11.] 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* iv. ix. 131 But alweyes he helde vp his shelde and lost no ground nor bated no chere. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* i. (1590) 27 At length, the left winge of the Arcadians began to loose ground. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 53 How had they almost made me to lose my patience, and my judgement! 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I. xvi. 68 They brake their staves bravely, without losing their saddles. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 838 They astonisht all resistance lost, All courage. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 291 A Current setting to Leeward, we rather lost than got ground. 1775 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 June, Boswell is a favourite but he has lost ground since I told them that he is married. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 379 Those suspicions were not likely to lose ground. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xi. Chuffey boggled over his plate so long, that Mr. Jonas, losing patience, took it from him at last. 1877 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXIII. 320 He has lost caste and lost all ground of glorying.

e. *occas.* To cease to have, to get rid of (something undesirable, e.g. an ailment).

1667 Milton *P. L.* ii. 607 To loose In sweet forgetfulness all pain and woe. 1677 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 42 The Dutchesse hath had an ague in her lyeing inne but hath soone lost it. 1742 W. Collins *Hassan* 83 O! let me teach my heart to lose its fears. 1859 Mrs. Trevelyan *Let.* in Trevelyan *Life Macaulay* (1876) II. xv. 477 Never, as long as I live, can I lose the sense of misery that I ever left him after Christmas day. *Mod.* I have not yet lost my rheumatism.

f. Of a thing: To be deprived of or part with (a portion of itself, a quality, or appurtenance).

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 221 þe day lost his coloure, & mirk was as þe nyght. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 288 Til that the brighte sonne loste his hewe. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 239 This deceit looses the name of craft. 1629 Milton *Hymn Nativity* 99 The Air such pleasure loth to lose, With thousand echo's still prolongs each heav'nly close. 1784 Cowper *Task* i. 648 And have thy joys Lost nothing by comparison with ours? 1881 Le Conte *Sight* 51 When.. the hypermetropic eye loses its power of adjustment. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* iv. x. 233 Her household duties had lost their interest.

† **g.** with cognate obj., *to lose a loss.* Also, *to lose* (= incur) *a fine. Obs.*

1498 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII, Item for a fyne lost by John Stone..xxd. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xxxvii. 109 The countrey of Bierne this hundred yere neuer loste suche a losse. *a* 1541 Wyatt in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 87 Graunt them good Lord, .. To treate inward, for losyng such a losse. 1614 S. Ward *Let.* in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 33 We have lost .. a great loss by Mr. Casaubon's untimely decease.

† **h.** with *inf.*: To be deprived of the power or opportunity (of doing something). *Obs.*

1616 B. Jonson *Forest, Ep. Lady Aubigny* 4 What th' haue lost t' expect, they dare deride. 1671 Milton *P. R.* i. 378 Though I have lost .. To be belov'd of God, I have not lost To love.

i. The *passive* is often used without any reference to a determinate person or thing as 'losing'; e. g. (of an art, etc.) to cease to be known or practised; (of a quality, etc.) to cease to be present. Cf. Lost *ppl. a.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 429 This God-like act Annuls thy doom, the death thou shouldst have dy'd, In sin for ever lost from life. 1670 Ray *Prov.* 117 It's not lost that comes at last. All is not lost that is in danger. 1700 Dryden *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 505 The name of its author being wholly lost. 1722 Quincy *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 264/1 In all Percussions the Stroke is proportional to the Force lost. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Cowley,* If what he thinks be true, that his numbers are unmusical only when they are ill-read, the art of reading them is at present lost. 1842 Tennyson *Morte Arth.* 90 Surely a precious thing .. Should thus be lost for ever from the earth. 1870 M. Arnold *St. Paul & Protestantism* (1900) 69 From which [chapters] Paul's whole theology, if all his other writings were lost, might be reconstructed. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 818 The quality of the voice may be unaltered or completely lost.

4. *absol.* or *intr.* To suffer loss; to cease to possess something; to be deprived of or part with some of his or its possessions, attributes, or qualities; to become deteriorated or incur disadvantage.

c 1330 *Hali Meid.* 41 Ha beon eauer feard for to losen [*elsewhere, and here in MS. Bodl.* leosen]. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* iv. 336 Now want, now has; now loss, now can wyn. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 101 Thou shalt not loose by it. 1611 Bible *Eccl.* iii. 6 A time to get, and a time to lose. 1643 Burroughes *Exp. Hosea* iv. (1652) 75 There is nothing lost in being willing to lose for God. 1697 Dryden *Ded. Æneis* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 229 Thus, by gaining abroad, he lost at home. 1838 Macaulay *Temple* Ess. (1887) 440 He never put himself prominently before the public eye, except at conjunctures when he was almost certain to gain and could not possibly lose. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxvii, 'Tis better to have loved and lost Than never to have loved at all. 1895 George *Battles Eng. Hist.* 313 Fortunately the Sikhs had lost so severely that no evil consequences followed. 1898 *Folk-Lore* Sept. 198 The other was undertaken by a publisher, who lost on it. *Mod.* Both armies lost heavily.

b. Of an immaterial thing: To be deprived of its power or force. *rare.*

1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon.* II. 56 Our authors plunder French comedies in vain; the humour loses and evaporates. 1900 R. J. Drummond *Relat. Apost. Teach.* i. 33 The words are only understood in their setting. They lose immensely when isolated.

† **c.** Const. *of,* with partitive sense. *Obs.*

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. v. 163 Gold alwayes worn in the same purse with silver loses both of the colour and weight. 1753 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 33 These Allurements soon began to lose of their Influence. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. 86 Hawkins told him it would lose of its beauty if it were so published. 1802 Beddoes *Hygëia* v. 54 Every muscle, steeped in a heated medium, loses of its contractility.

5. To become, permanently or temporarily, unable to find in one's own possession or custody; to cease to know the whereabouts of (a portable object, an animal, etc.) because it has strayed or gone unawares from one's possession, or has simply been mislaid.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xv. 4 3if forlorað *vel* losað enne of ðæm. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xv. 4 What man of 3ou that hath an hundrid scheep, and if he hath lost oon of hem [etc.]. *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Jonathas* 318 Y haue a fere .. thow woldest it leese, As thow lostist my ryng. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 37 My Sone was loste, and now is found. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* ii. i. 23 Like a Schoole-boy that had lost his A. B. C. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* vii. 12 We demanded if they had not taken up a hawk which we had lost. 1718 Prior *Dove* 8 Venus wept the sad disaster Of having lost her favourite dove. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 110 She told me Mr B——n had lost his Hat. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* iv. 179 Since her horse was lost I left her mine. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 5 Humanity had lost its title-deeds and he had recovered them.

b. To fail to keep in sight. Also, *to lose sight of* (lit. and fig.): see Sight. Also *occas.*, to cease to hear (*poet.*); † to fail to follow (a person) in argument (*obs.* or *arch.*).

1587 Ianes in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 111 The Master.. was afrayd his men would shape some contrary course while he was asleepe, and so he should lose vs. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Serm.* (1637) 349 This is our life while we enjoy it, we lose it like the Sunne which flies swifter than an arrow, and yet no man perceives that it moves. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 3 If wee should chance at any time to loose each other, vpon sight againe [etc.]. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 11 Wee once more got sight of the Carracke, and lost her for euer, in two houres after. 1640 Shirley *Constant Maid* iv. F 2 b, I cannot see i' th' darke with spectacles, And mine owne eyes ha' lost him o' the suddaine. 1725 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 173, I thought, upon infinity, he was running into Sir Isaac Newton's notion of infinite space being the divine sensorium,..but, indeed, many times I lost him. 1833 Tennyson *Dream Fair Wom.* 245 Losing her carol I stood pensively.

c. To draw away from, be no longer near or among; to leave hopelessly behind in a race.

1704 Pope *Autumn* 60 Here where the mountains less'ning as they rise Lose the low vales, and steal into the skies. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. v. 180 We did not lose them [flying-fish] on the coast of Brazil, till we approached the southern tropic. 1886 Sir F. H. Doyle *Remin.* 63 Where his great stride and iron legs would have enabled him, in the language of the turf, to lose his antagonist.

† **d.** To fail to retain in the mind or memory; to forget. Also said of the mind or memory. *To lose it that . .*: to forget that. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 556/1, I forget, I have loste a thynge out of remembraunce. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* i. i. 114 Being ouerfull of selfe-affaires, My minde did lose it. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 408 The lesson is but plaine, And once made perfect, neuer lost againe. 1612 Dekker *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 299 My memorie had quite lost you. 1613 Shaks., etc. *Hen. VIII*, ii. i. 57 Heare what I say, and then goe home and lose me. 16.. Milton *Ps.* lxxxiii. 16 That Israels name for ever may Be lost in memory. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* v. i, Here let Remembrance lose our past Misfortunes. 1712 S. Sewall *Diary* 11 Apr., Had quite lost it that the Meeting was at Mr. Stoddard's. [1870 M. Arnold *St. Paul & Protestantism* (1900) 148 Who can ever lose out of his memory the roll and march of those magnificent words of prophecy?]

e. To cease to follow (the right track); also, to cease to find (traces of a person, etc.). Chiefly in *to lose one's way* (lit. and fig.). † Of a river: To diverge from (its channel).

1530 Palsgr. 771/1, I wander, as one dothe that hath loste his waye. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* i. viii. 20 They had willingly lost their course. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* ii. 94 Nor is it a thing extraordinary for riuers to lose their channels. 1709 Prior *Chloe Hunting* 3 She lost her way, And thro' the Woods uncertain chanc'd to stray. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 373 Pepys and his wife, travelling in their own coach, lost their way between Newbury and Reading. 1893 *Fam. Herald* 132/1 After she had walked a little farther, she lost trail altogether.

† **f.** To allow to escape from one's power or influence. *Obs.*

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 378 Instead of prevailing on the Prince, he lost him so entirely, that all his endeavours afterwards could never beget any confidence in him.

g. To let slip one's knowledge of (a language).

1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar., I am in great danger of losing my English.

6. To spend unprofitably or in vain; to waste, get no return or result for (one's labour or efforts); to let slip (opportunities) without using them to good purpose; to waste (time).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxvi. 20 Suffre that thou suffirs for god and of god, for wa is þaim þat losis suffrynge. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* ii. 1700 (1749) Lest tyme I loste, I dar not with yow dele. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5153 Fully on me she lost hir lore. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 6 And so shold ye loose youre tyme. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xviii. xvi. 754 She is not the fyrst that hath loste her payn vpon yow. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxvi. 13 The leill labour lost, and leill seruice. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 26 Now to loose no more time about this point, I saie vnto you, y' [etc.]. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. iii. 24 But, when she saw her prayers nought prevaile Shee backe retourned with some labour lost. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.*

(1626) 12 All your labour past and to come about an Orchard is lost vnlesse you fence well. 1632 SANDERSON *Twelve Serm.* 233 True zeale .. will not loose the opportunity of doing what it ought, for waiting till others beginne. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 271 Ill is lost that praise That is addrest to unattending Ears. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 127 Fall to, you know Half an Hour is soon lost at Dinner. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 80 The constables will be here in a trice, so you have not a moment to lose. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* IX, How much she grieved to lose the given day In dissipation wild, in visitation gay. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* V, There is no time to be lost. 1896 G. BOOTHBY *In Strange Comp.* II. vi. 55/1 A..fellow who never lost a chance of making himself objectionable.

b. *To be lost on* or *upon*: to have no effect upon, to fail to influence.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 190 On whom my paines Humanely taken, all, all lost, quite lost. [1692 BURNET *Past. Care* ix. III Niceties of Style are lost before a common Auditory.] 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 1059 Thir Stratagems, and Tricks of little Hearts Are lost on me. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* xi. 131 Your kindness is not lost upon me. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. iii. I. 32 Nothing, however, was ever lost upon Lord Monmouth. No one had a more retentive memory, or a more observant mind. 1900 J. A. H. MURRAY *Evolution Eng. Lexicogr.* 6 The real humour of the situation..was..lost upon the House of Commons.

7. To fail to obtain (something one might have had): *occas.* const. *to*. Also, to fail to catch (a train, etc.). † *To lose aim*: to miss one's mark.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 185 He schal lese [*MS* γ luse] hevene þat wil hem take awey. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 153 Adam for Pride loste his pris. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 363 Wheder I lose or I wyn In fayth, thi felowship. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 141 b, Meanyng not to lose so great a prey. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 78 Our doubts are traitors And makes vs loose the good we oft might win, By fearing to attempt. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 71 Shall I do that which all the Parthian Darts, (Though Enemy) lost ayme, and could not. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* x. 42 Hee shall in no wise lose his reward. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* v. i. (1632) K 2, *Cam.*.. If you forsweare your selfes wee shall not prosper. I'll rather lose my longing. 1650 BAXTER *Saint's R.* iv. (1656) 132 Where God loses his praise, man will certainly lose his comforts. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 12 May, Mr. Secretary..brought me to our town's end in his coach: so I lost my walk. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 339 The swift-footed Salius lost the prize to young Euryalus. 1830 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 256 Rather than lose her legacy, she hung him on to the window bar. 1884 *Congregationalist* June 493, I once nearly lost a train on account of it. 1900 F. ANSTEY *Brass Bottle* ii. 22 'A guinea. For the last time. You'll lose it, sir', said the auctioneer to the little man.

b. To fail to apprehend by sight or hearing; not to 'catch' (words, points of a discourse).

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 32 Then go we neare her that her eare loose nothing. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vii. 97 Being too farre off from any thing, wee loose the sight, and too neere likewise, we cannot see it. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 599 Fearing each to lose Some note of Nature's music from his lips. *Mod.* I did not lose a word of his speech.

† **c.** To fail to attend; to 'miss'. *Obs.*

Also formerly at Cambridge University, *To lose one's week*: not to be allowed to count towards the obligatory number of weeks of residence a week in which the required number of chapels had not been kept.

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 Aug., I lost church to-day. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 161 They lost their weeks; they vext the souls of deans.

d. *Hunting.* To fail to catch (an animal).

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 68 b, I had rather (as they say lose the Hare) then to take such infinite paines as to hunt so farre for hir. 1883 LD. SALTOUN *Scraps* I. 104 The greyhounds took up the chase, and either killed or lost her.

8. To be deprived of (something) in a contest or game; to forfeit (a stake); hence, to be defeated in (a game, battle, lawsuit); to fail to carry (a motion). Also in *Cricket*: To have (a wicket) taken by an opponent. Const. *to*.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 180 She lost yᵉ game wherof Huon was ioyfull. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 210 Foughte a battell in Piedmont, with the Frenchemen..and lost the felde. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 538 While we reason here, A Royall battell might be wonne and lost. 1607 — *Cor.* I. vii. 4 If we loose the Field, We cannot keepe the Towne. 1671 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 Wee play sometimes at trante a courante where my old ill lucke follows mee to loose my money. 1710 *Act* 9 *Anne*, c. 19 § 2 Any Person or Persons .. who shall at any Time or sitting by playing at Cards .. lose to any One or more .. Persons .. the Sum .. of Ten Pounds. 1799 H. K. WHITE *Let. to bro. Neville*, The Corporation versus Gee, which we .. lost. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Our Parish* iv, The motion was lost by a majority of two. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 171, I lost my wicket to the first ball. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VI. 9 When our side was vanquish'd and my cause For ever lost. 1872 *Punch* 27 Jan. 41/2 We never lost a game to a professional at billiards without hearing him assign his triumph chiefly to his flukes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/1 The Southerners had scored 78 without losing a wicket.

b. *absol.* To be defeated; also, to forfeit money by defeat in a game.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 116 Accordyng to the chaance of war, the one part gat, and the other lost. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 730 A captiue victor that hath lost in gaine. 1605 — *Lear* V. iii. 15 Who looses, and who wins; who's in, who's out. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 21 Their game was Primera..; my mother, shee got the money, for my father was willing to lose to her. 1669 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 11, I heere your horse hath lost. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 198 She lost at one Sitting to the Tune of a hundred Guineas. 1822 SHELLEY *Calderon's Magico Prodig.* i. 151 The battle's loss may profit those who lose. 1885 O. W. HOLMES, jr. in *Law Q. Rev.* Apr. 172 Tacitus says that the Germans would gamble their personal liberty and pay with their persons if they lost.

9 Causal senses. **a.** To cause the loss of: o n const. *dative* of the person suffering loss.

1428 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 295 Whatt ever man .. bringe warre upon the citie whereby they bene prayed and losid thair goods. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 187 Pride, Haughtinesse [etc.],.. The least of which, haunting a Nobleman, Loseth mens hearts. 1602 — *Ham.* I. iii. 76. 1605 — *Lear* I. i. 125. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV. iv, I pray that this action loose not Philaster the hearts of the people. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 76 If they [shoes] come not with expedition the want of thame will lose all our sogers. 1699 WOTTON *Let.* in Bentley *Phal.* Pref. 12, I did not think that a sufficient reason, why I should lose that Treatise to the World. 1763 HOYLE *Whist* 25 Do not overtrump him, which may probably lose you two or three Tricks. 1803 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 8 A loss of the commission would lose the office. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. vii. 195 The crimes of John lost him all the northern part of his French possessions.

† **b.** To cause (a person) to 'lose his way'; to bewilder. *Obs.*

1648 *Eikon Bas.* xvi. 157 Nor are constant Formes of Prayers more likely to flat, and hinder the Spirit of prayer, ..then un-premeditated and confused variety to distract, and lose it. 1692 S. PATRICK *Answ. Touchstone* 15 He only endeavours to lose his Reader in a mist of Words.

† **c.** ? To cause to be forgotten. *Obs.*

1667 DRYDEN *Tempest* IV. iv, Have fifteen years so lost me to your knowledge, That you retain no memory of Prospero? 1724 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 130 It requires a much better memory than mine to resume such long work, and one harangue loses the former to me.

† **d.** To reject (a bill in parliament). *Obs.*

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 26 July, A Bill for the Lord's day, which it seems the Lords have lost, and so cannot be passed.

10. *refl.* (with corresponding *passive*).

a. To lose one's way, go astray. Also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii[i]. 176, I go astraye as a shepe that is lost. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1602) 390 The hearer would be many times lost, before I shoulde come to the end. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 14 But to what end goe I to loose my selfe in the intricate labirinth of the abuses & disorders of our time. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 174 Like one lost in a Thornie Wood. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xxi. 69 They must of necessitie loose themselves, having no knowledge where they were. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 9, I love to lose my selfe in a mystery. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 561 In wandring mazes lost. 1780 J. HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 484 Arabian poetry is so immense a field, that he who enters it is in danger of being lost. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 225 O'er these waste downs whereon I lost myself.

b. To lose one's (or its) identity; to become merged *in* something else. *lit.* and *fig.*

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vi. 93 Ten great rivers which loose themselves entring into that Lake. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xli. 445 The Via Sacra was a street leading to the Forum, and lost in it. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vii. (1813) 195 All surprise was shortly lost in other feelings. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Detached Th. on Bks. & Read.*, I love to lose myself in other men's minds. 1871-4 HORT *The Way*, etc. ii. (1894) 62 By the Resurrection and Ascension His Apostleship had been visibly lost in His Sonship.

c. To become deeply absorbed or engrossed (*in* thought, etc.); to be bewildered, overwhelmed (*in* wonder); † to be distracted, lose one's wits (from emotion or excitement).

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. v. 339 They were lost in their own imaginations and conceipts. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. ii. 71 Be not lost So poorely in your thoughts. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 121 These strong Egyptian Fetters I must breake, Or loose my selfe in dotage. 1626 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* IV. i. (1639) G 2 b, I almost lose my selfe In joy to meete him. 1728 ADDISON *Hymn*, 'When all thy mercies', Transported with the view, I'm lost In wonder, love, and praise. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* I. 97, I neither feed the flock nor watch the fold; How can I, lost in love? 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. i. (1820) 153 As I pace the darkened chamber and lose myself in melancholy musings. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 231 He seemed to be lost in the contemplation of something great. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* III. vi, Her voice was low at first, but she soon lost herself, and then it rose above the other voices. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 239 For a time they become lost and dazed.

d. To become hidden from view, obscured (*in* clouds, etc.).

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 79 When the setting Stars are lost in Day. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VII. 354 Woody mountains half in vapours lost. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 194 Rills that.. lose themselves at length In matted grass. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 11 A vast ocean of tillage..losing itself in the vapour of the distant horizon. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I. 227 A pillar'd porch, the bases lost In laurel.

† **e.** Of water: To leak away. *Obs.*

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 189 The Vials.. are joined to the Pipes with Wax or Mastick, so that the Water rises into the Vials, without losing itself any where. *Ibid.* 194 Gravel, or Sand-Stone, upon which the Water will run without losing itself.

11. *Comb.*, with sense 'one who or something which loses . . .', as † *lose-all*, † *-office*; so † **lose-time** *a.*, time-wasting.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 78 Jugling tricks, or other idle lose-time sports. 1623 PENKETHMAN *Handf. Hon.* iv. xlii, More loue to purchase, each good turne requite, Lest a Loose-office thou be termed right. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 220 The third [heir] is commonly a lose-all.

† **Lose,** *v.*² *Obs.* Also 4 loose, 5 lowse. [f. LOSE *sb.*¹, or perh. aphetic f. ALOSE *v.*] *trans.* To praise. Also *absol.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 411 Þow with rude speche Lakkedest, and losedest þinge þat longed nouȝt to be done. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* IV. 12 What maner wise passith not the kyng bifore oothere, that thus is loo-id? *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1960 (Dublin MS.) Of all Lordes Lord lowsed þorow þe werld. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cii. (1869) 112, I am þilke þat of olde am cleped and losed [*v. r.* alosed] þe eldeste.

Hence † **Losed** *ppl. a.*, praised, renowned. Also used as *sb.*, one praised.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 245 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 So noble a losed þer nas non in al þe vniuersite. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 160 The good kynge Dauy .. the loset of force and of vertue. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* I. 7 A losyd lorde was he.

Lose, obs. form of LOOSE, LOSS.

Loseable: see LOSABLE.

Losel (lōu·zĕl), *sb.* and *a. arch.* and *dial.* (See E.D.D.) Forms: 4-7 losell, 5-6 loselle, (6 losyll), 6 7 lozel(l, (6 lozile, lozzel, 7 lozzell), 6-7, 9 *Sc.* lossel, 7 lossell, 4- losel. [app. f. *losen*, pa. pple. of LEESE *v.* (cf. LOREL from the more usual *loren*, and BROTHEL similarly f. OE. *broðen*, pa. pple. of *bréoðan* to be ruined). The etymological sense is thus 'one who is lost', 'a son of perdition'.]

A. *sb.* A worthless person; a profligate, rake, scoundrel; in weaker sense, a ragamuffin, ne'er-do-well.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 74 Losels þat lecherie haunten. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 252 We luſe as losels liſſyde many longe daye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12096 þe losell to þe lady launchid full swithe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 154 Los s ye ar and thefys. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 42 Augustine, whome those losells do most hate. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 624/1 Many of them be such losells and scatterlings, as that they cannot easely by any sheriff,.. or other ordinarye officer be gotten. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 170 There be many lazy lozels..which doe nothing all the day long, but walke in the streets, sit vpon the stalles, and frequent Tauerns and Ale-houses. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* iii. (1623) G iv, The Drone .. hath been alwaies reputed a greedy lozell. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 187 Yet it is possible and I could doo it, to puzzle such a Lozzell as yourself. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* 123 The sword devoureth one, as well as another, .. it spares neither lord nor losel, as they say. 1671 ANNAND *Myst. Pietatis* 94 How soon might the rude swaine, the country lossel, the clownish Boor, .. find out a way, for nobilitating his family. 17.. *Heir of Linne* II. xx. in Ritson *Sc. Songs* (1794) II. 137 If we shold hang any losel heere, The first we wold begin with thee. 1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 407 Do not recruiting sergeants drum through the streets..and..collect ragged losels enough? 1843 BROWNING *Blot 'Scutcheon* II. Wks. 1896 I. 343/2 Wretched women .. tied By wild illicit ties to losels vile. 1897 'L. KEITH' *Bonny Lady* viii. 78 The school-master knew it was no village losel hired by the hour.

B. *adj.* Good-for-nothing, worthless.

1601 MUNDAY *Downf. Earl Huntingdon* II. ii. (1828) 35 Yonder comes a lazy lozel Friar. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* II. xv, Why should you plain, that lozel swains refuse you? 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 296 Where didst thou learn to be..so pusillanimous, thou lozel Bachelour of Art. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 57 He saw the losel porpoises, which had betrayed them into this peril, some broiling on the Gridiron, and others hissing on the Frying-pan! 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. i. 65 This bad daughter of a better sire With a vile losel dweller of the wild Was playing now.

† **Lo·seling,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ING².] Worthy of a losel, rascally.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* vii. 64 A prettie drouzy,.. lozeling Argument this was against taking the Oath.

Loselism (lōu·zĕliz'm). *rare.* [f. LOSEL + -ISM.] The quality or state of a losel; losels collectively.

1831 CARLYLE *Let.* 21 Oct. in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 214 All the Loselism of London will be about the church next Sunday.

† **Lo·selled,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LOSEL + -ED².] = LOSEL *a.*

1606 *Wily Beguiled* G, If I had been such a great long, large Lobcockt, loseld burden, as Master Churms is, .. I should neuer haue got Pegge as long as I had liu'd.

† **Lo·selly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. LOSEL + -LY¹.] Like a losel, good-for-nothing, idle, lazy.

1611 COTGR., *Poltronesque*, lazie, lozellie, sluggish, idle. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lix, These lozelly Gulligutted Gastrolaters.

Loselry (lōu·zĕlri). *arch.* [f. LOSEL + -RY.] Performance characteristic of a losel; profligacy, debauchery, rascality.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxcviii. 178 The false spencers, the whiche he mayntened thurgh loselrye ageynst his honour. 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Courte?* 661 By sorsery Or suche other loselry. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 13 To haue him Lord it out thus vnder my nose, and I to sweate and swinke, to maintaine his lozelrie. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard the Fox* 215 Surely my first thought was that she Had been judged for some loselry.

Losen, obs. pa. pple. of LEESE *v.*¹, LOOSE *v.*

Losen, variant of LOZEN *Sc.*

Loseng(e, obs. form of LOZENGE.

† **Losenge,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 losynge. [a. OF. *losenger* = Pr. *lauzengar*, Sp. *lisonjar*, Pg. *lisonjear*, It. *lusingare*; f. OF. *losenge, losange* sb. flattery = Pr. *lauzenga, lauzenja*, Sp., Pg. *lisonja*; app. adopted by the other Rom. langs. from Pr.

lauzenga = OF. *loenge* (F. *louange*) praise:—med.L. *laudēmia*, a derivative (? on analogy of *vindēmia*) of L. *laud-em* praise: see LOSE *sb.*[1] *trans.* To flatter, compliment unduly. Const. *of.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 129 Thay losyngid the kynge of Wayne-glory of the force of his hoste. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xvii, Thanne began Glaucus to call her and losenge her.

† **Losengeous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 losungeous. [f. next with substitution of suffix: see -OUS.] Lying, flattering.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 108 What a selfe Losungeous fellow hath this fustian companion proued.

† **Losenger.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 loseniour (= *-jour*), -gour, losaniour (= *-jour*), lozengiour, -eour, 4-5 losengeour, -gere, -ynger(e, 4-6 losanger, (5 -ere, losengeoure, -joure, lousenger, lesingour, *Sc.* lossingere, 6 -geir, loosenger, losinger), 4-7 losenger. [a. OF. *losengeour*, *-ere*, agent-n. f. *losenger* LOSENGE *v.*]

1. A false flatterer, a lying rascal, a deceiver.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 674 Thou schalt ben an-honged, thou losenjour. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3504 What sey men of þese loseniours, þat haue here wurdys feyre as flours? *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 328 In youre court is manye a losenger. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1923 Laches me þis losengere & ledis me him hedire. 1484 CAXTON *Ryall Bk.* C iij, But this synne [*sc.* of boasting] doubleth in them that folowe and flatre these vauntours and losengers. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua maritt wemen* 258 Gif yov nought list be forleit with losingeris vntrew. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron., Hist. Scot.* 63/1 There to end their liues with shame, as a number of such other loosengers had often doone before them. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Losenger*, a flatterer, a Lyar.

† 2. *Sc.* A sluggard. [? Confused with *losel.*]

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 178 Thus lysnit I, as lossingeir, sic lewidnes to luik. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 281, I knew it was past four howris of day, And thocht I wald no langar ly in May Les Phebus suld me losanger attaynt.

† **Losengery.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 (losingerie), lozengerie, 4-5 losengerie, -gerye, (4 -grie, -grye), 5 -gry, (-gri), (5 losangerye, losyng-(e)rie). [a. OF. *losengerie*: see prec. and -ERY.] Flattery, deceit.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1959 Gold and siluer to wille he wan Bi losengerie. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3512 Kepe þe þan fro losengrye, For feyre spekyng man kan weyl lye. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 145 In lecherye and in losengerye ȝe lyuen. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 157 Ouermyche to Preyse is suspecte of losengry. 1484 CAXTON *Ryall Bk.* D j, Therof growen many sinnes, .. That is to wete losangerye, flaterye [etc.].

Loser (lū·zəɹ). [f. LOSE *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

† 1. A destroyer. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 512, I sall be glad in god ..my saueoure, noght in þe warld my losere. 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 459 þis court is..loser of al þe worlde. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 109 And when the loser of my friend his death in me shall find; Let death take all.

2. One who loses or suffers loss.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 60 b, One daie thone parte lost, and the other gained, and likewise the losers regained. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 303, I may vppon iust occasion thynke my selfe a looser manye wayes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 143 You will draw both Friend and Foe, Winner and Looser. 1608 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 283 That thay be nocht loseris of thair provisioun. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark x. 31 We may be losers for Christ, we shall never be losers by him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 267 He always declared that he had been a loser by his mission.

Proverb. [1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1018/2 Hit is an olde curtesye at the cardes perdy, to let the leser haue hys wordes.] 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 146 Let the loosers haue their woides. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 123 The wisest men have beene .. pleased, that losers should have their words. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 47 Giue loosers leaue to prate. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), Losers and malecontents, whose portion and inheritance is a freedom to speak.

b. A squanderer or waster (of time).

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i. § 1. 8 If one of the Speakers be .. trifling, he that hears, and he that answers .. are equal losers of their time. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 354 The author was no loser of his time.

c. A horse that loses in a race.

1902 J. BURNS in *Speaker* 11 Jan. 419/1 The workman works hard five days, but on the sixth is generally found at the 'Corner Pin' spotting winners and catching losers.

3. *Billiards.* A losing hazard.

1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 281 There may be a loser left off the white. 1902 J. ROBERTS jun. *Mod. Billiards* 88 The angle is not suitable for a following loser, so the play is again a loser off the cushion.

† **Lo·sery.** *Obs.* [f. LOSE *v.*[1] + -ERY.] Losing; opportunity or chance of losing.

c 1400 *Beryn* 924 Al othir gamys that losery was in. *Ibid.* 1228 For in such losery he hath lost many a ffrank.

Loseyn, obs. form of LOZEN.

Losh (lɒʃ), *sb.*[1] Also 7 losy. [a. Russ. лось.]

† 1. An elk. *Obs.*

1591 [see OLEN]. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 463 An Elke or Loshe, the Red deere of the countrey. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. xvii. 431 They worship the Sunne, the Ollen, and the Losy and such like. *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* ii. Wks. 1851 VIII. 482 People riding on Elks and Loshes.

2. *Losh hide, leather*: the untanned hide of the elk, and later of the buffalo and ox, prepared with oil; a soft buff-coloured leather; wash-leather. (Cf. LASCH *sb.*)

1583 CARLILE in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 184 Losshe hides, rich Furres, and other such like. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 10 Their losh or buffe hide is very faire and large. 1662 *Irish Stat.* (1765) II. 409 Losh hides, the piece £1. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 61 Losh, or buff-leather, drest in oil. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 433 Oiled leather is commonly known as .. wash-leather. .. It is also called losh leather. 1864 CRAIG, Suppl., *Losh-hide*, a hide not dressed in any way, but simply oiled.

Losh (lɒʃ), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *loche* = LOACH.] A name in Canada and Alaska for the burbot.

1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Useful Aquatic Anim.* I. 236 In Alaska .. it is known as 'Losh'; in Canada, as 'la Loche'. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 273.

† **Losh,** *v. Obs.* [? Onomatopœic.] *intr.* ? To fall with a splash; to go stumbling.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 170 Yet am I not so sheepish, to losh into the Ditch. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Losh*, to splash in water. *North.* 1859 WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1896) 19 (E. D. D.) An laykes and loshes ower the steaynes.

Losh (lōʃ). *int. Sc.* A distortion of LORD, used in certain exclamations.

a 1779 D. GRAHAM *Leper the Taylor* (1785) 17 The losh preserve me, sirs. 1792 G. GALLOWAY *Poems* 40 Tax shoon! losh how the snobs will glunch. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 244 Losh me! that's beautiful language. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 363/1 'Losh! the body's cracked'.

Losien, losin, obs. forms of LOZEN.

Losine, obs. pa. pple. of LEESE *v.*

Losing (lū·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOSE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of LOSE *v.*[1] † a. Perdition, destruction; the being lost or destroyed (*obs.*). b. Used, chiefly *gerundially*, in various senses of the vb. † *To be on losing*: to be in process of being lost.

a. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 13 Weȝ ðiu lædas to losing. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1031 He most ay lyue in þat loȝe in losyng euer-more. 1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Losyng, *perdition.* 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1631) 234 The citie beeing besieged, and in some danger of losing. *c* 1660 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* I. 136 An armye of Gelderland ..was in great daunger of loosinge.

b. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 295 As a goldene fischhook, þe loosynge þerof may be i-quytte by non wynnynge of taking of fische. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 221 Compleyne his payne in dolour thus that duellis; In langour lyis, for losyng of thar luff. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 241 How shorte they be in duryng: how feerfull in kepyng: how sorowful in losynge. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1647) 218 At his arrivall, the last stake of the Christians was on losing. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Jan., To see how differently one man took his losing from another. 1725 J. GLANVILL *Poems* 63 France shall meet with no Repair From Losings here, by healing Winnings there. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I. 140 Odes About this losing of the child. 1900 F. T. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* iii. 53 We arrived .. without .. adventure except the losing of an anchor. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 178 It was the scene of Charles Fox's chief losings at the faro table.

2. *attrib.* in **losing-money**, a payment allowed to the loser in certain competitions.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., There is a pound per win to each man .., and there is losing money at half rates every time your boat answers the starting-gun.

Lo·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. LOSE *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That loses, or that results in loss. **Losing game,** (*a*) a game played with ill-success; (*b*) a game in which the loser of the game wins the stakes. **Losing hazard, loadum,** see the sbs.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 280 b, A sengle ace is a losynge caste. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 62, I follow thus A loosing suite against him. 1601 — *Jul. C.* V. v. 36, I shall have glory by this loosing day. 1668 LADY CHAWORTH in 12*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 10 [He] deserves a better fate than to be ever of the loosing side. 1708 POPE *Let. to H. Cromwell* 1 Nov., You are return'd by this time..to the old Diversions of a losing Game at Picquet with the Ladies, and half a Play at the Theatre. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xv. (1840) 265 This was a losing voyage. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 60 They came to a losing Market. 1763 HOYLE *Whist* 23 Do not trump it, but throw away a losing Card. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 26, I think we're playing a loosing game in Egypt.

Hence **Lo·singly** *adv.*, in a losing manner.

1864 in CRAIG, Suppl.

Losing(e, obs. form of LOZENGE.

Loss (lɒs) *sb.*[1] Forms: 1-3 los (only in dat. lose, in Lay. occas. written leose), 4-5 los, loos, (5 loose, 6 *Sc.* lois), 4-7 losse, (5 losce), 4- loss. [Prob. two distinct formations. The OE. *los* (? neut.), found only in the phr. *tó lose* (*weorðan*, *gedón*), corresponds to ON. *los* neut., 'breaking up of the ranks of an army' (Vigf.):—OTeut. **loso-m* (a parallel formation with OE. *lor* LORE *sb.*[2]:—OTeut. **lozo-m*), f. **lus-*, wk. grade of the root **leus-*, **laus-*: see LEESE *v.*, LEASE *a.*, LOOSE *a.* (The etymological sense may be rendered by 'dissolution'; cf. the ON. use.) As this word occurs in OE. and early ME. only in the dative (which if it had survived would have normally become *lōse* with voiced *s*), it cannot, unless the uninflected cases were preserved unrecorded, account for the mod. form. The word in its later use as a noun of action to *leese*, *lose* vbs., appears first in the middle of the 14th c., and may have been a back-formation from the pa. pple. *lost*; cf. LOST *sb.*, which is of contemporary date.]

1. Perdition, ruin, destruction; the condition or fact of being 'lost', destroyed, or ruined. Now only with mixture of other senses; cf. LOSE *v.*[1] 2 b.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxvi. 249 Ðonne ȝe to lose weorðað. *c* 1205 LAY. 3903 Heore lif heom eode al to leose [*for* lose; *riming with* neose = nose]. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 22844 And so hi solle go to lose. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G j b, Whan they seken..the losse and the dethe of yonge chyldren. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 115 Bothe her body and soule, wer gotten again out of eternall losse and perdicion. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 102 His life With thine, and all that offer to defend him, Stand in assured losse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 308 Thou hast..quitted all to save A World from utter loss. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 104 The Loss of the Ship, was the Loss of him. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 166 Describe a Saviour's cross As God's expedient to retrieve his loss. 1839 MACAULAY *Ess., Gladstone on Ch. & State* (1880) 481 Is not the loss of one soul a greater evil than the extinction of many lives?

2. The fact of losing (something specified or contextually implied). See the senses of LOSE *v.*[1] Const. with *of* or objective genitive.

a. The being deprived of, or the failure to keep (a possession, appurtenance, right, quality, faculty, or the like).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 287 Losse of worldely catel. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. v. (1495) 193 Chyldren wepe more for the losse of an apple than for the losse of theyr herytage. 1562-3 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 14 § 12 Persons that shall so offende..shall have Imprisonement, losse of Eares, slytting and searing of Nose. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* I. XXXVII. 109 The losse of power, and vertue in all liuing things..is the privation thereof. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 67 O loss of sight, of thee I most complain! 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 180 William the Conqueror ..punished such as were convicted of killing the wild boar in his forests, with the loss of their eyes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 194 The Papists of Ireland attributed to him the loss of their lands. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 299 The words, 'loss of caste', convey to an English gentleman's mind no more terrible idea than that of marrying his laundress. 1896 J. H. CLARKE *Cold-Catching, Cold-Preventing*, etc. 66 Among the sequelae of a cold in the head..may be mentioned loss of taste and smell.

b. *Loss of life*: the being put to death (as a punishment). Also, in generalized sense, the destruction or 'sacrifice' of human lives.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1685 Vp peyne of los of lyf. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. viii. 20 Not willing they should .. susteine cruelties, or losse of lyfe. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 106, I lou'd him, and will weepe My date of life out, for his sweete liues losse. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* XXVII. 22 There shall be no losse of any mans life among you. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 3/3 These men estimate the loss of life—that is, the ruthless waste and destruction of human life during the sixteen years that the Khalifa has ruled—at seventy-five per cent. of the entire population.

c. The being deprived by death, separation, or estrangement, of (a friend, relative, servant, or the like). Often *contextually*, the death (of a person regretted).

a 1450 MYRC 1279 For los of frendes or of any þynge. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. VI. xlv. 237 Ther be many sad hearts for the loss of my Lord Robert Digby. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (1708) I. 543 The Case of a Lady that kept her Bed for the loss of a Favorite Puppy she had. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 198 ¶ 1 Affliction for the Loss of her Mother. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 309 [Died] John Case Browne, esq. whose loss will be severely felt .. by the whole neighbourhood. 1805 J. QUINCY in *Life* 74 The loss of Mr. Griswold from the national legislature. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxi. 269 Newton had to mourn the loss of his earliest and best friend.

d. The losing of or being defeated in (a battle, game, or contest). † Formerly also without specific mention of the object: The state of being a loser, defeat (*obs.*).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 174, I lovne þat we lay lotes on ledes vchone, & who-so lympes þe losse, lay hym þer-oute. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 136 Of the takyng of the Kyng their Master, and of the losse of the feld. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. iv. 4 What losse of some pitcht battell Against Warwicke? 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iii. 2 Your Lordship is the most patient man in losse, the most coldest that euer turn'd vp Ace. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 205 As a great many Captains have done after the Loss of a Battle. 1822 SHELLEY *Calderon's Magico Prodig.* i. 151 The battle's loss may profit those who lose.

e. Failure to take advantage or make good use (of time, etc.).

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 997 *Dido*, It nere but los of tyme. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* XXI. 19 He shal paye the losse of his tyme. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1420 But for losse of Nestors golden words, It seem'd they would debate with angrie swords. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 29 She without losse of time, buried the Poyniard up to the hilts. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 10 To..take to some honest Livelihood without Loss of Time. 1814 SCOTT *Waav.* XXXI, Instant reimbursement for loss of time. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 75 This error caused us the loss of an hour.

f. Failure to gain or obtain. (Cf. LOSE *v.*[1] 7.)

a 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* (ed. 8) 41 A word that signifieth..losse of victory. *Mod.* I do not wish to risk the loss of my train.

† 3. *occas.* Cause or occasion of ruin or deprivation. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife of Bath's Prol.* 720 Womman was the los of al mankynde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 130 The negligence of the kynges counsaill..was the losse of the whole dominion of Fraunce.

4. In particularized sense: An instance of losing. Also, a person, thing, or amount lost.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1302 That was the losse

..that I had lorne. 1463-4 *Coldingham Priory Papers* (Surtees) 191 Our grete lossez in plee for Coldyngham. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 406 b, That those which had bene faithfull to him, and therfore had chaunced into extreme miserie, should first be recompensed their losse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. ii. 87 A rich fellow enough, goe to, and a fellow that hath had losses. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 150 Thus ended this incomparable Lady: our never to be sufficiently lamented losse. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 1 ¶ 6 It is not possible to trade to much Advantage without some Losses. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. viii. 95 But soon 'twas heard (a loss of little woe) That he had stolen away the gallant quean. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 283/2 The company wrote off the loss as a bad debt.

b. *spec.* (*Path.*) A loss of blood by uterine hæmorrhage.

1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2089. 86 The patient gave a history of having had a loss a few days previously.

5. Diminution of one's possessions or advantages; detriment or disadvantage involved in being deprived of something, or resulting from a change of conditions; an instance of this. (Opposed to *gain.*)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 195 Better is a litel losse than a longe sorwe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 212 Drede of worldly shame & loos. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1719 Of þe harmys þat we haue & þe hoge lose. *Ibid.* 9781 Me is leuer for to lyue with losse þat I haue. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 141 b, Gain is not alwaies perdurable, nor losse alwaies continuall. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 181 No losse shall touch her by my company. 1611 BIBLE *Phil.* iii. 7 What things were gaine to me, those I counted losse for Christ. 1627 MILTON *Vacat. Exerc.* 9 Small loss it is that thence can come unto thee. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 8 No wonder if their Trade decrease, and turn to loss rather then profit. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 750 Nor can the wonders it records be sung To meaner music, and not suffer loss. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xix. (1877) 341 Earthly losses are remedies for covetousness. 1848 NEWMAN (*title*) Loss and gain. 1866 MISS YONGE *Dove in Eagle's Nest* I. 76 No matter .. 'Tis only her loss [refusing to drink].

b. *To have a* (*great*) *loss in* (or *of*): to suffer severely by losing (usually, a person).

1680 AUBREY *Lives, E. Davenant* (1813) II. 300 He was not only a man of vast learning, but of great goodness and charity; the parish and all his friends will have a great losse in him. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 15 What a Loss shall I have of him! 1824 JEKYLL *Corr* (1894) 144, I feel a sad loss of poor dear Mr. Stanley. 1836 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 164 As the time approaches for the departure of our dear little Nell, we begin to feel more and more the loss we shall have of her. 1881 TROLLOPE *Dr. Wortle's School* IV. xi, She had a certain charge..as to the school..; and very well she did her work. I shall have a great loss in her.

¶ **c.** *A* (*great*, etc.) *loss* (in this sense) is often idiomatically predicated of the person or thing lost, where in strictness the subject of the sentence should be the loss or deprivation of this. (The more correct expression, as in quot. 1605, is obsolete.)

[1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iii. § 4 For apophthegms, it is a great loss of that book of Cæsar's.] *Mod.* Our opponents are welcome to their new convert; he is no loss.

6. *Mil.* The losing (by a commander or an army) of men by death, wounds, or capture; also (*sing.* and *pl.*) the number of men so lost.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3171 ȝit me is better..in bataile be slayne, þan se þe lose of my ledis. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 130 Trustyng..shortly to be lorde of the citee and towne, without any greate losse or battaill. 1840 GRESLEY *Siege Lichf.* 45 The loss of each army .. was about equal. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1869) II. II. viii. 446 They were repulsed with loss. 1899 SIR G. WHITE *Disp. to Buller* 16 Dec., The loss of 12,000 men here would be a heavy blow to England.

† **7.** Lack, default, want. *In the loss of question*: provided there is no dispute. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 90 As I subscribe not that, nor any other, But in the loss of question. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 85 The Villages for losse of ground are all built on the skirts of Rockes.

† **8.** *Tennis.* A lost chase (see CHASE *sb.*[1] 7).

1591 [see CHASE *sb.*[1] 7]. 1619 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Convers. B. Jonson* xvii. (1842) 30 A Lord playing at Tenis, and having asked those in the gallerie Whither a stroke was Chase or Losse? A Brother of my Lord Northumberland's answered, it was Loss.

9. At a loss, † **at loss.** Of a hound: Having lost the track or scent; at fault. Hence of persons: At fault; utterly uncertain what to say or do (often with indirect questions introduced by *how, what*, etc.); unable *to* understand, imagine, discover, explain, etc. *At a loss for*: unable to discover or obtain (something needed).

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvi. (1612) 175 The Hound at losse doth ouer-giue. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 23 He cried vpon it at the meerest losse, And twice to day pick'd out the dullest sent. 1663 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) III. 424 The justness of his government left them at a loss for an occasion [*sc.* of rebellion]. 1668 HALE *Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm.* b j b, Many that are much conversant in subtilties of Logick..are at a loss in it, and can make little of it. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 366 Satan now Quite at a loss, for all his darts were spent, Thus to our Saviour with stern brow reply'd. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 332 His wonderfull Learning was at a loss. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 ¶ 8, I stood utterly at a loss how to behave my self. *Ibid.* No. 157 ¶ 1, I am very much at a loss to express by any Word that occurs to me in our Language, that which is understood by *Indoles* in Latin. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 23 If they were at a Loss for any thing, I cry'd out, can I find it, Sir? 1781 COWPER *Hope* 345 All speakers, yet all language at a loss. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 33 We are at a loss, however, for any direct knowledge of the means used by them. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 302 They were at a loss how to obtain his release. 1863 F. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 17, I therefore am at a loss to understand what made her bail the erection of one [mill] at Charleston as likely to produce such..happy results.

† **Loss,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5-6 losse, (5 lossem), 6 los, 7 loz. [a. MDu. *los* = OE. *lox*, OHG., MHG. *luhs* (mod.G. *luchs*); akin to Sw. *lo* of the same meaning. Caxton's *lossem* represents the unexplained variant *lossen* of the Du. original.] A lynx.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxviii. (Arb.) 105 The rulers and kepars of the felde was the lupaert and the losse. *Ibid.* xli. 111 The kepars of the felde, the lupaerd and the lossem. 1598 FLORIO, *Lince*, a beast like vnto a woolfe,..called a los or linx. *Lince*,..Also a losse, or a linx. 1624 T. HEYWOOD *Gunaikeion* VII. 329 The beast called a Loz or Lynx.

† **Loss,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 5-6 los, 6-7 loiss. [a. Du. *lossen* (whence G. *löschen*, Da. *losse*, Sw. *lossa*), f. *los* adj., loose (:—OTeut. **lusso-*), cogn. w. *loos* (:—OTeut. **lauso-*: see LOOSE *a.*).] *trans.* To unload (a vessel), discharge (goods from a vessel). Also *absol.* of a ship: To unload.

1482 *Charters Edinb.* (1871) 168 Of ilk stane bait cumand and losand in the havin *id. Ibid.* 169 That na..stapill gudis of strangearis remane..langare in Leith eftir it be discharguit and losit than [etc.]. 1537 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) II. 86 Jhone Sleith..confessit that he loissit the pok of forest woll pertening to Mungo Tennend efter that the samyn wes schippit and stowit in his schip. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 332 Nane of thame sall brek bouk,..quhill the tyme that thair gudis be housit, and the schip lost, and avysit with the conservatour how the marcat is. 1609 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 302 Be making of mercat thairof [*sc.* goods] ..befoir they be lossit.

Loss,e, var. Sc. f. LOSE *v.*[1]; var. LOSE *sb.*[1] *Obs.*, praise; obs. f. LOOSE.

Löss, variant of LOESS.

Lossel, variant of LOSEL.

Lossen, Lossenge, obs. ff. LOZEN, LOZENGE.

Lossenite (lɒ·sĕnəit). *Min.* [Named by Milch in 1894, after Prof. C. A. *Lossen*: see -ITE.] Arsenate of iron and lead, occurring in small reddish-brown crystals.

1895 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* L. 76 Lossenite.

† **Lo·sset.** *Obs. dial.* Also 8 losad. [Ir *losad* (Olr. *losat*), kneading-trough.] A wooden tray.

1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* xx. (1652) 155 Certain woodden trayes, amongst the English in Ireland peculiarly called Lossels [*sic*]. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 135 A *Losset*, a large flat wooden dish not much unlike a Voider. 1782 VALLANCY *Collect. De Rebus Hibern.* x. 82 This fine may be exchanged for losads, sieves, kneading troughs [etc.].

† **Lo·ssful,** *a. Obs.* [f. LOSS *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Productive of loss; detrimental; unprofitable.

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 108. 694 Hee..retired himselfe with losse-full hast into the bosome of France. 1623 in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 287 As the rate of Money now goeth, no man can let his Timber stand .. but it will be very losse-full to him. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 421 It is a gainful loss to suffer for the truth; it is a lossful gain..to provide for our present safety..and ease.

† **Lo·ssing,** *vbl. sb. Sc. Obs.* [f. LOSS *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of unloading a vessel, or of discharging goods.

1531 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 142 Thair masteris of warke suld gar amend the prame of the brig, .. and lat hir and the prouestis greit keile to fraucht to the losing and laidnyng of schippis. *c* 1575 R. BANNATYNE *Jrnl.* (1806) 147 All horsmen and footmen went furth doun to Leyth to the lossing of the said bark, which incontinent was broght vp to the castell efter there lossing. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 137/2 Þe conseruatour sall not..admit onye cocquet... except the mercheandis, .. euerie ane of thame, befoir the loissing of onie of þair gudis, mak faith..That he hes na forbiddin gudis [etc.].

Lossingeir, -gere, Sc. variants of LOSENGER.

† **Lo·ssless,** *a. Obs.* [f. LOSS *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without loss.

1587 THYNNE *Contn. Hist. Scot.* 409 in *Holinshed*, They were..suffered harmelesse of bodie, and losselesse of furniture to depart. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 303 Miraculous and losselesse victories. 1669 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 276 Saved harmles, lossles, & indemnifyed from any suit.

Lossom, -um, obs. forms of LOVESOME.

† **Lost,** *sb. Obs.* Also loste. [app. f. *lost*, pa. pple. of LOSE *v.*] = LOSS *sb.*[1] *To go to lost*: to perish, go to ruin.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. p. iv. 30 (Camb. MS.) Men do no more fors of the lost than of the hauyinge. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 213 For þey schulde defende hem þe manloker for drede of so greet lost [L. *metu tanti damni*]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 147 Which is of most cost And lest is worth and goth to lost? 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 151 Of the lordshupp of Cursid men comyth many lostis and myschefis. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* lx. 147 Al thynge vnder hys newe men yede to loste. 1473 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 310 He shall..make goode of all the losts that is done. 1505 *Galway Arch.* ibid. 391 All such costes, lostes and damages as he shuld sustayne. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* vii. 86 For in that delynge is great lost of tyme. 1671 *Woodbury Churchw. Acc.* (E. D. D.), Collected by vertue of a Briefe for a lost by ffire.

Lost (lɒst), *ppl. a.* [Pa. pple. of LOSE *v.*[1]]

1. That has perished or been destroyed; ruined, esp. morally or spiritually; (of the soul) damned.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K vj, The greatteste signe of a loste man is to lease his time in naughty workes. 1590 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Disc. Warre* 58 Wee were lost men but for our owne wits and resolution. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr* I. 15 As the sinner is awakened about his lost condition. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 548 He was reckoned a lost man. 1780 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Lost*, the state of being foundered or cast away; expressed of a ship when she has either sunk at sea, or struck upon a rock. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 392 In my lost soul's abandoned night.

b. Having the mental powers impaired. *Lost of wits*: imbecile (cf. dial. use of *lost* in this sense).

1821 SHELLEY *Ginevra* 12 Deafening the lost intelligence within. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i. 6 One thinks of a descendant of his two hundred years afterwards, blind, old, and lost of wits, singing Handel in Windsor Tower.

† **c.** *transf.* Desperate, hopeless. *Obs.*

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secr. Mem.* (1736) II. 101 He loved me after a lost manner. 1720 — *Power of Love* (1741) III. 214 She loves you in a lost manner, she is ready to die.

2. Of which some one has been deprived; not retained in possession; no longer to be found. Also, of a person or animal: Having gone astray, having lost his or its way.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xv. 24, I am not sent but vnto the loost shepe of the housse of Israhel. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Lev.* vi. 4 He shal then restore .. the lost thing which he founde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 55 The thought Both of lost happiness and lasting pain Torments him. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* Ded., The grateful votaries [desired] to teach others how to recover lossed health. 1828 MOORE (*title*) Limbo of Lost Reputations. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 4 The imperfect remains of lost species of animals and plants. 1845 BROWNING (*title*) The Lost Leader. 1849 *Chambers's Inform. People* II. 652/2 If a 'Lost ball' be called, the striker shall be allowed six runs. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xlvi, It occurred to me that she might be more disposed to feel a woman's interest in the lost girl. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxxiii, To this lost heart be kind.

Comb. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lost Heir* 24 Has ever a one seen anything about the streets like a crying lost-looking child?

¶ *To give* (*over* or *up*) *for lost*, also *to give lost*: see GIVE *v.* 31 b.

3. Of time, labour, space: Not used advantageously; spent in vain; † hence, vain, groundless. Of opportunities: Not turned to account, missed.

a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 156 It were but paine and lost travaile 1535 [see LABOUR *sb.* 1 b]. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 11 It were lost sorrow to waile one that's lost. 1604 — *Oth.* V. ii. 269 Do you go backe dismaid? 'Tis a lost feare. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 111 My friend..repented himselfe of the lost time and charges, which he had spent in the sute. 1855 HOPKINS & RIMBAULT *Organ* xxxvii. 274 It can never be correctly said that 'unoccupied space' in an Organ, within reason, is 'lost room'. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xv, He began..to make up for lost time.

4. Of a battle, game: In which one has been defeated. Also *transf.* Of a person: That has lost the day; defeated (*poet.*).

1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 298, I saw it was a lost game. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxxii, In the lost battle, borne down by the flying. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 294 So were the lost Greeks on the Danube's day.

5. *To be lost to*: **a.** To have passed from the possession of; to have been taken or wrested from.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 479 Other joy To me is lost. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 63 This Battle being lost to us. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xliii, My uncle and aunt would have been lost to me; I should not have been allowed to invite them. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 363 The basis of power..was thus of necessity lost to the Five Cantons. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xliii. 9 So then were nothing lost to man. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 10 In the lore long dead, Lost to the hurrying world, right wise she was.

b. Of a person: To be so depraved as to be inaccessible (to some good influence); to have no sense of (right, shame, etc.). Also *rarely* in neutral sense, to be 'dead' to, to have lost all interest in.

1640 SHIRLEY *St. Patrick* IV. F 4 Thou lost thing to goodnesse. 1654 *State Case Commw.* 8 So lost and loose were that party of men to all former principles. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 78 (1713) II. 228 Being lost to all Humanity. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 30 ¶ 1 Who are not so very much lost to common Sense, but that they understand the Folly they are guilty of. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fortune* Poems (1777) 31 Resign'd to heaven, and lost to all beside. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* VI, A creature lost to reason. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 92 Lost to all sense of religious duty. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 63 He lay as dead And lost to life and use and name and fame.

† **c.** To be forgotten by, unknown to (the world).

1626 SHIRLEY *Brothers* II. i. (1652) 19 Men whose expectations are like yours Come not with honour to court such as I am, (Lost to the World for want of portion) But with some untam'd heat of blood. 1636 — *Duke's Mistress* III. iii. (1638) F 2 My Lord I know not with what words to thanke Your feeling of my sufferings. I will now Beleeve I am not lost to all the World.

6. In special collocations: **lost day, level** (see quots.); **lost motion,** imperfect transmission of motion between two parts of a machine which communicate one with the other, due to faulty construction or looseness of the parts; **lost Sunday** (see SUNDAY).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Lost day*, the day which is lost in circumnavigating the globe to the westward, by making each day a little more than twenty-four hours long. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), **Lost*

levels, levels which are not driven horizontally. **1877** Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 421 The movement being continuous and rapid in one direction—so that there is no 'loss motion [*sic*]. **1884** Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Lost Motion*, looseness of fitting, incident to wear of parts.

7. *absol.* (with *the*).

1849 Aytoun *Buried Flower* 72 All I loved is rising round me, All the lost returns again. **1871** R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* viii. 2 Lost is the lost, thou know'st it, and the past is past. *Ibid.* lxxvi. 18 A help to the lost.

b. *pl.* Advertisements of lost articles.

1761 *Ann. Reg.* 242 The number of losts..in the *Daily Advertiser* of next day.

Lost(e, obs. f. Lust; pa. pple. of Loss *v.* *Obs.*

† Lostell. *Obs.* In phr. *a lostell* = OF. *à l'ostel* (see Hostel), 'to your quarters!', 'disperse!'

a **1548** Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 197 b, The kyng..caused the Heraldes to cry, a lostell, and every man to departe. **1847** Halliwell, *Lostell*, the cry of the heralds to the combatants that they should return home.

Loster, Lostfalle, obs. ff. Lustre, Lustful.

† Losthope. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf. Forlorn Hope.] An abandoned person.

c **1540** tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* I. (Camden No. 36) 102 The Scottes..on all sides assemblinge the lostehopes and raskalls [L. *collectis undique perditis hominibus*].

† Lo·stless, *a.* *Obs.* [f. Lost *sb.* + -less.] Free from loss.

1459 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 300 That he save the citie lostlesse againste the King for all chelanges that he or his officers wil make.

Lostling (lǒ·stliŋ). [f. Lost *ppl. a.*, after *foundling*.] A person or thing lost.

1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 197 The great 'lost river' which bursts out of the vertical side of the cañon of the Snake—a torrent from the solid rock; a foundling rather than a lostling. **1898** C. Benham *Fourth Napoleon* 24 Evidently she spent her existence on the look-out for the lostling.

† Lo·stly, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. Lost *ppl. a.* + -ly 2.] In a lost manner; hopelessly.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* i. i. 3 Such eyes must be lostly obtenebrated, which do not perceive him therein.

Lostness (lǒ·stnés). [f. Lost *ppl. a.* + -ness.] The condition or state of being lost.

1728 P. Walker *Life Peden* (1827) 143 An enlightened believing Soul, that sees its Lostness, and Need of Christ. **1839** Bailey *Festus* (1852) 195 The desolation of the soul.. A sense of lostness that leaves death But little to reveal. **1891** *Punch* 23 May 246/1 My feeling of lostness is utter.

Lostriffe, Lostvol, obs. ff. Loosestrife, Lustful.

Losungeous, variant of Losengeous *a.* *Obs.*

Losy, Losyn, obs. forms of Losh, Lozen.

Losynge, losyngye, obs. forms of Lozenge.

Losynger(e, variant of Losenger.

Lot (lǒt), *sb.* Forms: 1 **hlot, hlott, hlodd,** 2–8 **lott,** 4–6 **lote,** 4–7 **lotte,** (4 **loth,** 4–6 **loot,** 5 **loote, lootte**), 2– **lot.** [OE. *hlot* neut. (rendering L. *sors, portio*) :—OTeut. type **hluto-m*, f. the wk. grade of the root **hleut-* (: **hlaut-* : **hlūt-*) occurring in the str. vb. OE. *hléotan*, OS. *hliotan*, OHG. *liozan* (MHG. *liezen*), ON. *hlióta*, to cast lots, obtain by lot. The precise formal equivalent of the Eng. word is not found elsewhere exc. perh. in OFris. *hlot* (? neut.), MDu. *lot* neut. (also masc.), Du. *lot* neut.; but synonymous sbs. from the same root appear in all the Teut. langs. From the wk. grade are, besides those already mentioned, OHG. (*h*)*luz* masc., ON. *hlut-r*, *hlot-r* masc. (MSw. *luter*, *loter*, Sw. *lott*, Da. *lod*), *hlute* wk. masc.; from the form **hlaut-* are OE. *hlýt*, *hlét*, *hliet* masc. (:—OTeut. **hlauti-z*), Goth. *hlaut-s* masc. (rendering κλῆρος), OS. *hlôt* masc., OHG. (*h*)*lôz* masc. and neut. (MHG. *lôz* masc. and neut., mod.G. *loos, los* neut.); cf. also ON. *hlaut* fem., blood of sacrifice. The Teut. word was adopted into the Rom. langs.: F. *lot* (whence *lotir* to divide, in OF. to cast lots), It. *lotto* game of chance, Sp., Pg. *lote* lot, Sp. *loto* 'lot' put up to auction. Probably some of the uses of the Eng. word are due to the influence of F. *lot*.

The primary meaning of the Teut. root **hleut-* is uncertain. Schrader has suggested that it may have been formed by secondary ablaut from the wk.-grade **hlut-* (repr. pre-Teut. *klḗd-*: see Holt) in the sb. **hluto-m*, the primary sense of which would then be the piece of wood used in casting lots. But this conjecture is very doubtful, and not free from difficulties.]

1. An object (app. usually a piece of wood) used in a widely diffused ancient method of deciding disputes, dividing plunder or property, selecting persons for an office or duty, etc., by an appeal to chance or the divine agency supposed to be concerned in the results of chance. The 'lots', each bearing the special mark of one of the competitors, were placed in a receptacle (in Homeric Greece a helmet); according to Greek procedure the vessel was shaken, the winning lot being that which fell out first; in Scandinavia (see Vigf. s. v. *hlutr*) the winning lot was drawn out by an uninterested party. In Eng. (exc. in rare modern instances, chiefly translations from ancient langs.) the word in this sense occurs only in the phr. *to cast, draw* († also *lay, put, send, throw, warp*) *lots* (or † *lot*); followed by *on* or *upon, over, between, for* (the object or objects concerned); also by inf. or indirect interrog. clause.

In genuine OE. idiom the vb. governing *hlot* was *weorpan* to throw (see Warp *v.*); cf. G. *das loos werfen*, L. *sortes conicere*, Gr. κλῆρον βάλλειν. In ME. *werpe* was superseded by the synonymous *cast* and *throw*. The OE. use of *sendan* is a Latinism, after *mittere* of the Vulgate. The only forms of the phrase that survive are *to cast lots* (*arch.*) and *to draw lots* (cf. F. *tirer au sort*), which is interpreted as synonymous with *to draw cuts* (Cut *sb.*[1] 1).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 229 Hie sendon hlot him betweonum, hwider hyra ȝehwylc faran scolde to læranne. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 35 Hiȝ to-dældon hys reaf & wurpon hlot [L. *sortem mittentes*] þær-ofer. *c* **1205** Lay. 13858 Vmbe fiftene ȝer þat folc his isomned.. & heore loten werpeð vppen þan þe hit faleð he scal uaren of londe. *c* **1275** *Passion our Lord* in *O. E. Misc.* 50 Ac hi casten heore lot hwes he scolde beo. *a* **1300** *E. E. Psalter* xxi. 18 And mi clepinge lote kaste þai on. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 124 Lotes did þei kast, for whom þei had þat wo. **1382** Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xiv. 42 Sende ȝe lot bitwixe [**1535** Coverdale Cast the lot ouer, **1611** Cast lots betweene] me and Jonathas my sone. *c* **1385** Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1933 *Ariadne*, Euery thridde yere .. They caste lot, and as it fil a-boute On riche or pore, he muste his sone take [etc.]. *c* **1420** Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1569 Mathy and Barnabe, drawyng lottys, stood. *c* **1475** *Partenay* 3184 Thay haue caste ther loote certes you vppon. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 455 The French men..had divided the prisoners and spoyles among them, and had cast lottes for them. *c* **1611** Chapman *Iliad* vii. 153 Each markt his lot, and cast it in, to Agamemnons caske. **1647** Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* xi. 171 The lot was throwne, and God made to be Judge. **1703** Burchett *Naval Trans.* iii. xix. (1720) 391 That the Regiments should cast Lots which of them should go on shore first. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* xiv. 239 *note*, The sons cast lots for their patrimony. **1744** *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 722 The several Nations had drawn Lots for the performance of the Ceremony. **1813** Hogg *Queen's Wake* 26 Their numbers given, the lots were cast, To fix the names of first and last. **1840** J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1842) v. xv. 296 Supposing we had to cast lots for some worldly benefit. *a* **1851** Joanna Baillie *Ethwald* iii. iv. Wks. 1851 150 *Ethw.* (giving a soldier a helmet filled with lots) Here, take the lots and deal them fairly round. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 341 Some ingenious kind of lots which the less worthy may draw. **1888** E. B. Tylor in *Archæol. Rev.* Mar., Specimens of the sticks or other lots cut with patterns, which were used in the re-distribution of the communal plots of land.

b. In abstract sense: The casting or drawing of lots, or the use of any equivalent process, to obtain a decision. Chiefly in phr. *by lot* (occas. † *by lots*). Also *fig.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2415 Þe stalworþest me ssal bi choys & bi lot al so Chese out. **1382** Wyclif *Num.* xxxiii. 54 The which ȝe shal dyuyde to ȝou bi lot. **1390** Gower *Conf.* III. 130 So as it falleth upon lot. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* I. 95 They were of the Countrie of Germany, and put out of their Countrie by a maner & sort of a Lot, which in sundrie times used in the sayde lande. *a* **1591** H. Smith *Serm.* (1637) 797 Mathias is chosen by lots, to the Apostleship. **1642** R. Harris *Serm.* 43 Let's put it to the Lot. **1649** Milton *Eikon.* xv, But that controversy divine lot hath ended. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx. 184 Good Counsell comes not by Lot, nor by Inheritance. **1802** Paley *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 457 The distribution of provision may be made by lot, as it is in a sailor's mess. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 125 The ancients knew that election by lot was the most democratic of all modes of appointment. **1884** tr. *Lotze's Logic* 400 The only remaining possibility is either the lot, or the decision of some external will.

c. The choice resulting from a casting of lots. In phr. *The lot falls* († *limps*) *on* (a person or thing).

c **1205** [see 1]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 194 And ay þe lote, vpon laste, lymped on Ionas. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* I. 29 Then he caused lots to be cast out, to know who should be king, and the lot fell upon the tribe of Beniamin. **1653** H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxix. 115 Lots were cast five times .. and all those five times the lot fell still on a little Boy of seven years of age. **1855** Prescott *Philip II*, II. vii. (1857) 284 The lot fell on Egmont to devise some suitable livery.

d. fig. *The lot is cast*: the decisive step is taken. (Cf. Die *sb.*)

1682 Otway *Venice Preserv.* iv. i, Now the lot's cast, and, fate, do what thou will. **1855** Browning *Statue & Bust* 55 Calmly he said that her lot was cast, That the door she had passed was shut on her Till the final catafalk repassed.

e. Phr. *To cast* (rarely *throw*) *in one's lot with*: to associate oneself with and share the fortunes of. (After Prov. i. 14 where the expression has its literal sense, with reference to partition of plunder.)

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* i. 14 Lot ley with vs, o bagge of monee be of vs alle. **1535** Coverdale *ibid.*, Cast in thy lott amonge us, we shal haue all one purse. **1678** Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 6, I intend to go along with this good man, and to cast in my lot with him. **1740** Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 283 Seven or eight and forty likewise..desired to cast in their lot with us. **1834** Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) III. 39 She [England] must abide the chances with those with whom she hast cast in her lot. **1867** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 708 We find East-Anglia heartily throwing in its lot with Wessex.

† f. *To put in lot*: ? to put (money) in a joint venture or speculation. *Obs.*

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. xii. (1636) 34 Foure Merchants did put their money in lot in this manner.

† g. *sing.* and *pl.* Applied to games of chance. Also, to divinatory appeals to chance; hence *occas.* a sortilege, spell. *Obs.*

1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 139 Whosoeuer vseth this chaunce of lottes in ydle and trifling things taketh the name and prouidence of God in vaine. **1621** Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1651) 275 Many too nicely take exceptions at Cardes, Tables and Dices, and such mixt lusorious lots. **1625** Bacon *Ess., Envy* (Arb.) 515 There is no other Cure of Enuy, but the cure of Witchcraft: and that is, to remoue the Lot (as they call it) and to lay it vpon another. **1649** *Alcoran* 63 Consult not with Southsayers or Lots, it is a great sin. **1777** Johnson *L. P.*, *Cowley*, I cannot but suspect Cowley of having consulted on this great occasion the Virgilian lots.

† h. *pl.* As the name of a particular game. *Obs.*

1579 Twyne tr. *Petrarch's Physic agst. Fortune* I. xxvi. 35, I delight moreover to play at Lottes [L. *calculis*]. *Reason.* O chyldishe desyre..for olde doating men to stande gaping ouer a payre of tables, and a fewe rouling peeces of wood, by stealth robbing or falling in.

2. What falls to a person by lot.

a. That which is assigned by lot to a person as his share or portion in an inheritance, or in a distribution of property; a division or share of property made by lot. Phr. † *To give in* or *to lot* (or *lots*) *to*: to allot to. Also, *to fall to* (or † *in*) *the lot of*.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xv. 12 *Da mihi portionem substantiae*, sel me dæl *vel* blodd fæes. **958** *Grant* in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III. 230 On Fearnes felda ȝe byrað tweȝa manna hlot landes in to Sudwellan. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6964 In a land þat hight sichim, Was gin in loth to ioseph kin [*Fairf.* was giuen to loth Ioseph kin]. *a* **1300** *Ibid.* 10385 To godd þe lambes he gaf to lottes. **1382** Wyclif *Josh.* xv. 1 The lot [1388 part] of the sones of Juda, bi her kynredis, was this. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xii. (1495) 473 Effraym had many pertyculer hylles and dennes, for all y lotte of the lygnage is moost in mountaynes & in wodes. *c* **1400** Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 þat cuntree es called Galilea Gentium, and it fell in þe lote of Zabulon and of Neptalim. **1535** Coverdale *Ps.* xv[i]. 6 The lott is fallen vnto me in a fayre grounde, yee I haue a goodly heretage. **1697** Dryden *Æneid* x. 739 Thy Barrs, and Ingots, and the Sums beside, Leave for thy Childrens Lot. **1737** Bolingbroke *Study & Use Hist.* vii. 188 The whole ten provinces were thrown into the lot of France. **1850** Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. 92 When the revenues of a cathedral or a cure fell to the lot of a monastery. **1862** Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xii. 225 One lot, and one only, they were to have; the rest they were to carve out for themselves.

b. Phr. † *To have* (or *win*) *lot with* (a person) *of* or *in* (a thing), also † *to have lot and dole* (*cut, cavel*) *with*: to have a share with. Now only *to have no* (*neither*) *part nor lot in*, after Acts viii. 21.

c **1150** *Burgh Lawis* liv. in *Anct. Laws & Cust. Burghs Scot.* (1868) 26 Et sciendum est quod stallangiator nullo tempore potest habere loth cut neque cavyl de aliquo mercimonio cum burgense nisi infra quando quilibet potest habere loth et cavyl. *c* **1200** Ormin 4030 ȝiff þatt teȝȝ wolldenn habbenn lott Wiþþ himm inn eche blisse. *Ibid.* 9847 & winnenn lott wiþþ Abraham Off eche blisse inn heoffne. *c* **1200** *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 111 Nis non mihte on godes temple ȝat ne hafþ lott and dole mid ðessere eadiȝe mihte. *a* **1240** *Urcison* in *Lamb. Hom.* 187 Hwa se euer wule habbe lot wiþ þe of þi blisse, he mot deale wiþ þe of þine pine on eorþe. *c* **1449** Pecock *Repr.* III. i. 277 The preestis and dekenes of the Oold Testament schulden not haue part and lott in the firste parting of the lond of Iewry. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* viii. 21 Thou hast no part, nor lot in this word. **1611** *Ibid.*, Thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter [Gr. οὐκ ἔστι σοι μερὶς οὐδὲ κλῆρος ἐν τῷ λογῳ τούτῳ]. **1825** Macaulay *Ess., Milton* (1851) I. 24 Having neither part nor lot in human infirmities. **1833** Ht. Martineau *Cinnamon & P.* vi. 102 Rayo and his countrymen had no part nor lot in the harvests of their native land.

† c. One's turn (to do something); originally, as determined by lot. *Obs.*

c **1200** Ormin 133 Att ænne time whanne hiss lott Wass cumenn upp to þeowwtenn, He toc hiss reclefatt onn hand, Annd ȝede inntо þe temmple. *c* **1385** Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1887 *Ariadne*, Now cometh thy lot, now comestow on the rynge. *c* **1386** — *Friar's Prol.* 27 Lat hym seye to me What so hym list; whan it comth to my lot, By god, I shal hym quiten euery grot. **1611** Bible *Luke* i. 9. **1667** Milton *P. L.* iv. 561 Gabriel, to thee thy cours by Lot hath giv'n Charge and strict watch that to this happie place No evil thing approach or enter in.

d. *fig.* That which is given to a person by fate or divine providence; esp. one's destiny, fortune, or 'portion' in this life; condition (good or bad) in life. Phr. *the lot falls* (*to* a person), (*it*) *falls to the lot of* (a person), or *it falls to* (him) *as his lot* (to have or to do something).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 14108 þe better lott has mari chosen. *Ibid.* 14555 þat was sir Iudas scarioth Of alle him fell þe werst lot. **1549** Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* 2 We wer chosen vnto the lotte and enheritaunce of immortalitie. **1576** Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 226 A minde satisfied with his appointed lotte. **1586** B. Young *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 179 Therefore let vs make triall, to whose Lot it shal befall to beare the swaie. **1611** Bible *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 2 If any man conceit, that this is the lot and portion of the meaner sort onely. — *Isa.* xvii. 14 This is the portion of them that spoile vs, and the lot of them that robbe vs. **1667** Milton *P. L.* ix. 952 However I with thee have fixt my Lot, Certain to undergoe like doom. **1671** — *Samson* 1743 Bewailing His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice. **1684** Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 205 Shall it be my Lot to go that way again. **1711** Steele *Spect.* No. 155 ¶ 1 That Part of the Fair Sex whose Lot in Life is to be of any Trade. **1764** Goldsm. *Trav.* 178 He sees his little lot the lot of all. **1769–72** *Junius Lett.* Pref. 10 They..confess that they are dissatisfied with the common lot of humanity. **1799** R. Sicklemore *Agnes & Leonora* II. 196 Agnes..enjoyed a greater portion of real bliss than in general falls to the lot of mortals. **1813** Scott *Rokeby* III. xxviii. *Song*, A weary lot is thine, fair maid. **1820** W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 7 It has been either my good or evil lot to have my roving passion gratified. **1884** W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 72 Some pet scheme or other,

To remedy the lot of our poor folk. **1891** SIR R. WEBSTER in *Law Times* XC. 431/1 It falls to my lot to express in a few words [etc.].

†**3.** In the Ormulum: A part, portion, or division of anything; a number (of things or persons) forming part of a larger whole. *Obs.* (Cf. sense 8.)

c **1200** ORMIN 10939 Þise cullfress þat sinndenn i þiss middellærd An lott off manne fode. *Ibid.* 15248 Þe maste lott tatt heȝhesst iss Iss þatt lærede genge þatt iss ȝuw sett abufenn ȝuw To ȝemenn & to lærenn .. Þiss lott off all Crisstene follc Iss heȝhesst unnderr Criste. *Ibid.* 19017, 19150.

4. A tax, due, or custom. *Scot and lot* (formerly also † *lot and scot*): see SCOT.

1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Lotte or shotte, *escot.* **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 283 That it was done by authority of the Commission of Sewers for Lotte or Taxe assessed by that Commission.

b. *Derbyshire Mines.* A payment of the thirteenth 'dish' of lead as royalty to the lord of the mine. (Cf. *lot-lead* in 10.)

1631, *a* **1661** [see COPE *sb.*[3] 3]. **1653** MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 76 The thirteenth dish of oar within their mine, To th' Lord for Lot, they pay at measuring time. **1747** HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* M j b, The chief Proprietor and Lord of the Mine; to whom Lot or Farm is paid by the Miner. **1851** *Act* 14 & 15 *Vict.* c. 94 Sched. i. § 9 The Duty called Lot is and shall be One Thirteenth Part of all Ore raised within the Jurisdiction of the Barmote Courts.

†**5.** A prize in a lottery. *Great lot, chief lot,* the highest prize. *Obs.* [After Rom. uses; cf. F. *le gros lot.*] Also in the card-game (see LOTTERY).

† *It is lots to blanks* = 'it is a thousand to one'.

1567 *Lottery Chart* Aug., The number of Lots [in a Lottery] shall be Foure hundreth thousand, and no moe: and euery Lot shall be the summe of Tenne shillings sterling onely, and no more. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* V. ii. 10 It is Lots to Blankes, My name hath touch't your eares. **1634** WITHER *Emblems,* Direction at end, If it be the upper Figure, whose Index you moved, than, that Number whereupon it resteth, is the number of your Lot, or Blancke. **1698** *Wheel of Fortune* 2 Some more lucky Sot, Had march'd off with his Lot, And that was the Thousand pound Chance. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 170 ¶ 6 You, who have both the furnishing and turning of that Wheel of Lots. **1710** *Ibid.* No. 203 ¶ 2 The Chief Lot he was confident would fail upon some Puppy. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 191 ¶ 1 Each of these .. thinks he stands fairest for the great Lot. **1850** *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 327 (*Lottery*), One of them [dealers] deals a card to each player; all these cards are to remain turned, and are called the *lots.* **1876** 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Card Players' Man.* 235 (*Lottery*), One dealer gives to every player a card, face downwards, for the lots or prizes.

6. a. (Now chiefly *U. S.*) A plot or portion of land assigned by the state to a particular owner. Hence, any piece of land divided off or set apart for a particular purpose, e.g. for building or pasture. Phr. *Across* or *cross lots*: across the lots or fields as a short cut (*U.S. colloq.*). **b.** (? Influenced by sense 7.) One of the plots or portions in which a tract of land is divided when offered for sale.

1633 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) I. 102 The westermost part of the Governors greate lot. **1641** *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1850) I. 505 To Jacob, my sonne, I giue my howse and lotts, meadow, homelotte and great lott and lottes whatsoeuer on this side the great Riuer. **1689** *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 317 If ye Province will build me a house in the City, vpon my Lott. **1776** G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 154 E. and F. are twenty Lots for Docks, .. p. and q. Thirty Lots for principal Merchants..to store their Imports and Exports. **1805** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 473 Each of these freemen possesses what is called a *lot* or *freedom,* containing about four acres of arable land. **1836** *Backwoods of Canada* 47 Every little dwelling..has its lot of land. *Ibid.* 89 The plains are sold off in park lots. **1840** MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. vii. 109 The lot, about an acre, is to be sold on the first of next month. **1859** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., 'I left the road and went across lots, to shorten the distance', i.e. across the open fields or meadows. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 700 Each of the lots in the plain had an appointed chief..the size of the lot was a square of ten stadia each way. **1879** H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* VII. i. (1881) 303 A house and the lot on which it stands are alike property.

7. An article, or set of articles, offered separately at a general sale; *esp.* each of the items at a sale by auction.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4060/5 Lot 65. Cont. Brown Sugar. **1755** JOHNSON, *Lot* (4), a portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot: as, what lot of silks had you at the sale? **1772–84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1571 In general, we paid for each lot or separate article as we received them. **1821** BYRON *Juan* III. xv, He had chain'd His prisoners, dividing them like chapters In number'd lots. **1859** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 23 Apr. 270/2 Lot after lot was disposed of .. at what were considered good prices. **1901** *19th Cent.* 426 Lot 1 was brought up in a box.

b. *transf.* Applied with depreciatory epithet to a person; chiefly in *a bad lot.*

1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* xxxvii, [A schoolboy says:] Charley's not a bad lot, and he sha'n't be harmed. **1881** J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. i. 7 He had come home..with the current reputation, among his set, of being 'a bad lot'. **1894** MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* III. 345, I'm a bad lot, I know—well, an idle lot—I don't think I am a *bad* lot.

8. *gen.* A number of persons or things of the same kind, or associated in some way; a quantity or collection (of things); a party, set, or 'crew' (of persons); also, a quantity (of anything). Now only *colloq.*, except with reference to articles of commerce, goods, live stock, and the like. Often with some degree of depreciation, either implied, or expressed by an epithet. (Cf. sense 3.)

c **1575** J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 49 The next day, the people, like a lot of wasps, were up in sundry places. **1725** in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 449 Our men..discovered a partie of the Enemy that had killed a mare & a Lott of men. **1789** BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvi. § 16 On the one hand a lot of punishment is a lot of pain; on the other hand the profit of an offence is a lot of pleasure. **1805** T. HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* I. 30 Put all the countries in the world in a bag, and the whole lot of them not worth little I-reland. **1854** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 249 Two several lots of children who were to be there. **1872** RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 140 The Good Samaritan, on the dump of which a large lot of ore has accumulated. **1879** W. BENHAM *Mem. Cath. & Cran. Tait* 501 Their crew seem to have been a lazy lot. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 206/2 The men who do this work are an interesting lot. **1884** E. R. TURNER in *Law Times* 30 Aug. 310/1 The defendant saw the calves, one of which, the only wye calf in the lot, was poorly. **1884** *West. Morn. News* 30 Aug. 1/6 The above will be found to be an altering lot of Stock. **1897** MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 348 He said the natives were an exceedingly bad lot.

b. *The lot* = the whole of a certain number or quantity. *colloq.*

1867 MRS. H. WOOD *Orville Coll.* I. xi. 252, I caught young Dick buying a quart [of gooseberries]. He's crunching the lot. **1877** *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 301 'What is your fare?' ..'A shilling for the lot'. **1886** STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* i. (ed. 2) 8 There was something about the lot of us that meant mischief.

9. *colloq.* A considerable number, quantity, or amount; a good deal, a great deal. Used in sing. (*a lot*) and plur.; also as quasi-adv. Often absol., without explicit mention of the persons or things intended. Also with adj., as *a good lot, a great lot.*

1812 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XVI. 191 Lots of our Senators have of late been subject to the awful visitation. **1816** 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* II. 47 Gallons of Arrack, lots of beer. **1835** KEBLE in Sir J. T. Coleridge *Mem.* (1869) 201 Till you have read a good lot of the Fathers. **1849** CLOUGH *Poems,* etc. (1869) I. 158 You see lots of villas, six or seven at least, in ruins. **1853** LD. HOUGHTON in T. W. Reid *Life* (1891) I. xi. 491 General B...who is factotum of the Court, and who has lots of gossip. **1858** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 368 Having had lots of time to unpack and dress. **1886** *Cornh. Mag.* July 41 There was plenty of cider—a lot too much, indeed. **1891** E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 69 Good bye, I've lots to do. **1894** H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 306 The colony could get lots more to take your post, if they hanged you. **1901** *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 223/1, I would give a lot to have had Raeburn paint her. **1901** A. HOPE *Tristram of Blent* x. 113 But, mind you, Duplay's a very superior fellow. He knows the deuce of a lot.

10. *Comb.*, as (sense 6) *lot-holder*: (sense 1) *lot-casting* ppl. adj.; † **lot-layer** *American,* one appointed to lay out land in lots; † **lot-lead** *Mining* (see quot. and cf. sense 4 b); **lot-man,** †(*a*) a pressed seaman; † (*b*) an alleged synonym for *pirate*; (*c*) *Sc.* see quot. 1890; **lot-mead, -meadow,** a common meadow, the shares in which are apportioned by lot; **lot-money** (see quot. and sense 7); † **lot-monger,** one who practises sortilege; † **lot-pot,** an urn from which lots are shaken or drawn (cf. *lottery-pot* s.v. LOTTERY 5); **lot-seller, -selling** (see quots.); † **lot-teller,** a fortune-teller.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 2 b, A 'lot-castinge Arithmetician. **1852** GROTE *Greece* II. lxxiv. X. 497 Kleruchs or 'lot-holders. **1677** *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1873) XXVII. 48 It was agreed that .. the *lot layers of both ends of the town .. are apointed to consider tender cases. *c* **1480** *Mendip Laws* in Phelps *Hist. Somerset* VII. (1839) 6 So that he doth .. pay his *lott lead, which is the tenth pound which shall be blown on the hearth or hearths. **1758** J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 28 The number of volunteer seamen, together with the *lot-men .., may not be sufficient to man the navy. **1887** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lotman,* an old term for pirate. **1890** *Scots Observer* 1 Feb. 296/1 The lotman was the thresher and he was to be found erewhile on every farm of the Lowlands. **1553** *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 117/2 For grasse in the *loot mede ye belongythe to ye churche ijs. **1659–70** AUBREY *Topogr. Collect. Wilts* (1862) 198 Here [Wanborough] is a Lott-mead celebrated yearly with great ceremony. **1813** T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* App. 259 *Lot-Meads,* common meadows divided into acres or equal sized pieces; but the property to the hay of each piece being determined yearly by lot. **1675** W. LEONARD *Reports* IV. 43 Where many have *Lot-Meadow to be divided every year by lot who shall have the Grass of such an Acre, and who of such an Acre, &c. **1878** G. B. L. MARRIOTT tr. *E. de Laveleye's Prim. Property* 114 In many English villages meadows are still found divided into parts, which are annually assigned by lot among the co-partners. These are called lot meadows or lammas land. **1725** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6363/2 The Buyer is to pay down in Part Five Guineas each Lott, and the Goods are to be taken away..on or before the 21st of May .., or the *Lott-Money forfeited. **1549** CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* R iv b, That law was fyrste ordeined against *lottemongers, enchaunters, and sorcerers. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xix. (1632) 31 Of all shak't is the *lot-pot [Hor. *Carm.* II. iii. 26 *omnium versatur urna*]. **1619** GATAKER *Lots* 4 The tickets or tokens that were cast into the Lot-pot. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 447 The *Lot-sellers proper, are those who vend a variety of small articles, or 'a lot', all for *1d.* *Ibid.*, The origin of '*lot-selling', or selling 'penny lots' instead of penny articles, was more curious. **1575** (*title*) A Dialogue of Witches, in foretime named *Lot-tellers, and now commonly called Sorcerers [tr. Danæus].

Lot (lɒt), *v.* Also 5 **lote,** 6 **lott(e,** *Sc.* **loitt.** [f. LOT *sb.* Cf. F. *lotir* to cast lots, assign by lot.]

I. *intr.*

1. To cast lots. Const. interrog. clause; also with *for. rare.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 65/1 Wherfore now stande euerich in his tribe and we shal lote who shal be our kyng. [**1600** HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, III. i. Wks. 1874 I. 46 *King.* Well, let's cast lots whether thou shalt go with me [etc.]. *Hobs.* Lot me no lotting. I'll not go with thee.] **1642** R. HARRIS *Serm.* 43 Let's put it to the Lot. Lot upon your selves; and let each Parliament man say, Am I ready? *a* **1657** W. BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 216 A cowe [was given] to 6. persons or shars, & 2. goats to ye same, which were first equalised for age & goodnes, and then lotted for. **1795** J. SULLIVAN *Hist. Maine* 188 The house lots were all lotted for, except such as were allowed to be pitched by the old proprietors.

2. *Sc.* To pay a 'lot' or assessment. Only in connexion with SCOT *v.*, q.v.

3. *To lot upon,* to count or reckon upon; rest one's hopes on; depend or rely on; look for, hope for, expect. Now *U.S.*

[**1633** D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* I. 165 Doe ye know the way unto him by the Supper..? Doe ye lot upon it, that there (if any where)..the broken peace of your consciences.. is to be revived?] **1642** — *Naaman* 565 Its a maxime: lot upon it, whether thou see it so or not, it will be so. **1658** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. ver. 16. xix. 656 The soul that was even now pining to death with despair, and lotting upon hell in his thought. **1662** *Ibid.* III. ver. 18. II. xix. § 2. 642 As the Saints are covetous of prayers, so they lot upon it that you do pray for them. **1868** MRS. WHITNEY *P. Strong* ii. (1869) 27, I can't help lotting on it all the time. **1894** M. E. WILKINS in *Brit. Weekly* 16 Aug. 258 All these six weeks..had Emma Jane lotted upon it.

II. *trans.*

4. To assign *to* one as his share or portion; to assign as one's lot or destiny. Also with *out*; and in indirect passive.

1524 WOLSEY *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. iv. 53 Your archers shall be lotted and appointed..to every part. **1562** EDES *Let. to Sir W. Cecil,* xxiv thereof to be lotted to me for an earnest penye to begynne the booke. **1594** CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 219 He who first deuised Chesse-play..lotted as many cheefe men to the one side as to the other. **1596** DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 286 So well had Fortune lotted out my hap. **1606** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xciv. 391 Though she lack not of the age that Scriptures lot to man. **1611** HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 29 She Must be her bed-companion, so tis lotted. **1648** SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I* 291 They being by the Providence of God lotted under his government. **1823** BYRON *Age of Bronze* vi, A live estate, existing but for thrall, Lotted by thousands, as a meet reward For the first courtier in the Czar's regard. **1832** *Fraser's Mag.* V. 684 Was more e'er lotted to the vulgar swarm? **1898** T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 71 Fifty thousand sturdy souls..Who..were lotted their shares in a quarrel not theirs.

†**b.** To appoint or allot *to do* or *to be* (something): = ALLOT *v.* 4. *Obs.*

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XII. (1584) S viij. And I alonly lotted am King Turnus to assay. **1637** B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. i, Your brother Lorells prize! For so my largesse, Hath lotted her, to be your brothers Mistresse.

†**5.** To impose a tax, due, or impost upon. *Obs.*

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 § 4 Two Justices of peace shall haue ful power..indifferently to lot and tax euery citie boroughe and towne within the shire.

6. To divide (land) into lots, esp. for assignment to private owners. Usually with *out*: To portion out and allot (*to* a person or persons).

c **1449** [see LOTTING *vbl. sb.*]. **1561** NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* I. ii. 151 As for diuiding of this realme in twaine, And lotting out the same in egall partes To either of my lordes your Graces sonnes. **1622** PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* ix. (1634) 73 Every man had his owne portion of ground lotted and laid out to him. **1634** *Rec. Muddy River & Brookline, Mass.* (1875) 9 That Hogg Island shall be lotted out unto the inhabitants and freemen of this town. **1647** *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) II. 195 Waymoth haveing a swamp, supposed to be above 100 acres, they are granted liberty to lot it out amongst themselues. **1736** in E. Hyde *Hist. Winchendon, Mass.* (1849) 75 The Committee to lot and lay out the first division. **1805** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* (1808) V. 202 A village is lotted out, and to each lot of building ground is appropriated a small croft. **1823** BYRON *Juan* X. xxxv, Lotting others' properties Into some sixty thousand new knights' fees. **1836** A. A. PARKER *Trip to the West* 167 A few years ago a town was lotted out in this place. **1879** LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ix. 156 A considerable part of the site was .. lotted out in sites for cottages. **1891** E. CHASE *Dartmouth Coll.* I. 611 The remainder of the grant..was lotted, and some of it rented on long leases about 1821.

7. To divide or group into lots for sale. Also with *out.*

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4595/4 They are lotted into small Parcels. **1821** BYRON *Juan* IV. xci, Lady to lady, well as man to man, Were to be chain'd and lotted out per couple, For the slave-market of Constantinople. **1837** *Advt.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 120 The Stone Wall ..and the Coping..surmounted by Nine Balls..will be sold in one Lot; excepting the Balls, which will be lotted in Pairs. **1861** *Temple Bar* I. 145 The furniture was lotted out for the auctioneer's hammer. **1880** *Advt.* in *Echo* 23 Nov. 4/2 A Stock of about 300 dozen choice Wines, lotted to suit the Trade and Private Buyers. **1893** VIZETELLY *Glances Back* II. xxvii. 110 The auctioneer's man who lotted the goods.

8. To cast lots for; to divide, apportion, or distribute by lot. Now *rare.*

1703 S. SEWALL *Diary* 22 Mar., Mr. Banister and I Lotted our Fence on Cotton-Hill: .. He chose to put it to Lot. **1723** *Ibid.* 2 Mar., The Children's Plate and Linen is divided into Six parts, and then Lotted. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* xiii. (1848) 124 Men who have .. bought up truth for the nations; parted it, As soldiers lotted once the garb of God.

9. To choose (pressed men) by lot for service. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 5 The other captain..is .. to send the officers under him on board merchant ships, in order to lot the men. **1893** J. H. TURNER *Hist. Brighouse* 254 John Marsden who was lotted or pressed for a soldier in Wellington's time.

10. To portion *off* by lot.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvi. V. 496 The newly-created panels of salaried dikasts, lotted off in ten divisions from the aggregate Heliæa.

Lot, var. LATE *sb.*¹ *Obs.*, look, sound.

Lot, obs. form of LOTE, lotus.

‖ **Lota, lotah** (lōu·tă). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **lootah, loote, loto.** [Hindi *lotā.*] A spheroidal water-pot, usually made of polished brass.

1809 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 310/1 On returning the loote to one of the officiating Brahmins, he found a little left which he swallowed with great avidity. **1810** T. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* II. 284 A lootah, or brass water-vessel. *c* **1813** MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* x. 73 Taking the old man's brass lota, which was all the riches he had. **1858** J. B. NORTON *Topics* 100 We shall still hear of men selling their lotahs to provide themselves with the necessaries of life. **1860** W. H. RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 145 Each man carries his bamboo latee shod with iron, with a bundle at one end, and the unfailing loto..at the other. **1881** MONIER WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* No. 49. 509 A metal reservoir filled with water,..and two or three Lotas.

Lotarie, obs. form of LOTTERY.

Lote (lōᵘt), *sb.*¹ *arch.* Also 6 **lot.** [Anglicized form of LOTUS.] = LOTUS in various senses.

1. The Nettle-tree: = LOTE-TREE a.

c **1510** BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Fiij, In hye grounde or hilles reioyseth the Peretree, But the Lote and Planetree where waters often flowe. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* III. cxvii. 1308 Of the Lote or Nettle tree. The Lote whereof we write, is a tree as big as a Peare tree. **1665–76** REA *Flora* (ed. 2) 221 The Lote or Nettle tree.

2. [After Homer's λωτός.] Some kind of clover, trefoil, or melilot: = LOTUS 3. *Bird's-foot Lote = Lotus corniculatus.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 49 *Lotus sylvestris.* .. It maye be called in english wylde lote [*Melilotus officinalis*, Willd.]. **1615** CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 802 Where the broad fields beare Sweet Cypers grasse; where men-fed Lote doth flow. **1676** HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 33 The horses .. upon lote and cinquefoil feeding were. **1713** PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 208 These Pods are lightly joynted like the Birds foot Lote.

3. The food of the Lotophagi (usually identified with the berry of *Zizyphus Lotus*: see LOTUS 1).

1638 FARLEY *Emblems* xxxi. E 8, Thus cralling for its food, my soule can fret And tasting Lote, his Country doth forget. **1726** POPE *Odyss.* XXIII. 335 How to the land of Lote unblessed he sails. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 114 The fruit of Zizyphus .. is often wholesome and pleasant to eat, as in the case of the Jujube and the Lote, the latter of which is now known to have given their name to the classical Lotophagi. **1855** BAILEY *Mystic* 80 That heart-soothing herb, not less renowned Than lote, nepenthes, moly, or tolu.

4. The lotus-lily: see LOTUS 4.

1561 A. SCOTT *New Yeir Gift to Q. Mary* 218 Fragrant flour formois, Lantern to lufe, of ladeis lamp and lot. **1650–60** WHARTON *Disc. Soul World* Wks. (1683) 657 The Lote (which shutteth its Leaves before Sun Rise, but when he Ascendeth openeth them by degrees).

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lote-berry*, *-eater*, *-leaf*; **lote-bush**, *Zizyphus Lotus.*

1611 COTGR., *Micocoules*, *Lote berries (be round, and hang by long staulkes like Cherries). **1846** LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 582 The *Lote-bush, which gave its name to the Ancient Lotophagi, is to this day collected for food by the Arabs of Barbary. **1587** GOLDING tr. *Solinus Polyhistor* (1590) S iij, In the innermost part of the bigger *Syrt* .. inhabited the *Loteaters. **1638** MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 355 Your example of the Lote-eaters, and instance of the Syrens, carry no resemblance to my case. **1865** SWINBURNE *Laus Veneris* 185 Softer than the Egyptian lote-leaf.

† **Lote**, *sb.*² The eel-pout (*Lota vulgaris*).

1611 COTGR., *Marmote*, .. also, the riuer Lote; a little muddie fish, headed, skinned, and finned, like an Eele.

† **Lote**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* Also 3 **lotie(n, 4 lotye, ? 5 loyt.** [? OE. *lotian, f. *lut-, ablaut-variant of *lūt- in the synonymous OE. *lūtian* = OHG. *lûzên* (MHG. *lûzen*); the root is prob. identical with that in the str. vb. OE. *lūtan* to bow down (see LOUT *v.*).] *intr.* To lurk, lie concealed.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 On þesse fewe litele wored lotieð fele gode wored ʒif hie weren wel ioponed. *c* **1275** LAY. 21509 And dude ʒam alle cleane into þan sipes grunde, and hehte heom lotie [*c* 1205 lutie] wel, þat Cheldrich nere noht war. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 102 For outlawes in the wode and vnder banke lotyeth. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 186 He foond this hooly olde Vrban anon Among the Seintes buryeles lotynge. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 397 Latere a Latyn is lotye. **1398** — *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. liii. (Tollem. MS.), Wormes loteþ under þe schadow þerof.

Hence † **Lo·ting** *vbl. sb.* (in comb. *loting-place*).

13.. *K. Alis.* 6203 He say the ekeris wonynge, And the fysches lotynge. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. liii. (Tollem. MS.), A caue is proper lotynge and hidynge place of bestes, þat wonen in dennes and dowers.

† **Lote**, *v.*² *Obs.* [a. ON. *láta* = LET *v.*¹]

1. *trans.* To forsake, fail.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3131 Ne sal ic ʒu noʒ[t] loten Of ðat ic haue ʒu bi-hoten.

2. *intr.* To take account *of.*

c **1400** *Laud Troy Bk.* 8598 Ther is no man that lengur lotes Off these gay golden cotes.

† **Lote**, *v.*³ *Obs.* [f. L. *lōt-*, ppl. stem of *lavāre*; or perh. back-formation from LOTION.] *trans.* To wash with a solution.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclxxix. 93 Use the water of plantein with Tutty loted, and ever use colde thynges to the eyes.

Lote, variant of LATE *sb.*¹ *Obs.*, look, sound.

Lote, obs. form of LOTH *sb.*; variant of LOUT.

† **Lo·teby.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **lotebi, ludby, lut(t)by,** 4–5 **loteby,** 5 **lotby.** [f. LOTE *v.*¹ + BY *adv.*] A lover, a paramour.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1731 But þere þe wyfe haunteþ foly Undyr here husbande a ludby, Comunly she wyl neuere blynne. **13..** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1443 Sche stal awai .. And wente to here lotebi. *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 82 When scho left Criste hir leve luttby, And toke hir to a synfull man. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 146 To holde lemmons and lotebyes al heor lyf-dayes. *c* **1425** *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2148 Anothyr lotby scho nam. **1426** AUDELAY *Poems* 5 He wold here selle that he had boʒt,..And takys to hym a loteby.

Lotery, obs. form of LOTTERY.

Lote-tree. *arch.* Also 7 **loat-.** [LOTE *sb.*¹] **a.** The Nettle-tree, *Celtis australis.* **b.** The jujube-tree, *Zizyphus Lotus*, identified with the tree that bore the mythical lotus-fruit. **c.** The date-plum, *Diospyros Lotus* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **d.** Identified with the lotus-lily (LOTUS 4), erroneously supposed to be a tree.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 24 Celtis .. it hath a leafe lyke a Nettel, therfore it may be called in englishe Nettel tree or Lote tree. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 494 At Rome.. there is yet to be seene a Lote tree standing before the said chappell. **1611** COTGR., *Micocoulier d'Afrique*, Th' African Lote, or Nettle, tree; of whose blacke wood excellent Flutes are made. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 583 The Lasting of Plants is most in those that are Largest of Body; as Oakes, Elme, Chestnut, the Loat-Tree, &c. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 336 As the Egyptian Hieroglyphick for Material and Corporeal things, was Mud or floating Water, so they pictur'd God, *in Loto arbore sedentem super Lutum*, sitting upon the Lote-tree above the Watery Mud. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 374 Lote or Nettle-tree. **1825** *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 82 *Z[izyphus] Lotus*, a small tree from Barbary, supposed by some to be the Lote-tree of Pliny. **1855** PLANCHÉ *Fairy T. Ctess d'Aulnoy* (1858) 359 A part of the river-side, shaded by willows and lote-trees [Fr. *alisiers*]. **1884** J. PAYNE 1001 *Nts.* VIII. 70 The lote-tree doth itself array In some fresh beauty every day. **1887** BROWNING *Parleyings, G. de Lairesse* v, Could I gaze intent On Dryope plucking the blossoms red .. Whereat her lote-tree writhed and bled.

attrib. **1607** TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 627 The Loote-tree-root [tr. L. *loti radix*]. **1833** TENNYSON *Œnone* Poems 56 The smoothswarded bower .. with lotetree-fruit thickset. **1884** J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 31 *note*, Lote-tree leaves dried and powdered .. are strewn over the dead body.

‖ **Loth** (lōᵘt), *sb.* Also 8 **lote,** 8–9 **loot.** [Ger.; a specific use of *loth* LEAD *sb.*¹ Also Du. *lood* (obs.).] A denomination of weight in use in Holland, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. It varies locally in amount, but is always $\frac{1}{32}$ of the local pound, or half the local ounce.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 29 The Mark in the Grain-weight, is parted into Loths and Grains. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xi. 51, 1 ounce is 2 loot. *Ibid.* VI. lxxxi. 371, 32 Lotes = 1 pound. **1799** W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* III. 530 They .. heighten the colour afterwards with 3 lote of allum to every pound of berries. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 1124 The earthy deposit contains from ¼ to $\frac{3}{8}$ of a loth of silver per cwt. **1868** SEYD *Bullion* 146 For Silver, it [Carat] is the mark divided into 16 loths of 18 grains each.

Loth, alternative form of LOATH *a.*

Lothario (loþēᵊ·riǫ). Allusive use of the name of one of the characters in Rowe's *Fair Penitent*: often qualified by *gay.* (With capital L.)

The name had previously been used for a somewhat similar character by Davenant in his *Cruel Brother* 1630.

A libertine, gay deceiver, rake.

[**1703** ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. i. H 3 Is this that Haughty, Gallant, Gay Lothario?] **1756** *World* No. 202 ⁋ 8 The gay Lothario dresses for the fight. **1812** MOORE *Intercepted Lett.* viii. 31 Both gay Lotharios. **1849** LYTTON *Caxtons* XVIII. vi. III. 278 No woman could have been more flattered and courted by Lotharios and lady-killers than Lady Castleton has been. **1887** W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* I, A devil of a fellow—a regular Lothario.

Lothe, obs. form of LEWTH.

† **Lothen**, *a. Obs.* [a. ON. *loðenn.*] Shaggy.

? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 778 Lothene and lothely, lokkes and oþer. *Ibid.* 1097 Lyme and leskes fulle lothyne.

Lotherwit(e, corrupt form of LAIRWITE.

1579 *Expos. Terms Law* 143 *Lotherwite*, that is, that you may take amendes of him which doth defile your bondwoman without your licence. **1686** PLOT *Staffordsh.* 279 The Lords enjoy another odd Custom, or privilege of Lotherwits or Lyerwits at this day.

Loth(e)some, Lothness: see LOATH-.

Lotiform (lōᵘ·tifǭɹm), *a. Arch.* [As if ad. L. *lōtiformis, f. *lōtus*: see LOTUS and -(I)FORM.] Shaped like the lotus-lily.

1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 470 The cloistered court of lotiform pillars.

Lotion (lōᵘ·ʃən), *sb.* Also 5 **loscion,** 6 **locion, lotyon.** [ad. L. *lōtiōn-em* washing, f. *lavāre* (ppl. stem *laut-, lōt-*) to wash: see LAVE *v.*]

† **1.** *gen.* The action of washing (the body), ablution. Also, washing with a medicinal preparation (cf. 3). *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, U j b, Their doctrine was vnsauery, it was but of Lotiones [*misprinted* Loliones] of decimacions of anets seade, and Cummyn and suche gere. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 43/2 Everye weeke twice washe his head, and after the lotion of the same, strawe agayne of this poulder in the sores. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* 64 Their customary lotions, and daily frequenting of the Bannias. **1659** H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 152 It was..necessary that they should be washed and cleansed before they entered the sacred Font: This day was set apart for that lotion. **1707** FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 206 The Lotion of the Head, Feet and Hands. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* X. 297 *Lotion*, is, strictly speaking, such washing as concerns beautifying the skin.

b. *Eccl.* = LAVATORY 2 a. ? *Obs.*

1529 *Will of J. Robinson* (Somerset Ho.), Between the effectory and the first locion. **1552** in Money *Ch. Goods in Berks* (1879) 39 Two towelles one for the communyon thother for Drieng after lotyon. **1599** SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 179 In the Priests Lotions at Masse.

† **2.** The 'washing' of metals, medicines, etc. in water to cleanse them from impurities, etc. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 272 Lotion is a preparation of medicaments by water, or some other liquor to remove some evil and hurtful thing, and to procure some good and profitable quality in them. **1686** W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* I. ix. (ed. 3) 284 But let there be never so many lotions they can never wash away a certain inveloping or cover that is given to the Antimony by the fixt Saltpetre. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 83 The Chemist..uses [water] for..precipitation, lotion or ablution, crystallisation, distillation [etc.]. **1796** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 137 Separated by lotion and coction.

3. *Pharm.* A liquid preparation used externally for healing wounds, relieving pain, beautifying the skin, etc.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 165 *marg.*, A loscion for wondis within the brest. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 308/2 [A recipe for] a precious vulnerarye water, or lotion, which on divers Persons hath bin tryed. **1606** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. ci. (1612) 400 And ye that haue the Aire parfum'd, bathe oft in Lotions sweete. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 40 ⁋ 5 The vender..sells a lotion that repels pimples. **1780** COWPER *Progr. Err.* 299 To hide the shocking features of her face Her form with dress and lotion they repair. **1807–26** S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 338 A drachm of Bates's camphorated lotion in two ounces of water. **1883** J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 24 Bathe the shoulder with a lotion.

4. *slang.* Alcoholic drink.

1876 HINDLEY *Adv. Cheap Jack* 82 The one who could take the most 'lotion' without being so [*sc.* drunk].

Lotion (lōᵘ·ʃən), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. LOTION *sb.*] *trans.* To treat with lotions.

1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power..to pill, bolus, lotion,..and poultice, all persons.

† **Lo·tium.** *Obs.* [L. *lōtium*, urine.] Stale urine used by barbers as a 'lye' for the hair. Also *attrib.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, [To an apothecary.] Thou stinkst of Lotium and the syringe. **1609** — *Sil. Wom.* III. ii, *Mor.*..Let him [*sc.* 'that cursed barber'] be glad to eate his sponge, for bread. *Tru.* And drinke lotium to it. **1608** MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* IV. iv, To take away the scent of..my barber's lotium-water.

† **Lotium**, vulgar form of LOTION.

a **1657** R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1659) 186 If you have a Recipe from Dr. B. of some soveraign lotium, it will be gratefully welcom.

† **Lo·tless**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. LOT *sb.* (sense 2 b).] App. = without harm or injury.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. iv. 419, I am sure and I doo bataille with you I shalle not escape with oute grete hurtes and as I suppose ye shalle not escape alle lotles.

† **Lo·tment.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see *E. D. D.*). [f. LOT *v.* + -MENT.] An allotment of land.

1656 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1898) I. 253 To cleare and scoure the brooke soe far as their lott or lottments is in breadth in the same meddow. **1720** *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1872) VI. 208 This Assembly do enact and order, that the lotments in said town shall be taxed.

Loto: see LOTA and LOTTO.

‖ **Lotophagi** (lǫtǫ·fădʒəi), *sb. pl.* Also 7 **-ie.** [L., a. Gr. Λωτοφάγοι, f. λωτό-ς LOTUS + φαγεῖν to eat.] The lotus-eaters; a people in Greek legend who lived on the fruit of the lotus, which was said to cause a dreamy forgetfulness in those who ate it.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 397. **1615** CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IX. 139 The shore, Where dwell the blossome-fed Lotophagie. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* IX. 107 Lotos, the name; divine, nectareous juice! (Thence called Lotophagi.)

Lotophagist (lǫtǫ·fădʒist). *rare*⁻¹. [See prec. and -IST.] A lotus-eater.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 289 Like most of our countrymen who have become habituated to the .. gentle ethics of that singular place, he is what he calls a lotophagist.

Lotophagous (lǫtǫ·fāgəs), *a. rare.* [See prec. and -OUS.] Lotus-eating, resembling the Lotophagi. Hence **Loto·phagously** *adv.*

1855 EMERSON in *Corr. w. Carlyle* II. 244, I have even fancied you did me a harm by the valued gift of Antony Wood; which and the like of which I take a lotophagous pleasure in eating. **1882** PIDGEON *Engineer's Holiday* I. 83 Thus lotophagously sailing, we landed one morning on a beautifully wooded point.

Lottarie, obs. form of LOTTERY.

Lotted (lǫ·tèd), *ppl. a.* [f. LOT *v.* + -ED¹.] In senses of the verb: Assigned by lot or as a lot, allotted, etc. Of a pressed seaman: Chosen by lot.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 46 Of bodies two, one corps is made, So linckt in lotted loue. **1568** — *Newe Sonets* (1879) 137 The litle Byrde..doth then .. greet oft his lotted feare. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. xiv, And so of life they'll want their lotted fee. **1758** J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 25 That the master of the merchant-ship, from which they were taken by lot, be obliged..to make up such lotted seaman's accounts. **1823** BYRON *Age of Bronze* v, Thy lotted people and extinguish'd name.

b. With *adv.* (nonce-use) *Well-lotted*: fortunate in one's lot.

1709 PRIOR *Ladle* Moral, Some Sense, and more Estate, kind Heav'n To this well-lotted Peer has given.

Lotter (lɒ·tər). [f. LOT *sb.* or *v.* + -ER [1].] ? One who rents an allotment of land.

1845 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XV. 73 The tenants or lotters live on their respective farms or townships.

† **Lo·tterel.** *Obs.* [Cf. LODDER; also LOITER *v.*] A term of opprobrium: ? Scoundrel.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 259 Latte we þat lotterell liffe ought long, It will be fonde, in faith, foly. *Ibid.* 382.

Lottery (lɒ·təri). Forms: 6 **lottary**, **-e**, **-erye**, **lottre**, 6–7 **lotarie**, **-ery**, **lotterie**, 7 **lottarie**, **lottire**, **lottrie**, **lottry**, 6– **lottery**. [ad. It. *lotteria* (whence F. *loterie*, 1658 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *lotto*: see LOT *sb.*, LOTTO.]

1. An arrangement for the distribution of prizes by chance among persons purchasing tickets. Slips or lots, numbered in correspondence with the tickets, and representing either prizes or blanks, are drawn from a wheel. Usually intended as a means of raising money for the benefit of the promoters, of the State, or of some charitable institution. † *Lottery general*, a public or state lottery.

1567 *Lottery Chart* Aug., A very rich Lotterie generall, without any Blanckes, contayning a great number of good Prices, aswel of redy Money as of Plate,..the same Lotterie is erected by Her Maiesties order, to the intent that suche commoditie as may chaunce to arise thereof,..may be conuerted towards the reparation of the Hauens, and strength of the Realme. 1568 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 132 The proclamasyon for the Lottre. 1587 STOW *Summarie Chron.* 434 A Lotery for meruailous rich and bewtifull armour, was begun to be drawen at London. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. xvii. 116 Every rule were written in a severall schrole, every schrole being put into an earthen pitcher as they use in lottaries. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* iv. (1848) I. 62 He comes not to the Sacrament as to a Lottery where perchance he may draw Salvation. 1668 *Advt.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 261/4 Mr. Ogilby's Lottery of Books opens on Monday the 25th instant. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 170 ¶ 5 Tickets for the Lottery appointed by the Government. 1731 FIELDING *Lottery* ii. 28, I had no Fortune, but what I promis'd my self from the Lottery. 1769 *Junius Lett.* (1804) I. 7 If it must be paid by Parliament, let me advise the Chancellor of the Exchequer to think of some better expedient than a lottery. 1805 *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* VI. 358 Mr. Alderman Combe presented a petition from several persons, owners..of houses,..praying leave to dispose of the same by way of lottery. 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. ix. 153 My mother's fortune was large, my father's good, legacies from both sides, a twenty thousand prize in the lottery—all have vanished.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 32 The lotterie that hee hath deuised in these three chests of gold, siluer, and leade. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* II. 153 Thinke how thou liu'st here publikely in Court,.. Being a Lotterie whereat few doe winne. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxii. 212 Marriage shall prove no lottery to thee, when the hand of providence chuseth for thee, who, if drawing a blank, can turn it into a prize by sanctifying a bad wife unto thee. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 14 (*Desobligeant*) Knowledge and improvements are to be got by sailing and posting for that purpose; but whether useful knowledge and real improvements, is all a lottery. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 July, If I have not been lucky in the lottery of life. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 19 Such desires make life a hideous lottery, where every day may turn up a blank. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 7/2 What a lottery it is, this being mentioned in dispatches.

† **2.** Decision by casting or drawing of lots, sortilege, appeal to the lot. Also: Chance, issue of events as determined by chance. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 105/5 A Lottery, *sortilicium.* 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XI. x. (1886) 159 The cousening art of sortilege or lotarie. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 119 So let high-sighted-Tyranny range on, Till each man drop by Lottery. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 140 Who shall answer him? *Achil.* I know not, 'tis put to Lottry. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* IV. i, Fainting under Fortunes false Lottery. 1619 GATAKER *Lots* 6 Lotery is the deciding or determination of a doubt by some casuall euent. 1663 *Aron-bimnucha* 4 Such was the Lotery that discovered the Theft and Sacrileege committed at Jericho.

† **3.** Something which comes to a person by lot or fortune. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 248 If Beauty, Wisedome, Modesty, can settle The heart of Anthony: Octauia is A blessed Lottery to him.

4. A round game at cards, in which prizes are obtained by the holders of certain cards.

1830 R. HARDIE *Hoyle made familiar* 84 Lottery. This is one of the most amusing of those games which are played merely for amusement. *Ibid.* 86 Each player.. stakes a certain number of counters.. which are placed in a box or pool as a fund for the lottery. 1876 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Card Players' Man.* 233.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lottery-book*, *-mania*, *-subscription*, *ticket*; † **lottery-ball**, ? a ball used for drawing at a lottery; † **lottery-barber** (see quot.); † **lottery-broker**, one who acts as agent for the sale of lottery tickets; † **lottery-cavalier** (see quot.); † **lottery-fool**, ? a buffoon employed to attract custom to a lottery; † **lottery-lantern**, a lantern bearing transparencies advertising a lottery; **lottery-man** = *lottery-broker*; **lottery-office**, an office for the carrying on of lotteries; hence *lottery-office-keeper*; † **lottery-pot** = *lot-pot* (see LOT *sb.* 10); † **lottery-puff**, **-squib**, an interested advertisement of a lottery; † **lottery-vagrant**, ? a vagrant making a pretence of selling lottery tickets; **lottery-wheel**, a piece of mechanism used in lotteries, consisting of a vertical wheel bearing on its axis a drum into which the numbered slips are placed and from which they are drawn after being shuffled by the revolution of the wheel.

1696 E. LHWYD in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 463, I have one given me, cut like a *Lottery-ball, and perforated. 1777 *Ann. Reg.* 207 *Lottery barbers, where a man for being shaved and paying three-pence may stand a chance of getting ten pound. 1783 BP. PERCY *Let. to S. Pegge* in Nichols *Illust. Lit. Hist.* (1858) VIII. 225 Could you procure access to the Commissioners' own *Lottery Books, and thence inform me of the fate of No. 24,380. 1794 C. PIGOTT *Female Jockey Club* Pref. 20 Contemplate the adventurous *lottery brokers, driving their hard bargains, with a.. peculating minister. 1682 DRYDEN *Epil. to 'Unhap. Favourite'* 5 Not *lottery cavaliers are half so poor. [*Note.* 'Lottery cavaliers' are poor loyal officers, to whom the right of keeping lotteries was granted by patent in Charles II's reign.] 1690 CROWNE *Eng. Friar* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 100 The honour of a dueller is but the honour of a *lottery-fool. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 125 De *lottery-lanthorns hang up in de streets, vid large red letters, write on all sides. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3313/4 Mr. Sherwood a *Lottery Man. 1775 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 190/1 My whole house had..been infected with the *lottery mania,—(if I may be allowed the expression). 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 130 Mr. Jesson, who keeps a *lottery office under the piazzas, Covent Garden. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 513 In truth we could name 'lottery-office-keepers' in real holy orders and pretended holy orders. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 1 Scroles shuffled together in a *lottery pott. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1824) II. iii. 68 By taking out a couple of sudden deaths, a fire in Oxford-market, a *lottery puff, [etc.].. we make room for the paragraph. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 732 Those misrepresentations and fabrications called lottery puffs. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1824) III. v. 180 Curse me if the stupid dunce of an editor did not put it in the puffing corner, with two *lottery squibs and a wonderful cure of the gout by electricity. 1844 THACKERAY *May Gambols* Wks. 1900 XIII. 420 The *lottery-subscription lies in limbo. 1697 8 *Act 9 Will. III* c. 37 § 2 The more orderly Payment of the *Lottery Tickets for the said Annuities. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* vii. 149 In the holder of a lottery ticket, hope generates a belief utterly at variance with probability as numerically estimated. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 318 An idle or suspicious character, or *lottery vagrant. 1819 SHELLEY *P. Bell 3rd* VI. xiii. 5 A world of words—false, true—and foul and fair—As in a *lottery-wheel are shook. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1439 [An engraving of] The Lottery Wheel, 1826.

Lotting (lɒ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOT *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb LOT.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. i. 278 The firste departing, soorting, and lotting of the al hool land. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XIV. (1599) 668 At last they fell to the custome of lotting of voyces in the Conclaue. 1770 A. HALL *Gospel Worship* (1829) II. xxii. 305 Directions concerning the lawful use of lotting must be suggested. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 755 In the lotting of the ores, care should be taken to have small portions from different specimens.

attrib. 1514 *Will of J. Kirkby* (Somerset Ho.), My Lotting tables.

Lottire, obs. form of LOTTERY.

Lotto, loto (lɒ·to, lō·to). [a. It. *lotto*, F. *loto*: see LOT *sb.*]

1. A game played with cards divided into numbered and blank squares and numbered discs to be drawn on the principle of a lottery.

Each player has one or more cards before him; one of the discs is drawn from a bag, and its number called; a counter is placed on the square that has the same number, the player who first gets one row covered being the winner.

1778 WARNER *Let. to G. Selwyn* 28 Nov. in *G. Selwyn & his Contemp.* (1844) III. 353, I wonder how you could endure loto. 1819 *Banquet* 33 Or bid enlivening loto for a while, Or cogitative chess, the eve beguile. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. 121 Others diverted themselves at the more interesting game of loto. 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 246 The children played draughts, bagatelle, lotto, or tiddlywinks. 1899 R. WHITEING *No. 5 John St.* 77 The toiling infants under age are found at the game of loto.

attrib. 1779 WARNER *Let. to G. Selwyn* 3 Jan. in *G. Selwyn & his Contemp.* (1844) III. 381 Lord Fitzwilliam.. received your loto-box.

‖ **2.** A lottery (of the Italian kind).

[1787 P. MATY tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.* III. lxv. 248 The *lotto* of Genoa, which, though decorated with a smooth and splendid name, is in fact no more than a Pharaoh table.] 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1535 To the honour of the Hanoverian government, no *Lotto* was ever introduced into it, though many foreigners offered large sums for permission to cheat the people in this manner. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 774/2 The love of gambling is a national characteristic; and .. Lotto—that is, the official weekly lottery—is the most dangerous of the forms it takes.

Lottre, lottrie, lottry, obs. ff. LOTTERY.

Lo·t-tree. An alleged name for the Whitebeam Tree, *Pyrus Aria.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

† **Lo·ture.** *Obs.* [a. L. *lōtūra* washing.] Washing: = LOTION *sb.* 2. Also *concr.*, the water in which any substance has been 'washed'.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xxxiv. xviii. 519 Lead doth yeeld from it selfe a certaine substance by way of loture, which is of right great and manifold vse in physicke. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 100 Rusticks in Summer decoct the Loture of honey-combes.

Lotus (lōu·tŏs), **lotos** (lōu·tŏs). (Also 7 *erron.* **lutes.**) Pl. **lotuses.** [a. L. *lōtus*, Gr. λωτός, the name of several dissimilar plants; it is not known whether the word in the various applications is etymologically identical; in sense 3 Herodotus speaks of it as Egyptian.]

1. The plant yielding the fruit which was the food of the LOTOPHAGI of Greek legend; represented by Homer (*Od.* IX. 90 ff.) as producing in those who ate it a state of dreamy forgetfulness, and loss of all desire to return home. Hence often *allusively.*

The Homeric lotus was identified by later Gr. writers with a North African shrub, the descriptions of which are thought by most naturalists to refer to the jujube-tree (*Zizyphus Lotus*), though other identifications have been proposed.

1540–41 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 39 Whan the Companions and seruantes of Ulisses had eaten abundantly of the herbe called Lotos. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 193 And them amongst the wicked Lotos grew, Wicked for holding guilefully away Vlysses men. *a* 1600 T. DEKONEY *Thomas of Reading* (1632) G j b, Then would I be like those men (that eating of the tree Lutes) forget the Country where they were borne. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 182 What Lotos in Africa doth hinder thy returne hither? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 106 Lotos, the name; divine, nectarious juice! 1773 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl.* Wks. X. 400 At Dunvegan I had tasted lotus and was in danger of forgetting that I was ever to depart. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 105 Eating the Lotos day by day. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* July 57 If it had all been Yalta, I could have eaten of the lotus for many a day, but Sebastopol is grim and grey [etc.].

2. A tree mentioned by ancient writers, distinguished by its hard, black wood, of which statues, flutes, etc. were carved; prob. the nettle-tree, *Celtis australis.* Also, the date-plum, *Diospyros Lotus.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. H v j b, Affryca.. bryngeth furth an excellent tree called lotus,..the wood hath a black color and is myche desyred of men for to make pypes. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agri.* (1681) 99 The Larch and Lotus.. deserve to be propagated for their rarity, excellent Shade, and durable Timber. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Lotus or Lote-tree, *Celtis. Ibid.*, Lotus, supposed, of Homer, *Diospyros.*

3. The water-lily of Egypt and Asia, *Nymphæa Lotus* (and other species), and *Nelumbium speciosum.* b. *Arch.* An ornament representing the Egyptian water-lily: cf. *lotus blossom*, etc. in 6.

1584 RICH tr. *Herodotus* II. 92 b, In time of the floude.. there arise in the water great plenty of lyllyes, which the people of Ægypt call Lotos. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 397 The Ægyptian Lotus..groweth in the marishes of Ægypt. 1785 WILKINS *Bhagvat* v. 45 The leaf of the lotus. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. I. iii. 123 The chief ornaments of these neglected sheets of water are the large red and white Lotus. 1877 LONGF. *Kéramos* 286 The grand Osiris holding in his hand the lotus. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 204 The blue and pink lotus of India. 1900 MAX MÜLLER in *19th Cent.* Nov. 732 After death the souls enter into the calyx of a lotus.

4. Some kind of clover or trefoil (referred to by Homer as food for horses). † *Wild lotus*, perh. *Melilotus officinalis.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 42 a, Lotus syluestris that is called wylde lotus, which som call y* less trifoli, groweth in Libia. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. 294 With his leaves did dewy lotus store Th' Elysian mountain. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 3 Yellow Flowers..like those of wild Lotus. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 147 ¶ 4 While the Earth beneath them sprung up in Lotus's, Saffrons, Hyacinths [etc.]. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* xvii. 6 When with rush-grass tall, Lotus and all sweet herbage, every one Had pastured been. 1842 TENNYSON *Œnone* 96 And at their feet the crocus brake like fire, Violet, amaracus and asphodel, Lotos and lilies.

5. Adopted by botanists as the name of a genus of leguminous plants; hence in popular language *spec.* the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The species of lotus, enumerated by Mr. Tournefort, are these. 1. The smooth hand cinquefoil lotus, called the smaller smooth horned lotus [and 22 others]. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 65 He was examining particularly a species of lotus. ? 1842 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 9 Buckwheat, rye, tares, lucern, rape, white clover, trefoil, lotus; some one or other of these will grow readily in sandy land. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 7 The scarlet-tipped blossoms of the little bird's-foot lotus.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lotus-blossom*, *-branch*, *-dust*, *-flower*, *-flute*, *-leaf* (also *attrib.*), *-lily*, *-pond*, *-seed*; *lotus-like* adj.; *lotus-headed*, *-leafed*, *-leaved*, *-paven*, *-petalled* adjs.; **lotus-berry**, *Byrsonima coriacea*; **lotus-bird** *Austral.* (see quot.); **lotus capital**, **-column** *Egyptian Arch.*, a capital or column ornamented with lotuses; **lotus-grass** = sense 4; **lotus-land**, the fabled land of the lotus-eaters; a land of ease and delight; **lotus-tree** = LOTE-TREE (*Treas. Bot.*).

1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 785 *Lotus-berry. 1890 LUMHOLTZ *Cannibals* 22 The *Parra gallinacea*, which in Australia is called the *lotus-bird. It sits on the leaves that float on the water, particularly those of the water-lily. 1850 G. WILKINSON *Arch. Anc. Egypt* 7 The *lotus blossom, the papyrus head. 1834 *Baboo* I. xviii. 317 A piece of jewellery, representing a *lotus-branch. 1850 G. WILKINSON *Arch. Anc. Egypt* 47 The *lotus (or 'full blown lotus') capital. *Ibid.* 60 The full-blown *lotus column. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 149 Round and round the spicy downs the yellow *Lotos-dust is blown. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 228 The *lotus-flowers are not the Nile. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 101 Melody o' the Lybian *lotus-flute. 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* II. i. 63 In fresh dews Of *lotos-grass and blossoming asphodel. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 87/2 The smoke.. rose from the chimney.. like a *lotus-headed column. 1842 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 154 In the hollow *Lotos-land to live and lie reclined On the

hills like Gods together. 1902 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 214 He lived in 'lotos land'—the Garden Isle of England. 1813 COLERIDGE *Night-Sc.* 53 The God, who floats upon a *lotos leaf. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 262 Majestic columns, with lotus-leaf capitals. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 101 It cost a vast of money—fifty guineas! to say nothing of the *lotus-leafed pedestal it's on. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 318/1 (*Egyptian Architecture*) The bell-shaped and *lotus-leaved capitals. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 350/2 The dust of whose *lotos-like feet is holy. 1862 G. WILSON *Relig. Chem.* 21 *Lotus-lilies sucked up from the Nile and exhaled as vapour the snows that are lying on the tops of our hills. 1878 GOSSE *Rivers of Bible* 68 The sweet lotus-lilies that are set in porcelain vases. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* lix, *Lotus-paven canals. 1881 W. G. PALGRAVE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 26 The same massive tree-like columns, .. the same *lotus-petaled capitals. 1863 ALCOCK *Capital Tycoon* II. 165 He found temporary refuge in a *lotus-pond. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 233 The favourite dish of a Chinaman, namely, *lotus seed.

Lotus-eater. Also **lotos-.** **a.** One of the LOTOPHAGI. **b.** *transf.* One who gives himself up to dreamy and luxurious ease.

1832 TENNYSON (*title*) The Lotos-eaters. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 95 The fable of the Lotus-eaters. 1847 W. E. FORSTER 27 Aug. in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vii. 209 He [Carlyle] is busy sleeping, and declares himself lazy as a lotos-eater. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 22 So those spiritual Lotos-eaters will only .. hearken what the inner spirit sings, There is no joy but calm. 1893 *Times* 30 Dec. 9/3 A summer like that of 1893 may be all very well for the lotus-eater, but is a calamity to people who have to get their living out of English land.

Similarly **Lotus-eating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* vi. 165 Day-dreaming and such Lotus-eating idleness as befits the intellectual Castle of Indolence. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* 5 The attractive waters of lotus-eating Saratoga.

Lotye, variant of LOTE *v.*[1] *Obs.*, to lurk.

Lotyon, obs. form of LOTION.

Lou, Sc. form of LOW *sb.* and *v.*

Loubber, Loubee, -ie, obs. ff. LUBBER, LOOBY.

Loubel(l, obs. variant of LOW-BELL.

Louce, Louch(e, obs. ff. LOOSE *v.*, LOCH[1] *Sc.*

‖ **Louche** (lūʃ), *a. rare.* [F. *louche* squinting, OF. *lousche*, orig. only fem.:—L. *lusca*, fem. of *luscus* one-eyed.] Oblique, not straightforward.

1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 318 There is something *louche* about him, which does not accord with the *abandon* of careless, intimate intercourse. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxix, There's something louche regarding him.

Loud (laud), *a.* Forms: 1 **hlúd**, 3–4 **lud(e**, 4–7 **loude, lowd(e**, 4 **loud.** [Com. WGer.: OE. *hlúd* = OFris. (*h*)*lûd*, OS. *hlûd* (MDu. *lût*, *lûd-*, mod.Du. *luid*), OHG. *hlût* (MHG. *lût*, mod.G. *laut*):—OTeut. type **hlûđo-*:—pre-Teut. **klūtó-*, a passive pple. from the Aryan root **kleu-* to hear (Teut. **hleu-* in Goth. *hliup* listening attention; see LITHE *v.*[3]), whence Gr. κλύειν to hear, κλέος renown, L. *cluēre* to be famed, *cliens* (pres. pple., lit. 'hearer') dependent, client, OSl. *slava* glory, *slovo* word, Skr. *çru* to hear, *çravas* glory. Outside Teut. the ppl. adjs. have a different ablaut-grade and meaning; so Gr. κλυτός, L. (*in*)*clutus*, OIr. *cloth*, Skr. *çruta* renowned.

For the remoter cognates representing the extended form **kleus-* of the Aryan root, see LIST *sb.*[1]]

1. Of sounds or voices: Strongly audible; making a powerful impression on the sense of hearing. Hence, with agent-noun: That (speaks, sings, etc.) with a loud voice.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 15 He þa cleopode hluddre stefne. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 þo þe after him comen remden lude stefne *Osanna filio dauid.* *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 Uorte makien noise—lud dream to scheauwen hore horel. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 5 Þat playd wes stif & starc & strong Sum hwile softe & lud among. 13.. *Sir Beues* 3129 (MS. A.) Iosian..spak to hire wiþ loude gret. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxxii. (1495) 246 Thryste and sethinge and lowde brethynge. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 764 Claryonis lowde knellis. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Prayer*, The priest..shall begynne with a loude voyce the Lordes prayer. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 280 Y° man ..fel into a lowd laughter. *a* 1645 A. STAFFORD *Apol. Fem. Glory* (1869) p. xcix, Priscian, a Bishop..said in somewhat too lowd a whisper [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 666 Her fellow Nymphs the Mountains tear With loud Laments. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV. § 7 Is the voice of man louder than that of thunder? 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii, The mendicant and Lovel exerted their voices in a loud halloo. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 6 (1864) 214 A loud speaker is exciting. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 651 A great body of sound is loud, and the opposite is low.

b. Of musical instruments, the sea, winds, etc.: Making a loud sound, sonorous. Chiefly *poet.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxvii. 266 Witodlice ðæt ar, ðonne hit mon slihð, hit bið hludre ðonne æniȝ oðer andweorc 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 137 Thei speke and sounen in his Ere As thogh thei lowde wyndes were. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 143 The North-winde was somewhat loude. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 59 Nor with less dread the loud Ethereal Trumpet from on high gan blow. 1728 LD. LYTTELTON *Blenheim* 81 Silent a while, and smooth, The Current glides, till .. down the Steep it falls, In loud Cascades. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vi, The storm was now loud. 18.. CAMPBELL *Lord Ullin's Daughter*, 'Twas vain: the loud waves lash'd the shore, Return or aid preventing. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Tenebr.* 35 Let the loud seas thunder here.

c. Of a place, etc.: Full of noise, re-echoing. *rare.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* V. iv. 14 For if the French be Lords of this loud day He meanes [etc.]. *a* 1645 HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land & Sea* III. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 396 All ways are loud, and hue and cry sent forth Through every hundred. 1871 SWINBURNE *Eve of Revolution* 123 Lands that are loud through all their length with chains. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* iv. 105 Streets and factories loud with life and black with the dust of toil.

2. *fig.* **a.** Clamorous, noisy; also, in more favourable sense, emphatic or vehement in expression.

1530 TINDALE *Wks.* (1573) 327/2 After the loudest maner he setteth out the cruelnes of the Emperor's souldiours. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* vii. 11 She is loud and stubburne, her feet abide not in her house. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. viii. 88 Many Subjects in Europe have played lowder parts upon the Theatre of the world. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* III. iv. 865 Calls sawcy loud Suspicion, Public Zeal. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 128 ¶ 5 When we see a Fellow loud and talkative. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 1 Several who make the loudest claim to those qualities. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 1 The Church was louder than ever in professions of attachment to him. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* viii. 148 The French were held up to the loudest admiration. 1884 TENNYSON *Freedom* x. Poems (1894) 576/2 Men loud against all forms of power. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* viii. 147 Churchill's voice was loudest for battle.

absol. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 239 ¶ 11 Gold .. silences the Loud and Clamorous.

† **b.** Of motives: Pressing, urgent. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 151 For he's embark'd With such loud reason to the Cyprus Warres.

† **c.** Grandiloquent, pompously laudatory. *Obs.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* i. § 2 (1686) 10 Many men ..labour onely for a pompous Epitaph, and a loud title upon their Marble.

† **d.** Manifest, palpable, flagrant. Chiefly of a lie. *Obs.*

1535 *Goodly Primer* To Rdr. (1834) 5, I omit the right loud lie before the Mass of *Recordare.* 1579 E. K. *Gloss. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 120 Certain fine fablers, and loude lyers. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C b, How durst you presume to make so lowde a lie? 1632 SANDERSON *Twelve Serm.* 64 But what doe I speake of these, but petty things in comparison of those her lowder impieties? 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 193/1 There is a loud exception against this law of God. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 12 Many have held opinion, that Pliny and Aulus Gellius were loud liars. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 89 A great Lie.. That's a loud one. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hummer*, a loud Lie.

3. *transf.* Of smell or flavour: Powerful, offensive. Now chiefly *U.S.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. 20 Their..mouths cannot open without the strong breath and loud stench of avarice. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* xiv, Pretty loud smell of varmish, sir? 1887 GOODE etc. *Fisheries U. S.* Sect. V. II. 473 The natives ..prefer to have the meat tainted rather than fresh, declaring that it is most tender and toothsome when decidedly 'loud'. 1899 J. PENNELL in *Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 122 The gas-lamp [for cycles] seems to make a very bright light. It is also said to make a very loud smell.

4. Of colours, patterns, dress, manners, etc.: Vulgarly obtrusive, flashy. Opposed to *quiet.*

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxix, The shirts too 'loud' in pattern. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxxix. (1887) 287 The flashy rings upon his fingers;..the loud pattern of his trousers. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 106 Stained glass, indeed! loud, garish, thin, painty. 1884 *Stationery Trades Rev.* Sept. 215/2 Fine envelopes are not sold in such loud colours as they were a few years ago. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 118 The girls were dreadfully loud in their dress.

5. *absol.* † *In loud*, † *on loud*: ALOUD, with a loud voice. † *To the loudest*: at the top of one's voice.

c 1430 *Pistill of Susan* 161 (MS. Cott. Calig. A. II.) Then sayde þo loselles on lowde [*a* 1400 (Vern.) aloude] to þat lady. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5835 þe childe cryed on lowde, allase. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 39 I'le..undertake to bee Her Aduocate to th' lowd'st. 1682 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 456 My father..desired him in loud to go out of his house to his lodgings.

6. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *loud-flavoured, -minded, -mouthed, -tongued, -voiced* adjs.; also **loud-lashed** *a.*, lashed into loud uproar; † **loud-mouth** *a.*, loud-mouthed, noisy.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* vi. 84 A *loud-flavoured broth. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iii. (1870) 68 The sea .. *loud-lashed by furious storms. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* II. 234 A certain loud-tongued, *loud-minded Mr. Feak. 1668 E. HOWARD *Usurper* 63 Curse on these *loud-mouth Hounds! 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* III. i, I haue a *loud-mouth'd Cannon of mine owne to batter her. 1901 *Expositor* July 21 They were heretics of the blatant sort, loud-mouthed and shallow-minded. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* I. i, *Lowd tong'd Fame The harbinger to prepare their entertainment. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Scenes Cleric. Life, Janet's Repentance* (1878) II. 184 Loud-tongued abuse. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 28 *Loud-voiced imagery.

Loud (laud), *adv.* Forms: 1 **hlúde**, 2–4 **lud(e**, 3–4 **loude**, (4 **lhoude, louthe**), 4–7 **lowd(e**, (5 **lou3de**), 4– **loud.** [OE. *hlúde* = OS. *hlûdo* (Du. *luid*), OHG. *hlâto, lâto* (MHG. *lâte*, G. *laut*):—OTeut. **hlûđô*, f. **hlûđo-* LOUD *a.*]

1. Loudly, with a loud noise or voice; aloud.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 149 Hwæt is..þis folc þe her þus hlude singeþ? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Summe of þan monne..swa deor lude remeð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 ȝif þe ne cumeð nout sone help, gred luddure mid hote heorte. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 208, & prayand fore þame Increly & lovd, þat al hard þis, can cry. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3793 þey..knokkede fast & lou3de at þe gate. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 8 Some crye lowde wyth an hye woys. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 27 A Lyonesse.., That roaring all with rage did lowd requere Her children deare. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 126 Kercheft in a comely cloud While rocking winds are piping loud. 1671 — *P. R.* XI. 339 While they loudest sing The vices of thir Deities, and thir own. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 211 The inhabitants clamoured so loud for a surrender. 1819 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* 148 He asserts a fact the louder, as he suspects it to be without proof. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* etc. 216, I shouted 'hurrah', and laughed loud and long.

† **b.** *Loud and still*: under all circumstances. [So MDu. *lude en stille.*] *Obs.*

1300–1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. xx. 352 þat wolde libbe in ryot & habbe al hare wille In robberiȝe & prute boþe loude & stille. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 103 We sold pray, bathe loud and stille, For al cristen saules. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8368, I must nedes doo his wil In al that I can loude or still. 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Maistresse* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 108 Let me hear some music, loud and still.

† **c.** With *to lie*: Openly, palpably. (Cf. LOUD *a.* 2 d.) *Obs.*

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 343 (Vernon MS.) Now þou liest loude, so helpe me vr lord. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. lv. 1019, I would rather thinke that the clerke .. faulted with his pen in writing the copies, than the authour lied so lowd with his tongue.

2. Of smell: Strongly, offensively. (Cf. LOUD *a.* 3 and ALOUD *adv.* 2.)

1871 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 104 Carry..some drug that smells loud.

3. *Comb.* with *pres.* and *pa. pples.* of verbs denoting or implying the production of sound, e.g. *loud-acclaiming, -bellowing, -laughing, -ringing, -roaring, -screaming, -singing, -squeaking, -thundering, -ticking*, etc.; *loud-roared*, etc. Also **loud-spoken** *a.*, given to loud speaking.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 733 The loud-roaring Thunder. *Ibid.* vi. 905 Loud-thundring Canons. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 87 Some lowd squeaking Cryer Well pleas'd with one leane thred-bare groat for hire. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 36 The christal-streaming Nid, loud-bellowing Clyde. 1667 G. C. *Pref. to H. More's Div. Dial.* (1713) 5 Those two loud-singing Nightingals of Arcadia. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 464 Loud-acclaiming Greeks the victor bless'd. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 596 Intemperate Jest, loud-laughing Mockery, and hood-winked Misrule. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xii, A very large and loud-ticking gold watch. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xv. 117 The loud-speaking thunder helps me. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* v, A broad-faced, broad-chested, loud-screaming rascal. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* I. 138 Sir Thomas was..loud-spoken, boisterous and domineering.

Loude: see LUDE (= *lūde*) ME., noise.

Loud(e, obs. form of LAUD *v.*

Louden (lau·d'n), *v.* [f. LOUD *a.* + -EN[5].]

1. *intr.* To become or grow loud or louder.

a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON in *Chr. Sabbath* (1852) xiii. 367 The birthday song of creation may well rise and louden into a new song. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* (1861) 505 An angry growl from the westward heavens..rolled and loudened nearer and nearer.

2. *trans.* To make loud or louder. *rare*—[1].

1898 BODLEY *France* I. I. iv. 236 Internecine strife ought to be hushed instead of being loudened.

Hence **Lou·dening** *ppl. a.*, that grows louder.

1805 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 173 Groaning we start! and at the loudening war, Ask our bewildered senses where we are. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 183 A loudening hum of voices heralded a rush of warriors into the Uhon-nukon, or cleared space, with its central tree.

[Loudful: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Louding: see LUDING (= *lūding*) ME., noise.

Loudish (lau·diʃ), *a.* [f. LOUD *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat loud.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* II. 35 The voices had for some time been loudish round a table at the bottom of the hall. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 290 Criticism..loudish universally and nowhere accurately just.

Loudly (lau·dli), *adv.* [f. LOUD *a.* + -LY[2].] In a loud manner. **a.** In a loud tone or voice; † *fig.* with *to lie*, openly, palpably. **b.** Clamorously, noisily. **c.** With reference to dress: Flashily, showily.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1709 (Dublin) Hys litilayke & hys liknes he loudly [*Ashmole* laythly] dispysez. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 240 Loudly lauchand the laif allowit hir meikle. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* C iv b, He lyeth loudlie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 17 Therewith enrag'd she loudly gan to bray. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 410 The Souldiours Musicke, and the rites of Warre Speake lowdly for him. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 40 Yet blush'd he not to lye loudly, when it made any way for his ends. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 375 Loudly complaining of the protection afforded by the Romans to rebels. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 83 The King of Bohemia .. insisted loudly on his rights. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxx, Medical students, gallant, dashing, what is called 'loudly' dressed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 260 Calling each man loudly by his name.

Comb. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 294 A loudly-coloured pavement is very objectionable.

Loudness (lau·dnes). [OE. *hlúdnis*, f. *hlúd* LOUD + *-nis* -NESS.] The quality or condition of being loud; an instance of this.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 332 Clamor on lyden on englisc ys hludnys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/1 Lowdenesse, *altitudo.* 1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Loudnesse, *haultesse.* 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 131 His prayers took their price and strength Not from the loudness nor the length. 1733

SWIFT *New Simile for Ladies* 21 When th' alarum-bell is rung Of Xanti's everlasting tongue, The husband dreads its loudness more Than lightning's flash or thunder's roar. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 16 These echos would diminish in loudness just as the images of the candle diminish in brightness. **1881** H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxv. in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 413 Naturally, he couldn't like her style, her loudness, her want of repose. **1881** BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 394 They produce beats, or loudnesses separated by silences.

Loue, obs. variant of LOOR *dial.*

Louffe, obs. form of LUFF.

† **Lough**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **louh**, 4–5 **loȝe**, 5 **logh(e, loughe**, 6 **lowgh**, 4– **lough**. See also LOW *sb.*[3] [ME. *lough*, *loȝe*, perh. repr. ONorthumb. *luh* (? *lūh*), rendering L. *fretum* and *stagnum* in the Lindisfarne Gospels; the use for *fretum* suggests that it is a. Irish *loch* (see LOCH[1]), though the vowel perh. agrees better with the British word represented by Welsh *llwch* (:–*luksu-) lake, pool.]

1. A lake, pool. In ME. alliterative poetry sometimes used for: Water, sea.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1423 Þe grete Lough of Rusticiadan. *Ibid.* 10197 In þat louh ar sexti iles. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 119 Alle þe loȝe lemed of lyȝt. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 95 In þat ile also es a deed see; and it es in maner of a lowgh... Beside þat logh growez redez of a wonderfull lenth. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* 31 (Ireland MS.) He ladde þat lady so longe by that loghe sydus. *Ibid.* 83 Thare come a lowe one the loughe .. In the lyknes of Lucyfere. **1538** LELAND *Itin.* VII. 58 Divers Springes cummeth owt of Borodale, and so make a great Lowgh that we cawle a Poole; and ther yn be iii Isles. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 65 Nymphea .. ii sortes .. grow both in meres loughes lakes and in still or standyng waters. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 173 About Turwan in Fraunce..you shall finde in Loughes and Rayne Waters .. great abundance of Fishe. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) IV. 110 Haerlam Mere, a huge inland lough. **1725** DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. i. 121 There is a little Lake or Lough of Water in the Middle of it [Litchfield]. [In ed. 7 (1769) II. 416 this passage is altered as follows: There is a kind of slow, sluggish Lough, or Water, which runs, or rather glides heavily through it, and so on for four or five Miles farther into the Trent.] **1829** BROCKETT *N. Country Words* (ed. 2) *Lough*, a lake.

b. *Sc.* (lūχ) = LOCH[1]. ? *Obs.*

Cf. the Sc. form *louch* (14–16th c.) under LOCH[1]; also the pl. *lowis* (16th c.): see LOW *sb.*[3]

1785 BURNS *Address Deil* vii, Wi' you, mysel, I gat a fright Ayont the lough [*rimes with* sough]. **1786** — *Tam Samson's Elegy* iv, When to the loughs the Curlers flock.

2. *attrib.*: **lough-diver, -plover**, names for the female smew; **lough-leech** = *loch-leech* (see LOCH[1] 2).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 338 The Female is described by Gesner under the title of *Mergus glacialis*, which Mr. Johnson Englisheth the **Lough-diver*. **1829** COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 11 A lough diver, or female smew. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 31 Horsleches or *loughelechès. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* II. ccii. 305 Loughleaches.

Lough[2] (lǫχ). *Anglo-Irish.* Forms: 4 **lowe**, 6 **logh**, 6– **lough**. [The written form belongs to LOUGH[1], from which this need not have been separated but for the fact that, while the spelling *lough* survived in Ireland, the spoken word which it represented became obsolete, being superseded by the native Irish *loch* (lǫχ): see LOCH[1].] A lake or arm of the sea; equivalent to the Scottish LOCH[1].

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 349 He wolde sende hir hym to þe Lowe Lacheryn. **1512** *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 395 The fishers of the logh bringe to the market thre dais in the wicke. **1567** in E. P. Shirley *Hist. Monaghan* 88 *note*, That fortification..is in 'sartin ffreshwater loghes' in his country. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. xliv. 10 Whom Ireland sent from loughes and forrests hore. **1690** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2540/2 Several Ships arrived that day in the Lough of Carrickfergus. **1708** *Brit. Apollo* No. 73. 2/1 There is a Lough in the North of Ireland, call'd Neugh. **1882** MRS. RIDDELL *Pr. of Wales's Garden-Party* 230 On the other side of the lough .. lay the green hills. **1900** *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 580/1 Down in Mayo I had ridden out .. to fish for white trout in a little lough that lies at the foot of Nephin.

† **Lough**[3]. *Obs.* = LOCH[2]. Also *attrib.* in **lough-water** (see quot.).

1672 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 153 Lough-water...'Tis found in the midst of a firm stone in the lead mine. **1747** HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E iij, With this.. we Chissel the Ore out of Loughs in Pipe Works.

† **Lough**, *v. Obs.* [? repr. OE. *lógian* to place in order, f. *lóh* place.] *trans.* To stack (turf).

c **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 11 Then drying and loughing those turfs into burrows, and so burning them.

Lough, obs. pa. t. of LAUGH; obs. var. LOOR.

Lough, louȝ, obs. forms of LOW *a.*

Lougheen (lǫχīn). *Anglo-Irish.* [f. LOUGH[2] + dim. suffix *-een* (= Irish *-in* as in COLLEEN); cf. GIRLEEN.] A little lough.

1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 322 The countless multitude of loughs and lougheens.

Lought, obs. variant of LOATH *a.*

16.. T. HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fort. by Land & Sea* I. i. (1655) 3 Nor is he such a darling in mine eye, that I am lought to have him from my sight.

Louh, Louin, obs. forms of LOW, LOWN.

‖ **Louis** (lui). *Hist.* Pl. **louis**. Also 7–8 in English form **lewis**, *pl.* **lewis('s**. [F. *louis*, appellative use of the Christian name borne by many French kings.] = LOUIS D'OR. Also † *Silver Lewis*: the French *écu* of the 17–18th c.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2498/4 They took away .. a quantity of Broad Pieces, Guinea's, Lewis's, Medals, &c. **1704** *Royal Proclam.* 18 June ibid. No. 4029/1 Ecu's of France, or Silver Lewis, Seventeen Peny-weight Twelve Grains, Four Shillings and Six Pence. **1794** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* v, He threw down all the money he had, except a very few louis. **1818** BYRON *Juan* I. cviii, A good deal may be bought for fifty Louis. **1900** LD. ROSEBERY *Napoleon* iii. 54 He sends with the challenge a gun and six louis which he had borrowed of his enemy.

Louis, variant of LEWIS.

‖ **Louis d'or** (luidǭ·r). *Hist.* Also in English or semi-English form 7 **luidore**, 8 **lewi(s)dore, loui(s)dore.** [F. *louis d'or*, lit. 'gold louis'; see prec.] A gold coin issued in the reign of Louis XIII and subsequently till the time of Louis XVI.

When first coined in 1640 its weight was 103·273 grains. In 1717 its legal value in England was fixed at 17*s.* In the Bourbon reigns following the Restoration the name was transferred to the 20 franc piece or Napoleon.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2495/4 Lost..a Silk Purse,..therein two 5*l.* pieces of Gold, 13 or 14 Guinea's, and 3 Luidores. **1691** *Ibid.* No. 2643/4 The Ring is of Gold, .. of the value of about 50 Lewis d'Or's. **1702** FARQUHAR *Inconstant* I. i. Wks. 1892 I. 335 He has ordered me to bespeak a dinner for us at Rousseau's at a louis-d'or a head. **1756** NUGENT *Gr. Tour* III. 43 Spanish pistoles and French lewidores are current in this journey. **1832** MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. ii. 14 My room for the rest of this Semester .. costs me three louis d'or and a half. **1883** STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* I. iv, The coins were of all countries and sizes—doubloons, and louis-d'ors, and guineas.

Louisine (lūizī·n). [f. *Louis* or *Louise* a proper name + -INE[4].] (See quot. 1882.)

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Louisine*, a very thin plain silk material, suitable for children's wear, and for slight summer costumes. **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Mar. 3 2 Louisine, that new and fascinating silk, a sort of shimmering, larger-grained *peau de soie*.

‖ **Louis Quatorze** (lu·ikatǭ·rz). Louis XIV, King of France, 1643–1715. Used adjectively to designate the styles in architecture, furniture, decorative art, etc., characteristic of his reign. So **Louis Quinze** (-kǣnz), Louis XV, 1715–74. **Louis Seize** (-sēz), Louis XVI, 1774–93. **Louis Treize** (-trēz), Louis XIII, 1610–43. Hence rarely **Louis** as *adj.* to designate what was prevalent in two or more of the above-mentioned reigns.

1855 OGILVIE Suppl., Louis-Quatorze Ornament .. Louis-Quinze Ornament. **1876** POLLEN *Anc. & Mod. Furniture* x. 103 The broken shell-shaped woodwork, popularly known as Louis quinze work, began to be adopted for the frames of large glasses. **1878** EASTLAKE *Housch. Taste* ii. (ed. 4) 55 Their notions of the beautiful are .. derived from traditions of the Louis Quatorze period. **1882** CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework.* 329 Louis Quinze Lace is formed of a braid known as Louis Treize. **1892** LITCHFIELD *Hist. Furniture* 61 During the 'Louis Treize' period chairs became more comfortable. *Ibid.* 162 The familiar 'Louis Seize' riband surmounting the two oval Sêvres china plaques. **1901** *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 381 Useful arts .. are reduced to copies of the Louis styles.

† **Louk**, *sb. Obs.* [f. LOUK *v.*] = LOCKCHESTER.

c **1400** *Payne MS.* (Dr. Frazer's), Contra pannum & maculam [oculorum] vermis claudens se cum tangitur .i. louk.

† **Louk**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 **lúcan**, 2–4 **luke(n**, 3 *Orm.* **lukenn**, 4 **luk, louke(n, lowke**, 6 **lowk**, 7 **louk**. *Pa. t.* 1 **léac**, *pl.* **lucon**, 3 **læc, lec, loc**, *pl.* **loke(n, luken**, 4 **leke**. *Weak forms*: 3–4 **louked, luked**, 4 **loukid(e**, 6 *Sc.* **lowkyt**. *Pa. pple.* 1 **locen**, 2–5 **(i-, y-) i-loke(n**, 3 *Orm.* **lokenn**, 3–4 **luken, -in**, 4–5 **lokin, -on, -yn**, (5 **lukkin**). *Weak forms*: 4 **loukid**, 5 **lowked**, *Sc.* **lowkyt**. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *lúcan* = OFris. *lûka*, OS. (*ant-, bi-*)*lûkan* (MDu. *lûken*, Du. *luiken*), OHG. *ant-, ar-, pi- lûchan* (MHG. *lûchen*), ON. *lúka*, Goth. **lûkan* (in *galûkan* to close, *uslûkan* to open); f. Teut. root **leuk-* : *lauk-* : *lŭk-*, whence LOCK *sb.*[2] Outside Teut. no certain cognates have been found.

The str. pa. pple. survived the other parts of the vb., being regarded as belonging to LOCK *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To close, shut, fasten; *esp.* to fasten (a door or chamber) with lock and key, to lock; also, to close (the jaws, the eyes). Also *fig.*

a **1000** *Andreas* 1259 (Gr.) Hrim & forst .. hæleða eðel lucon. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Þe ȝeten weren ilokene. *c* **1205** LAY. 15311 He ærde to Glochæstre & þe ȝates læc [*c* **1275** loc] ful feste. *c* **1220** *Bestiary* 513 Ðis cete ðanne hise chaueles lukeð. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3779 Ðis erðe is togidere luken, Als it ne were neuere or to-broken. *c* **1275** *Luue Ron* 147 in *O. E. Misc.* 97 He haueþ bi-tauht þe o tresur And bit þe luk þine bur. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10189 Þe doren after hom wepinde [hii] loke vaste. *a* **1300** *Sarmun* xxxvi. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 5 Vn-do þin hert þat is iloke wiþ couetise and pryde. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 5224 Ioseph þi sun sal luke þin ei. **13..** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 929 He lek his eghen & gan to slape. *c* **1330** *Owayn Miles* (1837) 10 With locke and keye the gate to louken. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvii. 2 Þe ȝates of heuen eftire þe day of dome sall be loukid til. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3954 The gud kynge Lokes one his eye-liddis, þat lowkkide ware faire. *a* **1400** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 257 Þe ȝates of Parais þoruth eue weren iloken. *c* **1422** HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus's Wife* 334 Left was the Erles Chambre dore vnstoken; To which he com and found it was nat loken. **1467** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 379 The same quayer to be put in a boxe called a Casket, loken. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. viii. 68 Nor I, thy moder, laid not thy corps on beyr, Nor wyth my handis lowkyt thyne eyn so cleyr. *a* **1600** MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xv. 8 The dum solsequium .. louks his leavis throu langour of the nicht. **1631** A. CRAIGE *Pilgr. & Heremite* 8 Then who shall bee seene, To louk thy dead Eine?

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To close up, form one mass. Also with *together*. Of a lace: To have a fastening.

a **1000** *Phœnix* 225 (Gr.) Siþþan þa yslan eft onginnað æfter ligþræce lucan togædre. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3276 God him bad helden up his hond to-ward ðis water, in a morgen quile ðe se luked. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 441 Þenne lasned þe loȝ lowkande togeder. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 217 A lace lapped aboute, þat louked at þe hede.

3. *trans.* To lock or shut up (const. *in*, *within*); to enclose, surround; also, to lock or shut *out*. *lit.* and *fig.* *To louk in clay* or *lead* = to bury.

c **1200** ORMIN 1091 He wass himm sellf .. lokenn þær wiþþinnenn. *c* **1205** LAY. 32202 His ban beoð iloken faste i guldene cheste. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 362 Ðhu salt ben ut in sorȝe luken. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6338 Sum-kin takening suld þar be Loken in þir wandes thre. *Ibid.* 9891 Þis castel es ..wit walles loken four a stan. *Ibid.* 17411 Ioseph .. Yee luked under lok and sele. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3258 For loue in armes ilk oþer þey loken. *c* **1330** *Amis & Amil.* 492 Hir pines were so harde and strong, Sche wald be loken in clay. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 243 Lo! how the sonne gan louke Her liȝte in herself. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 42 [God] loukide hem in þe myȝt of her enemyes. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 55 Trewely she hath the herte in hoold Of Chauntecleer loken in every lith. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 3839 Thou shalt be bounde, And faste loken in a tour. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 5005 Þat oþir loken ouire with leues as it ware liȝt siluir. **1414** BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* 15 Late noȝt myn enemyes makyn here game Of me, whan I am lokyn in leed. **1438** *Buke Alex. Great* 108 That hed him lukkin in luffis lace.

Hence † **Louked** (*weak*) *ppl. a.* See also LOKEN, LUCKEN.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 101 The lowkyt buttonis on the gemmyt treis Ourspredand leyvis of naturis tapestreis.

Louk, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **lúcan** (*pres. ind.* 3 *sing.* **lýcð**), 3 **luken**, 5 **lowke**, 7–9 **lowk**, 9 **look, luke, louk.** *Pa. t.* 1 **léac**, 3 **læc, leac**, *pl.* 1 **lucon**, 3 **luken**. *Pa. pple.* 1 **locen**, 4 **lokyn**. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *lúcan* = OFris. *lûka*, MDu. *lûken*, OHG. (*er-, ûz-*)*liuhhan* MHG. *lûchen*, *liechen*, mod.G. dial. *liechen* to pull, Goth. (*us-*)*lûkan* to draw (a sword). Some regard the root pre-Teut. **leug-* as identical with that of Lith. *lúszti*, *láužyti* to break, Skr. *ruj* to shatter.]

1. *trans.* To pull up or out. Now only *dial.*, to pull up (weeds); to weed (corn).

a **1000** *Boeth. Metr.* xii. 28 (Sedgefield) Swa swa londceorl Of his æcere lycð yfel weod moniȝ. *c* **1205** LAY. 29075 Seiles heo up droȝen...luken rapes longe. *Ibid.* 2661 Up he læc þene staf, þat water þer after leop. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 2128, Ichulle leoten luken & teon þe tittes awei of þine bare breosten. *c* **1275** *XI Pains Hell* 136 in *O. E. Misc.* 151 Snakes heore eyen lukeþ. *a* **1400** *Octavian* 1274 Whan his swyrde was y-brokyn, A Sarasyns legge hath he lokyn, Therwyth he can hym were. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 221/2 To Lowke (or weyde), *runcare, sarculare.* **1674** RAY *N. C. Words* 31 To *Lowk*; i. e. to weed Corn, to look out weeds. **1825** BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Look, louk*, to weed, clear.

† **2.** *intr.* To burst *out*. *Obs.*

c **1205** LAY. 30274 Þa isah he of Brien his teres ut luken.

Hence **Lou·king** *vbl. sb.*, weeding. Also **Lou·ker**, one who weeds.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 697/25 *Hic runcator*, lowker. **1491–2** *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 159 Pro le lukkyng j[us] Spring apud Thonnokmyre. **1624** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 156 July 20. Reckoned with Leonard Goodale, pd him for his mowing, and his wife lowkinge and haymakinge. 12s. **1641** *Ibid.* 142 Lookers have..3*d* a day.

† **Louke**. *Obs.* App. a boon companion.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 51 Ther is no theef with-oute a lowke, That helpeth hym to wasten and to sowke Of that he brybe can or borwe may. [**1880** C. H. POOLE *Gloss. Stafford* 15 *Lowk*, a sharp fellow.]

Loular, -ard, louller: see LOLLARD, LOLLER[1].

Loun, obs. pa. pple. of LIE *v.*[2]; var. of LOWN *Sc.*

Lounder (lū·ndəɹ), *sb. Sc.* [? Onomatopœic.] A heavy, swingeing blow.

1723 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 263 Wha lent him on the neck a lounder That gart him o'er the threshold founder. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi, I wad likeit weel just to hae .. gien him a lounder wi' my pike-staff. **1862** W. HUNTER *Biggar & Ho. of Fleming* xix. 231 [The] unwary cur. received such a lounder as sent him howling to his den.

Lounder (lū·ndəɹ), *v. Sc.* [f. LOUNDER *sb.*] *trans.* To beat, cudgel, thrash. Also, to hurl with violence *on* (something), in quot. *fig.*

1806 in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Ballads* (1875) 284/1 His back they loundert, mell for mell. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv, If they come to lounder ilk ither, as they did last time, suldna I cry on you. **1893** STEVENSON *Catriona* 330 Why is all this shame loundered on my head?

Hence **Lou·ndering** *vbl. sb.* **Lou·ndering** *ppl. a.*, (of a blow) swingeing, severe.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, To lend his loving wife a loundering lick. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, Her daughter had never seen Jock Porteous .. since he had gien her a loundering wi' his cane. **1849** C. BRONTË *Shirley* xxx. 437, I should rather relish a loundering whack.

† **Lou·nderer.** *Obs.* [a. Du. *lunderaar* (in Kilian *lunderer*), f. *lunderen* to idle.] A skulker.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Chron.* II. viii. 740 Thai mycht .. That lordschipe wyn in herytage, For to leve it fayntly, And lyve as lowndreris cayttevely. ? *c* **1530** *Test. W. Thorpe* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) I. 543/1 Lousengers and lounderers are wrongfully made and named Heremites.

† **Loune,** *v. Obs.* [Echoic; cf. *looning* s. v. LOON [2].] *intr.* To utter the cry of the crane.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbysw.* in Wright *Voc.* 152/3 Le bouf mugist (lowes), la grwe (crane) growle (lounet).

Lounge (laundʒ), *sb.* [f. LOUNGE *v.*]

1. An act, spell, or course of lounging; a leisurely walk, a saunter, stroll; also, a lounging gait or manner of reclining.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 177 The gentlemen had arranged a morning lounge at Tattersall's. 1824 T. HOOK *Say. & Doings* I. 18 The disembarrassed lounge on her own ottoman. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 435, I am off to have a lounge with him. 1837 LYTTON *Maltravers* II. i. I. 166 What else have we to do with our mornings, we women? ..Our life is a lounge from the cradle to the grave. 1860 THACKERAY *Roundabt. P.* viii. Wks. 1869 XX. 85 'The Prince's lounge' was a peculiar manner of walking which the young bucks imitated. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxx. 405 When we went out for a lounge after luncheon. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Danger. Cats-paw* 18 Esden had slackened his pace to a mere lounge.

b. A pastime. Also *slang* (Eton and Cambridge), 'a treat, a chief meal' (Farmer).

1788 *Trifler* No. 21. 276 If..you have invented a new lounge, communicate it in your next. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. vi. I. 69, I don't care for dinner. Breakfast is my lounge.

2. A place for lounging; a gathering of loungers.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. i, But pray, Mr. Fag, what kind of a place is this Bath?..*Fag.* ..'tis a good lounge. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. v. 20 Every search for him was unsuccessful, in morning lounges, or evening assemblies. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 171 If a man were asked to take a walk into the High-street in a morning—'He voted it a bad lounge'. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 135 Her house..was voted to be the most delightful lounge in London. *a* 1865 GREVILLE *Mem.* II (1885) II. 170 This is a great lounge, attended by all the people of the town. 1881 J. T. SLUGG *Remin. Manch.* xxvi. 306 The lounge or drawing-room..was extremely elegant.

3. A kind of sofa or easy chair on which one can lie at full length.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi. 240 The graceful bamboo lounges were amply supplied with cushions. 1895 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 46 The patient was promoted into a cane lounge in the sitting-room.

4. *attrib.* ('suitable for lounging'), as *lounge-book, -chair, -coat, -hour, -suit*; cf. LOUNGING *vbl. sb.* b.

1800 COLERIDGE in *Sir H. Davy's Rem.* (1858) 82, I am compelled..to give a volume of letters from Germany, which will be a decent *lounge book, and not an atom more. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 2/1 A sort of shudder sweeps over the limp forms in the *lounge-chairs. 1898 *Ibid.* 22 Sept. 8/2 Frock coats, and tail coats, and *lounge coats, and top coats. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 311 A Boxing Match took place in Conduit-Street during the *lounge hours. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 5/2 A navy blue serge *lounge suit.

Lounge (laundʒ), *v.* Also 7 **loundge,** 8 *Sc.* **lunge;** and in derivatives 7 **lundge,** 8 **lownge.** [Of obscure origin; perh. suggested by LUNGIS.]

1. *intr.* To move indolently, resting betwenwhiles, or leaning on something for support. Also with *about, away, in, out, up.* (In the early instances perh. rather: To skulk, to slouch.)

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 174 Ay loungand, lyk ane loikman on ane ledder. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paræmiologia* 259 He loundge's as a dog that had lost his tayle. 1755 RAMSAY *To Jas. Clerk* 3 Works 1877 II. 307 Whase owsen lunges o'er a plain Of wide extent. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* I. i, While I go down to the cabin..you may lounge about and endeavour to over-hear their conversation. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 131 Vargrave lounged into the billiard-room. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* xvii, Roland lounged in, not more presentable than the rest. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 26 Filthy negroes, who lounge in and out. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 176 Egyptian officials, lounging about armed with weighty sticks. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 260/2 He would lounge up and say—'Now come really'.

2. To recline lazily, to loll.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 42 Eart lunging, eart squatting upon thy tether Eend. 1778 *Ibid.*, Gloss., *Lounging* or *Lundging*, leaning on any Thing, such as a Gate or a Stile, like a lazy Creature that hath nothing else to do. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 246 The complaint ..shows itself by..an unwonted desire to lounge and loll about. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* I. xii. 39 You must not lounge on your chair. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* ii, The other stood lounging with his foot upon a chair. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 162 Lounging upon their couches. 1859 C. C. BARKER *Associat. Princ.* iii. 63 'Squires..lounging on the rushes before the great hall fire.

3. To pass time indolently or without definite occupation; to idle.

1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.*, *Lounge*, cunctari, movari, cessare, vide *Lungis*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Lounge*, to idle; to live lazily. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* v. (Bohn 1848) 197 It would be at least some amusement .. to lounge over what the other artists had done. 1856 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* (1874) vii. 393 Scott .. breakfasted and lounged from nine to eleven.

4. *trans.* To pass (time, etc.) *away* (rarely *out*) with lounging; also, † to lounge in (a place) (*obs.*).

1776 DK. RICHMOND in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) II. 113, I suppose you lounge away whole months whistling for want of thought. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 129, I never go to the play for any entertainment, except kicking up a row and lounging the lobbies. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 67 They all returned to the house together, there to lounge away the time as they could with chit-chat. 1871 BURR *Ad Fidem* (ed. 2) iii. 39 The able-bodied and able-minded person who .. lounges out his youth and lounges out his manhood. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* 104 He then returned to Rome to lounge away the remainder of his days in voluptuous magnificence.

Lounge, variant of LUNGE; obs. form of LUNG.

Lounger (laundʒəɹ). [f. LOUNGE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who lounges, an idler, a do-nothing.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 121 Lene larbar, loungeour, baith lowsy in lisk and lonʒe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 122 Quhat bern be thou in bed..Lurk and like a longeour? 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 54 ¶ 6, I shall enquire into such about this Town as have arrived at the Dignity of being Lowngers by the Force of natural Parts. 1750 *Student* I. 21 Idle people called Lowngers, whose whole business it is to fly from the painful task of thinking. 1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manufacturers* ii. (1832) 106 Our hero was ridiculed most unmercifully by all the Bond-street loungers. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlviii. 66 The loungers of the baths and porticoes sallied forth from their cool retreats. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 7 He went to Europe as a student, not as a lounger.

Lounging (laundʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOUNGE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of LOUNGE *v.*

1793 LD. N. SPENCER in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 121 Two or three hour's lounging in a place called a club. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. lxvi, His afternoons he pass'd in visits, luncheons, Lounging, and boxing. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 439 Seldom or never is the pulpit used .. to denounce idleness, lounging or laziness.

b. *attrib.*, as *lounging-book, -chair, -hall, -jacket, -place.*

1790 H. WALPOLE in *Walpoliana* clxxiv. 79 A catalogue *raisonnée* of such [novels] might be itself a good *lounging book. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. i. 159 We assure our readers that the compilation is .. an excellent lounging-book. 1841 R. P. WARD *De Clifford* III. viii. 123 See these superb sofas, carpets, tables, and *lounging-chairs. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxv. 217 [He] was sitting in a lounging-chair and smoking a cigar. 1785 *Lounger* No. 8 ¶ 2 If you will make Dun's rooms a *Lounging Hall instead of a Chapel. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxiii. (1889) 319 The owner of the mansion was seated at table in a *lounging jacket. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice Told T.* (1851) II. xii. 183 Peter had long absented himself from his former *lounging-places.

Lounging (laundʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOUNGE *v.* + -ING [2].] **a.** That lounges. **b.** Characterized by, occupied in, or adapted for lounging.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 35 The foul stalking lundging body of that Og of Bashan. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* I. 108 There is not any of his..lounging, tonish friends of his half so well looking. 1807 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 326 There is..much of what is 'flat, stale, and unprofitable' in a lounging life. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 16 He..walked with a sort of lounging stoop. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxviii. 289 The horses stand in lounging attitudes, asleep. 1857 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 210 The library is..lounging and luxurious.

Loungingly (laundʒiŋli), *adv.* [f. LOUNGING *ppl. a.* + -LY [2].] In a lounging attitude or manner.

1799 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1805) III. 126 Throw yourself loungingly into a chair at Owen's, cut up a pine [etc.]. 1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* III. 49 He comes straight on, rather loungingly. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 326/2 Romeo can half sit loungingly against the fountain.

Loungoute, var. LUNGOUTE *Sc. Obs.*, locust.

Lounie : see LUNYIE.

Loup (laup), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* [a. ON. *hlǫup* = LEAP *sb.*[1]] = LEAP *sb.*[1] *Lover's loup*: cf. LOVER[1] 4.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 638 Till thame that faucht vith his man A lowp richt lychtly maid he than. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, Yonder's a craig, since ye have tint all hope, Gae till 't your ways, and take the lover's lowp. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* viii. 85 The horses gave a sudden loup, and couped the coach. 1900 *Speaker* 19 May 190/1 Two sheep dogs raced forward with long loups.

† **Loup,** *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* [a. ON. *lǫup-r* = LEAP *sb.*[2]] A weel or fishing basket; = LEAP *sb.*[2] **2.**

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 218/2 Halding of cruuis, lynis or loupis w'in fresche watteris.

‖ **Loup** (lū), *sb.*[3] [a. F. *loup*, lit. 'wolf':—L. *lup-um.* Cf. Loo *sb.*[2]] A light mask or half-mask of silk or velvet worn by females.

1834 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* xxii, The black velvet mask, called a *loup*, which was then very generally used by women in the higher classes, under the pretext of defending their complexions. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* x. 327 Their white teeth shone under the lace of their loups.

Loup (laup), *v. Sc.* Also 4-9 **lowp(e,** 6 **loupe,** (8 **loop**). [a. ON. *hlǫupa*: see LEAP *v.*] *intr.* and *trans.* = LEAP *v.* in various senses.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 652 And it [wheel of fortune], that wondir lawch wer ere, Mon lowp on loft in the contrere. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*John Baptist*) 506 Þe wikit wife gert hir dochtir ga..& spring & loupe befor þaim al. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 413 Sum he gart loupe and droun into the deip. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 222 Quhen that I heir hir name exprest, My hart for Ioy dois loup thairfor. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 197 The bischope quha was than loupand on hors. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 463 Luik quhair to licht before thou loup. 1693 *Scot. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 138 That like new-spean'd Fillies they may loop over the Fold-dikes of Grace. 1788 BURNS *Ep. to H. Parker* 30 O, had I power like inclination, I'd .. loup the ecliptic like a bar. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 175 The trouts are loupin in the water. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* vii, With..your purse full you'll get dozens of them ready to loup at you. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 46 Gin I haena the strength o' airm to gar ye lowp mysel'.

b. *Comb.*: **loup-the-dike** *a.*, giddy, flighty.

1823 GALT *Entail* II. 276 She jealouses that your affections are set on a loup-the-dyke Jenny Cameron like Nell Frizel. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xxiii, I have my finger and my thumb on this loup-the-dyke loon.

Loup, obs. form of LOOP.

‖ **Loup cervier** (lu sɛ̃rvye). [F. *loup cervier*, ad. L. *lupus cervārius* (Pliny) the lynx (*lupus* wolf, *cervārius* that hunts stags, f. *cervus* stag).] The Canada lynx (*Lynx Canadensis*), a species of wild cat with a short tail.

1725 COATS *Dict. Heraldry*, *Loup-cervier* is a very large Sort of Wolf. 1744 A. DOBBS *Hudson's Bay* 41 The Loup Cervier, or Lynx, is of the Cat Kind.

Loupe, Louped: obs. forms of LOOP, LOOPED.

† **Loupegarth.** *Obs.* [Cf. MSw. *löpe gatulop* (Söderwall) to run the gantlope.] = GANTLOPE.

1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* I. 45 Other slight punishments .. as the Loupegarthe, when a Souldier is stripped naked above the waste, and is made to runne a furlong betwixt two hundred Souldiers,..where his Camerades whip him with small rods.

† **Lou'per.** *Obs.* Some kind of artificial fly.

1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 34 The blacke louper, the body of blacke wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herle of þe pecok tayle.

‖ **Loup-garou** (lu'garu). Also 7 **lou-garou.** [F. *loup-garou*, f. *loup* wolf + *garou*, OF. *garoul*, a. OHG. **werawolf* WERWOLF.] = WERWOLF.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Alcib.* (1595) 218 Timon surnamed Misanthropus (as who would say Loup-garou [so Fr. in Amyot (1565) I. 136] or the manhater). 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 130 Dead mens Graves are not secure from these Lycanthropi, these Lou-garous. 1847 LONGF. *Ev* I. iii. 13 He told them tales of the Loup-garou in the forest.

Louping (lau'piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOUP *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of LOUP *v.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 316/1 Lowpynge or skyppynge, *saltus.* *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 279 Ay houping, throu louping, To win to liberty. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. ix, Louping and laughing .. would soon make the powder flee out of his wig.

b. *Comb.*: **louping ague,** 'a disease resembling St. Vitus's dance' (Jam.); **louping ill,** 'a disease of sheep, which causes them to spring up and down when moving forward' (Jam.); **louping-on stone,** a mounting-block.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Forfarsh.* II. 496 A singular kind of distemper, called the *louping ague, has sometimes made its appearance in this parish. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* x, The *louping-ill's been sairer amang his sheep than ony season before. 1902 *Dundee Advertiser* 31 May, Professor Hamilton..has..discovered the bacilli of loupin'-ill in sheep. 1728 in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* (1876) xxvi. 400 A petition given in by George Grant..To ye baillies and Councill.. for ye liberty of building a *louping on ston at the south side of the house in Newburgh he possesses. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxix, He had..by the assistance of a 'louping-on-stane',..elevated his person to the back of..a broken-down blood-horse. 1902 C. G. HARPER *Holyhead Road* I. 263 Milestones..resembling 'louping on' stones or 'upping blocks'.

Lour, lower (lauəɹ, lau'əɹ), *sb.*[1] For forms see the vb. [f. LOUR *v.*]

1. A gloomy or sullen look; a frown, scowl.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1952 Whi makest thou swich scher and foul lour? 1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Loure an yvell loke. 1578 T. PROCTER *Gorg. Gallery* L iij, What are your sweet smiles, quite turnd into lowres? 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* Wks. (1748) 83 In one smile or lowre of thy sweet eye Consists my life. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* I. i. 2 Han't I a down bookish Lour? a wise Sadness. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii, A sudden, though transient lour of the eye, shewed a hasty, haughty, and vindictive temper.

2. Of the sky, weather, etc.: Gloominess, threatening appearance; an instance of this.

1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* (1876) 35, I am no leauing of al-withering age, I haue not suffred many winter lowres. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 214 [It] is apt to Heat, and sometimes..to Dryth; but more frequently to Lowr, Bluster, Rain. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. Introd., For thy dark cloud, with umber'd lower, That hung o'er cliff, and lake, and tower. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 209 Alike unto that fearless flower..The sunlight's smile—the tempest's lower.

Lour, lower (lauəɹ, lau'əɹ), *sb.*[2] *slang.* Also 6, 9 **lowre,** 9 **loaver.** Money.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 85 Hast thou any lowre in thy bonge? 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* II. i, Except you do provide me hum enough, and Lour to bouze with! 1670 COTTON *Scoffer Scofft* (1675) 184 But e're this life I'le longer lead I'le stroll for Lower, or begg my bread. 1834 W. H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* v. i. (1878) 341, I knows I owes you my life, and I thank you for it. Take back the lowre. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 424 They don't mind tipping the loaver (money). 1889 CLARKSON & RICHARDSON *Police* 321 Bad money (coin), *gammy lower.*

Lour, lower (lauəɹ, lau'əɹ), *v.* Forms: 3-6 **loure,** 3-4 **lure,** 5-8 **lowr(e,** (6 **loour,** 7 **lowere**), 6- **lour, lower.** [ME. *loure-n*, perh. repr. an OE. **lúrian*; other Teut. langs. have forms app. corresponding, but they have not been traced to any early date.

Cf. early mod. Du. *loeren* (Kilian) to frown, knit the brows; to look askance; to wink; to watch stealthily, to lie in wait (now only, to spy, lie in wait); late MHG. and MLG. *lüren* to lie in wait (mod.G. *lauern*), Sw. *lura*, Da. *lure* to lie in wait, also to doze, nap (Sw., Da. *lur* a nap), mod.Icel. *lúra* to doze, nap, *lúr* a nap.

The spelling *lower* (cf. *flower*) renders the word identical in its written form with LOWER, to bring or come down, and the two vbs. have often been confused: when said of clouds, *lower* (lau'əɹ) to look threatening, has some affinity in sense with *lower* (lōəɹ) to descend, and it is not always possible to discover which vb. was in the mind of a writer.]

1. *intr.* Of persons, their eyes, countenances, etc.: To frown, scowl; to look angry or sullen. † Also, to be depressed or mournful. Const. *at, on, upon*; rarely in indirect passive.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 294/16 He..lourede with sori semblaunt: and þeos wordes out he caste. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 286 Heo sende hire sonde Aþelbrus to honde, þat he come hire to. And also scholde horn do al in to bure, ffor heo gan to lure. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2119 þe liȝtere he let þer-of, ac lourand he seide [etc.]. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 409 For had he lawghed, had he loured, He moste haue be devoured Yf Adriane ne had y-be. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 703 Now I am mys-lokyd on & loured. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 92 þou..lowryst, & chaungyst chere, & fleest companye. 1472 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 75 They that lowryd, nowe laughe upon me. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Mariage* B viij, Can there be any greater disorder, than for the husbande to be merie abrode, and lowre at home? 1580 BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 75 Wee either loure or laugh to be tolde, we should come in. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 560 Love him .. lowre not upon him. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1057 Nor from that right to part an hour, Smile she or lowre. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Poems* Wks. 1722 I. 16 The Man's unkind, the cheated Woman low'rs. 1750 *Student* I. 323 A young man, who lower'd very much in his countenance, and stood in a melancholy posture. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I. 20 His tone of insolence and pow'r, Made all the passengers to low'r. 1862 J. GRANT *Capt. Guard* xx, His brows knit and his eyes loured. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 360 Then Odysseus of many counsels loured on them. 1883 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* Oct. 722 The convict faces lowering over the bulwark of the barracoon.

b. quasi-*trans.* To express by frowning.

1746 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 21 The other part [of the crowd] remained a little way off, and loured defiance.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Chiefly of the clouds, sky, a tempest, etc.: To look dark and threatening. Const. *on, over, upon.*

[*a* 1450, etc.: see LOWRING.] 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, IV. vi. 63 O my starres! Why do you lowre vnkindly on a King? 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 3 The clouds that low'rd vpon our house. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Doomes-day* XII. vi. (1637) 261 No threat'ning cloud, all charg'd with hailstones lowres. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1002 Skie lowr'd and..som sad drops Wept. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. i, The dawn is over-cast, the morning lours. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II xxxii, When the dark shades of melancholy lower. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 70 Let commercial perplexity lour over a people as it may. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, Ser. II. *Bloudie Jacke*, So sour Its ugly grey walls seem to lour. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 74 Their day, in gloom or tempest born, Lowers on till noon and night. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* v, A shadow lour'd on the fields. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 397 Where night in her darkness lowers.

†**3.** Chiefly *Sc.* To crouch, lurk, skulk. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4528 Of paynyms lorells þat her by loures. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IX. iii. in *Anglia* IX. 463 And lowrand law, thow can gar hennis de. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lviii, On kneis I crap, and law for feir did lowre. 1513 — *Æneis* VII. vii. 5 Alecto..prively begouth awach and loure About his spouse queyne Amatays boure. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 22 Quhen Dauid vnder þe sek did loure. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 255 Philosophers..haue determined that the sperme, or seed of all things,..doth in a secret manner lowre within the two Elements of Water and Earth. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. liii, Make their brisk sprights to lout and lowly lowr? 1824 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LVII. 509 The murderers of his nephew, whom he lour'd for.

†**Lour, lowr,** *int. Obs.* [? contraction for *lo where.*] = Lo or look where! or simply Lo!

[*c* 1205 LAY. 21171 Lou [*c* 1275 lo] war her biforen us heðene hundes.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 Lour hit her: read gold & hwit seoluer inouh. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2436 Lowr! her ich abide þe bite of sweordes egge.

Lour, Sc. f. *liefer*, compar. of LIEF *a.*

†**Lourd,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 4 lourde, 5 lowrde, lowryd(e, 6 lowrd, loord, lurde, 7 lowr'd. [a. F. *lourd* heavy.]

A. *adj.* Sluggish, dull, sottish, stupid.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 149 To se so lusti on as sche Be coupled with so lourde a wiht. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. x 1670 Made hym bot lowryd chere. 1564 MARTIALL *Treat. Cross* 119 b [Images] quicken the memory which in many is fickle, help ignorance, which in some is lurde. ?1590 A. HUME *Poems* (S. T. S.) 19 The mortall, caduck, carnall corps (a lowrd and brukill mas). 1594 *Ibid.* 85. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 101 The lowr'd mistakings of some men. [1790 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Miss A. Berry* 29 Nov. (1846) VI. 381 The *lourd* want of grace in Guercino.]

B. *sb.* A sottish fellow, a lout.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 33 Syker, thous but a laesie loord, And rekes much of thy swinck. 1590 — *F. Q.* III. vii. 12 A laesy loord, for nothing good to donne.

Hence †**Lourdish,** †**Lourdly, Lourdy** *adjs.*, in the same sense.

1600 *Hosp. Incur. Fooles* 41 Of dottuls and shallow-pated Fooles..These Infortunate and Lourdish sort. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 71 *Lourdly*, Sluggish. Suff. 1721 BAILEY, *Lourdy*, slothful, sluggish. *Suss.*

Lourd (lūrd). *Sc.* [Alteration of *lour*, var. of *lever* LIEFER, the structure of the phrase suggesting a pa. pple. as appropriate.] Only in *I had* or *wad lourd* = 'I had rather'.

?17.. *Child Morice* in Child *Ballads* II. 275, I rather lourd it had been my sel Than eather him or thee. 1799 SCOTT *Sheph. Tale*, But I had lourd melle with fiends of hell Than with Clavers and his band. *a* 1802 *Jamie Telfer* xliii. in Child *Ballads* IV. 7, I wad lourd have had a winding-sheet And helped to put it ower his head. *a* 1802 *Broom of Cowdenknows* xviii. ibid. IV. 199 And ere he had taken the lamb he did I had lourd he had taen them a'.

Lourdain(e, -an, -ayne, variants of LURDAN.

Lourde, obs. form of LORD.

†**Lourderie.** *Obs.* In 6 luerdrie. [a. F. *lourderie*, f. *lourd*: see LOURD.] Stupidity.

1555 BRAHAM *To Rdr.* in *Lydg.'s Chron. Troy*, The trifelinge tales and barrayne luerdries of Robyn Hode [etc.].

Lourdin, variant of LURDAN *Obs.*

†**Loure.** *Obs.* [a. F. *loure*, an old name for the musette or bagpipe, also a tune adapted to that instrument.] ? An air suited to the bagpipe.

1706 P. SIRIS *Art Dancing* 50 Quadruple-Time is made use of in slow Airs, and the Tunes called Loures. 1724 *Explic. For. Words Mus.* 42 *Loure*, is the name of a French Dance, or the Tune thereunto belonging, always in Triple Time, and the Movement, or Time, very Slow and Grave. 1811 in BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*

Loure, Lourey, obs. ff. LOWER *v.*, LORY.

Louring, lowering (lau·riŋ, lau·əriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOUR, LOWER *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of LOUR *v.*, frowning, scowling, sullenness.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 423 Grucching and luring him both rade. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 35 There was neuer pees betwene hem, but euer glomyng, louring, and chiding. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 34 Lette it be done withoute sadnes and louryng. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 486 b, Neither was Queene Elizabeth ever .. afrayd of any her subjectes lowring or browbeating. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 179 There was nothing there [at the bridal] but Pouting, Louring, and Cloudy Weather. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 180 These lourings of gloomy reflection.

Louring, lowering (lau·riŋ, lau·əriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOUR, LOWER *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. Of persons († occas. of animals), their looks, etc.: Frowning, scowling; angry-looking, gloomy, sullen.

13.. *K. Alis.* 525 Louryng semblaunt on hire he made. 1340 *Ayenb.* 256 The lourinde chiere [to-þrauþ] þe wordes of the missiggere. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 163 He lokeþal louryng and 'lordein' hym calleþ. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxi, And quhilum In hir chiere thus a lyte Louring sche was. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Inuent.* VI. vii. 123 b, A lowring loke & a laughyng herte. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* vi. (1843) 37 When ye fast be not lowring lijk hypocrijts. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 48 They call him [a bull] .. fierce, valiant, and louring. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 186 To be angry, and .. to cast a lowring smile. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 87 The Mother Cow must wear a low'ring Look. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 ¶ 5 In his Look a louring Roughness. 1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* v. 66 A louring and dark Visage is the Index of Misery. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 4 (1822) I. 25 With eyes a little shut and lowering. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 400 The young candidate..was strictly interrogated by a synod of louring Supralapsarians. 1862 J. GRANT *Capt. Guard* xiv, 'Foul!' reiterated the Chancellor, with a louring brow and flashing eyes. 1888 F. HUME *Madame Midas* I. Prol., The other did not take the slightest notice of his friend's lowering looks.

2. *transf.* Of the clouds, sky, weather, etc.: Gloomy, dark, threatening. Sometimes *fig.* of attendant circumstances. Occas. influenced by association with LOWERING *ppl. a.*

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 20 Ye schall angle as y seyde be for in darke lowryng wedur. 1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Lowring as the wether is, whan it is disposed to rayne, *sombreux.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI* 168 Iames Butler ..seyng fortunes loweryng chaunce..with a great numbre fled away. 1579 TWYNE (*title*) Physicke against Fortune.. as well in tyme of the bryght shynyng sunne of prosperitie, as also of the foule lowryng stormes of aduersitie. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 187 Nor euer write, regreete or reconcile This lowring tempest of your home-bred hate. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xvi. 3 The skie is red and lowring. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 1 May, And mighty earnest to go, though the day was very lowering. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 51 Our Climate is..perpetually cloudy, low'ring, and uncertain. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 36 Virtue gains Loveliness from a louring Providence. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1697 A storm came on, preceeded by a lowering darkness. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 814 So light displays its loveliest effect In lowering skies. 1821–2 PRAED *Eve of Battle* Poems (1864) II. 3 A lowering sound of doubt and fear Breaks sudden on the startled ear. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* i. 3 The black peaks were holding converse with the louring clouds. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. iii. 474 The calm or louring aspect of foreign affairs.

†**b.** Of liquor: Turbid. *Obs.*

1703 *Art & Myst. of Vintners* 35 Sack that is lumpish or lowring.

†**3.** Lurking, skulking. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1446 We lurkede undyr lee as lowrande wreches! 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* (1821) 8, I..Have led a low'ring life in restless pain. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 716 Nor it had bene ane hieland quow Lurcane and lowring, I wat not how.

Hence **Lou·ringly, Low·eringly** *adv.*, gloomily, sullenly, threateningly; **Low·eringness.**

1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Lowringnesse of the wether, *sombreuseté.* 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 106 And now on hir, and then on him, Full lowringly did leare. 1680 AUBREY *Lives, Sir H. Blount* (1898) I. 110 They .. looked louringly on him. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xxiii. (1842) 477 The day broke very loweringly. 1872 *Daily News* 12 Aug., The clouds come loweringly down to meet the mist.

Loury, lowery (lau·ri, lau·əri), *a.* Also 7 lowry. [f. LOUR *sb.*1 + -Y.] Of the sky, etc.: Dull, gloomy, threatening.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VII. xix, And in my wretched Beings lowry morn Dawn'd not eternal Night. *Ibid.* XVII. xxxii, But strait their Sunshine turn'd to lowry weather. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xiii. 67, XXI 1 m. close, H. wd m. often lowry, some shedding o. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Lowry*, hazy, dull dark Weather, when the Air looks thick..and Rain is threatened. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 39 The day was lowery. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* xi. (1902) 84/1 Loury grew the sky.

Loury, obs. form of LOWRIE *Sc.*

Lous, obs. or dial. form of LOOSE *v.*

Louse (laus), *sb. Pl.* **lice** (lais). Forms: 1 lús, luus, 3 luse, 4 lous, 4–5 lowce, 4–7 lows(e, 6– louse. *Pl.* 1 lýs, 4–5 luys, 4–6 lys(e, (4 lyes(e, -yse, 5 lies(e, lise), 6 *Sc.* lyiss, 4–7 lyce, 6– lice. [A Com. Teut. fem. cons.-stem: OE. *lús* = MLG., MDu. *lûs* (Du. *luis*), OHG., MHG. *lûs* (mod.G. *laus*), ON. *lús* (Da., Sw. *lus*).]

1. A parasitic insect of the genus *Pediculus*, infesting the human hair and skin and causing great irritation by its presence. Applied also to the numerous other kinds of insects parasitic on mammals, birds, and plants, and to the degraded crustaceans which infest fishes: often with qualification, as *bird-, fish-, plant-, sea-louse.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) P. 310 *Pediculo*, luus. *c* 1000 *Hexam. Basil* xvii. (1849) 24 Hine byton lys. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 192 He afylde eal heora land mid..hundes lusum. *a* 1300 *Sarmun* v. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 1 Of þi schuldres and of þi side þou miȝte hunti luse and flee. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 651 þou forth bringes of þi-self here Nites, lyse, and other vermyn sere. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 196 A tauny tabarde of twelue wynter age .. ful of lys crepynge. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 387 Arnulphus..[was] destroyed, and i-ȝete with luys riȝt to þe deth. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 19 Medicyn .. for to distrie lies þat ben engendrid of corrupt humouris. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 389 In time it corrupted his flesh, and turned into lice. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) Words explained, *Lice*, are a small kinde of white vermine, running amongst the feathers of the Hawke. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6038 In a Lowse I observe indeed..a short tapering nose with a hole in it. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* I. 247 It has always been believed that the immoderate use of them [*sc.* Figs] generates Lice. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 345 When we examine the human Louse with the microscope, its external deformity strikes us with disgust. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 253 Sleep impossible—mosquitoes! lice!!

b. In phrases and proverbs mostly *obs.*, chiefly as a type of something worthless or contemptible, as *not worth a louse, not to care (three skips of)* a louse. † *To prick a louse*, to be a tailor.

1588 GREENE *Alcida* (1617) I 2, Lest thy..Logike prooue not worth a lowse. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iii. (end), Care 'll kill a cat, vp-tailes all, and a louse for the hang-man. 1633 — *Tale Tub* II. i, I care not, I, Sir, not three skips of a Lowse for you. 1630 *Articles agst. Cosin in C.'s Corr.* etc. (Surtees) I. 198 Many yeares before John Cosin could tell how to prick a lowse in his fathers shopp at Norwich. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in Fash.* 3 The very poets themselves that were wont to stand in awe of me, care not a louse for me now. 1699 SWIFT *Mrs. Harris's Petit.*, 'Tis not that I value the money three skips of a louse. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 1792) II. (xciii. 219, I don't care a louse if I never see it again. 1785 BURNS *Author to Deil* xi, When the best wark-lume i' the house .. Is instant made no worth a louse. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xii, I say, Mr. Gossett, have you got the spirit of a louse?

2. *transf.* Applied in scorn to human beings.

1633 *Costlie Whore* I. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Come away, fellow louse, thou art ever eating. 1901 R. KIPLING *Kim* I. 25 Why hast thou allowed this louse Lutuf to live so long?

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *louse-mite*; **louse-berry** (tree), *Euonymus europæus*; **louse-burr,** *Xanthium strumarium*; **louse-disease,** PHTHIRIASIS; **louse-land** (*slang*), Scotland; † **louse-powder,** powder for destroying lice; † **louse-pricking,** tailoring, also *attrib.*; † **louse-seed,** ? fleabane; **louse-trap** *dial.* and *slang*, a comb; **lousewort,** † (*a*) Stinking Hellebore, *Helleborus fœtidus*; (*b*) any plant of the genus *Pedicularis*, esp. *P. palustris* and *P. sylvatica*; (*c*) Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Cristagalli*; (*d*) *Delphinium Staphisagria* (Britten & Holland).

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Louseberry-Tree, *Euonymus europæus.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. viii. 14 *Xanthium*, *Louse Burre, or the lesser Clote. 1879 J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 97, *Louse-disease..may last indefinitely if unchecked. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Louse-land*, Scotland. 1877 MURRAY *List Coll. Econ. Entomol.* 14 *Sarcoptidæ* (Itch and *Louse Mites). 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxxix. 372 This herbe is called..in base Almaigne *Luyscruyt*, and the seede made into powder *Luyseponder*, that is to say, *Lousepowder. 1710 *London's Medicinal Informer* 53 His Father's *Louse-pricking Trade, i. e. Tayloring. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* I. 164 It would be well for you, if you'd stay at home, and mind your louse-pricking. *c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 559/6 *Psillium*, *lusesed. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *A Scotch *Louse-trap*, a Comb. [See Eng. Dial. Dict.] 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxvi. 351 *Louswurt..Fuchsius counteth for a kinde of blacke hellebor. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxi. 913 Of red Rattle, or Lousewoort. 1756 J. HILL *Brit. Herbal* 120 Our farmers have an opinion that sheep feeding on them [Coxcombs] become subject to vermin, whence the English name lousewort. 1901 *Speaker* 21 Sept. 692/2 Yellow louse-worts.

Louse (lauz), *v.* Also 5 lowsyn, 6 lowse, 6–7 louze, lowse. [f. LOUSE *sb.*]

1. a. *trans.* To clear of lice, remove lice from (a person, oneself, a garment).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 316/2 Lowsyn, *pediculo.* 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Efte was she busy, them lowsynge and kemynge. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 631/2 Howe handsome it is to lye and sleepe, or to lowze themselves in the sunn-shine. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* (1879) 112 Goe wretche as thou art and louse thyselfe. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 6 June, To York House, where the Russia Embassador do lie: and there I saw his people go up and down louseing themselves. 1795 S. HEARNE *Journ. to N. Ocean* 325 He frequently set five or six of his

strapping wives to work to louse their hairy deer-skin shifts. 1822 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1839) 52/1 [They] were lousing each other; and it surprised us that they did not discontinue their work .. as we entered. 1824 *Edin. Rev.* XL. 482 Prince Potemkin..used to louse himself at dinner. *fig.* 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 15, I haue here tooke the paines to nit and louze ouer the Doctours booke.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1570 in LEVINS *Manip.* 225/2 [printed *Bouse*]. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* 27 That little Beggers brat..was taken not long since lowsing under a hedge. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 27 We beg'd together, lay together and louz'd together. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Fable* xiv. iii. 119 A tailor despicably poor, In every hole for shelter crept, On the same bulk, botch'd, lous'd, and slept.

2. *intr.* To be infested with lice. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 29 The Codpiece that will house, before the head has any; The Head, and he shall Lowse.

Hence **Lou·sing** *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.* Also **Lou·ser**, one who louses.

1575 R. B. *Apius & Virginia* B 1, Yea but what am I,.. A Louse or a louser, a Leeke or a Larke. *a* 1640 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. ii. (1655) Dost thou think any State Would ..trust thee with a secret above lousing? 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 226 He went into the lousing Room, and turn'd a little Board that hung at the Door, on which was written, *One is lousing.*

Louse, Sc. and north. form of LOOSE.

Lousenger, Loush, var. ff. LOSENGER, LUSH.

Lousily (lau·zili), *adv.* [f. LOUSY + -LY 2.] In a lousy manner; filthily, meanly, scurvily.

1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* v. i. H 2 b, For I had rather dye, then in a street liue poore and lowsily.

Lousiness (lau·zinès). [f. LOUSY + -NESS.] The condition of being lousy; *fig.* meanness, vileness. † Also as a mock-title.

1530 in PALSGR. 241/1. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 273 In greke it is named *Phthiriasis.* In Englyshe it is named lousines. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* I. iv, May it please your worshipful lousiness. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* XXVII. (1679) 141 Trees (especially Fruit-bearers) are infested with the Measels..to this commonly succeeds lousiness. 1682 SHADWELL *Medal* 89 Who by reviling Patriots, think to be From louziness and hunger ever free. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 645 Species I. Malis Pediculi. Lousiness. 1872 W. AITKEN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) I. 200 Lousiness is a morbid state in which lice develop themselves to such an extent that a pruriginous eruption is produced.

Lousious, obs. form of LUSCIOUS.

Louso·logist. *humorous nonce-wd.* One who has a scientific knowledge of lice.

1835 SYD. SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) II. 367 Mineralogists, astronomers, ornithologists, and lousologists.

Louss(e, Loust, obs. ff. LOOSE, LUST.

Lousy (lau·zi), *a.* Also 4-8 **lowsy(e,** (4 **lousi,** 5 **lowse, -i**), 6-7 **lous-, lowsie, -ye, -zie, -zy,** 8 **lowsey.** [f. LOUSE *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Full of lice, infested by lice.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 195 With an hode on his hed a lousi hatte aboue. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B v, A medecyne for an hawke that is lowse. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 117 There be horses that wyll be lowsy, and it cometh of pouertie, colde and yll kepynge. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 74 Your cord and lowsie coit and sark. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1809) 134 Some authors say, the eating of them [figs] makes people lousy. 1653 WALTON *Compl. Angler* 130 If I catch a Trout in one Meadow, he shall be white and faint, and very like to be lowsie. 1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 127 The sight of one of these [salmon] makes a fisher leap for joy, especially if his gills be lousy. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 394, I call him the Lousie Beetle, because when taken, he is generally found to be infested with small Vermin, like Lice. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 253 The Sweet-bryar and Gooseberry that are only lousie in dry times or in very hot and dry places. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 229 ¶ 1 A very ordinary Microscope shows us, that a Louse is itself a very lousy Creature. 1890 C. PATMORE *Let.* 23 May in B. Champneys *Mem.* (1900) II. 136 These are both large fish, but they are habitually what the fishermen call 'unclean' and 'lousy'; so they don't try to catch them. 1901 R. KIPLING *Kim* i. 26, I do not give to a lousy Tibetan.

† **b.** Characterized by the presence of lice. *Lousy disease, evil* = PHTHIRIASIS. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* iii. 34 Antiochus, Sylla, and Herodde dyed in the lowsy euyll. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Pherecydes,..* which dyed of the lousy sickenesse. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Sylla* (1595) 520 Acastus the sonne of Pelias died of the lowsie euill. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 274 The Pthiriasis [*sic*], or lousy disease, though very little known at present, was frequent enough among the ancients. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 138 The lousy diseases to which people are very subject in those countries.

c. Lousy grass, † (*a*) Stinking Hellebore, *Helleborus fœtidus*; (*b*) *Spergula arvensis* (1875 in Britten & Holland).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccclxi. 827 The thirde and fourth [kinds of Black Hellebore] are named in the Germane toong *Lowszkraut*, that is *Peduncularis*, or Lowsie grasse. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Ellebore.*

2. *fig.* Dirty, filthy, obscene. Also as a general term of abuse: Mean, scurvy, sorry, vile, contemptible. Now *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 169 A lowsy Iogelour kan deceyue thee. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. (1557) 463/2 He loueth her with suche a lewde lowsye loue, as the lewde lousy louer in lechery loueth himself. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 613 His base birth and lowsy lynage. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 34 It is no vpright conclusion to say whatsoever is long laboured, is lowsie and not worth a straw. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. i, And to discredit me before Strangers; for a lousie, paltry sum of Mony? 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 38, 2/1 Wicked Rhimes .. sung to lowsey Tunes. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 65 (*Remise Door*) You can never after .. be anything in it [the church], said Pride, but a lousy prebendary. 1786 *Trials, etc. J. Sheppard*, I might pick up the lousy guinea myself and be damned! 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 65 The lousiest, lowest, story to hand down to your namesakes in the future.

Lout (laut), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **loute, loughte,** 6-7 **lowt(e.** [perh. of dialectal origin, connected with LOUT *v.*[1] (cf. ON. *lútr* stooping) or LOUT *v.*[2]]

1. An awkward ill-mannered fellow; a bumpkin, clown.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 110 Callyng them, cowardes, dastardes, and loutes. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* (1567) Pref. A iij b, The wyse, the foole: the countrie cloyne: the lerned and the lout. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 71 'Tis no trusting to yond foolish Lowt. 1636 T. RANDALL in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 18 Ill thrive the Lowt, that did their mirth gaine-say. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind., Arts & Sci.* 20 Will any man say, a great Lout new whipt, is probably like to make a good Schollar. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Old Gentry* 4 His son, and his son's son, Were all but ploughmen, clowns and louts. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 19 A more uncouthly lout was hardly seen. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 317 Her particularly stupid huge lout of a son. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 546 That lout has actually dared to make love to me.

† **2.** In occasional use: A servant. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace's Ep.* I. x. E j, Collected coyne is Lord or lowte to eche possessinge man. 1626 SPELMAN *Gloss.* s. v. *Leudes*, Anglis veteribus loute, pro seruiente et subdito.

3. *Rugby School slang.* A common fellow, 'cad'.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, We never wear caps here. Only the louts wear caps. *Ibid.* I. viii, They would roar out instances of his..shirking some encounter with a lout of half his own size.

Lout (laut), *sb.*[2] *dial.* [Cf. CLOUT *sb.*[1]] A blow.

c 1650 *Turke & Gowin* 142 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 95 Thou shalt see a tenisse ball that neuer knight in Arthurs hall is able to giue it a lout. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., I fetch'd him a lout upo' th' side o' th' head.

† **Lout,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [f. LOUT *v.*[1]] An inclination, bend.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 44 Thair the land bowing the selfe be litle and litle, with a certane laich lout and bend with her bosum.

† **Lout,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LOUT *v.*[4]] A bellowing noise.

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* vii. 172 Yender lad..The lowt [*v.r.* lowde (? ·LUDE[1])] of this horne he shall heare.

Lout (laut), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **louted.** Now *arch., poet.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 **lútan,** 3 **luten,** (**lutien**), *Orm.* **lutenn,** 4 **lute** (**lote, louȝte, lutte**), 5-7 **loute, lowte,** (5 **loutte, lowth, lowtt**), 6 **lewt(e,** 6, 9 *Sc.* **loot,** 4- **lout.** *pa. t. a. strong* 1 **léat,** *pl.* **luton,** 3-4 **leat,** *pl.* **luten.** *β. weak* 3 **lotte,** ? **lute, lowtede,** 3-5 **lut(te, luted,** 4-6 **lowted,** 4- **louted.** [Orig. a str. vb., OE. *lútan*, pa. t. *léat*, pl. *luton*, pa. pple. *loten*, corresponding to ON. *lúta*, pa. t. *lǫut*, pl. *lutu*, pa. pple. *lotenn* (Sw. *luta*, Da. *lude*), f. Teut. root **leut-* : *laut-* : *lūt-*:—pre-Teut. **leud-* : *loud-* : *lūd-*.

The primary sense of the root is prob. that represented in this vb.; it also appears in the senses 'to lurk' (see LOTE *v.*, LOUT *v.*[2], and cf. the cognates there mentioned), 'to deceive' (as in Goth. *liut-s* hypocrite, *lutōn* to deceive, OE. *lot* deceit, *lytegian* to defraud) and 'to be small' (see LITTLE *a.*). Outside Teut., probable cognates are Lith. *liūdeti* to mourn, *liūdnas* sad, cast down, OSl. *luditi* to deceive, *ludŭ* foolish.]

1. *intr.* To bend, bow, make obeisance; also, to stoop. Occas. *refl.*; also with *down.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xciv. 6 Cumað weorðien we and forð luten we biforan god. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11392 þe birrþ biforr þin Laferrd Godd Cneolenn meoclike & lutenn. *c* 1200 LAY. 1880 Ofte hes luten a-dun. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5156 Hailsand forwit him þai lute. *Ibid.* 11614 þai þam luted vnder him. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 798 Loȝe he loutez hem to Loth to þe grounde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 253 Thar-with-all he lowtit, and his leyf has tane. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xii. (Tollem. MS.) Foure fotid bestis, þat hauen hedes loutynge doun to þe erþewarde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXXVI. 144 (Add. MS.) The Steward .. lowted downe, and thanked the Emperour of his grete mercy. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 98 The archebisshop lowted to the swerde, and sawgh letteres of golde in the stiel. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. ix. 84 The Troiane prynce down lowtis hym abone. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 30 He faire the knight saluted, louting low. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1678) 403 The limber Knights .. who .. can kiss the Hand and lowt with more Grace. *a* 1755 G. WEST *Abuse Trav.* (Imit. Spenser) xli. in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1755) II. 98 Tho' to that old mage they louted down. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 147 Dinna loot wi that lang back o yours. 1891 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* iii, I uncovered and louted as I passed.

b. Const. dative or *till, to, unto*: To bow or make obeisance to, reverence. † Also *trans.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 223 Sanctus Martinus..leat forð to ðæm men ðe hine slean mynte. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8961 And till hemm baþe he lutte & bæh. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Heo leat lahe to hire leoue lauerd. 1340 *Ayenb.* 239 Þer com on of þe princes, and leat to him. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXIII. (*George*) 343 Þat scho suld god lofe & lowte. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 306 Sif a frere be a mastir .. he shal be loutid & worshipid. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 926 Why lowtt ȝe nat low to my lawdabyll presens? 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb.) B j, To me men lewte full lowe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 5 Thrise lowted lowly to the noble Mayd. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 78 All lowting lowe to him, him humbly they observe. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. viii, To Rokeby, next, he louted low, Then stood erect.

c. *fig.* To bow, stoop, submit (to).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 282 þe ildes aboute alle salle loute vnto þat lond. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2900 He ga[r]te þe grettest to hire prison louȝte. *c* 1500 *Elegy on Henry* 45 in *Percy's Reliq.*, To whome grete astates obeyde and lowttede. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 100 The Carthaginenses perceiving how they were not able at that present to cope with the Romans, louted for the time. 1801 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 118 'He ne'er can lout', I musing said, 'To ply the fleeching fawning trade'. 1819 KEATS *Otho* III. i. 17 Was 't to this end I louted and became The menial of Mars?

2. *trans.* To bow (the head); to let (the countenance) fall. *rare.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2479 Hengist vaire him þonkede & heued lotte [*v.r.* lowtede] adoun. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16350 Iesus thoght ful mikel scam, and luted dun his cher.

† **Lout** (laut), *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **lútian,** 3 **lutien,** 4 **lute(n,** 5 **loute, lowt.** [OE. *lútian* weak vb. = OHG. *lûzên* (MHG. *lûzen*) f. Teut. root **leut-* : *laut-* : *lūt-* (see LOUT *v.*[1]); cf. OHG. *loscên* (:—*OTeut. stem **lut-skæ-*) to lurk, LUSK.] *intr.* To lurk, lie hid, skulk, sneak. Used both in material and immaterial sense.

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* xiii. 26 Ðu wunda lutiendra god ætstondes lece. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* ii. 16 Farað cow nu .. to muntum and lutiað þær þry dagas. *c* 1205 LAY. 21509 Duden heom alle clane into þan scipen grunde & hæhte heom þere lutie [*c* 1275 lotie] wel. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Ha [*sc.* prude] luteð iþe heorte. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 373 Þe hare luteþ al day, Ac noþeles i-seo he may, ȝif [etc.]. *c* 1250 *Long Life* 29 in *O. E. Misc.* 156 Ac deþ luteþ in his scho. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 107 For love is of himself so derne, It luteth in a mannes herte. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXX. ix, Thus semeth well in armes a knight to dye, And not in bed to lye, loure, and loute, Tyll death hym kyll with paynes cruelly. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 378/2 Valeryan .. fonde this holy man urbane lowtyng emonge the buryellys.

b. *simply.* To lie.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 579 Þey [fish] must be tekyn of as þey in þe dische lowt.

Lout, *v.*[3] Also 6-7 **lowt(e.** [? f. LOUT *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To treat with contumely, mock. (Cf. FLOUT *v.*) Also, *to lout* (a person) *out of* (something). *Obs.*

c 1530 REDFORD *Play Wit & Sci.* (1848) 41 So mokte, so lowted, so made a sot! *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 44 He is louted and laughed to skorne, For the veriest dolte that euer was borne. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 258 b, Here is no want of any thing nowe, but of some gyering Gnato, which may lowt this Thraso out of hys paynted coat. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 13, I am lowted by a Traitor Villaine, And cannot helpe the noble Cheualier. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XII. xxii, She will finde some sleight and pretie shift, With her accustom'd coynes him to lout. *c* 1650 *Eger & Grine* 672 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 375 Eger .. lay and heard her lowte him like a knave.

2. *intr.* To act as a lout; to loll about.

1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* No. 3 (1811) I. 59 Those sprigs of the ton ..Who lounge, and who lout, and who booby about, No knowledge within, and no manners without.

† **Lout,** *v.*[4] *Obs.* Also 6 **lowte.** [? Echoic: cf. ROWT, LOW *vbs.*] *intr.* To low or bellow.

1530 PALSGR. 615/2, I lowte as a kowe or bull dothe. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, To Lout*, to Low like a Cow, or Bellow like a Bull. 1847 in HALLIWELL.

† **Lou·tardly,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LOUT *sb.*[1] + -ARD + -LY 1.] ? Lubberly.

1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xiii. 53 That loutardly shepheard.

† **Lou·ter.** *Obs. rare.* [f. LOUT *v.*[1] + -ER 1.] One who bows (to a person); a worshipper.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 29 Whare verray louters loutes þe fadere. *Ibid.* CXXXI. 7 Verray louters of God.

Loutheris – *lochtris*, obs. pl. of LACHTER *Sc.*

c 1375 *Sc. Troy-bk.* (Horstm.) II. 2989 Loutheris frome his hed cane ryf. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 2990 Loutheris of his faire ȝallow haire.

Lou·ting, *vbl. sb. Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. LOUT *v.*[1] + -ING 1.] The action of LOUT *v.*[1]; bowing, cringing.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 7847 Þare es lowtyng and reverence. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr. Sacr. Christ's Body* (Gibbs MS.) ff. 124 Þe kyng with loutynge of hys heued .. dyde reuerence. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol., Promotion obtained by .. hipocritical lowting. 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 81 Their low lootings lift them a step higher. 1819 KEATS *Let. to J. Taylor* 23 Aug., Is this worth louting or playing the hypocrite for?

Lou·ting, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. LOUT *v.*[1] + -ING 2.] Bowing down, deferential.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. iv. 1389 Iustly to esteeme my verses lowting pitch. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xliii. (1632) 141 If he (a king) chance to be jealous or capricious, will our lowting-curtzies .. bring him in tune againe? 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* XV. (1888) 138 Our lowland beggars .. had a louting, flattering way with them.

† **Lou·ting,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. LOUT *v.*[2] + -ING 2.] That louts or skulks. In quot. *absol.*

a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 133 He shal saien on oreisoun In the worshipe of the hare .. The louting, the westlokere.

Louting (lau·tiŋ), *ppl. a.*[3] [f. LOUT *sb.*[1] + -ING 2.] Acting like a lout, loafing.

1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 11 A louting train of Indians, hanging about the establishment, eating and drinking at his expense. 1864 PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 28 Ejecting the lazy, louting, secular canons.

Loutish (lau·tiʃ), *a.* [f. LOUT *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Characteristic of a lout, clumsy, clownish, lubberly.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. i. (Arb.) 39 Rather than with such a loutishe dolte to marie. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. D b, What a lazie, lowtish kind of argument is this. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1755 Helottes .. which wer

their slaves, A sort of loutish abject-minded knaves. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* xiii, His loutish savage-looking demeanour. **1900** F. T. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* iii. 57 The big loutish boy who was my colleague.

Hence **Lou·tishly** *adv.*, **Lou·tishness.**

a **1553** UDALL *Royster D.* III. v. (Arb.) 55 He disgraced hym selfe, his loutishnesse is suche. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Lourdement*, loutishlye. **1871** MISS MULOCK *Fair France* 158 The..small, wiry, active frame was merged into a larger-limbed, honest loutishness. **1888** MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* 489 The Arabs outside made loutishly flattering remarks.

† **Lou·tlike,** *a. Obs. rare*−[1]. [f. LOUT *sb.*[1] + -LIKE.] = prec.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIV. (1593) 335 The shepherd .. with his lowtlike leapes Did counterfet their minion dance.

Louver (lū·vəɹ). Forms: 4 **luver**, 4–7 **lover**, (5 **lewer, lovyre, lowere, luvere**, 5–6 **lovery, -ie**, 6 **lofer, lour, lovour**), 6–9 **loover**, (7 **loovar, loure, lower**), 9 **luffer**, *dial.* **luvver**, 7–9 **louvre**, 7– **louver.** [a. OF. *lover, lovier*, perh. an alteration (with euphonic *v* as in *pouvoir* POWER) of **loer*:—med.L. **lōdārium* cogn. w. the synonymous med.L. *lodium* (quot. *c* 1425). The ultimate etymology is obscure; some have compared the mod. Icel. *hlóð* pl., hearth, chimney-place. The form *louvre* arises from confusion with F. *Louvre* (see next).]

1. A domed turret-like erection on the roof of the hall or other apartment in a mediæval building with lateral openings for the passage of smoke or the admission of light. (Cf. LANTERN 4.)

1367–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 386 In sclatario operanti super aulam..pro luuers de novo factis. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 288 Cheke we and cheyne we and eche chyne stoppe, þat no light leope yn at louer ne at loupe. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 667/32 *Hoc lodium*, lowere. *c* **1470** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* III. (*Cock & Fox*) XXVII, The cok ouer the feildis tuke his flicht, And in at the wedowis lewer couth he lycht. **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xliv. 85/2 Whan smoke medled with fyre cometh out of an house..by the louerys, men wyll saye that that house shall go on fyre. **1544–5** in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 219 To a carpenter for makynge ye lover in ye hall vij*s*. **1575** T. CARTWRIGHT *2nd Replie agst. Whitgift* 621 To proue a bishop ouer the ministers off a diocese..is to set the fondacion vpon the louer. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. x. 42 Ne lightned was with window, nor with louer. **1599** HALL *Sat.* V. i. 119 Whose shrill saints-bell hangs on his louerie. **1599** MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. v. 197 He..Hath drawn false lights from pitch-black loueries. **1601** MUNDAY *Death Earl Huntington* L 3, For all the issue both of vent and light, Came from a loouer at the towers toppe. **1650** W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 173 Fly to the windows of glory, mount to those louvers on high. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 50 Every bath [has] a louvre or opening at top, to give a current to the air. **1849** FREEMAN *Archit.* 251 *note*, A cloister runs round the lowest stage, crowned with a sort of square louvre. **1865** KINGSLEY *Herew.* iv, The smoke went out through a louver in the roof.

† **2.** A similar erection serving as a dovecote. *Obs.*

? **1583** *MS. Bursary Acc. St. John's Coll. Oxon.*, Lofer. **1585** LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 150 Hang a great glass in the top of the Lovour. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. *Vocation* 872 Pigeons..Stooping at this and that, that to their Louver..they hardly can recover. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies, Northamptonsh.* II. (1662) 279 Pigeons..famished for want of food, as unable to fly..out at the Lover.

3. A hole in a roof for the passage of smoke; a chimney. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see E. D. D.).

1375–6 *Abingdon Abb. Acc.* (1892) 30 In factura j louer pro cotagio juxta, vij*d*. **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* 140 Moche of the showre felle into the louer [L. *impluvium*]: but moche more into the barton.

transf. **1609** HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* VII. xii. 143 There is a steepe decliuy way lookes downe, Which to th' Infernall Kingdome Orpheus guides, Whose loouer, vapors breathes.

4. Chiefly *pl.* An arrangement of sloping boards, laths or slips of glass overlapping each other, so as to admit air, but exclude rain. Originally, such a contrivance as used to close the apertures of a 'louver' (sense 1). Cf. *louver-board* in 5.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 376 The roofe of thynne boordes open in sundry places lyke vnto louers to lette in the ayer. **1854** RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 300 The..louvres or shutters in the top are then opened, when the moist air is discharged, and a fresh supply admitted. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Luffer*, a frame of laths to admit air or light; the wooden window in a church steeple. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 131 Glass louvres, which can be more or less closed. **1872** ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* iv. in *Ch. Bells Devon* etc. 249 The louvres of the windows should be so constructed as to let out the sound of the bells. **1884** WALMISLEY *Iron Roofs* 14 Both roofs are crowned with lanterns fitted with side louvres for ventilation.

† **b.** *transf.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 214 b, He putte abrode the louvres of the tente [L. *tentorii vela*] with a ruttocke that he had in his hande.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *louver-hole, -light, slate, -tower*; *louver-roofed* adj.; † **louver-bands** = *louver-strings*; **louver** (*luffer*) **boards** (see 4); so *louver-boarding*; † **louver-strings**, strings to open or close the louvers (see 4); **louver-ways, -wise** *adv.* (see quot.).

1469–70 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees 1859) 73 Diversis cordulis emptis pro les *loverbandes, 12*d*. **1448–9** *Abingdon Abb. Acc.* (1892) 124 In ij *louerboordes emptis pro tenemento Henrici Baret. **1856** F. E. PAGET *Owlet Owlst.* 9 Even the luffer-boards protected by netting. **1895** *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 355 Fitted with 'luffer-boards' that could be opened and shut like Venetian blinds. **1851** *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* xix. 101 The Storekeeper..will determine..the nature of the Guard, whether of Wire or *Louvre Boarding. **1622** MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 16 If the Doue-house hold vp,..we shall lacke no Pigeons, as long as there is a *Louer-hole for the poore fooles to get in at. **1659** SHIRLEY *Honoria & Mammon* III. iv. 48 Bid him ..cap the Chimney, least my Lady fly Out at the Loverhole. **1618** FIELD *Amends for Ladies* I. (1639) B 4, If your Lady-ship be talking in the same roome with any Gentleman, I can read on a booke,..looke up at the *loover light, heare and be deafe. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 400/1 A cornered tower or chamber, between 2 square turrets, all *loover roofed. **1842** *Ecclesiologist* I. 10 Four-centered belfry windows..filled up to the top with *louvre slates. **1356–7** *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 558 Et in ij fadom de louerstringes empt. pro novo Solario. **1833** *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 116/2 Handsome *Louvre tower. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 **Louver-wise* or **louver-ways*. To place battens on boards at a certain angle, so as to admit air but not wet.

Hence **Louvered** *ppl. a.* **a.** Arranged like louvers. **b.** Provided with a louver or louvers.

1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Loovered-boards* or *Loovered-battens*, boards or battens framed like Venetian blinds, used for admitting air into a vessel's ports. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 The louvered or battened parts of ships' wells are fixed in this manner. **1881** *Daily News* 12 Dec. 2/2 Glass roofing..surmounted by..'louvred openings', which secure ventilation while they serve to keep out the hot glare of a summer's day. **1891** T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 80 The louvred belfry.

‖ **Louvre** (lūvr). *Obs.* [Fr.; named after the *Louvre*, the palace of the French kings at Paris.] Some kind of dance.

1729 S. JENYNS *Art Dancing* II. Whether her Steps the Minuet's Mazes trace Or the slow Louvre's more majestic Pace. **1760–72** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 135 The Louvre..was a dance of the newest fashion.

Louvre: see LOUVER.

Lovability, loveability (lʊ·vəbi·liti). [f. LOVABLE *a.*[1] + -ITY.] Lovableness.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 310 He is quite *passé* as to loveability. **1886** G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xviii, It is a tribute to your personal lovability.

Lovable, loveable (lʊ·vəb'l), *a.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **lufabyll**(e, 5 **luffable, luffeabille**, 5, 9 **loveable**, 9 **lovable.** [f. LOVE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Deserving of being loved; amiable; attractive, pleasing.

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 2 Ihesu, desederabill es thi name, lufabyll and comfortabyll. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3097 Ne no lede to hir lykyng halfe so luff-able. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 222/2 Lufabylle (*MS. A.* Luffeabille); *amabilis*. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 3/2 Loueable, *amabilis*. **1611** COTGR., *Aimable*,..loueable. **1814** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patronage* v, 'She is..very loveable—that is the exact word'. 'I fear it is not English', said Miss Hauton. **1823** SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xix. 171 Teviotdale is a very loveable district. **1870** H. SMART *Race for Wife* ii, He had married..a sweet, lovable girl. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 585 The wide sympathy with all that is human which is so loveable in Chaucer and Shakspere. **1898** L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* II. i. 1 The man..who could display such reverent and loyal affection was certainly lovable.

† **b.** Friendly. *Obs. rare*−[1].

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 280 That the loveable cantons shal be guarantees of the treaty.

† **Lovable,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4, 6 **lovabil**(l, 5 **lovabile, 6 -byll**, 4–7 **lovable**, 5–6 **loveable.** [f. LOVE *v.*[2] + -ABLE.

Not distinguishable with certainty from the adopted form of the synonymous but unconnected F. *louable* LOWABLE. The examples with *u* or *v* are all placed here, though it is possible that in some of them the letter is a vowel.]

Praiseworthy, laudable.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 505 Wha is thi like..aghful and louabil and doand wondirs. **1388** WYCLIF *Bible* IV. 439 (*Ep. Laodiceans*) And whiche been hool, and sooth, and chast, and rightwijs, and louable, do ȝe. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 7062 Hit is lelly not louable in no lede oute, Of no wise mon to wale. *c* **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 53 It ys growyng of vertuz & rote of alle goodes loueables & worschipfull. **1496** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 59 For vphaldin of the auld louable consuetud..and plesour of this burgh. **1501** *Ibid.* 70 Conforming to the alde lovabile rite. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. v. 169 The worthy actis of ȝour eldaris bygane, Thar lovabyll fame, and ȝour awyn renowne. **1579** in *Home MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm., 1902) 50 Lett it rest..quhill the lovable custum be verifiit be the maist skilfull Borderers of baith the realmes. **1609** in *E. Burt's Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) II. 242 The louable Acts of Parliament of this realme.

Lo·vableness, lo·veableness. [f. LOVABLE *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The quality of being lovable.

1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) II. ix. 290 Beauty she had..a loveableness (to coin a word) of mien upon the stage almost irresistible. **1876** MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* III. 9 The soft lovableness of her disposition. **1894** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 559 His thoughtfulness and wisdom and lovableness.

Lovably, loveably (lʊ·vəbli), *adv.* [f. LOVABLE *a.*[1] + -LY [2].] In a lovable manner.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 237 How loveably vivid seems the victim to look at us! **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xvii, Her radiant beauty, made so lovably mortal by her soft hazel eyes.

† **Lovably,** *adv. Obs.* [f. LOVABLE *a.*[2] + -LY [2].] In a laudable manner.

1456 SIR G. HAYES *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 217 Thai that had ever wele and lovably governyt.

Lovage[1] (lʊ·vědʒ). Forms: 4–7 **lov**(e)**ach**(e, 6–7 **leuish, liuish**, 8 **loveage**, 5– **lovage.** [ME. *loveache*, an etymologizing alteration (as if *love-ache* 'love-parsley': see ACHE *sb.*[2]) of OF. *levesche*, *luvesche* (mod.F. *livèche*, earlier *levesse*, whence Du. *lavas*):—late L. *levisticum*, whence It. *levistico, libistico*, various Slavonic and Lithuanian forms, and (with etymologizing perversion) OE. *lufestice*, OHG. *lubestecco, lubistechal* (MHG. *lübisteche, lubstickel*, mod.G. *liebstöckel*). The late L. *levisticum* is believed to be a corruption of L. *ligusticum* (app. denoting the same plant), neut. of *ligusticus* LIGURIAN; this was adopted by Linnæus as the name of the British genus, while he gave the name *Levisticum* to the south European genus.] **a.** The umbelliferous herb *Levisticum officinale*, a native of southern Europe, grown in old gardens, and used as a domestic remedy. **b.** A later book-name for the British umbelliferous genus *Ligusticum*, esp. *L. scoticum*. **c.** Formerly also applied to *Smyrnium Olusatrum* (black lovage), to *Laserpitium Siler* (bastard or Lombardy lovage), and to *Œnanthe crocata* water lovage).

a **1387** *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 11 *Apium levisticum*, loveache. *a* **1400** *Pistill of Susan* 109 (Vernon MS.) þe lilye, þe louache [*Ingilby* louage; *Cotton* louge], launsyng wip leue. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 18 Take a handfulle of herb lovache. **1548** TURNER *Names of Herbes* 48 *Ligusticum*..I haue sene it in Italy, but no where els. It maye be called in englishe Lumbardy Louage. *Ibid.* 75 *Smyrnium*..maye be called in englishe blacke Louage. **1563** HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 62 Lumbardie Louage. **1573** TUSSER *Hush.* xlv. (1878) 97 Necessarie herbes to growe in the garden for Physick...Louage for the stone. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccccvi. 892 *Siler montanum officinarum*. Bastard Louage. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 30 As for Loueachor Liuish, it..loueth alone to grow of it self among the mountains of Liguria. **1633** JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* (1636) 1060 The roots of this plant..are dayly by the ignorant women in Cheape-side sold..by the name of Water Louage. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xliv. 72 A sauce composed of pepper, lovage, coriander, &c. **1806** A. HUNTER *Culinary* 147 Lovage and chives, half a handful.

d. *attrib.*, as *lovage-root, -seed.*

c **1450** *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 125 Loueache seed. **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 171 Drynke noo stronge ale and vse louach see[d] and letews. **1876** tr. *von Ziemssen's Cyc. Med.* VI. 169 The vegetable diuretics, such as lovage root.

† **Lovage**[2]. *Obs.* Also **louage, lowage.** [perh. f. LOVE *v.*[2] + -AGE; perh. miswritten for *louāge* = *louange*, LOENGE.] Praise, honour.

1489 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 58 Thair petitioun was consonant to ressoun and to the lovage of God. **1500** *Ibid.* 80 Desyrand for the lovage of God..that [etc.]. **1522** *State P. Hen. VIII*, VI. 102 He shall..attayne moche lowage amonges all goode Cristen people. **1523** BERNERS *Froissart* I. i. 1, I..wyll treat and recorde an hystory of great louage and prayse.

Lovalto, obs. variant of LAVOLTA.

Lovane·nty, *int. Sc.* An exclamation of surprise.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Loveanendie!* an exclamation, 'O! strange'. **18..** in RAMSAY *Remin.* (1861 Ser. II. 10, I debar all those who use such minced oaths as..losh! gosh! and lovanenty! [*ed.* 18 lovanendie]. **1894** CROCKETT *Raiders* 191 Lovenenty me! but she'll hae gi'en ye anither kind o' a kiss than an auld wife like me.

Love (lʊv), *sb.* Forms: 1 **lufu**, (**lufo**), 2–4 **luve**, 3 **lou**, 4, 6 **loove**, 5 **louf, loof**, 4–5 **lof, lofe**, 5 **luf, lufue**, (*Sc.* 4–6 **luf**(e, **luff**, 5, 8 **luffe**, 6 **luif**(e, 6, 8 **luve**, 6 **luwe, luyf, luiff, lwiff, loif**), 3– **love.** [OE. *lufu* str. fem. (also declined weak) = OHG. *luba*:—Teut. type **lubô*, not found elsewhere, though Goth. has (*brôþru-*)*lubô* wk. fem., love, and *lubains* (stem *-aini-*) str. fem., hope; f. the weak-grade of the Teut. root **leub-*: *lauþ-*: *luþ-*:—OAryan **leubh-*: *loubh-*: *lubh-*. Other derivatives of the wk.-grade are OS. *lubig* loving, and the Com. Teut. **lubo-m*, **lobo-m* LOF and its derivative **lobôjan* LOVE *v.*[2]; also OHG. *gilob* precious. Cognates belonging to the other grades of the root (1) from the *eu* grade, Com. Teut. **liubo-* LIEF *a.*, and its derivatives OHG. *liobôn* (MHG., mod.G. *lieben*), Du. *lieven* (obs., superseded by *liefhebben* lit. 'to have dear'), OE. *léofian*, MDu. *lieven*, OHG. **liubên* (MHG. *lieben*) to be dear or agreeable, OHG. *liuben* (MHG. *lieben*) to endear, to show kindness; MDu., Du. *liefde* fem., love; OHG. *liubî* wk. fem., *liuba* str. fem. (MHG. *liebe*), MDu. *lieve* fem., love; (2) from the *au* grade, the Teut. types **laubâ*, **galaubon-*, **galaubjan*, etc. (see LEAVE *sb.*, BELIEF, BELIEVE *v.*).

Outside Teut. the Aryan root is represented by L. *lubet* (*libet*) it is pleasing, *lubido* (*libido*) desire, OSl. *ljubŭ* dear, *ljuby* love, *ljubiti* to love, Skr. *lubh* to desire, *lōbha* masc. desire.]

1. That disposition or state of feeling with regard to a person which (arising from recognition of attractive qualities, from instincts of natural relationship, or from sympathy) manifests itself in solicitude for the welfare of the object, and usually also in delight in his presence and desire for his approval; warm affection, attachment. Const. *of*, *for*, *to*, *towards*.

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* cviii. 5 Settun wið me yfel fore godum & laeððu fore lufan minre. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* John xv. 13

Næfð nan man maran lufe þonne ðeos ys þæt hwa sylle his lif for his freondum. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 8 And to alle cristenei men beren pais and luue bi-twen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20300 Vre leuedi wep, saint iohan alsua, Treu luue was omang þam tua. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 155 Wommen moste be ouercome with fairenesse and loue, and nou3t wiþ sternesse and drede. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 What lufe he had til his sugets. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. viii. 44 He wende that al the kynges & knyghtes had come for grete loue and to haue done hym worship at his feste. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* i. 26 Thy loue hath bene more speciall vnto me, then the loue of wemen. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 415 My loue to thee is sound sans cracke or flaw. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Pref., Adiuring me by the loue of my contrie. 1611 Bible *Dan.* i. 9 God had brought Daniel into fauour and tender loue with the Prince of the Eunuches. 1765 Cowper in Southey *Life & Wks.* (1835) I. 155 My heart was full of love to all the congregation. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 346 The natural love which Thomas Kirby bore to his brother. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 279 His dominant spirit, and his love for the white men, were evinced in his latest breath. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 2 They should prove their love of him whom they had not seen, by love of their brothers whom they had seen.

b. Viewed as an abstract quality or principle. (Sometimes *personified*.)

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 343/32 *Affectu*, for hylde and lufe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 99 O reuth o loue and charite, Was neuer hir mak. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. I. 146 For trewthe telleþ þat loue is tiacle of heuene. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 135 Humylite Engendryth lowe that destrueth envy and hatredyn. 1557 Seager *Sch. Vertue* 815 in *Babees Bk.*, Loue doth mone the mynde to mercie. *a* 1628 Preston *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 8 Love and hatred are .. the great Lords and Masters, that divide the rest of the affections between them. 1811 Coleridge 7 *Lect.* (1856) 70 Love is a desire of the whole being to be united to some thing, or some being, felt necessary to its completeness.

c. In particularized use: An instance of affection. † Also, an act of kindness.

c 1000 *Prayers of Exeter Bk.* iv. 115 Wæs a cearu symle lufena to leane. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 314 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.*, þe þe þos two luues halt and wile hes wel healde. 1595 Shaks. *John* iv. i. 49 What good loue may I performe for you? 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 189, I met with an English ship .. whose loues I cannot easily forget. *a* 1853 Robertson *Lect.* i. (1858) 25 The same feelings and anxieties and loves.

† **d.** In OE. (contrasted with *lagu* law): Amicable settlement, as opposed to litigation. Hence, in later use, *occas.* rendering L. *fœdus* treaty, covenant. Also, *Under love and law*; a phrase used to denote the position of being a member of a frankpledge. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* III. c. 13 § 1 (Schmid) And þar þezen age twezen costas lufe oþþe laze and he þonne lufe zeceose. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 99 Oreb..the mownte of fere and of luffe [L. *mons terroris et fœderis*]. *Ibid.* II. 347, IV. 123. *a* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 90 Yf ther bee ony persone wythin the warde that is not vnder francpledge that is to saye under loue and lawe.

e. (*Give*) *my love to* .., or *Love to* ..: a formula of request that the person addressed will convey the expression of the speaker's or writer's affection to a third person. Also *to send one's love*.

1630 Winthrop in *New Eng.* (1825) I. 378 Commend me to all our friends. My love and blessing to your brother and sisters [etc.]. 1765 Cowper *Let. to J. Hill* 14 Aug., My love to all your family. 1793 — *Let. to W. Hayley* 24 Feb., With Mary's kind love. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ix, Love to Tuppy! 1854 W. Collins *Hide & Seek* II. iv. (1861) 183, 'I will write and comfort your mother this very afternoon —' 'Give her my love', interposed Zack.

2. In religious use, applied in an eminent sense to the paternal benevolence and affection of God towards His children, to the affectionate devotion due to God from His creatures, and to the affection of one created being to another so far as it is prompted by the sense of their common relationship to God. (Cf. Charity 1.)

Theologians distinguish the *love of complacency*, which implies approval of qualities in the object, and the *love of benevolence*, which is bestowed irrespective of the character of the object.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John v. 42 Ah ic cuðe iowih þætte lufo zodes ne habbas ze in iow. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Ure drihten forgiaf hire hire sinnen for two þinge, an is muchel leðde to hire sunne oðer muchel luue to him. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 70 Jhesu, suete love the dude gredyn. 1526 Tindale 1 *John* v. 3 This is the love of god, that we kepe his commaundementes. 1611 Bible 1 *John* iv. 16 God is loue, and hee that dwelleth in loue, dwelleth in God. 1650 E. Leigh *Annot. New Test.* 220 There is a two fold love in God. 1. *Amor benevolentiæ*, a love of well willing .. 2. *Amor complacentiæ*, a love of complacency. 1794 Coleridge *Relig. Musings* 192 Lord of unsleeping Love, From everlasting Thou! 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* ii. 29 Love in the Gospel sense is that general virtue which covers the motives.

3. Strong predilection, liking or fondness *for*, or devotion *to* (something). Const. *of, for, to* (arch.), † *unto*. † *To give, bear love to*: to be devoted or addicted to.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. xxvii. (Schipper) 514 Swa mycel lufu to godcundre lare. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4067 And for luue of ðis hore-plaze Manie for-leten godes laze. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 218 Philosophie is no more but loue of witte and cvnnynge. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 237 b, Blynde avarice and love of money. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 2 For the loue that he bare vnto peace. 1726 Pope *Postscript to Odyssey* V. 305 Let our love to Antiquity be ever so great. 1773 Mrs. Chapone *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 32 The love of truth, and a real desire of improvement. *c* 1810 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 303 Those vicious habits in which there is no love to sin. 1877 Gladstone *Glean.* I. 148 The love of freedom itself is hardly stronger in England than the love of aristocracy. 1887 Fowler *Princ. Mor.* II. i. 11 Among these primary desires should be specified the love of ease and the love of occupation. 1888 C. Patmore in B. Champneys *Mem.* (1900) II. iv. 43 When I was about fifteen my love for poetry began to get the better of my love for science.

4. That feeling of attachment which is based upon difference of sex; the affection which subsists between lover and sweetheart and is the normal basis of marriage. *For love* († *in love*): by reason of love (often placed in opposition to pecuniary considerations).

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxix. 20 Iacob him hirsumode þa seofan zear for Rachele and hit þuhte him feawa daza for þære lufe, þe he to hire hæfde. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 For to drahen his luue toward hire. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 508 Now art þow yn þe snare That whilom Iapedest at loues peyne. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 226 þe lede lawid in hire lofe as leme dose of gledis. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlvi. 4, I hard a merle with mirry notis sing A sang of lufe. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) N ij, They that mary for love, shall lead their life in sorrow. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 750 Haile wedded Love, mysterious Law, true sourse Of human ofspring. 1776 Johnson in Boswell 28 Mar., It is commonly a weak man who marries for love. *a* 1834 Moore *Irish Mel., Love's Yng. Dream* i, But there's nothing half so sweet in life As love's young dream. *a* 1849 Poe *Annabel Lee* 9 We loved with a love that was more than love—I and my Annabel Lee.

b. As a motive in imaginative literature.

1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Addison* The greatest weakness of the play is in the scenes of love .. Yet the love is so intimately mingled with the whole action, that [etc.]. 1859 Macaulay *Biogr., W. Pitt* (and par.), This piece..is in some respects highly curious. There is no love. The whole plot is political.

c. An instance of being in love. Also *collect. pl.*, amatory relations, love-affairs.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 276 Nothing is so vnpleasant to a man, as to be encountred in his chiefe affection, and specially in his loues. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 3 Like a young Squire, in loves and lusty-hed His wanton daies that ever loosely led. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 41 *Oth.* Thinke on thy sinnes. *Des.* They are Loues I beare to you. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 490 All the Rapes of Gods, and ev'ry Love, From ancient Chaos down to youthful Jove. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 103, I suppose, the Colonel was cross'd in his first Love. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* VIII. ii, The sweet pathos of their mutual loves. 1849 James *Woodman* ii, The loves of Mars and Venus.

d. *Babe of love*: = Love-child.

1728–42 Pope *Dunc.* II. 158 Two babes of love close clinging to her waist. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. (1810) 70 Recorded next a Babe of love I trace! Of many loves, the Mother's fresh disgrace.

5. (With capital.) The personification of sexual affection; usu. masculine, and more or less identified with the Eros, Amor, or Cupid of classic mythology; formerly sometimes feminine, and capable of being identified with Venus. (See also 8 a.)

13.. in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 53 To love y putte pleyntes mo. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 353 For loue bygan his fetheres so to lyme. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* II. xii. 102 Weil it is sayd in play 'luf gos before & ledis þe dawns'. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 79 b, Notwithstanding dame Love is so favourable unto mee. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 380 Fore runne faire Loue, strewing her way with flowers. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 763 Here Love his golden shafts imploies, here lights His constant Lamp, and waves his purple wings. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* III. ii, In peace, Love tunes the shepherd's reed; In war, he mounts the warrior's steed. 1868 Fitz-Gerald tr. *Omar* cviii. (1899) 103 Ah Love! could you and I with Fate conspire.

b. with *pl.* A Cupid; one of the multitude of nameless gods of love imagined by mythologists; a figure or representation of the god of love.

1594 Spenser *Amoretti* xvi, Legions of loves with little wings did fly. 1663 Cowley *Acme & Septimius*, All around The little Loves, that wajted by, Bow'd, and bless'd the Augury. 1731 Swift *Strephon & Chloe* Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 150 The smiling Cyprian goddess brings Her infant loves with purple wings. ?1793 Coleridge *Autumn. Evening* 49–50 A thousand Loves around her forehead fly; A thousand Loves sit melting in her eye. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 63 Where'er her step in beauty moves, Around her fly a thousand loves.

6. The animal instinct between the sexes, and its gratification.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (*Vincencius*) 13 Fals erroure, & lufe vnclene, & warldis dout als. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 185 A 3ongelynge .. þat hadde obleged hym self to the devel for þe love of a wenche. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) vi. 27 A leddy als, for luf, to tak Ane propir page, hir tyme to pass. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 28 Hir licherous luife, quhilk kindlit ouer hait. 1611 Bible *Prov.* vii. 18 Come, let vs take our fill of loue vntill the morning. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 102 Six Seasons use; but then release the Cow, Unfit for Love, and for the lab'ring Plough.

7. Phrases (chiefly with prepositions).

a. *For the love of*: for the sake of, on account of. † Also *For my* (*our*, etc.) *love* = for my (our, etc.) sake.

Now only where some notion of the literal sense is implied (chiefly in adjurations); in early use often merely idiomatic, = L. *causa, gratia*. In OE. the sb. was often *plural*.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxii. § 2 Ic wille [þe oðewan] forlustlice for þinum lufum [L. *tui causa libenter*]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 23 Eal þis he þrowode for ure lufan. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Alle ðe ðis isieð..i bidde and warni, for ðe luue of gode..þat ȝie hatien..ðes awerȝhede senne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14683 Forþ in dedes gode ..We wil noght stan þe, parfai! But ..for þe luue o þi missau. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidas*) 163 Sa hyme, for þe luf of me, þat in my nam he baptis þe. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XIII. xvi, We shalle destroye alle the knyghtes of kyng Arthurs .. for the loue of syr Galahad. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 62 Required the Englishe lordes for the love of God that the truce might continue. 1587 Ianes in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 112 The Sauages came to the Island..and tore the two vpper strakes, and carried them away onely for the loue of the yron in the boords. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 850 Impose some seruice on me for thy loue. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iii. 92 For the loue o God, peace. 1710 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 8 Dec., I begged Mr. Harley, for the love of God, to take some care about it. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 410 A Table Round, That was to be, for love of God and man And noble deeds, the flower of all the world.

† **b.** *For* or *of all* (*the*) *loves, upon all loves, of all love*: a phrase of strong adjuration or entreaty. Similarly, *for love's sake*. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1587 Sir, for alle loues, Lete me thy prisoneres seen. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 20380 (Trin.) Whi wepestou what is þe For alle loues [*earlier texts*, for felaured, for felauschip,] telle now me. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Amabo..* Of felowshippe: of all loues: I pray the: as euer thou wilte doe me good turne. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 153 Speake of all loues; I sound almost with feare. 1618 Ussher *Lett.* (1686) 64, I do intreat you of all Love, to look over the first Edition. 1620 Middleton *Chaste Maid* III. i. 31 O sweet Father, for Loues sake pittie me. 1624 Br. Mountagu *Immed. Addr.* 185 She..intreateth him that was worshipped vpon the Altar, of all loves, mercies, and works of wonder, to restore her vnto her health. *c* 1646 in *2nd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 87/1 [102.] which I desire you of all love to pay upon sight of this my letter. 1655 J. S. *Phillis of Scyros* III. iv. 63 For loves sake, doe not press me to relate So long a story now. 1829 Whewell in *Life* (1881) 133 Beg her of all love to establish herself in a more collegiate part of Cambridge.

c. *For love or money*: at any price, by any means. (Used in negative contexts.)

[971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Ne for feo, ne for nanes mannes lufon. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1476 Neythyr for love, neyther for eye. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. I. 101 And neuer leue hem for loue ne for lacchyng of syluer.] 1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 18 Then should not men eyther for loue or money haue pardons. 1609 Dekker *Guls Horne-bk.*, vi. 30 If you can (either for loue or money) prouide your selfe a lodging by the water side. 1712 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 7 Aug., No more ghosts now for love or money. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* i. (1844) 18 Any person who, for love or money, might be induced to take the letter in his charge. 1869 March *Gram. Anglo-Saxon* Pref. iv, He let me..use..Anglo-Saxon texts not elsewhere to be had for love or money.

d. *In love* (*with*): enamoured (of), imbued with love (for); *transf.* very fond (of) or much addicted (to).

[Cf. F. '*Estre en amour*, said of birds that bill, tread, or breed' (Cotgr.).]

1508 Dunbar *Tua mariit wemen* 191 He is for ladyis in luf a right lusty schadow. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 5 He would talke .. of the stories of the Scripture, so sweetely..as I was woonderfully in loue with him. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 140 A woman cannot possibly doe any thing y^t may make her husband more in love with her, then to play the good huswife. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. i. 87, I was in loue with my bed. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. i. 267 Quoth she, Y' have almost made m' in Love With that which did my pity move. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. xvii. § 24 He that believes, without having any reason for believing, may be in love with his own fancies. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* I. x. (1729) 14 What, is the fool in love in earnest then? 1828 Macaulay *Ess., Hallam's Const. Hist.*, Its conduct, we are told, made the excellent Falkland in love with the very name of Parliament. 1881 L. B. Walford *Dick Netherby* xvii. 213 He was not himself in love. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropsh. Lad* xviii, Oh, when I was in love with you, Then I was clean and brave.

e. *Out of love* (*with*): the opposite of *in love* (*with*); disgusted (with).

1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 10 Hee seemeth either too farre in loue with himselfe, or to farre out of loue with others. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 210, I should haue scratch'd out your vnseeing eyes, To make my Master out of loue with thee. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. i. 174, I am so out of loue with life. 1722 De Foe *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 4 What's the matter, that you are so out of love with the world all on a sudden? 1754 Richardson *Grandison* III. xi. 83 Lord W.'s animosity to my father made him out of love with his name.

f. *To fall* († *be taken* or *caught*) *in love*: to become enamoured; *transf.* to become very fond of, dote upon. Const. *with*. † Also, *to fall, be brought into love's dance*.

Cf. F. *tomber en amour* (15th c. in Littré).

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xlv, So ferre I-fallyng Into lufis dance. 1530–1866 [see Fall *v.* 38 b]. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* (Manly) 204 Than in-to loves daunce we were brought. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 37 Locryne fell in great phancy and love with a faire Damosell. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 345 Of which water who so drinketh, shall bee caught in Love. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. vi. *heading*, He sees her face; doth fall in love, And soone from her depart. 1606 W. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* XLIII. 134 With the pleasantnesse of which, they were so taken in loue, that [etc.]. 1887 Rider Haggard *Jess* iv, John Niel was no chicken, nor very likely to fall in love with the first pretty face he met.

g. *To make love*: to pay amorous attention; with *to* = to court, woo. [After F. *faire l'amour* or It. *far l'amore*.]

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 290 A Phrase now there is which belongeth to your Shoppe boorde, that is, to make loue. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 107 Demetrius .. Made loue to Nedars daughter. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 57 Why, man, they did make loue to this imployment. 1605 — *Macb.* III. i. 124 Thence it is That I to your assistance doe make loue. 1605

— *Lear* v. iii. 88 If you will marry, make your loues to me. **1663** COWLEY *Hymn to Light* ii, Thou golden Shower of a true Jove! Who does in thee descend, and Heav'n to Earth make love! **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 ¶ 2 The Widow Lady whom he had made love to. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 31 (*Remise Door*) You have been making love to me all this while. *a* **1845** HOOD *Poems* (1846) I. 213 Oh there's nothing in life like making love. **1860** *Sat. Rev.* IX. 306 How often .. do we make love to the charms of cousins and avuncular expectations.

†**h.** *In the love of*: beloved by. *Obs. rare.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 417 He also departed this world, in the loue of all good men.

8. In various proverbs and proverbial phrases.

a. Proverbs.

c **1470** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* III. xvii. in *Anglia* IX. 357 The prouerbe sayis 'als gude luif cummis as gais'. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii, Herof men say a comyn proverbe in englond, that loue lasteth as longe as the money endurith. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 36 Loue is blinde. **1611** COTGR. s.v. *Amour*, Loue, and the Cough cannot be hidden. *a* **1618** RALEIGH *Rem.* (1664) 35 Love needs no teaching.

b. *Labour of love*: work undertaken either from fondness for the work itself, or from desire to benefit persons whom one loves.

[An allusion to 1 Thess. i. 3, 'Your worke of faith and labour of loue', and Heb. vi. 10.]

1673 *Lady's Call.* II. iii. § 12 Women..founded Hospitals, and yet with a labor of love, as the Apostle styles it, Heb. vi. 10, disdain'd not somtimes to serve in them. **1853** KINGSLEY *Hypatia* ix, The humble stock phrases in which they talked of their labours of love. **1878** BLACK *Goldsmith* xiv. 131 During this labour of love [the composition of the *Deserted Village*].

c. *Love in a cottage*: a euphemistic expression for marriage with insufficient means.

1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* iv, Lady Clonbrony had not .. the slightest notion how anybody .. could prefer, to a good house .. and a proper establishment, what is called love in a cottage. [**1820** KEATS *Lamia* II. i, Love in a hut, with water and a crust, Is—Love, forgive us!—cinders, ashes, dust.] **1894** H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 239 Here's more love in a cottage business for you.

d. *There's no love lost between them*: an ambiguous phrase, which has been employed with two contrary implications. † (*a*) Their affection is mutual. *Obs.*

c **1640** R. DAVENPORT *Surv. Sci.* Wks. (Bullen 1890) 327 Oh my sweete! Sure there is no loue lost when you two meete. **16..** *Children in Wood* ii. in Percy *Relig.* (1765) III. 172 No love between these two was lost, Each was to other kinde. **1696** M. HENRY *Life P. Henry* (1699) 8 Dr. Busby .. took a particular Kindness to him, .. and there was no Love lost betwixt them. **1706** MOTTEUX *Quix.* II. xxxiii. (1749) III. 266, I love him well, and there's no love lost between us. **1749** SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* (1797) III. 233, I have a friendship for you .. And I can assure thee, child (said I), there is no love lost [Fr. *que tu n'aimes pas un ingrat*]. **1773** GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* iv, As for murmurs, mother, we grumble a little now and then, to be sure. But there's no love lost between us. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *New Year's Coming of Age*, There was no love lost for that matter. **1824** N. DRAKE *Noontide Leisure* II. 54 Give me your hand ..and let me tell you .. there is no love lost between us.

(*b*) Now always: They have no love for each other.

? **1622** J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Trav. Twelve-pence* Wks. (1630) I. 71 They loue me not, which makes 'em quickly spend me. But there's no great loue lost 'twixt them and mee, We keepe asunder and so best agree. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) III. 134 He must needs say, there was no love lost between some of my family and him; but he had not deserved of them what they had of him. **1858** THACKERAY *Virgin.* xvii. I. 134 There was not a great deal of love lost between Will and his half-sister. **1866** HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 121 Americans do not like these people and I believe there is no love lost on the other side. **1889** T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* III. 91 Between Italian and French radicals there is really no love lost.

9. A beloved person: *esp.* a sweetheart; chiefly applied to a female person, but sometimes to a male. (Often used as a term of endearing address.)

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1531 He is mi lif & mi luue. *c* **1369** CHAUCER *Bk. Duchesse* 91 And wher my lord, my love, be deed? **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. iv. 49 Rose Reginoldes loue [*text A* lemmon]. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 672 Ful loude he song 'Com hider, love, to me'. **14..** *Sir Benes* 2019 (MS. M.) Beuys, loue dere, Ryde nat fro me in no manere! **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* VII. XXXV. 269 He is my fyrst loue and he shal be the laste. *a* **1592** MARLOWE *Pass. Sheph. to his Love*, Liue with me and be my Loue. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 277 Whether Bassanio had not once a Loue. **1600** *Dr. Dodypoll* III. v. in Bullen *Old Plays* III. 135 Why, love? doubt you that? *Ibid.* 136 Thou art growne passing strange, my love. *c* **1606** WITHER *Love Sonn.* iii. in *Descr. Love* (1638) C 4 In Summer-time to Medley My love and I would goe. **1767** SIR W. JONES *Seven Fountains* Poems (1777) 37 Told to their smiling loves their amorous tales. **1818** SCOTT '*Oid Song*' in *Br. Lamm.* xxix, It is best to be off wi' the old love, Before you be on wi' the new. *a* **1834** MOORE *Yng. May Moon* I The young May moon is beaming, love. **1860** C. PATMORE *Faithful for ever* III. ii. 180 And there's another thing, my Love, I wish you'd show you don't approve. **1900** BARRIE *Tommy & Grizel* XXV. 303 There are poor dogs of men .. who open their letters from their loves, knowing exactly what will be in them.

b. *transf.* of animals.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 288 One Heifar who had heard her Love complain, Roar'd from the Cave. **1792** WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 259 Her feather'd Partner .. Now for his loves pursues his airy way, And now with food returns.

†**c.** In reference to illicit relations: A paramour; said of both men and women. *Obs.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 154 And whan thai wil have ony companye of man .. than thei have Loves, that usen hem. **1462** *Paston Lett.* II. 98 He bydeth but a tyme that he myght gete a summe of money to geders .. and to gone ther with a love of his sojornyng as yette in Hokehold. **1588** M. KYFFIN tr. *Terence's Andria* I. iii. C iv b, Whether she be wife to Pamphilus, or but his loue, I knowe not. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 79 To serch his house for his wiues Loue. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 768 They haue one wife, many loues.

d. *gen.* The object of love; the beloved (of . .).

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 190 The lover and the love of human-kind. **1754** CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 28 Make yourself the love and admiration of the world. **1818** BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clxx, In the dust The fair-hair'd Daughter of the Isles is laid, The love of millions!

e. A charming or delightful person or thing; a 'duck'. *colloq.*

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884 II. 241 The garden is quite a love. **1831** LADY GRANVILLE *Let.* 28 Feb., A pretty, tiny daughter, whom my girls think a love. **1841** S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a-year* II. 75 He's a love of a man, pa, isn't he? **1844** L. HUNT *Blue-Stocking Revels* i. 26 Poems 103 Such doves of Petitions, and loves of sweet Pray'rs. **1864** W. H. AINSWORTH *John Law* Prol. vi. (1881) 35 Nankin has the tiniest teacups you ever beheld—perfect loves! **1889** 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxiv, What a love of a chain!

10. **a.** *For love*: without stakes, for nothing; applied to the practice of playing a competitive game for the pleasure of playing.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1007 For these at Beste and L'Ombre [you] wooe, And play for love and money tooe. **1813** *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 246 A match of .. single-stick, was played .. for what is technically termed *Love and a Belly-full*. **1821** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *New Year's Eve*, I play over again for love, as the gamesters phrase it, games for which I once paid so dear. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XXXII, Mrs. Todgers .. proposed that .. they should play for 'love'.

b. In various competitive games of skill, e.g. whist, football, tennis, racquets: No score, nothing; meaning that the party said '**to** be *love*' has scored no points in the game then in progress. *Love all*: no score on either side.

1742 HOYLE *Whist* i. 13 If your Adversary is 6 or 7 Love, and you are to lead. **1780** *Gentl. Mag.* L. 322/2 We are not told how, or by what means Six love comes to mean Six to nothing. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 386/2 As the games are won, so they are marked and called; as one game love, two games to one, &c. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 2 Mar. 10/2 In the Rugby game Northampton beat Coventry by a try to love. **1898** *Encycl. Sport* II. 242/1 The marker's .. duty is to call the game .. from the start at 'love all', .. 'Love', in the game of rackets, as in other games, signifies nothing.

c. Applied *attrib.* to a game or set of games in which there is nothing scored on one side.

1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* (1847) 57 Can't make a hazard .. and has lost two love games. **1878** J. MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 158 *Love-set*, a set in which one player wins six consecutive games; or, in case of an advantage-set, seven consecutive games. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 3/2 In the two first days' play the whole of the heats were love victories.

†**11.** A game of chance in which one player holds up a certain number of fingers, and the other, without seeing, guesses their number. — MORA. *Obs.*

1585 HIGGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 297/2 *Micare digitis*, .. a play vsed in Italy, .. it is called there .. the play of loue. **1611** COTGR., *Mourre*, the play of loue. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxii. 94 There he played..At love [orig. *a la mourre*]. **1725** BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1733) 205 The Countrymens Play of holding up our Fingers (*dimicatione digitorum, i.e.* the Play of Love).

12. A variant of the game of EUCHRE.

1886 *Euchre* 41 Slam, Love, or Skunk.

†**13.** 'A kind of thin silk stuff' (J.), formerly used when in mourning; a border of this. Orig. *love-hood. Obs.* (Cf. *love-ribbon* in 16 below.)

1663 BOYLE *Exper. Colours* III. ix. (1664) 198 Such a kind of Transparency, as that of a Sive, a piece of Cyprus, or a Love-Hood. **1747** MRS. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Dewes* in *Life & Corr.* 478, I shall make no more dark things; after three months black silk is worn with love hood. **1751** *Lond. Daily Advertiser* 21 Dec. (*N. & Q.* 1st Ser. X. 266) A black velvet cloak with a love coarsely run round it. **1825–9** MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* II. x. 63 He was dressed in white, having a sash of black love.

14. **a.** An old name for Traveller's Joy or Virgin's Bower, *Clematis Vitalba*; also *love-bind* (see 16 b).

b. (see quot. 1874.)

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 384 In English of most country people where it groweth [called] Honestie; and the Gentlewomen call it Love, but Gerard coyned that name of the Travelours joy. **1657** S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. xv. 95 Bees gather of these flowers following .. In July .. Love. **1874** *Treas. Bot.* Suppl., *Love*, a name used in Tasmania for *Comesperma volubile*.

15. Obvious combinations.

a. simple attributive, as *love-adept*, *-adventure*, *-ballad*, *-bed*, *-desire*, *-discourse*, *-ditty*, *-dream*, *-elegy*, *-eye*, *-fit*, *-gift*, *-glance*, *-god*, *intrigue*, *-laughing*, *-light*, *-lore*, *-madness*, *-melancholy*, *-mourning*, *-note*, *-ode*, *-passion*, *-plot*, *-poem*, †*-prate*, *-quarrel*, *-rime*, *-service*, *-shaft*, *-speech*, †*-spring*, *-talking*, *-tear*, *-thought*, *-toy*, *-trick*, *-verse*, *-word* etc.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 738 Dreaming like a *love-adept. **1711** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 271 In relation to common amours and *love-adventures. **1565** COOPER *Thesaurus* s v. *Amor, Componere amores*..To make *loue balades. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 72 He is not lulling on a lewd *Loue-Bed. **1628** FORD *Lover's Mel.* IV. iii, The Incense of my *loue-desires are flam'd Vpon an Altar of more constant proofe. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 126, I know you ioy not in a *Loue-discourse. *a* **1711** KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 476, I .. Who for Two thousand Years, or rather more, Have sung the like *Loveditties o're and o're. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* I. vii, And frame love-ditties passing rare. *a* **1400** *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 449/20 Þou make in me þi *loue-dreem. **1616–61** HOLYDAY *Persius* 295 Weak *Love-elegies, such as Rome's nobles speak. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3128 Lokyng on lenght with a *loue ee. **1582** STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 112 Or fro this hoat *looue fits I shal bee shortlye retrayted. **1679** J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 150 Taken with an agony of mind, or a kind of love-fit. **1821** BYRON *Sardan.* III. i. 401 Again the love-fit's on him. **1645** RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 379 Christ is God's highest love-gift. **1876** BROWNING *Cenciaja* 279 The simpleton must ostentatiously Display a ring, the Cardinal's love-gift. **1821** KEATS *Lamia* I. 167 The *love-glances of unlovely eyes. *c* **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* cliv, The little *Loue-God lying once asleepe. **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 660 She addresses the Love-god plumed for the flight. **1684** OTWAY *Atheist* II. i. Wks. 1728 I. 34 Your *Love-Intreagues are not so closely manag'd, but that [etc.]. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1777 With *luf-lazyng [=laughing] a lyt. **1833** COLERIDGE *Song*, '*She is not Fair*' 10, I cease not to behold The *loveslight in her eye. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 513 Her bright heart With lovelight glowed. **1754** H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 64 That living academy of love-lore, my Lady Vane. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Dec 134/1 'Love-madness is nothing new. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. *Love Melancholy. *a* **1290** *S. Eustace* 111 in Horstm. *Alt. engl. Leg.* (1881) 213 Ssore i-bounden, wiþ loue mourninge Of Cristþat alle þinge shop. **1840** MRS. NORTON *Dream* etc. 205 The borrowed *love-notes of thy echoing lyre. **1689** PRIOR *Ep. Fleetwood Shepherd* 50 Pigs might squeak *loveodes, dogs bark satire. **1583** T. WATSON *Poems* To Rdr. (Arb.) 27 In respect of my trauaile in penning these *louepassions. **1670** DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* I. ii, I'll your *love-plot qui kly countermine. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 102 And this A mere love-poem. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 206 You haue simply misus'd our sexe in your *loue-prate. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1068 *Love-quarrels oft in pleasing concord end. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 183 Don Cupid, Regent of *Loue-rimes. **1561** T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577 N v b, With what sober mode they shewe fauor to who so is in their *loue seruice. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 159 Cupid all-to s'd his *loue-shaft smartly from his bow. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 204 Mid tollinde wordes, oðer mid *luue speche. *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* 70 Jhesu .. Thy *love springes tacheth me. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 3 Shall Antipholus Euen in the spring of Loue, thy Loue-springs rot? **1599** — *Hen. V*, V. ii. 101 Teaames, Such as will. pleade his *Loue-suit to her gentle heart. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 927, I hope hat may hym here Schal lerne of *luf-talkyng. *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* 70 Of *love teres he weop a flod. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. i. 41 *Loue-thoughts lye rich, when canopy'd with bowres. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 390 These are your *louetoyes, which still are spent In lawlesse games. **1647** TRAPP *Comm. Col.* iv. 16 Other good books must be read..yet not idle pamphlets, and love-toies. **1590** T. WATSON *Eglogue Death Sir F. Walsingham* 266 Let them suppose sweete Musicke out of vse, and wanton *louetricks to be foolish toies. **1611** COTGR., *Amourettes*, loue-tickes. **1826** SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 90/2 All the various love-tricks of attempting to appear indifferent. *a* **1708** WALSH in Dryden *Misc.* (1727) IV. 335 Petrarch .. being by much the most famous of all the Moderns who have written *Love-Verses. *a* **1240** *Urcisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 201 Hwi ne con ich wowen þe wið swete *luue wordes. *a* **1651** CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 352 Manie love words she useth to Bothwell in this letter. **1883** *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 368 Why did her love-words echo in his ear?

b. objective and objective genitive, as *love-breathing*, *-darting*, *-devouring*, *-inspiring*, *-lacking* etc.; *love-*†*frayner* (=asker), *-monger* etc.

1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 593 In rapture warbled from *love-breathing lips. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captains* 849 Her sweet, *love-darting Eyn. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 753 Love-darting eyes. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. vi. 7 Then *Loue-deuouring death do what he dare. *a* **1400** *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 59 Þat he ne do no trispase agayne þe rewle..of þis relegion, and of þase *lufe frayners. **1797** MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* I. 277 The *love-inspiring dames of luxurious Italy. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 403/1 His false *loue-lacking charitie. **1592** SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* CXXV, Loue-lacking vestals, and selfelouing Nuns. **1588** — *L. L. L.* II. i. 253 Thou art an old *Loue-monger. **1882** *Spectator* 9 Dec. 1579 His [Sterne's] *lovemongering was altogether contemptible. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 5 Spred thy close Curtaine *Loue-performing night. **1742** POPE *Dunc.* IV. 306 *Love-whisp'ring woods, and lute-resounding waves.

c. adverbial (chiefly instrumental) and parasynthetic, as *love-born*, *-crossed*, *-deep*, *-dittied*, *-enthralled*, *-fond*, *-illumined*, *-inspired*, *-instructed*, *-laboured*, *-laden*, *-learned*, *-mad*, *-open*, *-pensive*, *-quick*, †*-shaked*, *-smitten*, *-spent*, *-stricken*, *-touched*, *wounded* adjs.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 398 *Love-born confidence. **1834** LYTTON *Pompeii* III. ii, Thy Master was *love-crossed. **1885–94** R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Oct. iv, Many an old love-crost And doleful ditty would she gently sing. **1832** TENNYSON *Eleanore* 76 The languors of thy love-deep eyes. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* I. 532 *Love-dittied airs, and dance, conclude the day. **1665** BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 23 We are now to..descend to our *love-enthralled Absolon. **1823** ROSCOE *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxxvi. 458 The melancholy soul of a *love-fond poet. **1781** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. (1791) 19 Guard from cold dews her *love-illumin'd form. **1768** WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Elegy Fleas Teneriffe* ix, The *loveinspir'd Fandango warms no more. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1598) 90 Then did he slacke his *loue-enstructed pace. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* V. 41 The night-warbling Bird, that now awake Tunes sweetest his *love-labor'd song. **1820** SHELLEY *Skylark* ix, Soothing her *love-laden Soul in secret hour With music sweet as love, **1595** SPENSER *Epithal.* 88 The

birds *love-learned song. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vi. § 5. 259 *Love-mad and yet talking in gallant conceits. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1598) 91 His *loue-open eye.. that eu'n did marke her troden grasse. 1717 FENTON *Poems* 101 Wand'ring *Love-pensive near his Amber Stream. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 121 The widow .. placed herself opposite this *love-proof hero. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. lxxv, [She] her *love-quicke eyes, which ready be, Fastens on one. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 385, I am he that is so *Loue-shak'd, I pray you tel me your remedie. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvii, This *love-smitten and middle-aged gentleman. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Willow-tree* (1869) 112 The *love-spent youth, and love-sick maid. 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) II. x. 247 Bless me, the youth is *love-stricken! 1872 A. DE VERE *Leg. St. Patrick*, *Arraignm. St. P.* 7 Like birds that cannot stay their songs *Love-touched in Spring. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 113 *Loue wounded Protheus.

16. Special combs.: **love-affair**, in early use *pl.* the experiences connected with being in love; now *sing.* (in somewhat disparaging use) an amatory episode in a person's life, an amour; **† love amour**, sexual love as distinguished from friendship; **† love-badge**, ? a badge indicating profession of amorous allegiance; **love-begotten** *a.*, illegitimate; **† love-bend**, the 'fetters' of love; **love-blink** *Sc.*, a look of love; **† love-book**, (*a*) the book of 'the Song of Solomon'; (*b*) a book treating of love (*nonce-use*); **† love-boy**, a catamite; **† love-brat** = LOVE-CHILD; **† love-broker**, one who acts as an agent between lovers; so **love-broking**; **love-call**, a call or note used as a means of amorous communication between the sexes; **† love-cause** = *love-affair*; **love-cup**, † (*a*) a philtre; (*b*) a loving-cup; **love-dart**, an organ found in certain snails (see quot.), the *spiculum amoris*; **† love-deed**, an action proceeding from love; **† love-dose**, **† -draught**, a philtre; **† love-dread**, the fear that proceeds from love, 'filial' fear; **† love-drunk**, intoxication with love; **† love-eie** (*awe*) = *love-dread*; **love-favour** (see FAVOUR *sb.* 7); **† love-feat**, an act of courtship; **† love-hood** (see sense 13); **† love-juice**, a juice which dropped upon the eyes has the effect of a philtre; **† love-lace**, the snare of love; **† love-lad**, a lover; **† love-lake** = *love-sport*; **† love-lass**, a sweetheart; **† love-late**, amorous looks or demeanour; **† love-libel**, a love-letter or message; **† love-liking**, sexual affection; **† love-line** *nonce-wd.*, a love-letter; **love-match**, a marriage of which the motive is love, not worldly advantage or convenience; **love-money**, coins broken in two and divided between lovers or friends as a token of remembrance; **† love-nettled** *a.*, deeply in love; **† love-paper** *nonce-wd.*, a love-letter; **love-passage**, an incident of amatory experience; **love-pat**, a smart tap given out of love (cf. *love-tick*); **love-pennant**, ? a pennant with which a departing ship is decorated; **love-philtre**, often redundantly = PHILTRE; **love-potion**, a philtre = LOVE-DRINK; **† love-powder**, (*a*) a powder administered as a philtre; (*b*) *nonce-use*, the explosive stuff of love; **love-ribbon**, a narrow gauze ribbon with satin stripes (cf. sense 13); **† love-ron**, **-rune**, a tale or song of love; **love-scene**, a scene, esp. in a story or play, consisting of an interview between lovers; **love-seal**, a seal with a device appropriate to amatory correspondence; **† love-soken** (see quot.); **love-sport**, amorous play or dalliance; **love-story**, a story in which the main theme is the affection existing between lovers; **love-tale** = prec.; **love-tap**, a tap or gentle blow to indicate love; **† love-thing**, ? a pledge of love; **† love-tick** = *love-tap*; **† love-tiding**, a message of love; **love-tight** *a.*, so as to be proof against love; **† love-tooth**, an inclination for love; **† love-wine**, wine served out to a company in a loving-cup.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 254, I'le..confer at large Of all that may concerne thy *Loue-affaires. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxv. 217, I think you are aware that you have got a love-affair on hand. *c* 1350 *Ipomadon* (Kölbing) 127 Nowghte she covthe of *love amowre. 1656 SIR J. MENNIS & J. SMITH *Musarum Deliciæ* 35 Another ask't me..Whether I wore a *Love-bagge on my shoulder? 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 24 May, That he had been a *love-begotten babe, brought up in the workhouse. 1784 *Registers of River, Kent* (*MS.*), Mary, daughter of Ann Allen—Love begotten, [baptized]. *c* 1250 *Hymn to Virgin* 35 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 256 Ic êm in þine *loue bende. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 324 Leuer him wer walk & wende, & dye in trewe loue bende. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 228, I cast on him a crabbit E..And lettis it is a *luf-blenk. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 155 My Bridegroom's love-blinks fatten my weary soul. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Ase mi leofmon þet seið to me, iðe *luue boc, 'osculetur me osculo oris sui'. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 19 For I will be thy beadesman, Valentine. *Val.* And on a loue-booke pray for my successe? *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 131 Pausanias, being discovered by Argilius, his *love-boy. ? 16.. *Old Chap-bk.* (N.), Four *love brats will be laid to thee. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iii. 39 There is no *loue-Broker in the world, can more preuaile in mans commendation with woman, then report of valour. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 165 What money Mr. Greentimber disbursed on account of the great man's *love-broking affairs. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 198 In less than two minutes Harriet heard the *love-call sounded at Sally's gate. 1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 901/3 He [Mr. Rowbotham] disagrees with Darwin in finding the origin of all instrumental music in the love-call. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 97 In all this time there was not anie man died in his owne person (*videlicet*) in a *loue cause. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 128 Poysoning *louecuppes, and inchauntments, were in the tyme of S. John most frequented throughout the Romayne Empyre. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xi. 86 The love-cup was sent about. 1877 F. P. PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* 122 A curious organ is a pyriform muscular sac, containing one or two slender conical styles, which can be thrust out through the aperture of the sac; they are found in certain snails, and with them they pierce each other's skin. They are known as '*love-darts'. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* liv. 62 And þis I made for Monkynde, Mi *loue-dedes to haue in mynde. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 69 Pharmacy probably signifies here..the compounding of philtrums or *love-doses. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 85 Their *love-draughts, charmes, and druggs. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 316 *Love-drede is in men wiþouten siche servile drede. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxxviii. 243 For þe loue-dreed þat sche hadde to god. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 11 *Lovedrunke is the meschief Above alle othre the most chief. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Liðe wordes..þerof kumeð þinge best—þet is *luue-eie. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. ii. B 3 b, Deck't with *love-fauors. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 123 And euery one his *Loue-feat will aduance Vnto his seuerall Mistresse. 1590 — *Mids. N.* III. ii. 89 Thou hast mistaken quite And laid the *loue iuyce on some true loues sight. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2251 (Kölbing) He was nomen wip *loue las. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 84 The Cornation that among the *loue laddes wontes to be worne much. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2020 Her *loue laike þou bi hald For þe loue of me. 1610 NICCOLS *Eng. Eliza* Induct. *Mirr. Mag.* 776 So soone as Tython's *love-lasse gan display Her opall colours in her Easterne throne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 90 His eie euer bihalt te 3if þu makest..eni *luue lates touward undeauwes. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 215 *Sir Vau...*I desire you to read this Paper. *Miniver.* He receive no *Love libels perdy, but by word a mouth. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 2040 Of romances that been royales, Of popes and of cardinales, And eek of *love-lykinge. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 81 To giue great Charlemaine a pen in's hand And write to her a *loue-line. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. viii, This was a *love-match, as they call it, on both sides; this is, a match between two beggars. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* etc. xxv. (1878) 138 It was little enough she got by marrying him...But it was a love-match. 1856 W. H. SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* 281 The custom of breaking *love-money, as a pledge of fidelity. 1586 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* II. (1672) X viii, I was so *love-nettled, that if they had asked me the Phenix..I would have given it them. *c* 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like a Woman's* I. ii, Peruse this *love-paper as you go. [*Giving letter.*] 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 43 *Love-passages of the gods and heroes. 1876 C. D. WARNER *Wint. Nile* i. 24 Garibaldi received one of his wounds, a sort of *love-pat of fame. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 377 You are like the same ship when the battle and the storm have..torn the *love-pennants from her peak. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* ii. 20 The very air seems to have taken a *love-philtre, so handsome does every face without a beard seem in my eyes. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 85 *margin*, Philters or love-potions. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* v. ii, Confesse to me Which of my women 'twas you hyr'd to put *Loue-powder into my drinke? 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 661 When he's with Love-powder laden, And Prim'd, and Cock'd by Miss, or Madam. 1742 J. YARROW *Love at First Sight* 14 There are Things call'd Charms, Bribes, and Love-Powder. *c* 1805 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life* xix. (1847) 329, I made her and Annie new caps, which I trimmed with rosettes of black *love-ribbon. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk.*, *Love-ribbon*. .. was employed to tie on Crape Hat-bands when worn at funerals, and is now occasionally worn by ladies in their caps. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 109 Nalde ha..nane *luue runes leornin ne lustnen. *c* 1275 *A Luue Ron* 2 in *O. E. Misc.* 93 A Mayde cristes me bit yorne þat ich hire wurche a luue ron. 1850 HANNAY *Singleton Fontenoy* I. iii. I. 35 Circe resumed a *love-scene between Adèle and the tender *forçat*. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 21 The impress being two human heads .. the prototype of the numerous '*love seals' of a later period. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 9 b, But and he [the tenant] bye his corne in the market or other places, he is than at lybertie to grynde where he may be best serued, that maner of grynding is called *loue Socone, and the lordes tenaunte be called bonde socon. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* I. i, Where I am cloyde, And being bound to *loue sports, care not for them. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* I. iii, They cannot..Vsher vs to our Litters, tell *loue Stories. 1890 BARRIE *My Lady Nicotine* xxiii. (1901) 70/1 The tragedy..is led up to by a pathetic love-story. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* V. I 2 b, Forgetting all their legends, and *Loue tales Of Venus, Cupid, and the scapes of Joue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 452 The Love-tale Infected Sions daughters with like heat. 1802 RITSON *Anc. Engl. Metr. Rom.* I. p. vii, The love-tales of Longus, Heliodorus, and Xenophon of Ephesus. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* xxxiii. 383 When I make up my mind to hit a man, I don't plan out a *love-tap. *c* 1205 LAY. 169 For he heo heuede swiþe ilofed, & *luf-þing hire biheite. 1493 *Dives & Paup.* X. viii. I iij b, Yt mischeif is noo curse but a *louetyk of god. 1627 BP. HALL *Passion Serm.* Wks. 429 These were but loue-ticks to what His soule endured. 1635 QUARLES *Emblt.* III. vi. 146 Her frownes..may chance to show An angry love-trick [*read* -tick] on his arme, or so. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1035 Ich mai do þar gode note, And bringe hom *lovetiþinge, Vor ich of chirche songe singe. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. iv. 71, I can shut it out, sealing my heart *love-tight against it. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 350, I am nowe olde, yet haue I in my head a *loue tooth. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 117 They perhapps have *love wine ready to give to the company when they light.

b. In names of plants and animals: **love-and-idle(s**, dial. var. of *love-in-idleness* (E. D. D.); **love-bind**, the plant Traveller's Joy (Halliwell); **love-entangle**, **-entangled** = *love-in-a-mist* (a); **love-grass**, a grass of the genus *Eragrostis*; **love-in-a-mist**, (*a*) the Fennel-flower, *Nigella damascena*; (*b* a West Indian species, *Passiflora fœtida* (cf. G. *liebe im nebel*); **love-in-a-puzzle**, *Nigella damascena*; **love-in-idleness** (also † **love-in-idle**), the Heartsease, *Viola tricolor*; **love-parrakeet**, **-parrot** = LOVE-BIRD; **love-shell** (see quot.); **love-tree**, the Judas-tree, *Cercis Siliquastrum* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); also *tree of love*; **love-vine**, 'any species of *Cuscuta*, dodder' (Webster, Suppl.).

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* II. 134/2 Amongst all Potherbes growing on the ground, Time is the least respected, I haue found..When passions are let loose without a bridle, Then precious Time is turnd to *Loue and Idle. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Love-entangle*, the nigella. *Cornw.* 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 128 Sometimes they are overgrown by weed called '*love-entangled', and the golden stone-crop. 1702 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1257 What is peculiar in this *Love-grass is its having just under each spike, its stalk clammy. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 318 *Love in a Mist, *Passiflora*. 1834 MARY HOWITT in *Tait's Mag.* I. 445/2 I'd a noble root of love-in-a-mist. 1824 H. PHILLIPS *Flora Hist.* II. 151 *Love in a puzzle, Love in a mist,..*Nigella Damascena*. 1664 S. BLAKE *Compl. Gardeners Pract.* 50 *Lowe in idle, or two faces under a hood, is a Flower that is much like Violets. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. ii. 149 This floure is called .. in English, Pances, *Loue in idlenes, and Hartes ease. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 168 The bolt of Cupid..fell vpon a little westerne flower; Before, milke-white; now purple with loues wound, And maidens call it, Loue in idlenesse. 1864 T. L. PHIPSON *Utilization Minute Life* vii. 155 Other species of Cypræa known..by the English as '*Love-shells', are used as ornaments, etc. [*Love-tree*: cf. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Tree of Love, *Cercis*.] 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 325 The long tendrils of the *love-vine rolled up into coils, which he assured us would live and grow for years, if hung on a nail indoors.

Love (lʊv), *v.*[1] Forms: 1–2 **lufian**, 2–3 **luvie(n**, 3 **lovin**. *Orm.* **lufenn, lufie, lofvie**, 3–4 **luven, loven, lovie, luvie**, **-ye**, 4 *Sc.* **lowe, luff**, 4–5 **lofe, luffe**, 4–6 **luve, luf(e**, 5 **loufe, lovyn**, *Sc.* **low**, 6 **loove**, (**lub(be)**, *Sc.* **luif, lwf, luyf, lwiff**, (**lude** = *luf it*), 8–9 *Sc.* **lo'e**, 3– **love**. *Pa. t.* 1 **lufode**, 2–3 **luvede**, 3 **lufede, lovede**, 4 **lovied, lofde, louved, lufud, -ed, luv(e)d, lufd, lovyd**, *north.* **luffet, lofit**, 4–5 **lovet, lowyt**, 4–6 *Sc.* **lovit, luf(f)it, -yt**, 5 **luf(f)ed, lofed, -id, -yd, loffyd**, 6 *Sc.* **luifed, luif(f)et, lwffit, lowitt, lude, lwd, luid**, 4– **loved**. *Pa. pple.* 1 **ȝe-lufod**, 2–3 **iloved, y-, iluved, ileoved**, 4–5 **yloved**, 4– (as in pa. t.). [OE. *lufian*, f. *lufu* LOVE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* With personal obj. or one capable of personification: To bear love to; to entertain a great affection or regard for; to hold dear.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvii. 1 Ic lufiu ðe dryhten mezen min. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) Hi luueden God & gode men. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2042 An litel stund, quhile he was ðer, So gan him luuen ðe prisuner. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2328 Þis abram..Ful wel was luued wit god of heuen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 360 All men lufyt him for his bounte. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1260 God in holy writ seith..'Whom so I loue, hym wole I chastyse'. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 725, I sall, quhill I may leiff, Low yow fer mar than ony othir knycht. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 234 b, I love hym as my brother, and take hym as my frende. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* X. 45 Love nane bot vhare thou ait lude. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 406 He..loved his country with too unskilful a tenderness. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 153 Tie the frogs leg above the upper joint to the armed wire, and in so doing use him as though you loved him. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 432 Caesar..was loved almost to adoration by his army. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 128 A man who loved England well, but who loved Rome better. 1885 *Ch. Times* 13 Nov. 883 Our nation is not much loved across the Atlantic.

b. *spec.* with reference to love between the sexes. *To love paramours*: see PARAMOUR.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxiv. 67 Isaac..underfeng hiz to wife and lufode hiz [etc.]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9549 In som þing The quene louede as me wende more him þan þe king. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 554, I..lufit ane vench her in the toune. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxxv. 269, I loue her aboue all ladyes lyuynge. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 15 Lancit with luif she luid me by all wycht. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 111, I neuer knew woman loue man so. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 832 So dear I love him, that with him all deaths I could endure. 1711 RAMSAY *Elegy on Maggy Johnstoun* iii, To bonny lasses black or brown, As we loo'd best. 1794 BURNS *Red, Red Rose* ii, And I will luve thee still, my dear, Till a' the seas gang dry. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 674–5 If I love not him, I know there is none other I can love.

† **c.** Occasional uses, with cogn. obj. with complement, etc. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. viii. 364 The good loue that I haue loued you. 1672 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* I. i. Wks. 1883 IV. 261 We loved, and we loved, as long as we could, 'Till our love was loved out ii us both. 1678 — *All for Love* II. Wks. 1883 V. 369 We have loved each other Into our mutual ruin.

2. a. Proverbs.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 76 Loue me, loue me dog. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 444 The olde Proverbe love me little and love me longe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 192 A man maie loue his house well, and yet not ride vpon the ridge. *a* 1633 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum* 141 Love your neighbour, yet pull not downe your hedge.

b. In certain vulgar ejaculations: (*Lord*) *love you* (or *your heart*), etc.

1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* (1847) 231 Love your heart, sir, a path's never straight. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* II.

ix. II. 15 Quiet! Lord love you! never heard a noisier little urchin! **1843** Dickens *Christmas Carol* iii. 85 They said it was a shame to quarrel upon Christmas Day. And so it was! God love it, so it was. **1894** R. Bridges *Feast of Bacchus* II. 579 Lord love you, I'm not surprised at any one wanting to marry you.

c. *To love one's love with an A, with a B*, etc.: a formula used in games of forfeits.

[**1620** *Swetnam Arraigned* (Grosart) 24 A husband.. so complete As if he had been pickt out of the Christ-Crosse row... He begin with A..comparing his good parts as thus: for A. hee is Amiable, Bounteful, Courteous..now for Z he's Zealous.] **1672** Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. Wks. 1776 II. 61 One would think that.. you should have learnt when J. O. came into play, to love your love with an J, because he is judicious, though you hate your love with an J, because he is jealous: and then to love your love with an O, because he is oraculous, though you hate your love with an O, because he is obscure. **1678** Butler *Hud.* III. i. 1006 For these you play at purposes, And love your love's with A's and B's. **1865** Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. i, I'll give you a clue to my trade, in a game of forfeits. I love my love with a B because she's Beautiful; I hate my love with a B because she's Brazen; I took her to the sign of the Blue Boar, and I treated her with Bonnets; her name's Bouncer, and she lives in Bedlam.

3. ***absol.*** and ***intr.*** To entertain a strong affection; ***spec.*** to have a passionate attachment to a person of the opposite sex; to be in love.

c **1250** *Hymn Virgin* 45 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 256 Nis non maiden..þat swo derne louiȝe kunne. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 4510 Qua leli luues for-gettes lat. ? *a* **1366** Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 85 Harde is the heart that loueth nought In Mey. *a* **1550** *Christis Kirke Gr.* iv, He wald haif lufit, scho wald not lat him. **1604** Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 344 One that lou'd not wisely, but too well. **1650** Baxter *Saints' R.* III. x. § 6 No man else can tell me whether I Believe and Love, if I cannot tell my self. **1710** Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to W. Montagu* 25 Apr., I can esteem, I can be a friend, but I do not know whether I can love. **1850** Tennyson *In Mem.* xxvii, 'Tis better to have loved and lost, Than never to have loved at all.

†**b.** in reciprocal sense; in ME. *to love together* (or *samen*). *Obs.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1849 Þe body and þe saul with þe lyfe Lufes mare samen þan man and hys wyfe. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 373 It is spedful þat frendes love wel. **1470–85** Malory *Arthur* XVIII. i. 725 They loued to gyder more hotter than they did to fore hand. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* I. 173 They loved after, as two brethren, during their naturall lyves. **1593** Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 139 Let them kisse one another: For they lou'd well When they were aliue. **1601** — *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 131 Loue, and be Friends. **1790** Cowper *Let. to Newton* 15 Oct., The day of separation between those who have loved long and well is an awful day. **1791** Burns '*Ae fond kiss*' ii, Had we never lov'd sae kindly. *a* **1849** [see Love *sb.* 4].

c. *To love with*: to bear or make love to; to be in love with. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1665 Brathwait *Comment Two Tales* 96 That they may have Husbands Meek, to live with, Young, to love with, and Fresh, to lie with. **1883** R. W. Dixon *Mano* I. iii. 7 He was so gentle and so fair a knight, Who loved with Blanche.

4. ***trans.*** With a thing as obj.:

a. To be strongly attached to, to be unwilling to part with or allow to perish (life, honour, etc.).

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xii. 25 Seðe lufað sauel his spildeð hia. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Þu aȝest luuan heore saule for cristes luue. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2368 Bot for ȝe lufed your lyf, þe lasse I yow blame. *c* **1412** Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 462 Lordes, if ye your estat and honour Louen, fleemyth this vicius errour! **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 25 The erle..preide her as sche luffed hir lyfe that [etc.]. **1530** Palsgr. 735/1 No man styrre and he love his lyfe. **1649** Lovelace *Lucasta, Going to Wars* iii, I could not love thee (Deare) so much, Lov'd I not Honour more. **1661** Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 71 As you loue your own affairs, ..be pleased..to let me know your minds in these points.

b. To have a strong liking for; to be fond of; to be devoted or addicted to. In the U. S. a frequent vulgarism for *like*.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 It warð on eches muð wat mete se he mest luuede. **1297** R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7698 Game of houndes he louede. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Cook's T.* 12 He loved bet the Taverne than the shoppe. *c* **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 113 Þu man ys lycherous, deceyuant, and loufand lecherye. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 393 This Nero luffede gretely instrumentes musicalle. **1611** Bible *Prov.* xx. 13 Loue not sleepe, lest thou come to pouertie. **1622** Fletcher *Beggars Bush* IV. v, I love a fat goose, as I love allegiance. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xx. § 4 When a Man declares..that he loves Grapes, it is no more, but that the taste of Grapes delights him. **1738** Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 10 Colonel, Don't you love Bread and Butter with your Tea? **1796** Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* iii. 19 Some love a pig brought whole to table. **1801** Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 146, I respect the English nation highly, but I do not love their manners. **1817** Scott *Search after Happiness* xviii, She loved a book, and knew a thing or two. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 447 The new king, who loved the details of naval business. **1859** Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, To *Love*, for to *like*. 'Do you love pumpkin pie?'

c. To take pleasure in the existence of (a virtue, a practice, a state of things) in oneself, in others, or in the world generally.

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 431 Ȝef ha nalde leauen þet ha ȝet lefde, & hare lahe luuien. *c* **1250** *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 28 We mowe..luuie þo ilek [*read* ilke] þinkes þat he luued. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 20114 Ne luued scho notþer fight ne strijf. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 25 He..loved wel pees and quyet. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 122 Euer lowynge ryght and verite. **1567** *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 122 Thow luiffis treuth, gude Lord. **1653** Walton *Angler* xiii. 246 All that hate contentions, and love quietnesse, and vertue, and Angling. **1775** Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 26, I love firm government. **1902** *Edin. Rev.* July 84 Universal humanity loves sharp practice.

5. Of plants or animals: To have a tendency to thrive in (a certain kind of situation). Cf. L. *amare, diligere*.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 462 The Pitch-tree loveth the mountains and cold grounds. **1706** London & Wise *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. xi. 157 Fig-trees..love loose, hot ground. **1760** Brown *Compl. Farmer* II. 85 All sorts of pease love limed or marled land. **1774** Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 22 Rabbits are found to love a warm climate, and to be incapable of bearing the cold of the north. **1796** C. Marshall *Garden.* xix. (1813) 331 Willow herb..loves moisture. **1866** B. Taylor *Proposal* Poems 257 The violet loves a sunny bank.

6. a. Const. ***inf.*** To have great pleasure in doing something. † Also *rarely* of things (= L. *amare*, Gr. φιλεῖν) to be accustomed (*obs*).

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 162 Ȝe þat louen & lyken to listen a-ni more. **14..** *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 82 He lovith not with me to rage. **1581** Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 126 Those women that loue not to curle vp their haire roistinglie, but vse to kembe it downe smoothlie. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 462 The Larch tree..loveth to grow in the same places. **1614** Raleigh *Hist. World* v. iii. § 15. 436 Young men..loue to seeme wiser then their fathers. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 703 Salmons and Smelts loue to get into Riuers, though it be against the Streame. **1704** F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 103 They don't love to be told the Truth, tho' it is ever so necessary. **1728–46** Thomson *Spring* 402 Down to the river, in whose ample wave Their little naiads love to sport at large. **1859** Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s.v., 'I'd love to have that bonnet'. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 246, I love to hear you wise men talk.

†**b.** with acc. and inf. or obj.-clause: To desire or like (something to be done). *Obs.*

c **1380** Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 440 He louyde hem not to be worldly riche. **1682** T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 74 (1713) II. 205 Our Whigs don't love Justice should be executed without 'em.

7. To embrace affectionately. (A childish use.)

1877 Habberton *Helen's Babies* 31, 'I was only a-lovin' you, cos you was good, and brought us candy'. **1889** *Harper's Mag.* July 271/2 Putting his arms round her neck, [he] 'loved' her with his cheek against hers. **1893** Olive Schreiner *Story Afr. Farm* II. i. 132 Some pale-green, hairy-leaved bushes..meet over our head; and we sit among them, and kiss them, and they love us back.

8. *Comb.*: **love-and-tear-it** *dial.* [corruption of *Lavatera*], the tree mallow, *Lavatera arborea*; †**love man**, cleavers, *Galium Aparine*; †**love-pot** *a.*, drunken.

1598 Florio, *Philantropo*, the herbe goose-grasse or loue man. **1611** *Ibid.*, *Borghinellare*, to gad abrode a gossoping as a pratling loue-pot woman. **1611** Cotgr., *Rieble*, Cleauer. .. Loue-man, Goose-grasse. **1880** Adelaide Sartoris *Past Hours* II. 55 'Love-and-tear-it!'—the name.. down in our part of the world for..the mallow.

†**Love**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 lofian, 3 *Orm.* **lofenn**, 4 **louve**, 4–5 **loove**, **lof(e**, *Sc.* **loyf**, 4–6 **love**, *Sc.* **low(e**, 5 **lowf**, 5–6 *Sc.* **loif(e**, 6 **loave**, *Sc.* **lowff**, **loff**. [OE. *lofian* = OS. *lobon* (Du. *loven*), OHG. *lobôn*, *lobên* (MHG., mod G. *loben*), ON. *lofa* (Sw. *lofva*, Da. *love*):—OTeut. *lobôjan*, *-æ̂jan*, f. *lobo- praise: see Lof.]

1. ***trans.*** To praise, extol.

a **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 508 Ic ȝehyrde hine þine dæd & word lofian on his leohte. *c* **1200** Ormin 3434 Menn shollden cnawenn himm & lofenn himm & wurrþenn. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 18487 Loues nu vr lauerd dright. **14..** *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 140 (in *Barbour's Bruce*, etc. 529) Loyf all leid, and no man lak. **1456** Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 27 He was lufit, and lovit, and honourit throuout all the warld. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* XI. 1460, I yow besek,..Quha will nocht low, lak nocht my eloquence. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 427 Virgill did diligence.. Eneas for to loife and magnify. **1535** Coverdale *Ps.* cvi. 32 They wolde exalte him in the congregacion of the people, & loaue him in the seate of the elders. *a* **1586** Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* l. 1 Luiffaris, leif of to loif so hie ȝour ladyes. *with cogn. obj.* *a* **1300** *E. E. Psalter* cv. 12 Þai..looued his lofe [Vulg. *laudaverunt laudem ejus*]. **1340** Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 321 Þai..loved his lovyng als þai couth say.

b. *absol.* To give praise; also, to flatter.

c **1000** *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxx. 21 Mine weleras ȝefeod, wynnum lofiað. *c* **1470** Henryson *Fables* III. xxx. in *Anglia* IX. 360 To loif and le that settis thair haill delite. *c* **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 87 For first to lofe, and syne to lak, Peter! it is schame. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* xv. 130 To loue vitht out flattery. **1596** Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. x. 474 Gif tha Loue, praise ouermekle, or commend.

2. To appraise, estimate or state the price or value of.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þe sullere loueð his þing dere.. De beȝer bet litel þar fore. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lovon, and bedyn as chapmen, *licitor*. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xx. 239 Now, Judas, sen he shalbe sold How lowfys thou hym? **1530** Palsgr. 614/2, I love, as a chapman loveth his ware that he wyll sell. .. Come of, howe moche love you it at?

Love, variant of Lof, Loove; obs. f. Loof, Luff.

Loveache, loveage, obs. ff. Lovage[1].

Lo·ve-apple. Also apple of love. [tr. F. *pomme d'amour*, G. *liebesapfel*. (A 16th c. example in Lacurne refers to the use of the fruit as a philtre; but possibly this notion may have been suggested by the name.)] The fruit of the Tomato, *Lycopersicum esculentum*. † Formerly also applied to the Brinjal, *Solanum esculentum*.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxxxv. 438 There be two kindes of Amorus or Raging Loue apples. **1597** Gerarde *Herbal* II. lv. § 5. 275 The apple of Loue is called in Latine..*Poma Amoris*. **1604** E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxi. 294 There is at the Indies any good thing that Spaine brings foorth..as..*Becengenes*, or apples of love,..vetches, and finally whatsoever groweth heere of any profite. **1707–12** Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 211 Apples of Love. **1785** Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1795) 201 Tomatos or Love-Apple..is also admitted to the table and eaten with impunity. **1825** *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 235 Baron Tschoudi..informs us that he has grafted the love-apple on the potatoe.

allusively. **1812** H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., Living Lustres*, I mean the love-apples that bloom in the eyes.

Lo·ve-bird. A diminutive bird of the parrot tribe, esp. the West African Lovebird, *Agapornis pullarius*, remarkable for the affection it shows for its mate. The name is also given to the other species of the genus *Agapornis*; to several American species of *Psittacula*; and to certain small Australian Parrakeets, esp. *Euphema undulata*.

1595 Lyly *Woman in Moon* v. i. 105 He giue thee..Loue birdes whose feathers shalbe beaten gold. **1841** *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 92/2 The latter [*Agapornis*], a ready example of which occurs in the Lovebirds,..was separated from *Psittacula*. **1860–1** Thackeray *Lovel* iv. (1869) 214 Unless they are two behind a carriage-perch they pine away, I suppose,..as one love-bird does without his mate. **1886** Miss Braddon *Fatal Three* I. ii, A pair of Virginian love-birds were twittering in their gilded cage. **1897** Blackmore *Dariel* xviii 179 A pair of what are called 'lovebirds', of whom, if one hops the final twig, the other pines into the darkness and dies.

Lo·ve-child. A child born out of wedlock.

1805 Eugenia di Acton *Nuns of Desert* II. 10 Miss Blenheim being, what in that country is denominated, a love-child. **1820** Shelley *Hymn to Mercury* xxxviii. 6 And where the ambrosial nymph..Bore the Saturnian's love-child, Mercury. **1889** G. D. Leslie *Lett. to Marco* xxi. (1893) 140 Many of the little children..called themselves 'love children'. 'Please, sir, she's a love child.' **1894** Froude *Erasmus* i. 2 Legend says that Erasmus was what is called a love-child.

¶ *allusively.*

1884 Symonds *Shaks. Predecess.* xv. 618 No sane critic will maintain that the 'Jew of Malta' was a love-child of its maker's genius.

†**Lo·vecop, lu·fcop.** *Obs.* [? a. ON. **lofkaup*, f. *lof* licence, leave + *kaup* purchase.] Some kind of local market-duty.

1278 in Jeake *Charters Cinque Ports* (1728) 11 Et quod habeant Infangtheff. Et quod sint Wrecfree & Wittfree, Lastagefree, & Lovecopefree. **1299** in Harrod *Deeds & Rec. King's Lynn* (1874) 93 Lufcop. **1374** *Ibid.* 83 Lovecop [*mentioned with* tronage *and* measurage] **1857** *Times* 27 May 11/4 [Law Cases.] A decree had been agreed upon..the effect of which would be to declare his Royal Highness.. entitled..to a moiety of the custom or duty of 'lofcop', that is, to one moiety of the duties levied specifically upon corn, grain, or seeds exported by water from the port..of Lynn.

Loved (lɒ·vd, lɒ·vėd), *a.* Also 3–4 **lovid**, *Sc.* 4–5 **lowit**, **luffit**, 5 **lufyd**, **lwfyt**, 5–6 **lowyt**, **luifit**, 6 **luvit**, 6–7 **lovit**, (9 *arch.* **lovite**). [f. Love *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

1. In senses of the vb.; in attributive use now chiefly *poet.*, exc. with prefixed adv. as *dearly-loved*, *much-loved*; ordinarily superseded by Beloved.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 10416 Þis leuedi was o mikel prise, Loued and lered, bath war and wise. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*John Baptist*) 322 Þis is my luffit sone & dere. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1639 O lowit leid, with worschip wys and wicht. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* II. xii[i]. 46 Thy weping.. Quhilk thou makis for thi luifit Crewsay. **1590** Spenser *F. Q.* III. ii. 46 To compas thy desire, and find that loved knight. **1621** G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1632) 209 In loued lakes they striue. **1706** Rowe *Ulysses* v. Wks. 1747 I. 407 I'll fly, as I have sworn For thy lov'd sake, far from the Sight of Man. **1750** Gray *Elegy* (1st draught) 92 Thy once loved haunt, this long deserted shade. **1866** M. Arnold *Thyrsis* xii, Many a dingle on the loved hill-side.

b. *absol.* or *sb.* A person beloved.

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* II. viii. 87 Þer spekys þe lufyd to þe hart of þe lufar. **1596** Spenser *F. Q.* IV. v. 29 Britomart ..Upon her first adventure forth did ride, To seeke her lov'd. **1831** Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. v, By what Pre-established Harmony of occurrences did the Lover and the Loved meet one another in so wide a world? **1898** G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 51 This loved and scourged of angels.

2. *Sc.* In royal and feudal documents, prefixed to personal names or designations; equivalent to the 'trusty and well-beloved' of English charters. † Often with plural ending.

1460 *Charters* etc. *Peebles* (1872) 135 Our lwfyt burges Thon Smayll. **1461** *Ibid.* 140 Our luffit burges and nychtbur Andro Mylner. **1543** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 189 Thair lowyt seruitour, Maister Edward Menzes. **1545** *Ibid.* 217 To our louittis cousingis, bailzeis, counsale, and communitie of Abirdene. **1637** *Sc. Prayer Bk. Proclam.*, Charles .. to our Lovits Messengers. **1868** *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 Sched. (Q Q), ['Form to be used under this Act'.] It is humbly shown to us by our lovite *A. B.*, complaner, against *C. D.* [etc.]

Loved, obs. form of Loafed.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xxxvi. § 5. 246 There is another sort of Cabbage or loued Colewoort.

†**Loveday.** *Obs.* Forms: see Love *sb.* and Day. [tr. med.L. *dies amoris* (Du Cange).]

1. A day appointed for a meeting with a view to the amicable settlement of a dispute; hence, an agreement entered into at such a meeting.

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 445/510 Ofte huy nomen louedai: ake þet contek euere i-laste. **1387–8** T. Usk *Test. Love* I. ii. (Skeat) l. 95 Moste of all, maked I not a louedaie, bitwene God and mankind? **1390** Gower *Conf.* I. 39 Helle is full of such descord That ther may be no loveday. *c* **1420** Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 692 Fyghters, brawlers, brekers of lofedayes. **1493** *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 79 There was made a fynyte loveday betwene the kyng & Thomas [à Becket].

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* vii. 66 b, He is more redy to make a fraye than a loue daye. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 491 This day shall be a Loue-day Tamora. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* 9 The Townsmen..desired a Love-day.

attrib. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 95 Also ye shal be no loueday maker.

2. *nonce-use.* A day devoted to love-making.

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) D 3 b, Oft haue I heard my liefe Coridon report on a loue-day, When bonny maides doe meete with the Swaines in the vally by Tempe.

Lo've-drink. A drink to excite love; a philtre.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1710 Sche tok þat loue drink. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* liv. 167 A loue-drynke I asked of þe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 754 That for he sholde alwey vp-on hire thynke, She yaf him swich a manere loue drynke, That he was deed, er it were by the morwe.

† **Love-drury.** *Obs.* [f. LOVE *sb.* + DRU(E)RY. Cf. *love-amour*, LOVE *sb.* 16.] **a.** Love, love-making, courtship: = DRUERY 1. **b.** A love-token or keepsake: = DRUERY 2.

a. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 195 Til þat she were tuelf winter hold, And of speche were bold; And þat she couþe of courteysye, Gon, and speken of luue-drurye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 184 Of bataille and of chiualry And of ladyes loue drury Anon I wol yow telle.

b. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7610, Y wol sende hire love-drewry. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. x. 48 A Sidoun steid..quham Dido ..gaif hym in luif drowry [L. *pignus amoris*]. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 1003 And he gaif hir ane lufe drowrie, Ane Ring set with ane riche Rubie.

Lovee (lʊ·vē). *nonce-wd.* [f. LOVE *sb.* + -EE [1].] A recipient of love.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xi. 44 The Lover and Lovee make generally the happiest couple. 18.. LADY C. LINDSAY in *Academy* 20 Jan. (1894) 49/2 Papa, mama, lover, and lovee,..played their parts to perfection.

Lovee, variant of LOVEY.

Lo've-feast.

1. *Eccl. Antiq.* Used as a rendering of Gr. ἀγάπη, Eccl. Latin AGAPE. Among the early Christians, a meal partaken of, in token of brotherly love, by the members of the church; app. originally in connexion with the eucharistic celebration.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Agape*, a loue, banquet [? *read* loue banquet], or feaste that was vsed in the Primitiue Churche. 1610 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* I. 20 Their Love-feasts, .. now antiquated thorowout Christendome. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 29 In the Apostolical Times, the Love-Feast and the Eucharist, tho' distinct, went together. 1881 N. T. (R. V.) 2 *Pet.* ii. 13 Revelling in their love-feasts while they feast with you. 1902 *Expositor* Aug. 126 In 2 Peter the feasts are Christian love-feasts.

2. Among Methodists, and some other modern sects, a religious service held at intervals in imitation of the Agape of the early church.

Its special features are the partaking of a simple meal (usually only of bread and water), and the relation of religious experiences by various members of the congregation.

1738 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 93 That on the Sunday seven-night following be a general love-feast. 1761 — *Jrnl.* 19 July, The very design of a Love-feast is a free and familiar conversation. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 144 She.. was frequent in her attendance at love-feasts.

3. Transferred to other gatherings.

1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 Jan. 44/1 On the evening of inauguration day the Populists held a 'love-feast'.

Hence **Love-feaster,** one who participates in a love-feast.

1749-51 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 298 She was the mother of the Agapetae, or love-feasters.

Loveful (lʊ·vfŭl), *a.* [f. LOVE *sb.* + -FUL.]

† **1.** Regardable with love; lovable. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* xv. 13 The Lord hateth al cursing of errour, and it shal not ben loueful [Vulg. *amabile*] to men dredende hym. 1596 R. L[ISCHE] *Diella* etc. F 7 b, His loue-ful face is now her soules sole essence.

2. Abounding in love. Now *rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 222 So lufful & so reoudful is hire heorte. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 505 The everlasting Voyce Which now again re-blest the love-full choyce Of sacred Wedlock's secret binding band. 1645 R. SYMONDS *Diary Civ. War* (Camden) 275 Do not persuade a loveful maid there's any heaven but he. 1854 H. STRICKLAND *Trav. Th. & Fancies* 87 Cheerful, hopeful, loveful feelings, instead of the old religions of fear.

Lo've-knot. A knot or bow of ribbon tied in a peculiar way, supposed to be a love token. Also, a representation of such a knot. Cf. *true love knot.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 197 He hadde of gold ywroght a ful curious pyn: A loue knotte in the gretter ende ther was. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* III. 149 His windows strow'd with Sonnets, and the glasse Drawne full of love-knots. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 65 Leg and arm with love-knots gay. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 371 The circular box on the top..contains a sort of love-knot.

b. *fig.* and *allusive.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 127 Lyf, and loue, and leaute in o by-leyue and lawe, A loue-knotte of leaute and of leel by-leyue. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 263 b, If it were a bondage, it was a bondage onely knitte in loue-knots. *c* 1600 F. DAVISON *Ps.* CXXXII. in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 328 Where this love-knot remaines vnbroken, God heapes of blisse doth send.

Lo've-lay. Chiefly *poet.* A love-song.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 6 And sum has langing of lufe lays to herken. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVI. xiii, A woondrous bird.. That in plaine speech sung louelaies loud and shrill. 1830 TENNYSON *Dualisms* Poems 145 Two bees..Hum a lovelay to the westwind at noontide. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 258 These love-lays he interspersed with riddles and rhyming proverbs.

Loveless (lʊ·vlĕs), *a.* [f. LOVE *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Having no love; **a.** not feeling love; **b.** not loved.

? 1311 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 255 For frend is fo, the lond is loveles. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 98 Thus I liue louelesly a luther dogge. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 259 Envie, which is loveles, And Pride, which is lawles. *Ibid.* III. 362 Sche which deide gulteles For love, and yit was loveles. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 72 A lorde or state whom many men doth drede With loueles feare. 1599 SHAKS. etc. *Pass. Pilgr.* xv, Long was the combat doubtfull, that loue with loue did fight To leave the master louelesse, or kill the gallant knight. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i. (1620) 7 The Knight Errant that is louelesse, resembles a tree that wants leaues and fruit. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 125 From loveless youth to unrespected age No Passion gratify'd except her Rage. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 149 The anxiety to be admired is a loveless passion. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. § 8. 79 An absolute cynic, loveless and alone. *Ibid.* 80 The loveless solitude, haunted by terrible visions of his victims. 1901 H. BLACK *Culture & Restr.* xii. 372 A loveless saint thus becomes a contradiction in terms.

† **2.** Unlovely. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 432 These [Tortoises] are ilfavored to see to, and yet as louelesse as they be, they are not without some medicinable vertues.

Hence **Lo'velessly** *adv.*, **Lo'velessness.**

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* x. 189 Was never love more lovelesselie requitted. 1823 BYRON *Stanzas to a Hindoo Air*, How the long night flags lovelessly and slowly. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. 167 Men of withered affections excuse their lovelessness by talking largely of the affection due to God. 1891 F. PAGET *Spirit Discipl.* (ed. 2) 214 The mysterious terror of everlasting lovelessness is seizing on his heart.

Lo've-letter. A letter written by a lover to the beloved, and expressing amatory sentiments.

[*a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 283 A swete ihesu þu oppnes me þin herte for to cnawe witerliche and in to reden trewe luue lettres.] 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 1 What! haue I scap'd loue-letters in the holly-day-time of my beauty, and am I now a subiect for them? 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 260 A loue-letter brought her by her maid. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar., I have got for you, as you desire, a Turkish love-letter. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 21 Our village beauty had fairly reached her twentieth year .. without the slightest suspicion of her having ever written a love-letter. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 496/1 The young people interchange love-letters.

Love-lies-a-bleeding. The garden-plant *Amaranthus caudatus*, having a long drooping purplish-red spike of bloom.

Also applied *dial.* to some other plants (see E.D.D. and *W. Som. Gloss.*).

[*c* 1610 BEAUM. & FL. (*title*) Philaster, or Love lies a Bleeding.] 1664 S. BLAKE *Compl. Gardeners Pract.* 57 Princes-feathers. Otherwise called, My Love lieth a bleeding. 1665 REA *Flora* II. ix. 185 This [*Amaranthus*] is ..called By some Country women, Love lies a bleeding. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 318. 1809 CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* xvi, And cherish, for my warrior's sake—'The flower of love lies bleeding'. 1842 WORDSW. *Love lies bleeding* 1 You call it 'Love lies bleeding',—so you may, Though the red Flower, not prostrate, only droops.

Lovelihead (lʊ·vlihed). *rare.* [f. LOVELY *a.* + -HEAD.] Loveliness. In quot. 1633 *concr.*

1633 B. JONSON *Underwoods* xciii. *Epithalamium* xxi, Those Sweet and Sacred fires Of Love betweene you and your Lovely-head. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* xcvi. 253 As thy love's death-bound features..alway keep..Than all new life a livelier lovelihead.

Lo'velike, *a. rare.* [f. LOVE *sb.* + -LIKE.] Of a nature appropriate to love. † Also = LOVELY.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 276 Her haire was..of a dainty, and loue-like browne. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 447 Musing, as wont, With love-like sadness, upon sacred things.

Hence † **Love-likely** *adv.*, lovelily.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 81 Shee lookt sadly, and wept so loue-likely, as all pittied her.

Lovelily (lʊ·vlili), *adv.* Also 4 luflyly, luuelili, luflely, 5 louelyly, 6 *Sc.* luuilelie. [f. LOVELY *a.* + -LY [2].] In a lovely manner; † **a.** in a loving or friendly manner (*obs.*); **b.** in a way to stimulate love; beautifully.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25582 Suete iesu!.. al luuelili þou vs lere þe to luue wit sothfast rede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 315 Thair capitane Tretit thame sa luflely. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2292 Bot sir Arthure..Laughte hym vpe fulle louelyly with lordlyche knyghttez. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 459 Eft r be the burgesses of Edinburgh verie luuilelie, and honorablie was receiuet. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 245 Moreover, how lovelily do the Graces cling to one another. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* II. Poems 1769 II. 69 Courage, a Youth of royal race, Lovlily stern, possess'd a place. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. iii, So lovelily the morning shone. 1897 *Academy* 27 Mar. 357/2 The 'bowery loneliness' of 'Paradise Lost' is less lovelily beautiful.

Loveliness (lʊ·vlinĕs). [f. LOVELY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being lovely; exquisite beauty; † lovableness.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlviii. 13 Til whaim na thynge may be like in fayrhed & luflynes & in kyndnes. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* vi. 4 Thou art pleasaunt (o my loue) euen as louelynesse itself. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* iv, Unthrifty loveliness, why dost thou spend Upon thyself thy beauty's legacy? 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 395 a, For a farewell to our jurisprudent, I wish unto him..the lovelinesse of temperance, the stability of fortitude [etc.]. 1657 BAXTER *Agst. Quakers* 2 A Catholick Love to all Christians .. proportionable to their several degrees of loveliness. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. Introd. 20 It adorn'd her with such unpresum'd Increase of Loveliness. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxiv, Cheeks .. which but an hour ago Blush'd at the praise of their own loveliness. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 2 A thing of beauty is a joy for ever: Its loveliness increases. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 8 It was a face of surpassing loveliness.

b. *pl.* Lovely qualities, traits of loveliness. *rare.*

1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxi. 731 Let us adopt..into the rule of our lives, all the lovelinesses, which compose the character of the disciple of Christ.

Loveling (lʊ·vliŋ). *rare.* [f. LOVE *sb.* or *v.*[1] + -LING.] ? A lovely creature; ? an object of love, a 'darling'.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnif.* 692 These frolick lovelings fraighted Nests do make The balmy Trees o'r-laden Boughs to crack. 1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* II. 111 'And Herr Hummel', my loveling went on, pursing his lips, 'said' [etc.]. 1882 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nts.* I. 155 Upon the imperial necks she walks, a loveling bright.

Lovelock (lʊ·vlɒk). [f. LOVE *sb.* + LOCK *sb.*[1]] A curl of a particular form worn by courtiers in the time of Elizabeth and James I; later, any curl or tress of hair of a peculiar or striking character.

1592 LYLY *Midas* III. ii. 43 Wil you haue..your loue-locke wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggie to fal on your shoulders? 1628 PRYNNE (*title*) The Vnlovelinesse of Love-lockes. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* i, Lovelocks, as the sailors term the curls which they wear on their temples. 1894 A. GRIFFITHS *Secrets Prison Ho.* II. iv. ii. 63 Bandoline, which she used in making love-locks to adorn her forehead and her temples.

transf. 1886 MAXWELL GRAY *Silence Dean Maitland* I. i. 12 Each [cart-] horse wore his mane in love-locks.

Lo've-longing. The longing felt by those who are in love.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24629 þar lai i in mi luue langing. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 61 A suete love-longynge myn herte thourh out stong. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 493 To Alison now wol I tellen al My loue-longing. 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb.) A iij b, And in loue longynge my harte is sore sette. 1593 DRAYTON *Sheph. Garl.* viii. (Roxb.) 117 This lad would neuer from her thought: she in loue-longing fell. 1882 CHILD *Ballads* I. 23/1 An elf-knight, by blowing his horn, inspires Lady Isabel with love-longing.

Lo've-lorn, *a.* Forsaken by one's love; forlorn or pining from love.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 234 Where the love-lorn Nightingale Nightly to thee her sad Song mourneth well. 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Simplicity* 16 By her [*sc.* the nightingale] whose lovelorn woe [etc.]. 1768 SIR W. JONES *Solima* Poems (1777) 5 O'er Azib's banks while love-lorn damsels rove. ? 1795 COLERIDGE *To Nightingale* 1 Sister of love-lorn poets, Philomel! 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. i, The love-lorn wretch starts from tormenting dream. 1902 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 334 Some love-lorn thrush serenaded his mate.

Hence **Lo'velornness,** lovelorn condition.

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lxi, It was the story of that fair Gostanza who in her love-lornness desired to live no longer. 1888 R. A. KING *Leal Lass* I. xi. 210 His love-lornness, his sense of self-importance.

Lovely (lʊ·vli), *a.* Forms: see LOVE *sb.* and -LY [1]. [OE. *luflic*, f. *lufu* LOVE *sb.* + *-lic* -LY [1].]

† **1.** Loving, kind, affectionate. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 190 Mona se twelfta on eallum weorcum nytlic ys..cild acenned god luflic. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 For þanne beð no man siker ar he ihere þat lufliche word of ure louerd ihesu cristes swete muðe Cumeð ȝe ibletsede. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Swuch ouh wummone lore to beon—luuelich & liðe. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 484 Seie ich him biseche Wiþ loueliche speche þat he adun falle Bifore þe king. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13260 He sermund wit his louelì spek, And heild mani þat war seke. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 142 For sheo to him so lovely was and trewe. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 565 And welcomed hem with louely chere. 1533-9 T. ST. AUBYN in *Lisle Papers* XIII. 96 (MS.) With much hearty and lovely recommendations. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 129 Wee are..the kings owne lovely subiects.

† **b.** Amorous. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxi. 246 And they had goodely langage & louely countenaunce to gyder. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) A ij, Whatsoever man that was unto the lovely passions disposed, soudenly..burned for her. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 74 The letter of a friend of a wounded Louer,..to disswade him from this louelie follie. 1592 LYLY *Midas* III. iii, Amerula, another tale or none, this is too louely. *Sua.* Nay let me heare anie woman tell a tale of x lines long without it tend to love, and I will [etc.]. 1599 SHAKS. etc. *Pass. Pilgr.* iv, Sweet Cytherea.. Did court the Lad with many a louely looke.

† **c.** Friendly, amicable. *Obs.* (? *Sc.*)

1409 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* IV. cccx, [Thai] sal nocht tak that caus furth bot in lufely manere as the lach will. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Scot.* (1655) 12 After lovely advice at the Council-Table..he was freely dismist.

2. Lovable; worthy of love; suited to attract love. *Obs.* exc. with etymological allusion.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) lxxxiii. 1 Hu luflice [Vulg. *quam dilecta*] ȝeteld ðin. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 389 Quhen he wes blyth, he was lufly. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lv. 131 Louely fader, it is worþy þat þis houre þi seruaunt suffre somwhat for þe. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1443 But, moost louely father I pray you hertfully Take no dysplesure. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 66 Being beloued in all companies for his louely qualities. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 192, I am almost loth to say it, (sayth Quintilian because it may be mistaken that shamefastnesse is a vice, but a lovely one. 1748 G. WHITE *Serm.* (MS.), Though God be..more lovely than Man, yet 'tis more natural and easy ..for us in our present state to love men than God. 1812 LANDOR *Ct. Julian* I. iii, What we love Is loveliest in departure! 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. v. § 12 If his mind be..sweetly toned, what he loves will be lovely.

3. Lovable or attractive on account of beauty; beautiful. Now with emotional sense, as a strong expression of admiring or delighted feeling: Exquisitely beautiful.

a. with reference to beauty of person.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16635 þai spitted on his luueli face. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 52 þe louelokkest ladies þat euer lif haden. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 60 Be he never swa stalworth and wyght, And comly of shap, lufly and fayre. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 162 My lyre als the lely, lufely to syghte. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. iii, This lovely boy, the youngest of the three. *Ibid.*, Well, lovely boys, ye shall be emperors both. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 67 Til the teares..Like enuious floods ore-run her louely face. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) I. 22 The Brother was not only more lovely than the Sister, but handsome beyond all Things. 1722 B. STAR tr. *Mlle. de St. Phale* vii. 220, I never saw two lovelier Gentlemen in my Life, nor so beautiful a Virgin. 1751-2 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* No. 37 Wks. 1784 X. 72 The ladies..covered their lovely necks. 1801 COLERIDGE *Christabel* II. 507 He bids thee come without delay..And take thy lovely daughter home. 1898 FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 14 What a lovely face!

absol. or *sb.* † Also *pl.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 397 Withe a launce one loft þat louely cone lede; A freke one a fresone him folowed, in fay. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1003 Thai luschit and laid on, thai luflyis of lyre. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* To my Fancy, Should one Love knot all lovelies tie. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi. 81 Tho' the lovely seems likewise to have been as much the sculptor's aim. 1786 COWPER *Let. to Unwin* 3 July, Wks. 1836 V. 342 Our love is with all your lovelies, both great and small. 1859 E. FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* xxi. (1899) 76 The loveliest and best That Time and Fate of all their Vintage prest.

b. said of inanimate things.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 692 As quo says lo 3on louely yle, Þou may hit wynne if þou be wyste. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4193 Day is dawed and is day, It was a louely morn. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1541 Was neuer sython vnder son Cite so large, ..Non so luffly on to loke in any lond oute. *c* 1403 *Cuckoo & Night.* 72 They coude that servyce al by rote; Ther was many a loveiy straunge note. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xix. 33 Nane may..in to þat lufly bour Mak residens. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 79 See how mischiefe appeares in a louely and vndistempered Scene. *Ibid.* 214 Corall, white and louely. 1708 BURNET *Lett.* (ed. 3) 193 Crusted with inlayings of lovely Marble, in a great Variety. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* iii, And that sweet city with her dreaming spires..Lovely all times she lies, lovely tonight. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 123 We came upon Loch Ard, and a lovelier picture could not be seen.

c. with reference to moral or spiritual beauty. (See also sense 2.)

1805 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 315 The life and death of that man were equally lovely. *a* 1851 MRS. SHERWOOD *Poor Burruff* 15, I hope that all the little boys who read this, may learn thereby how lovely it is to be kind to dumb creatures. 1861 J. EDMOND *Childr. Ch. at Home* iii. 50 Make us like the lovely child Jesus.

4. Used as a term expressive of enthusiastic laudation: Delightful, highly excellent. *colloq.*

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap. Husb.* (1623) 121 [The Swine] though he is counted good in no place but the dish onely, yet there he is so louely and so wholesome, that all other faults may be borne with. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iii. 73 Come lets to supper. Come my friend Coridon, this Trout looks lovely. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 21 (1689) 53 Tis a lovely Bait for Winter, and Spring. 1860 C. PATMORE *Faithful for ever* III. i. 171 Dear Fred wrote, Directly, such a lovely note. 1872 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* III. 164 Mr. Lewes had 'a lovely time' at Weybridge.

† **Lo·vely,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: see LOVE *sb.* and -LY 2. [OE. *luflice*, f. *lufu* LOVE *sb.* + *-lice* -LY 2.]

1. Lovingly, affectionately.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 3 Ælfred kyning hateð gretan Wærferð biscep his wordum luflice & freondlice. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Bide hine luueliche þet he þe do riht. *c* 1205 LAY. 7892 He..þus spec wið his folke & luueliche spilede. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 381 in *O.E. Misc.* 12 Þus is ure louerdes lage luuelike to fillen. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 975 William was gretliche glad & loueliche hir þonked. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 237 Loueliche heo louted, and lacched her leue At kynred and cosyn þat heo hed euere iknawen. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xii. 23 Dame Clennes loked vpon me louely. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 49 Instead of strokes, each other kissed glad, And lovely haulst, from feare of treason free.

b. Willingly, with joy.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xi. (Schipper) 406 Þæt he luflice swa dyde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Euric mon þe lusted luueliche godes wordes and ladeð his lif rihtliche þer efter he scal habben eche lif. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9106 Al he tok in godds nam, And thold luueli al þat scam.

2. Lovably, beautifully.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 426 A lyons heuyd was on-loft louely coruyn. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 706 Al the whyle thou spekest with hym, Fayre and lovelyche bere up thy chyn. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 125 Where, being but young, I framed to the Harpe Many an English Dittie, louely well. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. ii. 64 Oh thou weed: Who art so louely faire, and smell'st so sweete. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 344 The defecated liquor..Spouts into subject vessels, lovely clear. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 191 Lovelier beams the noon-day splendour.

Love-making (lʌ·vmēˑkiŋ). Amorous proposals or intercourse, courtship.

c 1450 *Merlin* 87 Vlfyn is som-what a-quytte of the synne that he hadde in the love makinge. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. ii, I looked round that mart of millinery and love-making, which was celebrated in the reign of Charles II. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 114 The whole Borough, with all its love-makings and scandal-mongeries.

fig. 1625 BACON *Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 500 The Inquirie of Truth, which is the Loue-making, or Wooing of it.

attrib. 1830 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 135 My sweet Bess and I recollected the time when we used, in our love-making days, to stroll for hours there together.

So **Lo·ve-maker, Lo·ve-making** *a.*

1747 SARAH FIELDING *Fam. Lett.* 81 The Conversation of Fools and general Love-makers. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 1532, I..bear no more love-making devils: hence!

Love-mate (lʌ·vmēˑt). Also 6 **loves-mate.** [f. LOVE *sb.* + MATE *sb.*] The person with whom one is mated in love; a lover or sweetheart.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 108 At my tears showring dyd he sigh?..dyd he yeeld ons mercye toe loouemate? 1591 GREENE *Farew. to Follie* 2nd Ded. (1617) A 3 b, Sweet Companions, and Loue-mates of Learning. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. 20 For her her mother Ceres and her Loves-mate did complaine. 1817 BYRON *Lament Tasso* v, A Princess was no love-mate for a beard. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 319 The willing, or it may be unwilling, love-mate of Paris.

† **Lo·veness.** *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. LOVE *sb.* + -NESS.] Love.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 285 Tac hit to þe nu leve lif wið treowe luuenesse.

Lover1 (lʌ·vəɹ). Forms: α. 3, 5 **luffer**(e, 4-6 **lufer**, 4 **lufere**, **lovere**, **luver**, 5 **loufer**, **lovare**; *Sc.* 4-5 **lufare**, 4-6 **luffar**, 4 **lyffar**, 5 **lufar**, 6, 8 **luver**, 6 **luvar**, **luvear**, **luwair**, **luif**(f)**ar**, 7 **luiver**. β. 4 (8, 9 *dial.*) **lovier**, 4 **loviere**, **lovyere**, 4, 5, 8 **lovyer**, 8 **loveyer**, 4- **lover**. [f. LOVE *v.*1 + -ER 1.] One who loves.

1. One who is possessed by sentiments of affection or regard towards another; a friend or well-wisher. Now *rare.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 1 His veriay lufers folous him fleand honur. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5277 He was a frynde to my fader, & a fyn louer. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 231 The luffers of seynte Edmund were displeasede with hym gretely perfore. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 800 He ys þi lover, lord, suerly. 1524 *Sir R. Sutton's Will* in Churton *Life* App. 543 Make a new feoffment to ten persones of my lovers and freinds. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* Contents xviii, Ionathas and Dauid are sworne louers. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* Ded., To..Mr. Cambden..your true lover, Ben. Jonson. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 49, I slewe my best Louer for the good of Rome. 1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 171 Men so Wise,..and so Extreme Louers of Themselues, as all these were. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* iv. iii. 44 The loving Company of the order of the garter hath received you their Brother Lover and fellow. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 15 A stranger, but a very warm lover of yours. 1796 WOLFE TONE *Autobiog.* (1828) 147, I made my bow, and followed my new lover to his hotel. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Tenebr.* 34 The earth was foe to him, Let the sea be lover.

b. In the spiritual sense.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 20870 Petre was..luuer o lauerd, alsua niter. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1085 God..þat gyfis mare to his luferis þan þai cane ask. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 108 God their lover will not take it [love] away from his lovers against their wils. 1740 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, Jesu, Lover of my Soul. 1748 G. WHITE *Serm.* (MS.), Every true Lover of God. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 1 Lover of souls! great God! I look to Thee.

2. One who is in love with, or who is enamoured of a person of the opposite sex; now (exc. in *plural*) almost exclusively applied to the male.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256 Leouere me beoð hire wunden þen uikiinde [*MS. C.* lufferes] cosses. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 295 (323) O ye loueres þat heyhe vpon the whiel Ben set of Fortune. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 455 And hyre enbrasit with al his macht, as lyffaris þat had bene intwyne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 80 A louyere, and a lusty Bacheler. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxix, Awak! awake! I bring, lufar, I bring The newis glad. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 60 The birdis did with oppin vocis cry, O, luvaris fo, away thow dully nycht. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxx. 85 Loyes Rambalte had at Bride a fayre woman to his louer, whome he loued parfitely. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* Gen. Prol. P 7/1 He [Nero] counted seuerally al the haires that his louer Pompeia had on her head. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i, If I freely may discouer, What woulde please mee in my Louer: I woulde haue her faire, and wittie [etc.]. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 298 The stroke of death is as a Louers pinch, Which hurts, and is desir'd. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 52 You will find few, ..such desperately true lovyers. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. iii, In her first passion, woman loves her lover. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lovier*, a lover. A vulgarism, but no corruption. Not peculiar to us. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 290 If he had lover, wife, or children, we hear nothing of them. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 101 She..said..'I am a lover separated from her beloved'.

b. One who loves illicitly; a gallant, paramour.

1611 BIBLE *Jer.* iii. 1 Thou hast played the harlot with many loueis. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 20 Sept., A woman looks not for a lover as soon as she is married. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 89 She answered, Thy wife has a lover.

3. One who has an affection, predilection, fancy, or liking for (a thing, action or idea).

1340 *Ayenb.* 270 O men ne byeþ naȝt..louieres of þe wordle. *Ibid.*, Yet eft þe wordle þyestre, uor be louyeres of þe wordle byeþ þyestre. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* iii. 13 And who is it that schal anoye 3ou if, 3e ben sueris and louyeris of goodnesse. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 902 Fysshers of sowles, and lovers of clennes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 8 Tuball..was a great lover of Musick. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 122 He was a great lover of his country. 1655 WALTON *Angler* xxi. (1661) 255 *Pisc.* And upon all that are lovers of Vertue, and all that love to be quiet and go a fishing. 1748 HUME *Ess., Parties Gt. Brit.* 97 Lovers of Liberty, but greater Lovers of Monarchy. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* Introd., Freed from the odious presence of this lover of cleanliness. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 543 The book will be eagerly read by all lovers of Selborne.

4. *Comb.*, as *lover-loving* adj. Also † **lovers' lair** *Sc.*, the bed of love; **lover's knot** = LOVE-KNOT; **lover's leap** (see LEAP *sb.*1 2). Often applied to a precipice in connexion with some legend about the suicide of a lover by leaping down; also (*allusive nonce-use*), a matrimonial venture.

15.. *Littill Interlud* 76 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 316 Lassis..Wald ga to luvaris lair. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) vi. 25 So luvaris lair no leid suld lak. 1592 LYLY *Gallathea* IV. ii. 22 (Bond) First you must vndoe all these Louers knots, because you tyed them. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. xii. (1866) 383, I answered by expressing my surprise at her honouring me with the offer of her hand..To this she replied, that having a considerable fortune, it would give her pleasure to share it in her life-time with a man of honour..then, rejoined I, you have made up your mind to take a lover's leap. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxxi, While on the gay dance shone Night's lover-loving Queen. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vi, The river of his History..here dashes itself over that terrific Lover's Leap; and, as a mad-foaming cataract, flies wholly into tumultuous clouds of spray! 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. viii. 98 Tying the shafts together in their centre, in a lover's knot.

† **Lover**2. *Obs.* [f. LOVE *v.*2 + -ER 1.] One who praises, an eulogist.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 24 þat thynge has man delite to doe in þe whilk þai hafe sum louere & nan with takere. *Ibid.* xxi. 33 To be his lufere and louere.

Lover, Loverd(e, obs. ff. LOUVER, LORD.

† **Lo·vered,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **lufræden**, 3 **luuered**, 4 **lufreden**(e, **louered**, **lufredyn**, 4-5 **louerede**, 5 **louerede**, **loueraden**(e, *Sc.* 4 **luferand**, 5 **lufrant**, 5-6 **luferent**, 6 **luifrent**. [OE. *lufræden*, f. *luf-u* LOVE *sb.* + OE. *ræden* condition: see -RED.] The condition or state of relations in which one person loves another; the emotion or feeling of love; warm affection, good will, kindness; *Sc.* lust.

c 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* cviii. 5 (Bosw.-T.) Hiz gesetton hatunge for lufræddenne minre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9812 A bird wald thinc, His grett luuered, his mikel suinc þat wald sua first vr liknes haf. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 30 He..Com to mak him glad and blithe, And his lufredene til him to kithe. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* xxiv. 3 Thai doe wickidly to get thaim the fauour and lufredyn of this warld. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis* 160 Quhene he can luk one It, sic luferand he tuk, þat he þare dwelt in body & thocht. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 13255 (Trin.) Of his sarmoun spek many man And of þe louerede þat he wan. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 254 A conquest bairn..is callit in the lawis adopcioun; that is to say..a conquest barne be favour and luferent. *Ibid.* 263 A man has despyte at his wyf, for haterent of hir, or luferent of ane othir. 14.. *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 90 (in *Barbour's Bruce* etc. 528) For nakit lying lufrent will gendir. 1543 *Abend. Reg.* (Jam.) The said gudis war frelie geivin..to his said dothir for dothirlie kindness and luferent. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 656 Our life wplift throw feruour and luifrentis.

Hence † **Lovereden** *a.*, beloved; † **Loveredenly** *adv.*, in a loving manner.

c 1425 *Orology. Sapient.* i. in *Anglia* X. 331/40 Þat I am in alle tymes..so loueradenlye bisye abowte þe as þei..I 3af entente onelye to þe. *Ibid.* 375/41 O þis gracyous and loveraden worde.

Lovered (lʌ·vəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. LOVER 1 + -ED 1.] Provided with, or having a lover.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 120 Who, young and simple, would not be so louer'd? 1879 H. MERIVALE in *Theatre* Nov. 213 The veriest..minx, who would never have been fathered by that fine old Duke, or lovered by the manful Orlando.

Loverhood (lʌ·vəɹhud). [f. LOVER 1 + -HOOD.] The state or condition of being a lover.

1891 HANNAH LYNCH *G. Meredith* 154 The fluted tenor of romance twangs the guitar of loverhood musically.

Loverless (lʌ·vəɹlès), *a.* [f. LOVER 1 + -LESS.] Having no lover, deprived of a lover.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 64 She paid her faithless suitor the compliment of remaining loverless for three weary months. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xiii, Loverless and inexpectant of love. 1892 *Temple Bar* Apr. 525 Until quite lately she was loverless.

Loverlike (lʌ·vəɹlɔik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. LOVER 1 + -LIKE.] Like a lover; of a character or in a manner befitting a lover.

1552 HULOET, Louerlyke or lyke a louer, *amatoric.* 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 65 There is no act..wherein passes more loverlike contestation betweene Christ and the Soule. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 164 A mere loverlike correspondence which my heart condemns. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* I. 183, I delight to delineate, with a lover-like minuteness, the various..perfections..of Miss Percival. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 155 Lover-like he fixed on one star and connected it with the maiden.

Loverly (lʌ·vəɹli), *a.* and *adv.* [f. LOVER 1 + -LY.] **a.** *adj.* Like a lover. **b.** *adv.* In the manner of a lover.

1875 J. PAYN *Halves* xxii. II. 182, I only hushed her lips in loverly fashion. 1886 G. MACDONALD *What's Mine's Mine* xli. III. 101 Said the chief abruptly, 'I want only herself!' A very loverly way of speaking. 1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* ii. 4 The highest point of loverly exaltation. 1890 *Temple Bar* Nov. 441 He murmured loverly something about 'the light..of her jacinth hair'.

Comb. 1885 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* iii. 30 They made a loverly-looking couple.

Hence **Lo·verliness.**

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. 154 He fluted away in loverliness, forgetful of Crossjay.

Lovership (lʌ·vəɹʃip). [f. LOVER 1 + -SHIP.] The state or condition of being a lover.

1876 G. DAWSON *Authentic Gosp.* v. 77 The divine things in man are of God—I mean fatherhood, motherhood, lovership, patriotism.

† **Lo·vertine,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. LOVER [1], after *libertine.*] Addicted to love-making.

1603 DEKKER, etc. *Pat. Grissill* Wks. (Grosart) V. 231 These Gentlemen louertine, and my selfe a hater of loue.

Loverwise (lʊ·vəɹwəiz), *adv.* [f. LOVER [1] + -WISE.] In the manner of a lover.

1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 155 They sat down here loverwise. **1884** RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* II. i. 3 They journeyed loverwise, with their arms around each other.

Lovery, obs. form of LIVERY, LOUVER.

Loves, obs. pl. of LOAF *sb.*[1]

Lo·veship. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LOVE *sb.* + -SHIP.] The action of making love; courtship.

a **1500** *Piers of Fullham* 320 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 13 Loueship goith ay to warke [*read* wrake], When that presence is put a bake.

Lovesick (lʊ·vsik), *a.* [f. LOVE *sb.* + SICK *a.*] Languishing for or with love.

1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Lovesycke enamowered, *enamourée.* **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 82 When..he did discourse To loue-sicke Didoes sad attending eare. **1606** — *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 198 Purple the Sailes: and so purfumed that The Windes were Loue-sicke with them. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 54 Where Nightingales their Love-sick Ditty sing. **1739** A. NICOL *Nature without Art* 67 Cure me of this love-sick fever. **1894** MRS. OLIPHANT *Hist. Sk. Q. Anne* i. 14 Her great general sighed like a lovesick boy whenever he was absent from her.

Hence **Lovesickness,** lovesick condition.

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 10 He, by mentioning the Name of Pylas to a sick Woman, found some alteration in her Pulse, by which he discover'd her Love-Sickness. **1874** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxiv. 2 He had a holy lovesickness upon him.

Lovesome (lʊ·vsə̆m), *a.* Now *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 1–6 **lufsum**, 3 **luffsumm**, 3–5 **lussum**, 3 **luvesum**, 4 **luffsum, lufsoum, lufsome, lussom, lossum, lossom, loovesum**, 4–5 **lofsom, lufsom, lovesum**, 4–6 **lovesom**, 6 **loveseme, lusum**, ? **luxom(e, lufesum, lufesome**, *Sc.* **luifsum**, 5– **lovesome.** [OE. *lufsum*, f. *luf-u* LOVE *sb.*: see -SOME. (The contracted forms *lussom, lossom, -um*, seem to occur only in sense 2.)]

1. Worthy of love; having qualities that inspire love; lovable.

a **1000** *Crist* 913 (Gr.) Lufsum and liþe leofum monnum to sceawianne þone scynan wlite. *c* **1200** ORMIN 3583 Daviþess name .. itt uss tacneþþ stang wiþþ hannd, & luffsumm onn to lokenn. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 13 Ihesu crist..þat ich on leue & luuie as leoflukest & lufsumest lauerd. *c* **1325** *Deo Gratias* 29 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 125 A louesum buirde he lihte with-Inne þe worþiest þat euer was. **1430** *Hymns Virg.* 24 Hise louesum lijf þat alle men siȝe[n], Ful myldeli he out gan lete. **1570** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 33 Thow luifsum Lark & gay Goldspink,.. Lat be ȝour heuinly noitis. **1676** ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. iii, Wild, witty, lovesome, beautiful and young. **1899** SWINBURNE *Rosamund* III. 60, I know not Aught lovesome save the sweet brief death of sleep.

2. Lovable on account of beauty; lovely, beautiful.

a **1225** *St. Marher.* 3 Ant wel hire schal iwurthen for hire lussum leor. *a* **1240** *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 Þu art lufsum on leor, þu art al schene. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 614 A luuesum land at lenger in. *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* 26 Hire rode is ase rose that red is on rys, With lilye-white leres lossum he is. *Ibid.* 51 A burde of blod ant of bon Never ȝete y nuste non lussomore in londe. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 2816 Ysonde haue þere he wald Luffsum vnder line. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 465 O lufsom lady bryght, How haue ye faren syn þat ye were þere? *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* 344 (Douce MS.) A lady, lufsom of lote, ledand a kniȝte. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1215 He saw..Com fra heuen a lufsom lyght. **15..** in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 326 Fair lufsum lady, gentill and discret. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* xiv, The handsomest, the very lovesomest young man I ever saw with sight. **1842** TENNYSON *Beggar Maid* 12 One praised her ancles, one her eyes, One her dark hair and lovesome mien. **1868** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. 323 He heard a sudden lovesome song begun.

absol. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1814 'Nay..' Quod þat lufsum vnder lyne. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 398 Þen sayde þat lufsoum of lyth & lere [etc.].

3. Loving, friendly.

c **1200** ORMIN 1547 Aȝȝ to follȝhenn soþ meoclezzc Wiþþ luffsumm æddmodnesse. **1566** DRANT *Horace's Sat.* I. ii. B b, But they, the sillye fonded fooles, .. Do feaste him, for his louesom loue. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 20 Won't we hold Our little yearly lovesome frolic feast. **1901** H. C. WELCH *Anselm* iii. 48 This increasing influence was due to the happy lovesome temper which plays through his letters.

4. Amorous.

1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 150 Caton, who being naturally Lovesome, put herself in his way at every opportunity, so that he could not help saying soft things to her. **1844** KINGLAKE *Eothen* vii. (1878) 92 Shrubs that twined their arms together in lovesome tangles. **1883** *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 533 While lovesome and moansome thereon spake and falter'd the dove to the dove.

Hence † **Lovesomehead** = LOVESOMENESS.

a **1300–1400** *Cursor M.* 5792 (Gött.), I sal þaim bring fra þat thralhede, And into a land of lufsum-hede.

† **Lo·vesomely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. LOVESOME *a.* + -LY [2]. (OE. had *lufsumlic* adj.)] Lovingly, affectionately.

c **1200** ORMIN 1663 Nohht ne maȝȝ ben don Allmahhtiȝ Godd tocweme, But iff itt be wiþþ witt & skill & luffsummlike forþedd. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 12 [He] seide hire lufsumliche þat [etc.]. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 7989 Þan com til him an angel clere, ..And lufsumli to david spak. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 315 Thair capitane Tretit thame sa lusumly. *c* **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 558 His leif at the Coilȝear He tuke lufesumly.

Lovesomeness (lʊ·vsə̆mnės). [f. LOVESOME *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being lovesome.

a **1000** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 218/34 *Delectatio*, lustbærnes, *vel* lufsumnes. **1550** BALE *Image Both Ch.* viii. H vij b, They mixed yͤ truth in falshede, they poysoned the waters, they toke awaye the louesomnesse of them. *a* **1568** *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Club) 657 Weill lasit with luifsumnes. **1869** MISS MULOCK *Woman's Kingd.* II. 19 [She] was not beautiful..but there was a lovesomeness about her.

Love-song (lʊ·vsǫŋ). A song of love, an amorous song.

a **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* 74 Iesu, thi love is suete ant strong .. Tech me, Ihesu, thi love song, With suete teres ever among. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 20 First, you haue learn'd..to rellish a Loue-song. **1653** WALTON *Angler* i. 29 Solomon ..wrote that .. holy amorous love-song, the Canticles. **1833** TENNYSON *Miller's D.* 65 A love-song I had somewhere read. **1883** H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 154 The bird..listens to the love-song of its mate.

Love-token (lʊ·vtōᵘk'n). Something given as a sign or token of love.

Beowulf (Z) 1863 Sceal hring naca ofer hea þu bringan lac & luf tacen. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 27 Thou hast giuen her rimes, And interchang'd loue-tokens with my childe. **1626** BP. HALL *Contempl.*, *O. T.* XX. viii, What Church in the world can show such deare love-tokens from the Almighty as this? **16..** *Child Maurice* xxii. in Child *Ballads* II. 265/2 For thou hast sent her louetokens, More now then two or three. **1836** J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 26 Yes! let the fragrant scars abide Love-tokens in thy stead. **1877** W. JONES *Finger-ring* 343 He sent two diamond rings, as love-tokens to Mary, Queen of Scots.

† **Lovewende,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *lufwęnde*, f. *lufu* LOVE *sb.*[1] + *-węnde* f. *węndan* to turn. Cf. *hálwende* wholesome, *hwílwende* transitory.] Beloved; loving; lovely.

a **1000** *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 222/21 *Dilectaque rura*, and þa lufwende eardas. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leech.* III. 186 Cild acenned..soðfæst, lufwende. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 65 Ich..luuie þe to leofmon luuewende lauerd.

Loveword, variant of LOFWORD *Obs.*

Lo·ve-worth, *sb. rare.* [f. LOVE *sb.* + WORTH *sb.*] Worthiness of love.

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* To Rdr. 85 Homer .. should be belov'd, Who euerie sort of loue-worth did containe.

† **Love-worth,** *a. Obs.* [f. LOVE *sb.* + WORTH *a.*] = next.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 112 Ower deorewurðe spus, þe luuewurðe Louerd. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 53 Þi luuewurðe leofmon. *a* **1240** *Ureisun* in *Lamb. Hom.* 187 Alre þinge leoflucest and luuewurðest.

Loveworthy (lʊ·vwɹ̆ði), *a.* [f. LOVE *sb.* + WORTHY *a.*] Worthy to be loved.

a **1240** *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 Inwið þe ane arn alle þe þinges igedered þat eauer muhen maken ani mon luuewurði to oðer. **1621** LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 289 Neræna, the most loue-worthy of her sex. **1633** W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 31 If these small goods be love-worthy, with what a love should we adhere to the fountain-good. **1867** THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) I. 278 It may happen..that .. the child makes the painful discovery that the person whom it most tenderly loves is not loveworthy. **1880** SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 227 A living god-garland of the noblest earthborn brothers and love-worthiest heaven-born sister.

Hence **Loveworthiness.**

1867 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) I. 278 The perception of His loveworthiness must tend to swallow up our sense of benefits received from him. **1899** F. P. COBBE in *Daily News* 27 May 7/1 The nobility and loveworthiness of human nature.

Lovey (lʊ·vi). Also lovy, lovee, lovie. [f. LOVE *sb.* + -Y.] A term of affectionate address: = 'Dear love', 'darling'.

1731 FIELDING *Lett. Writers* I. v, You don't look pretty in it, lovey, indeed you don't. **1764** FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 169, I go, lovy: good-day to my father-in-law. **1770** — *Lame Lover* I. ibid. II. 67 Why, really, lovee, 'tis a large sum of money. **1801** MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 19 Sullen moods, and scolding frays, When lovie's absent for some days. **1884** *Punch* 20 Dec. 294 And what would Dovey do if Lovey were to die?

Loveyer, lovier, obs. forms of LOVER *sb.*[1]

Lo·ving, *vbl. sb.*[1] Now *rare.* [f. LOVE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. LOVE [1].

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*St. Andrew*) 766 Fore, criste,.. I ȝarne our althinge, to be and dwel in þi lovynge. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 544 For she taughte al the craft of fyn louinge. *c* **1400** *Cursor M.* 27746 (Cott. Galba) Wreth.. of gude lufing it brekes þe band. **1538** ELYOT *Dict.* Addit., *Amatio*, a louynge. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 181 Most frendship is fayning; most Louing, meere folly. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 79 What fool commends a stone for never moving?.. Cease then, fond men, to blaze your constant loving. **1855** BROWNING *One Word More* v, Dante..Hated wickedness that hinders loving. **1885–94** R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* May xxii, This was the lover she had lack'd, and she, Loving his loving, was his willing bride.

† **Lo·ving,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. LOVE *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] Praise, laudation; *pl.*, praises, songs of praise.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 13245 Iesus þat well wist..Quarfor sant ion was don o lijf; To þe Iues..In his louing he made sermon. *a* **1300** *E. E. Psalter* ix. 15 Þat I schewe forth to sprede þine loueynges euerilkone. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 283 Now demys, quhethir mair lovyng Suld Tedeus haf, or the king! *c* **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 51 He þat gyues his good to hem þat hauys no myster, he purchases no louynge þerof. **1476** *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 33 For the honour and loving of Gode Almichty. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 To gyue therfore synguler louynges & thankes. **1533** GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 13 Thay that desiris lowine or vane gloir. **1539** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 83, I.. beinge of holl and perfite mynde..lovinge be to God. **1590** A. HUME *Hymns* ii. 32 The maiestie of God was praisd with louings loud on hight. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. x. 343 He did the legacie and office..with sik lofeng and comment. **1721** BAILEY, *Lovingis*, praises, Scotch.

Loving (lʊ·viŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOVE *v.*[1] + -ING [2].]

1. That loves; affectionate.

In 16th c. 'your loving friend' was an ordinary form of subscription for letters. 'Our loving subjects' has at various times been a usual phrase in royal proclamations.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gram.* vi. (Z.) 10 *Hic amans uir*, þes lufienda wer;.. *hoc amans mancipium*, þes lufienda þeowa man. *a* **1240** *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Ler to loue þe..þe louende louerd. **1320** *Cast. Love* 290 And foure dowghtryne hede this kyng, And to uche he wes lovyng. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 7 Thaim that till hym luffand wer, Or kyn, or freynd. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* iv. 102 Now, who would not be glad that had A child so lufand as thou art? *c* **1491** *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 44 It is yeuen us and sende us fro our louyng fader. **1513** MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 781 A lovyng man and passyng well beloved. **1529** — *Let.* Wks. 1419/2 At Woodestok .. by the hand of Your louing husbande Thomas More knight. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 82 They were loving and kinde to him, and he to them. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 330 They are the honestest, the loveingest, and the most conscientious Couple breatheing. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. ¶ 11 They got to be as loving as turtles. **1835** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 723 He brought that force only for the defence of his person and for the protection of his loving subjects. **1866** J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 1 O loving friends, your prayers! *Ibid.*, Help, loving Lord! Thou my sole Refuge, Thou.

† **b.** *absol.* A lover; one who loves. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 14313 Lauerd, o selcut þat es slei, Þi lufand þus, qui let þou dei? *c* **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 3 Fyllys þe luffande of gastely joye. *c* **1375** *Cursor M.* 14597 (Fairf.) Haue I na tome þidder to fare for na wele louande haue I þare.

c. *transf.* Tending to be closely attached, clinging, adhesive. *dial.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 148 By this meanes the strawe is made lovinger, and is allsoe kept from growinge on the howses. [Common in mod. dialects: see Eng. Dial. Dict.]

2. Of words, actions, etc.: Manifesting love; proceeding from love. Hence *occas.* of persons with respect to their demeanour or conduct (const. *to*).

c **1450** MYRC 1697 Louynge serues and godely speche, Agayn enuye ys helpe and leche. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 119 Her lovynge countenaunce so hyghe dyd appere, That it me ravyshed. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 39 They continue that louing custome [widow burning] deuoutly to this day. **18..** TENNYSON *Early Spring* i, Once more the Heavenly Power..domes the red-plow'd hills With loving blue. **1862** LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 177 Faber's loving account of little Amy. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. 1303 His fingers pushed their loving way Through curl on curl. **1894** J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 54 He was held in most loving remembrance.

3. Preceded by a *sb.*, in various *comb.*, as *fun-, home-, money-, pleasure-loving.*

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver, Lament. Glumdal.* 33 That Money-loving Boy To some Lord's Daughter sold the living Toy. **1838** ELIZA COOK *Old Dobbin* xi, We fun-loving urchins would group by his side. **1871** S. B. JAMES *Duty & Doctrine* 192 A pushing, eager, pleasure-loving, money-loving age! **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 1/2 The Boer is, above all things, a home-loving man.

Loving cup. [LOVING *ppl. a.* 2.] A large drinking vessel, usually of silver, having two or more handles, by which it is readily passed from hand to hand amongst friends or guests assembled together, each of whom successively drinks from its contents, generally at the close of a banquet.

1808 [In Minute-bk. of Committee for the Lord Mayor's banquet 9 Nov. (Dr. R. R. Sharpe).] **1812** J. BRADY *Clavis Calend.* (1815) II. 351 The Lord Mayor drinks to you in the Loving Cup, and bids you all heartily welcome. **1827** HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 12 The loving cup .. is .. passed to the guest on his left hand. **1868** BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable* (ed. 3) 527 In drinking the loving cup, two adjacent persons always stand up together.

Loving-kindness (lʊ·viŋ,kəi·ndnės). [f. LOVING *ppl. a.* + KINDNESS. Originally two words; the combination was introduced by Coverdale.] Affectionate tenderness and consideration; kindness arising from a deep personal love, as the active love of God for his creatures.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxv. 6 Call to remembraunce, O Lorde, thy tender mercyes & thy louinge kyndnesses, which haue bene euer of olde. *Ibid.* lxxxix. 33 Neuerthelesse, my louynge kyndnesse wil I not vtterly take from him. **1554–9** *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 3 What great lovyng kyndnes did God show in thys cace? *a* **1729** J. ROGERS 19 *Serm.* (1735) 349 The amiable Attributes of Goodness and Loving-kindness. **1807–8** W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 144 A lady of unbounded loving-kindness. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 The infinite mercy and loving-kindness of a suprême creator.

Hence (back-formation) **Loving-kindly** *adv.*

1840 LOWELL *Love*, A love..that seeth faults, Not with flaw-seeking eyes..But loving-kindly ever looks them down.

† **Loving-knot.** *Obs.* = LOVE-KNOT.

c **1588** *1st Pt. Jeronimo* (1605) C iij b, Heere seale the letter with a louing knot.

† **Lo·vingly,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LOVING *ppl. a.* + -LY [1].] Of loving disposition.

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 222, I knaw nane sic as scho is one, Sa trew, sa kynde, sa luiffandlie.

Lovingly (lʊ·viŋli), *adv.* [f. LOVING *ppl. a.* + -LY [2].] In a loving manner.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xiii. (1495) 197 Louyngly the man auyseth his wyfe yf she doo amys. **1435** MISYN *Fire of Love* I. vii. 15 To prays god parfytely, .. louandly to syng in hym. **1535** COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxi. 20 Gladly and louyngly will I haue mercy vpon him, saieth the Lorde. **1611** BIBLE

1 *Sam.* xx. (chapter-summary), Ionathan louingly taketh his leaue of Dauid. **1641** T. HAYNE *Luther* 136 He was very lovingly affectioned towards his children. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 ¶ 4 We live very lovingly together. **1883** R. W. DIXON *Mano* IV. iii. 147 And ever on him leaned she lovingly.

Lovingness (lʊ·viŋnės). [f. LOVING *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The quality or habit of being loving.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 25 Be thou a patterne to the faithful, in word, in conuersation, in louingnesse.. and in chastitie. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 115 b, Carying thus in one person the only two bands of good will, louelines & louingnes. **1621** LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 348 Such were her allurements, her sweetnesses, louingnesses [etc.]. **1799** W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 297 There is a lovingness of heart about Parr.. which would endear him even without his Greek. *a* **1859** L. HUNT *Bk. Sonnet* (1867) I. 66 The very lovingness of his nature. **1865** J. GROTE *Moral Ideas* viii. (1876) 108 That φιλία or lovingness which creates, so to speak, a kindred and brotherhood.

b. Used as a mock title of honour.

a **1636** LYNDE *Case for Spectacles* (1638) 91 Instead of the Emperours name, he assumes the Popes person, saying, Your lovingnesse wrote to me.

Lovis, -ys, obs. pl. of LOAF *sb.*[1]

Lovy, variant of LOVEY.

Lovyer(e, obs. form of LOVER *sb.*[1]

Low (lōu), *sb.*[1] Also 3–5, 9 lowe, 6 looe, 7 loe. Cf. LAW *sb.*[3] [OE. *hláw*, *hlǽw* masc., OS. *hlêo* (dat. *hlêwe*) grave-mound, OHG. *hlêo* MHG. *lê*) grave-mound, hill, Goth. *hlaiw* neut., grave (whence *hlaiwasnôs* pl., graves):—OTeut. **hlaiwoz-*, -*iz-* neut.:—pre-Teut. **kloiwos-*, -*es-*, f. root **klei-* to slope: see LEAN *v.* and cf. L. *clīvus* hill.]

1. = LAW *sb.*[3] 1. *arch.*

Beowulf (Z.) 1120 Wand to wolcnum wælfyra mæst hlynode for hlawe. *c* **1200** ORMIN 9205 And illc an lawe and illc an hill Shall niþþredd beon and laȝhedd. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 1699 Þo stod hauelok als a lowe Aboven [þo] þat þer-inne wore. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 1090 May þou oght, lede, yonder low lift on þi shulder. *c* **1500** *Cov. Corp. Chr. Plays, Shearmen & Taylors* 218 Harke! I here owre brothur on the looe; This ys hys woise. *a* **1650** *Sir Lionell* 70 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 78 The Gyant lyes vnder yond low. *a* **1765** *R. Hood & Guy of Gisborne* xlvi. in Child *Ballads* III. 93/2 That beheard the sheriffe of Nottingham, As he leaned vnder a lowe. **1847** MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 66 And some they brought the brown lint-seed, and flung it down from the Low. **1901** *Speaker* 20 Apr. 77/1 The coarse meadows swell up into rounded or pointed 'lows'.

2. A burial-mound; a tumulus. ? *Obs.*

a **1000** *Boeth. Metr.* x. 43 Hwa wat nu þæs wisan Welandes ban, on hwelcum hi hlæwa hrusan þeccen. **1686** PLOT *Staffordsh.* 402 A barrow or Low, such as were usually cast up over the bodies of eminent Captains. **1778** *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Wiggington*, Near this place are certain Lows, which are reckoned among the Roman Tumuli.

Low, lowe (lōu), *sb.*[2] Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* Also 3 loȝhe, 4 lou, (lawhe, lo), 5 logh, (lawe). [a. ON. *loge* wk. masc. (Da. *lue*) = OFris. *loga*:—OTeut. type **logon-* (*lugon-*), pre-Teut. *lukón-*, cogn. w. MHG., mod.G. *lohe* fem.:—OTeut. type **lohā* (*luhā*):—pre-Teut. **lúkā*, f. **luk-* wk. grade of the Aryan root **leuk-*: see LEYE, and LIGHT *sb.*]

1. Flame; a flame, a blaze.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 356 Cherubines sweorde.. of lai [*MS. T.* lohe]. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 643 Al-so heȝe ðe lowe sal gon, So ðe flod flet de dunes on. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 5739 Him thoght brennand he sagh a tre Als it wit lou war al vm-laid. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9430 Lowe and reke with stormes melled. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1054 The rude low rais full heych adown that hauld. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xvi. (S. T. S.) 88 His hede apperit (as It war blesand) in ane rede low. **1631** A. CRAIGE *Pilgr. & Hermit* 8 The Coale that mee burnes to the bone, will I blow, Though Liver, Lungs, and Lights, fly vp in a low. **1785** BURNS *Vision* I. 39 By my ingle-lowe I saw.. A tight, outlandish Hizzie. **1816** SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* iii, The low of the candle, if the wind wad let it bide steady. **1849** C. BRONTE *Shirley* iv, A verse blazing wi' a blue brimstone low. **1892** R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ball.* etc. 126 For every time I raised the lowe That scared the dusty plain,.. I'll light the land with twain. **1901** *Trans. Stirling Nat. Hist. Soc.* 51 The Dead Candle.. A blue lowe, moving along slowly about three feet from the ground.

b. Phrases. (*To be, set*) *in, on a low*, in a flame, on fire; *to put the low to*, to set fire to; *to take a low*, to catch fire.

c **1200** ORMIN 16185 All alls itt wære all oferr hemm O loȝhe. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14692 Þe fir, þe tonder, þe brymston hot, Kyndled on lowe, & vp hit smot. *c* **1422** HOCCLEVE *Learn to die* 703 Whan þat a greet toun set is on a lowe. *a* **1584** MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 745 Will flatterit him,.. An set him in an low. **1722** RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* II. 103 Soon my beard will tak' a low. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* x, She [a vessel] was.. in a light low. **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 130 A.. boy fell off his chair a' in a low, for the discharge had set him on fire. **1865** G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* viii. 25 Ye wad hae the hoose in a low aboot oor lugs.

2. *spec.* **a.** A light used by salmon-poachers.

1814 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 146 For making lows or fish-lights for fishing in the night. **1856** *Denham Tracts* (1892) I. 315 This used to be done with a low and a leister.

b. A light or piece of candle used by miners.

1816 in I. H. H. HOLMES *Coal Mines Durham*, etc. 245. **1865** *Trapper's Petit.* in *Our Coal & Coal-fields* 155 'Tis very dark and that small low You gave me soon will burn away.

† **Low,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [var. of LOUGH[1].] A lake, loch, river, water.

1387 [see LOUGH[2]]. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 153 Swannys swouchis throw owt the rysp and redis Our al thir lowys. **1539** in *Rec. Peebles* (1872) 57 Woddis, lowis, fischingis [etc.]. [**1563** *Ibid.* 72 Louchis.]

† **Low,** *sb.*[4] *Sc. Obs.* [aphetic f. *allow sb. f. ALLOW *v.*] Allowance, permission.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 464 [He] passit hame awa, But lowe or leif that tyme of ony wicht.

Low (lou), *sb.*[5] [f. LOW *v.*[1]] The action of lowing; the ordinary sound uttered by an ox or cow.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The nolt maid noyis victht mony loud lou. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 48 Bull Ioue, sir, had an amiable low. **1726–46** THOMSON *Winter* 85 The cattle from the untasted fields return, And ask with meaning low their wonted stalls. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 111 On list'ning ears so sweet Fall the mellow low and bleat. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxvii. (1889) 360 A comfortable low came at intervals from the cattle, revelling in the abundant herbage.

Low, *sb.*[6] See LOOR (foot-rot in cattle).

Low (lōu), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 2–3 lah (*inflected* laȝe), 3 lahȝh, laih, 3–4 laȝh, 4 lagh(e, 3 lohe, louh, 3–4 loȝ(e, 4 loghe, 4–5 louȝ(e, (4 lowh, loewȝ), 5 lough, lowȝe, 3–7 lowe, (6 loe, 7 lo), 4– low. Also *Sc.* and *north.* 4–6 lawe, 4, 7 lau(e, 4–5 lauch(t, lawch, 5 lawgh, 6 lewche, 6–9 leuch(e, 8–9 leugh; see also LAIGH. [Early ME. *lāh* (*lāg-*), a. ON. *lág-r* (Sw. *låg*, Da. *lav*) = OFris. *lêge*, *lêch*, MDu. *lage*, *laech*, *lege*, *leech* (Du. *laag*), MHG. *læge* flat (early and dial. mod.G. *läg*), OE. with different meaning **lǽge* in *lǽghrycg* (see LEA *a.*):—OTeut. **lâgio-* from the root of LIE *v.*[1]]

A. *adj.* (Usually the opposite of *high*.)

I. Literal senses.

1. Of small upward extent or growth; not tall; little, short. (Now rarely of persons, though still commonly said of stature.)

c **1150** *Grave* 17 in Thorpe *Analecta* (1834) 142 Þin hus.. bið unheh and lah,.. ðe hele-waȝes beoð laȝe, sid-waȝes unheȝe. *c* **1200** ORMIN 15222 Þær wass an benndkinnge lah. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 350 The wallis of the toune than wer Sa law, that [etc.]. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 504 Make hem [*sc.* trees] lough in cleuis that decline. **1530** PALSGR. 452/2, I.. make a thynge so lowe that it be levell with the grounde. **1558** *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 388 The said John.. ys bound to make.. ther but a loe gardinge, not plantinge anny great tres. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 663 Low-shrubs wither at the Cedars roote. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 474 It is a little low hearb. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 250 We shall.. be turn'd.. to apes With foreheads villanous low. **1638** JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 245 Low men love to stand on tiptoes. **1660** F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 80 Their cowes are low, and their horns grow only skin deep. **1724** R. WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 55 My mother was of a stature rather low than tall. **1771** SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* iv (1876) 348 Agesilaus was low, lame and of a mean appearance. **1827** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. viii. V. 95 Her full voluptuous growth gave you.. the impression that she was somewhat low in stature. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 483 His forehead low as that of a baboon. **1855** BROWNING *How it Strikes a Contemporary* 102 Who.. stood about the neat low truckle bed. **1860** TROLLOPE *Framley P.* II. ix. 183, I do remember the young lady,.. a dark girl, very low, and without much figure. **1874** PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. iii. 56 Early Norman buildings were generally low.

b. Rising but little from a surface. *Low relief* (*a*) = BAS-RELIEF 1; (*b*) = BAS-RELIEF 2.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 380 The low-relieves, and ornaments of columns and edifices. **1901** *19th Cent.* July 100 The modelling in low-relief of a life-sized bull in painted terra cotta.

c. Of a woman's dress: Cut so as to leave the neck exposed. So also *low neck*.

1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xxxvi. (1858) 299 I'm sorry you've come in such low dresses, as we are all going out of doors. **1866** HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xx. 329 Ladies planted in formal rows of low-necks and white dresses. **1899** RIDER HAGGARD *Swallow* iii, A lovely lady in a low dress.

2. Situated not far above the ground or some other downward limit; not elevated in position. † Formerly prefixed to names of countries or districts, denoting the part near the sea-shore (now only in the comparative LOWER), as *Low Germany*, *Low Egypt* (*obs.*). Also LOW COUNTRY. (Cf. *Low* DUTCH, *Low* GERMAN.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1761 Þe myst dryues þorȝ þe lyst of the lyfte, bi the loȝ medoes. **1382** WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxiv. 9 Turned shuln ben his stremes in to pich, and his loewȝ erthe in to brunston. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 3 Egipte þe hie and þe lawe. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 6952 He led hom forth lyuely by a law vale. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* x. 622 The lauch way till Enrawyn thai ryd. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXV. (Percy Soc.) 183 We were glad when ye had forsaken The lowe vale. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 259 b, She was laden with much ordinaunce, and the portes left open, whiche were very lowe. **1577–87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 75/1 All alongst the sea coasts of low Germanie. *a* **1578** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 38 [They] draw thaim selffis to ane leuche place out of the Inglischemenis sight. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 832 The Raine-Bow consisteth of a Glomeration of Small Drops, which cannot possibly fall, but from the Aire, that is very Low. **1653** R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 221 The second Cardinal house is the fourth, called the low heaven. **1707** CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. iii. 274 His [an Earl's] Coronet hath the Pearls raised upon Points, and Leaves low between. **1744** BERKELEY *Siris* § 25 Trees growing in low and shady places do not yield so good tar. **1796** COLERIDGE *Destiny of Nations* 19 In this low world Placed with our backs to bright reality. **1846** MCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 47 Orfordness, a low beach running out into the sea.

b. Of a heavenly body: Near the horizon.

1676 WALTON & COTTON *Angler* II. ii. (1875) 228 The sun grows low. **1801** CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* 1 On Linden, when the sun was low, All bloodless lay the untrodden snow. **1811** A. SCOTT *Poems* 8 (Jam.) The moon, leugh i' the wast, shone bright. **1859** TENNYSON *Enid* 598 The third day.. Made a low splendour in the world. **1889** 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xvi, There was a low moon.

c. Lying dead, or dead and buried. Now only *predicative*. † Formerly also *absol.*

c **1315** SHOREHAM *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) v. 329 Þat body þat he tok of hys oȝen, Hou mytte hyt ligge amang þe loȝen. **1808** BYRON (*title*) And wilt thou weep when I am low? **1826** SCOTT in *Croker Papers* 19 Mar., My head may be low—I hope it will—before the time comes. **1852** TENNYSON *Death of Wellington* 18 The last great Englishman is low.

† **d.** Of the ear: 'Bowed down'. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 2650 Let your lordship lystyn with a loue ere.

e. Of an obeisance: Profound, deep.

a **1548** HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 234 He toke of hys cappe, and made a low and solempne obeysance. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 53 With a lowe submissiue reuerence Say [etc.]. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. 947 He presently doffes his cap most solemnly, makes a low-leg to his ladiship. **1632** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 157 Rising up to make him a low congey, she proceeded. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IX. 835. **1887** W. P. FRITH *Autobiog.* I. xix. 237 'I am very much obliged to you', making a low bow.

f. *Phonetics.* Of a vowel sound: Produced with the tongue or some part of it in a low position.

1876 [see HIGH *a.* 4 b].

g. *Path.*

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xix. 317 Occasionally it [*sc.* epidemic gangrenous rectitis] may begin higher up—in the colon. In this case it is called the 'high' form; in the other, the 'low' or rectal form.

† **3.** Situated under the level of the earth's surface, far down in the ground; deep. *Obs.* in positive; cf. LOWER, LOWEST.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 30 He mekis þaim in til þe lawe pitt of hell. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 314/1 Low, or lowe, *profundus*. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* II. 157 And ek thar to he was in presoune law. **1533** GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 49 He first passit dwne to ye law portis of the zeird. **1718** G. JACOB *Compl. Sportsman* 53 The good Dogs produc'd in a deep Low-Country, will always excel the good Dogs upon the Plains.

4. Of a liquid: Less in vertical measurement than the average, or than is usual; shallow. Hence of a river, a spring, etc.: Containing or yielding less water than usual. See also LOW TIDE, LOW WATER. (For *low ebb* lit. and fig., see EBB *sb.*)

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lowe, or ny the drestis, *bassus*. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 269 The river.. when the flood is gone, it is so low, y[t] it may be passed without all daunger. **1621** T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 98 He ..compares old age to Wine that is lowe and almost nothing but lees. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 234 The Springs and Rivers are very low. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 236 The ships were in extreme peril: for the river was low.

II. Transferred and figurative senses.

5. Of humble rank, station, position, or estimation.

Not now (in the positive) said of persons exc. in contemptuous use (see 7 c); but cf. LOWER *a.*

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Ne was þe engel isend ne to none heȝe.. men.. ac to loȝe and eðeliche men. *c* **1205** LAY. 686 Nis þar nan swa laih þet [etc.]. **1303** R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* (E. E. T. S.) 6560 Ȝyf a cursed man hadde company with one or ouþer, logh or hy. **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* 73 Pore ant loȝe thou were for ous. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* II. 119 He hath set al his corage.. Upon a Maide of low astat. *a* **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2805 Al such mayntenance.. Sustened is naght by persones lowe. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* IV. 184 King Eduuardis man he was.. Off rycht law byrth. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* xx. 18 Hie vertew may stand in law estait. **1531** LATIMER *Let. to Baynton* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1324/1 We lowe subiectes are bounde to obey powers and their ordinaunces. **1687** SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 49 The lowest Boy in Westminster would have told him that [to be Borne] was a passive verb. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 7 ¶ 8, I shall subjoin a Matrimonial Story in Low-Life. **1770** *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 426 That the low people never taste flesh is a proof of their extreme poverty. **1810** BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 140 One law for gentlemen, another for low people. **1844** THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxvi. 441 Andriscus, a young man of low birth,.. had been.. acknowledged as king. **1874** DEUTSCH *Rem.* 327 Men low in the social scale.

absol. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 162 Þer sculen eueningges bon þe riche and þe laȝe. *c* **1275** LAY. 22928 For þar sal þe heȝe be efne to þan lowe. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 17 All the people of this countrie from high to lowe, is giuen to these sportes of the witte. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii, Look at the high and the low, all the world over, and it's the same story. **1890** *Spectator* 22 Nov., Having.. the benefit of vast experience of the low.

6. Of inferior quality, character, or style; wanting in elevation, commonplace, mean.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 140 Þet so unimete louh þinc.. schal drawen into sunne so unimete heih þinc. *c* **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* III. lvi. 133 (*ch.-heading*) That man must ȝeue him to lowe workes [L. *humilibus operibus*] whan hye workes failen. **1598** FLORIO Ep. Ded. 1 My poore studies may in so lowe a cottage entertaine so high.. dignities. **1665** G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 91 Which low School of Reading and Writing, the said Fathers keep for more convenience of Children. **1725** POPE *Postscr. to Odyssey* (1840) 389 There is a real beauty in an easy, pure, perspicuous description even of a low action. **1743** FIELDING *J. Wild* II. vii, They passed an hour in a scene of tenderness, too low and contemptible to be recounted. **1753** *Adventurer* No. 39 The low drudgery of collating copies,.. or accumulating compilations. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 467 Much parliamentary ability of a low kind. **1856** KINGSLEY *Plays & Puritans* 31 To discriminate between high art and

low art, they must have seen both. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 173 In patients of low type of intelligence.

b. Of literary style, words, expressions, hence of a writer: The opposite of sublime; undignified.

1672 DRYDEN *Def. Epil.* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 172 Never did any author precipitate himself from such height of thought to so low expressions, as he often does. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 347 And ten low words oft creep in one dull line. 1725 — *Postscr. to Odyssey* (1840) 389 But whenever the poet is obliged by the nature of his subject to descend to the lower manner of writing, an elevated style would be affected. 1765 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 130 Superior to Runkenius .. whose language is rather low. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Prior*, Prior is never low, nor very often sublime.

c. Of races of mankind: Inferior in degree of civilization, little advanced. Of animals or plants, their type, etc.: Not highly organized.

1859 J. R. GREENE *Protozoa* Introd. xviii, The lowest form of animal life with which we are acquainted. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 79 Languages spoken by very low races. 1881 TYNDALL *Ess. Floating Matter Air* 125 Germs of bacteria and other low organisms.

7. As a term of reprobation or disgust.

a. In a moral sense: Abject, base, mean.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Banishment* xvii, Through flattery loe, I dyd his yll vpholde. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Sept., Much..discourse..of the low spirits of some rich men in the City, in sparing any encouragement to the poor people that wrought for the saving their houses. 1790 H. WALPOLE in *Walpoliana* clxiv. 75 Low-cunning, self-interest, and other mean motives. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 401 Flattery or fawning or other low arts. 1895 A. F. WARR in *Law Times* XCIX. 507/1 Whenever a dramatist wished to introduce intrigue, chicanery, or other dirty work, his *dramatis personæ* included a low attorney.

b. Degraded, dissolute.

1599 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 431 [Paid] to John Wosley for his horse and dragge to be used for the whippinge of low woomene, *4d.*

c. Wanting in decent breeding; coarse, vulgar; not socially 'respectable'.

1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 18 Notwithstanding Mr. Wycherley's low behaviour to Mr. Pope. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, She has evidently kept low company. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xii, Tilda's friends are low people. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 483 A considerable number of low fanatics .. regarded him as a public benefactor. 1861 R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life S. Wilberforce* (1882) III. i. 27 They [Irish priests] are generally low fellows—McHale is a very coarse low fellow himself. 1872 *Punch* 6 Jan. 5/1 What is there in common between a respectable shopkeeper who pays rates and a low person who wheels a barrow?

8. Wanting in bodily strength or vigour; poorly nourished, weak.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iv. iii. (1495) 83 Dryenesse makyth the body lene and lowe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* c j, Sum put hawkys in mew at high estate, and sum when thay be right low. 1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Lowe of complexyon. *foible.* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 155 They keep them low and down by subtraction of their meat. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1912/4 A Plain Black Gelding, .. low of flesh. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III 321 Before his Training, keep him poor and low. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 585 He was so low, that it was not probable he could live many weeks. 1783 H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* I. 165 She..grew low from loss of appetite. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* II. 62 So low and ill, that she gladly accepted a small cup of usquebaugh. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 162 When I had my severe crisis off Vera Cruz, I was frightfully low at the time. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 575 If .. the patient is in low condition, an improvement in the diet may be of service.

b. Emotionally depressed; dejected, dispirited, dull, esp. in phr. *low spirits.*

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 101 Lives which seem hardly worth living for bad appetite, low spirits, restless nights. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* 1844) II. 302, I am low and dejected at times, in a way not to be described. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 49 An undue secretion of melancholia .. was supposed .. to produce a low or gloomy temperament. 1860 EMILY EDEN *Semi-attached Couple* II. 121 Lady Eskdale was low, and sent off a groom with a bulletin. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. xii. 170 She's wake and low and nervous, so no kissing.

c. Of diet, feeding: Affording little nourishment or stimulation; poor.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1897) I. I. 386 These were both ..men of great sobriety, and lived on a constant low diet. 1752 BERKELEY *Th. on Tar-water* Wks. III. 503 Such low diet as sour milk and potatoes. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 111, The general low diet of the slaves. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 55 Low Feeding of Sheep. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 367 The patient should be put on a low diet. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 214 The percentage of children..who presented low nutrition.

9. Little above the minimum, not high, in amount or degree of intensity. (Often with implied reference to position in a graduated scale.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 34 Right now the hyhe wyndes blowe, And anon after thei ben lowe. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. (ed. 2) 321 We see an Image of this slow and low kind of Life in Swallows, Insects, Vipers [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd., Such low presumption, often repeated, will amount even to moral certainty. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 72 The Grinding also must be considered, according to the high or low Drying of the Malt. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 239 The fever is kept low, and the eruption greatly lessened. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 154 When the flour is too fine, the colour will be low. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 688 Low or slow Nervous Fever. *Ibid.* III. 48 *note*, Hence, also, the terms high madness and low madness. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ix. 83 Muriatic acid has too low a refractive and dispersive power to fit it for [etc.]. 1840 *E. Turner's Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 447 Heating the mixture to low redness. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 151 Friends who visited me always complained of the low temperature of my room. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* xii. 132 Grotesques..in low olive tint on a blue ground.

b. of price, rate, numbers, amounts, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. i. 13 Nought enters there, Of what validity and pitch so ere, But falles into abatement and low price Euen in a minute. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. iii. 1794 If we can intertaine these schollers at a low rate. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 23 Merchants subsist by their Credit: if their credit be low, they must fall. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 72 It [the Exchange] is Low, when he pays less than the Par. 1693 J. DRYDEN, jun., in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 355 So of old Was Blood, and Life, at a low-Market sold. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 227 The low price of lime. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Nov. 5/2 Chinese workmen .. work for low wages.

c. *Geog.* Of latitude: Denoted by a low number; at a short distance from the equator.

1748 [see LOWER I]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Low Latitudes*, those regions far removed from the poles of the earth towards the equator, 10° south or north of it.

d. Of things: Having a low value, price, or degree of some quality. (Chiefly with the specific reference expressed or contextually indicated.) † Of gold: Not reaching a high standard of fineness. Of a card: Of small numerical value.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. i. 8 Sena abounds in Elephants Teeth and low Gold, of 18 or 19 carects Fineness. 1740 *Wimble's List of Snuffs* in F. W. Fairholt *Tobacco* (1876) 268–9 English Rappee..Best Dunkerque Rappee..Rappee Bergamot..Low Rappee. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 236 Horses still continue low [*sc.* in price]. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 140 Hence, by the plan of mixture, much low English wools are consumed in our cloth manufacture, that would otherwise find no market at all. 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* ii. 33 In general a low card is to be played second hand. 1900 G. NEWMAN *Bacteria* (ed. 2) 116 'Low' yeasts .. sink in the fermenting fluid, act slowly, and only at the low temperature of 4° or 5° C.

e. Of condition: Not flourishing or advanced.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 319 My Creditors grow cruell, my estate is very low. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 68 During the weak and low Condition of the Eastern Emperors. 1844 T. WRIGHT *Anecd. Lit.* 23 Of course we ought to make great allowances for the low state of this branch of philology in Tyrwhitt's time.

10. a. Of or in reference to musical sounds: Produced or characterized by relatively slow vibrations; grave.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 231 Tho .. haue the voice atte the begynnynge of the worde grete and lowe. 1530 PALSGR. 245/1 With a low voyse, *a basse voyx.* 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 166 Songs which are made .. in the low key. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* iii. 14 Sing sho tua notis, the one is out of tone, As B acre lau and B moll far abone. 1878 in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 27/1 These [words] are 'high' and 'low', the former denoting greater, the latter less, rapidity of vibration.

b. Of the voice, a sound: Not loud.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lowe, or softe yn voyce, ..*submissus.* 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 273 Her voice was euer soft, Gentle, and low, an excellent thing in woman. 1724 R. WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 98 His voice was but low and none of the strongest. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xxxviii, A low tap at the door was heard. 1852 IDA PFEIFFER *Journ. Iceland* 172 The explosions are always preceded by a low rumbling. 1863 WOOLNER *My beautiful Lady* 15 Her warbling voice, though ever low and mild. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 320 Bending her face to the ground, in a whisper low she replies.

11. Humble in disposition, lowly, meek. Now *rare.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 36 Nede is next hym..as low as a lombe for lakkyng of that hym nedeth. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 118 Thou most .. with low herte humblesce suie. *c* 1403 *Cuckow & Night.* 3 The god of love .. can make of lowe hertes hye, And of hye lowe. 1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 5 þe law submission of þe said John Lyllyng. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* (1888) 30 God hes al tyme hwyd the richt visdome..and schawis it to thayme that ar simpil and law. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 38 In the meane tyme held thame selffis lewche and quyit. 1836 MRS. BROWNING *Poet's Vow* II. viii, I thought..The teachings of the heaven and earth Did keep us soft and low.

12. (With allusion to sense 4.) Of one's pockets, stock of money or any commodity: Nearly empty or exhausted. Hence of persons, *to be low in pocket*, etc.

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 94, I thought it high time .. to recruit my Pockets, which were now very low. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxiv, We have junketed till provisions are low with us. *Ibid.* xxxi, My own [money] was waxing low. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 40 And you talk of being low in your pocket.

13. Of an opinion, estimate: Attributing small value or poor quality; depreciatory, disparaging. *Mod.* I have a very low opinion of his abilities.

14. Of a date: Relatively recent. Chiefly in *compar.* and *superl.*

Mod. The date assigned by this critic to Ecclesiastes seems to be too low.

15. Said of religious doctrine, as the opposite of *high* in various applications (see HIGH *a.* 15); often *colloq.* = LOW CHURCH.

1854 S. WILBERFORCE *Let.* in *Life* (1881) II. vi. 234 The Church of England will seem to be committed to Low doctrine, which she does not teach, as to this sacrament. 1881 TROLLOPE *Dr. Wortle's School* I. i, Among them [Low Church prelates] there was none more low, more pious, more sincere.

III. In complemental use with verbs both *trans.* and *intr.* where the complement frequently indicates the result of the action.

16. *To bring low*: to bring into a low condition, with respect to health, strength, wealth or outward circumstances; also, to bring to the ground. Cf. *low-brought* in 23 below.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 277 His son Occe .. was byseged at York, and [i]-brou3te lowe [L. *humiliato*]. 1530 PALSGR. 468/1 For all his great bely, this syckenesse hath brought hym lowe ynoughe. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* ii. 7 The Lorde..bryngeth lowe and exalteth. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xl. 12 Looke on euery one that is proud, and bring him low. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 16/1 His Father.. brought his Estate so low, as to want even necessaries. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 360 The nobles of Savoy have long since been brought low. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian & Maddalo* 601 Perhaps remorse had brought her low.

absol. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 129 At one quick blow Shoot, and bring low!

17. *To lay low*: **a.** To lay flat; to bring to the ground, to overthrow in fight, to stretch lifeless. **b.** To lay in the ground, to bury. **c.** in immaterial sense or *fig.*: To abase, humble.

a. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 118 She shal be cleped his wenche, or his lemman. And..Men leyn that oon as lowe as lith þat oother. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 726 Schir Edmond loissit has his life, and laid is full law. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. xxii, For I wene thys day to laye the as lowe as thou laydest me. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 137 The dire event..Hath..all this mighty Host In horrible destruction laid thus low. 1740 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Pomfret* 25 Nov., I bought a chaise at Rome..; and had the pleasure of being laid low in it the very second day after I set out. 1791 BURNS *Lament for Earl Glencairn* ix, O! had I met the mortal shaft Which laid my benefactor low! 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 111 Whenever morality hitches the toe, Delinquent with crab-stick shou'd straight be laid low.

b. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 862 When it es in erth layd lawe, Wormes þan sal it al to-gnaw. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 164, I would that I were low laid in my graue. 1795 *Jemima* II. 187 Little did his now laid low Lordship think his days were so closely numbered. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxiv, Use me ere they lay me low Where a man's no use at all.

c. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 62 Ant þeo þet heieð ham her leist ham swiðe lahe. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 1649 (Trin.), I shal hem laye ful lawe þat sett so litil of myn awe. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LX. vi, [God] shall lay our haters low. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xiii. 11, I..will lay low the hautinesse of the terrible.

18. *To lie low*: **a.** *literally.* To lie in a low position or on a low level, deep down; also, to crouch. **b.** To lie on or in the ground, lie prostrate or dead; *fig.* to be humbled, abased. Of an erection: To be overthrown or broken down, to lie in fragments. **c.** *Mod. slang.* To keep quiet, remain in hiding; to bide one's time.

a. *c* 1250 *Death* 166 in *O. E. Misc.* 178 þu schald nu in eorþe liggen ful lohe [*Jes. Coll. MS.* lowe]. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 56 Behind the Bus (Lord) bot I liggit law. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 76 To ly rycht law in till ane Crib. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 40 Beside a bubling fountaine low she lay. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iii. (1712) 49 Whether it might not have laid so low in the Earth as never to have been reached. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 171 It lyeth low, by reason whereof it is much indammaged by flouds.

b. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1649, I sal do þam lij ful lau þat letes sua lightly on min au. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I* ii, Of wham that song is that y synge, Of Edward kyng that lith so lowe. *Ibid.* iv, A3eyn the hethene for te fyhte, To wynne the croiz that lowe lys. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiv. (*Lucas*) 80 þe angel his trumpe sal blav, & ger þame ryse þat lyis law. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 58 His auter is broke, and lowe lyth. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 10 That Lucifers lordshup ligge sholde ful lowe. *c* 1400 *Cato's Morals* 171 in *Cursor M.* App. iv, Loke þou lere sum craft, quen þi hap turnis baft, and logh þou lise. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. x. 18 Lo now he liggis law, for al his feris. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 297 The castell als thai gart it lig full law. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 52 If he could but rite himselfe with quarrelling, Some of vs would lie low. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Marg. Nicholson Fragment* 12 Monarch thou For whose support this fainting frame lies low. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxviii. 22 All our house lies low mournfully buried in you. 1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* II. 730 Priam by the sword Lies low.

c. 1880 J. C. HARRIS *Uncle Remus* ii. (1881) 20 De Tar-Baby, she sot dar, she did, en Brer Fox, he lay low. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 3/1 Mr. N—.. has not really been dead at all, but only 'lying low' in Canada. 1894 MARG. VERNEY *Mem. Verney Fam.* III. 475 Royalists who had lain low were showing signs of life. 1901 *Scotsman* 2 Mar. 9/4 To that end the opposition lay low.

19. With certain other verbs, the meaning of which includes the notion 'to make' or 'to become'; *to burn low* (see BURN *v.* 2 c); † *to go low*, (*a*) to become worsted; (*b*) to become exhausted; *to run low* (see RUN).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 23 þe Kyng herd þat telle, þat his side 3ede lowe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 61 Pouerte pursued me and put me lowe. 1555 BRADFORTH in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 131 Other men in England whose stoutnes must be plucked lowe. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 117 b, Their victuals went very low. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 621 Should I chance on some distant journey to be reduced low in pocket.

IV. In Combination.

20. In concord with sbs. forming combinations used attributively or quasi-adj., as *low-blast, -carbon, -caste, -class, -flash, -grade, -ground, -heel,*

-life, -neck, -power, -pressure, -tension, -tread, -type, -warp, etc.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Low-blast Furnace*, a metallurgic furnace in which the air of the blast is delivered at moderate pressure. **1900** *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 751/2 Copper and *low-carbon ingot steel. **1894** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 500 The *low-caste Hindus. **1898** *Daily News* 11 Nov. 5/1 All such *low-class methods. **1894** *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 2/3 *Low-flash oils, imported chiefly from America. **1879** H. George *Progr. & Pov.* III. vi. (1881) 191 It is not low wages which will cause the working of *low-grade ore. **1899** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 133 Maize flour of a low-grade quality has taken the place of low-grade wheaten flour in the manufacture of boots. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 1/3 The high and *low ground game fauna of the country. **1712** Steele *Spect.* No. 526 ⁋ 6 Such as appear discreet by a *low-heel shoe. **1794** Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Ode to For. Soldiers* Wks. 1812 III. 248 Saint Crispin..The *low-life Cobler's Tutelary Saint. **1885** F. Anstey *Tinted Venus* 95 The peculiar stave by which a modern low-life Blondel endeavours to attract notice. **1901** *Lady's Realm* X. 646/2 With the coat and skirt the *low-neck blouse is wofully out of place. **1878** Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 306 The student is recommended to commence with a comparatively *low-power objective. **1833** N. Arnott *Physics* (ed. 5) II. i. 97 The high-pressure or condensed steam..expands..until it becomes *low-pressure steam. **1873** B. Stewart *Conserv. Energy* iv. 108 Let us take, for example, the low-pressure engine. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 564 Those exceptional cases of Bright's disease, in which a low-pressure pulse is found. **1898** *Ibid.* V. 983 Not infrequently..the *low-tension pulse presents marked fluctuation of the base line. **1885** Howells *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 71 An easy *low-tread staircase. **1897** W. C. Hazlitt *Ourselves* 122 It is natural that this *low-type Realism should be ruled by circumstances. **1899** Mackail *Life Morris* II. 46 The *low-warp loom he dismissed, as useless for his purpose.

21. Parasynthetic derivatives in -ed[2], unlimited in number, as *low-arched, -backed, -bodied, -boughed, -bowed, -conceited, -conditioned, -crowned, -filleted, -flighted, -fortuned, -heeled, -levelled, -masted, -minded* (hence *low-mindedness*), *-panelled, -priced, -purposed, -quartered, -rented, -rimmed, -roofed, -statured, -thoughted, -toned, -tongued*, † *-vanitied, -voiced, -wheeled, -withered, -witted*; **low-blooded**, of low blood, race, or descent; **low-necked**, (of a dress) cut low in the neck or bosom.

1821 Joanna Baillie *Metr. Leg., Lady G. Baillie* i. 7 By *low-arched door. **1681** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1656/4 A Sorrel Mare, about 13 hands high,..a little *low Back'd. **1827** Lady Morgan *O'Briens & O'Flahertys* IV. 60 A low-backed car is the common vehicle used for the purposes of husbandry. **1839** *Times* 19 Mar., It failed, as *low-blooded knavery always does. **1892** E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 28 The passing of weak, low-blooded paupers by careless selectors. **1882** Stevenson *New Arab. Nts., Prov. & Guitar* ii, Léon looked at her, in her *low-bodied maroon dress. **1824** Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. 54 The peacock..dropping it [his tail] gracefully from some *low-boughed tree. **1898** R. Kipling in *Morning Post* 5 Nov. 5/3 The *low-bowed battleships slugged their bluff noses into the surge. **1854** Hawthorne *S. Felton* (1883) 266 The *low-ceilinged eastern room where he studied. **1648** Bp. Hall *Select Th.* § 10 Humble and *low-conceited of rich endowments. **1632** Massinger *Maid of Hon.* v. ii, Of..an abject temper,..poore and *low condition'd. **1600** Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* v. 72 A little *low crownd Hatte he alwayes weares. **1856** Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 141 His..low-crowned oil-skin hat, and leather gaiters. **1687** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2271/4 Stolen or strayed.., a Chesnut Gelding..,*low-Fillited. **1592** Nashe *Strange Newes* F 3, The Portugals and Frenchmens feare will lend your Honors richer ornaments, than his *low-flighted affection (fortunes summer folower) can frame them. **1627–47** Feltham *Resolves* 430 The *low-fortuned ploughman. **1687** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2295/4 A Roan Gelding.., about 14 hands, all his paces, *low-heel'd before. **1810** Scott *Lady of L.* III. xxvii, The *low-levell'd sunbeams. **1696** Phillips (ed. 5), **Low-masted*, a Ship is said to be low-masted, or under-masted, when her Mast is too small, or too short. **1730–46** Thomson *Autumn* 188 Giddy fashion and *low-minded pride. **1829** Southey *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 48 Not so much from the *low-mindedness of individuals, as from the circumstances wherein they are placed. **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 6/3 A *low-necked wedding gown. **1902** *Blackw. Mag.* May 653/2 Entering under a *low-panelled door, we found ourselves in a long and wide bar. **1722** De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 171 He..falling into some *low-prized rogueries afterwards,..was..transported. **1842** Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 199 The German cloths are not so well manufactured as ours, particularly the low-priced cloth. **1729** Savage *Wanderer* v. 298 The *low-purpos'd, loud, polemic Fray. **1860** Reade *Cloister & H.* III. 59 They [shoes] were *low-quartered and square-toed. **1802** *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 348 To live in *low-rented houses. **1598** Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handie-Crafts* 90 The *low-rooft broken wals (In stead of Arras) hang with Spiders' cauls. **1671** Milton *P. R.* IV. 272 Philosophy..From Heaven descended to the low-roofed house Of Socrates. **1635** R. Johnson *Hist. Tom a Lincoln* (1828) 100 A very *low-statured dwarf. **1634** Milton *Comus* 6 With *low-thoughted care Confin'd. **1847** Tennyson *Princess* VII. 208 So she *low-toned; while with shut eyes I lay Listening; then look'd. **1871** G. Meredith *H. Richmond* li, Your dear mother had a low-toned nervous system. **1606** Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. iii. 15 Didst heare her speake? Is she shrill tongu'd or *low? **1830** Tennyson *Adeline* 51 Doth the low-tongued Orient Wander from the side of the morn. **1748** Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 86 Your foolish, your *low-vanity'd Lovelace. **1606** Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. iii. 16 Madam, I heard her speake, she is *low voic'd. **1842** Tennyson *Talking Oak* 110 Sitting straight Within the *low-wheel'd chaise. **1884** *St. Stephen's Rev.* 28 June 14/2 Saddles..suited to the *low-withered Arab horses.

22. In combination with pres. and pa. pples., forming ppl. adjs., corresponding to the vbl. phrases in senses 16–19, as *low-laid, -lying, -made*.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. iv. 103 Be content, Your low-laide Sonne, our Godhead will vplift. **1811** Shelley *Tear* iv. 7 Sure man..May weep in mute grief o'er thy low-laid shrine. **1856** Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 611 A mild, soft day, with *low-lying clouds. **1567** Golding *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 202 And ducking downe their heads, within the *low-made wicket came.

23. Special combinations and collocations: **low bailiff** (see quot.); **low boat** *U. S. sport*, that which secures the smallest quantity of fish or game (*Cent. Dict.*); †**low-brought** *ppl. a.*, reduced to distress, weakness, or subjection (see sense 16); **low celebration** *Eccl.* (see quot.); †**low-cheered** *a.*, mild-faced, having a meek look; **low comedian**, an actor of low comedy; **low comedy**, (*a*) comedy in which the subject and treatment border upon farce; (*b*) *Theat. slang* = *low comedian*; †**low-day**, any day that is not a Sunday or feast-day; **Low Dutch** *a.* and *sb.* (see Dutch A. 1, B. 1 and 3); hence *Low-Dutchman* (cf. Dutch 3 b); †**Low Easterday** = Low Sunday; **low embroidery, fermentation** (see quots.); **Low German** *a.* and *sb.* (cf. German A. 1 b, B. 1 b, 2 b); **low grinding** = *low-milling*; **Low Latin** *a.* and *sb.* [= F. *bas-latin*], late Latin or mediæval Latin; hence **Low-Latinist**, a scholar in Low Latin; **low mass** (see Mass); **low-milling** (see Milling *vbl. sb.*); †**low-pad** *cant* = Footpad; †**low-parted** *a.*, of no great parts or abilities; †**Low parties** *pl.*, the Netherlands; **low-rope** = *slack-rope*; **low-sail** (*Naut.*) = *easy sail* (cf. Easy *a.* 5); **low tea** *U. S.*, a plain tea; †**low Toby** (see quot.); **Low Week**, the week following Easter week; †**low-wood** = Copsewood 2; **low-worm** (see quot.).

1835 *1st Munic. Corp. Comm. Rep.* App. III. 1601 [Lancaster.] The Bailiff of the Commons, sometimes called the *Low Bailiff, is elected at an annual meeting of the free burgesses from among the commons. **1459** *Paston Lett.* No. 331 I. 444 He..is ryte *lowe browt, and sore weykid and feblyd. **1545** *Primer Hen. VIII* DD iv, Beholde, how I am lowe brought from the cruel pursuers. **1596** Spenser *State Irel.* (Globe ed.) 614/2 How comes it then to pass, that having once beene soe lowe brought,, and throughly subjected, they afterwardes lifted themselves soe strongly agayne? **1867** Walker *Ritual Reason Why* 79 *Low celebration is the administration of the Holy Communion without the adjuncts of assistant ministers and choir. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 258 Grace gaue Piers a teme, foure gret oxen: þat on was Luke, a large beste and a *lowe-chered. **1749** W. R. Chetwood *Hist. Stage* 82 *note*, A well-esteem'd *low Comedian. **1890** Barrie *My Lady Nicotine* xiii. (1901) 43/1 This is the low comedian Kempe. **1608** Day *Humour out of breath* I. B 4 b, Attendance sirra, your *low Commedie, Craues but few Actors, weele breake company. **1671** Dryden *Evening's Love* Pref. *Ess.* (ed. Ker) I. 135 Low comedy especially requires, on the writer's part, much of conversation with the vulgar, and much of ill nature in the observation of their follies. *c* **1750** T. Aston *Suppl. to Cibber* 12 There being no Rivals in his dry, heavy, downright Way in Low Comedy. **1885** J. K. Jerome *On the Stage* 39 Our low comedy, who knew the whole piece by heart. *c* **1613** T. Campion *To Henry, Ld. Clifford* Wks. (1889) 64 The vulgar *low-days undistinguished, Are left for labour, games, and sportful sights. **1592** Nashe *P. Penilesse* 23 b, The Germaines and *lowe Dutch..should bee continually kept moyst with the foggie aire and stinking mistes that arise out of their fennie soyle. **1764** Harmer *Observ.* Pref. 8 Egmont's and Heyman's Travels..translated from the Low Dutch. **1576** Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 63 The Netherlanders, and *low Dutchmen bordering upon the Sea. **1603** Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 271 The second..on Ester Monday..the third on *Lowe Esterday. **1882** Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlewk.*, **Low Embroidery*. This term includes all the needlework formed with Satin or other fancy stitches upon solid foundations, whether worked upon both sides alike, or slightly raised (not padded) by run lines from the foundation. **1881** Tyndall *Floating Matter Air* 257 This beer is prepared by what is called the process of *low fermentation; the name being given partly because the yeast..falls to the bottom of the cask; but partly also because it is produced at a low temperature. **1845** S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 287 The champion of the modern views,—a *low German, Erasmus of Rotterdam. **1887** [see German A. 1 b]. **1884** *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/4 [Flour Mill.] The system in vogue up to a dozen years ago was *low grinding. **1872** Yeats *Growth Comm.* 159 The Hanseatic league derives its name from the *Low Latin 'hansa'. **1673** R. Head *Canting Acad.* 65 The Ruffler is metamorphosed into a *Low-Pad. **1662** Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. ix. § 2. 577 The heart [may be] sound and sincere, where the head is *low-parted. **1502–9** Henry VII in J. Gairdner *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* 449 He [would shew] unto us mervelous conclusions touching the rule and [governance] of these *Lowe parties. **1697** Dryden *Ded. to Æneis* in *Ess.* (1900) II. 201 This is like Merry Andrew on the *low rope. **1805** in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 134 *note*, Saw the Enemy to leeward under *low-sail on the larboard tack. **1883** Howells *Woman's Reason* II. xviii. 133 The world..sent her invitations to little luncheons and *low teas. **1825** Knapp & Baldw. *Newgate Cal.* III. 438/1 A *low Toby, meaning it was a footpad robbery. **1884** *Catholic Dict.* 604 From Holy Saturday till Saturday in *Low Week. **1684** *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 115 In the midst of the Copse or *Low-wood. **1704** *Dict. Rust.*, **Low-worm* is a Disease in Horses, hardly known from the Anthony-Fire or the Shingles..'tis a Worm that is bread on the back of a Horse..or runs along the Neck to the Brain.

B. Quasi-*sb.* and *sb.*

I. The neuter *adj.* used *absol.*

1. What is low, a low place, position, or area.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Adam ure forme feder þet alihte from hehe in to lahe. *a* **1340** Hampole *Psalter* lviii. 10 Þou takis me vp fra my laghe in til þi heghe. *c* **1375** Barbour *Bruce* VI. 518 Schir Ameryis rout he saw, That held the playn ay & the law. **1484** Caxton *Fables of Auian* xxvi, To thende he falleth not from hyhe to lowe. **1597** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxviii. 1 Musical harmony..being but of high and low in sounds a due proportionable disposition. **1875** Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 5120, I..Face Low and Wrong and Weak and all the rest.

†**2.** With preps. *At, in, on low*: down low, on the ground, below, on earth = Alow 1. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 11260 On hei be ioi, and pes on lagh. **13..** *S. Erkenwolde* 147 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 269 Such a lyche here is, Has layne lokene here one loghe, how longe is vnknawene. **1340** *Ayenb.* 119 Þanne ine ous be-ginneþ þise graces..ine loȝ and ssweþ an heȝ. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 3261 Now in leuell, nowe on-loft, nowe in law vnder. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 570 And truly, syrs, looke that ye trow That othere lord is none at-lowe.

II. As *sb.*

3. (with *a* and *pl.*) **a.** A piece of low-lying land. **b.** An area of low barometric pressure.

1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 92 This Low, as it is called, traversing the best part of our saltings. **1878** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* July 310 These high and low areas, or 'highs' and 'lows' as they are technically known, travel.

4. In *All-fours*: The deuce of trumps, or the lowest trump dealt. (Earlier books have 'highest, lowest', etc.)

1818 Todd s.v. *All-fours*, The all-four are high, low, Jack, and the game. **1830** [see Game *sb.* 8 f]. **1897** in Webster.

Low (lōᵘ), *adv.* Forms: 3 lah(e, 3–5 laȝ(e, loȝ e, 3–6 lowe, (4 louwe), 4–5 lau, 4–6 *Sc.* and *north.* law(e, 4– low. Also Laigh. [ME. *laȝe, lahe, loȝe*, f. the adj.]

1. In a low position; on or under the ground; little above the ground or some base. *To carry low* (see Carry 32, 32 c). † *To dance low*: to dance lifting the feet but little from the ground.

Cf. Low *a.* 18; the adv. and the complementary adj. are often difficult to distinguish.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 130 Flod heie, & holdeð þauh þet heaued euer lowe. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 5 Þeos [illegible] wuneð lahe on eorðe. *c* **1250** *Lutel Soth Serm.* 37 in *O. E. Misc.* 188 Loȝe heo holdet hore galun. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* 50/131 Him þouȝte it was wel vuele i-do þat he lai so lowe þere, Þat he nere i-bured in herre stude. **1340** Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3062 When þe ryche man, þat in helle sat lawe, Lazar in Abraham bosom sawe. **1423** Jas. I. *Kingis Q.* ciii, Law in the gardyn, ryght tofore myn eye. **1535** Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 208 Tha..Passit ouir Esk richt lauch ouir Sulwa sand. *a* **1548** Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 233 b, The towne standeth lowe, and the Ryver passeth thorough. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Liberty*, Care must be taken not to make the liberty too high, lest it..make the horse carry low. **1782** *Ann. Reg.* II. 12 *note*, Persons of all ranks here [in Naples] dance very low. *a* **1800** Cowper *Needless Alarm* 25 The spotted pack, With tails high mounted, ears hung low.

b. *fig.* Humbly; in a low condition or rank; on poor diet; at a low rate. † *To breed* (a person) *low*: to educate in an inferior way (cf. Low-bred). *To play low*: to play for stakes of small amount.

c **1374** Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 95 For in her sight to her he bare him lowe. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 1012 Lord, with ȝoure leue we lawe ȝow be-sechis. **1530** Palsgr. 449/2, I beare lowe, I behave my selfe humbly, *je me humilie*. **1593** Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 20 That I may conquer Fortunes spight, By liuing low, where Fortune cannot hurt me [etc.]. **1673** *Ess. Educ. Gentlewom.* 3 The Barbarous custom to breed Women low, is grown general amongst us. **1758** Chesterf. *Let. to Son* 5 Sept. (1892) III. 1234 Live cool for a time, and rather low. **1832** Ld. Houghton in T. W. Reid *Life* I. 122 The doctor here tells me that I..must live very low while I remain in Rome. **1900** *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 98 You value yourself too low.

2. To a low point, position, or posture; also, along a low course, in a low direction.

a **1225** *St. Marher.* 14 Þe engles..þe seoð ham lihten swa lah of so swiðe heh. *c* **1275** *Passion Our Lord* 8 in *O. E. Misc.* 37 He þet is and euer wes in heuene myd his fadere Ful lowe he alyhte. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 798 Loȝe he loutez hem to Loth to þe grounde. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 2289 'Mi louely lorde', quod þe lede & law him declines. **1530** Palsgr. 739/2 Stryke lowe, stryke, *lachez jusques a terre*. **1590** Shaks. *Comm. Err.* III. ii. 143 Oh sir, I did not looke so low. **1602** Dekker *Satiro-mastix* Epilogus M 2 b, You my little Swaggerers that fight lowe: my tough hearts of Oake that stand too't so valliantly. **1611** Bible *Deut.* xxviii. 43 Thou shalt come downe very low. **1667** Milton *P. L.* II. 81 With what compulsion and laborious flight We sunk thus low? **1726** Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 383 We ought..to..bream as low as we could to destroy the worm. **1842** Macaulay *Lake Regillus*, So answered those strange horsemen, And each couched low his spear. **1850–6** O. W. Holmes *Disappointed Statesm.* 60 Party fights are won by aiming low. **1871** 'M. Legrand' *Cambr. Freshm.* 129 The Captain was 'a fellow who smokes his cigars very low'.

b. *fig.* and in figurative contexts. *Clean and low* (see Clean *adv.* 6).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 b, Anone they depresse hym as lowe in mysery & wretchednes. **1638** Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 21 When I see the sonne of the great Cecile let downe his spirits so low as to mine. **1781** Cowper *Expostul.* 547 Verse cannot stoop so low as thy desert. **1805** *Morn. Chron.* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1806) IX. 284 He never descended so low as to steal pint pots and door-scrapers. **1871** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 208 Had the royal power ever fallen as low in England as it fell in Germany and Italy.

3. With reference to the voice, the wind, etc.: In a low tone, gently, softly. Also of singing, etc.: At a low pitch, on low notes. (Cf. Low *a.* 10.)

c 1300 *Havelok* 2079 Speke y loude, or spek y lowe, þou shalt ful wel heren me. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 717 Summe highe and summe eek lowe songe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 77 Thogh thei [wyndes] beginne lowe, At ende thei be noght menable. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 42 O stay and heare, your true loues coming, That can sing both high and low. 1662-3 PEPYS *Diary* I Mar., He read his sermon .. so brokenly and low, that nobody could hear at any distance. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* v. iv. 59 Lucia, speak low, he is retired to rest. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 76/2 You say, the writer read the bond low: was it so low that you could not hear what was said? 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 244 Low muttering o'er his loathed name. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxiv, Now, Wulf, speak low. 1856 MRS. MARSH *Evelyn Marston* I. i. 9 The wind howls low and mournfully around the chimneys. *Mod.* I can't sing so low as that.

4. With reference to time: Far down, or to a point far down; late.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Introd. (1736) 2 As low as the Reign of Julian we find, that [etc.]. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 45 The II[d]. vol. of his Church History of Britain..is to come as low as King Charles II[d]. 1732 in *Wesley's Jrnl.* (1830) I. 390 Easter fell low that year. 1734 SWIFT *Reasons agst. Bill Tithe Flax & Hemp* Wks. 1745 VIII. 101 The Clergy had the sole right of taxing themselves..as low as the restoration. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 108 This alliterative measure .. remained in use so low as the sixteenth century. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 64 These reached as low as the time of Pope Alexander the third.

5. *Comb.* Forming with ppl. adjs. used attrib. numerous quasi-compounds, usually hyphened; as *low-bellowing, -bended, -bowed, -built*, etc. Also † **low-cast**, (of a valley) deep; **low-ebbed**, *lit.* of waves, having ebbed to a low point; †*fig.* of persons, 'at a low ebb', impoverished.

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 505 A hollow moan ..*low-bellowing round the hills. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. iii. 27 The crowching Client, with *low-bended knee..Tels on his tale. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* III. v, With *low-bent thoughts Accusing such presumption. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 77 The low-bent clouds Pour flood on flood. 1872 A. DE VERE *Leg. St. Patrick, Arraignm. St. P.*, Ceasing, he stood *Low-bowed, with hands upon his bosom crossed. 1592 NASHE *Summers Last Will* (1600) I j b, This *lowe built house, will bring vs to our ends. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2625/4 Also a low-built Watch with a String, the Box Gilt. 1697 CREECH tr. *Manilius* IV. 33 But hotter Climates narrower Frames obtain, And low-built Bodies are the growth of Spain. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 60 It was, in fact, a large, though low-built house. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v, A *low-cast valley. 1613 R. ZOUCHE *Dove* B, The *low-coucht Seas. 1757 DYER *Fleece* IV. 591 Proud Buenos Aires, low-couched Paraguay. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 180 Like a black mist *low creeping. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 257 Low-creeping strawberries. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i 43 *Low-crooked-curtsies, and base Spaniell fawning. 1593 — *Lucr.* 1705 May my pure mind with the fowle act dispence, My *low declined honor to aduance? 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 32 Hid from the world in a *low delved tomb. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 720 Her pinions..*low-drooping, scarce Can bear the mourner to the poplar shade. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 251 Strait Hams .. And his *low-dropping Chest confess his Speed. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath* II. 119 Why, this same boy's .. A *low-eb'd gallant. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 136 When the waves Low-ebb'd still hid it up in shallow gloom. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 99 Keen knowledges of *low-embowed eld. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* v. iii, Let thy smooth, *Low-fawning parasites renowne thy Act. 1830 TENNYSON *Mermaid* 32, I would fling on each side my *low-flowing locks. 1864 — *Aylmer's F.* 612 A breathless burthen of *low-folded heavens. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 726/2 He is *low-going, and a wide-goer behind. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 326 Masses of *low-growing plants. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxx. 246 The *low-hanging clouds. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 863 Like a *low-hung cloud. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 484 The low-hung narrow-windowed mansion in Butcher Row. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 265 To *lowe-lybbyng men the larke is resembled. 1672 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* v. i, You teach me to repent my *low-placed love. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 43 The *low-prized learning of the magicians answered very well. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. Prol. 19 The..ouer-lustie French Doe the *low-rated English play at dice. 1895 THOMSON & THOMAS *Electr. Tab. & Mem.* 15 A *low-reading voltmeter. 1826 MILMAN *A. Boleyn* 162 Ha! thou *low-rolling doubling drum — I hear thee! 1634 MILTON *Comus* 315 Ere morrow wake, or the *low roosted lark From her thatch't pallat rowse. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Charact., Taylor* Wks. (1856) 78 He.. raiseth the *low set roofe of his crosse-legged fortune. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* x, Some trivial, *low-spoken remark. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 99 Slow Nile with *low-sunke streames shall keepe his braies. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 13 This low-sunk, wretched and deplorable Degeneracy of Soul. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 507 Slender tributes *low-tax'd Nature pays For mighty gain. 1820 SHELLEY *Vision Sea* 12 The *low-trailing rack of the tempest.

b. With agent-nouns or nouns of action, as *low-flyer, low-living*, † *-lying*, † *-riding*.

1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* I. i. 14 For then we are all thought to be .. High-Flyers, or *Low-Flyers, or Levellers. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 386 The claims made for their several methods by those who have enjoined high-living, *low-living, 'vegetarianism'. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxii, The *low-lying of the Head-springs of ..this River. 1599 JAS. I *Β. σιλ. Δωρον* III. 121 Use..*lowe-ryding for handling of your sworde.

c. In comb. with another adv., as *low-deep*.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xcvii, Pry Into the lowe-deepe-buried sinnes long past. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25 He..will not deny you grace, But low-deep bury faults, so ye repent.

Low (lōu), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* laȝhenn, 3-6 lowen, 4 loȝen, -ȝy, 4-6 *Sc.* and *north.* law(e(n, (5 lou, louȝe, lowyn), 5- low. *pa. pple.* 3 i-lahet, 4 y-loȝed, lawene. [f. Low *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make or bring low (chiefly in immaterial sense); to abase, humble, lower.

c 1200 ORMIN 13965 Whi wollde Godess Sune Crist..himm sellfenn laȝhenn. *Ibid.* 18257 Forrþi þeȝȝ wolldenn nibþrenn Crist & laȝhenn himm þemare. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 28 Ha neren nawt ihurt, þah ha weren ilahet. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* iv. 154 Þench þou nart bote eschе, And so þou loȝe þe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 658 Quhen the Kyng Eduardis mycht Wes lawit, Kyng Robert lap on hicht. 1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* ii. 7 He lowyde him silf, takynge the foorme of a seruant. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3293 þat he þat lawene has a lede may lyft, if him thinke. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 245 The sonne louyth hym fro oure regioun. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. iv. 302 He schulde loȝe him silf in inward feeling of herte. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xxi, The grit cameill .. I can him law als litill als ane mous. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xv. 47/2 The prayer of hym that loweth hym in his prayer thyrleth the clowdes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xi. (1539) 26 High no man for no hate, and lowe no man for noo loue. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 91 He lawit hime selff and twik apone hime ye schaip of man. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 140 Who dois exault hymself God sall hym law. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 190 The Ignorant peple sa lawit bene and febill, That thay wat nocht quhome to wyte. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 101 [God] in his Word, is pleas'd to low himself to our capacities. 1790 A. SHIRREFS *Poems* 219 The merry fowks that were the ben, By this time 'gan to low their strain.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 5746 The sonne loweth and west helt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 295 Now it [Fortune] hiheth, now it loweth. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 120 Euery hylle Shalle lowe, valeys For to Fylle. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 55 Now thow promittis,..now lowis, now defyis.

2. a. *trans.* To diminish, lessen; to lessen the value of (a coin); to depreciate. **b.** *refl.* To depreciate (oneself); to run down. **c.** *intr.* for *refl.* Of a fault: To be extenuated.

1340 *Ayenb.* 28 Þet guode los to abatye and hyre guodes to loȝy. *Ibid.* 49 Þis zenne an-heȝeþ and loȝeþ be þe stat of þe persones þet hit doþ. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Katerine*) 167 Catone forbad his sowne..To law hyme-self or lof gretely. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 493 He areryd & lowyd ye coynes & moneys of his lande. 1793 T. SCOTT *Three Auld Men, Poems* 338 To lawe their price they will be sorry, Ae single doit.

3. *trans.* To lower, to hold or put in a lower position; to lower the level of (ground).

c 1450 *Merlin* 397 Than he lowed his spere. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 39 To lowe ye grownd that the dore may be of a resonnable heyghte. 1654 A. GRAY *Serm. on Death* (1755) 151 The other graces must low the sail to faith.

Low (lōu), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 lowyn, law, 9 lowe. [a. ON. *loga*, f. *loge* LOW *sb.*[2] Cf. MHG. *lohen*] *intr.* To flame, blaze, glow; *fig.* to glow, be 'on fire' with passion, etc. Also with *up*.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 236 Grener .. þen grene aumayl on golde lowande bryȝter. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 226 þe lede lawid in hire lofe as leme dose of gledis. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1436 Arcangelus of rede golde .. Lowynge ful lyȝth. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 315/1 Lowyn, or flamyn as fyyr, *flammo.* 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 34 When stocks that are half rotten lowes, They burn best. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 25 Dryest wood will eithest low. *a* 1758 — *Mill* i, A' lowing with love, my fancy did rove. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *When John & me were married* Poems (1846) 116 And love will lowe in cottage low, As weel's in lofty ha'. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 278 *North.* Look at your right hand...*Shepherd.* Its a' lowin. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 197 Each individual brick shone and 'lowed' with the intense heat. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 362 It lowed up in my mind that this was the girl's father. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 66 Transferring the flame when it lowed up to the bowl of his .. pipe.

† **Low,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 4 lu, loouwe, 4-5 lowe, 6-7 low. [Partly a. OF. *louer, loer* (mod.F. *louer*):—L. *laudāre*; partly aphetic f. ALLOW *v.* Some of the forms coincide with northern spellings of LOVE *v.*[2], which has some of the senses of this *vb.*, and may sometimes have been confused with it. For the mod. vulgarism 'low for *allow*, see ALLOW *v.*]

1. *trans.* = ALLOW *v.* in various senses.

13.. *Cursor M.* 20034 (Edin.) þu mi wille me al wil lu [*other texts* alou]. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* iii. 6 As brent sacrifise of ost he loouwede them [Vulg. *accepit eos*]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4532 A foolis word is nought to trowe, Ne worth an appel for to lowe. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* liv. 187 (Harl. MS.) The knyȝt hadde noon Excusacion, ne wolde not lowe himselfe. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 139 He lowde him scope, without suspect of ill. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. lxvi, Least they [her looks] should 'low More then her heart might meane.

2. *intr.* To bid a price. (Cf. LOVE *v.*[2])

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* I. 9 *note*, Tenants striuing in lowing and bidding, inhanceth fines and rents.

Low (lōu), *v.*[4] Forms: 1 hlówan, 3 lhouen, 4 lo(o)wen, louwen, 5 lawe, loe, lowyn, 6 lo(o)we, 7 lough, lowgh, 4- low. [A Com. Teut. reduplicating str. vb. (preserved as such only in OE.; elsewhere conjugated weak); OE. *hlówan*, pa. t. *hléow* = ODu. (OLFrankish) *hluoien* (MDu. *loeyen*, Du. *loeien*), OHG. *hluojen* (MHG. *lüejen*), ? ON. *hlóa* (once, with sense 'to roar'); f. Teut. root **hlō-*:—W. Aryan **klā-*; cf. L. *clāmāre* to shout, Gr. κικλήσκειν to call.]

1. *intr.* Of cattle: To utter their characteristic sound (in recent use apprehended as denoting a more subdued sound than *bellow*); to moo.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxii. (Z.) 129 *Bos mugit*, oxa hlowð. *c* 1240 *Anc. Songs* (Ritson) 4 Awe bleteþ after lomb hlouþ after calue cu. 13.. *Poem times Edw. II* 183 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 332 Hit nis noht al for the calf that kow louweth. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* vi. 5 Whethir .. an oxe shul loowen, whan befor the fulle cracche he shal stonde? *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4744 Vmquile he noys..as a nox quen he lawes. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 27 Oon of the calfes of golde that Iheroboam made loede scharpely in the natiuite of Heliseus. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Job* vi. 5 Doeth the wilde asse braye when he hathe grasse? or loweth the oxe when he hathe foddre? 1611 BIBLE *Ibid.* 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 84 Should I heare .. a Cat lowgh like an Oxe,.. it would scare mee. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 118 The sober herd that lowed to meet their young. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* 208 The heifer lows, uneasy at the voice Of a new master. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* xix. 7 Hermes dragged forth two heifers, lowing loud. 1897 tr. *Nansen's Farthest North* II. ix. 452 We..could hear them [walruses]..lowing like cows.

2. *transf.* To make a loud noise, to bellow, howl. Of a cavern: To reverberate with a noise.

a 1000 *Elene* 54 (Gr.) Hleowon hornboran, hreopan friccan. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* li. 52 In al his lond loowen shal the woundid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 36 How cavernis or furnys of Ethna round Rummist and lowit. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 22 No she-priest here lows in a horn.

3. *trans.* To utter in a voice like that of cattle; to bellow *forth*.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 281 Like to the sound the roring bull fourth loowes. 1633 J. FISHER *Fuimus Troes* IV. i. G j b, Which Caucasus may as a Catch repeate, And Taurus lough the same. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* ciii. Others do lough forth the tenour. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xxxviii, 'Oh I thank you!' I heard the garlanded victim lowing. 1876 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Blotted out* iii. 27, I shudder under the conviction that she is going to low reproof at me, and so she does.

Low, obs. pa. t. of LAUGH *v.*

† **Lo·wable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. F. *louable*:—L. *laudābilis* LAUDABLE. (Perhaps partly confused with LOVABLE[2].)] Permissible, desirable, commendable.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 103 Ich rede þe .. rape þe to by-gynne þe lyf þat ys lowable and leel to þe soule. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 249/2 Thyrdly for the lowable dystrybucion of the tresours that he gaf alle to poure men wysely. 1538 J. BUTLAR *Let. to Cranmer* in *C.'s Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 373, I have declared to the prior that his third Article is not lowable. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. B vj, Honest and helthsum decoration & clendlynes, alwaies most lowable and commendable in a woman. 1639 CHAS. I *Declar. Tumults Sc.* 63 According to the lowable lawes and constitutions received in this Realm.

† **Lowage.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 lowaige. [? ad. F. *louage* hiring.] Some kind of charge on shipping.

1531 *Charterparty* in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) 37 All stowage lowaige wyndage pety lodmanage and averages acustomyd shalbe taken.

Lowan, variant of LOWN.

Lowance (lou·ăns). Now *dial.* [aphetic f. ALLOWANCE.] A limited portion of food or drink or its equivalent in money given in addition to wages.

c 1565 R. BAKER in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 141 Our lowance waxt so small .. it waxed lesse and lesse. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Harts* 36 You drinke too deepe, Your lowance you exceed. 1846 M. A. RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* VI. 199 (E. D. D.) Besides their lowance. 1881 CUSSANS *Hist. Hertfordsh.* III. *Cashio* 320 *Beaver*, lunch; in the harvest field, when supplied by the master, sometimes called 'lowance.

† **Low·bell, low-bell,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 lowe-bell, 6-7 low-bel, 7 logh-bell, loobel, loubel(l. [? f. Low *a.* + BELL.

On the assumption that sense 2 is the original, the word has generally been referred to Low *sb.*[2]; cf. Phillips (ed. Kersey 1706), '*Luff* or *Lough*, a Light or Flame, to Fowl with a Low-bell'. But it is difficult to see how sense 1 can be a transferred application of sense 2, while the reverse development would be quite normal.]

1. A small bell, *esp.* a cow-bell or sheep-bell; *jocularly*, a bell generally.

1578 G. BEST in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 59 The captaine .. knowing wel how they greatly delighted in our toyes, and specially in belles, he rang a prety lowbell, making signes that he would giue him the same that would come and fetch it. [*Afterwards*: he rang a louder bell.] 1598 FLORIO, *Sampogna*, .. a bell hanged about sheepe or goates, a lowe-bell. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. iii, Peace gentle low-bell. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Muse's Looking-gl.* III. i, I'le get a high crown'd hat with five Low-bels. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. iii. 33 Two cowes .. with collers and lowbells. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* 66 In a pretty wooden steeple A Low-Bell hung to call the people.

2. A bell used in fowling at night.

The process of fowling with 'low-bell and hand-net' is elaborately described in *Dict. Rusticum et Urbanicum* (1704). The birds are to be stupefied with terror by the noise of the bell and the sudden glare from lights contained in a tin-lined box serving as a dark lantern; when they are thus rendered motionless, the net is to be thrown over them.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 6 Others, which .. take any Partridges or Feasaunts by night vnder any Tramel, Lowbell, Roadenete or other Engyn. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, A Lowebell to catch birdes with all in the night, *campinula.* 1607 HIERON *Defence* I. 210 But belike M. H. thought, that the word *accursed*, would sound both lowder and fowler, and so amaze men (as a loobel doth Larks) till he threw his nett upon them. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 27 Some he catches .. with frights (as Black-birds with .. a Low-Bell). 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. vii. 313 The Nobility and Gentry have their .. Guns for Birding, Lowbells [etc.]. 1709 W. KING *Art Love* I. 47 The fowler's low-bell robs the lark of sleep. 1792 OSBALDISTONE *Brit. Sportsm.* 445 The sound of the low-bell causes the birds to lie close, and not to stir when the net is over them. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 11 Hays, nets, low-bells, hare-pipes.

fig. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 132 Now commonly he who desires to be a minister, looks not at the work, but at the wages; and by that lure or loubel may be toald from parish to parish all the town over.

Low·bell, *v.* Now only *dial.* [f. prec.]

†**1.** *trans.* **a.** To capture (birds) by the use of a low-bell. **b.** *transf.* To scare or bewilder as the lowbeller does birds. *Obs.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 444 If any person whatsoever, have taken .. any Phesants or Partriches .. by lowbelling or tramelling. 1642 *Broken Title Episcop. Inher.* § 2 A muster of a few Exoticke obsolete Saxon termes to Low-bell his Ignorant Examiner. 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 91 Larks..may be taken in snares, or by day-nets, Low-belling, &c. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr 23 Weak Christians..are so low-belled by this terror as to be taken up and captivated by the Church of Rome. *Ibid.* 24 [They] do not low-bell men into their own errour by either uncharitable censurings or bloudy persecutions.

2. *dial.* To greet with 'rough music' (i.e. beating of pots and kettles, blowing of horns, etc.) as an expression of popular disapprobation.

Current in Northants, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire: see E. D. D.

Hence **Low·beller,** † (*a*) one who uses a lowbell in fowling (*obs.*); (*b*) *dial.* one who joins in 'low-belling' an unpopular person.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 6 This acte shal not..extende to Lowbellers, Tramellers or others, which shall vnwillingly happen to take any Partridges. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Low-beller*, one that goes a Fowling with a Light and a Bell.

Lowbie, obs. form of LOOBY.

Low·born, *a.* [f. LOW *adv.* + BORN *ppl. a.*]

1. Born in a low station.

c 1205 LAY. 22041 Ne beo he noht swa loh iboren, ful wel he beoð iborȝen. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 156 This is the prettiest Low-borne Lasse, that euer Ran on the greene-sord. [1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 138 Corruption..Shall deluge all; and Av'rice, creeping on, Spread like a low-born mist, and blot the Sun.] 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 657 The fact that the low born young barrister was appointed to so honorable and important a post.

2. As *sb.* A low-born person. *nonce-use.*

1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* VII. 202 Wrapped in a clout, shorn, sandalled, craving food Of low-borns.

Low-boy.

†**1.** One who supports the 'low' party in matters of church polity, etc., in opposition to the 'high-flyers' or 'high-boys'; a Whig and low-churchman.

1715 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gotham Election* 70 No Fire and Faggot; no Wooden Shoes; no Trade-Sellers; a Low Bow, a Low Bow [*sic*]. *Ibid.* 72 That rascally, cheating, canting Low Boy.

2. *U. S.* A low chest of drawers.

1899 *House Beautiful* (Chicago) Aug. 140 Antique mahogany chair and low-boy.

Low-bred, *a.* [f. LOW *adv.* + BRED *ppl. a.*; cf. † *to breed low* (LOW *adv.* 1 b).] Brought up in a low, inferior, vulgar fashion; characterized by low breeding, conduct, or manners.

1757 GARRICK *Lilliput* I. ii. 39 Let low-bred Minds be curb'd by Laws and Rules. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. ii, I don't mention your lowbred, vulgar, sound sleep. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 138 Like other low-bred creatures, they are covered with vermin. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saints' Trag.* III. iii. 169 She'll wed some pink-faced boy—The more low-bred and penniless, the likelier.

Low-browed, *a.* [f. LOW *a.* + BROW *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].]

1. Of persons: Having a low brow (see BROW *sb.*[1] 3 and 5).

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 669 A low-browed verger sidled up. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 305 Dick always had with him now a low-browed, smartly-dressed man.

fig. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. viii. (1874) 91 When low-brow'd cares our mighty yearnings balk.

2. *transf.* Of rocks: Beetling. Of a building, doorway, etc.: Having a low entrance; hence, dark, gloomy. The prevailing sense, app. due to Milton's use of the word.

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 8 There under..low-brow'd Rocks, ..In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 244 Low-browed rocks hang nodding o'er the deep. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. xii, They halted by a low-brow'd porch. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 263 The picturesque, low-browed, irregular cottage. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Danger. Catspaw* 20 He paused before a sombre low-browed little shop.

Lowbye, Lowce, obs. forms of LOOBY, LOUSE.

Low Church, *a.* and *sb.* [app. deduced from *Low Churchman* (see next) and used attrib. as in *Low Church party*, and then substantively.]

A. *adj.* or *attrib. phrase.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Low Churchmen (see next), their principles or practice.

1710 in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 566 That occasioned the queen to change the low-church ministry. 1711 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 43 ¶ 4 To exalt the king's supremacy beyond all precedent, was low-church, Whiggish, and Moderate. 1714 — *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 218 Secure in the affections, the principles and the professions of the low-church party. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lxvii. 250 One lady connected with low-church clergymen..was named as a probable successor.

B. *sb.* [orig. short for *Low Church party*, *Low Church principles.*] The party or the principles of Low Churchmen (see next).

1702 *Charac. Church-Man* 15 Having the Imputation of Fanaticism and Low-Church fixt upon them. 1715 MRS CENTLIVRE *Gotham Election* Wks. 1760 III. 171 *Friendly* [dressed like a Frenchman]..If dese plaguey Low-Church get de Day, —dey vill make it Treason for any one to send der Children to France. Begar. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 24 The chief ministers of that Queen [Anne], whether distinguished under the titles of Whigs or Tories, of High Church or of Low Church. 1841 SHAFTESB. in *Life* IX. (1887) 185 The Low Church, as they are called, will believe and will preach too, that Popery is encouraged and promoted. 1888 C. A. LANE *Notes Eng. Ch. Hist.* II. VI. XXVII. § I. 213 High Church and Low Church agreed in denouncing the heretical bishop [Hoadley].

Hence **Low-Chu·rchism,** Low-Church principles, doctrine, or practice.

1864 F. OAKELEY *Hist. Notes* 60 The various gradations of Dissent and Low-Churchism.

Low Churchman. [Cf. HIGH CHURCHMAN.] A member of the Church of England holding opinions which give a low place to the authority and claims of the episcopate and priesthood, to the inherent grace of the sacraments, and to matters of ecclesiastical organization, and thus differ relatively little from the opinions held by Protestant Nonconformists.

The term, invented as an antithesis to *High Churchman*, was in the early part of the 18th c. used as equivalent to LATITUDINARIAN. Afterwards it fell into disuse, but was revived in the 19th c., when the designation *High Churchman* had obtained a new currency as applied to those who inclined to the theology and ritual of pre-Reformation times. In this later use, *Low Churchman* has for the most part been viewed as equivalent to EVANGELICAL, and has rarely been applied to members of the Broad Church School.

1702 *Charac. Church-Man* 18 He is for shewing the Low Church Men in their own proper Colours. 1703 DE FOE *Short. Way Peace* Misc. 46 We have had it Printed, with an Assurance I have wondred at, That the moderate Members of the Church of England, call'd Low Church Men, are worse than the Dissenters. 1708 *Phenix* II. Pref. 13 It shows the first rise of that party which were afterwards called Latitudinarians, and are at this day our 'Low-Churchmen'. 1710 H. BEDFORD *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 132 He.. is known to be so wretched a low Churchman, as to dispute all the Articles of the Christian Faith. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 347 All [of the clergy] that treated the Dissenters with temper and moderation..were called Low Churchmen. 1845 BP. WILBERFORCE in A. R. Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. 314 Taking as your prominent subject..Baptismal Regeneration, and its side against Low Churchmen.

Hence **Low-Chu·rchmanism** = *Low-Churchism.*

1829 [see HIGH-CHURCHMANISM].

Low-country.

1. A region or district whose level is lower than that of the surrounding country.

1530 PALSGR. 241 'I Lowe countree, *plat pais.*

attrib. 1837 J. R. MCCULLOCH *Statist. Acc. Brit. Empire* II. 54 The webs manufactured in North Wales are..strong, or high country, cloth, and small, or low country, ditto. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 172 You Low-country bodies have no clear idea of what's right and wrong. 1899 *West. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 3/2 On a low-country shooting, which has no house attached to it, a bag of mixed game generally costs at least five shillings a head.

2. *pl.* **Low Countries,** the district now forming the kingdoms of Holland and Belgium, and the grand-duchy of Luxembourg. = NETHERLANDS.

[*a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 32 b, To all the cytyes of the Gaule Belgique or lowe countrey.] *a* 1548 *Ibid., Hen. VIII* 136 The lowe countreis, of Brabant, Flaunders, and Zealande. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 21 b, It would not conuert clubs and clowted shoone from the flesh pots of Egipt, to the Prouant of the Lowe countreyes. 1656–9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 43 The war was..hot in the Low-Countries. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish*, etc. Pref., The career of poor but daring spirits in the age of Elizabeth was often sought in the Low Countries. 1887 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* V. (1888) 80 He had served his apprenticeship to the trade of war in the Low Countries.

b. *attrib.*, quasi-*adj.* Belonging to the Low Countries. In 17th c. often of soldiers: Having served in the Low Countries.

1625 BACON *Ess., Seditions* (Arb.) 407 The Low-Countrey-Men, who haue the best Mines, aboue ground, in the World. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1440 But I have sent him for a Token To your Low-Countrey Hogen Mogen. 1889 CORBETT *Monk* ii. 15 The plain Low Country officer. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 34 Baggy low-country knee-breeches.

Lowd(e, obs. form of LOUD.

Lowder (lōʊ·dər). *Sc.* and *north.* [a. ON. *lúðr* (Norw. *luder*, *lur*).] **a.** The stand or foundation on which a mill rests. **b.** (Short for *lowder-tree*, which is also in use.) A wooden lever or hand-spoke used for lifting the millstones; any long, stout rough stick (Eng. Dial. Dict.).

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 98, I promise thee heere to thy chafts ill cheir, Except thou goe leir to licke at the lowder. *a* 1706 in J. Watson *Collect. Scot. Poems* I. 44 He..Ran to the Mill and fetcht the Lowder, Wherewith he hit her on the Shou'der.

Low down, *a.* and *adv.* [f. LOW *a.* and *adv.* + DOWN *adv.*] **a.** Used as a more emphatic synonym for the adj. in predicative use, and for the adv. (Written as two words.) **b.** in attributive use; chiefly *U. S.*, degraded, abject. (Written with hyphen.)

a. 1548 ELYOT *Dict., Demissus*, humble, lowe downe. 1689 LOCKE *Civ. Govt.* II. v. § 38 (1694) 194 In that part of the World which was first inhabited,..even as low down as Abrahams time, they wandred with their Flocks and their Herds..freely up and down. *a* 1860 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gosp. Jesus Chr.* XV. (1861) 201 They put the date of Messiah's advent too low down. 1870 KINGSLEY in *Gd. Words* 205/2 To see Sirius,..not, as in our dog-days, low down on the horizon, but riding high in heaven. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 20 They had played it rather low down on the preacher.

b. 1881 CABLE *Mad. Delphine*, etc. 104 It was so much better than he could have expected from his 'low-down' relative. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, Lucas effected a beautiful low-down catch. 1888 EGGLESTON *Graysons* xviii. 197 Her archaic speech was perhaps a shade better than the 'low-down' language of Broad Run. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 158 There is another low-down pigeon domesticated at Talagouga. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 484/1 Every low-down Neapolitan ice-creamer in the town.

Hence **Low-downer** *U.S.*, a 'poor white' of the southern States.

1871 DE VERE *Americanisms* (1872) 45 [Given as the designation current in North Carolina]. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 131 They are at least known by a generic by-word, as Poor Whites or Low-downers.

Lowe, obs. f. LOW *a.*, LOUGH[2]; obs. pa. t. of LAUGH *v.*; obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of LIE *v.*[2]

Löweite (lō·vəˌəit). *Min.* [Named, 1846, by Haidinger after A. *Löwe* of Vienna.] Sulphate of magnesium and sodium occurring in yellowish crystalline masses.

1850 DANA *Min.* 678 Löweite is a saline mineral from Ischl. 1885 *Ernl's Min.* 278.

† **Lo·wer,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 lower(e, 6 looer. [ad. OF. *louier* reward.] Reward, guerdon, recompense.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 372 (Kölbing) Þurch ous þou art in þi power: Sif ous now our lower! *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5368 Ser, if þou lessen my life na lowere þou wynnes. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 59 A knyght axed his body when he was deed vpon the seide crosse, and it was graunted hym of Pilate in lower of his seruyse. *a* 1550 *Image Ipocr.* I. iii *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 415 Thoughe Christ be the doer, They force not of his looer, They sett therby no stoore.

Lower (lōʊ·ər), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 3 laȝghere, lah(e)re, lahȝhre, 4 lagher, law(i)er, logher, 5 lougher, louȝer, lowyr, *Sc.* lavar, -war, 4, 7 *Sc.* lauer, 4– lower. [f. LOW *a.* + -ER[3].]

A. *adj.* The comparative of LOW *a.*

1. As an ordinary comparative (capable of being followed by *than*): see the senses of LOW *a.*

c 1200 ORMIN 2664 Þokh wass þho miccle lahre, þann ure laffdiȝ Marȝe wass. *Ibid.* 3746 Lasse þann hiss cunngell, & lahȝhre inoh. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 36 Hwa-se, of engel, lihted to iwurðen lahre, þen a beast..loki hu ha spede! *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9467 Sua hei na-thing was euer wroght, þat..ne moght Fall dun in to lagher [*Gott.* lauer] state. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 58 Thai said, successioun of Kyngrik Was nocht to lawer feys lik. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. i. 69 Qwen tha ar far lawar. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 39 Of whiche lougher men in degre mowe lerne gret ..doctryne. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* XV. (1885) 145 What lower man was þer sytinge in þat counsell, þat [etc.]. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) XXVI 40 They wald with nobill men be nemmit, Syne laittandly to lawar leinde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 76 And in the lowest deep a lower deep Still threatning to devour me opens wide. 1671 — *Samson* 1246 Stalking with less unconsci'nable strides, And lower looks. 1740 LD. BALTIMORE in *Gentl. Mag.* X. 586 The Estimate of the Navy..is lower..than that which was laid before us the last Session. 1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 7 Oct., The people of Norfolk are generally of a lower size, and very few tall. 1839 YEOWELL *Anct. Brit. Ch.* vii. (1847 73 It seems difficult to place their origin at a lower period than the apostolic age. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 294 A small body of grenadier dragoons, who came from a lower class and received lower pay. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* I. xxxii. 254 Hush-sh-sh. For heaven's sake, Mr. Mason, do be a little lower. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 115 The solder, of course, has a much lower fusion point than the metals to be joined. 1873 PRINCESS ALICE in *Mem.* 26 July (1884) 308, I feel lower and sadder than ever. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. ii. 139 Try and keep that lower in tone.

absol. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 186 Can the lower create the higher? 1885 TENNYSON *Locksley H.* 60 *Yrs. after* 124 So the Higher wields the Lower, while the Lower is the Higher.

2. Used in contradistinction to UPPER or HIGHER, as the specific designation of an object, a class or group of objects, a part or parts of some whole (with reference either to local situation or to rank, dignity, or place in classification); occas. in partitive concord (= 'the lower part of'), esp. in geographical names.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Proëme 16 All higher and lower Officers of Armies under the Generall. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 10 Lower Syria. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* vi. 16 With lower, second, and third stories shalt thou make it. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you list* II. ii, This is the bodye of Antiochus, Kinge of the lower Asia. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 410 Both contain Within them every lower facultie Of sense. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 3 The outward Muscles and Skins of the Lower-Belly. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 131 In the lower Ages the Legend on Medals did not often allude to a particular Fact. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 42 The Corner of the Lower-Lip. 1783 BURKE *East India Bill* Wks. IV. 72 The lower sort in the camp it seems could not be restrained. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 101 The Lower Wall or the Floor of the Orbit is nearly plain. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Von Ranke* (1843) III. 220 Merchants from the Lower Danube. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 193 The sleeves of the hauberk sometimes were cut short about the middle of the lower arm. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* iii. 36 The Huronian or Lower Cambrian. *Ibid.* iv. 56 The Lower Silurian is the Upper Cambrian of Sedgwick. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* I. (1875) 5 The treatment of the lower animals by man. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 448/2 Strong lower-sail winds. 1889 POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* ii. (Badm. Libr.) 43 There are four lines in fencing; two upper and two lower. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* iii. (1900) 23 An immense fourfold tackle from the main lowermast-head.

b. Phrase. † *To have the lower hand*: to have lost the superiority; to be second best off.

1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* III. 72 When they have once the lower-hand,..they no longer distinguish what they do.

3. quasi-*sb.* **† a.** One lower; an inferior. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 10739 Wþase laȝheþþ himm Bineþenn his lahȝhre. 1340 *Ayenb.* 175 þe zinne is gratter..ine ane prelat þanne ine ane loȝer. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 104 þei are vnfeiþful to þer soureyns, vneuyn to þer lowar. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxi. 89 Wheþir he suffre of his prelate or of his piere, or of his lower.

† b. The lower part or parts *of* (something). *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxii. 9 Into þe lavgher of þe earth.

4. Special collocations: **lower-boy,** a boy in the *lower school* (see below); **lower-case** *Printing* (see CASE *sb.*[2] 9); also *attrib.*; **lower chamber** = *lower-house*; **lower classes,** those below the middle rank in society; **lower criticism,** verbal or textual criticism (cf. *higher criticism*, s.v. CRITICISM 2 b); **lower critic,** one who is occupied with lower criticism; **lower deck,** the deck immediately over the hold, orig. only of a ship with two decks; also *attrib.*; **Lower Empire** [= F. *bas empire*], the later Roman Empire (formerly, in numismatic use, from the reign of Gallienus; now usually, from the reign of Constantine, or some still later epoch); **lower fourth, fifth,** etc., the lower division of the fourth, fifth, etc. form in a public school; also *attrib.*; **lower house,** the inferior branch of a legislature consisting of two houses; also of the convocation of the Church of England; **lower † order** or **orders** = *lower classes*; **lower school,** in public schools, usually the forms below the fifth; also *attrib.*; (*the* or *this*) **lower world,** earth as opposed to heaven or the heavenly bodies.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. i. viii. 92 The *lower boy or fag, asked his master whether he had further need of him. 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Livingstone* i. 1 A mob of two hundred lower boys. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiv. ▸ 1 The Stem, and other Fat Stroaks of *Lower-Case Roman. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 383/2 The letters of the lower case. 1890 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 251 The type is getting on: I have all the lower-case letters (26). 1885 LOWE *Bismarck* I. 293 The *Lower Chamber would not yield an inch to the Crown and the Upper House. 1772 (the *lower classes of the people), 1806 (the lower class) [see CLASS *sb.* 2]. 1849 THIRLWALL *Rem.* III. 346 Efforts .. to elevate the intellectual condition of the lower classes. 1897 RENDEL HARRIS in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 342 Resch is not merely a '*lower critic' busied with readings of the existing Gospels. *Ibid.*, The *Lower Criticism of the New Testament. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4521/2 We fired, with the utmost Vigour, .. part of our *Lower-deck Guns. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 2 The ports of the said lower-deck to be grated on the inside. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 246 The lower-deck ports were then opened. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Apr. 4/3 Lieutenant..is the highest step to which a lower-deck rating can attain. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 573/2 (*Empire*) The *lower empire comprehends near 1200 years, reckoning [from 260] down to the destruction of Constantinople in 1453. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, The driving of this *lower-fourth must have been grievous work. *Ibid.*, He and the other lower-fourth boys. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 50 He..placeth him in the *lower house. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 49 Exultation was heard through all the lower house. 1852 BP. WILBERFORCE *Let.* in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. iv. 140 Suppose that .. the Lower House [of Convocation] elected another [Prolocutor]. 1862 *Acts Massach.* 254 Lower House. 1869 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. I. 23 Ultimately, however, the Lower House [Commons] conceded the demands of the Upper. 1712 (the *Lower Order of Britons), 1749 [see ORDER *sb.* 2] 1796 G. M. WOODWARD *Eccent. Excurs.* 14 The adjoining skittle-ground is filled with people of the lower order (according to fashionable denomination). 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 27 Apr. 196, I will make your Aristocratic insolence bend before the superior mind of the 'Lower Orders'. 1857 T. HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, There's nothing like candour for a *lower-school boy. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 38 The Globe that lights the *lower World. *a* 1599 SPENSER *Mutability* vi. 14 Mean-while the lower World..was darkned quite. 1675 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 301 All the light and influence that the heavens bestow upon this lower world.

5. *Comb.* Forming comparatives to the combinations of LOW *a.* (see LOW *a.* IV).

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 25 Apprehensions lower-roofed. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiii. 242 Smaller, clumsier, lower-brained, and weaker-jawed than their elders.

B. *adv.* The comparative of LOW *adv.*, q. v. *Lower down*: the comparative of LOW DOWN.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 209 The kynges shyp..descended lower, before a towne in Holland. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 10 Quha that wald the mater vnderstand, He man luke lawer. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 120 She her selfe is hit lower. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 143 Come no lauer. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 20 No Prince living..descended lower in presenting her person to the publique view. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 122 Let us continue on the story down lower still. 1648 FAIRFAX, etc. *Remonstrance* 17 Then he fell to play lower. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 80 How it was performed, we shall teach lower in this Book. 1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 62 A viscous clammy .. Mixture, scarce at all disposed to ferment, before 'tis let down lower with Water. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 288 The lower they are degraded..the more submissively they must depend upon his favour. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 170 Your portion is with them,—nay, never frown, But, if you please, some fathoms lower down. 1838–9 HALLAM *Lit. Europe* II. i. § 48 We find not a few editions .. :—Cicero de Officiis .. 1553; Virgil, 1570;..Horace and Juvenal, 1574. It is needless to proceed lower, when they become more frequent. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 64 Still farther north [the snow line] reaches yet lower.

Lower (lōu·ər), *v.* Also 7 loor, lour, lowre. [f. LOWER *a.*]

1. *trans.* To cause or allow to descend, to let down gradually (e. g. a boat, a drawbridge, a thing or person suspended from above); to haul down (a sail, a flag). Also with *away* (Naut.), *down.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 611 Being almost at my desired Port, I will strike and lower down my Fore-top-sail. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 17 Loure the Yard, and furl the Sail. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 198 The Water ..sustains these Particles..till..its motion begins to remit, ..when by degrees it lowers them. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 384 Now down the mast the yard they lower away. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 548 The foe advance to meet us.. look! they lower The bridge! 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* XXXVI, The sloop immediately lowered a boat. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 9. 562 A summons from Blake to lower the Dutch flag was met by the Dutch admiral .. with a broadside. 1894 WEYMAN *My Lady Rotha* xiv. 151 My lady..waved adieu to him, and he lowered his great plumed hat to his stirrup. 1895 *Manch. Guard.* 14 Oct. 5/6 The workmen have to be lowered by ropes down the face of the cliff.

b. *absol.* (*Naut.*)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Lower handsomely!* and *lower cheerly!* are opposed to each other, the former being the order to lower gradually, and the latter to lower expeditiously. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Smuggler's Leap*, Now lower away, come lower away! We must be far ere the dawn of the day. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* iii. (1900) 21 We lowered and left the ship.

c. *trans.* To make lower, diminish the height of.

1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrostatics* etc. 33 The water escapes..until the level of C has been lowered to that of B. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 103 The bell-cot..had been lowered to the porch.

d. *Wood-engraving.* To remove by cutting or scraping, or to depress (the surface of a block).

1839 CHATTO *Wood Engraving* ix. (1861) 586 The part which appears white in A [should be] lowered out. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 723/1 If lowered, the designs will require to be re-sketched on the wood.

2. *intr.* To descend, sink (also *fig.*); † to cower, crouch (*obs.*). Often with *down.* Also *Naut.* of a yard: To admit of being let down.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 129 The present pleasure, By reuolution lowring, does become The opposite of it selfe. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Meroz* Wks. 1716 I. 240 For the Crown to Veil and Lower to the Stool of Repentance, Oh abominable and Vile! 1720 T. GORDON *Humourist* I. 92 The brute Part of the Creation are affected by the Turns of Weather; the Deer, we say, runs to Covert, the Bird lowers. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 38 The main yard could not lower. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 323 When snow is falling.. the shepherds drive their flocks..round the top of a hill in a circle, to keep them from lowring and being smothered. 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* I. 146, I immediately lowered down and hid myself among some shrubs. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* i, Smoke lowering down from chimney-pots.

b. To slope downwards.

1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* II. 104 To the north of Helsinburg the shores are steep and rocky; they lower to the south. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. XXV. 638 The top of the escarpment where it lowers towards Ottajano.

† c. *trans.* To descend (a hill). *Obs.*

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 133 Lowering the hill the scenery is yet more agreeable.

3. a. *trans.* To diminish in amount, price, proportion, etc. **b.** *intr.* To become lower in price.

a. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* Pref. (A) 7 b, Some People.. may..not know it is for their Advantage to lower their Interest. 1729 SWIFT *Intelligencer* No. 19 ▸ 5 The Value of Guineas was lowered in England from 21*s.* 6*d.* to only 21*s.* 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 172 The value of money is very considerably lowered since the bishop wrote. 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* xiv, Did the tyrant..lower wheat? 1833 HI. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 3, I suppose your wages are lowered. 1886 EARL SPENCER *Speech at Leeds* 3 May, They lowered the rents.

b. 1697 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield* (1899) II. 347 Soe soon as that grain vizt Indian Corne lowers of the abovesaid price .. then [etc.]. 1823 *Examiner* 448/2 Meat will lower in price. 1891 *Daily News* 13 June 5/5 Poultry is gradually lowering in price.

4. To make lower in quality or degree; to lessen the intensity or elevation of.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 6 Dec., My illness..alone never yet lowered my spirits as they are now lowered. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 623 The Mahratta government..might have been induced to lower its tone. 1834 LISTER *Anne Grey* XXVI. II. 115 Lowering his voice so that she alone could hear. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 46 The light of both is lowered in the same proportion. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 193 In washing, the Chiaroscuro is lowered from the high lights..to the middle tones. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 629 Another time-honoured fashion of lowering intracranial tension is by purgatives.

† b. To reduce the strength or quality of (a liquid, the air); to dilute *with* (water, etc.). *Obs.*

1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 145 This Art of purifying Arracs with Milk, were tolerable, if they did not, at the same time, lower them with Water also. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Lowering a sample [of spirits] to the proof strength. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 June, Milk..lowered with hot water. 1793 BEDDOES *Lett. Darwin* 39 It would be more advantageous to lower the atmospheric air with hydrogene than with azotic air. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. i. ▸ 5 [She made] him take a good draught of wine, a little lowered at proper intervals. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ix, Wot do you go a lowerin' the table-beer for then?

c. *Mus.* To depress in pitch, to flatten.

1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* (ed. 10) xvii. § 448 If we take the second inversion of a chord of the seventh .. and lower the bass note a chromatic semitone, we shall obtain a new combination.

d. *intr.* To become lower in intensity.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vii, The lurid light, which had filled the apartment, lowered and died away.

5. *trans.* To bring down in rank, station, or estimation; to degrade, dishonour. Const. *to.*

1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 282 His letter has lowered him in my opinion. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 65 The history of Persius had been greatly misapplied and lowered, by being inserted among the fables of Greece. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* iv, In marriage a man lowers a woman to his own rank. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 75 What had passed must have had the effect of raising his own Church in his esteem, and of lowering the Church of England. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 347 Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel and lower the proud. 1882 JEAN WATSON *Life A. Thomson* iii. 44 Lowering his character as a minister of the Gospel.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 45 Thou shalt lower to his level day by day.

6. *trans.* To bring down to a lower position on a graduated scale.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxi. 344 To lower the melting point of the Montanvert ice. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 98 It is possible to lower the freezing point by various means.

Lower: see LOUR *v.*; obs. form of LOUVER.

Lowerable (lōu·ərăb'l), *a.* [f. LOWER *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being lowered.

1889 H. M. DOUGHTY *Friesland Meres* 230 Top-masts lowerable under bridges.

Lowerd, Lowere, obs. ff. of LORD, LOUVER.

Lowered (lōu·ərd), *ppl. a.* [f. LOWER *v.* + -ED[1].] In various senses of the vb. In *Her.*, of an ordinary: = ABASED 2.

1707 E. SMITH *Phædrus & Hipp.* III. 31 The suppliant Nations..with lower'd Sails Confess the Ocean's Queen. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 8 June, The affectionate care that used to be ready, with lowered voice and stealthy pace, to smooth the pillow. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Lowered.* 1839 CHATTO *Wood Engraving* ix. (1861 614 When lowered blocks are printed at a common press, it is necessary that [etc.]. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry, Lowered*: see *Abased.* 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Floss* III. 167 A great tear fell from under her lowered eyelids. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 63 A general lowered state of health among the population. 1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* 12 The intermediate heights are distinguished as 'lowered' and 'raised', thus the 'lowered high-front' has a position below the 'high-front'.

Lowerer (lōu·ərər). [f. LOWER *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or something which lowers.

1890 SWEET *Primer Phonetics* 15 Intermediate positions between the nine cardinal ones are marked by diacritics: ┴ 'raiser', ┬ 'lowerer'..┤┬ 'backward lowerer'.

Lowering (lōu·əriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOWER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of LOWER *v.* in various senses.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 Such indifferent things as .. hoising, looring, and the like. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 15 A striking or louring of Sail by the Ships of other Nations. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Lowering*...the debasing of the strength of any spirituous liquor by mixing water with it. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 193 The lowering of the temperature in February and May. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 171 A continuous course of baiting, lowering and hauling up. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 556 A previous lowering of vitality may usher it [psoriasis] in.

Lowering (lou·əriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOWER *v.* + -ING[2].] That lowers, in senses of the vb.

1895 *Daily News* 3 June 7/2 The felt branches continue dull, at lowering prices. 1899 GRIFFITH-JONES *Ascent thro. Christ* I. iii. 120 There are lowering influences in the environment.

Lowering: see LOURING.

† Lo·wermore, *a. Obs.* [f. LOWER *a.* + MORE *adv.*, after next.] = LOWER *adj.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxviii. 69 The lowermore round ligament of the Womb. *Ibid.* II. iv. 93.

Lowermost (lōu·əlmōust), *a.* [f. LOWER *a.* + -MOST.] = LOWEST *a.* (Cf. HIGHERMOST.)

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV. (1577) X iv a, The Sunne..in winter season draweth to the lowermost signe. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. xii. 71 As you may see by the Figure out of the lowermost Gun of the Castle. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 74 The lowermost mast would likewise have gone, had not the weather proved fine. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 295 The lowermost extremity of the ascending frontal convolution.

Lowery: see LOURY.

Lowest (lōu·èst), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* laȝhesst, 4 lauest, louwest, 5 lagh-, lau-, law-, lowist, -yst, 5–6 lawest, *Sc.* -ast, 6 *Sc.* leuchest, 3– lowest. [f. LOW *a.* + -EST.]

A. *adj.* **1.** The superlative of LOW *a.* in its various senses.

c 1200 ORMIN 15276 þiss folle iss laȝhesst. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2437 þe mone lowest is. *a* 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 357 (Gött.) þe lauest [*Cott.* neþermast] þan es water and erde. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 115 Lucifer louwest liþth of hem alle. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* I. iv. 8 Slyke soþly ar moste haly, & ȝit of men ar haldyn laghyst. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 33 b, The lowest sorte of the vile and rusticall people. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 89, I sall mak..the hiest stone the leuchest. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 383 You would sound mee from my lowest Note to the top of my Compasse. 1681 FLAVEL *Right Man's Refuge* 179 When things have been brought to the lowest ebb. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 419 Perjury..Sells oaths by tale and at the lowest price. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 247 The lowest atmospheric strata. 1882 *Building News* 23 May 1/2 The

Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc. 46 The lowest fetish-worshippers of Western Africa.

b. In partitive concord: The lowest part of. *poet.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. v. 2 But, when she list, it raught Downe to her lowest heele. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxxvi. 13. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 882 That the lowest bottom shook Of Erebus.

2. *Comb.* Forming superlatives to the combinations of LOW *a.*

a 1640 EARL STIRLING *Anacrisis* in *Wks. of Drumm. of Hawth.* (1711) 160 In a more abject manner than the lowest minded man could have descended to conceive.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.* **1.** The lowest part, position or pitch. *Obs.* exc. with *at.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 þe engles..þe seoð ham lihten swa lah of so swiðe heh, from þe heste in heouene to þe laheste in helle. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 51 And lo! the veil of the temple was to-rent in twey parties, fro the hiest to the lowest. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. x. 53 Put þe euer atte lowist, and þe hyest shal be 3oven to þe; for þe hiest may not stonde wiboute þe lowist. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. xxxvii. 156 When a man thinks them at the lowest of the wheele, hee shall be sure to find them on the top. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvii. 39–41 Paraphr. 546 Just when they are brought to the lowest. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 140/1 Men who had been brought up to their duties, and had fulfilled them for many years, at lowest without disgrace. 1897 C. HEADLAM *Sel. Brit. Satirists* 64 When taste was almost at its lowest in England.

2. He who or that which is lowest.

1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 588 The rich, and they that have an arm to check The licence of the lowest in degree. 1830 R. HARDIE *Hoyle made Familiar* 62 [*Cassino.*] When thee persons play..the two lowest subtract their points from the highest. 1843 PUSEY *Serm. Holy Euch.* 15 Lowest is joined on with highest, earth with heaven..man with God.

C. *adv.* The superlative of LOW *adv.* in its various senses; also in *Comb.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 65 Whanne he berth lowest the Seil, Thanne is he swiftest to beguile The womman. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1834) III. xxiii. 231 The period in which the people of Christendom were the lowest sunk in ignorance. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 725/1 In 1799 the salary of our lowest-paid Judges was £1000.

Loweth, Lowey, var. ff. LOWTH *Obs.*, LOWY.

Lowffe, obs. form of LUFF.

† **Low·ffing,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. 'Luff or Lough, a Light or Flame, to Fowl with a Low-Bell' (Phillips, ed. Kersey, 1706.)? = LOWBELLING.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 1 No maner of..persons..shal..take, kill, or destroye any Fesauntes or Parteridges, with any maner of Nettes, Snares, Ginnes, Enginnes, Rowsting, Lowffing or other deuices whatsoeuer, in the night time.

Lowgh, var. LOUGH [1], *Obs.*; obs. f. LOW *v.*[4]

Lowgit, obs. form of LUGGED *ppl. a.*[2]

Lowh, obs. pa. t. of LAUGH. **Lowie:** see LOWY.

Löwigite (lö·vigəit). *Min.* [Named, 1861, by Mitscherlich after K. J. *Löwig*, who first analysed it.] Hydrous sulphate of aluminium and potassium, found in yellowish nodules (A. H. Chester).

1862 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXXIV. 215 Löwigite..the variety of alunite analysed by Löwig. 1892 DANA *Min.* 976.

† **Lowing,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. LOW *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of LOW *v.*[1]; descent; obeisance; humiliation, etc.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 508 He loueth in markettes ben met Wip..lowynge of lewed men. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. viii. (1495) y vj, Wynter bygynnyth whan the sonne is in..Capricornus, and is ende of discencyon and the lowynge of the sonne in y myddaye. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxvi, The nether clowde is downe puttyng and a lowenge of his euencristen.

† **Lowing,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. LOW *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] The action of LOW *v.*[2]; flaming.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 315/2 Lowynge, or lemynge of fyyr, *flammacio.*

† **Lowing,** *vbl. sb.*[3] *Obs.* [f. LOW *v.*[3] + -ING [1].] The action of LOW *v.*[3]; *concr.* an allowance.

1533 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 64 And has na lowing to vphald the samyn..bot oure ouklie penny gaderyt amangis the brether of the said craft. 1607 [see LOW *v.*[3] 2].

Lowing (lō·iŋ), *vbl. sb.*[4] [f. LOW *v.*[4] + -ING [1].] The action of LOW *v.*[4]; the mooing of cattle; also *transf.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 144 Lowinge of þæt ahte, ludinge of þe men. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 315/2 Lowynge, or cryynge of nette, *mugitus.* 1579 A. M[UNDAY] *Captiv. J. Fox* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 153 Amongst the Turkes was one..who ..fell off from the toppe of the prison wall, and made such a lowing that the inhabitants..came and dawed him. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 179 Calfe-like, they my lowing follow'd. 1794 WORDSW. *Guilt & Sorrow* lviii, Melancholy lowings intervene Of scattered herds. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, Here Miss Nipper made a horrible lowing. 1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abb.* etc. xxiv. 309 The blowing of his horn, and the lowing of his charge.

Lowing (lōu·iŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] Now *dial.* [f. LOW *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] Burning, flaming, flashing.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 679 A lowande leder of ledez in londe hym wel semez. 1721 RAMSAY *Horace to Virgil* iii, Prometheus..staw A lowan coal frae heav'n's high ha'. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xxii, A vast, unbottom'd, boundless pit, Fill'd fou o' lowin brunstane. 1852 A. ROBB *Poems & Songs* 123 Dearest, return The lowin' love I hae for you.

Lowing (lōu·iŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. LOW *v.*[4] + -ING [2].] That lows, as cattle do.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xvii. 18 The stronge vois of loowende bestes. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest, To Sir R. Wroth* 16 'Mongst loughing heards. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 2 The lowing Herd winds slowly o'er the Lea. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss.*, (*Proverbs*) A lowing cow soon forgets her calf.

Lowing, variant of LOYN *Obs.*

Lowins, var. LOW WINES. **Lowis,** obs. f. LOOSE.

Lowish (lōu·iʃ), *a.* [f. LOW *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat low. Also in *comb.*

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2476/4 Taken..from two Gentlemen,..a grey gelding..,lowish back'd [etc.]. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 81 Money runs a little lowish, after what I have laid out. 1886 MRS. RANDOLPH *Mostly Fools* I. iii. 64 The boy found his level..—a lowish one.

Lowk(e, variant of LOUK *v.*[1] *Obs.* and *v.*[2]

Lowland (lōu·lănd), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6–9 **lawland,** 8 **lawlin,** 9 **laighland, lawlant.** Also LALLAN. [f. LOW *a.* + LAND.] **A.** *sb.*

1. Low or level land; land which is on a lower level than the adjoining districts. Usually *pl.*

sing. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* II. 205 The lowland grew blue beneath his feet. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Jer.* xxxiii. 13 In the cities of the lowland.

pl. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. Poems 1743 II. 176 No Nat'ral Cause she found from Brooks, or Bogs, Or marshy Lowlands, to produce the Fogs. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 266 So high above the valley that it looked like the lowlands in England do below Box Hill in Surrey. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 106 The central lowlands must be the coldest part of North America.

fig. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 118 The lowlands and levels of ordinary palaver.

2. *spec.* (Now always *pl.*) The less mountainous region of Scotland, situated south and east of the Highlands.

1631 in *Thomes of Cawdor* (Spalding Club) 273 The necessitie of his advis doeth ofttymes invite him to the lowlandis. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* IV. (1691) 69 Whether England and the Low-Lands of Scotland, can maintain a fifth part more People than they now do..the said Territories of England, and the Low-Land of Scotland, contain about Thirty Six Millions of Acres. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 37 The Kirk..distinguishes the Lowlands from the Highlands by the language generally spoken by the inhabitants. 1822 GALT *Provost* xiii. 98 Mr. Keg..had come in from the Laighlands..to live among us.

3. *Lowlands*: the Lowland (Scottish) dialect. (Cf. *Lallans* s.v. LALLAN.) *Sc.*

1832–53 BALLANTINE *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. 27 My young cousin Peggy cam doun frae Dunkeld, Wi' nae word o' lawlants ava, man. *a* 1878 H. AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (1892) 335 Has gude braid lawlan's left the land?

B. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting low land or a level district; occas. pertaining to the 'nether regions'.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 555 To eschew sic contemptuus oppressioun in a peciabill cuntre and lawland. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* I. 7 His Errand was, to draw the Low-land damps..from the foggy Fens. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 52 Israel was constrain'd to go down to Egypt, and sue for maintenance to these..low-land states. 1721 RAMSAY *Answer to Burchet* 8 He..Doups down to visit ilka lawland ghaist. 1823 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 926 Our lowland vapours..deranged her constitution. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 138 Well coerced by Lowland William's [i. e. William III's] craft. 1865 WHITTIER *Revisited* 41 Bring down, O lowland river, The joy of the hills to the waiting sea. 1868 W. W. HUNTER *Compar. Dict. Lang. India* 2 The English have studied and understand the lowland population as no conquerors ever studied or understood a subject race.

2. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Lowlands of Scotland.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 56 Ane lawland crs wald mak a bettir noyis. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 155 The Scots are divided into Hechtlandmen and Lawlandmen. 1752 FAWKES *Descr. May* Pref., The Lowland Scotch language, and the English, at that time, were nearly the same. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Air iv, A Highland lad my love was born, The Lawlan' laws he held in scorn. 1896 N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 88 In her house on the Lowland road Jean Rob starved. 1898 CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* i. 6 Lambs which had just been brought from a neighbouring lowland farm.

Lowlander (lōu·lăndəɹ). [f. LOWLAND + -ER [1].] An inhabitant of the low-lying or level portion of a country or district.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. iv. 105 The hostility of the Lowlanders, the Lapiths, whom they certainly never subdued. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. 4 The lowlander, on the other hand, has his own strength.

b. *spec.* An inhabitant of the Lowlands of Scotland.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2732/3 The Clan Gregor, and many others, both Highlanders and Lowlanders,..are now come in. *c* 1775 JOHNSON in Hawkins *Life* (1787) 490 Of the..state of the whole Earse nation, the Lowlanders are, at least, as ignorant as ourselves. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 468/1 The little lowlander strutted as he played the evening melody.

Lowler, variant of LOLLER [1] *Obs.*

Lowlihead (lōu·lihed). *arch.* [f. LOWLY *a.* + -HEAD.] Humility, lowliness.

c 1403 CLANVOWE *Cuckow & Night.* 156 Lowliheed, and trewe companye. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 7995 Meknesse & lawlyhede. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* i, The stately flower..Of perfect wifehood and pure lowlihead. *c* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 90 The lamp of her meek lowlihead. 1889 BROWNING *Pope & Net* vii, The thing was gone—That guarantee of lowlihead.

Low·lihood. *rare*—[0]. [+ -HOOD.] = prec.

1818 in TODD (but his quot. has *lowlyhede*). Hence in mod. Dicts.

Lowlily (lōu·lili), *adv.* [f. LOWLY *a.* + -LY [2].] In a lowly fashion or manner.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 11 þat þay..serve þame mekely and gladly and lawlyly. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxx. 481 He shall..enter into the Citie very poorely and lowlily. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama Exile* Poems 1850 I. 79 Live and love—Doing both nobly, because lowlily. 1881 SHARP *Asp. Poetry* iv. 116 Only by thinking lowlily of himself, and highly of those better than himself.

Lowliness (lōu·linès). [f. LOWLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being lowly.

1. Meekness, humility; an instance of this.

a 1413 HEN. PR. WALES *Ep. to Hen. IV* (Nat. MSS. I. 37) Alle the lowlinesse that any subget kan thenkke or devise. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 224 Lat fayle no curtasy And lowlynesse bothe to smalle and grete. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* iv. (Percy Soc.) 20 Than were endued Her crystall eyes full of lowlenes. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xvi. 1 Lowlynes goeth before honoure. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 22 'Tis a common proofe, That Lowlynesse is young Ambitions Ladder. 1764 J. WOOLMAN *Jrnl.* (1840) 127 By so travelling, I might set an example of lowliness before the eyes of their masters. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xii. v, O Maud were sure of Heaven If lowliness could save her. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 285 Greatness in lowliness.

2. Low state or condition; abjectness, poverty.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe ed.) 614/2 They say that they continued in that lowlyness, untill the time that the division betweene the two howses of Lancaster and Yorke arose. 1891 T. K. CHEYNE *Origin Psalter* vii. 353 Sympathy ..made the Messiah like unto common men in their lowliness.

† **Lo·wling.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. LOW *a.* + -LING.] A low-bred fellow.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 178 Yet some petie lowlinges, do sometimes seeke to resemble.

Low-lived (lōu·lə·ivd), *a.* Also 8–9 **-lifed.** [f. LOW *a.* + *live-*, LIFE + -ED [2].] Of persons: Living a low life; vulgar, mean. Hence of actions, expressions, etc.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 155 She could not think of letting any common low-lived fellow come near her. *Ibid.* III. 177 How can you take delight in such a low-lived trick? 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi, Your Ladyship should except..your own things in the Lady's Magazine. I hope you'll say there's nothing low-lived there? 1781 J. RIPLEY *Sel. Orig. Let.* 77 The low-lifed fellow who wrote this letter. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 46 *note*, Aristophanes is..unmerciful upon low-lived, vulgar people. 1882 FR. A. KEMBLE *Later Life* I. 82 An ignoble, low-lived expression occasionally startled..one, on a countenance noble and intellectual.

Lowly lōu·li, *a.* Somewhat *arch.* Forms: 4 **lou(e,lich, louli,** 4–7 *north.* **lawly, -lie,** 7 **laulie),** 6 **lowely, lowlie,** 4– **lowly.** [f. LOW *a.* + -LY [1].]

1. Humble in feeling or demeanour; not proud or ambitious.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 142 She to him so louly was and treate. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 227 For loulich he loketh and loueliche is his speche. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21034 Yiff thow do to myn Image, Lowly worshepe and homage. *a* 1450 in *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 132 Y. byseke yow yn the lowlokyst wyse that [etc.]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1664 Wallace on kne, with lawly obeysance. 1535 COVERDALE *Micah* vi. 8 To be lowly, and to walke with thy God. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 110 'Twas neuer merry world, Since lowly feigning was call'd complement. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cl. 3 Annot. 719 Without the lowlyest posture of the body. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 ¶ 3 The Pope has written to the French King on the Subject of a Peace, and his Majesty has answered in the lowliest Terms. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 93 God accounts him proud; High in demand, though lowly in pretence.

absol. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* iii. 34 He shal geue grace vnto the lowly. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*

2. Humble in condition or quality. Usually with some notion of sense 1: Modest, unpretending.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 323 Courtesie..is sooner found in lowly sheds..then in tapstry Halls. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 141 All the comforts that the lowly roof Of undisturbed retirement..knows. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 278, I'd sit fu' happy i' my lowly ben. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, '*Milton! thou should'st be living*', Thy heart The lowliest duties on herself did lay. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 98 The continued existence of lowly organisms offers no difficulty. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 23, I put up at a very lowly inn. 1871 G. V. SMITH *Bible & Pop. Theol.* xi. 116 They remembered the origin of Jesus and saw his lowly condition. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 143 The sons of Harold who were within the walls of Exeter came of a lowlier and doubtful stock.

absol. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 600 Say..what the name you bore..(For from the natal hour distinctive names, One common right, the great and lowly claims). 1852 MRS. STOWE (*title*), Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly.

3. Low in situation or growth; usually with allusion to sense 1. (Cf. HUMBLE *a.*)

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iv. 21 Thy Sunne sets weeping in the lowly West. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 2 Lowly Shrubs and Trees that shade the Plain, Delight not all. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 638 Those who dwell..where Boagrius floats the lowly Lands. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 449 Where purple violets lurk With all the lowly children of the shade. *a* 1729 CONGREVE *Mourn. Muse Alexis* Wks. 1730 III. 208 As lofty Pines o'ertop the lowly Reed, So did her graceful Height all Nymphs exceed. 1852 WHITTIER *Question of Life* 123 In lowliest depths of bosky dells The hermit Contemplation dwells. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 225 And the sun, albeit from a lowly altitude, shone out in full brightness.

b. ? *nonce-use.* ? Lying low.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 47 As lookes the Mother on her lowly Babe, When Death doth close his tender dying Eyes.

¶ **4.** *occas.* Low in character, mean.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 124 This proud letter of the lowly Lady Davers..*Lowly*, I say, because she could

stoop to such vain pride. **1843** JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 289 His name was never stained with any lowly act.

5. *Comb.*, as *lowly-built*, *-lovely*, *-minded* (hence *lowly-mindedness*), adjs.

a **1822** SHELLEY *Tear* iv. 3 Over thy *lowly-built sepulchre bending. **1864** TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 168 She—so *lowly-lovely and so loving. **1540** COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* i. (1593) K 3 b, Christ .. teacheth vs to bee *lowly minded and humble. **1859** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxvii. 57 The stamp of lowly-mindedness.

Lowly (lōu'li), *adv.* Forms: 4 lozly, louheliche, lowelyche, laweliche, 4–5 lou'i, -y, 4–6 lowely, 5 loughly, louely, 5–6 lawly, 6 *Sc.* lau-, lawle, -lie, 6–7 lowlie, 9 *Sc.* laighly, leuchly, 4– lowly. [f. LOW *a.* + -LY [2].]

1. In a lowly manner (= LOWLILY); humbly, reverently; modestly. In *to bow lowly* with mixture of sense 2.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 614 Lenge a lyttel with þy lede I lozly biseche. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2062 *Ariadne*, But I yow serve as louly In that place. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 141 Lewede eremytes, That loken ful louheliche to lacchen mennes almesse. **14..** *Why I can't be a Nun* 161 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 142, I, as lowly as I can, Wolle do yow servyse nyȝt and day. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ii. 24 To quham as than lawle thus Juno said [etc.]. **1529** FRITH *Antithesis* Wks. (1573) 98/1 Christ full lowly and meekely washed his disciples feete. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 79 We maist humblie, and laulie prosterne our selfs. **1629** MILTON *Nativity Ode* 25 O run, prevent them with thy humble ode, And lay it lowly at his blessed feet. **1667** — *P. L.* v. 144 Lowly they bow'd adoring, and began Thir Orisons. **1802** WORDSW. *Farewell* 28 A gentle Maid, whose heart is lowly bred. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. ii, As he bowed lowly before the Duchess.

2. In a low manner or degree.

a. In a low position or posture; along the ground. In examples from 18th c. there is mixture of sense 1.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1384 So wele his strok he sett That his heued fram þe bodi flei, He ȝede him laweliche neye. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 24 A pleasant dale that lowly lay Betwixt two hills. **1784** COWPER *Task* III. 663 Some clothe the soil that feeds them, far diffused And lowly creeping. **1785** — *Poplar Field* 14, I must ere long lie as lowly as they [felled trees]. **1795** BURNS *Song*, 'Their groves o' sweet myrtles', Where the blue-bell and gowan lurk lowly unseen. **1811** A. SCOTT *Poems* 144 (Jam.) Auld Reekie stands sweet on the east sloping dale, An' leuchly lurks Leith, where the trading ships sail.

b. In a low voice. Now only *poet.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lowely, or softe yn voyce, *submisse.* **1810** SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* iv. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 17 He sometimes spoke lowly to himself. **1839** BAILLY *Festus* (1852) 127 A maiden sat in her lonely bower Sadly and lowly singing. **1863** WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 95 What art thou whispering lowly to thy babe, O wan girl-mother?

† **c.** In an inferior manner, meanly. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 3, I will show my selfe highly fed, and lowly taught.

d. With a low opinion. *rare.*

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 63 They always think highly of the beloved Object, and lowly of themselves. **1852** H. NEWLAND *Lect. Tractarianism* ii. 68 'Why', said he [South], 'the High Church are those who think highly of the Church, and lowly of themselves; the Low Church are those who think highly of themselves, and lowly of the Church'.

e. In a low degree. *rare.*

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 30 The walls of the lung are but very lowly vascular.

3. *Comb.*, as *lowly-born*, *-cultivated*, *-organized.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 19 Tis better to be *lowly borne .. Then [etc.]. **1872** F. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 234 We may long look in vain for the name of a lowly born man amongst the Roman magistracy. **1827** KEBLE *Chr. Y.*, 1st Sund. after Christm. ii, A sick man's *lowly-breathed sigh. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 212 That apathetic fatalism which belongs to all *lowly-cultivated races. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 99 *Lowly organised forms appear to have been preserved to the present day.

† **Low'ly,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* lawly. [f. LOWLY *a.*] *trans.* To humble; *refl.* to condescend.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 512 Louyng to God Almycht, Hes lawleit him so far to schaw the rycht Of this tirrane quhilk wes oure prince and king. **1577–87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1218/2 Were not the charge I present .. I should lowlie my person to meet you six English miles. **1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxi. 125 Wee see howe God lowlieth himselfe and stoopeth to our rudenesse.

Low man, lo'wman. [f. LOW *a.* + MAN. Cf. also HIGHMAN.] In *pl.* Dice loaded so as to turn up low numbers. (Cf. LOW-RUNNER.)

1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* II. i. 223 Heere are tall men and little men. .. Hie men and low men, thou wouldst say. **1596** LODGE *Wits Miserie* (1879) 47. **1608** DEKKER *Belman Lond.* E 3. *a* **1612** HARINGTON *Epigr.* I. lxxix. (1618) D 3 b, Then play thou for a pound or for a pin, High men are low men, still are foysted in. **1622,** *a* **1643** [see HIGHMAN].

Lowme, obs. form of LOOM *sb.*[1]

Lowmost (lōu'most), *a.* and *adv.* Now *dial.* [f. LOW *a.* or *adv.* + -MOST.] = LOWEST *a.* and *adv.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xiii. 87 From the hyghest pole of heauen to the lowmoste. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxvi. 233 The leaues .. that grow lowmoste are somewhat larger. **1820** *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 260 The lowmost at the royal board, but foremost still in war. **1865** E. WAUGH *Besom Ben* ii. 23 Every time his head came lowmost he looked at his master with imploring eyes.

Lowmpe, obs. form of LAMB.

Lown (laun), *a.*, *sb.* and *adv.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5–7 lowne, 6 louin, loun, 7–8 lownd, 8 lowen, 9 lowan, lound, 6– lown. [a. ON. **lugn* (*u* stem; Icel. *lygn* adj., *logn* neut. sb., MSw. *lughn*, Sw. *lugn*, Da. *luun* adj. and sb.). The derived LOWN *v.* occurs earlier.] **A.** *adj.*

1. a. Of the weather, water, a locality: Calm, quiet, still, unruffled.

c **1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 18 The land lowne was and le, with lyking and luf. *c* **1470** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VII. (*Lion & Mouse*) xxxviii, The fair forest with leuis lowne and lie. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 60 Within the havin goith loune. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Proheme to Cosmogr. 11 In weddir louin and maist tempestius haill, But ony dreid, I beir ane equall sail. **1583** *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 156 Then sett he to, with saill and ayre, To seik some lowner harbore thayre. **1584** HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* I. (1608) 19 The variant winde is still and lowne. **1683** G. MERITON *Yorks. Dialogue* 346 How comes thy Clathes seay flurr'd, Barne, this Lownd day? **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 118 Ye may hear him, on a lown day, at every farm house in the village. **1894** CROCKETT *Raiders* 221 The wind came .. in lown-warm puffs.

b. Of persons, their actions, circumstances, demeanour, talk, etc.: Calm, gentle, quiet, silent, soft, still.

1714 RAMSAY *Elegy John Cowper* ix, To keep a' things hush and lown. **1768** ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 92 My lad, my counsel's ye be lown. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, Sir Richard ..had a fair offspring o' his ain, and a' was lound and quiet till his head was laid in the ground. **1823** J. WILSON *Trials Marg. Lyndsay* xxxiii. 270 But do you think your brother will like Nether-Place? It will be oure lown for him. **1827** — *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 277 You'll keep a lowner sugh or you get halfway from Dalnacarnoch.

2. Sheltered; cozy, snug.

1728 RAMSAY *Ram & Buck* 6 And drave them frae the lowner bield, To crop contented frozen fare. **1867** N. MACLEOD *Starling* i, Turnips and stubble are no' to be compared wi'.. the win'y taps o' the hills, or the lown glens.

B. *sb.* [= Icel. *logn.*] Quiet, calm, stillness, tranquillity; also, shelter.

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lun*, or *Lewe*, under cover, or shelter. Under the lun or lewe of a hedge. W. **1830** GALT *Lawrie T.* VI. ii. (1849) 257 To hear the far-off Kirk-bell ringing shrilly in the lown of a Sunday morning. **1880** WATT *Poet. Sketches* 60 (E. D. D.) Oor bit hoosie that stood i' the lown o' the shaw.

C. *adv.* Quietly, softly.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 24125 Befoir the wynd thai saillit lone and still. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* xlii, For God's sake, speak lound and low.

Lown (laun), *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 llown, 9 lownd. [f. LOWN *a.*]

1. a. *intr.* To become calm, to calm; also with *down.* † **b.** *trans.* To make calm, to lull. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Sc. Trojan War* (Horstm.) II. 1012 The see-tempestes llownyt not. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ii. 5 Eftir the wyndis lownit war at will. *Ibid.* x. ii. 113 The wyndis eik thar blastis lownit sone. **1737** RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 24 Blaw the wind ne'er so fast it will lown at the last. **1894** R. W. REID *Poems* 59 The win' was lownin' doon.

2. To shelter.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 276 And a myle wes betuix the seis, And that wes lownyt all with treis. **1802** COLERIDGE *Lett.* 26 Aug. (1895) 400, I was sheltered (in the phrase of the country, *lownded*) in a sort of natural porch on the summit of Sca Fell.

Hence **Lowned** (*lownit*), *ppl. a.*, calmed, still.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. iv. 107 Scherand the lownit air, [scho] Doun from the hycht discendis soft and fair.

Lown,e, variant of LOON [1].

Lowndrer, var. LOUNDERER *Obs.*, skulker.

Lowness (lōu'nès). [f. LOW *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being LOW.

a. In physical applications: Smallness of elevation from the ground or of prominence from a surface; situation at a low level; † shortness of stature.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxxi. (1495) 245 Amonge the tokens of Tysyk ben .. lowenesse of the roundenesse of eyen. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lownesse, or depnesse, *profunditas.* Lownesse, ny the grounde, *bassitas.* **1442** *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 44/1 By cause of the lowenes and straitenes of the said Brigge. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 22. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 32 The Lownesse of the Bough..maketh the Fruit greater, and to ripen better. *a* **1637** B. JONSON *Underwoods* (1640) 181 Can I discerne how shadowes are decreast, Or growne; by height or lownesse of the Sunne? **1638** F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 256 Augustus..was of a low stature, .. but .. his lownesse was hid by the fitnesse and equalitie of his members. **1781** *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 7/2 Their own lowness..preserved them..from the fire of the batteries. **1836** MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxi. 298 The island of Tortuga remarkable for its lowness and want of vegetation.

b. Low or depressed condition with regard to station, rank, fortune, or estimation; † degradation, abasement.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 278 Edmodnesse is .. luue of lute hereword & of louhnesse. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 8500 Þus salle þai haf gret powere, And heghnes, for þair awen gret lawnes here. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 18 That al here lyf leden in lowenesse and in pouerte. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xvi. 20–23 But no man can truely glory in him, but he whiche is not offended with hys humilitie and lownes. **1598** DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* G iij b, He raysed the afflicted lownesse of the desolate King. *c* **1655** A. SIDNEY in *19th Cent.* (1884) Jan. 63 The lownesse and meannesse of my fortune and person forbids me to hope. **1779–81** JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Prior*, The lowness of his original. **1886** *Book-lore* Feb. 58 After disposing of the charge of lowness of birth.

† **c.** Humility, lowliness, meekness. *Obs.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8765 And ȝit wyþ gret lownesse of hert, þat pruyde turne hit nought ouerthwert. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 133 Loue and leaute and louhnesse of herte. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 1501 She the proude kan enclyne To lownesse and humilyte. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lownesse, or mekenesse, *humilitas.* Lownesse, and goodnesse in speche, *affabilitas.*

d. Low degree of any quality; low pitch (of a note); smallness of amount, price, temperature, etc.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 A Chefe is a character .. shewing the heigth and lownes of euery note standing on the same Verse. **1690** CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 31 The lowness of interest of money in Holland .. proceeds only from their abundance of coin. **1708** J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 18 They have not the Benefit of the lowness of Price as at the Pits. **1797–8** WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp.* 779 Measures having lowness of freight and freedom of trade in view may be adopted upon two principles. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xx. 336 This lowness of temperature.

† **e.** Want of elevation in literary style; an instance of this. *Obs.*

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* Ded., If there be any thing in this Play wherein I have rais'd my self beyond the ordinary Lowness of my Comedies. **1725** POPE *Postscr. to Odyssey* (1726) V. 299 The more he was forc'd upon figures and metaphors to avoid that lowness. *Ibid.* 306 He, who ventur'd .. to imitate Homer's Lownesses in the Narrative. **1728** DR. HERRING in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) I. 287 The inaccuracies of style, the lownesses of expression, .. in this translation.

f. Want of elevation in character; meanness, baseness.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 8 Who could but imagine a strange lowness of spirit in those who could fall down and worship the basest..of creatures? **1884** LADY VERNEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 554 Wickedness and lowness are necessary to show forth the good and the high.

g. Mental or nervous depression. Now only explicitly *lowness of spirits.*

1739 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 12 July (1830) I. 210, I went to a gentleman who is much troubled with what they call lowness of spirits. **1782** J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Comm.* I. 72 *note* 2 She had..a small quick pulse, with great lowness. *c* **1815** JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) I. xi. 300 She had to struggle against a great tendency to lowness. **1822** GOOD *Study Med.* II. 437 Great languor, lowness and oppression at the præcordia. **1843** BETHUNE *Sc. Peasant.* 45 He felt occasionally that lowness of spirits from which, when their prospects are clouded,..few are wholly exempted.

2. As a mock title of dignity.

1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* I. 1 Such a salutation would affront their Highnesses and Lownesses. **1790** H. WALPOLE *Let. to Miss Berrys* 8 Nov., His turbulent Lowness of Brabant. **1860** RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 235 There sat his Highness the Rajah, and here stood his lowness the correspondent.

† **3.** *concr.* The low part of a country. *Obs.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 46 In Egipt there ben 2 parties; the Heghte, that is toward Ethiope; and the Lowenesse, that is towardes Arabye.

Lownin, obs. form of LOANING *sb.*

Lownly (lau'nli), *adv.* *Sc.* [f. LOWN *a.* + -LY [2].] In a 'lown' manner. **a.** Calmly, quietly; in a low tone. **b.** In shelter, under fostering care.

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 56 His todlan wee anes .. Nurs't lownly up aneath his care. **18..** R. CHAMBERS *Wheesht!* Speak loundly about it; and don't say I told you. **1890** J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* viii. 53 Lownly my faither leuch to himsel'.

Lowp(e, obs. f. LOOP *sb.*[1], *sb.*[2]; var. LOUP *v.*

Low-pitched, *ppl. a.* [In sense 1 f. LOW *adv.* + PITCHED *pa. pple.* of PITCH *v.*; in sense 2 f. LOW *a.* + PITCH *sb.* + -ED [2].]

1. Pitched in a low key or tone, *lit.* and *fig.*; but little elevated; of low quality.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxv. 358 The Muse, which seem'd too slacke in these two low-pitcht layes. **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* xiii. Wks. (1847) 70/1 Poor and low-pitched desires. **1873** M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* v. 145 It is .. eminently natural; but it is above common, low-pitched nature. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 277 The continuous low-pitched rumbling sound produced by the contraction of the muscles.

2. Of a roof: Having but a slight angular elevation. Hence of a room: Having a low ceiling.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. Index, Low-pitched roof. **1843** JAMES *Forest Days* ii, One of the tables in the low-pitched parlour. **1884** *Century Mag.* XXVII. 827 A one-story and garret house, with a low-pitched roof.

Lowre, obs. f. LOUR, LOUVRE, LOWER *v.*

Lowrell, obs. form of LAUREL *sb.*[1]

Lowrie (lau'ri). *Sc.* Also 6 lawrie, loury, 6–8 lowry. [Short for LAURENCE [1].]

1. The fox; used as a quasi-proper name.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXII. 16 The tod..wes ane lusty reid haird lowry. **1728** RAMSAY *Fox & Kat* 27 The Monarch pleas'd with Lowry, wha durst gloom? **1835** *Laird of Logan* (1841) 163 A' my customers hae been worrying at me like as many jowlers in the neck o' poor tod lowrie. **1885** 'S. MUCKLEBACKIT' *Rhymes* 91 As sheep when lowrie tod they see, Man, wife, and wean, in panic flee!

2. A crafty person; a 'fox'; a hypocrite.

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 209 Had not that blissit bairne bene borne, .. Lowreis, your lyues had been forlorne. **1571** *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXIX. 21 Sitt I beleiff ols mony myndis thochte, ha, loury, ha, ha! **1583** *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 55 Men heiring tell how Lowrie landit, The congregatione him commandit To serve a kirk and keip a cure.

Lowrie, var. LAURY *Obs.*; Australian var. LORY.

Lowrier, obs. form of LAUREL *sb.*[1]

† **Low-runner.** *Obs.* A false die loaded so as to run on the low numbers. (Cf. LOWMAN.)

1670 [see HIGH-RUNNER].

Lowry (lōᵘ·ri). U. S. Railways. [? Cf. Lorry.] An open box-car (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Lowry: see Loury *a.*, Lowrie.

Lows(e, obs. or dial. form of Loose *v.*, Louse.

Lowse, obs. f. Luce a pike; var. Lose *v.*² *Obs.*

Lowsey, -ie, obs. forms of Lousy.

† **Low·ship.** *Obs.* In 3 louhschipe. [f. Low *a.* + -ship.] Lowness; humility.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 358 Scheome & louhschipe þet heo her nor Godes lune mildeliche þolieð.

Low side window. A small window lower than the other windows, found in some old churches. Cf. *Leper window* (Leper *sb.*² A. b), Lychnoscope.

1847 *Archæol. Jrnl.* IV. 314 No part of our ancient churches has so completely baffled the enquiries of antiquaries [etc.] as the low side windows which so frequently occur near the west end of the chancel, usually on the south side, but sometimes on the north, and sometimes on both sides; occasionally also near the east end of the nave, and in other situations. **1848** *Ecclesiologist* VIII. 375 Where neither low side window nor bell-cot existed. **1852** Rock *Ch. Our Fathers* III. I. Contents p. v, The low side or ankret's window. **1894** *Murray's Handbk. Oxfordsh.* 103 On the S. is a low side window, blocked.

Low-spi·rited, *a.* [f. Low *a.* + Spirit *sb.* + -ed².] Having low spirits. † **a.** Mean in spirit; abject, base, cowardly, paltry (*obs.*). **b.** Wanting in animation or sprightliness; dejected, dispirited.

a. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 252 That low spirited Swaine, that base Minow of thy myrth. **1655** E. Terry *Voy. E. Ind.* 79 People..so low-spirited..that they dare not fight. **1760–72** H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 67 Low-spirited scoundrels, who rob the widow and the fatherless. **1795** Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1862) III. 283 This country is very low-spirited as to continental politics.

b. 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 120 She was very low-spirited and hysterical. **1778** Miss Burney *Evelina* xxiii. (1791) I. 134 When we returned home, we were all low-spirited. **1833** J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) I. 434 I was low-spirited about the state of things and thought nothing could be done. **1869** Claridge *Cold Water Cure* 55 Where the patient is low spirited or unwell.

Hence **Low-spi·ritedness**, the condition of being low-spirited. † **a.** Cowardice, meanness (*obs.*). **b.** Dejection, depression, faint-heartedness.

1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VII. 145 Our low-spiritedness stretched out the neck to this blow. **1711** Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 230 Nor shou'd I..charge 'em with meanness and insufficiency on the account of this low-spiritedness which they discover. **1741–70** Mrs. Carter *Lett.* (1808) 351 The low spiritedness..of which you complain, assures me you cannot be well. **1812** W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 410 The reverse of low-spiritedness is gaiety.

Lowss, obs. Sc. form of Loose.

Low Sunday. [Cf. quot. 1866.] The Sunday next after Easter Sunday.

1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 275 Ye sonday next aftyr low-sonday. **1511** *Nottingham Rec.* III. 329 In ye weke next after Lowe Sondey. *a* **1633** Austin *Medit.* (1635) 168 Low-Sunday. *Inferius Pascha.* The Lower Easter-Sunday. **1710** Hearne *Collect.* 16 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 373 This Day being Low-Sunday. **1866** *Annot. Bk. Com. Pr.* 107 The popular name of Low Sunday has probably arisen from the contrast between the joys of Easter and the first return to ordinary Sunday services.

Lowt(e, obs. form of Lout *sb.* and *v.*

† **Lowth.** *Obs.* [f. Low *a.* + -th.] Lowness.

1526 Tindale *Rom.* viii. 39 Nether heyth, nether lowth [A. V. and R. V. depth], nether eny other creature. **1535** Coverdale *Rom.* viii. 39 Nether heyth ner loweth. [**1691** Ray *Collect. Words* Postscr. 171 That which lies under the Hills, especially down by Humber and Ouse side,..is called by the Country-people the Lowths, i. e. The low Country in contradistinction to the Wauds.]

Low tide: see Tide.

Low water. The state of the tide when the surface of the water is lowest; the time when the tide is at the lowest ebb. (Cf. High water.) † Also, in a river, a time when the stream is shallow.

1530 Palsgr. 241/1 Lowe water, *leave basse.* *a* **1548** Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 209 As nere as their great shyppes could come at the lowe water. **1582** in Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 426 At everye hyghe and ragynge water youre slueses.. should be drawne upp... And at everye lowe water your.. sluses should be..shutte. **1670** Speed in Bedloe *Popish Plot* 21 He bid him observe the Tide, and be sure to do it within an hour of low water. **1762** Borlase in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 420 At Kinsale,..near dead low-water, the tide rose suddenly on the strand. **1853** Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 50 A certain number of pontoons would..be left aground at every low water. **1882** E. P. Edwards in *Gd. Words* Apr. 248 Rocky peaks showing only above low-water.

fig. **1877** *Gd. Words* XVIII. 18/2 In summer..everything is at dead low-water.

b. *attrib.* † Of a soldier = Freshwater 2 b.

1643 [Angier] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 7 Fire is a cruell Lord, and dreadfull object to fresh and low-water souldiers.

c. *fig.* Chiefly in phr. *in low water*: 'hard up', impoverished.

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Low tide* or *Low water*, when there is no money in a man's pocket. **1885** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 21 Feb. 125/2 Law-breakers..who, having been 'put away', and done their time, found themselves in low water upon their return to the outer world. **1886** Miss Braddon *Mohawks* I. iv. 94 His lordship was in low water financially.

Low-wa·ter-mark. The line or level reached by the tide at low-water; a mark set up to indicate this. (Cf. High-water-mark.)

1526 in Dillon *Customs of Pale* (1892) 87 Anie wrak rivinge or drivinge in the sea without the Lowe water marke. **1629** H. C. *Drayning Fennes* C ij, When the out-fals shall bee opened to Low water marke. **1776** G. Semple *Building in Water* 2, 2 Inches above the Low-water Mark... 8 Inches above Low-water Mark. **1783** Page in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 16 It continued in vast quantity almost to the spring tide low-water-mark. **1880** Geikie *Phys. Geog.* iii. § 17. 154 The lower limit of the beach or low-water mark.

b. *fig.* The lowest point reached in number, quality, quantity, intensity, etc.

1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxvii. (1739) 167 The state of Learning and Holiness was now at the low-water mark. **1745** H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 9 My ink is at low water-mark for all my acquaintance. **1838** Dickens *O. Twist* viii, I'm at low-water-mark myself—only one bob and a magpie. **1890** *Spectator* 29 Mar., Destroying the truths of which most social conventions are the low-water mark.

† **Low-wines.** *Obs.* Also 7 *sing.* **low wine**, 8 *Sc.* **lowins.** *pl.* The first spirit that comes off in the process of distillation. (Cf. Faints.)

1641 French *Distill.* i. (1651) 26 There will come forth a weak Spirit, which is called low Wine. **1657** R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 93 The first Spirit that comes off, is a small Liquor, which we call low-wines. **1701** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2717/1 An Act for Granting to His Majesty several Duties upon Low-Wines or Spirits of the first Extraction. **1790** A. Wilson *Poems* 91 Whauks o' gude ait-far'le cowins, Synt down wi' whey, or whisky lowins. **1820** *Broderip & Bingham's Rep.* I. 436 *Ferry* v. *Huntington*, when the commissioners determined low wines to be strong waters.

Lowy. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. OF. *louee, lieuee* :—late L. *leucāta*, f. *leuca* (F. *lieue*) League *sb.*¹] A liberty extending for about a league outside a town.

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* 329 Round about the Towne of Tunbridge, lyeth a territorie, or compasse of ground, commonly called, the Lowy, but written in the auncient Recordes and Histories Leucata [*printed* peucata] or Leuga, and being (in deede) a French League of ground. **1598** Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 18 The Port of Hastings ought to finde three ships. The lowie of Peuensey, one. **1780** *Descr. Tunbridge-Wells* 30 Great Bounds..was so called, because it was the extreme boundary of the lowy or liberty of Tunbridge. **1809** Bawdwen *Domesday Bk.* 257 In Ripon the Archbishop has the Lowy of St. Wilfrid. **1880** R. C. Jenkins *Canterbury* 170 Gilbert de Clare did homage for the Castle and lowy of Tonbridge.

Lox, ? obs. pl. of Lock *sb.*¹ (see sense 2 *note*).

1668 *Clevelands Old Gill* ii. in *J. C. Revived* (ed. 4) 32 Her Breath smells like Lox.

Loxa (lǫ·ksă). [The name (now spelt *Loja*) of a province in Ecuador, South America.] *attrib.* in *Loxa bark*: the pale Peruvian bark obtained from the cinchona-tree *C. condaminea*).

1825 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* IX. 364 Loxa, or Crown Bark. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 172 (*Cinchona*), Loxa or crown bark, called also true Loxa bark, is obtained either exclusively from the C. Condaminea or from it and C. scrobiculata. *Ibid.*, The false Loxa bark, confessedly a very bad bark. **1885** A. B. Garrod *Ess. Mat. Med.* ed. 11 292 Pale or Loxa barks.

‖ **Loxarthrus** (lǫksā·ɹþrɒs). *Surg.* [mod.L., f. Gr. λοξ-ός oblique + ἄρθρον joint. Cf. F. *loxarthre.*] See quot.)

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 237 Loxarthrus in surgery, an obliquity of a joint of any kind, without spasm or luxation.

‖ **Loxia**¹ (lǫ·ksiă). [mod.L., f. Gr. λοξ-ός oblique. (So called by Gesner, from the oblique crossing of the mandibles.)] A genus of birds of which the Crossbill is the type.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Loxias*, the Cross-beak or Shell-apple; a Bird that is common in several Parts of Germany, and sometimes found in England. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Loxia.* **1834** Pringle *Afr. Sk.* 25 Whose slender sprays above the flood Suspend the loxia's callow brood In cradle-nests.

‖ **Loxia**² (lǫ·ksiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. λοξ-ός: see prec.] A deformity of the neck in which it is drawn to one side; wry-neck.

1844 in Hoblyn *Dict. Med.*

Loxian (lǫ·ksiăn), *sb.*¹ *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *Loxi-as*, Gr. Λοξίας surname of Apollo + -an.] Apollo.

1840 Browning *Sordello* I. 601 The Loxian's [*note* Apollo (the bowman)] choicest gifts of gold.

Loxian (lǫ·ksiăn), *a.* and *sb.*² [f. Loxia + -an.] **a.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the genus *Loxia*. **b.** A bird of this genus. In recent Dicts.

Loxic (lǫ·ksik), *a. Med.* [ad. mod.L. *loxicus*, f. Gr. λοξ-ός oblique: see -ic.] Distorted in position or direction; awry.

1856 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* **1890** in J. S. Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.*

Loxoclase (lǫ·ksǒkleᵊs). *Min.* [mod. (Breithaupt, 1846) f. Gr. λοξό-ς oblique + κλάσ-ις fracture.] A variety of orthoclase, containing sodium.

1846 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* II. 414 Loxoclase is near feldspar in its characters. **1852** C. U. Shepard *Min.* (ed. 3) 187 Loxoclase..occurs in regular crystals. **1893** Chapman *Blowpipe Pract.* 259 Loxoclase is also a variety but resembles Oligoclase in composition.

Loxocosm (lǫ·ksǒkǫz'm). [f. Gr. λοξό-ς oblique + κόσμ-ος world. Cf. F. *loxocosme.*] 'An instrument to illustrate the effect of the obliquity of the earth's axis in different seasons upon the length of the day' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Loxodon (lǫ·ksǒdǫn). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Loxodonta* pl. (Cuvier), f. Gr. λοξ-ός oblique + ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς tooth.] 'A sub-genus of elephants, so called from the rhomb-shaped discs of the worn molars' (Ogilvie, 1882).

1857 Falconer in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XIII. 315 For this subgeneric group [of Elephants] the name of Loxodon, first indicated by Frederick Cuvier, has been adopted. *Ibid.* 321 Two of the Loxodons,..have a ridge-formula which is identical or nearly so with that of *Stegodon insignis.* **1863** Lyell *Antiq. Man* xxii. 438 A remarkable dwarf species..has been discovered belonging, like the existing *E. Africanus*, to the group Loxodon.

So **Lo·xodont.** **a.** *adj.* Having teeth like those of an elephant belonging to the group *Loxodon*. **b.** *sb.* An elephant with this dentition. In recent Dicts.

Loxodrome (lǫ·ksǒdroᵘm). [f. Gr. λοξό-ς oblique + δρόμ-ος course.] = *Loxodromic line.*

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) X. 436 The loxodrome, or loxodromic line. **1888** Greenhill *Integral Calculus* 31 A loxodrome on the sphere, cutting the meridians at a constant angle.

Loxodromic (lǫksǒdrǫ·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [Formed as prec. + -ic. Cf. F. *loxodromique.*]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb. *Loxodromic chart, projection*, another name for Mercator's projection. *Loxodromic curve, line, spiral*, a rhumb-line. *Loxodromic tables*, traverse tables.

1702 J. Ralphson *Math. Dict.*, *Loxodromick Line.* **1727–41** Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Table*, *Loxodromick Tables.* **1834** *Nat. Philos.*, *Navigation* II. iv. § 51. 19 (U. K. S.) The oblique rhumb line is called also the Loxodromic curve. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 183/1 *Loxodromic spiral*, the curve on which a ship sails when her course is always on one point of the compass. It is called in English works Rhumb Line. **1855** Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (1859) § 123 These.. counter-currents are also made to move in a sort of spiral or loxodromic curve.

B. *sb.* = *Loxodromic line, table.* **b.** **Loxodromics**: the art of oblique sailing.

a **1679** Sir J. Moore *Syst. Math.* (1681) II. 120 Loxodromiques or Traverse-Tables of Miles, with the Difference of Longitudes and Latitudes. **1704** J. Harris *Lex. Techn.*, *Loxodromiques*, is the Art or Way of oblique sailing by the Rumb. ..Hence the Tables of Rhumbs, or the Traverse Table of Miles,..is by Sir J. Moore, and others, called by this Name of Loxodromiques. **1762** Dunn in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 66 If rightly correspondent with the loxodromiques or rhumbs. **1860** Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* iv. § 235 It is diverted from the great circle path and forced to take up its line of march, either in spirals about a point on the surface of the earth, or in loxodromics about its axis. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Loxodromic*, the line of a ship's way when sailing oblique to the meridian.

Loxodromical (lǫksǒdrǫ·mikăl), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -al.] = Loxodromic *a.*

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Loxodromiques*, Loxodromical Tables. **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Loxodromical* or *Loxodromick*, (in Navigat.) belonging to the Method of oblique Sailing.

Hence **Loxodro·mically** *adv.*

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Mercator's sailing.* Performed loxodromically, by means of Mercator's charts.

Loxodromism (lǫksǫ·drǒmiz'm). [Formed as prec. + -ism. Cf. F. *loxodromisme.*] The tracing of or moving in a loxodromic line or curve.

1853 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 374 Occupied ..by the parallelism, or rather the loxodromism of the strata,..I was struck with [etc.]. **1855** Ogilvie, Suppl., *Loxodromism*, the tracing of a loxodromic curve or line.

Loxodromy (lǫksǫ·drǒmi). [Formed as prec. + -y. Cf. F. *loxodromie.*] A loxodromic line or course; also = *loxodromics.*

a **1656** Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 98 Anaximander..first observed the Loxodromie, or biassing motions of the stars, in the Zodiac. **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Loxodromy*, such a Course in Sailing. **1712** Desaguliers tr. *Ozanam's Geog.* 114 A Ship which..sails along any Oblique Rumb..describes upon the Terraqueous Globe a Spiral Line, which we have call'd a Loxodromick Line, Loxodromy, or Oblique Course. **1855** Ogilvie, Suppl., *Loxodromy*, a loxodromic curve or spiral; loxodromics.

Loxolophodont (lǫksǒlǫᵘ·fǒdǫnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. λοξό-ς oblique + *lophodont*: see Lopho-.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the genus *Loxolophodon* of fossil mammals, having obliquely crested molar teeth. **b.** *sb.* An individual of this genus.

1887 E. D. Cope *Orig. Fittest* vii. 259 The Loxolophodonts. *Ibid.* 263 The..Loxolophodont types of molar structure.

Loxotic (lǫksǫ·tik), *a. Med.* [ad. mod.L. *loxōtic-us* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856), f. Gr. λοξό-ς oblique: see -otic.] = Loxic.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **1890** J. S. Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.*

Loxotomy (lǫksǫ·tǒmi). [ad. mod.L. *loxotomia*, f. Gr. λοξό-ς oblique + -τομία cutting.] A method of amputation characterized by cutting obliquely through the limb.

1856 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* In some recent Dicts.

† **Loy**¹. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 loye. [a. OF. *loie*, *loy*, or aphetic for Alloy.] Alloy.

1598 Florio, *Carâto*, the touch or refining, or loye of gold. *Ibid.*, *Coppella*, a refiner's woord, called the test or loye of siluer or gold. **1622** Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 127 We see euery thing want some-what in the finenesse of it's Loy and true touch.

Loy² (loi). *Anglo-Irish.* [a. Irish *laighe.*] A kind of spade used in Ireland (see quots.).

1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. lxxxiii. 358 The iron part of the loy, or Irish spade, is not quite half so broad at the edge as the English garden spade. **1780** A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 286 All the tillage is by the irish loy. **1892** Jane Barlow *Irish Idylls* 181 There be the loys and graips lying around.

Loyal (loi·ăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 **loyall**, 7 **loial(l.** [a. F. *loyal*, OF. *loial*, *leial*, semi-popular ad. L. *lēgāl-em* (see LEGAL *a.*), f. *lēg-*, *lex* law. Cf. LEAL *a.*]

1. True to obligations of duty, love, etc.; faithful to plighted troth.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. ii. 35 Your wife my Lord: your true and loyall wife. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. ii. 47 So he wishes you all happinesse, that remaines loyall to his Vow, and your encreasing in Loue. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXV. 217 Abraham..the Father of the Faithfull; that is, of those that are loyall. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* I. i. 186 Darah from Loyal Aurenge-Zebe is fled. 1697 — *Æneid* VI. 607 [There] Chast Laodamia, with Evadne, moves: Unhappy both, but loyal in their Loves. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 558 Nor often loyal to his word. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 182 Nay, but a loyal lover, a hand pledg'd surely, shall ease me. 1871–74 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf. Nt.* v. iv, A home of peace by loyal friendships cheered.

2. Faithful in allegiance to the sovereign or constituted government. Also, in recent use, enthusiastically devoted or reverential to the person and family of the sovereign.

Originally a contextual application of sense 1. As in the case of other words of similar or opposite meaning (as *leal*, *feal*; *traitor*, *treason*) the specific feudal use has in English become a distinct sense, and the one most prominent in use.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* Proheme, I..do nowe dedicate it vnto your hyghnesse [the King] .. vèrely trustynge that your moste excellent wysedome wyll therein esteme my loyall harte and diligent endeauour. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 181 A Iewell in a ten times barr'd vp Chest, Is a bold spirit, in a loyall brest. 1595 — *John* II. i. 271 He that proues the King To him will we proue loyall. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* xi. 19 If then you wil keepe your selues loyall to the state [LXX. ἐαν μεν οὖν συντηρησητε τὴν εἰς τὰ πράγματα εὔνοιαν]. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 3 That all coroners ..should be chosen..of the most convenientest and most loialst people that may be found in the said counties. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. 48 He must reign over us, if not as over loyal Subjects to our comfort, yet as over stubborn Rebels to our confusion. 1702 DENNIS *Monument* xxxvi. 76 His loyal'st Subjects too divided were. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 661 The simple clerk, but loyal,..did rear right merrily, two staves, Sung to the praise and glory of King George. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 209 The king pressed them, as they were loyal gentlemen, to gratify him. 1887 TENNYSON *Jubilee Q. Victoria* iv, And in each let a multitude Loyal, each, to the heart of it,..Hail the fair Ceremonial Of this year of her Jubilee. 1897 SIR W. LAURIER *Speech* in *Daily News* 5 July 4/3 We [*sc.* French Canadians] are loyal because we are free.

3. Of things, actions, etc.: Characterized by or exhibiting loyalty.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 68 Each faire Instalment, Coate, and seu'rall Crest, With loyall Blazon, euermore be blest. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. 1209 They had received great helpe at his hands in the Punick warre by his valiant and loiall service. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 289 *Ol.* Why, what would you? *Vio.*..Write loyall Cantons of contemned loue. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, '*Is it a reed that's shaken*', A seemly reverence may be paid to power; But that's a loyal virtue, never sown In haste. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, *Public Dinners*, The other 'loyal and patriotic' toasts having been drunk with all due enthusiasm. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 67 For strong men who knew to do and dare I drop the loyal tear.

†**4.** = LEGAL in certain senses. **a.** Of a child: Legitimate. **b.** Of money: Genuine, legally current. Of goods: Of the legal standard of quality. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 86 Loyall and naturall Boy. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 34 Cognizance is taken..of what House Gentlemen are, from what branch of that House, whether loyall or spurious. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 159 Our Laws that oblige our people to the making of strong, substantial (and, as we call it, loyal) cloth of a certain length.

5. *Manege.* (See quot.; cf. F. *cheval loyal*, *bouche loyale.*) ? *Obs.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II. s.v., A Horse is said to be loyal, who freely bends all his Force in obeying and performing any manage he is put to; and does not..resist, altho' he is ill treated. Loyal Mouth [of a Horse]..of the Nature of such Mouths, as are usually called Mouths with a full rest upon the Hand.

6. *Comb.*, as *loyal-hearted* adj.

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 468 To his wife, in all this city, none More kind, more loyal-hearted. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CX, On thee the loyal-hearted hung.

B. *sb. pl.* †**a.** Those who are bound by allegiance; liege subjects (*obs.*). **b.** In recent use: Loyal subjects, as opposed to disaffected persons.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) I. 177 After the forthe yeare of his [Ethelbertus'] reigne he was semblable murthered of his owne loyals. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 97 Being destitute of horses and treasure, he [Earl Richard] prayed therein ayde of his loyals. 1885 *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 604 From the Diamond Fields alone a large contingent of loyals can always be reckoned upon. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* XXVII, Whoever says that the English have given up the country..and deserted its subjects and the loyals and the natives, is a liar.

Loyalism (loi·äliz'm). [f. LOYAL *a.* + -ISM.] The principles or actions of a loyalist; adherence to the sovereign or government; loyalty.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lxiii. (1842) 556 This feature of Irish loyalism was new to the untravelled Scotch of the party. 1887 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 12 Why, then, should I, a student, foresee, beneath this wealth of loyalism, a rising power that would crush and kill both the lauders and the lauded.

Loyalist (loi·älist). [f. LOYAL *a.* + -IST.] One who is loyal; one who adheres to his sovereign or to constituted authority, *esp.* in times of revolt; one who supports the existing form of government. *United Empire Loyalist* (Amer. Hist.): see quot. 1897. For the quot. from *Howell's Vocal Forest* (1640) given by Johnson to illustrate this word, see LOYOLIST.

[1647 *The Royall, and the Royallist's Plea* (*running title*) The Royall and the Loyallists Plea.] 1685 J. KETILEWELL (*title*) The Religious Loyalist: or, a Good Christian Taught How to be a Faithful Servant both to God and the King. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 294 The wounded were above 400 of the Loyalists. 1721 *Wood's Ath. Oxon.* (ed. 2) II. 98/2 It was then the hap and fortune of one Dr. Tho. Bayly a great Loyallist, to meet with this Nobleman. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connect.* 357 Colonel Street Hall, of Wallingford, a loyalist, was appointed General. 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 205 The provinces of Spanish America were still the theatre of a sanguinary civil war between the two parties of independents and loyalists. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. (1876) 2 This resolute old loyalist..was with the King whilst his house was thus being battered down. 1893 *Times* 11 May 9/2 The Loyalists in Ireland repudiated with one voice the Legislative Council proposed in the [Home Rule] Bill. 1897 J. G. BOURINOT *Canada* xxi. 291 This event was the coming to the provinces of many thousand people, known as United Empire Loyalists, who during the progress of the war..left their old homes in the thirteen colonies. *Ibid.* 297 Those loyalists..who joined the cause of Great Britain before the Treaty of Peace in 1783, were allowed the distinction of having after their name the letters U. E. to preserve the memory of their fidelity to a United Empire.

†**Loyality.** *Obs.* [f. LOYAL *a.* + -ITY.] Loyalty.

1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* VIII. 152 Richard being now King found like loyality in his subjects, as whilest He was a subject, he used to the King his Nephew.

Loyalize (loi·äləiz), *v.* [f. LOYAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make loyal; to restore to faithful allegiance; also, to attach to the loyalist party.

1825 SYD. SMITH *Sp.* Wks. 1859 II. 206/1 My remedy for these evils is, to enter into an alliance with the Irish people —to conciliate the clergy,..to loyalise the laity. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Aug. 1 To pacify, loyalize, and content at once those who have land and those who desire it.

Hence **Lo·yalized** *ppl. a.*

1851 C. R. EDMONDS *Milton* xvi. 224 The treacherous faction of loyalized presbyterians.

†**Loyallement,** *adv.* *Obs.* *rare*—[1]. [a. F. *loyalement.*] In a loyal manner, faithfully.

1548 HOOPER *Ten Commandm.* x. 159 It sufficithe vs, loyallement, and with good faythe to hyre this commaundement.

Loyally (loi·äli), *adv.* [f. LOYAL *a.* + -LY [2].] In a loyal manner, with loyalty; faithfully.

1572 HULOET (ed. Higgins), Loyally or faythfully, *fideliter.* 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 270 Such as faithfully without promises..had loially serued them. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 449 Wealthy Kings are loyally obey'd. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. [II.] I. iv. 181 Its [China's] power of persevering so loyally in its old institutions through so many ages. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 185 He was loyally anxious to serve his employer.

Loyalness (loi·älnĕs). [f. LOYAL *a.* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being loyal; loyalty.

1592 STOW *Ann.* (an. 1566) 1125 The Queenes maiestie..was of all the students..so honorably and ioyfully receiued, as..their loialnes towards the Queenes maiestie..did require. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 380 Loyalnesse and love. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Loyalness*, loyalty.

Loyalty (loi·älti). Also 5 **loyaltee, -aulte**, 6–7 **loyal-, loialtie**, 7 **loialty, loyaltye.** [a. OF. *loialté* (mod. *loyauté*), f. *loyal* LOYAL *a.*: see -TY.]

1. Faithful adherence to one's promise, oath, word of honour, etc.; †conjugal faithfulness, fidelity. †Also in phrase *by my loyalty.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6783 This noble dide such labour To susteyne ever the loyaltee, That he to moche agilte me. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 21 By my loyaulte saide thene Corsus sire alle that I haue sayd procedeth not from ony fere..that I haue of all your enemyes. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 927 In my loyaltie, *en ma loyaulté.* 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 7 When I protest true loyalty to her, She twits me with my falsehood to my friend. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowes Teares* II. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 23 If you be sure of your wiues loialtie for terme of life. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 130 These Garments once were his; and left to me The Pledges of his promis'd Loyalty. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 406 And piety with wishes placed above, And steady loyalty, and faithful love. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 36 In the courts, the independence of the judges and the loyalty of the suitors are equally excellent. 1871 R. S. CANDLISH in *Life* xiv. (1882) 149 Thy right hand hath not lost its cunning, nor thy heart its loving loyalty to the gentle craft.

2. Faithful adherence to the sovereign or lawful government. Also, in recent use, enthusiastic reverence for the person and family of the sovereign.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. vi, For the subiecte or seruaunt to his soueraynе or maister it is proprely named fidelitie, and in a frenche terme loyaltie. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 176 In this battaile Canutus proved the Loyaltie and manly prowesse of the Englishe men. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. iv. 22 The seruice, and the loyaltie I owe, In doing it, payes it selfe. 1630 J. LEVETT *Ord. Bees* (1634) 69 They offer unto him all their services and loyalties. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. xli. 471 Whoever of those rebels willingly should come in..and promise future loyalty, or obedience to his laws..should..obtain rewards from him. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 331 We too are friends to loyalty. We love The king who loves the law. 1807–8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 176/1 Loyalty within the bounds of reason ..is one of the greatest instruments of English happiness. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 399 Under the rule of Elizabeth loyalty became more and more a passion among Englishmen.

†**b.** *attrib.* in *loyalty loan.* *Obs.*

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Rgg., Proc. Parl.* 23/2 The ..advantageous disposal of the loyalty loan.

†**3.** Lawfulness, legality (of marriage). *Obs.* *rare*—[1].

1659 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 193 In all the reign of H. 3. ..if any issue were joyned upon loyalty of marriage, general bastardy, or such like, the King did ever write to the Bishop of the diocese..to certifie the loyalty of the marriage.

Loyeter, obs. form of LOITER.

†**Loyn.** *Obs.* *rare.* Also 5 **loigne, loyne**, 8 **lowing.** See also LUNE. [a. OF. *loigne* (also *longe*) :—med.L. *longia*, *longea*, f. *long-us* LONG *a.*] A length (of cord); a leash for a hawk. Also *fig.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3882 The loigne [F. *longe*] it is so longe Of Bialacoil, hertis to lure. *Ibid.* 7050 He shal have of a corde a loigne [F. *longe*], With whiche men shal him binde and lede. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxiii. (1869) 148 Yif me a loyne [F. *longe*], if thou wolt, and a peyre gessis. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 129 Let hir be loose from all hir furniture, that is without either loyne or cryaunce. 1702 J. K. *Dict.*, The Lowings or thongs of an hawk.

Loyn, obs. form of LINE *v.*[1].

†**Loyolan,** *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—[1]. In 7 **Leiolan.** [f. *Loyola* (see LOYOLITE) + -AN.] Pertaining to Loyola or the Jesuits.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 171 Thus did Abraham..; this must the Iesuite do when an Ignatian Superiour commands, or else he is no Holocaust for the Leiolan Altar.

Loyolism (loi·ŏliz'm). [Formed as next + -ISM.] The doctrine or principles of Loyola or the Jesuits.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 599 Intelligence, artfully tinctured with the essential oil of Loyolism.

†**Lo·yolist.** *Obs.* (Often in Howell.) [Formed as next + -IST. Cf. F. *Loyoliste.*] = LOYOLITE.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 80 The Societies of the Loyolists. *Ibid.* 102 By the Instigation of the Loyolists.

Loyolite (loi·ŏlait). Also 7 **Loiolite.** [ad. mod.L. *Loyolita*, f. the name of Ignatius *Loyola*, the founder of the Society of Jesus: see -ITE.] A Jesuit.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 172 Dr. Laud..galled Fisher with great Acuteness. Which the false Loiolite traduced..in his Reports. 1679 OLDHAM *Sat. Jesuits* III. (1685) 36 And when in time these Contradiction meet; Then hope to find 'em in a Loyolite. 1818 RANKEN *Hist. France* V. ii. § 4. 356 The members have been called sometimes, from his name, Inighists and Loyalites [*sic*], but they are more generally known by the name of Jesuits. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casaubon* v. 304 We shall all soon be mere slaves of the loyolites.

†**Loys.** *Obs.* *rare.* Some kind of stone.

1295 *Visitat. S. Paul's* (Du Cange), Unum superaltare de Loys. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* A iij, The .v. stone is calde a Loys..a sanquine stone or synamer hit is calde in armys.

Loyse, obs. f. LOOSE *v.*; var. LOOSE *Obs.*, praise.

Loysyn, obs. form of LOZEN.

Loyte, -er, obs. ff. LITE *sb.*[4], LIGHTER *sb.*[1]

Loytre, loytron, obs. forms of LOITER.

Loz, Loze, var. ff. LOSS [2] *Obs.*, LOSE *sb. Obs.*

Lozel(l, variant of LOSEL.

Lozen (lɒ·zĕn). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 4–5 **los e yn, lozeyn, loysyn**, 6 **losan(e, losin**, 7 **losien, lossen**, 9 **losen**, 8–9 **lozen.** [? a. OF. **loseigne* (once *loseingne*), var. of *losange* LOZENGE *sb.*]

†**1.** *Cookery.* ? A thin cake of pastry. *Obs.*

? *c* 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 21 Take obleys oþer wafrous [wafrons] in stede of lozeyns and cowche in dysshes. *Ibid.* 46, 61, 62. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 40 Lay þer in þy loseyns abofe þe chese with wynne..Pose loysyns er harde to make in fay.

†**2.** A lozenge-shaped figure. *Obs.*

1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 60 Item ane uther dyamont ground oure with losanis ennamelit with the freir knott. 1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 48/2 On the vther syde ane losane with ane thrissill on euery nuke.

3. A (lozenge-shaped) pane of glass.

1665 SIR J. L. FOUNTAINHALL *Jrnl.* (1900) 114 One of his servantes brook a lossen. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *2nd Ep. to J. Dobie* Poet. Wks. (1846) 51 While rains are blatt'ring frae the south, And down the lozens seeping. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. i, And who taught me to pin a losen, head a bicker, and hold the bannets? Alan once more. 1865 C. S. GRAHAME *Mystifications* 16 Lord Gillies was reminded of the time when he was an ill prettie laddie, and of breaking the lozens of one of her windows. 1896 N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 40 The window-lozens winked with the light of big peat-fires within.

b. *transf.* A glass of a pair of spectacles.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xi. (1842) 200 Auld Durie Squake..caught such a bash on the nose that baith the lozens were dang out of his barnacles.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* or *adj.* ? Embroidery with lozenge patterns.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 19 Sic losin sarkis, so mony glengoir markis Within this land was nevir hard nor sene. 1507 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1901) III. 253 Ane gret losin doublat for the king. 1546 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 239 Tua losin sarkis.

b. *Comb.*, as † *lozen-wise* adv.

1625 in Rymer *Fœdera* XVIII. 236 Dyamonds cutt lozen wise.

Hence **Lo·zened** *a.* = LOZENGED. Also **Lo·zenless** *a.* *rare.*

1770 BP. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 306 A circular Window, lozened by Arches of polished Stone meeting in the Centre. 1898 N. MUNRO *John Splendid* xiv, The place lay tenantless and melancholy,..the windows lozenless.

Lozenge (lɒ·zĕndʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **loseng(e**, 5–6 **losang(e, losing(e**, 5 **losyngye**, (**losynge, lesyng, lozingge**), 5–7 **lozeng**, 6–7 **lossenge, loosing**, 6–8 **lozange**, (8 **lozinge**), 7- **lozenge.** [a. OF. *losenge*, *losange* (mod.F. *losange*) = Sp. *losanje*, Catal. *llosange*, It. *lozanga*; perh. a deri-

vative of the word which appears as Prov. *lausa*, Sp. *losa*, Catal. *llosa*, Pg. *lousa*, slab, tombstone, ? OF. *lauze* roofing slate.

It has been suggested that Prov. *lausa* :—late L. **lapidea* (f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone) has been adopted into the other Rom. langs. ; the presumed derivative *loseuge* first occurs in Fr. (13th c.).]

1. A plane rectilineal figure, having four equal sides and two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb, 'diamond'. In *Heraldry*, such a figure used as a bearing, less elongated than the FUSIL, and placed with its longer axis vertical. † *In lozenge* = LOZENGY. *Grand lozenge*, † *lozenge in point*: a lozenge the angles of which touch the sides of the shield. *Lozenges in cross*: four or more lozenges disposed so as to form a cross.

Guillim's definition (quot. 1610) would require that the acute angles should be of 60°; but the rule is not strictly followed by heraldic draughtsmen.

[*a* 1327 in Parker *Gloss. Her.* s. v., Sire Gerard de Braybrok, de argent a vij lozenges de goules.] ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 893 A [robe] with losenges [F. *losenges*] and scochouns, .. wrought ful wel. *c* 1384 — *H. Fame* III. 227 Somme crouned were as kinges, With crounes wroght ful of losenges. 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 282 The Bemes shalbe .xij. inche imbowed with lozinggys. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* F iv b, Off losyngys how and what maner of wyse they be made. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 242 Paper or lyn clothe straked a crosse with losynges make fenestrals in stede of glasen wyndowes. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 802/2 The walles..coloured white & greene losengis, and in euerie losing either a rose or a pomegranat. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xix. (1660) 354 A Losenge differeth from a Fusill in that the space between its two collaterall or middle Angles equals the length of any of the four Geometricall lines whereof it is composed. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 54 Their mutual intersections make three Lozenges at the bottom of every Cell. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 95/1 He beareth Or, a Losenge in point, (or extending to all sides of the Escochion) Gules. *a* 1695 WOOD *Oxford* (O.H.S.) III. 129 Over his head are his armes engraven...Over hers in lozenge, parted per fess, a lozenge counterchanged [etc.]. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., Her shift [was] fastened at the bottom with a great diamond, shaped like a lozenge. 1818–20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosolog. Method.* (ed. 3) 323 Scales have at first the figure and extent of the cuticular lozenges. 1855 BROWNING *Cleon* 84 See, in the chequered pavement opposite, Suppose the artist made..a lozenge, then a trapezoid. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 73 The font is panelled in lozenges.

b. A lozenge-shaped shield upon which the arms of a spinster or widow are emblazoned.

[1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Lozenge*...This figure is particularly us'd in Heraldry, for the Bearings of Women not under Covert Baron.] *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III*, III. vii. 199 The royal arms in a widow's lozenge were pictured over the bed. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxi, Nine out of ten have the widow's lozenge. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 42 *note*, The custom of emblazoning the arms of ladies upon lozenges did not generally obtain in England until the sixteenth century.

c. *Math.* = RHOMBUS. Now only in *spherical lozenge*: see quot.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., The thyrd kind is called losenges or diamondes whose sides bee all equall, but it hath neuer a square corner. 1889 CASEY *Spherical Trigon.* 18 If the four sides of a spherical quadrilateral be equal, the diagonals are perpendicular to each other, and they bisect its angles. Such a figure is called a spherical lozenge.

d. One of the lozenge-shaped facets of a precious stone when cut (see quots.).

1750 JEFFRIES *Treat. Diamonds & Pearls* (1751) *Explan. Techn. Terms*, Lozenges are common to Brilliants and Roses. In Brilliants they are formed by the meeting of the skill and star facets on the bezil: In Roses, by the meeting of the facets in the horizontal ribs of the crown. 1883 A. H. CHURCH *Precious Stones* 20 The old brilliant-cut..requires ..58 facets thus arranged :..4 Quoins or lozenges [etc.].

e. *Arch.* Short for *lozenge moulding*.

1841 BLOXAM *Goth. Archit.* 69 What were the mouldings principally used in the decoration of Norman churches?.. The cable moulding. The double cone...The lozenge [etc.]. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* II. 47 Mouldings and Ornaments...Star...Lozenge...Enriched Lozenge.

†**2.** *Cookery.* **a.** A lozenge-shaped cake. **b.** A lozenge-shaped ornament used to garnish a dish.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 44 Lesynges de chare...And þan kytte þe cakys þorw with an knyf in maner of lesyngys. *c* 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 lf. 38 b, Cutt hem in the maner of losenges and make feyre batur .. & close the sydes of the losynges ther with. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 599 Viand royall plantyd losynges of golde.

3. A small cake or tablet, originally diamond-shaped, of medicated or flavoured sugar, etc. to be held and dissolved in the mouth. The name is also used, *e.g.* in *meat lozenge*, for a tablet of a substance (indicated by the prefixed word) in a concentrated form.

1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Losange of spyce, *losange*. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* II. xvii. 8 Dregges and losanges made to breake wynde. 1591 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* lvii. C 7, Lay on it your gold leafe,..cut your Losings [1627 Loosings] Diamond fashion, and so keep them. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 583 The Liver of a Wolf being made in the form of a dry Electuary and given as a Lozeng. *c* 1623 LODGE *Poor Man's Talent* (1881) 26 It shall not bee amiss to take a loosing of *Diaphisopi* or *Diaireas Salomonis*. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, Eate presently These lozenges, of forty crownes an ounce. 1721 N. HODGES *Hist. Acc. Plague Lond.* 221, I..kept in my mouth some Lozenges all the while I was examining them. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 56 Boxes of epigrammatick lozenges. *a* 1845 HOOD *To J. Hume* v, Talk till hoarse; Have lozenges—mind Dawson's—in your pocket. 1898 *Cycling* 27 Meat lozenges are far preferable.

4. One of the lozenge-shaped panes of glass in a casement.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lozenge*,..also a quarry of a glass window. 1882 in OGILVIE, and in other recent Dicts.

5. *Manege.* See quot.)

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 341/2 *Lozenge*, the slang term for a circular piece of leather with a hole in the centre to fit round the mouthpiece of the bit.

6. *attrib.* or *adj.* **a.** Lozenge-shaped, lozenge-like.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 47 The..Lozenge seeds of the noble flower of the Sunne. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 93/1 A Lozenge leaf, or double pointed leaf, or pointed at both ends. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 44 Gravers are of two sorts, square and lozenge. 1862 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 382 The lozenge interval is formed by some of the ribs of the fan running through it.

b. Of or composed of lozenges; ornamented with lozenges. Of strokes: Crossed so as to form lozenge-shaped interstices.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE (*title*) The Garden of Cyrus or the Quincuncial Lozenge, or Net-work Plantations of the Ancients..Considered. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 33/2 The Bends..wrought upon with Fusil or Lozenge work, which consisteth of two colours. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 671/2 The cross strokes ought to be very lozenge. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 156 The pier..became, in its plan, lozenge, and formed the decorated pier. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 36 Their openings are filled with bronze lozenge lattice. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* I. 481, I..stepped out on the narrow terrace..And paced its lozenge-brickwork. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 68 The arches ..rich with billet and lozenge ornament. 18.. *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Lozenge Molding* or *Lozenge Fret*, an ornament used in Norman Architecture presenting the appearance of diagonal ribs inclosing diamond-shaped panels.

7. *Comb.* **a.** General comb.: simple attrib., as *lozenge-machine*; *lozenge-like* adj.; parasynthetic, as *lozenge-figured*, *-shaped* adjs.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 47 Wherein [*sc.* the Sunflower] in *Lozenge figured boxes nature shuts up the seeds. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Ther corners are like the corners of a losing, and therfore ar they named *losengelike. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 315 The depth of the temporal fossæ;..producing, with the peaked and weakly retreating chin..a lozenge-like aspect. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Lozenge-machine*, a machine for rolling out and cutting lozenges. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* ii. 72 The summer flowers in the *lozenge-shaped parterres. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* (1861) I. 70 The panes were very small and lozenge-shaped.

b. Special comb.: **lozenge-base**, the material used as a 'base' in the manufacture of lozenges; **lozenge-coach** (*nonce-use*), a coach with the owner's coat of arms emblazoned on a lozenge (see 1 b), a dowager's or widow's coach; **lozenge lion**, a Scotch gold coin called a 'lion', of the reign of Jas. I (1406–37), having on the obverse the arms of Scotland in a lozenge shield.

1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 16 Trochiscus Sulphuris...It is not made with one of the *lozenge-bases. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 21 Aug., I am retired hither like an old summer dowager; only that I have no toad-eater to take the air with me in the back part of my *lozenge-coach. 1890 SERVICE *Notandums* ix. 67 There were .. Gold Pennies and Mailles, *Lozenge Lions [etc.].

Lozenged (lɒ·zẽndʒd), *a.* [f. LOZENGE + -ED², after F. *losangé* (OF. *losengié*) LOZENGY.] Ornamented with lozenges of alternate colours; divided into lozenges or lozenge-shaped spaces.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxix. 734 Some had cotes ..losenged with whyte and blacke. 1611 COTGR., *Losengé*, lozenged. 1820 D. TURNER *Tour Normandy* II. 186 The archivolts are encircled by two rows of lozenged squares. 1822 *Gentl. Mag.* XCII. I. 30 The floor is lozenged of black and white. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxviii, There shot out the friendly gleam again, from the lozenged panes of a very small latticed window. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xxx. 17 What outside was noon, Pales, through thy lozenged blue, to meek benefic moon.

Lozengeour, variant of LOSENGER *Obs.*

Lozenger (lɒ·zẽndʒəɹ). Also 6 **losinger**. [f. LOZENGE + -ER.]

†**1.** = LOZENGE *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1527 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 244 Unum le diamond vocatum a losinger.

2. = LOZENGE *sb.* 3. *U.S.* and *north. dial.*

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 59 Boxes containing 'lozengers', as they were commonly called. 1887 T. E. BROWN *Doctor* 6 Somethin just to be haulin out For the kids —a lozenger or the lek.

Lozengerie, variant of LOSENGERY *Obs.*

†**Lozengeways**, *adv. Obs.* Also **lazange-**. [f. LOZENGE *sb.* + -WAYS.] = LOZENGEWISE.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. v. (1611) 3 A Cross pierced Losenge-ways, that is, after the form of a Losenge, with the points or acute Angles, streight upward and downward. Some say pierced Losengee. *Ibid.* II. vii. 70 Piercing .. is threefold. That is to say Round, Losengwaise, Quadrate. 1668 LEVBOURN *Platform Purch.* 116 They are..laid Lazange wayes, one of white, another of black, laid angle to angle.

Lozengewise (lɒ·zẽndʒˌwəiz), *adv.* [f. LOZENGE + -WISE.] So as to form a lozenge or lozenge pattern; *spec.* in *Her.* = LOZENGY *a.* 1.

1530 PALSGR. 844/2 Dyamant wyse, loserige [*sic*] wyse, trewlove wyse. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 71 My trees stand..losingwise or diamonde wise. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. x. 116 He beareth Argent, nine Losenges Losengewise (or in Losenge) Gules. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3217/4 The Arms of Andrew, being a Cross, set Lozengewise. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plover*, Leap-Nets, whose Meshes are Lozengewise. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. (ed. 3) 43 It is common for the upper of two cushions to be set lozengewise upon the lower.

Lozengiour, variant of LOSENGER *Obs.*

Lozengy (lɒ·zẽndʒi), *a.* Forms: 6–7 **lozengie**, 7 **losengy, lozengee**, 8 **lozengé**, 9 **lozengée**, 7– **lozengy**. [a. OF. *losangié* (13th c.), f. *losange* LOZENGE.]

1. *Her.* Of a field: Covered with lozenges of alternate tinctures; divided into lozenges. † Also of a bearing: Shaped like a lozenge.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 157 He beareth Losengye, Argent, and Sable. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 38 b, One fermaulx lozengie, Gules. 1610 [see LOZENGEWAYS.] 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lozengé*, *Lozangy* .. is a Shield or an Ordinary of all Lozenges. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) 35 A Field Lozengy .. is divided into Lozenge-shaped figures. *Ibid.* 361 Lozengée erm. and sa.

b. Lozengy barry, divided into lozenges, which are divided again horizontally. **Lozengy-bendy** (see quot. 1838). † **Lozengy in point** (see quot. 1688). † **Semi-lozengy** (see quot. 1612).

1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 160 If ther be aboue the number as I said of fiue and twentie or sixe and twentie, you must say Semi-lozengie. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 105/2 He beareth Gules, two Piles Barwise Argent...This is by others Blazoned, a pale Losengie in point, or extending to the sides..of the Escochion. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 142/1 [A shield Fusily] if parted per pale and per bend, would be either Lozengy-bendy, or Fusily-bendy, according to the width of the space between the lines.

2. *transf.* **a.** Resembling a lozenge, lozenge-like. **b.** Composed of or divided into lozenges.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 99 b, In the mouth of the harbour, lyeth S. Nicholas Iland, in fashion, losengy. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 125 The Choir..is paved Lozengy, black and white. 1845 M. A. LOWER *Rep. to Brit. Archæol. Assoc.* Nov., A lozengy or network pattern.

Lozeyn, Lozzel(l, obs. ff. LOZEN, LOSEL.

L. s. d., £. s. d. (elesdī), abbreviation for 'pounds, shillings, and pence' (see the letters L, S, D); hence often used = 'money'. Hence **L. S. Deism** (*humorous*), worship of money.

1835 HOOD *Dead Robbery* i, But p'rhaps, of all the felonies de se,..Two-thirds have been through want of *L. s. d.*! 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* ii, For his own part he preferred £. S. D. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 170 L. S. Deism..the modern worship.

Lu, Lubard, obs. forms of LOO, LEOPARD.

Lubba (lʊ·bă). Also 8 **lobba**. A name used in Shetland and Orkney for coarse grass or sedge (see quots.). Also *attrib.*

c 1794 T. JOHNSTON in Shirreff *Agric. Surv. Shetld.* (1814) App. 46 On the berry heather and lobba pastures they [sheep] are at their prime from five to seven years old. 1795 G. LOW in *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 316 [The hills] are covered with heath, and what we call lubba, a sort of grass which feeds our cattle in the summer time; it generally consists of different species of carices, plain bent, and other moor grasses. 1822 S. HIBBERT *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* III. 435 Lubba comprises those common productions of the hills which are found where heath is absent.

Lubbard (lʊ·bărd). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 7 **lubberd**, 8 **lubber'd**, 9 **lobbart, lubbart, -ert.** [Altered form of LUBBER: see -ARD.] = LUBBER *sb.*

1586 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1754) I. 321 That all cathedral churches may be put down. .. They are the dens of idle loitering lubbards. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. i. 3 Thou slouenly lubberd, and toyish fellow, what idle toyes goest thou fantasticating. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 466 P 1 In all the Dances he invents..he keeps close to the Characters he represents. He gives to Clowns and Lubbards clumsy Graces. 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 306 Sciatic, jaundice, dropsy, or the stone, Alternate makes the lazy lubbard groan. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxv, I need only instance..the celebrated downfall of Goliah, and of another lubbard. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lubber*, or *Lubbart*, an awkward unseamanlike fellow. 1899 H. PEASE *Tales Northumbria* 173 Thoo great clumsy lubbert, see what thoo's done!

b. *attrib.*, *appositive* or quasi-*adj.*: Lubberly.

1679 EARL ROCHESTER in *Roxb. Ball.* (1883) IV. 567 So have I seen at Smithfield's wondrous Fair,..A lubbard Elephant divert the Town. 1710 *Medley* No. 2/3 His lubber'd Genius from its Byass crost, In heaps of false Arithmetick is lost. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 39/1 The other..was such a Lubbard Trickster, so aukward at Mischief. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 400 Conscious how much the hand Of lubbard Labour needs his watchful eye. 1817 J. F. PENNIE *Roy. Minstr.* v. 5 Ocean..stretches its lubbard arms Along the shores low growling.

Lubbe, obs. form of LOVE *v.*

Lubber (lʊ·bəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4 **lobre, lobur**, 6 **lober, loubber, lubbo(u)r, lub(b)ur, luber, lubbarre**, 6–7 **lubbar**, 6– **lubber**. [The form may possibly belong to an adoption of OF. *lobeor* swindler, parasite, agent-n. f. *lober* to deceive, sponge upon, mock; but if so the sense has been altered by association with LOB *sb.*² (cf. the Du. and Norw. cognates mentioned under that word).]

1. A big, clumsy, stupid fellow; esp. one who lives in idleness; a lout. Also in phr. † *to play the lubber*. In early quots. frequently applied to a monk (cf. ABBEY-LUBBER). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *dial.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 52 Grete lobres [MS. H. (*c* 1400) loburs] and longe þat loþ weore to swynke Clopeden

hem in Copes. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* III. (1570) C ij b/2 Some be forgetfull,..Some craftles fooles, some proude and negligent, If thou chaunge some better for to haue, Thou voydest a lubber and hast agayne a knaue. 1530 [see LUBBER *v.*]. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* liv. (1814) 198 Two greate lubbers brought after hym the heed of the monster, in a great basket. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* A viij, That we shuld no lenger..be dyspoyled and robbed of a syght of sturdie lubbarres. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 88 They went to the Grammer schole, little children: they came from thence great lubbers: alwayes learning, and litle profiting. 1590 NASHE *1st Pt. Pasquils Apol.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 241 Will he neuer leaue to play the lubber? what a lazie lowtish kind of argument is this. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 101 If you will measure your lubbers length againe, tarry. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* i. 18 Idle Lubbers that dare not adventure from the air of their Countries. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* (end), And so God save our noble King, And guard us from long-winded Lubbers. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 159 The sparks which flew from the pipe of a lubber who was blowing smoke and fire about at the door of the Angel. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xix. 172 Now is the lubber tame! 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Lubber*, or *Lubber-yead*, one very stupid indeed.

transf. *c* 1826 HOOD in A. A. Watts *Life A. Watts* (1884) II. 25 It..is but a hulking lubber of a paper.

b. *esp.* A sailor's term for: A clumsy seaman; an unseamanlike fellow. (Cf. LAND-LUBBER.)

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* 33 b, To lye wallowing like Lubbers in the Ship of the common wealth, crying Lord, Lord, when wee see the vessel toyle. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxiv, He swore woundily at the lieutenant, and called him..swab and lubber. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Cc ij, Afraid .. of being stigmatized with the opprobrious epithet of *lubber*. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. iii, The cowardly lubbers have all made sail. 1890 BESANT *Armorel of Lyonesse* I. 39 Two lubbers! They ought not to be trusted with a boat.

†c. An inferior servant, drudge, scullion. *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Mediastinus*, a drudge or lubber, which doth in the howse all maner of vyle seruice, as swepe or clense the house, carie wodde to the kytchen, and other like drudgery. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lubber*, a mean Servant, that does all base Services in a House; a Drudge.

2. a. *attrib.* and *appositive* passing into *adj.* (In *lubber lips* perh. a different word; cf. *blubber-lip.*)

c 1530 *Hickscorner* 421 Manly), Thou lubber Imaginacyon. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingdon* G, Sow vp your lubber lips. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* Epil. 14 Venetians do not more uncouthly ride, Than did their Lubber-State Mankind bestride. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 562 Astride The lubber Power in filthy triumph sits. 1832 SIR S. FERGUSON *Forging Anchor* 57 The kraken's back,..a lubber anchorage for sudden shallow'd miles. 1874 TENNYSON *Vivien* 177 Then narrow court and lubber King, farewell! 1875 BROWNING *Inn Album* i. 7 Lubber prose o'ersprawls, And straddling stops the path from left to right. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapegoat* xxvii, His thick lubber lips working visibly.

b. Special comb.: **lubber-grasshopper,** a name for two large-bodied clumsy insects of the U. S.; (*a*) *Brachystola magna*, of the western plains; (*b*) *Romalea microptera*, of the Gulf States; **lubber-head,** a stupid person, a blockhead; hence *lubber-headed* adj. (E. D. D.); **lubber's line, mark, point** *Naut.*, a vertical line inside a compass-case, indicating the direction of the ship's head; **†lubber-wort,** the (imaginary) herb that produces laziness; also, a lubber. Also LUBBER FIEND, LUBBERLAND, LUBBER'S HOLE.

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 194 The 'Lubber Grasshopper', or the Clumsy Locust, of the plains, *Brachystola magna*,..is..confined to the central portion of North America. 1847 HALLIWELL, **Lubber-head*, a stupid fellow. 1849 *Sidonia Sorc.* II. 286 If the thoughtless lubberhead, had not let the ring fall. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 34 The *lubber's line of a compass. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Lubber's Mark (*Nautical*). 1840 RAPER *Pract. Navig.* § 142. 42 Care is taken to place the box so that **lubber's point* in the bowl, and the centre of the card, are in a line fore and aft, or parallel to the keel. But as lubber's point deviates a little from its proper position when the ship is heeled over, seamen do not implicitly depend upon it, as indeed the name implies. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweeth.* III. iv. 156, I .. set the two compasses down with the lubber's points exactly parallel. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cli. (1557) 55 b, Whyles they do take theyr medecine [for the 'fever lurden'] put no *Lubber-worte into theyr potage. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 23 A loouely loober woorts, freklfaced, red headed, cleen trust in his dooblet.

Lubber (lʌ·bər), *v.* [f. LUBBER *sb.*] *intr.* To behave as a lubber; to loaf about; to navigate a boat like a lubber. **†Also** *to lubber it.* Now chiefly in *pres. pple.* and in **Lu·bbering** *ppl. a.*

1530 PALSGR. 615/2, I lubber, I playe the lubber, *je loricarde.* You lubber as well as any knave in this towne. 1611 COTGR., *Loricarder*, to luske, lowt, or lubber it; to loyter about like a masterlesse man. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes*, *Birds* III. iv, By the brown owls I will no longer spare thee, Whom I behold thus slow and lubbering. 18.. MRS. H. E. P. SPOFFORD *Pilot's Wife*, He began to grumble about being ashamed to be seen lubbering round so. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 742/1 As the..wind grew.., we soon found ourselves lubbering over the beautiful lake.

Lubberd, lubber'd, obs. forms of LUBBARD.

Lubber fiend. [Cf. LUBBER *sb.* 1 c.] A beneficent goblin supposed to perform some of the laborious work of a household or farm during the night; a 'Lob-lie-by-the-fire'. Also *transf.*

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 110 Tells how the drudging Goblin swet, To ern his Cream-bowle duly set,.. Then lies him down the Lubbar Fend, And stretch'd out all the Chimney's length, Basks at the fire his hairy strength. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIV. 175 The lubber-fiend has nothing of the sly humour of Robin Goodfellow about him. 1889 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 222 Except that the parson is a lubber-fiend, and that the people are as poor as may be, nothing need be better.

Lubberland (lʌ·bərlænd). An imaginary land of plenty without labour; a land of laziness.

1598 FLORIO, *Cocagna*, as we say Lubberland. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* III. ii, Good mother, how shall we finde a pigge, if we doe not looke about for't? will it run off o' the spit, into our mouths thinke you? as in Lubberland? and cry, *we, we*? 1633 SHIRLEY *Gamester* III. (1637) F 2 b, And so I commend mee to all your friends in Lubber-Land. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 621 Weak-witted; a wittal; a fool; born in Lubberland. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* IV. 206 A Grand Elector, who was to be the very model of a king of Lubberland. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 238 Pining after your Lubberland, as usual, —your Millennium of mere ease and plentiful supply. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* I. 160 Luxuriously enjoying his monarchy of the lubberland of bed.

Lubberlike (lʌ·bərlɔik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. LUBBER *sb.* + -LIKE.] **a.** *adj.* Of, pertaining to or characteristic of a lubber. **b.** *adv.* After the manner of a lubber.

1572 HULOET (ed. Higgins), Lubberlike, vnhandsome or lowtishe, *secors.* 1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies*, *Flowers* 117 Though you thinke it lubberlike to leese Yet shoulde you lende that one halfe of your cote. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., Sheepes skinnes cast ouer their lubberlike shoulders. 1636 T. RANDALL in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 17 How lubber-like they loll upon the Plaines! 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xiii, The jeering glances of the passengers, a lubber-like assembly.

Lubberliness (lʌ·bərlinès). [f. LUBBERLY + -NESS.] The attribute of being lubberly.

1598 FLORIO, *Zotticheza*, clownishnes,..lubbarlines. 1707 T. BROWN *Lett. from Dead* II. (ed. 2) 67 A lazy Hulk, whose stupendious Magnitude is full big enough to load an Elephant with Lubberliness. 1882 SPURGEON in *Homilet. Rev.* Mar. 342 There is a lumpishness and lubberliness innate in the elements of some men's constitution.

Lubberly (lʌ·bərli), *a.* and *adv.* [f. LUBBER *sb.* + -LY.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of the nature of a lubber; coarse of figure and dull of intellect, loutish; clumsy; lazy; stupid; sometimes *transf.* of animals and inanimate things. Also of things: Appropriate to or characteristic of a lubber.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* ix. (1878) 17 To raise betimes the lubberly, Both Snorting Hob and Margery. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 195, I came yonder at Eaton to marry Mistris Anne Page, and she's a great lubberly boy. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 171 They..according to their lubberly wits, assayd to stop it first with their bodies. 1671 CLARENDON *Dial.* Tracts (1727) 323 Those lubberly fellows, who come from great schools after they are nineteen or twenty years of age. 1728 VANBR. & CIBBER *Prov. Husb.* I. Wks. (1730) 230, I wonder..you will encourage that lad to swill his guts thus with such beastly, lubberly liquor. 1759 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 477 All but four or five lubberly men seemed almost persuaded to be Christians. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* x, 'I did that, sir', said a great lubberly fellow, stepping forward. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 139 Great lubberly Leicesters or Southdowns [sheep]. 1859 MISS CARY *Country Life* (1876) 188 A lubberly, yellow-haired boy of twelve years old kicks open the door. 1862 J. GRANT *Capt. Guard* xxii, Great lubberly barges were dragged to and fro by horses of equally lubberly aspect. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 184 James..in his lubberly schoolboy-like complaints about his mother, showed that he knew about them.

2. In nautical use: Resembling, pertaining to, or characteristic of a lubber; unseamanlike. Of a vessel: Managed in an unseamanlike manner.

[1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. 29 D'ee think shee'll ever endure a great lubberly Tarpawlin?] 1795–7 SOUTHEY *Minor Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 81 You lubberly landsmen don't know when you're well! 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 44 You don't take me for that lubberly school-mastering parson on board, do you? 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. VI. 87 His seamen had full leisure to contemplate what they would despise as lubberly handling of the ships. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Dec. 5/1 There never was a clearer case of lubberly navigation. 1887 BESANT *The World went* vi. 49 One [ship]..is obedient to her helm, the other shall be lubberly and difficult to steer.

B. *adv.* In a lubberly manner; like a lubber; unskilfully, clumsily.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 6 Ouer my necke he throwes himself verie lubberly. 1693 DRYDEN *Orig. & Progr. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 56 A company of clowns on a holiday, dancing lubberly. 1823 *Examiner* 320/1 A large frigate,.. lubberly handled. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/2 It is difficult to imagine that .. either vessel can have been so lubberly managed as to run into the other.

Lubber's hole. *Naut.* Also **8 lubber-hole.** A hole in the ship's top, close to the mast, affording an easier way of ascent or descent than by climbing the futtock shrouds.

1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 1194 He becomes as much an object of ridicule, as a sailor who descends through lubber's hole. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Prophecy* Wks. 1792 III. 75 And yet, Sir Joseph, fame reports you stole To Fortune's topmast through the lubber-hole. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vii, He proposed that I should go through lubber's hole. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 233 Pass a hawser.. through the lubber's hole.

Lubbert, variant of LUBBARD.

Lubbor, -our, -ur, obs. forms of LUBBER.

Lubbord, obs. form of LARBOARD.

Lubecker (lū·bekər). [f. *Lubeck* (see LUBISH) + -ER 1.] A Lubeck merchant vessel.

1627 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 196 They would set out..to intercept the Lubeckers and Hamburghers coming forth of the Sound. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4850/1 A Lubecker sailing towards Sweden.

Lubeck(e)s: see LUBISH.

†Lu·bency. *Obs. rare.* Also **7 lubentie.** [f. L. *lubent-*, *libent-em* willing: see -ENCY.] Willingness or pleasure (in regard to action or activity).

1623 COCKERAM, *Lubentie*, mirth, pleasantnesse. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xxvi. § 2 Their Natural Freedom as it is opposed to that which we call Spontaneum or Lubency in Vegetables only, or meer sensitive Creatures. 1669 *Addr. Young Gentry Eng.* 8 The idle person..stands ready to let out himself Post, on the easy rates of the next stirring device and lubency.

Luber, obs. form of LUBBER.

Lu·bish, *a. Comm. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also **6 Lub(b)is, Lubyes, Lup, Lupis, 7 Lupish, Lups, Lubeck(e)s, 9 Lubesh, Lubs.** [a. G. *lübisch*, Du. *lubeksch*, f. *Lubeck*, Lubeck.] Of or belonging to *Lubeck*, a town of northern Germany, formerly a member of the Hanseatic League.

1. In *mark Lubish, schilling Lubish*, denominations belonging to a money of account formerly in extensive mercantile use in North Germany.

15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), xij Lubbis sh., xx merkis Lubis. 1563 *Ibid.* XXV. (Jam.), Aucht daleiris & tuelf Lup schilling...To pay x sh. for ilk mark lupis. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 88 One thousand lubyes stok fish is ane last. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 177 The Mariners are to haue two shillings lups for euery Last for doing of it. *Ibid.* 415 The said Doller was valued at two markes Lubish, euery marke being sixteene shillings Lubish. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Lubs* or *Lubesh*, a term applied to the money of Lubeck and Hamburgh, as sterling is to English money. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1324/2 The mark Lubs, or Lubec mark, used at Hamburgh, is a money of account, equal to 29½ cents.

†b. *transf.* Genuine, authorized. Cf. *sterling.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 271 Although they be bastards & wooden blocks, yet are they better clad, then their lupish legitimate ones.

†2. *Lubecks beer*: a strong beer brewed at Lubeck.

[1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* E 1 b, Thy horses..shall kneed vp to the knees..in spruce beere and lubeck licour.] 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape of Lucrece* sig. E 4 Were it in Lubeckes or double double beere their owne naturall liquor i'de pledge it. 1639 GLAPTHORNE *Albertus Wallenstein* III. iii. F 3 b, I thinke you'r drunk With Lubecks beere or Brunswicks Mum.

‖Lubra (lū·brä). [Native Australian.] An aboriginal woman of Australia.

1847 CAPT. C. STURT *Narr. Exped. Central Austral.* (1849) I. 127 He [an aboriginal] placed his lubra and infant child in it [a canoe]. 1864 SIMCOX *Outward Bound* 87 Many lubras so black, with their load on their back. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 67 We white women are no better off than the lubras.

Lubrefaction, variant of LUBRIFACTION.

Lubric (lū·brik), *a.* [a. F. *lubrique* or ad. L. *lūbric-us*, f. Aryan root **sleub-*: see SLIP *v.*]

1. Smooth and slippery. Now *rare.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 32 Fortune..sette..vnder the feet of the righte chaste quene, thyng slypper and lubrik, for to make hir to ouerthrowe. 1609 HUME *Admonit. Poems* (S. T. S.) 171 Behold at how narrow a rift that awld lubrik serpent hathe slydin in. 1646 CRASHAW *Music's Duell* 64 in *Steps to Temple* 105 Sobs, whose thundring volleyes float And roule themselves over her lubricke throat In panting murmurs. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 61 The Roof does sloping rise In a steep, craggy, and a lubrick Shore. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 290 The glossy sea was heaving bright..While far on her lubric bosom were seen The magic dyes of purple and green. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 84 They..turn up successively a dirty white belly or brown lubric back. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 120 A lubric serpent.

†2. *fig.* Slippery, shifty; unsteady, unsettled; prone to danger or error. *Obs.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiv. § 1. 230 For life it selfe, alas how uncertaine Lubrick and fraile is it. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 109 Lubrick is the estate of Favorites. 1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* 44 These adorations of the Cross &c...were very lubrick, so that it was a difficult matter to stand upright in them, and not to fall to superstition or idolatry.

†3. Lascivious; wanton. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ix. 36 Ne to make foul the holy purpose of thy castymonye by thuntrue note of lubryke & slypper luxurye. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 103 This king he wox rycht vile..Lubrik and louss, with licherous appetyte. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 44 My venerious Lubric and incessing spurre of desire. *a* 1637 DEKKER *Witch Edmonton* III. Wks. 1873 IV. 388 If I finde Any loose lubrick scapes in him. 1686 DRYDEN *Elegy Miss A. Killigrew* 63 This lubrique and adult'rate age.

Lu·brical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = prec. in various senses; also, voluble.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, What, shall thy Lubricall and glibbery Muse Liue, as she were defunct, like Punque in Stewes! 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lubrical*, *Lubricious*, slippery, deceitful, incertain; stirring, wanton, lascivious. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 164* A smooth, continuall, equall and lubricall juice. 1867 LONGF. *Dante's Par.* XXIII. 57 All the tongues That Polyhymnia and her sisters made Most lubrical with their delicious milk.

Lubrican, obs. form of LEPRECHAUN.

Lubricant (lū·brikănt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *lūbricant-em*, pr. pple. of *lūbricāre* to LUBRICATE, f. *lūbric-us* LUBRIC.] **A.** *adj.* Lubricating.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 214 This matter,

instead of being mild and lubricant as in health, is now not only viscid, but acrimonious and corrosive.

B. *sb.* A material, usually an oil, used to lubricate machinery. Hence *transf.* **a.** A fluid which makes motion or action smooth or removes friction. **b.** (*jocular*) Any oily or greasy substance.

1828 WEBSTER, *Lubricant n.*, that which lubricates. 1856 KANE *Arct. Explor.* I. xv. 171 Grating it [potato] down nicely..and adding the utmost oil as a lubricant, it is as much as I can do to persuade the mess to shut their eyes and bolt it. *a* 1882 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Life* (1885) I. 395 Paraffin-oil..had been found the best of all anti-friction lubricants. 1890 *Spectator* 2 Aug., Etiquette is a mere lubricant of the order of society. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 309 Most external secretions are concerned in digestion either as lubricants, such as saliva, or as digestants, such as saliva, gastric and pancreatic juice.

Lubricate (lū·brikēt), *a. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *lūbricāt-us*, pa. pple. of *lūbricāre*: see next and -ATE [2].] Slippery; smooth and oily.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* IV. vii, A fat priest with a lubricate and shining nose. 1882 OGILVIE, *Lubricate*, slippery. (Rare.)

Lubricate (lū·brikēt), *v.* [f. L. *lūbricāt-*, ppl. stem of *lūbricāre*, f. *lūbric-us* LUBRIC.]

1. *trans.* To make slippery or smooth; to render smooth the motion or action of (something) by applying a fluid or unguent.

1623 COCKERAM, *Lubricate*, to make slipper. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 425 Relaxing and lubricating the passages and quieting the Spasms by Opiates. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 574 A fluid which serves to lubricate the canal for the passage of the fæces. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 307/1 There are two glands which secrete a fluid to lubricate the ball of the eye. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* vi. 43 The liquid appeared to lubricate every atom of my body. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 68 All molluscous animals secrete a mucous fluid to lubricate the skin.

b. To apply oil or some other substance to (a machine) in order to minimize the friction and make it run easily.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 2186 Man's..balmy bath, That supples, lubricates, and keeps in play, The various movements of this nice machine. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. (1791) Notes 21 He used oil or grease to..lubricate the cylinder. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. § 9 (1870) 8 We are careful to lubricate the axles of our railway carriages.

c. *gen.* To oil or grease.

1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XVII. 105 Wash'd and lubricated with fresh oils. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. xii. 315 Dark brown fat which they use to 'lubricate' their hair.

d. *Photogr.* To cover (a print) with a glazing agent as a preliminary to burnishing.

1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* s. v. *Burnisher*, The face of the mounted print is lubricated with soap.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 65 Here rills of oily eloquence in soft Meanders lubricate the course they take. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 6 July, Fine music..has a sensible effect in..animating and as it were, lubricating my inventive faculty. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xvii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 130 There seemed a pool of honey about his heart, which lubricated all his speech and action with fine jets of mead.

b. *slang.* To ply with drink; also *intr.* to drink (Farmer *Slang* 1896).

1900 *Daily Express* 26 June 7/3 His late employers..had ..dismissed him for..'lubricating the police'.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To act as a lubricant.

1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 11/1 Between the Axis and the Circle in which it turns, there shou'd be somewhat to lubricate. 1739 S. SHARP *Operat. Surg.* 77 The Patient is..relieved by..the Mucilaginous, the Saponaceous, &c. [remedies], some of which lubricate, and others both lubricate and stimulate.

Lubricated (lū·brikēted), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] Made slippery or smooth; oiled, oily.

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 57 The shapely limb and lubricated joint. 1836 BRODERIP in *Penny Cycl.* V. 24/1 His [a boa constrictor's] stretched jaws and lubricated mouth and throat. 1864 in Wilberforce *Life Bp. Wilberforce* (1882) III. v. 141 He [Lord Westbury] said the 'judgement is simply a series of well lubricated terms'.

Lu·bricating, *vbl. sb.* [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of LUBRICATE *v.*; lubrication.

1775 ASH, Suppl., *Lubricating*, the act of making smooth and slippery. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1361/2 For lubricating and for electrotyping, the mineral [graphite] should be used in impalpable condition.

Lu·bricating, *ppl. a.* [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -ING [2].] That lubricates; adapted for lubrication.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 327 Both the Ingredients are of a lubricating Nature. 1768 LYSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 12 Using bleeding, with anodyne and lubricating medicines. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 423 The patent lubricating bullet, with the lubricating composition, effectually lubricates the inner surface of the chamber as far as the bullet enters. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxvi, A sweetmeat teazed beneath Palate by lubricating tongue.

Lubrication (lūbrikē·ʃən). [f. LUBRICATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action of lubricating or the condition of being lubricated.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. (1804) 132 The healing lubrication of the mucilage. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 206 Rape oil is more suitable than any other oil for the lubrication of machinery.

Lubricative (lū·brikētiv), *a.* [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the property of lubricating.

a 1881 S. LANIER *Eng. Novel* xi. (1883) 267 In some oily and lubricative way.

Lubricator (lū·brikētəɹ). [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -OR.]

1. One who lubricates. In quot. *fig.*

1883 EARL GRANVILLE in *Standard* 3 May 3/3 In the House of Commons you have some good oilers. I can conceive no better lubricators than..Mr. Cotes, and Mr. Duff.

2. A lubricating substance; a lubricant. *Photogr.* An agent for glazing prints before burnishing.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xxi, Water..is found, when not cold, to be a great resolver of spasms, and lubricator of the fibres. 1874 ABNEY *Instr. Photogr.* xxxi. (1888) 255 For burnishing, the print must be quite dry, and a dry lubricator used, Castile soap answering for that purpose.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1869 *Spectator* 3 July 780 If Lord Carnarvon will leave out one or two features in his proposal..we see no serious objection to its acceptance as a lubricator for the Bill. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 81/1 Gold, the universal lubricator.

3. An oil-cup or other contrivance for lubricating a machine or instrument.

183. E. J. WOOLSEY in Ure *Dict. Arts* (1839) 782 When you wish to see the quantity of oil remaining in the lubricator. 1871 C. H. OWEN *Mod. Artillery* 133 The solid residue (from the powder) left within the bore after firing, would..foul the bore if allowed to remain in it; but this residue is got rid of by the lubricator. The lubricator consists of three parts. 1887 D. A. LOWE *Machine Draw.* (1892) 32 The journal is lubricated by a needle lubricator.

4. *U. S. slang.* = GREASER 2.

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* xiv. 285 'String him up!' 'Burn the doggoned lubricator!

Lubricious (lūbri·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *lūbric-us* LUBRIC + -IOUS.] = LUBRICOUS, in various senses.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 71 *margin*, Womens lubricious minds neuer content with any thinge when it is well. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [see LUBRICAL]. 1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 93 How Lubricious a Friend and Changeable a Partizan he will be to any Soveraign. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lubricious*, slippery, uncertain, unconclusive, as A lubricious Hope, a lubricious Argument. 1884 C. READE in *Contemp. Rev.* May 711 He deserted pure for lubricious morality.

Hence † **Lubri·ciousness** *rare*—[0].

1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Lubri·citate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [? f. L. *lūbric-us* LUBRIC, after *facilitate*.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lubricitate*, in *Physick* and *Philos.*), to make slippery. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Lubricity (lūbri·sĭti). [ad. F. *lubricité* or L. *lūbricitās*, f. *lūbricus* LUBRIC.]

1. Slipperiness, smoothness; oiliness. Also in *pl.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 477 The same liquor is easie to diuide into drops, and as apt again by the lubricitie thereof, to run into an humor. 1633 T. CAREW *Coel. Brit.* (1634) 5 Hebe, through the lubricity of the pavement tumbling over the Halfe-pace. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. ii. 179 The manifold Incompossibilities and Lubricities of Matter, that..would [not] be fit for any thing, if its shapes..were not..infinitely varied. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 165 The same lubricity was found in all, And all was moist to the warm touch. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 383 The shrillness or roughness of the voice depends on the internal diameter of the glottis, its elasticity, motility, and lubricity. 1831 SYD. SMITH *Sp.* Wks. 1859 II. 219/1 Hands, accustomed to the scented lubricity of soap. 1878 EMERSON *Misc., Fort. Repul.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 391 In creeping out of one snake-skin into another of equal..lubricity.

† **b.** *spec.* in *Pathology. Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* iii. 8 Abhorsion..maye come by ventositie and lubricite of humours in the matryx. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) D ij, For ye lubricitie of ye bowelles when the meate cometh furth vndigestyd. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 225 It..roborates the Bowels, corrects their Lubricity. 1755 JOHNSON *Let. to Miss Boothby* 31 Dec., A very probable remedy for indigestion and lubricity of the bowels.

2. *fig.* **a.** 'Slipperiness', shiftiness; unsteadiness, instability; elusiveness. Also with *pl.*

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Lubricitie*, lightnesse, slipery, inconstant. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. III. xxi, The lubricity of mundan greatnesse. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 213 How necessary it is that the holy Prophecies should..be made of uncertain Interpretation by undeterminable lubricities. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 30 (1794) I. 428 This lubricity of manner, and alienation of thought in his neighbour. 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 505 The speech, in their judgment, exhibits more of the lubricity of the clever tactician than of the serious designs of the minister. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* (1879) II. xi. 47 The one ally on whom they had a right to depend..was slipping out of their grasp with distracting lubricity.

† **b.** Volubility, glibness. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 202 The bulwarke of reason should..be set against it [the tongue], which..may stay..that overflowing and inconstant lubricitie which it hath. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* Pref. 1 Defamation proceeding from the lubricity of the tongue.

c. Mobility, suppleness. *rare.*

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. ii. P 2 You would not have been a martyr to the gout, and your limbs would have performed their functions with lubricity.

3. Lasciviousness, lewdness, wantonness. Also with *pl.* an instance of this.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. li. 108 a/1 The poore doughter was two yere liuynge in lubrycyte and lecherye. 1593 MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 83 Mens vaine pleasures and idle lubricities. 1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyr. Verses, The ladyes of Lubricity that live in the Bordello. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 53 From the lechery of those Fauns [he] thinks he has sufficiently proved that satire is derived from them: as if wantonness and lubricity were essential to that sort of poem. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 457 This lubricity was..very far from being general, and we had reason to believe that not a single married woman was guilty of infidelity. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* Introd. vii. 140 Mischief and lubricity are..shadowed forth in the likeness of the monkey. 1883 M. ARNOLD in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 2/1 What man is there that knoweth not that the city of the French is a worshipper of the great goddess Lubricity? 1902 *Onlooker's Note-Bk.* ii. 12 Women gaze unmoved on the most risky plays and freely canvass the lubricities of life.

Lubricous (lū·brikəs), *a.* Also 6 *Sc.* **lubricus.** [f. L. *lūbric-us* LUBRIC + -OUS.]

1. Slippery, smooth; slimy; oily.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. vi. 177 It is not such a lubricous Substance as the Animal Spirits, nor so disunited. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 145 The Parts of it being very voluble and lubricous,..it easily insinuates it self into..the Tubes. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxiii. 344 Consider the fluid in a vessel..to consist of a vast number of small, equal, lubricous, spherical globules. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 119 Without falling ..from their lubricous or seemingly perilous station. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 543/2 The skin of the Cephalopods is thin and lubricous. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Nature* 163 [*Ulva bulbosa*] with its excessively soft and lubricous masses, appearing as if in a state of fermentation.

2. *fig.* **a.** 'Slippery', shifty; unstable; elusive.

1646 *Speech without Doors defended without Reason* 7 He..leaves the safety of Embassadors in a most lubricous posture. 1655–87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 203 This proof or reason is the most lubricous and unmanageable of any that I have made use of. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 125 All observations of this kind must be very lubricous and uncertain. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 230 She ..transferred, with a lubricous mobility [L. *mobilitate lubrica*], her nefarious love to a far more pernicious hatred.

† **b.** Voluble, glib. *Obs. rare.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 49 Such a lubricous Faculty of spouting out so many Prodigal Expressions.

† **c.** Insinuating. *Obs. rare.*

1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 51 (1797) III. 20 A certain magical grace of manner, a lubricous insinuating softness slides into every action and gesture.

3. Lascivious, wanton. *rare.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 533 Rycht lubricus with sic lust and delyte, As brutell best takis his appetyte. 1898 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 193 The lubricous fancies of a half-demented day-dreamer [Rousseau].

Lubrifa·ction. ? *Obs.* Also **lubre-.** [irreg. f. L. *lūbric-us* LUBRIC + -FACTION. Cf. next and LUBRIFY.] The making slippery or smooth; lubrication. Also *Path.* (Cf. LUBRICITY 1 b.)

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 265 Euery thynge that is vnctyous is noysome to the stomacke, for as moche as it maketh lubryfactyon. 1547 — *Brev. Health* xviii. 13 This infyrmitie [vomiting] doth come..of lubryfaction of the intestines. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 41 Lubrefaction, and Relaxation. As we see in Medicines Emollient; Such as are Milk, Honey..and others.

Lubrification (lūbrifikē·ʃən). ? *Obs.* [f. LUBRIFY: see -FICATION. So in Fr.] = prec.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 327 A Liquor prepared for the..Lubrification of their [*sc.* bones'] Heads or Ends.

Lubrify (lū·brifəi), *v.* Now *rare.* [ad. F. *lubrifi-er* (16th c.), irreg. f. L. *lūbric-us* LUBRIC: see -FY.] *trans.* To make slippery or smooth; to lubricate. Hence **Lu·brifying** *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Lubrifier*, to lubrific, or make slipperie. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bath* (1637) 341 Some lubrifying, cleansing extract. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xxvii. 201 Into these nutritive clysters no oyle must enter, because it will too much lubrifie the guts. 1718 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 888 A certain quantity of Moisture, fit to lubrifie the Muscles of the Ossicles. 1866 *Eng. Mechanic* 7 Sept. 515 This water lubrifies the piston, and dispenses with necessity for grease.

Lubs, var. f. LUBISH. **Lubur,** obs. f. LUBBER.

Lucan (lū·kăn), *a.* Also **Lukan.** [f. L. *Lūcas* Luke + -AN.] Pertaining to the evangelist St. Luke.

1876 J. DARE tr. *Zeller's Acts Apostles* II. 303 The expression ὀπτάνεσθαι, ver. 3, and the description of the angel, ver. 10, are also specifically Lukan. 1890 W. H. SIMCOX *Lang. N. T.* 76 ἡ ἐπαγγελία τοῦ πνεύματος is a Lucan phrase, υἱοθεσία a Pauline. 1895 W. M. RAMSAY in *Expositor* Feb. 129 He accepts the Lucan authorship 1896 *Ibid.* Feb. 146 Westcott and Hort with their great knowledge of Lukan style consider it to involve a corruption.

Lucar, obs. form of LUCRE.

Lucarne (lukā·ɹn). Forms: **α.** 6 **lucane, -ayne,** 8 **lucerne,** 9 **lucarne.** (See also LUTHERN.) **β.** *corruptly* 6 7 (?) **leucomb, lucombe** (*Arch. Publ. Soc. Dict.*), 7 **lucome, luke-home,** 9 *dial.* **lucam, lewcome.** (See also E. D. D.) [a. OF. *lucane*, mod.F. *lucarne*, of obscure origin; cf. OF. *lucquet* of similar meaning.

Some scholars have suggested OHG. *lukkâ* opening (mod. G. *lücke* cavity, gap) as the source. Diez' proposal to connect the word with L. *lucerna* (see LUCERNE [1]) is untenable.]

An opening made in a roof to let in the light; a skylight, a dormer or garret window. (Now only as Fr.) Also *lucarne window.*

In quot. 1792 the word appears to be misused.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 97 Great towers embattailed and vauted with lopes Lucanes like Masonry. 1554 *Acc. Rolls Durham Castle* 3 Nov. (Parker *Gloss. Archit.*), For ij dayes & dim. in mendyng of the gret Lucayne, in the gallere and lying of fyletts. 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 523 Hanged by the necke, out of a great Lucane window into the street. 1631 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xlvii. 296 Many entries, landing places, and Lucomes. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 124 A dozen casements above, and two wide luke-homes below. 1792 BURNS *Let. to W. Nicol* 20 Feb., I look up to thee, as doth a toad through the iron-barred lucerne of a pestiferous dungeon, to the cloudless glory of a summer sun! 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 212 *Lewcome*, a window projecting in the roof, generally a 'Lewcome window', but the word

is applied to the gable end of a house. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Lucam.* 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xi. 187 The lucarne windows from which she saw the reek of the burning camp. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* i. 611 That grey roof, with the range of *lucarnes*.

Lucasite (lⁱū·kăsəit). *Min.* [Named, 1886, after H. S. *Lucas*: see -ite.] A micaceous mineral, occurring at Corundum Hill, N. Carolina.

1886 T. M. Chatard in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* 3rd Ser. XXXII. 735.

Lucayne, obs. form of Lucarne.

Luce [1] (lⁱūs). Also 5 **lus(e, luyss, luy3s, lewse, 6 leuse.** [a. OF. *lus, luis*, repr. late L. *lūcius*.] The pike (*Esox lucius*), *esp.* when full grown.

[1338 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 35 In j Luc' pro Supriore, iij d.] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 350 Many a breem and many a luce in stewe. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 704/34 *Hic lucius*, a lewse. 14.. *Two Cookery-bks.* 113 Nym luyss or tenge, or other manere fish. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 173 The best Pikes and Luces, were thought to be in the Riuer of Tyber. 1653 Walton *Angler* vii. 142 The Luce, or Pikrell, or Pike breeds by Spawning. 1740 R. Brookes *Art of Angling* i. xxxi. 68 The Pike, Luce or Pickerel..with us in England is a very common Fish. 1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* I. 383 The Pike. Pickerell. Jack. Luce. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 31/1 Two mighty eels, three fatted tench, and a couple of luce were at once secured.

b. *Her.* as a charge.

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 370/1 A fesse indented sable charged with four leuses heads eirant rased or. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* i. i. 16 All his Ancestors..may giue the dozen white Luces in their Cote.

2. *Luce of the sea, sea-luce*: the hake, *Merlucius vulgaris*.

1598 Stow *Surv.* 71 [In a Fishmongers' pageant] Sixe and fortie armed Knightes riding on horses, made like luces of the sea. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 246 Luces, properly called Pikes of the Sea, are so rare in Spain that they are never seen. 1880-4 F. Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 301 The hake .. has also been termed..sea-luce, or sea-pike.

† **Luce** [2]. *Obs.* = *flower-de-luce*, Fleur-de-lis.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 128 (*The Vote*) Her [*sc.* Henrietta Maria's] fruit, sprung from the rose and luce.

† **Luce** [3]. *Obs.* [App. a. G. *luchs*: see Loss [2].] A lynx.

1564 in *Catal. Harl. MSS.* (1808) II. 360 Abstract of an Agreement made..for the annuall painting of that Cities four Giants, one Unicorne, one Dromedary, one Luce, one Camell, one Asse, one Dragon.

Lucence (lⁱū·sĕns). *rare.* Also 5 **lucens(e.** [f. Lucent: see -ence.] = next.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 715 O lux vera, gravnt vs 3ower lucense. *Ibid.* 770 Lucens. 1888 A. S. Wilson *Lyric Hopeless Love* cxix. 340 Love which opes the Soul to see Is lucence from divinity.

Lucency (lⁱū·sĕnsi). [f. Lucent: see -ency.] Luminosity, brilliance. *lit.* and *fig.*

1656 S. Holland *Zara* (1719) 146 Only a certain Star appeared in the East part of the Horizon, which afforded a glimmering Lucency. 1672 S. S. *Dorastus & Fawnia* 7 With winged haste (by Luna's lucency) He passes through the city postern gate. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. i. vi, These are the Septemberers (*Septembriseurs*); a name of some note and lucency,—but lucency of the Nether-fire sort. 1892 *Athenæum* 2 Jan. 29/2 His manner..is not unlike that of D. Teniers the elder, but it possesses much greater warmth and lucency.

Lucent (lⁱū·sĕnt), *a.* Also 5 *erron.* **lucyant.** [ad. L. *lūcent-em*, pres. pple. of *lūcēre* to shine.]

1. Shining, bright, luminous.

a 1500 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) p. xix, Afferik, Sumtyme namyt the land lucyant in the partis of Orient. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 203 Thair steill helmes, and bureall basnetis brycht, Like lucent lantrynis caist ane aureat lycht. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 25 Cause the patient to sit in a verye lucent and lightsome place. 1616 B. Jonson *Epigr.* i. lxxvi. 8, I meant the dog-star should not brighter rise Nor lend like influence from his lucent seat. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 589 The Sun's lucent Orbe. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 172 Two drams of soda phosphorata and two ounces of water, mixed with herring-light, formed a very lucent fluid. 1853 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* II. vi. § 8. 156 Ledges of porphyry sloping under lucent sand. 1894 D. C. Murray *Making of Novelist* 48 The roofs and spires.. were outlined against a lucent belt of sky.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* i. 30 How much resplendent She! How lucent in all flesh! 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* i. ii. (1872) 6 The Volume on Clothes, read and again read, was in several points becoming lucid and lucent. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* x. vii. II. 664 Algarotti..a man beautifully lucent in society.

2. Translucent; lucid, clear.

1820 Keats *Eve St. Agnes* xxx, Lucent syrops, tinct with cinnamon. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 126 Remains have been detected, at the bottom of the lucent Nemi, of a wooden ship or raft.

Hence **Lu·cently** *adv.*

1826 *Examiner* 323/2 His sea-waves flow lucently.

† **Luceret.** *Obs.* Also 7 **luseret.** [Obscurely related to Lucern [1], Lusard.] = Lucern [1].

1632 T. Morton *New Eng. Canaan* ii. v. (1838) 53 The Luseran, or Luseret, is a beast like a Catt. 1674 Josselyn *Voy. New Eng.* 85 The Wild-cat, Lusern or luceret, or Ounce as some call it.

Lucern [1] (lⁱusə·ɹn). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6 **luzarne, lyserne, 6–7 lusern, luzern(e, 7 leuz-, lewzerne, lewxern, lucirne, luseran, 7- lucern(e.** [Prob. a. early mod.G. *lüchsern* adj., pertaining to the lynx, f. *luchs* lynx (see Loss [2]); the word was app. introduced as a name for the fur of the lynx; for a similar instance of an adjective becoming a sb., cf. Marten.

The spelling *lewxerne* (quot. 1662), if not a misprint, is conclusive evidence in favour of this derivation. Etymologists have usually supposed the word to be an alteration of the OF. *loucerve, leuserve*, female lynx, a fem. of unexplained form corresponding to the masc. *loup-cervier* repr. L. *lupus cervārius* (Pliny) lynx, lit. 'stag-hunting wolf' (*lupus* wolf, *cervārius* adj. f. *cervus* stag). But this hypothesis does not account for the form of the Eng. word, nor can it be satisfactorily referred to the OF. *loup cervin* (as if L. **lupus cervīnus* = *lupus cervarius*) of which Godef. gives one example. Possibly there may have been in OF. a confusion between *loup-cervier* and an adopted Teut. synonym.]

1. The lynx. **b.** The skin or fur of the lynx, formerly held in high esteem.

1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 1 Ne also weare .. any Furres of Blake Jenettes or Luserns. 1536 *Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archæologia* IX. 249 With twelve lusarne skynnes. 1549 in *Egerton Papers* (Camden) 11 That no man under the degree of an Erle, weare .. any .. sabel, luzarnes, or black genetes. 1578 Parkhurst *Let.* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 133 There are many other kinds of beasts, as Luzarnes and other mighty beastes like to Camels in greatnesse. 1585 *Sir W. Dixie's Pageant* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 446 A straunger, straungly mounted, as you see, Seated upon a lusty Luzern's back. 1591 G. Fletcher *Russ. Commw.* 10 Their beasts of strange kinds are the Losh, the Ollen, .. the Lyserne, the Beauer, the Sable [etc.]. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xi. 417 As when a den of bloodie Lucerns [*orig.* θῶες] cling About a goodly palmed Hart. 1617 Middleton *Love & Antiq.* Wks. (Dyce) V. 288 The Triumphant Chariot of Love..drawn with two luzerns. 1622 Fletcher *Beggars Bush* iii. iii, The Polcat, Marterne and the rich skind Lucerne. 1628 Dekker *Brit. Hon.* Wks. 1873 IV. 105 Two Luzernes, The Supporters of the Skinners Armes. 1662 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 406 Lewxerns skins the piece £2 10s. 0d. 1698 A. Brand *Emb. Muscovy to China* 59 Hereabouts are abundance of Lucerns and Sables, which are in great esteem among the Chineses. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Lucern*, a wild beast in Russia.

¶ **2.** Used by Chapman for: A kind of hunting dog. (Cf. quot. *c* 1611 in 1.)

1607 Chapman *Bussy d'Ambois* iii. Dram. Wks. 1873 II. 43 Let me haue My lucerns too (or dogges inur'd to hunt Beasts of most rapine).

† **Lucern** [2]. *Obs.* [App. an erron. extension of Luce [1], after prec.] The full-grown pike; = Luce [1].

1615 Markham *Pleas. Princes* iv. (1635) 23 The Luce or Lucerne, which indeed is but the over-growne Pyke.

Lucernal (lⁱusə·ɹnăl), *a.* [f. L. *lucerna* lamp + -al.] Pertaining to a lamp: only in *lucernal microscope*, a microscope in which the object is illuminated by a lamp or other artificial light.

1787 G. Adams *Ess. Microscope* 22 About the year 1774, I invented the improved lucernal microscope. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Philos.* 386 The magic-lantern being nothing more than a lucernal microscope of low magnifying power.

Lucernarian (lⁱūsəɹnēə·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Lucernaria* (see below), f. *lucerna* lamp.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the genus *Lucernaria* typical of the family *Lucernariidæ* of hydrozoa. **B.** *sb.* A hydrozoan of this genus or family.

1854 A. Adams, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 355 Lucernarians.

So **Luce·rnarid, Lucerna·ridan** *a.*, pertaining to the *Lucernarida*, a sub-class of hydrozoa; *sb.* a member of the *Lucernarida*. **Luce·rnaroid**, the reproductive zooid of any of the *Lucernarida*.

1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 123 A fixed and sexless 'Lucernaroid'. *Ibid.*, The developmental cycle of each Lucernarid. 1870 Nicholson *Zool.* I. 90 The *Hydra-tuba* thus constitutes the fixed 'Lucernaroid', or the 'trophosome' of one of the *Rhizostomidæ*.

Lucerne [1] (lⁱusə·ɹn). ? *Obs.* exc. *Antiq.* [ad. L. *lucerna*, f. *luc-* ablaut-variant of *lūc-*, *lūx* light.] A lamp, lantern.

a 1500 *Envoy to Alison* 23 (Skeat's *Chaucer* VII. 360) Lucerne a-night, with hevenly influence Illumined. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxv. 3 Lucerne in derne, for to discerne Be glory and grace devyne. 1883 C. C. Perkins *Ital. Sculpture* iii. iv. 375 A multitude of wreaths, tablets, masks, festoons, lucernes, genii holding lyres [etc.].

Lucerne [2], **lucern** (lⁱusə·ɹn). Also 7 **luceran, 8-9 lusern(e, 9 luzern.** [a. F. *luzerne* (16th c.), in Cotgr. also *luserne*, ad. mod.Pr. *luzerno* of unascertained etym. Cf. F. *lauserne, lauserte*, 'Shrub Trefoile, Milke Trefoile, Citisus Bush' (Cotgr.). In Eng. agricultural books of 17th and 18th c. the word constantly occurs as **la lucerne**, with the Fr. article prefixed.] The leguminous plant *Medicago sativa*, resembling clover, cultivated for fodder; purple medick.

Native or *Paddy Lucerne* = Queensland hemp, *Sida rhombifolia* (Morris *Austral Eng.*).

1626 A. Speed *Adam out of E.* v. (1659) 38 Clovergrass..is a grass very hardy, not much inferior to Luceran. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 186 Chap. xxvii Speaks of the usage of St. Foyne and La-lucern. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 31 It is not so good as La Lucerne..only this will grow on drier and poorer Land than Lucern. 1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xv. (Dubl.) 200 La Luserne is that famous *Herba Medica* so much Extoll'd by the Ancients. *Ibid.* 201 Luserne in Grass is much sweeter than St. Foin. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 262 One acre of Lucerne can maintain three or four horses. 1817–18 Cobbett *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 5 Warm and fine. Grass pushes on. Saw some Luserne in a warm spot, 8 inches high. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 552 *Lucern.*—This kind of forage plant has never been successfully cultivated in Scotland, nor has it taken much hold in England. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 25 Lucern is much superior to clover for soiling milch cows. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* i. 25 All its growth unsheaved Of emerald luzern bursting into blue. 1883 V. Stuart *Egypt* 136 After the cotton is gathered we immediately sow lucerne.

b. *attrib.*, as *lucerne field, grass, paddock, seed.*

1724 *Act 11 Geo. I*, c. 7 (Bk. Rates), Seed, vocat Lucerne Seed the C. wt. 0. 10. 0. 1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xv. 201 Tho' one Luserne Root be much more taper than another. *Ibid.* 211 Luserne Plants. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 318 Lucern Grass, *Medicago*. 1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 125 An old working bullock in a lucerne field. *Ibid.* 218 A lucerne paddock.

† **Lucet** [1]. *Obs.* In 6 **lucette**, 7 **lucit.** [a. OF. *lucet*, f. *lus* Luce [1].] A pike; = Luce [1].

c 1550 *Battle of Otterburn* xlvi. in Child *Ballads* III. 297 The lucettes and the cressawntes both; The Skottes favght them agayne. 1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) p. xxix, The artist [i. e. fisherman] (if expert) may summons up lucit, and the generous race of salmon.

Lucet [2] (lⁱū·sĕt). ? *Obs.* (See quot. 1858.)

a 1650 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* (1868) II. 402 Shee that liues by nille and tape, & with her bagge & lucett beggs. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Lucet*, a lady's lace loom, made of bone, ivory or wood.

Luche, obs. form of Lutch *v.*, *dial.*

Lucian (lⁱū·ʃăn). The name (repr. Gr. Λουκιανός, L. *Lūciānus*) of a celebrated writer of Greek dialogues (*c* 160 a.d.); *allusively*, a witty scoffer. Hence † **Lucian** *v. intr.* in *to Lucian it*, to imitate the style of Lucian, to play the scoffer; **Lucia·nic**, † **Lucia·nical** *adjs.*, pertaining to or characteristic of Lucian and his style; marked by a scoffing wit. **Lucia·nically** *adv.*

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 230 b, Their most light, and wanton Lucianicall wittes. 1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* 8 My betters neede not take it grieuously, to be taunted..in that booke, where Saint Peter, & Christ himselfe are Lucianically & scoffingly alleadged. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 53 Erasmus scoffingly, as his manner was, in a Lucianicall style. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* vi. i. § 34 Erasmus in his Dialogues .. though .. he doth Lucian it too much, yet truth may be discovered under the varnish of his scoffing wit. 1750 Hodges *Chr. Plan* (1755) Pref. 7 Ridiculed by men of light heads and bad hearts, the Lucians and facetious drolls of their respective ages. 1820 Shelley in Lady Shelley *Mem.* (1859) 136, I had written a Lucianic essay to prove the same thing. 1888 Dobson *Goldsmith* 70 A little in the Lucianic spirit of Fielding's 'Journey from this World to the Next'.

† **Lucianist** [1]. *Obs.* [f. *Lucian* (see prec.) + -ist.] A disciple of Lucian (see prec.).

1585 Fetherstone tr. *Calvin on Acts* viii. 13. 189 The Epicures & Lucianists doe professe that they belieue, where as notwithstanding they laugh inwardly. 1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* 29 A contemner of God, and man: a desperate Lucianist: an abhominable Aretinist.

Lucianist [2] (lⁱū·ʃănist). *Eccl. Hist.* Also **Lucanist.** [ad. late L. *Lūciānista*, f. *Lūciān-us*: see -ist.] The name of two sorts of heretics: **a.** A follower of Lucianus the Marcionite (of the 2nd century). **b.** A kind of Arian; = Collucianist.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Lucianists*, or *Lucanists*, a religious sect, so called from Lucianus, or Lucanus, .. a disciple of Marcion. .. There was another sect of Lucianists, who appeared some time after the Arians.

Lucible (lⁱū·sĭb'l), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *lūcibil-is*, f. *lūcēre* to shine: see -ble, -ible.] Bright, lucent.

1623 Cockeram, *Lucible*, that which is light of its selfe. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* 1893 Storrs *Sp.* in *Independent* (N. Y.) 19 Oct., In letters of lightning, lucible and not frightful.

Lucid (lⁱū·sid), *a.* [ad. L. *lūcid-us*, f. *lūcēre* to shine. Cf. F. *lucide.*]

1. Bright, shining, luminous, resplendent. Now *poet.* and *techn.* *Ent.* and *Bot.* = Smooth and shining. *Astr.* Of a star: Visible to the naked eye.

1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1259 With his azure wings he cleav'd The liquid clowdes, and lucid firmament. 1654 Vilvain *Theol. Treat.* ii. 45 The Air is not a lucid body like the Sun. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 240 Over his lucid Armes A Militarie Vest of purple flowd. 1693 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* viii. 5 There are great multitudes of lucid Starrs even beyond the reach of the best Telescopes. 1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) V. 1743 Supposed to be an animal which contributes to that lucid appearance often observed at sea in the night. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 443/2 [*Botany.*] A Surface is .. Lucid, as if it were illuminated. 1800 Hulme in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 180 Another lucid dead glow-worm was put into warm water, at 114°. 1833 Tennyson *Poems* 60 Her lucid neck Shone ivorylike. 1845 Westwood *Brit. Moths* II. 221 *Aphelosetia lucidella* (the lucid). 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* Gloss. 16 *Lucid*, with a bright and shining surface. 1870–74 J. Thomson *City Dreadf. Nt.* i. i, The lucid morning's fragrant breath. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story Sun* 333 Beta Lyræ .. is among the coolest of the lucid stars.

fig. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iv. 112 The intellectual world, being .. made all lucid, intellectual, and shining with the sunbeams of eternal truth. 1742 Barnard *Char. Lady E. Hastings* 39 To bring them into the lucid Path of Vertue and Religion.

2. Translucent, pellucid, clear.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* Introd. 4 The lucide and cleare substance of it [*sc.* air]. 1647 H. More *Poems* 5 Thus they stood by that good lucid spring Of living bliss. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* vi. 102 The lucid wave a spacious bason fills. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* iii. 1 The sun, emerging from the lucid waves. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* i. x, How singularly pure and lucid the atmosphere becomes. 1882 F. W. H. Myers *Renewal of Youth* 314 Let many a heat distil Her lucid essence from the insurgent ill.

3. Lucid interval. Also in early use in med.L. form (pl.) *lucida intervalla.* **a.** A period of temporary sanity occurring between attacks of lunacy. (So F. *intervalle lucide.*) † Formerly also, in wider use, an interval of apparent health between the attacks or periods of a disease.

[The Latin phrase 'non est compos mentis, sed gaudet lucidis intervallis' is common in English legal documents from the 13th to the 15th c.; so also in the med.L. commentators on Justinian's *Institutes.* For the etymological notion presumably underlying the expression, cf. c.]

1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* xxi. 425 Sometimes shee [the moon] graunteth to them [lunatics] *Lucida interualla.* 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* v. i, They are almost mad! But I forgiue their *Lucida Interualla.* c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 42, I had a shrewd disease hung lately upon me. .. After som gentle slumbers, and unusuall dreames .. I had a lucid intervall. a 1655 Vines *Lord's Supper* (1677) 213 A mad man may have lucid intervals. 1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* xiii. (1701) 624/2 As for that Pain which is lasting, it is not only gentle, but hath many lucid intervals. 1686 J. Dunton *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 23, I had between whiles those lucid intervals [in sea-sickness]. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 25 If a lunatic hath lucid intervals of understanding, he shall answer for what he does in those intervals. 1839 I. Ray *Med. Jurispr. Insanity* xiv. 298 It was decided by the court, Sir Willian Wynne, that she had a lucid interval, while making the will. a 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 294 James lingered three days longer. He was occasionally sensible during a few minutes, and, during one of these lucid intervals [etc.].

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A period of rest or calm in the midst of tumult or confusion; an interval during which there is a reversion to a normal, reasonable, or desirable condition.

1581 W. Allen *Apol. Eng. Seminaries* iii. 22 Which [Arianisme] though it troubled the world some hundred yeres together, yet it .. had *lucida interualla,* gaue seasons of calme and rest to holy Bishops. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* Wks. 1861 VI. 32 Which [dissensions] although they had had .. lucid intervals and happy pauses; yet did they ever hang over the kingdom. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* iv. ii. 34 The devil heaped afflictions upon him, allowing him [Job] no lucid intervalls. 1682 Dryden *MacFl.* 22 Some beams of wit on other souls may fall, Strike through and make a lucid interval. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* xxii, Neither was his whole time devoted to the riotous extravagances of youth. He enjoyed many lucid intervals. 1822 R. G. Wallace 15 *Yrs. in India* 194 It is quite impossible to transact business with a chief, except in that lucid interval between .. one debauch, and .. another. 1900 *19th Cent.* Sept. 3/6 Italy is just passing through one of these lucid intervals.

¶ **c.** In the etymological sense: An interval of sunshine in a storm.

1655 Tuckney *Good Day well Impr.* 8 Some short *lucida intervalla,* as the sun in a rainy day, looking out now and then a little. 1749 Capt. Standige in *Naval Chron.* III. 207 It being then day-light, and a lucid interval between showers of snow.

4. Marked by clearness of reasoning, expression, or arrangement; easily intelligible.

1786 Courtenay *Lit. & Mor. Charac. Johnson* 24 And lucid vigour mark'd the general style. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 182 Arranged in that lucid order which is so necessary to assist the student. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxiv, Mrs. Curdle sat listening to this lucid explanation. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 7 His expression was incomparably lucid. 1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 103 The sermon was long but lucid.

5. Of persons: Clear in intellect; rational, sane.

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. i, Any lucid, simple-hearted soul like him. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xxx, Two apparently lucid people. 1887 *Times* 11 Aug. 5/2, I believe you are insane on that one point. On everything else you are lucid and bright.

6. With agent-noun: That performs the action implied in a lucid manner.

1879 McCarthy *Own Times* II. xxix. 372 There never was a more lucid and candid reasoner.

‖ **Lucida** (lū·sidă). *Astr.* [L. (sc. *stella* star) fem. sing. of *lūcidus* Lucid.] (See quot. 1877.)

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Corona Borealis,* Names and situations of the stars. . Lucida of the *corona.* . That following the lucida to the south. 1877 G. F. Chambers *Descript. Astron.* (ed. 3) 917 *Lucida,* a word occasionally used in sidereal astronomy to indicate the brightest star of the constellation, or group, &c. mentioned.

† **Lucidary.** *Obs.* [f. L. *lūcid-us* Lucid + -ary 1.] App. a name 1687–90 for a newly invented light or lighting apparatus.

1687 *MS. Reg. Middle Temple* 10 June, Some proposals had been made him by the Undertaker for setting up his lucidarys in the several Courts and Avenues of the House. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2596/4 The Proprietors of the Lucidaries, or new Lights.

† **Lucident,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *lūcid-us* Lucid + -ent.] Bright, lucent. Hence † **Lucidently** *adv.*

14.. *Nine Ladies Worthy* 22 *O pulchrior sole* in beauty full lucident. c 1480 *St. Ursula* (Roxb.) A j, Cryste with thy Comforte Illumyn me lucydently.

Lucidity (lūsi·dĭti). [ad. L. *lūciditās,* f. *lūcid-us* Lucid: see -ity. Cf. F. *lucidité.*] The quality or condition of being lucid; brightness, luminosity; now chiefly *fig.* intellectual clearness; transparency of thought or expression.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.,* *Lucidity,* brightness. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 497 Touching the Lucidity of Christ's Body after his Ascension. a 1688 Cudworth *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 259 There is indeed a Brightness or Lucidity in the Sun. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 346 Light frequently does not sensibly act otherwise than as the cause of lucidity, or of luminous phenomena. 1851 Nichol *Archit. Heav.* 253 His precision of language and peculiar lucidity of exposition. 1855 M. Arnold *Resignation* 298 Fate gave, what chance shall not control, His sad lucidity of soul. 1874 Maudsley *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* vii. 229 Through their long intervals of lucidity. 1875 H. James *R. Hudson* vi. 200 He looked at him with eyes of such radiant lucidity. 1884 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* i. (1885) 10 The question .. put by Hume .. was handled by him with singular lucidity.

Lucidly (lū·sidli), *adv.* [f. Lucid + -ly 2.] In a lucid manner; with lucidity; brightly, clearly.

c 1705 Berkeley *Commonpl. Bk.* in Fraser *Life* (1871) 459 All ys carefully and lucidly to be set forth. 1820 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. v. 97 With such eyes! so purely, so lucidly blue! 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. lxv. 349 The consul .. expounded the phrase very lucidly. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Feb. 3/3 The chapters .. are .. admirably arranged and lucidly written.

Lucidness (lū·sidnĕs). [f. Lucid + -ness.] Lucidity.

1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* I. xxi. § 1. 385 The smoothness and lucidness of Glass. 1680 Boyle *Aerial Noctiluca* 38 The Constant Noctiluca .. in which the lucidness was constant, though the Vial that contain'd it, was kept stopt. 1694 [see Luciferous 1]. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Lucidness,* brightness. 1800 Hume in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 172 The fluid acquired a great degree of lucidness. 1836 Jas. Grant *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* ix. 189 The lucidness of his arrangement, the appropriateness of his arguments, and the transparency of his style.

Lucifee, lucivee (lū·sifi, -vi). *Canada* and *local U. S.* [Corruption of Loup-cervier.] The Canadian lynx.

1823 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 371 When in New Brunswick I saw the great wild grey cat, which is there called a Lucifee. 1902 Webster Suppl., *Lucivee.*

Lucifer (lū·sifəɹ). [L. *lūcifer* adj., light-bringing; used as proper name of the morning star; f. *lūc(i)-, lūx* light + *-fer* bearing. Cf. the equivalent Gr. φωσφόρος, after which it was prob. formed.]

I. As proper name, and allusively. (With initial capital.)

1. The morning star; the planet Venus when she appears in the sky before sunrise. Now only *poet.*

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbox* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 320 þer æfter on þam circule lucifer up arist. c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iii. metr. i. 50 (Camb. MS.) After þat lucifere the day sterre hath chasyd awey the dirke nyht. 1388 Wyclif *Job* xxxviii. 32 Whether thou bryngist forth Lucifer, that is dai sterre, in his tyme. 1629 Milton *Nativity* 74 The Stars .. will not take their flight, For all the morning light, Or Lucifer that often warn'd them thence. 1744 Akenside *Pleas. Imag.* (1779) I. 148 Lucifer displays His beaming forehead through the gates of morn. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* II. 801 Now on the mountains of Ida was rising Lucifer bright.

† **b.** *fig.* (Cf. Day-star.) *Obs.*

a 1585 Cartwright in R. Browne *Answ. to C.* 87 Vntill such time as the day starre spring & Lucifer do rise in our hearts. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* viii. 26 You Cynosura and Lucifer of nations, the stupor and admiration of the world.

2. The rebel archangel whose fall from heaven was supposed to be referred to in Isa. xiv. 12; Satan, the Devil. Now *rare* in serious use; current chiefly in the phrase *As proud as Lucifer.*

The Scripture passage (Vulg. 'Quomodo cecidisti de cælo, Lucifer, qui mane oriebaris?' A.V. 'How art thou fallen from heauen, O Lucifer, sonne of the morning?') is part of a 'parable against the king of Babylon' (Isa. xiv. 4); but the mention of a fall from heaven led Christian interpreters to suppose that 'king of Babylon' was to be interpreted spiritually, as a designation of the chief of 'the angels who kept not their first estate'. Hence the general patristic view that *Lucifer* was the name of Satan before his fall. The Latin word was adopted in all the Eng. versions down to 1611; the Revised version has *daystar.*

a 1000 *Christ & Satan* 367 (Gr.) Was þæt encgelcyn ær ȝenemned, Lucifer haten, leohtberende. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 442 And for þat he was fair and bright, lucifer to nam he hight. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 30 Þese nouelries maad of ydiotis & synful wrecchis of lucifers pride. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4377 With feendes and lucifere .. in helle. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 175 Proude Lucifer, The greit maister of hell. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII,* III. ii. 371 And when he falles, he falles like Lucifer, Neuer to hope againe. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* I. iv. 571 His Pride is such, as may teach Lucifer. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 131. 1771 Fletcher *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 352 A fall into pride may drive me nearer Lucifer. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lvii, A second Lucifer of ambition and wrath. 1839 Bailey *Festus* (1852) 55 Men say—as proud as Lucifer—Pray who would not be proud with such a train?

Comb. 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 1 His .. Lucifer-like pride. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 219 With such an incredible inordinate desire of luciferlike superioritie.

¶ Misused for: A devil.

1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 72 The temper of eight little Lucifers in a swept lodging.

† **b.** *allusively.* One who commits the sin of Lucifer, i.e. who seeks to dethrone God; *occas.* applied to one who presumptuously rebels against an earthly sovereign. *Obs.*

1549 Cheke *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 12 That presumption of challenging Gods seat, doth shew you to have been Lucifers. 1579 Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* 305 What Lucifer is that, that wil oppose him selfe against the flatt commaundement of the holie ghost. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. l. 229 Yea, too blasphemous, they incroch vpon the Deitie, Though of these Lucifers haue been that perish through a Flie. a 1618 Raleigh in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 89 Although they be perpetual Lucifers, they must always be Angels, and live in plenty.

II. As a common noun.

3. Orig. **lucifer match**: A friction match made usually of a splint of wood tipped with an inflammable substance ignitable on a roughened or otherwise prepared surface.

1831 *John Bull* 28 Nov. XI. 379/1 [Jones *v.* Watts, speech of plaintiff's counsel.] Mr. Jones had, some time ago, invented a match to produce an instantaneous light .. and he had given his ingenious invention the name of 'Promethean' .. Subsequently the plaintiff invented another description of match, which he designated with the frightful name of 'Lucifer' .. For the 'Lucifers' he had not secured his right as the patentee. .. The defendant made an exact imitation of the 'Lucifer Match.' 1836 Brande *Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 543 Matches tipped with some of these inflammable mixtures, and called *Lucifers,* are now in common use, and are inflamed either by friction or by the contact of sulphuric acid. *Ibid.* 1274 Gen. Index, Lucifer matches. 1837 *Ann. Reg.* 80 Several other lucifer matches were lying about, one of them having the appearance of having been drawn through the sandpaper. 1849 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 42 When we had put a lucifer to some sticks in the grate. 1876 'Capt. Crawley' *Card Players' Man.* 120 Cribbage .. is played with a full pack of fifty-two cards, .. and two pegs (that may be of ivory, or lucifer matches, with the phosphorus ends cut off). 1884 E. Yates *Recoll.* I. ii. 45 The lucifer, or Congreve match as it was called, .. was ignited by friction on sandpaper, and had a very unpleasant smell.

Comb. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Lucifer-box.* 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 400 Mr. Lundström .. showed me over his lucifer-manufactory.

Hence † **Lu·cifering** *a. nonce-wd.,* acting the part of Lucifer.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. l. 229 Of which Conuerting, Christo-fers yee [Popes] thenceforth shalbe said: If not, apply and perish in your Luciferring Traid.

Luciferian (lūsifi·riăn), *a.*1 and *sb.*1 ? *Obs.* Also 6 **Luceferian, Lucifrian,** 7 **Luciferan.** [f. Lucifer + -ian.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Lucifer; Satanic, devilish. Often with reference to pride: 'As proud as Lucifer'.

1570 *Homilies* II. *Wilfull Rebell.* III. (1574) 76 A luceferian pride and presumption. 1598 Marston *Pygmal.* ii. 146 From haughty Spayne, what brought'st thou els beside, But lofty lookes, and their Lucifrian pride? 1613 Dekker *Strange Horse-Race* Wks. (Grosart) III. 350 For now he saw the Dilaceration of his owne Luciferan Kingdome. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 10 What a Luciferian fall will they have from their honors. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 312 He fell on the Bishops generally, calling them Luciferian Lord Bishops. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. x. 396 We have so much of the Luciferian ambition, as to aspire to be like to the most high. 1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* I. 782 (MS.) Darting a ghastly Luciferian look After their footsteps.

† **B.** *sb.* A Luciferian or Satanic person. *Obs.*

1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xix. 17 None but a proud Luciferian would have said, as Vega, the Popish perfectionary did [etc.].

Lucife·rian, *a.*2 and *sb.*2 Also 6, 8 **Luciferan.** [f. L. proper name *Lūcifer* (see below) + -ian.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sect founded by Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari in the fourth century, who separated from the Church because it was too lenient (as he thought) towards Arians who repented of their heresy.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 106 You, saith he, (speaking to the Luciferian hereticks) run away from the vain shaking of feathers, like the fearfull Harts. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 36 While you thus inveigh against Luther, and charge him with Luciferian heresies. 1865 Lightfoot *Comm. Galat.* (1874) 228 Hilary the Roman deacon .. attached himself to the Luciferian schism.

B. *sb.* An adherent of this sect.

c 1555 *Life Bp. Fisher* in *F.'s Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) II. 135 Saint Jerom against Helvidius, Jovinianus, Vigilantius, and the luciferans. 1585 Fetherstone tr. *Calvin on Acts* xix. 7. 458 No man thinks that the grace of the Spirit is annexed to such a ceremonie, as doeth Jerome against the Luciferians. 1681 Baxter *Answ. Dodwell* ii. 16 Novatians, Luciferians, Donatists .. had all Orders in Episcopal Communion. 1797 W. Johnston tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* III. 406 In the altercation between a Luciferan and an Orthodox, he relates that an adherent of the schismatic Lucifer disputed. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1358 As the Luciferians considered themselves the true and pure church, they utterly repudiated the name of a sect.

† **Luciferine,** *a. Obs.* [f. Lucifer + -ine 2.] = Luciferian *a.*1

c 1546 Joye in Gardiner *Decl. Art. Joye* (1546) 14, I passe ouer his [Gardiner's] luciferin pryde, .. vicious lyuyng, &c. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 376 Nobunanga .. was slaine by a captaine of his, and punished by God by this meanes for his luciferine pride.

† **Luciferous,** *a.*1 *Obs.* [f. Lucifer + -ous.] = Luciferian *a.*1

c 1554 Bale *Declar. Bonner's Art.* i. [8], Els wold ye couple your sorcerous masmongers with Gods maiestye in one honour which we wil not take at your luciferus perswasyons. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 54 God forbid I should be so Luciferous passionatiue-ambitious. 1623 Cockeram, *Luciferous,* haughtie, proud.

Luciferous (lūsi·fĕrəs), *a.*2 [f. L. *lūcifer* light-bearing (see Lucifer) + -ous.]

1. That brings, conveys, or emits light. Now *rare* in serious use.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.,* *Luciferous,* that brings or causeth light. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 116 The clammy moisture of Oysters that shines in the dark of a violet colour, comes from luciferous wormes that have their holes in the shells. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* I. 351/1 The lucidness of the Luciferous matter. 1805 tr. *St. Vincent's Voy. Afr. Seas* 42 These luciferous animals [F. *animaux luci-*

feres] almost all belong to the class of transparent..worms. **1821** *Blackw. Mag.* X. 560 Combustible and luciferous matter. **1856** GRINDON *Life* xxxii. 283 The nearer we stand to the luciferous orb [*sc.* the sun]. **1859** THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxv, Let us..bless Mr. Price and other Luciferous benefactors of mankind, for banishing the abominable mutton of our youth.

2. *fig.* Affording illumination or insight; luminous, illuminating. In 17th c. common in *luciferous experiment*, after Bacon's *lucifera experimenta* (*Nov. Org.* I. § 70, 99, *et al.*).

1648 PETTY *Adv. to Hartlib* 20 How to make the most of experiments,..all being equally Luciferous, although not equally Lucriferous. **1660** BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xv. 104 So Luciferous an Experiment. **1676** GLANVILL *Ess.* iii. 28 A rare and luciferous Theory. **1811** *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 229 These..are the only luciferous experiments, of which geology can yet boast.

Hence **Luci·ferously** *adv.*, **Luci·ferousness.**

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 48 The Luciferousness of such Experiments. **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 3 Embrace not the opacous and blind side of opinions, but that which looks most Luciferously or influentially unto Goodness.

Lucific (l[i]usi·fik), *a.* [ad. late L. *lūcific-us*, f. *lūc(i)-*, *lūx* light: see -FIC.] Light-producing.

1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. ii. § 14. 38 When they [the rays] are made to Converge,..though their Lucifick motion be continu'd, yet..that equal motion, which is the Colorifick, is interrupted. **1800** HULME in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 173 The degree of illumination in these liquids must depend upon the quantity of lucific matter applied. **1825** COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 168 The dry light..the lucific vision,..meaning thereby..reason in contradistinction from the understanding. **1876** J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 53 Lucific orbs.

Luciform (l[i]ū·sifǫɹm), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. **lūciform-is* (repr. Gr. αὐγοειδής), f. *lūc(i)-*, *lūx* light: see -FORM.] Having the character of light, luminous: applied *spec.* to the 'vehicle' of the soul (αὐγοειδὲς ὄχημα) imagined by the Neo-Platonists; *occas.* to the spiritual body of the Resurrection.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Schol. (1713) 560 It may well be questioned, whether the Pythagoreans held a distinct Notion of this kind of luciform Body. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 788 These Ancients say, that there is another Heavenly Body, always conjoyned with the Soul and Eternal, which they call Luciform and Star-like. **1710** R. WARD *Life H. More* 39 What the Platonists call the Luciform Vehicle of the Soul. **1862** ELLICOTT *On 1 Thess.* iv. 17 The glorified and luciform body will be caught up in the..clouds. [**1881** SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* I. xvii. 313 To keep in order this luciform vehicle of the soul, as the Platonists call it.]

Lucifrian: see LUCIFERIAN *a.*[1]

Lucifugous (l[i]usi·fiūgəs), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *lūcifug-us*, f. *lūc(i)-*, *lūx* light + *fug-ĕre* to fly: see -OUS.] Shunning the light.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. vi.–vii. 211 Such designes as these were Lucifugous, and would not endure the face of Heaven. **1655** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 14/1 These ill Dæmons..Aquatile, and Subterraneous, and Lucifugous. **1737** OZELL *Rabelais* II. 121 *note*, Lucifugous Nycticoraces. **1835–6** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 599/2 The habits of which [animals] are more completely lucifugous and retired than any others. **1865** OAKELEY *Hist. Notes* 36 Owls and bats and other such shy and lucifugous creatures.

So **Luci·fugal** *a.*, in the same sense.

1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lucigen (l[i]ū·sidʒen). [f. L. *lūc(i)-*, *lūx* light + -GEN.] An illuminant produced by burning a spray of oil mixed with air.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 12 Lucigen, as the new illuminant is called, is the invention of Mr. Hannay, of Glasgow, and is already extensively used in large engineering works, and for lighting large open spaces. **1892** *Ibid.* 26 Jan. 5/2 It is proposed to make experiments at the Woolwich Ferry with the lucigen light.

†**Luci·genous**, *a.* *Obs.*–⁰ [f. L. *lūc(i)-*, *lūx* light + -GENOUS.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lucigenous*, born or begotten in the Day Time.

Lucimeter (l[i]usi·mɪtəɹ). [Hybrid f. L. *lūc(i)-*, *lūx* light + -METER.]

1. An instrument for measuring the intensity of light; a photometer.

1825 HAMILTON *Hand-bk. Terms*, *Lucimeter*, in Optics, an apparatus for measuring the intensity of light proceeding from different bodies. **1875** in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

2. 'A sunshine recorder designed to measure the combined effect of the duration and intensity of sunshine in promoting evaporation' (*Cent. Dict.*).

‖**Lucina** (l[i]usəi·nă). Also 6 (*anglicized*) Lucyne. [L. fem. of adj. *lūcīnus*, f. *lūc-*, *lūx* light: see -INE[1].] In Roman mythology, the goddess who presided over childbirth, sometimes identified with Juno or with Diana; hence, a midwife.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1227 But for hir child so longe was vnborn Ful pitously Lucyna gan she calle. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* III. i. 10 Lucina, oh! Diuinest patrionesse, and my wife gentle To those that cry by night. **1631** MILTON *Epit. March. Winch.* 26 And now with second hope she goes, And calls Lucina to her throws. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 27 Death must be the Lucina of life. **1701** C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 27 Neither..the nice attendance of Nursekeepers, nor the art of a dextrous Lucina. **1759** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xi, A daughter of Lucina is put..over thy head.

b. By identification with Diana, put for: The moon. *poet.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxv. 1 Lucina schynnyng in silence of the nicht. **1508** — *Gold. Targe* 2 Quhen gone to bed war Vesper and Lucyne. **1503** HAWES *Examp. Virt.* ix. 2 For Lucyna eke dyd her shrowde. **1594** GREENE & LODGE *Looking-glass* (1598) F 2 b, An hoast of blacke and sable cloudes Gan to eclips Lucinas siluer face.

Lucioid (l[i]ū·siˌoid). *Ichth.* [f. L. *luci-us* pike + -OID.] **a.** *sb.* A fish of the family *Esocidæ*; a pike. **b.** *adj.* Belonging to this family (*Cent. Dict.*).

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) I. 343 This expert ichthyologist has restricted the *Esocidæ* (Lucioids), or family of Pikes, to the single genus *Esox*. **1859–62** SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 153 Lucioids (*Esocidæ*).

Lucirne, obs. form of LUCERN.

Lucit, variant of LUCET[1] *Obs.*

Lucius, obs. form of LUSCIOUS.

Lucivee: see LUCIFEE.

Luck (lɒk), *sb.* Also 5–6 luk(e, 6–7 lucke. [a. LG. (Du., OFris.) *luk*, a shortened form of *geluk* (MDu. *gelucke* = MHG. *gelücke*, mod.G. *glück*). Parallel adoptions of the LG. word are Icel. *lukka* (14th c.), MSw. *lukka*, *lykka* (mod.Sw. *lycka*), Da. *lykke*. Probably it came into English as a gambling term; the LG. dialects were a frequent source of such terms in 15–16 centuries.

The ultimate etymology of MHG. *gelücke* (:—OHG. **gilucchi* :—OTeut. type **galukkjo-m*) is obscure. So far as meaning is concerned nothing could be more plausible than Paul's view (*Beitr.* VII. 133 *note*) that the word is connected with G. *gelingen* (OHG. *gilingan*) to succeed, turn out well or ill, as G. *druck* pressure with *dringen* to press, *schluck* gulp with *schlingen* to swallow, *ruck* wrench with *ringen* to wrench. But morphologically this assumption seems quite inadmissible, and most scholars deny the existence of etymological affinity in any of these instances. Formally, the word might be cognate with LOUK *v.*[1] or *v.*[2], or with G. *locken* to entice (OHG. *lockôn*) and the synonymous OHG. *lucchen*; but no probable hypothesis seems to have been formed to connect the meaning of the sb. with that of any of these vbs.]

1. Fortune good or ill; the fortuitous happening of events favourable or unfavourable to the interests of a person; a person's condition with regard to the favourable or unfavourable character of some fortuitous event, or of the majority of the fortuitous events in which he has an interest. Often with adj., as *bad*, *hard*, *evil luck*, GOOD-LUCK, ILL-LUCK. Also, the imagined tendency of chance (esp. in matters of gambling) to produce events continuously favourable or continuously unfavourable; the friendly or hostile disposition ascribed to chance at a particular time.

1481, *a* **1529** [see GOOD LUCK]. **1530** PALSGR. 241/1 Lucke, happe, *heur.* *a* **1547** SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 220 And if to light on you my luck so good shall be, I shall be glad to fede on that that would haue fed on me. **1563** B. GOOGE *Eglogs* vii. (Arb.) 61 Let vs here what lucke you haue had in loue. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 39 It was his hard lucke & curssed chaunce,..to finde [etc.]. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 93, I haue but leane lucke in the match. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 823 It hath beene my luck alwayes to beat the bush, while another kild the Hare. **1653** WALTON *Angler* ii. 60 Wel Scholer, you must indure worse luck sometime, or you will never make a good Angler. **1738** SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 18 Yes; Tom sings well; but his Luck's naught. **1791** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xv, I hope we shall have better luck next time. **1856** WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* xvii, The Arch-croupier below, they say, arranges these matters for beginners; but the luck turns at last. **1882** OUIDA *Maremma* I. ii. 41 'He has got his deserts', said Jaconda. ..'Luck always changes'. **1883** HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* II. xx. 178 He bade him..get fire to light the beacon. Giffen refused. 'No, sir; better not have any of my luck about it'.

†**b.** A piece of (good or bad) luck. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 580/2, I have a shreude chaunce or a shreude tourne, or I have an yvell lucke, *il me meschiet.* **1603** DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* IV. xxxiv, Those evill Lucks, in numbers many are, That to thy footsteps do themselves apply.

c. In generalized sense: Chance regarded as a cause or bestower of success and failure. Sometimes *personified.*

1534–5 MORE *Dauy the Dycer* Wks. 1433 Long was I, lady Lucke, your seruing man. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 83 One refuge yet remaineth, that is patiently to suffer what so euer lucke allotteth. **1630** DAVENANT *Cruel Bro.* I. i. B 2, Report is then become a Bawde to Luck; Whom Fortune doth enrich, Fame doth flatter. **1899** MAJ. A. GRIFFITHS in *Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 307 Luck, in the great game of war, is undoubtedly lord of all. **1902** A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* iii. 23, I told you luck might look my way. Well, she has. I go out to Egypt on General Graham's Staff.

d. Predicatively, *It is good* or *bad luck* = 'it is a good or bad omen' (to do so-and-so).

Mod. You should never put boots on the table: it's bad luck.

2. Good fortune; success, prosperity or advantage coming by chance rather than as the consequence of merit or effort. Phr. *To have the luck* = to be so fortunate as (*to* be or do something). †To have *no luck to*: to be unfortunate in.

14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 38 Wher-for lucke and good hansselle my hert y sende you. ?*a* **1480** *Promp. Parv.* (Winchester MS.) 316/2 Luk, *lucrum.* [*So Camb. MS. and ed. Pynson*; *Harl. MS. reads* (*prob. correctly*) Lukre or wynnynge, *lucrum.*] **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 46 That neidfull war thai wantit thair nothing, At thair lyking, with greit larges and luke [*rime* instruct]. **1583** HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 145 No man can have lucke alwayes at playe. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 439 If we haue vnearned lucke, Now to scape the Serpents tongue. *a* **1656** HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 348 Only Plutarch, whatever the matter is has no luck to the latin, and therefore I would advise you either to read him in French or in English. **1661** BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 36 A hint, which..I have since had the luck to improve sufficiently. **1784** COWPER *Tiroc.* 329 How he was flogged, or had the luck to escape. **1835** W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 164 One of the rangers, however, had little luck to boast of, his horse having taken fright..thrown his rider, and escaped. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxviii. 374, I have been off with a party..on a hunt inland. We had no great luck. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 20 Like most energetic natures, he had a strong faith in his luck. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 350 Catherine Parr, had the luck to outlive the King. **1883** STEVENSON *Silverado Sq., With Children of Israel* i, The luck had failed, the mines had petered out. **1891** N. GOULD *Double Event* 8 At cards, Captain Drayton seemed to have the 'devil's own luck'.

†**b.** (*One's*) *luck of*: (one's) good fortune in obtaining. *Obs.*

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 104 A man, whose luck of fame was derived from all the circumstances which he himself reckoned unfortunate.

c. A piece of luck or good-fortune. ?*Sc.*

1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 289 It was a luck for me yesterday..that I had these live things to look after.

¶ **d.** *occas.* In appellations of objects on which the prosperity of a family, etc., is supposed to depend.

This use originates with 'The Luck of Eden Hall', which is an oriental glass goblet (of the 15th c. or earlier) in the possession of the Musgraves of Eden, Cumberland, so called from a superstition embodied in the words, 'If this glass will break or fall, Farewell the luck of Eden-hall'.

a **1800** *Ballad* in Lysons *Britannia* IV. Cumb. (1816) p. ccix, God prosper long from being broke The Luck of Eden-hall. **1842** LONGF. (*title*) The Luck of Edenhall [transl. from Uhland]. **1870** B. HARTE (*title*) The Luck of Roaring Camp. **1901** E. F. BENSON *Luck of Vails* 16 When the Luck of the Vails is lost, Fear not fire nor rain nor frost.

3. Phrases. *Bad luck to* (a person or thing)!: a vulgar form of imprecation, expressive of ill-will, disgust, or disappointment. *Down on* (occas. *in*) *one's luck*: in ill-luck, in misfortune (*slang*). *For luck*: in order to bring good luck (expressing the purpose of some superstitious action). *In luck*: fortunate, enjoying good luck. *Out of luck*: having bad luck, in misfortune. † *To strike* (a person) *luck*: see STRIKE *v.* *To try one's luck*: see TRY *v.* † *Upon luck's head*: on chance (*obs. Sc.*). *Worse luck* = unfortunately, 'more's the pity' (*colloq.*). For *run*, *stroke of luck*, see the sbs.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. xli. (1675) 87, I would believe in the Dark upon Luck's head, and take my hazard of Christ's goodwill. **1789** WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Sir J. Banks & Emp. of Mor.* 17 Quite out of breath, and out of luck. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxi, The Chevalier was..to use his own picturesque expression..'down on his luck'. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, By Jove, Flashey, your young friend's in luck. **1861** MISS YONGE *Yng. Stepm.* xvii. 234 He..should see enough of him when Mr. Hope came, worse luck. **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 233 Like a dissipated house-fly out of luck. **1876** C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 185 A clever rogue momentarily down on his luck. **1882** R. BURTON in *Athenæum* No. 2880. 11/3 The miner down in his luck. **1883** STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xv, There are some of Flint's hands aboard; worse luck for the rest of us. **1884** JESSOPP in *19th Cent.* Mar. 402 Labour is scarce and he is down in his luck. **1894** G. S. LAYARD *Tennyson & Pre-Raphaelite Illustr.* iv. 45 Oriana ties her kerchief round the wings of her lover's helmet, whilst he strings his bow for luck against her foot. **1900** *Blackw. Mag.* July 99/1, I was in luck when I tumbled amongst them. **1902** A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* xxiii. 227, I, worse luck, was not one of them.

†**b.** *Luck in a bag.* A name for some (?swindling) contrivance resembling a LUCKY-BAG, in which the prizes were few. Hence, A rare piece of good luck, an unlikely or unexpected stroke of luck.

1649 LIGHTFOOT *Battle w. Wasps Nest* Wks. 1825 I. 405 It was luck in a bag then, that he that is so direct in all his gospel from end to end, as never to change one story out of its proper time and place, should do it here to serve Mr. Heming's turn so pat. **1701** *Walk to Smith-field* in G. Daniel *Merrie Eng.* xx. (1874) 273 The spectators were shuffled together like little boxes in a sharper's Luck-in-a-bag. **1711** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 8 Sept., You have luck indeed; and luck in a bag. What a devil is that eight shilling tea-kettle? copper, or tin japanned? It is like your Irish politeness, raffling for tea-kettles.

†**4.** A sign of future (good or ill) luck; an omen.

[**1548** ELYOT *Dict.*, *Omen*, the lucke of some thynge to come, gathered of some woorde or saiyng before spoken.] **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 184/2 Lucke, *fortuna*, *omen.* *c* **1600** A. HOME in *Bellenden's Livy* v. (1822) 479 The quhilk voice being herd abroad,..the senate did think the samin to be the luck and presage of sum thing to come.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **luck-money** = next; **luck-penny**, a piece of money given or kept 'for luck'; a certain sum which local custom prescribes to be returned by the seller to the buyer, esp. in the sale of live-stock; †**luck-sign**, an augury; †**luck-stroken** *a.*, ? having received the luck-penny.

1877 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. VII. 488 In all agricultural dealings connected with cattle or corn it is customary when receiving payments to return a small sum to the customer, which is termed '"luck money'. **1898** *Daily News* 17 Aug. 2/7 The butchers assert that luck money was customarily granted in Lincoln until the auction system was started. **1788** BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 2 Aug., I am, indeed, seriously angry with you at the quantum of your *luckpenny. **1823** SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 8 Jan. (1894) II. xix. 162 Builders..have drain'd my purse, otherwise the luck penny should have been better worth your acceptance. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 262 All the savings of a month, the hoarded halfpence, the new farthings, the very luck-penny, go off *in fumo* on that night. **1890** *Times* 25 Feb. 10/1 The defen-

dant bought a hunter for £100 from the plaintiff and received back £5 'luck penny'. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii. 621 He tooke a *Lucksigne at the sight of a Lyonnesse [Fr. *Il prend augure d'vne Lyonne*]. **1597** BP. HALL *Sat.* II. v. 17 Go take possession of the church-porch-doore, And ring thy bels; *luck stroken in thy fist, The parsonage is thine or ere thou wist.

Luck, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? a. Du. *lukken*, f. *luk* LUCK *sb.* (But possibly an Eng. formation, though in our quots. appearing earlier than the vb.)]

1. *intr.* To chance, happen. Usu. with defining adv.: To turn out *well*, *ill*, etc., to have (good or bad) luck. Also *impers.* (with or without *it*).

14.. *Billa posita super hostium majoris* in Hartshorne *Metr. T.* 225 See wich a scrowe is set on thie gate Warning the of harde Happes For and it lukke thou shalt have swappes. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 35 Whan it so lucked that we toke an oxe or a cowe. *a* **1547** SURREY *Æneid* II. 494 Our first labor thus lucked well with us. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 218 With thame of Cathnes lucket sa il, that [etc.]. **1601** OGLE *Vere's Parlie at Ostend* in *Sir F. Vere's Comm.* 144 The first (and that is the word) it lucked well, judging the fact by the event. **1681** FLATMAN *Heracl. Ridens* No. 14 (1713) I. 92 They that Addressed were the only Freeborn English, and they that did not Address, were to be Slaves to them, if they had luck't right. **1810** COCK *Strains* II. 65 (E. D. D.) Lat me tell ye, thro' the week Your wark wad luck the better.

b. To be lucky, prosper, succeed.

a **1584** MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 643 Thocht thay now, I say now, To hazard hes na hart; 3it luck we, and pluck we The fruit, they would haue part. **1877** GORDON FRASER *Wigtown* 212 Ill-gotten gear can never luck.

c. With *upon*: To hit upon by chance; to chance to find or meet with.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 35 Whereas there be so many thousand words in the world, and that he should luck upon the right one. *a* **1683** OLDHAM *Art Poetry, Some New Pieces* (1684) 30 When such a lewd, incorrigible sot Lucks by meer chance upon some happy thought. **1712** OLDISWORTH *Odes of Horace* II. 27/1 The most Renowned Thomas Gale..has luckt upon another Interpretation.

d. With *inf.*: To chance, to have the good luck (*to* do something).

1724 RAMSAY *Lochaber No More* iii, If I should luck to come gloriously hame. **1787** W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 103 Gin I shou'd luck to get a plummy sowd.

† **2.** *trans.* To bring good luck to. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 615/2, I lucke one, I make hym luckye or happye, *je heure*. He is a happy person, for he lucketh every place he commeth in.

Luck, dial. form of LOCK *sb.*[1] (sense 2).

Luckely, obs. form of LUCKILY.

Lu·cken, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [str. pa. pple. of LOUK *v.*[1] See also LOKEN.] Closed, locked, shut up, close-joined; said e.g. of the hand or fist (*lit.* and *fig.*); also *spec.* of web-feet.

c **1470** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XIII. (*Frog & Mouse*) vi, 'With my twa feit', quod scho, 'lukkin and braid, In steid of airis, I row the streme full still'. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 469 Mine armes being broake, my hands lucken and sticking fast to the palmes of both hands, by reason of the shrunke sinewes. **1721** RAMSAY *Genty Tibby* ii, Fresh as the lucken flowers in May. **1790** FISHER *Poems* 104 Lucken hands she ne'er had nane To man or beast.

b. *Comb.*: **lucken-browed** *a.*, having the eyebrows close together; **lucken-footed** *a.*, web-footed.

1683 G. MERITON *Yorksh. Dial.* 73 Thou lucken-brow'd Trull. **1710** SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* (1803) 109 This [Turtur maritimus insulae Bass] is palmipes, that's luckenfooted.

c. Lucken booths, booths which can be closed or locked up; hence, the place or quarter where such booths are permanently erected in a town.

1456 in *Charters* etc. *Peebles* (1872) 113 Land awest half the Cors and on the North Rau som tym was callet the Lwkyn Bothys. **1625** *Ibid.* 413 In ane hows at the bak of the Lwikinbuithis. *a* **1835** J. M. WILSON *Tales Borders* (1839) V. 10/2 The buildings of the jail and Luckenbooths hid that part of the street. **1896** CROCKETT *Grey Man* ii. 13 Buying of trittle-trattles at the lucky-booths.

Lucken, *v.*[1] *Sc.* ? *Obs.* [? f. LUCKEN *pa. pple.*] *trans.* To lock, fasten together; to gather up (cloth) in folds; to knit (the brows).

c **1560** A. SCOTT *Poems*, '*Quha is perfyte*' 35 Baith our hartis ar ane, luknyt in luvis chene. *a* **1670** SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1851) II. 388 Haddoche prepairit him self noblie for death, and causit mak ane syd Holland cloth sark, luknit at the heid for his winding scheit. **1806** JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* II. 173 While anger lucken'd his dark brows.

† **Lucken,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. LUCK *sb.* or *v.* + -EN [3].] *intr.* To happen, chance; = LUCK *v.* 1.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 56 Which shall be likewise set down in somewhat a mingled way, as they may lucken most readily to come into mind.

Luckenes, obs. form of LUCKINESS.

Lucken golland, lucken gowan. *dial.* Also 6-7 **locker goulons, lockron gowlons,** (8-9 **-ans**). [f. LUCKEN *ppl. a.* + GOLLAND, GOWAN.] A north. dial. name for the Globe-flower, *Trollius Europæus*. (By Turner app. erron. applied to the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.)

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 26 Chameleuce .. is called in Northumberlande a Lucken gollande. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccli. 809 Locker Goulons, or globe Crowfoote. *Ibid.* 810 The globe flower is called .. Lockron gowlons. **1640** PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 333, 1740. **1724** RAMSAY *Yng. Laird & Katy*, We'll pou the daisies on the green, The lucken gowans frae the bog. **1760** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Locker Gowlans, *Trollius*. **1821** HOGG *When the kye comes hame* iv. Poet. Wks, 1840 V. 73 When..the bonny lucken gowan Has fauldit up her ee.

Luckily (lʌ·kili), *adv.* Also 6 **luckely, luckilie, luckyly.** [f. LUCKY *a.* + -LY [2].

The form *luckely*, frequent in 16th c., may belong to LUCKLY *adv.*; cf., however, *luckenes* = LUCKINESS.]

1. In a lucky manner; with good luck, successfully, prosperously, happily. Now *rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 836/2 Happely, luckely, *par eur, par bon eur.* **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xiii. 1-9 Other sum fel vpon a good and a frutful grounde, and springing vp luckeli, brought furth fruit. *a* **1553** — *Royster D.* I. v. (Arb.) 31 My dere spouse..whom..God luckily sende home to both our heartes ease. **1561** DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* lxxviii. 546 The Romanistes .. make their boaste, that .. no Kinges .. haue yet luckely assayled Rome. **1585** J. B. tr. *Viret's Sch. Beastes* B. The esterne winde. Which brought you hither luckely. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 104 He .. carried himself so luckily in Parliament, that he did his Master much service. **1668** DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (1900) I. 80 All the images of Nature were still present to him, and he drew them, not laboriously, but luckily. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 141 Several fine runs of..fresh water,.. some of them so luckily situated, that the casks may be filled ..with an hose. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, 'This,' cried he, 'happens still more luckily than I hoped for'.

2. Now chiefly used as a qualification of the sentence as a whole, indicating that the fact or circumstance stated is a lucky one.

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Miss Sar. Chiswell* 1 Apr., Luckily for me, I was so well deceived that I knew nothing of the matter. **1762** KAMES *Elem. Crit.* viii. (1774) I. 288 Luckily .. our speculations are supported by facts. **1815** W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 236 *note*, The poor blind man .. told his tale; which, luckily for him, was believed. **1871** L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* x. (1894) 236 Climbing a long snow-slope which was luckily in fair order.

Luckiness (lʌ·kinɛs). Also 6 **luckenes, luckynesse.** [f. LUCKY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being lucky; fortunateness.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* xxiv. 149 The eyes signifie a foresighte, watchefulnes, subtilties, and luckenes in doynge of thinges. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 6 Hee speaketh of the luckye state of the ungodly..and complayneth of this their luckynesse. **1662** PETTY *Taxes* 53 A lottery therefore is properly a tax upon unfortunate self-conceited fools; men that have a good opinion of their own luckiness. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvii. § 24, I know not whether the luckiness of the accident will excuse the irregularity of his proceeding. **1832** tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* II. ix. 148, I have often been tempted to think that luckiness and unluckiness are a sort of subjective properties which we bring with us into the world.

Luckite (lʌ·kəit). *Min.* [Named (in Fr.) by A. Carnot 1879 from the 'Lucky Boy' silver-mine in Utah: see -ITE.] A variety of melanterite.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Luckless (lʌ·klɛs), *a.* (In 6 *superl.* **lucklest.**) [f. LUCK *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Having no 'luck' or good fortune; attended with ill-luck; unlucky, hapless, ill-starred, unfortunate. (Of persons and things.)

1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xvii, The drery destinie And luckeles lot for to bemone of those, Whom Fortune [etc.]. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 389 Mine is the lucklest lot, That euer fell to honest woman yet. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 19 Glad of such lucke, the luckelesse lucky mayd. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi 18. I, and ten thousand in this luckless Realme. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 81 Let the whelming Tide, The lifeless Limbs of luckless Damon hide. **1782** COWPER *Gilpin* 2 1 Ah, luckless speech, and bootless boast! **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* V. § 1. 213 [Chaucer] was luckless enough to be made prisoner. **1876** L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. 18th C.* I. 102 It was a luckless performance so far as his temporal interests were concerned.

† **2.** Presaging or foreboding evil, ominous of ill.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. xxxiv, On his dangling crest A lucklesse Raven spred her blackest wings. **1637** B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. ii, The shreikes of lucklesse Owles Wee heare! and croaking Night-Crowes in the aire.

Hence **Lu·cklessly** *adv.*, **Lu·cklessness.**

1830 H. ANGELO *Remin.* I. 452 When lucklessly engaging to subdue a fine Arabian..he was thrown, and..was killed on the spot. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* V. 44 Show men the lucklessness, the improvidence Of the easy-natured Count. **1876** GREEN *Stray Stud.* 368 Michelet has with singular lucklessness selected Angers as the type of a feudal city.

† **Lu·ckly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [f. LUCK *sb.* + -LY.]

A. *adj.* Lucky, fortunate, successful.

a **1568** ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 62 Experience of all facions in yougthe, beinge, in profe, alwaise daungerous, in isshue, seldom lucklie. **1589** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 156 So lesser sute hath luclier speede. **1612** T. ADAMS *Gallants Burd.* 15 The peaceable dayes of the Wicked, and their luckly proceedinges in this world.

B. *adv.*

[**1530, 1548, 1561,** etc.: see LUCKILY 1.] **1582** STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 30 Doubtlesse thee gods al greatlye doe tender Thy state, neere Tyrian citty so lucklye to iumble.

Luckwarm, obs. form of LUKEWARM.

Lucky (lʌ·ki), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* Also **luckie.** [? f. LUCKY *a.* 6.] A familiar name for an elderly woman; *spec.* a grandmother. (Used as a form of address, and prefixed as a title to the proper name.) Also applied, jocularly or affectionately, to a woman of any age; a wife, mistress, etc. **b.** *spec.* The mistress of an ale-house, a landlady.

1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* 30 Poor facers now may chew pea-hools, Since Lucky's dead. **1725** — *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii. (*init.*), How does auld honest lucky of the glen? **1770** BP. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 324 We dined at Lucky Mac Fun's. *a* **1794** *Lass of Ecclefechan* ii. in *Burns' Wks.*, O haud your tongue now, Luckie Laing. — *Lady Onlie* i. *ibid.*, Lady Onlie, honest Lucky, Brews guid ale at shore o' Bucky. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* iv, I said to Luckie Gemmels, 'Never think you, Luckie', said I. **1827** WATT *Poems* 56 (E.D.D.) Gin the kye o' milk be dryin', Some luckie's been her cantrips tryin'. **1857** STEWART *Character* 145 (E.D.D.) The gawcy change-house luckies lauch and mulct the drunken fule. **1893** STEVENSON *Catriona* 134 Alan..must ..carry on to the new luckie with the old story.

Lucky (lʌ·ki), *sb.*[2] *slang.* In phr. *To cut* or *make one's lucky*: to get away, escape, decamp.

1834 M. M. G. DOWLING *Othello Travestie* I. ii. 7 He's in such a rage—you'd bettter cut your lucky. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* x, Wot's the use o' runnin' arter a man as has made his lucky, and got to t'other end of the Borough by this time. **1859** LEVER *Davenport Dunn* xiv. 119 Simpson, of the Bays, has cut his lucky this morning.

Lucky (lʌ·ki), *a.* Also 6 **luckye, lukie, lukky.** 6-7 **luckie.** [f. LUCK *sb.* + -Y [1].]

1. Of persons: Having, or attended by, good luck. In early use often, Fortunate, successful, prosperous. Now with narrower meaning: Favoured by chance; successful through causes other than one's own action or merit.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 159 God Almyghty yeue you parte of his saluacion and make you lukky. **1530** TINDALE *Gen.* xxxix. 2 And the Lorde was with Ioseph, and he was a luckie felowe. **1552** LATIMER *Serm. Lincolnsh.* i. (1562) 68 And therefore there is a common sayinge The more wicked, the more lucky. **1624** GATAKER *Transubst.* 120 He never is luckie in the framing of his consequences. **1625** BACON *Ess., Negotiating* (Arb.) 89 Vse also such, as haue beene Luckie and Preuailed before in Things wherein you haue Emploied them. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 96 It is part of the description of a lucky, and prosperous man, that his Cow calveth. **1827** SCOTT *Two Drovers* ii, Wakefield was lucky enough to find a chap for a part of his drove. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xii, He has come into his property...He's a lucky dog. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 183 A dexterous and lucky player. **1865** KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii, He must be a luckier man than you are.

† **b.** Of a person: Having the knack of success; 'handy' (Davies). *Obs.*

1703 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Love's Contriv.* I. Wks. 1761 II. 19 You used to be a lucky Rogue upon a Pinch.

c. Of actions or experiences: Attended by good luck.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 10 Whose fortunate and luckye spede in all hys woorthye entrepryses. **1548** LADY ELIZ. HOWARD *Let. to Q. Dowager Parr*, Praying the Almighty God to send you a most lucky deliverance [in childbirth]. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 184 b, Geuing thankes to his god, for that lucky successe. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 454 Ev'n then he dreamt of Drink and lucky Play. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. (1849) I. 62 There are instances of reason and real prudence preventing men's undertaking what, it hath appeared afterwards, they might have succeeded in by a lucky rashness. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 699 And what's good judgement but a lucky guess? **1864** TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 537 Less lucky her home-voyage.

d. Of a literary composition: Having an unstudied or unsought felicity.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 6 There is more Wit in disguising a Thought of Mr. Lock's, than in a lucky Translation of a Passage from Horace. **1779-81** JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley*, He has no elegance either lucky or elaborate. *Ibid., Waller*, Genius now and then produces a lucky trifle. We still read the Dove of Anacreon, and Sparrow of Catullus.

2. Of events or circumstances: Of the nature of good luck; occurring by chance and producing happy results.

a **1547** SURREY *Praise of meane & constant estate* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 28 When lucky gale of winde All thy puft sailes shall fil. **1653** WALTON *Angler* xi. 207 Well met, Gentlemen, this is luckie that we meet so just together at this very door. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* I. v, By the luckiest chance in the world, I had not discharged myself of any part of it. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 192 ¶ 2 His heir.. sometimes by a wealthy marriage, sometimes by lucky legacies, discharged part of the encumbrances. **1796** JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* x. (1813) 213 This was a lucky recollection—it saved her from something like regret.

3. With superstitious reference: Presaging or likely to promote good luck; well-omened. Often applied to objects carried as charms, as in *lucky penny, sixpence* (usually one bent or perforated; sometimes an old or foreign coin), *lucky stone* (often, one with a natural hole through it: see E. D. D.).

Lucky day, etc. may be used also in sense 1 c.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* 44 With all good and luckye woordes, blessed..bee God. **1555** BRADFORD *Let.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) II. 1632/1 Looke not vppon these dayes..as dismall dayes..but rather as lucky dayes. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 252 That his good receipt Shall for my legacie be sanctified By the luckiest stars in heauen. **1614** B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. ii, They say, a Fool's hansel is lucky. **1637** MILTON *Lycidas* 20 So may som gentle Muse With lucky words favour my destin'd Urn. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 62. 46 Sneezing..might be interpreted Lucky, or Unlucky, according to the Occasions. **1727** POPE *Th. Var. Subjects* in *Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. I. 231 Augustus meeting an ass with a lucky name foretold himself good fortune. **1792** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 22 (1797) I. 332 It has often happened..that a dream, by presenting to the imagination a lucky number, has induced a poor man to commit himself in the lottery. **1819** CRABBE *T. of Hall* XIX, She praised her lucky stars, that in her place She never found neglect, nor felt disgrace. **1852** DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxii, Mr. Guppy nods, and gives him a 'lucky touch'. **1855** Q. VICTORIA *Life Highlands* 10 Sept. (1868) 105 The new house seems to be lucky, indeed; for, from the first moment of our arrival, we have had good news.

4. Occurring by chance; depending on chance; casual, fortuitous. *rare.*

1691 Ray *Creation* i. (1692) 23 It were beyond the Possibility of the Wit of Man to perswade him that this was done by the temerarious dashes of an unguided Pen..or by the lucky Projection of so many Letters at all adventures. **1701** Rowe *Ambit. Step-Moth.* i. i, My Royal Mistress Artemisa's Fate, And all her Son young Artaban's high hopes Hang on this lucky Crisis. **1836** Emerson *Nat., Lang.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 150 There is nothing lucky or capricious in these analogies..they are constant, and pervade nature.

5. *dial.* Used to indicate an amount not less, and usually greater, than what is actually stated; full, good. (For this and other dialect uses of the word, consult the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1649 *Last Sp. Visct. Kenmure* in *Sel. Biog.* (Wodrow Soc. 1845) I. 384 God..plucked them from their deceiving hopes, before they got half a bellyful, yea, or a lucky mouthful of the world. **1823** Galt *R. Gilhaize* II. xxxii. 315 The sun has been set a lucky hour. **1828** J. Ruddiman *Tales Sc. Par.* (1889) 125, I aye had my doubts..o' cats in general, for the lucky half o' them are but handmaidens to witches.

6. *Sc.* Used as a term or address of endearment, esp. to a woman. [Cf. Icel. *heill* good luck, 'in mod. usage as a term of endearment' (Vigfusson).] Hence **lucky-dad, -daddy**, a grandfather; **lucky-minny (-minnie)**, a grandmother. (Cf. Lucky *sb.*[1])

a **1555** Lyndesay in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Club) 465 [Cotter addressing his wife] Ye gaif me leif, fair lucky dame. **1721** Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 164 Ha'd your Feet, luckie daddie, old Folk are not feery. **1742** Forbes *Ajax Sp.* etc. *Jrnl.* (1755) 30 Lucky-minny. *a* **1758** Ramsay *Fox turned Preacher* 36 'Tis cruel, and a cruelty By which we are expos'd (O sad!) To eat perhaps our lucky dad. **1818** Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xlvii, The bits o' bairns, puir things, are wearying to see their luckie-dad. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lucky minie's lines*, the long stems of the sea-plant *Chorda filum.* **1868** G. Macdonald *R. Falconer* xxiii. (1870) 150 That auld luckie-minnie o' his.

7. *Comb.*, as *lucky-starred* adj.; **lucky-proach** *Sc.* = Father-lasher.

1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* I. 63 Father-Lasher, Long-Spined Cottus. Lucky Proach. *Scotland.* **1876** Patmore *The Rosy Bosom'd Hours* 3 He lock'd us in, ah, lucky-starr'd.

Lu·cky-bag. [f. prec. adj. Cf. *luck in a bag*, Luck *sb.* 3 b.]

1. A bag, at fairs and bazaars, in which, on payment of a small sum, one dips one's hand and draws an article of greater or less value. Often *fig.*

1825 R. T. in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1309 Here is Rebecca Swain with her..lucky-bag. **1887** W. E. Norris *Major & Minor* xxxiv, Who knows what is in the lucky-bag. **1902** *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 290/2 A regular lucky-bag of fighting men.

2. *U. S.* 'A receptacle on a man-of-war for all clothes and other articles of private property carelessly left by their owners' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1884 S. B. Luce *Seamanship* 310 (Cent.) Have the master-at-arms with you in this inspection, to gather up all articles of private property and put them in the lucky bag.

Lucombe, lucome, obs. forms of Lucarne.

† **Lu·crate,** *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *lucrāt-*, ppl. stem of *lucrāri* to gain, f. *lucrum* gain.] *trans.* To gain, win. **1623** in Cockeram.

† **Lucra·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *lucrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lucrāri* to gain.] The action of gaining, an instance of this.

1658 Phillips, *Lucration*, a gaining or winning. **1775** in Ash. **1812** Southey *Ess.* (1832) I. 112 The gain which can be extracted from him, the quantum of lucration of which he can be made the instrument.

Lucrative (liū·krătiv), *a.* Also 5 **lucratijf, -tyf(e**, 6 **-tyve**. [ad. L. *lucrātīv-us*, f. *lucrāri* to gain.]

1. Yielding gain or profit; gainful, profitable. *Lucrative office*: an office to which compensation is attached.

14.. *Wyclif's Bible* (1850) IV. 684[b], Addit. Prol. Luke, Manye clerkis lernen lucratijf sciencis, to gete richessis. *c* **1412** Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 659 An office also hadde I lucratyf. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 237 b, To abstayne from ..bodyly labours, & specyally from them that be lucratyue. **1625** Bacon *Ess., Usury* (Arb.) 544 The Trade of Merchandize, being the most Lucratiue, may beare Vsury at a good Rate. **1725** Broome *Notes Pope's Odyss.* xiv. 259 III. 350 The more lucrative..method of life by Agriculture. *a* **1763** Shenstone *Ess.* Wks. 1765 II. 146 Necessity may be the Mother of lucrative invention. **1777** Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. i. 29 At length, the Soldans of Egypt established a lucrative trade in that port. **1808** Scott *Prose Wks.* IV. Biographies II. (1870) 37 A lucrative contract warded off the blow for a time. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 388 It became clear that the speculation would be lucrative. **1874** Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 387 A more lucrative traffic had already begun with the coast of Guinea.

b. *Scots Law.* Chiefly in *Lucrative succession* (after L. *lucrativa acquisitio*, Ulpian *Dig.* xliv. § 4): the acceptance by an heir apparent, in the lifetime of his ancestor, of a free gift of any part of the estate to which he would have succeeded.

To prevent this being done to the defrauding of creditors, the law provides that the 'lucrative successor' becomes liable for all the debts of the grantor contracted before the time of the grant.

1681 Visct. Stair *Instit.* iii. vii. (1693) 489 Lucrative Successors, how this passive Title is extended, and how Limited by our Practise..Lucrative Dispositions of any part of the Heretage infer this passive Title. **1848** Wharton *Law Lex., Lucrative Succession.*

† **2.** Of persons, their actions and sentiments: Bent upon or directed towards making of gain; avaricious, covetous. *Obs.*

1549 Latimer *7th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 53 He requyres no such diligence as the most part of our lucratiue lawyers do vse. **1603** Daniel *Epist. to Sir T. Egerton* xxiii, To binde the hands of Iustice vp so hard, That lest she falling to prooue Lucratiue Might basely reach them out to take reward. **1630** Donne *Serm.* xiii. 131 Let not thy prayer be Lucrative nor Vindicative. **1744** Harris *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 52 May we not venture..to pass the same sentence on the lucrative life, as we have already on the political. **1750** Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 258 Attributed ..not to any lucrative view of unnecessarily swelling my book. **1792** W. Roberts *Looker-on* No. 32 (1794) I. 458 To enter upon..a cure..on which perhaps I should not wish to reside long, would show more of the lucrative mind than the pastoral care. **1797** S. James *Narr. Voy.* 58 To show what a man will do to compass his lucrative desires.

Hence **Lu·cratively** *adv.*, **Lu·crativeness.**

1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 37 The Censors, in farming out..Estates, always began with the Lake Lucrinus, because of the Lucrativeness of its Name. **1848** Webster, *Lucratively*, profitably. **1871** *Echo* 4 Apr. 1/2 The device ..ingeniously and lucratively extricates authorities from a serious difficulty. **1899** Sir G. Douglas *Hogg* v. 96 His pen being abundantly and lucratively occupied.

† **Lu·cratory,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *lucrāt-* (see Lucrate *v.*) + -ory[2].] Relating to the getting of gain.

1646 Gaule *Cases Consc.* 6 Witch-seekers..whose lucratory skil and experience is not much improved above the outward senses.

Lucre (liū·kəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 5 **lukir, lukre**, 6 **lucar, lucur**, (?) **lycur**, 6–7 **luker**, 7 **lukar**, 4– **lucre.** [ad. (either directly, or through F. *lucre*) L. *lucrum*, f. WAryan root **lū-, leu-, lou-*, whence Gr. ἀπο-λαύειν to enjoy, Goth. *launs*, OHG. *lôn*, mod.G. *lohn* wages, reward.]

1. Gain, profit, pecuniary advantage. Now only with unfavourable implication: Gain viewed as a low motive for action; 'pelf'. *Filthy lucre*: (see Filthy 4 b); so † *foul lucre.* † Also *pl.*

c **1380** Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 172 Þei traueilen faste about here owene worldly honour and lucre. **1388** — *Ezek.* xxii. 27 In suynge lucris gredili. *c* **1412** Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1544 Þus bothe oure þanke & lucre gon a-weye. **1477** *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 187/2 They shuld have for lucre, favorable Enquestes of comers to the said Feyres. **1503–4** *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 19 Preamble, For their owne spede and lucre they suffer their ledder to passe untruly coryed. *a* **1533** Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) U v, Theyr owne handes open for theyr owne propre lucres. **1540** Taverner *Flores Aliquot Sentent.* A vj b, Preferre dammage afore fowle lucre. **1576** Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 283 They sel the fruits of their lands with lucre. **1605** Bacon *Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 11. 26 Men haue entered into a desire of Learning and Knowledge..for lukar and profession. **1611** Bible *1 Sam.* viii. 3 His sonnes..turned aside after lucre, and tooke bribes. **1669** Gale *Crt. Gentiles* i. i. ix. 49 The Phenicians, for lucres sake, sailed throughout the world. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* ii. 717 From his lov'd Home no Lucre him can draw. **1734** Berkeley *Let. to T. Prior* 2 Mar., Wks. 1871 IV. 215 A greater greediness for lucre than I hope I shall ever have. **1768** Beattie *Minstr.* i. lx, At lucre or renown let others aim. **1804** Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* III. 23 Putting lucre out of the question, I am of opinion that we shall gain more influence. **1834** Lytton *Pompeii* ii. ii, In the earlier times of Rome the priesthood was a profession, not of lucre but of honour. **1862** Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* App. iii. 457 He wrote for lucre the party's speech which he was to deliver in his own person. *personified.* **1606** *Wily Beguiled* 30 Thus Lucre, set in golden Chaire of state, When learning's bid Stand by, and keepes a loofe.

† **2.** Const. *of.* **a.** Gain or profit derived from (something) (*obs.*). **b.** Acquisition of (something profitable) (*obs.* exc. *arch.*).

The phr. *lucre of gain*, frequent in 17th c., is echoed as an archaism by some writers of the 19th c.

c **1386** Chaucer *Prioress' T.* 39 Foule vsure and lucre of vileynye. **1390** Gower *Conf.* III. 380 Uppon the lucre of merchandie, Compassement and tricherie Of singuler profit to wynne. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 1335 For now vnneth[e] ther ys noone That loueth but for lucre of gode. **1576** Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 267 Such as..sell their skill and labour for lucre of monie. **1632** B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* v. vi, Love to my Child, and lucre of the portion Provok'd me. *a* **1667** Cowley *Agric.* in *Verses & Ess.* (1687) 99 The Utility [of Agriculture] (I mean plainly the Lucre of it) is not so great now in our Nation as arises from Merchandise. **1697** *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 198 These Men of War ought not to carry any Merchants Goods, but the Lucre of Gain tempts them. **1704** N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. 73 To write a Barbarous Recipe, purely for the Lucre of a Guinea. **1720** De Foe *Capt. Singleton* (1840) xviii. 309 A Malabar, for the lucre of a knife, conducted them to a Dutch town. **1758** Johnson *Idler* No. 67 ⁋ 5 It is..love, and not lucre of gain. **1805** Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 314, I am going to make a book for the lucre of gain. *a* **1849** H. Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) I. 85 Sometimes, too, the prolific are led, by the lucre of gain, to deck the childless with parental honours. Adopted books are as common as adopted children.

Hence † **Lu·cre** *v.*, to make gain. † **Lu·cring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 78/26 To Luker, *lucrari.* *Ibid.* 182/35 To Lucre, *lucrari.* **1573** A. Anderson *Expos. Hymn Benedict* 75 b, Such popish Masse priestes..frame themselues to euery chaunge, thereby to satisfy their lucring lust. **1615** Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 105 Such lucring Mammonists the heauens displease.

Lucrefie, variant of Lucrify *v. Obs.*

Lucretian (liukrī·ʃiăn, -ʃăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. *Lucrēti-us*, the name of a Latin poet and Epicurean philosopher + -an.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling Lucretius or his philosophy.

1712 Blackmore *Creation* 113 Say, did you e'er reflect, Lucretian tribe? **1768–74** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 652 The Lucretian comfort is none to me. **1900** *Speaker* 1 Sept. 602 The Lucretian philosophy. **1902** *Q. Rev.* Oct. 500 (*Giordano Bruno in England*), Part of his Lucretian poem, 'De Immenso', must have been written here.

b. quasi-*sb.* (The adj. used *absol.*) A follower of Lucretius, an adherent of his philosophy.

1881 S. Wainwright *Sci. Sophisms* i. (1883) 31 It is the ideal Lucretian himself who is the speaker.

† **Lucrifa·ction.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [as if ad. L. **lucrifactiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lucrifacĕre*, f. *lucrum* gain, Lucre + *facĕre* to make.] The action or practice of making or getting gain.

1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) F 2 b, The Iewes do comprise all titular rights vnder one of three: acquisition, like Abrahams..heredation like Isaacs..lucrifaction, like Iacobs, whose wealth was the winning of his owne handhammers.

† **Lucri·ferous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *lucr-um* + -(i)ferous.] Bringing gain; lucrative, profitable.

1648 Petty *Adv. Hartlib* 23 Schollers..would quickly help themselves by opening treasures with the Key of Luciferous Inventions. **1669** Newton in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 294 Being the most luciferous, and many times lucriferous experiments too in philosophy. **1707** Sloane *Jamaica* I. 53 Those from Angola run away from their masters,..which is no lucriferous experiment, for on hard usage they kill themselves.

Hence † **Lucri·ferousness**, the quality of being lucriferous or profitable.

1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* i. ii. 45 If we impartially consider the Lucriferousness..of the properties of Things, and their Medical Virtues, we shall find, That [etc.].

† **Lucri·fic,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *lucrific-us*, f. *lucrum* gain: see -fic.] Producing gain. **1727** in Bailey vol. II. **1755** in Johnson.

† **Lucri·ficable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *lucrificā-bilis*: see next and -able.] = prec. **1623** in Cockeram.

† **Lucri·ficate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *lucrificāt-*, ppl. stem of *lucrificāre*, f. *lucrific-us* Lucrific.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Lucrificate*, ..to gain, or get, to make after gain.

† **Lu·crify,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **lucrefie, lucrifie.** [ad. L. *lucrificāre*: see prec. and -ify.] **a.** *trans.* To gain, win. **b.** To make gain of or by; to turn to account.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 323/1 By the which the Deuill is ouercome, and plenty of soules be lucrified and wonne to Christ. **1564–78** Bulleyn *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 140 God hath geuen you a talent full godlie, you doe lucrefie the same and hide it not. *a* **1598** Rollock *Comm. 2 Thess.* iii. (1606) 144 Peter..sayes, They lucrifie soules vnto Christs, by their lyves without any speach [1 *Pet.* iii. 1].

Lucrine (liū·krəin), *a.* (With capital L.) [ad. L. *Lūcrīn-us.*] The designation of a lake near Baiæ in Campania, and of the oysters (highly esteemed by the Romans) which were procured from it.

a **1637** B. Jonson *Praises Country Life* 49 Not Lucrine Oysters I could then more prize. **1835** *Penny Cycl.* III. 168/1 The Lucrine Lake was filled up by an eruption.

Lucriouse, erroneous form of Lucrous *Obs.*

† **Lucri·petous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *lucripet-a* (f. *lucr-um* gain + *pet-ĕre* to seek) + -ous.] Eager for gain.

1675 Plume *Life Bp. Hacket* (1865) 122 When he was made a Bishop no man was less lucripetous, he desired to hold nothing *in commendam.*

† **Lu·crous,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **lukerous**, *erron.* **lucrious.** [ad. L. *lucrōsus*, f. *lucrum* Lucre: see -ous.] Pertaining to lucre; gainful. Also, avaricious, covetous.

15.. *Kalender of Sheph.* (? 1528) L viij b, O ye marchauntes ..Of lukerous wynnynge ye haue greate pleasure. **1551** Becke *Bible, Ded. to Edw. VI*, Your graces Chancelers, Iudges, Iustices & such as intermedle wyth the lucrous lawe. **1570** Levins *Manip.* 226/2 Lucriouse, *lucriosus.* **1755** J. G. Cooper *Tomb Shaks.* 143 Free from the muck-worm miser's lucrous rage. **1796** *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 138 Vilpi Tico enables even the most avaricious to gratify their lucrous appetites.

† **Lucta·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *luctātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *luctāri* to struggle.] Struggling, wrestling; an instance of this.

1651 Howell *Venice* 207 She [Venice] having clos'd in actuall luc[t]ation with that great Eastern Giant. **1660** tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* i. vii. 121 The luctation and combate of reason against the corporeal appetites. **1698** Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 255 At Noonday we overcame an high mountain after a troublesome Luctation.

b. *transf.* Agitation due to chemical reaction. Also, a struggling for breath.

1678 Grew *Luctation* 6 Sometimes the Luctation begins presently upon mixture. **1693** J. Clayton *Acc. Virginia* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 351 The Swelling and Luctation at his Breast, was as if he would burst. **1693** Moulen in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 625, I pour'd good Spirit of Salt on a parcel of this Sand, but could observe no Luctation thereby produc'd.

† **Lucti·ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *luctifer* (f. *luct-us* sorrow + *-i-fer* bearing) + -ous.] Bringing sorrow, mournful, gloomy.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* **1775** in Ash. **1824** Miss Ferrier *Inher.* liii, An equipage and attendants of—of—of the most luctiferous description.

Hence **Lucti·ferousness.** **1731** in Bailey vol. II.

† **Lucti·fic,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *luctificus*, f. *luct-us* grief: see -FIC.] Causing sorrow or mourning.
1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

† **Luctificable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *luctificābilis*, f. **luctificāre*, f. *luctificus* LUCTIFIC.] That is sorrowful (Bailey 1721).

† **Luctisonant,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻°. [f. L. *luctison-us* (see next + -ANT: cf. SONANT *a.*] Mournful-sounding. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Luctisonous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻°. [f. L. *luctison-us* (f. *luct-us* grief + *son-* root of *sonus* sound) + -OUS.] = prec. 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Lu·ctual,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *luctu-s* mourning + -AL.] Mournful, sorrowful.
1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 17 [He] found meanes to maintaine publique manners, without that luctuall remedy of bloud. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, II. 41 The turbulent and luctuall times, which were towards the end..of his.. Raigne. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. *Rainbow* (1858) 173 Thy light as luctual and stained with woes I'll judge.

† **Lu·ctuate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ATE³.] *trans.* To render mournful or gloomy.
1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 320 Sumptuous tombs..irradiated with lights and luctuated with baize.

† **Lu·ctuous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻°. [ad. L. *luctuōsus*, f. *luctu-s* mourning: see -OUS.] Mournful.
1721 BAILEY, *Luctuous*, sorrowful, full of sorrow.

Lucubrate (lū·kiubreɪt), *v.* [f. L. *lūcubrāt-*, ppl. stem of *lūcubrāre*, f. *lūc-*, *lūx* light.]
1. *intr.* Literally, To work by artificial light. In mod. use, to produce 'lucubrations', discourse learnedly in writing.
1623 in COCKERAM. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 18, I have often lucubrated for your Magazine. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xlvii, I like to speak and lucubrate my fill. 1824 ARNOLD in *Life* (ed. 5) 75, I could lucubrate largely *de omni scibili*, but paper happily runs short. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 755 In spite of this neglect Gioja and others have within the last four years flourished and lucubrated in Italy. 1900 *Speaker* 29 Dec. 347/1 This is not Mr. Alfred Austin lucubrating in the columns of the *Times*.
2. *trans.* To produce (literary compositions) by laborious study. (In recent Dicts.)
Hence † **Lu·cubrated** *ppl. a.*, (*a*) consumed in lucubration; (*b*) studied or done by artificial light (Bailey vol. II, 1727).
1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* I. 8 We..Spare neither sweat nor lucubrated Oyle.

Lucubration (lūkiubrē·ʃən). [ad. L. *lūcubrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lūcubrāre* to LUCUBRATE.]
1. The action or occupation of lucubrating; nocturnal study or meditation; study in general; an instance of this.
1595 BELL *Surv. Popery* Ep. Ded., Who haue spared no labour, no watchinges, no lucubrations, to atchieue exact knowledge in the holie scriptures. 1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Servitude* iv. Misc. Writ. (1805) 25 The very lamp of earth wherewithall he used to illuminate his lucubrations, was sold for three thousand drachmas. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 63 Life is, since he is gone, But a Nocturnal Lucubration. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 140 ¶ 1 That state of Mind which is proper for Lucubration. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* iii. I. 79 The virtue of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus was .. the well-earned harvest of .. many a midnight lucubration. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 403 If Plato himself were to return and renew his sublime lucubrations. 1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Psychical Med.* 296 Immoderate lucubration with overstrained mental exertion. 1875 CUSIN tr. *F. Godet's Luke* II. 40 The light which the Rabbins had not found, or had lost, in their theological lucubrations.
2. quasi-*concr.* Usually *pl.* The product of nocturnal study and meditation; hence, a literary work showing signs of careful elaboration. Now somewhat derisive or playful, suggesting the notion of something pedantic or over-elaborate.
1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 432 His learned lucubrations and most solid workes of Diuinity. 1622 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 248 Which unfinished lucubration (for so I may justly call it, having been for the most part born in the night). 1693 N. MATHER *Pref. to Owen's Holy Spirit* 4 There are some other Lucubrations of his on Subjects nearly allied unto these. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 70 ¶ 2 Having read your Lucubrations of the 10th Instant. 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX. 285 The encouragement with which these lucubrations are read, may seem..more difficult to be accounted for. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 20 Mar. an. 1750, Unconnected fragments of his lucubrations were purposely jumbled together. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 325 A future number of my lucubrations. 1828 J. BALLANTYNE *Exam. Hum. Mind* 26, I have divided my Lucubrations into Four Parts. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. v. (1872) III. 36 We search in vain through tons of dusty lucubration. 1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abb.* xiii. 127 [She] endeavoured to turn his pious lucubrations into French Verse.

† **Lucubratist.** *Obs.* [f. L. *lūcubrāt-* (see LUCUBRATE *v.*) + -IST.] = LUCUBRATOR.
1759 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 429/1 It would be more consonant to the epithet our modern lucubratists assume.

Lucubrator (lū·kiubreɪtəɪ). [agent-n. f. *lūcubrāre* to LUCUBRATE.] **a.** A nocturnal student. **b.** One who produces lucubrations.
1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxxiii. (1783) IV. 137, I remained in his lucubratory, which, in point of exterior, surpassed everything but the lucubrator. 1828 MRQ. NORMANBY *Engl. in France* II. 240 The most idle and unprofessional of lucubrators. 1833 LYTTON *Eng. & Engl.* IV. ii. II. 55 This quality..is entirely new in an essayist. I know of no other lucubrator who possesses it.

† **Lucubratory,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *lūcubrātōrius*, f. *lūcubrāre*.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to lucubration; meditative. **b.** *sb.* (*jocular.*) A 'thinking-shop', a place of midnight study.
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lucubratory*, of or belonging to studying or working by candle-light. 1711 POPE *Let.* 21 Dec. (1735) I. 122 You must have a sober dish of coffee and a solitary candle at your side to write an Epistle lucubratory to your friend. 1775 [see LUCUBRATOR].

Lucule (lū·kiul). *Astr.* Also in Lat. form *pl.* **luculæ**, *incorrectly* **luculi.** [a. F. *lucule*, ad. mod L. *lūcula*, dim. of *lūx* light.] (See quot. 1869.)
1864 WEBSTER, *Lucule*, a luminous spot on the sun. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. i. 32 The term luculi has been applied to the constituent specks [on the Sun's surface]. 1869 PHIPSON tr *Guillemin's Sun* (1870) 216 Hence those lines of light and shade, luminous and obscure ridges [on the Sun's disc], which have been called luculæ.

† **Lu·culence.** *Obs. rare*⁻°. [ad. L. *lūculentia*, f. *lūculentus* LUCULENT.] **a.** Trimness, fineness, beauty (1727 in Bailey vol. II). **b.** Clearness, certainty (1775 in Ash).

† **Lu·culency.** *Obs.* [as prec.] Brightness, beauty. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1696 in PHILLIPS.

Luculent (lū·kiŭlĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *lūculentus*, f. *lūc-*, *lūx* light.]
1. Full of light; bright, clear, shining. Now *rare.*
c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 191 Trie out the grape vnluut, neither to ripe Neither to sowre, as gemmys luculent. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 188 It emitted a luculent flame as bright and large as a small wax candle. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 631 Vipers .. must be cocted on a luculent, but not a violent fire. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 710 Luculent along The purer rivers flow. 1892 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Par.* XXII. 143 The most luculent of those pearls.
2. † **a.** Of oratory, compositions in general: Brilliant, admirable; hence of a writer or orator (*obs.*). **b.** Of evidence, arguments: Clear, convincing. Of explanations: Lucid, luminous.
a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* (1809) 430 The kyng..gaue good eare to his luculent & eloquent oracion. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xl. § 2 The most luculent testimonies that Christian Religion hath 1603 *Eng. Mourn. Garm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 486 She was still confident in her Saviour, ..as appeared by many luculent examples. 1606 DEKKER *Newes fr. Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 103 Luculent Poet, Elegant Orator. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* Title, Three Sermons .. upon that luculent Prophecie of Peace, and Union, *Esay* chap. II. v. 6. 7. and 8. 1675 SIR E. SHERBURNE *Manilius* Pref. 10 Having illustrated so Obscure a Subject in such Luculent Verse. 1693 J. H. in *Dryden's Juvenal* x. Notes 19 Mr. John Dryden Junior's method therein is more Luculent than the Dauphin's famous Tutors. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. III. (1852) 532 A most luculent and practical exposition. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 217 The redundance..may be indulged as a worthy remembrance of a most luculent example. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 6, I now desire Mr. James Ballantyne ..to set up in brevier the following luculent observations. 1851 'NIMROD' *The Road* 61 A luculent chapter on the astonishing convenience of our public conveyances. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. v. II. 356 These glimpses of the Crown-Prince..are not very luculent to the reader. 1885-6 F. D. ALLEN in *Papers Amer. School at Athens* (1888) IV. 39 A luculent case is in n. 58.
3. Of persons: Brilliant; illustrious. *Obs.*
1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii, Most debonaire, and Luculent Ladie. *c* 1600 *Timon* II. iv. (1842) 31 By what faulte or fate of mine (luculent not lutulent Serjeants) shall I say it is come to passe. *c* 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* (1630) III. 117/2 Saint George comes: and seeing so bright and luculent a Goddesse..demanded entertainement.

Luculently (lū·kiŭlĕntli), *adv.* [f. LUCULENT + -LY².] In a luculent manner; clearly.
1613 in R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 177 So luculently foretold by this our Prophet Esaias. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 131 (1740) 102 A Declaration..which most luculently solves all. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* (1880) II. xi. 570 Nowhere has the transition of physical mythology into epic poetry..been so luculently shown as here. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlix. 120 It deserved to be explained more luculently.

Lucullian, -ean (lukv·liăn, lū·kŭlī·ăn), *a.* [Two forms: (1) ad. *Lucullianus*, f. *Lucull-us* (see -IAN); (2) f. L. *Lucullē-us* + -AN.] Pertaining to or characteristic of L. Licinius Lucullus, a Roman famous for his wealth and the profuse luxury of his banquets. † *Lucullean marble* (tr. L. *marmor Lucullеum*): some kind of black marble; by mineralogists of the 18th c. identified with the mineral now called lucullite or anthracoxenite.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 572 Consull L. Lucullus..gaue the name to Lucullean marble..he brought it first to Rome, and had a speciall fancy thereto, notwithstanding it were black. 1842 W. SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* s. v. *House*, *Roman* 494 Columns of black marble, called Lucullean, thirty-eight feet high. 1892 K. GOULD tr. *Conversat. Döllinger* i. 8 The display, the Lucullian feast, and the introduction of the bride are merely intended to present forcibly to one's mind what the priest is called on to renounce. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 7/7 To draw company to the house to entertain her he gave Lucullian banquets.

Lucullite (lukv·ləit). *Min.* [f. *Lucull-us* (see prec.) + -ITE. Named by J. F. John, 1814, after the former designation 'marmor *Lucullеum*'.] = ANTHRACOXENITE (A. H. Chester 1896).
1819 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* 517 The black variety [of limestone] known under the name of Lucullite. 1821 R. JAMESON *Mineral.* 49 Lucullite .. is divided into three kinds, viz. Compact, Prismatic, and Foliated.

‖ **Lucuma** (lū·kiŭmă). Also 8 **lucoma**, 9 **lucama.** [Peruvian.] A genus of American trees (N. O. *Sapotaceæ*) bearing sweet fruit.
1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 91 The natural Fruit of Peru are Guavas, Lucomas, Holos and Wallnuts. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* iii. 210 The Lucumas .. are there very plentiful. 1848 in WEBSTER (citing Gardner); 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*; and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Lucumo** (lū·kiumo). Also in anglicized form lucumon. [L. *lucumo*, *lucumon-*, an Etruscan title.] One of the Etruscan nobles, who united in themselves the character and functions of priest and prince.
1837 LANDOR *Pentam.* iii. Wks. 1853 II. 331/1 The lucumons of Etruria. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* xxiii, Now might the burghers know, By port and vest..Each warlike Lucumo. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 113 She..spoke of those That lay at wine with Lar and Lucumo.

Lucumony (lū·kiumŏni. *Rom. Hist.* Also 9 *erron.* lucomony. [ad. F. *lucumonie*, f. L. *lucumo*: see prec.] A name given by modern writers to each of the twelve states of the Etruscan federation.
1763 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 104 Fæsulæ..with its district..formed one of the twelve lucumonies, or free states. 1882 OLIDA *Maremma* I. 36 Etruscan lucomonies had had their fortresses and their tombs away yonder.

Lucur, obs. form of LUCRE.

Lucy (lū·si). *Her.* [ad. L. *lūcius*] = LUCE¹.
1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. viii. (1660) 299 Azure, three Dolphins..between two paire of Lucyes Saltier. 1780 in BURNDSON *Heraldry* II. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. (ed. 3) 121 Gu., three lucies haurient in fesse arg.

† **Lud**¹. *Sc. Obs.* [Cf. NORW. *ludden* thick, broad; and see LUDLOCK.] In *pl.*, the buttocks.
a 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 764 On thair luddis Thay get grit skuddis In nakit bed.

Lud² (lŭd). Minced form of LORD *sb.* † **a.** As an exclamation or in trivial phrases, = LORD *sb.* 6 b, c (*obs.*). **b.** In comic representations of the affected or hurried pronunciation used by lawyers addressing a judge in court, and by clerks in the House of Lords: see LORD *sb.* 15 b.
1725 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* IV. iii. [2nd vers.], That Fellow wou'd have ravish'd me. *2nd Watch.* Ravish!, Ravish! O lud! O lud! O lud! Ravish her! 1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills of Hybla* 33 To make me soldier 'gainst my will, and go the lud knows where. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. Wks. (Globe) 657/2 O lud! he has almost cracked my head. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i, Lud! Sir Peter, I hope you haven't been quarrelling with Maria? 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* v, 'Read whom, ma'am?—I do not even remember the author's name'. 'O lud! on what a strand are you wrecked!' replied the young lady. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 36 But soldiers, they're the boys to make a rout,..Lud, clowns are almost mad where'er they come. 1830 [see LORD *sb.* 15 b]. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xii, 'My Lud', said Mr. Caterham, 'my case is completed'.

Lud, var. LEDE *Obs.*; obs. f. LIDE, LOUD.

Ludby, variant of LOTEBY *Obs.*

† **Ludden.** *Obs.* [Variant of LEDEN.] A refrain; the burden (of a song or complaint).
1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 61 The first sort of them singe the old ludden. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 121 The Patient wanteth but Pen and Ink, and he will prescribe his Physick, which at last must be some Cordiall or strengthning (the Ludden of Them all).

Luddism (lŭ·diz'm). [f. *Lud* or *Ludd* (see next) + -ISM.] The practices of the Luddites.
1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 115 Several persons have been apprehended [at Huddersfield] on various charges of Luddism. 1817 *Ann. Reg.* 79 That atrocious system of combination, outrage, and hired assassination, which has prevailed in some of the midland counties, under the name of Luddism. 1893 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 189/1 Her family on both sides had lived in the thick of Luddism.

Luddite (lŭ·dəit), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. the proper name *Lud* or *Ludd* + -ITE.
According to Pellew's *Life of Lord Sidmouth* (1847) III. 80, Ned Lud was a person of weak intellect who lived in a Leicestershire village about 1779, and who in a fit of insane rage rushed into a 'stockinger's' house, and destroyed two frames so completely that the saying 'Lud must have been here' came to be used throughout the hosiery districts when a stocking-frame had undergone extraordinary damage. The story lacks confirmation. It appears that in 1811-13 the nickname 'Captain Ludd' or 'King Lud' was commonly given to the ringleaders of the Luddites.]
A member. of an organized band of English mechanics and their friends, who (1811-16) set themselves to destroy manufacturing machinery in the midlands and north of England.
1811 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 93/2 The rioters assumed the name of Luddites and acted under the authority of an imaginary Captain Ludd. 1812 *Examiner* 4 May 277/1 The Luddites at Nottingham .. have relinquished their system of frame-breaking. The person known by the name of King Ludd is taken .. His name is Walker; he was a collier. 1816 BYRON *To Moore* 24 Dec., Are you not near the Luddites? And down with all kings but King Ludd? 1888 F. PEEL *Risings of Luddites* 32 The names they assumed were 'Ludds', 'Ludders', and 'Luddites'. 1897 S. & B. WEBB *Industrial Democracy* (1902) 220 *note*, We need only remind the reader .. of such angry insurrections as those of the Luddites in 1811.
b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Pertaining to the Luddites.
1812 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXII. I. 285/1 The Luddite system. 1814 *Ibid.* LXXXIV. II. 387/2 The Luddite ring-leader .. dropped dead. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* X. § 4. 806 The Luddite, or machine-breaking, riots.

Hence **Lu·dditism** = LUDDISM.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 426 A bill..for the suppression of Ludditism in Nottinghamshire.

† **Lu·ddock.** *Obs.* [? f. LUD[1] + -OCK. (But it is possible that the *lud* may be really a shortened form.)] The loin, or the buttock.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 43 Take befe and sklice hit fayre and thynne, Of þo luddock with owte or ellis with in. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 314 His luddokkys thai lowke like walk-mylne cloggys. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 296/1 Leend, lym of a beeste (*MS. K.*, *Pynson* or luddok), *lumbus.*

† **Lude[1].** *Obs.* Also 3 loude. [ME. *lūde*, repr. OE. *hlýd* str. fem. (:—**hlūdjā*), cogn. w. *hlúd* LOUD *a.* (The form *loude* in the second text of Layamon is prob. due to a misinterpretation of the spelling *lude* in the first text.)] Noise, clamour.

c 1205 LAY. 2591 þa hunten wenden æfter mid muchelen heora lude [*c* 1275 loude]. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 687 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 He wole maken fule luden, He wole grennen, cocken and chiden. [But this may belong to LEDEN.]

† **Lude[2].** *Obs.* [ad. L. *lūd-us* play.] A game.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 230 Ludes omniform are there invented.

Lude, var. LEDE *Obs.*; obs. f. LIDE, LOUD.

Lude, obs. Sc. pa. t. of LOVE *v.*[1]

† **Lu·dent.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *lūdent-em*, pres. pple. of *lūdĕre* to play.] A player.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 133, I helpe to make a ludent, And nare a student.

† **Ludgate.** *Obs.* The name (from its situation near the City gate so called) of an ancient debtors' prison in London; phr. † *to take Ludgate* (see quot. 1585). Hence † **Ludgatian** (**-thian, -tion**), a debtor, bankrupt.

1585 HIGGINS *Nomenclator* 324 *Argentariam dissoluere*.. To play the bankerupt: to take Ludgate. 1600 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. i, Alwaies beware you commerce not with Bankroutes, or poore needie Ludgathians. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* I. (Arb.) 11 The Master, the Keepers, and all the Prisoners of Ludgate. *Ibid.* 12 It was a bird pickt out of purpose (amongst the Ludgathians) that had the basest and lowest voice, and was able in a Terme time, for a throat, to giue any prisoner great ods for ye boy at the grate. 1607 [E. SHARPHAM] *Cupid's Whirligig* III. i. E 3, I am none of these Ludgations that beg for fourescore and ten poore men: my suite is only for my selfe. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lud's-bulwark*, Ludgate Prison.

Ludge, -eing, etc., obs. Sc. ff. LODGE, LODGING.

† **Lu·dible,** *a. Obs.*—[0] [ad. med.L. *lūdibilis*, f. L. *lūdĕre* to play.] Playful.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ludible*,..apt to play, sportive.

Ludibrious (lʊdi·briəs), *a* [ad. late L. *lūdibriōs-us*, f. *lūdibrium* sport, jest, f. *lūdĕre* to play.]

† **1.** Apt to be a subject of jest or mockery. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 85/1 The youth in skuls flocke and run togither, and craue that they may haue Agnes their ludibrious preie. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 41 Baiazet the Turke, to what a miserable and ludibrious end came hee. 1650 SIR W. MURE *Cry of Blood* 266 Ludibrious Clay Dare craule on borrowed legges, and Heaven defy. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 493 Ludibrious acts, and mere follies!

2. Full of scorn; inclined to scoff; scornful, mocking. Also *transf.* Now *rare.*

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 62 Samson more patiently endureth the boring out of his eyes, than the ludibrious scoffs of the Philistines. 1780 J. HOWIE in Shields *Faithf. Contend.* Pref. 21 This lukewarm and ludibrious generation. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IX. 647 He..Leaves to ludibrious winds the priceless page.

† **Lu·dibry.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *lūdibrium*: see prec.] Derision, contempt; *concr.* an object of derision.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* II. 5 Brought vpon euery stage, and into the pulpit, as fittest for ludibry by the Players, Preists, and Prelats. 1722 WODROW *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1833) III. 225 This step of Mr. Cargill's hath been matter of much reproach and ludibry to the enemies of the Church of Scotland. 1723 MCWARD *Contend. for Faith* 346 (Jam.) By Popish artifice,.. the most renowned court in the world is made the ludibrie and laughing-stock of the earth.

† **Lu·dibund,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *lūdibund-us*, f. *lūdĕre* to play.] Playful. Hence † **Lu·dibundness.**

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 316 That ludibundness in Nature in her Gamaieu's and such like sportful and ludicrous productions. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* III. xvi. (1713) 214 Though the Phancy of Cuphophron may seem more than ordinary ludibund and lightsomely sportful. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Ludibund*, full of play.

† **Lu·dicral,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *lūdicr-us* LUDICROUS + -AL.] Ludicrous.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ludicral*, pertaining to play or mirth, mocking, light, childish. *Greg.* 1727 BOYER *Dict. Roy.*, *Ludicral*, or *Ludicrous.*

† **Lu·dicrism.** *Obs.* [f. L. *lūdicr-us* LUDICROUS + -ISM.] Burlesque.

1830 R. BROWN *Mem. Curl. Mab.* in *Blackw. Mag.* (1831) XXX. 979/2 [This lay of the laureate was forthwith] duly turned into ludicrism by a burlesque song.

Ludicro- (lʊ·dikro), used as combining form of L. *lūdicrus* LUDICROUS, in the sense 'ludicrous and ..', as *ludicro-pathetic, -serious, -splenetic.*

1751 J. BROWN *Shaftesb. Charac.* 242 The ambiguous expression, and the ludicro-serious of the gentle essayist, perfectly secure him from the rough handling of the logical disputer. 1813 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 607 A ludicro-splenetic copy of verses. 1828 *Westm. Rev.* IX. 432 The ludicro-pathetic effect resulting from .. levity and feeling in the character of the lower Irish.

Ludicrosity (lʊ·dikrɒ·siti). *rare.* [f. LUDICROUS: see -OSITY.] Ludicrousness.

a 1856 H. MILLER *Cruise Betsey* (1858) 399 Unintentional ludicrosities. 1856 J. BROWN *Let.* in *Life Cairns* xv. (1895) 422 There is a sort of sublime ludicrosity about it.

Ludicrous (lʊ·dikrəs), *a.* [f. L. *lūdicr-us* (app. evolved from the neut. sb. *lūdicrum* sportive performance, stage-play, f. *lūdĕre* to play) + -OUS.]

† **1.** Pertaining to play or sport; sportive; intended in jest, jocular, derisive. *Obs.*

1619 GATAKER *Lots* iii. 34 Easty onely maketh foure sorts; diuine..; diabolicall..; politicall..; ludicrous, for sport and pastime. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 25 Both in ludicrous toyes, as in Childrens sports, and in weightier matters. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xiii. 44 But he rewarding my blind devotion with a ludicrous blessing and loud laughter, I presently found my errour. 1668-83 OWEN *Expos. Heb.* (1790) IV. 281 It is not a ludicrous contest that we are called to, but it is for our lives and souls. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 174 [tr. *Canons of Carthage* lxvi] If any one desire to forsake any Ludicrous Exercise [*i. e.* any theatrical or gladiatorial employment], and become a Christian. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope*, 'The Rape of the Lock'.. is universally allowed to be the most attractive of all ludicrous compositions.

† **2.** Given to jesting; trifling, frivolous; also, in favourable sense, witty, humorous. *Obs.*

1687 H. MORE *Contn. Remark. Stor.* (1689) 428 But to entangle things thus is an usual feat of these ludicrous Spirits. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 191 ¶ 1 Some ludicrous Schoolmen have put the Case, that if an Ass were placed between two Bundles of Hay [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi, Men may indulge a ludicrous turn so far as to lose all sense of conduct and prudence in worldly affairs. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isa.* (ed. 12) Notes 332 A heathen author, in the ludicrous way, has..given idolatry one of the severest strokes it ever received. 1792 COWPER *Let. to T. Park* 27 Apr., The man is as formidable for his ludicrous talent, as he has made himself contemptible by his use of it. 1827 *Burton's Anat. Mel.* (ed. 13) Advt. 7 The ludicrous Sterne has interwoven many parts of it [Burton's 'Anatomy'] into his own popular performance.

3. Suited to occasion derisive laughter; ridiculous, laughably absurd. (The only current sense.)

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. iii, The ludicrous mixture of groups, kept her attention unwearied. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 64 How ludicrous the priest's dogmatic roar! 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1887) 321 The Duke was in a state of ludicrous distress. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 380 Plato delights to exhibit them [Sophists] in a ludicrous point of view. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* xxiii. (1900) 298 This subdivision was often carried to ludicrous lengths. 1901 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* May 659/2 Count Victor stood before him a ludicrous figure.

4. *absol.* (in senses 2 and 3).

1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* i. 7 The ludicrous, by its nature, tends to exaggeration. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* iv. 36 The ludicrous has its place in the universe. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* I. 67 A bright charming fellow,..with a real appreciation of the ludicrous.

Ludicrously (lʊ·dikrəsli), *adv.* [f. LUDICROUS + -LY[2].] In a ludicrous manner; † sportively, jestingly, humorously (*obs.*); ridiculously, absurdly.

a 1678 MARVELL in *Life* Wks. 1776 III. 462 You do not mean to treat me ludicrously by these munificent offers. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xli. 166 It was of a piece with her saying 'that Swift would have written better if he had never written ludicrously'. 1758 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1765) I. Introd. i. 14 They will give me leave, however, to suggest, and that not ludicrously, that it might frequently be of use [etc.]. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope*, Circumstances were sometimes added, which..produced what Perrault ludicrously called 'comparisons with a long tail'. 1844 EMERSON *Lect.*, *New Eng. Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 262 As soon as he leaves the University, as it is ludicrously styled, he shuts those books for the last time. 1899 E. GRIFFITH-JONES *Ascent thro. Christ* i. 3 This calculation was ludicrously inadequate.

Ludicrousness (lʊ·dikrəsnés). [f. LUDICROUS + -NESS.] The state or quality of being ludicrous.

1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* i. Theol. Wks. (1708) 773 The Ludicrousness and Fugitiveness of our wanton Reason might otherwise find out many Starting-holes [etc.]. 1785 BOSWELL *Tour Hebrides* 160 The ludicrousness, absurdity, and extraordinary contrast between what the fellow fancied, and the reality, was truly comick. *a* 1800 J. WARTON *Dryden's Ilias*, *D.'s Poet. Wks.* (1811) IV. 530 Homer sometimes introduced his gods and goddesses in scenes of ludicrousness. 1865 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* iii. (1866) 162 There is a ghastly ludicrousness in this.

† **Ludificable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *lūdificābil-is*, f. *lūdificāre* (see LUDIFY *v.*).] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II, Deceiuing, *Ludificable.* 1721 BAILEY, *Ludificable*,..that maketh Sport and Pastime.

† **Ludificate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *lūdificāt-*, ppl. stem of *lūdificāre*: see LUDIFY *v.*] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Ludificate*, to deceiue, to beguile. 1775 ASH, *Ludificate*,..to mock, to deceive, to frustrate.

Ludification (lʊdifikē·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *lūdificātiōn-em*, f. *lūdificāre*: see LUDIFY *v.*] A deception or mocking.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ludification*, a beguiling. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IX. Comm. 612 More gentle and of less Malice were those ludifications and deceptions of Zedechias the Jew. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 181 All [are] like Æthiopians white in the Teeth, only full of ludification and injurious dealing. *a* 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* iii. § 18 (1704) 308 Such ludifications of the most sacred things. 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 198 In order to see whether this ludification be not properly of demons and not of men.

† **Ludificatory,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *lūdificātōri-us* deceptive: see -ORY[2].] Deceptive.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 450 In the Sacraments ..there is nothing empty (or vain), nothing ludificatory.

† **Lu·dify,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *lūdificāre* to delude, f. *lūd-us* sport: see -FY.] *trans.* To deceive.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys*, *Eliz.* (Roxb.) 244 Why art thou so..cautelous me for to ludyfye? *Ibid.* 276 And þat no successyoun shuld her ludyfye Of werdly prosperyte. 1623 COCKERAM, *Ludifie*, to deceiue.

† **Lu·ding.** *Obs.* Also 3 loudinge. [ME. *lūdinge*, n. of action (see -ING[1]) f. **lūden*:—OE. *hlýdan* to resound (:—**hlūdjan*) related to *hlúd* LOUD *a.* For the form *louding* in the second text of Layamon cf. LUDE[1].] Noise.

c 1205 LAY. 10715 þa iherde þe king mucle ludinge. *Ibid.* 24873 And þa luding alæid [*c* 1275 And þe loudinge alay].

Ludlamite (lʊ·dləməit). *Min.* [Named, 1877, after H. *Ludlam*, by Field.] A green crystalline hydrous phosphate of iron.

1877 *Mineral. Mag.* I. 138 Ludlamite..is a new hydrated basic ferric phosphate. 1892 *Dana's Min.* 841.

Ludo (lʊ·do). [a. L. *lūdo* I play.] A game, played with dice and counters on a special board.

1858 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 2/1 Cards, tiddley-winks, and ludo are played, but gambling is strictly forbidden.

‖ **Lu·dus.** *Med. Obs.* [Mod.L. (Paracelsus), app. an application of L. *lūdus* play (perh. taken in the sense 'freak of nature').] A name applied to certain septarian nodules formerly regarded as specific in cases of calcareous concretionary disease.

a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 83 He [Dr. Grew] supposes the Waxen-Vein to be the same with the Ludus of Paracelsus and Van Helmont. *Ibid.* 84 Sir I. Newton gave me a Piece of this kind of Body brought over from Germany by the younger Helmont, as the true Ludus of his Father; which does not differ..from those commonly found in England.

Ludwigite (lu·dvigəit). *Min.* [Named by Tschermak, 1874, after Prof. E. *Ludwig*: see -ITE.] A black fibrous borate of magnesium and iron.

1875 DANA *Min.* App. II. 35 Ludwigite occurs altered to limonite. 1887 *Mineral. Mag.* VII. 43 A. Renard..examines the optical properties of Ludwigite.

Lue, lew (lʊū), *v. Tin* and *Silver mining. trans.* To sift with a sieve.

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Smelting Silver* [Cardiganshire] 116 That which is thus Buddled they lue with a thick hair sieve close wrought in a tub of water. *Ibid.*, *Prepar. Tin* [Cornwall] 122 The fine [tin] is lewed in a fine sierce. 1799 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Lame Jervas* viii, I had new models made of the sieves for lueing.

Lue, Lued, obs. ff. LEW, LIEU, LOO, LEDE.

Luef, Luer, obs. forms of LIEF, LURE.

‖ **Lues** (lʊ·ī·īz). *Med.* [L. *luēs* plague.] A plague or pestilence; a spreading disease, *esp.* syphilis (*Lues venerea*); also, a contagious disease amongst cattle.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 86 [The bath] is preualent too against the *lues venerea*. 1721 BAILEY, *Lues*, a Pestilence or Plague; also a Murrain in Cattle. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 573 The reason why blennorrhagy so seldom produces lues, is [etc.]. 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* 96 Many syphilitic persons have atheromatous arteries; but..a great number who have suffered from the *lues* have also had acute rheumatism.

Hence **Luetic** (lʊe·tik) *a.* [badly formed, after *herpetic*, etc.], of or belonging to lues.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 688 In contradistinction to atheroma, luetic endarteritis is limited to single arteries.

Lueve, obs. form of LIEF.

Lue-warm, variant of LEW-WARM *a.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 462 Now thair conschiences ar compellit..in thair muk to clag and fyle thame selfe, that is for the baptisme of thair saluatioune to receiue water I wat not how lue warme. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xxiv. II. 93 Scalded dog fears lue-warm water.

Luf, obs. form of LIEF, LOVE.

Lufand, Lufare, obs. ff. LOVING, LOVER.

Lufe, obs. form of LOOF, LOVE, LUFF.

Lufesome, -sum, obs. forms of LOVESOME.

Luff (lʊf), *sb.*[1] *Naut.* Forms: 3 lof, (*pl.* lofes, 3-5 loves), 4-5 lofe, 5, 8 loff, 5 louffe, lowffe, 7 loufe; 6-7 loofe, looff(e, *Sc.* luif(e, 3-9 loof; 6 luf(fe, 6-7 lufe, 5- luff. [Early ME. *lof, loof*, app. a. OF. *lof* (Wace, 12th c.), later *louf*, used in sense 1 below. Senses 2-4 are common to various mod. langs.: F. *lof*, Sp., Pg. *ló*, Du. *loef* (whence LG. *loff*, G. *luv*, Da. *luv*, Sw. *luf*). The manner of their development is obscure, and it is uncertain whether they originated in Fr., Eng., or (? most prob.) Du. Sense 5 is peculiar to Eng., and it is not easy to connect it with any of the other senses.

Certain other meanings which the word has had in Du. and Fr. need to be accounted for before any hypothesis as to the primitive meaning and sense-development can be regarded as satisfactory. In early mod.Du. *loef, loeve* is explained as 'thole-pin' (*scalmus*, Kilian). In the 17th c. the F. *lof* or *loo* is stated to mean 'the distance from the mast to the place on the side to which the sheet is fastened when the vessel is close-hauled'. (See the quot. from Nicot in Godef., s.v.) In the existing uncertainty as to the primary meaning, the ultimate etymology remains obscure; the current view that it represents a Teut. word cogn. with ON. *lófe* palm, LOOF *sb.*[1], depends on the doubtful assumption that the 'lof' of sense 1 was a steering paddle.]

† **1.** ? Some implement or contrivance for altering the course of a ship. Phrases, *to turn, wend the*

luff (= Anglo-Latin *obliquare dracenam*), to change one's course; also *fig.* *Obs.*

Commonly supposed to have been either a rudder or a paddle to assist in steering. Comparison with the various senses which the word has had in Eng. and other langs. (see above) suggests that it may have been some kind of machine for operating on the sails.

c **1205** LAY. 7859 Heo scuuen ut heore lof & læiden to þon londe. *Ibid.* 20949 Heo wenden heore lofes [*c* **1275** loues] & liden toward londe. *Ibid.* 30922 Heo rihten heore loues and up drozen seiles. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 104 Hu swetelich þi spus speked, & cleoped þe to him so luueliche, & ter after hu he went þene lof, & speked swuð grimliche, ȝif þu wendest vt. *a* **1259** MATTHEW PARIS *Chron. Maj.* (Rolls) III. 29 Perrexerunt igitur audacter, obliquando tamen dracenam, id est loof, acsi vellent adire Calesiam. **13..** *Coer de L.* 71 And her loof and her wyndas Off asure forsothe it was. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12088 Somme aforced þe wyndas, Somme þe loof [*Petyt MS.* lofe], somme þe bytas [*orig.* 11491 Li un s'esforcent al vindas, Li autre al lof et al betas]. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 106 Þay layden in on ladde-borde & the lofe wynnes [? *read* wyndes]. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 744 Tytt saillez to þe toppe, and turnez the lufe. **1485** *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 38 Chenes for the Loves .. j.

†**2.** The weather-gauge, or part of a ship toward the wind. *Obs.*

? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 750 Launchez lede apone lufe, lacchene thet depe. *a* **1500** *Piers of Fulham* 263 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 11 What worde for to sey he ys yn dowt: eyther, war the looff, or fall, or bye. **1609** *T. Ravenscroft's Pammelia* No. 55 D 4 b, Locke to the looffe wel, beware the lee still. **1622** R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xlix. 118 The Vice Admirall a mile right to le-wards of vs; the Reare Admirall in a manner right a head, some Culvering shott; and one vpon our loofe, within shott also.

3. In various phrases. † *On luff*, † *at a luff*, † *at luff and lie*, *luff a luff*: hugging the wind closely, close to the wind. † *A luff*: see ALOOF *adv.* 1, 2. † *To go by luff* (*by love*), *to keep one's luff*: to keep close to the wind; to keep away to the windward, keep one's distance (from another vessel, etc.). *To spring one's luff*: to bring the ship's head closer to the wind; *transf.* (in jocular use) to show agility in climbing. (Also said of the ship, *to keep her luff*, *spring her luff*, *spring a loof.*)

c **1400** *Laud Troy Bk.* 3610 The wynd was good to ther byhoue, Thei sailed on brod and gon by-loue, Til thei come to Troye land. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 124 Sum bade on luffe, and other sum hald by. *a* **1568** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi. 6 Se that hir hatchis be handlit richt, W steirburd, baburd, luf and lie. *Ibid.* 11 Bot at ane lufe scho lyis behind. **1583** *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* Pref. 104 He lattis his scheip tak in at luife and lie. **1591** RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 19 Diuerse of the formost, who as the Marriners terme it, sprang their luffe. *c* **1595** CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 57 She verie stoutlie keepinge her loofe bare with us. **1628** DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 21 He sprung his loofe and went as neere the wind as he could. **1682** HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* Concl., Wks. 1716 II. 157 Then, Charity (Hussy!) stand off, keep your 'loof and your distance. **1697** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3318/3 The Hospital-Ship prudently springing her Loof quickly came near us. **1754** EELES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 143 If they sail upon a wind from the center of the shower toward the extremity, they may safely venture to keep their luff. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 51 The mizen draws; she springs aloof once more. **1805** ADM. STIRLING in *Naval Chron.* XV. 80 We sprung our luff. **1849** *Florist* 305 And so we quietly kept our luff. **1870** *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 251, I just want to know who 'spring their luffs' most nimble up the rigging. **1887** E. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* (1888) 172 He stated that they had passed the Leman Light, and was steering southerly, luff a luff (close haul to the wind).

4. 'The weather part of a fore-and-aft sail, in other words, the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached' (Young *Naut. Dict.* 1846).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiv. 7 Now the lie scheit, and now the luf, thai slak. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 Hail doune the steir burde lufe harde a burde. *c* **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 48 Name the parts of a fore-and-aft sail. Head, luff, leech, and foot. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 449/2 A mainsail which is .. short on the luff or on the part which is made fast to the mast. **1893** MAX PEMBERTON *Iron Pirate* 39 The mainsail presently showed a great rent near the luff.

5. The fullest and broadest part of a ship's bow, where the sides begin to curve in towards the stem. † *Luff for luff*: (of two vessels) close alongside.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 128 They brauely boorded vs loofe for loofe. **1627** — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 9 The Bow is broadest part of the Ship before, compassing the Stem to the Loufe, which reacheth so farre as the Bulkhead of the Fore-castle extendeth. **1694** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xviii, With Cables fasten'd to the Bits abaft the Manger in the Ship's Loof. **1711** W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 47 Raise what you can regularly in the Bulge and Loof. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 *Luff* or *loof*, the fullest or roundest part of the bow. **1875** BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 214 The two bowmen to gather down on the luff.

6. = *Luff-tackle* (see 7). *Luff upon luff*, a luff-tackle attached to the fall of another, to increase the purchase.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 99 Two more luff tackles [were] hooked on, with dogs, .. and thus by luff upon luff, the power was multiplied. *c* **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 8 A long luff for a fore and aft tackle should be used for steadying the boat. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 58 The double block of the luff is hooked to the lanyard.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: † **luff board**, ? = sense 2; † **luff hook** (see quot. 1627); † **luff-law**, **-lew**, **-low** [second element obscure], ? = sense 5; **luff-piece** (see quot.); **luff-rope**, ? the rope of a luff-tackle; **luff-tackle**, a purchase composed of a double and a single block, used for various purposes.

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* IX. 56 Ledys on *luff burd, with a lordlik fer: Lansys laid out, to [luik] thar passage sound. **1485** *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 73 *Lofe hokes. **1495** *Ibid.* 158 Loff hokes. **1532** *Inv. Gt. Barke* 6 Oct. (Jal), Item, a snatche polly; a Luffhooke. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 The Loofe hooke is a tackle with two hookes, one to hitch into a chingle of the maine, or fore saile, .. and the other to strap spliced to the chestres to bouse or pull downe the saile to succour the tackles in a stiffe gale of wind. **1495** *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 192 Devettes stondyng at the *louffelawes oon asterborde an other a latheborde. *Ibid.* 203 Lowffelewes. *Ibid.* 215 Loff-lowes. **1815** *Falconer's Marine Dict.* (ed. Burney), *Loof*, the after part of a ship's bow; .. hence, the guns which lie here are called *loof-pieces. **1895** *Times* 29 Jan. 11/2 Before the wheel could turn G. [a workman] had to be let down in his basket from the axle in order to take off a *luff rope. **1698** T. SAVERY *Navig. Impr.* Plate, A pice of Iron, to which a *luff Takle may bee Fixed, to lift those [paddles] that are to Heavey for mens Strength. **1731** BAILEY vol. II, *Loof Tackle.* **1775** FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 51 Belay all safe with stout salvages and loff-tackles. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 253 That buoy .. was confined to the side of the Weston by a small luff-tackle which laid hold of it. *c* **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 61 They are .. transported to their places by luff tackles. **1884** *Mil. Engineering* I. II. 66 The luff tackle used for loading and unloading the magazine.

Luff (lʊf), *sb.*[2] *colloq.* = LIEUTENANT.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxxiii, The Hon. Mr. B., our junior luff. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 2/3 The future 'Luffs'—in other words, the naval cadets at Dartmouth—are to be reduced in point of numbers.

Luff (lʊf), *v. Naut.* Forms: 4 **love**, 6-8 **loff**, **louffe**, 7 **looff**, **loufe**, **luffe**, *Sc.* **luif**, 6-8 **loof(e**, 6- **luff**. [f. LUFF *sb.*[1]; cf. Du. *loeven*, F. *lofer*.]

1. *intr.* To bring the head of a ship nearer to the wind; to steer or sail nearer the wind; to sail in a specified direction with the head kept close to the wind. Also with advs., † *by*, *in*, *off*, *to*, *up*, etc. *Luff round* or *alee*: see quot. 1769.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 369 So nyh the weder thei wol love. **1557** W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 119 He loffed too and was able to lie as neere as he did before. **1578** BEST *Frobisher's 2nd Voy.* in Hakluyt (1600) III. 64 Hauing mountaines of fleeting yce on euery side, we went roomer for one, and loofed for another. **1579-80** NORTH *Plutarch, Antonius* (1595) 999 He was driuen also to loofe off to haue more roome. **1591** RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 19 The ships that wer vnder his lee luffing vp, also laid him aboarde. *a* **1600** MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 143 Come no lauer, bot luif a lytill we. **1600** *Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 509 The vice-admirall of the Spaniards .. loofed by and gaue the Concord the two first great shot. **1687** B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 61 The ship .. luffing too near the great island. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 550 We lufft in for the Downs. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 23 Contract your swelling sails and luff to Wind. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., To *Loof into a Harbour*, is to sail into it close by the Wind. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 112 By means of the head-way we had got, we loofed close in. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Luff*, the order .. to put the helm towards the lee-side of the ship [etc.]. .. Hence, luff round, or luff alee; the excess of this movement by which it is intended to throw the ship's head up in the wind, in order to tack her, &c. **1806** A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 110 He had the satisfaction to luff under his stern. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv, 'Luff now, all you can, quarter-master', cried the captain. **1840** R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxvi. 136 She luffed at the same moment, and we just passed one another. *a* **1895** LD. CLARENCE PAGET *Autobiog.* i. (1896) 8 The unfortunate vessel was in a sinking state, .. she luffed up and grounded on the rocks.

2. *trans.* To bring the head of (a vessel) nearer to the wind. Also with *up*. Also *luff the helm* (the call or order to the steersman).

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 18 She once being loofd, The Noble ruine of her Magicke, Anthony, Claps on his Sea-wing, and .. flyes after her. **1694** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxii. (1737) 95 Loff, loff, cry'd the Quarter-master .. keep her full, loff the Helm. Loff: it is, answer'd the Steerman. **1800** WEEMS *Washington* xi. (1810) 137 Washington .. with a hard-a-lee, luffed up his ship at once to the gale. **1831** TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* cv, We carefully luffed her up to the wind.

3. In yacht-racing: To get the windward side of (an opponent). Also with *away*.

1894 *Times* 23 July 11/2 Vigilant at once began to luff Britannia. **1898** *Daily News* 22 Sept. 3/2 In four or five lengths she was alongside and to windward. She failed, however, to luff her antagonist away.

†**4.** ? To attach (the anchor) to the ship's luff.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 38 Loofe fast your Anchor with your shank-painter.

Hence **Lu·ffing** *vbl. sb.*; **luffing-match**, a struggle for 'weather berth' (between racing yachts).

1775 ASH, Suppl., *Loofing*, the act of bringing to the wind. **1886** CAULFEILD *Seamanship Notes* 2 Luffing .. would be correct. **1893** *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Aug. 4/1 Plenty of luffing matches took place. **1896** *Daily News* 2 July 4/4 Satanita soon made an attempt for Britannia's weather, but Carter put his boat sharply up and a determined luffing match ensued.

Luff, obs. form of LOOF *sb.*[1] *Sc.*, LOVE.

Luffer, obs. f. LIVER *sb.*[1]; var. LOUVER.

Luffeword, variant of LOFWORD *Obs.*, praise.

Luffsum(m, obs. form of LOVESOME.

Lufftenande, obs. form of LIEUTENANT.

Lufful, obs. form of LOVEFUL.

Lufly (*lufliche*, etc.), obs. form of LOVELY.

Lufray(e, **lufre**, obs. Sc. forms of LIVERY *sb.*

Lufsom(e, **-s(o)um**, obs. forms of LOVESOME.

Luft(e, obs. form of LEFT and LIFT *sb.*[1]

Luftenand, obs. form of LIEUTENANT.

Lug (lʊg), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* Also 3-6 **lugge**, 8-9 **lugg**. [Of obscure etymology: there is no clear affinity of sense with LUG *v.* or LOG *sb.*[1]]

1. A long stick or pole; the branch or limb of a tree. (See also LOG *sb.*[1] 1 d.)

a **1250** *Owl & Night.* 1609 An evereuch man is widh me wrodh, An me mid stone and lugge threteth. **1447** *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 88 It. to John Styvor makyng of to baner luggus .. iiij[d]. **1567** TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 26 b, And from the bodies [of pines and oaks] the boughes and loftie lugges they beare. **1609** C. BULLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) M, These sides are fitly made of inch-board, or of a cleaft Lug of Withie or other wood. **1795** BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Surv. Somerset* (1797) 88 Covering the same with strong lugs or poles. **1853** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 441 In Herefordshire the ordinary mode of gathering the fruit is by sending men to beat the trees with long slender poles or rods, .. these poles are provincially termed 'polting lugs'.

2. A measure **a.** of length: a pole or perch, varying according to local custom; usually of 16½ feet, sometimes of 15, 18, 20, or 21 feet (? = *great lug* in quot. 1623).

1562-3 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 11 What Wages every Woorkman .. shall take .. for ditching .. by the Rodd, Perche, Lugg, Yard [etc.]. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 11 For the large leape which Debon did compell Coulin to make, being eight lugs of grownd. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iv. 52 Sixteen Foote ½ make a Pearch, Pole, or Lug. **1623** BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 73, I paid .. eight pounds ster: for every great Lugg of the playn worck of the town wall. **1681** GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (ed. 2) 176 [He] followed the Apparition about ten Lugs (that is Poles farther into the Copse. **1771** *Antiq. Sarisb.* 91 This [channel] was brought down .. about 20 lug below the Bridge. **1813** T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* App. 268 A rod, pole, or perch .. is of three lengths in this county: 15, 18, and 16½ feet. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Lug*.. in Gloucestershire, a land-measure of six yards.

b. of surface: a square pole or perch; † *acre by lug* = *lug-acre* (see 3).

1602 *Burford Reg.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Varr. Collect.* I. 164 Mowinge of barley for every acre by lugge not above v[d]. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Acre*, a Measure of Land, consisting of .. an hundred and sixty square Lug or Perch of Land. **1772** *Ann. Reg.* 115 He had inclosed with a hedge about four lug of the land. **1794** J. CLARK *View Agric. Herefordsh.* 31 One standard is left to each forty-nine square yards, here called a lugg. **1845** *Morn. Chron.* 22 Nov. 5/2, I have seen a sack [of potatoes] a lug on some land,—that is 160 sacks per acre. **1885** *Boksh. Vicar* in *Standard* 17 Aug. 2/2 Allotments of twenty luggs each (i.e. one-eighth of an acre).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: † **lug-acre**, an acre based on that value of the pole or perch to which the name *lug* was locally applied; † **lug-fall**, the length of a lug; a pole or perch.

1635 *Burford Reg.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Varr. Collect.* I. 169 Wages... For reaping and binding of wheate .. for every lugg aker not above ij[s]. vj[d]. **1863** J. SCOTT *Com. Bench Repts.* XII. 91 [Somerset Law Case.] The right .. to enter .. upon a part or strip, to wit, a *lug fall [*margin*, A perch] of the said close.

Lug (lʊg), *sb.*[2] Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* Also (6 *Sc.* **louge**), 6-7 **lugge**. [Of obscure etymology. As a synonym of *ear*, it first appears early in the 16th c., and in colloquial Sc. use has entirely superseded the older word. Presumably this application is a transferred use of a word that existed earlier with some other meaning. It is possible that the sense 'ear-flap of a cap', which is the earliest represented in our quots., may really be prior to the sense 'ear'; for similar transferences of words from parts of clothing to the parts of the body covered, cf. *breech*, *crown*, *sole*. If so, the word may perh. be of Scandinavian origin, with a general sense of 'something that can be pulled or laid hold of', specialized differently in Sw. *lugg* forelock, with which cf. Eng. dial. (Sheffield, North Derb., etc.) 'to pull (somebody's) lugs', meaning not as in Scotland, the ears, but the hair. (See LUG *v.*)]

1. One of the flaps or lappets of a cap or bonnet, covering the ears.

1495 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 225 Item, fra Henry Cant, ij cappis wyth luggis; price xxxvjs. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Euyrie scheiphird hed ane horne spune in the lug of there bonet. **1737** RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 35 He has a bee in his bannet lug. **1822** GOLDIE *Poems* 115 (E.D.D.) Cock yer bonnet hie, An' frae its lug let tartans flee.

2. = EAR *sb.*[1] 1 and 3.

In Sc. the only word in use, *ear* being obs. exc. in combination. Eng. writers of 16-17th c. use *lug* as a slang or jocular synonym (see quots. 1592 and 1625, and cf. b).

1507 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 437 That na craftismen by hidis bot as the law requires, that is to say, the louge and the horne elik lang. **1515** *Edin. Counc. Rec.* in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xxii. (1876) 297 To be scurgeit to the gallows and thair his lug takkit to the beame. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 64 Kyng midas gat tua asse luggis on his hede be cause of his aureris. **1581** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliv. 109 Sathan in ȝour knauish luggis bleu. **1592** GREENE *Conny-catching* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 62 Then the gentlewoman let loose his eares, and let slip his head, and away went he home with his bloody lugges. **1625** B. JONSON *Staple News* v. i, A fine round head when those two lugs are off To trundle through a pillory. **1659** SHIRLEY *Content. Ajax & Ulysses* i, If you have a mind to lose one of your lugs, .. Talk on. **1721** RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* xiii, I .. Roun'd in his lug, that there was a Poor country Kate. **1786** BURNS *Scotch Drink* 4 Let other Poets .. grate our lug. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xii, Dinna blaw in folk's lugs

that gate. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 52, I heard the balls whistle in our lugs.

† **b.** In other than Sc. use, sometimes taken in specialized meanings: (*a*) the lobe of the ear; (*b*) a large ugly ear. *Obs.*

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. 2232 Like a great swine by his long leane eard lugges. 1611 COTGR., *Le mol de l'oreille*, the lug or list of th' eare. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* viii. (1653) 158 The prominency of our Eares serve also for a defence [etc.] .. all which commodities our mickle-wise Mothers defraud us of by their nice dislike of Lugs, and as they call them in reproach, Prickeares. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lug*, the tip of the Ear. 1764 O'HARA *Midas* 60 Dare you think your clumsey lugs [*printed* lungs] so proper to decide, as The delicate ears of Justice Midas?

c. In phrases similar to those s.v. EAR *sb.*¹ Also, fig. *to get one's lug in one's loof*, to be severely taken to task; *by the lug and the horn*, by main force; *to hang by the lug of*, to keep a firm hold of.

a 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* III. i. Wks. 1873 I. 47 You .. were found by my servants at Luggs with your brace of Corps bearers. *a* 1693 M. BRUCE *Good News in Evil T.* (1708) 54 Since the Cause is put in his Hand, ye have ay good Reason to hing by the Lug of it. 1744 ADAM SMITH in *Life W. Cullen* (1832) I. 481, I shall get my lug in my lufe, as we say, for what I have written. 1770 BP. FORBES *Jrnls.* (1886) 300 The poor Brutes..cock'd their Lugs when they came in sight of Maryburgh. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xx. 291 We carried them by the lug and the horn before a justice of peace. 1883 THOMSON *Leddy May* 109 (E. D. D.) Up in debt owre the lugs, he is happy for a'.

3. An object resembling the external ear.

a. The handle of a pitcher, etc. Also *techn.* in various uses, denoting an appendage by which an object may be lifted or suspended; cf. EAR *sb.*¹ 8, 8 b, 13.

1624 *Invent.* in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 151 One copper pan with 2 lugges. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlv, Instructors of Children shake the heads of their Disciples, as one would do a Pot in holding it by the Lugs. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Suppl. 51 Sewing on one old lug or flap..0. 0. 6. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Mont'rose* iv, The lady's auld posset dish, that wants the cover and one o' the lugs. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 510 That, when they 'pree' or examine a corner or lug of their nets, they may find it glitter with the silvery sheen of the fish. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lugs*, the ears of a bomb-shell, to which the hooks are applied in lifting it. 1871 OWEN *Mod. Artill.* 98 There are three natures of mortar shells..the two higher natures have either lugs or lewis holes. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 69 A lug or ear is left on each side of the mouth of the pocket. 1895 *Month* Sept. 53 Its [the haddock's] head had been cut off, and it hung by the lug, or ear.

b. = EAR *sb.*¹ 9.

1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 215 In the centre of this fulcrum are two projecting lugs, one on each side. 1855 HOPKINS *Organ* ii. 16 The fork-shaped piece of wood that projects from the hanging end of the feeder [in the blowing-action], called the lug. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 33 A neat iron tank, with lugs to allow of its being screwed to a bench. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 262 The lugs of the barrels..should be oiled occasionally. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 39 Top-gallant yards are..fitted with an iron band and lug round the centre of the yard. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 271/2 The [bicycle] Frame is made of steel tubes, inserted at their points of junction into hollow stampings or castings of metal, known as 'lugs'.

c. The side-wall (of a fire-place or other recess); a (chimney) corner.

1784 BURNS *Ep. to Davie* i, Frosty winds blaw..Ben to the chimla lug. 1843 J. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie's Wallet* xii. 276 He likit the lug o' the kitchen fire best.

4. *Tobacco trade* (see quots.).

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1888 PATON & DITTMAR in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 424/2 The leaves [of tobacco] are .. sorted into qualities, such as 'lugs', or lower leaves, 'firsts' and 'seconds'. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 442 The lowest grade was known as lugs as early as 1686.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *lug-cap*; (sense 2) *lug-drum*, *-trumpet*; (sense 3) *lug-end*, *-knee*; **lug-bab** *Sc.*, an ear-drop (cf. BOB *sb.*¹ 3); **lug-bolt**, a cylindrical bolt, to which is welded a flat iron bar (*Cent. Dict.*); **lug-chair**, an easy-chair with side-pieces for the head; **lug-haul** *v.*, to pull by the ears; **lug-knot**, a knot of ribbons worn at the ear; **lug-mark**, *sb.* and *v.* = EAR-MARK.

1725 *Cock-laird* in *Orpheus Caledonius*, Craig-claiths, and *lug-babs, And rings twa or three. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 3/1 The black skull cap of silk or cotton, the common *lug-cap [etc.]. 1901 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 347/1 Humped in his *lug-chair, he would forget his duty. 1865 YOUNG *Pict.* 169 (E.D.D.) The whistlin' and the skirlin'.. Rings through ane's *lug-drum like a bullet. 1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) App. 228 These plates must be perforated all over..to within about ⅜ in. of the top, or *lug-end. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* I. vii. 201 Speak plain out, else I'll have thee *lug-hauled, thou dwarf! 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 39 Plate XVI. and fig. 7, show the kind known as *lug knees, the lugs being forged to the knee. 17.. *Muirland Willie* xii. in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1788) I. 9 Our bride's maidens were na few, Wi' tap-knots, *lug-knots, a' in blew. 1685 M. SHIELDS *Faithf. Contend.* (1780) 181 Imprisoning,..*lugg-marking, banishing, and killing. 1802 C. FINDLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 191 They [lambs] receive..marks cut into the ear with a knife, designed lug mark. 1892 *Newcastle Daily Jrnl.* 28 Mar. 5/6 A Northumberland farmer..in identifying a heifer in dispute, stated that he lug-marked it. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* etc. 68 Every sentence has got the 'Gallowa' lug-mark' plain on it. 1830 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* (1864) III. 54 Gin he uses a *lug-trumpet.

† **Lug**, *sb.*³ *Obs.* [Cf. LUG *v.* (sense 3) and *sb.*⁷; also LG. *lug*, Du. *log*, slow, heavy, and LOG *sb.*¹] Something heavy and clumsy; in quot. applied to a massive bow.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 28 The other [bowe] is a lugge slowe of cast, folowing the string, more sure for to last, then pleasaunt for to vse. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Vastus arcus*, a lugge, or mighty bigge bowe.

Lug (lɒg), *sb.*⁴ Also 7 **lugg**, 7, 9 **log**. [Cf. prec.; also LURG.] A large marine worm (*Arenicola marina*) which burrows in the sands of our coasts and is much used for bait. Also *Comb.*, as **lug-worm**; **lug-fork** (see quot. 1883).

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 34 b, The Lugg is a worme resembling the Tag-worme or Angle-touch, and lying in the ose somewhat deepe, from whence the women digge them vp, and sell them to the Fishermen. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 277 All the above [fish]..are taken with lines baited with mussels and lug. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 409 Lug-worms are marine animals. 1859 ATKINSON *Walks & Talks* (1892) 315 A sufficient supply of 'log', or the worms found in the sea-sand. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 Lug Fork..used..for digging large Lugworms.

† **Lug**, *sb.*⁵ *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.

The mod. Cornwall dialect has '*Lugg*, the undergrowth of weed in a field of corn', but the identity of the word is doubtful.]

= FLAG *sb.*¹ 1.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Lug, *acorum*. 1859 W. K. CLAY *Waterbeach* 21 Lugs (flags)..made a coarse kind of hay for foddering their cattle in the winter.

Lug (lɒg), *sb.*⁶ Short for LUG-SAIL. Also *Comb.*, as *lug-rigged* adj.; **lug-boat** (see quot. 1867).

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiii, Up with the lugs. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 33. 148 My eye lights..on certain lug-rigged boats bobbing along the waves. These are fishing-boats. 1860 NARES *Seamanship* 100 Sling a dipping lug ⅓ from the foremost yard arm; standing lug ¼. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lug-boat*, the fine Deal boats which brave the severest weather; they are rigged as luggers, and dip the yards in tacking. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 9 She was jogging easily along under her fore and mizzen lugs and a small jib.

Lug (lɒg), *sb.*⁷ [f. LUG *v.*] The action of lugging; a rough pull; b. *concr.* (*U.S.*) see quot. 1828.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Nice Valour* III. ii, All but a lugg byth'eare. 1687 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.*, To give one a lug, *tirer l'Oreille à quelcun tout d'un coup.* 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 34. 3/2 I'll soundly lug his ears...The Lug might more be fear'd by you. 1828 WEBSTER, *Lug*, .. something heavy to be drawn or carried. (Vulgar.) 1897 WEBSTER, *Lug*, the act of lugging; as, a hard lug; that which is lugged; as, the pack is a heavy lug. (*Colloq.*)

Lug (lɒg), *v.* Also 4 **logge**, 4–8 **lugg(e**. [Prob. of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. *lugga* to pull a person's hair, f. *lugg* forelock, also nap of cloth.

Normally an ON. **lugg* might be cogn. w. a vb. **lǫggva*:—OTeut. **lauwan*, represented only by MDu. *lauwen*, *gelauwen* to snatch at, seize.]

1. *trans.* To pull, give a pull to, to pull *by* (the ear, hair, etc.); to tease, worry, bait (a bear, bull, etc.). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

In South Yorkshire and the adjacent counties the most common use is in the sense 'to pull the hair of (a person)'.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 149 Be the chyn and be the cheke Sche luggeth him riht as hir liste. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 173 This lorell that ladde this loby awey..was ffelliche ylauȝte and luggid fful ylle. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Pardoner & Friar* (1830) B iij, Leue thy railynge..Or by Iys I shall lug the by the sweteeares. 1621–23 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* II. i. 81 Like a common Garden-bull, I do but take breath to be lugg'd again. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* x. 6 These also [*sc.* swine] when lugged .. will hie to their home. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 242 He was Lugg'd and Tumbled by the Rabble. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* III. i. Wks. 1727 II. 298 I'll have my Footmen lug you, you Cur. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius Sat.* i. 277 To see a Strumpet tear A Cynick's Beard, and lug him by the Hair. *c* 1720 POPE *Let. to Earl Burlington* Wks. 1737 VI. 20 Mr. Lintott lugg'd the reins, stopt short, and broke out, 'Well Sir, how far have you gone?' 1775 *Francis Lett.* (1901) I. 231 Some with Pincers pulling out their own Beards, and Lugging their Ears. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 64 The dog..still fawns on the master who is lugging his ears. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxviii, So saying, he lugged me by the ear, upon which I knocked him down for his trouble.

2. *intr.* To pull, tug. Of a horse: To press heavily *on* (the bit or reins).

a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 350 Wiþ his teth anon He logged þat al in synder gon lasch. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* vii, Lord, than how they luggit! 1598 *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) I. 601 This huge and monstrous galliasse, wherein were contained three hundred slaues to lug at the oares. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* xxi, A whip awaits shirkers and shufflers Who slacken their pace, sick of lugging At what don't advance for their tugging. 1894 CROCKER *Educ. Horse* 57 A colt thoroughly bitted with this bridle will never lug on the reins. *Ibid.* 133 A horse that lugs on the bit.

† **b.** To take a pull *at* (liquor, the breast). Also *trans.* To pull at (the breast). *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xviii. (1877) I. 295 How our maltbugs lug at this liquor. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 467 When we have lugged the brest almost drie. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 969 That he might cease to be troublesome to his mother, and not lie alwaies lugging at her brests. 1617 J. MOORE *Twofold Cord Consolat.* ii. 43 The brests of the world, (which we alwayes would be lugging).

c. To move *about*, *along*, heavily and slowly; to drag. *rare*, now only *techn.*

In South Yorkshire, etc. a comb is said to 'lug' when it meets with resistance in passing through the hair.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 443 As þat lyftande lome [*sc.* the Ark] luged aboute. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* IV. i, My flagging Soul flyes under her own pitch, Like Fowl in air too damp, and lugs along, As if she were a body in a body. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 446 When balls stick together in distributing they are said to lug. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 78 When rollers are tacky or stick together they are said to lug.

3. *trans.* To pull along with violent effort; to drag, tug (something heavy). Also with *advs.* (cf. 5). † *To lug forth*, absol. (nonce-use) = *to lug out* (5 b).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11029 Þe Mirmydons,..Lepyn to þere lord, lugget hym away. *Ibid.* 12323 The lady þat the lede lugget of þe toure. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Cœnum*, *Ineluctabile cœnum*, out of whiche one can not lugge his legges. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 114 They lugged me foorth and carried me away. 1682 DRYDEN *Epil. to King & Queen* 31 Think on your souls; but by your lugging forth, It seems you know how little they are worth. 1684 EARL ROSCOMMON *Ess. Transl. Verse* (1709) 180 There Sweat, there Strain, there lug the laborious Oar. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiii, I lugged this Money home to my Cave, and laid it up. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 291 The Turkish Admiral..caused his Janizaries..to lug along all the heavy Artillery, in Slings, on their Shoulders. 1782 CHARL. A. BURNEY *Jrnl.* 15 Jan. in *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary*, Mr. Seward came up..lugging a chair into the middle of the room for me. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 332 She lugged from the fire a huge iron pot. 1898 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* viii. 90, I was lugged headlong up a steep stair.

b. *colloq.* with a hyperbolical suggestion of ponderousness in the object.

1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 260 It is..more convenient ..than to lug a Galli-pot along with him. 1717 POPE *Let. to Lady M. W. Montagu* Oct. in *M. W. M.'s Lett.* (1887) I. 306 Allow me..to lug an old *busto* behind you, and I shall be proud beyond expression. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. 196 The Countess used to lug a half-length picture..behind her postchaise. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* i. (1894) 8 Boswell..succeeded in lugging him [Johnson] into the wilds of the Highlands. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* vii. 91 And how can you expect that a man who is being lugged forward [etc.]. 1896 NEWNHAM-DAVIS *Three Men* etc. 14 His wife lugged it [a marble god] down here with her yesterday.

4. *fig.* To introduce in a forced manner, or irrelevantly; = DRAG *v.* 2.

1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* (1754) App. 320 There is scarcely an enormity in the university, which you have not lugg'd-in. 1774 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Mr. Crisp* Apr. in *Early Diary*, In Raphael's School of Athens..I like his picture of the..Dwarf, which for fun and spite he lugg'd by head and shoulders into that fine composition. 1901 *Scotsman* 1 Mar. 5/3 Counsel for the other side had lugged in every thing he could to prejudice the case.

5. Lug out. **a.** *trans.* See prec. senses and *out*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6663 Weghis of his aune Luggit hym out to þe laund. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 12 The major lugged out the goods. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vi, Mr. Brock lugged out five guineas. 1840 — *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 178 The little fellow was obliged to lug out his sword. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 23 You land and lug out the tent.

fig. 1755 *Barnaby Bright's New Jrnl.* 3, I thought of ..lugging out my florid style, which I keep by me for Holidays. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/2 The *Quarterly* reviewer also lugs out again that 'very ancient and fish-like' fallacy which distinguishes between duties and rights.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To draw one's sword; to pull out money or a purse. Now only *arch.* † Also *fig.*, To launch out in talk.

1684 DRYDEN *Prol. to 'Disappointment'* 62 They caterwaul,..Call sons of whores, and strike, but ne'er lug out. 1700 *Step to the Bath* (ed. 2) 4 They call'd for a Bill, which was presently brought; out I lugg'd, and was going to Discharge, but [etc.]. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1760) I. iv. 17 My poor uncle .. was obliged to lug out in his own defence. 1787 *Minor* IV. v. 214, I lugged out in the most feeling manner on my sad situation. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxv, Put up both of you, or I shall lug out as thirdsman. 1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* I. ix. 287 If the patrons of art don't lug out handsomely to get .. that picture —. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clark* 75, I..might have had more, had that young fool not lugged out at me.

† **6.** *intr.* ? To draw swords (= *lug out*, 5 b); or ? to tussle. *Obs.*

1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* III. ii. 121 Lug with him, boy; honors in bloud best swim.

Lug, obs. Sc. form of LODGE *sb.*

Lugage, obs. form of LUGGAGE.

Lug-aleaf. *Cornish dial.* ? *Obs.* = BRILL *sb.*¹

1686 RAY *Willoughby's Hist. Pisc.* IV. iii. 95 *Rhombus non aculeatus squamosus* .. Lug aleaf *Cornubiensibus*. *a* 1705 — *Syn. Pisc.* (1713) 31 The Pearl *Londinensibus*, *Cornubiensibus* Lug-aleaf. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art Angling* 116 Of the Pearl or Lug-Aleaf.

Lugdor(re, variant of LOCKDOR *Obs.*, woodlouse.

14.. *Voc.* in *Promp. Parv.* 311 *note*, *Multipes*, lugdorre.

Luge, obs. Sc. form of LODGE *sb.* and *v.*

Luge(i)ng, obs. form of LODGING *vbl. sb.*

Lugent (liū·dʒĕnt), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *lūgent-em*, pr. pple. f. *lūgēre* to mourn.] **a.** Weeping. **b.** (See quot. 1889.)

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lugent*, weeping. Applied to plants with drooping branches.

Luggage (lɒ·gėdʒ). Also 7 **loggage**, **luggadge**, **-edge**, **lugage**. [f. LUG *v.* + -AGE.]

1. † In early use: What has to be lugged about; inconveniently heavy baggage (*obs.*). Also, the baggage of an army. Now, in Great Britain, the ordinary word for: The baggage belonging to a traveller or passenger, esp. by a public conveyance.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* F 1 b, I hearing the fellow so forlorne and out of comfort with his luggage, gaue him his *Charons Naulum* or ferry three half pence, & so dismist him to go to the place from whence he came. **1596** Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 160 Come bring your luggage Nobly on your backe. **1609** Armin *Two Maids More-clacke* A 2 [*Stage-direct.*] Enter two watermen with luggedge. **1615** Bedwell *Moham. Imp.* ii. § 90 The pilgrimes do stay, and dispose of their..luggage where they meane to rest themselues. **1631** in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 127 The residue .. taken prisoners, with all their .. luggage. **1665** Glanvill *Def. Vain Dogm.* p. xii, If the Luggage be prized equally with the Jewels, none will be cast out, till all be lost and shipwrack't. **1726** Swift *Gulliver* ii. ii, We had no other Company but a Boy of the House, who rode after us with the Luggage. **1827** R. Nesbit in *Mem.* (1858) ii. 47, I got all my heavy luggage on board. **1851** Gallenga *Italy* 489 Heavy losses of cannon, ammunition, and luggage. **1902** *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 464/1 The ladder-cart is loaded with luggage.

b. *fig.* and in figurative contexts.

1612 Donne *Progr. of Soul, Harbinger* 9 No soule—whiles with the luggage of this clay It clogged is—can follow thee halfe way. **1687** Dryden *Hind & P.* iii. 1033 A lively faith will bear aloft the mind And leave the luggage of good works behind. **1776** G. Campbell *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) II. 356 The luggage of particles such as pronouns, prepositions and auxiliary verbs clogs the expression. **1820** Lamb *Elia* Ser. i. *Two Races Men*, Getting rid of the cumbersome luggage of riches. **1876** Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* lxii. IV. 224 The continued visit of that familiar sorrow which had lately come back, bringing abundant luggage.

†**c.** Goods in general. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* 54 Powhatan..presented him with twentie Turkies...Now..he presented Captaine Smith with the like luggage.

2. †**a.** With *a*. An encumbrance (*obs.*). **b.** *pl. nonce-use* = Impedimenta.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* iii. (1634) 52 Those uncountable multitudes .. are .. rather a luggage than an aide. **1629** Shirley *Wedding* v. ii, My mis-fortune made mee thinke.. My very soule a luggage. **1693** Lister in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 643 Why should the Shell it self be brought, an useless Luggage so far. **1864** Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 8 His whole army with its luggages.

†**3.** The quality or condition of having to be lugged; heavy weight. *Obs.*

1667 *Observ. Burning Lond.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 445 Four commodities, which, for their luggage and cumbersomeness, could not be rescued from the jaws of that unmerciful element, that is, wine, tobacco, spices, and books.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *luggage-boat, -boot, -carrier, -label, -porter, -ticket, train, -van.*

1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xii. (1840) 206 He sent him.., in a great *luggage-boat, a cow. **1837** Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. ii, A leathern Diligence, with its post-bags and *luggage-boots [etc.]. **1760–72** H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 64 The burden of the *luggage-carriers was.. lightened. **1901** *Daily Chron.* 2 Oct. 9/3 Joseph Durisch, *luggage porter at the Walsingham House Hotel. **1898** H. S. Merriman *Roden's Corner* xxiii. 231 Give your *luggage ticket to the hotel porter. **1853** *Mechanics' Mag.* LVIII. 394 To indicate..the class of the train that had last passed, whether ordinary, express, or *luggage. **1876** Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxxv. III. 23 Like the sprite of ill-luck you..see grinning at you from the top of your *luggage-van.

Hence **Luggaged** *ppl. a.*, loaded with luggage; † **Luggaging** *vbl. sb.*, carrying luggage.

1691 J. Wilson *Belphegor* iii. i, My Back's almost broke with Luggaging. *a* **1847** Eliza Cook *Rhymes by Roadside* i, We're losing fast the luggaged roof, The whistling guard and ringing hoof.

Luggageless (lʊ·gĕdʒlĕs), *a.* [f. Luggage + -less.] Without luggage.

1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* III. 177, I was taking a short, harmless, luggageless journey. **1887** *Bicycling News* 27 Aug. 327/1 He arrived at the Royal Oak luggageless.

Luggar (lʊ·gəɹ). Also lugger, luggur. [Hindī *laggar.*] = Jugger (properly, the female bird).

1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 522 *Luggar*, the *Falco juggur* of ornithology.

† **Lu·ggard.** *Obs.* [f. Lug *v.* + -ard.] One who moves heavily; a sluggard. (Cf. Laggard.)

a **1529** Skelton *Dyties Solacyous* 26 Behold, thou lyeste, luggard, alone! **1847** in Halliwell.

Lugge, obs. form of Lug.

Lugged (lʊgd), *ppl. a.*^{1} [f. Lug *v.* + -ed^{1}.] Pulled by the ears. Of a bear: Baited.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, i. ii. 84, I am as Melancholly as a Gyb-Cat, or a lugg'd Beare. **1598** Bp. Hall *Sat.* iv. i. 72 His ears hang laving, like a new-lug'd swine. **1605** Shaks. *Lear* iv. ii. 42 (1st Qo. 1608), A gracious aged man, Whose reuerence euen the head-lugd beare would lick. **1654** Gayton *Pleas. Notes* ii. v. 52 You know how pitifully a lugg'd sow looks. **1851** Mrs. Marsh *Ravenscliffe* II. i. 10 He was..as surly as a lugged bear.

Lugged, *ppl. a.*^{2} *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **lwgyt,** 6 **lugde, lowgit,** 6, 9 **lug'd, luggit,** 8 **lugget.** [f. Lug *sb.*^{2} + -ed^{2}.] Having 'lugs' or ears.

1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 146 Item, the xxij da of Fabruar, for a lwgyt cap and a bonat to the king, price xxxj*s*. **1535** *Aberd. Reg.* XV. 674 (Jam.), vj lowgit dischis of pewtyr. **1594–5** *Inventory* in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 132 Item ij copper lugde pannes ij*s*. vj*d*. **1598** Marston *Sco. Villanie* iii. x. H 7 b, The long fooles coate, the huge slop, the lugg'd boot From mimick Piso, all doe claime their roote. **1718** Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* iii. xxi, Hutchon with a three-lugged cap. *a* **1779** D. Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 142 Ye see the hens turns ay red lugget or they begin to lay. **1786** Burns *Scotch Drink* x, O rare! to see thee fizz an' freath I' th' lugget caup! **1834** H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* xix. (1857) 281 Send one of your companions for your lugged water-stoup.

Luggee (lʊgī·). *nonce-wd.* [f. Lug *v.* + -ee.] One who is lugged or pulled.

1830 Greville *Mem. Geo. IV* (1875) I. ix. 350 The luggee holds by this tackle, and the guide goes before him.

Luggen, obs. form of Lie *v.*^{1}

Luggenis, obs. Sc. pl. of Lodging *vbl. sb.*

Lugger (lʊ·gəɹ), *sb.*^{1} [f. Lug *v.* + -er^{1}.] One who lugs; spec. an oarsman who depends on mere strength.

1611 Cotgr., *Tireur*, a drawer, puller, .. lugger, tugger. **1881** *Daily News* 14 Feb. 5/5 His Australian competitor, though by no means such a mere 'lugger' as his countryman Trickett, trusts much less to..mechanical finish.

Lugger (lʊ·gəɹ), *sb.*^{2} [perh. f. *lug* in Lug-sail; but cf. Du. *logger*, perh. f. MDu. *loggen, luggen* to fish with a drag-net.] (See quot. 1867.)

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 25 July 2/4. **1809** J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 317 In a general impressment..it cost the nation, in cutters, luggers, press-gangs, .. a hundred pounds for every man they obtained. **1817** W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 385 He..is as slow getting under way, as a Dutch lugger. **1837** Marryat *Dog-fiend* xxx, The lugger pulled eighteen oars, was clinker built, and very swift. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lugger*, a small vessel with .. four-cornered cut sails, set fore and aft, and [*sic*] may have two or three masts. **1884** Pae *Eustace* 217, I am captain of the lugger you see yonder.

b. *attrib.* (*appositive*) and *Comb.*

1801 Nelson in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 164 Flats (lugger-rigged). **1819** J. H. Vaux *Mem.* I. 70 A beautiful French lugger privateer, of fourteen guns.

† **Lu·gger,** *v. Obs.* [f. Lug *v.* + -er^{5}.] *trans.* **a.** To drag or carry about. **b.** To tease.

1654 Flecknoe *Ten Years Trav.* 78 Apes which had young, with 2 or 3 claspt about their neck, .. which they went thus luggering, till [etc.]. **1679** Crowne *Ambit. Statesman* iii. 32 When e're I see Authority Lugger a heavy fool upon her sholders Before me. **1782** Eliz. Blower *Geo. Bateman* II. 174 The child don't like to lugger folks.

Luggerheaded, obs. form of Loggerheaded.

Luggie (lʊ·gi). *Sc.* [f. Lug *sb.*^{2} + -ie.] A small wooden vessel with a 'lug' or handle.

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* iii. ii, Beech luggies mingle, On skelfs forgainst the door. **1785** Burns *Halloween* xxxii, In order on the clean hearth-stane, The luggies three are ranged. **1876** C. Gibbon *R. Gray* xxxvii, Two strapping lassies..preparing the luggies for the evening's milk. **1901** R. Anderson *Hist. Kilsyth* iv. 50 There were 'luggies' in the morning filled with porridge.

Lugging (lʊ·giŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Lug *v.* + -ing^{1}.] The action of the vb. Lug.

?*a* **1500** *Chester Pl.* vii. 212 On this loyne thou may have good lugging. **1523** Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 1509 With myghty luggyng..He pluckid the bull By the hornid scull. **1614** Markham *Cheap. Hush.* v. xiii. (1623) 125 The lugging of Swine with Dogs.

Lugging (lʊ·giŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Lug *v.* + -ing^{2}.] That moves slowly and heavily. (Cf. Lug *v.* 2 c.)

1816 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 507 The lugging baggage-waggons oxen drag.

Luggis, obs. Sc. pl. of Lodge *sb.*

†**Lu·ggish,** *a. Obs.* [?f. Lug *v.* + -ish.] ?Miserly.

1684–5 Wood *Life* 1 Jan., Verie rich, having been alwaies of a covetuous and luggish disposition.

Lugin, obs. form of Lodging *vbl. sb.*

† **Lu·ginar.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. *lugin* Lodging *vbl. sb.* + -ar, -er^{1}.] One who lets lodgings.

1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 243/1 All prowest & balȝeis .. avis wᵗ þar luginaris & hostillaris w'in þar boundis anent þe lugin.

Luging, obs. form of Lodging *vbl. sb.*

Lugis, obs. pl. of Lodge *sb.*

Lugit, obs. Sc. pa. t. and pa. pple. of Lodge *v.*

† **Lug-loaf.** *a.* (?or *sb.*) *Obs.* [f. Lug *v.*]

1606 *Wily Beguiled* (1623) E 4 b, Shee had little reason to take a Cullian lug-loafe, milke sop slaue When she may haue a Lawyer.

Lugre, obs. form of Ligure.

Lu·g-sail. [Formation uncertain: perh. f. Lug *v.* or Lug *sb.*^{2}] A four-cornered sail, bent upon a yard which is slung at about one-third or one-fourth of its length from one end, and so hangs obliquely. Also *attrib.*

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1194/4 She is open in the Midships, and sails with a Lugsail, and one Topsail. **1769** Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Voile de Fortune*, the square or lug sail of a galley or tartane. **1799** *Naval Chron.* I. 214 A lug-sail boat from Calais. **1892** Stevenson *Across the Plains* 212 The boats with their reefed lugsails scudding for the harbour mouth.

† **Lugubre,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *lugubre*, ad. L. *lūgubris*, f. *lūgēre* to mourn.] Lugubrious.

1727 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* July, You see my philosophy is not so lugubre as yours.

Lugubriosity (lᵊugiūbriǫ·sĭti). *rare.* [f. L. *lūgubri-s* + -osity.] Mournfulness.

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 259 Our Church music is .. characterized by a long-drawn funereal lugubriosity. **1846** Worcester cites *Q. Rev.*

Lugubrious (lᵊugiū·briəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Characterized by, expressing or causing mourning; doleful, mournful, sorrowful.

1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 305 The sea shall roar and make a noise in most doleful and lugubrious manner. **1639** Hammond *Pastors Motto* Wks. 1684 IV. 546 To act no passionate, lugubrious, tragical part. **1792** Mary Wollstonecr. *Rights Wom.* vi. 267 The severe graces of Virtue must have a lugubrious appearance to them. **1847** Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 567 A grotesque and lugubrious farce was played on the day of his quitting the establishment. **1877** Black *Green Past.* xxi. (1878) 173 The enforced silence of the room was rather a painful and lugubrious business. **1900** *Q. Rev.* July 113 The lugubrious fresco in the Campo Santo at Pisa.

Hence **Lugu·briously** *adv.*, **Lugu·briousness.**

1848 Webster, *Lugubriously.* **1860** Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxv. 49 It points lugubriously to the fact, that the ways of dishonour are not always ways of pleasantness. **1879** R. H. Elliot *Written on Foreheads* I. 16 They did not cultivate lugubriousness in general. **1900** H. W. Smyth *Greek Melic Poets* 389 Some of his [Bacchylides'] lugubriousness is no doubt mere literary veneer.

† **Lugu·brous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *lūgubr-is* + -ous.] = Lugubrious.

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 54 Windowes shut up with cloath curtaines, to make the ceremonies seeme more lugubrous. **1664** Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* Ep. Ded. 14, I onely had the affliction to be present at the lugubrous Object. **1708** Ozell tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. (1730) 177 Now the lugubrous Instrument resounds, And every Ear with hideous Clangor wounds. [In some mod. Dicts.]

Lug-worm: see Lug *sb.*^{4}

Luidore, obs. form of Louis d'or.

Luif(e, Luif f, obs. forms of Loof *sb.*^{1}, Luff.

Luif(f)ar, obs. form of Lover^{1}.

Luifsum, obs. Sc. form of Lovesome.

Luite, variant of Lite *sb.*^{4}, little.

† **Lui·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *luition-em*, n. of action f. *luĕre* to pay.] Payment of a ransom.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Luition*, a paying a ransome.

Luiver, obs. form of Lover^{1}.

† **Lujula.** *Obs.* [a. It. *lugliola*, f. *Luglio* July.] An old name of Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella.*

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* ¶ 166 So also vegetables may assume a vitriolate energy, as Lujula, Limons, succory. **1657** W. Coles *Adam in Eden* cxxiii. 174 It [Wood-Sorrel] is called by the Apothecaries in their Shops, Alleluja and Lujula .. the other [name] came corruptly from Juliola, as they of Calabria in Naples do call it. **1687** Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 152 The Sorrel-tree bears a Leaf something like a Laurel, in Taste much resembling Lujula.

Luk, obs. f. Look *v.*, Luck; var. Louk *v.*^{1} *Obs.*

Lukar, obs. form of Lucre.

Luke (lᵊūk), *sb. slang.* Nothing.

1821 in *Life Haggart* 172 *Gloss.* **1864** in *Slang Dict.*

† **Luke, Lukes,** *proper name. Obs.* Also 5 **luks.** The anglicized name of the town of Lucca in Italy; used *attrib.*

[**1393** Langl. *P. Pl.* C. v. 194 Lumbardes of lukes. *Ibid.* ix. 109 By þe rode of lukes.] **1483** *Wardr. Acc.* in Grose *Antiq. Repert.* (1807) I. 49, ij canopies, oon with luks gold garnysshe with frenge of venys gold. **1640** *Rates* in *Noorthouck's Lond.* (1773) 839/1 Silk, wrought satins, of Bolonia, lukes, jean [etc.]. **1682** Wheler *Journ. Greece* i. 35 Cephalonia is fruitful in Oyl, and excellent Wines, especially red Muscatels (which we call Luke Sherry). **1684** G. Meriton *Praise Yorks. Ale* 1685 2 Briskets, Luke Olives, Anchoves, Caveare, Neats Tongues [etc.] **1700** Petiver *Musei Petiver.* 60 Its about the bigness of a Lucca (Luke) Olive.

Luke (lᵊūk), *a. Obs.* exc *dial.* Forms: 4 **lheuc,** 4–5 **lewk(e,** 5 **leuk(e,** (**luk,** 6 *Sc.* **luik**), 3–6, 9 **luke.** [The ME. forms *lheuc, leuk*, and the modern pronunciation, appear to point to a derivation from OE. *hlēow* Lew *a.*, perh. through the medium of a vb. **hlēowian*: see Luke *v.*

Notwithstanding the resemblance in form and meaning, it seems impossible to connect the word etymologically with mod Du. *leuk* (pronounced lø̄k) lukewarm, LG. *lūk, luke, wk*, tepid, weak, slack. See Lukewarm.]

1. = Lukewarm 1.

c **1205** Lay. 27557 And opened wes his breoste. Þa blod com forð luke. **13..** Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7481 (MS. Harl.) Als a lewke bath nouther hate ne calde. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 In reward of which flamme oure fire is but lewk. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* ix. 61 Yf luk water hem biwepe They wole be grete. **1491** Caxton *Vitas Patr.* ii. (W. de W. 1495) 228 b/2 He dranke luke water. **1837** Dickens *Pickw.* xxxiii, Let me have nine penn'orth o' brandy and water luke.

2. = Lukewarm 2.

1340 *Ayenb.* 31 He is fyeble and lheuc to alle guodes to done. **1388** Wyclif *Rev.* iii. 16 Thou art lew [*v.r.* lewk] and nether cold, nether hoot. *c* **1449** Pecock *Repr.* ii. viii. 184 Thouȝ in ech chapel..may be ymagis of God and of Marie and of Seintis forto make bi hem sengil and leuke remembrauncis. *c* **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* i. xxv. 37 The negligent religiose & þe leuke haþ tribulacion.

3. *Comb.*, as *luke-hearted* adj.; **luke-hot** *a.* = Lukewarm.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. iii. (1495) 605 Oyle of almondes clensyth and purgyth matere of eeres yf it be luke hote [*Bodl. E. Mus. MS.* wlache hote] droppyd therin. *c* **1450** *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 217 Mak alle þus lewk hot to geder. **1508** Dunbar *Tua mariit wemen* 498, I am so loik [*MS. M.* luik] hertit.

Hence † **Lu·kely** *adv.*, † **Lu·keness.**

1340 *Ayenb.* 31 Huanne þe man loueþ lite and lheucliche oure lhord, þet he ssolde louye bernindeliche. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 302/1 Lewkenesse, *tepor.* **1597** J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 406 His lukenesse and neutrality of dealing in his seruice did so much offend him.

† **Luke,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 **lewk(e.** [? repr. OE. **hlīewian*, f. **hlēow* Lew *a.*; for the formation cf. *ieldcian* to delay, f. *eald* old, and *gearcian* to prepare, f. *gearo* ready.

The existence of such a vb. in OE. must app. be assumed in order to account for the formation of Luke *a.*; but the recorded vb. may be a new formation on the adj.]

trans. To make lukewarm.

a 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* in *Anglia* XVIII. 314 Modir wort .. ȝif it be lewkyd with oyle of roset [cures fevers].

Luke, obs. or Sc. form of LOOK; obs. f. LUCK.

Luke-home: see LUCARNE.

Luken, var. LOUK *v.*[1] *Obs.*; obs. f. LOUK *v.*[2]

Luker, obs. form of LOOKER, LUCRE.

† **Lukes,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **lewkes, lukys.** [ad. Du. *Luiksch*, f. *Luik* Liège, a town and province of Belgium.] Made at Liège; said *esp.* of velvet.

[1472 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 351/1 Lukys [iron].] 1536 *Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archæologia* IX. 248 A coote of blacke lukys veluette. 1545 *Lanc. Wills* II. 63 A jaket of fyne lukes velvet. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xii. (1870) 155 The lond of Lewke is a pleasaunt countre. The cheefe towne is the cytie of Lewke; there is Lewkes veluet made, & cloth of Arys.

Lukes: see LUKE *proper name*, Lucca.

† **Lu·kesmas.** *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 **luxmess,** 6 **lukismes,** 7 **loukismes, lucsmes, lukemasse,** ? **luksmasse.** [= *Luke's* MASS.] The festival of St. Luke, kept on 18 Oct. (Formerly a customary date for payment of accounts.)

1470 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* (Maitland Club) 15 To be in lande fra beltane till luxmess. 1590 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 153 To be payit in maner following,..tuentie pundis at Lukismes. 1671 *Corshill Baron-court Bk.* in *Ayr & Wigton Archæol. Coll.* IV. 95 Since loukismes last.

† **Lu·ket.** *Obs.* Also 6 **lukette.** [a. OF. *luquet.*] A casement.

1564 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* 21 b, Drawe the Curtaines, open the lukette [1572–8 luket] of the windowe. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 44 Hope..made her at-breake of day .. to vnloope her luket or casement, to looke whence the blasts came.

† **Lukeward.** *Obs.* The name of a variety of cherry.

16.. *MS. Ashm.* 1461 lf. 19 The Luke ward Chery ripe June the 10. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, *June* (1679) 18 Cherries..Luke-ward, early Flanders [etc.]. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 297 The .. Lukeward, one of the best of Cherries.

Lukewarm (lʼū·kwǭɹm), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **lukewarme,** 5 **lewk(e)-warm(e,** (**lowk warm**), 5–6 **leuk(e)-warm(e,** (7 **luk warme,** 8 **luck-warm**), 6– **lukewarm.** [f. LUKE *a.* + WARM *a.* Cf. LEW-WARM and LG. *lukwarm* (also *slukwarm*).]

A. *adj.*

1. Moderately warm, tepid.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xciii. (1495) 661 The broth of clete .. comfortyth the teeth: yf it be luke warme hote [*Bodl. E. Mus. MS.* lewke hote] holde in the mouth. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* lxiii. 82 Þe firste be cold, þe seconde leuk-warme, þe þrydde hoot. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 213 Stampe hyt wyþ vynegre lewk warm. 1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) T ij, Lette the chylde drynke of it twise or thrise a day luke warme. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 36 All wallowd in his own yet luke-warme blood. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. ix. 80 Apply the Collyrium luke-warm. 1762 WOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 416 The water ..close to the flame is only luckwarm. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xix, Sickening smells from many dinners came in a heavy lukewarm breath upon the sense.

2. Of persons, their actions, attributes, etc.: Having little warmth or depth of feeling, lacking zeal, enthusiasm or ardour, indifferent.

c 1522 MORE *De quat. noviss.* Wks. 83/1 Like as god said in thapocalips vnto the churche of Loadice. Thou arte neyther hote nor cold but luke warme, I would thou were colde yt thou mighteste waxe warme. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 108 Some that called him the lukewarme Doctor, and likened him to milke from the Cowe. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* v. i. 55 The strength of youth and Manhood is now become but luke-warme. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 154 Whittyngham .. was but a luke-warm conformist at best. 1718 Bp. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 86 That shewed the Zeal of their Time above our lukewarm Temper. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 303 The lukewarm advocate avails himself of any pretence to relapse into .. indifference. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 86 No lukewarm accents from my lips should flow. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. ix. 96 The clergy were lukewarm in his interests.

So † **Lukewarmed** *a.* = prec. sense 1.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 71 The beryes of iuniper .. dronke with luke warmed wine, wyl [etc.].

B. *sb.* A lukewarm person; one who is by no means enthusiastic.

1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xxxi. 188 Let such Cowards and Lukewarms do what they will,—I shall always Condemn Vice and Sin. 1835 C. BRONTË in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* viii. (1858) 107 But the Opposition is divided, Red-hots, and Luke-warms. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 1/2 One enthusiast is worth a dozen 'lukewarms'.

Lu·kewarm, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. LUKEWARM *a.*] *trans.* To make lukewarm.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 185 Can .. the tempest calme, or loue quench, or Zeale luke-warme, or valour manicle, or excellencie mew-vpp, or perfection geld, or supererogation combe-cutt itselfe?

Lu·kewarmish, *a. nonce-word.* [-ISH.] Rather lukewarm.

1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 25 Apr., Good blank verse and stately sentiment, but something lukewarmish.

† **Lu·kewarmling.** *Obs.* [f. LUKEWARM *a.* + -LING[1].] A lukewarm person. Also *attrib.*

1626 W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) 31 Art thou a swearer, a lyar, or a luke-warmling? *a* 1640 — *Sacrif. Faithfull* (1648) 15 The lukewarmling deadhearted and vainethoughted professor. *Ibid.* 167.

Lu·kewarmly, *adv.* In a lukewarm manner.

1611 COTGR., *Tiedement*, luke-warmely. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 169 To be beloved lukewarmly is to be embraced with polluted and filthy armes. 1880 *Mem. Sir J. Paget* v. 295 We and some more are 'on the whole' and 'rather luke-warmly' in favour of their admission.

Lukewarmness (lʼū·kwǭɹmnės). [+ -NESS.] The quality or condition of being lukewarm.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 58 b, He expoundeth more fully the sinne of the Laodicians, and what is the cause of their lukewarmenesse. 1665 BOYLE *New Exp. & Observ. Cold* 37 The many degrees of Coldness .. betwixt Lukewarmness and the Freezing degree of Cold. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. xii. 310 Their Lukewarmness and Indifferency towards God. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 28 The lukewarmness with which we allow His Graces and Mercies to pass by us.

Lukewarmth (lʼū·kwǭɹmþ). Now *rare.* [f. LUKEWARM + -TH.] = LUKEWARMNESS.

1598 FLORIO, *Tepidezza*, luke warmth. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* I. xxxv. 104 As lukewarmth partaketh of heate, and cold. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 8 ¶ 9 The .. perfidiousness of certain faithless men, and .. the lukewarmth and indifference of others. 1842 J. AITON *Domestic Econ.* (1857) 333 Seventy degrees is but just warm, a gentle lukewarmth. 1895 J. DAVIDSON *Earl Lavender* 49 Being well-known for the luke-warmth of my allegiance to the Guild.

Lukie, lukky, obs. forms of LUCKY.

Lukir, lukre, obs. forms of LUCRE.

Lukismes, variant of LUKESMAS *Sc. Obs.*

† **Lulibub.** *Obs.* ? Earlier form of LOLLIPOP.

c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 17 Severall little Cakehouses where you have fruits lulibubs and sumes Liquours.

Lull (lʊl), *sb.*[1] [f. LULL *v.*]

1. Something which lulls; *spec.* a lulling sound, etc.

1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii, Yonder lull Of falling waters tempted me to rest. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* v, Sweet Isabella's untouch'd cheek..Fell thin as a young mother's, who doth seek By every lull to cool her infant's pain.

† **b.** Soothing drink, 'nepenthe'. *Obs.*

1659 *Lond. Chanticleers* ix. 20 Mine Host Welcom has a Cup of blessed Lull.

2. A lulled or stupefied condition.

1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confessions* (1862) 238, I fleeted back into the same opium lull. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 553/1, I sat listening in a kind of lull of terror and disgust.

3. A brief period of intermission or quiescence in a storm. Also *fig.*

1815 EARL DUDLEY *Let.* 15 Apr. (1840) 93 What..so many wiser people mistook for a calm, turns out to be only a lull. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* ii. 90 The lull that occurred in Lombardy..was sheer dread and horror of French interference. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 69 There was a lull on the surface of affairs. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 196 There seemed for a time a lull in the storm.

Lull (lʊl), *sb.*[2] *Whaling.* [a. Du. *lul* tube.] A tube to convey blubber into the hold. Also *lull-bag.*

1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery* 99 From the speck-trough, [the pieces of blubber]..pass through the lull, into tubs fixed in the hold. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lull-bag*, a wide canvas hose in whalers for conducting blubber into the casks, as it is 'made off'.

Lull (lʊl), *v.*[1] [Imitative of the repetition of (lu lu) or similar sounds, appropriate to the purpose of singing a child to sleep. Cf. Sw. *lulla*, Da. *lulle*, to hum a lullaby, to lull, early mod.Du. *lullen* 'numeros canere' (Kilian), mod.Du. *lullen* to prattle; cf. MDu. *lollen* to mutter (see LOLLARD).

A similar onomatopœia occurs in L. *lallāre*, of equivalent meaning.]

1. *trans.* To soothe with sounds or caresses; to induce to sleep or to pleasing quiescence.

13.. *Leg. Rood* (1871) 133 Feet and fayre hondes þat nou ben croised I custe hem ofte, I lulled hem I leid hem softe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 495 And gan the childe to kisse And lulled it and after gan it blisse. — *Merch. T.* 579 He lulleth hire he kisseth hire ful ofte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 647 We will seasse till, now sone, the sun be at rest,..And yche lede, as hym list, lullit on slepe. *a* 1500 *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (Percy Soc.) 9 In a manjour of an as Jhesu lay and lullyd was. 1530 PALSGR. 615/2 She can lulle a childe as hansomly aslepe as it were a woman of thurty yere old. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 12 Minerva lulд him on her lappe, and let him many a kisse. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 114 The Virgin voyce That Babies lull a-sleepe. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* § 110 Continual rocking will lull a crying child. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 161 ¶ 1 The Musick of the Birds..lull'd me asleep before I was aware of it. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 191 And lull the Lord of Thunders in her arms. *c* 1718 PRIOR *Young Gentl. in Love* 4 Take me, my Celia, to thy breast, And lull my wearied soul to rest. 1800 WORDSW. *Hart-leap Well* ii. 150 Asleep he sank, Lulled by the fountain in the summer-tide. 1825 D. WELSH *Life T. Brown* i. 3 His mother used to lull him asleep with *The flowers of the forest*, a tune, to which [etc.]. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xii. 141 Lulled in my lap with many a song, It smiled, and tumbled, and grew strong.

2. *fig.* and in fig. context. † Also with *up.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 35, I was lulld in such liking.. that mooch a doo..had I, to fynde me whear I waz. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 199 As though you were in likelyhoode to possesse peace, and to be lulled in the lap of safetie. 1582 BRETON *Flourish upon Fancy* (Grosart) 60/2 So (luld in this my deepe distresse) some comfort lend to me. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 108 b, The young Musidorus..was yet for some yeares after..lulled vp in as much good luck [etc.]. 1615 W. MARTYN *Twenty Kings Eng.* 178 The said Petition was thereby lulled fast asleepe. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. i, You may lull your keen regret to slumbering. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxxiii, Not Ellen's spell had lulled to rest The fever of his troubled breast.

b. *esp.* To quiet (suspicion) by deception; to delude into a sense of security.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 153 To drinke wine upon an emptie stomacke fasting .. dulleth the vigor and quicknesse of the spirit: fitter indeed to bring and lull men asleepe in the bed of securitie. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 255 Who,..partly beguil'd by some devises hee shall make use of to lull them a sleepe, are easily kept from stirring. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. 68 Antiochus imposed upon and lulled asleep by his flatterers. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lxii, A superior is equally bound to prefer a charge, or to give notice that that charge will be preferred,..instead of lulling the offender into security. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xvi. 254 By a feigned devotion to the interests of his new master, [he] succeeded in lulling all his suspicions. 1900 W. WATT *Aberdeensh.* iv. 85 They were soon lulled into a sense of security.

† **3.** *intr.* To be lapped in soothing slumbers.

Possibly these quots. may belong to LOLL *v.*[1] 4. On the other hand, it is possible that some of the quots. there given should have been placed here.

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 182 My lytylle childe lyth alle lame, That luliyd on my pappys! 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 291 Some there be that lie lulling on the softe pillow of slouth. 1594, 1635, 1778 [see LOLL *v.*[1] 4].

4. *trans.* To bring to a state of comparative quiescence (winds, sea, etc.).

1680 DRYDEN *Ovid's Epist.* vii. 52 Stay but a little, 'till the Tempest cease, And the loud Winds are lull'd into a Peace. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxlviii, Lull'd like the depth of ocean when at rest. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* ix. 283 The tempest, that was only lulled, comes back again.

5. *intr.* Of the sea or wind: To become lulled, or gradually diminished in force or power.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 10 The wind lulling, we encamped on the point of an island. 1835 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iii. 57 The wind lulling a little, we became encouraged. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, The wind lulled, the rain came down in a deluge. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 193 This [nipping], too, continued through the day, sometimes lulling for a while into comparative repose. 1869 PARKMAN *Disc. Gt. West* xii. (1875) 144 When at length the tempest lulled, they re-embarked.

b. *fig.* To become quiescent or inactive.

1850 H. BUSHNELL *God in Christ* 287 The instinct of system lulls in its activity, as spiritual life quickens in the soul. 1862 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* 16 Lulling at the death of Constantine, the persecution again broke out in the latter years of his successor Leo.

† **Lull,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **loll.** *trans.* To pull about (by the ears).

1530 PALSGR. 614/1, I lolle one aboute the eares. *Je luy tire les oreilles.* I shall lolle you aboute the eares tyll I make your eares cracke. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* II. ii. C ij, Oh that I had his eare betwene my teeth now, I should shake him euen as a dog that lulleth a sow.

Lull, obs. form of LOLL *v.*[1]

† **Lu·lla,** *int. Obs.* Also **lullay, lully.** [Onomatopœic: see LULL *v.*[1]] = LULLABY.

? *c* 1450 in *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) Notes 414 Lully, lulla, thow littell tine child; By, by, lully, lullay, thow littell tyne child. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 137 'Fayr chylde, lullay', sone must she syng. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 442, 445 Sing lullay thou shall, for I must grone, And cry outt by the wall on mary and Iohn, .. Sing lullay on fast When thou heris at the last. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 719, I sange lullay to bringe you on slepe. *a* 1500 *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) 12 And ever among A mayden song Lullay, by by, lullay. [*Other verses simply* by by, lullay.] *Ibid.* 19 Lullay, my chyld, and slepe. 1590 [see next]. *c* 1600 *Mother's Lullaby* in Ritson *Anc. Songs* (1792) 198 My little sweete derlinge, my comforte and ioye Singe Lullyby Lully...Singe Lully Lully Lully, Sweete baby, Lully Lully, sweete baby, Lully Lully. *a* 1764 [see next, sense 1].

Lullaby (lʊ·lăbəi), *int.* and *sb.* Forms: 6 **lulley by,** 6–7 **lullabie,** 7 **lull-a-ba, lullyby,** 8 **lullabye.** [f. prec. + *-by*, as in *by-by*, BYE-BYE[1]: cf. HUSHABY, ROCKABY.]

1. *int.* A soothing refrain, used to please or pacify infants. Also *gen.*, any soothing refrain. (Sometimes preceded by *lulla.*)

c 1560 RICHARDES *Misogonus* IV. I. 76 (Brandl) When my maistrisse lay in and we Sange lulley by baby and bore ye. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 27 The good wife learned to sing lullaby at home with her yong babe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 29 Whiles Hounds and Hornes, and sweet Melodious Birds Be vnto vs as in a Nurses Song Of Lullabie, to bring her Babe asleepe. 1590 — *Mids. N.* II. ii. 14–19 Sing in your sweet Lullaby, Lulla, lulla, lullaby, lulla, lulla, lullaby, Neuer harme, nor spell, nor charme, Come our louely Lady nye, So good night with Lullaby. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xl. (1739) 174 King James conquering all enmity, spake Peace abroad, and sang Lullaby at home. 1739 A. NICOL *Poems* 14 Where once, of late the Nurse's Lull-a-ba Made all the Place delightful to the Eyes Now all 's dispersed. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Ode to Obliv.* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 128 And, hollow blasts, which never cease to sigh, Hum to each care-struck mind their lulla-lulla-by! 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 217 She with 'lulla-by-baby' beguiles it [a child] to rest. *a* 1845 HOOD *Serenade* i, Lullaby, oh, lullaby! The brat will never shut an eye.

† **b.** Used for 'farewell', 'good-night'. *Obs.*

1599 *Pass. Pilgr.* xv, Then lullaby the learned man hath got the lady gay, For now my song is ended. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 48 Marry sir, lullaby to your bountie till I come agen.

2. *sb.* A song sung to children to soothe them to rest. Also, any song which soothes to rest.

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 12 Alas sweet vnfortunate babe..shalt thou haue the whistling windes for thy Lullaby. 1779 BURNEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 206 In Italy the ninne nonne, or lullabies, are fragments of elegant melodies. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 24 You thought you heard the lullaby which a fairy might sing to some fretful changeling. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 247 The feeling of quietness evoked by an evening landscape or by a lullaby.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1611 Rich *Honesty Age* (Percy Soc.) 10 Hee that would please the time must learne to sing lullaby to Folly, and there is no musicke so delightfull as the smoothing vp of sinne. **1622** T. Scott *Belg. Pismire* 11 Rockt asleepe in desperate securitie, with a lullabie of peace and safety, hee derides all happie admonition. **1679** *Vind. Sir T. Player* 2/2 The rest of his Sheet consists of Wheadle and Lullabies. **1796** Burke *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 196 Would not this warm language of high indignation have more of sound reason in it.. than all the lullabies of flatterers? **1819** S. Rogers *Human Life* 2 The bees have hummed their noon-tide lullaby.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lullaby-song, -sound, -speech, -strain*; **lullaby-cheat** *Cant*, a baby.

1671 R. Head *Eng. Rogue* I. iv. (1680) 35 His Doxie.. carried at her back a Lullaby-cheat. **1687** Miege *Fr. Dict.* II, Lullaby, a Lullaby-Song. **1795** Mason *Ch. Mus.* i. 63 That these lullaby strains should be exclusively adhered to. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 437 The Greeks, from the letter Λ (*lambda*), denominated this *lambdacismus*; the Romans with more severity, *lallatio*, or lullaby-speech. *a* **1849** Poe *Annie* Poems (1859) 118 Water that flows With a lullaby sound. *a* **1849** H. Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) II. 158 Still-life lullaby poetry.

Lu·llaby, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To soothe with a lullaby; to sing to sleep. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 194 No man could ..lullaby the circumspectest Argus more sweetly. **1596** Copley *Fig for Fortune* 59 Sweet Sound that all mens sences lullabieth. **1607** Walkington *Opt. Glass* 19 It.. lullabees the senses, yea, intoxicates the..soule, with a pleasing poyson. **1647** Howell *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 268 In Holland..he was..pourtrayed lying in his cradle lullaby'd and rock'd asleep by the Spaniard. **1818** Hazlitt *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 340 When we see a poor creature like Ferdinand VII..lullabied to rest with the dreams of superstition [etc.]. **1890** Jean Middlemass *Two False Moves* III. xiv. 210 Ruth..kissed and lullabyed her to sleep. **1893** A. Austin *Conv. Winckelmann*, etc. (1897) 157 Then I.. lullaby my pain with plaintive song.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xix. (1632) 31 No song of birds, no musikes sound Can lullabie to sleepe profound. **1866** Carlyle *Remin.* I. 101 Waves..beautifully humming and lullabying on that fine long sandy beach.

Lullay, variant of Lulla *int. Obs.*

Lulled (lɒld), *ppl. a.* [f. Lull *v.*[1] + -ed[1].] Quieted; reduced to calmness.

1787 *Generous Attachment* IV. 44 Give me again, ye shades,..your lulled repose! **1852** Mundy *Our Antipodes* (1857) 185 Amid thunderings and lightnings..but with lulled airs, ..we doubled the North Cape. **1862** Trench *Justin Martyr* Poems 11 And the lulled Ocean seemed to say, 'With me is quiet, come away'.

† **Lu·ller.** *Obs.* [f. Lull *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who lulls; ?a woman who chants spells, a witch.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 575/14 *Contravaria*, a luller. *Ibid.* 582/7 *Facuminaria*, a lullere. **1611** Cotgr., *Mignardeur*, a luller, dandler, cherisher.

Lullian (lɒ·liăn), *a.* [f. proper name *Lulli-us* + -ian.] Of or belonging to the mystical philosophy of Lullius (Raymund Lull 1234–1315).

1653 R. Sanders (*title*) Physiognomie and Chiromancie.. the subject of dreams, divinative, steganographical and Lullian Sciences, etc. **1669** *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1093 To show the Defects and Difficulties in the famous Lullian Art.

Hence † **Lullianist** = Lullist.

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. i, *Sub.*.. Who are you? *Ana.* A faithful Brother. .. *Sub.* What's that? A Lullianist? a Ripley? *Filius Artis*? Can you sublime and dulcifie?

Lulliloo (lɒ·lilū), *v. rare.* [Imitative.] *intr.* To utter the cries by which certain African peoples express delight.

1857 Livingstone *Trav.* i. 25 The women clapping their hands..and lullilooing for joy. **1886** Burton *Arab. Nts.* (Abr. ed.) I. 191 Then the singing-girls beat their tabrets and lulliloo'd with joy. [**1889** H. M. Stanley in *Daily News* 26 Nov. 5/8 The female followers..set up a shrill lululus on seeing their own lake again.]

Lulling (lɒ·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Lull *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of Lull *v.*[1]

c **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 77 And at þe lulling of oure Ladye þe wymmen to lyken. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 Lullynge of yonge chylder.., *neniacio*. **1575** R. B. *Apius & Virginia* B i b, What culling: what lulling: what stur haue wee here? **1633** G. Herbert *Temple, Pearl* iii, I know the wayes of pleasure, the sweet strains, the lullings and relishes of it. **1865** *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 269 The mother..began to soothe it..interspersing her lulling with thanks to Molly.

† **b.** *concr.* A soothing song. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. v. (Tollem. MS.), Þey [nurses] use to singe lullynges and oþer cradel songis to plese þe wittis of þe childe.

Lulling (lɒ·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Lull *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] That lulls.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 Lullynge songe, *nenia*. **1672** *Chaucer's Ghoast* 26 He sang him such a lulling Song, that he the Giant brought asleep. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 29 ⁋ 8 An English Composer should not follow the Italian Recitative too servilely.. He may copy out of it all the lulling Softness. **1748** Lady M. W. Montagu *Fashion* 76 in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* III. 277 Let Italy give mimick canvass fire, Carve rock to life, or tune the lulling lyre. **1821** Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* i. i. 225 My wings are folded o'er mine ears:..Yet..through their lulling plumes arise, A Shape, a throng of sounds. **1847** Disraeli *Tancred* III. iv, Its lulling influence is proverbial.

Lullingly (lɒ·liŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a lulling manner; with lulling effect.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 646 That pensive vacancy which ..rural scenes so lullingly diffuse over the mind. **1890** *Temple Bar* Aug. 458 The soothing voice..lullingly reading him to sleep.

Lullist (lɒ·list). [f. proper name *Lull* (see Lullian) + -ist.] A follower of Raymund Lull.

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 2 b, A prating Lullist. **1596** Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 89 These yong gallants were right ioyful of this good successe, desiring nothing more then to become Lullistes. **1711** King tr. *Naudé's Ref. Politics* iv. 138 Let some Alchymist,..Lullist, or Cabalist begin to shew their tricks. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 195/1 The 'Ars Magna Lulli, or the Lullian Art', which found a few admirers who styled themselves Lullists [etc.].

† **Lu·lly.** ? *dial. Obs.*—[0] [? compressed form of OE. *lundlaga* kidney.] The kidney (of a cow).

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 171/2 Intrals [of a Bull, etc.] ..The Kidneys or Lullies.

Lully, variant of Lulla *int. Obs.*

Lulte, Luly-whit, obs. ff. Lilt, Lily-white.

Lum (lɒm). *north. dial.* and *Sc.* Also 6 lumbe, 7 lume, 8 lumb. [Of obscure etymology; possibly an application of OF. *lum* light (:—L. *lūmen*); cf. the uses of F. *lumière* in the sense of 'aperture, passage'. The resemblance in form and sense to Welsh *llumon* chimney is noteworthy.]

† **1.** ? An opening in a roof; a skylight. *Obs.*

1507–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 659, ij ropez ad le lumbe pro lumine in pandoxatorio.

2. A chimney; also a chimney-top.

1697 [see 3]. **1701** Brand *Orkney*, etc. (1703) 145 They carefully fix their Eyes upon the Lums or Chimney Heads of this House. **1742** Forbes *Ajax Sp.* etc. *Jrnl* (17..) 30 Gin I had been gain out at the lum o' a house. *a* **1774** Fergusson *Hallowfair* Poems (1845) 13 Upon the tap of ilka lum The Sun began to keek. **1785** Burns *Halloween* viii, He bleez'd owre her, an' she owre him,..Till fuff! he started up the lum. **1862** G. Macdonald *Dav. Elginbrod* I. 33 By the side of the wide chimney, or more properly *lum*, hung an iron lamp. **1883** Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Lum*, a chimney placed on the top of an upcast shaft to carry off the smoke, &c., and to increase the ventilating current.

3. *Comb.*: **lum-hat**, a chimney-pot hat; **lum-head**, the upper part of a chimney, whence the smoke escapes; **lum-sweeper**, a chimney-sweeper.

1888 Barrie *When a Man's Single* (1900) 86 It's Rob Angus come home in a 'lum hat. **1768** Ross *Helenore* (1789) 55 The sun begins to leam, And clouds of reek frae lumb-heads to appear. **1818** Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii, The .. blue reek that came out of the lum-head. **1697** *Parish Reg.* in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 619 James Brown lume sweeper.

Lum: see Loom *a.*, Lumb[2].

Lumachella (lūmăke·lă). *Min.* Also 8 lumachelli, 9 lumachel, lumachelle, lumachello. [a. It. *lumachella* little snail, f. *lumaca* snail. Cf. F. *lumachelle.*] A dark-coloured compact limestone containing shells which frequently emit fire-like reflections; fire-marble.

1784 Kirwan *Min.* 30 Marbles.. which abound in petrifactions are called lumachellis. **1791** *Ibid.* (ed. 2) I. 116 The marble called Lumachelli, found at Bleyberg in Carinthia. **1804** *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 396 The shells forming the lumachella of Bleyberg, which still possess the lustre and iridescence of their original nacre. **1850** Dana *Min.* 508 Fire marble or lumachelle is a dark brown shell marble. **1869** tr. *Hugo's By King's Command* I. 12 The brown corridor in Astracan lumachel. **1894** *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 463 The shelly limestone below the clay is in part an Oyster lumachelle.

† **Lu·many.** *Obs. rare*[1]. [?Blunder for Lunary.] Some plant or substance used in alchemy.

1592 Lyly *Galathea* II. iii, Then our Mettles, Saltpeeter, Vitrioll, Sal tartar, Sal perperat.. Egrimony, Lumany, Brimstone..and what not, to make I know not what.

† **Lumb**[1]. *Obs.* [ad. L. *lumb-us.*] The loin.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* I iij b, The kydnees..are situate vpon the lumbes [*printed* tumbes]. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 135/1 Let the dampe therof ascende into the Arsgutte, & soe into his Lumbes.

Lumb[2]. Also 8–9 lum.

1. *Mining.* † **a.** A well for the collection of water in a mine. *Obs.*

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* M iij, When Shafts are sunk down and troubled with Water, we Sink two or three Yards deeper than the Design of the Shaft, on purpose to hold Water one Night at least,..and this we call a Lumb.

b. (See quot. 1883.)

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Break-off*, An Alteration in a Vein, made by a jumbled Place, or Lumb of Softness. **1883** Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Lum* (in Derbyshire), a basin or natural swamp in a coal seam, often running several hundred yards in length.

2. 'A deep pool in the bed of a river' (E. D. D.).

1790 Grose *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lum*, a deep pool.

Lumb, obs. f. Loom *sb.*[2]; var. Lum *dial.*

Lumbaginous (lɒmbæ·dʒinəs), *a.* [f. L. *lumbāgin-*, Lumbago + -ous.] Pertaining to, resembling, or afflicted with lumbago.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 311 Some soft woollen cloth..which will preserve from lumbaginous pains. **1834** Jeffrey in Ld. Cockburn *Life* (1852) II. let. cxxii. 266 God bless us, I am dyspeptic and lumbaginous and cannot sleep. **1875** Swinburne *Ess. Chapman* 21 A ponderous and lumbaginous licence of movement.

Lumbago (lɒmbē·go), *sb. Med.* [a. L. *lumbāgo*, f. *lumb-us* loin.] A rheumatic affection in the lumbar region of the body. Also *attrib.*

1693 in *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2). **1707** Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 398 As in a Lumbago, with pain in the Back. **1771** Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 7 July, The old rheumatism is come again into my face and mouth, but nothing yet to the lumbago. **1804** Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 706, I am much annoyed by the lumbago, a disorder to which I believe, all persons in camp are liable. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 750 'Muscular rheumatism' (of the lumbago type).

Lumba·go, *v.* [f. Lumbago *sb.*] *trans.* To afflict with lumbago.

1796 'A. Pasquin' *New Brighton Guide* (ed. 6) 26 He's lumbago'd [by the north or east wind] the rest of his days. **1880** *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 504 Roasting his knees and nose, while his back is lumbagoed by exposure to the..cold air.

† **Lu·mbal,** *a.* and *sb. Anat. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *lumbālis*, f. L. *lumbus* loin.]

A. *adj.* = Lumbar *a.*

1696 Cowper in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 302 The Lumbal pain encreast on the left side. **1713** Cheselden *Anat.* II. ii. (1726) 123 The first lumbal Vertebra. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 152 The sciatic, lumbal, and intercostal nerves.

B. *sb.* = Lumbar *sb.*

1708 J. Keill *Anim. Secret.* 50 The Spermatic Arteries ..dilate as big, if not bigger than one of the Lumbals. **1722** Quincy *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 32 Six lumbals, each [...].

Lumbar (lɒ·mbăɹ), *a.* and *sb.*[1] *Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *lumbār-is*, f. L. *lumbus* loin.]

A. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or situated in the loin.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, *Lumbar vein*, the vein of the loins, etc. **1741** Monro *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 67 The five lumbar Nerves on each Side communicate with the Intercostal. **1756** Douglas tr. *Winslow's Struct. Hum. Body* (ed. 4) II. 24 The Lumbar Arteries go out posteriorly from the inferior descending Aorta. **1800** *Med. Jrnl.* III. 232 Invest the whole of the abdominal and lumbar regions with a large..plaster. **1870** Rolleston *Anim. Life* 3 The diaphragm and the lumbar muscles. **1882** *Quain's Dict. Med.* 854/2 The skin of the lumbar region is remarkable for its..thickness.

B. *sb.* [From the elliptical use of the adj.] An artery, nerve, vein or vertebra situated in the loin.

1858 H. Gray *Anat.* 518 The first [lumbar nerve] appears between the first and second lumbar vertebræ, and the last between the last lumbar and the base of the sacrum. **1866** Huxley *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 148 The processes [of the vertebræ] are coarser and stronger, and the lower oblique processes of the last lumbar are unusually far apart. **1881** Mivart *Cat* 281 The last dorsal nerve sends back a branch which unites with the first lumbar.

† **Lumbar,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [app. = Lombard.] A kind of ship.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6763 In schipes cayvars, In dromondes, and in lumbars [*MS. Laud* in shippes lumbars].

Lumbar, obs. form of Lombard, Lumber.

† **Lumbard.** *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **lumbart**. [app. = Lombard.] A particular kind of sleeve.

1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 99 Item, the body and lumbartis of ane jornay of velvott of the collour of selche skin. *a* **1650** Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1845) VII. 55 The bishops were ordeaned [in 1610] to have their gownes with lumbard sleaves.

Lumbard(e, obs. f. Lombard, Lumber(-pie).

Lumbardar, variant of Lumberdar.

† **Lumbary,** *a. Anat. Obs.* [f. L. *lumb-us* loin + -ary.] = Lumbar *a.*

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5009 The two Lumbary veins. **1681** tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Lumbary*, belonging to the loins.

Lumber (lɒ·mbəɹ), *sb.*[1] Also 6 lumbor, 7 lumbar. [Prob. f. Lumber *v.*[1], which occurs much earlier. But as a Lumber-house or pawnbroker's shop was in fact a storehouse for such odds and ends of property as are denominated 'lumber', the word was prob. at one time more or less associated with Lumber *sb.*[2]]

1. Disused articles of furniture and the like, which take up room inconveniently, or are removed to be out of the way; useless odds and ends.

1552 Huloet, Baggage, lumbor, or trumperye, *scruta*. **1587** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 300 The tobs, kyrnes, stands, dishes, formes, chaires, stoles, and other lumbar. **1596** *Unton Invent.* (1841) 2 In the Warthrope..ij pair of olde virginalls, and other lumber there. **1622** Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 3 A deale of lumber and luggage. **1716** Lady M. W. Montagu ? *Let. to Pope* 10 Oct. in *Lett.* (1887) I. 130 A catalogue of the rest of the lumber. **1817** L. Hunt *Let. to C. C. Clarke* in *Gentl. Mag.* May (1876) 601 All the chaos of packed trunks, lumber,..&c. **1884** *Globe* 6 Oct. 2/1 Three pictures..stowed away for nearly fifty years as lumber.

b. *fig.* Useless or cumbrous material.

1649 Milton *Eikon.* xvii. Wks. 1851 III. 466 When Ministers came to have Lands, Houses, Farmes, Coaches, Horses, and the like Lumber. **1709** Pope *Ess. Crit.* 613 The bookful blockhead..With loads of learned lumber in his head. **1768** Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* II. i, I'm to be a mere article of family lumber. **1858** Darwin in *Life & Lett.* II. 127, I should be mere living lumber.

2. Superfluous fat, esp. in horses.

1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) i. Introd., With all my fleshy lumber about me. **1885** *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 749/2 Plenty of muscle and no lumber. **1891** H. S. Constable *Horses, Sport & War* 15 Good thorough-bred horses have also lost what goes by the name of 'lumber'—such as lumps of flesh and fat..on the top of the neck. *Ibid.* 18 Sir Tatton seldom praised a horse without adding 'there is no lumber about him'.

3. *N. Amer.* Timber sawn into rough planks or otherwise roughly prepared for the market.

1662 *Suffolk* (Mass.) *Deeds* 26 Aug., Freighted in Boston, ..with Beames, for houses, boards..and other Lumber. **1755** *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 16 The principal articles of their [Rhode Islanders] trade are horses, lumber, and cheese. **1862**

TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* I. 107 Timber in Canada is called lumber. **1900** *Contemp. Rev.* July 60 The millwright operated the mill giving the supply of bread and lumber.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *lumber-garret, -house, -office, -place, -raft*; *lumber-headed* adj.; (sense 3) *lumber-boat, -field, -king, -merchant, -products, -raft, -steamer, -wharf*; *lumber-laden, -preparing* adjs.; **lumber-act**, ? an act of parliament regulating the lumber-trade; **lumber-camp**, a camp in which lumbermen dwell; **lumber-carrier**, a vessel employed in the lumber-trade; **lumber-cart**, ? = *jockey-cart* (JOCKEY *sb.* 9); **lumber-jack**, a lumberman; in quot. *attrib.*; **lumber-line**, a railway constructed primarily for carrying lumber; **lumber-mill**, a sawmill for cutting up lumber; **lumber-money**, a tax levied upon lumber; **lumber-scaler**, one who measures up timber; **lumber-shover**, a labourer in a lumber-yard (*slang*); **lumber-trade**, the trade in rough timber; †**lumber-troop**, a convivial society of London citizens (dissolved in 1859), with a quasi-military organization, its president being styled the 'colonel'; also *allusively*; hence **lumber-trooper**; **lumber-wood**, a wood where lumber is cut. Also LUMBERMAN, LUMBER-ROOM.

1721 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1869) III. 834 A message to the house .. for repealing the *lumber Act. **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 2/1 Flat, ugly, *lumber-boats. **1882** HOWELLS *Mod. Instance* II. 139 Down there in the *lumber camp. **1700** *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1869) III. 104 Coasting vessels and *lumber carriers. **1830** CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 228 He was stopt at Whetstone turnpike by a *lumber or jockey cart. **1881** *Chicago Times* 4 June. Pineries, *lumber-fields [etc.]. **1838** J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) 1 Nov., I should look with more expectation to the *lumber garrets than to the muniment room. **1891** ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 100 The usually *lumber-headed old giants. **1728** POPE *Dunc.* III. 193 A *Lumber-house of books in every head. **1896** *New York Weekly Witness* 30 Dec. 13/1 To lose the *lumber-jack vote meant to lose the election. **1879** *Lumberman's Gaz.* 19 Nov., The '*lumber lines' are now getting their new cars ready. **1825** J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 23 The preacher..had been..a *lumber-merchant. **1901** *19th Cent.* Oct. 550 *Lumber mills, saw mills, grist mills. **1715** *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1868) II. 682 An account of the *lumber money and excise mony. **1687** T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 82 Carry that .. halbard to my *lumber-office. **1744** W. COLE in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 296 Laid up in a *Lumber Place. **1898** *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 96 *Lumber-rafts can easily be built. **1896** *New York Weekly Witness* 30 Dec. 13/1 A famous *lumber-scaler. **1884** S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 129 Quebec [city] is .. the centre of the *lumber-trade. **1745** *E. Ward's Compl. Acc. Clubs* title-p., A Compleat and Humorous Account of all the Remarkable Clubs and Societies in the Cities of London and Westminster, From the R—l-S—y down to the *Lumber-Troop, &c. **1805** M. A. SHEE *Rhymes on Art* (1806) 76 Dolts,..Pass muster in the lumber troop of Taste. *c* **1742** in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 525 All other institutions, whether .. Hiccubites, *Lumber-Troopers, or Free-Masons. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Lumber-wharf*, a timber-yard. **1891** *N. Y. Sun* in *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* Nov., A man that works in the *lumber-woods.

†**Lu·mber,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [variant of LOMBARD *sb.*[1]]

1. A pawnbroking establishment; = LOMBARD *sb.*[1] 3.

1617 MINSHEU *Voc. Hisp. Lat.*, *Mónte de piedád*, a lumber or bancke to lend money for a yeare, for those that need, without interest. **1749** LADY MURRAY *Lives G. Baillie & Lady Grisell B.* (1822) 53 They put up the little plate they had..in the Lumber, which is pawning it.

b. Phrases. *To put to lumber*: to put in pawn or pledge. *To be in lumber* (slang): to be imprisoned.

1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* s.v., To put one's Clothes to Lumbar, *pignori dare*. **1812** J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., A man..sent to gaol is said to be lumbered, to be in lumber, or to be in Lombard-Street.

2. Money due with respect to articles pawned.

a **1680** BUTLER *On Critics* 94 And, by an action falsely laid of Trover, The lumber for their proper goods recover.

Lu·mber, *sb.*[3] [f. next.] A rumbling noise.

1750 SMITH in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 729 One other Person.. heard the Noise [of an earthquake], but judged it to be an odd Lumber above Stairs.

Lumber (lʊ·mbəɹ), *v.*[1] [Possibly two or more words may have coalesced. ME. *lomere* may have been a frequentative formation on *lome* LAME *a.* With sense 2 cf. Sw. dial. *lomra* to roar (Rietz). The word, however, may be partly of direct imitative formation in Eng.]

1. *intr.* To move in a clumsy or blundering manner; in later use only, to move heavily on account of unwieldiness of bulk and mass. Now always with defining adv. or advb. phr.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1094 Summe lepre, summe lome, and lomerande blynde. **1530** PALSGR. 586/1, I hoble, or halte, or lomber, as a horse dothe, *je cloche*. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 229 Let 'em not..lumber o'er the Meads; or cross the Wood. **1728** POPE *Dunc.* III. 294 Thy giddy dullness still shall lumber on. **1771** FOOTE *Maid of B.* III. Wks. 1799 II. 229 Hush! I hear him lumbering in! **1830** SCOTT *Demonol.* iii. 100 The massive idol leapt lumbering from the carriage. **1852** HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. viii. 138 We..were pretty well agreed as to the inexpediency of lumbering along with the old system any further. **1899** CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* xxii. 153 'Ouch..!' barked Royal lumbering outwards like a great pot-walloping elephant through the shallows. **1902** *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 400/1 They lumbered to attention as I entered.

2. To rumble, make a rumbling noise. ? *Obs.*

a **1529** SKELTON *Agst. Comely Coystrowne* 29 He lumbryth on a lewde lewte, Roty bully joyse, Rumbyll downe, tumbyll downe, hey go, now, now. **1530** PALSGR. 615/2, I lumber, I make a noyse above one's head. .. You lumbred so over my heed I coulde nat slepe. [**1584** CLEM. ROBINSON *Handf. Ples. Delites* (Arb.) 47 A proper new Dity..To the tune of Lumber me.] *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 643 A boisterous gust of wind Lumbering amongst it. [**1621–1782**: see LUMBERING *vbl. sb.*[1]]

†**3.** *trans.* ? To utter with a rumbling noise. *Obs.*

a **1529** SKELTON *Col. Clout* 95 They lumber forth the lawe,..Expoundyng out theyr clauses.

Lumber (lʊ·mbəɹ), *v.*[2] [f. LUMBER *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To cover, fill up, or obstruct with lumber; to burden uselessly, encumber. Said both of personal agents, and of the things which form the encumbrance. Sometimes with *over, up*.

1642 O. SEDGWICKE *Eng. Preserv.* 5 An indigested Thicket, lumbred all over with weedes. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 81, I hope it [*sc.* a chapel] will never be lumber'd again. **1798** MILLER in Nicolas *Nelson's Disp.* (1846) VII. p. clviii, We..sent our prisoners and their baggage which lumbered our guns, on board the Goliath. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 328 Empty bottles lumbered the bottom of every closet. **1825** LOCKHART *Let.* in Smiles *Mem. J. Murray* (1891) II. xxvii. 229, I .. should be sorry to have them [*sc.* packages] lumbering your warehouses. **1840** R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 98 The decks were lumbered up with everything. **1845** FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 49 There is no worse mistake than lumbering oneself with things that are never wanted. **1861** TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 247 The mere details of controversy ..lumber his style. **1866** HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 148, I could not, in any honesty, lumber my pages with descriptions. **1867** TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxxvii. 319 One side and two angles of the court are always lumbered with crates, hampers, [etc.]. **1901** *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 261 The ships of war were lumbered up with the soldiers.

b. *intr.* To lie as lumber.

1850 D. MACMILLAN in *Life* (1882) ii. 11 A queer mass of rubbish to lie lumbering in any one's brain.

2. To heap or place together as lumber, without order or method; to deposit as lumber.

1678 T. RYMER *Trag. Last Age* 41 In Rollo we meet with so much stuff lumberd together. **1733** MALLET *Verbal Crit.* 16 With all their refuse lumber'd in his head. **1805** M. A. SHEE *Rhymes on Art* 369 How that [*sc.* picture], long .. lumber'd in some filthy broker's stall, Lay, lost to fame.

3. *intr.* To perform the labour or carry on the business of cutting forest timber and preparing it for the market. occas. *trans.* (*N. Amer.*)

1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. lxviii. 73 The verb to lumber has also the .. sense, to procure or even to manufacture lumber. **1870** *Maine Rep.* LVI. 566 The plaintiff lumbered on his township called Holeb. **1891** R. A. ALGER in *Voice* (*N. Y.*) 15 Oct., I..commenced lumbering in a small way. *Ibid.*, We then lumbered a million and a quarter feet a year. **1893** *Scribner's Mag.* June 711/1 They bought and lumbered timber on their own account.

Lu·mber, *v.*[3] *slang.* [f. LUMBER *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To deposit (property) in pawn; hence in *passive*, to be placed away privily, to be imprisoned.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., To lumber any property, is to deposit it at a pawnbroker's..; to retire to any ..private place, for a short time is called lumbering yourself. A man..sent to gaol is said to be lumbered. **1840** *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 578 Revelling in the reminiscences of the number of times they have been lumbered.

‖ **Lumberdar** (lʊmbəɹdā·ɹ). [Urdū *lambardār*, f. Eng. NUMBER + Urdū (Pers.) *-dār* suffix.] The registered head-man of an Indian village.

1855 H. H. WILSON *Gloss. Judic. & Rev. Terms*, *Lambardar*, *Lumbardar*, The cultivator who,..pays the government dues and is registered in the collector's roll according to his number. **1858** J. B. NORTON *Topics* 193 The moral control of head men and lumberdars is destroyed. **1900** MARY CARUS WILSON *Irene Petrie* xii. 284 The doctors operated successfully on the wife of the lumbardar—that is the hereditary taxgatherer, the headman of the village.

†**Lumberdyne.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? Connected with *Lombardy*; cf. *pleasance* from *Placentia*, Piacenza.] A kind of black lawn.

a **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1809) 514 Their faces, neckes, armes & handes, couered with fyne pleasaunce blacke: Some call it Lumberdynes, which is merueylous thine, so that the same ladies semed to be nygrost or blacke Mores.

Lumbered (lʊ·mbəɹd), *a.* [f. LUMBER *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] Filled or encumbered with lumber. Sometimes with *up*.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 288 She was so lumbered that she could not fight all of them. **1803** W. RAMSAY in *Naval Chron.* IX. 269 Many ships going in a lumbered state from Gravesend. **1898** F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 109 Soon the lumbered-up decks began to resume their normal appearance. **1900** *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 547 [He] hunted a dusty creel from out of a lumbered corner.

Lumberer (lʊ·mbərəɹ), *sb.*[1] *N. Amer.* [f. LUMBER *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] One engaged in the lumber or timber trade.

1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. 33 To this mill, the surrounding lumberers or fellers of timber bring their logs. **1861** WOODS *Pr. of Wales in Canada* 152 The lumberers, who in Ottawa welcomed the Prince in their procession of canoes. **1884** LD. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 410 The legislature confined the enactment to the seasons during which lumberers ordinarily ply their trade.

Lu·mberer, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *slang.* [f. LUMBER *v.*[3] + -ER [1].] A pawnbroker.

1802 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds' Mem.* I. 419 The Jew lumberers exhibit .. candlesticks purchased of the church-robbers. **1807** — in *Ann. Rev.* V. 296 We believe the term broker, for a furniture broker, is gradually disused, and that the term lumberer is introducing itself. **1896** FARMER *Slang, Lumberer*..2. (American thieves'.)—A pawnbroker.

Lu·mberer, *sb.*[3] [f. LUMBER *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. One who goes clumsily or blunderingly.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 128 So many cow-baby-bawlers and heauy-gated lumberers into the ministry are stumbled.

2. *slang.* †**a.** ? A tramp, vagrant (*obs.*). **b.** 'A swindling tipster' (Barrère & Leland).

1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 99 Lumberers taking a Survey of the Streets and Markets, and preparing to mount Bulks instead of Beds. **1897** HALL CAINE *Christian* IV. iv. 376 The pick-pocket, the card-sharper, the 'lumberer', .. and the faker of every description laid his snares on this holy spot [Epsom Downs]. **1901** *Sketch* 18 Dec. 351/1 It is a pity means could not be devised to rid the Turf of the 'lumberers'.

†**Lumber-house.** *Obs.* = LUMBER *sb.*[2] 1.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 7 A lumber-house, whereby all poor people may have Moneys lent upon Goods at very easie Interest. **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5859/9 Subscriptions for erecting Lumber-Houses, Loan-Offices, &c. **1723** *Ibid.* No. 6164/1 Lumber-Houses or Banks for lending Money on Pledges.

Lumbering (lʊ·mbəriŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. LUMBER *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of LUMBER *v.*[1]

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 486 Wee heard a noise.. continuing with increase of lumbring. **1782** COWPER *Gilpin* 232 The lumbering of the wheels. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* xviii, The lumbering of the old guns backwards and forwards shook the battlements.

Lumbering (lʊ·mbəriŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. LUMBER *v.*[2] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of filling with lumber.

1775 in ASH, Suppl.

2. The trade or business of a lumberer; dealing or working in timber.

1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 213 Towns adjoining the river, in which lumbering was formerly the chief employment. **1898** G. F. R. HENDERSON *Stonewall Jackson* I. i. 10 Young men had to serve a practical apprenticeship to lumbering and agriculture.

b. *attrib.*, as *lumbering-camp, season*.

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 143 Here were the ruins of an old lumbering-camp. **1873** *Wisconsin Rep.* XXXI. 424 The coming lumbering season.

Lumbering (lʊ·mbəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LUMBER *v.*[1] and [2] + -ING [2].] Ponderous in movement, inconveniently bulky. *lit.* and *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. conf.* G 3 Master Stannyhurst .. trod a foule lumbring boystrous wallowing measures [*sic*] in his translation of Virgil. **1594** — *Terrors Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 275 And yet me thinkes it comes off too goutie and lumbring. **1606** J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 118 There might be heard, the hideous lumbring swasher. **1736** *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 713 We had only time .. to save our lumbering stuff, such as tables and chairs. **1792** WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to the Pope* ii. Wks. III. 256 Upon the sportsman's breaking back, A lumb'ring eighteen pounder. **1811** SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. vii. 229, I agree with you respecting the lumbering weight of the stanza. **1855** MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. I. (1869) 3 A caterpillar, who was strolling along a cabbage leaf in his odd lumbering way. **1885** *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 758/1 How lumbering all their rapier play Beside your finished carte and tierce. **1900** *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 574 It was a great heavy lumbering travelling coach.

†**b.** Rumbling. *Obs.*

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 159 A lumbring noise as of fire. **1684** *Ibid.* II. 27.

Hence **Lu·mberingly** *adv.*, **Lu·mberingness.**

1850 *Bentl. Misc.* Jan. 12 'Come—be alive!' and Meg moved lumberingly out. **1860** *Rutledge* 112, I..ran up stairs followed lumberingly by the housekeeper. **1869** *Echo* 13 Feb., The intolerable lumberingness of its action [*sc.* of the House of Commons]. **1885** D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* III. vi. iii. 214 A drunken sailor who howled a song and danced lumberingly. **1900** N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 451/1 The beast..fell lumberingly on its side.

Lumberly (lʊ·mbəɹli), *a.* [f. LUMBER *v.*[1] + -LY [1].] Clumsy, cumbrous.

1805 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 488 The latter word shall have become an incurable synonym, a lumberly duplicate. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lummerly* or *Lumberly*, awkward, cumbrous. **1880** J. A. H. MURRAY *Address to Philol. Soc.* 30 England is stirring, in a slow, lumberly, and timorous fashion.

Lumberman (lʊ·mbəɹmăn). *N. Amer.* [f. LUMBER *sb.*[1] + MAN.] One whose work is among lumber or rough timber, *esp.* one who fells and dresses timber in the forest.

a **1817** T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. II. (1821) 166 The lumbermen were without employment. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 1 He envied every drover and lumberman in the tavern. **1893** *Scribner's Mag.* June 711/1 The veteran lumberman and politician, Hon. Philetus Sawyer, is a conspicuous example.

†**Lumber-pie.** *Obs.* Also **lumbar-pie.** [See LOMBARD *a.* 2.] A savoury pie made of meat or fish and eggs.

1656 MARNETTE *Perf. Cook* II. 1 To make a Lumbar Pye. Take three pound of Mutton [etc.]. **1663** in Jupp *Acc. Carpenters' Comp.* (1848) 206 It is..ordered..that the provision be as followeth; viz[t]..Roast Turkey, Lumberpie, Capon, Custurd, and codling tart. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 83/1 Lumber pie, made of Flesh or Fish minced and made in Balls .. with Eggs..and so Baked in a Pye with Butter. **1694** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) IV. lix. 243 Lumber-Pyes, with hot Sauce. **17..** E. SMITH *Compl. House-wife* (1750) 150 To make a Lumber pye. Take a pound and a half of veal, &c. **1849** W. H. AINSWORTH *Lanc. Witches* III. ix, There were lumbar pies, marrow pies, quince pies [etc.].

Lumber-room. [f. LUMBER *sb.*[1]] A room for the reception of lumber or disused chattels.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 132 My own little chapel, which has not been used for any thing but a lumber-room. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Baby's Debut*, The chaise .. Stood in the lumber room. 1884 J. HATTON *H. Irving's Impress. Amer.* (ed. 2) I. 4 The apartments were lumber-rooms until lately.

b. *fig.*

1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* clx. (1792) II. 72 Many great readers ..make lumber-rooms of their heads. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 446 The memory ought to be a store-room. Many turn theirs rather into a lumber-room. 1879 J. A. H. MURRAY *Address to Philol. Soc.* 33 They are included by Lepsius in his provisional lumber-room of 'Isolated Languages'.

Lumbersome (lʌ·mbəɪsəm), *a.* [f. LUMBER *v.*[1] + -SOME.] Cumbrous, unwieldy.

1834 M. SCOTT in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 314 Sprawl.. invariably wore with his back to him, and so lumbersome and slowly, that the Commodore usually had wheeled..long before Mr. Sprawl came round. 1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* I. 142, I was like a young greyhound, sprawling, uncouth, and lumbersome. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* II. Wks. 1898 II. 396/2 The large and lumbersome and ..dignified And gentry-fashioned old-style haunts of sleep.

Lumbert(te, obs. form of LOMBARD.

‖ **Lumbiplex** (lʌ·mbipleks). *Anat.* [f. L. *lumbus* loin + PLEX-US.] The lumbar plexus of nerves. Hence **Lumbiple·xal** *a.*, pertaining to the lumbiplex. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* refers to COUES.

Lumbo- (lʌ·mbo), used as combining form of L. *lumbus* loin, as **lumbo-abdominal** *a.*, pertaining to the loins and the abdomen (cf. ABDOMINAL); so *lumbo-aortic, -costal, -inguinal*, etc. (see *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889), *-sacral, -vertebral* adjs.; ‖ **lumbodynia** [mod. L.; hybrid f. Gr. ὀδύνη pain] = LUMBAGO.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 660 Neuralgia of the lumbar plexus, or *lumbo-abdominal neuralgia. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 805 The affection is commonly known as lumbago. Valleix designated it *lumbodynia. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 107 The *lumbo-iliac ligament is triangular in form. 1856 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 6) II. 632 *note*, Schmidt describes them as separate nerves, naming the genital branch, external spermatic, and the crural branch, *lumbo-inguinal. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 14 The *lumbo-sacral nerve. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 258 The lumbo-sacral portion of the column is more frequently affected than any other. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 217 The *lumbo-vertebral anastomotic trunk of Braune.

Lumbor, obs. form of LUMBER *sb.*[1]

† **Lumbric.** *Obs.* Also 5 **lumbryke.** [ad. L. *lumbrīcus*: see LUMBRICUS.] A worm.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 316/2 Lumbryke, *lumbricus.* 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Lumbric*, a worm. *Med. Repos.*

Lumbrical (lʌmbrəi·kăl), *a.* and *sb.* *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *lumbrīcāl-is*: see LUMBRICUS and -AL.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling a lumbricus or worm; *Anat.* applied to certain fusiform muscles in the hand and the foot which assist in flexing the digits.

1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 230 The Lumbrical Muscles (which lye in the Palm of the Hand). 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 2 The Tendon of one of the lumbrical Muscles. 1775 ASH, *Lumbrical*..belonging to the earth-worm. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 394 The Lumbrical and Vermicular Ascaris. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 757/2 The fourth digital nerve..gives a filament to the second lumbrical muscle. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Lumbrical*, worm-shaped; a term applied to the worm-like lobes of the frond of certain seaweeds.

B. *sb.* Often in L. form **lumbricalis,** pl. **-es** (lʌmbrikē·lis, -īz). A lumbrical muscle.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lumbricales*, Muscles of the Finger, so nam'd from their Figure. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 12 The fingers are bent to a certain degree by the long muscles that lie upon the fore-arm, to the tendons of which a set of smaller muscles are attached, called lumbricales. 1872 HUMPHREY *Myology* 188 There is in each limb only one lumbricalis. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 2 Apr. 733/1 The lumbricals of the hand and foot. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 660 The two radial lumbricals are not paralysed.

Lumbriciform (lʌmbrəi·sifɔɪm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. type **lumbrīciformis*: see LUMBRICUS and -FORM.] Resembling a lumbricus; vermiform.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 269 The tongue..resembles that of the Woodpeckers, in its length and lumbriciform slenderness.

Lumbricine (lʌ·mbrisəin), *a.* *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *lumbrīcīna*: see LUMBRICUS and -INE.] Pertaining to the group *Lumbricina* of annelids; lumbriciform.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

So **Lumbrici·nan,** a worm of this group.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xii. 334 The third [order] he [Savigny] names Lumbricinans.

Lumbricoid (lʌ·mbrəikoid), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *lumbrīcoīd-ēs*: see LUMBRICUS and -OID.]

A. *adj.* Resembling the lumbricus or round-worm, *Ascaris lumbricoides.* **B.** *sb.* The round-worm.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 853/2 The presence of lumbricoid ascarides in the intestine. 1882 *Quain's Dict. Med.* 855/2 All the larger round-worms infesting man and animals are apt to be called *lumbricoids.* 1892 *Lancet* 20 Jan. 284/2 The possible relations between micro-organisms and these lumbricoids being thus established.

Lumbricous (lʌmbrəi·kəs), *a.* *Path.*, etc. [f. LUMBRIC-US + -OUS. Cf. late L. *lumbrīcōsus*.]

a. Infested with lumbrici. **b.** = LUMBRICIFORM.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, s.v. *Lumbricoides.* 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms.*

‖ **Lumbricus** (lʌmbrəi·kŏs). *Zool.* Pl. **lumbrici** (lʌmbrəi·səi). [L. *lumbrīcus*.] **a.** The earth-worm, *L. terrestris.* **b.** The round-worm which infests the intestines, *Ascaris lumbricoides* (frequently referred to *Lumbricus*).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 150 Leie aboue lumbricus of þe erþe, þat beth erþe-wormes staumpid & boilid wiþ oile of rosis. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 202 In a relaxed constitution of the body politic, acquitted and unprosecuted malefactors..are no less congenial..than the tænia, the lumbricus, and the ascaris are to the natural body. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 307 Since taking the electuary, [he] has voided another lumbricus. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 248 In the Lumbrici,..every ring .. is found to support a series of sharp retractile spines. *attrib.* 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 82 The contents of the stomach, together with a lumbricus worm.. were effused in the chest.

Lumbrous (lʌ·mbrəs), *a. rare.* [f. LUMBER *sb.*[1] + -OUS.] Heavy and unwieldy; lumbering.

1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xi. (1857) 170 The lumbrous dignity of Shenstone's elegiacs. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* ii. (1888), A lumbrous, jolting sound of heavy wheels.

Lume, Sc. var. LOOM *sb.*[1]; obs. f. LEAM *v.*[1]

‖ **Lumen** (lū·men). Pl. **lumina** (lū·minä). [L. = light; an opening.] An opening, passage, or canal. **a.** *Anat.* and *Zool.* **b.** *Bot.* **c.** *Surg.* The passage of any tube in an instrument.

a. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 81 The vessel thus calcified, loses its..contractility; its lumen is diminished. 1888 BEDDARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 680/2 A longitudinal fold on the dorsal side which projects into the lumen of the intestine. 1892 SHIPLEY *Zool. Invertebr.* 214 In the lumen of the siphon is a small valve.

b. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 3 The hyphæ..usually have their walls thickened till the lumina disappear. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Lumen*, the space which is bounded by the walls of an organ, as the central cavity of a cell.

c. 1889 *Lancet* 9 Nov. 949/1 Tracheotomy was resorted to, the larger lumen of the tube affording a freer vent. 1894 *Ibid.* 3 Nov. 1033 The lumen of the catheter.

Lumen, obs. pl. of LIMB *sb.*[1]

† **Lumer.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? a. OF. *lumiere*, F. *lumière* light.] Light, illumination.

c 1468 in *Archæol.* (1846) XXXI. 334 To encrease the lumer of the said hall, one every side vii other candelstickes, one eche iiii lyghtis.

† **Luminair.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 **lumynar, -air.** [a. F. *luminaire*, ad. med.L. *lūminārium*: see LUMINARY *sb.*] = LUMINARY *sb.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 210 God..maid twa lumynaris .. that are callit the grete lumynar and the small lumynar. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 84 Whan .. all the lumynaire brende about the body of Appollo. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 125 Of all palice it was the luminair. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 81 All outward apparell and ornaments of this vnbloody sacrifice as haly vestments, vessell, luminairs and vther cæremonies.

Luminal (lū·minăl), *a.* [f. L. *lūmin-*, LUMEN + -AL.] Of or belonging to a lumen.

1897 *Amer. Naturalist* Jan. 67 The luminal walls of these intestinal cells are strong and thick.

Lu·minance. [f. next: see -ANCE.] Luminousness.

1880 OUIDA *Moths* III. xi. 282 Her eyes have a serious sweet luminance. 1884 E. A. B. HODGETTS tr. *Remin. Gen. Skobeleff* 322 The bright luminance of our freedom shall shine forth to be seen by the whole world. 1893 MARIE CORELLI *Barabbas* iii. (1894) 15 The flickering luminance thus given only making the native darkness of the place more palpable.

Luminant (lū·minănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *lūminant-em*, pres. pple. of *lūmināre* to LUMINATE.]

A. *adj.* Illuminating, luminous.

1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* xviii. 237 There would be three more hours of light..before the luminant star-freaked dark. 1893 *Black & White* 22 July 100/2 His discussion is luminant only in flashes.

B. *sb.* An illuminant.

18.. *Elect. Rev.* XXIV. 334 (Cent.) Public institutions and factories are very much in favour of the new luminant. 1884 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/5 The different luminants—gas, oil, and electricity—which are being experimented with.

Lumina·rious, *a. rare.* [f. LUMINARY + -OUS.] Luminous.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* II. 853 (MS.) See! the clouds descend With luminareous glory. 1823 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1825) I. 271 Falling flat before the luminarious orb.

Luminarist (lū·minărist). [ad. F. *luminariste* (Littré *Suppl.*), f. L. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light.] A painter who treats light effectively, or whose 'colour' is luminous.

1888 *Academy* 21 Jan. 48/2 The finest works of that great and subtle luminarist Adrian van Ostade. *a* 1900 R. A. M. STEVENSON *Introd. Armstrong's Sir H. Raeburn* (1901) 18 Oil-paint is the least abstract or conventional of the mediums. It is the medium of the luminarist and the man who would render an account of the full aspect of nature.

Luminary (lū·minări), *sb.* [ad. F. *luminaire* masc. (early OF. *luminarie*), ad. med.L. *lūminārium*, *lūmināre*, f. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light: cf. -ARY.]

1. A natural light-giving body, *esp.* a celestial body; pre-eminently applied to the sun or the moon. † *The luminaries* often = the sun and moon.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xvii. 279 The golde representeth the sonne whiche is a right noble lumynarye. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* II Imagining the luminaries to haue their course vnder all the other Planetes. 1615 TOMKIS *Albumazar* v. i. K 2 b, Search your Natiuitie: see if the Fortunates And Luminaries be in a good Aspect. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1848) 24 For though the stars cannot, the Luminaries can, cloathe the..vapours of the air, with the colour of Gold and of Roses. 1667 — in *Phil. Trans.* II. 606 Both of them [rotten Wood and burning Coal] are Luminaries, that is, give Light. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 576 Where the great Luminarie Aloofl the vulgar Constellations thick, .. Dispenses Light from farr. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 8 All other planets that depend upon our great luminary for their support. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* i, The level surface of the lake .. was gilded with the beams of the setting luminary. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* i. 15 Pythagoras conceived the planets to revolve around the central luminary.

b. *transf. nonce-use.* (As if 'astrological signs'.)

a 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 77 Who, I know not upon what Luminaries he spyed in his face, disswaded him from Marriage.

2. An artificial light; † in Caxton *collect. sing.* (cf. F. *luminaire*); † in 17th c. *pl.*, illuminations betokening rejoicing (so med.L. *luminaria*).

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* CXXXVI. 193 She..gaf these torches, and alle suche other lumynary as it neded therto. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G iij, None closeth in a corner a kindled luminary. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness* Wks. 1616 I. 897 The dressing of her head antique; & crown'd with a Luminarie, or Sphere of light. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 135 There were luminaries of joy lately here for the victory that Don Gonzalez de Cordova got over Count Mansfelt in the Netherlands. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 598 There were extraordinary luminaries in all the windows in the publick streets. 1706 COTTS tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. IV. xviii. 266 The Church ..has introduced Ceremonies, such as mystical Benedictions, Luminaries [etc.]. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 213 [They] began to garnish their windows with our particular brand of luminary.

3. *fig.* A source of intellectual, moral, or spiritual light (now only of persons, formerly also *occas.* of things); a person of 'light and leading'.

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 288 [To Herod] O thou luminarye of pure lightnes! *a* 1529 SKELTON *Prayer to Father of Heaven*, O radiant Luminary of lyght intermynable, Celestial Father. 1557 PAYNE *Barclay's Jugurth* 89 The glorious dedes..of forefathers be like an example or luminary vnto their of spring or progeny. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 12 In this mass of nature there is a sort of things which to wiser..Reasons serve as Lumenaries in the Abyss of knowledge. 1692 BENTLEY 8 *Serm.* (1724) 108 A late happy Discovery by two great Luminaries of this Island. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 19 Oct., We were now treading that illustrious island, which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. ix. 324 Mr. FOX..the greatest luminary of the present house of commons. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. i. 2 Like the other great luminaries of philosophy and science, Locke has shone on with tolerably uniform lustre. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* i, Here is one of the luminaries of your diocese.

Lu·minary, *a. rare.* [f. L. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light + -ARY.] Pertaining to light.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 416 Without the influence of light, vegetables would .. be deprived of their beautiful shades by the interception of the luminary fluid. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 399 While the so-called cirri or land clouds have an average height of 13 kilometres, the luminary night clouds float at a height of 75 kilometres.

† **Lu·minate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *lūmināt-us*, pa. pple. of *lūmināre* (see next).] Lighted.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 925 Thair luminat lampis of gret valour.

Luminate (lū·minēit), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *lūmināt-*, ppl. stem of *lūmināre*, f. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light.] *trans.* To light up, ILLUMINATE.

1623 COCKERAM, *Luminate*, to giue light. 1693 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* v. (ed. 6) 36 Whether the Stars be but Earth luminated, as Thales maintained, or [etc.]. 1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 87 The atmosphere [above 45 miles high] is amazingly rare, being composed of phosoxygen highly luminated. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. 1. 634 Would proper principles in Nature lie, To furnish earth and luminate the sky?

Hence **Lu·minated, Lu·minating** *ppl. adjs.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VII. xix. 97 The Stars..That stud the luminated sphear. 1746 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 87 The luminating Power which is gained by Calcination. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* I. xx. 320 He had been inwardly beholding a large breadth of gently luminated spiritual sky.

Lumination (lūminēi·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. **lūminātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lūmināre*: see prec.] A shedding or emission of light. † Also *concr.* an illumination (cf. LUMINARY *sb.* 2).

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* D j b, The glory of terrestrial Soveraignty .. transcendeth .. inferiour lights and luminations. 1709 *Proclamation* in K. Steuart *By Allan Water* iii. (1901) 104 The haill inhabitants to put out and mak luminations in the windows of their houses. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light* etc. 291 Most powerful for exciting heat, proportionally to its lumination. 1858 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* Hist. Introd. VII. 39 The liberty of the Netherlands, notwithstanding several brilliant but brief luminations,..seemed to remain in almost perpetual eclipse.

‖ **Luminator** (lū·minēitǫɪ). *Hist.* [med.L. *lūminātor* (f. *lūmināre*: see LUMINATE *v.*); the word occurs as the designation of an official who kept the accounts of expenditure for the lighting and 'fabric' of a church. Cf. OF. *luminier* of the

same meaning (in Auvergne, a churchwarden). See Du Cange s.vv. *Luminator*, *Luminaria*.] In St. Andrews University, a student (one in each class) who was privileged to attend the professor's lectures without payment, and to receive certain dues from the other students, in return for services rendered by him.

The Librarian of the University, Mr. J. Maitland Anderson, informs us that the first student whom he has found described in the records as 'luminator' entered the University in 1697; it is, however, probable that the title goes back to mediæval times. It is supposed that the 'luminator' originally provided lights and fires to the classes; but there is no contemporary evidence of this. Between 1800 and 1827 his duties seem to have been those of a clerk (cf. quot. *a* 1808). The office was abolished about 1830.

It is commonly stated that the University seal contains a representation of a 'luminator' holding a candle while a professor is lecturing. But whether the object is a candle or something else (? a mace), and whether the figure holding it is meant for the 'luminator', seems to be quite uncertain. Called *illuminator* in Lyon's *St. Andrews* (1838) 171.

a 1808 *Bye-laws United College* (MS.), *clause added by Prof. Adamson*, The Luminator of each class to give in to the Hebdomadar each Monday a list of absents [from church] on the preceding Sunday. 1827 *Evidence Univ. Commission* (1837) III. 292 Each class has a Luminator, who originally furnished lights and fires to the classes for a certain remuneration from the students. .. He is still privileged to attend the class of which he is Luminator, without payment of a fee to the Professor; and .. he continues to receive .. 2*s.* 6*d.* from each Secondar of the class, and 1*s.* 6*d.* from each Ternar, except [etc.].

Lumine (lū·min), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. OF. *lumine-r*, med.L. *lūmināre*, f. L. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light. Cf. LIMN *v.*, ILLUMINE *v.*] *trans.* To light up, illumine. † In early use, to illuminate (manuscripts or books); see LIMN *v.* Hence **Lu·mined** *ppl. a.*, **Lu·mining** *vbl. sb.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 295 þis bisshop hymself schonede not to write and lumine and bynde bookes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 223/2 To Lumine, *illuminare*. 1512 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 379 In part payment of lummyng [? *read* luminingl of the Kingis grete portuus x Franch crounis. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 857/1 The outward part of the place lumined the eies of the beholders, by reason of the sumptuous worke. 1596 SPENSER *Heavenly Love* 280 Blinding the eyes, and lumining the spright. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 133 From lumin'd windows glancing on the eye, Around, athwart, the striking shadows fly. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xli, A smile of joy lumined his wrinkled features.

† **Luminer(e.** *Obs.* Also **-our.** See also LIMNER. [f. LUMINE *v.* + -ER [2].] = ILLUMINATOR 5.

1330–31 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 517 Radulpho Luminour pro libr. de Merington illuminand. xij*d*. 1491 in *York Myst.* Introd. 39 Tixt-wryters, luminers [etc.].

Luminesce (lū·mine·s), *v.* [Back-formation from LUMINESCENT.] *intr.* To become luminescent.

1896 S. P. THOMPSON in *Jrnl. Oxf. Univ. Junior Scientific Club* II. No. 40. 67 Substances such as glass lose the power of luminescing when raised to temperatures such that they become conductors of electricity. 1898 SIR W. CROOKES *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 22 Fluor-spar, which by prolonged heating has lost its power of luminescing when re-heated.

Luminescence (lū·mine·sĕns). [f. next: see -ENCE.] Luminescent condition or quality.

1889 [tr. *E. Weidemann* in] *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVIII. 151, I have ventured to employ the term luminescence for all those phenomena of light which are more intense than corresponds to the actual temperature. 1896 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 497 Electrical luminescence. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 259 It is remarkable that there should be three successive seats of luminescence in the life of the same individual.

Luminescent (lū·mine·sĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light + -ESCENT.] **a.** Emitting light, or having the property of emitting light, otherwise than as a result of incandescence. **b.** Pertaining to luminescence.

1889 [tr. *E. Weidemann* in] *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVIII. 155 Luminescent light is in a high degree dependent in colour and intensity upon the mode of production. 1896 S. P. THOMPSON in *Jrnl. Oxf. Univ. Junior Scientific Club* II. No. 40. 64 The colour emitted by the luminescent body.

Luminiferous (lūmini·fĕrəs), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -(I)FEROUS.] Producing or transmitting light *esp.* in *luminiferous ether* (see ETHER 5).

1801 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 22 The actual velocity of the particles of the luminiferous ether. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 270 The principal luminiferous constituents of coal-gas are [etc.]. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* xi. 293 The luminiferous ether fills stellar space. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 137 The luminiferous, the calorific, and the chemical rays. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 394 The paired luminiferous organ of these animals.

Luminist (lū·minist). *rare.* [f. L. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light + -IST.] = LUMINARIST.

1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 492 The Barbizon school, the realists, the luminists, the impressionists [etc.].

Luminologist (lūminǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. L. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light + -OLOGIST.]

1. One who studies the luminescent phenomena in living organisms.

1888 *Nature* 1 Mar. 411/1 Luminologists such as Giglioli, Dubois, and others.

¶ **2.** One versed in the study of illuminations of manuscripts. *rare*—°.

1890 in *Century Dict.* (with quot. of sense 1).

Luminosity (lūminǫ·sĭti). [f. LUMINOUS: see -ITY, -OSITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being luminous.

1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV. vii, As if is in the sun .. the luminosity of it being no whit impaired by that perpetual emission of lightsome beams. 1851–9 OWEN in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 369 The phenomena of oceanic luminosity. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* II. 148 To impart additional luminosity to your ideas. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. x. 345 The purpose of the luminosity in the female glowworm is .. not understood. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. i. 120 Luminosity of colour, richness of handling, grip of composition.

2. Something luminous; a luminous point or area.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 223, I thought I saw a luminosity overhead. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 232 Then his face grew one luminosity. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. ii. 142 The strange warm luminosities Matt professed to see on London tiles.

Luminous (lū·minəs), *a.* Also 5 **luminos(e, lumynouse.** [ad. L. *lūminōs-us*, f. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light. Cf. F. *lumineux*.]

1. Full of light; emitting or casting light; shining, bright. *occas.* jocular = shiny.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 113 The frute of oliues is vnctuous, luminose, and delicious. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 121 Whose Luminos Bemes obtundyth our speculation. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey* 55 His eyes were luminous, Chrystalline and beauteous. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 20 The phaenomenon of the luminous sea, well known to naturalists. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 147 As the night thickened the huge fires became more and more luminous. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1191 In circumpolarization it [sugar] bends the luminous rays to the right. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. § 11 (1870) 11 Here are two quartz-pebbles: I have only to rub them together to make them luminous. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 58/2 The maples and birches .. shone with a strange luminous beauty.

b. Of a room: Well lighted.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* II. xxx, Their sunny Tents and houses luminous. 1624 WOTTON *Elem. Archit.* I. 55 Our Master..seems to haue beene an extreame Louer of Luminous Roomes. 1775 JOHNSON *Tour West. Isl. Scot.* 10 The library..is elegant and luminous. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 21 Sept. an. 1777, The church of Ashbourne, which is one of the largest and most luminous that I have seen in any town of the same size.

c. Applied to animals or plants which emit light.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 30 The rings in one instance retained their luminous property nearly twenty-four hours after the death of the insect. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 30 Some of the cuttle-fishes are slightly luminous. 1900 *Nature* 12 July 264/2 Dr. J. D. F. Gilchrist exhibited ..four fishes showing luminous organs.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*; said esp. of writers, expressions, literary treatment, etc.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1261 This virgine fulle of splendour and thorgh out lumynouse. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr. (1636) A 7 Whose writings are altogether as luminous, as acuminous. 1787 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* 98 If you..read the luminous page of Gibbon. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 397 The solid and luminous theory of Lavoisier and La Place. 1809 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 559 When I say that Watts was not luminous, I mean strictly to distinguish that word from *lucid*; for this I think he was. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. IV. 447 His State papers..are models of terse, luminous, and dignified eloquence. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes fr. Nat.* xxii. 222 Mr. Wallace's luminous researches on the geographical distribution of animals.

Lu·minously, *adv.* [f. LUMINOUS + -LY [2].] In a luminous manner; with luminosity.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* ix, So luminously expounding the nature of Owen Thomas' mistake. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 362 Where swim medusæ luminously. 1888 H. R. REYNOLDS *Expos. St. John* xxi, Vers. 14–18 are ..eminently and luminously Johannine.

Lu·minousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Luminous quality or condition; luminosity.

1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 591 Whether stinking Fish, that shines, be of the same nature as to Luminousness with Rotten Wood, that shines too. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Aug., A library that for luminousness and elegance may vie at least with the new edifice at Streatham. 1873 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* III. II. v. 284 Expounding a sacred dogma with a luminousness which is almost an inspiration.

Lumme, obs. form of LOOM *sb.*[2]

Lummy (lʊ·mi), *a. slang.* First-rate.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xliii, Jack Dawkins—lummy Jack—the Dodger—the Artful Dodger. 1864 *Slang Dict., Lummy*, jolly, first-rate. 1883 *Punch* 28 July 38/1 London's gettin' more lummy each day; there's sech oshuns to see and enjoy!

Lump (lʊmp), *sb.*[1] Also 4–6 **lomp(e, lumpe,** (5 **lumppe**). [ME. *lump*; not found in the early Teut. dialects; cf. early mod.Du. *lompe* (now *lomp*) rag; Du. *lomp*, I.G. *lump* adj., coarse, heavy, rude; Ger. (from Du. or LG.) *lumpen* rag, *lump* ragamuffin; Sw. *lump* (Da. 16th c.) rag is from Ger. A sense nearer to that of the Eng. word occurs in Da. (16th c.) *lump(e* lump, Norw. and Sw. dial. *lump* block, stump, log, *lumpe* a sort of cake.

The ulterior etymology is quite uncertain. Usually the word has been regarded as cogn. w. LAP *sb.*[1] It might perh. be connected with OE. (*ge limpan*, pa. pple. (*ge*)*lumpen*, to happen, the original notion being that of such a quantity as chance determines—such a portion as may offer itself, and not any measured or intentionally shaped piece.]

1. A compact mass of no particular shape; a shapeless piece or mass; often with implication of excessive size, protuberant outline, or clumsiness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2869 (Cott.) Men findes lumpes [*Gött.* lompis] on þe sand O þer [*read with Gött.* Of ter] nan finer in þat land. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecile*) 461 [He] gert men with lumpis of led dyng hyme til he ves ded. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xii. 50 Men may find .. grete lumppes þaroff, ȝa as grete as a hors, casten vp on þe land. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17834, I put vp many a lompe off bred In-to my sak. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 462 Thow spewit, and kest out mony a lathly lomp. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 59 Wee must frame all the bodie in such sorte, that it seeme neither to bee of one whole immoueable lumpe, neyther yet to be altogether loosely disioynted. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 30 When your Lordship sees..to what mettle this counterfeyt lump of ours [Theobald 1726 *suggests* oare] will be melted. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Nemæan Ode* v, Nature herself, whilst in the Womb he was, Sow'd Strength and Beauty through the forming Mass, They mov'ed the vital Lump in every part. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 102 So Watchful Bruin forms, with plastic care, Each growing lump, and brings it to a Bear. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 95 She gives the Child a lump of Sugar. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxv. 365 A tin vessel filled with lumps of lead and iron as a weight. 1901 *Speaker* 5 Jan. 375/2 American methods of handling do not readily lend themselves to the preservation of the coal in large lumps.

b. *A lump in one's throat*: (*a*) A swelling in the throat; (*b*) a feeling of tightness or pressure in the throat due to emotion. *popular.*

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 552 She feeling a lump, to use her own expression, in her throat, which obstructed her swallowing. 1863 MRS. H. WOOD *Vern. Pride* lvi. (1888) 361 A lump was rising in Lionel's throat. *a* 1878 P'CESS ALICE in *Biog. Sk.* (1884) 34 A lump always comes into my throat when I think of it.

c. *Lump of clay*: applied disparagingly to the human body, or to a person stigmatized as 'soulless'.

a 1400 *Cursor M.* 27647 (Galba) Þou man þat in erth I say and wers þan a lump of clay. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 7 Ane King at euin, with Sceptur, Sword, and Crown, At morne bot ane deformit lumpe of clay. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 13 Yet are these Feet, whose strengthlesse stay is numme, Vnable to support this Lumpe of Clay. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 338 Being freed from these lumps of clay,..we shall be made like to the glorious angels. 1763 CHURCHILL *Gotham* III. 175 One of the herd, a lump of common clay, Inform'd with life, to die and pass away. [1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XVI. i, This lump of earth has left his estate The lighter by the loss of his weight.]

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 282 The man who is a lumpe or masse of foolishnesse, is the onely occasion of this motion. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 57 Blush, blush, thou lumpe of fowle Deformitie. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* IV. iv. 81 Is it that lump of rank ingratitude. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old & New Schoolm.*, Some neglected lump of nobility or gentry. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. 26 We come across some obstinate lump of evil that will not give way.

e. A great quantity; a 'lot', 'heap'. Also *pl.* 'lots', 'heaps'. *slang* or *dial.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 733, I am not ladyn of liddyrnes with lumpis. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. James* 25 He that is pressed with sondry lumpes of sorowes. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 32 Now we are sure of a good lump of Honey. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (1827) 118 Nothing will convince this Generation but Judgments, and a surprising Lump of them upon the West of Scotland. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 11 The merrier and happier they are in general, the greater the lumps of pain they can bear. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xv, Colonel Harding owed him a lump of money. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Lump*..(2) A quantity. 'A lump of people'. 1896 FARMER *Slang* s.v., 'I like that a lump'.

2. Applied *spec.* (chiefly *fig.* in Biblical use) to the mass of clay taken up by a potter or sculptor for one operation, and to the mass of dough intended for one baking.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* ix. 21 Hath nott the potter power over the claye, even off the same lompe to make one vessell vnto honoure, and a nother vnto dishonoure? — 1 *Cor.* v. 6 Knowe ye not that a lytell leven sowereth the whole lompe of dowe? [1611 leaueneth the whole lumpe.] *a* 1633 G. HERBERT *Church, Holy Comm.*, Before that sin turned flesh to stone And all our lump to leaven. 1643 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 45 All mens honours Lie like one lumpe before him, to be fashion'd Into what pitch he please. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 272 The meddlesome Puritan, .. attempting to leaven the whole lump, will, I am afraid, often make the cake all dough. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 504 We have taken up a lump of fable, and have used more than we needed. 1884 H. W. S. *Secret Happy Life* i. 14 The lump of clay would never grow into a beautiful vessel.

† **b.** Hence, *allusively*, the whole mass or quantity of anything. Also, the 'mass', 'bulk', great majority. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 87 Now by this little crop, iudge you of the whole lumpe. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* II. 14 Who .. calleth the whole Lump of English Papists, the Catholick Party. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 81 God had not such a love for the whole lump of mankind, as to [etc.]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 137 ¶ 2 The Lump of these [Swearers] may, I think, be very aptly divided into the common Distinction of High and Low. 1711 — *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 7 The thoughtless Creatures who make up the Lump of that Sex.

† **3.** An aggregate of units; a congeries, heap, clump, cluster; *occas.* a group (of persons). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 229 About him slayne lay his menȝe All in a lump, on athyr hand. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 447 Lordis of þis world þat mayntenen lumpis of þes ordris and þer housis and possessiouns. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2230 Thus he layes one þe lumppe, and lordlye þeme served. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxv. 18 An hundred clusters [*marg.* Or, lumps] of raisins, and two hundred cakes of figges. — 2 *Kings* xx. 7 Take a lumpe of figs. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 469 Vermin, which lay crawling in lumps..about my body: yea hanging in clusters about my beard. *Ibid.* x. 500

Lumpes of Wals, and heapes of stones. **1781** Archer in *Naval Chron.* XI. 283 They [ships] drew up into a lump.

4. A protuberance, swelling, or excrescence, *esp.* one caused by disease or injury in an animal body.

c **1475** *Piet. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 784/16 *Hec ffalaa*, a lumpe of a walle. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* iv. ix. 87 The lump betuix the new born folis ene.. **1631** *Googe's Heresbach's Husb.* (ed. Markham) 237 The Camell with two lumpes upon the backe. **1738** [see 5 f]. **1804** *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 320 Hard lumps appeared on the spots which had been covered by the pustules. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 894 The growths [of Xanthoma] occur either as thin flat plates .. or as nodules or lumps. *Mod.* I knocked my head and got a lump on my forehead.

b. *Naut.* (Cf. Lumpy *a.* 1 b.)

1857 C. Gribble in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 3 Ship.. shipping heavy lumps of water on deck. **1865** *Athenæum* 23 Sept. 414/1 He .. chuckles over lumps of the sea. **1872** Talmage *Serm.* 107 There was what sailors call 'a big lump of a sea'.

5. Phrases with preps., belonging to the preceding senses. †**a.** *At a lump*: in one mass; in a single piece or quantity. **b.** *By the lump* (rarely *by lump*): = *in the lump*. †**c.** *By lumps*: by instalments, piecemeal. †**d.** *In a lump*: the whole together; all at once. **e.** *In the lump* (occas. †*in lump*): taking things as a whole without regard to detail; in the mass; in gross; wholesale. **f.** *All of a lump*: altogether, in a heap; also, swollen so as to appear one lump.

a. **1596** Bp. W. Barlow *Three Serm.* iii. 113 There are men .. to set out all at a lump in one day, not forethinking of an ensuing want. **1658–9** *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 47, I shall not be against the Judges, or the officers sitting there, but not to give all things away at a lump. **1686** tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 337, I propounded to him to take all at a Lump, and never to make two Bargains. **1697** tr. *C'tess D'Anoy's Trav.* (1706) 220 This prodigious quantity of Silver, which comes all at a lump, is spread over all the World.

b. **1522** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Paied for a certen of bryk by the lumpe of my lord of Seynt Gregorys xij*d*. **1699** Bentley *Phal.* 383, I must now consider half a Dozen of Mr. B's Pages by the Lump. **1737** Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 277, I would not by the Lump decry any Body of People. **1760–72** tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 283 Other species of provisions are sold by the lump, without weight or measure. **1784** R. Bage *Barham Downs* 257, 'I accept of your conditions by the lump', replies the Professor. **1864** *Slang Dict., Lump-work*, work contracted for, or taken by the lump. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *By the lump*, a sudden fall out of the slings or out of the top; altogether.

c. **1576** Gascoigne *Philomene* xviii, Common peoples love by lumpes, And fancie comes by fits.

d. **1640** Lenthall in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) IV. 18 Were we not all in a lump by them intended to be offered up to Moloch? **1666** Temple *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 13 Whatever his Majesty's resolves to do, ought to be sudden, and in a Lump. **1709** Steele *Tatler* No. 106 ¶ 2, I..asked him, Whether he would..sell his Goods by Retail, or designed they should all go in a Lump? **1812** *Examiner* 24 Aug. 542/1 If we..condemn, to use a vulgar expression, in a lump, we exasperate those whom we would wish to amend. **1825** Bentham *Ration. Reward* 154 When reward, instead of being bestowed in a lump, follows each successive portion of labour.

e. **1624** Bp. Mountagu *Immed. Addr.* 133 All they..haue met with and obserued in lumpe. **1637** R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* II. 41 He chose rather to sell the corne .. then to give it away in the lumpe. **1676** Towerson *Decalogue* 22 How far they were from erring .. I come now to shew, and that both in the lump and the retail. **1727** Pope, etc. *Art Sinking* 86 A great genius takes things in the lump, without stopping at minute considerations. **1791** *Gentl. Mag.* 20/1 The Whitfieldians railed at rector, curate, doctrine, service, &c. &c. all in the lump. **1848** Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 28 Poor human creatures..I am heartily sorry for them, severally, and in the lump. **1901** 'A. Hope' *Tristram of Blent* x. 117 'You seem to dislike the daughter too..' 'Oh, I take the family in the lump'.

f. *c* **1681** Hickeringill *Trimmer* vi. Wks. 1716 I. 385 Answer them by lump, for they are all of a lump. **1708** Nelson in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 141 The violence of the Thunder and Lightning..melted a Watch and the Chain all of a Lump. **1738** Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 100 She must be hurt for certain ..her head is all of a Lump. **1873** *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 197 Oil-skin jacket and trousers,..and high boots, into which he dropped all of a lump.

6. Applied to persons. **a.** As a term of opprobrium: A heavy, dull person. (Cf. 1 c.)

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* I. 80 All foggie sleepers and all idle lumps. **1714** Mandeville *Fab. Bees* II. (1733) 159 What awkward Lumps have I known, which the Dancing-master has put limbs to! **1735** Dyche & Pardon *Dict.*, *Lump*,..a heavy, dull, unapprehensive Person. *c* **1800** K. White *Athanatos* 39 Poems (1830) 124 A sluggish senseless lump to lie. **1888** A. Wardrop *Poems & Sk.* 202 The muckle diled lump didna like to spoil the nicht's performance.

b. A big sturdy creature. ? *dial.*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* iv. 509 He being a corpulent man presumed to follow his pleasures..At last, this lumpe was extinguished. **1842** S. Lover *Handy Andy* viii. 76 They were comely lumps of girls. **1879** Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Lump*, a good-sized child... 'How big are your children?' 'Oh, they bin lumps'. **1887** Hall Caine *Deemster* xx, When we were lumps of lads.

7. Technical senses.

a. A bloom or loop of malleable iron.

[**1686**, etc.: see Loop *sb.*[3] 1.] **1875** in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

b. A kind of paving brick or tile (see quot. 1881).

1787 W. Marshall *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 *Lamps*, barn-floor bricks. **1833** Loudon *Encycl. Cottage*, etc. *Archit.* § 599 The Welsh or Stourbridge lumps at the sides should form with those of the back an angle of forty-five degrees or upwards. **1881** Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1224 'Lumps' which are thicker than tiles range in size from 12 in. to 36 in.

c. A barge or lighter used in dockyards.

1796 *Lond. Chron.* 2 June 528 A lump from the dockyard has this moment conveyed three new cables on an end to the Hind. **1858** Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Lumps*, .. dockyard barges. **1867** in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

d. In firearms: (*a*) The nipple-seat on a gun-barrel; (*b*) 'In a break-joint breech-loader, an iron block on the barrel which descends into a recess in the action' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 106 A new lump for swivel, brazed and fitted on carbine. **1875** 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. I. ii. § 1. 27 The accident which sometimes occurs when from defective brazing the barrels and the lump part company. **1881** Greener *Gun* 198 A steel lump placed underneath the barrels, which engages in the face of the breech-action when the gun is closed.

e. Calico woven in long lengths.

1897 *Textile Stocks & Ex. Gaz.* 25 Oct., 150 lumps 9/8 Shirtings.

f. *Mining, S. Staffordsh.* (See quot.)

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Lumps*, coal of largest size by one.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **lump-account**, an account in which items are 'lumped' together without particulars or details; **lump-coal** (see quot. 1881); †**lump cotton**, some species of cotton plant, prob. *Gossypium barbadense*; **lump gold**, gold in nuggets; †**lump-love**, ? cupboard-love; **lump stone** (see quot.); **lump sugar**, loaf sugar broken into lumps or cut into cubes; **lump sum**, a sum which covers or includes a number of items; **lump work**, work which is contracted for 'in the lump'.

a **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Dutch Reckoning*, .. a verbal or *Lump-account without particulars. **1877** Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 288 The combustion is far more perfect than can be brought about with *lump-coal. **1881** — *Mining Gloss.* s.v. *Coal*, *Lump* [coal] includes the largest lumps as they come from the mine. **1640** Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 1552 *Gossipium*, The Cotton tree or plant .. 2 *Gossipium frutescens annum* [sic]. The bush of *lumpe Cotton. **1657** W. Coles *Adam in Eden* clxxiv, The bush of lump cotton..riseth out of the ground with an upright stemme. **1898** *Daily News* 28 Jan. 5 7 Where it crosses the creeks, 'lump gold is plentiful. **17..** *Old Song* (N.), Now he ate, and he drank, and he kiss'd, and he toy'd, And all the delights of 'lump-love he enjoy'd. **1829** *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 91 There are lamellar gritstone of this class, capable of sustaining great heat; these are formed into round plates, called pye, pot, or *lump stones, and are used in the iron forges. **1657** R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 95 Making it into whites, which is that we call *Lump-Sugar in England. **1731** P. Shaw *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 31 The Art of refining Sugar into the different kinds of Clay'd, Lump, Loaf, &c. **1854** Dickens *Hard T.* II. vi. 184 The bread was new and crusty, the butter fresh, and the sugar lump. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Lump sum*, a full payment of arrears, and not by periodical instalments of money. **1883** T. Hardy in *Longm. Mag.* July 266 He .. receives a lump sum of 2*l.* or 3*l.* for harvest work. **1900** J. T. Fowler in *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 729 The rents of each place are entered in a lump sum. **1851** Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 373/2 The natural tendency is for piece-work to pass into *lump-work. *Ibid.* 374/2 'Lump' work, 'piece' work, work by 'the job', are all portions of the contract system. The principle is the same. **1892** *Star* 17 Mar. 3/3 There are three systems of payment—day work, piece work, and lump work; and lump work is the curse of the lot.

Lump (lʊmp), *sb.*[2] Also 6 7 lumpe, 7 lompe. [Found also as MLG. *lumpen* (Diefenbach), MDu. *lompe*, G. *lump*, *lumpfisch*, F. *lompe*; hence mod.L. (specific name) *lumpus*, It. Sp. *lumpo*. By foreign etymologists it has commonly been supposed to be of Eng. origin, a use of Lump *sb.*[1], with reference to the bulky figure of the fish; but the Du. and LG. forms are known from earlier examples than the Eng. Cf. Du. *lomp* heavy.]

1. A spiny-finned fish of a leaden-blue colour and uncouth appearance, *Cyclopterus lumpus*, characterized by a suctorial disk on its belly with which it adheres to objects with great force (whence its name of *lump-sucker*); the sea-owl.

The arctic species is *C. spinosus*.

1545 Elyot *Dict.*, *Faber*, a fyshe of the Spanyshe sea .. is lyke to be that fyshe, whyche is called a lump. **1591** Lyly *Endimion* III. iii, For fish these; crab, lumpe, and powting. **1601** Holland *Pliny* II. 428 The Lompe, Paddle or sea-Owle, a fish called in Latin orbis. **1655** Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 247 Lumps are of two sorts, the one as round almost as a Bowl, the other resembling the Fillets of a Calf. *a* **1672** [see Cock-paddle]. **1828** Fleming *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 190.

2. *Comb.*: **lump-fish, lump sucker,** = 1.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* iv. 76 Lompe-fish. The Lumpe or Lompe, is a fish so named from his shape and likenesse, and is in taste agreeable to the name. **1743** Parsons in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 385 The *Phoca*..is rather like a Lump-fish, and almost triangular. **1835** Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 121 Under the name of lump-fishes I include all those whose ventral fins unite to form a disk or sucker by which they are enabled to adhere to the rocks. **1885** C. F. Holder *Marvels Anim. Life* 21 The lump-fish is .. accredited with being a nest builder. **1766** Pennant *Zool.* (1776) III. 117 *Lump sucker. **1836** Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* (1859) II. 343 The Lump Sucker is remarkable for its very grotesque form. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 105 A Lump Sucker, caught at S. Leonards.

Lump (lʊmp), *v.*[1] Now *dial.* In 6 **lompe.** [Cf. the synonymous *lamp* (see E. D. D.) and Du. *lompen*.] *trans.* To beat, thresh; to beat or thresh *out*. Also *absol.*, to thresh.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 47 But what neede we lumpe out loue at ones lashyng. **1550** Coverdale *Spir. Perle* vi. (1588) 75 As the .. laundresse washeth, beateth, lompeth, and clappeth the foule vnclenly and defiled clothes. **1821** Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 65 Delving the ditch .. Or lumping corn out in a dusty barn. *Ibid.* II. 31 The thresher once lumping, we heard him no more. **1847** Halliwell, *Lump.* (1) To beat severely. *Var. dial.*

Lump (lʊmp), *v.*[2] [Of symbolic sound; cf. *dump*, *glump*, *grump*, *hump*, *mump*.]

1. *intr.* To look sulky or disagreeable. (In early quots. always in collocation with *lour*.)

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* (1807–8) VI. 5 They stand lumping and lowring .. for that they imagine that their evill lucke proceedeth of him. **1581** Rich *Farewell* Dd iv b, She beganne to froune, lumpe, and lowre at her housebande. **1593** *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 19 At home they will lumpe and lower. **1594** Lodge *Wounds Civ. W.* iv. i. F 2, How fare these Lords that lumping pouting proud Imagine how to quell me with their lookes? **1847** Halliwell, *Lump*...3) To lie or look sulky. *Devon.*

2. *trans.* In antithesis with *like*: To be displeased at (something that must be endured). *colloq.*

1833 Neal *Down Easters* I. vii. 104 Let 'em lump it if they don't like it. **1835–40** Haliburton (*Sockm.* Pref. (1862) 6 A man that would be guilty of such an action is no gentleman, that's flat, and if you don't like it you may lump it. **1878** Mrs. Stowe *Poganuc P.* xi. 94, I'll buy clothes as I see fit, and if anybody don't like it, why they may lump it, that's all. **1893** Grant Allen in *R. Blackwayt's Interviews* Pref. 11 Whether we like him or lump him, he [the Interviewer] is master of the situation.

Lump (lʊmp), *v.*[3] [f. Lump *sb.*[1]

Cf. Lumping *ppl. a.* 2, which occurs much earlier than the verb.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To melt down into a lump. **b.** To form or raise into lumps. **c.** To cover with lumps.

1797 Mrs. M. Robinson *Walsingham* (1805) IV. xc. 256 Topas nicked the family plate, and has lumped it by this time, with my pink diamond into the bargain. **1852** *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 12, I the mattress spread, And equal lay whatever lumps the bed. **1879** G. Meredith *Egoist* xxiii, An old cuirass..lumped with a strange adhesive concrete. **1893** Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* II. 21, Ploughed fields, one of which was 'lumped up' for melon planting, each lump a mound about two feet high.

2. To put altogether in one 'lump', mass, sum, or group, without discrimination or regard for particulars or details; to take, consider, or deal with 'in the lump'. **a.** *simply.*

1624 Bp. Mountagu *Immed. Addr.* 84 They agree not long with and amongst themselues,..let them be lumped or consorted as they would haue it, as they please. **1721** C. King *Brit. Merch.* I. 223 They are as much out in their Estimation..as they are in their other goods, which they lump at above 480000*l.* whereas they amount only to 166884*l.* **1781** Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* Mar., I have been.. provokingly interrupted in writing this, that I must now finish it by lumping matters at once. **1840** Marryat *Poor Jack* xiii, They always lump the petty officers and common seamen. **1884** Browning *Ferishtah, Camel-Driver*, Man lumps his kind i' the mass. God singles thence Unit by unit. **1893** Lydekker *Horns & Hoofs* 75 Dr. Gray (who certainly did not err on the side of 'lumping' species).

b. *To lump together* (occas. *up*).

1692 Sir T. P. Blount *Ess.* 103 Take the World in Gross, and lump it together. **1726** Ayliffe *Parergon* 82 A compensation of Expences ought to be made, that is to say in English, the Expences ought to be lump'd together and divided. **1856** Maxwell in *Life* viii. (1882) 239 A tendency in the human mind to lump up all causes, and give them an aggregate name. **1895** F. Harrison in *19th Cent.* Aug. 314 All systems of unorthodox philosophy are lumped together by him as mere forms of contemporary superstition.

c. *To lump* (*together*) *in* or *into*, occas. *under*.

1703 De Foe *Freeholder's Plea agst. Stockjobbing Elections* Misc. 182 Our Liberties and Armies, and Fleets, and Parliaments, and Nation, are not Lump'd into Bargains. **1839** J. Sterling *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 326 Mr. Carlyle lumps under the same condemnation all introspection of a man's being. **1883** Sir J. Bacon in *Law Rep.* 27 Ch. Div. 511 The premium and the principal are lumped in one sum. **1902** Bond *Lyly's Wks.* II. 249 The..earlier work which I have lumped together under the wide title of Moralities.

d. *To lump* (something) *into* or (*in*) *with* (something else): see 2.

1796 Bentham *Prot. agst. Law Taxes* (1816) 56 It comes lumped to him in the general mass of law charges: a heap of items, among which no vulgar eye can ever hope to discriminate. **1831** T. L. Peacock *Crotchet C.* viii, Farmer Seedling lumps it in with his tithes...Lumps it in, sir! Lump in a charitable donation! **1857** Hughes *Tom Brown* I. viii, 'I won't', said Tom,..lumping them all in his mind with his sworn enemy. **1874** Whyte Melville *Uncle John* II. xviii. 193 The General lumped him in with a body of dancing men..he was pleased to call the Light Brigade.

†**3.** To pay in a lump sum. *Obs. rare.*

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xv. 147 The Turnkey proposed to us, to lump (as he called it) the coming down Money.

b. To lay the whole of (a particular sum of money) *on* a single object.

1864 *Derby Day* iii. 32 He lumped it all upon an outsider, and backed him to win the Chester Cup. **1872** Besant & Rice *Ready Money Mort.* v, If I only had a dollar in the world..I'd lump it all on my system.

4. *intr.* To collect *together* into a lump; to be formed or raised into lumps.

1720 Robie in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 122 [To] cause the Ashes to lump or clodder together. **1872** Besant & Rice *Ready Money Mort.* v, If I only had a dollar in the world..I'd lump it all on my system.

(1895) I. 82, I have a new cover and cushion made for my chair. It is much fatter and more comfortable than the old one, which used to lump up all in a heap.

5. To move heavily, 'stump' *along*; to drop *down* like a lump.

1861 F. W. Robinson *No-Church* Prol. (1863) 4 The old woman gave a snort like a sea-horse, lumped down in her bed, and drew her counterpane over her head. *Ibid.* viii. 61 He scrambled up with an oath, lumped down again in a sitting posture, and stared before him stupidly. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* I. Prel. 4 They lump along like the old lob-legs of Dobbin the horse.

Lumped (lʌmpt), *ppl. a.* [f. Lump *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ed.] Made, shaped, or raised into a lump.

c 1425 *St. Christina* x. in *Anglia* VIII. 123/29 In þe maner of an vrchyn þe lumped body 3ode to þe owne shappe. 1882 J. Walker *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* etc. 20 He limps awa and hauds his lumpit noddle. 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 21 Like lumped grass Nid-nod to ground beneath the cuffing storm.

Lumper (lʌmpəɹ), *sb.* [f. Lump *v.* + -er[1].]

1. a. A labourer employed in loading and unloading cargoes, esp. timber. **b.** *Sc.* (See quot.)

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Lumpers*, persons who contract to unload ships. 1796 Colquhoun *Police Metrop.* (ed. 3) 54 The prevailing practice of discharging and delivering the cargoes of ships by a class of aquatic labourers, known by the name of Lumpers and Scuffle-hunters. 1825 Jamieson, *Lumper*, one who furnishes ballast for ships, Greenock; apparently from its being put on board in the lump. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xviii, They go on board as lumpers to clear the ships. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 5/5 He was a rigger and lumper.

2. *slang.* **a.** A kind of river-thief (cf. 1). **b.** (See quot. 1851.) **c.** A militia-man. **d.** A small contractor, sweater.

a. 1781 G. Parker *View Soc.* II. 78 They then commence Lumpers, which is skulking about ships, lighters, &c. ..stealing old iron .. or whatever comes to hand.

b. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 413 He understood by a 'Duffer', a man who sold goods under false pretences, making out that they were smuggled..; whereas a 'Lumper' would sell linens [etc]..which..were made to appear new when they were old, or solid when they were flimsy.

c. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xxxviii, He was going to bring the lumpers upon us, only he was afeared, last winter.

d. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 374 The first man who agrees to the job takes it in the lump, and he again lets it to others in the piece... The men to whom it is sublet only find labour, while the 'lumper', or first contractor, agrees for both labour and materials. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Lumpers*, contractors, middlemen, sweaters. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 9/1 In working in America for what are called 'front lumpers'.

3. One who lumps things together. (Often with reference to classification, after Darwin's nonce-use.)

1857 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 105 It is good to have hair-splitters and lumpers. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 295 Modern biologists are divided into the two camps of the splitters and the lumpers. The first are in favour of making a species out of every petty..variety; the second are all for lumping unimportant minor forms into a single species.

4. *Ireland.* A coarse variety of potato.

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 278 [In Ireland] though their condition haply should not be much bettered, under any change, it is impossible that it can be worse, while lumpers will grow. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* xxviii, You son of a lumper potato. 1843 — *J. Hinton* xxvii, A miserable mud hovel, surrounded by, maybe half an acre of lumpers.

Lu·mper, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Cf. Lamper, Lomper *Obs.* Also Lump *v.*[3] 5.]

1. *intr.* To move clumsily; to stumble or blunder along. Also *fig.*

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 91 [They] have alwayes hetherto in the interpretation of that Epistle, gropyngly lyke nightowles lumpred in darknesse. *Ibid.* 311 As men you may lumper and trippe. 1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lumper*, to stumble. A lumpering horse. W[est]. 1898 T. Hardy *Wessex Poems* 206 Over piggeries, and mixens .. They lumpered straight into the night.

†2. In pa. pple. ? Spread out. *Obs.*

c 1650 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 114 Her lyppes lay lumpryd' on her chyn.

† Lu·mperdee clu·mperdee, *adv.* ? *nonce-wd.* Used to express clumsy movement.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* II. iii. (Arb.) 36 Ye shall see hir glide and..Not lumperdee clumperdee like our spaniell Rig.

† Lu·mpering, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Lumper *v.* + -ing.] Stumbling; ? causing to stumble.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 247 b, All our iourney was by lumperynge grounde, and..bryry placis. 1787 [see Lumper *v.* 1].

Lu·mpet. [f. Lump *sb.* + -et.] A small lump.

1812 Coleridge *Omniana* Lit. Rem. 1836 I. 366 The curd lumpets of various sizes.

Lumpily (lʌ·mpili), *adv.* [f. Lumpy + -ly[2].] In a lumpy fashion; in lumps.

1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 55 Note if the collodion flows freely, viscously, or lumpily. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 516/1 A white beard with amber streaks hung lumpily down to his waist.

Lumpiness (lʌ·mpinés). [f. Lumpy + -ness.] Lumpy quality or condition. Also *concr.*

1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 27 To reduce and break down the lumpiness, and bring the land into a fine state. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 7 A lumpiness may be left behind at the point of injury. 1886 J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* 19 They [*sc.* a child's new shoes] lack symmetry and curve, and possess an indescribable appearance of lumpiness.

Lumping (lʌ·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Lump *v.*[3] + -ing[1].]

1. The action of Lump *vb.*[3] in various senses.

1607 Markham *Caval.* vii. (1617) 14 It is very good to save the blood..and whilst he bleedes, to stirre it about for lumping. 1757 *Monitor* No. 96 II. 424 The lumping of characters together, and giving them in such general terms, as convey no distinct and clear idea. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* Aug. 144 With..a dryness and lumping in my throat. 1903 *Speaker* 14 Mar. 576/2 The Committee could object to the 'lumping' of votes.

2. The occupation or business of a 'lumper'.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 289 In order to become acquainted with the system of lumping.

Lu·mping, *ppl. a.* [f. Lump *sb.*[1] or *v.*[3] + ing[2].]

†1. Forming itself into lumps; coagulating.

1751 Lavington *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 94 The Blood begins to boil, and the Heat rarefies and disperses the lumping Mass.

†2. Weighing heavy. *Obs.*

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 620/303 Heore hertes were colde as lumpyng led.

b. Hence *colloq.*: Great, big. (Cf. *thumping, bouncing*, etc.) Formerly often in phr. (now *dial.*) *lumping pennyworth* = 'plenty for one's money'. Also *lumping weight*, good or full weight.

1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 73 But Money is Money... and therefore a lumping peny-worth Priestcraft will afford you, as aforesaid. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* IV. vi, Wilt thou purchase it, Nic.? thou shalt have a lumping Pennyworth. 1753 *Scots Mag.* 330/1 We are not to wonder at the lumping compliments. 1768 G. White *Selborne* xiii, A full grown mus medius domesticus weighs.. one ounce lumping weight. 1825 Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Observ. Peel's Sp.* (1830) 16 One lumping assertion there is, upon which the whole strength of his argument rests. 1861 T. A. Trollope *La Beata* II. xiv. 103 A family group with three or four lumping brats around her. 1881 Clark Russell *Ocean Free-Lance* II. 30 She should be a lumping boat, to judge by the size of her mainsail.

c. Of movement: Heavy, clumsy, attended by heavy shocks. Also of the noise produced by such movement.

1884 Reade *Gd. Stories* 254 There was a lumping noise and a great clatter.

3. Characterized by putting things together indiscriminately or without regard for detail.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 435 By lumping charges together, and (after a lumping mass of proof) pronouncing a lumping judgment on the whole mass,—a precedent has been set. 1896 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 48 The factory manager accustomed to 'lumping' methods of cost-keeping.

Hence **Lu·mpingly** *adv.*, heavily and clumsily.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 741 The canvass flapped against the mast, as the old girl rolled lumpingly in the swell.

Lumpish lʌ·mpiʃ, *a.* Also 6 lompish. [f. Lump *sb.*[1] (in some uses with mixture of the sense of Lump *v.*[2]) + -ish.]

1. Of material objects: Of cumbersome weight or bulk; not apt to be moved easily; heavy and unwieldy. ? *Obs.*

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 125 It is better to haue a shafte..somewhat to lyght than ouer lumpysshe. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 105 It [boiling] makes it [food] lumpish, close, heavy, dull, and gross on the Pallate. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Earth*, The Earth is called claiey or stiff Earth, when it..is lumpish, dull, heavy and cold.

2. Heavy and clumsy in appearance, shape, or movement.

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 226 Then should we have soon espied the lumpish and foul hands of our juggler. 1573 L. Lloyd *Pilgr. Princes* 19 From a rude & lumpish Chaos, the worlde waxed beautifull. 1671 Blagrave *Astrol. Physic* 127 A man of .. swarthy complection, and of a lumpish countenance. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* II. 539 The amphibious and lumpish animals which dwelt on Southern Georgia. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxix, Swelling lumpish hills. 1863 A. M. Bell *Princ. Speech* 179 A tongue which formerly lay lumpish and inert in the mouth. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 375 Seated statues, square and lumpish, like those brought from Branchidæ to the British Museum. 1894 Mrs. H. Ward *Marcella* III. 122 A governess, a schoolgirl, or a lumpish boy.

3. Stupidly dull, heavy, or lethargic in action, thought, or feeling; sluggishly inactive; slow-minded, unapprehensive.

1528 Payne *Salerne's Regim.* B iv b, A lumpishe spirite causeth a sluggishe body. 1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence, Heautont.* v. i. Q vj, To be called a blockpate, a dulhead, an asse, a lumpish sot. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 141 The often and much vse of Lettuce..hindreth procreation, ..and maketh the body lumpish. 1702 Pope *Jan. & May* 420 The lumpish husband snoar'd away the night. 1777 Burke *Let. to Fox* Wks. IX. 150 An heavy, lumpish acquiescence in Government. 1782 Cowper *To Lady Austen, on a Flood at Olney*, I then should have no need of wit, For lumpish Hollander unfit! 1868 Doran *Saints & Sin.* II. 309 He was as nervous about dreams as the most lumpish of dairymaids. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 12 Jan. 19/1 We do not believe this attitude of lumpish obstruction can be persisted in if the Democratic Senators do their duty.

† b. Insensible *to. Obs.*

1585 Parsons *Chr. Exerc.* I. iv. 29 So dead we are, and lumpish to all goodnesse.

†4. Low-spirited, dejected, melancholy. *Obs.*

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1196/1 He marketh well..mennes complexions..by whiche they be light hearted or lumpish. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xii. 18 He looking lompish and full sullein sad. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 62 She is lumpish, heauy, mellancholly. 1602 Rowlands *'Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 9 The lumpish leaden melancholy thought. 1621 S. Ward *Life Faith* vii. 46 His faith cannot bee but lumpish and melancholly. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Phil.* i. 14 Neither ever since that time have I felt any lumpish heaviuesse. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 518 P 9 A contracted brow, a lumpish down-cast look. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 35 My Heart was so lumpish!

5. Of sound: Dull and heavy.

1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* III. ix, He fell prostrated on the floor with a lumpish noise. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Ode to Genius* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 174 Lifeless and lumpish as the bagpipes drowzy drone. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xvi. 90 The dead, lumpish, tubby tones of the fourth and fifth strings of the guittar.

†6. In lumps, lumpy. *Obs.* (exc. as nonce-use).

1735 Dyche & Pardon *Dict.*, *Lumpish*, in Clods or congealed Parcels. 1776 *Bedlam, a Poem* 8 When gloomy the black Bile prevails, And lumpish Phlegm the thicken'd Mass congeals. 1850 Maxwell *Let.* in *Life* v. (1882) 145 Metallic bismuth..either powder or lumpish.

† b. Of liquor: Full of lumps, ropy. *Obs.*

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 35 Sack that is lumpish or lowring.

7. *Comb.*

1632 Dekker *Pref. Verse* in *Brome's North. Lasse*, Thy Daughter..Is chaste and witty to the time; Not lumpish-cold, as is her Clime. *a* 1645 Heywood *Fort. by Land & Sea* I. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 366 Ther's no mirth in me, nor was I wont to be so lumpish-sad. 1863 Mrs. Gaskell *Dark Night's Work* xii. 223 They've quite a different style of hand [in horsemanship], and sit all lumpish-like.

Lumpishly (lʌ·mpiʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a lumpish manner; heavily and clumsily; † dejectedly; stupidly; sluggishly (*obs.*).

c 1430 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 16 in *Babees Bk.*, Lumpischli caste not þin heed a-doun. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* lxxxviii. 543 Let vs looke that wee knowe Gods trueth aforehand..for without that wee shall goe lumpishly to worke. *a* 1652 Brome *Eng. Moor* I. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 12 'Tis your sullenness; Would you have brided it so lumpishly With your spruce younker? 1860 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* II. vi. 81 She sought..to relieve his heart of the burden that lay lumpishly upon it. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 424 The dark outline of the summit peaked or lumpishly rounded. 1890 Clark Russell *Ocean Trag.* II. xxi. 180 Bodies of vapour coming together over our mastheads, and compacting there lumpishly amid the stagnant air.

Lumpishness (lʌ·mpiʃnés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The condition or quality of being lumpish; cumbrous heaviness; heavy and clumsy aspect; † sluggishness, drowsy inactivity, heaviness of heart (*obs.*); *rarely*, lumpiness.

1574 Newton *Health Mag.* 17 An ill diet bringeth heaviness and drowsie lumpishness to the bodie. 1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* II. 174 Take from me ydlenesse and sloth, and heauie lumpishnesse. 1638 A. Read *Chirurg.* xvi. 117 A purgative medicament is to bee ministred..if the party have the headache or lumpishnesse. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* v. ii. 163 When the Lead hath lost its own earthy lumpishness, which is expelled by often melting. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Lumpishness*, a being in lumps; also dulness, heaviness. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* I. iv. 65 His apparently indolent yet active lumpishness. 1848 Rickman *Archit.* App. 42 The chapels and aisle surrounding these apses, tends very much .. to give that lumpishness mentioned above. 1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* iv. 49 No dead stuff, no longer any afflicting lumpishness. His brain was vivifying light.

Lumpkin (lʌ·mpkin). *dial.* [f. Lump *sb.*[1] + -kin.] A clumsy, blundering person.

[1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.*, Dram. Pers., Tony Lumpkin.] 1901 'Zack' *Tales Dunstable Weir* 198 The lumpkin had reached the gate o' Morse's Yard. 1901 *Speaker* 12 Jan. 399/2 There's a silly old-fashioned lot of Lumpkins in our part.

Lump sucker: see Lump *sb.*[2]

Lumpy (lʌ·mpi), *a.* [f. Lump *sb.*[1] + -y[1].]

1. Full of lumps.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 286 This is one of the best Spades I have met with to dig hard lumpy Clays. 1809–16 Coleridge *Table-t.* (1884) 414 A lumpy soup full of knots of curds. 1845 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 293 The blood remained perfectly fluid and slightly lumpy. 1885 *Times* 30 July 9/6 The soaked rice when subjected to steam-heat is liable to form a lumpy porridge instead of a mess in which the grains remain separate.

b. Applied to rough water when the surface is cut up by the wind into small waves.

1857 C. Gribble in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 3 Hard gales..with a heavy lumpy sea. 1867 *Morn. Star* 19 Sept. 3 At this part of the river the water was extremely 'lumpy', the high wind meeting the ebb tide. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* II. viii. iv. § 3. 664 They are capable of living through a great deal of lumpy lake or river. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 7/2 The head wind and lumpy water in this reach making the work very hard.

c. *Lumpy jaw*: actinomycosis affecting the jaw, common in cattle.

1891–2 E. Salmon in *U. S. Rep. Bureau Anim. Indust.* (*title*), The Treatment of Lumpy Jaw. 1895 *Times* 4 Mar. 3/3 Should an animal be suffering from 'lumpy jaw' (actinomycosis),..the inspector condemns it.

2. Having an outline or shape characterized by lumps or roundish protuberances which impart a heavy and clumsy appearance.

1708 Ozell tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 36 Leaning on one Arm his lumpy Head. 1794 U. Price *Ess. Picturesque* I. 262 [That] dead flatness of outline..which his own close lumpy plantations of trees always exhibit. 1828 Scott *Jrnl.* 3 Apr., I have not forgiven them for..building two lumpy things like mad-houses. 1865 Geikie *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* viii. 222 Schistose rocks..form large lumpy hills, with long smooth slopes. 1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 107 Young ones [horses] generally have a roundish, lumpy shoulder. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 577 The disorder differs from other forms of obesity in its partial and lumpy distribution.

3. *slang.* Intoxicated, drunk.

1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 165 Doctor Lying..got cherry-

merry, and came home as lumpy..as an ass. 1845 *Punch* VIII. 200 For 'boosey' we might substitute 'lumpy' to suit modern parlance. 1864 in *Slang Dict.*

‖ **Luna** (lū'nă). Also 7 anglicized lune. [L. *lūna* moon.] (In senses 1 and 2 written with capital L as proper name.)

1. The moon (personified).

a 1529 Skelton *Bowge of Courte* 3 Whan Luna, full of mutabylyte, As emperes the dyademe hath worne Of our pole artyke. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 39 *Dul.* What is dictima? *Nath.* A title to Phebe, to Luna, to the Moone. 1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* II. iv. 19 And Luna hides her selfe to pleasure vs. 1836 M. Mackintosh *Cottager's Dau.* 319 Luna shone bright in the blue arch above.

2. †**a.** *Alch.* Silver (*obs.*). **b.** *Her.* The name used for argent, in the blazon of sovereign princes.

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 273 Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 89 To melt one part of Luna with 3 parts of Venus. 1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkwormes* 45 When Ioue they turne to Sol or Luna fine. 1606 J. Davies (Heref.) *Select Second Husband* (Grosart) 7/1 Though Beauty then seem Sol, at least as rich, It will be found but Lune, on Tryalls touch. 1641 French *Distill.* vi. (1651) 196 Take..of our lune, not of the vulgar, graines two. 1652 Ashmole *Theatr. Chem.* 198 Luna ys a pure white Body of clene Mercury & Sulphur white ingendered. 1709 Hearne *Collect.* 6 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 301 A Cross Patée Luna. 1758 [see Jupiter 2 b]. 1828–40 Berry *Encycl. Her.*

c. Luna cornea = Horn silver, chloride of silver fused. Also *Lunæ* (incorrectly *Luna*) *cornua.*

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Luna Cornea* or *Lunæ Cornua*, a tough, tasteless Mass, almost like Horn, made by pouring Spirit of Salt..on Crystals of Silver. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 33 One hundred parts of..salt, 235 parts of Luna cornua well dried. 1890 Abney *Photogr.* (ed. 6), Silver chloride, known to them [alchemists] as Luna cornua.

3. More fully *luna-moth*: A large moth of North America, *Actias luna*, having crescent-shaped spots on the wings.

1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 458 The luna moth, *Actias luna*, is unrivalled for loveliness and beauty.

Lunacy (lū'năsi). [f. Lunatic: see -acy 3.]

1. The condition of being a lunatic; intermittent insanity such as was formerly supposed to be brought about by the changes of the moon; now applied *gen.* to any form of insanity (idiocy usually excepted). In legal use, such mental unsoundness as interferes with civil rights or transactions. †Also, a fit or attack of such insanity.

Commission of lunacy, a commission, issuing from a court, authorizing an inquiry as to the soundness of a person's mind. *Commissioner in lunacy*, (*a*) the title given by the statute of 1842 to two officers then first appointed; in 1845 changed to *Master in lunacy* (see below); (*b*) in present use, a member of a board (now consisting of ten members) appointed by the Lord Chancellor to inspect asylums and grant licences to private persons who undertake the charge of lunatics. *Master in lunacy*, a legal officer whose duty it is to investigate the mental condition of persons alleged to be insane and to make orders dealing with the persons and estates of lunatics.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 1 Suche persons..were ..than not mad nor lunatike, but sithen that time fallen to madnes or lunacy. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 4 Grating so harshly all his dayes of quiet With turbulent and dangerous Lunacy. *Ibid.* III. iii. 7 The termes of our estate, may not endure Hazard so dangerous as doth hourely grow Out of his Lunacies. 1611 Cotgr., *Lunatique*, Lunaticke, in a Lunacie. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 334 This disease of lunacie, is a disease whose distemper followeth the course of the moon. 1764 Burn *Poor Laws* 55 Persons, who by lunacy or otherwise are furiously mad. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 307 Taking advantage of John Lord Brereton's being then under a commission of lunacy. 1874 Bucknill & Tuke *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 14 If the Lord Chancellor..employ a person not a Commissioner in Lunacy to inspect..the state of any asylum, hospital, gaol, house, or place wherein any lunatic is confined. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) IX. 198 Declared a lunatic..by the certificate of a master in lunacy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 453 The tendency ..of all lunacy is to set at naught first and most frequently the optional and then the obligatory rules of conduct.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Mad folly. Often in much weakened sense.

1588 Greene *Alcida* (1617) E, One while accusing loue as a lunacie, and then againe [etc.]. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* IV. 1549 The hellish and mad lunacy Of them that doe commit apostacie For gold. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* Pref. (1734) 3 To put a Stop to so universal a Lunacy and Madness. 1817 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 425 The wicked lunacies of the gaming-table. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 25 June 5/2 All talk of this kind is mere lunacy, involving, moreover, a more than lunatic disregard of facts.

c. *attrib.*

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 112/1 The commencement of legislation such as that known in England as the Lunacy Acts. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Feb. 338/2 Under the present lunacy law. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 5/1 Finding that he could not fill up the necessary lunacy forms.

†**2.** = Moon-blindness. (Cf. Lunatic 2 b.)

1600 Surflet *Country Farm* I. xxx. 200 The horse-mules are more tractable and more easie to guide and learne then the mare-mules be. Both of them are subiect to lunacie.

Luna·mbulism. *rare.* [f. L. *lūna* moon, after *somnambulism.*] A kind of somnambulism supposed to be due to the moon's influence.

1846 Trench *Mirac.* v. (1862) 157 *note*, There are cases of lunambulism, in which, no doubt, it [the moon] has influence: but they are few and exceptional.

Lunar (lū'năr), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *lūnār-is*, f. *lūna* moon: see -ar.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the moon; situated in the moon; formerly often, influenced by or dependent upon the moon, or supposed to be so.

Lunar race: a legendary race of Indian kings (*Candrávança*) supposed to have been descended from the moon.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 493 They haue denominated some Herbs Solar and some Lunar. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The Lunar [animals] are the cat, beaver, dog, goat, hart, otter. 1762 Hoole *Tasso's Jerus. Delivered* VIII. 232 There full the lunar beam resplendent play'd. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 255 There are solar tides, and lunar tides. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 352 The alchemists gave the name of Solar Metals to those which are coloured; and that of Lunar to those which are white. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sci.* ii. 10 The reaction of that matter on the moon is the cause of a corresponding nutation in the lunar orbit. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. 259 The lunar race has but forty-eight names in the same period, in which the solar has ninety-five. 1854 W. K. Kelly *Arago's Astron.* (ed. 5) 73 The existence of lunar volcanoes is in no wise demonstrated. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 303 Lunar photography.

b. Specialized collocations.

Lunar cycle = *Metonic cycle* (see Cycle *sb.* 2). **Lunar day**, the interval of time between two successive crossings of the meridian by the moon. **Lunar dial** (see quot.). **Lunar distance**, in *Naut. Astr.*, the distance of the moon from the sun, a planet, or a fixed star, which is used in calculating longitude at sea. **Lunar equation**, the intercalation of a lunar month after three lunar years; also, the correction of the epact in the Gregorian calendar necessitated by the error of the lunar cycle. **Lunar horoscope** (see quot.). **Lunar hour**, the 24th part of a lunar day. **Lunar mansion** (see Mansion). **Lunar method**, in *Naut. Astr.*, the method of determining longitude at sea by means of lunar distances. **Lunar month**, the interval from one new moon to the next, about 29½ days; in popular language often used for a period of 28 days (four weeks). **Lunar nodes**, the point at which the orbit of the moon cuts the ecliptic. **Lunar observation**, in *Naut. Astr.*, an observation of lunar distances in finding the longitude at sea. **Lunar rainbow**, one formed by the moon's rays. **Lunar star**, a star whose geocentric distance from the moon is given in the Nautical Almanac for certain hours, so that the longitude may be found from them. **Lunar tables**, (1) tables of the moon's motion from which its true place at any time may be found; (2) logarithmic tables for correcting the apparent distance of the moon from a star, on account of refraction and parallax. **Lunar theory**, the deduction of the moon's motion from the law of gravitation. **Lunar year**, a period consisting of twelve lunar months (about 354½ days).

1704 Harris *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Cycle of the Moon*, Enneadecaterides is, with some, the Name of this *Lunar Cycle. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bedlam* I. xii. 55 As there is a Lunar Month consisting of 28 or 29 Days, so there is a *Lunar Day. 1862 Bache *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* III. 8 The curves ..show two east and two west deflections in a lunar day. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Dial, Moon-Dial*, or *Lunar Dial*, is that which shews the hour of the night by means of the light, or shadow, of the moon, projected thereon from an index. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 27 A page of *'lunar distances' from the Nautical Almanack. 1712 Desaguliers tr. *Varenius's Geog.* 66 The Addition of 30 Days to the third Lunar Year, is call'd the *Lunar Equation. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Horoscope*, *Lunar Horoscope* is the point which the moon issues out of, when the sun is in the ascending point of the east. This is also called the *part of fortune*. 1862 Bache *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* III. 1 Each observation was marked with its corresponding *lunar hour. 1860 Worcester, *Lunar method.* 1594 Blundeil *Exerc.* III. t. xlv. (1636) 358 The *Lunar month is that space of time which the Moone spendeth while she departing from the Sunne, returneth to him againe. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Lunar periodical Months*, consist of twenty seven days, seven hours, and a few minutes. *Lunar synodical Months* consist of twenty nine days, twelve hours, and three quarters of an hour. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 141 A month in law is a lunar month, or twenty eight days, unless otherwise expressed. 1883 P. Schaff *Hist. Church* I. II. xvi. 133 The month Nisan was the first of the twelve lunar months of the Jewish year. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 37 If the abovementioned meeting of the Sun, and *Lunar Node, happens on the very Day of the New Moon. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 112 The Captain got a *lunar observation as well as his meridian altitude. 1711 Thoresby in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 320 An Account of a *Lunar Rain-bow seen in Darbyshire. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 74 He knew every *lunar star in both hemispheres. 1864 Webster, *Lunar Tables.* 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sci.* vi. 34 In the *lunar theory the sun is the great disturbing cause. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 800/1 The modern lunar theory commenced with Newton. 1594 Blundeil *Exerc.* III. t. xliv. (1636) 357 Of *lunar yeeres there be two kinds, whereof the one is ordinary,..and the other extraordinary or excessive,..the ordinarie or common yeere, is the space of twelve Moones or changes. *Ibid.*, The extraordinarie Lunar yeere ..is the space of thirteene Moones or changes containing 384 daies. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. 221 The Greeks had begun to compensate for the defect of the lunar year, by the occasional addition of an intercalary month.

2. Transferred and figurative uses.

a. Monthly, menstrual. *rare.*

1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 630 In the time of Pregnancy, or her Lunar visits. 1822 Good *Study Med.* IV. 64 The cessation of her lunar discharge.

b. Having the character of the moon as opposed to that of the sun; not warmly bright; pale, pallid.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* III. 56 A theme so like thee, a quite lunar theme, Soft, modest, melancholy, female, fair. 1864 *Spectator* 425 Which we might call lunar poetry,—poetry without brilliancy, passion, or warmth, but yet containing glimpses of a pale but true beauty. 1902 Swinburne in *Q. Rev.* July 26 Even the lustre of Partridge [in *Tom Jones*] is pallid and lunar beside the noontide glory of Micawber.

c. *Lunar politics*: used allusively for 'matters of no practical concern'.

1868 Huxley *Lay Serm.* vii. (1870) 159 Hume's strong and subtle intellect takes up a great many problems about which we are naturally curious, and shows us that they are essentially questions of lunar politics, in their essence incapable of being answered.

3. Crescent-shaped, Lunate. *Lunar bone* (= medical L. *os lunare*): = B 3. Also, marked with crescent-shaped spots, as *lunar underwing.*

1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 179 The Dwellings spreading..from one point of the Heaven to the other in a lunar forme. 1693 Dryden *Iphis & Ianthe* Poet. Wks. (Aldine ed.) IV. 186 The lunar horns, that bind The brows of Isis. 1703 Pope *Thebais* 864 Who grasps the struggling heifer's lunar horns. 1759 W. Wilkie *Epigon.* II. (1769) 22 Each with a faulchion armed and lunar shield. 1843 Westwood *Brit. Moths* I. 133 *Orthosia lunosa* the lunar underwing. 1845 *Ibid.* II. 10 *Geometra lunaria* (the lunar thorn). 1863 Reeve *Land & Freshw. Molluscks* 50 Aperture broadly obliquely lunar. 1887 E. D. Cope *Orig. Fittest* vii. 264 The separation of the scaphoid and lunar bones.

4. Of or containing silver (see Luna 2 a). **Lunar caustic**, nitrate of silver fused.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 3/1½ The little success attending the use of the lunar caustic in these experiments. 1822 Good *Study Med.* I. 313 The lunar pill of Boerhaave, formed from a preparation of silver, which may be regarded as a mild lunar caustic. 1826 Ottley *Dict. Chem., Silver, Nitrate of*; formerly called Lunar Nitre, Lunar Crystals, or Crystals of Silver, and when fused Lunar Caustic. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 789 The cornea of both eyes was touched with a point of lunar caustic.

5. In Arabic grammar: The epithet of the class of consonants before which the *l* of the article is not assimilated; so called because including *q*, the initial of *qamar* moon. Opposed to *solar.*

1776 J. Richardson *Arab. Gram.* iii. 8 The dentals and linguals are called *solar* letters, the rest *lunar.*

6. *Comb.*: **lunar-diurnal** *a.*, pertaining to the lunar day; **lunar-magnetic** *a.*, pertaining to magnetism as affected by the moon's position.

1856 Sabine in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 499 The Lunar-diurnal Variations of the Inclination..at that Station. 1862 Bache *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* III. 11 The lunar-magnetic interval for the Philadelphia station.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** A moon-like body, satellite. *Obs.*

1651 R. Child in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 161 Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, have their Lunars or small Stars moving about them.

2. A lunar distance; a lunar observation.

1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 28 We steered towards Rio de Janeiro for some days after taking the lunars above described. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 134 In taking Lunars, stars lying at about equal distances, east and west of the moon, should be chosen.

3. A bone of the wrist, shaped like a half-moon. Also in Latin form **lunare** (lūnē'rĭ).

1854 R. Owen in *Cyc. Sci.* (1865) II. 58/1 The carpal bones, answering to the scaphoid and lunar in the human wrist, are..coalescent. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 169 The scaphoid coalesces with the lunare in the Carnivora.

Lunaria: see Lunary *sb.*[1]

Lunarian (lūnē'riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *lūnāris* Lunar + -ian.]

A. *adj.* Inhabiting the moon.

1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 165 The lunarian observer situated on the invisible hemisphere.

B. *sb.*

1. A dweller in the moon.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 13. 2/2 Be those Lunarians false or true. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xxxvii. 23 When it is what we call New Moon, we will appear as a Full Moon to the Lunarians. *a* 1849 Poe *Mellonta Tauta* Wks. 1865 IV. 299 Creatures so diminutive as the lunarians. 1880 P. Greg *Acr. Zodiac* I. ii. 41 During an eclipse, the Lunarian would see round the Earth a halo created by [etc.].

2. One who observes or describes the moon; one who used the lunar method in finding longitude.

1817 E. Ward (*title*) The Lunarian, or Seaman's Guide; being a practical Introduction to the Method of ascertaining the Longitude at Sea. 1881 Proctor *Poetry Astron.* vi. 233 Nor does Schröter or any of the older lunarians indicate a crater at this part of the moon's surface. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 476/2 The expert lunarians—the men who found their longitude from observation of the moon—are gone.

Lunarist (lū'nărist). *rare.* [f. Lunar + -ist.] One who holds the 'lunar' theory of the causation of weather-changes.

1863 R. FitzRoy *Weather Bk.* 213 In such grand disturbances as these [storms], the Lunarist and the Astro-meteorologist should endeavour to trace influences of moon and planets. 1864 *Intell. Observ.* No. 32. 105 The Lunarists and the Astro-meteorologists.

‖ **Lunarium** (lūnē'riŭm). [mod.L., f. L. *lūnāris* Lunar.] An instrument representing the phases and motions of the moon. Cf. Lunary *sb.*[2]

1786 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 507 What is become of the Lunarium for the King? 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xliii. App. 171.

Lunary (lū'nări), *sb.*[1] ? *Obs.* Also 6 9 in Latin form **lunaria.** [ad. med.L. *lūnāria*, f. L. *lūna* moon.] **a.** The garden plant called Honesty, *Lunaria biennis.* **b.** The fern called Moonwort, *Botrychium Lunaria.*

Parkinson (1640 *Theat. Bot.* 508) says that 'there are so many herbes called by the name of *Lunaria* that it would make any man wonder how so many should be called'. The magical powers referred to in quots. 1642 and 1679 seem to have been ascribed to the fern.

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 247 And herbes koude I telle eek many oon As Egrimoyne, Valerian, and

lunarie. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 39 Vervaine, Lunara [*sic*], and Martagon. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 85 Lunaria is of two kyndes, the one is called in latine Lunaria maior...It maye be called in englishe great Lunari. Some cal it Shabub. The other kinde is called in latin Lunaria minor, which may be called in englishe litle Lunary or Maye Grapes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxv. 328 The small Lunarie springeth foorth of the ground with one leafe like Adders toong. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 127 Then sprinkles she the iuice of Rue .. With nine drops of the midnight dewe, From Lunarie distilling. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. v. 261 They say of the herb Lunaria ceremoniously gathered at some set times, that laid upon any lock, it makes it flie open. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* Pref. 2 The Fathers of that Society have the true Lunaria, which will open the strictest, strongest Locks or Fetters wherewith Conscience can be restrained. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man Own Gard.* (1803) 703/2 Lunaria, moon-wort or honesty. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1325. 374 The genus *botrychium*, the moon-fern or lunary, to the magical powers of which several of the Elizabethan poets bear testimony.

attrib. 1591 LYLY *Endym.* IV. i, You knowe that on the Lunary bancke sleepeth Endimion.

Lunary (lū·nări), *a.* and *sb.*[2] Now *rare.* [ad. F. *lunaire*, L. *lūnāris*: see LUNAR and -ARY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the moon; = LUNAR *a.* 1. Also, inhabiting the moon.

1561 EDEN *Art of Navig.* II. vi. 30 These tymes [of conjunctions and oppositions] may be knowen..by the Ephimerides or Almanackes, or other tables, or Lunary instrumentes. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 550 The yeare as it is now, consumate in twelve lunary revolutions Eastward. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 9 A Lunary Eclipse. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1692) II. 530 The Moon is peopled with Selenites or Lunary Men. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 48 There be here certain things which are Solary, and certain which are Lunary. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 447 We are not to imagine..that the Lunary Seas, Lakes, ..&c. are of the same Water with our Seas. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lunary*, belonging to the moon. *a* 1849 POE *Ulalume* Wks. 1874 I. p. lxx, The limbo of lunary souls.

b. In *lunary month, year* (see LUNAR 1 b).

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 4 Their [the Athenians'] twelue monethes did not exceed that number of daies which doth consist of the twelue lunarie monethes. [1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. x. 25 Some erroneously compute the long lives of the Patriarks before the flood not by solary, but lunary years, making a moneth a yeare.] 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 220 The Greeks observed the Lunary yeare, that is, twelve revolutions of the Moone 354. dayes. 1712 DESAGULIERS tr. *Varenius's Geog.* 66 The Lunary Month, usually call'd Lunation.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** Monthly, menstrual.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 394 The ordinary return where anything like a regular period is established, is menstrual or lunary.

b. Lunatic.

c 1617 MIDDLETON *Witch* IV. i. 7 There is some difference betwixt my jovial condition and the lunary state of madness.

3. Crescent-shaped, LUNATE; = LUNAR.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* III. iv. 359 His .. Battalions should be ordered .. in a Lunarie forme, and of a Crescent. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 47 With their broad end they look towards the Cara, and with their sharp and lunary part they respect the Kidneys.

† **4.** ? Silvery. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1615 TOMKIS *Albumazar* II. iii, Hang'd round from toppe to bottome With pure white lunary Tapstry, or needleworke; But if 'twere cloath of siluer, 'twere much better.

† **B.** *sb.*[2] *Obs.*

1. A kind of apparatus for solving astronomical problems; = VOLVELLE.

14.. in Dyce *Skelton* (1843) II. 336 Now folowith here the volvelle, that sum men clepen a lunarie.

2. ? One born under the influence of the moon.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xi. 47 Starres which have their most colde and moyst spirites, as the Saturnalls and Lunaries.

3. A crescent or half-moon.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vi. 58 Parallelograms, Squares, Circles, Ovalls, Lunaries.

Lunate (lū·nēt), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *lūnātus*, f. *lūna* moon: see -ATE[2].] Crescent-shaped, crescentiform.

1777 S. ROBSON *Brit. Flora* II *Lunate*, subrotund. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 329 Stipulæ lunate, toothed. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 174 Eyes linear, almost lunate. 1848 DALYELL *Rare Anim. Scotl.* II. 88 The lunate hydræ of Scotland falling within the sphere of my observation, are of three distinct genera. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 161 When a leaf is reniform but with the lobes at the base of the lamina pointed, it is lunate or crescent-shaped.

Lunated (lū·nētĕd), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] = prec.

1673 E. BROWNE *Trav.* 82 A sort of Cross, which our Heralds do not dream of, which is a Cross Lunated after this manner. 1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2216 The *Jugulum* or lunated part of the Breast-bone. 1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 819 The operator .. made a lunated incision. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 412 The Amazons have the pelta, or lunated shield. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 156/2 The sacro-iliac facet..is lunated in shape.

Lunatic (lū·nătik), *a.* [ad. late L. *lūnātic-us*, f. L. *lūna* moon: see -ATIC. Cf. F. *lunatique*, Sp., It. *lunatico*.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Originally, affected with the kind of insanity that was supposed to have recurring periods dependent on the changes of the moon. In mod. use, synonymous with INSANE; current in popular and legal language, but not now employed technically by physicians.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 369/99 He hadde ane douster þat was lunatyke. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 107 Þe whiche aren lunatik lollers and leperes a-boute, And mad as þe mone sitt. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xcv. (1495) 587 The precyous stone Topazius..helpith ayenst the passyon Lunatyk. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. ii. (1554) 165 b, He was.. euery moneth once Lunaticke. 1564 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. lviii. 197 All this trouble..was when you were lunatike and not your owne man. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. viii. 5 (*Stage Direction*), She runnes lunaticke. 1600 *Hosp. Incur. Fooles* 77 If the moone be euill placed, either it maketh men extatical, lunatick, or subject to the kings euill. 1604 S. GRAHAME *Pass. Sparke* E 4 b, The greatest Foole is wise if he be rich, And wisedome flowes from his Lunatique brayne. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 110 This Alice fell lunaticke, and was divorced from the said Gilbert. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VII. Wks. 1813 I. 548 The presumptive heir to the throne was lunatic. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 80/1 One of the most distinctive marks of the lunatic mind is that it reasons sanely from insane premises. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Dec., The House of Castile, which, after fighting and reigning for nearly eight hundred years, terminated in a lunatic girl.

b. Of things: Indicating lunacy; crazy.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iii. 13 Bedlam beggers, who with roaring voices .. Sometime with Lunaticke bans, sometime with Praiers, Inforce their charitie. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. i, A notable hypocriticall vermine it is .. of a most lunatique conscience, and splene. 1861 BUSHNELL *Char. Jesus* 48 There have been great enthusiasts in the world, and they have shown their infirmity by lunatic airs, appropriate to their extravagance.

c. *fig.* Madly foolish, frantic, idiotic, 'mad'.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* iv. 5 If lunatik rashnesse have caryed any into sinne. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, v. i. 113 Greefe makes me lunaticke. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 71, I am sicke Of that disease, all Love is lunatike. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* To Rdr. A, Nothing [is] esteem'd in this lunatique age but what is kept in cabinets. 1859 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 1 Aug. (1876) 47 No policy can be more lunatic than the policy of annexation. 1884 GEO. ELIOT *Ess.* (ed. 2) 14 The seventh [Satire]..contains nothing in particular except lunatic flattery of George I.

† **2. a.** Influenced by the moon. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 6177 Ther [*sc.* women's] hertys chaunge never .. Ther sect ys no thing lunatyke. 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 180 By nativitie they be lunaticke, not taking this worde as the English men do, for starke mad, but as borne under the influence of Luna, and therefore as firme .. as melting waxe. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 14, I that was borne to suppresse & treade down sinne vnder foote, in the night time, (when that sinne-inhabited element is wont to be most lunaticke) walke on the crests of the surges as on the dry land.

† **b.** *Farriery.* Affected with moonblindness; moon-blind, moon-eyed. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 124 Y' broken wineded, the lunatike, and the mangines, called the Farcine. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses Dis.* 16 Of lunatike eies. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. (1617) 22 Lunatike eyes, or Moone eyes. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 136 In Lunatick or Moon-blind Horses.

B. *sb.* A lunatic person; a person of unsound mind; a madman.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 123 Thanne loked vp a lunatik, a lene thing with-alle. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 23 Lunatikes ben sich men þat han cours of þer siikenesse bi movyng of þe moone. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. i. 8 The Lunaticke, the Louer, and the Poet, Are of imagination all compact. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 247 a, A Lunatique that hath sometime his vnderstanding and sometime not. 1735 MOTTE in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 107 An Hospital for Lunaticks and Idiots. 1742 *Act* 15 *Geo. II*, c. 30 Whereas Persons who have the Misfortune to become Lunaticks, may..be liable to be surprised into unsuitable Marriages. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* I. viii, An English lunatic at full moon, is a very sober animal when compared to a Frenchman in a passion. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 315 An infant, a person of nonsane memory, an idiot, a lunatic, ..may also be grantees of a copyhold. 1828 SIR A. HALLIDAY *Pres. St. Lunatics* 30 In Perthshire, the idiots are two hundred and eight, the lunatics only one hundred and fifty-nine. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 113/1 Insane persons (although not lunatics so found by inquisition) may be placed under personal restraint. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 Apr. 808/2 A desperate encounter recently took place..between a lunatic who had escaped from Hatton Asylum and two keepers who were sent in pursuit.

b. *fig.* A madly foolish person.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. iii. 665 She may be thy Luna, and thou her Lunaticke. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 4 Vaine lunatique, against these scapes I could Dispute, and conquer, if I would. 1884 *Chr. World* 4 Sept. 667/1 Any man telling the farmers of Ireland not to pay their rents would be a lunatic.

c. *attrib.*: **lunatic asylum** (also **lunatic hospital,** † **house**), a hospital established for the reception and treatment of lunatics.

1762 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 21 Dec. (1827) III. 120, I doubt this is not the case of any other lunatic hospital. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 63 The proportion of patients returned as having been received into lunatic houses. 1828 SIR A. HALLIDAY (*title*) A General View of the Present State of Lunatics, and Lunatic Asylums, in Great Britain and Ireland. *Ibid.* 31 Dumfries has a small lunatic establishment, attached to the County Infirmary. 1885 *Times* 4 Aug. 9/4 A page from the lunatic entry book had been surreptitiously removed. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 2 Apr. 736/1 That the registered lunatic hospitals should not be subjected to special restrictions and disabilities.

Lunatical (lūnæ·tikăl), *a. rare.* [f. LUNATIC + -AL.] = LUNATIC *a.*

1599 *Broughton's Let.* viii. 28 The Lunaticall conceits .. are thine owne. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. ii. 43 Let this lunaticall or extaticall frier .. forbeare to bragge. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 100, He was of a most lunatical deportment. 1892 *Nat. Observer* 17 Dec. 101/2 The lunatical ignorance of politicians.

Hence **Lunatically** *adv.*

1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 311 The muezzin sang the prayers dismally, deathfully, lunatically.

† **Lunaticness.** *Obs. rare.* The condition of being lunatic.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 145 The immortall minde .. doth not vary through Lunaticknesse or Franticknesse at a certain time of the Moon. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lunatickness.*

Lunation (lūnē·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *lūnātiōnem* (whence F. *lunaison*, It. *lunazione*, Sp. *lunacion*, Pg. *lunação*), f. *lūna* moon: see -ATION.]

1. The time from one new moon to the next, constituting a lunar month (= 29½ days).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. ix. (1495) 354 A monthe of the mone is also taken for a full lunacyon whyche duryth fro chaunge to chaunge. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxx. 301 And there is not the Mone seyn in alle the Lunacioun. 1653 SHAKERLEY *Tabulæ Britan.* [117] A Table of the mean Lunations. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 4 Lunations of the inferiour Planets. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 466 The Arabians .. having respect to the Moon form their Year of 12 Synodical Lunations. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 545 P 13 The 8th day of the third lunation, and the 4th year of our reign. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxx. 295 From the inequality of the Moon's motion, this synodic period, or lunation, is not always of the same length. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 132 Nineteen years is almost exactly equal to two hundred and thirty five lunations.

† **2.** The time of full moon. *Obs.*

c 1549 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) IV. 405 They..intend at this or next lunation to conjure for treasure hid between Newbury and Reading. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. vi. 19 The Exuberance of the Tides at or neer the Æquinoctial Lunations.

3. A menstruation. *rare.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 46 A tendency to keep up that periodical habit of depletion, which will probably prove advantageous against the ensuing lunations.

Lunch (lʌnʃ), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 lonche. [App. onomatopœic. Cf. DUNCH *sb.*] The sound made by the fall of a soft heavy body.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/1 Dunche, or lonche (*H. P.* lunche), *sonitus, strepitus.* 1890 *Linc. N. & Q.* July 68 She heärd a lunch, bud she thoht it was th' childer plaayin'.

Lunch (lʌnʃ), *sb.*[2] [Perh. evolved from LUMP *sb.*[1], on the analogy of the apparent relation between *hump* and *hunch*, *bump* and *bunch*. Cf. '*Lounge*, a large lump, as of bread or cheese' (Brockett *N. Country Words*, ed. 2, 1829).

It is curious that the word first appears as a rendering of the (at that time) like-sounding Sp. *lonja* slice of ham. LUNCHEON, commonly believed to be a derivative of *lunch*, occurs in our quots. 11 years earlier, with its present spelling. In sense 2 *lunch* was an abbreviation of *luncheon*, first appearing about 1829, when it was regarded either as a vulgarism or as a fashionable affectation.]

† **1.** A piece, a thick piece; a hunch or hunk. *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Lonja de tocino*, a lunch of bacon, *frustum, lardi.* 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* VII. xxv. 850 He shall take breade and cut it into little lunches [Fr. *loppins*] into a pan with cheese. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 280 Our Master was well content .. that we should roste a good lunch of porke. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 236, I clapp'd a good Lunch of Bread into my Pocket. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xxiii, An' cheese an' bread..Was dealt about in lunches.

2. A more colloquial synonym of LUNCHEON *sb.* 2. (Now the usual word exc. in specially formal use, though many persons still object to it as vulgar.)

1829 [H. BEST] *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 307 The word *lunch* is adopted in that 'glass of fashion', Almacks, and *luncheon* is avoided as unsuitable to the polished society there exhibited. 1839-41 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a-year* viii. I. 256 He happened to mention it at lunch. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 266 We do not experience the same dislike to exertion after a light forenoon lunch. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* v. 87 Parched corn was her only lunch in the midst of a day of ardour and of sunshine. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxvi. 308 Lunch was on the table at half-past one. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 20 Come to lunch to-morrow at one. 1901 R. D. EVANS *Sailor's Log* vi. 59 Every night during the mid watch a beautiful lunch was served to the officer of the deck.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lunch-basket, -biscuit, -table, -time*; **lunch-dinner,** a meal that might be called either lunch or dinner, a mid-day dinner.

1878 SIR P. WALLIS in Brighton *Life* (1892) 201, I hope the good squire will take a lunch-dinner with me. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 276 It was on the right side of lunch-time. *Ibid.* 277 The well-appointed lunch-table. 1892 G. R. LOWNDES *Camping Sk.* 52 Trout, lunch biscuits, and cake, formed a reasonable lunch. 1901 *19th Cent.* Oct. 630, I..snatched a hasty breakfast from my lunch basket.

Lunch (lʌnʃ), *v.* [f. LUNCH *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To take lunch.

1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* Ser. II. I. 402 She is now old enough, she said, to have lived to hear the vulgarisms of her youth adopted in drawing-room circles. To lunch, now so familiar from the fairest lips, in her youth was only known in the servants hall. 1884 GRANT ALLEN *Philistia* II. 101 Miss Merivale lunched with the family. 1887 J. ASHBY-STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 190 Here can we lunch to the music of trees. 1897 LD. TENNYSON *Mem. Tennyson* II. 222 On one occasion Ruskin lunched with us.

2. *trans.* To provide lunch for. *colloq.*

1892 *Temple Bar* Dec. 578 [She] does her duty .. warmly by her country friends—lunching, tea-ing, and dining them. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June 2/1 Permission was given to lunch the pilgrims on board the *Victory.*

Luncheon (lʌ·nʃən). Also 7 lunchen, lunch-

ion, lunching, 7–8 lunchin, 8 lunshin. [Related in some way to LUNCH *sb.*²

The ordinary view, that the spelling *lunching* represents the etymological form, appears somewhat unlikely. In our quots. the earliest form is *luncheon*, and this appears in our quots. earlier than *lunch*; and there is no evidence of a derivative verb in the 16–17th c. It is possible that *luncheon* might have been extended from *lunch* on the analogy of the relation between *punch*, *puncheon*, *trunch*, *truncheon*.]

†1. = LUNCH *sb.*² 1. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Lopin*, a lumpe, a gob-let, a luncheon. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* III. II. iv. 97 Eating a great lumpe of bread and butter with a lunchen of cheese. **1660** *Chas. II's Escape fr. Worcester* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) IV. 444 The Colonel plucked out of his pocket a good luncheon of bread and cheese. **1703** THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.) s.v., A huge lunshin of bread, i.e. a large piece. **1760–72** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 62 A large luncheon of brown bread .. struck my eyes. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. x, Little Benjie ..was cramming a huge luncheon of pie-crust into his mouth.

fig. **1685** H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xii. 98 No little scraps of bounty .. but large Lunchions of Munificence.

2. Originally, a slight repast taken between two of the ordinary meal-times, *esp.* between breakfast and mid-day dinner. The word retains this original application with those who use *dinner* as the name of the mid-day meal; with those who 'dine' in the evening, *luncheon* denotes a meal (understood to be less substantial and less ceremonious than *dinner*) taken usually in the early afternoon. Now somewhat *formal*: cf. LUNCH *sb.*² 2.

a **1652** BROME *Mad Couple* v. i. Wks. 1873 I. 92 Noonings, and intermealiary Lunchings. **1655** tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* III. 71 For our Breakfast and after-noons Lunchins [Fr. *à gouster*]. **1706** E. WARD *Writings* (ed. 3) II. 125 Then others more Hungry, their Stomachs to please, Sit down to their Luncheons of House-hold and Cheese. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. ii. ¶ 3 As soon as we had released our kitchen-wench, I gave orders for a good luncheon. **1823** BYRON *Juan* XI. lxv, His afternoons he pass'd in visits, luncheons, Lounging and boxing. **1827** CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 318 The mother looked for the little ones, and brought them their evening luncheon. **1855** MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* i, They did not scruple to make a call at each other's houses before Luncheon. **1881** LADY HERBERT *Edith* 2 Have you had some luncheon? **1891** E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 2 Thornton stayed for luncheon.

3. *attrib.*

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 158 Allowing .. not a moment for meals, nor the well known luncheon-time. **1884** W. S. GILBERT *Princess Ida* II, Merrily ring the luncheon bell. **1888** J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* I. ix. 146 From that very Pavilion he had slipped away during the luncheon-hour. **1891** H. HERMAN *His Angel* 125 The cellar ..was occupied by a liquor and luncheon bar. **1899** E. PEACOCK in *Month* Feb. 208 To witness the servants of the Duke pitch the luncheon-tent. **1903** *Railway time table*, Luncheon-baskets ..may be obtained at the principal stations.

Hence **Lu·ncheon** *v. intr.*, to take luncheon, to lunch; **Lu·ncheonless** *a.*, without luncheon.

1883 LD. SALTOUN *Scraps* I. 190, I .. went luncheonless myself. **1885** *Fortn. in Waggonette* 94 A few minutes more saw an imposing party luncheoning on the grassy roadside. **1889** *Archæol. Æliana* XIII. 309 The Duke of Northumberland ..luncheoned at the 'Three Half Moons'.

Luncher (lʊ·nʃəɹ). [f. LUNCH *v.* + -ER¹.] One who lunches or takes lunch.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 60 We therefore put it to the conscience of the ladies who indulge in hot luncheons (if a regular luncher can have a conscience). **1895** J. DAVIDSON *Earl Lavender* 248 The sound of the pipes .. reached the thirty lunchers in their barn.

†**Lund.** *Obs.* Also 5 lunde. [a. ON. *lund.*] Disposition, nature; manners.

c **1200** ORMIN 7038 Gode menness clene lund. *Ibid.* 9785 All fulle off atriȝ lund. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1460 In haly speche he lyked his lunde.

‖**Lu·nda.** Also 8 lunder. [repr. Icel. *lundi*, Norw. *lunde*, Sw. *lunn*.] A Scandinavian name for: The puffin.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612 Greenland produces .. Cormorants, Lunders, Parrots [etc.]. **1802** G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 310 *Lunda*, a name for the Puffin. **1893** NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Lunda.*

Lunder, Lundge: see LOUNDER *v.*, LOUNGE *v.*

†**Lundress.** *Obs.* [a. F. *Londreis* adj., f. *Londres* London.] (See quot. 1695.)

1695 W. LOWNDES *Amendm. Silver Coin* 17 A Sterling .. was once called a Lundress, because it was to be Coined only at London. **1706** in PHILLIPS; and in later Dicts.

Lundyfoot (lʊ·ndifut). [Named after Lundy Foot, a Dublin tobacconist, whose address is given as 8 Essex Bridge in Wilson's *Dublin Directory* 1776.] A kind of snuff.

1811 *Ora & Juliet* IV. 187 The sportive zephyrs carried the high-dried Lundyfoot into the eyes of the whole party. **1822** *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 370* He took so much of Lundy-Foot, that he used to snort and snuffle. **1866** *Daily Tel.* 11 Jan. 5/1 A pinch of Lundyfoot or brown Rappee.

Lune¹ (liūn). *Hawking.* Also 5 lewne; and see LOYN. [var. of LOYN.] A leash for a hawk.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xvi, Thenne was he ware of a Faucon ..and longe lunys aboute her feete. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* B v b, The lewnes shulde be fastened to theym, with a payre of tyrettis. **1580** H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 90 In fancie's lune I fast was cought. **1593** GREENE *Mamillia* I. E 3, The closer shee couered the sparke, the more it kindled: yea, in seeking to vnlose the Lunes, the more she was intangled. **1611** COTGR., *Longe*, ..a hawkes lune or leash. **1895** QUILLER-COUCH *Wandering Heath* 230 A gerfalcon lying with long lunes tangled about his feet.

Lune² (liūn). *arch.* [ad. med.L. *lūna* lit. 'moon', hence 'fit of lunacy' (cf. LUNATIC), whence F. *lune*, MHG. *lûne* (G. *laune* whim, humour).] *pl.* Fits of frenzy or lunacy; mad freaks or tantrums. (Cf. LINE *sb.*² 29.)

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 30 These dangerous, vnsafe Lunes i' th' King,—beshrew them. **1778** JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 14 Nov., My master is in his old lunes and so am I. **1799** LAMB *John Woodvil* III, Let him alone. I have seen him in these lunes before. **1867** J. H. STIRLING in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 381 This is the central weak point, the special lunes of the De Quincey nature. **1883** SYMONDS *Renaiss. It.*, *Ital. Lit.* II. II. x. 97 Their tales for the most part are the lunes of wanton love.

Lune³ (liūn). [a. F. *lune*:—L. *lūna* moon.]

1. *Geom.* The figure formed on a sphere or on a plane by two arcs of circles that enclose a space.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Lunes* or *Lunulæ*. **1839** in *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 109. **1854** MOSELEY *Astron.* xxxiv. (ed. 4) 119 Her [the moon's] crescent .. now presents the appearance of a lune. **1891** CAYLEY in *Coll. Papers* (1897) XIII. 205 The two lunes *ACB* and *ABD* of figure 6.

2. Anything in the shape of a crescent or half-moon.

1706–9 WATTS *Lyric Poems* II. *Vict. Poles over Osman* 149 Faithful Janizaries..Fall'n in just Ranks or Wedges, Lunes or Squares. **1805** W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 36 This made them [the globules] gradually assume the shape of half moons ..The dark part of these little lunes ..did not appear sensibly less than the enlightened part.

Lune, anglicized f. LUNA.

Lünebergite (lunəbəɹgəit). *Min.* [Named by C. Nollner, 1870, from *Luneberg*, Hanover, its locality: see -ITE.] A boro-phosphate of magnesium, found in fibrous masses.

1872 DANA *Min.* App. 10. **1893** *Chapman's Blowpipe Pract.* 179.

Lunecye, obs. form of LUNACY.

Lunel¹ (liune·l). [f. *Lunel* (Hérault) a town in France.] A sweet muscat wine. Also *lunel-wine.*

1770 *Ann. Reg.* II. 158 He .. made me drink bumper after bumper of his lunel wine. **1821** *Rouge et Noir* 85 A bumper of the true lunel. **1841** THACKERAY *Mem. Gormandising* Wks. 1900 XIII. 589 What could literary men mean by ordering lunel?

‖**Lunel**² (liū·nel). *Her.* [Fr., a. Sp. *lunel*, f. *luna* moon.] A figure formed by four crescents appointé resembling a rose with four leaves.

1828–40 in BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I.

Lunestice, obs. form of LUNISTICE.

‖**Lunetta.** [It.] = LUNETTE 4 b.

1898 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/3 Under the lunetta is the Descent from the Cross, the Madonna kneeling.

Lunette (liune·t). Also 7–8 in anglicized form **lunet(t.** [a. F. *lunette*, dim. of *lune* moon.]

†**1.** A little moon, a satellite. *Obs.*

1645 BP. HALL *Peace-Maker* x. 81 Our predecessors.. could never have believed, that there were such Lunets about some of the Planets as our late Perspectives have described.

†**2.** The figure of a crescent moon. Also *attrib.*

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. p. iv, Juno Samia Selenitis, standing in a lunette, and crowned with a lunette. **1787** M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 278 In this rock a flight of steps is cut, in a winding or kind of lunette form, from the road to the top of the hill.

3. *Farriery.* A horse-shoe consisting of the front semicircular portion only. Also *lunette-shoe.*

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses Dis.* clii. 65 Pull off his shooes and shooe him with half Moone shooes called Lunette. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 A Lunet shoe .. is used for Horses that have weak Heels. *c* **1720** W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. (1738) 256 The cure is..to shoe him with Lunets, or Half-Moon shoes. **1753** in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* **1816** *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 27 A shoe in the form of the old lunette, or La Fosse's shoe. **1875** in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

4. *Arch.* **a.** An arched aperture in a concave ceiling for the admission of light.

1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 31 The manner of Arches are..a Rotonda G, a Lunette P, and a Conca N and K. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 114 Lunettes are used in large rooms or halls, and are made either in waggon-headed ceilings, or through large coves, surrounding a plane ceiling. **1842–59** GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) Gloss., *Lunette*, a cylindric, cylindroidic, or spherical aperture in a ceiling.

b. A crescentiform or semicircular space in a ceiling, dome, etc., decorated with paintings or sculptures; a piece of decoration filling such a space.

1722 RICHARDSON *Statues Italy* 117 The pictures are painted in a sort of Lunettes, form'd by a Semicircle within a Tall Arch ending in a Point, and [etc.]. **1853** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. ii. 74 The painting which filled the lunette behind it [a sarcophagus]. **1857** MRS. JAMESON *Leg. of Madonna* Introd. (ed. 2) 60 It is comprised in five lunettes round the ceiling. **1873** OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 36 Above at a vast height there was a lunette with frescoes of the labours of Hercules. **1886** WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 210 The lunette over the entrance-door [of the Fitzwilliam Museum].

5. *Fortif.* A work larger than a redan, consisting of two faces, and two flanks (Voyle *Mil. Dict.*).

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Lunettes* in Fortification, are Envelopes, Countergardes, or Mounts of Earth cast up before the Curtain. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lunette*.. In Fortification, a small Work generally rais'd before the Courtin in Ditches full of Water: It consists of two Faces making a Re-entring Angle, and serves to dispute the Passage of the Ditch. **1711** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4883/2 His Grace .. has given Orders for making several Lunettes in the Front of our Camp. **1759** B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 200 An embattled Wall, with Lunets hanging over the River. **1778** *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Sandown Castle*, *Kent*, N. of Deal, .. consists of four lunets of very thick arched work of stone. .. In the middle is a great round tower. **1834–47** J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 11 The lunette, like the redan, is frequently open at the gorge. **1859** F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 263 A Lunette has two faces, similar to the redan, and also two flanks.

6. A blinker for a horse.

1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* III. § 12 Make earthly things, not as lunets to shut up our sight, but spectacles to transmit it to spiritual objects. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lunette* is also the name of two small pieces of felt made round and hollow, to clap upon the eyes of a vicious horse. **1875** in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

7. †**a.** *pl.* Spectacles. *Obs.*

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 53 Then answered the whole croud, Bidding him read it out aloud. Seeking his Lunets [etc.]. **1693** EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.*, *Refl. Agric.* 49 One day Lunetts and Microscopes may possibly be Invented, whereby these Pores may plainly be seen and distinguished. **1796** *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 75 Fearful of more mistakes, for want of my useful lunettes, I made my bow of depart.

b. Given as the name for a special kind of concavo-convex lens for spectacles.

1855 in OGILVIE Suppl. **1875** in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

8. A watch-glass of flattened shape. Also *lunette (watch-) glass.*

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* ix. 233 Lunette glasses. **1849** DANA *Geol.* ix. (1850) 466 The curvature of a lunette watch glass. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 156 *Lunette*, the usual form of rounded watch glass.

9. In the guillotine, the circular hole which receives the neck of the victim.

1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate of Cumberw.* 238 When the victim's head is fixed in the lunette. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 6/2 His head had to be thrust into the lunette by two warders.

10. *Glass-making.* = LINNET-HOLE.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 587 The founding or melting furnace is a square brick building,.. at each angle of this square a small oven or arch is constructed .. vaulted within, and communicating with the melting furnace by square flues called lunettes.

11. *Antiq.* A crescent-shaped ornament.

1865 *Athenæum* 22 July 119/1 A pair of golden gorgettes or lunettes.

12. A forked iron plate into which the stock of a field-gun carriage is inserted.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

13. (See quot.)

1884 R. F. BURTON *Bk. Sword* 124 This hilt-plate has dwindled in the French fencing-foil to a lunette, a double oval of bars shaped like a pair of spectacles.

14. *Eccl.* A circular crystal case, fitting into an aperture in the monstrance, in which the Host is placed for exposition.

1890 in *Century Dict.* **1893** in *Catholic Dict.*

Lung (lʊŋ). Forms: 1 lungen, 3–6 lunge, 3–4 longen(e, 4–6 long(e, 4–5 lounge, 5 longon, lungen, (5 longhe, lunche, 6 longue, loong), 6– lung. [OE. *lungen* str. fem. = OFris. *lungen*, MLG. *lunge*, MDu. *longe* (Du. *long*), OHG. *lungun* (MHG., mod.G. *lunge*); ON. with change of declension *lunga* wk. neut.; f. Teut. root **lung-*:—OAryan **lngh-* in Skr. *laghu-*, Gr. ἐλαφρός light: see LIGHT *a.*¹ (The lungs were so called because of their lightness: cf. LIGHTS.)]

1. Each of the two respiratory organs in man and most vertebrate animals, placed within the cavity of the thorax on either side of the heart and communicating with the trachea or windpipe.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 160/34 *Pulmo*, lungen. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 92 Mið þy sceal mon lacnian þone man þe biþ lungenne wund. *c* **1250** *Death* 172 in *O. E. Misc.* 178 Nu schal for-rotien þi liure and þi lunge. *c* **1275** LAY. 6409 Þe longene and þe liure folle to þan grunde. **13..** *K. Alis.* 4719 Men to heom threowe drit and donge, With foule ayren, with rotheres lunge. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 8 It purges þe longes of inflacioun. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* III. 100 The lunge yifth him weie of speche. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 189 Lame men he lechede with longen of bestes. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 49 The longis hool and wynded with the best. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* i. 3 (Harl. MS.) The archer..hath y-schotte him selfe in þe lungen. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* II. 409 Leuir and lounggis men mycht all redy se. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 91 The wulf .. gaf to me but half the longes. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. vii. 63 That all the blayd, vp to the hylt and hand Amyd his flaffand longis hyd hes he. **1535** COVERDALE *1 Kings* xxii. 34 A certayne man .. shott the kynge of Israel betwene the mawe and yᵉ longes. **1551** T. WILSON *Logike* (1569) 48 b, Oft fetchyng of winde, declares a sicknesse of the lungus. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 133 The sicknes of the Loongs is perceiued if the Dewlap be harde closed together very farre vppe. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 174 Gentlemen, .. of such sensible and nimble Lungs that they always vse to laugh at nothing. **1612** BACON *Ess.*, *Studies* (Arb.) 13 Shooting [is good] for the Lungs and Breast. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 294 In those which breathe through the lungs, some have the heart composed of two ventricles, and some have it of one. **1831** R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 622 The Lungs .. are two spongy, cellular, expansible organs. **1872** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* xii. (1873) 462 The lungs are attached by their roots to the two branches of the windpipe.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. as in phrase *lungs of London* (etc.), applied to open spaces within or adjacent to a city.

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 10 Could not the Winds .. With their whole card of Lungs redeem thy breath? **1808** WINDHAM *Sp. agst. Encroachm. Hyde Park* 30 June, It was a saying of Lord Chatham, that the parks were the lungs of

London. 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 4 Beyond this fence the outer domain .. acts as one of the lungs of Sydney. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* II. i. 3 That Bathsheba was a firm and positive girl..had been the very lung of his hope. 1876 — *Ethelberta* (1890) 346 At length something from the lungs of the gale alighted like a feather upon the pane. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 51 We can with perfect safety use these old burial grounds as lungs for the over-crowded city.

2. Applied to analogous organs in other animals.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., In Mollusca the Pulmonata, represented by the snail and slug, have a simple type of lung. .. In Amphibia .. the lung is a simple or double sac with a smooth lining near the termination of the trachea.

†**3.** *pl.* One who blows the fire; a chemist's assistant. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, That's his fire-drake, His lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffes his coales. 1663 COWLEY *Adv. Exper. Philos. College* in *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 43 That the Company received into it be as follows. .. Two Lungs, or Chemical Servants. That the annual allowance .. be as follows. .. To each of the Lungs twelve pounds.

4. (See quot.) *dial.* (? *Obs.*)

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 504 Swine .. are subject to a Distemper which is called the *Thirst*, or *Lungs*.

5. Lungs of (the) oak, oak lungs (see OAK *sb.* 8), *Sticta pulmonacea*; = LUNGWORT 5.

1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 183 *Sticta Pulmonaria*. .. Its specific name, as well as its familiar designation, 'Lungs of Oak', or 'Tree Lungwort' are due to its efficacy, real or supposed, in pulmonary affections. 1863 J. R. WISE *New Forest* xvi. 176 One of the commonest remedies for consumption in the Forest is the 'lungs of oak'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Lungs-of-the-oak.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive, as *lung-attack*, † *blood*, *-cell*, *-consolidation*, *-disease*, *-parenchyma*, *-substance*, *-tissue*, *-trouble*, *-tubercle*, *-vessel*. **b.** objective, as *lung-bearing* adj. **c.** instrumental, as *lung-breather*.

1865 Mrs. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* I. 206 A *lung attack .. when the three score and ten years are passed, can hardly leave a man exactly where it found him. 1888 G. ALLEN in *Gd. Words* 229 The *lung-bearing and air-breathing terrestrial animal. 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xiv. 165 *Lung-blood generally appears somewhat lighter than a natural red, because it is conceived to be rendred more aereous by the Lungs. 1880 *St. James's Budget* 17 Sept. 12/1 The earliest *lung-breathers were amphibians. 1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 287 The *lung-cells and finer bronchial tubes are compressed by the distended blood-vessels. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 768 In like manner, the former auscultatory signs of *lung-consolidation vanish. 1897 *Ibid.* IV. 302 Passive congestion is a frequent cause of albuminuria, more especially in heart and *lung diseases. 1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 44 Effusion of blood into the *lung-parenchyma. *Ibid.* 46 We scarcely ever find any considerable amount of *lung-substance deprived of air by pressure. *Ibid.* 269 Signs of Pneumonia, when the *Lung-tissue is permeable to air. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 356 Some secondary *lung trouble with which there is not nervous power to contend. *Ibid.* 309 Some decided signs of *lung tubercle are discovered early in the disease. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 403 The absence of clotting from blood within the *lung vessels.

7. Special combs.: † **lung-cracked** *a.*, of breath, issuing from exhausted lungs; **lung-fever**, pneumonia; **lung-fish**, a fish having lungs as well as gills, a dipnoan; **lung-flower**, Gerarde's transl. of the Ger. name of the Marsh Gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*; † **lung(s)-growing**, a disease in cattle, in which the lungs adhere to the side; † **lung-grown** *a.*, said of an animal affected with 'lung-growing'; also *sb.* = *lung-growing*; **lung-gymnastics**, 'the exercise of the respiratory powers in a regular and orderly manner for the prevention or cure of disease' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **lung-juice**, serum from diseased lungs; **lung lichen** = LUNGWORT 5 (J. Smith *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 1882); **lung-note**, the sound produced by tapping the chest of a healthy subject; † **lung-pipe** *sing.*, the trachea or windpipe, *pl.* the bronchial tubes; **lung-plague** (in cattle), pleuro-pneumonia; **lung-power**, power of voice; **lung-sick** *a.* and *sb.*, (*a*) *adj.* sick of a pulmonary complaint; (*b*) *sb.* a disease of the lungs, pleuro-pneumonia; so **lung-sickness**; † **lung-woe**, disease of the lungs; **lung-worm**, a parasite infesting the lungs of cattle (see quot.).

1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 12 The Racer .. might .. outward shoote His *lung-crackt-breath. 1852 H. W. PIERSON *Amer. Missionary Mem.* 229 His illness (*lung-fever) was sudden and unexpected. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 107/2 The curious *lung-fish (*Protopterus*) builds a burrow. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ciii. 355 *Viola Autumnalis*, or Autumne Violet .. the same that Valerius Cordus .. saith is named in the German toong *Lungen blumen*, or *Lung flower. 1704 *Dict. Rust.*, **Lungs-growing*. 1730-6 BAILEY (fol.), *Lung's Growing*. 1775 ASH, *Lunggrowing*, .. a disease in cattle. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 96 Of the diseases in the Lungs, especially the Lung-growne. *Ibid.*, A beast, which is *lung-growne, or hath his lungs growne to his side. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 46 *Lung gymnastics. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* 89 Blood, pericardial exudation, and *lung juice from the fatal Nottingham case inoculated into ten animals..produced fatal results in six. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 189 There was .. an entire want of *lung-note over the manubrium of the sternum. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 35 Rosemary..openeth the *lung pipes. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 88 Shall we be carried no further to Heaven, then .. a lungpipe-pant can blow us? 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 60/1 Pleuro-Pneumonia or *Lung-Plague. 1900 J. KIRKWOOD *United Presbyt. in Ayrsh.* iv. 34 He could exercise his *lung power also in preaching. ?1520 TI. *Dial. Creat. Moral.* xxvii. 1, He..was made both *lungsyk and Reumatyke that he myght not occupye his accostomyd synnes. 1552 HULOET, Longe syeke, *pneumonicus* [sic]. 1899 *Strand Mag.* Mar. 270/1 For 'lung-sick' had reduced the..team of sixteen to..five [bullocks]. 1726 BAILEY, **Lung Sickness*. 1730-6 — (fol.), *Lung's Sickness*. 1899 WERNER *Capt. of Locusts* 100 [He] had just had heavy losses..from the lung-sickness. *c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 50 The *longe [*v.r.* longis] woo cometh oft of yvel eire. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 253 The *Lung Worm [*Strongylus micrurus*] is often fatal to calves.

Lung a: see LUNGI.

Lungang, Lungar: see LONGAN, LANGUR.

Lunge, longe (lʌndʒ), *sb.*[1] [a. F. *longe* halter, lunge, var. of OF. *loigne* (whence LOYN, LUNE[1]) :—popular L. **longea*, f. L. *long-us* LONG *a.*]

†**1.** *gen.* A thong, cord. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 94 Their [Camels] feet (although fleshy) are so tyed together with little lunges that they neuer weare.

2. A long rope used in training horses, being fastened at one end to the horse's head and held at the other by the trainer, who causes the horse to canter round in a circle.

1720 W. GIBSON *Diet Horses* vii. (1726) 105 He recommends those who stand together in an open Stable,..to be secured with two Bindings, and for that Purpose, the Ropes or Longes ought to be so long, that they may easily lie down. 1778 EARL PEMBROKE *Mil. Equitat.* 37 In the beginning a longe is useful..to help both the rider and the horse. 1845 LADY STANHOPE *Mem.* I. vi. 201 And round this [green plat] the grooms, with longes, were made to run them [two mares] until they were well warmed.

3. a. The use of the lunge in training horses. **b.** A circular exercising-ground in which the lunge is used; 'the training ground for the instruction of a young horse' (Voyle *Mil. Dict.* 1872-6).

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 40 One Manege will thus contain two good circles or longes. *Ibid.* 78 The horse has rested .. after the longe. 1839 GREENWOOD *Hints Horsemanship* 87 A horse .. should never be compelled to canter in the longe, though he may be permitted to do it of himself. 1886 'STONEHENGE' *Rur. Sports* (ed. 16) 469/2 The colt should be kept going round the lunge, until [etc.].

4. *attrib.*

1839 GREENWOOD *Hints Horsemanship* 88 Such powerful instruments as the longe-cord and whip. *Ibid.* 90 With the longe-whip in skilful hands. 1868 H. C. R. JOHNSON *Long Vac. Argent. Alps* xxix. 153 One of the girths of my saddle, the longe surcingle, and three or four large silk handkerchiefs .. gave me, as I thought, length enough.

Lunge (lʌndʒ), *sb.*[2] Also 8-9 **longe**, 9 **lounge**. [Aphetic var. of ALLONGE, ELONGE.]

1. A thrust with a sword (spec. in *Fencing*) or other weapon.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xii. (1804) 62 My adversary.. made a great many half longes, skipping backward at every push. 1780 T. DAVIES *Mem. Garrick* (1781) I. iii. 23 With the first lunge he killed his adversary. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 5 The distance between the two feet will be found to be .. about two-thirds of the distance of the longe. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxii, A successful..lounge, by which Peveril ran his gigantic antagonist through the body. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iv, He made a desperate lunge at Adrian. 1880 SIR S. LAKEMAN *Kaffir-Land* 74 A lounge from an assegai through his thigh. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 758/1 If..parried lunges found their match In neat retorts.

b. (See quot.)

1817 WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Chesh.* (1818) s.v. *Lungeous*, A lunge is common for a violent kick of a horse, though Dr. Ash has omitted it.

2. A sudden forward movement; a plunge, rush.

1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xvii. 149 A heavy lunge that told of a big fish. 1882 J. WALKER *Sc. Poems* 127 With a lumbering lunge The freighted vessel left the quay. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 455 The impatient farmer made a sudden lunge at them.

Lunge (lʌndʒ), *sb.*[3] *American.* Also **longe**, **'longe**, **'lunge**. [? Short for MASKALONGE.] The Great Lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*).

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* 317 (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* III), Mackinaw Trout; Great Lake Trout; Longe (Vermont). 1884 G. B. GOODE etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 488 The Lake Trout has other appellatives, such as 'Lunge' in Canada .. 'Black Lunge', 'Silver Lunge', 'Racer Lunge', 'Black Salmon'. 1887 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 23 July 227/2 To troll for 'lunge' in the deep waters of Lake Memphremagog. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 368/2 'It's a 'lunge,'..'He'll weigh at least fifteen pounds.' *Ibid.* 453/2, I led him alongside, where—as a played-out 'longe always will—he remained motionless..for a few seconds.

Lunge (lʌndʒ), *v.*[1] Also 9 **longe**, **lounge**. [f. LUNGE *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* **a.** *Fencing.* To make a thrust with a foil or rapier. **b.** *Boxing.* To deliver a straightforward blow. Const. *at*.

1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 23 When longing in the position of tierce. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 55 Lunging with the right he hit short. 1836 SMART, *Longe*, to make a pass with a rapier. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* ii. (1862) 84 Lunging with his rapier like a fencing master. 1900 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 456/1 Count Victor .. lunged and skewered him through the thick of the active arm.

c. quasi-*trans.* with cognate obj. To deliver (a kick, a thrust); also with *out*.

1735 *Gentl. Mag.* May 252 If Savage lunge'd a thrust, And brought the youth a victim to the dust. 1847 THACKERAY *Christm. Bks.* (1872) 33 The Mulligan..lunged out a kick.

2. *trans.* To drive or thrust with or as with a lunge. Also *refl.* said of a heavy body (= 3).

1841 J. MILLS *Old Eng. Gentl.* xxvii. II. 206 M'Donald plunged the rowels deep into his flanks, and lunging him with all his power, hurled the excited creature to the ground. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, What he had in tow, lunged itself at him sometimes in an awful manner when the boat was checked. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 140 The scorpion instantly lunged his sting into him.

3. *intr.* To move with a lunge; to make a sudden forward movement; to rush. Also with *up*.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 102 [Fish] at the worm no nibbles more repeat, But lunge from night in sheltering flag-retreat. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 330 He [an elephant] lounged furiously at the bars. 1831 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 63 [He] made for a fauteuil standing opposite to the fire. Into this he lunged. 1859 G. MEREDITH *A. Feverel* xxvii, Ripton lunged for the claret jug. 1880 Mrs. WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* viii, Farmer Heybrook's old brown mare came lungeing up the steep hill. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 67 The jolting and swaying of the cart, as it lunged over the ruts, helped us.

Hence **Lu'nging** *ppl. a.*

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, Parrying the Slogger's lunging hits.

Lunge, longe (lʌndʒ), *v.*[2] Also 9 **lounge**. [f. LUNGE *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To put (a horse) through his paces by the use of the lunge; to make a horse (*occas.* his rider) go round the lunge (see LUNGE *sb.*[1] 3 b).

1806 CUMBERLAND *Mem.* I. 263 You might as safely have backed Bucephalus, before Alexander had lunged him. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 116 At three [years old] put on the bits and lunge him. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 72 The horse may be longed to the right. 1845 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. II. 529 Being lounged in a circle with great care. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlvi, As the coachman was lunging Georgy round the lawn on the grey pony. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 406 Armed horsemen are seen lunging their chargers round and round after the manner of a modern circus. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. I. viii. § 5. 454 The colt .. may now be taken out and well lunged. 1889 HAYES *Illustr. Horse Breaking* ii. 64 The generality of men, when they lunge a colt or filly, will circle the young one more to the left than to the right.

2. *intr.* Of the horse: To go round the lunge in a specified direction.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 75 The rein on the hand to which the horse is longing.

Lunged (lʌŋd), *ppl. a.* [f. LUNG + -ED[2].] Furnished with lungs, or something resembling lungs; as applied to human beings usually with prefixed adj., as *small-*, *weak-lunged*.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x. (1697) 249 The Smith prepares his Hammer for the Stroke, While the Lung'd Bellows hissing Fire provoke. 1818 in TODD. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

Lungeous (lʌ'ndʒəs), *a. dial.* [f. LUNGE *sb.*[2] or *v.*[1] + -OUS.] †**a.** Of a fall: Heavy (*obs.*). **b.** Of persons: Rough-mannered, violent (in play).

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (1741) 339 A lungeous Fall indeed, the Master said. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lungeous*, spiteful, mischievous. Derb. & Leic. 1817 WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Cheshire* (1818), *Lungeous*, ill tempered, disposed to do some bodily harm by a blow or otherwise. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxviii, A big lungeous fellow, who would speak disrespectfully of anybody. 1883 *B'ham Daily Mail* 3 Apr. 2/3 The rules of Rugby football allow..a cruel latitude to lungeous players.

Lunger[1] (lʌ'ŋəɹ). *colloq.* [f. LUNG + -ER[1].] One who is diseased or wounded in the lungs.

1893 KATE SANBORN *Truthf. Wom. in S. Calif.* 14 The rainy season is hard for 'lungers' and nervous invalids. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 1/3 There were of course a good many English 'lungers' in the village. 1900 R. KIPLING in *Daily Mail* 25 Apr. 4/4 He was a badly-shotten 'lunger'.

Lunger[2] (lʌ'ndʒəɹ). [f. LUNGE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who lunges.

1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* II. i, A swifter lunger never crossed a sword. 1887 *Daily News* 26 July 5/2 The lunger is run through by the man who parries thus.

† **Lungeteyn,** *a.* Also 5 **LONTAIGNE**. [ad. OF. *loingtain* (F. *lointain*) :—popular L. **longitānum*, f. *longus* LONG.] Distant, remote.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4190 *note*, [He] tok his leue at [be] Romayns To wyne londes lungeteyns.

Lungful (lʌ'ŋfʊl). [f. LUNG + -FUL.] So much as will fill the lungs.

1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 109 A lungful of real fresh air. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 70/1 Bracing lungfulls of morning air.

‖ **Lungi** (lʌ'ngī). Also 7 **lung**, **lunga**, **longee**, **longi**, 7-9 **lungee**, **lungie**, **lungy**, 9 **loongee**, **loonghie**, **lunggi**. [Urdū (Persian) *lungī*, f. *lung* of the same meaning. Cf. LANGOOTY.] A loin cloth. Also, the material of which this is made.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 197 A lung or cover to conceale their privy members. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* I. (1669) 49 Some Cotton-cloaths..of those kinds which are commonly called Dosternals, .. Longis, Allegiens, &c. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 53 The Peer as well as Peasant, wrapping only a Lunga about his Middle. *Ibid.* 101 The Men and Women came down together to wash, having Lungies about their wastes only. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 294 His Dress was only a Silk Lungie or Scarf made fast by a Girdle of Gold Plate, about his Middle. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 229 Cloth..made in the form of a Bengal lungy, or Buggess cloth. *c* 1809-10 F. BUCHANAN *Puraniya* III. 101 The Lunggi .. is wrapped simply two or three times round the waist, and hangs down to the knee. 1835 BURNES *Trav.*

Bokhara (ed. 2) I. 52 He wore a very handsome loongee round his waist. **1882** Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework*, *Loonghie*, a mixed fabric composed of richly coloured silk and cotton. **1901** *Daily News* 9 Jan. 3/3 Indian soldiers..wearing lungis of beautifully woven silk.

Lungie, variant of Longie.

Lunging (lʊ·ndʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Lunge *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The action of Lunge *v.*[1]

1847 Mrs. Gore *Cast. in Air* xxiv. (1857) 217 One of the many merry mountebanks who are lost without the presence of a *plastron* against whom they may exercise their lunging.

Lunging (lʊ·ndʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Lunge *v.*[2] + -ing [1].] The action of Lunge *v.*[2]

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 71 It is of little importance upon which hand the Longeing is begun. **1875** S. Sidney *Bk. Horse* (1886) 558 Longeing properly employed teaches a horse obedience. **1892** W. H. Hutchison *Hints on Colt-breaking* 49, I..without any lunging or preparation, put the saddle and bridle on him [etc.].

attrib. **1833** *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 70 The horse being brought to the riding-house, or longing-ground, a..snaffle bridle is to be placed in his mouth. **1862** H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* I. iii. 27 The centre of this quad..is occupied by a tan lunging ring.

† **Lu·ngis.** *Obs.* Also 6 **longis, lundgis,** 7 **lunges, -eis.** *pl.* 6 **lungis.** [a. OF. *longis*:—L. *Longīnus* apocryphal name of the centurion who pierced our Lord with a spear, by popular etymology associated with L. *longus* long.] **a.** A long, slim, awkward fellow; a lout. **b.** One who is long in doing anything; a laggard, a lingerer.

c **1560** Richardes *Misogonus* II. ii, Let sungir [? *read* lungis, *Collier's conjecture*] lurke and drudges worke, We doe defie their slaverye. **1572** Huloet (ed. Higgins), Longis or a long slymme, *lungurio*. **1579** Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 115 If talle, [they term him] a lungis, if short, a dwarfe. **1592** Nashe *Summer's Last Will* (1600) E 4, No, that there is not, goodman Lundgis. **1611** Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* II. iii, The foule great Lungeis laid vnmercifully on thee. **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Lungis*, a slim Slow-back; a drowsy or dreaming Fellow.

Lungless (lʊ·ŋlės), *a.* [f. Lung + -less.] Devoid of lungs, without lungs.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. *Tropheis* 760 A Body heart-lesse, lung-lesse, tongue lesse too, Where Satan lurks, not to give life thereto. **1861** Wilson & Geikie *Mem. E. Forbes* v. 145 The lungless sea slugs..on which he laboured so much. **1901** *Daily Chron.* 6 July 5/1 Much has been written of these lungless salamanders.

Lungoor, Lungooty, vars Langur, Langooty.

1895 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 3/2 Leafy green trees..were continually shaken by the antics of the lungoors.

† **Lungoute.** *Obs.* Forms: 2–3 **languste,** 5 *Sc.* **l(o)ungoute.** [ad. F. *langouste*, semi-popular repr. L. *locusta*.] A locust.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Wilde huni and languste his mete. **1456** Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 29 Thare come of that reik a maner of bestis callit Lungoutis. *Ibid.* 30 Loungoutis.

† **Lu·ngsought.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **long(e)-saugh, -sought,** *Sc.* **lunsaucht,** 6–7 **long-sought.** [f. Lung + OE. *suht* disease.] Lung-disease.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 59 An nother maner of sycknesse among bestes..called longe soughte,..ye shal perceyne it by his hoystynge. **1562** Turner *Herbal* II. 170 The sede [of nettels]..is good for the long sought or inflammation of the lunges. **1579** Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 425 The seed of Romane Nettles..is good for..the old plurisie or Longsought. **1598** *Trials for Witchcraft* in *Spalding Club Misc.* I. 120 Thow..haillis the guidis, and preservis thame fra the lunsaucht and all vther diseasis.

Lungung, obs. form of Longan.

Lungwort (lʊ·ŋwɔɹt). For forms see Lung and Wort. [OE. *lungenwyrt*, f. *lungen* Lung + *wyrt* Wort.] The English name of various plants.

†**1.** *Hieracium murorum*, also called *French, Golden Lungwort*. *Obs.*

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II 92 Nim..lungenwyrt seo biþ geolu ufeweard. **1597** [see French *a.* 5]. **1670** [see Golden *a.* 10 b]. **1796** [see French *a.* 5].

†**2.** Black Hellebore, *Helleborus niger*. *Obs.*

c **1265** *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 557/27 *Eleborum*, ellebre, lungwurt. *a* **1400–50** *Stockh. Med. MS.* 184 Longwourt or pelethre of Spanye (*Eleborus*). *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 580/2 *Eleborus niger*, longwort. **1611** Cotgr., *Obre*, Bastard blacke Hellebore, Lungwort, Christs-wort.

3. The boraginaceous plant *Pulmonaria officinalis* (Common Lungwort), having leaves with white spots, fancied to resemble the spots in a diseased lung.

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Pulmonaria*, an herbe callyd Lungworte. **1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 134 Take a handfull of beasts Loongwoort, a handfull of other Loongwoort that serueth for the pot. **1688** R. Holme *Armoury* II. 85/2 Lungwort, a kind of Moss, with broad tough leaves, ..spotted on the upper side. **1787** tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 100 *Pulmonaria* (Lung-wort). **1861** Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 31. **1882** G. Allen *Colours Flowers* ii. 49 The lungwort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*) is also dark blue.

b. With qualification applied to plants of the allied American genus *Mertensia*.

1856 Delamer *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 88 *Mertensia Sibirica*, the Siberian Lungwort, removed by modern botanists from the genus *Pulmonaria*,..is also sometimes styled Forget-me-not. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, Lungwort, smooth. *Mertensia*.

†**4.** The Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; called also *Bullock's, Clown's, Cow's Lungwort* (see these sbs.). *Obs.*

1538 Turner *Libellus*, Longwort, *Verbascum*. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxxi. 120 Mulleyn is called in..English also.. Longworte. **1601** Holland *Pliny* II. 246 Mullen or Lungwort with the yellow golden floure. **1607** Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 477 If it come from the sickness of the Lungs, then the herb called Lungwort or Cresswort, is the most present remedy in the World. **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Candelaria*, the Herb Wooll-blade, Torch-herb, Long-wort, or Mullein.

5. A species of lichen (*Sticta pulmonacea* or *pulmonaria*), otherwise known as Lungs of Oak (see Lung 5) and Tree Lungwort (see Tree).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxxi. 412 The seconde kinde [of Moss] groweth also about trees, the whiche is called Lungwurt. **1579** Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 371 Lungwort of the Oke..is good for the inflammations & ulcers of the lungs. **1756** Watson in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 857 *Lichen pulmonarius arboreus sive Pulmonaria arborea*,.. Lungwort, Oak Lungs. **1785** Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 498 Lungwort or Tree Lichen, which hangs from old Oaks, and beeches in woods, has very large jagged leaves, smooth and ending obtusely. **1861** H. Macmillan *Footnotes fr. Page Nat.* 106 The lung-wort (*Sticta pulmonaria*) ..grows..on trees and rocks in sub-alpine woods.

†**6.** Angelica, *Archangelica officinalis*. *Obs.*

[The form *lungwort* does not occur in this sense, and the ambiguous spelling *longwort* perh. indicates a distinct word, f. Long *a.* But angelica was in fact used in ailments of the lungs.]

1552 Elyot *Dict.* s.v. *Angelica*, Of this herbe be two kindes, one of the gardeyne..an other wilde, named linge worte or longe wurt. **1565** Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Angelica*, an hearbe whereof be two kindes, one of the garden called angelica or imperial, the other wilde: named lingwourt or longewourt. **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Long-wort* or Angelica, an Herb. **1731** Bailey vol. II, *Long-wort*.

†**7.** Toothwort, *Lathræa Squamaria*. Also (*Clown's Lungwort*.) *Obs.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. clxiii. 1367 Of great Toothwoorth, or Clownes Lungwoort. 1 *Dentaria maior Mathioli*. Great toothwoort, or Lungwoort. 2 *Dentaria minor*. Little Lungwoort. *Ibid.* 1368 Our countrey women do call it [*Dentaria*] Lungwoort, and doe vse it against the cough and all other imperfections of the lungs.

Lungy (lʊ·ŋi), *a.* [f. Lung + -y.] Affected with lung-disease.

1888 G. Allen *Devil's Die* I. xvii. 276 The mild Hindoos, lungy to a man, preferred..a native doctor. **1899** *Pall Mall Mag.* Apr. 474, I got to know from a doctor at home that I was lungy.

Lungy, Lung-yen: see Longie, Longan.

Lunicurrent (liū·nikʊrent), *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *lūna* moon + Current *sb.*] Depending in current on the phases of the moon.

1864 in Webster (citing Bache). Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Luni·fic,** *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [f. Luna (sense 2) + -(i)fic.] **a.** *adj.* Producing silver. **b.** *sb.* *Alch.* A substance capable of transmuting other substances into silver.

1678 R. R[ussell] *Geber* III. II. II. xvi. 207 To..convert it [*sc.* argent vive]..into true Solifick and Lunifick. *a* **1693** *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. li. 414 The Lunifick Trees of Seres.

Luniform (liū·nifɔɹm), *a.* [f. L. *luna* moon: see -form. Cf. F. *luniforme*.] Shaped like the moon; *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.* (see quot.)

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 265 Luniform, whose longitudinal section is lunate.

† **Lu·nish,** *a.* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? f. Lune [2] + -ish.] ? Productive of 'lunes'; maddening.

1657 F. Cockin *Divine Blossomes* 34 Than Living Waters, he had rather sip His lunish Cups of Soul-confounding Drink.

Lunisolar (liū·nisōu·lăɹ), *a.* *Astr.* [f. L. *lūna* moon + Solar. Cf. F. *lunisolaire*.] Pertaining to the mutual relations of the sun and moon, or resulting from their combined action. *Lunisolar period*: a cycle of 532 years, that number being the product of 19 and 28, the numbers of years in the cycles of the moon and sun respectively. *Lunisolar year*: a year whose divisions are regulated by the revolutions of the moon, while its average total length is made to agree with the revolution of the sun. *Lunisolar precession*: see Precession.

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxxvii, A New Luni-Solar Year. *a* **1727** Newton *Chronol. Amended* (1728) 15 Hitherto the Lunisolar year had been in use. **1735** Dyche & Pardon *Dict.*, *Luni-solar period*. **1751** *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 319 The other luni-solar tables constructed from the numbers and measures of the illustrious Newton. **1792** H. Cavendish *ibid.* LXXXII. 385 In those parts of India in which this almanac is used, the civil year is lunisolar. **1795–8** T. Maurice *Hindostan* (1820) I. I. ii. 81 The luni-solar year..was..found to fall short of the true equinoctial year by five days and a quarter. **1879** J. W. Boddam-Whetham *Roraima* xxv. 285 Luni-solar attraction. **1885** *Where Chinese Drive* 129 The Chinese year is lunisolar.

† **Lu·nist.** *Astrol.* *Obs.* [f. L. *lūna* moon + -ist.] One born under the influence of the moon.

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 50 b, She pronounceth..another a Venerean, Mercurialist, or Lunist. **1598** R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* II. 16 Nor an vndaunted Martiallist be like terrified..as a timerous Lunist.

Lunistice (liū·nistis). *Astr.* Also 7 **lunestice.** [as if ad. mod.L. **lūnistitium*, f. *lūna* moon + *-stitium* a stopping, after *solstitium*.] The point at which the moon has the greatest northing or southing in her monthly course; the time at which she reaches this point.

1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* 43 The Sea conformes to either Lunestice. **1860** in Worcester, and in later Dicts.

Luniti·dal, *a.* [f. L. *lūna* moon + Tidal.] Pertaining to the movements of the tide dependent on the moon. *Lunitidal interval* (see quot.).

1851–9 Whewell in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 70 We add to them the other columns containing the moon's transit and the lunitidal interval calculated therefrom. **1889** Sir R. Ball *Time & Tide* 30 We speak of the interval between the transit of the moon and the time of high water as the lunitidal interval.

Lunkah (lʊ·ŋkă). [Orig. attrib. use of Hindi *lanka*, the local term for the 'islands' of the Godavery Delta in which the tobacco is grown (Yule *Hobson-Jobson* 1886).] A kind of strong cheroot.

1889 Doyle *Sign of Four* i. 5 Some murder has been done by a man who was smoking an Indian lunkah.

Lunkhead (lʊ·ŋkˌhed). *colloq.* *U. S.* A blockhead. Hence **Lunkhea·ded** *a.*, thickheaded, stupid.

1889 A. W. Tourgée in *Chicago Advance* 19 Dec., You dear old lunkhead, I congratulate you! **1901** J. A. Riis *Making an American* 315 A miserable little lunkhead quite beyond hope. **1885** J. Hill *Corsairs* 19 Prospecters tearfully eloquent to the horny-handed (and lunkheaded).

Lunn (lʊn). *rare.* Short for Sally Lunn.

1874 Chr. Rossetti *Sp. Likenesses* 53 Tea and coffee, and potato-rolls, and lunns.

Lunnite (lʊ·nəit). *Min.* [named (*Lunnit*) in 1839 by J. J. Bernhardi after F. *Lunn*, who had analyzed it: see -ite.] An obsolete synonym of pseudomalachite (A. H. Chester).

Lunshin, obs. form of Luncheon.

Lunt (lʊnt), *sb.* *Sc.* Also 6 **luntt.** [a. Du. *lont* a match. Cf. Linstock.]

1. A slow match; also, a torch. *To set lunt to*: to set fire to.

1550 *Acts Privy Council* (1891) III. 83 One c[th] weight of fyne corne powder, demi c[th] of matches or luntes. **1571** R. Bannatyne *Jrnl. Trans. in Scot.* (1806) 132 Some men that was going vpon the croftis with luntti. **1582–8** *Hist. James VI* (1804) 196 Ane of thame..hade a loose lunt, quhilk negligently fell out of his hand amang the great quantity of poulder. **1706** in Phillips (ed. Kersey). **1755** Johnson, *Lunt*, the matchcord with which guns are fired. **1816** Scott *Bl. Dwarf* ix, 'If ye step a foot nearer it wi' that lunt, it's be the dearest step ye ever made in your days'..'We'll sune see that', said Hobbie, advancing fearlessly with the torch. **1828–40** Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 237 They..laid a train, which was connected with a 'lunt', or slow match. **1887** McNeill *Blawearie* 57 The 'lunt' was used by the miner..for the purpose of kindling his lamp when he arrived at the stairhead. **1894** Crockett *Raiders*... *Sunbonnet* xvi. 141 An' whiles they tied them to a bit stick an' set lunt to them.

2. Smoke, smoke with flame, esp. the smoke from a pipe. Also, hot vapour.

1785 Burns *Halloween* xiii, She fuff't her pipe wi' sic a lunt. *Ibid.* xxviii, Till butter'd so'ns wi' fragrant lunt Set a' their gabs a-steerin. **1865** J. Shaw in R. Wallace *Country Schoolm.* (1899) 123 After she had discussed her 'lunt' she would crouch with her chin on her palms.

Lunt, *a.* [Cf. Da. † *lunte* lazy (Kalkar).] †**a.** Of a horse: Spiritless, tame (*obs.*). **b.** *dial.* (See quot. *a* 1825.)

1639 T. de Grey *Compl. Horsem.* 303 He will become lunt, and utterly to have lost his mettle. *a* **1825** Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lunt*, short; crusty; surly in speech or in manners.

Lunt (lʊnt), *v.* [f. Lunt *sb.*] **a.** *intr.* To smoke, emit smoke. **b.** quasi-*trans.* To smoke (a pipe). **c.** *intr.* Of smoke: To rise in wreaths, to curl. **d.** *trans.* To kindle, light *up*.

1830 D. Vedder in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 185/2 The carle..was luntin' his cutty before the fire. **1836** M. Mackintosh *Cottager's Dau.* 71 The curling reek was luntin' up the lum. **1861** R. Quin *Heather Lintie* (1866) 172 Dumfries, to me thy very name Lunts up a soul-endearing flame. **1894** Crockett *Raiders* (ed. 3) 92 He sat ever by the chimney corner and lunted away on his cutty pipe.

Lu·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ing [2].] Smoking, blazing, glowing. Of the eyes: Flashing.

1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 133 The luntin pipe, an' sneeshin mill, Are handed round wi' right guid will. **1791** J. Learmont *Poems* 117 The fierce blaze o' simmer's luntin' heat Wad ruin a'. **1834** *Tait's Mag.* I. 428/2 They must kindle a lunting fire. **1893** Stevenson *Catriona* 166 Peden wi' his lang chafts an' luntin' een. **1895** Crockett *Men of Moss Hags* 234 Nae beard like bristles, nae luntin' stinkin' pipes.

‖ **Lunula** (liū·niŭlă). [L. *lūnula*, dim. of *lūna* moon.]

1. a. *Geom.* = Lune [3] 1, Lunule 2. †**b.** (See quot. 1712). *Obs.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. xiv. O j, Y[e] last figure called a Lunula. **1579** — *Stratiot.* 104 All others as the Lunula.. and Hexagonall Battailes. **1700** Wallis in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 411 The Squaring a certain Lunula by Hippocrates Chius long since, hath been known..for many Ages. **1712** Desaguliers tr. *Ozanam's Mech.* 123 We call Lunula a Plain terminated by the Circumferences of Two Circles, which touch one another on the inside [etc.]. **1881** Routledge *Science* ii. 37 The areas of the lunulae AFBD,BGCE.

†**2.** A satellite. *rare*$^{-1}$. *Obs.* (Cf. F. *lunule*.)

1676 Glanvill *Ess.* iii. 18 The Ansulæ Saturni, the Asseclæ of Jupiter..By these Lunulæ 'tis thought that Jupiters distance from the Earth may be determined.

3. a. *Nat. Hist.* A crescent-shaped mark = Lunule 1. **b.** The white crescent-shaped mark at the base of the finger-nails.

1828 Quain *Elem. Anat.* 699 At the posterior, or attached extremity [of the nail], a small portion will be observed differing in colour from the rest, and usually called lunula, from its form. **1874** Coues *Birds N. W.* 703 The frontal lunula reaches but little beyond the eyes, instead of nearly

half an inch behind them. 1891 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Sept. 624/2 A patient..who had a lunula on each thumbnail only. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 361 A white band and a furrow at the lunula of the nails.

4. a. *Conch.* = LUNULE 3. **b.** *Anat.* (See quot.)

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 711/2 The lunula does not occur in every genus of bivalve shell. 1856 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 6) III. 240 [In the heart] two narrow lunated portions, one on each side of the nodule and adjoining the free margin of the valve. These parts ..are named *lunulæ*. 1875 T. HAYDEN *Dis. Heart* 24 This is the lunula.

Lunular (lū·niŭlăr), *a.* and *sb. Geom.* Also 6 (as sb.; ? mod.L.) **lunulare.** [f. LUNULA + -AR.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to a lune or lunule; in the form of a lunule, crescent-shaped.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Angle*, Lunular Angle .. is that formed by the intersection of two curve lines; the one concave, and the other convex. 1740 ANDERSON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 363 There is no need of the proportion of the arches..in order to measure the lunular segment. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 168 Two circumferences, either making angles, as in the lunular figure, or [etc.]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 442/2 (*Botany*) The figure of Similitudes is..Lunular, crescent-shaped, subrotund.

† **B.** *sb.* A crescent-shaped figure. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iij b, A perfect Square,..Lunular, Ryng, Serpentine [etc.]. 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 104 Causing them..to change from Triangle to Square, from Circulare to Lunulare. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 12 The Lunular Decrescent is the sign of the Quotient of any Division. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 44 In lunulars and systroides.

Lunulate (lū·niŭlĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [a. mod.L. *lūnulāt-us*: see LUNULA and -ATE 2.] = LUNULATED.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 178 Lunulate, Moon-shaped; when they are round, and hollowed at the Base, and the Lower Part has Angles. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. 407 Another cavity of a lunulate shape. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 253 The fifth [segment] with a deep lunulate impression. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV. 57 A lunulate mark of white on either side of the neck. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 200 Crest entire, lunulate, sublateral. 1866 in GRAY 1st *Less. Bot.* Gloss.

So **Lunula·tion,** a lunular or lunulate spot.

1888 P. L. SCLATER *Catal. Birds Brit. Mus.* XIV. 318 Well-marked black lunulations on the breast [etc.].

Lunulated (lū·niŭlēitĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

† **1.** Crescent-shaped. (Cf. LUNULAR *a.*) *Obs.*

1705 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1956 It's externally piped towards the Mouth, and above these lunulated. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Lunulated* leaf, one in form of a crescent. 1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 412 The throat..blackish,..but mixed with white lunulated spots. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 436/2 The antheræ are lunulated, or shaped like a crescent.

2. Marked with lunulæ or crescent-shaped spots.

a 1798 TENNANT *Journ. fr. Lond. to I. of Wight* (1801) II. 73, I saw here the lunulated Gilt-head and ancient Wrasse. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) II. 149 Lunulated Gilt-head. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV. 72 *Melithreptus lunulatus*, Lunulated Honey-eater. 1888 P. L. SCLATER *Catal. Birds Brit. Mus.* XIV. 317 Whole body below lunulated with black.

Lunule (lū·niul). [a. F. *lunule*, ad. L. *lūnula*, dim. of *lūna* moon.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* A crescent-shaped mark, spot, etc.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 138 Whitish lunules on the tail-feathers. 1845 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* II. 14 With two rather slightly marked strigæ (between which is a white lunule).

2. *Geom.* = LUNE 3 1. (Cf. LUNULA 1 a.)

1737 in BAILEY vol. II. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. 96 A lunule or meniscus. 1872 DE MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* 45 This [Porta's *Elementa Curvilinvorum*] is a ridiculous attempt, which defies description, except that it is all about lunules.

3. *Conch.* The crescent-shaped depression in front of the umbo. (Cf. LUNULE 4 a.)

1842 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* (ed. 2) 179. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 298 *Cyprina*,..umbones oblique; no lunule. 1863 J. G. JEFFREYS *Brit. Conchol.* II. 233 Lunule deep and heart-shaped. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* ii. 11.

Hence **Lu·nuled** *a.*, crescent-shaped.

1863 REEVE *Land & Freshwater Mollusks* 236 Shell large, oval-globose, slightly lunuled.

Lunulet (lū·niŭlĕt). *Nat. Hist.* [f. LUNULA + -ET.] A small crescent-shaped mark.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 286. 1838 WESTWOOD *Entomologist's Text Bk.* 278.

Lunulite (lū·niŭlăit). *Geol.* [ad. mod.L. *lūnulītes* (J. Parkinson 1822): see LUNULA and -ITE.] A small fossil coral, more or less circular in shape.

1845 LYELL *Trav. N. Amer.* I. 137 The corals..agree all generically with those of the Miocene beds of Europe, and some specifically, as a lunulite, the same as one from the Suffolk crag. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Luny: see LOONY.

† **Lu·nyie.** *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also 6 **lonȝe, lounie,** 7 **leungyie,** 9 **lunzie, lungie.** Var. of LOIN *sb.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 121 Lene larbar, loungeour, baith lowsy in lisk and lonȝe. *a* 1520 — *Poems* xxvi. 75 Belliall, with a brydill renyie, Evir lascht thame on the lunyie. 1575 R. B. *Apius & Virginia* iiij b, Your fatlings are feding well Sir, the Gods be praised, A goodly lounie of beef on them is all redy raised. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* 13, I saw your Naig, else I'm a Whelp I took his Leungyie sike a Skelp. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxii, Broad in the shoulders and narrow around the lungies. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 14 He gave his lunzie sic a lounder As did the sillie man dumfounder.

Luodic (lūoʊ·dik), *a. Path. rare.* [f. LU-ES, after *spasmodic*, etc.] Having the characteristics of *lues* or syphilis.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 80 Women who upon inspection had no marks..of luodic blenorrhœa, or clap.

Lupaerd, obs. form of LEOPARD.

‖ **Lupanar** (lū·pănăr). [L. *lupānar.*] A brothel.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 8 Aug., To see..every lupanar that has been a plague-spot here. 1886 R. BUCHANAN in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept., It is a very phenomenal city whose existence can only be determined by its lupanars and its sewers.

Lupard(e, lupart, obs. forms of LEOPARD.

Lupe, variant of LOOP *sb.*[4]

‖ **Lupercal** (lū·pəɹkăl), *sb. Rom. Antiq.* [L. *lupercāl*, subst. form of *lupercāle*, neut. of *lupercālis* pertaining to Lupercus, a Roman deity commonly identified with the Greek Pan.]

1. A grotto on the Palatine sacred to Lupercus.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vi. 72 He schew him eik,..the cove, was call Full mony ȝeris in thair leid Lupercall, .. To Pan the god of Licie consecrait.

2. A festival held annually in February in honour of Lupercus. Also *pl.* **Lupercalia.**

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. v. 5 Even in those daies..was the feastivall pastime Lupercal, used in mount Palatine. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 100 You all did see, that on the Lupercall, I thrice presented him a Kingly Crowne. 1740 J. DUPRÉ *Conform. Anc. & Mod. Cerem.* 101 The Pagans could say the same of their Saturnals, Bacchanals and Lupercals. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 202 The Lupercalia was a Caesarian revival. *Ibid.* Oct. 328 His brother-conspirators of the proceedings at the Lupercal.

† **b.** *transf.* An orgy. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 416 To turn God's Feasts to filthy Lupercals.

† **Lupe·rcal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *lupercālis*: see prec.] Pertaining to the Lupercal or Lupercalia.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 112 The Romans and Grecians had also a custom to sacrifice a dog in their Lycæan and Lupercal Feasts. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., Lupercalia, or lupercal Sacrifices.

Lupercalian (lū·pəɹkē·liăn), *a.* [f. L. *lupercālia* (see LUPERCAL *sb.* 2) + -AN.] Pertaining to the Lupercalia.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Lupiform (lū·pifōɹm), *a. Path.* [f. LUPUS + -(I)FORM.] Of the form of or resembling lupus.

1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890 in J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 89.

‖ **Lupinaster** (lūpinæ·stəɹ). *Bot.* [mod.L. *lupīnaster*, f. *lupīn-us*: see LUPINE *sb.* and -ASTER.] The bastard lupine (*Trifolium Lupinaster*) of Siberia, an umbellate clover (N.O. *Leguminosæ*).

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* (as generic name). 1823 in CRABB; and in later Dicts.

Lupine, lupin (lū·pin), *sb.* Also 5 **lupyne.** [ad. L. *lupīn-us, lupīn-um.*]

1. Any plant of the genus *Lupinus* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*); in the early quots. chiefly *L. albus*, cultivated in the warmer districts of Europe for the seed and for fodder. The species now common in flower-gardens are of American origin. The flowers, blue, rosy-purple, white and sometimes yellow, grow in clusters of long tapering spikes.

Bastard Lupine = LUPINASTER (*Treas. Bot.*). **Small Lupine,** *Psoralea Lupinella* (ibid.).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 237 Lupyne and ficches slayn, and on their roote Vpdried, are as dongyng, londis boote. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 43 The leues of lupines turne with y° son. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xxiii. 480 There be two sortes of Lupines, the white or garden Lupine, and the wild Lupine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 111 Where..Stalks of Lupines grew (a stubborn Wood): Th' ensuing Season, in return, may bear The bearded product of the Golden Year. 1707–12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 150 Lupines are an excellent Pulse, and require little care. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xi. 290 Rows of blossoming lupins, purple and white. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 91/2 Poor sandy soil suits Lupines well.

2. *pl.* The seed of this plant.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcv. (1495) 662 Some legumina ben bytter of themselfas Lupines. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 88 Þese medicyns ben sumwhat more driere: yrios, .. lupines, þe rotynes eiþer þe drie poudre of trees. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) B v, The Branne of Lupines or penny beane layd on the hearye place [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 143 There is not a thing more..light of digestion than white Lupines, if they be eaten dry. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xix. 530 As the Actors in Comedies paid all their Debts upon the Stage with Lupins, so a Sophist pays all his with Words. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 950/2 He is said to have lived on lupines. 1898 F. M. CRAWFORD *Ave Roma Immort.* I. 9 The old men..sunned themselves in the market-place, shelling and chewing lupins to pass the time, as the Romans have always done.

3. *attrib.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1635) I. Table, Lupine meat medicinable. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* ii. Wks. 1896 I. 210 Hellward bound..With food for both worlds..Lupine-seed and Hecate's supper.

Lupine (lū·pəin), *a.* [ad. L. *lupīn-us*, f. *lupus* wolf.] Having the nature or qualities of a wolf.

1660 GAUDEN *Serm. at Funeral of Brownrig* 236 That which in their Physiognomy is..lupine or leoline (for so we read some men had lionly looks). 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiv, To send back the fugitive lamb into the jaws of the well-meaning, but still lupine wolf. 1883 EMMA PHIPSON *Anim. Lore Shaks. Time* 36 Ravages imagined to be committed by them [men and women] in their lupine shape. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 648/1 The lupine foster-mother of Romulus and Remus.

Lupinin (lū·pinin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [ad. F. *lupinine*, f. L. *lupīn-us*, LUPINE *sb.*: see -IN.] A bitter glucoside obtained from the seeds of *Lupinus albus.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Lupinine.* 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Lupinin*, a bitter non-nitrogenous substance obtained from lupine-seeds.

Lupinite (lū·pinəit). *Chem.* [f. LUPINE + -ITE.] = prec. 1839 in *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 202/2.

Lupoid (lū·poid), *a. Med.* [f. LUPUS + -OID.] Of the nature of or resembling LUPUS.

1834 J. HOUGHTON in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 173 An erysipelas, attacking the skin beside the lupoid patch. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 345 Ulceration of a lupoid character.

Lupous (lū·pəs), *a.*[1] [f. L. *lup-us* wolf + -OUS.]

1. Resembling a wolf; wolfish, lupine.

1840 in MAUNDER *Sci. & Lit. Treas.*; and in later Dicts.

2. *Med.* Pertaining to or resembling LUPUS.

1883 PEPPER *Elem. Surg. Pathol.* 30 Lupous ulcers (vide Lupus). 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treat. Lupus* 12 His section has passed well below the lupous cell-growth.

Lups: see LUBISH *Obs.*

† **Lu·pulated,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. mod.L. *lupul-us* hop + -ATE + -ED[1].] Supplied with or containing hops. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lupulated*, hopped.

Lupulin (lū·piŭlin). Also -ine. [f. mod.L. *lupul-us* hop + -IN.]

1. Small shining grains of a yellowish colour found under the scales of the calyx of the hop, first described by Dr. Ives of New York (*a* 1822).

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 332 *Lupulin.* This name has been given by Dr. Ives .. to an impalpable yellow powder, in which he believes the virtue of the hop to reside. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 651/3 A resinous waxy substance called 'lupuline'.

2. The bitter aromatic principle contained in the hop; also called *lupulite.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc. 92 Lupuline is neither acid nor alkaline. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 221, I..substituted lupulin in the form of hops—that is to say, pale ale or 'bitter'.

3. *attrib.*

1829 TOGNO & DURAND tr. *Edwards & Vavasseur's Man. Mat. Med.* 144 Lupulin powder F. M. (Lupulin 1 part, sugar 2 parts). .. Lupulin ointment [etc.]. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 101 In tearing them [hops] asunder, some of the lupuline powder is apt to be lost.

Hence **Lupuli·nic** *a.*, relating to LUPULIN; **Lupuli·nous** *a. Bot.* = LUPULINE *a.*

1845 COOLEY *Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 2) 571 Lupuline..may be obtained by treating the aqueous extract of the yellow powder or lupulinic grains of the strobiles, along with a little lime [etc.]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lupulinous*, resembling a head of hops. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 430 The lupulinic or hop glands. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 59 Hops are .. collections of imbricated scales, under which are yellowish, aromatic, lupulinic glands.

Lupuline (lū·piŭlən, *a.* [ad. mod.L. *lupulīn-us*, f. *lupul-us* hop.] Resembling a bunch of hops. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419.

Lupulite (lū·piŭləit). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *lupulus* + -ITE.] = LUPULIN 2.

1839 in *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 202/2. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Lupulin*, the active principle of the hop; it is more properly called *lupulite.*

‖ **Lupus** (lū·pŭs). [L. = wolf.]

† **1.** A wolf. *Obs.*

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 6 God forwairns you..To ken the lupus in a lamb skyn lappit.

2. The wolf, a southern constellation situated to the south of Scorpio, and joined to Centaur.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lupus*,..a Southern Constellation. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 203/1 *Lupus* (the Wolf), one of the old constellations.

3. The pike or luce.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lupus*,..the Pike, or Sturgeon, a Fish. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 42 Sluggish mugils and the voracious lupus should be selected as easy to rear.

4. An ulcerous disease of the skin, sometimes erosive, sometimes hypertrophous.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 208 Summen clepen it cancrum, & summen lupum.] 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* 331 Lupus is a malignant vlcer quickly consuming the neather parts; and it is very hungry like vnto a woolfe. 1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Lupus*, a sort of Canker in the Thighs and Legs. 1818–20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 333 Lupus: *Noli Me Tangere.* 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 165 The comparatively rare .. sebaceous Lupus or Bat's-wing disease. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treat. Lupus* 1 Lupus is still as defiant as in the dark ages.

attrib. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 685 The lupus patients treated by tuberculin. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* XI. 52 The lupus scar. *Ibid.* 53 The form of cancer .. is very like lupus cancer. *Ibid.* 218 Lupus patches.

Lupyne, obs. form of LUPINE.

Lura (lū·ră). *Anat.* [mod L. use of L. *lūra* mouth of a bag or wine-skin.] 'The contracted foramen of the infundibulum of the brain.' Hence **Lu·ral** *a.*, pertaining to the lura (*Cent. Dict.*).

1885 WILDER in *N. Y. Med. Jrnl.* 23 Mar. 328 (*Cent.*) The removal of the hypophysis leaves the orifice which I have called lura.

† **Lurcate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *lurcāt-*, ppl. stem of *lurcāre, -ārī.*] *intr.* To eat ravenously. Hence **Lurca·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Lurcate.* 1644 *Vindex Anglicus* 6 (in

list of 'ink-horn' terms). 1661 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Lurcation*,..a greedy eating or gluttonizing.

Lurch (lɔ̄ɹtʃ), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 **lurche, lurtch.** [a. F. *lourche* (erroneously written *l'ourche*) a game resembling backgammon, played in the 16th c.; also used as adj. in the phr. *demeurer lourche*, app. primarily to incur a 'lurch' (see 2 below) in this game, hence *fig.* to be discomfited or disappointed.

Obviously related in some way to this Fr. word are early and dial. mod.G. *lortsch, lurtsch, lorz, lurz*, the name of a game, also as adj. in *lurz werden*, a phrase in various games, expressing the failure to achieve some object aimed at; MHG. *lorz, lurz* (also *lerz*), mod. Ger. dial. *lurz, lurtsch* left (hand), wrong, whence MDu. *loorts, loyrtz, luers* left; MHG. *lürzen* (= OE. *belyrtan* Belirt *v.*) to deceive, whence MDu. *lordsen*. The most plausible supposition with regard to the relation between these words is that the MHG. *lurz* left, wrong, or its derivative *lurtsch* (cf. *linksch* from *link*), was adopted into Fr. as a gaming term (*lourche* adj.), and that *lourche* sb. as the name of a game was developed from the adj. As a name for the game, the Ger. word is probably a readoption from Fr.]

†**1.** A game, no longer known, supposed to have resembled backgammon. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Lourche*, the game called Lurche. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* i. xxii. 94 There he played..At the lurch. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* i. xli. (1674) 57 He might account business his pastime.. instead of Picquet or Lurch. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xii. 98 My Mind was only running upon the lurch and tricktrack.

2. Used in various games to denote a certain concluding state of the score, in which one player is enormously ahead of the other; often, a 'maiden set' or love-game, i.e. a game or set of games in which the loser scores nothing; at cribbage, a game in which the winner scores 61 before the loser has scored 31; in whist, a treble. *To save the lurch*: in whist, to prevent one's adversary from scoring a treble. Now *rare.* (? or *Obs.*)

1598 Florio, *Marcio*, a lurch or maiden set at any game. 1606 Dekker *Sev. Sins* iv. (Arb.) 32 What by Betting, Lurches, Rubbers and such tricks, they neuer tooke care for a good daies worke afterwards. 1608 — *Belman Lond.* F 3, Whose Inne is a Bowling Alley, whose bookes are bowles, and whose law cases are lurches and rubbers. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* ii. xii, By two of my table-men in the corner-point I have gained the lurch. 1674 *Gouldman's Lat. Dict.* (ed. 3) 1, A lurch, *duplex palma, facilis victoria.* 1742 Hoyle *Whist* i. 13 A Probability either of saving your Lurch, or winning the Game. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 606 A King! -we're up—I vow I fear'd a lurch. 1784 H. Walpole *Let.* 14 Aug. (1858) VIII. 495 Lady Blandford has cried her eyes out on losing a lurch. 1862 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* iii. 83 The game [long whist] consists of ten points; when no points are marked by the losing partners, it is treble, and reckons three points;.. This is called a lurch. 1876 'Capt. Crawley' *Card Players' Man.* 18 *Lurch* (at Long Whist), not saving the double. *Ibid.* 128 [*Cribbage*] A lurch—scoring the whole sixty-one before your adversary has scored thirty-one—is equivalent to a double game. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 129/2 (Bowls) *Lurch game*, a game in which one side has scored five before the other has scored one.

3. †**a.** A discomfiture. *Obs.*

1584 Lodge *Alarum* C ij b, If heereafter thou fall into the lyke lurch, .. so then I will accompt of thee as a reprobate. *c* 1600 *Peele's Jests* (*c* 1620) 20 The Tapster hauing many of these lurches, fell to decay. 1608 Armin *Nest Ninn.* D b, Often such forwarde deedes, meete with backward lurches. 1679 *Heart & Right Soveraign* 119 The Italian out-wits the Jew in his part, and the lurch befalls the English side.

†**b.** *To give* (a person) *the lurch*: to discomfit, get the better of. *Obs.*

1598 E. Guilpin *Skial.* (1878) 25 Gellia intic'd her goodman to the Citty, And often threatneth to giue him the lurch. ? *c* 1600 *Bride's Buriall* 38 in *Roxb. Ball.* (1871) I. 248 Faire Hellens face gaue Grecian Dames the lurch. 1626 Breton *Pasquil's Mad-cap* (Grosart) 6/2 How ere his wit may giue the foole the lurch, He is not fit to gouerne in the Church.

†**c.** *To have* (*take*) *on* (*in, at*) *the lurch*: to have or take (a person) at a disadvantage. *Obs.*

1591 Greene *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 7 There was fourtie to one on my side, and ile haue you on the lurch anon. 1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* B viij b, Shee..Sels lyes for nothing, nothing for too much; Faith for three farthings, t'haue thee in the lurch. 1615 T. Adams *Black Devil* 74 Thus the great Parasite of the soule that heretofore .. flatterd this wretch with the paucity of his Sinnes, now takes him in the lurch, and over-reckons him. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, clx, The Sage Span of a Circle tooke the Starres at Lurch, To Conspire Storme. 1692 D'Urfey *Pills* (1719) V. 3 He took me in the lurch.

†**d.** *In a person's lurch*: in his power. *Obs.*

1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 195 Hauing him in his lurch and at his lure. 1641 J. Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 93 They lose their authority when they come within the lurch of their servants. 1643 T. Goodwin *Trial Christian's Growth* 127 David, when he had Saul in his lurch, might as easily have cut off his head.

e. *To leave in the lurch*: to leave in adverse circumstances without assistance; to leave in a position of unexpected difficulty.

Cf. the somewhat earlier phr. *to leave in the lash* (see Lash *sb.*[1] 4).

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 119 Whom.. he also procured to be equally bound with him for his new cousens apparence to the law, which he neuer did, but left both of them in the lurtch for him. 1600 Holland *Livy* 222 The Volscians seeing themselves abandoned and left in the lurch by them,..quit the campe and field. 1663 Butler *Hud.* i. iii. 764 And though th' art of a diff'rent Church, I will not leave thee in the lurch. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 6 If the Country Gentlemen get into it they will certainly be left in the lurch. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1842) I. 345 In transubstantiation, where accidents are left in the lurch by their proper subject. 1873 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 357 My Eyes have been leaving me in the lurch again. 1879 Browning *Martin Relph* 66 He has left his sweetheart here in the lurch.

†**4.** A cheat, swindle. *Obs.*
(In our quots. the earliest recorded use.)

1533 J. Heywood *Pardoner & Friar* (1830) B iv, No more of this wranglyng in my chyrch, I shrewe your hartys bothe for this lurche. *a* 1550 *Image Hypocr.* i. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 432/2 They blered hym with a lurche. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* E iv, I giue and bequeath to thee .. All such Lurches, Gripes, and Squeezes, as may bee wrung out by the fist of extortion. 1611 Badley in *Coryat's Crudities, Panegyr. Verses*, Briefly, for triall of a religious lurch Thou nimbd'st an image out of Brixias Church. ? 1616 Chapman *Hymn to Hermes* 63 I'le have a scape, as well as he a serch, And over take him with a greater lurch.

Lurch (lɔ̄ɹtʃ), *sb.*[2] [f. Lurch *v.*[1]]

†**1.** An opportunity of 'lurching' or outstripping others in eating. (Cf. Lurch *v.*[1] 2.) *Obs.*

1568 North *Guevara's Diall Pr.* iv. vii. 125 b, And if perhaps a courtier come late, and the table be all ready full, and the lurch out, yet he will not be ashamed to eat his meat neuertheles. For albee it hee can not bee placed at his ease yet..rather than fayle he will syt of half a buttock.

2. *To lie at on, upon the, lurch*: to lie concealed; to be in a lurking place; to lie in wait. *lit.* and *fig.*

1578 O. Roydon in *T. Proctor's Gorg. Gallery, Prof. Verses*, The drowsie Drones doo neuer take such toyle, But lye at lurch, like men of Momus minde. 1589 R. Robinson *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 25 Fained Friendship now layes on lurtch, his faithful friend to spil. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1651) 22 Another Epicurean company, lying at lurch as so many vultures, watching for a prey of Church goods. 16.. *Paradox* xvii. in *Third Collect. Poems* (1685) 25 Or H —, that lyes upon the Lurch, Who left the Charters, shall restore the Church. 1762 Goldsm. *Nash* Wks. (Globe) 548/2 He chiefly laboured to be thought a sayer of good things; and by frequent attempts was now and then successful, for he ever lay upon the lurch. 1860 J. P. Kennedy *W. Wirt* I. v. 68 The enemy of human happiness, always lying at lurch to make prey of the young.

Lurch (lɔ̄ɹtʃ), *sb.*[3] [Of obscure origin.
The word app. occurs as the second element of *lee-larches* in the first quot. below, for which later nautical and other dicts. substitute *lee-lurches*. If *lee-larches* in Falconer be not a misprint for *-lurches*, it may represent an altered pronunciation of the older *lee-latch*, in the word of command 'have a care of the lee-latch', i.e. 'look that the ship does not go to leeward of her course' (*Milit. & Sea Dict.* 1711). It seems possible that *lurch* originated in the compound *lee-lurch*, an alteration (by association with Lurch *sb.*[1] 3) of *lee-larch* for *lee-latch*, which prob. contains Latch *sb.*[2], Letch *sb.*[2] inclination (for the sense development cf. the etymological note on List *sb.*[5]).]

1. (Orig. *Naut.*). A sudden leaning over to one side, as of a ship, a person staggering, etc. Also, a gait characterized by such movements. Phr. *to give a lurch.*

[1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine*, *Lee-larches*, the sudden and violent rolls which a ship often takes to leeward in a high sea.] 1819 Byron *Juan* ii. xix, Here the ship gave a lurch, and he grew sea-sick. 1843 Bethune *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 35 The heavy *lurch*, told too plainly what he had been about. 1848 J. Grant *Adv. Aide-de-C.* I. iv. 47 As the carriage swayed from side to side, I expected at every lurch, that the whole party would be upset. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 266 They got the vessel afloat, and with a lurch, she ran out to sea. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* i, There was the slightest possible lurch in their walk. 1901 *Speaker* 6 Apr. 10/2 We were soon clattering over cobbled streets with an ample lurch at intervals.

2. *U.S.* A propensity, penchant, leaning.

1854 Mar. Cummins *Lamplighter* xv. 92 She has a nateral lurch for it [learning], and it comes easy to her. 1878 A. Phelps in E. S. Phelps *Memoir* (1891) 219, I think I got from Professor Stuart and Albert Barnes, both of whom were penurious letter-writers, a lurch adverse to such work.

Lurch (lɔ̄ɹtʃ), *v.*[1] [app. a variant of Lurk *v.* The relation between the two forms is obscure; it is not analogous to that between *birch* and *birk*, *church* and *kirk*, *beseech* and *seek*, etc., where the OE. form has umlaut. The development of sense somewhat resembles that of Forestall *v.*, but has perh. been influenced by Lurch *sb.*[1] or *v.*[2]]

†**1.** *intr.* To remain in or about a place furtively or secretly, esp. with evil design. (Cf. Forestall *v.* 1.) Also, ? to avoid company, ? to sulk. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1377 Þen come þe sexsten to serche þe chirche,..& sey hem in an hyron þere so lorche. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 190/33 To Lurche, *latitare.* 1575 R. B. *Apius & Virginia* E j b, Then gallope to see where her father doth lurche. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 26, I my selfe.. hiding mine honor in my necessity, am faine to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 220 For when he is merry, she lurcheth and she loures, When he is sad she singes, or laughes it out by houres. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* ii. 117/1 There's a crue of Thieues that prie and lurch, And steale and share the liuings of the Church. 1632 Brome *Novella* ii. ii, I'le turne you off.. To lurch i' th' night betwixt eleaven and two To rob and drown for prey. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* xxviii. Wks. 1687 I. 376 Not at least to be as a Fox or a Wolf; either cunningly lurching, or violently ravening for prey. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* xii. 12 While the One was upon Wing, the Other stood Lurching upon the Ground, and flew away with the Fish. 1727 Somerville *Dainty new Ballad* 14 For Love, that little urchin About this widow lurching, Had slily fix'd his dart. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* vi. x, The son of a whore came lurching about the house. 1790 Potter *Dict. Cant* (1795), *Lurch*, to lay by, to sneak, to hang on.

b. Of greyhounds: (See quot. 1897).

1824 Byron *Juan* xvi. lxxx, Whose hounds ne'er err'd, nor greyhounds deign'd to lurch. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* i. iii. ii. § 3 (ed. 2) 155 [Greyhounds.] Remember that too much knowledge or cleverness soon leads to lurching. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 210/1 *Lurching*, of the greyhound; running cunning, and leaving the most part of the work to its opponent.

2. *trans.* To get the start of (a person) so as to prevent him from obtaining a fair share of food, profit, etc. In later use, to defraud, cheat, rob. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1530 Palsgr. 616/1, I lurtche, as one dothe his felowes at meate with eatynge to hastyly, *je briffe.* Syt nat at his messe, for he wyll lurtche you than. 1568 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 337, I pray your honour be a mean that Jugge only may have the preferment of this edition; for if any other should lurch him to steal from him these copies, he were a great loser. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xxiii. (1878) 61 Yoong colts with thy wennels together go serue, least lurched by others they happen to sterue. 1592 Greene *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 18 Was not this an old Cony catcher .. that could lurtch a poore Conny of so many thousands at one time? 1604 Middleton *Father Hubburd's Tales* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 94 Where like villanous cheating bowlers, they lurched me of two of my best limbs. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* ii. ii. 105 And in the brunt of seuenteene Battailes since, He lurcht all Swords of the Garland. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* v. iv, You haue lurch'd your friends of the better halfe of the garland. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* vi. v, And 'tis right of his office poor laymen to lurch, Who infringe the domains of our good Mother Church.

†**3.** To be beforehand in securing (something); to consume (food) hastily so that others cannot have their share; to engross, monopolize (commodities); in later use, to get hold of by stealth, pilfer, filch, steal. (Cf. Forestall *v.* 2.) *Obs.*

c 1550 *Dis. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 32 Ye lurched some of the coyne as sone as euer ye perceived the price of that to be enhaunced. 1568 V. Skinner *Montanus' Inquisition* 39 b, Some of ye meat which he had lurched from the prisoners. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 23 Her christall eyes had lurcht his yielding heart. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* viii. 28 Bel his priests priuily lurched the viands, which were supposed to be deuoured by the Idoll. 1613 F. Robarts *Rev. Gosp.* Titlep., The sacred offering broyles: the eagle spies, A gob she lurch'd, and to her young she flies. 1622 S. Ward *Christ All in All* (1627) 31 Oh how difficult is this for vs, not to lurch some part of the praise. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 548 Too farre off from great Cities, which may hinder Businesse; Or too neare them, which Lurcheth all Prouisions, and maketh euery Thing deare. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* To Rdr. A ij, How much hath that .. Plagiarie .. closely lurcht out of this Author? 1642 Vicars *God in Mount* (1644) 39 Clergy-trash, who lay lurking in the Bee-hives of the Church, and lurching away the sweet honey from the laborious Bees. 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* Wks. 1738 I. 595 If we can keep us from the fond Conceit ..put lately into many Mens heads by some one or other suttly driving on under that notion his own ambitious ends to lurch a Crown.

†**b.** *absol.* *Obs.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 66 The Sonne could scarce refraine from biting out his Fathers throate-boule, when he saw him swallow downe a bit that he died for. The Mother lurcht from them both. 1620 Middleton *Chaste Maid* iii. ii, See how they lurch at the lower end. 1640 Bp. Hall *Chr. Moder.* i. xi. 104 Wherein had he been a thiefe, if he had not..meant to lurch out of the common Treasury?

4. To catch (rabbits) by means of lurchers.

1727 Mather *Yng. Man's Companion* 12 He lurches Conies. [Given as an example of the word.] 1798 [see Lurching *vbl. sb.*[1] 2].

5. *Comb.*: † **lurch-church** (see quot.); † **lurch-line**, 'the line of a fowling-net, by which it was pulled over to enclose the birds' (Nares); † **lurch-man** (*nonce-wd.*), a pilferer.

1578 *Mirr. Mag., Harold* xii, Let hym go beate the bushe, I and my men to the lurche line will steale, And pluck the Net. 1603 Breton *Mad World* (Grosart) 12/2 These may rather be called lurch-men then Church-men, who as they are not troubled with much learning, so they have no more honesty, then they may well away withall. *c* 1700 De la Pryme *Hist. Holy Trin. Ch. Hull* 321 (MS.), When a man that's in orders go's voluntarily and preaches in a Church to which he was never .. instituted .. our law gives him no title to the tithes but calls him a Lurch Church.

Lurch (lɔ̄ɹtʃ), *v.*[2] [f. Lurch *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To beat, in various games of skill, sometimes by a specified number or proportion of points. (See Lurch *sb.*[1] 2.)

c 1350 [implied in Lurching *vbl. sb.*[2]]. 1678 Butler *Hud.* iii. ii. 1062 Your old foe, the hangman, Was like to lurch you at Back-gammon. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lurched*, beaten at any Game. 1760 Foote *Minor* i. Wks. 1799 I. 241 Lurch me at four, but I was mark'd to the top of your trick, by the baron, my dear. 1763 Hoyle *Piquet* 150 It is about two to one that the Eldest-hand does not lurch the Younger-hand. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v. *Lurch*, Those who lose a game of whist without scoring five are said to be lurched. 1830 R. Hardie *Hoyle made Familiar* 61 [Cassino.] Lurched, is when your adversary has won the game, before you have gained six points.

b. *fig.* To defeat. ? *Obs.*

a 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) XI. 289 He will be lurched in that that admits of no after-game or reparation. 1829 *Examiner* 354/2 Chancery Reform was lurched the week before last.

2. To leave in the lurch, disappoint, deceive. ? *Obs.*

a 1651 C. Love in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxii. 10 How many have riches served as Absalom's mule served her

master, whom she lurched, and left .. hanging. 1692 South *Serm.* (1697) I. 29 Putting such an emptiness in them, as should so quickly fail and lurch the expectation. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Lurching*, leaving a Person under some embarrassment. 1791 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Apol for Kings* Moral, Wks. 1816 II. 246 This little anecdote doth plainly show That ignorance, a king too often lurches. 1809 E. S. Barrett *Setting Sun* II. 109 The Hon. Charles James Fox, .. having been lurched by lord North, turned his face to Whiggism. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 68 They are foiled by fortune, who hath lurched generals in her time.

Lurch (lɜ̄ːtʃ), *v.*3 (Orig. *Naut.*) [f. Lurch *sb.*3]

1. *intr.* Of a ship, etc.: To make a lurch; to lean suddenly over to one side; to move with lurches.

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xv, We heeled over so much when we lurched, that the guns were wholly supported by the breechings and tackles. 1845 R. Cobbold *Marg. Catchpole* xx. II. 50 The boat lurched through the breakers like a log. 1866 Neale *Sequences & Hymns* 37 Tempests of temptations Made our vessel lurch and dip. 1902 *Speaker* 9 Sept. 601/1 It lurches up and down like a ship at sea.

fig. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* v. ii. (1872) II. 76 The Kaiser's Imperial Ostend East-India Company .. made Europe lurch from side to side in a terrific manner.

2. To move suddenly, unsteadily, and without purpose in any direction, as, e.g. a person staggering.

1851 Thackeray *Humourists* v. (1858) 241 Where the tipsy trainband-man is lurching against the post. 1851 D. G. Mitchell *Fresh Gleanings* 16 My London beaver .. lurched over and fell among them. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* I. 263 The dogs lurched violently forward. 1879 Howells *L. Aroostook* ii. 12 These men lurched in their gait with an uncouth heaviness.

Lurcher1 (lɜ̄ːrtʃəɹ). Also 6 **lorcher**, 8 **lircher**. [f. Lurch *v.*1 + -er 1. In early Dicts. often used to render L. *lurco* glutton, with which it has no etymological connexion.]

†**1.** One who 'lurches' (see Lurch *v.*1 2) or forestalls others of their fair share of food; hence, a glutton. *Obs.*

[*c* 1440: see Lurker1 3.] 1530 Palsgr. 241/1 Lurcher an exceeding eater, *galiffre*. *Ibid.* 510/2 Se howe he crammeth in his meate lyke a lurcher. 1591 Lyly *Endimion* II. ii, Is not loue a lurcher, that taketh mens stomacks away that they cannot eate, their Spleen that they cannot laugh [etc.]. 1608 Middleton *Mad World* v. i. Wks. (Dyce) II. 407 Take heed of a lurcher, he cuts deep, he will eat up all from you. 1616 Boys *Wks.* (1629) 821 The Mass-priests are gross lurchers at the Lord's Table.

2. One who pilfers or filches in a mean fashion; a petty thief, swindler, rogue.

1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 98 Ye but thorowe falce lorchers And vnthryfty abbey lobbers To povre folcke lytell they a forde. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 459 No seale will serue to make sure either such lurchers themselues for filching, or keep the very locks and keies safe. 1705 Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 20 To be treated as a lurcher of the people .. is more .. than any poor mortal could bear. 1714 Gay *Trivia* III. 64 Swift from his Prey the scudding Lurcher flies. 1831 Trelawney *Adv. Younger Son* I. 72 This Caledonian lurcher .. had three or four dozen of shirts, with every one a different mark. 1891 *Morn. Advert.* 3 Apr. (Farmer), It was quite time that the honest and respectable drivers sat down on the lurchers once and for all.

3. One who loiters or lies hidden in a suspicious manner; a spy.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Lurcher*, one that lies upon the Lurch or upon the Catch. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1792) I. 199 Some .. with outward bravade, .. went searching along the walls and behind the posts for some lurcher. 1774 Foote *Coxeners* II. Wks. 1799 II. 172, I thought that I had detected love, that sly lurcher, lurking under the mask. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* v. xxii, Our Lord may choose the rack should teach To this young lurcher use of speech. 1894 *Daily News* 7 June 2/7 The prisoner .. said prosecutor was a lurcher, and was only sent out as a decoy.

4. A cross-bred dog, properly between the sheep-dog or collie and the greyhound; largely used by poachers for catching hares and rabbits.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. v. 161 Greater Beasts; Greyhounds. Lesser Beasts; Lurchers. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Why should the ears of all .. be dinn'd .. as if the whole world besides were all Weasils and Poulcats, vermine and Lurchers? 1675 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1053/4 Lost .., a Pied Dog .. somewhat shap't like a Lurcher. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 185/1 The Tumbler, or Lurcher is .. in shape like the Grey-hound. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 304 The Lircher is a kind of Dog much like a Mungril Greyhound. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* i, A ragged wolfish-looking dog, a sort of lurcher, half mastiff, half greyhound. 1894 *Field* 9 June 813/2 The usual lurcher is between the greyhound and collie; they cross well, and the speed of one is combined with the sagacity of the other.

b. *slang.* A bumbailiff.

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., A lurcher of the law, a bum-bailiff, or his setter. 1839 W. H. Ainsworth *Jack Sheppard* ii, 'But, where are the lurchers?' 'Who?' asked Wood. 'The traps!' replied a bystander.

Lurcher2. *rare.* [f. Lurch *v.*3 + -er 1.] One who lurches from side to side.

1878 Besant & Rice *Celia's Arb.* I. ii. 164 The most lopsided and lurcher-like of rustics was bound to become perpendicular.

Lurching, *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Lurch *v.*1 + -ing 1.] The action of Lurch *v.*1

1. †**a.** The forestalling of others of their food (*obs.*). **b.** Pilfering, stealing.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* lxxxviii. (1878) 178 No lurching, no snatching, no striuing at all, lest one go without and another haue all. 1611 Cotgr., *Fortraction*, a lurching, purloyning; withdrawing. 1616 Boys *Wks.* (1629) 844 Is not .. the denying of the cup a notorious lurching at the Lord's Table?

2. The capturing of rabbits by means of lurchers.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 99 There are many ways of killing rabbits, of which lurching is in most common use.

3. *Comb.*: †**lurching-place**, a lurking place.

a 1656 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 573 There were so many lurching places, by reason of which, they could easily escape when assaulted.

Lurching, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. Lurch *v.*2 + -ing 1.] The gaining of a 'lurch' at play, *esp.* whist, piquet, etc.

c 1350 *MS. Reg.* 13 A. xviii. fol. 158 Lurchyng [given as one of two modes of winning at the 'long game' at tables, the other being 'lympoldyng']. 1763 Hoyle *Piquet* 125 The lurching of your Adversary .. is so material that [etc.]. 1767 *Connoisseur* No. 60 (ed. 5) II. 192 A school for Whist would [teach] lurching, .. finessing, .. and getting the odd trick.

Lurching, *vbl. sb.*3 [f. Lurch *v.*3 + -ing 1.] The action of Lurch *v.*3

1852 Pfeiffer *Journ. Iceland* 53 The lurching and pitching of the ship had covered it with traces of everything which had been on the table. 1880 Em. Marshall *Troub. Times* III. 244, I had a sudden wrench by the lurching of my horse.

Lurching, *ppl. a.*1 [f. Lurch *v.*1 + -ing 2.]

†**1.** Given to or characterized by forestalling others at meals, gluttonous. Also, pilfering. *Obs.*

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* Ep. Ded. in *Holinshed*, Loath also in lurching wise to forstall anie man his travell, I was contented to leave them thumping in the forge, and quietlie repair to my usuall studies. 1619 Denison *Heavenly Banq.* 127 This condemnes that lurching sacrifice, wherein oft times the Priest giues none to others, but retains al to himself. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 167 All strange and confused sauces .. abandon, as .. acceptable onely to lurching and denouring Belly-gods. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* x. 23 Ah these are close lurching Companions. These are the Nimmers who would rob me of all my moveables.

2. Of a dog (see Lurch *v.*1 1, 1 b, 4; the sense in the quots. is uncertain).

1613 *Uncasing of Machivil's Instr.* 25 A lurching Dog will range about the fields. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. x, My friend Benjie's lurching attendant .. began to cock his tail. 1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan., A lurching cur who gnawed something under a waggon.

3. Lurking, 'sneaking'.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *A Baily* (1860) 41 The wals should discover his lerching knavery. 1865 S. Evans *Bro. Fabian* 5 A lurching, lean-lipped, lollardizing loon.

Lurching, *ppl. a.*2 [f. Lurch *v.*2 + -ing 2.] In senses of Lurch *v.*2 **a.** That wins a 'lurch' at a game. **b.** Given to deceiving, perfidious.

1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 30 In came I with a lurching cast [of the dice], and made them all swear round again. 1728 Vanbr. & Cibber *Prov. Husb.* I. i. 17 A married Woman may .. throw a familiar Levant upon some sharp lurching Man of Quality.

Lurching, *ppl. a.*3 [f. Lurch *v.*3 + -ing 2.] That lurches or leans suddenly 'over.

1884 'Hugh Conway' *Called Back* 12 A staggering, uncertain, lurching kind of step. 1892 G. Lascelles *Falconry* (Badm. Libr.) 225 Whilst the falcons are fine-tempered generous birds, .. the hawks are shifting, lurching fliers. 1895 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5/4 The lurching movement and recoil of the ship prevented him. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* June 751/2 The Devons tramp after over the lurching pontoon.

Hence **Lurchingly** *adv.*

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. v, It lumbers along, lurchingly with stress, at a snail's pace. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xxx. 142 Ahab lurchingly paced the planks.

Lurck(e, obs. form of Lurk.

Lurdan (lɜ̄ːrdăn), *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also *α.* 4 **lourdeine**, 4–5 **lordein**, 4–6 **lordeyn**(e, **lurdayne**, **-eyn**(e, 4–6, 9 **lurdane**, 4, 7 **lordan**, 4, 7, 9 **lourdan**, 4–8 **lurden**, 5 **lorden**, 5–6 **lurdayn**, **lordayne**, 5–8 **lordane**, 6 **lurdon**, **lordenne**, **lourdaine**, **-yne**, 6–7 **lurdein**(e, **lourdan**(e, **-en**, 7 **lurdain**(e, **lur-daine**, **lourdin**, **lordant**, 9 *Sc.* **lordoun**. *β.* 6 **Lorde Dane**, **-Dene**, **lor-Dane**, 7 **Lord-Dane**, **Lur-Dane**. [a. OF. *lourdin*, f. *lourd* heavy: see Lourd.

The pseudo-etymology in quot. 1529 has affected the spelling of the word in many later examples.]

A. *sb.* A general term of opprobrium, reproach, or abuse, implying either dullness and incapacity, or idleness and rascality; a sluggard, vagabond, 'loafer'. (Cf. Fever-lurden.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13660 'Herd yee þis lurdan,' coth þai, 'Hu he wald lere vs nu vr lai.' *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 9 Sibriht þat schrew as a lordan [AF. *lers*] gan lusk, A suynhird smote he to dede vnder a thorn busk. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 108 For thar within wes a tratour, A fals lurdane, ane losengeour. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 145 (Harl. MS.) Sum of hem beþe thevis & some lurdaynes. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 131 These Danys before were so proud, yt they kept the husbondmen lyke vyleyns; .. the husbondmen called them Lorde Dane, which word now we use in obprobrye, callynge hym yt we rebuke Lurdayn. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 126 Some lur-daines that haue wealth left by their ancestors, holde it a poynt of wisedome to rest theyr idle limmes and spare their bodies. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 44 Lourdan, quoth the Philosopher, thy folly is as great as thy filth. 1723 Ramsay *Fair Assembly* xviii, These lurdanes came just in my light. 1820 Scott *Abbot* iv, I found the careless lurdane feeding him with unwashed flesh, and she an eyass. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* v, Next to them by chance sat a great lourdan of a Dane.

Comb. 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 14 Lurden-like loutishnesse.

b. *rarely* applied to a woman.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* vi. viii. 82 That strang lurdane [Helen] .. quham weill ȝe ken.

¶ **c.** With allusion to the supposed etymology: see quot. 1529 above.

1589 *Mar Martine* 5 To make new upstart Jacks Lor-Danes, with coine to cram their chests. ?1690 *Consid. Raising Money* 27 This [taxation] is a way to bring a Lord-Dane into every one of our Families.

B. *adj.* Worthless, ill-bred, lazy.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 632 Ȝet he, þat of sic uertu wes, wes gefine til a lurdan las. 1582 Munday *Eng. Rom. Life* iv. 29 Whereby the lazie lurden Friers that keepe the Church gettes more ritches. 1791 J. Learmont *Poems* 32 Lurdane Sloth O'ercoups them a' mang savage swarms O' Hun and Goth. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 122 If I'se na soon exhibit sticket .. This braggin' lordoun loun. 1859 Tennyson *Ettarre* 436 In one [pavilion] .. droned her lurdane knights.

Hence † **Lurdanry**, rascality.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. Prol. 9 Leis, lurdanry, and lust ar our laid stern.

Lurde, variant of Lourd *a.*

† **Lurdge,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. *lurgy* (dial.), lazy (E. D. D.).] *trans.* To indulge in laziness.

c 1580 Jefferie *Bugbears* iv. iv. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897), It booteth not to lie, and lurdge my wery boanes.

† **Lure,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 **lyre**, 2–4 **lere**, 3 **leore**, 3–4 **lire**, 3–5 **lure**(*ii*), (4 **luere**, **lur**). [OE. *lyre* masc.:—OTeut. type **luzi-z*, f. root **lus-* (: *leus-* : *laus-*) to lose: see Lease *v.*] Loss, either the action or process of losing, or what is lost; destruction, perdition. Also *to bring to lure, to lie in lure.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 96 Mid lyre ealra þinga minra. *c* 1150 *Voc.* ibid. 540/31 *Iactura*, lure. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 þa wolde god ȝefyllan and ȝeinnian þone lere þe forloren was, of þan hefenlice werode. *c* 1200 Ormin 5667 Whatt mann se itt iss þatt wepeþþ her Forr lire off eorþlike ahhte. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1151 Thu singst a3en eiȝte lure. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10813 Him þoȝte it was a gret lere [*C.* lure] to al is kinedom. *a* 1327 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 263 On blac hors ryden other seon, That wol luere ant tuene buen. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 355, I am þe wakkest, I wot, and of wyt feblest, & lest lur of my lyf, quo laytes þe sope. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2241 Ouer lukes all lures to the last ende, What wull falle. *Ibid.* 8691 Alasse, the losse and the lure of oure lefe prinse!

Lure (lĩuəɹ), *sb.*2 Also 5–6 **leure**, 6–7 **lewre**, 7 **luer**, **lewer**. [a. OF. *leurre*, *loerre*, *loire* = Pr. *loire*, cogn. w. It. *logoro* bait; prob. of Teut. origin; cf. MHG. *luoder*, mod. G. *luder* bait.]

1. An apparatus used by falconers, to recall their hawks, constructed of a bunch of feathers, to which is attached a long cord or thong, and from the interstices of which, during its training, the hawk is fed. *Hawk of the lure*: see Hawk *sb.*1 **1.**

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/2 Lure for hawkys, *lurale*. 1530 Palsgr. 239/1 Leure for a hauke, *leurre*. 1575 Turbervy. *Faulconrie* 146 Fasten a pullet unto your leure and goe apart. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 1027 As Faulcons to the lure, away she flies. 1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) Words of Art expl., Lver is that whereto Faulconers call their young Hawkes by casting it vp in the aire, being made of feathers and leather in such wise that in the motion it looks not vnlike a fowle. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4 Rates Inwards .. Lewers for Hawkes the peece *js.* iiiid. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 116 Though they [old Falconers] used Hoods, we have no clear description of them, and little account of their Lures. *c* 1704 Prior *Henry & Emma* 110 When Emma hawks: With her of tarsels and of lures he talks. 1814 Cary *Dante*, *Inf.* xvii. 123 As falcon, that hath long been on the wing, But lure nor bird hath seen. 1834 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 1036 The Duke of St. Albans has manned eight hawks, and their training with leash and crease and lure is now in actual progress. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 39 First the hawk .. is 'called off' to a piece of food held in the hand; next to a 'lure'.

b. The act or function of training the hawk to come to the lure. *rare.*

1615 Latham (*title*) Falconry; or the Faulcons Lure, and Cure.

c. Phrases. *To alight on the lure, to bring, call, come, stoop to* (*the* or *one's*) *lure*, etc. Often *fig.* † Also *at one's lure* (fig.): at one's command, under one's control; so † *to gain to one's lure.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 42 This false theef, .. Hadde alway bawdes redy to his hond, As any hauk to lure in Engelond. — *Manciple's Prol.* 72 Another day he wole peraventure Reclayme thee, and bryngе thee to lure. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 11 Bot yit hire liketh noght alyhte Upon no lure which I caste. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* v. xxxiv. (1554) 141 b, After this .. Came Jugurtha yt manly man to lure. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. (Percy Soc.) 171 She promised .. To love you best .. Though that Disdayne brought her to her lure. 1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Love* xlvii, In time the Bull is brought to weare the yoake, In time all haggred Haukes will stoope the Lures. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xi. 151 As much as thou canst, thou makest all things stoope to thy lure. 1599 T. M[oufet] *Silkwormes* 52, I leaue to tell how she doth poison cure, .. What canckars hard and wolfes be at her lure. 1611 Markham *Country Content.* I. v. (1668) 30 After your Hawks are manned, you shall bring them to the Lure by easie degrees. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 10, I teach my haggard and unreclaimed Reason to stoope unto the lure of Faith. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* I. 30 This mayd Antonina, by much soothing .. at last gained to her lure. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 614 The Rosycrucian way's more sure To bring the Devil to the Lure. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 186 He brought the Venetian to his Luer. 1688 [see Lure v. 2]. 1742 Somerville *Field Sports* 14 A docile Slave, Tam'd to the Lure, and careful to attend Her Master's Voice. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell* VII. ii,

A friend of ours—a poet: fewer Have fluttered tamer to the lure Than he. **1865** SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads, Gard. Proserpine* 76 Time stoops to no man's lure.

2. *Her.* A conventional representation of a hawk's lure, consisting of two birds' wings with the points directed downwards, and joined above by a ring attached to a cord. *In luré*: see quot 1828–40.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 132 b, The fielde is de Azure, two winges iointly en Lewre de argent. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. i. (1660) 384 Three pair of Wings joyned in lewer. **1828–40** BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Lure*,..Wings conjoined with their tips turned downwards .. are said to be in Lure. **1868** CUSSANS *Her.* (1883) 117. **1883** *N. & Q.* 23 June 484/2 Northern California .. Argent, on a bend gules, cotised sable, three pairs of wings conjoined in lure of the field [etc.].

3. (orig. *fig.*) Something which allures, entices, or tempts.

c **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1371 *Hypsip.*, Thou madest thyn recleyimyng and thyn luris To ladyes. *c* **1412** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4140 He þat dispendith out of mesure Shal tast a-none pouertes bitternesse; ffoole largesse is ther-to a verray lure. **1528** LYNDESAY *Dreme* 278 Off Lychorye thay wer the verray luris. **1635** R. BOLTON *Comf. Afflict. Consc.* 276 To hold out .. as a prize and Lure, the freenesse of Gods immeasurable mercy. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* II. 194 How many have with a smile made small account Of beauty and her lures. **1747** SMOLLETT *Regicide* I. i. (1777) 6 Remained unshaken by the enchanting lure Which vain ambition spread before his eye. **1815** SHELLEY *Alastor* 294 Silent death exposed, Faithless perhaps as sleep, a shadowy lure. *a* **1832** MACKINTOSH *Rev.* 1688, Wks. 1846 II. 89 Whether the succession was actually held out to her as a lure or not, at least there was an intention..to prefer her to the Princess of Orange. **1902** *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 359 He is mighty hard on those who dare to tempt fortune and follow its lure.

4. A means of alluring animals to be captured; in *Angling* a more general term than *bait*, which strictly denotes only something that fishes can eat.

a **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lure*,..a Bait. **1859** MARK LEMON *Christm. Hamper* (1860) 86 The barber .. whose bow-windowed shop .. is full of lures for fish. **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 158 His line, guiltless of a lure, is extended on the surface of the water. **1878** STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 44 The kind of fish for which they set their lures. **1900** *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 340/2 The aim of the angler should be to present them with something..different ..from the lures with which they may have become familiar.

¶ **b.** Erroneously used for: A trap or snare (*fig.*).

1463 G. ASHBY *Prisoner's Refl.* 269 Poems (E. E. T. S.) 9 Was ther euyr lord so gret and so sure,..That may not fall in the snare and in the lure Of trouble. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 269 And treacherously thou hast betrayed, Unto thy Lure a gentle Heart. **1870** DISRAELI *Lothair* xlii, The Colonel fell into the lure only through his carelessness. **1872** BROWNING *Fifine* iii, At wink of eve be sure They love to steal a march, nor lightly risk the lure.

5. The cry of a falconer recalling his hawk: *fig.* any alluring cry.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 132 By that lure or loubel may be toald from parish to parish all the town over. **1811** W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 199 Oh! where's thy guiding lure,—a mother's voice.

6. *attrib.*, as *lure-bait*, *-bird*, *-fish*, *-owl*.

1777 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 68 He allureth birds, by the chirping of lure-birds. **1869** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VII. 678 You are a coquette, A lure-owl posturing to attract birds. **1876** G. B. GOODE *Anim. Resources U. S.* 41 Lure-fish used in taking Mackinaw trout. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Case of lure-baits and ornamented hooks from Alaska.

Lure, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* (Caithness, Aberdeensh.: see E. D. D.) [? Anomalous var. YURE *a.*, ON. *júgr.*] The udder of the cow and other animals.

c **1500** LACY *Wyl Bucke's Test.* (Copland) a iij, For the thrid course of the bucke. The potage Mogets and Nowmbleis stued, .. bake dowcetts and tendreus, and the liuer rostid, and if it be a Doo take the lure.

Lure (lĭūəɹ), *sb.*[4] *techn.* Also looer, lewer. [Shortened from VELURE.] A pad of silk or velvet used by hatters for smoothing.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Lewer*,..a hatter's name for a smoothing pad of silk, properly vellour from the French. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Looer*, *Lure*.

Lure (lĭūəɹ), *sb.*[5] Also loor. [ad. Da. and Norse *lur*, ON. *lúðr*. Cf. Shetland *looder-horn*.] A long curved trumpet, used for calling cattle.

1840 HT. MARTINEAU *Feats on Fiord* ix. (1841) 217 She .. took in her hand her lure, with which to call home the cattle..and stole away. **1877** BURROUGHS *Birds & Poets* (1884) 162 At evening the cows are summoned home with a long horn, called the loor.

Lure (lĭūəɹ), *v.* Also 6 leur, 6–7 lewre, 7 lewer. [f. LURE *sb.*[2]; cf. F. *leurrer* (OF. *loirrer*).]

1. *trans.* To recall (a hawk) by casting the lure; to call (a hawk) to the lure.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 415 With empty hand men may none haukes lure. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 215 Lewre falcones when ye list. **1601** SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xxxv. (1631) 88 A Faulkoner would not have lured it. **1611** MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. v. (1668) 30 Short winged Hawks are said to be called, not lured. **1828** SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 17 The falconer .. should always *halloo* when he is luring.

2. *intr.* To call to a hawk while casting the lure.

1530 PALSGR. 616/1, I lure, as a falconer dothe for his haulke. **1575** TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 147 Take the lewre.. and cast it about your heade crying and leuring aloud. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 239/2 Lure, or Lewer, or Lewre, is to call the Hawk to Lure.

† **b.** To call loudly. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 239 This boy lured for him & called Simo. **1607** TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 543 He standeth lewring and making a terrible noise to affright the Swine. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 250 If you stand between a House, and a Hill, and lure towards the Hill. **1626** *Jests Scogin* (Hazl.) 65 At last Scogin did lewer and whoop to him [his horse].

† **c.** To call *at* contemptuously. *Obs.*

1693 J. H. in *Dryden's Juvenal* x. 5 He's mocked and lur'd at by the giddy Crowd.

† **3.** *trans.* To train (a hawk) to come to the lure.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iv, Theys be hawkes of the towre: and ben both llurid to be calde and reclaymed. **1530** PALSGR. 616/1 Lure your haulke betyme I wolde advyse you. **1575** TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 129 When you woulde lure him, giue him unto some other man to holde and call him with a lure well garnished with meate.

4. To allure, entice, tempt.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 44 Ich am nat lured with loue, bote ouht lygge vnder þombe. *c* **1412** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3069 Only þe richesse þer-to hem lurith. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 14 Hyr bewte sosore dede lure Hys herte. *a* **1547** SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 219 But that your will is such to lure me to the trade As other some full many yeres to trace by craft ye made. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* II. 664 In secret, riding through the Air she comes, Lur'd with the smell of infant blood. **1688** CROWNE *Darius* II. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 406 Nay, Sir, but for a while, till he has lur'd Gods, and revolting nations to your aid. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Elegies* xxvi 27 Expense, and art, and toil, united strove; To lure a breast that felt the purest flame. **1825** J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 407 His dog had gone off it appeared; having been lured away. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 119 But go and lure the midnight cloud, Or chain the mist of morning. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 511 He had been lured into a snare by treachery. **1900** W. WATT *Aberdeen & Banff* x. 250 By a feint..Montrose lured away a large portion of the defending force.

b. To entice to come *down* by a call.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 134 The ducks flying in the air are often lured down .. by the loud voice of the mallard.

† **5.** *intr.* To set a trap *for* another. *fig. Obs.*

a **1591** H. SMITH *Serm.* (1614) 423 Yet Paul lured for Agrippa. Now he sues to the people. When he had caught the king, he spred his net for the people.

Lure, obs. Sc. f. *liefer*, compar. of LIEF *a.*, dear.

1728 RAMSAY *Tit for Tat* 31 I'd lure be strung Up by the neck.

Lure, str. pa. t. LEESE *v.*[1]; var. LOOR *dial.*

Lured (lĭūəd), *ppl. a.* [f. LURE *v.* + -ED [1].]

1. Of a hawk: Trained to come to the lure.

a **1576** *Common Conditions* 409 (Brandl) 613 The leured hauke, whose rowlyng eyes are fixed on Partredge fast. **1599** PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 71 Like a well lur'de hawke she knowes her call.

2. Entrapped.

1720 GAY *Dione* II. ii. Poems II. 453 Bid the lur'd lark, whom tangling nets surprise, On soaring pinion rove the spacious skies.

Lureful (lĭūəɹfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. LURE *sb.*[2] + -FUL.] Alluring. Hence **Lurefully** *adv.*

1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 33 Lureful is she, bent for folly. **1891** — *One of our Conq.* II. xi. 267 His wreck,..winked lurefully when abandoned. *Ibid.* III. v. 88 Her voice was lurefully encouraging.

Lurement (lĭūəɹmĕnt), *rare.* [f. LURE *v.*[1] + -MENT.] Allurement.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 155 No luerments wrought my constant mind to faile. **1825** HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 716 For vengeance I did it,..Without that, futurity lurements had none. **1898** H. CALDERWOOD *Hume* viii. 145 She, feeling the lurements of a gay court, was drawn into intrigue.

Lurer [1] (lĭūərəɹ). [f. LURE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who or that which lures. In mod. Dicts.

Lurer [2] (lĭūərəɹ). [f. LURE *sb.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who smoothes felt hats with a 'lure'.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 75 Hatter, hat-manufactures..Felt Hat Making :..Lurer.

Luresome, *a.* [f. LURE *v.* + -SOME.] Alluring.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 179/2 Beneath a woman's tongue ..The subtlety its luresome lodging hath.

Lurg (lŏug). *local.* [? Cf. LUG *sb.*[1]] A British marine worm used for bait; the white-rag worm.

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Lurgan*, *Lurg*, *Lurk*, a whitish, very active sea-worm used for bait. **1882** *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 232 The White-rag Worm, or Lurg [*Nephthys cæca*], is common on the British shores, and varies from six to ten inches in length.

† **Lurgg.** *Sc. Obs.* [repr. Gael. *cù luirg* (*cù* dog, *luirg* gen. of *lorg* track).] *Lurgg dog*: a bloodhound.

? **1605** in *Reg. Priv. Council Scot.* VII. 744 That in every parish there may be some lurgg dogges kept, one or moe, ..for following of pettie stouthes.

Lurid (lĭūərid), *a.* [ad. L. *lūrid-us* pale yellow, wan, ghastly.]

1. Pale and dismal in colour; wan and sallow; ghastly of hue. Said e.g. of the sickly pallor of the skin in disease, or of the aspect of things when the sky is overcast.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lurid*, pale, wan, black, and blew. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Lurid*, pale, wan, of a sallow colour. **1669** COKAINE *Elegy Eliz. Repington* Poems 76 A lurid paleness sits upon the skin That did enclose the beauteous body in. **1746** COLLINS *Ode to Fear* 20 Whilst Vengeance, in the lurid air, Lifts her red arm, expos'd and bare. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 82 Applied to the disease like our own term green-sickness, from the pale, lurid, and greenish cast of the skin. *Ibid.* 496 Lurid papulous scall. **1874** SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 13 A leaden glare..makes the snow and ice more lurid.

2. Shining with a red glow or glare amid darkness (said, e.g., of lightning-flashes across dark clouds, or flame mingled with smoke).

1727 THOMSON *Britannia* 79 Fierce o'er their beauty blaz'd the lurid flame. **1805** WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 167 Save that above a single height Is to be seen a lurid light, Above Helm-crag—a streak half dead, A burning of portentous red. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vii, The lurid light, which had filled the apartment, lowered and died away. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 263 At night also the lurid reflection of immense fires hung in the sky. **1877** BLACK *Green Past.* xxvii. (1878) 220 A thick and thundery haze that gave a red and lurid tinge to the coast we were leaving. **1878** STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 84. 93 A gleam of lurid light seemed for a moment to illuminate the thick darkness.

b. Said *hyperbolically* of the eyes, countenance, etc.

1746 T. SEWARD *Conformity betw. Popery & Paganism* 55 The prating Grandame..His Lips..with lustral Juices arms From lurid Eyes and fascinating Charms [*urentes oculos inhibere perita*, Persius II. v. 35]. **1826** DISRAELI *Vis. Grey* III. vi, The lurid glare of the anaconda's eye. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxviii. 335 A softness gathered over the lurid fires of her eye. **1860** HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* xix. (1879) I. 191 The glow of rage was still lurid on Donatello's face.

3. *fig.* (from either of the preceding senses), with connotation of 'terrible', 'ominous', 'ghastly', 'sensational'. Often in phr. *to cast or throw a lurid light on* (a subject).

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* iv. Woe unto that man on whom that idea, true or false, rises lurid. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iv, Lurid indications of the better marriages she might have made, shone athwart the awful gloom of her composure. **1866** R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occ.* xiii. 273 The lurid, stormy eloquence of Edmund Burke. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 127 He adds one fact more which casts a lurid light on the annals of the persecution. **1899** F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 182 Peter's voice prattled on, its lurid language in the strangest contrast to the gentleness of his speech.

4. In scientific use: Of a dingy brown or yellowish-brown colour. † Applied *spec.* to plants of the order *Luridæ* of Linnæus (see quots. 1822–34).

1767 W. HARTE *Christ's Par. Sower* 41 Lurid hemlock ting'd with poisnous stains. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 587 The lurid and umbellate narcotics. *Ibid.* IV. 92 Cataplasms of Hemlock, or the other umbellate or lurid plants in common use. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 281 *Lurid*, yellow with some mixture of brown. Dirty yellow. **1839** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 478 *Lurid*: dirty brown, a little clouded. **1856** HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Lurid*, of a dingy brown, grey with orange. **1871** DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xii. 25 In many species the body presents strongly contrasted, though lurid tints. **1871** W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 400 Ardellæ depressed, lurid, dark-purplish.

Hence **Luridly** *adv.*, **Luridness.**

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Luridness*, black and blueness, paleness, &c. **1795–7** SOUTHEY *Min. Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 210 Yon cloud that rolls luridly over the hill Is red with their weapons of fire. **1845** HOOD *Poems* 13 Luridly Coursed the swift lightning through the sky. **1864** *Spectator* 20 Aug. 957/1 The writer has deliberately..softened a hundred tints which would have increased the luridness of his picture.

Lurido-. Used in *Bot.* as quasi-Latin combining form of *lūridus* LURID.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 51 Lurido-cinerascent. *Ibid.* 252 Lurido-fuscescent. *Ibid.* 288 Lurido-whitish.

Luring (lĭūərĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. LURE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of LURE *v.* in various senses.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cccv. 100 It may come by lewryngc, halowyngc, or great cryeng. **1557** *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 269 My luryng is not good, it liketh not thine eare. **1596** WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 137 Trusse vp your lures, your luring is in vaine. **1603** BRETON *Dial. Pith & Pleas.* (Grosart) 7/1 Tyring of legges, and tearing of throates, with luring, and hollowing. **1634** HEYWOOD *Lanc. Witches* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 173 Tush let him passe, He is not worth our luring, a meere Coxcombe.

Luring, *vbl. sb.*[2] *techn.* [f. LURE *sb.*[4] + -ING [1].] The action of smoothing a hat with a lure.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2146. 378 Finishing consists of 'shaving' with fine sand-paper and 'luring'...The 'luring' is done with a suitable pad.

Luring, *ppl. a.* [f. LURE *v.* + -ING [1].] That lures (in senses of the verb); enticing, attractive.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 24 Ane luiring bait fond fischis to wirk tene. **1575** TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 148 You must put hir on a payre of gret lewring bels. **1583** *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 8 Ane lewrand lawrie licherous. **1592** WYRLEY *Armorie*, *Ld. Chandos* 30 Yet near vncaught the luring fruit doth stay. **1842** MANNING *Serm.* vii. (1848) I. 101 Some high and luring offer. **1863** I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. xiv. (1874) 176 The world with luring glances, Leads them on. **1869** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 724 Fowlers .. eschew vile practice, nor find sport In torch-light treachery or the luring owl.

Luripup, variant of LIEIPOOP.

Lurk (lĕuk), *sb.*[1] [f. LURK *v.*]

1. The action of prowling about. In phrase *on the lurk*. Cf. LURCH *sb.*[2] 2.

1829 *Life & Death J. Wilson* (Farmer), Like Reynard sneaking on the lurk.

2. *slang.* A method of fraud.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 363 The 'dead lurk' .. is the expressive slang phrase for the act of entering dwelling-houses during divine service. *Ibid.* (1861) II. 51 Thus initiated, Chelsea George could 'go upon any lurk'. **1864** *Slang Dict.*, *Lurk*, a sham, swindle, or representation of feigned distress. **1875** BRINE in Ribton-Turner *Vagrants & Vagrancy* (1887) 642 The 'bereavement lurk' is a lucrative one—(i. e.) the pretended loss of a wife [etc.].

3. *dial.* A loafer. (E. D. D.) Cf. LURK *v.* 1 b.

† **Lurk,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Some plant; ? = LURKYDISH.
1530 PALSGR. 241/2 Lurke an herbe.

Lurk (lɜ̄k), *v.* Now *literary.* Forms: 4 **lurkke, lork(e,** 4–7 **lurke,** 6 **lourke,** 6–7 **lurck,** 7 **lurcke.** [app. *f. lŭr-* LOUR *v.* with frequentative suffix as in *tal-k.* Cf. LG. *lurken* to shuffle along, Norw. *lurka* to sneak away, Sw. dial. *lurka* to be slow in one's work (Sw. *lurk* bumpkin).]

1. *intr.* To hide oneself; to lie in ambush; to remain furtively or unobserved about one spot. (Now only with indication of place.) Also, † to live in concealment or retirement.

c 1300 *Havelok* 68 Hwan he felede hise foos, He made hem lurken, and crepen in wros. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 465 There lurked and there coured she, Fer pover thing, wher-so it be, Is shamfast, and despysed ay. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecilie*) 89 Valaryane..fand þe bischope sanct urbane lurkand ymong pure men mekly. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 355 And thus lurkende upon his stelthe In his awaite so longe he lai [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1167 Silen to the Citie softly and faire; Lurkyt vnder lefe-sals loget with vines. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1080 Sal neuer freik on fold, fremmyt nor freynde, Gar me lurk for ane luke, lawit nor lerd. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxiv. (1870) 181 To lyue in rest and peace in my cytye I do lourke. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 20 Fisches lurking amang the stanes. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Rythmes* 25 When Philip de Valoys the French King lurked in Cambray. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. i. 9 They shew also in this city the house or rather hole wherein Ananias..dwelt or lurked, being a Cellar under ground. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 33 ¶ 7 Could you then steal out of Town, and lurk like a Robber about my House. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxix. 185 Shaftesbury..had left his house and secretly lurked in the city. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 1962 The natives were seen lurking about the beach. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 193 When quarters are good, you are apt to lurk in them; but really it was so wet, that we could not get away. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* III. ii. 22 There was a man lurking somewhere under the shadow of the evergreens. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* iii. 93 Run, for a cold snake lurks in the grasses yonder unseen!

† **b.** To shirk work; to idle. *Obs.*
1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 287 You toke from them theyr heritage Leaueyng them nought wheron to worcke: Which lake dyd make them learne to lurke. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 175 When Dinner is ended, set seruants to wurke, and follow such fellowes as loueth to lurke. *a* 1792 *Song, Poor Thresher* ii. in *Johnson's Museum* IV. 384 He never was known for to idle or lurk.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Of things: To escape observation, to be concealed or latent.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* iv. 277 305 O soule lurkinge in þis wo, vnneste, Fle forth out of myn herte and lat it breste. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 18 Then ought you to denie that any vnfaithfulnes, fraude, or deceitfulnesse lieth lurking in our friendship. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 98 Griefe..lurkes in secret angles of the heart. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1671) 206 Laziness and pride .. both which lurk under the pretext of multiplicity of important avocations. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Fast.* III. 58 Grapes in clusters lurk, Beneath the Carving of the curious Work. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 399 ¶ 3 Those Vices that lurk in the secret Corners of the Soul. 1795 BURNS *Song, 'Their groves o' sweet myrtles',* Where the blue-bell and gowan lurk lowly unseen. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxxii, But midst the throng in merry masquerade, Lurk there no hearts that throb with secret pain? 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* III. iii. 121 A dismal deed..The fame of which lurks in obscurity.

3. To move about in a secret and furtive manner; to 'steal' *along, away, out.* Now *rare.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 25 þat litel child listely lorked out of his caue. *Ibid.* 2213 Lorkinde þurth londes bi niȝt so lumbardie þei passed. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 226 Lyghtliche lyere lepe-way bennes, Lorkynge þorw lanes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12666 þe buernes..dang hym to deth in þe derk hole ..& lurkit to þaire tentis. *Ibid.* 13106. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 297 First, thair come in, lurkand vpon 3our gait, Pryde and Inuy. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxi, That second-floor arch in a London house,..commanding the main thoroughfare by which..cook lurks down before daylight to scour her pots and pans in the kitchen; ..up which John lurks to bed. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xiv. 142 That young nobleman has been seen lurking about here very much of late.

† **4.** To peer furtively or slyly. *Obs.*
c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 107 He lokis lurkand like an nape. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. Prol. 78 Me thocht I lurkit vp vnder my hude To spy this auld.

Lurk, north. dial. variant of LIRK.

Lurker[1] (lɜ̄·kəɹ). [f. LURK *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who lurks or lies concealed: freq. employed as a term of abuse in early quots. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The wilde der, the lepere, The shorte der, the lerkere. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 57 But as sone as þey [the young birds]..steppe kunne, þan cometh and crieth her owen kynde dame, and they ffolwith þe vois,..and leueth þe lurker þat hem er ladde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3543 þou litill thefe, þou losangere, þou lurkare in cities. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Fables* v. *Parl. Beasts* xl, 'For goddis luſe, my lord, gif me the law Of this lurker'; with that lowrence let draw. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* viii. 89b, He is a starter a syde or a lurkar [L. *emansor*]. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. xxiv. 129 If this lawlesse Lurker had euer had any taste of the Ciuill or Canon Law, hee might haue beene able to construe that Maxime. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks 1851 III. 121 It was well knowne what a bold lurker schisme was even in the houshold of Christ. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. App. (1852) 631 Two men at Exeter were killed by some of the same dangerous lurkers. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xix, In hopes to find that the lurker had disappeared. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 498 Then did the lurkers from the gully bound.

2. A begging impostor; a petty thief.
1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 219 Armed with these [sham official documents], the patterer becomes a 'lurker', —that is, an impostor. *Ibid.* 363 A lurker being strictly one who loiters about for some dishonest purpose.

¶ **3.** App. misused for LURCHER.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/2 Lurcare.., *lurco.*

Lurker[2] (lɜ̄·kəɹ). (See quots. 1825, 1880.)
1825 *Encycl. Lond.* XX. 435/1 [In pilchard fishing] the third boat is called the lurker, and carries three or four men. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Lurker,* a boat in which the master seiner sits to give instructions. 1902 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 349 The lurkers were lifted over mud and shingle, the crews sprang, tumbled, or were pushed on board.

Lurking (lɜ̄·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LURK *v.*]

1. The action of LURK *v.*; a hiding or lying concealed.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idleness* (1859) 518 If we give ourselves to idleness and sloth, to lurking and loitering. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1360/1 She hath caused some of these ..sowers of rebellion, to be discouered for all their secret lurkings. 1677 TEMPLE *Ess. Gout* Wks. 1731 I. 137 The Approaches or Lurkings of the Gout..may indispose Men to Thought and to Care. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 71 ¶ 5 By the wanderings, roarings, and lurkings of his lions, he knew the way to every man breathing. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 98 Who knew every suspicious character, and..all his lurkings. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 31 After about three years of wandering and lurking he..made his peace with the government.

2. *Thieves' slang.* Stealing, fraudulent begging.
1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 250 After a career of incessant 'lurking' and deceit. *Ibid.* 363 Many modes of thieving as well as begging are termed 'lurking'.

3. *attrib.,* as *lurking-corner, -den, -hole, -place.*
1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 53 When the nyghte and *lurking corners, giueth lesse occasion to vnthriftinesse, than lyght daye. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 252 The *lurking dens and secret snares of Cupid. 1587 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 6 The most bolde and aduenterous men, are said, to seeke out the *lurking holes of the Dragon. 1678 LOCKE *Let. to Grenville* 6 Dec. in FOX BOURNE *Life* (1876) I. vii. 394 No garrisons unreduced, no lurking-holes unsearched. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 32/2 He was found hid in a chimney, covered with soot; a lurking-hole suited to its inhabitant. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xvii. 12 He nameth their Dennes or privy *lurking-places. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* x. 8. He sitteth in the lurking places of the villages. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. viii. 238, I was..discovered ..and hunted out of my lurking place. 1869 BROWNING *King & Bk.* x. 729 He..hies to the old lurking-place.

Lu·rking, *ppl. a.* [f. LURK *v.* + -ING[2].] That lurks; concealed, latent. Also, † skulking, lazy.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1001 But a Sourdyng with sowgrem sanke in his hert, And a lourekand lust to Lamydon the kyng. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 176 Sa sall we se and heir Quhat lurkand lubers will tak thir Lymmers parts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1175, I..foretold The danger, and the lurking Enemie That lay in wait. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. ii. (1682) 174 Keeping the Plants warm, and thereby enticing the young lurking Flowers to come abroad. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 76 He will disclose many lurking motives. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 107 It does..draw forth that lurking, keen, sour Quality that the Wood has imbibed. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1274 We discovered a lurking rock, in the middle of one of the beds of weeds. 1807–8 WORDSWORTH *White Doe* vii. 1711 Why tell of mossy rock, or tree, By lurking Dernbrook's pathless side? 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 91 And William..may have felt some lurking sympathy for those who had drawn on themselves the censures of the Church.

b. *slang.* Following the occupation of a 'lurker' or begging impostor.
1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 263 Among the more famous of the lurking patterers.

Hence **Lu·rkingly** *adv.*
1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jude* 21 That kynde of men shall lurkingly crepe among the flocke of Christyanes. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xviii. 149 Lurkingly, and in covert.

Lurky (lɜ·rki), *a. rare.* [f. LURK *v.* + -Y.] Inclined to be concealed.
1892 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett.* xxiii. (1895) 227 Compare these little lurky fevers with the fine healthy prostrating colds of the dear old dead days.

† **Lu·rkydish.** *dial.* (*Cheshire.*) The herb Pennyroyal, *Mentha Pulegium.*
1611 COTGR., *Pulege,* Pennie Royall..Lurkydish. 1820 WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Cheshire, Lurkey-dish.*

Lurne, obs. form of LEARN.

Lurry (lɜ·ri), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 **lerrie,** 7 **lirrie, -y, lurrie,** 7–8 **lurrey,** 7, 9 *dial.* **lerry,** 9 *dial.* **larry, lorry,** 7– **lurry.** [Shortened from LIRIPOOP: cf. quots. *c* 1580, 1589.]

1. Something said by rote; a lesson, set speech, 'patter'; *fig.* a cant formula. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*
c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* v. vii. 28 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) 50 But I sent the knaves packinge I taught them [*sic*] thier lerrie & thier poop to for thier knacking. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 16 Why haue you not taught some of those Puppes their lerrie? 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* III. iii. F, Wee'll henceforth neuer goe to a cunning woman, since men can teach vs our lerrie. 1625 HEYLIN *Microcosmus* I. (ed. 2) 197 Hauing learned her lirrie of that Frier-monger, she composed an order of Religious Virgins. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* 3 Then was the Priest set to con his motions, and his Postures, his Liturgies, and his Lurries. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 6 Hear and learn the Galenicall Lurrey. 1669 BP. HOPKINS *Serm.* 1 Pet. ii. 12 (1685) 63 They had not learnt that lirry, that the saints are the only Words of the world. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 220 He..begins his Lurrey. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. xvii. 101 Almost every shepherd..will..very likely plead: Such a Man tried a Thing, and it did no Good; [etc.] This is the common Lirry. 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Lerry,* the 'part' which has to be learnt by a mummer who goes round championing. *Lorry, Lurry,* jingling rhyme; spoken by mummers and others.

2. A confusion of voices; babel, hubbub, outcry. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (Cf. LARRY *sb.*[1])
c 1649 BP. GUTHRY *Mem.* (1702) 126 Notwithstanding the Lurry which had been express'd upon the first hearing of it, yet when the Convention of Estates assembled..not so much as one Man in all the City was heard to speak against it. 1690 *Andros Tracts* II. 57 The Lerry, Dinn, and Vociferations, which these Addressers make here. 1710–11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 Mar., When this parliament lurry is over, I will endeavour to steal away. 1724 — *Drapier's Lett.* vi. Wks. 1761 III. 111 Finding the whole town in a lurry, with bells, bonfires, and illuminations. 1776 J. ADAMS *Wks.* 1854 IX. 421 The election..was carried on, amidst all this lurry, with the utmost decency and order.

3. A confused assemblage (of persons) or mass (of things). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*
1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 135 And is the lurry of lawyers quite worn out? *Ibid.* 187 Such a lurry and rable of poore farthing Friers. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 464 In lieu whereof Antichrist brings in an heap and lurry of Superstitious Opinions, Rites and Ordinances. 18.. T. C. PETER *MS. Coll. Cornish Wds.* (E. D. D.), Thare ware sum lurry o' peepul theeare.

† **4.** Looseness (of the bowels). [Cf. *lurry* adj., 'of cows, suffering from looseness' (*Wiltsh. Gloss.*).]
1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 13 Such a lerry did possess his breech.

† **Lu·rry,** *sb.*[2] *slang. Obs.* [Cf. LOUR *sb.*[2]] (See quots.)
1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 11 But if the Cully naps us, And the Lurries from us take. *Explan. note,* Lurries, Mony, Watch, Ring, or any other moveable. *Ibid.* 191 The fifth is a Glasier, who when he creeps in: To pinch all the Lurry, he thinks it no sin. 1676 COLES, *Lurries, c(ant),* all manner of cloaths. *a* 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

Lurry (lʊ·ri), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1. *trans.* To carry or drag along (a heavy body, a person, child); to 'lug'. Also, to drive by worrying. Now *dial.* (see E. D. D.).
1664 COTTON *Scarron.* 33 Seven lordly tups he wounded Mortal..These to his hungry mates he lurries. (Pray what's his due that Mutton worries?) 1879 *Cumbld. Gloss.* Suppl. s.v., Tak t' dog and lurry them sheep away.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To push about, struggle.
1804 *Anderson's Cumberld. Ball.* 91 They fit, lugg'd, and lurry'd, aw owre blood and batter. *Ibid.* (1807) 142 The youngermak lurried ahint them.

Lurry, Lurtch, Lury, Lus: see LORRY, LURCH, LORY, LUCE[1].

† **Lu·sard.** Also 6 **lusart, luzard, luserde,** 7 **luswart.** See also LUCERET. [Related to LUCERN; the formation is obscure.] The lynx; chiefly *pl.* the fur of the lynx.
1530 in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 305 Item, a pair of white lusarts, 2 l. 1535 *Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archæologia* (1789) IX. 245 A shamewe of blacke printed satten..furred with luzardis. 1550 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. xxxiii. 538 Sables and lusards. 1572 in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 324 A black velvett jackett..faced with luserdes. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Proc. Virginia* 33 Some Otters, Beavers, Martins, Luswarts, and sables we found.

Lusarde, obs. form of LIZARD.

† **Luschbald.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* ? A sluggard.
1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 501 Lunatike, lymare, luschbald, louse thy hose.

Luschburue, variant of LUSHBURG.

‖ **Lu·scio.** *Obs.* [Sp. *lucio.*] A luce or pike.
1680 SHADWELL *Wom. Captain* I. 5 The Luscio, Eel, [etc.].

Luscious (lʊ·ʃəs), *a.* Forms: 5 **lucius,** 6 **lousious, looshiouse,** 6–7 **lussious,** (6 **-youse,** 7 **loushous**), 6–8 **lushious,** (7 **-yous**), 6– **luscious.** [Of obscure origin.

The form *lucius,* occurring in a MS. which elsewhere has *licius* in the same sense (see LICIOUS) suggests (as Prof. Skeat has remarked) that the word may be an aphetic form of DELICIOUS, with altered vowel. But phonetically this is unsatisfactory, and no better suggestion has been made.]

1. Of food, perfumes, etc.: Sweet and highly pleasant to the taste or smell.
c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 458 (Irel. MS.) With lucius drinkes, and metis of the best. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* II. iv. H, The stronge may eate good looshiouse meate. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 251, I know a banke..Quite ouer-cannoped with luscious woodbine. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 344 The Food that to him now is as lushious as Locusts, shalbe to him shortly, as bitter as Coloquintida. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elizium* (1892) 29 The lushyous smell of euery flower. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* 5 The grass..is so sweet and lushious to Cattle, that they diet them. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Daphnis & Chloris* Poems 1743 II. 40 Blown Roses hold their Sweetness to the last, And Raisins keep their luscious native taste. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. v. § 5 (1734) 159 The Means us'd commonly in making it [food] more luscious and palatable. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 96 ¶ 4 The most luscious fruits had been allowed to ripen and decay. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* 634 Like the great palmer-worm that..Eats the life out of every luscious plant. 1869 BROWNING *King & Bk.* IX. 401 The luscious Lenten creature [*sc.* the eel]. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* ix. 187 Its luscious clusters of golden or purple fruit.

quasi-adv. 1588 T. HARIOT *Rep. Virginia* B 2 b, There are two kinds of grapes..: the one is small and sowre..: the other farre greater & of himselfe lushious sweet.

fig. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. iii. (1848) 305 The luscious sweets of sin. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) IV. 309 May there not be..something more glistering than a crown? and more

luscious than revenge? **1848** Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* III. ii 250 Sinking down In luscious rest again.

†**b.** *transf.* of a young person. *Obs.*

1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* I. vii, He..really is..a strong, healthy, luscious boy enough.

2. In bad sense: Sweet to excess, cloying, sickly.

1530 Palsgr. 313/1 Fresshe or lussyouse as meate that is nat well seasoned, or that hath an unplesante swetnesse in it, *fade*. **1616** Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farm* 239 The smell of them [*sc.* other Lillies] is lussious, grosse, and vnwholesome. **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Lushious*, over-sweet, cloying. **1816** Scott *Old Mort.* Conclus., The last cup..is by no means improved by the luscious lump of half-dissolved sugar usually found at the bottom of it. **1830** M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 275 Without the addition of water..the resulting wine will be luscious and heavy. **1877** 'Rita' *Vivienne* III. vi, And the luscious dreary odours of ..fading flowers and trodden fruits, were heavy in the air.

3. Of immaterial things, esp. of language or literary style: Sweet and highly pleasing to the eye, ear, or mind. Chiefly in unfavourable use, implying a kind of 'sweetness' not strictly in accordance with good taste.

1651 Fuller *Abel Rediv.*, *Berengarius* (1867) I. 4 He often..adduleed his discourse with all luscious expressions unto him. **1653** A. Wilson *Jas. I*, Pref. 8 Lushious words, that give no good rellish to the sense. **1708** Burnet *Lett.* (ed. 3) 304 All those luscious Panegyricks of Mercenary Pens. **1738** Birch *App. Life Milton* I. 78 A luscious Style stuffed with gawdy Metaphors and Fancy. **1822** Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. iii. (1869) 66 A stream of luscious panegyrics. **1840** Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 50, I have shed strange tears at the sight of the most luscious and sunny prospects. **1902** *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 479 The *Lotus Eaters*..is what may be called a luscious expansion of four or five lines of the Odyssey.

b. Of colouring, design, etc.

1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 15. 42 The groups of children, ..luscious in colour and faint in light. *Ibid.* iv. § 13. 105 This extraordinary piece of luscious ugliness [a festoon].

†**4.** Of tales, conversation, writing, etc.: Gratifying to lascivious tastes, voluptuous, wanton. Rarely of a person: Lascivious. *Obs.*

a **1613** Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 63 She leaves the neat youth, telling his lushious tales. *a* **1694** Tillotson *Serm.* (1744) XI. ccviii. 4717 Those luscious doctrines of the Antinomians. **1702** Pope *Jan. & May* 379 Cantharides,.. Whose use old Bards describe in luscious rhymes. **1748** Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) VII. xliv. 123 Calista [in 'The Fair Penitent'] is a desiring luscious wench. **1766** Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 149 Their descriptions are often loose and luscious in a high degree. **1815** W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 143 Descriptions so luscious—such pictures of passion That prudes, ta'en with furor, to ruin might dash on.

5. *absol.* (with *the*).

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 78. 3/1 There's a Great deal of Wit, But the Devil a Bit Of the lushious, can I find In't. **1790** A. Wilson *Ep. to Mr. T— B—* Poet. Wks. (1846) 87 A poet, Whose mem'ry will live while the luscious can charm.

Lusciously (lʊ·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. Luscious *a.* + -ly [2].] In a luscious manner.

1566 Drant *Horace's Sat.* VIII. I vij, Some people..Wyll ..make their cookes looshiously, theyr delicates to dresse. **1660** G. Fleming *Stemma Sacrum* Ep. Ded. 6 The spices of Arabia are said to be lushiously redolent to those that are distant from it some hundreds of miles. **1710** Palmer *Proverbs* Pref. 14 An uncautious wanton writer can possibly give the vice he has too lusciously describ'd. **1779–81** Johnson *L. P.*, *Milton* Wks. II. 147 The Latin pieces are lusciously elegant. **1897** Mrs. Lynn Linton *Geo. Eliot* in *Women Novelists* 64 Those lusciously suggestive epithets. *Ibid.* 68 Hetty Sorrel with her soft caressing lusciously-loving outside, and her heart 'as hard as a cherry-stone'.

Lusciousness (lʊ·ʃəsnės). [f. Luscious *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being luscious.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 16 By allaying of the exceeding lusciousness of the mault with his bitterness. **1667** *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. ¶ 15 To embitter those sensualities whose lusciousness serves to intoxicate us. **1742** Fielding *J. Andrews* II. xii, If prudes are offended at the lusciousness of this picture they may take their eyes off from it. **1839** Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vi. § 42. 282 A versification sweet even to lusciousness. **1879** R. K. Douglas *Confucianism* iv. 93 If a man has sumptuous viands laid before him and does not eat them, he does not know their lusciousness.

†**Lusci·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *luscitiōn-em* dimness of sight, f. *luscus* one-eyed.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Luscition*, dimness, pore-blindness of the eyes. **1676–1717** in Coles.

Luse, Luser(a)n, Luserde, Luseret: see Louse, Luce [1], Lucern [1], Lusard, Luceret.

†**Lush**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Lush *v.*[1]] A stroke, blow.

?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3848 With the lussche of the launce he lyghte one hys schuldyrs. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxviii. 271 Here with a lusshe, lordayne, I schalle þe allowe. **1887** *Jamieson's Dict.* Suppl., *Lush*, a stroke, blow, cut, as with a wand or cane.

Lush (lʊʃ), *sb.*[2] *slang.* [Of obscure origin: perh. suggested by Lush *a.*]

1. Liquor, drink.

1790 Potter *Dict. Cant.* (1795), *Lush*, drink. **1796** *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Lush*, strong beer. **1812** J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Lush*, beer or liquor of any kind. **1829** Lytton *Disowned* 5 I'll find the lush. **1840** Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 189 Cheering the workmen with good words and 'lush'. **1872** Mrs. Lynn Linton *J. Davidson* viii. 160 'It's no use, governor' he said..in his drunken way; 'work and no lush too hard for me, governor!

b. A drinking bout.

1841 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 214 We ended the day with a lush at Véry's. **1896** A. D. Coleridge *Eton in Forties* 363 On very special occasions..there would be a 'lush', when every mess brewed its punch, or egg-flip.

2. *Comb.*: **lush-crib, -ken,** = *lushing-ken* (see Lushing *vbl. sb.*).

1790 Potter *Dict. Cant* (1795), *Lush ken*, an alehouse. **1812** J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Lush-crib* or *Lush-ken*, a public-house, or gin-shop. **1823** *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 457 On leaving the lush-crib, we can figure them giving fippence to the drawer.

Lush (lʊʃ), *a.*[1] Also 5 **lusch**, 6 **lushe.** [? Onomatopœic alteration of Lash *a.* 3.]

1. Lax, flaccid; soft, tender. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 317/2 Lusch, or slak, *laxus*. **1567** Golding *Ovid's Met.* xv. 189 b, Then greene, and voyd of strength, and lush, and foggye, is the blade. **1580** Blundevil *Curing Horses* v. 4 b, The flesh of his lips and of all his bodie is lush and feeble. **1587** Golding tr. *Solinus* vii. G, Shrubbes, which so soone as they be in the deepes of the water, are lushe and almost like a grystle to touch. **1815** *Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 125 (Essex Dialect), *Lush*, Loose. **1847** Halliwell s. v., Ground easily turned over is said to be *lush*. **1898** B. Kirkby *Lakeland Wds.* (E. D. D.), That beef's varra lush and tender.

2. Of plants, esp. of grass: Succulent and luxuriant in growth.

The literary currency of this sense (which seems still to exist in s. w. dialects) is due to the recollection of the instance in Shaks. (quot. 1610). A conjecture of Theobald's, adopted by Johnson and many later editors, substituted '*lush* woodbine' (*metri gr.*) for '*luscious* woodbine' in *Mids. N.* II. i. 251. The conjecture is now discredited, but the passage as emended has had many echoes in 19th c. literature.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 52 How lush and lusty the grasse lookes? **1817** Keats '*I stood tip-toe*' 1 And let a lush laburnum oversweep them. **1818** — *Endym.* I. 941 Overhead, Hung a lush screen of drooping weeds. **1820** Shelley *Question* III. 1 In the warm hedge grew lush eglantine. **1832** Tennyson *Dream Fair Wom.* xviii, And at the root thro' lush green grasses burn'd The red anemone. **1862** W. W. Story *Roba di R.* i. (1864) 1 The broken arches of a Roman bridge, nearly buried in the lush growth of weeds, shrubs, and flowers. **1867** *Spectator* 6 Apr. 384 The lush tropical forests of South America. **1872** Black *Adv. Phaeton* xiii, Lush meadows, with the cattle standing deep in the grass. **1876** Browning *Pacchiarotto* Prol. ii, And lush and lithe do the creepers clothe Yon wall I watch, with a wealth of green. **1884** *Sat. Rev.* 19 July 86 Bound together by the lush growth of the bramble.

b. Of a season: Characterized by luxuriance of vegetation.

1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 46 And, as the year Grows lush in juicy stalks, I'll smoothly steer My little boat [etc.]. **1891** T. Hardy *Tess* II. 109 The supernumerary milkers of the lush green season had been dismissed.

c. Luxuriantly covered *with*.

1863 Lytton *Caxtoniana* xxii, The farmers..allow their hedges to..spread four yards thick, all lush with convolvulus and honeysuckle.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 1058 Mow this green lush falseness to the roots. **1891** T. Hardy *Tess* II. 55 The æsthetic, sensuous, pagan pleasure in natural life and lush womanhood.

¶ **3.** Shakspere's use has by some writers been misapprehended as referring to colour.

1744 *Shaks. Wks.* (ed. Hanmer) VI. Gloss., *Lush* [*Temp.* II. i. 52], of a dark deep full Colour, opposite to pale and faint. **1860** T. Martin *Horace* 60 The lush rose lingers late.

4. *Comb.*

1818 Keats *Endym.* II. 52 Listening still, Hour after hour, to each lush-leaved rill. **1870** Morris *Earthly Par.* IV. 52 The lush-cold blue-bells.

Hence **Lu·shly** *adv.*, **Lu·shness.**

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 317/2 Luschly, *laxe* (K. P. *rare*). **1883** Miss Broughton *Belinda* III. IV. iv. 231 The long lythrums growing lushly beside them. **1900** *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 552 In the lushness of early summer. **1902** *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Jan. 39/2 The customary lushness of rhetoric that is rather French than English.

Lush (lʊʃ), *a.*[2] *slang.* (See quot.)

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Lush*, or *Lushy*, drunk.

Lush, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **lusshe, luysche, lusse, lusche,** (*pa. t.* **loste, luste**), 5 **lusche, loushe, lusk,** 9 **losh,** 6– **lush.** [? Echoic variant of Lash *v.*]

1. *intr.* To rush, dash; to come *down* with a rush.

c **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 8117 (Kölbing) Hou our wiȝtlinges so hende On þe heþen wiþ swordes losten. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2977 Mast & sayl, doun hit lusched [*v.r.* lussed], Cordes, kables, casteles, tofrusched. *a* **1350** *S. Anastasia* 114 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 26 Þe Emperours men..Lusshed opon him. ?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1459 With lufly launcez one lofte they luyschene to-gedyres. *Ibid.* 2226 He laughte owtte a lange swerde, and luyschede one ffaste. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 114 He thought he harde the devylle loushe, He start into a bryer boushe. *c* **1470** *Golagros & Gaw.* 1003 Thai luschit and laid on, thai luflyis of lyre. **1566** Drant *Horace* A iij, The bancke hath burst, that down they lush, and so be drente at laste. **18..** Whitehead *Leg.* 19 (Cumberld. Gl.) For seun she grows a lusty beck An layks an loshes ower the steaynes.

2. *trans.* To strike.

c **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 6875 (Kölbing) Þer was..mani of his hors ylust. *Ibid.* 7750 Our cristen..out of þe sadel mani lust. *Ibid.* 9797 Anoþer to þe chine he luȝste. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 6730 He hurlet forth vnhyndly, harmyt full mony, Of þe ledis, þat hym led, luskit to ground. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxxi. 10 Þus schall I..lusshe all youre lymmys with lasschis. *Ibid.* xlvi. 37 Þei lusshed hym, þei lasshed hym. **14..** *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 101 lf. 72 (Halliw.) These lions bees lusked and lased on sondir. **1890** *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Lush*, to beat down wasps with a bough.

†**3.** To bring *out* with a rush. In quot. *fig. Obs.*

c **1449** Pecock *Repr.* I. xx. 129 Thei kunnen bi herte the textis of Holi Scripture and kunnen lussche hem out thikke at feest, and at ale drinking.

Lush (lʊʃ), *v.*[2] *slang.* [f. Lush *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To ply with 'lush' or drink; to liquor.

1821 *Life D. Haggart* 12 We had lushed the coachman so neatly, that Barney was obliged to drive. **1838** Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 142 To lush the Keyhavenites with four gallons of swid. **1888** E. J. Goodman *Too Curious* xxii, To lush me and feed me so as to get on my blind side.

2. *intr.* To drink, indulge in drink. Also *to lush it.*

1811 *Lex. Balatronicum*, *Lush*, to drink. **1825** C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* II. 252 Smoke, take snuff, lush. **1835** Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 90 The captain and his mate having..'lushed it' ashore all night. **1851–61** Mayhew *Lond. Labour* 1864 I. 187/2, I was out of work two or three weeks, and I certainly lushed too much.

b. *trans.* To drink.

1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxxix, Some of the richest sort you ever lushed.

†**Lu·shburg.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **lusshebourne, -borwe, -borue, -borgh, -burgh, lusseburgh, lusschebruys, lusshbourue,** 4–5 **lussheburghe,** 5 **-burne, luschburue, -bowrn,** 7 *Hist.* **lushbrough, -borow, -burgh, (lushoborow),** 8 *Hist.* **lushborough, -burg.** [Anglicized name of Luxemburg.] A base coin made in imitation of the sterling or silver penny and imported from Luxemburg in the reign of Edward III. Also *Lussheborue sterling*.

1346 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 160/2 Item, pur ce que plusours Marchantz, emportent la bone Moneie d'esterlyng hors de ceste terre, & de jour en autre reportent diverses fauses Moneies appellez Lusshebournes [etc.]. **1351** *Ibid.* 229/1 Si homme apporte fause Moneie en cest Roialme..sicome la Moneie appelle Lusseburgh [etc.]. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 342 As in lussheborwes is a lyther alay and 3et loketh he lyke a sterlynge. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Monk's T.* 74 God woot no lussheburgh payen ye. **1393** Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 72 Men may lykne letterid men to a lussheburgh, other werse. *Ibid.* 82 Thus are þe lithere lykned to lusshebourue sterlinges. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 317/2 Lusshburne (S. lushburne), *papilio*. *a* **1500** *Pieris of Fullham* 42 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 11 No luschbowrns but money of fyne asaye. **1607** Cowell *Interpr.*, *Lushborowe*, is a base coine vsed in the daies of King Ed. the 3. coined beyond Seas to the likenes of English money. **1716** M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 28 'Twas made High Treason in K. Edw. 3 Days, to bring in or receive the Counterfeit Money, call'd Lushburg.

Lushing (lʊ·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Lush *v.*[2] + -ing [1].] The action of the vb. Lush [2]. Also *pl.*, abundance.

1829 Scott *Jrnl.* 18 Mar., Cigars in loads, whisky in lushings. [*So in Lockhart; ed.* 1890 *has* lashings; *reading of MS. perh. doubtful.*] **1890** H. Nisbet *Bail Up!* i, You can have both grub and liquor here in lushings.

b. *Comb.*: **lushing-ken**, a drinking bar, low public house; **lushing-man**, a drunkard.

1859 Matsell *Vocab.* (Farmer), With all the prigs and lushing-men, A hundred stretches hence. **1883** L. Wingfield *A. Rowe* I. v. 120 Unable..to steer clear of lushing-kens, or avoid the seductions of the gaming-table.

Lushington (lʊ·ʃiŋtən). *slang.* [Punning use of the surname *Lushington*, with allusion to Lush *sb.*[2]

The 'City of Lushington' was the name of a convivial society (consisting chiefly of actors) which met at the Harp Tavern, Russell Street, until about 1895. It had a 'Lord Mayor' and four 'aldermen', presiding over 'wards' called Juniper, Poverty, Lunacy, and Suicide. On the admission of a new member, the 'Lord Mayor' (of late years at least) harangued him on the evils of excess in drink. The 'City' claimed to have existed for 150 years; if this claim be well-founded, the existence of Lush *sb.*[2] will be authenticated for a date considerably earlier than that of our first quot. Our information is from 'Sir' B. Davies, the last 'Lord Mayor of Lushington'.]

†**1.** In various jocular phrases referring to drink. (See quots.) *Obs.*

1823 'Jon Bee' *Dict. Turf* s. v. *Lush*, 'Lushington' or 'dealing with Lushington', taking too much drink. **1823** Egan *Grose's Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, s.v. *Lush*, Speaking of a person who is drunk they say, *Alderman Lushington is concerned*, or, he has been *voting for the Alderman*. **1826** *The Fancy* I. 31 He is reported not to take sufficient care of himself: Lushington is evidently his master.

2. A drunkard.

[**1840** *Comic Almanack* 39 A blessed School of Physic—half-and-half! The Lushington of each young Doctor's Commons; Medical Students—sons of gin and chaff—Going to pot.] **1851** Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 64 If they have any.. a little stale, at the end of a week, they sell it at the public-houses to the 'Lushingtons'. **1890** 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* xiii. 134 The best eddicated chaps are the worst lushingtons when they give way at all.

†**Lu·shish,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? f. Lush *a.* + -ish.] ? Somewhat 'lush' or soft.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 190 The greater Sea Crabs..are strong and lushish, of hard digestion.

Lushy (lʊ·ʃi), *a.*[1] *slang.* Also **lushey.** [f. Lush *sb.*[2] + -y [1].] Intoxicated, drunk.

1811 *Lex. Balatronicum*, *Lushy*, drunk. The rolling kiddeys had a spree, and got blood lushey. **1821** *Life D. Haggart* 15 They were both pretty lushy and quarrelling. **1883** L. Wingfield *A. Rowe* I. v. 127 'Steady there!' bawled the Hebrew. 'Damn him! always lushy'.

Lushy (lʊ·ʃi), *a.*[2] [f. Lush *a.*[1] + -y [1].] = Lush *a.*[1]

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 98 When April first..Its [*sc.* the Arum's] ear-like spindling flowers their cases burst, Beting'd with yellowish white or lushy hue. *Ibid.* II. 178 Flower of lushy red. **1882** J. Walker *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 16 Here milken curds and jugs o' lushy cream.

Lusian (lʰū·siăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Lūsi-us* (= L. *Lūsitānus*) + -an.] = Lusitanian.

1776 W. J. Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 154 Heavens!

shall the Lusian nobles tamely yield? **1812** Byron *Ch. Har.* I. xiv, And soon on board the Lusian pilots leap. *Ibid.* xvi, Albion..to the Lusians did her aid afford.

Lu·sion. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *lūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lūdĕre* to play.] See quot.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Lusion*, a playing, game or pastime. **1721** in Bailey.

† **Lusitan,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *Lūsitān-us.*] = Lusitanian *a.*

1577–87 Holinshed *Hist. Scot.* 293/1 All which was doone in the sight of the rest of the Lusitan ships.

Lusitanian (liūsitēⁱ·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Lūsitānia* (see below) + -an.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Lusitania; hence (chiefly *poet.*), of or pertaining to Portugal.

1720 Swift *Progr. Beauty* 48 Venus .. Gave Women all their hearts could wish When first she taught them where to find White Lead and Lusitanian Dish. **1842** Tennyson *Will Waterproof* i, Go fetch a pint of port:.. such whose father-grape grew fat On Lusitanian summers. **1902** *Edin. Rev.* July 88 Later geographers .. confounded Odusseia in the Sierra Nevada with the Lusitanian Olysippo.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant of Lusitania, an ancient province of Hispania, almost identical with modern Portugal; hence, a Portuguese.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 97 A certain Lusitanian, whom he took in an Island of Portugal. **1634** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 46 Some English Merchants ships (then too much abused, by the bragging Lusitanian..) helped them. **1709** J. Clarke tr. *Grotius' Chr. Relig.* ii. xviii. (1711) 128 *note*, See .. Freita concerning the Empire of the Lusitanians in Asia. **1886** Sheldon tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 7 A Lusitanian, of gigantic height.

Lusive (liū·siv), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *lūs-*, ppl. stem of *lūdĕre* to play + -ive.] Playful.

1871 M. Collins *Inn of Strange Meetings* 184 A little tablet for love's lusive rhyme.

† **Lusk,** *sb. Obs.* [f. Lusk *v.*] An idle or lazy fellow; a sluggard.

c **1420** Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 714 Vnthryftys, & vnlustes came also to that game, With luskes, & loselles that myght nat thryue for shame. **1470–85** Malory *Arthur* vii. v, What arte thou but a luske and a torner of broches and a ladyl wessher. *c* **1515** *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11 Luskes, slouens, and kechen knaues. **1600** Holland *Livy* xxi. xliv. 418 Well may they bee cowards, and play the idle luskes. **1647** Trapp *Comm. Rev.* ii. 26 That keepeth himself unspotted of the world, that foul lusk that lieth in that wicked one. **1694** Motteux *Rabelais* v. 236 Idle Lusks.

Comb. **1611** Cotgr., *Estourdi*, sottish, blockish..luske-like.

Lusk (lɒsk), *a.* [f. prec. sb.] Lazy, sluggish.

1775 Ash, *Lusk*, lazy, worthless, idle. **1890** *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan. 99 The lapses of lusk water heard apart.

† **Lusk,** *v. Obs.* [Of obscure origin.

The sense agrees with that of OHG. *loscên* (:—OTeut. **lut-skē-* L. root **lut-*: see Loiter *v.*), which would correspond to an OE. **loscian*. For the phonology cf. Dusk *a.*]

intr. To lie hid; to lie idly or at ease, to indulge laziness; to skulk.

c **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 9 Sibriht þat schrew as a lordan gan lusk, A suynhird smote he to dede vnder a thorn busk. **1532** More *Confut. Tindale* 131 Frere Luther and Cate calate hys nonne lye luskynge togyther in lechery. **1533** — *2nd Pt. Confut. Tindale* Wks. 526/1 He nothing seeketh, but corners to crepe in, where he may luske and lurke in the darke. **1591** Sylvester *Du Bartas* i. vii. 115 Not that I mean to fain an idle God That lusks in Heav'n and never looks abroad. **1621** T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 98 He lies lusking at home. **1662** J. Cotgrave *Wits Interpr.* (ed. 2) 311 Nay now you puff, lusk, and draw up your chin.

† **Luskard.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Of obscure formation: app. coined to render (obs.) F. *foirard.*] A kind of grape which causes looseness of the bowels.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* i. xxv. 115 The muscadine, the verjuice grape and the luskard for those that are costive.

† **Luskin.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Perh. subst. use of Lusking *ppl. a.*] = Lusk *sb.*

1593 B. Barnes *Parthenophil* in Arb. *Garner* V. 457 The lead-heeled lazy luskins louping, Fling out, in their new motley breeches! [**1824** Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 325 A luscan was lodged once in a farm-house,..and thought proper to walk off in the morning with the bed-clothes.]

† **Lu·sking,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Lusk *v.* + -ing [1].] Idling, skulking.

1579 Twyne *Phisicke agst. Fort.* i. xxi. 27 Wouldest thou say rest, or lusking, or sleepe?

† **Lu·sking,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5 **luskand.** [f. Lusk *v.* + -ing [2].] Slothful, lazy.

c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xx. 750 Nay, luskand losell, lawes of the land Shall fayll bot we haue oure will. **1600** Lane *Tom Tel-troth* (1876) 128 Thither thus lusking lubber softly creeped.

† **Lu·skish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Lusk *sb.* + -ish.] Slothful, lazy, sluggish.

15.. *Hye Way to Spyttil Hous* 117 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 28 Boyes, gyrles and luskysh strong knaues. **1533** More *2nd Pt. Confut. Tindale* Wks. 589/1 Thei haue in their traunce and theire sleepe played out all their luskishe lustes. **1548** Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. 7–9 Suche a mynistre as is quicke and spedie, and not a luskysh loyterer or sluggerde. **1643** Burroughes *Exp. Hosea* v. (1652) 91 Away now with our..luskish desires, let us up and be doing. **1790** J. Williams *Shrove Tuesday* in *A Cabinet*, etc. (1794) 28 Luskish or fleet, lugubrious or glad. **1819** H. Busk *Tea* 115 When luskish seasons their retreat delay And March enamour'd steals a kiss from May.

Hence **Lu·skishly** *adv.*, **Lu·skishness.**

1530 Palsgr. 839/1 Luskysshely, *en lourdault.* **1538** Elyot *Dict.*, *Socordia*.. Luskisshenesse. **1540** Morysine tr. *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* C iij, Those thinges.. be occasions of great vices, as of insolent arrogancy, of luskyshenes [etc.].

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* vi. i. 35 But, when he saw his foe before in vew, He shooke off luskishnesse. **1637** Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A iv, Is it time for us luskishly to sit still, and to be silent? **1642** Rogers *Naaman* 131 Formality in Religion, ease, sloath..and luskishnesse of spirit.

Lusky (lɒ·ski), *a.* [f. Lusk *sb.* + -y.] Lazy, sluggish. (In quot. 1604 *transf.*)

1604 Drayton *Owl* 111 Rowse thee thou sluggish Bird.. and leaue thy Luskye nest. **1873** W. S. Mayo *Never Again* xxxii. 417 That I .. would .. Learn Hope to scorn and duty deprecate; And idly float on lush and lusky flow Of sense. **1886** *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Lusky*, lazy, idle. 'Gret lusky things, they're too idle to work'.

† **Lusorious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *lūsōri-us* belonging to a player (f. *lūsor* player) + -ous.] Used in sport or as a pastime.

1613 T. Godwin *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 100 He did not beate the ayre, and flourish with those lusorious, and preparatory weapons, but he did truly fight. **1619** Gataker *Lots* vi. 117 Lusorious Lots; and such as be vsed in game, sport or pastime, for recreation and delight. **1668** G. C. in H. More *Div. Dial.* Publ. to Rdr. a 4, The ill Tendency of such loose and lusorious Oratorie. **1697** Potter *Antiq. Greece* ii. xvi. (1715) 332 Of Lots there were four sorts, viz. Political, Military, Lusorious, and Divinatory.

Lusory (liū·səri), *a.* [ad. L. *lūsōri-us* (see prec.).] Used as a pastime; of the nature of play or sport. Of composition: Written in a playful style.

1653 Gataker *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 173 A lusorie Lot is lawful. *a* **1694** Tillotson *Serm.* (1743) XII. 5457 Which signifies just nothing, but is lusory and trifling. **1711** Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. ii. iii. 119 God, as a kind Tutor, was pleas'd to .. bear with his Anger, and in a lusory manner, expose his childish Frowardness. **1779** Johnson *L. P.*, *E. Smith* Wks. II. 456 Mr. Philips's ode .. after the manner of Horace's lusory or amatorian odes is..a masterpiece. **1791–1823** D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 361 There is a refined species of comic poetry,—lusory yet elegant.

Lussh(e)borgh, -bourne, etc.: see Lushburg.

Lussom, -um, obs. forms of Lovesome.

Lust (lɒst), *sb.* Now *literary.* Also 3 *Orm.* **lusst,** 4 **lost(e,** 4–7 **luste.** [Common Teut.: OE. *lust* masc. corresponds to OFris. *lust* masc., OS. *lust* fem. (MDu., Du. *lust* masc.), OHG. *lust* fem. (MHG. *lust* masc. and fem., mod.G. *lust* fem.), Goth. *lustu-s* masc.:—O.Teut. **lustu-z*, prob. repr. a pre-Teut. **ls-tu-s*, f. the zero-grade of the root **las-* to long for, occurring in Gr. λιλαί-εσθαι (:—**li-lasy-*), Skr. *las* (:—**la-ls*, a reduplicated form); the suffix *-tu-* forms nouns of action from verbal roots.

Cf. ON. *loste* wk. masc. (MSw. *luste, loste*), Da. *lyst*, mod.Icel. *lyst* (see List *sb.*), which are cognate and synonymous, but differ in declension. The mod.Sw. *lust* has been assimilated in form to the Ger. word.]

† **1.** Pleasure, delight. Const. *in, to, unto.* (Sometimes coupled with *liking.*) *Obs.*

c **888** K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxiv. § 3 Þa sæde he [Epicurus] þ se lust wære þ hehste good. *c* **1275** *Luue Ron* 93 in *O. E. Misc.* 96 He [Jesus] is feyr and bryht on heowe.. Of lufsum lost of truste treowe. **1340** *Ayenb.* 92 Of zuyche blisse and of zuyche loste no liknesse..ne may by yuounde..ine lostes of þe wordle. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 2 Sone, have mynde how þou haddist lust in this lyfe, and Lazar peyne. **1470–85** Malory *Arthur* xi. x. 587 Allas my swete sones .. for your sakes I shalle lese my lykynge and lust. *a* **1529** Skelton *E. Rummyng* 222 Whan we kys and play, In lust and in lykyng. *c* **1580** Sidney *Ps.* xxii. v, Let God save hym in whom was all his lust. **1593** Shaks. *Lucr.* 1384 Gazing vppon the Greekes with little lust. **1607** — *Timon* iv. iii. 492.

† **b.** *pl.* Pleasures. *Obs.*

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke viii. 14 Þa ðe .. of carum .. & of lustum þiss lifes synt for-þrysmede. **1340** *Ayenb.* 72 Þer hy habbeþ .. hire solas, hire blisse, and hire confort, and alle hire lostes. *c* **1369** Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 581 My lyf, my lustes be me lothe. **1382** Wyclif *2 Tim.* iii. 4 Loueris of lustis [Vulg. *voluptatum amatores*] more than of God. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3317 All your ledys .. [shal] lyue in þis lond with lustes at ease. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* 213 This es it to luffe paramoures, and lustis [*v.r.* listes] and lityes.

c. quasi-*concr.* A source of pleasure or delight; † an attraction, charm (*obs.*). *poet.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 46 O Venus,..Thou lif, thou lust, thou mannes hele. *Ibid.* II. 46 In kertles and in Copes riche Thei weren clothed .. With alle lustes that eche knew Thei were enbrouded overal. **1423** Jas. I *Kingis Q.* lxv, Our lyf, oure lust, oure gouernoure, oure quene. **1549–62** Sternhold & H. *Ps.* lxii. 7 God is my glory and my health, my soules desire and lust.

† **d.** Liking, friendly inclination *to* a person. *Obs.*

c **1430** *Freemasonry* 506 For they were werkemen of the beste, The emperour hade to them gret luste. **1535** Coverdale *Num.* xiv. 8 Yf the Lorde haue lust vnto vs [1611 If the Lord delight in vs].

† **2.** Desire, appetite, relish or inclination for something. Const. *of*; *to* (with sb. or inf.). Sometimes joined with *leisure* (cf. List *sb.*[4] 2). *Obs.*

Now merged in the stronger use 5 (influenced by 4).

a **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xiii. [xii.] (1890) 436 Mid unȝesewendlice luste heofonlicra gode. *c* **1000** Ælfric *Hom.* I. 86 Him wæs metes micel lust. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 118 Þeo hwule þæt te lust is hot toward eni sunne. **1340** *Ayenb.* 253 Þe oþer stape is þet me zette mesure ine þe loste and mid þe likinge of þe wille. *c* **1400** Maundev. (1839) xxviii. 285, I hadde no lust to go to tho parties. **1470–85** Malory *Arthur* vi. i, The weder was hote about noone, and syre launcelot had grete lust to slepe. **15..** *Frere & Boye* 56 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. Poet.* 37 Hys dyner forth he drough: Whan he sawe it was but bad, Ful lytell lust thereto he had. **1528** Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* To Rdr. 4 b, Yf we thurst, his [God's] trueth shall fulfill oure luste. **1530** Palsgr. 580/2, I have nothing so good luste to my worke as I had yesterdaye. **1570** Foxe *Serm. 2 Cor.* v, Ep. Ded. A iij, Men wholy geuen ouer to worldly studyes haue litle leysure, and lesse lust, either to heare Sermons or to read bookes. **1611** Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* i. iii, If you would consider your state, you would haue little lust to sing, I wisse. **1627** W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 276, I haue neither lust nor leasure to enter the question.

† **b.** with indefinite article. *Obs.*

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 23360, I had a lust..for to holden my passage. **1528** Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* (1535) 11 b, No man ought to eate but after he hath a luste. **1530** Palsgr. 616/1, I have a luste to gyve you a blowe on the cheke. **1549–62** Sternhold & H. *Ps.* lxxi. (1566) 167 From my youth I had a lust Stil to depend on thee. **1641** J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* ii. 161 Such as did seeke the Glory of Martyrs..out of a lust of dying.

† **c.** (One's) desire or wish; (one's) good pleasure. Phr. *at* (*after*) *one's lust. Obs.*

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* John i. 13 Ðaðe ne of blodum ne of uillo *vel* of lust lichomæs ne from uillo *vel* lust [weres] ah Gode ȝecened sint. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 2899 Sua ferr your lust yee foln noght, þat yee for-gete him þat yow wroght. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1620 Weepe now na more, I wol thy lust fulfille. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 8852 All the pepull to pyne put and dethe at oure lust? *c* **1450** *Merlin* 268 Whan he was all to brosed and hym diffouled at her lust saf thei haue hym not slain. **1535** Coverdale *Ps.* xci. 11 Myne eye also shal se his lust of myne enemies. **1576** Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 18 If by the law of your lust, you account me a craftie .. felow. **1579** Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 59 Wil thy Father .. giue thee libertie to lyue after thine owne lust? **1606** Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 134 When I am hence, Ile answer to my lust. **1677** Sedley *Ant. & Cl.* i. 5 The Valiant cannot board, nor Coward fly, But at the lust of the unconstant Sky.

† **d.** = Longing *vbl. sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 241/2 Luste as women with chylde have.

3. *spec.* in Biblical and Theological use: Sensuous appetite or desire, considered as sinful or leading to sin. Often *pl.* esp. in *the lusts of the flesh*, *fleshly lusts.*

a **1000** *Juliana* 409 Him sylfum selle þynceð leahtras to fremman ofer lof godes lices lustas. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Þe þing beð þat mankin heuieð. On is þe selue lust, oðer is iuel lehtres. Þe þridde fleshliche lustes. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 3 Prikunges of fleschliche fulðen to licomliche lustes. *a* **1400** *Cursor M.* 28749 (Cott. Galba) Fasting and gude bisines gers a man fle lustes of fless. **1526** Tindale *1 John* ii. 16 All that is in the worlde (as the lust of the flesshe, the lust of the eyes, and the pryde of gooddes). **1604** Shaks. *Oth.* i. iii. 335 We haue Reason to coole our raging Motions, our carnall Stings, or vnbitted Lusts. **1641** Wilkins *Math. Magick* i. i. (1648) 2 Which set a man at liberty from his lusts and passions. **1857** Maurice *Ep. St. John* viii. 130 These sensual pleasures, these gods of our creation, these lusts which we are feeding. **1900** J. Watson in *Expositor* Sept. 193 This world with its pride and its riches and its lust and its glitter must pass away.

4. Sexual appetite or desire. Chiefly and now exclusively implying intense moral reprobation: Libidinous desire, degrading animal passion. (The chief current use.)

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 358 Weres wylla to ȝefremmanne nime bares geallan & smyre mid þone teors & þa hærþan þonne hafað he mycelne lust. *a* **1100** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 524/34 *Ueneris*, lustes. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 26254 Man þat menges him wit best for his flexs lust to ful-fill. *c* **1315** Shoreham *Poems* i. 1981 Ne stren may nou encressy Wyþ-oute flessches loste. *c* **1400** Maundev. (1839) ix. 27 The grete lust that he had to hire. *c* **1412** Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1563 Thou deemest luste and love convertible. **1592** Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 800 Loue comforteth, like sun-shine after raine, But lusts effect is tempest after sunne. **1607** Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 82 Cats, .. in the time of their lust (commonly called 'catwralling'),..are wilde and fierce, especially the males. *a* **1635** Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 He never spared man in his anger, nor woman in his lust. **1667** Milton *P. L.* ix. 1015 In Lust they burne; Till Adam thus 'gan Eve to dalliance move. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* ii. 637 Wine urg'd to lawless Lust the Centaurs Train. *a* **1704** T. Brown *Sat. agst. Wom.* Wks. 1730 I. 56 We need not rake the brothel and the stews, To see what various scenes of lust they use. **1756** Burke *Subl. & B.* i. x, The passion which belongs to generation, merely as such, is lust only. **1855** Tennyson *Maud* ii. i. ii, The feeble vassals of wine and anger and lust.

5. In mod. rhetorical use (with some transferred notion of sense 4): Lawless and passionate desire *of* or *for* some object. In poetry sometimes without implied reprobation: Overmastering desire (esp. of battle).

1678–9 Dryden & Lee *Œdipus* iv. i, He, who brings him forth, shall have reward Beyond ambition's lust. **1699** Cibber *Xerxes* ii, The neighing Steeds too foam and champ, .. and show a noble Lust of War. **1760** Sterne *Serm.* xi. Wks. 1815 III. 118 The insatiate lust of being witty. **1786** W. Thomson *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 238 The monarch was governed by a lust of power. *a* **1797** H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) II. xii. 274 It appeared that he felt nothing really but the lust of applause. **1818** Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 660 The very lust of pleasing the men on whose favour .. their prosperity .. depends. **1857** Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* 12 A mean lust of accumulation. **1865** Kingsley *Herew.* vii, He felt the lust of battle tingling in his veins. **1868** Miss Yonge *Cameos* I. xxxiv. 293 From the time Edward I gave way to the lust of conquest, his history is one of painful deterioration.

† **6.** Vigour, lustiness; fertility (of soil). *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* iii. viii. (1495) 54 To restore the luste bothe in plantes and in beestes. **1521** Fisher *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 323 No lust of grenenes nor of lyfe appereth. *c* **1540** J. Heywood *Four P. P.* (Copland) D j b, I left her in good helthe and luste. *a* **1591** R. Greenham *Serm.* i. (1599) 96 It putteth life and lust into vs, .. to doe all those good workes which may glorifie God. **1605**

Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 5. 19 Being as a plant that cometh of the lust of the earth without a formal seed. *c* **1616** S. Ward *Coal from Altar* (1627) 9 As courage to the souldier, mettle to the horse, lust to the ground. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 442 The increasing the Lust of the Earth or of the Plant. **1648** *Hunting of Fox* 5 The Vine .. springs not up ..out of the lust and fatnesse of the earth. **1682** *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 44 The Salt and Lime together contribute some warmth, as well as lust and heat, to the Seed, and help the defect of other manure.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *lust-bed, -fiend, -itch, -pandar, -storm*; **b.** objective, instrumental, etc., as *lust-baiting, -belepered, -blind, -born,* †*-breathed, -burned, -burning, -cankered, -dieted, -engendered, -fired, -greedy, -grown, -stained, -stung, -tempting, -wearied* adjs.; **c.** special comb., as †**lust-garden** [after G. *lust-garten*, Du. *lustgaard*], a pleasure-garden; †**lust-wort**, Gerarde's transl. of the Du. name of the Round-leaved Sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia.*

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 181 Taynting our Townes and hopefull Academes With your *lust-bating most abhorred meanes. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 77 Þe heuenliche leche seinte poul .. rere us of ure fule *lust bedde. **1633** Ford *'Tis Pity* IV. iii, I'le drag Thy *lust be-leapred body through the dust. **1600** Rowlands *Letting Humours Blood* xv. 2(This *lustblind Louer's vaine. **1887** Browning *F. Furini* iii, *Lust-born His Eve low bending took the privilege Of life. **1593** Shaks. *Lucr.* 3 *Lust-breathed Tarqvin leaues the Roman host. **1613** Heywood *Silver Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 143 The *lust-burn'd and wine-heated monsters. **1591** Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi. 1168 Oft two Creatures of a divers kinde,.. Confounding their lust-burning seeds together, Beget an Elf, not like in all to either. **1608** Machin *Dumb Knt.* III. i. F 3 b, The putrefied sores Of these *lust-cankerd great ones. **1605** Shaks. *Lear* IV. i. 70 The superfluous, and *Lust-dieted man, That slaues your ordinance. **1633** Ford *Love's Sacr.* IV. ii, To hew your *lust ingendred flesh to shreds. **1609** Markham *Famous Whore* (1868) 19 To breede in them this *lust-feind iealousie. **1599** Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 175 Like a swaggerer, *lust fiered. **1616** W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. iii. 79 Walla .. Was by a lust-fir'd Satyre 'mong our bowres Well-neere surpriz'd. **1873** E. Brennan *Witch of Nemi* 155 Purge my *lust-fretted soul of its remorse. **1589** *Troubl. Trav. Tyme* 10 The Paradise, or *Lust-garden of the Lord. **1598** Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 786 Like *Lust-greedy Goates. *a* **1586** Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1590) 302 A.. *lust-growne rage. **1599** Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iv. 189 Marry Alcides thirteenth act must lend A glorious period, and his *lust-itch end. *Ibid.* I. ii. 175 Ioues *lust-Pandar, Maias iuggling sonne. **1604** Shaks. *Oth.* V. i. 36 Thy Bed *lust-stain'd, shall with Lusts blood bee spotted. **1605** Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captains* 1125 Hurried with passion's windes Whither their *Lust-storms do transport their minds. **1597** Bp. Hall *Sat.* I. ix. 22 Some *lust-stung letcher. **1601** Munday *Death Earl Huntington* I. iii. (1828) 35 She is remov'd from his *lust-tempting eye. **1606** Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. i. 38 The neere *Lust-wearied Anthony. **1597** Gerarde *Herbal* III. clv. 1366 It is called .. in low Dutch *Loopichecruit*, which in English signifieth *Lust woort, bicause..cattell, if they do but onely taste of it, are prouoked to lust. **1760** J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 318 Lust-wort, *Drosera.*

Lust (lʌst), *v. literary* and *arch.* Also 4 **loste**, 4–7 **luste.** [f. Lust *sb.*; cf. ON. *losta*, and List *v.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To please, delight (also *absol.*); *pass.* and *refl.* to be pleased or delighted. *Obs.*

c **1230** *Hali Meid.* 34 Hare muchele vnþeaw, þet bereð ham ase beastes to al þet ham lusteð. *a* **1300** *E. E. Psalter* lxxvi. 3 And i am lusted [Vulg. *delectatus sum*]. **1340** *Ayenb.* 246 Þer he him uetteþ, þer he him losteþ, þer he him resteþ. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. vii. (1869) 139 This is interiecciouns sorweful wer inne is no thing that lusteth.

†**b.** *intr.* To delight *in* (something). *Obs.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3869 Noght ferfull, ne furse, .. Louet he no lede þat lustide in wrange.

†**2.** *impers. Me lusteth*: I have a desire. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 213 Him lusteth of no ladi chiere. *a* **1553** [see List *v.*[1] 1 b]. **1555** W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. v. 55 As thoughe me lusteth ware lawe.

†**3.** *intr.* To desire, choose, wish. **a.** Const. *inf.* In the first quotation the verb may be impersonal: cf. List *v.*[1] 1, quot. *a* 1300.

a **1425** *Cursor M.* 22601 (Trin.) No creature shal luste [*Cott., etc.* list] play, Seint petur shal be doumbe þat day. **1459** *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 192 Such time as God lustith to calle you owte of this present life. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 24 Who so lusteth to rede this lytell treatyse. **1562-3** *Jack Jugler* (Grosart 1873) 43 You may saye .. That you lusted not this night any supper make. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Holy Ghost* II. (1859) 463 He that lust to see examples, let him search their lives. **1586** A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 45 Insomuch as he that never lusted to helpe others, was not now able to helpe himselfe.

†**b.** With ellipsis of *inf.* (Chiefly in clauses introduced by relatives, *when, where,* etc.) *Obs.*

1526 Tindale *Matt.* xvii. 12 They .. have done vnto him whatsoever they lusted. **1536** in Strype *Cranmer* II. (1694) 36 A man is at his choiss to choose him what proctor he lust best. **1590** Spenser *F. Q.* II. vii. 11 Do not I kings create, .. And, whom I lust, do heape with glory and renowne? **1605** Camden *Rem.* (1637) 403 Here is Elderton lying in dust, Or lying Elderton, chuse which you lust. **1618** M. Baret *Horsemanship* I. 70 In letting him doe what hee lust, hee will become so stubborne and idle [etc.].

†**c.** *refl.* in the same sense. *Obs.*

a **1568** Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 50 To giue them licence to liue as they lust them selues. **1583** Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 34 To flaunt it out in what apparell he lusteth himself. **1599** Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 271 They rate the goods without reason as they lust themselues.

†**d.** *trans.* To desire. *Obs.* (Cf. List *v.*[1] 3.)

1648 Sanderson *Serm.* (1653) 4 The Spirit and the flesh are contraries, and they lust contrary things.

4. *intr.* To have a strong, excessive, or inordinate desire. Const. *for, after,* †*unto*; occas. with *inf.* or noun-clause. *arch.*

1530 Tindale *Deut.* xiv. 26 Goo..and bestowe that moneye on what soeuer thy soule lusteth after. **1530** Palsgr. 616/1, I luste or longe for a thyng, as a woman with chylde doth. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Rogation Wk.* II. (1859) 492 If we be an hungred, we lust for bread. **1611** Bible *Gal.* v. 17. *a* **1701** Sedley *Tyrant of Crete* II. iv, So barbarous a place which dares do Any thing it lusts unto without regard Of laws or hospitality. **1761** Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxii, I have lusted earnestly, and endeavoured carefully .. that these little books .. might stand instead of many bigger books. **1882** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 211 All those who lusted after the gains and possessions of the Jews. **1898** *Pall Mall Mag.* June 221 The *r.* Spaniards lusting for their destruction. **1898** G. W. Steevens *With Kitchener* 150 Charging with the cold bayonet, as they lusted to.

b. *spec.* of sexual desire.

1526 Tindale *Matt.* v. 28 Whosoever eyeth a wyfe, lustynge affter her, hathe committed advoutrie with her alredy in his hert. **1596** Spenser *F. Q.* IV. ix. 21 But Paridell of loue did make no threasure, But lusted after all that him did moue. **1605** Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 166 Thou hotly lusts to vse her in that kind, for which thou whip'st her. **1634** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 200 Societie with that sex, is much lusted after by all inflamed Asiatiques. **1727** Swift *Circumcision E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i. 163 Instead of lusting after the real wives and daughters of our rich citizens, they covet nothing but their money and estates. **1838** Lytton *Leila* I. vi, Yet dost thou lust after the daughter of our despised race.

Lust: see List.

Lustar, Lustely, obs. ff. Lustre, Lustily.

Luster (lʌ·stəɹ). Now *rare.* [f. Lust *v.* + -er[1].] One who lusts.

1591 Lyly *Endym.* III. iv, *Enm.* .. But did neuer any Louers come hether? *Ger.* Lusters, but not Louers. **1622** T. Stoughton *Chr. Sacrif.* xi. 156 Doth not the Apostle forbid the Corinthians..to be lusters after euill? **1705** Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 323 God gave the Lusters Flesh according to their Desire. **1847** C. Bronte *J. Eyre* (1890) 371 A luster after power.

Luster, obs. and U.S. form of Lustre.

Lustful (lʌ·stfŭl), *a.* Also 4 **lostvol**, 6–7 **lustfull.** [OE. *lustfull*: see Lust *sb.* and -ful. Cf. ON. *lostafullr.*]

1. Having a strong or excessive desire (for something); eagerly or inordinately desirous *of* or *to do* (something). *Obs.* or *arch.*

c **893** K. Ælfred *Oros.* III. ii. § 1 Gif his hwa sie lustfull mare to witanne, sece him þonne self þæt. **1598** Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* V. i. (1622) 117 Augustus rauished with her beauty .. tooke her from her husband, shewing himselfe so lustfull of her, that [etc.]. **1660** F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 277 They have so lustful a greedinesse to Mansflesh, that [etc.]. **1901** *Daily Chron.* 29 June 3/1 Lustful of inflicting and witnessing pain.

†**2.** Delightful, pleasurable. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 80 Me can todele þri manere guodes, guod worþssiplich, guod lostuol, and guod uremuol. *Ibid.* 91, 92. **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 605 Whereto beggen þise men .. But for a lustfull lijf in lustes to dwellen?

3. Vigorous, lusty. *arch.*

1561 Norton & Sackv. *Gorboduc* III. i. (1847) 127 This want of lustfull health. **1579** Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 37 My lustfull leafe is drye and sere. **1621** Quarles *Esther* (1638) 95 In depth of silence there was heard the loud And lustfull language of Darius Horse. **1858** Bushnell *Serm. New Life* ii. (1869) 19 The first men are shewn as living out a thousand years of lustful energy. **1882** J. H. Brown *Rambler's Cal.* 16 Neck to neck, The lustful darlings [greyhounds] race the ridgy earth.

4. Full of, imbued with, or characterized by, lust or unlawful desires; pertaining to, marked by, or manifesting sensual desire; libidinous.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 97 By wounding in the hele, is ment lustfull loue. **1596** Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. ii. 40 Wee'l haue thee to a Couch, Softer and sweeter then the lustfull bed On purpose trim'd vp for Semiramis. **1653** Walton *Angler* I. 22 There are also lustful and chaste fishes, of which I shall also give you examples. **1667** Milton *P. L.* XI. 619 Bred .. to the taste Of lustful appetence. **1727** De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 111 Injecting lustful or loose and wandering thoughts into her chaste Mind. **1815** W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 143 Libidinous themes will awake foul desires, And, banishing decency, light lustful fires. **1902** Fairbairn *Philos. Chr. Relig.* I. iv. 167 The miseries that follow a lustful will.

†**5.** Provocative of lust. *Obs.*

1610 Fletcher *Faithf. Shepherdess* II. ii. (1629) C 4 b, Therefore foule standergrasse, from me and mine I banish thee, with lustfull Turpentine. *a* **1667** Cowley *Verses & Ess., Agric., Hor. Epod.* ii. (1687) 108 Not all the lustful Shell-fish of the Sea, Dress'd by the wanton Hand of Luxury [etc.].

Lu·stfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a lustful manner; †with pleasure or delight; voluptuously (*obs.*); libidinously.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Se mildheorta Drihten..onfehþ swiþe lustfullice eallum þæm godum þe ænig man gedeþ. **1340** *Ayenb.* 51 Ine vif maneres me zeneȝeþ be mete and be drinke, Oþer uor þet þet me eth and dryngþ to-uore time, oþer to lostuolliche, oþer out of mesure, oþer [etc.]. **1388** Wyclif *Lam.* iv. 5 Thei that eeten lustfuli, perisscheden in weies. **1610** Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 197 That King plied getting children so lustfully, as that hee was father of thirteen Bastards. **1665** Manley *Grotius' Law C. Warres* 331 The men that remained in the Town were slain, so also were some women after they had been lustfully abused. **1727** Bailey vol. II, *Lustfully*, lecherously.

Lu·stfulness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Lustful condition or character; †delight, pleasurableness (*obs.*); libidinousness.

a **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 86 Seo lustfulnes bið þurh lichoman. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 21 For þa licome lustfulnesse..we ne magen..halden crist bibode. **1611** Cotgr., *Miesuresse*, incontinencie..lustfulnesse. **1654** Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 56 The heat of lustfulness abates by degrees, and waxeth old with old age. **1893** in Barrows *Parl. Relig.* II. 896 The avoidance of cruelty, lying, lustfulness [etc.].

Lust-house. [ad. Du. *lusthuis*, G. *lusthaus*, f. *lust* pleasure (= Lust *sb.* 1).] Used *occas.* to render the Du. and Ger. equivalents (which occur more frequently in their foreign form) in the senses: (*a*) A country-house, villa; (*b*) A tavern with a beer-garden.

1590 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1685) 592 Concerning the Model of the Emperours Lust-house your honour may trust me with it. **1591** *Ibid.* 602 To get the plots of both the Lust-houses, the foundation is laid. **1818** *Blackw. Mag.* III. 530 Pass where you will, by lust-huis or by shop, You'll always find some Grizzy at her mop. **1834** Beckford *Italy* I. 36 [Amsterdam to Utrecht] Each lusthuys we passed contained some comfortable party dozing over their pipes. **1889** Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxiii. 232 You may have a lust-haus of your own in a year or two, with a trimmed lawn [etc.] *Ibid.*, Donner! There are other things beside lust-houses and flower-beds.

†**Lu·stick,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Also -ique. [a. Du. *lustig*; cf. F. (from Du. or Ger.) *loustic*, regimental buffoon.] **a.** *adj.* Merry, jolly; chiefly with reference to drinking. **b.** *adv.* Merrily, jovially.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 47 *Par.* .. Heere comes the King. *Ol. Laf.* Lustique [*Globe ed.* lustig], as the Dutchman saies. **1607** Dekker *Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 103 If my olde Maister be hanged, why so; If not, why rusticke and lusticke. **1618** D. Belchier *Hans Beer-pot* G 2 b, So now I am well, can walke a mile or two, As lustique as a Boore. *a* **1638** Mede *Wks.* (1672) 163 Your Winemirth is but the smothering sometimes .. of a deeper grief; like the lustick fit in some Countries of such as are going to execution. **1641** Brome *Jovially Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 366 As lustick and frolique as Lords in their Bowers. **1691** J. Wilson *Belphegor* II. iv, To eat well, drink lustick, care for nothing, and have my Flatterers as other Men.

Lustihead (lʌ·stihed). *arch.* [f. Lusty + -head.] = Lustiness in its various senses: pleasure, delight; vigour; lustfulness, libidinousness.

c **1369** Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 27 Defaute of slepe and heuynesse Hath slayne my spyrite of quicknesse, That I haue loste al lustyheed. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* XIII. v. 63 Quhayr is now thy schynand lustyhed, Thy fresch figour, thy vissage quhyte and reid? **1579** Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 42 They..Passen their time..In lustihede and wanton meryment. **1621** Ainsworth *Annot. Ps.* xc. 10 (1639) 137 *Their pride*, or prowesse, that is, the excellencie, or lustyhead of those yeeres, the bravest of them is but miserie. **1748** Thomson *Cast. Indol.* II. vii, A knight..Of actiue mind and vigorous lustyhed. **1870** Morris *Earthly Par.* I. i. 62 And so all being said A little there we gathered lustihead.

Lustihood (lʌ·stihud). *arch.* [f. Lusty + -hood.] Lustiness, vigour of body, robustness; *occas.* † lustfulness.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 76 His Maie of youth, and bloome of lustihood. **1606** — *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 50. **1794** Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 6 In these latter days, they [Frenchmen] have been *neighing* after the constitutions of their neighbours in their lawless lustihood. **1806** H. Siddons *Maid, Wife, & Widow* III. 71, I had no money, but I had health in all its lustihood. **1822** W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* (1823) I. 122 The oak, in the pride and lustihood [*ed.* 1845 lustiness] of its growth. **1826** Scott *Woodst.* xxix, Showing my lustihood at foot-ball. **1873** Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1252 Youth, strength and lustihood can sleep on turf.

Lustily (lʌ·stili), *adv.* Also 5–6 **lustely(e, lustyly.** [f. Lusty + -ly[2].

It is difficult to say whether the form *lustely(e* in the 15–16th c. belongs to this word or to Lustly *adv.*]

†**1.** With pleasure or delight; pleasantly, pleasurably; delightfully. Also, gladly, willingly. (Cf. Lustly *adv.* 1.) *Obs.*

a **1225** *Juliana* 75 Lustnið lustiliche hali writes lare. ? *a* **1366** Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1319 A, lord! they lived lustily! [F. *cum menoient bonne vie!*] *c* **1386** — *Knt.'s T.* 671 Whan þat Arcite hadde romed al his fille, And songen al the roundel lustily In-to a studie he fil sodeynly. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Reas. & Sens.* 275 Of Piyades and sterres sevene, That so lustely do shyne. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 318/1 Lustyly, or lystyly, *delectabiliter.* **1500–20** Dunbar *Poems* x. 45 Now spring vp flouris fra the rute .. Lay out 3our levis lustely. **1526** Skelton *Magnyf.* 1583 These wordes in myne eyre they be so lustely spoken, That [etc.]. *a* **1533** Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xxi. K iv, These fyve thynges ..were lustely and willyngly graunted by the Senate.

2. With vigour or energy; vigorously, energetically; with a will, heartily, cheerfully. Now said only of physical activity.

c **1400** Maundev. (1839) xxii. 238 Thei make Knyghtes to jousten in Armes fulle lustyly. *a* **1479** Caxton *Bk. Curtesye* xliv, It is to a godly chyld wel syttynge .. To harpe or lute or lustely to synge. **1535** Coverdale *Ps.* xxxii. 3 Singe him a new songe, yee synge lustely unto him & with a good corage. **1599** Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 201, I determine to fight lustily for him. **1632** Brome *North. Lasse* I. i. Wks. 1873 III. 2 *Tri.* What, married! *Luc.* Lustily promis'd Sir. Absolutely contracted. **1634** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 156 They bowze it lustily, with varietie of meates and pleasure. **1685** Wood *Life* 21 June, It began to raine lustily for a quarter of an hour. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* I. xix. (1840) 349 He .. cried out to us . lustily. **1738** Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 35 If she ben't marry'd, at least she's lustily promis'd. **1829** Scott *Anne of G.* xxx, He saw him feed lustily as well as carve featly. **1877** A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xxi. 641 Every inch of arable ground is turned to account. All that grows, grows lustily. **1898** G. S. Tyack *Bk. abt. Bells* x. 170 The bells pealing forth right lustily from the steeple of the parish church.

†3. Lustfully, carnally. *Obs.*
c 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxiv. (Gibbs MS.) lf. 64 That a man þat seeþ a woman lustyly .. is accounted a lechoure. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* iv. 28 b/2 On a certayn nyght whan he wold lustely knowe his wyfe she dremed that she shold bere a chylde of myschefe. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B ij b, I thinke it [lecherie].. no harme if the tearmes be not abusde: for you must say, vertuously done, not lustily done.

Lustiness (lʊ·stinės). Also 5-6 lustines, -ynes(se. [f. Lusty + -ness.]
†1. Pleasantness, pleasure, delight. Also, beauty of attire (cf. Lusty *a.* 2 b). *Obs.*
c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iii. 128 (177) Beth glad and draweth yow to lustynesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) i. xx. (1859) 28 Thou myght .. euer abyde in ioye and lustynesse. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiv. 2 Delytsum lyllie of everie lustynes. a 1547 Surrey in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 3 The sonne hath twise brought furth his tender grene, And clad the earth in liuely lustinesse. ?a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* 327 Dewoyd langour, and leif in lustines.
2. Vigour, robustness; †energy, activity.
c 1325 *Song of Mercy* 160 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 123 And lustines his leue haþ take. We loue so slouþe and harlotrie. ?a 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1282 And after daunced .. Youthe, fulfild of lustinesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. i. 58 That other [tree] drye withoute ony maner lustynesse or verdure. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xl. (Percy Soc.) 203 My youth was past, and all my lustynes. 1607 Markham *Caval.* i. (1617) 33 For a Horse .. of youth, strength and lustinesse, eight Mares are a full number. 1740 Dyer *Ruins of Rome* 476 For now the frame no more is girt with strength Masculine, nor in lustiness of heart Laughs at the winter storm. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* II. ix. (1877) 102 He had too much lustiness of mind .. to be capable of living on terms of close intelligence with the .. statesmen of Berlin.
†3. Lustfulness; carnal nature or character.
c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5118 Whan thou hast .. spent thy youthe in ydilnesse, In waste, and woful lustinesse. c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 247 Lest the vice of concupiscence and lustiness .. should .. break forth. 1580 Frampton *Dial. Yron & Steele* 160 The powders of it [steele] are .. good for the *Gonorea passio*, and for the lustinesse of man. 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* i. x. § 5 (1622) 111 When the heate of that lust and lustinesse is past, and they be come againe vnto their cold blood.

Lusting (lʊ·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Lust *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Lust in its various senses.
a 1300 *Seven Sins* viii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 18 Þat me giue lif and gode ending and to ȝou ȝiue gode lusting in þis silue place. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xxxvii. iii, Delight in God, and he shall breede The fullnesse of thy own hartes lusting. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 73 Paul's persecution, though a real gratification of his envious lustings, by his blinded understanding was judged duty. 1760 Law *Spirit of Prayer* i. 54 By the flesh, and its lustings, are meant .. the natural man, as he is by the fall.

Lu·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. Lust *v.* + -ing [2].] That lusts; having lustful desires.
1559 T. Brice *Compend. Reg.*, *Wishes Wise* ii, When shall the minde bee moued right To leaue hys lustyng life? 1591 Greene *Maidens Dream* in *Shaks. Soc. Papers* (1845) II. 138 The lusting humor of the eyes .. Could not allure his mind to think of vice. 1844 W. H. Mill *Serm. Tempt. Christ* iv. 91 The hopes of good which the lusting eye conceived in them while distant. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 118 The tyrannical man .. is just a drinking, lusting, furious sort of animal.

Lustless (lʊ·stlės), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. Lust *sb.* + -less.]
†1. Without vigour or energy: = Listless. *Obs.*
c 1325 *Old Age* xi. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 150 Þe tunge .. lostles lowteþ in uch a liþ. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* iv. ix. (Tollem. MS.), A verry flewmatike man is in the body lustles [L. *deses*], heuy and slow. c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3881 Whan þat þe paunche is ful, A fume clymbith vp in-to þe heed, And makiþ a man al lustles and al dul. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Tim.* 24 Preache the worde of the ghospel stronglye, nether beyng frayed with aduersitie nor lustles in prosperitie. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. iv. 20 For in his lustlesse limbs .. A shaking fever raignd continually. 1611 Cotgr., *Delalenté*,.. vnwilling, lustlesse, vndisposed, out of the humor. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xiii. 56 The Throstell, with shrill Sharps; as purposely he song T'awake the lustlesse Sunne.
†2. Joyless; without pleasure or delight. *Obs.*
1508 Dunbar *Tua mariit wemen* 441 Ȝone lustlese led so lelely scho luffit hir husband. a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia*, etc. (1622) 493 A lustless song.
3. Without lust or sexual appetite.
1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* iii. (1590) C 7, He shall be made a chast and lustlesse Eunuke. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* xxii. xxiv. (1620) 848 The time shall come when we shall doe nothing but enioy our (lustlesse) beauties. 1611 Cotgr., *Priapisme*, a lustlesse extention, or swelling of the yard.
Hence †**Lu·stlessness**.
1556 Olde *Antichrist* 5 To dryue all lustlesnesse and sluggish drowsynes out of our myndes. 1611 Cotgr., *Chasteté*, chastitie, continencie, lustlesnesse.

Lu·stly, *a.* [f. Lust *sb.* + -ly [1].]
1. Pleasant, pleasure-giving. *Obs.* or *arch.*
c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Þe gode word of holi boc beð þe saules lustliche bileue. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 411 Poul vndirstondiþ bi fode, mete and drynk þat ben couenable to do betere þe seruyss of god; and not lustly deyntees of prestis. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* i. iv. 673 The mealie Mountains (late unseen) Change their white garments into lustly green. 1894 F. S. Ellis *Reynard Fox* 261, I ne'er have set My eyes on anything so rare, So lustly, costly, or so fair.
†2. Lustful; carnal. *Obs.*
c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Shune lustliche wil. 1618 Fletcher *Chances* iii. iv, There can be no hell To his that hangs upon his hopes; especially In way of lustly pleasures.

†**Lu·stly**, *adv. Obs.* [OE. *lustlice*: see Lust *sb.* and -ly [2].]
1. With pleasure or delight; gladly, willingly.
971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 Þæt hi Sunnandaȝum & mæssedaȝum Godes cyrican ȝeorne secan, & þær þa godcundan lare lustlice ȝehyran. c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xliv. (Z.) 264 *Libenter*, lustlice. c 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 212 in *O. E. Misc.* 115 Þus quad Alfred: Lustlike lustine [*v.r.* lustnie]. [c 1430, 1500-20, a 1533 see Lustily *adv.* 1.]
2. Voluptuously; lustfully.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 318/1 Lustly (*K.* lustili), *voluptuose.* c 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. lxxii, Yf he falle .. eyther by excesse of tomoche etyng or to often or to gredely or to lustly & delicatly or tosone in untyme. [1520: see Lustily *adv.* 3.] 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* ii. x. (1622) 48 Tiberius thought it better, that the yong man lustlie giuen, by the wanton laciuiousnesse of the citie, should bee better fashioned in the campe.
3. Lustily, vigorously.
[a 1479: see Lustily *adv.* 2.] 1529 More *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 136/2 Forth he lymped on three legges so lustly, yt his maysters horse wt four fete, could scant ouertake him. a 1533 Frith *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* C ix b, Rastell .. plaieth me the bal lustlye ouer the corde. [1535: see Lustily *adv.* 2.] 1546 Bp. Gardiner *Declar. Art. Joye* 31 The unlerned arrogant reader wyl here waxe angry .. and .. go lustly forth to proue me a foole.

Lustra, pl. of Lustrum.

†**Lustrable**, *a. Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. **lūstrābil-is*, f. *lustrāre* to Lustrate.] 'That may be purged or purified' (Bailey 1727 vol. II).

Lustral (lʊ·străl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *lūstrāl-is*, f. *lūstr-um* Lustrum.] A. *adj.*
1. Pertaining to the Roman Lustrum or purificatory sacrifice; hence, pertaining to, of the nature of, or used in rites of purification; purificatory.
1533 Bellenden *Livy* iii. vii. (S.T.S.) 270 Þe capitoll was purgit be þe Sacrifice lustrale. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 194 He [Julian] caused their meats and drinks to be sprinkled or mixed with the lustral water. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. *Notes* xv. p. lxviii, The assistants were sprinkled with lustral water. 1783 T. Wilson *Archæol. Dict.*, *Lustral day*, or *dies lustricus* amongst the Romans, was the day on which lustrations were performed for a child, and the name given. 1851 Layard *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* x. 251 Copper lustral spoons. 1853 Merivale *Rom. Rep.* iv. (1867) 133 The assassin .. coolly washed his hands in the lustral waters of a neighbouring temple. 1862 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* I. vi. 480 A lustral Ewer. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* v. § 2. 278 The Hindu worship has always consisted largely in lustral rites.
2. Occurring every five years; quinquennial.
1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 71 As this general tax upon industry was collected every fourth year, it was stiled the Lustral Contribution. 1880 Muirhead *Ulpian* i. § 8 The lustral census in Rome.
†B. *sb.* A lustrum or period of five years. *Obs.*
a 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 807 When to this time five lustrals I had seen.

†**Lustran.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Lustr-um + -an (? or L. *an-nus* year).] The first year of a lustrum.
a 1656 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 766 The first [census] was made in the lustran, that is, in the year that they reckoned for the beginning of the space of five years.

†**Lu·strant**, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *lūstrant-em*, pres. pple. of *lūstrāre* to illuminate: see Lustre *sb.*[1]] Lustrous; *fig.* illustrious.
1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 His lustrant beymis var eleuat iiii. degrees abufe oure oblique orisȝone. 1616 J. Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* v. 479 Bold spirites, and lustrant heroes.

Lu·strant, *a.*[2] *rare.* [ad. L. *lūstrant-em*, pres. pple. of *lūstrāre*: see next.] = Lustrating *ppl. a.*
1895 Elworthy *Evil Eye* 422 The application of the lustrant spittle with the middle or *infamis digitus.*

Lustrate (lʊ·streit), *v.*[1] [f. L. *lūstrāt-*, ppl. stem of *lūstrāre*, to purify by lustral rites, to go round, review, survey, f. *lūstrum*: see Lustrum.]
1. *trans.* To purify by a propitiatory offering; to cleanse by (or as if by) lustration; *gen.* to purify.
1653 [see Lustrating below]. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 18/1 There was also a great Plague; the Oracle advis'd them to lustrate the City. *Ibid.* 57/1 He [Epimenides] is reported to be the first that lustrated Houses and Fields, which he performed by Verse. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* iii. 601 Barb'rous Priests some dreadful Pow'r adore, And lustrate ev'ry Tree with human Gore. 1746 T. Seward *Conform. betw. Popery & Paganism* 55 This Custom of Nurses lustrating the Children by Spittle. 1818 J. C. Hobhouse *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 319 The city was solemnly lustrated by holy water and missions, .. to purge away the contagion of the French. 1891 tr. *De La Saussaye's Man. Sci. Relig.* xix. 160 The sacrificial animals were led round the object which was to be lustrated.
†2. a. *intr.* To pass or go *through* (a place). b. *trans.* To pass through or traverse. *Obs.*
1632 Vicars *Æn.* viii. 303 Thrice through Aventines mount he doth lustrate. 1657-83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 83 His soul lustrates and pervades through all things. 1721 Bailey, *Gangweek*, the Time when the bounds of the Parishes are lustrated by the Parish-Officers, Rogation-Week.
†3. *trans.* To view, survey. *Obs.*
1623 Cockeram, *Lustrate*, to view. a 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) Ep. Ded., The parts thereof, as fast as I could finish them, were lustrated by Your gracious Eye.
Hence Lu·strating *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1653 Manton *Exp. James* iii. 17 Being in an idol temple, the lustrating water fell upon them. 1653 Hammond *Par. & Annot. N. T.*, 1 *Cor.* iv. 13 Wks. 1659 III. 520 Περικαθάρματα [filth] signifies those things that are used in the lustrating of a city among the Gentiles. 1728 Earbery tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 52 Lustrating or purging Fires. 1846 *New Timon* (ed. 3) 178 The penitent offering the lustrating tide.

†**Lu·strate**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Lustre *sb.*[1] + -ate.] *trans.* To impart lustre to; = Lustre *v.*
1688 *Abridgm. Spec. Patents, Weaving* (1861) 1 Invencion of making, dressing, and lustrateing silke, called black plain, alamodes, ranforcees, and lutestringes. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2454/4 Peter Du Clou who Dresseth and Lustrateth Silks, Stuffs, &c. 1697-8 *Act 9 Will. III*, c. 43 § 13.

Lustration (lʊstrēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *lūstrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lūstrāre* Lustrate *v.*[1]]
1. The action of lustrating; the performance of an expiatory sacrifice or a purificatory rite (e. g. by washing with water); the purification by religious rites (*of* a person or place *from* something).
1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. v. vi. § 3. 621 A Muster, and ceremonious lustration of the Armie, was wont to be made at certeine times with great solemnitie. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) 118 The Lustration of houses was yearely usuall with the Romans, in the Moneth of February. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 380 The Lustrations of Cities and Countries from Plagues, Earthquakes, Prodigies. 1715 Pope *Iliad* i. 411 The host to expiate, next the king prepares, With pure lustrations, and with solemn prayers. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 414 Signatures of the cross, and lustrations by holy water. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. l. 183 Enjoining the lustration of the city by solemn sacrifices. 1875 Lightfoot *Comm. Col.* 171 There were other points of ceremonial observance, in which the Essenes superadded to the law. Of these the most remarkable was their practice of constant lustrations. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 70/1 In Rome .. there was a lustration of the fleet before it sailed, and of the army before it marched.
b. *gen.* Washing. Chiefly *jocular.*
1825-9 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* III. xix. 82 The little girl .. now too evidently bore the symptoms of long neglect, and Mrs. Cicely's plans of lustration were, therefore, the more needful. 1829 J. L. Knapp *Jrnl. Naturalist* 310 Birds are unceasingly attentive to neatness and lustration of their plumage. 1887 Lowell *Old. Eng. Dram.* (1892) 78 The other never paid his washer-woman for the lustration of the legendary single shirt without which [etc.].
2. *fig.* Purification, *esp.* spiritual or moral.
1655 [Glapthorne] *Lady Mother* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 185 You may live To make a faire lustration for your faults And die a happie Convert. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 179 The .. excrementitious matter is separated by this inward lustration from the blood. 1777 Earl Chatham *Sp. on Addr.* 18 Nov., Let them [the prelates] perform a lustration; let them purify .. this country, from this sin. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 140 St. Peter's mind is full of the Deluge as a type of the world's lustration. 1887 Lowell *Democr.* 166 The lustration of the two vulgar Laises by the pure imagination of Don Quixote.
3. The action of going round a place, viewing, or surveying it; the review (of an army).
1614 [see 1]. 1623 Cockeram, *Lustration*, a viewing, compassing. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Lustration*, compassing, viewing or going about every side. 1752 Young *Brothers* i. i. (1777) 7 'Tis their great day, supreme of all their year, The fam'd lustration of their martial powers. 1849 Jeffrey in Cockburn *Life Jeffrey* (1852) I. 405, I have made a last lustration of all my walks and haunts, and taken a long farewell of garden, and terrace, and flowers.
†4. A perambulation, inspection, census. *Obs.*
1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xi. 360 How deepely hereby God was defrauded in the time of David, .. will easily appeare by the summes of former lustrations.
5. = Lustre *sb.*[2] *rare*—[1].
1853 F. W. Newman *Odes of Horace* ii. iv, One whose age runs fast to finish its eighth lustration.

Lustrative (lʊ·strĕtiv), *a.* [Formed as Lustrate *v.* + -ive.] Pertaining to lustration, expiatory purification, or (*jocularly*) washing.
1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 256 The Saxon .. expends his lustrative energies upon his street and stairway, but never thinks of washing his own shirt. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 70/1 Puppets suspended and swinging in the air (*oscilla*) formed one way of using the lustrative power of the air. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* No. 345. 67 The numerous and minute lustrative prescriptions .. always included Gentile pollution.

Lustratory (lʊ·strătəri), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ory.] Lustral, expiatory.
1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Lustration*, Lustrations, and lustratory sacrifices, were not only performed for men, but also for temples [etc.]. a 1883 E. FitzGerald *Sp. Paullus Æmilius* in *Blackw. Mag.* (1889) Nov. 632 To Delphi; where to the presiding God A lustratory Sacrifice I made.

Lustre (lʊ·stəɹ), *sb.*[1] Also 6 *Sc.* lustir, 6- (now *U. S.*) luster. [a. F. *lustre* masc., = Sp., Pg. *lustre*, It. *lustro*, Rumanian *lustru*; a Com. Rom. vbl. sb. f. L. *lūstrāre* to illumine, prob. repr. an earlier **lūc-strāre* f. *lūc-*, *lūx* light.]
1. The quality or condition of shining by reflected light; sheen, refulgence; gloss.
Often with adj., as *metallic, pearly, silky, waxy lustre.*
c 1522 More *De quat. noviss.* Wks. 73/2 He that by good vse and experyence, hathe in his eye the ryghte marke and very trewe lustre of the Dyamonte. 1529 — *Dyaloge* i. ibid. 159/2 The iewell, .. the bryght lustre where of bleryd eyes might not endure to beholde. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 124 That same Eye, whose bend doth awe the World, Did loose his Lustre. 1670 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 Theire ordnary designes [in tapestry] .. with a whiles use will soone loose their luster. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Curriers give a lustre, or gloss to their leather, several ways, according to the colour to be illustrated. 1738 Gray *Tasso* 65 All stones of lustre shoot their vivid ray. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. vii. 135 The dark and dazzling lustre of her eyes frequently shone in tears. 1845 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 77 Minute scales of caprate of baryta, of a fatty lustre. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 8 A coating of a hard glossy substance with a pearly lustre.

1871 W. H. G. KINGSTON *Banks Amazon* (1876) 111 The wool appeared very long, soft, fine, and of a silky lustre. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 75 Cut a piece of lead or of zinc, and observe the lustre of its fresh surface.

b. *rarely* in pl. Appearances of lustre.

1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* II. iii. (1615) D 4, By the whitenesse and bright sparkling lustres We allure th' Intelligences to descend. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom Country* v. v, She being set in yeares next, none of those lusters Appearing in her eye, that warme the fancy. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 76 Like opaline doves'-neck lustres, hovering and evanescent.

c. *concr. pl.* Applied to the eyes.

1810 F. DUDLEY *Amoroso* I. 118 (Fitzedw. Hall).

d. A material or composition used to impart a lustre to manufactured articles.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., For very black furs, they sometimes prepare a lustre of galls, copperas, Roman alum, .. and other ingredients. 1875 [see LUSTRING *vbl. sb.* b].

2. Luminosity, brilliancy, bright light; luminous splendour.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 53 The spere & hauyn of Venus .. is ane grit sterne of ane meruelous lustir. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 58 With bils and glayves making a dreadfull luster. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 40 Her three lanthornes..afforded the greater lustre, because of the chrystal, cut diamond-wise. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 19 God expects no lustre from the minor stars. 1694 ADDISON *Ovid's Met.* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 195 And now the scorching Sun was mounted high, In all its lustre. 1782 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Lyric Odes to R. Acad.* v, Thus stars, when pinch'd by frost, cast keener lustre. 1799 VINCE *Elem. Astron.* xxi. (1810) 229 Obstructing the lustre of the sun's beams. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlvii, The sun was shining with uncommon lustre. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 218 The lustre of the most remote part of the corona..was about one eight-hundreth part of the brightness of the Moon.

b. *concr.* A shining body or form.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 307 As glaring day Of these unnumber'd lustres robs our sight. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* x. 126, [I] turn'd Toward the lustre, that with greeting kind Erewhile had hail'd me.

3. *transf.* Radiant beauty or splendour (of the countenance, of natural objects, etc.).

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 78 Till the soile of griefe Were cleared your cheeke, and new burnisht lustre Cloath'd your presence. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. vii, Virgins are like the fair flower in its lustre. 1728–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1320 When Autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. i, His countenance, radiant with health and the lustre of innocence. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 591 Manhood's glorious lustre and noble joy in his eyes.

4. *fig.* in various applications, *esp.* Brilliance or splendour of renown; glory. Often in phrases, *to add lustre to*, *to shed* or *throw lustre on*, etc. Also, splendid beauty (of language, sentiments, etc.).

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 69 The third chapter..casteth forth a very jolly glistering lustre of many goodly illations of such things as..make little against us. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXVII. iv, Like the light, he shall display Thy justice in most shining lustre. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 112 These actions, together with his honourable behaviour, which added much to their lustre, were more glorious than profitable. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 185 Hee affected popular Lustre by frequent exhibiting most Stately Shewes. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 85 The ..chastity of Stile, which lendeth a luster to your elaborate writings. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 202, I hold mine own Religion so good, as it needs not fetch lustre from the disgrace of another. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. i, How does the lustre of our father's actions, Through the dark cloud of ills that cover him, Break out. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 304 The Duke of Richmond was sent to give a lustre to that negociation. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 1 His birth..was attended by prodigies, foretelling the future eminence and luster of his character. 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. iv. 239 The pomp and lustre of his language. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 3 She was ..charmed by the lustre of his sentiments. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, II. Wks. 1813 V. 295 It threw great lustre on his administration. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xi. I. 295 The virtues of Claudius..place him in that short list of emperors who added lustre to the Roman purple. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* IV. iv. 253 Mythical lustre illumined all the historic facts of Abraham's life. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* I. xix. 166 As she dilated on the past, she seemed to share its lustre and its triumphs. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xx. 152 Its future is a future which .. is likely to add fresh lustre to the Newspaper Press.

†**b.** Something that adds lustre; a glory. *Obs.*

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* III. i, To thinke well of our selues, if we deserue it, is a luster in us. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 436 Which virtues were most eminent in this singular servant of God, as a luster to his great learning. *a* 1647 HABINGTON *Surv. Worc.* in *Proc. Worc. Hist. Soc.* III. 359 The degree of knighthood, which is not onely a luster to a family, but giueth a precedence. 1647 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxx. 286 The Persian or the Tartarian or some other obscure Prince .. shall have the lustre from God to maul this great Empire.

†**c.** External splendour, magnificence. *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. (1736) 46 Solemnizing Nativities and Deaths with equal Lustre. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 169 They inveighed vehemently against lord bishops, their pride and lustre.

5. a. †A glass ball placed among artificial lights to increase the brightness of the illumination (*obs.*); also, one of the prismatic glass pendants often attached in circles to a chandelier or hung round the edge of an ornamental vase. **b.** A chandelier [the usual sense in Fr.].

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 187 Hung with many great Circles of Lamps..intermixed with Lustres or Balls of Glass. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 8 Sept., The whole is made gay by pictures..and in almost every room large lustres of rock crystal. 1754 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 160 A glass lustre or chandelier. 1812 MOORE *Intercepted Lett.* viii. 45 Many a maid, with busy feet That sparkle in the Lustre's ray. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xxi, The remains of a lustre, without any drops. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Lustre*, a bright brass chandelier, suspended from a ceiling, as we see in churches, theatres, &c. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1133 A bronze lustre for sixty candles. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vii. (1875) 277 Lustres of coloured crystal.

6. a. A thin light dress material having a cotton (formerly also silk or linen) warp and woollen weft and a highly lustrous surface.

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 299 Poplins and lustres are ..composed partly of silk and partly of worsted. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 555 Linen lustres .. are dutiable. 1881 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 5/1 We do not believe there lives a woman whose patriotism would induce her to wear an English lustre if she is able to buy a French cashmere.

b. A kind of wool having a lustrous surface.

1894 *Times* 22 Jan. 13/4 The best lustres and demi-lustres are sure to be more in request than any other kinds.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lustre process, trade*; in sense 'having a lustrous or glossy surface', as *lustre fabric, fleece, goods, wool*; objective gen., as *lustre-maker*; **lustre mottling**, 'the peculiar mottling seen in pœcilitic rocks' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); **lustre ware**, cheap pottery with surface ornamentation in bright metallic colours.

1886 SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 192 If *lustre fabrics are out of fashion the demand for home-grown wool diminishes. 1891 *Times* 15 Oct. 5/9 *Lustre and demi-lustre fleeces. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 4/2 France has again begun to give out orders for *lustre goods. 1881 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 5/1 The silk manufacturers of Lyons are .. worse off while the taste for finely-wrought wool lasts than the Yorkshire *lustre makers. 1900 *19th Cent.* Sept. 447 The *lustre process was known in Siena at a very early date. 1895 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 2/7 In the twofold weft and *lustre trade there is an abundance of work. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 476 *Lustre ware consists of an inferior quality of the materials worked into the usual forms, and having the hue of gold, platina, or copper, &c. fixed on the glaze. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 238/1 The wool..has a glistening appearance, which has earned for it the name '*lustre wool'.

Lustre (lʊ·stəɹ), *sb.*^{2} Also 6 *Sc.* lustir, 6– (now *U. S.*) luster. [Anglicized form of LUSTRUM.] A period of five years.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 29 Thritty yere of vj. lustres. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. v. 74 Ettir mony lustris and ȝeiris ourslidin is. 1685 BOYLE *Free Enq.* p. xiii, The following Discourse was written .. some Lustres ago. 1715 GARTH *Claremont* 221 The fourth bright Lustre had but just begun To shade his blushing cheeks with doubtful down. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 9 So it will be the turn of you young folks, come eight more lustres, and your heads will be bald like mine. 1899 O. SEAMAN *In Cap & Bells* (1900) 27 After a lustre of celibacy She married with a publican.

† **Lu·stre,** *sb.*^{3} *Obs.* [ad. L. *lustrum.*] A cave.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVII. 159 But, turning to his luster, Calues and Dam, He shewes abhorr'd death, in his angers flame. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Lustre*, ..a Den of wilde beasts.

† **Lu·stre,** *v.*^{1} *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *lūstrāre* to LUSTRATE.]

1. *trans.* To purify; = LUSTRATE *v.*^{1} 1.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 285 That all his actions moral be watered and lustered with faith.

2. To view, survey; = LUSTRATE *v.*^{1} 3.

1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* xiv. 20 b, They trusted, that Jupiter, lustring and beholdynge all thynges, wolde discouer the counsailes..of those vngratious hopelostes. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 10 If a Pagan's life be well lustred.

Lustre (lʊ·stəɹ), *v.*^{2} Also 7–9 **luster.** [ad. L. *lūstrāre*: see LUSTRE *sb.*^{1}]

†**1.** *trans.* **a.** To render illustrious. **b.** To throw light upon, illustrate. **c.** To render specious or attractive. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 728 As a Husband's Nobl'ness doth lustre A mean-born Wife; so [etc.]. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) Ep. Ded. A iij, Worthies, loe to you at last; Saint Pauls Antichrist in such lineaments as that Apelles his pencell, or coale rather was pleased to shadow him in. Lustred I say not, vnuailed onely, and made more barefaced. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. iv. 20 The Policy then which is most simple and single, and lest lustered with the pompe & bravery of Ceremonies [etc.]. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* i. 17 Our Puritans have from hence learned to colour and lustre their ugly Treasons..with the cloake of Religion.

2. *intr.* To be or become lustrous. Now *rare.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 62 Eeune lyk as her deitee to the Saincts dooth luster in heunblisse. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 27 Her five bright Lanthorns luster round the seas, Shining like five of the seven Hyades. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 326 What bloom, what brightness lusters o'er her cheeks! 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 2/1 Their feathers lustered in the moonlight as they passed.

3. *trans.* To put a lustre upon (cloth, pottery, etc.).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 201 Isinglass .. used .. in lustreing silk ribbons.

Lustred (lʊ·stəɹd), *a.* [f. LUSTRE *sb.*^{1} or *v.*^{2} + -ED.] Having a lustre; *spec.* in *Ceramics*, having a thin glaze or a metallic lustre.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lustred Seal*, a furrier's name for a dyed and prepared skin of the fur seal. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 394 The lustred kingfisher. 1893 *Athenæum* 17 June 774/1 A small room in the Louvre has been appropriated to a collection of Persian lustred pottery.

‖ **Lustrée.** *Obs. rare.* [F. (*étoffe*) *lustrée.*] A lustred silk fabric.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) I. 244 Courtezans..cover their ..faces with a vaile of a certaine glittering taffeta or lustrée.

Lustreful (lʊ·stəɹfŭl), *a.* [f. LUSTRE *sb.*^{1} + -FUL.] Lustrous.

1843 BAMFORD *Homely Rhymes* (1864) 76 And raven had never spread plume on the air Whose lustreful darkness with his might compare. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. xiii. 333 Her eyes were proudly lustreful.

Lustreless (lʊ·stəɹlės), *a.* [f. LUSTRE *sb.*^{1} + -LESS.] Without lustre: said freq. of the eyes.

1810 F. DUDLEY *Amoroso* II. 109 (Fitzedw. Hall). *a* 1814 *Spaniards* v. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 246 Her eyes .. Now lustreless are cast upon the ground, Or stare around her with a vacant gaze. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. App. 393 No perfect or refined form can be expressed except in opaque and lustreless matter. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xvi. 254 The skin..becomes dry, lustreless, and scurfy.

† **Lu·strement.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. LUSTRE *sb.*^{1} + -MENT.] Lustrous appearance.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 51 Notwithstanding all specious shewes, and lustrement, they retained the state and condition of sins.

† **Lu·strical,** *a. Rom. Antiq. Obs.* [f. L. *lūstric-us*, f. LUSTRUM: see -ICAL.] Pertaining to purification. Only in *lustrical day* (L. *dies lustricus*): see quots.

1623 COCKERAM, *Lustricall day*, ones christning day. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 6 This name was .. imposed .. on the ninth day, called the lustrical, or day of purification.

† **Lustri·fic,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *lūstrific-us*: see LUSTRUM and -FIC.] Purificatory. † So **Lustri·fical** *a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Lustrifical.* 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lustrifick*, purging. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 393 Sprinkling themselves with lustrifical Water.

† **Lustrifica·tion.** *Obs.* [f. LUSTRE *sb.* + -(I)FICATION.] A making lustrous.

1631 *Celestina* I. 16 Shee made .. oyntments for to make the face smooth, lustrifications, clarifications [etc.].

Lustrify (lʊ·strifəi), *v. rare.* [f. LUSTRE *sb.* + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make lustrous.

1886 *All Year Round* 28 Aug. 79 Ointments for various purposes of lustrifying and beautifying the complexion.

Lustrine (lʊ·strin). [a. F. *lustrine*, f. *lustre* LUSTRE *sb.*^{1}, after It. *lustrino.*] A glossy silk fabric.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1229 Specimens of figured silks: Lustrine, taffeta, English velvet. 1883 *Advt.* '*great silk sale*' in *Daily News* 10 Oct. 7/4 Black and white Lustrines, from 1½*d.* per yard.

Lustring (lʊ·striŋ), *sb. Obs.* exc. *arch.* (See also LUTESTRING^{2}.) [Alteration of F. *lustrine* (see prec.), It. *lustrino*, as if f. LUSTRE *sb.*^{1} + -ING^{1} or -ING^{3}.] A glossy silk fabric. Also *attrib.*

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3262/4 The Royal Lustring Company of England do give notice, that .. their Ware-house .. shall be opened every day to sell their Allamodes, Renforces, and Lustrings. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 75 All sorts of stuffs .. of Italian lustrings. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 68 A pink coloured French lustring. 1789 *Bath Jrnl.* 3 Aug. (Fashions), A stomacher of white lustring. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Distant Correspondents*, As vapid as a damaged lustring. 1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* xxix. 334 She must have new gowns of lustring and taffeta.

Lustring (lʊ·stəriŋ), *vbl. sb. techn.* Also *U. S.* **lustering.** [f. LUSTRE *v.*^{2} + -ING^{1}.] The action of LUSTRE *v.*^{2}; the manner in which something is lustred. In *Metallurgy* = BRIGHTENING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lustering* (*Metallurgy*), the brightening of metal in the crucible at the moment of reaching its point of purity. 1892 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 200/2 The style, colours, lustring, and other characteristics of the beautiful ceramic ware of Persia.

b. *concr.* = LUSTRE *sb.*^{1} 1 d.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lustering*, a polish; as black-luster for stoves, etc.

Lu·string, *ppl. a.* [-ING^{2}.] Exhibiting a lustre; lustrous, shining.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 29 O gay Godesse lustringe. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 108. 2/2 Your Rayes so extensive, And Lust'ring Streamers so all-comprehensive. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 245 O'er the image of the lustring moon Gloomily a sable speck is spreading.

† **Lu·strious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. LUSTRE *sb.*^{1}, after *illustrious.*] Splendid, lustrous.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* 7 Most worthily may .. Old Berengarius fairly shine Within this Skie of lustrious Starres, Who 'gainst Romes errors fought Truths wars. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 132 You will see folk there of much more lustrious attire.

Lustrous (lʊ·strəs), *a.* [f. LUSTRE *sb.*^{1} + -OUS. Cf. OF. *lustreux.*] Having lustre, sheen, or gloss.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 41 My sword and yours are kinne, good sparkes and lustrous. 1742 COLLINS *Oriental Eclog.* i, But dark within, they drink no lustrous light. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 29 Where beauty cannot keep her lustrous eyes. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 162 Slides the bird o'er lustrous woodland. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, Thick, lustrous, well-arranged black hair and whiskers. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 135 The Romans manufactured a red lustrous ware on the banks of the Rhine.

b. *fig.* (Cf. LUSTRE *sb.*^{1} 4.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 1 A certaine .. lustrous masse of matter chosen to giue glory..to the eloquence of discourses. 1626 — *Sylva* § 956 The more Lustrous the Imagination is, it filleth and fixeth the better. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Decay Beggars*, The Blind Beggar .. whose story doggrel rhymes .. cannot so degrade or attenuate, but that some sparks of a lustrous spirit will shine through the disguisements. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 40 She saw the Lustrous, her great lord, appear.

Hence **Lu·strously** *adv.*, **Lu·strousness.**

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 17/2 Like stars..They shall..be lost All meanly in its moonlike lustrousness. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 56 The clemency and moderation, which

shine so lustrously in the English crown. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* June 79/1 The steel..becomes lustrously white. **1892** HENLEY *Song Sword*, etc. *Loud. Voluntaries* ii. 26 With this enchanted lustrousness.

‖ **Lustrum** (*lv*strŏm). Pl. **lustra, lustrums,** *erron.* **lustras.** [L. *lūstrum*; usu. believed to be f. root of *luĕre* to wash (cogn. w. *lavāre* LAVE *v.*).]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A purificatory sacrifice made by the censors for the people once in five years, after the census had been taken. Hence, the census itself.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XI. viii. (1622) 150 He [Claudius] .. appointed a view to be taken of the city which is called Lustrum, and the number of the citizens to be inrolled. [**1780** *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 224/2 We hear from Rome that they had a lustrum (or a numbering of the people) there on the 24th of June, when it appeared there were in that city 155,184 inhabitants.]

2. A period of five years.

In Latin sometimes used for a period of *four* years.

1590 L. LLOYD *Consent of Time* To Rdr. a 3, Can any true accompt of time be made..by the censure of *Lustrum*, which the Grecians call *Penteterides*. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 24 The Lustrum or computation of the fiue yeares beginneth at the leap yere, when the Dogstar doth arise. **1666** J. SMITH *Old Age* 264 Prolonging them .. to so many years or Lustras. **1680** T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 71 (1713) II. 189 Till two short Lustra o're your Sacred Head shall flow. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 173 We push time from us, and we wish him back; Lavish of lustrums, and yet fond of life. *a* **1849** POE *Morella*, Thus passed away two lustra of her life. **1901** M. T. F. MCCARTHY *Five Yrs. Irel.* xxiv. 343 There were, during the lustrum under review, 1077 men in Ireland who had been called to the Bar.

3. *U. S.* In college use.

1850 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Progr.* ii. (1854) 36 It is the book not of an academic lustrum only, nor of a lifetime, but of generations. **1860** C. DURFEE *Hist. Williams Coll.* 290 A proposition was then submitted to the Alumni .. that the classes in lustrums, or divisions of fours, engage to contribute two hundred and fifty dollars each.

† **Lu·stry,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. LUSTRE *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Lustrous.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 5 The vyolet Hyacinth,..Lustrie Diamonde, shining Topaz.

† **Lu·stsome,** *a. Obs. rare.* [OE. **lustsum* (implied in *lustsumlic* pleasant) = OHG. (MHG., Ger.) *lustsam*, Goth. *lustusams*; see LUST *sb.* and -SOME.] ? Covetous, ? wilful.

a **1300–1400** *Cursor M.* 1641 (Gött.) All lustsum, all wickedhede Has fild þis world on lenth and brede. *a* **1400** *Wyclif's Bible* Pref. Ep. vii. (1850) I. 72/1, I am not so lustsum and dul, that I shulde bihote thes thingis me to know.

Lusty (*lv*·sti), *a.* Also 3–5 **lusti,** 6 **losty,** 6–7 **lustie.** [f. LUST *sb.* + -Y. Cf. MHG. *lustic* (mod.G. *lustig*), ON. *lostig-r.*]

† **1.** Of persons and their attributes: Joyful, merry, jocund; cheerful, lively. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1693 Alle pleiende somet, alle lahinde somet, eauer iliche lusti. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 655 And from his courser, with a lusty herte, In to a groue ful hastily he sterte. **14..** *Epiphany* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 109 With lusty hart and glad chere and myld of face. **1549** COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Prol., The lawe requireth a fre, a willinge, a lusty and a louynge hearte. **1552** ASCHAM *Germany* 16 The one so lusty with good luck that he had no lust to leave, and the other so chafed with losing that he still would venture. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 41 The gentlemen..keepe sumptuous houses, lusty ports, and great hospitalitie. **1621** FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* II. vii, My most noble Princes, no discontents, but all be lustie. He that frownes this day is an open enemie.

b. Of singing, music, festivities: Merry, cheerful. Now *arch.* and *dial.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* Prol. (1554) 35 Their..lustie freshe singing. *c* **1440** — *Nightingale Poems* 3/37 Sche, .. all the someres nyght Ne seseth not with mony a lusty note. **1519** *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 50 Let us some lusty balet syng. **1535** COVERDALE *Amos* vi. 7 The lusty chere [1611 banquet] of the wylfull shall come to an ende. **1596** SIR J. DAVIES *Orchestra* lxviii, With loftie turnes and capriols in the ayre, Which with the lustie tunes accordeth fayre. **1622** FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* iv. v, Well met sir, you are for this lusty wedding? **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv, The lusty banqueting with sweetmeats and comfits. **1864** SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Poems* 262 Hark! a lusty horn is sounded. **1896** CROCKETT *Grey Man* xxvii. 183 Never once did we speak of wars and stratagems..but all of friendship, of lusty daffing, and of leasome love.

† **2.** Pleasing, pleasant. *Obs.*

† **a.** Pleasing in appearance; beautiful. *Obs.*

a **1240** *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 þi leor is swa unimete lufsum and lusti on to loken. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* I. 35 Now be the lusti somer floures, Now be the stormy wynter shoures. **1412–20** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, The medowes.. Tapited bene with diuers floures newe, Of sundry motlees lusty for to sene. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. ix. 86 Lavynia ..That doun for schame did cast hyr lusty eyn [L. *decoros*]. **1530** TINDALE *Gen.* iii. 6 The woman sawe that it was a good tree to eate of and lustie unto the eyes. **1562** TURNER *Baths* 9 a, Hillockes whych are pleasant and lusty to loke unto. *a* **1600** MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xvii. 63 Quhen throu hir garments, heir and thair, Appeirit hir lustie limis square.

† **b.** Of dress: Handsome, gay. Of persons: Gaily dressed. *Obs.*

c **1412** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 486 Who now moost may bere on his bak at ones Of cloth and furrour, hath a fressch renoun; He is 'a lusty man' clept for þe nones. **1508** DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 58 Ane hundreth ladyes, lustie in to wedis, Als fresch as flouris that in May vp spredis. **1530** PALSGR. 318/1 Lusty or fresshe in apparayle, *frisque*. **1555** BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 134 Ye shall prove their lustie lyveryes to be bought with exceeding great excesse. **1584** PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* I. i, Her lustie mantle waning in the winde. **1603** DRAYTON *Odes* x. 7 Long since the Summer layd Her lustie Brav'rie downe. **1610** FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* I. i, Euery shepheards boy Puts on his lusty greene.

† **c.** Of seasons, places, etc.: Pleasant, delightful. *Obs.*

? *a* **1366** CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 736 And with him, in that lusty place, So fair folk and so fresh hadde he. *c* **1385** — *Sqr.'s T.* 44 Ful lusty was the weder and benigne. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 4807 In that fressh[e] lusty place Hem to disporte and solace. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxix. [lxxv.] 236 It was in the ioly lusty moneth of Aprell. *c* **1590** MARLOWE *Faust.* i. 149 That I may coniure in some lustie groue. **1610** FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* I. i, Since the lusty spring began.

† **d.** Pleasant to the taste. *Obs.*

c **1430** LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 29 Till firy Tytan .. Had dried up the lusty lycour nywe, Upon the herbes 'in the grene mede. *a* **1450** MYRC 1436 Also 3ef þou synned hast In mete or drynke by lusty tast.

† **e.** Of language, eloquence, etc.: Pleasing, agreeable. *Obs.*

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 372 That it be lore lawefulle, and lusty to here. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* II. xviii. 255 Into this eende .. thei vsiden certein colouris of rethorik, that with hem her spechis schulde be the more lusti. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 980 All the audyence Reioysed to here her lusty eloquence. *a* **1529** SKELTON *Replyc.* etc. Wks. 1843 I. 207 Yong scolers..when they haue delectably lycked a lytell of the lycorous electuary of lusty lerning.

† **3.** Full of desire. desirous. Const. *to, for.* *Obs.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 10598 Sum lordes to lenge lusty þai were. **1493** *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 96 Than George bad yᵉ kynge..be lusty to goddes servyce. **1552** LATIMER *Serm. Lincoln.* vii. (1562) 124 b, These thynges are written for our sake, to make vs lustie to folowe oure vocation. **1657** S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 97 Lusty for labour.

† **4.** Full of lust or sexual desire; lustful. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 41 Fy stynkyng swyn fy, foule moot thee falle, .. A taketh heede sires, of this lusty man. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 224/2 Lusty, ..*libidinosus.* **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 68 It is better to kepe the horse frome the mares, .. for .. he shall be more lusty, and the moo horse coltes shall he gete. **1562** *Child Marriages* etc. 75 He went .. when he was lustie, to his wief, and vsid her companye in bed. **1610** FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* IV. ii, Prouoking thoughts that stirr vpp lusty fiers. **1611** COTGR., *Rechauffer un chien*, to make him lustie, or desirous of the bitch. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 104 While their Youth is fill'd with kindly Fire, Submit thy Females to the lusty Sire.

5. Full of healthy vigour.

a. Of persons and animals: Healthy, strong, vigorous. Also of a period of life: Characterized by vigour. Now somewhat *arch.* in literary use; common in dialects. † In early use often: Valiant, courageous, active (*obs.*).

c **1374** CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 85 This .. knyght .. Was yong and there with all a lusty knyght. *c* **1386** — Prol. 80 With hym ther was his sone a yong Squier A louyere, and a lusty Bacheler. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* b vj b, That hawke was neuer so lusty nor so Joly before. **1521** in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 281, I mett his Holynes, and my thought I never sawe hym mor losty. **1535** COVERDALE *Prov.* xvii. 22 A mery herte maketh a lusty age, but a sorowfull minde dryeth vp yᵉ bones. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 128 For milcking, or for feeding, it is best alwaies to choose such as are young, of lusty age. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 66. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 15 All idle, lustie, and wandring beggars, who ought not to eate. *a* **1648** DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1669) 27 Cause a lusty Servant (his Arms well washed) to mix the honey and water together. **1702** POPE *Jan. & May* 135 Old as I am, my lusty limbs appear Like winter greens, that flourish all the year. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* I. 175 A bark with lusty rowers well supplied. **1824** BYRON *Deformed Transf.* I. i, Though my brothers are So beautiful and lusty. **1876** BLACK *Madcap V.* vii. 65 But what pathos was there possible to those stalwart young fellows with their lusty throats, their tobacco, and beer and wine? **1884** *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., [To be sold] 10 prime lusty heifers.

transf. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iv. 31 Make lusty the mynde of a Christian souldier. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 14 Truth is the natural food of our soul..doth render it lusty, plump and active. **1871** BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 33 *note*, They were .. the natural guides of the lusty young democracy. **1880** NEWMAN SMYTH *Old Faiths in New Lt.* i. (1882) 19 Much even of our most positive and lusty science is still only in its infancy.

† **b.** Phrases. *Lusty Laurence* (cf. LAURENCE): 'a good wencher' (Nares). *Lusty Juventus*: the title of a morality play produced *c* 1550; often used allusively in 16th c. *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 You lustye iuuentus In yeers and carcasse prime. **1594** in Arber *Stationers' Reg.* (1875) II. 309 A ballad intituled Lustye Lawrence. **1594** BARNFIELD *Helens Rape* Poems (Arb.) 40 Old lad, and bold lad, such a Boy, such a lustie *Iuuentus*. **1598** MARSTON *Metam. Pigmal.* etc. *Sat.* iv. F 1 b, When strong backt Hercules .. Rob'd fifty wenches of virginity. Farre more then lusty Laurence. **1613** BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* IV. iii, Lusty Laurence, See what a Gentlewoman you have saluted. *a* **1625** FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. iii, Well, lusty Laurence, were but my night now, Old as I am, I would make you clap on Spurs, But I would reach you. **1636** DEKKER *Wonder of Kingd.* v. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 279 Hee'll proue a lustie Larrence.

c. With reference to vegetable growth. *arch.*

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. viii. 434 In the spring and March when the trees are in flowers, and beginne to grow lustie. **1660** SHARROCK *Vegetables* 128 Thus you will have lusty slips. **1671** GREW *Anat. Plants* I. (1682) 8 The Plume, .. growing so lusty, as to mount up without them [the lobes]. **1820** KEATS *Isabella* ix, Great happiness Grew, like a lusty flower in June's caress.

† **d.** Of soil: Fertile, prolific. *Obs.*

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 6 Pregnant natures, are like lustie groundes, these manured by industry, prooue soundly fertile.

† **6.** Insolent, arrogant, self-confident. *Obs.*

a **1568** ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 54 To thinke well of him selfe, to be lustie in contemning of others. **1573** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 5 Purposing..to show a lusti contempt of so silli a frend. **1588** J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 46 The great emperor of Turkes .. is lately become, .. somewhat cranker and lustier, than his accustomed maner was. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* VI. xxxvi. 242 The Coloners onely of Velitre, upon so long rest and quietnesse began to be lustie and wax wanton [L. *gestientes otio*]. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* X. § 102 When they found it fit to make any lusty Declaration against the Parliament, .. they allways inserted somewhat that might look like candour and tenderness towards the King's Party.

† **7.** Of inanimate agencies (e.g. a fire, wine, poison, a disease): Strong, powerful. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 228 The husbandmen sat warming their shanckes by a lustie fire that filled the chimney. **1596** DRAYTON *Leg.* iii. 21 Many a low Ebbe, many a lustie Tide. **1622** FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* IV. iv, Strong lusty London beer. *a* **1647** *Prol. to Beaum. & Fl.'s Custom Country*, They .. dranke lusty wine, The nectar of the Muses. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Conv. betw. B. J. & W. D.* Wks. (1711) 224 It was strong and lusty poison. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* xvi. (1697) 380 The close Rooms, lusty Fires, drawn Curtains, and other torturing Circumstances. **1692** LOCKE *Educ.* § 29 Distempers..which, by too forward applications, might have been made lusty diseases.

† **b.** Of a ship: Sailing well. *Obs.*

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 335 In an houre we cast more over-board then was laded in a day; and..immediately we perceiv'd the Vessell to be more lusty. **1667** *Loud. Gaz.* No. 155/4 The *Paradox* .. had a sharp dispute with a lusty privateer, who got from him. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 19 The Chase is a lusty brave Ship.

8. Of actions (esp. those involving physical effort, as a blow, a shout): Vigorous. Of a meal, etc.: 'Hearty', abundant.

1672 *Chaucer's Ghoast* 14 He .. beheld the lusty Love which each of them to other made. *a* **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 122 A word drawn from the lusty shout of souldiers. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 266 ¶ 2 He drunk a lusty Draught. **1779** JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Oct., I hope Mr. Thrale once a day makes a lusty dinner. **1797** BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 271 The Turk .. gave him two or three lusty kicks on the seat of honour. **1840** THACKERAY *King of Yvetot*, And every day it came to pass That four lusty meals made he. **1872** BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xi. 177 She gave her a maternal welcome .. bestowing lusty blows on her back. **1894** HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. xiv. 175 There was some lusty disputation.

† **9.** Massive, substantial, large. *Obs.*

1640 *Lanc. Lovers* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) II. 37 We will haue a lustie Cheese-cake at our sheepe-wash. **1645** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 196 The Arsenal has sufficient to arm 70,000 men, .. with divers lusty pieces of ordnance. **1647** LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lxxvi. 432 Provided alwayes, it be not to hinder themselves from enjoying a lusty Benefice. **1670** EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 127 If ten or twenty of the lustiest noble-mens estates of England were cleaverly sliced among the indigent. **1691** SHADWELL *Scourers* I. i, A bottle of Spirit of Canary and a lusty glass. **1842** S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xv. 133 Four boys and a little girl sat at a side table where .. a lusty loaf was laid under contribution.

* **b.** ? Important, striking. ? *nonce-use.*

1788 H. WALPOLE *Let. Earl Strafford* 17 June (1846) VI. 292 To have Constantinople taken, merely as a lusty event.

10. Of persons: Massively built. Hence, corpulent, stout, fat.

1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1341 He was lusty and well made, though not tall. **1785** G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* IV. 5 That lady, playing the character of Arpasia .. being very lusty, the scene men found great difficulty to lift the chair into which she had thrown herself. **1792** CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* II. 209 Quite a grand looking man, though not lusty, but rather thinnish. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ii, Being a robust and lusty man, he .. found it impossible to get through between the bars. **1839** FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 180, I came upon a gang of lusty women, as the phrase is here for women in the family-way. **1886** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Lusty* .. 2. Obese; fat.

11. *Comb.* (parasynthetic), as *lusty-handed,* † *-hued, -limbed, -lunged* adjs.

1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 639 The..heaps Of apples, which the *lusty-handed year, .. o'er the blushing orchard shakes. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 3014 So *lusty hewed of colour. **1897** PULLEN-BURRY *Blotted Out* 17 Red-nosed *lusty-limbed swains. **1895** CLIVE HOLLAND *Jap. Wife* (ed. 11) 87 Instruments..blown by other equally *lusty-lunged boys.

Hence † **Lu·sty** *sb.* (*Naut.*). = HEARTY *sb.*[2]

1805 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1806) IX. 375 Now then, my lusties, for a lug at the bowlines.

† **Lusty gallant.** *Obs.*

1. The name of a dance; also of a dance-tune.

1569 ELDERTON in *Collect. B. L. Ball. & Broadsides* (1867) 14 A proper new Ballad in praise of my Ladie Marques, whose Death is bewailed to the Tune of New lusty gallant. **1577** BRETON *Wks. Yng. Wit* (Chappell *Mus. Old T.* I. 91), The youth must needs go dance, First galliards—then larousse, and heidegy—Old Lusty Gallant—All flowers of the broom. **1578** PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* D b, A propper Dittie. To the tune of lusty Gallant. **1594** NASHE *Terrors Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 271 After all they danst Lustie gallant, & a drunken Danish Laualto or two.

2. A fanciful name for some tint of light red.

1587 HARRISON *Descr. Eng.* II. vii. 172 in *Holinshed*, I might here name a sort of hewes deuised for the nonce, wherewith to please phantasticall heads, as gooseturd greene .. popingaie blue, lustie gallant. **1589** RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1709 Lusty gallant colour or light red, *spadiceus.* **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 110 The French vse therewith [the hyacinth] to die their light reds or lustie-gallant.

Lusum, obs. form of LOVESOME.

‖ **Lusus naturæ** (lū·sŭs nətiū·rī). Also 9 simply **lusus**. [L. *lūsus nātūræ* a playing or sport of Nature.] A supposed sportive action of Nature to which the origin of marked variations from the normal type (of an animal, plant, etc.) was formerly ascribed. Chiefly *concr.*, a natural production deviating markedly from the normal type, or having the appearance of being a result of sportive design; a 'freak of nature'.

a **1661** FULLER *Worthies*, *Glouc.* (1662) I. 351 Others more probably account them [fossils] to be *Lusus Naturæ*. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii, They .. concluded unanimously, that I was only *relplum scalcath*, which is interpreted literally *lusus naturæ*. **1767** GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 180 Doctor Hunter .. exhibits many arms .. shewing this *Lusus Naturæ*. **1816** BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl. Voy. Missouri* 46 The wild turkey is invariably black: although, it is possible, that by some *lusus naturae*, there may be white. **1833** SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 35 The animals of the Antediluvian world were not monsters; there was no lusus or extravagance. **1845** FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 334 A *lusus naturæ* called *el Torcal*, an assemblage of stones which look like a deserted town. **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* xlviii, I have found a bower today A green lusus—fashioned half in Chance, and half in Nature's play. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419/1 *Lusus*, a 'sport' or variation from a seed or bud. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/2 It is a veritable curiosity—a sort of fossilised *lusus naturæ*.

Luswart, Lut, var. forms of LUSARD, LITE.

† **Lu·tament.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *lutāmentum*.] 'A wall or bridge made with morter' (Cockeram 1623).

Lutanist, lutenist (liū·tănist, -ĕnist). Also 7 **lutonist**, 7–8, (9 *arch.*) **lutinist**. [ad. med. L. *lūtānista*, f. *lūtāna* lute.] A lute-player.

1600 J. DOWLAND *2nd Bk. Songs* title-p., Batchelor of Musick, and Lutenist to the King of Denmark. *a* **1634** RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-gl.* IV. v. (1638) 84 The Lutanist takes Flats and Sharpes, And out of those so dissonant notes, does strike A ravishing Harmony. **1759** JOHNSON *Rasselas* ii, I likewise can call the lutanist and the singer. **1789** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. ii. 243 The celebrated Striggio a lutenist and voluminous composer. **1881** SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 52 An accomplished lutinist and singer. **1892** C. E. NORTON *Dante's Par.* xx. 135 As a good lutanist makes the vibration of the string accompany a good singer. **1898** S. LEE *Life Shaks.* xv, Lyrics..set to music by Robert Johnson, a lutenist in high repute.

Lu·tany. [? Formed after prec.] ? Lute-music.

1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 41 [Minstrels] without end Reel your shrill lutany.

Lutar, obs. form of LUTER.

† **Luta·rious**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *lutāri-us* (f. *lut-um* mud) + -OUS.] Inhabiting mud.

1681 GREW *Musæum* I. iii. 38 A scaly tortoise shell .. of the Lutarious kind.

† **Lu·tary**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *lutārius*: see prec.] = prec.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Lutarie torteise.

Lutarynnauncer: see LUTHERANANCER.

† **Luta·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action, f. L. *lutāre* LUTE *v.*²] **a.** The process of luting. **b.** The material used in the process.

1611 FLORIO, *Alutatione*, a luting or lutation. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 265 Then to Lutation have a care, therein be no abuse. *Ibid.* 272 Lutation .. is a medicine thin or thick .. which stoppeth most exactly the orificium of the vessel. **1657** in *Phys. Dict.*

Lutby, variant of LOTEBY *Obs.*, paramour.

Lutch, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* (*Yorks.*) Also 4 **luche**. *trans.* To lift.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 230 In-to þat lodlych loȝe þay luche hym sone. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Lutch*.

Lute (liūt), *sb.*¹ Also 4 **loyt**, 5–6 **lutte**, **lewte**. [a. F. *lut* (Cotgrave; now written *luth*) whence It. *liuto*, Du. *luit*, Da. *lut*, MHG. *lûte* (G. *laute*); another form of the word appears in Pr. *laut*, Sp. *laud*, Pg. *alaude*; a. Arab. العود *al-ʿūd*, where *al-* is the definite article.]

1. A stringed musical instrument, much in vogue from the 14th to the 17th centuries, the strings of which were struck with the fingers of the right hand and stopped on the frets with those of the left.

1361–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 127 In uno viro ludenti in uno loyt. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 268 For sorwe of which he brak his minstralcye, Bothe harpe, and lute, and giterne, and sautrye. *c* **1410** *Sir Cleges* 101 He hard a sovne .. Of harpis, luttis, and getarnys. **1481–90** *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 218 Item, to the menstrellis for the mendynge of a lewte ij.s. iiij.d. *a* **1529** SKELTON *Agst. Comely Coystrowne* 29 He lumbryth on a lewde lewte. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxiii. 2 Synge psalmes vnto him with the lute and instrument of ten strynges. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 98 God defend the Lute should be like the case. **1663** COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Garden* iv. (1669) 117 When Orpheus strook th' inspired Lute, The trees danc'd round. **1717** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 18 Apr., Four of them began to play some soft airs on instruments between a lute and a guitar. **1789** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. i. 143 The Lute of which hardly the sound or shape is known at present, was during the last two centuries the favorite chamber instrument of every nation of Europe. **1879** STAINER *Music of Bible* 22 A guitar and lute only vary with regard to the shape or length of the body and neck.

transf. **1820** KEATS *Isabella* xxxv, The forest tomb Had ..taken the soft lute From his lorn voice.

b. The name of a stop in some forms of the harpsichord (see quot. 1885).

1879 A. J. HIPKINS in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 691/1 The so-called 'lute'-stop. **1885** *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 70/2 To the three shifting registers of jacks of the octave and first and second unisons were added the 'lute', the charm of which was due to the favouring of high harmonics by plucking the strings close to the bridge, and the 'harp', a surding or muting effect [etc.].

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lute-case*, *-lesson*, *-maker*, *-master*, *-player*, *-playing*, *-tune*; *lute-resounding*, *-voiced* adjs.; *lute-fashion* adv.; **lute-backed** *a.*, having a back shaped like a lute; **lute-fingered** *a.*, having fingers adapted to the lute; **lute-pin**, one of the pegs or screws for tuning the strings of the lute; † **lute shoulders** (cf. *lute-backed*), round shoulders; **lute-way** *adv.*, in the way in which the lute is played (cf. *lyra-way*). Also LUTE-STRING.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 354 Those who are *Lute backed, thicke shouldered, and bending forward, .. bee long liued. **1582** STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 141 This slut .. with a head lyke a *lutecase. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 45 Bardolph stole a Lute-case; bore it twelue Leagues, and sold it for three halfepence. *a* **1734** NORTH *Life Ld. Keeper North* (1742) 12 His .. Lyra Viol (which he used to touch, *Lute-fashion, upon his knees). **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* I. Wks. 1898 II. 374/2 [Fiddles] sawn bow-handwise, Or touched lute-fashion and forefinger-plucked. **1820** KEATS *Lamia* I. 73 The soft, *lute-finger'd Muses. **1610** DOWLAND (*title*), Varietie of *Lvte-lessons. **1573** BARET *Alv.* L 672 A *lutemaker, *testudinarius*. **1610** DOWLAND *Var. Lute-lessons* D 2, Hans Gerle, Lutenist, Citizen and Lute-Maker of Nurenburge. **1665–6** PEPYS *Diary* 12 Feb., Then comes Mr. Cæsar, my boy's lute-master. **1703** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3921/4 Mr. Dupre, Lute-Master, has set up a School at the White-Periwig in King-street. **1596** NASHE *Saffron-Walden* F 4, Otherwise he looks like a case of tooth-pikes, or a *Lute pin put in a sute of apparell. **1612** ROWLANDS *Knaue of Harts* 10 My Breeches like a paire of Lute-pins be, Scarse Buttocke-roome, as euery man may see. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* vii. 91 He doth fondlie incorporate the spirit of the Lute-plaier in the Lute. *Ibid.* xiv. 221 He cannot put his Lute-playing in exercise. **1742** POPE *Dunciad* IV. 306 Love-whisp'ring woods, and *lute-resounding waves. **1500–20** *Lut schulderis [see LUTTERED]. *c* **1500** *Proverbs* in Grose *Antiq. Repert.* (1809) IV. 406 He that is a perfyte musicion Perceyvithe the *Lute tewnes and the goode proporcion. **1818** KEATS *Endym.* iv. 774 Thy *lute-voiced brother will I sing ere long. **1607** BREWER *Lingua* I. ix, Auditus, shall we here thee play, the Lyero-way, or the *Lute-way, shall we? **1611** J. MAYNARD (*title*), XII Wonders of the World. .. With some Lessons to play Lyra-wayes alone, or .. with another Violl set Lute-way.

Lute (liūt), *sb.*² See also LUTUM. [ad. OF. *lut* (F. *lut*) or med.L. (use of L. *lutum* mud).]

1. Tenacious clay or cement composed of various ingredients, and used to stop an orifice, to render air-tight a joint between two pipes, to coat a retort, etc., and to protect a graft. Also with *a* and *pl.* a particular kind of this substance. † *Lute of wisdom* [= med.L. *lutum sapientiæ*], a composition for hermetical sealing, variously described by alchemists. *Fat lute* (see quot. 1836–41).

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 195 Þe mouþ of þis pott schal be ioyned to þe mouþ of þe pott þat is in þe erþe with good lute, þat þere mowe noon eir out þerof. **1460–70** *Bk. Quintessence* 4 ȝe schulen opene þe hoole of þe vessel in þe heed þat was selid with þe seel of lute of wijsdom, maad of þe sotillest flour, and of white of eyren, and of moist papere, ymeyngid so þat no þing respire out. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 57/1 Put it in a glass, agglutinate the same, with a lute made for that purpose. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* III. 193 The ordinary lutes wherewith to stop vessels of glasse against faint vapours are these. **1660** SHARROCK *Vegetables* 68 Lute is made with horse-dung and stiff clay well mix'd together. **1662** R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 89. 151 Take a good Retort of Glass, and put on it a good coat of strong Lute made of Blood, Lome, Hair, and sharp Sand. **1766** CAVENDISH in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 153 A glass tube fitted into its mouth, and secured with lute. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 789 Lutes are compositions which are employed to defend glass and other vessels from the action of fire [etc.]. **1836–41** BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1037 Fat lute, composed of pipe-clay and drying oil, well beaten to a stiff mass. **1868** JOYNSON *Metals* 114 Make the box tight with a lute of sand and clay, in equal parts.

† **2.** In sense of L. *lutum*: Mud. Also *attrib.*

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 231 Lute, Unds, and Sands did long our March oppose. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 143 Roundish granules of a pale lute colour.

3. 'A packing-ring of india-rubber placed between the lid and the lip of a jar, to prevent the access of air to the contents' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

Lute (liūt), *sb.*³ *U.S. Brickmaking.* [a. Du. *loet* (whence also LOOT *sb.*¹).] (See quot. 1889.)

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* **1889** C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Bricks* etc. (ed. 2) 142 There is a tool used for scraping off and levelling the moulding floor... It consists of a piece of light pine board, .. set upright, with a long light handle in the centre. At the bottom is tacked a thin piece of steel, generally an old wood-saw blade, with the teeth turned upward... The tool is called a 'lute'.

† **Lute**, *sb.*⁴ *Obs.* Short. f. LUTE-STRING ².

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1099/4 Sarcenets, Alamodes, and Lutes.

Lute (liūt), *v.*¹ Now *rare*. [f. LUTE *sb.*¹] **a.** *intr.* To play on the lute. **b.** quasi-*trans.* with cognate obj. or quoted words: To express by means of the lute. **c.** *intr.* To sound like a lute.

a. *a* **1479** CAXTON *Bk. Curtesye* xliv, To harpe and lute, or lustely to syng. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 64, I may not lute, or yet daunce or synge! **1549–62** STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxxi. 23 Therefore thy faythfulnesse to prayse, I will both Lute and sing. *c* **1580** JEFFERIE *Bugbears* I. iii. 83 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII. 313 He lutethe, he harpethe, and singethe all the day.

b. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 423 Thanne luted Loue in a loude note, *Ecce quam bonum et quam iocundum*, etc. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 111 Knaves are men, That lute and flute fantastic tenderness.

c. **1821** KEATS *Lamia* I. 167 Her new voice luting soft Cried, 'Lycius'.

Lute (liūt), *v.*² [ad. L. *lutāre* (F. *luter*, 16th c.) f. *lut-um*: see LUTE *sb.*² (Cf. ENLUTE.]

1. *trans.* To coat with lute, esp. to cover (a crucible, etc.) with lute as a protection against fire; to close or stop with or as with lute (an orifice or joint); to stop with lute the cracks or joints of (a vessel). Also with *about*, *up*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. XXXI. (1495) 878 Ouerbrente Rede in newe crockes wel stoppyd and lutyd wyth newe claye. **1562** BULLEYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 25 b, Then ye shall lute the gappe, or mouthe of the vaines..with this medicen. **1594** PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 4 Before they distill, luting the Limbeck. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 67/1 Put this..in a nue pot, and lute the same verye close. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 520 The better way is to lute it well, and close with clay. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 33 Their small boats, made of the barkes of trees, sowed with barke and well luted with gumme. **1639** T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 349 Make a cake of clay and therewith lute up the pot. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 135 They make their nests of a longish hemispherical figure, of little twigs, and then lute them. **1662** HOBBES *Consid.* (1680) 52, I admire them when I see them lute an Alembick handsomely. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 86/1 To Lute about the Oven stock with Clay..to keep the heat in. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 59 Having luted the junctures..let the fire be gradually administered. **1763–6** W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil.-Techn.* 7 There is no occasion for the hoop being luted. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* vii. 65 Producing gas by means of a tobacco pipe luted with clay. **1858** HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 424 Luting his retorts with pipe clay. **1893** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 29 July 479/1 These he places in an earthen vessel, which he lutes with moist earth.

fig. **1627** DONNE *Serm.* xliv. 440 Except the Lord open them [thy lips], it were better they were luted with the clay of the grave. **1650** R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* x. 6 [They] had their eares.. luted against the sound of Peace.

2. To fasten or fix with or as with lute; also with *about*, *down*, *in*, *on*, *together*, *up*; occas. with complement. Const. † *against*, *into*, *to*, *unto*. Said also of the luting material.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xiv. 118 And luted theym wyth dong and stones ayenst the walles. **1563** T. GALE *Antid.* I. II. 83 Put them.. in to a still of glasse, and put his heade on it, & lute them well together. **1641** FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 40 Lute it well thereunto. **1666** BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 422 Then pour out the Mixture into a tall Glass Cucurbite, to which lute on a Head and a Receiver. **1668** R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 48 A large Glass-Bottle, wherein was Luted up .. a famous Necromancer. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distillation of Oil*, Cover the Vessel, and adapt its Helm to it; lute 'em very well together with the Whites of Eggs and Flower. **1796** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 87 Place the mixture in a Crucible..to which a cover should be luted. **1819** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXI. 387 M. de Thury..opened the masonry of these wells, and luted into the opening the upper half of a broken bottle. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 212/2 After charging them with the crude ore, the lids were luted down. **1881** TAIT in *Nature* XXV. 126 In the neck of the steel cylinder..there was luted a vertical glass tube.

transf. and *fig.* **1650** CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 103 Paracelsus was fast luted in his grave..about the year of Christs Incarnation 1541. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 118 It was a wooden structure firmly luted to its frozen base.

Lute: see LITE, LOOT, LOUT.

Luted (liū·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. LUTE *v.*² + -ED ¹] Daubed or stopped with lute.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Explan. Words Art, *Luted*, close stopped with clay, dough, or such like. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nitre*, Put the Luted retort upon a furnace of close Reverberation. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 757 Expose the luted crucible to a strong forge fire.

Luteic (liūtī·ik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *lūte-us* yellow + -IC.] *Luteic acid*: see quot.

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.*, *Luteic acid* $C_{26}H_{20}O_{12}$(?)..A yellow colouring matter prepared from the flowers of *Euphorbia Cyparissias*.

Lutein (liū·tĭ,in). *Chem.* Also 9 -ine. [f. L. *lūte-um* yolk of egg (neut. of *lūteus* yellow) + -IN.] A substance of a deep yellow colour found in the yolk of eggs and the ovaries of animals.

1869 THUDICHUM in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XVII. 253 Various parts of animals and plants contain a yellow crystallizable substance .. to which .. I assign the name 'luteine'. **1900** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 624 This [absorption band] is indicative of the presence of lutein, to which the colour of the serum is said to be due.

Lutenand, -a(u)nt, obs. forms of LIEUTENANT.

† **Lutener.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LUTE *sb.*¹, after LUTANIST.] A lute-player.

1626 ROUS *Diary* (Camden) 8 The queenes lutener, a Frenchman, layd in the Tower.

Lutenist: see LUTANIST.

Luteo- (liū·tĭo), used as the combining form of L. *lūteus* LUTEOUS in various scientific terms, to signify the presence of a yellow colour with some other. **Lu·teo-coba·ltic** *a. Chem.*, containing a compound of cobalt with a yellow colour. **Lu·teo-fu·lvous** *a. Bot.*, of a tawny yellow colour. **Lu·teo-fusce·scent** *a. Bot.*, of a somewhat dusky yellow colour. **Lu·teo-fu·scous** *a. Bot.*, between fuscous and yellow (Cassell). **Lu·teo-ga·llic (acid)** *Chem.*, the yellow colouring matter of

gall-nuts. **Lu:teo-hæmatoi·din** *Phys.*, a yellow modification of hæmatoidin. **Lu:teo-rufe·scent** *a. Bot.*, of a reddish yellow colour. **Lu:teo-vire·scent** *a. Bot.*, of a greenish yellow colour.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Luteo-cobaltic salts. 1871 W. A. Leighton *Lichen-flora* 205 Apothecia *luteo fulvous. *Ibid.* 246 Spores 1, 'luteo-fuscescent, narrow-oblong [etc.]. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* ii. iii. v. 152 Gallic, ellagic, and *luteogallic acids. 1880 J. W. Legg *Bile* 39 The lutein of Thudichum appears to resemble the *luteo-hæmatoidin.. of Piccolo and Lieben. 1871 W. A. Leighton *Lichen-flora* 341 Apothecia *luteo-rufescent or reddish-flesh-coloured. *Ibid.* 267 *Lecidea melanochroza*, Leight. *luteo-virescent.

Luteolein (liūtĭō·lĭin). *Chem.* [ad. F. *lutéoléine.*] Chevreul's term for a substance which accompanies, and is a product of the normal oxidation of luteolin (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1864 in Webster. 1882 in Ogilvie.

Luteolin (liū·tĭŏlin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [ad. F. *lutéolin*, f. mod.L. (*reseda*) *lūteol-a* weld.] The yellow colouring matter of weld (*Reseda luteola*).

1844 in Hoblyn *Dict. Med.* 1869 Thudichum in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XVII. 255 Luteoline, from weld.

Luteolous (liutī·ŏləs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *lūteol-us* (dim. of *lūteus* Luteous) + -ous.] Somewhat luteous, yellowish.

1856 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1874 H. C. Wood *Fresh-w. Algæ N. Amer.* 99 The microgonidia indefinite in number, much the smaller, pale or dirty green or luteolous.

† **Lu·teon.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [? Misprint for *lutern* Luthern; but Moxon has both words.] (See quot.)

1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 147 Single light Windows or Luteons.

Luteous (liū·tĭəs). *a.*¹ *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *lūte-us* (f. *lūtum* yellow weed) + -ous.] Of a deep orange yellow colour. Hence † **Lu·teously** *adv.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* i. v. i. 345 [Mandrake] bears Apples..luteously [*printed* lutrously] pallescent. *Ibid.* i. v. ii. 345 Flowers..out of whose middle erupts a luteous and specious tuft. 1651 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Woodpecker..green luteous. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 290 A fine luteous substance which is taken and dried for the painters, who use it in the place of yellow oker. 1848 Gould *Birds Austral.* IV. 78 Luteous Honey-eater. *Comb.* 1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 159 Olive-black above, luteous red beneath. 1877 Coues & Allen *N. Amer. Rod.* 28 In the prairie skins, the color is very bright; a rich fawn or luteous-brown.

† **Lu·teous,** *a.*² *Obs.* [f. L. *lute-us* (f. *lutum* mud) + -ous.] Of or pertaining to mud.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. i. 273 That [Sarsaparilla] is naught .. which hath a dirty, luteous kind of Colour within. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 284 These waters keep but a little while fresh; the luteous and saline particles, which are the life of 'em, falling quickly to the bottom of the vessel.

Luter (liū·təɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5–6 lutar, 6 leutare, lewter, 6– luter. [f. Lute *v.*¹ + -er ¹.] A lute-player.

1474 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 59 Item to the lutare, j elne ½ quarter of grene for his gowne. 1497 *Ibid.* 376 Giffin to ane lutar..ixs. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 29 Item..to Giles lewter for stringes for the Quene of Scottes lewte..xs. 1532 Hervet *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 65 To exercyse the hande, as harpers and luters do, that it may folowe the mind. 1654 Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* v. 73 Twixt Nightingal and Luter a strife extended. 1660 Haward *Crown Rev.* 25 Two Luters: Fee a piece..40 0 0. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 11 Mar. 415/1 The wooers and luters of Watteau's fans are phantasms.

Lutescent (liute·sĕnt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *lūteus* yellow + -escent.] Inclining to yellow.

1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 182 Hinder margin of the thorax red lutescent. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 167 *Helotium Humuli.* Cup..becoming slightly concave, lutescent, firm.

b. in combining form **lutesce·nti-**.

1871 W. A. Leighton *Lichen-flora* 261 *Lecidea ochrococca*, Nyl. lutescenti-ochraceous, granulose, effuse [etc.]. *Ibid.* 297 Epithecium..slightly lutescenti-fuscescent..or dusky.

Lu·te-string ¹. [f. Lute *sb.*¹ + String *sb.*]

1. A string of (or adapted for) a lute.

1530 Palsgr. 241/2 Lutestryng, *cordeau, cordon de lus.* 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* i. ci. 143 Long threedes (like to very fine and small lutestrings). 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* iii. ii. 61 His iesting spirit, which is now crept into a lute-string, and now gouern'd by stops. 1630 Davenant *Cruel Bro.* v. i, Thy wrist vaynes are cut, Heere In this Bason bleed: till drynesse make them curle Like Lute-strings in the fire. 1731 Arbuthnot *Nat. Aliments* (1735) 157 A Lute-string will bear a hundred Weight without Rupture. 1820 Keats *Isabella* ii, Her lute-string gave an echo of his name. 1855 Browning *Fra Lippo* 52 There came .. A sweep of lute-strings, laughs, and whifts of song.

attrib. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xv. ¶ 9 Fine Lute-string Wyer..is..fastned by twisting about half an Inch of the end of the Lute-string to the rest of the Lute-string.

2. A noctuid moth having lines resembling the strings of a lute on its wings.

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 402 The lesser Lutestring..The Poplar Lutestring. *Ibid.* Index, Lute-string moths. 1843 Westwood *Brit. Moths* I. 202.

Lutestring ² (liū·tstriŋ). [App. an alteration of Lustring (which, however, appears later in our quots.), assimilated to prec.] A kind of glossy silk fabric; a dress or a ribbon of this material.

1661 Pepys *Diary* 18 Feb., We went to a mercer's..and there she bought a suit of Lutestring for herself. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2126/4 To be sold..a parcel of very good black narrow Lute-Strings, and Alamode-Silks. 1704 Pope *Lett.* (1736) V. 124 Think of flouncing the petticoat so very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of lute-string! 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 78 She was dressed in a flowing Negligee of white Lutestring. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 46 To draw a pattern for a silver brocade lutestring. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* vi. 715 As if you had .. held your trailing lutestring up yourself. 1887 *Macm. Mag.* LV. 108 A suit of white lutestring trimmed with large bunches of acorns.

† b. *To speak in lutestring*: (meaning uncertain).

The phrase 'which I met with in the course of my reading' is several times derisively quoted by Junius as used by the Duke of Grafton. Cf. quot. *a* 1797 in c.

1771 *Junius Lett.* xlviii. 250, I was led to trouble you with these observations by a passage, which, to speak in lutestring, I met with this morning in the course of my reading.

c. *attrib.*

1759 *Compl. Lett.-writer* (ed. 6) 222 Dressed in a white lutestring gown and petticoat. 1768 C'tess Cowper *Let. to Mrs. Delany* in *Mrs. D.'s Life & Corr.* Ser. ii. I. 186 Lord Spencer had a pale blue lutestring domino. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. III.* (1845) I. xiv. 210 He [Chas. Townshend] had said of the last arrangement before Fox was set at the head, that it was a pretty lutestring administration which would do very well for summer wear.

Lutetian (liutī·ʃăn), *a.* [f. L. *Lutēti-a* an ancient city on the site of modern Paris + -an.] Of or belonging to Lutetia or Paris; Parisian.

1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* ii. 235 That Strength..Which ..by your great Forefathers taught, [might] have fix'd The British Standard on Lutetian Tow'rs.

† **Lutewiht.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. ME. *lut* (see Lite *sb.*⁴) little + *wiht* thing.] A little.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Auh hwon ȝe nede moten speken a lutewiht, leseð up ower muðes flodȝeten.

‖ **Luth** (lüt). [Fr.: ? transferred use of *luth* Lute *sb.*¹] The Leather Turtle (see Leather *sb.* 6).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 176 The large Sunfish .. the Luth .. the group of Péron's Seals. 1884 [see *leather turtle* s.v. Leather 6]. 1901 Gadow *Amphibia & Reptiles* 333 *Sphargis* s. *Dermatochelys coriacea*, the Leathery Turtle or Luth..the largest of all recent Chelonians.

Luther, obs. form of Lither.

Lutheran (liū·þərăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 lutherane. [f. proper name *Luther* + -an.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the German reformer Martin Luther (1483–1546), his opinions and followers.

In the 16th c. the designation was used by Roman Catholic writers as coextensive with Protestant; applied, e.g., to the reformed Church of England. Now chiefly applied to doctrinal views held by Luther in opposition to other reformers, e.g. his doctrine as to the nature of Christ's presence in the Eucharist (see Consubstantiation), and as the appellation of those churches, principally in Germany and Scandinavia, which accept the Augsburg Confession as their official doctrinal symbol.

1530 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 333 They wyll not discent from the lutheran sekt. 1650 Stapylton *Strada's Low-C. Warres* iii. 53 Disliking his marrying into a Luthe an family. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* ii. ii. rule vi. § 10 The Lutheran churches..have..as little reason for their division. 1841 T. A. Trollope *Summer W. France* I. viii. 128 Marechal de Saxe..lived and died in the Lutheran religion. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xviii. (ed. 5) 336 In North Germany princes as well as people were mostly Lutheran.

B. *sb.* A follower of Luther; an adherent of his doctrines; a member of the Lutheran church.

1521 Abp. Warham in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. I. 240 The heryng wherof shuld be right .. plesant to the open Lutheranes beyond the See. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, iii. ii. 99 I know her for A spleeny Lutheran. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 321 We had several Lutherans .. these fell a Singing some Spiritual Hymns in the Temple. 1865 J. Gill *Banished Count* xxi. 219 There were large numbers of Lutherans at this time in Pennsylvania. 1900 R. J. Drummond *Apostol. Teach. & Christ's* viii. 335 This is..the contention of Ritualists, be they Lutherans or Anglicans.

Hence **Lutheranancer** *nonce-wd.* = Lutheran *sb.*; **Luthera·nic** *a.* (*rare*) = Lutheran *a.*

a 1562 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 273 Depresse this newe pernicious sekt of the lutarynnauncers. 1848 W. H. Mill *Five Serm.* 132 *note*, Where..the palmary Lutheranic dogma is implied. *Ibid.* 139 *note*, Perhaps this is the Lutheranic interpretation of the words.

Lutheran: see Luthern.

Lutheranism (liū·þərăniz'm). [f. Lutheran + -ism.] The body of doctrine taught by Luther and his followers; the holding of Lutheran opinions.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 118 In this meane tyme beginneth anewe persecution in Fraunce, againste them that were anye thynge suspected of Lutheranisme. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Answ.* § 18 (1653) 71 The Papists upbraid the Protestants with their Lutheranisme. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 441 Pieces relating to the history of Lutheranism. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 100 This centre of Lutheranism [Würtemberg]. 1876 Tennyson *Q. Mary* iii. iv, You yourself have been supposed Tainted with Lutheranism.

Lutheranize (liū·þərănəiz), *v.* [f. Lutheran + -ize.] **a.** *trans.* To render Lutheran; to convert to Lutheran doctrines and belief. **b.** *intr.* To become Lutheran; to incline to Lutheran doctrines. Hence **Lu·theranizer.**

1845 Manning in Purcell *Life* (1896) I. xv. 311 Is it not strange that the Lutherans and Lutheranizers..hold a development? 1857 Pusey *Real Presence* i. (1869) 95 A few leading Zwinglian preachers Lutheranised for a while. 1879 Baring-Gould *Germany* II. 175 Ditmarschen..In 1532 it was Lutheranised.

Luthere, obs. form of Lither.

† **Luthe·rian,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 6 lutheryan, (lauterian). [f. *Luther* + -ian. Cf. F. *luthérien.*] = Lutheran *a.* and *sb.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 224 b, Agaynst the first parte of this artycle these lutheryans..hath maligned and erred. 1581 Nicol Burne *Disput.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 147 The Lauterianis, Zuinglianis, Calvinistis, and Anabaptistis. 1589 L. Wright *Hunting Antichrist* 10 They were all called Waldenses till the time of Luther, when they began to be called Lutherians and Protestants.

Hence † **Luthe·rianism** = Lutheranism.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 54 Lutherianism was..finally established in 1593, by the synod of Upsal.

Lutherism (liū·þəriz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism.] **a.** = Lutheranism. **b.** Something characteristic of Luther, or done or said in imitation of Luther.

a 1695 Wood *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxf.* (Gutch 1796) II. 29 Lutherism increased daily in the University. 1863 W. C. Dowding *Life & Corr. G. Calixtus* vii. 51 Calixtus, who had hitherto been conversant with Lutherism, found here the headquarters of the German 'Reformed'. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 72 The movement which led the population of Anhalt from Lutherism to Calvinism.

Lutherist (liū·þərist). [f. *Luther* + -ist.] **a.** A student of Luther; one deeply read in his life-history and works. **b.** = Lutheran *sb.*

1883 *American* VII. 121 Only Dr. Th. Kolde contests with Dr. Köstlin the distinction of being the first of living Lutherists. 1884 *Ibid.* 330 The latest studies of the Lutherists of Germany.

Luthern (liū·þəɹn). Forms: 7 lutheran, -en, 8 luthron, 7– luthern. [? A corruption of Lucarne. Cf. Luteon.] A dormer-window. Also *luthern-light, -window*.

1669 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 557 With hansome Lutheran windowes in the roofe. 1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 169 Luthern, See Dormer. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 901 In measuring of Roofing, seldom any deductions are made for..the Vacancies for Lutheren Lights, and Sky-Lights. 1723–24 Chambers tr. *S. le Clerc's Archit.* I. 109 We call Lutherns, those Windows rais'd over the Corniche of a Building, and in the Roof of the House. 1751 Halfpenny *New Designs Farm Houses* 7, 2 Luthron Windows with Cheeks at 9/s. each. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* Introd. 5 The inside of the dome .. receives light from eight luthern windows regularly disposed. 1823 Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 587 *Luthern.* 1886 E. L. Bynner *A. Surriage* xv. 167 The gambrel roof and luthern window.

Lutherolatry (liūþərǫ·lătri). [See -latry.] The 'worship' of Luther. Hence **Luthero·latrist**, a 'worshipper' or idolizer of Luther.

1859 *Lit. Churchman* 16 June 217/1 Lutherolatry. 1883 *Ch. Times* XXI. 857 Our Lutherolatrists think [etc.].

Luthier (liū·tiəɹ). [a. F. *luthier*, f. *luth* Lute.] A lute-maker.

1879 Hipkins in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 687 To leave this instrument as complete as the Cremona School of luthiers left the violin.

Luthre, luthur, variant of Lither *a.*

Lutidine (liū·tidin). *Chem.* **a.** An alkaloid obtained from bone-oil and coal-tar products. **b.** A related alkaloid ('β-lutidine') obtained by distilling cinchonine with potassium hydrate.

1851 T. Anderson in *Trans. Royal Soc. Edin.* XX. 254 A base .. which possesses precisely the constitution of toluidine, and to which I give the name of lutidine. 1864 *Proc. Royal Soc.* XIII. 305 The cinchonine base, which the author [Greville Williams] distinguishes by the name of β lutidine. 1881 *Athenæum* 21 May 691/3 'On the Physiological Action of β Lutidine'.

Luting (liū·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. Lute *v.*¹ + -ing ¹.] The action of playing on the lute.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 38 Off lewtyng, .. He bare the pryes aey. 1484 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 314 Ther wer non dysgysyngs, ner harpyng, ner lutyng, ner syngyn, ner non lowde dysports. 1589 Nashe *Anat. of Absurditie* Epist. *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 8 Citterning and Luting. 1880 Watson *Angelo* in *Prince's Quest*, etc. (1892) 120 My wife, sir, hath a pretty gift Of singing and of luting.

Luting (liū·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. Lute *v.*² + -ing ¹.] The action of stopping joints or cracks with lute.

1608 Bp. Hall *Char. Virtues & V., Presumptuous* Wks. (1627) 195 He is a confident alchymist..His glasse breakes; yet hee, vpon better luting, laies wagers of the successe. 1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 52 The head of the stock .. covered to defend it from wet by good luteing of it. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) II. 500 Transfer the bees to a new hive which shall require a new luting.

attrib. 1789 J. Keir *Dict. Chem.* 97/1 The whole luting apparatus is to be bound with a string.

b. *concr.* The material used for this purpose.

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A iij, A lutynge for a glasse that ryveth upon the fyre. 1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xxxviii, Bath the joynts and lutings with warm water. 1777 Priestley *On Air* III. Introd. 4 As a luting I have found it most convenient. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 30 A luting is employed, called Fat Luting. 1861 Gesner *Coal, Petrol.* etc. (1865) 173 A good fine clay, ..is the cheapest luting for retort lids. 1893 Lloyd & Hadcock *Artillery* 219 The door or cover is made watertight with a mixture of beeswax and tallow, termed 'luting'.

Luting (liū·tiŋ), *ppl. a.*¹ [Lute *v.*¹ 2.] That lutes, or sounds like a lute.

1887 G. Meredith *Ballads & P.* 131 This lady of the luting tongue.

Lu·ting, *ppl. a.*² In senses of Lute *v.*²

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 261 Your chin has a trick of freezing to your upper jaw by the luting aid of your beard.

Lutinist, obs. form of Lutanist.

Lutist (liū·tist). [f. Lute *sb.*¹ + -ist.] **a.** A lute-player. (Cf. Lutenist.) **b.** A maker of lutes.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 254 Imitation of Claudian in expressing a controversie betweene a lutist and a nightingale. 1814 MRS J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* II. 47 The lady retained ..a taborer, a lutist, and a player on the rebeck. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. Prel. 280 The instrument on which he played..A marvel of the lutist's art.

Lutonist, obs. form of LUTANIST.

Lutose (l*ū*·tōus), *a.* [ad. L. *lutōs-us*, f. *lutum* clay.] Covered with mud; miry; *spec.* in *Ent.* (see quot. 1826). Hence †**Luto·sity**, muddiness.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 8 Which Tinctures .. are separable from accidentall drosse, and earthly lutosity. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 275 Lutose, covered with a powdery substance resembling mud or dirt, which easily rubs off.

‖**Lutrin** (l*ü*træṅ). [Fr.] = LECTERN.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. iv. 314 Sacristies, lutrins, altar-rails are pulled down. 1856 *Ecclesiologist* XVII. 89 The *lutrin*, or great lettern, and other fittings.

Lutrine (l*ʼū*·trəin), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *lutrīnus*, f. L. *lutra* otter: see -INE[1].] Pertaining to the *Lutrinæ* or otter family.

1883 *Daily Tel.* 4 July 5/2 The lutrine tribes are greatly on the increase..upon some of the best trout-streams.

Luttby, var. LOTEBY *Obs.*, paramour.

Lutte, var. LITE, little; obs. f. LUTE *sb.*[1]

†**Lu·tter**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *hlútor*, *hluttor* = OS. *hlutter*, OHG. *hlúter*, *hlutter* (mod.G. *lauter*), Goth. *hlútrs*.] Pure.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 On þa norð healfe þæs weofodes swiþe wynsum ond hluttor wæta utflowende. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5706 Þe sexte seollþess ædiȝleȝȝc Iss clene & lutterr herrte.

†**Lu·ttered**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **luttaird**. ? Bowed, crooked.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 779 Alle with lutterde legges, lokerde unfaire. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 57 With lut schulderis, and luttaird back.

Lutulence (l*ʼū*·tiŭlĕns). *rare.* [f. next: see -ENCE.] Muddiness; mud, dirt.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. *a* 1834 in Sir H. Taylor *Artevelde* Wks. 1864 I. 305 The after-stream with earth-sprung taints, And gathering lutulence, [is] made foul.

Lutulent (l*ʼū*·tiŭlĕnt), *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *lutulent-us*, f. *lutum* mud.] Muddy, turbid.

c 1600 *Timon* II. iv. (1842) 31 By what faulte or fate of mine (luculent, not lutulent Sergeants) shall I say [etc.]. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 17 The lutulent, spumy, maculatorie waters of Sinne. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The spleen, drawing thick lutulent and melancholick blood. 1755 in JOHNSON. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

†**Lu·tum.** *Obs.* [a. L. *lutum.*] = LUTE *sb.*[2]

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xviii. § 7 They [Chymists] try whether their Lutums (that is the matter which they apply to the Joints of their Vessels) are as close as they should be.

Luve, obs. f. LOVE. **Luven**, var. LEVE *v.*[2] *Obs.*

Luver, Luveray, obs. ff. LOUVER, LIVERY.

Luvesum, obs. form of LOVESOME.

†**Luvestiche.** *Obs.* [OE. *lufestice*, ad. late L. *levisticum*: see LOVAGE.] = LOVAGE.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 374 ȝenim .. lufestice [etc.] .. & ȝeþuna ða wyrte to somne. *c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 555/11 *Leuisticum*, i. luuesche, i. luuestiche.

Luvien, obs. form of LIVE, LOVE *vbs.*

†**Lux**, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *luxer*, ad. L. *luxāre*: see LUXATE *v.*] = LUXATE *v.* Hence **Lu·xing** *vbl. sb.*

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 488 The fall Luxt his neck-joint. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 80 Staggering I reel'd, and as I reel'd I fell, Lux'd the neck-joint. 1775 ASH, Suppl., *Luxing*, the act of putting out of joint.

Lux, obs. variant of LUXE.

†**Lu·xate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *luxāt-us*, f. *luxāre*: see next.] = LUXATED.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 399 He .. liueth not within our Land (sauing in a few disordered and luxate members). 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 110 Applied with the ashes of a Womans haire it cureth luxate joynts.

Luxate (lɒ·kseɪt), *v.* [f. L. *luxāt-*, ppl. stem of *luxāre*, f. *luxus* dislocated, a. Gr. λοξός.] *trans.* To dislocate, put out of joint. Also *fig.*

1623 in COCKERAM. 1644 BARWICK *Querela Cantabr.* Pref., Thus the Knipperdolings of the age .. luxated all the joints of Christianity in this kingdom. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 57 Descartes by his jocular metaphysical Meditations has so luxated and distorted the rational Faculties of some, otherwise, sober. . Persons. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 368 The Spine luxated inwards cannot be restored. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 679 My father was sent for to a man who had luxated his thigh bone. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 157/1 The foot .. had been luxated. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 237 Depress the metacarpus to luxate the bones.

Hence **Lu·xated** *ppl. a.*, **Lu·xating** *vbl. sb.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* Pref. (1678) 3 Who without Chirurgery can hope to cure Broken or Luxated parts? 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 195 Dragon's Blood .. strengthens luxated Joynts. 1775 ASH, Suppl., *Luxating*, the act of putting out of joint. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 549 The projection of the luxated portion into the abdomen.

Luxation (lɒksēɪ·ʃən). *Surg.* [ad. L. *luxātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *luxāre*: see LUXATE *v.*] The action of dislocating or putting out of joint; the condition of being dislocated; dislocation; an instance of this.

1552 UDALL tr. *Geminie's Anat.* Pref., Luxacions and wrenches. 1580 T. NORTON *Let. to Ld. Burghley*, In a luxacion or unknittyng of their owne lymes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 1002 If at any time the luxation of the Talus doe happen, it is rather to the inner processe then to the vtter. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* VII. ii. 480 When..two Bones, which being naturally united make up a Joint, are separated from each other, we call it a Luxation. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxvii. (1804) 180 As pretty a luxation of the *os humeri* as one would desire to see. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 115 New synovial membranes are sometimes formed, as is observed in false joints, after unreduced luxations. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 430 The existence of luxation of the nasal bones was established.

b. *fig.*

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxxvi. Wks. (ed. Alford) IV. 85 There are other Luxations, other Dislocations of Jesus when we displace him for any worldly respect. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 232, I could produce many such luxations of whole verses..out of Virgil. 1812 *Q. Rev.* VIII. 227 Discussions on the position of an accent, the luxation of a dochmiac, or the hallucination of some sinful copyist.

Luxe. *Obs.* exc. as in 2. Also 7 **lux.** [a. F. *luxe*, ad. L. *luxus.*]

†**1.** Luxury. *Obs.*

1558 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* VI. 391 *note*, While they .. in luxe and lewdness, did sail in a sure port. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Spectacles* xviii, Ambition, Luxe, and Avarice. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. ii. 12 To exceed others in luxe and wantonnesse. 1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus* ed. 2 14 There will need no Sumptuary lawes to represse..the Lux which Men so much condemn in our Apparrel. 1718 PRIOR *Pleasure* 14 The power of wealth I tried, And all the various luxe of costly pride. 1746 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xxi. 39 Above or Persian luxe or Attic art, The rude majestic monument arose.

‖**2.** The French *luxe* (lüks) occurs as an alien word with the sense: Luxuriousness, sumptuous elegance; esp. in *édition de luxe*, *train de luxe*.

1819 *Edinb. Rev.* XXXII. 377 The paper used for printing, except in what are emphatically called *éditions de luxe*, is very inferior to ours. 1885 *Athenæum* 25 July 111/2 The volume may fairly claim to be, in a modest way, an *édition de luxe*. 1886 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 501 Paper and type are the very acme of refinement and *luxe*. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 2/2 These were not *luxe* or 'limited' trains with extra fancy fares. 1890 *Bradshaw's Cont. Railw. Guide* Jan. 49 'Train de Luxe', consisting of Sleeping Cars and Lits-Salons, number of places limited.

Luxsorius, obs. form of LUXURIOUS.

Luxullianite (lɒksɒ·liănəit). *Min.* [f. *Luxullian* its locality in Cornwall + -ITE.] See quots.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 199 The name Luxullianite has been proposed.. for a porphyroidal granite, in which the mica is replaced by tourmaline. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 210 Luxullianite is composed of schorl, flesh-coloured orthoclase, and quartz.

†**Lu·xur.** *Obs. rare.* [? Back-formation from LUXURIOUS.] A lecher.

1604 T. M. *Blacke Booke* D 3 How many Villainies were in Spaine: how many Luxurs in Italie. 1604 T. M. *Father Hubburds Tales* E 2 b, The torment to a luxur due, Who neuer thinkes his harlot true. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. i. Wks. 1878 II. 6 A parcht and juicelesse luxur.

†**Luxure.** *Obs.* [a. F. *luxure* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *luxuria*: see LUXURY.] = LUXURY 1.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. vii. 62 (Camb. MS.) Who-so euere wole remembryn hym of hyse luxures, he shal wel vndyrstonde þat [etc.]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 245 The Philosophre..conseileth to a king, That he the surfet of luxure Schal tempre.

Luxuriance (lɒksiū̆ə·riăns, lɒgʒū̆ə·riăns). [f. LUXURIANT: see -ANCE.] The condition of being luxuriant; superabundant growth or development; exuberance; an instance of this. Also quasi-*concr.*

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 92 The whole leafy forest stands displayed, In full luxuriance. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 87/2 Each had the luxuriances of the citizens to prune. 1777 BURKE *Let. to Sheriffs Bristol* Wks. III. 203 The faults which grow out of the luxuriance of freedom. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 237 This calm luxuriance of blissful light. 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* ii, The luxuriance of his fancy was unabated. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* 92 Vegetation.. bursts forth in gigantic luxuriance and life. 1850 GOSSE *Rivers of Bible* (1878) 196 The cattle are driven..from considerable distances to feed on its luxuriance. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 312 The whole Equatorial zone is characterized by the extreme luxuriance of the vegetation.

Luxuriancy (lɒksiū̆ə·riănsi, lɒgʒū̆ə·riănsi). Now *rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] = prec.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xii. 143 The ranknes and luxuriancy of our tempers .. ought rather to be the subject of our extirpation. 1672 DRYDEN *Defence* Wks. 1883 IV. 230 His malice keeps a poet within those bounds, which the luxuriancy of his fancy would tempt him to overleap. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ⁋ 5 A Tree in all its Luxuriancy and Diffusion of Boughs and Branches. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 25, I therefore prohibit all *Concetti*, and Luxuriancies of Fancy. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 102 Such a luxuriancy of fungous flesh, as yielded to no remedy. 1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 183 You do not expect wildness in walls, and luxuriancy in buttresses. 1818 C. M. J. CLAIRMONT *Jrnl.* in Dowden *Shelley* (1886) II. v. 203 The scenery to Bologna was flat, but of incredible luxuriancy.

Luxuriant (lɒksiū̆ə·riănt, lɒgʒū̆ə·riănt), *a.* Also 6 *erron.* **luxurient.** [ad. L. *luxuriant-em*, pres. pple. of *luxuriāre* to grow rank, f. *luxuria* LUXURY.]

1. Producing abundantly, prolific. Now *rare.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 19 The growende is luxurient and frutefull. 1712 POPE *Vertumnus* 10 The growth of the luxuriant year. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 44 The soil of the Island is truly luxuriant. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 142 The country still retains a luxuriant fertility. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 131 The soil was..fertile and luxuriant. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* ii, It was luxuriant as the valleys of Devon.

†*transf.* 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., Here the luxuriant Chin quite down is mown.

2. Of plants, etc.; Growing profusely, exuberant, rank. †Of flesh: Growing to excess (*obs.*).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 230 If stamped and applied they compresse luxuriant flesh. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Death Mrs. K. Philips* iv., Wit's like a Luxuriant Vine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 166 [The Ploughman] Sends in his feeding Flocks betimes t' invade The rising bulk of the luxuriant Blade. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iv. ii, Her hair .. was so luxuriant, that it reached her middle. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVII. 64 The luxuriant olive by a swain Rear'd in some solitude. 1835 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. iii. 35 The dark nasturtium is a fine colour, and very luxuriant. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed 4) II. 365 The tops of white turnips are long and luxuriant at the commencement of the season. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 763 Strong and luxuriant hair is accompanied by regular and durable teeth.

b. *spec.* in *Bot.* (see quots. 1760, 1852).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xx. (1765) 53 A flower is said to be luxuriant, when some of the Parts of Fructification are augmented in Number, and others thereby excluded. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* ed. 3 I. 251 When of a luxuriant growth, the numbers often increase, especially the number of the pistils. 1852 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Luxuriant*...Generally applied where a superabundance of nutriment causes the organs of nutrition to be more developed than those of fructification.

3. In immaterial applications. **a.** Of invention, genius, fancy, etc.: Exuberantly productive. Of speech, action, etc.: Abundant, profuse, excessive. Of ornamentation: Excessively rich or florid.

1625 BACON *Ess., Youth & Age* (Arb.) 253 A fluent and Luxuriant Speech..becomes Youth well, but not Age. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* iii. 52 If hee will give lesse scope to his luxuriant pen, speak more cautiously. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 443 Mistake not these things for arbitrary flourishes of luxuriant fancy. 1689 SWIFT *Ode to Temple* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 44 How is the muse luxuriant grown. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 7 Restraining it [the common law] where it was too lax and luxuriant. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. xvii. 73 The Irish jig, which they can dance with a most luxuriant expression. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 43 Brown was a luxuriant genius. 1848 MRS JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 30 The vivid colour, the luxuriant architecture remind us of Paul Veronese. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 55 (1864) 425 A luxuriant imagination implies the facility of retaining scenes of every description. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1... Rules were given with respect to the luxuriant ornamentation of the churches.

†**b.** Excessively prosperous. *Obs.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 77 Luxuriant and wanton times cause Princes like iron to rust for want of use. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. ..., By many Losses reduced from a very luxuriant Trade and Credit to very narrow Circumstances. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxix, The luxuriant great ones of the world shall no more tread us to the earth.

†**c.** Of a disease: Abundantly prevalent. *Obs.*

1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 24 Arthritis that is vagrant is Scorbutical...The parts affected are the Nerves; because it is very luxuriant in the back and the loins.

¶ **4.** Misused for: LUXURIOUS.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2129 Being the most delicious and luxuriant Cider .. that ever I knew. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lix, Uncle A. .. had been left..in a luxuriant apartment. 1885 C. GIBBON *Hard Knot* I. v. 69 It was a splendid apartment,..luxuriant to a degree.

Hence **Luxu·riantly** *adv.*, †**Luxu·riantness.**

1725 C. PITT *Vida's Art Poet.* III. (1726) 66 In wide array luxuriantly he pours A crowd of words, and opens all his stores. 1775 ASH, *Luxuriantness.* 1786 BURNS *Ep. to a Young Friend* vi, The sacred lowe o' weel plac'd love, Luxuriantly indulge it. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 637 Round each new discovery wreathed Luxuriantly the fancies infantine. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 16 Nowhere..does this tree flourish more luxuriantly than in Denmark.

Luxuriate (lɒksiū̆ə·rieɪt, lɒgʒū̆ə·rieɪt), *v.* [f. L. *luxuriāt-*, ppl. stem of *luxuriāre*: see LUXURIANT.]

1. *intr.* Of a plant: To grow rank. Now *rare.* Also *fig.* †Of a writer: To write at exuberant length; to exceed one's limits. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 10, I could haue more willingly luxuriated, and better satisfied my selfe and others. *Ibid.* III. ii. II. i. 545 The mind is apt to lust, and hote or cold, As corne luxuriates in a better molde. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* ix. 48 Scorbutical Plants .. luxuriate, where the Scurvie is predominant. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 269 The vineyards hereabout are partly lopped, partly left to luxuriate. 1868 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Philipp.* (1873) 259 Syria was a soil where such a plant would thrive and luxuriate.

†**b.** *fig.* To grow or develop exuberantly *into* (error, folly, etc.). *Obs.*

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xvii. (1739) 90 The Clergy .. suffered the minds of young Scholars to luxuriate into Errours of Divinity. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ⁋ 1 The powers of the mind.. more frequently luxuriate into follies, than blossom into goodness. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* V. 121 The seeds of faults..wanted but the soil in which .. to luxuriate into vices.

2. To indulge in luxury; to feast, revel, enjoy oneself. Now only with const. *in*, *on*.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 56 Let them tyrannize, Epicurize, oppresse, luxuriate, and consume themselues. 1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XIX. xliv, 'Tis Worth enough, if a young Gallant can Look big, Luxuriate, and Write Gentleman. 1832 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Manners Amer.* i. (1839) 2 A huge crocodile luxuriating in the slime. 1841 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 71, I had a long letter from Morton the other day—he is still luxuriating at Venice. 1866 MRS. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 25 The Christmas-dinner, that solid feast of fat things on which we also luxuriated. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 278 The troops .. must have luxuriated in the easeful quarters which Hannibal's sword had opened for them.

b. In immaterial sense: To take great delight, revel *in* (something).

c **1650** tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 357 Do they not luxuriate in this Wish? **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 550 They also did luxuriate in their other Many Creature-gods. **1830** HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 71 The mind..luxuriates in its newly found powers. **1880** N. SMYTH *Old Faiths in new Light* iv. (1882) 124 The Oriental mind..luxuriates in dreams.

Hence **Luxuria·tion**, the action or process of luxuriating; exuberant efflorescence.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 207 This book never could be very popular, from the..luxuriation of its descriptions. **1854** — *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 60 The same genial climate there was, the same luxuriation of nature in her early prime.

† **Luxuriety.** *nonce-wd.* [f. LUXURIOUS, on the supposed analogy of *variety*, etc.] Luxuriance.

a **1768** STERNE *Serm.* xl. Wks. 1815 IV. 64 One may observe a kind of luxuriety in the description.

† **Luxuriose,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. = next.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Luxurious (lɒksiūᵊ·riəs, lɒgʒūᵊ·riəs), *a.* Also 4 **luxsorius**, 5 **luxurius**, 7 **luxurous.** [ad. OF. *luxurius* (mod.F. *luxurieux*), ad. L. *luxuriōsus*, f. *luxuri-a*: see LUXURY and -OUS.]

† **1.** Lascivious, lecherous, unchaste. *Obs.*

c **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 652 (Kölbing) Þe deuelen, þat houen abouen ous, Euer be luxsorius. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 50 Havinge luxurious lokes, countenaunces and signes in her chirche atte the masse. **1456** SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 76 Ane [is] luxurius, ane othir chaste. **1599** MINSHEU *Span. Dial.* 53/2 Great hee-goats, which is a most luxurious beast. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 428 The beast beginneth to be luxurious, and prone to the rage of venery. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* III. 430 They are exceeding luxurious, by reason whereof the Countrey swarmeth with Whores. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 52 The luxurious Father of the Fold.

† **2.** Outrageous, extravagant, excessive; also, passionately desirous *after* something. *Obs.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 13 (Camb. MS.) Euery luxurious tormentour [L. *flagitiosum quemque*] dar doon all felonye unpunysshed. *a* **1613** OVERBURY *Charact., Wise Man* Wks. (1856) 60 He..is not luxurious after acquaintance. **1627** HAKEWILL *Apol.* IV. viii. § 10. 384 As they were luxurious in the price, so were they likewise in the worke itself. **1665** NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 266 When this Sulphureous part is exalted, and becomes luxurious in the Bloud.

3. a. Of persons, their habits, etc.: Given to luxury, or self-indulgence, voluptuous.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxvii. 358 Luxurious, idle, Bacchanists. **1691** HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 311 Corinth, the Metropolis of Achaia, was..excessively proud and luxurious. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 21 The monarchy being restored .. all people were gay and luxurious. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 71 The inhabitants lead a .. soft, luxurious life. **1836** J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 85 He .. lets his feelings run, In soft luxurious flow. **1875** GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) I. 32 A wealthy country, with a large leisured class, in a luxurious age.

b. Of things: Of or pertaining to luxury; characterized by or making a display of luxury.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 99 The two most precious Pearls which Cleopatra dissolv'd and drunk as a luxurious expression of Love to Mark Antonie. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XI. 784 Those whom last thou sawst In triumph and luxurious wealth. **1713** STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 ᴾ4 Conveyed to that luxurious Paradise. **1860** EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 348 A sumptuous ship has .. made it [the Atlantic] a luxurious hotel. *a* **1873** LYTTON *Pausanias* 30 An imitation of the luxurious galleys of the Barbarian. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 491 The rich brought their luxurious provisions.

¶ **4.** = LUXURIANT 2. Now *rare.*

1644 H. VAUGHAN *Serm.* 26 That is but a luxurious branch shot forth through the strength and heat of devotion. **1653** *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 59 Arrable grounds, every one intermixt with luxurious Vines. **1662** EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 16, I can only name them briefly, the field would be too luxurious to discourse upon them severally. **1801** CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 5 This luxurious grass spangled with wild flowers. **1826** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 103 Their villages are situated in the midst of the most luxurious groves. **1854** CARDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* (1855) 349 She wiped them with her luxurious hair.

† **b.** Of unhealthy flesh: Granulating exuberantly, 'proud'. *Obs.*

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* 378 If in the incarning the Wound the Flesh grow luxurious, touch it with a Vitriol-stone.

Luxu·riously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY ².] In a luxurious manner. † **a.** Lasciviously, lustfully (*obs.*). **b.** In the enjoyment of luxury and pleasure; plentifully, sumptuously, voluptuously.

a. *c* **1540** tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 260 Emonge the captives was the wife of Sigifredus, .. whome the kinges sonn Edmundus hadd long since luxuriuslie deflowred. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 120 Besides what hotter houres..you haue Luxuriously pickt out.

b. **1605** DANIEL *Ulysses & Syren* 15 To spend the time luxuriously Becomes not men of worth. **1693** DRYDEN *Juvenal* iii, Mice and rats .. with heroic verse luxuriously were fed. **1796** J. MOSER *Hermit of Caucasus* I. 65 The plain abounding in fruits, luxuriously supplied. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. xi. 141 Giraldus Cambrensis .. found the monks dining more luxuriously than the King. **1900** *Edin. Rev.* July 223 A great heiress living luxuriously in London.

Luxu·riousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being luxurious; † lasciviousness (*obs.*); indulgence in luxury or pleasure, voluptuousness; also profuseness, prodigality.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 285 Cucumbers restrayneth veneryousnes, or lassyuyousnes, or luxuryousnes. **1598** BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 317 Ungodlinesse troubleth the Church, Injustice the common-wealth, Luxuriousnesse private families. **1651** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. i. (1739) 4 Retaining a tincture of .. the luxuriousness of his great Grandfather Edward the Second. **1847** PUSEY tr. *Horst's Paradise* I. iii. (1871) I. 35 From all luxuriousness and uncleanness Deliver us. **1872** *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1142 The almost Asiatic luxuriousness with which it is illustrated. **1889** BRYDALL *Art in Scotl.* xiv. 311 A luxuriousness of effective light and shade.

Lu·xurist. *Obs.* or *arch. rare.* [f. LUXURY + -IST.] One addicted to luxury.

1689–90 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 248 There are no where more abandoned Libertines, more refined Luxurists. **1830** JAMES *Darnley* xix. 83/1 In his history..may be traced the yet unsated luxurist, and the incipient tyrant.

† **Luxu·rity.** *Obs. rare.* [Irregularly f. LUXURI-OUS + -TY.] **a.** Lasciviousness, lustfulness. **b.** = LUXURIANCE.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 225/2 Greedie couetousnesse, and filthie luxuritie. **1595** L. PIOT *Orator* 375 That proceedeth of nothing but idlenesse and gluttonie which provoketh luxuritie. **1630** T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 391 Its fruitful glebe and luxurity thereof.

Luxurius, luxurous, obs. ff. LUXURIOUS.

Luxury (lɒ·ksiŭri, lɒ·kʃŭri, lɒ·gʒŭri). Also 4–7 **luxurie.** [a. OF. *luxurie*, ad. L. *luxuria*, f. *luxu-s* abundance, sumptuous enjoyment. Cf. F. *luxure* (whence LUXURE), Sp. *lujúria*, It. *lussuria.*

In Lat. and in the Rom. langs. the word connotes vicious indulgence, the neutral senses of the Eng. 'luxury' being expressed by L. *luxus*, F. *luxe*, Sp. *lujo*, It. *lusso*.]

† **1.** Lasciviousness, lust; *pl.* lusts. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 157 Þe dyeuel .. assayleþ.. þane sanguinien mid ioliuete and mid luxurie. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 827 O foule lust of luxurie. *c* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 58 Leude touchinge and handelyng.. makithe..folke falle into orible synne of luxurie. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 234 Therewithal he doth inclusiuely vnderstand all kindes of lust and luxurie. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 96 Mellida is light, And stained with adulterous luxury. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 80 The ashes of the claws with that of the skinne, being applied helpe luxury in man or woman. **1728** MORGAN *Algiers* I. v. 163 To say nothing of the Luxury and Debaucheries which reigned in the Camps, which he describes as the filthiest of Brothels. **1812** CRABBE *Tales, Squire & Priest* (1814) II. 91 Grov'lling in the sty..of shameless luxury.

† **2.** = LUXURIANCE. *Obs.*

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 262 Where now weake waters luxurie Must make my death blush. **1692** RAY *Disc.* ii. (1732) 108 Wonderful Fertility and Luxury of the Soil. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* V. (1723) 262 The Luxury and Superabundance of the Productions of the Earth.

3. The habitual use of, or indulgence in what is choice or costly, whether food, dress, furniture, or appliances of any kind.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* I. xxv, I never knew or want or luxurie..or base-bred flatterie. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XI. 711 All now was turn'd to jollitie and game, To luxurie and riot, feast and dance. **1718** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar. II. xliv. 19 The piece of luxury that grieved my eyes was the table-cloth and napkins. **1755** YOUNG *Centaur* ii Wks. 1757 IV. 134 On the soft beds of luxury most kingdoms have expired. **1791–1823** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 400 Luxury is the cure of that unavoidable evil in society—great inequality of fortune! *a* **1832** BENTHAM *Man. Pol. Econ.* Wks. 1843 III. 37 Luxury is .. an inseparable accompaniment to opulence. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 17, I suppose you have been used to great luxury. **1891** CHEYNE *Orig. Psalter* IV. ii. 167 The increase of luxury produced a similar current of song in ancient Palestine.

4. *transf.* Refined and intense enjoyment.

1715 GARTH *Claremont* in *Dryden's Miscell. Poems* VI. (1727) 255 Hard was their Lodging, homely was their Food; For all their Luxury was doing Good. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. v, She indulged herself..in all the luxury of tender grief. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 22 And learn the luxury of doing good. **1805** FOSTER *Ess.* I. i. 1 Those who do not seek .. the luxury of pensiveness. **1810** D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* II. Ess. i. vi. 299 Hence, to a botanist, the luxury of a garden. **1869** EADIE *Galat.* 45 The enlightenment of the apostle was not for his own individual luxury.

5. quasi-*concr.* Means of luxurious enjoyment; sumptuous and exquisite food or surroundings.

1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1705) 475 He has cut the Side of the Rock into a Flat for a Garden, and..has made such a Spot of Ground of it as furnishes out a kind of Luxury for a Hermite. **1759** JOHNSON *Rasselas* ii, He often sat before tables covered with luxury. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 200 Preserved fruits .. representing those articles of luxury removed by their character and costliness out of the ordinary category of human food.

b. In particularized sense: Something which conduces to enjoyment or comfort in addition to what are accounted the necessaries of life. Hence, in recent use, something which is desirable but not indispensable.

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 17 *note*, Necessaries come always before luxuries. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iv. 75 He buys a new luxury which will yield no good beyond his own selfish pleasure. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 267 A coach and six was a fashionable luxury. **1874** MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 99 A reredos is a luxury. **1878** JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 21 That which is spent in early life upon mere luxuries and frivolities. **1902** *Fortn. Rev.* June 1006 The most expensive of luxuries in London is to keep clean.

6. *abstr.* Luxuriousness; abundance of appliances for comfort.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 267 The brilliancy of the shops and the luxury of the private dwellings far surpasses anything that England could then show. **1863** W. G. BLAIKIE *Better Days Work. People* i. (1864) 8 Such luxury as shall tempt them to forget that they are but strangers and pilgrims here.

‖ **Luxus** (lɒ·ksɒ̆s). *Phys.* [L. *luxus* excess.] A normal excess of proteid material supposed to exist in the blood. Only *attrib.* (see quots.).

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 78 The excess of the nitrogenous food taken into the system, but not employed, being at once oxidized and converted into urea: this view of its formation is known as the 'luxus consumption theory'. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 911 Persistent high pressure due to luxus-consumption.

Luys, obs. pl. LOUSE.

† **Luyte.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *luite* fem., f. *luiter* :—L. *luctāre* to wrestle.] Wrestling, grappling.

c **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 15 The luyte or wrastling of your wordes is not strong ynouh for to bete doun & ouercome the constaunce of my continence.

Luytel, obs. form of LITTLE.

Luzardis, variant of LUSARDS *pl. Obs.*

Luzarne, luzern(e, obs. forms of LUCERN ¹.

Luzonite (lūzǫnəit). *Min.* [f. *Luzon* its locality.] A sulph-arsenide of copper, similar to enargite (A. H. Chester 1896).

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 396.

Luzzel, variant of LAZULE *Obs.*

Lwime, lwme, obs. forms of LOOM *sb.*¹

LXX. The Roman numeral symbol for Seventy; hence used as an abbreviation for SEPTUAGINT.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 10 The learned dissertation of the late learned Bishop of Chester upon the LXX. **1883** *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 617/2 The LXX entirely misses the sense; the Vulgate has 'loquens pro eo'.

attrib. **1900** MARGOLIOUTH in *Expositor* Jan. 33 The LXX. translator of the Song of Solomon.

Ly, variant of LI ¹.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Ly*, a Chinese land-measure.

Ly, obs. f. LIE, LYE; var. LEYE *Obs.*, flame.

-ly, *suffix* ¹ (Forms: 1 -líc, -lic, 2–5 -lich, 4–5 -liche, 3–5 *north.* -lik(e, (3 *Orm.* -lic, -liȝ, -like), 3–6 -li, 4– -ly), appended to sbs. and adjs. to form adjs., represents the OE. *-líc*, corresponding to OFris., OS. *-lik* (Du. *-lijk*), OHG. *-lih* (MHG. *-lich*, mod.G. *-lich*), ON. *-lig-r*, *-leg-r* (Sw., Da. *-lig*), Goth. *-leik-s* :—OTeut. *-līko-*. The phonology of the OE. form, as also of the mod.G. and the ON. forms, is somewhat abnormal, the frequency in use of the suffix having caused loss of the original secondary stress, with consequent shortening of the vowel, and in ON. also voicing of the guttural. A further irregularity appears in the phonetic development in ME. The normal representation of OE. *-lic* was *-lik* in northern dialects and *-lich* in southern dialects. These forms are found as late as the 15th century; but the form *-li*, *-ly*, which (though parallel with the reduction of OE. *ic* to *I*, and of ME. *everich* to *every*) seems to be chiefly due to the influence of the Scandinavian *-lig-*, occurs in northern and midland dialects as early as the 13th c., and before the end of the 15th c. had become universal. In the *Ormulum* (*c* 1200) *-lic* (rarely *-like*) is used before a vowel and at the end of a line, and *-liȝ* before a cons.; the inflected form *-like* (disyllabic) seems often to be used, for metrical reasons, where grammar would require the uninflected form. In the comparative and superlative (OE. *-licra*, *-e*, *-licost*) the ME. form had regularly *-k* according to phonetic law in all dialects (in the south the usual 13–14th c. form was *-lukere*, *-lokere*); but where the positive had the form *-li* new comparatives and superlatives in *-lier*, *liest* were regularly formed from it.

The original Teut. adjs. in *-līko-* were compounds of the sb. **līkom* appearance, form, body (see LICH). Thus **mannlīko-* ('manly') means etymologically 'having the appearance or form of a man'; *gōdolīko-* ('goodly') 'having a good appearance or form', or 'having the appearance or form of what is good'. The primitive force of the suffix may therefore be rendered by 'having the appearance or form indicated by the first element of the word'; but while in the historical Teut. langs. it has remained capable of expressing this meaning, it has in all of them acquired a much wider application.

When appended to sbs., the most general senses of the suffix in all Teut. langs. are 'having the qualities appropriate to', 'characteristic of', 'befitting'. In English of all periods it has been a prolific formative; the adjs. formed with it are most frequently eulogistic, as in *kingly*, *knightly*, *masterly*, *princely*, *queenly*, *scholarly*, *soldierly* (cf. *manly*, *womanly* with *mannish*, *womanish*); among the examples with dyslogistic sense are *beastly*, *beggarly*, *cowardly*, *dastardly*, *rascally*,

ruffianly, *scoundrelly*. In OE., as in other Teut. langs., the suffix had often the sense 'of or pertaining to'; but the adjs. have, so far as this meaning is concerned, been to a great extent superseded by synonyms of Latin or Romanic etymology. Thus *manly* formerly admitted of the senses now expressed by *human* and *masculine*; for one of the older senses of *timely* we must now say *temporal*. Another use of the suffix, common to English with other Teut. langs., is to form adjs. denoting periodic recurrence, as *daily*, *hourly*, *monthly*, *nightly*, *weekly*, *yearly*.

When *-ly* is appended to an adj., the resulting derivative adj. often connotes a quality related to or resembling that expressed by its primary; cf., e.g., OE. *léof* 'dear' with *léoflic* 'lovely' (or, as it might be rendered, 'such as becomes dear'). The diminutive sense found in mod.G. *gelblich* yellowish, *süsslich* sweetish, though a very easy development from the original sense of the suffix, does not seem ever to have existed in English. Even in OE. *-lic* had app. ceased to be used in new formations from adjs.; the new adjs. f. adj. + *-ly* that have arisen in ME. or in mod.E. seem to be from the advs.

-ly, *suffix*[2] (Forms: 1–2 **-líce**, 2–5 **-liche**, 4–5 **-lich**, 3–5 *north.* **-like**, (3 *Orm.* **-like**, **-liȝ**), 3–6 **-li**, 4– **-ly**), forming adverbs, represents OE. *-líce*, corresponding (functionally if not morphologically) to OFris. *-líke*, OS. *-lîko* (M.Du. *-like*, Du. *-lijk*, MLG. *-like*, mod.LG. *-lik*), OHG. *-lîchô* (MHG. *-liche*, mod.G. *-lich*), ON. *-liga*, *-lega* (MSw. *-lika*, *-leka*, in mod.Sw. superseded by *-ligt*, *-ligen*; Da. *-lig*), Goth. *-leikô*, derived from *-lîko-* (see -LY[1]) with an adverb-forming suffix, OTeut. *-ô*, according to some repr. the ending of the abl. fem. (pre-Teut. *-ād*) or neut. (pre-Teut. *-ōd*); according to others that of the instrumental neut. (pre-Teut. *-ōm*).

The form-history of the suffix in Eng. is similar to that of -LY[1]: in ME. the OE. *-líce* was normally represented by *-līche* (southern), *-līke* (northern), the compar. being *-līker*, *-luker*, *-loker* (superl. *-est*).

The form *-li*, *-ly*, which was current in East Midland English in the 14th c., and became general in the 15th c., is probably due to the influence of the ON. *-liga*. In the strongly Scandinavianized dialect of the *Ormulum* (*c* 1200) *-liȝ* and *-like* are used indifferently, according to the requirements of the metre. Where the positive ended in *-li*, *-ly*, the comparative and superlative ended in *-lier*, *-liest*. In the 15–17th c. forms like *falslyer*, *traitorouslyer* (Malory), *softlier*, *justlier*, *widelier* (Long *Barclay's Argenis* 1625), *easilier*, *-est* (R. Baxter *Saving Faith* 1658) were common, but in later use the advs. in *-ly* are compared with *more*, *most*, the inflexional forms being only employed in poetry or for rhetorical effect.

In OTeut. an adv. with this suffix must have implied the existence of an adj. with the suffix corresponding to -LY[1]. In OE., however, there are several instances (e.g. *bealdlíce* boldly, *swétlíce* sweetly) in which an adv. in *-líce* has been formed directly from a simple adj. without the intervention of an adj. in *-lic*. In ME. the number of these direct formations was greatly increased, and when the final *-e*, which was the original OE. adverb-making suffix, ceased to be pronounced, it became usual to append *-ly* to an adj. as the regular mode of forming an adv. of manner. It was, down to the 17th c., somewhat frequently attached, with this function, even to adjs. in *-ly*, as *earlily*, *godlily*, *kindlily*, *livelily*, *lovelily*, *statelily*; but these formations are now generally avoided as awkward, while on the other hand it is felt to be ungraceful to use words like *godly*, *goodly*, *lovely*, *mannerly*, *timely*, as advs.; the difficulty is usually evaded by recourse to some periphrastic form of expression. In examples belonging to the 16th and 17th c. it is sometimes difficult to determine whether a writer intended the adv. *goodly* to mean 'in a good manner' or 'in a goodly manner', and there are other instances of similar ambiguity. In the words denoting periodical recurrence, as *daily*, *hourly*, the adj. and the adv. are now identical in form. A solitary example of an adv. f. sb. + *-ly*[2] with no related adj. is *partly*. From the early part of the 16th c. the suffix has been added to ordinal numerals to form advs. denoting serial position, as *firstly*, *secondly*, *thirdly*, etc. (cf. F. *premièrement*, etc.).

When *-ly* is attached to a disyllabic or polysyllabic adj. in *-le*, the word is contracted, as in *ably*, *doubly*, *singly*, *simply*; contractions of this kind occur already in the 14th c., but examples of the uncontracted forms (e.g. *doublely*) are found as late as the 17th c. *Whole* + *-ly* becomes *wholly*, but in all other similar instances the written *e* is retained before the suffix, e.g. in *palely*, *vilely*, *puerilely*. Adjs. ending graphically with *ll* lose one *l* before *-ly*, as in *fully* (in southern Eng. commonly pronounced with a single *l*, but in Scotland often with double or long *l*), *dully* (dɒ·lˌli), *coolly* (kū·lˌli). Adjs. of more than one syll. ending in *y* change *y* to *i* before *-ly*, as in *merrily*; in formations from monosyllabic adjs. the usage varies, e.g. *dryly*, *drily*; *gayly*, *gaily* (cf. *daily*, which is the only current form); *slyly*, *slily* (but always *shyly*); *greyly*, *grayly* has always *y*. Another orthographical point is the dropping of the *e* in the two words *duly*, *truly*. It is unusual to append *-ly* to an adj. in *-ic*; the ending of the adv. is nearly always -ICALLY, even when the only current form of the adj. ends in *-ic*.

‖ **Lyæus** (ləiˌī·ɒs). [L., a. Gr. Λυαῖος.] A surname of Bacchus; hence used for: Wine.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iv. Wks. 1856 I. 137 Let Lyeus flote In burnisht gobblets. **1851** THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* ii. (1858) 92 When his honest hand was shaking.. in the morning after libations to purple Lyaeus over-night.

Lyam (ləi·ăm), **lyme** (ləim). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* and *dial.* Forms: 4–6 **lyame**, 5 **lyeme**, ? 5, 7 **lym**, 6 **lyalme**, **lyemme**, 6–7 **lyome**, **lime**, 6–9 **leam**, **liam**, 7 **leame**, **leon**, 7, 9 **lyme**, 5– **lyam**. [a. OF. *liem* (mod.F. *lien*), Pr. *liam-s*, Cat. *lligam*, Pg. *ligame*, It. *legame*:—L. *ligāmen*, f. *ligāre* to tie, bind. Cf. LIEN.]

1. A leash for hounds.

c **1400** *Parlt. Thre Ages* (text A) 38 My lyame than full lightly lete I doun falle. *Ibid.* 61, I hyede, to my hounde and hent hym vp sone And louset my lyame and let hym vmbycaste. **1481–90** *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 287 My Lord paied to Mason for lyemes for his howndes.. xx*d*. **1501** DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 297 Of goldin cord wer lyamis, and the stringis Festinnit coniunct in massie goldin ringis. **1528** *MS. List of Jewelry* (P. R. O.), ij doggs collers of scoolewerk with lyalmes sylk and gold. **1541** *Knaresboro' Wills* (Surtees) I. 81 *note*, One cople of houndes and ther lyomes. **1570** CAIUS *De Canibus Brit.* 11 b, Nam Lyemme nostra lingua Lorum significat. ? *c* **1600** *Distracted Emp.* v. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 255 Enter Eudon & Busse, leading in twoe lymes Byrtha & a Spaniell. **1611** COTGR., *Traict*, .. a lime, or line wherein a Blood-hound is led. **1612** WEBSTER *White Devil* B iij, Let her not go to Church, but like a hounde In Leon at your heeles. **1686** BLOME *Gentl. Recr.* II. 82 A Hound will draw better when he is held short, than if he were let at the length of the Liam. **1829** SCOTT *Wav.* 2nd App. to Gen. Pref. iv, A large blood-hound tied in a leam or band. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Leam*, a leash or thong. **1897** MADDEN *Diary W. Silence* 23 The huntsman then held him [the bloodhound] short, pulling in the liam. **1898** *Pall Mall Mag.* Oct. 164 The second illustration shows the huntsmen with their hounds on the lyam seeking for deer.

b. *Her.* The representation of a lyam or leash.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 43 A Lyon Couchante, & three Lyams in chefe d'argent. **1634** [see LYAM-HOUND c].

c. *Comb.*: **lyam-dog** = LYAM-HOUND.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. vii, Stout Conrade, cold.. Was by a woodman's lyme-dog found.

2. Short for LYAM-HOUND.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Sute of a lyam. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 72 Mastiffe, Grey-hound, Mongrill, Grim, Hound or Spaniell, Brache, or Lym [*1st Fo.* Hym].

Lyam-hound, lyme-hound. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6 **lyam-**, 6–7 **lime-**, 7 **leame-**, **lim-**, *erron.* **lyne-**, **line-**, **liam-** (also 9 *arch.*), 7, 9 **lyme-**. [f. LYAM + HOUND.] A bloodhound.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 464 A cowple of lyam houndes. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 25 But Talus, that could like a lime-hound winde her, .. At length found out whereas she hidden lay. **1611** COTGR. s.v. *Mut*, *Chiens mut*, .. lyne-hounds, tearmed otherwise, *Limiers de mut*. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* VII. xxii. 673 This crie of hounds.. is in no sort allowed to the liam hound, so long as he draweth in the string. **1624** T. SCOT *Vox Populi* II. 17, I had my Leame-hounds ready in euery corner to draw after them dry-foote, and fetch the Authors *Coram nobis*. **1631** BRATHWAIT *Whimzies*, *Forrester* 35 He can do miracles with his line-hound, who by his good education ha's more sophistry than his master. **1657** R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 98 There is nothing in that Countrey so useful as Liam Hounds, to find out these Thieves. **1674** J. WRIGHT tr. *Seneca's Thyestes* 45 So when the Vmbrian Lime-hound through the field Hunts on a Trayl; and in a Leash is held. **1801** *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 One that leads a lime-hound for the chace. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* iv, He has the stanch lyme-hound to track the wounded buck over hill and dale, but he hath also the fleet gaze-hound to kill him at view. **1852** KINGSLEY *Andromeda* 446 Him Até follows avenging; Slowly she tracks him and sure, as a lyme-hound. **1897** MADDEN *Diary W. Silence* 22 The huntsman brought with him his liam-hound, a pure-bred blood-hound used for finding and harbouring the deer.

b. *fig.* Applied to persons.

a **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV. i, Oh, hee's a pernitious limhound, turne him vpon the pursue of any Lady. **1656** S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 30 Or a second Helen proud of the Lime-hound Paris.

c. As a heraldic cognizance.

1634 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XLI. xxx. 344 His cosin had a Lyme-hound argent bright, His Lyme laid on his back.

† **Lyance.** *Obs.* Also 4 **leiance**. [a. OF. *liance*, f. *li-er* to bind.]

1. Allegiance.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 381 To him belongith the leiance Of Clerk, of knyght, of man of lawe.

2. A group of persons related to or allied with another; = ALLIANCE 4.

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1409 A knyȝt þar was of fraunce.. hwych was icomen of gret lyaunce. *Ibid.* 4098 Þou ne dost noȝt ase þe wys If þow y lyuest sir Alorys, oþer any of his lyaunce. *c* **1400** *Laud Troy Bk.* 1932 For we haue frendes gret plente, That ben alied to ȝow and me, That schal ben to us in mayntenaunce With alle her men and lyaunce. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1747 With a liaunce full large of other lege kyngis, Þat we to helpe vs may haue. **1530** PALSGR. 239/1 Lyaunce kynred, *aliance*.

3. A kinsman or ally; = ALLIANCE 5.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 691/14 *Hec affinis*, a lyans. **1502** *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 104 Cousin, I.. pray you to be good master to Nycholas Lee, my lyanse [*printed* lyaufe].

Lyantery, obs. form of LIENTERY.

† **Lyar.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **lyare**, **liare**. [? f. LIF *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] ? A coverlet.

1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 369 Item, for xvj elne of damas, to be the Kingis lyare... Item, for xvj elne of bukram, to lyne the Kingis liare. **1530** *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 48 Item, ane lyare of crammesy velvett, with twa cuschingis of crammesy velvett, bordourit with tressis of gold. **1542** *Ibid.* 96 Item ane lyar of purpour velvott.

Lyar, var. LYRE[3], the shearwater.

Lyard, lyart, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–5 **lyarde**, 4–5, 8 **liard**, 5–6 **lyerd**. [a. OF. *liart*, of obscure origin; perh. f. *lie*, LEE *sb.*[2]]

A. *adj.* A designation of colour. **a.** Of a horse: Spotted with white or silver grey. **b.** Of hair: Grey, silvery grey approaching white. **c.** Applied by Burns to the colour of withered leaves.

In north Eng. dialects 'a white lyared horse means a grey one, or one dappled with white and black; and a red lyared one is dappled with bay or red and white' (E. D. D.).

[**1300** *Liber Quotid. Garderobæ* (1787) 70 Pro uno equo nigro liardo empto de eodem [etc.] 10 0 0. *Ibid.*, Pro uno equo griseo liardo empto de eodem ad opus Regis [etc.] 7 6 8.] *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 265 This carter þakked his hors.. 'Hayt now' quod he,.. 'Þat was wel twight, myn owne lyard boy'. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 2542 Laggene with longe speres one lyarde stedes. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 826 Colouris now to knowe attendith ye: .. The liard & the white, and broun is sure. **1438** *Bk. Alexander Gt.* (Bannatyne) 115 Yon ald man.. With lyart berd and hare gresone. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 70 Tak in this gray horss, Auld Dunbar, Quhilk in my aucht with schervice trew In lyart changeit is in hew. **1590** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 247 To Oswin Fenwick a graie nagge. To William Fenwick the lyerd nagge. **1607** MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 22 The best colour for a stallyon, is browne bay dapled, dapple gray, bright bay, or white lyard. **1721** RAMSAY *Prospect Plenty* xvii, Nereus rising frae his wat'ry bed, The pearly drops hap down his lyart head. *c* **1750** MISS ELLIOT *Song*, *The Flowers of the Forest* iii, The bandsters are lyart and runkled and grey. **1785** BURNS *Holy Fair* 15 Twa had manteeles o' dolefu' black, But ane wi' lyart lining. **1785** — *Jolly Beggars* 1 When lyart leaves bestrow the yird. **1804** J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 14 The lyart veteran. **1895** CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 156 His hair, lyart and long, fell upon his shoulders.

B. *sb.* As the proper name of a 'lyard' horse.

13.. *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 71 Thou shalt ride sporeles o thy lyard Al the ryhte way to Dovere ward. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 64 He lyȝte adown of lyard and ladde hym in his hande. *c* **1470** GREGORY *Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 238 As for beddyng, Lyard my hors had more ese thenn had sum good yeman. **1486–1504** in Denton *Eng. 15th Cent.* (1888) 319, I sall gyff yow to yowr plesure lyerd my horse.

Lyard, Lyas, obs. forms of LIARD *sb.*[1], LIAS.

Lybard, lybbard(e, obs. forms of LEOPARD.

Lybben, Lybbet, obs. ff. LIVE *v.*, LIBBET[1].

Lyberary, obs. form of LIBRARY.

Lybet, Lybic: see LIBBET, LIBYC.

Lybre, Lycæum: see LIBRE, LYCEUM.

Lycam, variant of LICHAM *Obs.*

Lycanthrope (ləi·kănþrōᵘp, ləikæ·nþrop). Also 7 **lycanthrop**. [ad. mod.L. *lycanthrōp-us*, ad. Gr. λυκάνθρωπ-ος lit. wolf-man, f. λύκο-ς wolf + ἄνθρωπος man.]

1. One who is afflicted with LYCANTHROPY, q.v.

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* IV. xiii. 276 The organs of the fantasie of such foolish Lycanthrops. **1679** G. R. tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* III. 246 They will become Lycanthropes, and go naked like the Wolves.

2. By mod. writers used as a synonym of WERE-WOLF; one of those persons who (according to mediæval superstition) assumed the form of wolves.

1831 A. HERBERT in Sir F. Madden *Will. & Werwolf* (1832) 16 Parthenophagy.. is an enormity of the lycanthropes, and not of wolves. **1882** *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Feb. 7 These legends of the lycanthrope—the loupgarou—perhaps especially induce us to vilify the wolf.

fig. **1855** WHITTIER *Arisen at Last* 16 Hereaway, The fell lycanthrope finds no prey.

Lycanthropic (ləikănþrɒ·pik), *a.* [f. mod.L. *lycanthrōp-us* (see prec.) + -IC.] Of or belonging to lycanthropy; suffering from lycanthropy.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Marvel & Bp. Parker* Wks. (1853) II. 108/2 He never drove men into holy madness with incessant howlings, like the lycanthropic saints of the north. **1887** H. S. OLCOTT tr. *D'Assier's Posth. Human.* 80 There is some reason to apprehend that this may be a lycanthropic manifestation of the human phantom.

Lycanthropist (ləikæ·nþrǒpist). [Formed as prec. + -IST.] = LYCANTHROPE.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lycanthropist*. **1831** A. HERBERT in

Sir F. Madden *Will. & Werwolf* (1832) 36 A wolf who .. prowls..in quest of human flesh, for which he alone, like the lycanthropist, has any taste remaining. **1882** *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 4 Petrus Borel the lycanthropist.

Lyca·nthropous, *a.* [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] Pertaining to lycanthropy. In recent Dicts.

‖ **Lycanthropus.** *Obs. Pl.* **Lycanthropi.** Mod.L. form of LYCANTHROPE.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* v. i. (1886) 72 Another being Lycanthropus in the forme of a woolfe, had his woolves feet cut off. *a* **1627** MIDDLETON *Changeling* III. iii, The swift lycanthropi, that walk the round, We'll tear their wolvish skins, and save the sheep. **1657** TRAPP *Comm. Job* v. 22. 58 Such Lycanthropi, or beasts in the shape of men, Paul fought with at Ephesus.

Lycanthropy (ləikæ·nθrŏpi). Also in mod.L. form **lycanthropia.** [ad. Gr. λυκανθρωπία, f. λυκάνθρωπος : see LYCANTHROPE.]

1. A kind of insanity described by ancient writers, in which the patient imagined himself to be a wolf, and had the instincts and propensities of a wolf. Now occasionally applied as a name of those forms of insanity in which the patient imagines himself a beast, and exhibits depraved appetites, alteration of voice, etc., in accordance with this delusion.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* v. i. (1886) 73 Lycanthropia is a disease and not a transformation. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 166 That malady, which is .. named by the Græcians..lycanthropie. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. 1. iv, Lycanthropia, .. or Wolf-madness, when men run howling about graves and fields in the night, and will not be persuaded but that they are wolves or some such beasts. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *St. Paul's Combat* i. Wks. 1808 V. 321 It is contrary to the delusions of lycanthropy. There, he, that is a man, thinks himself a beast; here, he, that is a beast, thinks himself a man. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 68 His Madness hath formed itself into a perfect Lycanthropy. He doth so verily believe himself to be a Wolf, that his speech is all turned into howling, yelling, and barking. *a* **1779** WARBURTON *Serm. on Matt.* iv. 24 Wks. 1788 V. 429 The madness called Lycanthropy. **1818** LADY MORGAN *Fl. Macarthy* (1819) III. ii. 75, I am not well, surely, Sir,..and thinks betimes that it's the lycanthropia I have got, which Maister Camden saith was common to the ancient Irish. **1891** DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* (1892) 469 Nebuchadnezzar's seven years' insanity (lycanthropy) with his edict respecting it. **1894** SYDNEY *Eng. 18th C.* I. 27 Young boys and girls were bred .. in crime, even to the pitch of moral lycanthropy.

2. The kind of witchcraft which was supposed to consist in the assumption by human beings of the form and nature of wolves.

1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vii. 210 Persons accused of the crime of lycanthropy. **1865** LECKY *Ration.* I. i. 82 Lycanthropy or the transformation of witches into wolves.

Lyce, obs. form of LIST *sb.*[3]

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 40 Thys fyerabras .. came vnto the lyces of Kynge Charles..as he shold fyght al armed.

Lyce, obs. f. *lice*, pl. of LOUSE; obs. f. LACE *v.*

‖ **Lycée** (lise). [F. *Lycée*, ad. L. *Lycēum* (see LYCEUM).] The name given in France to a secondary school maintained by the State, in contradistinction to a *collège* or secondary school maintained by a municipality.

1865 *Q. Rev.* CXVII. 40 There are seventy-four *lycées* in France. **1900** *Speaker* 19 May 190/2 The population of the lycées and colleges has remained stationary.

Lycence, -ens, obs. forms of LICENCE, LICENSE.

Lyceum (laisī·ŏm). Also 6–9 *erron.* **Lycæum.** [a. L. *Lycēum*, ad. Gr. Λύκειον, neut. of Λύκειος epithet of Apollo, to whose temple the Lyceum was adjacent. Cf. F. *lycée*, Sp., It. *liceo.*]

1. (With capital L.) The proper name of a garden with covered walks at Athens, in which Aristotle taught his philosophy. Hence, the Aristotelian philosophy and its adherents.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Sylla* (1595) 504 He feld down all the wood of the parke Lycæum. **1638** BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 79 He makes use of them [riches] after the manner of the Academy, and of the Lyceum, which never thought them impediments to happiness. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* iv. 253 Within the walls then view The schools of ancient sages..Lyceum there, and painted Stoa next. **1744** AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 591 Guide my way Through fair Lycæum's walk, the green retreats Of Academus [etc.]. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* II. ii. 93 The Lyceum, a garden at a short distance from Athens, sacred to the Lycian Apollo. **1901** LAWSON *Remin. Dollar Acad.* 29 He might have been taken for a resuscitated Grecian philosopher hastening to meet his pupils at the Lyceum.

b. *transf.*

1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1393 To Nature's vast Lyceum, forth they walk. **1809** *Ann. Reg.* 238 It seemed as if all the animal creation had been assembled in Covent Garden, as in a capacious lyceum.

2. Used allusively as the proper name of certain places of study or instruction. a. In Italy and Switzerland, the Latin title of certain universities or colleges (It. *Liceo*, F. *Lycée*). b. = F. *Lycée*, the name of an institution (afterwards called *Athénée*) founded at Paris in 1786, at which lectures on literature and science were delivered by eminent professors. c. In England, adopted as the title of many literary institutions established in the early part of the 19th c., and of the buildings erected for them, usually including lecture-rooms and class-rooms and a library.

1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LVI. i. 262/1 A literary establishment has lately been opened at Paris under the title of the Lyceum, where lectures are read by the following professors. ..The Lyceum is to open every day, morning and evening, and each professor is to read two hours in each week. **1832** G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. xi. 159 (Zurich) Close by is the Lyceum, or Carolinian College. *Ibid.* xxix. 472 (Ferrara) We first went to visit the Lyceum, or University.

3. = LYCÉE.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* VI. 97 It was the policy of Bonaparte to diminish..the secondary or ecclesiastical schools, in order that the public education might be conducted at the public seminaries, called Lyceums or Academies. **1861** M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* Introd. 39 The French aristocracy could procure for its children..a better training than that which is now given in the lyceums.

4. *U. S.* (Cf. 2 b, c.) An institution in which popular lectures are delivered on literary and scientific subjects.

1820 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* II. 366 Abstract of the proceedings of the Lyceum of Natural History, New-York. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 163 Colleges to receive the élite of the schools; and lyceums, and other such institutions, for the subsequent instruction of working men. **1850** W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Prog.* iv. (1854) 77 Men have expected .. the Lyceum and the Lecture to close the dram-shop. **1893** LELAND *Mem.* I. 270 Let the aspirant begin by reading papers ..before such societies or lyceums as will listen to him.

b. *attrib.*, as *lyceum assembly, system.*

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vi. 55 Two lyceum assemblies, of five hundred each, are so nearly alike, that [etc.]. **1863** W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xii. 242 Appreciating the lyceum system as I do..I feel [etc.].

5. Used as the title of a book.

1809 BELFOUR (*title*) Lycæum of Ancient Literature; or Biographical..Account of Greek and Roman Classics.

Lych, var. LICH, LIGHT. **Lych(e,** obs. f. LIKE.

Lyche, obs. form of LEECH *sb.*[3], LIEGE *a.* and *sb.*

Lychee, Lych-gate, var. LITCHI, LICH-GATE.

‖ **Lychnapsia** (liknæ·psiə). *Gr. Church.* [a. Gr. λυχναψία lighting of lamps.] A series of seven prayers for protection during the night, forming part of the lychnic.

1850 NEALE *East Ch.* Introd. I. 896 While this Psalm is being said, the Priest..saith the lychnapsia.

Lychnic (li·knik). *Gr. Church.* [ad. eccl. Gr. λυχνικον time of lamplighting, f. λύχνος lamp.] An office which accompanies the lighting of lamps, being the introductory part of vespers.

1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* Introd. I. 897 *note*, The Order of Philotheus directs the Priest..to begin the lychnics at the verse 'In wisdom hast Thou made them all'.

‖ **Lychnidea.** *Obs.* Also **Lichnidea.** [mod.L., f. L. *lychnid-*, LYCHNIS.] 'An old garden name for the genus *Phlox*' (Britten & Holland).

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Lychnis*, Virginian Lychnidea..Carolina Lychnidea. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 379 In Beds made of light rich Earth, .. plant your Cuttings of Lichnidea's. **1785** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 210 Such are all the species of Lychnidea: which you will know by their salver-shaped Corolla, with a bent tube.

† **Lychni·diate,** *a. Ent. Obs.* [Hybrid f. Gr. λυχνίδι-ον (dim. of λυχνίον lamp-stand, f. λύχνος lamp) + -ATE [2].] Giving out light.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 307 *Lychnidiate*, when the Vertex, Frons and Postnasus are porrected so as to form a kind of rostrum which gives light in the night.

‖ **Lychnis** (li·knis). *Pl.* **lychnides** (li·knidīz). [L., a. Gr. λυχνίς some red flower, f. λύχνος lamp.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of caryophyllaceous plants, including the Campion and Ragged Robin.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 110 As touching Lychnis, that flaming hearbe surnamed Flammea [etc.]. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort. May* (1679) 17 Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting .. yellow Lillies, Lychnis, Jacea, Bellis, double, white and red. **1707–12** MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 299 Lychnis or Calcedon are single and double. **1824** H. PHILLIPS *Flora Hist.* II. 183 The Scarlet Lychnis is a perennial plant. **1884** JEFFERIES in *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Mar. 131/1 The pink lychnis or ragged robin grows among the grasses.

2. With defining word, applied by gardeners to various plants of other genera: see quots.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 318 Lychnis, Bastard, *Phlox*. Lychnis, Wild, *Agrostemma*. **1787** tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 116 *Phlox*... False Lychnis.

† **Ly·chnobite.** *Obs.*[-o] [f. Gr. λυχνόβιος (in Seneca), f. λύχνο-ς lamp + βίος life; after *cœnobite.*] One who turns night into day; a 'fast-liver'.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lychnobite*, a Night Walker.

Lychnoscope (li·knŏskōup). *Arch.* [f. Gr. λύχνο-ς lamp + -σκόπος -SCOPE.] A name given to the LOW SIDE WINDOW on the supposition that its purpose was to allow lepers to see the altar lights.

1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 71 A paper on the windows called 'Lychnoscopes', in the fourth edition of the [Cambridge Camden] Society's 'Hints on the Practical Study of Ecclesiastical Antiquities'. **1846** — V. 165 Lychnoscopes are nothing else than the symbolical representation of the Wound in the Saviour's Side. **1848** B. WEBB *Continental Ecclesiol.* 57 The dwarf-wall is pierced by a broad fenestrella with a trefoliated head opening through into the aisle. This in England would be called a 'lychnoscope'. **1866** PARKER *Gloss. Terms Goth. Archit.*

Hence **Lychnosco·pic** *a.*

1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 314 Behind it is a small chamber with a kind of 'lychnoscopic' window. **1852** *Ibid.* XIII. 216.

Lycht, obs. Sc. form of LIGHT.

Lycine (li·səin). *Chem.* [f. LYCIUM: see -INE 5.] A base found in Box-thorn. **1865** WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

† **Lyciske.** *Her. Obs.* Also 7 **Lyciscus,** 8 **Lycisca.** [ad. med.L. *lyciscus* masc., *-ca* fem., f. Gr. λύκος wolf.] A fabulous beast supposed to be a hybrid between a wolf and a dog.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 56 Two Lyciskes Passant. Lyciskes are called (as Plinie saithe) dogges, gendered of wolfes. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxv. 179 Castorides, Dogges ingendred by a Fox and a Beuer; Lyciscus of a Wolfe and a Mastiffe. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lyciscæ*, a Dog ingender'd of a Wolf and a Bitch.

† **Lycium.** *Obs.* [late L., a. Gr. λύκιον, orig. neut. sing. of Λύκιος Lycian.] a. The shrub Box-thorn (*Lycium barbarum*). b. The fruit, and c. the extracted juice of the Box-thorn.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xxv. 1151 There is drawne out of the leaues and branches of Boxe Thorne..a iuice, which is named Lycium...In English..it is also named Lycium of the iuice which is boiled out of it. **1657** *Physical Dict.*, *Lycium*, a decoction made of the juyce or decoction of the bramble root. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 36 Some adulterate the Indian Lycium with the gall hereof [*sc.* a Heifer]. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Lycium*, ..the name of a fruit called by the French *baye d'Avignon*, the Avignon berry. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 210.

Lycke, Lycken, obs. ff. LICK *v.*, LIKEN *v.*

Lyckore, obs. comparative form of LIKE.

Lycoctonine (ləikŏ·ktŏnəin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Lycocton-um* wolf's-bane (a. Gr. λυκοκτόνον lit. wolf-killer) + -INE.] An alkaloid extract of the Wolf's-bane.

1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 744 *Aconitum lycoctonum*..is the only species [of aconitum] that contains no aconitine, but another alkaloid, lycoctonine.

Lycodont (ləi·kŏdŏnt). *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Lycodont-*, *-odon*, ad. Gr. λυκοδόντ-ες pl. (Galen), f. λύκο-ς wolf + ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς tooth.] A snake of the family *Lycodontidæ*, having caniniform teeth.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 190/2 In some [snakes] all the teeth are nearly of the same size; others possess in front of the jaws (Lycodonts) or behind in the maxillaries (Diacrasterians) a tooth..larger than the rest.

Hence **Lycodo·ntine** *a.*, pertaining to the *Lycodontidæ* (Cent. Dict.).

† **Lycopa·nther.** *Obs.* [a. Gr. λυκοπάνθηρ, f. λύκο-ς wolf + πάνθηρ panther.] A fabulous hybrid between a wolf and a panther.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 448 The Lycopanthers are ingendred between wolves and panthers. *Ibid.* 581.

‖ **Lycoperdon** (ləikŏpə·rdŏn). *Bot.* [mod.L., irreg. f. Gr. λύκο-ς wolf + πέρδεσθαι to break wind: a rendering of the Eng. name *wolf's fist* (FIST *sb.*[2]).] The fungus Puff-ball, *Lycoperdon Bovista.*

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 430 The lycoperdon, or puff-ball. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 335 Gasteromyci..comprehending..Lycoperdons and the like.

b. *attrib.*: **lycoperdon nut** (see quot.).

1886 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lycoperdon nuts*, the name under which the herbalists sell our common species of *Elaphomyces.*

Hence **Lycope·rdoid** *a.*, resembling fungi of the genus *Lycoperdon.*

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 243 Verrucæ large, globular,..lycoperdoid, eventually lacerato-dehiscent.

† **Lycophosed,** *a. Obs.*[-1] [f. Gr. λυκόφως twilight, app. misapprehended to mean keen sight (f. λύκο-ς wolf + φῶς light) + -ED [2].] Keen-sighted. Also **Lycophosy** in the same sense.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* vi, Looke on my sight, you lycophosed eies, And tell me whether it be blear'd or no. *Ibid.* xlvii, His eies that 'fore were cleare lycophosie, Now cannot see but in a minery.

Lycopod (ləi·kŏpŏd). *Bot.* [Anglicized form of LYCOPODIUM.] A club-moss, a plant of the N. O. *Lycopodiaceæ*, esp. of the genus *Lycopodium.*

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Page Nat.* 58 Lycopods may be said to present the highest type of cryptogamic vegetation. **1873** DYER in *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIII. 152 The relationship of a Lycopod to a flowering plant.

Hence **Lyco·podal** *a.*, pertaining to the lycopods; *sb.*, a plant belonging to the 'Lycopodal alliance'.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 98 The Lycopodal Alliance. **1854** A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 525 Lycopodals.

Lycopode (ləi·kŏpōud). [a. F. *lycopode*, ad. mod.L. LYCOPODIUM.] = LYCOPODIUM 2.

1865 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lycopode*, vegetable brimstone.

Lycopodiaceous (ləi·kŏpŏdi,ei·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Lycopodiāce-æ* + -OUS.] Pertaining to the N. O. *Lycopodiaceæ*, of which LYCOPODIUM is the typical genus.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xiii. 428 Lycopodiaceous plants and mosses. **1892** *Natural Sci.* Mar. 57 A gigantic aquatic Lycopodiaceous plant.

Lycopodite (ləikŏ·pŏdəit). *Geol.* A fossil lycopodium. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 212/1.

Lycopodium (ləikŏpŏ·diŏm). [mod.L., f. Gr. λύκο-ς wolf + ποδ-, πούς foot, from the claw-like shape of the root.]

‖ **1.** *Bot.* A plant of the cryptogamous genus *Lycopodium*: a club-moss. In early use, *L. clavatum.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lycopodium*, Wolfs-claw, an Herb. **1756** [see CLUB-MOSS]. **1851** RICHARDSON *Geol.* vii. (1855) 174 The gigantic lycopodium-like, and cactoid plants of the coal measures..all disappear. **1873** DYER in *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIII. 155 The thickened prosenchymatous cells which are found in recent Lycopodiums.

2. The fine powder formed by the ripe spores of species of *Lycopodium*, known as 'vegetable brimstone' from its inflammability. Also *l. dust, powder*.
It is used in surgery as an absorbent; also in theatres for the production of stage lightning.
1836 J. M. Gully *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 173 Starch or lycopodium powder washed with alcohol, appears to preserve the auriferous salts the best. 1856 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* II. 89 The vibrations of the paper are easily demonstrated by the movements of particles of fine sand, or lycopodium powder strewed upon it. 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 235 Absorbent dusting powders, consisting of lycopodium dust, will be found most useful.

Lycor, obs. form of Liquor.

Lycoras, -ess(e, -ice, etc., obs. ff. Liquorice.

Lycorous(e, -oruse, variants of Lickerous.

Lycotropal (ləikǫ·trŏpăl), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. λύκο-ς 'anything in the form of a hook' (L. & Sc.) + -τροπ-ος turning + -al.] The term applied to an orthotropous ovule, curved downward in the form of a horse-shoe (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Lycotropous (ləikǫ·trŏpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] = prec. 1878 Hoblyn *Dict. Med. Terms.*

Lycour, -e, -esse, obs. ff. Liquor, Liquorice.

Lycoures, -ourous, -ours, var. Lickerous.

Lycur, obs. form of Lucre.

Lycure, -esse, -yce, obs. ff. Liquor, Liquorice.

Lydder, -ir, -yr, variants of Lither *a.*

Lydderne, -eryn, variants of Lidderon *Obs.*

Lyddite (li·dəit). [f. name of *Lydd* in Kent (where this explosive was first tested in England).] A high explosive, chiefly composed of picric acid, and believed closely to resemble Melinite; used in the manufacture of explosive shells in England.
1888 *I. of Wight County Press* 3 Nov. 3/4 Armstrong and Co.. bought the patent from.. M. Turpin, who is now personally assisting in the manufacture of Lyddite, the English name for Melinite. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 7/1 The new Lyddite shell. 1901 *Scotsman* 14 Mar. 7/3 The power of Lyddite has been described by experts.. as most destructive in a rocky country.

Lyder, -ir, -yr, variants of Lither *a.*

Lydford law: see Law *sb.*[1] 8 c.
Lydford, now a small village on the confines of Dartmoor, was formerly the chief town of the stannaries.
1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 145 Now, be þe lawe of lydfford .. þilke lewde ladde ouȝte euyll to thryue. *a* 1645 W. Browne *Wks.* (1772) III. 157, I oft have heard of Lydford law, How, in the morn they hang and draw, And sit in judgement after. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Lydford Law*, is to hang men first, and indite them afterwards.

† **Lydge,** *v. Obs.* [Back-formation f. *lydger*, Ledger.] *intr.* To be a ledger ambassador.
a 1618 Raleigh *Maximes St.* (1656) 31 [To] have some of his own Lydging abroad about that Princes Court, under colour of Embassage, or some other pretence.

Lydgear, -er, obs. forms of Ledger.

Lydian (li·diăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Lȳdi-us*, Gr. Λύδι-ος + -an.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to the Lydians, a people of Asia Minor, or to their country, Lydia. Sometimes with allusion to the wealth of Crœsus king of Lydia.
1584 Lyly *Sapho & Phao* v. i, This shaft is headed with Lidian steel. *c* 1620 T. Robinson *Mary Magd.* 12 To whome the Lydian wealth .. is brought in lauish measure. 1626 Massinger *Rom. Actor* I. iii, We show no arts of Lidian Pandarisme. 1844 O. Cockayne in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1854) I. 275 The Lydian Hercules. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* July 29 The earlier Lydian civilization was Asiatic rather than European.

2. *spec.* in *Music.* **a.** The designation of one of the modes in ancient Greek music, characterized as soft and effeminate. **b.** The third of the authentic ecclesiastical modes, having F for its 'final', and C for its 'dominant'.
1579 E. K. *Gloss. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 27 The Lydian and Ionique harmony. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 50 He regarded not the dainety Lydian, Ionian, or Æolian Melody. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 136 Lap me in soft Lydian aires, Married to immortal verse. 1636 C. Butler *Princ. Mus.* I. i. 1 De Lydian Mood' is a grav', ful, solemn Musik in Discant, for ðe most' part', of slow tim'. 1697 Dryden *Alexander's Feast* 97 Softly sweet, in Lydian measures, Soon he soothed his soul to pleasures. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* v. xxiii. 534 In music.. there were four principal νόμοι or modes: the Phrygian, the Lydian, the Doric, and the Ionic .. The Phrygian mode was religious, the Lydian plaintive. 1867 Macfarren *Harmony* i. 13 The Lydian is the third mode of Ambrose's selection.
fig. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. i. 850 As skilful coopers hoop their tubs With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs.

3. Lydian-stone. *Min.* A black variety of jasper (basanite) used by jewellers as a touchstone for testing gold.
1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* II. vi. i. 11/1 Within the Rails before the High Altar, is a curious in-laid Floor .. where .. there are set these several Sorts of Stones, the Jasper, .. Lydian, .. and Serpentine. 1746–74 Hill *Theophr. Stones* 25 Others serve for the Trial of Metals, as that called the Heraclian or Lydian Stone. 1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* ii. 133 It did not exhibit the little veins of quartz so common in Lydian stone. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xiv. 293 Lydian-stone (basanite, touch-stone, kieselschiefer) is.. an altered sandy slate.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant of Lydia. Also, the language of the Lydians.
1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 40 Yet after by the meane of one Pactyas a verye headie manne amonges the Lydians they rebelled agaynste Cyrus agayne. 1696 Phillips s.v. *Lydia*, It falling to Tyrrhenus his lot, he went out with a great multitude of Lydians. 1735 Bolingbroke *Study & Use Hist.* iii. (1752) I. 76 Herodotus.. proposed to publish all he could learn of the antiquities of the Ionians, Lydians, .. Medes, and Persians. 1886 Sheldon tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 3 Some Lydians feasted arrayed in the robes .. of women.

Lydron, -un, variants of Lidderon *Obs.*

Lydyate, obs. form of Lidgate.

Lye (ləi), *sb.* Forms: 1 léaȝ, (léȝ), léah, léȝ, 3 leihe, 4 leȝe, liȝe, (5 legh, leyȝe, leygh(e, lyhe), 5–9 lee, lie, ley, (5–6 leye, le, 7 ly), 5– lye. [OE. *léag* (later *léah*, genit. *léage*) str. fem., corresponds to MDu. *loghe* (Du. *loog*), OHG. *lougа* (MHG., mod.G. *lauge*), lye, ON. *laug* bath:—OTeut. **laugā*; prob. f. the root **lau-* to wash (see Lather) + suffix *-gā*:—OAryan *-qā*.]

1. Alkalized water, primarily that made by the lixiviation of vegetable ashes, but also applied (esp. with prefixed word as in *soap-lye, soda-lye*) to any strong alkaline solution, esp. one used for the purpose of washing. † Also *water of lye.*
a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 591 *Lexiua*, leaȝ [*Corpus* and *Erf.* leȝ]. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 364 Scinseocum men wyrc drenc of hwites hundes þoste on bitere leȝe wundorlice hyt hæleð. *Ibid.* II. 338 Wyre him leaȝe of ellen absan. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 93 If þat þou wasche hem þoþe [a cankre & a foul vlcus] wiþ liȝe. *Ibid.*, þe vlcus is clensid wiþ þilke liȝe [*v.r.* leyȝe] *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 377 Wete hit [a tree] at the fulle Thrie enery mone a yer in lie allone. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 32 Take a gode quantyte of fyne leye, & put it on a potte . & whan þe ley is seþin hot, caste þe Pesyn þer-to. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 195 Watyr of legh þat is made wyth asschys & watyr, .. for asschys & hote watyr makyn good leyghe. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 10 But man shall be baptysed in necessyte with le. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 60 The Lee or Lixivium wherewith the Women usually scour their Clothes. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* III. 287 Henry the Fourth, thought it an Honour to wash his Head .. though some malicious People say, He did it not with Soap, but with hot scalding Lye. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 544 Muriate of potash. This salt .. is prepared from the waste leys of the soap-makers. 1898 F. T. Bullen *Cruise Cachalot* iv. (1900) 32 The officers .. were content with ley, which was furnished in plenty by the ashes from the galley fire.

b. In wider sense: Any detergent material used in washing; a cleansing substance. Also *fig.*
c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 Nis ðar non swo god leiȝe se teares. 12.. *Prayer to our Lady* 19 in *O. E. Misc.* 193 Mi brune her is hwit bicume ich not for hwucche leihe. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 828 Þe hote teres of mannes eiȝe Makeþ clannere þan any liȝe. 1340 *Hyenh.* 145 Þet is þet we beoþ alle y-wasse of onelepi leȝe, þet wes mid Iesu cristes preciouse blod. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21855 Wyth wych water, dame Penaunce Maketh a lye.. To wasshen a-way al ordure. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 324 The vrin of a yong Asse fole is supposed to thicken the haire: but there would be mixed some Spiknard with this washing lie, to rectifie the strong sent of the said vrine. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.* (1869) 190 Feacie, some say, doth wash her clothes i' th' lie That sharply trickles from her either eye.

† **c.** A cosmetic for the hair. (Cf. Lye-pot.) *Obs.*
15.. Withals *Dict.* (1568) 51 a 2 Lie to wasshe the head with, *lixinium*. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) L iij b, I reprehended a ladie of loue for occupying a certain kinde of lye yt shined much.

† **d.** Applied to urine used as a detergent; more fully Chamber-lye. *Obs.*
14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 593/23 *Locium*, lye, or pysse.

2. Water impregnated with salts by decoction or lixiviation. Now *rare.*
1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxiii. 77 The Lie of Rue, (that is the water wherein you have sod your Rue or herb-grace). 1644 Nye *Gunnery* (1670) 14 Pour upon the said flower so much of the strained water, which I call lee or lime water, as will dissolve the flower. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 337 Colcothar or vitriol burnt.. will make good Inke, and so will the Lixivium or Lye made thereof with warme water. 1811 *Self Instructor* 562 A ley made with tartar and gum-water. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* i. § 43 They [waters] find their way into the sea, and so make the lye of the earth brine for the ocean. *Ibid.* x. § 461 The brine of the ocean is the ley of the earth.

3. The limpid acrid fluid which runs from a blister or the like; the 'water' which collects in the body in dropsy. Now only *dial.*
1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 92 His Nauell suddenly opened whence issued so great quantity of the dropsy Lie, that his body fell to the wonted scantling. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Lee* (so pronounced).. the watery matter which issues from a wound or sore: as 'It 's more like lee than matter'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 1), as *lye-ashes, -brush, -kettle, -trough, -tub, -vessel, -wash.* Also Lye-pot.
1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 599 Hereupon comes *Lixivus ctuls*, i. Lie ashes, which being drunk is medicinable. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* II. iii. 115 Lye-wash .. is made of ashes and water. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xi. § 21 The Lye Brush is made of Hogs Bristles fastned into a Board with Brass-Wyer. *Ibid.*, A Lye-Kettle .. commonly holds about three Gallons. *Ibid.*, The Lye-Trough .. is a Square Trough made of Inch-Boards. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* II. (ed. 2) 109 A Lye-tub, though generally neglected as the worst .. for a Cooler, has really proved the sweetest and safest of any. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. 53 The straw in the bottom of your lye-vessel. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 489 As soon as a form is wrought-off, the press-man to carry it to the lye-trough, and there completely rub it over with lye. 1882 J. Southward *Pract. Printing* (1884) 406 Lye is applied to the forme with a lye brush.

† **Lye,** *v.*[1] *Cookery. Obs.* [a F. *lier* to thicken (a sauce, etc.), lit. 'to bind':—L. *ligāre*.]

1. *trans.* To mix; to thicken (soups, sauces, etc.). Cf. *alye*, Ally *v.* 5.
?*c* 1390 *Forme of Cury* (1780) 17 Make a lyre of raw ayrene and do perto Safrone and powdour douce, and lye it up with gode broth. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 12 Loke þou lye hit with amydone. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 13 Take Vele .. and hakke it to gobettys .. and lye it with Flowre of Rys. *Ibid.* 19.

2. To bind or tie. In quot. *fig.*
1621 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 167 He shall neede noe bonde to lye him to it.

Lye, *v.*[2] [f. Lye *sb.*] Also ley. *trans.* To treat with lye.
1805 *Ann. Reg.* 875 Ley the thread once. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 8 Dec. 356/2 The air is to be.. excluded from the surface of fruits left standing after having been either lyed or washed.

Lye: see Lee *sb.*, Leye. Lie.

Lyeas, str. pa. t. of Leese *v.*[1]

Lyeave, obs. form of Leaf.

Lyed (ləid), *ppl. a. U. S.* Also lied. [f. Lye *v.*[2] + -ed [1].] Treated with lye; steeped or washed in an alkaline fluid. *Lyed corn*, maize or other grain steeped in weak lye to remove the husk.
1814 Brackenridge *Jnl. in Views Louisiana* 292 Their food consists of lied corn homony for breakfast. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Wealth* 70 Pride can go without domestics; .. can eat potato, purslain, beans, lyed corn.

Lyef, e, obs. f. Leef. **Lyefull,** var. Leeful.

Lyege, Lyeg(e aunce, obs. ff. Liege, Ligeance.

Lyegge, Lyeȝe, obs. forms of Lie *v.*[1], *v.*[2]

Ly(e,ȝere, Lyek(e, obs. ff. Liar, Like.

Lyen, obs. form of Lie *v.*[1], Lien *sb.*[1], Lion.

Lyencephalous (ləiɛnsefăləs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Lyencephal-a* (Owen) + -ous.
According to Owen himself *Classif. Mammalia*, 1859, his term *Lyencephala* is f. Gr. λύειν to loose + ἐγκέφαλος brain (see Encephalon), and signifies 'the comparatively loose or disconnected state of the cerebral hemispheres'.]
Of or belonging to the *Lyencephala*, in Owen's classification the lowest group of Mammals, including the Monotremes and the Marsupials.
1859 Owen *Classif. Mammalia* 27 The Lyencephalous Mammalia. 1864 in Webster. And in later Dicts.

Lyepart(e, obs. form of Leopard.

† **Lye-pot.** *Obs.* [Cf. Lye *sb.* 1 c.] An ornamental vessel to hold lye for use as a hair-wash.
1486 *Will of Lytton* (Somerset Ho.), A lye pott of siluer and gilt, a holy water stopp. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 45 Semiramis ranne out with her lie-pot in her hand, and her black dangling tresses about her shoulders. 1607 Middleton *Five Gallants* I. i. 12 Lent .. upon her gilt casting-bottle and her silver lie-pot, fifty-five shillings.

Lyer(e, var. Lear[2] *Obs.*; obs. f. Lyre[3], Liar.

Lyerne, -i, -y, obs. forms of Learn.

Lyeroway: see Lyra 5.

Lyery (ləiəri), *a.* Now *dial.* Also lyary. [Var. of Liry *a.*] Of cattle: Having a superabundance of lean flesh.
[1483: see Liry, s.v. Lire *sb.*[1]] 1803 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* IV. 351 Lyery, or black-fleshed. 1807 Culley in W. C. L. Martin *Ox* 51/1 Cattle, well known to the breeders adjoining the river Tees by the appellation of 'lyery', or 'double-lyered'; that is, black-fleshed. *a* 1843 Southey *Commpl. Bk.* IV. 400 Those [Lincolnshire oxen] that never fatten are called lyery. *c* 1847 W. C. L. Martin *Ox* 41/2 The cattle in general were large, .. slow to fatten .. and often black, or foul-fleshed, or as it is called in Yorkshire 'lyery'. 1855 Stephens *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 142/1 When the flesh [of an ox] becomes heavy on the thighs, making a sort of double thigh, the thigh is called *lyary*.

Lyes, obs. form of Leash; obs. pl. Louse.

Lyese, Lyesinge, vars. Leese *v.*[1], Leasing.

Lyf, obs. form of Leaf, Life.

Lyfar, obs. Sc. comp. of Lief, dear.

Lyfe, obs. form of Life; Sc. form of Lief.

Lyff(e, Lyffere, obs. forms of Life, Liver.

† **Lyfkie.** *Obs.* Also 6 leefekye. [a. Du. *lijfken* 'corpusculum, subucula, exomis' (Kilian), dim. of *lijf* body; cf. G. *leibchen*.] A bodice.
1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 116 Their spots, their lawnes, their leefekyes, their ruffes, their rings: Shew them rather Cardinalls curtisans, then modest Matrons. 1609 T. Cocks *Diary* (1901) 73 W'th iij li before delivered her for my wives gowne and lyfkie.

Lyfnoð, variant of Livenath *Obs.*

Lyft(e, obs. form of Left, Lift.

Lyfve, Lyfy, obs. forms of Live *v.*, Lifey.

Lyg, Lygaunce, obs. ff. Lie *v.*[1], Ligeance.

Lyg(g)e, obs. form of Lie *v.*[1], Liege.

Lyger, Lygham, see Ledger, Licham.

Lyghe, lyȝe, obs. ff. Lie; var. Leye *Obs.*

Lygher, lyȝer(e, obs. forms of Liar.

Lyght, obs. form of Light; variant of Lite.

Lyghteling, Lyȝtmose, obs. form of Lightning, Litmus.

Lyhe, Lyht(e, obs. forms of Lye, Light *v.*[1]

Lyicht, Lyif, Lyik, obs. ff. Light, Life, Like.

Lying (ləiiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Forms: see Lie *v.*[1] [f. Lie *v.*[1] + -ing [1].]

1. The action of Lie *v.*[1] in various senses; resting, reclining, remaining in deposit, † being sick, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Fleschs forgon oper visch, & alle oper swuche þinges, of weriunge, of liggunge, of vres, of beoden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6686 Þe smiter sal quite his lechyng, And þe scath of his liging. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 141 For bope Cristis liynge in þe sepulcre and his dwellinge here in erþe was litil tyme. *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 29091 (Cott. Galba) Þe first [discipline es] .. sighing, wepeing, and ill liging. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 137 Soft lyenge, soft weryng, or moche fedyng of delycate meates. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 167 'Tis a commodity will lose the glosse with lying; The longer kept, the lesse worth. 1634 *Lease by R. Kenward to W. Deane* verso (MS.), I .. would never have bought it but for the convenient lying of it to my other ground. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* vii, Sugar-Chest .. Stuff being commonly well-season'd, by the long lying of the Sugar in it. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 34/1 Liquify'd by long lying in the Water. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 574 This situation [of a bed sore] is determined .. by the lying of the paralytic on that side.

† b. *spec.* The state of being buried; *concr.* place of sepulture. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXX. 244 Kyng Edward chese his sepulture and his lyggyng at Westmynster. *a* 1676 GUNTON *Hist. Ch. Peterburgh* (1686) 77 The Heralds .. appointed .. the place for the body to be Interred, which was devised over against the lying of Queen Katherine.

c. with adv. or advb. phr. (see LIE *v.*[1] IV). Also LYING-IN.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* ix. 10 Rebecca, of o liggynge by hauynge tweye sones of Ysaac, our fadir. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 93 Bote wiþ som manere rouschelynge þat he made in ligynge adoun his felowe awook. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 333/2 He hadde Subtylytee for teschewe the lyggynge in a wayte of his enemyes. 1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Lying in wayte, *aguaytance. Ibid.* 423, I am upon my lieng downe, as a woman that is nere her tyme. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 87 From thence to the lying out of the mountaine Pyrenæus, Aquitania. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* CXXXIX. 3 Thou compassest my path, and my lying downe. 1611 — *Acts* XX. 19 Many teares, and temptations, which befell me by the lying in wait [TINDALE layinges awayte] of the Iewes. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. i, There's a sport too Nam'd lying Perdieu..Which you must learne to play at. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 81 This lying along is an improper posture for prety. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 115 B. is the Fore-top-sail braced back, which is done .. to stop her way, term'd Lying-by. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4910/2 The Admiral thought it proper..to make the Signal for lying by. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* II. 121 You have accused me of lying by in Company.

attrib. *c* 1834 N. P. WILLIS in G. Paston *Little Mem. 19th C.* (1902) 176 His [Disraeli's] eye..has the most mocking lying-in-wait expression conceivable. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 468 If a change from the lying-down to the sitting-up position is rapidly made.

2. *concr.* With qualification (as *dry, soft, warm,* etc., *lying*): Accommodation for repose.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 295 It was a subject of gratitude .. to dwell upon the soft lying which was to be found in that .. morass. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* vii. 262 A poet from his birth, nursed in Nature's softest lying. 1886 *Weekly Times* 6 Aug. 13/3 There is no finer feeding or warmer lying in Scotland. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 10/2 Dry lying—a dry bed at night—is..essential to the welfare of deer.

3. *attrib.*, as *lying-ground, -place*; **† lying-house** (see quot. 1593); **lying-press** (*Printing*) = *laying-press* (see LAYING *vbl. sb.* 3).

1895 CORNISH *Wild Eng.* 122 The paddock is a favourite *lying ground for hares. 1423-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 271 Pro ligatur pro hostio vocato trapdoure supra *lyng house, iiijd.; et pro seris et clavibus pro lyng house, xxd. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 75 A strong prysonne call the Lynghouse [*MS. Cos.*, Lyinge house]. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* vii. 17, I ha sprengd my *ligging place with myrre, and aloes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Desbauger vn sauglier*, to raise a wilde Bore from his lying place. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 43/1 By screwing the volume up in the *lying-press.

Lying (lə·iŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] Forms: see LIE *v.*[2] [f. LIE *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] The action of LIE *v.*[2]; the telling of lies. † In 16–17th c. sometimes in *plural.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* v. 7 (MS. Egerton) Þou leses alle þat speke liyhinge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 143 Him hit þingþ þet hit is al wynd and metinge and lyeȝynge. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13302 My condicioun ys to lye; ..With lyyng I shal deceyue the. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 68 If for ydle wordes, what for hurtfull words? what for lyings? 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. XXVIII. 412 The Divell..did steale all that he could from the trueth, to imploy it in his lyings and deceits. 1656 E. REYNER *Rules Govt. Tongue* 16 Lying is an ungodly, devilish and damnable practice. 1827 MRS. A. OPIE (*title*) Illustrations of Lying in All its Branches. 1863 MRS. RIDDELL *World in Ch.* III. 41 Lying is the employment of the lower orders, and the recreation of the higher.

personified. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* II. (Arb.) 21 Lying is Father to Falshood, and Grandsire to Periury.

¶ b. Alleged name for a 'company' of pardoners. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, A Lyeng of perdeneris.

Lying (lə·iŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. LIE *v.*[1] + -ING [2].]

1. That lies, or rests in a recumbent, extended, stationary or inert position; also, †*absol.* (OE) dead.

c 1000 *Leg. St. Swithun* etc. (Earle 1861) 110 Þæt mægn þæs liggendan. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* XXXIII. 12 A dwelling place of shepperdus, of liggende flockus. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 224 The angry man Is wonyt to be of ..a semely chyne and accordynge to the visage, and liggyne here. *a* 1450 *Pysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 16 The lying ground lyne with ovte floyte. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* 11 Sitting, lying languid shapes. 1862 *Remarks on Golf* 14 The Short-spoon..is used for playing either good-lying or bad-lying balls. 1880 W. CARNEGIE *Pract. Trap.* 16 That most annoying eventuality, a 'lying' ferret.

b. *Sc.* Of money, goods, etc.: Put by.

1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* I. 129 Your claiths, your lands, and lying pelf. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 386 We are not informed, what lying stock they have, what donations they have received [etc.].

2. Special collocations: **lying-dog,** a setter; **lying-panel,** †(*a*) a panel which occupies the lowest place in a series; (*b*) a panel whose longest dimension, or one whose grain, lies horizontally; **† lying-stone,** the nether millstone; **lying-storm** (*Sc.*), a snow-storm when the snow lies; **lying-wall** *Mining* = FOOT-WALL (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, As if a penalty was inflicted by statute for any man who suld hunt or hawk, or use *lying-dogs. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 106 The *Lying Pannel, above the Base. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 226 *Lying Panel*, a Panel with the fibres of the wood disposed horizontally. 1842–59 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Lying panels*, those wherein the fibres of the wood, or the grain of it, lie in an horizontal direction. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 151 As certain a cause as is that, by which the runner in a Mill does not sink through the *Lyingstone. 1787 BEATTIE *Scoticisms* 79 We use the word *storm* to signify a storm of snow, or snowy weather. We even speak of a *lying storm. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 298 Should the flakes be spicular and fall very thick and fast, then a heavy fall, or a 'lying storm'..may be expected.

Lying (lə·iŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] Forms: see LIE *v.*[2] [f. LIE *v.*[2] + -ING [2].]

1. Of a person, his lips, etc.: That tells lies.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* CXIX. 2 Deliuer my soule (o Lorde) from lyenge lippes. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 126 Then, Saunder, sit there, the lying'st Knaue in Christendome. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. IV, Do not beleeue him, Sir. He is the lying'st Swabber! 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* X. 18 Hee that hideth hatred with lying lippes..is a foole. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Eagle & Robin* 44 With a wickit lieand tung. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 158 A canting, lying, hypocritical set.

2. Of impersonal things: Untruthful, mendacious; hence, deceitful, false.

a 1225 *Juliana* 2 Ant of þis lihinde lif leade us .. into þe eche of heouene. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 4 His worde sall noght..dissayuabile ne leghynge. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* vii. 4 Trust not in false lyenge wordes. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* XXXI. 6, I haue hated them that regard lying vanities. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 673 And slavish bards our mutual loves rehearse In lying strains. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 322 It was much easier..to put forth a lying prospectus.

Ly·ing-in·n. [LYING *vbl. sb.*[1] 1 c. See LIE *v.*[1] 23.] The being in childbed; accouchement.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/2 Lyynge yn, of childe bedde, *decubie.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Gesine*, a lying in. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 126 The women have good Lying-in and the children are lusty. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 93 Those cushions your gossips stick with pins in hearts, lozenges, and various forms, against a lying-in. 1842 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* (1847) I. 342 The Queen talked to me [Madame de Sévigné] as long about my illness as if it had been a lying-in.

b. *attrib.*, as *lying-in-asylum, -chamber* etc.

1770 HEWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 412 The British Lying-in-Hospital. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 190 A lying-in ward has been lately established. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXXVII, 'The lying-in room, I suppose?' said Mr. Bumble. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 21 May 1101/1 Such sanitation .. might be of service in lying-in institutions. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 3/7 A system of registration of all .. lying-in houses. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 797 Statistics of lying-in hospitals show that [etc.].

So **Lying-in** *ppl. a.*, that is in childbed.

1710–11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Mar., I..saw his lady sitting in the bed, in the forms of a lying-in woman. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 174 The sick, the delicate, ..the lying-in. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* XXII. (ed. 4) 189 In lying-in or recently delivered women.

Lyingly (lə·iŋli), *adv.* [f. LYING *ppl. a.*[2] + -LY [2].] In a lying manner, mendaciously.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* VII. 8 To steln, to slen, to don auoutrie, to swern liendely, to offre to Baalym. — *Ezek.* XIII. 22 For that ȝe maden leeiȝyngli þē herte of the iust man to mourne, whom Y made not sorewful. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G iv, Of whiche .xij. rybbes there be .vij. very, and .v. false or lyengly. 1682 *Disc. Addresses on Presentm. to King* 20 Their Popes (who go lyingly under the Name of Christ's Vicars). 1804 ANNE SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 146 It reached his ear, that she had lyingly called him 'the thing of sound without sense'. 1895 *Times* 19 Jan. 11/6 He lyingly reported that he had sunk two of the French men-of-war.

† Lying-weight. *Obs.* [LYING *ppl. a.*[1]] **a.** A free weight placed in a scale, as distinguished from the hanging weight attached to a spring balance or a steelyard. **b.** = AVOIRDUPOIS.

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 275/1 [That no person buy wool by the fleece] nor weyed by the awncell, but only by the lying weight, after XIIII li to the stoon. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 191 Ther beth iij maner weyghtȝ that is to wele troy weyght, auncell weyghtis, and lyggynge weyght. *Ibid.*, The Lyggynge weyght .. therby is boughte and solde alle maner of Marchaundise .. as is vsed to be solde be weyght, and of this weyght xvi vuncis made a pound and C. and xij li. is an C. 1545 *Rates Custom-ho.* d v b, Lyinge wayghte. Thys Lyinge and Haburdy peyse is all one.

Lyk, obs. Sc. form of LIKE.

Lykam(e, Lykance, vars. LICHAM, LIKANCE.

Lykanthropy, variant of LYCANTHROPY.

Lyke: see LICH, LICHE, LICK *v.*, LIKE *v.*

Lykeleod, -hood, obs. forms of LIKELIHOOD.

Lyken, Lykeny, obs. forms of LIKE *v.*[1], LIKEN *v.*

Lykeres, obs. form of LIQUORICE.

Lyker(o)us, -owse, etc., var. LICKEROUS *Obs.*

Ly·ke-wake, ly·kewake (lə·k,wēk). Also **4, 9 liche-wake, 6, 9 lyk(e)wa(i)ke, 6–7 like-, lyke-walk, 8–9 lake-wake, 9 lychwake.** Cf. LATE-WAKE. [f. *lyke*, LICH + WAKE *sb.*] The watch kept at night over a dead body.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 2100 Ne how that lych wake was yholde Al thilke nyght,..kepe I nat to seye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. ix. 31 Quham that he etlis for to send from thens, To Pallas likewalkis. 1558 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees 1853) 127 Ther shall be no yong folkes at my lyke-waike. 1623 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* III. 549 At quhose lyke-walk .. the ox foirsaid was slane and eittin. *a* 1775 *Fair Mary of Wallington* xix. in Child *Ballads* II. 311/2 Your daughter .. bids you come to her sickening, or her merry lake-wake. 1832 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 114 At all lykewakes, the doings and endurances of the Departed are the theme. 1878 W. C. SMITH *Hilda* (1879) 192, I heard them..moan their rugged lyke-wakes in the ancient Runic rhymes.

attrib. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. XXVI, Our slogan is their lyke-wake dirge. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 99 The lyke-wake train was seen advancing towards them.

Lykey, Lykke, -yn, obs. ff. LICK *v.*, LIKE *v.*

Lykkerwys, Lykky: see LICKEROUS, LIKE *v.*[1]

Lykne(n, -yn, obs. forms of LIKEN.

Lykor, Lykorise, obs. ff. LIQUOR, LIQUORICE.

Lyky(e)n, obs. forms of LIKE *v.*[1]

Lykyrrhize, obs. form of LIQUORICE.

Lylac, Lyle, -ie, obs. forms of LILAC, LILY.

Lylle, variant of LILL, LILLE *vbs. Obs.*

Lyll(i)e, -y(e, obs. forms of LILY.

Lym, Lymail(le, obs. ff. LEAM *sb.*[1], LIMAIL.

Lymasson, obs. form of LIMAÇON.

Lymb(e, Lym(e, obs. forms of LIMB *sb.*[1] and [2].

Lyme: see LYAM.

Ly·me-grass. [? f. LIME *sb.*[1] with reference to the binding quality of the plant; the spelling is app. suggested by the mod. L. generic name.] The name for grasses of the genus *Elymus*, esp. *E. arenarius*, a grass which is planted on sand, that its roots may help to keep the sand in its place.

1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangement Veg.* I. 64 Lymegrass. Elymus. 1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 52. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 299 The lyme grass (*Elymus*), by binding the sands..with its roots, assists in the resistance to the encroachments of the sea.

b. *attrib.* in the name of a moth.

1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 275 The Lyme Grass (*Tapinostola Elymi*).

Lymer, Lymet, t, obs. ff. LIMER, LIMIT.

Lymfad, Lyming, obs. ff. LYMPHAD, LIMING.

Lymiter, Lymme, obs. ff. LIMITER, LIMB *sb.*[1]

Lymnite: see LIMNITE. **Lymon,** obs. f. LEMON.

Lymph (limf). Also 7–8 in L. form **lympha.** [ad. L. *lympha*, altered spelling (due to pseudo-etym. association with Gr. νύμφη NYMPH) of **limpa* (whence *limpidus* LIMPID), **lumpa*; according to some scholars repr. a prehistoric **dumpa* cognate with the Oscan *Diumpais* 'Nymphis'.]

1. Pure water; water in general; a stream. Only *poet.* and *rhetorical.*

a 1630 *Roxb. Ball.* (1871) I. 176 Here rurall gods and tripping Nymphs Did bath their corps in the pure lymphs And christal streams. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 117 The Naiad-Nymph, Who hides her fine form in the passing Lymph. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XLIX. (1872) 279 In the middle of the court was a fountain well supplied with the crystal lymph. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. V. § 6. 17 Then..the lymph Was the dwelling divine of a white-footed nymph. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Dec. XXIX, Its [*sc.* a fountain's] biting lymph may not be touch'd of man Or god, unless the Fates have so ordain'd.

fig. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* XVI. I. 302 It would be the pity of common sympathy, pure lymph of pity, as nearly disembodied as can be.

b. *transf.* (nonce-uses).

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 391 Sipping calm the fragrant lymph [*sc.* tea] Which neatly she prepares. 1878 W. T. THORNTON *Word for Word fr. Horace* 136 Not on wings .. shall I through aether's lymph be borne.

† 2. *Bot.* A colourless fluid in plants; the sap.

1672–3 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. iii. (1682) 68 The Root of Dandelion being cut in November, seems to bleed both a Milk and a Lympha. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 136 That moved The pure and subtle lymph Through th' imperceptible meand'ring veins Of leaf and flow'r. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 67 The sap, or lymph, of most plants .. appears to the sight and taste little else than water. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 270 The juice of the fruit and the lymph of the stem of Musa are slightly astringent. [1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Lymph*,..Grew's term for sap.]

3. *Phys.* A colourless alkaline fluid, derived from various tissues and organs of the body, resembling blood but containing no red corpuscles.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 59 The Pancreatic Juice, Lympha, and Bile are all fitted for their several Offices of Separation, Attenuation, and Dilution. 1793 J. HUNTER *Treat. Blood* etc. (1794) 28 The coagulating lymph of the blood being common, probably to all animals, while the red particles are not. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 446 The waters of Barege..dissolve..soap and animal lymph. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 120 To coagulate like the coagulable lymph of the blood. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 666 There is a continual outpouring of some of the contents of the capillaries into the tissues, which output, under the name of lymph, is roughly speaking *liquor sanguinis* deprived of much of its albumin.

4. a. The exudation from an inflamed tissue,

from a sore, etc. **b.** In recent use often *spec.* for *vaccine lymph* (see VACCINE), the matter which is taken from the vesicles characteristic of cow-pox in a cow or calf or in a vaccinated human being, in order to be used in the operation of vaccination. Hence, in wider sense, any morbid matter taken from a person or animal suffering from a disease, in order to be employed in some prophylactic operation analogous to vaccination.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 61 Several..tumours..discharged an acrid lymph. 1801 RING *Cow-pox* I. 295 Medical men in general..think it [variolous matter] most active when it is a mere lymph, and inert as it becomes more opaque. 1810 JENNER in Baron *Life* (1838) II. 368, I send out a great deal of vaccine lymph on ivory points. 1866 J. HUTCHINSON in *J. R. Reynolds' Syst. Med.* I. 307 The rapid absorption of syphilitic lymph under mercurial influence. 1868 SEATON *Handbk. Vaccination* 109 Lymph should in every instance (where practicable) be inserted direct from arm to arm. 1873 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 53 Fibrinous Exudation, Lymph, Coagulable Lymph, Inflammatory exudation. An exudation escapes from the vessels in some forms of inflammation, which is coagulable, containing much fibrine, and to this the above names have been applied. *Ibid.* 194 The lymph does not deteriorate or lose its protective power after passing through any number of individuals. 1893 *Dunglison's Med. Dict., Koch's lymph.*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive, as *lymph-cell, -channel, -corpuscle, -follicle, -gland, -globule, -path, -sinus, -space, -stoma* (pl. *stomata*), *-stream, -vessel*; **b.** objective, as *lymph-absorption, -secretion*; *lymph-connective, -forming* adjs.; **lymph-canalicular** *a.*, of or pertaining to lymph-channels; **lymph-cataract** (see quot.); **lymph-heart**, one of a number of contractile muscular sacs which pump the lymph forward.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 213 The hypothesis of lymph-formation and *lymph-absorption. 1874 *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 278 The *lymph-canalicular system of Recklinghausen. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms*, *Lymph-cataract, the most frequent form of spurious cataract; so named by Beer. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 208 Small spheroidal elements resembling *lymph-cells. 1867 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 7) III. p. clxxxviii, The Lymph-sinus, or the *lymph-channel. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 507 The *lymph-connective elements (spider-cells)..crowd upon the sheaths of the blood-vessels. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 14 The *lymph-corpuscle, becomes a diagnostic element of the peritoneal fluid. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 264 The *lymph-follicles become enlarged from the multiplication of their elements. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 13 Increase of uric acid ..may be an evidence of changes in *lymph-forming structures. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 15 *Lymph-glands are found only in higher animals. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 552 Globules void of colour, found floating in the serum, and which Sir Everard Home has called *lymph-globules. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 172 The Frog possesses two pairs of *lymph-hearts. 1878 HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms* (ed. 10), **Lymph-scrotum*, a peculiar disease of the scrotum, characterized by the formation of vesicles in the skin of the scrotum containing albuminous fluid, charged with corpuscles like those of the blood. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 243 The whole question of *lymph secretion is at present in too unsettled a state to be discussed with much profit. 1867 *Lymph-sinus [see *lymph-channel*]. 1874 *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 91 The *lymph spaces existing between the tendinous fibres of fasciæ. 1875 E. R. LANKESTER *ibid.* XV. 260 Each fold contains between its lamellæ a lymph-space (part of the cœlom). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 542 A pleural effusion closes the *lymph-stomata of the pleura. 1873 GREEN *Introd. Path.* 109 The transmission by the *lymph-stream of substances..derived from the malignant growth. 1874 *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 91 The *lymph vessels on the opposite side.

Lymphad (lĭ·mfæd). Also 7 lum-, lime-, lymfad. [corruption of Gael. *longfhada*: see LANGFAD.] A one-masted galley propelled by oars. Now only *Hist.*; and *Her.* borne as a charge in the arms of some Scottish families.

1536 [see LANGFAD]. 1608 in *Burt's Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) II. App. 238 Destroyit the haill gallayis, lumfaddis. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 442/1 The nomber of boittis, or Lymfadis within the pairtis of this kingdome lying opposite to Irland. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 12 Aug., He [Earl of Orkney] bears the royal arms..quarterly, with a lymphad or galley, the ancient arms of the county. 1818 — *Rob Roy* xxix, Our loch ne'er saw the Campbell lymphads. 1854 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. 46 The Lymphad is borne by the Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of Abercorn. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Feb. 221 The MacDonalds can hardly go over in lymphads to Ulster and butcher another Shane O'Neil.

‖ **Lymphadenitis** (limfædĭnəi·tĭs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. LYMPH + Gr. ἀδήν gland + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the lymphatic glands.

1879 J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 134 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 554 The..condition of the spleen seen in cases of bacterial infection may be described as a splenitis and in some degree comparable to lymphadenitis.

Lymphadenoid (limfæ·dĭnoid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Resembling the tissue of a lymphatic gland.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 270 Lymphadenoid tissues are specially prone to tubercle. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 3 The root-particles lie in..the lymphadenoid bodies of the lung.

‖ **Lymphadenoma** (lĭ·mfædĭnōu·mă). [mod. L., f. L. *lympha* LYMPH + Gr. ἀδήν gland + *-oma*, after *carcinoma*, etc.] An abnormal development, or a tumour consisting of lymphoid tissue (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Lymphadeno·matous** *a.*

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 145 Closely allied to the simple lymphomata are the growths now known as lymphadenoma. *Ibid.* 147 A lymphadenomatous tumour of the mediastinum.

† **Ly·mphæduct.** *Obs.* Also 7 **lymphiduct**, 7-8 **lympheduct**, 9 **lymphoduct**. [ad. mod.L. *lymphæductus*, f. *lymphæ* gen. of *lympha* LYMPH + *ductus* leading; formed after *aquæductus* AQUEDUCT.] = LYMPHATIC B.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 191 We had yet never known ..the Blood's Circulation, the Lymphiducts, and other admirable Curiosities in this fabrick of our Selves. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 30 Certain Water-pipes or Lymphæ-ducts inserted in the Bulb of the Eye. 1694 W. WOTTON *Anc. & Mod. Learn.* (1697) 219 The Lympheducts..were not fully traced till Steno and Briggs described them. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Skin*, Nervous Fibres..full of Glandules and Lympheducts. 1768 CHESELDEN *Anat.* 209 Lymphæducts are small pellucid cylindrical tubes, which arise invisible from the extremities of the arteries.

b. In plants: A sap-vessel.

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. iii. (1682) 68 Whether all Roots have Lymphæducts, is doubtful. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 487 In some of which he finds Sap vessels to be only lymphæducts.

‖ **Lymphæmia** (limfī·miă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. L. *lympha* LYMPH + Gr. αἷμα blood.] (See quot.)

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lymphæmia*, a synonym of Leucocythæmia. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 635 [Virchow] drew a distinction between a lymphatic form of the disease in which there is an admixture in the blood of leucocytes from the enlarged lymphatic glands—'lymphæmia' and a splenic form.

Lymphagogue (lĭ·mfăgŏg). *Med.* [f. LYMPH + Gr. ἀγωγός leading.] Something adapted to produce or increase the flow of lymph.

1892 STARLING *Elem. Hum. Physiol.* 73 The flow of lymph..is also increased by the injection of certain substances into the blood. These substances have been termed lymphagogues by Heidenhain.

‖ **Lymphangiectasis** (lĭmfændʒĭe·ktăsĭs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. as next + ECTASIS.] Dilatation of the lymphatics.

1882 *Quain's Dict. Med.*, *Lymphangiectasis*, ..lymphatic varix, or varicose dilatation of lymphatic vessels. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 443 The dilatation of the lymphatics, or lymphangiectasis, may be very diffuse.

Hence **Ly·mphangiecta·tic** *a.* (In recent Dicts.)

‖ **Lymphangioma** (limfændʒĭōu·mă). *Path.* Pl. **-omata** (-ōu·mătă). [mod.L., f. as next + *-oma*, after *carcinoma*, etc.] A morbid growth in the lymphatics. Hence **Lymphangio·matous** *a.*

1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 70 Blood vessels and lymphatics are also the seat of new growths, as seen in angioma and lymphangioma of the skin. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 456 Some mesenteric cysts..may be due to dilatation of lymphatic vessels and to lymphangiomatous growth.

‖ **Lymphangitis** (limfændʒəi·tĭs). *Path.* Also **-angeitis.** [mod.L., f. *lympha* LYMPH + Gr. ἀγγεῖον vessel + -ITIS. Cf. F. *lymphangite.*] Inflammation of the walls of the lymphatic vessels.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 128 Gonorrhœal lymphangitis may either be seated in the principal trunks or in the reticular network of these vessels. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxi. 470 Lymphangitis is a common occurrence in all forms of filarial disease.

† **Ly·mphate,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *lymphāt-us*, pa. pple. of *lymphāre*, f. *lympha* water.] Diluted with water.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* xxxi. (1639) 51 If his body be weake, let him drink wine well lymphate, or small Ale.

† **Ly·mphate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. In 7 **lymphat.** [f. L. *lymphāt-*, ppl. stem of *lymphāre*: cf. LYMPHATIC.] *trans.* To drive mad. 1623 in COCKERAM.

Hence † **Lymphated** *ppl. a.*, frenzied.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1817 J. F. PENNIE *Roy. Minstrel* VI. 525 But a more furious storm rag'd in the breast Of the lymphated Saul.

Lymphatick (limfæ·tĭk), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 **lymphatick**, (8 **limphatic**). [ad. L. *lymphātic-us* mad, frenzied, f. *lympha* LYMPH. In mod. scientific Latin the word has been used in the sense 'pertaining to lymph' (the ending having been prob. misapprehended to be identical with that of *spermatic*, etc.); so F. *lymphatique*, It. *linfatico*. The classical Lat. word is difficult to account for; perh. it may be due to the association of *lympha* with νύμφη (see LYMPH); cf. Gr. νυμφιάν to be frenzy-stricken.]

A. *adj.*

† **I. 1.** Frenzied, mad. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 51 Poets are fanaticks too. And thus Horace either is, or feigns himself lymphatick, and shews what an effect the vision of the nymphs and Bacchus had on him. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lymphatick Persons.* 1822 S. BURDER *Orient. Lit.* I. 120 The frog, like the tortoise and crocodile, was an emblem..of lymphatic prophecy.

II. In senses connected with LYMPH.

2. a. *Phys.* and *Anat.* Pertaining to lymph; concerned in the secretion or conveyance of lymph, as in *lymphatic gland, vessel*; *lymphatic system*, the lymphatic vessels and glands collectively; *lymphatic heart* = *lymph-heart.* Also, of the nature of lymph, as in *lymphatic fluid, humour* (? obs.).

1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 257 Came to visit me Dr. Ioyliffe, discoverer of the lymphatic vessels, and an excellent anatomist. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. x. 224 The late anatomical discoveries of the motion of the chyle and limphatick liquor..hath yet made men cure diseases much better than before. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 428 In the serous part of the Blood affecting the lymphatick Arteries. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 351 A lymphatic or lacteal humour and the blood circulate from the mother into the placenta and fœtus. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 34 Perhaps originating in lymphatic glands. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 213 The Lymphatic System comprehends, 1st, the vessels which carry the lymph and chyle into the veins, and 2dly, Enlargements which occur in their course, and which are called conglobate glands, or lymphatic ganglia. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 59 Upon their junction with the veins of this latter region, contractile sacs, the so-called 'lymphatic hearts', are developed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 457 Growth of this kind should..be called..lymphatic gland sarcoma.

† **b.** *Bot.* Containing or conveying sap. *Obs.*

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. iii. (1682) 69 Whence it should seem that Lymphatick Rays and Milky Rings are in that Root [Dandelion] so far mixed together. 1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* Gloss., *Lymphatic*, of or belonging to lymph or sap.

3. Of persons and their temperaments: Having the characteristics (flabby muscles, pale skin, sluggishness of vital and mental action) formerly supposed to result from an excess of lymph in the system.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 319 In..persons of a lymphatic habit, the skin becomes white. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 31 A widow.. of an easy, lymphatic, cheerful temperament. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxv, With lymphatic approbation. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* iii. 72 Persons of flabby, or what is called lymphatic constitution. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 850/2 Her flesh being..lymphatic, and her outlines wanting in firmness.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** A lunatic, a madman. (See A. 1.) *Obs.*

1708 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1711) I. 50 All Nations have their Lymphaticks of some kind or another. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xvi. 34 From Bethlem's walls the poor lymphatic stray'd.

2. Chiefly *pl.* Vessels similar to veins, whose special function is the conveyance of lymph. † Also applied to the sap-vessels in plants. *Obs.*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 509 The trunk of the Lymphaticks. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 145 The Tumour..breaks the Limphatics which abound near the Liver. 1768 HEWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 219 Into this lymphatic some small branches from the kidneys seem to enter. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 164 Like the perfect plant, it possesses lymphatics and air-vessels. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 349 The small lymphatics originate by the junction of nucleated cells.

† **Lympha·tical,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] **A.** *adj.* **a.** Of persons: Frenzied. **b.** Of or pertaining to frenzy; visionary. **B.** *sb.* A frenzied person (Cockeram 1623).

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* Pref., The Lymphaticall Priests of Baal. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 106 For Captivity, Wounds and Chains, he only looks upon as false, and lymphatical Terrours. 1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* Ded. 11 Witches, Conjurers, and Fairies, and all that Lymphatical Chimæra.

† **Lympha·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *lymphātion-em*, n. of action f. *lymphāre* (see LYMPHATE *v.*).] The action of driving mad.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1712 OLDISWORTH *Odes Horace* x. 26/1 By *to metu* in the foregoing verse he understands Madness, Enthusiasm, Lymphation.

Lymphatism (lĭ·mfătĭzm). *Path.* [f. LYMPHAT-IC + -ISM.] (See quot.)

1878 HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms* (ed. 10) *Lymphatism*, a term recently associated with scrofula, from the idea that scrofula is the highest expression of the lymphatic temperament.

Lymphault, obs. form of LIMPHALT.

Ly·mphic, *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. LYMPH + -IC.] = LYMPHATIC *a.* 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab.

† **Ly·mphid,** *a.* [f. L. *lympha* LYMPH, perh. after *limpid.*] = LYMPHOID.

1674-7 J. MOLINS *Anat. Obs.* (1896) 23 All parts being repleat with the Lymphid matter.

‖ **Lymphitis** (limfəi·tĭs). *Path.* [f. LYMPH + -ITIS. Cf. F. *lymphite.*] = LYMPHANGITIS.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 416 Simple lymphitis may be due to any of the causes already mentioned as producing a simple bubo.

Lymphocyte (lĭ·mfŏsəit). *Phys.* [f. *lympho-* comb. f. LYMPH + -CYTE]. An immature leucocyte.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 730 He recommends subcutaneous injections of pilocarpine, in order to raise artificially the number and ratio of the lymphocytes.

attrib. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 5 Apr. 832 *note*, There was..a high lymphocyte percentage.

Hence **Ly·mphocy·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to, or characterized by the presence of, lymphocytes.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 730 The number of 'neutrophile' cells falls rapidly, while the uninuclear or lymphocytic elements increase.

‖ **Lymphocytosis** (lĭ·mfəsəitōu·sĭs). *Phys.* [f. LYMPHOCYTE + -OSIS.] A morbid increase in the number of lymphocytes.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 730 In the lymphocytosis he sees a prognostic sign of great value. 1900 *Allchin's Man. Med.* II. 291 The lymphocytes are generally increased to the greatest extent (lymphocytosis).

Lymphography (limfŏ·grăfi). [f. *lympho-* comb. form of LYMPH + -GRAPHY.] A description of the lymphatic vessels, their origin and uses.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Lymphoid (li·mfoid), *a. Phys.* [f. LYMPH + -OID.] Resembling lymph, lymph corpuscles, or the tissue of lymphatic glands; occas. = LYMPHATIC.

1867 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 7) III. p. cxcix, This structure which prevails in the mucous membrane of the stomach, and intestines .. is sometimes named lymphoid tissue from its resemblance to the interior tissue of the lymphatic glands. 1874 *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 279 Spherical or lymphoid cells, of which all intermediate sizes exist, .. are seen in the lymph canalicular system. 1879 REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 217 The tissue known .. as 'adenoid' consists of lymphoid corpuscles embedded in the meshes of a 'retiform' stroma.

Also **Lymphoi·dal** *a.* (In recent Dicts.)

‖ **Lymphoma** (limfōu·mă). *Path.* Pl. **lymphomata.** [1. LYMPH, after *carcinoma*, etc.] A tumour having the structure of a lymphatic gland.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 142 The Lymphomata are new formations consisting of lymphatic .. tissue. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 590 Sharp, who distinguishes between lymphosarcoma and lymphadenoma, considers that each starts from a lymphoma.

Hence **Lympho·matous** *a.*, of the nature of or resembling a lymphoma.

1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 87 An examination of the growth microscopically did not show .. that it was lymphomatous. 1892 W. OSLER *Prin. Med.* 27 The lymphomatous nephritis .. produces as a rule no symptoms.

‖ **Lymphorrhagia** (limfŏrē·dgiă). [f. *lympho-* comb. form of LYMPH + Gr. *-ραγία* a bursting.] A discharge of lymph produced by the bursting of a lymphatic vessel.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 224 Lymphorrhagia is a term used to express the flow of lymph out of its natural channels. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1078 The debilitating effects of the recurring attacks of lymphorrhagia.

Hence **Ly·mphorrha·gic** *a.*, of or pertaining to lymphorrhagia.

1882 *Quain's Dict. Med.* s.v. *Lymphorrhagia*, A lymphorrhagic diathesis.

‖ **Ly·mphosarco·ma.** *Path.* [f. as prec. + SARCOMA.] A sarcoma containing lymphoid cells, so as to resemble a lymphatic gland.

1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 155 When the proportion of cells is very large, Virchow has applied the name lymphosarcoma. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 325 A case in which the adenitis of syphilis .. passed on into lymphosarcoma.

Hence **Ly·mpho-sarco·matous** *a.*

1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 84 Cases .. of the .. lympho-sarcomatous character.

Lymphotomy (limfŏ·tŏmi). [f. as prec. + Gr. *-(ο)τομία* cutting.] Dissection of the lymphatics.

1836 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lymphous (li·mfəs), *a. Phys.* [f. LYMPH + -OUS.] † **a.** Of vegetable fluids: Watery (*obs.*). **b.** Of animal fluids: Containing, of the nature of, or resembling lymph.

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. iii. (1682) 67 The Milky Saps .. agree, in being more Oyly than any of the Lymphous Saps. 1876 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* II. iv. (ed. 3) 323 The coagulum in lymphous urine resembles calf's foot or currant jelly. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1078 The lymphous fluid soiling the patient's clothes.

Lymphy (li·mfi), *a. Phys.* [f. LYMPH + -Y.] Of the nature of or resembling lymph.

1848 in WEBSTER. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 44 They are entirely destitute of the rich, interstitial, lymphy deposit. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 424 In the first or croupo-fibrinous variety [of dysentery] the lymphy or fibrinous deposit is of varying thickness and consistency.

† **Lympold,** *v. Obs.* [? f. **lympold*, var. of LIMPHALT *a.*] *trans.* To defeat (an opponent) at tables by one of the two methods recognized by the laws of the game. Hence **Lympolding.**

a 1400 [see LURCHING *vbl. sb.*2].

Lymtake: see *limb-take*, LIMB *sb.*1 5.

Lymyter, -tour(e, obs. forms of LIMITER.

Lyn, obs. form of LIE *v.*1, LINE, LINN.

Lyn, obs. pa. pple. LIE *v.*1

Lynage, Lynce, obs. ff. LINEAGE, LYNX.

Lyncean (linsī·ăn), *a.* Also 7 **lincean,** 7-9 **lynceæan,** 9 **lynxean.** [f. L. *lynceus* (a. Gr. λύγκειος, f. λύγξ LYNX) + -AN.

Some of the writers who have used the word have perh. intended a reference to *Lynceus*, the name of one of the Argonauts, celebrated for his sharp sight; cf. 'a more piercing Linceus sight' (Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1599) 67).]

Of the eyes, sight, etc.: Resembling that of a lynx; keen; also of persons: lynx-like; sharp-sighted.

1622 BP. HALL *Serm.* V. 129 Justice cannot be too lyncean to the being of things. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Def. John Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 181, I wonder how in this lyncean perspicacity It oversaw a more remarkable errour of Mr. Howe's. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 85 (1794) III. 364 It was not long ere the .. lyncean vigilance of the Baron detected the exchange of letters. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* II. 219 Hunted for by the lyncean eye of an entomologist. 1819 TURTON *Conchol. Dict.* p. xviii, This laborious and lyncean naturalist. [In mod. Dicts.]

† **Ly·nceous,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **lincious,** 7 **lyncius.** [formed as prec. + -OUS.] = LYNCEAN.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 82 b, Yet with a lincious eye, I never left to examine .. the extreme beautie of the excellent Nymph. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lynceous.*

Lyncet, variant of LINESEAT *Obs.*

Lynch (linʃ), *v.* Orig. *U. S.* [f. *Lynch*: see LYNCH LAW.] *trans.* To condemn and punish by lynch law. In early use, implying chiefly the infliction of punishment such as whipping, tarring and feathering, or the like; now only, to inflict sentence of death by lynch law.

1836 *Niles' Reg.* 1 Oct. 69/1 Some personal friend of Mr. Bronx .. proceeded to the mansion of judge Bermudez, with a view to Lynch him. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. 1. III. 240 It may appear strange that people should be lynched for the mere vice of gambling. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* (1857) 154 The prison was burst open by the mob, and George [of Cappadocia] was lynched, as he deserved. 1884 SIR L. H. GRIFFIN *Gt. Repub.* 151 It is .. unreasonable to insist on the guilt of an unfortunate who has been lynched after an acquittal in open court.

transf. 1839 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 329, I have Lynched all the trees,—that is, tarred them.

¶ **App. misused for:** To render infamous.

1835 DISRAELI 9 May in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 37 If all the O'Connells were to challenge me, I could not think of meeting them now. I consider and everyone else that they are lynched.

Lynch, variant of LINCH *sb.*2

1883 SEEBOHM *Eng. Village Community* i. 5 A .. peculiar feature of the open field system in hilly districts is the 'lynch'. *Ibid.* 6 These banks between the plough-made terraces are generally called lynches, or linces.

Lyncher (li·nʃəi). [f. LYNCH *v.* + -ER 1.] One who lynches; one who punishes or helps to punish by lynch law, esp. one who puts (an offender) to death by summary process.

1839 *Niles' Reg.* 15 June 256/2 Lynchers punished. 1847 *Harbinger* 7 Aug. 136/1 The company of lynchers once formed, they proceed to the execution of summary justice. 1881 *Times* 21 Feb. 5/6 The mob of lynchers numbered 200.

Lynching (li·nʃiŋ, *vbl. sb.* [f. LYNCH *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of LYNCH *v.*; an instance of this.

1839 *Niles' Reg.* 14 Dec. 256/1 Horrible lynching. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 281 Lynchings in the South are mainly caused by the peculiar nature of the crimes for which lynching is a penalty.

attrib. 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 171 Several lynching cases of atrocity occurred before I had been many weeks in the States. 1884 SIR L. H. GRIFFIN *Gt. Repub.* 148 He was taken to the scene of the crime by a lynching party.

Lynch law. Orig. *U. S.* In early use **Lynch's (Linch's) law.** The practice of inflicting summary punishment upon an offender, by a self-constituted court armed with no legal authority; it is now limited to the summary execution of one charged with some flagrant offence.

Now most commonly written *lynch-law* or *lynch law*, though the capital L is still often used.

The origin of the expression has not been determined. It is often asserted to have arisen from the proceedings of Charles Lynch, a justice of the peace in Virginia, who in 1782 was indemnified by an act of the Virginia Assembly for having illegally fined and imprisoned certain Tories in 1780. But Mr. Albert Matthews informs us that no evidence has been adduced to show that Charles Lynch was ever concerned in acts such as those which from 1817 onward were designated as 'Lynch's law'. It is possible that the perpetrators of these acts may have claimed that in the infliction of punishments not sanctioned by the laws of the country they were following the example of Lynch, which had been justified by the act of indemnity; or there may have been some other man of this name who was a ringleader in such proceedings. Some have conjectured that the term is derived from the name of Lynche's Creek, in South Carolina, which is known to have been in 1768 a meeting-place of the 'Regulators', a band of men whose professed object was to supply the want of regular administration of criminal justice in the Carolinas, and who committed many acts of violence on those suspected of 'Toryism'.

1817 S. ROANE in W. Wirt *Life P. Henry* (1818) 372 In the year 1792, there were many suits on the south side of the James river, for inflicting Lynch's law. 1819 W. FAUX *Diary* 29 Nov. in *Memor. Days in Amer.* (1823) 304 The people [of Princeton, Indiana] .. deputed four persons to inform him, that unless he quitted the town and state immediately, he should receive Lynch's law, that is, a whipping in the woods. 1828 J. HALL *Lett. fr. West* 291 No commentator has taken any notice of Linch's Law, which was once the *lex loci* of the frontiers. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 41 'Lynch's law', as it is technically termed, in which the plaintiff is apt to be witness, jury, judge, and executioner. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Arkholme* 112 The burning Reading's house was .. a terrible example of what the Americans term lynch law. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 570 They seized the opportunity of executing a little Lynch law. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. 309 Lynch law, however shocking it may seem to Europeans, is far removed from arbitrary violence.

So **Lynch-court** *nonce-wd.*, a self-constituted tribunal for exercising lynch law. **Judge Lynch,** the imaginary authority from whom the sentences of lynch law are jocularly said to proceed.

1849 IAELL *2nd Visit to U.S.* II. 32 My companions .. said .. 'If you were a settler there [in Florida], and had no other law to defend you, you would be glad of the protection of Judge Lynch'. 1890 CORBETT *Drake* v. 73 Few prisoners fared so well at Westminster .. as did Thomas Doughty at that first Lynch-court amidst the desolation of Patagonia.

Lyncine (li·nsəin), *a.* [f. L. *lync-*, LYNX + -INE 1.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Lynx.*

1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* (1874) 41 The Lyncine group.

† **Lyncury.** *Obs.* In 7 **lyncurie.** [ad. L. *lyncūrium* or *lyncūrius*: see LIGURE.] = LIGURE.

1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* I. 184 By the Jesuits rule no Physician .. should make use of .. Lyncurie, because it issueth out of the body of a spotted beast, called Lynx. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* 51 The precious stone Lyncurie may issue out of the body of the Lynx, an unclean and spotted beast.

Lyne, obs. f. LEAN, LINE, pa. pple. of LIE *v.*1

Lynee, Lynesey: see LIGNEE, LINSEY.

Lyng(e, obs. pres. pple. LIE *v.*1; obs. f. LINE.

Lyniament, obs. form of LINEAMENT.

Lynk(e, Lynkome, obs. ff. LINK, LINCOLN.

Lynkwhytte, obs. form of LINTWHITE.

Lynn(e, obs. form of LINN, LINE.

Lynnin, -ing, -yn(e, obs. forms of LINEN.

Lynolf, Lynset: see LINGEL *sb.*1, LINESEAT.

Lynton, Lyntquhit: see LINTERN, LINTWHITE.

Lynwever, -ar: see LINE *sb.*1 5.

Lynx (liŋks). Forms: 4-5 **lenx,** 4-7 **linx,** 6-8 **lynce,** 6-7 **lince,** 4- **lynx.** [a. L. *lynx*, *lync-em* (Sp., Pg., It. *lince*), a. Gr. λύγξ (genit. λυγκός), cogn. w. Lith. *luszi-s*, OHG. *luhs* (mod.G. *luchs*), OE. *lox*, Du. *los*, Sw. *lo*. Prob. related to Gr. λεύσσειν to see, the animal being named from its quickness of sight.]

1. An animal of any of several species of the genus *Felis* forming the sub-genus *Lynx*, having a tuft at the tip of the ear, usually a short tail, and the fur more or less spotted. The lynx of the ancients is the CARACAL.

With qualifying words, as Banded Lynx *L. fasciata*, Bay Lynx *L. rufa*, Booted Lynx *L. caligata*, Canada Lynx = LOUP CERVIER.

1340, *c* 1375 [see b]. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3573 Lebards, lesards & lenxis. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 231 They keepe in theyr pallaces the beste cauled Linx, being fayrer then a lyon. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 96 The torne-vp fare Of Lynces, Wolues, and Leopards; as neuer borne to warre. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 415, I pass the Wars that spotted Linx's make With their fierce Rivals, for the Female's sake. 1781 PENNANT *Quadrupeds* I. Pl. XXXII, Bay Lynx. Persian Lynx. *Ibid.* I, 281 Caspian Lynx. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrupeds* (1824) 236 A variety is found in the inner parts of the province of New York, which is called the *Bay Lynx*, .. its general colour is a bright bay, obscurely marked with dusky spots. 1849 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Boreali-Amer.* I. 101 *Felis Canadensis* Canada Lynx. *Ibid.* I. 104 *Felis fasciata* Banded Lynx. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 219/2 *The Booted Lynx*, .. sole and posterior part of the foot .. deep black. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xv. 95 A pouch of healing, Skin of beaver, lynx, or otter, filled with magic roots. 1855 BROWNING *An Epistle* 29 A black lynx snarled and pricked a tufted ear.

b. With allusion to its keenness of sight.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 576 A best þat men Lynx calles, þat may se thurgh thik stane walles. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXI. (*Eugenia*) 509 Wes neuir lenx þat schuttis fyre, mare fulfillit of breth & yre. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CLV, The pércyng lynx; the lufar vnicorne. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 38 b, Vigilantly to forsee with Lincis iyes. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 670 In earthly things we have Lynces eyes; but in spirituell things we are blind as beetles. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 189 It concerns them much to be .. sharp-sighted Linxes, that they may dive in truth, and discern falshood. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 123 And now, as deep into the wood as we Might mark a lynx's eye, there glimmered light. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. v. (1872) VII. 50 Half of the Prussian Force, lie, vigilant as lynxes, blockading here.

2. The fur of the lynx.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 221/2 The European and northern Asiatic Lynxes and the Canadian Lynx produce the great supply of furs known by the furriers under the name of lynx. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Sept. 3/2 Lynx one sees about in many of the furriers'.

3. One of the northern constellations.

[1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Constellation.*] 1798 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 548/1. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 321 The Giraffe and the Lynx, all the stars in which constellations are at most of the fourth magnitude.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **lynx-eye,** in quots. *fig.*, an eye as keen as that of a lynx; so **lynx-eyed** *a.*, (of persons) having eyes like those of a lynx; keen-sighted; **lynx-like** *a.*, resembling a lynx; (of the eye, etc.) resembling that of a lynx; keen; (of actions, qualities, etc.) keen-sighted; **lynx-sharp** *a.*, sharp as that of a lynx.

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 199 His *lynx-eye discerns the true relations of the world and human life. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xvi. 166 Martinez, .. to great experience in woodcraft, added a lynx eye for a Calisaya plant. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 129 How blind in our selues, how censorious and *lince-eied against our brethren. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 133 The cautious balancing of comparative advantages, .. the lynx-eyed watching for opportunities. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 874 The lynx-eyed agent of some loan society. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 194 Hee [God] sees all secrets, and his *Lynx-like ey .. doth every Thought descry. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 218/1 The figures .. have small tufts on the tips of their ears, and are otherwise inclined to be lynx-like. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* XVI. 380 Lynx-like sagacity. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. XLIX, The Muse's *lynx-sharp eye.

Lynx, obs. pl. of LINK *sb.*

Lynyall, Linye, obs. ff. LINEAL, LINE.

Lynyolf, obs. variant of LINGEL *sb.*1

Lyomerous (ləiŏ·mĕrəs), *a. Ichth.* [f. mod.L. *Lyomerus* (f. Gr. λύειν to loosen + μέρος part, joint) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the *Lyomeri* or loose-jointed fishes.

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 110 Both of the types of lyomerous fishes have very peculiar pedunculated appendages in the place of the lateral line.

Lyon, shortened form, with an early spelling retained, of *Lyon King of Arms* (see KING-OF-ARMS), the title of the chief herald in Scotland;

so named from the lion on the royal shield. Also *Lyon Herald* (see HERALD *sb.* 1 e), *Lyon King*.

[1377 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* (1880) II. 553 Et in solucione facta magistro Nicholao cementario, de mandato regis, Leoni heraldo [etc.].] 1381 in *Cal. Docum. Scotl.* (1888) IV. 67 [Warrant for licence for 40 days to] Leon Heraud [of the K. of Scots]. 1502 *Ibid.* 336 Lion the harouldc. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 245 The forsayd Lyon desired an abstinence of warre to be taken. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) III. 555 'I þe said lyoun and his brether herauldis. 1596 [see HERALD *sb.* 1 e]. 1633 DELL in *Coronation Jas. I* (1685) 19 The Earls .. put on their Crowns, and the Lyon his. 1755 *Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. 147 Lion, and his Brethren the Heralds, have Power to visit the Arms of Noblemen and Gentlemen. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. ix, Strict was the Lion-King's command. 1900 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 383 The office of Lyon has ever been highly respectable.

attrib. 1847 *Gloss. Terms Her.* 82 The Lyon Office, Edinburgh, and the Office of Arms, Dublin, have cognizance of the heraldry of Scotland and Ireland respectively.

Lyon, -asse, -cell: see LION, -ESS, LIONCEL.

Lyond, obs. pres. pple. of LIE *v.*[1]

Lyonist (ləi·ənist). *Hist.* Also 7 **Lionist**. [ad. F. *Léoniste*, according to Bossuet (quoted in Littré) named from a certain Leo (*c* 350).] *pl.* Another name for the Waldenses.

1644 FEATLY *Roma Ruens* 34 The sect of the Waldenses or Lionists is more pernicious to the church of Rome then all other sects. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Vaudois*, The Vaudois .. were also called Lyonists and Sabatez or Insabatez, or Ensabatez.

Lyonsew(e, variant of LIONCEAU.

Lyoun(e, -own, obs. forms of LION.

Lyour(e, -owre, variants of LEAR[2] *Obs.*

Lyparde, obs. form of LEOPARD.

Lypemania (lip/mē·niă). *Path.* [mod. (irreg.) f. Gr. λύπη grief + μανία MANIA. Cf. F. *lypémanie*.] A form of insanity characterized by extreme mournfulness.

[1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* as a Lat. word.] 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* iii. 72 The chronic form of the disease .. which Esquirol proposed to distinguish as lypemania. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 828 In some cases, especially in women, the delirium [of typhoid fever] has more the character of lipemania.

Lypnin, obs. form of LIPPEN.

Lypothimy, -thymia: see LIPOTHYMY.

Lyppart, obs. form of LEOPARD.

Lyppe, obs. form of LIP, LIPE *sb.*[1]

Lyppin, -yn, obs. forms of LIPPEN.

Lyqueresse, -yce, obs. forms of LIQUORICE.

Lyquet, -quid, Lyquor, obs. ff. LIQUID, LIQUOR.

‖ **Lyra** (ləi·ᵊră). [L. *lyra*, a. Gr. λύρα.]

† **1.** A lyre. (Occas. in It. form *lira*.) [See also 5.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1598) 232 Til she had (taking a Lyra Basilius helde for her) song these Phaleuciakes. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. iii, Vpon which I composde this ode, and set it to my most affected instrument, the lyra. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 147 Which verses .. were vsed to be sung at the tables of great men and Princes, to the sound of the Lyra. 1611 COTGR., *Lyre*, a Lyra, or Harpe. *c* 1714 POPE, etc. *Mem. M. Scriblerus* I. vi, I have here a small Lyra of my own, fram'd, strung, and tun'd after the ancient manner. 1724 *Explic. For. Words Mus.* 42 *Lira*, or *Lyra*, or *Lyre*.

2. *Astr.* (With capital L.) An ancient northern constellation: = HARP *sb.*[1] 3.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1810 J. BRINKLEY in *Phil. Trans.* C. 204 My observations on *a* Lyræ..now amount to 47. 1901 J. F. HEWITT *Mythmaking Age* I. i. 8 When Vega in the Constellation of the Vulture or Lyra became Pole Star.

† **3.** *Zool.* (With capital L.) **a.** A former genus of fishes including the Piper (*Trigla lyra*). **b.** A former genus, including the Harp-shell (*Harpa*).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lyra*, .. Also the Rochet, a Sea-fish, call'd in Cornwall the red Gournard. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., There are three species of the lyra, or harp shell. 1. The common lyra. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 48 The Lyra or gurnard [was offered] to Apollo.

4. *Anat.* 'The triangular portion of the under surface of the corpus callosum lying between the diverging posterior crura of the fornix, and marked with transverse, longitudinal, and oblique lines' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1756 DOUGLAS tr. *Winslow's Struct. Hum. Body* (ed. 4) II. 245 The interior Surface of the triangular Cieling, which lies between these arches, is full of transverse, prominent, medullary Lines; for which reason the Ancients called it Psalloides and Lyra, comparing it to a stringed Instrument, something like what is now called a Dulcimer. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 39 An appearance, called the *lyra*, or *corpus psalloides*. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 265.

† **5.** *attrib.* (sense 1), as *lyra lesson*; **lyra** (also 7 *lero*) **viol**, a bass-viol, tuned and played according to the lute notation or 'tablature'; **lyra-way** (also 7 *lyero-, leero-way*), **-wise** (*Cent. Dict.*), according to the method of notation used for instruments of the lute-kind (see TABLATURE).

1661 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Apr., A base viall, on which he that played played well some *lyra lessons. 1666 *Ibid.* 16 Oct., Hearing my brother play a little upon the *lyra viall. 1669 PLAYFORD *Musicks Recreat.* Pref. 1 The Lero or Lyra-Viol. 1674 — *Skill Mus.* II. 91 The Viol (usually called) de Gambo or Consort Viol, because the Musick thereon is play'd from the Rules of the Gam-vt, and not as the Lyra-Viol, which is by Letters or Tableture. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Keeper North* (1742) 14 His Practice of Musick upon his Base, or Lyra Viol (which he used to touch, Lute-fashion, upon his Knees). 1607 *Lingua* I. ix. C ij, Auditus, shall we here thee play, the *Lyeroway, or the Lute-way? 1611 [see LUTE *sb.*[1] 2]. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Lyrick* verses, ..songs composed to the Lyre, or Harp, whence we say vulgarly, playing Leero-way on the Viol, which is corruptly used for Lyra-way, *i.e.* Harp-way. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 101 A Bass-Viol to play Lyra-way, that is by Tableture.

Lyraid (ləi·ᵊrĕ,id), **Lyrid** (ləi·ᵊrid). *Astr.* [f. LYR-A + -ID[2].] One of a group of meteors observed in some years about April 20th, apparently radiating from the constellation Lyra.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 111/2 Lyraids. 1885 *Athenæum* 16 May 634/1 The Lyrids.

b. *attrib.*

1899 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 319 Biela's is not the only comet with meteoric appurtenances; there are Leonid, Perseid and Lyrid comets as well.

Lyrate (ləi·ᵊrĕit), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *lyrāt-us*, f. *lyra* LYRE: see -ATE[2].] Shaped like a lyre. In *Bot.*, of a leaf: Pinnatifid, with the upper lobes much larger than the lower.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 179 *Lyrate*, Lyre-shaped. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiii. (1794) 323 Winter Cress with lyrate leaves, the outmost lobe roundish. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 86 Carapax lyrate. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 652 *Gazella* .. Horns lyrate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 30 Upper leaves toothed or lyrate. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* v. 234 A characteristic lyrate mark upon the cephalic region of the carapace. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 450 The elegant lyrate horns of the males.

b. Used in *comb.* with sense 'lyrate and —', in *lyrate-pinnate, -pinnatifid* adjs. Also in quasi-L. form **lyrato-** (ləirē·ᵊto).

1775 JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* Gloss., *Lyrato-hastated*, is shaped partly like a harp or lyre, and partly like a spear. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 96 Stipulæ lyrato-pinnatifid. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1855) 70 Radical leaves lyrate pinnate. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 15 Leaves glabrous, or hairy, the radical ones lyrate-pinnatifid.

Lyrated (ləi·ᵊrĕitĕd), *a. Nat. Hist.* [Formed as LYRATE + -ED[1].] = LYRATE.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, Lyrated Leaf, *folium lyratum*. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 68/2 Sometimes they [*sc.* the horns of the antelope] are what is commonly called lyrated, or bend first backwards and then point forwards. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xvii. 254 The elegant lyrated horns of certain antelopes.

Lyrately (ləi·ᵊrĕtli), *adv. Nat. Hist.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a lyrate form. (Cf. LYRATE b.)

1775 JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* Gloss., *Lyrately-pinnate*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. iv. 101 Lyrately Pinnate denotes a leaf in which the terminal leaflet is largest and the lower small.

Lyre[1] (ləiᵊɹ). Also 3 **lire**. [a. F. *lyre*, OF. *lire* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *lyra*, a. Gr. λύρα.]

1. A stringed instrument of the harp kind, used by the Greeks for accompanying song and recitation.

The word is used to translate the Gr. κιθάρα (in Homer κίθαρις) and φόρμιγξ, as well as λύρα; also sometimes used interchangeably with HARP. *Æolian lyre*, the Æolian harp: see ÆOLIAN 2.

c 1205 LAY. 7003 Of harpe & of salterium, of fidele & of coriun, of timpe & of lire. 1598 FLORIO, *Lira*, an instrument of musicke called a lyre [1611 Lyra] or a harp. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 26 The tuneful Strings of David's Lyre. 1647 CRASHAW *Music's Duel* Poems 89 A holy quire Founded to th' name of great Apollo's lyre. 1697 DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast* 123 Now strike the golden lyre again. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 197 To Phemius was consign'd the chorded lyre. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 190 The Eolian lyre is easily made, being nothing more than a long narrow box of thin deal [etc.]. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* v. 45 He [Arion] generally holds in one hand the lyre and in the other the plectrum.

b. *fig.* chiefly as the symbol of lyric poetry.

1683 DRYDEN *To Mem. Mr. Oldham* 5 One common note on either lyre did strike, And knaves and fools we both abhorred alike. 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* I. i, Awake, Æolian lyre, awake. 1782 COWPER *Charity* 106 The painter's pencil, and the poet's lyre. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode West Wind*, Make me thy lyre even as the forest is. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 123 If we had been permitted to compare the happiest productions of the Æolian, the Dorian, and the Ionian lyre. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcvi, One indeed I knew In many a subtle question versed, Who touch'd a jarring lyre at first, But ever strove to make it true.

2. *Astr.* = LYRA 2.

1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 348 Vega, the brightest star in the constellation of the Lyre.

3. *Anat.* = LYRA 4.

1900 DEAVER *Surg. Anat.* II. 522 The fibres of the under surface of the fornix behind are so arranged as to give rise to the designation *the lyre*.

4. 'A grade of isinglass; a trade name' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

[1856 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XII. 628/2 art. *Isinglass*, For *long* and *short staple*, it is twisted between three pegs, into the shape of a horse-shoe, harp, or lyre.]

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lyre-affecting* adj.; **lyre-bat**, a species of bat, *Megaderma lyra*; **lyre-bird**, an Australian bird, *Menura superba* or *M. novæ-hollandiæ*, resembling a pheasant with a beautiful lyre-shaped tail; **lyre-fish**, the Harp-fish or Piper, *Trigla lyra*; **lyre-flower**, *Dielytra spectabilis* (Cassell); **lyre-man** *U.S.*, a cicada or harvest-fly; **lyre-pheasant** = *lyre-bird*; **lyre-shaped** *a.* = LYRATE; **lyre-tail** = *lyre-bird*; **lyre-turtle** *U.S.*, the leather-back or trunk-turtle, *Dermochelys coriaceus*; † **lyre-viol** = *lyra-viol* (see LYRA 5).

1611 COTGR., *Aime-lyre*, .. Harpe-louing, *Lyre-affecting. 1834 G. BENNETT *Wand. New S. Wales* I. 277 The 'Native or Wood-pheasant', or '*Lyre bird' of the colonists. 1872 A. DOMETT *Ranolf* I. iii. 7 Curved like the lyre-bird's tail half spread. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 530 The gurnards, one of which is known as the *lyre-fish. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) II. 1297/1 (*Botany*), *Lyratum*, *lyre-shaped; i.e. divided transversely into oblong horizontal segments, of which the lower ones are lesser and more distant from each other than the upper ones. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 232 Spiral, lyre-shaped horns. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Nov., Then to my *lyre-viall, and to bed.

† **Lyre**[2]. *Obs.* The name (med.L. *Lyra*) of a town in Brabant, now Lire or Liere, occurring in the designations of certain kinds of cloth, as *black of lyre* (*black a-lyre, black of lure*), *green of lyre* (*grene alyr, grene lyre*).

[1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 89 Pro xxiijbus uingis panni nigri de Lyra. *Ibid.* 90 Pro j vlna et di. de blodeo de Lyra.] 1421 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 97 *note*, Blac of lyre. 1434 *Ibid.* 97 An hode of black of lure, an a hod of blewe. 1439 *Ibid.* 113 My gowne of grene Alyre cloth of golde. 1490 *Ibid.* 97 *note*, Togam viridis coloris anglice grene lyre medley.

attrib. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 415 [The mayor of Bristol] in .. his skarlat cloke, furred, with his blak a lyre hode, or tepet of blak felwet.

Lyre[3]. *Orkney* and *Shetland*. Also **lyer, lyrie, layer, lyar**. [a. Da. *lire*.] The bird Manx Shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.

1654 *Blaeu's Atlas Scot., Orkney*, The Stour, where buildet that excellent foul, called the Lyer. 1701 J. BRAND *Descr. Orkney* (1703) 22 The Lyre is a rare and delicious Sea fowl. 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) II. 207. 1889 SAUNDERS *Man. Brit. Birds* 713 Lyrie.

Lyre, variant of LEAR[2] *Obs.*, LIRE *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

Lyric (li·rik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **lirick**, 6–7 **lirique**, 7 **lyrike**, 7–8 **lyrick**. [a. F. *lyrique*, or ad. L. *lyric-us*, a. Gr. λυρικός, f. λύρα LYRE[1].]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the lyre; adapted to the lyre, meant to be sung; pertaining to or characteristic of song. Now used as the name for short poems (whether or not intended to be sung), usually divided into stanzas or strophes, and directly expressing the poet's own thoughts and sentiments. Hence, applied to the poet who composes such poems. *Lyric drama, lyric stage*, the opera.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xi. 20 They were called Lirique Poets. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* Ep. Ded., This sweetness of Mr. Waller's lyric poesy was afterwards followed in the epic by Sir John Denham. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 257 Æolian charms and Dorian Lyric Odes. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. (1728) 59 Terpander was a Lyric Poet. 1778 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden*, Quatrains of lines alternately consisting of eight and six syllables make the most soft and pleasing of our lyric measures. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 125 The tyrants likewise cherished the lyric Muse. 1849 TICKNOR *Sp. Lit.* III. 3 Herrera is too lyric..to write good elegies. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* III. xxxiv. 6 Lyric poetry is the expression by the poet of his own feelings. 1880 VERNON LEE *Stud. Italy* II. iii. 8 Poetry which is lyric in spirit as well as in metre.

2. Of persons: Given to song; singing. *poet.*

1814 SOUTHEY *Roder.* xxi. Poet. Wks. IX. 203 A richer, stronger strain Than that with which the lyric lark salutes The new born day. 1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* iv, While little harps were touch'd by many a lyric fay. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 180 Here she stands, Balaustion! Strangers, greet the lyric girl!

B. *sb.*

1. *absol.* (with *the*): That which is lyrical; lyric style, verse, etc.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 86 The most vsuall kindes [of verse] are foure, the Heroic, Elegiac, Iambick, and Lyric. ..Sometime the Lyric ryseth aloft, sometime the comicall. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxxv, His muse made increment of anything, From the high lyric down to the low rational.

† **2.** A lyric poet. *Obs.*

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 60 There hath bin a great companie of Tragicks, Comicks, Elegiacks, Lyricks [etc.]. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 107 Horace, the most delicate of all the Roman Lyricks. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 40 Simonides would speak thus of one of his Contemporary Lyrics. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 214 ¶ 3 That ancient Lyric, M. D'Urfey. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 82/1 He is the first of sentimental poets!—the king of lyrics!

3. A lyric poem. Also *pl.*, verses in lyric metre.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 In the Earle of Surries Liricks, many things..worthy of a noble minde. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week, Wednesday* 16 At Wakes .. Where D—y's Lyricks swell in every Voice. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 2 ¶ 6 The cook warbles her lyricks in the kitchen. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 29 An Eton boy follows Virgil in longs, Tibullus in longs and shorts, and Horace in lyrics. 1879 *Fortn. Rev.* No. 155. 692 Wordsworth's fame will rest upon his lyrics, if we extend the term to include his odes, sonnets, and some narrative poems in stanzas.

† **Lyric**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To sing (*over*) in a lyrical manner.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead to Living* II. (1707) 163 Parson Punch .. Lyricks over his part in an Anthem very handsomly. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 383 The Songster Lyrick'd o'er with all His Skill the following Madrigal.

Lyrical (li·rikăl), *a.* [f. LYRIC *a.* + -AL.]

1. = LYRIC *a.* Also, having the qualities or characteristics of lyric poetry.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 Other sorts of Poetry almost haue we none, but that Lyricall kind of Songs and Sonnets. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Alceus*, a famous liricall Poet. 1685 DRYDEN *Pref. 2nd Misc.* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 267 Some-

what of a finer turn and more lyrical verse, is yet wanting. **1697** — *Ded. Æneis* ibid. II. 230 Mr. Cowley had found out that no kind of staff is proper for a heroic poem, as being all too lyrical. **1795** MASON *Ch. Mus.* iii. 195 Compleat Psalms ..of sufficient brevity ..should have the preference, because they form a Lyrical whole. **1798** *(title)* Lyrical Ballads. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 123 The loss we have suffered in the masterpieces of Greek lyrical poetry. **1853** MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xix. 326 The lyrical freedom and richness of Isaiah's [style].

2. Resembling what is found in lyric poetry.

1817 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett.* i. 194 Passing with a very lyrical transition to the subject of general politics. **1898** G. PARKER *Battle of the Strong* viii. 55 The Chevalier ..tapped his lips with his fingers in a little lyrical emotion.

Hence **Ly·rically** *adv.*, **Ly·ricalness.**

1803 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 443 A great deal is told by implication, and too lyrically. **1894** *Temple Bar* CI. 601 Lyricalness is the special mark of De Banville. **1900** *Q. Rev.* Oct. 434 He had handled, in a lyrically dramatic form, that legend of the Bride of Corinth.

† **Lyrichord.** *Obs.* [f. LYRE[1], after HARPSICHORD.] A kind of harpsichord (see quot. 1883).

1741 in *Spec. Patents Music* (1871) 3 A new invention for ..meliorating ..harpsichords; and lyrichords which are harpsichords, strung with catgut; and spinnets. **1768** S. BENTLEY *River Dove* 5 Soft touch'd is the Lyrichord String. **1883** A. J. HIPKINS in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 639/1 The Lyrichord being a harpsichord strung with wire and catgut, made on the sostinente principle, and actuated by moving wheels instead of the usual quills, so that the bow of the violin and the organ were imitated.

Lyricism (li·risiz'm). [f. LYRIC + -ISM.] Lyric character or style; the pursuit or eulogy of the same; (with *pl.*), a lyrical expression or characteristic. *Occas.* (after F. *lyrisme*), affectation of high-flown sentiment or poetic enthusiasm.

1760 GRAY *Let. to Mason* 20 Aug., Lest people should not understand the humour of the thing (which indeed to do they must have our lyricisms at their finger ends). **1833** *New Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 87 She got up a night or two of patriotic lyricism. **1834** COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 15 Mar., In Beaumont and Fletcher it [blank verse] is constantly slipping into lyricisms. **1870** *Daily News* 8 Sept. 4 The danger of what we may perhaps call Lyricism. We sincerely trust that the new Government will enter upon its duties in the most prosaic spirit possible. **1881** A. AUSTIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 403 Sheer lyricism just now is over much the mode.

Lyricist (li·risist). [f. LYRIC + -IST.] One who is skilled in or devoted to lyric composition.

1881 A. AUSTIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 402 The Lyricists pure and simple—and certainly, as far as verse is concerned, De Musset never became anything else.

Lyricize (li·risəiz), *v. rare.* [f. LYRIC + -IZE.] *intr.* To sing lyrics.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 326/1 That one should be so young and wise, And so adroitly lyricize.

Lyrico- (li·riko), combining form of Gr. λυρικός LYRIC, as in *lyrico-dramatic*, *-epic* adjs.

1873 KINGSBURY in *Speaker's Comm.* IV. 665 The Song of Songs might be called a lyrico-dramatic poem. **1897** DOWDEN *Hist. Fr. Lit.* i. 4 *Cantilènes*, short lyrico-epic poems.

Lyrid: see LYRAID. **Lyrie**, variant of LYRE[3].

Lyriform (ləi°·rifǫ̈m), *a.* [See -FORM. Cf. F. *lyriforme* (in Littré).] Lyre-shaped.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* **1893** NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 527 In the male of *M*[*enura*] *alberti* the tail is..not lyriform.

Lyring, variant of *learing*: see LEAR[2].

Lyrism (ləi°·riz'm, li·riz'm). [a. F. *lyrisme*, or ad. Gr. λυρισμός playing on the lyre, f. λύρα LYRE.] = LYRICISM. Also (*nonce-use*), lyrical performances, singing of songs.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* liii, The lyrism, which had at first only manifested itself by David's *sotto voce* performance of 'My love's a rose without a thorn', had gradually assumed a rather deafening and complex character. **1870** *Athenæum* 7 May 609 The extraordinary outburst of lyrism, which was witnessed thirty years ago in France. **1886** SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy, Cath. React.* (1898) VII. viii. 97 Tasso developed the lyrism of the octave stanza. **1896** *Tablet* 18 July 86/2 Such flights of delirious lyrism as the following.

Lyrist (li·rist). [ad. L. *lyrist-a*, ad. Gr. λυριστής, f. λύρα LYRE.]

1. A player on the lyre; one who sings and accompanies himself on the lyre.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lyrist*, a Harper, or one that sings to the Harp. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XXIII. 133 While the sweet lyrist airs of rapture sings. **1763** J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* 163 In the early Times, the Offices of Poet and Lyrist were united in the same Person. **1811** BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* Introd. vi, David, it appears, was the best lyrist of his time. **1862** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lv. 3 The long loose robe was the garb also of the lyrist.

2. A lyric poet.

1813 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) II. vii. 240 The hills, the woods..which so often inspired the Roman Lyrist. **1821** SHELLEY *Adonais* xxx, From her wilds Ierne sent The sweetest lyrist of her saddest wrong. **1856** MASSON *Ess.* i. 9 Burns is a lyrist, pouring out his own feelings in song.

Lys: see LIS[1], LISS, LISSE *v.*, LOUSE.

Lysans, -aunce, -ence, -ense, obs. ff. LICENCE.

Lysatinine (ləisæ·tinəin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. λύσις loosening, solution + the ending of CREATININE.] An organic base forming a crystalline double salt with silver nitrate, obtained by decomposition of various proteids.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 7 Secondary products..of basic nature like lysine, lysatinine and ammonia.

Lysch, obs. form of LIEGE *a.* and *sb.*

Lyse, obs. f. *lees* pl. of LEE *sb.*[2]; obs. pl. LOUSE.

Lyse, obs. 3rd sing. ind. pres. LIE *v.*[1]

Lyserne, obs. form of LUCERN[1], the Lynx.

Lysigenetic (ləi sidʒǐne·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. λύσι-ς + -GENETIC.] = LYSIGENOUS.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 409 The middle layer is soon destroyed to form lysigenetic air-passages. **1887** GARNSEY tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 496.

Lysigenic (ləisidʒe·nik), *a.* [See -IC.] = next.

1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 99 *note*, The first mode of development of intercellular spaces has been termed schizogenic, the latter lysigenic.

Lysigenous (ləisi·dʒǐnəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. λύσι-ς loosening + -γεν-ής born + -OUS.] Of intercellular spaces: Produced by the breaking down of adjoining cells.

1881 VINES *Prantl's Elem. Textbk. Bot.* (ed. 2) 60 Cavities ..which have been formed..by the absorption of a mass of tissue (lysigenous). **1883** *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 870/2 The lysigenous origin of the reservoirs of ethereal oil in these plants [Hypericaceæ].

‖ **Lysimachia** (ləisimēⁱ·kiă). Also 6 lysimachion, -ium, lysimachus, 7 lisimachia, lecimachus, *pl.* 6 lysimachies (?-iass), 8 lysimachias. [L. *lysimachia*, a. Gr. *λυσιμαχία, λυσιμάχιον, f. Λυσίμαχος Lysimachus (see LOOSESTRIFE).] = LOOSESTRIFE 1.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. li. 72 Especially foure, vnder whiche all the Lysimachies shalbe comprysed. *Ibid.* 73 *Lysimachion verum*. Yellow Lysimachion or Louse stryffe. *Ibid.* 74 In English Lysimachia, Willow herbe and Louse strife. *Ibid.* 75 The yellow Lysimachus or golden Louse stryfe. **1592** R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 36 The flowring Lysimachia or willow hearbe. **1610** FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* II. ii, Yellow Lecimachus, to giue sweete rest To the faint Shepheard. **1657** S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. xv. 94 Bees gather of these flowers following...In June..Lisimachia. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lysimachia*, 6. The lesser yellow willow herb with leaves spotted with black. 7. The two-leaved yellow lysimachia with spiked flowers. **1864** in WEBSTER; and in some later Dicts.

Lysimeter (ləisi·mǐtəɹ). [f. Gr. λύσι-ς loosening + -METER.] (See quots.)

1879 L. STOCKBRIDGE *Investig. Rainfall* (Boston, U. S.) 3 The word 'lysimeter' means simply an instrument for measuring the natural percolation of rain falling upon the soil. **1889** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lysimeter*, an instrument for measuring the quantity of matter dissolved in a liquid.

Lysin (ləi·sin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. Gr. λύσ-ις a loosening + -IN[1].] An organic base $C_6H_{14}N_2O_2$, formed in the artificial decomposition of protamins and many other proteids. Also *attrib.*

1897 [see LYSATININE]. **1902** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 5 Apr. 845 Some immune serums appear to exercise an agglutination of the red cells immediately before the lysin action. *Ibid.* 12 Apr. 920 [The first-mentioned poisons] as well as..the lysin of cholera belong to the lysin group.

‖ **Lysis** (ləi·sis). [L. *lysis*, Gr. λύσις a loosening.]

1. *Arch.* 'A plinth or step above the cornice of the podium of ancient temples, which surrounded or embraced the stylobate' (Gwilt *Archit.* 1842).

1847 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 280. 270 The lysis above the corona of a short pillar, of which there is mention made twice, was probably a small echinus.

2. *Path.* 'An insensible or gradual solution or termination of a disease or disorder without apparent phenomena' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). Opposed to CRISIS 1.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 590 If it [the matter of the disease] be carried off at different times, it is a lysis, or resolution. **1877** ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 115 In short a combination of crisis and lysis is observed. *attrib.* **1897** *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 146 The lysis cases showed physical signs..later than the crisis cases.

Lysol (ləi·sǫl). [f. Gr. λύσ-ις a loosening + -OL 3.] A solution of coal-tar oil in soap.

1891 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Sept. 598/1 Lysol differs from creoline..by its most perfect solubility in..water. **1898** P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* viii. 163 [Of plague disinfectants] the best..are..lysol..and carbolic acid.

‖ **Lyssa** (li·să). *Path.* Pl. **lyssæ.** [mod.L., a. Gr. λύσσα rage, rabies. Cf. LYTTA.]

1. Rabies or hydrophobia.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lyssa* or *Lytta*, madness, properly of a dog. **1753** in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 141 Inflammation of the lungs is..occasionally found as a symptom or sequel in..lyssa, or canine madness. *Ibid.* III. 294 Ammonia was formerly employed in cases of lyssa. **1864** in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

2. *pl.* Used to signify the pustules supposed to be developed under the tongue in hydrophobia.

1864 in WEBSTER. **1889** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Ly·ssic** *a. Path.*, pertaining to rabies.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* **1902** in WEBSTER Suppl.

Lyssacine (li·săsəin), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* Also **lyssakine.** [ad. mod.L. *Lyssacina* (Zittel, 1878).

App. an irregular formation intended to refer to the loose or detached growth of the spicules in these sponges (Gr. λύ-ειν to loosen, ἀκίς spicule).]

a. *sb.* A hexactinellid sponge of the division *Lyssacina*. **b.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to this division.

1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 330 It is a Lyssakine with spicules..crossing one another. *Ibid.*, A Lyssakine sponge. **1894** *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 467 The Hexactinellids [found] all belong to the Lyssakine division.

‖ **Lyssophobia** (lisoˌfōⁿ·biă). *Path.* [f. Gr. λυσσο- LYSSA + Gr. -φοβία, after *hydrophobia*.] A morbid dread of hydrophobia, the symptoms of which sometimes simulate those of the actual disease. **1889** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **1902** in WEBSTER Suppl.

Ly'st, lyst, obs. 2nd sing. ind. pres. LIE *v.*[1]

Lyst(e, obs. form of LEST, LIST *v.*

Lystare, -er, obs. forms of LITSTER.

Lyster, obs. form of LEISTER.

1611 *N. Riding Rec. Soc.* I. 209 For taking four Salmon.. with a Lyster.

Lystny, lystyn, obs. forms of LISTEN.

Lysure, variant of LISER *Obs.*

Lysz, obs. Sc. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of LIE *v.*[1]

Lyt, obs. f. LIT; variant of LITE *a.* and *sb.*[4]

Lytarge, Lytaster, obs. ff. LITHARGE, LITSTER.

Lytche, obs. form of LICH.

Lyte, obs. f. LEET *sb.*[2] *Sc.*, LIGHT *sb.*, LITE.

Lyten, -ynge, obs. ff. LIGHTEN *v.*[2], LIGHTNING.

Lyter, obs. form of LIGHTER *sb.*[1], LITTER.

Lyteradg, -age, obs. forms of LIGHTERAGE.

Lyterian (ləitīᵊ·riăn), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. λυτήρι-ος releasing, f. λύειν to loosen + -AN.] Terminating a disease; indicating the end of a disease.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Lytester, obs. form of LITSTER.

Lyth, lyth-: see LITH, LITH-.

† **Lyth-coop.** *Obs.* Also 8 *dial.* **lief-coup,** 9 *dial.* **litcop.** [Prob. adopted (with change of sense) from Du. *lijfkoop*, in MDu. also *litcoop*, *liefcoop*, a luck-penny on the conclusion of a bargain. The Du. forms are prob. affected by popular etymology; cf. G. *leitkauf* of the same meaning, believed to be f. *leit* (= Goth. *leiþus*) ale + *kauf* purchase.] An auction of household goods.

1681 HICKERINGILL *Char. Sham Plotter* Wks. 1716 I. 213 He changes his Oaths, as Chapmen come, or (as at a Lyth-Coop) for—*who bids more?* **1736** LEWIS *Hist. Thanet* (ed. 2) 37 *Lief-coup, lieue-chepe*, a Sale or Market of Goods in the Place where they stand. [The form *lieue-chepe* appears to be merely Lewis's way of indicating what he supposes to be the etymology of *lief-coup*.] **1887** *Kent. Gloss.*, *Lief-coup*. *Ibid.*, *Litcop*, same as *Lief-coup*.

Lythe (ləið). *Sc.* Also 8 **lyth,** 9 **lithe, lyd.** A name in Scotland and Ireland for the pollack.

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 19 Lyths, Spirlings, Soles..are also caught on the Scottish coasts in great plenty. **1805** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 380 Sea-fish are to be found in the harbour...Scad, called here lyth or lyd. **1836** YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 173 This fish [the pollack] is called Lythe in Scotland..doubtless from its nimbleness and pliancy which the word signifies. *Ibid.*, In Ireland, the Pollack may be traced as occurring..under the names of Pollack, Laith, and Lythe. **1844** W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* i. (1855) 28 A scull of lithes and pollocks. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii. 28 A heavy string of lythe in her right hand.

Lythe, obs. f. LIGHT, 3rd sing. ind. pres. LIE *v.*[1]

Lythonthriptick, obs. form of LITHONTRIPTIC.

‖ **Lythrum** (li·þrǒm). [mod.L. (Linnæus), ad. Gr. λύθρον gore, in allusion to the colour of the flowers.] A genus of plants (N. O. *Lythraceæ*), including among others the Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum Salicaria*): see LOOSESTRIFE 1 b.

1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 301 You might have Lythrum in North America. **1879** *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 442/1 The numerous publications of the same author [Darwin] upon Primroses, Lythrums, and other plants.

Lythurgyry, obs. form of LITHARGE.

Lythylman, Lytier, see LITTLE MAN, LITTER.

Lytmos, Lytnynge: see LITMUS, LIGHTNING.

Lytoridge, Lytour, obs. ff. LITHARGE, LITTER.

Lytre, variant of LITRE[1] *Obs.*

Lytt, obs. f. LEET *sb.*[2] and *v. Sc.*, LIGHT, LIT.

‖ **Lytta** (li·tă). *Phys.* [mod.L., a. Gr. λύττα, Attic form of λύσσα LYSSA.] A vermiform structure in the tongue of various carnivora.

In the dog it is vulgarly called 'the worm', and supposed to be a parasite causing liability to rabies.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 363 There is a certaine little worme in dogs tongues, called by a Greeke name Lytta, which if it be taken out when they be young whelpes, they will never after proue mad. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lyssa* or *Lytta*, Madness, properly of a Dog; also a Worm under a Dog's Tongue, which makes him mad, if it be not taken out; the greedy Worm. **1889** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lyttar, lytter(e, -ier, obs. ff. of LITTER *sb.*

Lytte, obs. form of LIT *v.*, LITE *sb.*[4]

Lyttit, obs. pa. pple. of LIT *v.*, to dye.

Lyttmos(se, obs. form of LITMUS.

Lytton(e, -yn, obs. forms of LITTEN.

Lyttre, -ur, -yer, obs. forms of LITTER.

Lyturgy, obs. form of LITHARGE.

Lytyn, obs. form of LIT *v.*, LITE *v.*[1]

Lyun, obs. f. LION; obs. 3rd pl. ind. pres. LIE *v.*[1]

Lyv-: see LIFE-, LIVE-.

Lyve, obs. form of LIEF, LIFE, LIVE *v.*

Lyveret, obs. form of LEVERET.

Lyves, Lyvez, obs. sing. gen. and pl. of LIFE.

Lyvyatan, -on, obs. forms of LEVIATHAN.

Lyw-: see LIV-. **Lywn,** obs. f. LION.

Lyyf, lyyf-, obs. forms of LIFE, LIFE-.

Lyyn, obs. and Sc. forms of LIE *v.*[1] and [2].

C. O. P.

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